

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

YUP'IK SOUNDS AND SPELLING

The reader who is not familiar with the sounds of Yup'ik or with the Yup'ik writing system should refer to the section titled “Phonology and Orthography” near the end of this Introduction.

DICTIONARY FORMAT AND GENERAL CONTENT OF ENTRIES

Alphabetization

In this dictionary words¹ are alphabetized in the order familiar from English, with the two diacritics (discussed below) and the comma (discussed below) disregarded. Thus, **vv**, **ll**, **ss**, **gg**, **rr**, and **ng** are *not* considered single letters in alphabetization even though they represent single sounds. Furthermore, a form with a diacritic or comma is listed immediately after a form without a diacritic or comma in the same place. Thus **an'uk** ‘they₂ went outside’, would come immediately after **anuk** ‘dog harness’; **tan'geq** ‘darkness’, would come immediately after **tangeq** ‘crackling(s)’; and **ugasek** ‘arctic hare’, is listed as if it were spelled ***ugasek**.

Basic Format of Entries

A Yup'ik dictionary entry, in boldface type, is followed immediately by one or more non-bold English glosses (or translations) separated from each other by semicolons. Dividing the glosses from the rest of the entry, discussed further below, is the symbol “#”.

Most lexemes in Yup'ik are nouns or verbs. Nouns are given in the natural citation form, thus **angyaq** ‘boat’ (rather than, say, **angyaqa** ‘my boat’ or **angyamun** ‘to the boat’), but verbs—having no clear-cut natural citation form—are given in their abstract base or stem form with a hyphen, translated by the English infinitive, thus **nere-** ‘to eat’. (More on this topic below.)

Homonyms (words that only coincidentally sound, and therefore are spelled, alike) are listed separately and numbered with superscripts; thus **qanir**⁻¹ ‘to snow’, and **qanir**⁻² ‘to put siding on’.

Phonetic variants of a given word are listed together as long as they are so close that they do not differ in their first few letters. Thus, **qiuryaq** and **qiuryak**, both forms occurring in Yup'ik, are listed together as one entry for ‘aurora’, but another variant, **kiuryaq**, is listed in the **k** section as another entry. Each of the two entries refers to the other by having the other form toward the end entry with an equals sign; thus toward the end of the entry **qiuryaq**, **qiuryak** ‘aurora’ is “= kiuryaq”, and toward the end of the entry **kiuryaq** ‘aurora’ is “= qiuryaq”.

Bases That Can Be Both Nouns and Verbs

If a Yup'ik lexeme is both noun and verb, as is frequently the case, then noun and verb are given in a single entry, with the noun coming first. For example: **atkuk** ‘parka’ # *and* **atkug-** ‘to put on a parka’ #, the two followed

¹ In this discussion the term “word” applies to any lexical entry including nouns (completed words) and verb bases (which, strictly speaking, are not complete words).

by both nominal and verbal examples.

In a few cases the noun form is clearly secondary to the verb form, or vice versa; in those cases, noun forms and verb forms are given as separate entries. The secondary form is labeled a “direct nominalization” or “direct verbalization”.

Concerning Derived Forms and the Difference in Their Handling Between the 1984 and Present Editions

Derived words are given their own listings in this edition and are not indented subentries as in the 1984 edition. For example, **kipusvik** ‘store’ is no longer given as a subentry under **kipute-** ‘to buy’, but rather is listed at its own alphabetical place, which comes somewhat before the listing for **kipute-**. Derived words include those words that are entirely predictable in form and/or meaning, if the form differs markedly from that of the “parent” word (e.g., **acir-** ‘to name’ is a dictionary entry though it is predictably derived from **ateq** ‘name’, since **ac...** might not be seen as related to **at...**)², or if the meaning can be given in a single English term (e.g., **calissuun** ‘tool’ is a dictionary entry though its meaning (‘device for working’) and form are predictable from **cali-** ‘to work’, but then ‘tool’ is a common English word), or if the derived form as such is to be frequently encountered (e.g., **maqivik** ‘steambath’ is a dictionary entry though its meaning and form are predictable from **maqi-** ‘to steambathe’, since the derived word is so commonly encountered).

Concerning Entries for Words That Are Neither Nouns or Verbs (or Are Special Categories of These)

Following the glosses and the symbol “#” may be a brief grammatical label or explanation such as *particle*, *extended demonstrative adverb*, *positional base*, *selectional base*, or *used in quantifier/qualifier construction*. These are in accordance with, and explained, in *A Practical Grammar of the Central Alaskan Yup’ik Eskimo Language* (Jacobson 1995), hereafter referred to *Practical Grammar of . . . Yup’ik*. The most important grammatical division is between nouns and verb bases, and this will be clear as explained below.

Exemplification

After the gloss or glosses (followed by “#”) and the grammatical label (if any) for many dictionary entries, there are Yup’ik phrases or sentences with the word in question.

In the case of a verb, any examples coming before the symbol “/” illustrate *polarity* (see the section of this Introduction on the indication of verb polarity).

After any polarity indicators for verbs are other examples. Those written here, without capitals and periods, were composed for this dictionary.

Certain verb-elaborating derivational suffixes, such as those expressing intensive action, sudden action, repeated action, transitivity, and action for with or for something / someone, are not quite entirely predictable in one respect or another, and so examples showing their use are given early in a verb entry.

They may show suffixed forms of the word that are important and/or frequent or quite different in appearance

² However, many endings (inflectional suffixes) and postbases (derivational suffixes) having symantically “thin” meaning (e.g., negation, tense), as opposed to other postbases with more symantic heft, may also alter a “short” base to the point of making it hard to recognize. Forms with these endings are given only as examples under the word in question and not as separate entries. Thus, given only as examples, under the entry **at’e-** ‘to put on clothes’, are **all’uku** ‘putting it on’ (with an ending), **asngaitaa** ‘he won’t put it on’ (with a postbase), **aqaarluku** ‘after putting it’, and **apailgaku** ‘after he put it on’, as opposed to **asnguar-** ‘to try on’, and **ac’inqigte-** ‘to change clothes’, which are given as separate entries (though with its derivation from **at’e-** indicated).

(and sound) from the form without a suffix. Thus, examples at **apte-** ‘to ask’ may include **apluku** ‘asking him’, **apesgu** ‘ask him’, **apngaitaa** ‘he won’t ask him’, **apciqaa** ‘he will ask him’, and **apepailgaku** ‘before asking him’, since these forms all differ by the third letter for **apte-**. Similarly, at **ceña** ‘shore’ is the example **imarpiim ceñiini** ‘at the shore of the sea’.

Examples may indicate the grammatical case assignments for entities associated with a verb. Thus, at **cikir-** ‘to give’, there is the example **arnam cikiraa mikelnguq atkugmek** ‘the woman gives the child a parka’, showing that the grammatical object is the recipient and the gift is put in the “ablative-modalis” case (with **-mek**).

The examples written here with capitals and periods, with the key word being exemplified in italics (also in the translation), are examples taken from published books or other published texts.³ These examples have been selected for a variety of reasons. They may illustrate Yup’ik terminology related to the thing in question, like an example for **cauyaraq** ‘kayak rib’ that involves the word **saaganeq** ‘kayak stringer’, or an example (from a Bible translation) for **kuluvak** ‘cow’ that also involves the words for ‘sheep’, ‘goat’, and ‘camel’. Sometimes an example has been selected because it illustrates alternate names for things; thus an example for **nuqaq**, the common word for ‘atlatl’, uses **egun**, a less common regionalism for ‘atlatl’. A pair of examples might show a literal use and a figurative use; thus **mayurtuq** ‘he/it went up’, showing a man climbing a hill, and another example in which a person’s spirit is “soaring”. Some pairs of examples are selected to show a traditional use, like **(e)yagtuq** ‘he abstains, fasts’, indicating a traditional Eskimo abstinence practice associated with birth, death, or puberty, and another where the same word is used for Christian fasting as at Lent. Sometimes an example tells some interesting fact about nature or about Yup’ik beliefs. Sometimes the exemplified word plays a key role in a well-known traditional Yup’ik story or Biblical verse. Above all, these longer examples from books illustrate the richness, power, subtlety, and beauty of the Yup’ik language.

There are examples from traditional Yup’ik stories, from panel discussions of various aspects of Yup’ik culture, from imaginative creative writing, from factual descriptions of events in the personal life of individuals and generally of communities, from translations of brochures concerning topics such as health and housing, and from translations of the Bible and other Christian works. Selections come from Norton Sound, Nunivak, Hooper Bay–Chevak, as well as the majority, General Central Yup’ik, dialect. They come from publications dating from the 2000s, the 1900s, and the late 1800s. English translations of the examples have sometimes been taken from the books in question, but some of the books have no translations and many of the printed translations have been adjusted (in terms of degree of literalness) for the purposes of this dictionary.⁴ Most of these publications were produced in the modern standard writing systems, but others have been transliterated by various people.

The interested dictionary user is encouraged to seek the text and particular page where the quote in question can be found with its complete context and where the name and dialect of the Yup’ik speaker whose quote it is can be determined, in as much as many of the books are anthologies or panel discussions involving multiple speakers. The citations are given with these quotes in this dictionary by the first three letters in capitals of the title of the book, its date of publication, and the page number. For example, (CAU 1985:37) means that the quote is from page 37 of the book *Cauyarnariuq*, published in 1985. Books of the Bible are given as by four or five letters in capitals from the Yup’ik names of those books, with chapter and verse rather than publication date and page. For example, (AYAG. 12:1) means *Ayagniqarraaq*, that is, *Genesis*, chapter 12, verse 1.

³ A few come from unpublished stories (texts of which are included in Appendix 11), and websites.

⁴ There are a number of Yup’ik terms pertaining to items particular to Eskimo culture for which no single English word or simple phrase can serve as an accurate equivalent. An example is **qasgiq**. This is best described as by something like “traditional men’s community house, workshop, dance and celebration center”, but this is cumbersome. Some writers merely use the Eskimo word, italicized, in their English, but this does not seem appropriate in a dictionary that serves to explain Yup’ik. Instead, this dictionary, the word **qasgiq** is translated in *examples* as “kashim” (to be found in larger English dictionaries), though in the *entry itself* for the word **qasgiq** the fuller description is given. Other cases of this sort include **akutaq** “an edible mixture of berries or greens, seal oil, shortening, sometime dried flaked fish flesh, and sugar”, is translated routinely in *examples* as “Eskimo ice cream”, its popular English name, since no commonly agreed upon anglicization after the fashion of “kashim” exists, **uluq** is translated in *examples* as “semi-lunar knife” (rather than as “woman’s knife” or “ulu” which would have been alternate choices), **nukalpiaq** is “proficient hunter”, **qayaq** translated (of course) as “kayak”, **qaspeq** as “cloth cover parka”, **angalkuq** as “shaman”, and **kameksak** and **piluguk** as “skin boot” or “mukluk”.

A list of all such capital letter abbreviations with indications to lead one to the listing of the book in the references section of this dictionary is found under the heading “Printed Sources of Quoted Examples” at the end of the Introduction.

Multiword Lexemes and Neologisms

Multiword phrases seen by the compiler as lexicalized are given in small capital letters in the entries for both (or all) words that compose them. Thus, as part of both the entries for **nuna** ‘land’ and **pekte-** ‘to move’ is NUNA PEKTUQ ‘there is an earthquake’.

Words and phrases marked as ‘neologisms’ are consciously invented Yup’ik words that may not be yet be in general use, are restricted to a certain segment of the population, and so forth. Most of these are legal, medical, or fish-and-game neologisms from *Mumigcistet Kalikait* (Alexie et al., 1990), and Catholic neologisms are from *The Graded Catechism in Innuvit* (Lonneux, 1951). These books also contain a number of other neologisms of restricted interest that not included in this dictionary.

Indication of Dialect Restriction

If a word is restricted in use to a particular dialect area or areas, the abbreviation(s) for those dialect area(s) are given. This indication follows all glosses, examples, multiword lexemes, etc. for a particular entry, unless it applies only to one of several forms of, or one of several glosses for, that dictionary entry, in which case it is given at the appropriate place in the entry. The following dialect abbreviations are used:

NSU	Norton Sound–Unaliq (northern Norton Sound)
NSK	Norton Sound–Kotlik (southern Norton Sound)
NS	Norton Sound (both northern and southern shores)
Y	Yukon
HBC	Hooper Bay and Chevak
NI	Nelson Island
NUN	Nunivak Island; the letters NUN(A) indicate a word from the <i>Cup’ig Eskimo Dictionary</i> (Amos and Amos, 2003) ⁵
K	Kuskokwim
LK	Lower Kuskokwim
BB	Bristol Bay
NR	Nushagak River
LI	Lake Iliamna
EG	Egegik
UK	Upper Kuskokwim (i.e., around Aniak)
CAN	Canineq (around Kwigillingok, Kipnuk, Kongiganek, and Chefornek)
MY	middle Yukon

More information about these dialect areas is given in the introductory section on Yup’ik dialects (see below). One should see also the book *Yup’ik Dialect Atlas and Study* (Jacobson 1998) to see, among other things, just how very few are the words whose area of use coincides exactly with a particular dialect area! If dialect limitations are indicated for a given entry, the reader should conclude that there may be synonyms used in other dialect areas. These can be found through the English-to-Yup’ik Index toward the end of this dictionary.

⁵ While many words in that dictionary are also in this, words noted with “NUN(A)” have not been researched except by Amos and Amos, and one should look to to their dictionary for details concerning words (and in fact all Nunivak words). Note that the orthography they use is somewhat different from that of this book (see below).

Etymologies (Word Origin)

The etymology of the word is then given if it is a loan word, a derived form, an imitative word (onomatopoeia), or a word with a known proto-Eskimo or proto-Yup'ik antecedant.

A loan word (as from Russian, English, Aleut, Athabascan, etc.) is indicated as such along with the source word in the other language (and a phonetic transcription when needed) in the case of Aleut and Inupiaq or an English transliteration in the case of Russian.

A derived word is shown with the symbol "<" and its parent word and the derivational suffixes, that is, the postbase or postbases (and, in certain cases, enclitics), that compose it; if such postbase(s) are undetermined, then a question mark is used. The postbases are set off by dashes (and the enclitics by the equals sign). Postbases forming parts of derived words will be listed and explained in the postbase section of this dictionary (and enclitics in the enclitics section) even if the postbase in question is not productive. However, postbases that to our knowledge occur on only one word are not listed in the postbases section. For example, **niicugni-** 'to listen' is analyzed as < **niite-yug-neq¹⁻ⁱ³**-. By looking up the base, **niite-**, and consulting the postbases section for the next three components, one can see that **niicugni-** comes from **niite-** 'to hear' and postbases meaning 'to want to V', 'result of V-ing', and 'to complete N', so that **niicugni-** 'to listen' is literally 'to complete the result of wanting to hear'.

Component postbases are listed here not in the form in which they occur in the word in question, but rather in the form by which they are alphabetized in the postbases section, so that the user can locate them in that section. For example, **mingqun** 'needle' is cited as being composed of the verb base **mingqe-** 'to sew' and the postbase **-n** 'device for V-ing'. On consulting the postbases section under the listing **-n**, one sees that this postbase has a fuller form, **-un**, and that this is what accounts for the **u** in **mingqun**.

On occasion, some of the postbases in a subentry cannot be identified. In such cases the unidentifiable postbase is indicated by "?". For example, **mercuullugpak** 'highbush cranberry', is analyzed as < **meq-?-lluk-rpak**, and so consists of the base **meq** 'water', an unidentified postbase indicated by "?", and the postbases **-lluk** 'not quite good N' and **-rpak** 'big N'.

Many derived words have only a base but no postbases (just "?") listed. This indicates that although the form is clearly derived from that base, it is not possible to identify the postbase(s) with which it is formed. Thus **kitngu-** 'to capsize' is analyzed as < **kit'e-?-**, which informs the user that it is almost certainly derived from the base as shown, but that he should not expect to find the apparent postbase (since it occurs only on this one word) in the postbase section.

Certain entries are labeled as *imitative*, such as animal names like **peleqqel'er** 'frog', **aarraangiiq** 'oldsquaw' and **iggiayuli**, **iggiggiayuli** 'owl'; and such words as **Yaayaalria** 'Scandinavian', **pisalria** 'Yup'ik speaker of a dialect using **s** where others use **y'**, and **teggigte-** 'to giggle', and some of these also contain an identified postbase.

For words with cognates⁶ in other Eskimo languages, toward the end of the entry the derivation is shown by the sign "<" and "PE", "PY", or "PY-S" (for proto-Eskimo, proto-Yupik, or Proto-Yupik/Sirenik) along with the protoform from, referring to, and given in the orthography of *Comparative Eskimo Dictionary* (Fortescue et al., 1994).⁷ The symbol "+" in connection with PE, PY, or PY-S, indicates a proposed new comparative set not found in that dictionary though some have been included in the second edition of it (Fortescue et al., 2010).

A word with no etymology shown would be a non-loan, non-derived word found only in Central Yup'ik.

Further Indications of Relation to Other Entries

After the etymology, if any, may be found the symbol ">" followed by various words derived from the word in question. Note that these words would have been indented subentries in the 1984 edition of this dictionary.

⁶ *Cognates* are words of present-day languages that descend from the same word in the ancient proto language from which the present-day languages derive; they or may not have the same meaning or sound the same.

⁷ Note that a word may have a derivation within Yup'ik and also a proto-form, which implies that the derivation had occurred at the stage or time before the proto-language divided into the present languages.

The note *cf.* followed by another word indicates a possible relationship not certain enough for subentry treatment, or a relationship not of the sort that lends itself to subentry treatment. The use of the symbol “=” to indicate a phonological variant is discussed above.

Citation Forms for Yup'ik Words

Nouns are entered in this dictionary in their *unpossessed absolutive singular forms*.⁸ This is the natural citation form for a noun and is merely the base (i.e., the combining form) with the final letter altered to give an acceptable Yup'ik word.⁹ An example of a noun entry is **angyaq** ‘boat’.

Some nouns are simply not used in the singular. They are listed in the dual, meaning two exactly (or plural, meaning, for Yup'ik and other Eskimo languages, three or more); thus **ackiik** ‘eyeglasses’ or **qerrulliik** ‘pants’ are dual forms in Yup'ik. Within the entry the dictionary user is informed that these are duals and (usually) what the singular would be (useful when suffixes are added). Other nouns may be used either in the singular or in the plural (or dual) for a single item, or they may be used either in the dual or the plural for a pair of items. These conventional optional plurals and duals are noted by statements to that effect in the entries. They are mostly items viewed as consisting of a number of parts in the case of conventional plurals (for example, ‘village’, ‘parka’), or of two complementary parts in the case of conventional duals (for example, ‘sled’, ‘belly’).

As discussed briefly above, for verbs, no single completed form stands out as a citation form because there is no completed form of the verb that involves as minor a change from the base as does the unpossessed absolutive singular in the case of nouns. For this reason, this dictionary uses as the citation form of the verb the base form of that verb, followed by a hyphen to show that the form is abstract rather than an occurring (completed) word. An example of a verb entry is **nere-** ‘to eat’.¹⁰ Verbs are translated with English infinitives (in some cases with split

⁸ For an explanation of this see *Practical Grammar of ... Yup'ik*, p. 29.

⁹ See *Practical Grammar of ... Yup'ik*, p. 30. In summary,

<i>Unpossessed absolutive singular ends in:</i>	<i>Baseform ends in:</i>
prime vowel	same prime vowel
a (with superscript e or following Ct)	e
n	te
k	g
q	r

¹⁰ Several alternative possibilities for the citation form of the verb were considered. Since verb bases end in exactly the same patterns as noun bases do, one might apply the same processes and construct a citation form of the same sort as the unpossessed absolutive singular for nouns. Some native speakers do this when citing a Yup'ik verb while speaking in English. However, the forms so given are recognized by all speakers to be artificial. For example, no one would consider **mayuq** (from **mayur-** ‘to climb’) as a real Yup'ik word (except in some very limited circumstances). Furthermore, such forms would have value only as citation forms; they would still not be identical with the other abstract or artificial form, the base form which one needs to know to attach suffixes.

Another alternative for citing verbs is to single out an actual ending and let the resulting combination of the verb base and that ending serve as a citation form. The most obvious choice would be either an indicative form such as **mayurtuq** ‘he is climbing’ or a subordinative form such as **mayurluni** ‘(he) climbing’. While this has the advantage of using an actual occurring form of the word for the citation form, it has two disadvantages. First, neither of these forms reveals what the base is in all cases (thus, from **mayurtuq** one cannot tell whether the base is **mayur-** or **mayurte-**, and from **mayurluni** one cannot tell whether the base is **mayur-** or **mayure-**). Second, the spelling of these proposed citation forms is often far enough removed from the spelling of the base to put the entry at a different place alphabetically from where it would fall if the base were the citation form; this is especially the case with short bases, e.g., **ag'uq** ‘he goes over’ or **agluni** ‘going over’ would not appear very near **age-** in the dictionary, since words starting with **agi-** would fall between. Since we regard the base as the starting point and assume that someone with a degree of linguistic sophistication regarding Yup'ik will first determine the probable base from the form he has read or heard, this is where he should be able to find it in the dictionary.

The disadvantage of using the base as the citation form for a verb is that the casual reader who knows nothing about bases is likely to be put off by such abstract listings as **age-**, **mayur-**, etc. However, there is no good way to avoid this. We expect that users of this

infinitives, e.g., **nallu-** ‘to not know’), so that an English phrase beginning with the word ‘to’ signals that it is a translation of a Yup’ik verb base.

The vast majority of Yup’ik words are nouns and verb, though there a small number of words of other grammatical categories.

*Particles*¹¹ are uninflectable (or minimally inflectable words), usually adverbs, though some are conjunctions or exclamations. Being uninflectable, the choice of a citation form is obvious. Examples are **cakneq** ‘very’, **wall’u** ‘or’, and **aren** ‘oops’.

*Demonstrative pronouns*¹² are listed in their absolutive singular forms, from which the base may be determined by deleting the final syllable **na**. Demonstrative pronouns in all their inflected forms are also given in tables in Appendix 3. An example of a demonstrative pronoun entry is **pikna** ‘the one up above’, and its base is **pik-**.

*Demonstrative adverbs*¹³ are listed in their ‘localis’¹⁴ case forms, because they have no absolutive forms, with the localis ending, **ni**, in parentheses. The base may be determined by deleting the **ni** from these localis forms. Demonstrative adverbs in their inflected forms are also given in tables in Appendix 3. An example of a demonstrative adverb entry is **pika(ni)** ‘up above; in the area up above’.

The interrelationships between different demonstratives (both pronouns and adverbs) are discussed at length in Appendix 3 and in *Practical Grammar of ... Yup’ik*, Chapter 6 (p. 75 ff).

Although they are a type of noun base, *positional bases*¹⁵ usually appear with a possessed ending in speech. (Actually, many positional bases can appear with an unpossessed ending, but this gives them a narrow, fixed meaning.) For this reason the unpossessed absolutive form is rather misleading. Consequently, positional bases are presented as bases rather than as completed words, and they are followed by the hyphen, which shows that the form is a base and not a completed word (thus **kete-** ‘area toward water of (it)’, rather than the artificial unpossessed absolutive singular noun form ***ken**, which would likely not be recognized).

The hyphen is also used for those forms that are used only in the *quantifier/qualifier construction*,¹⁶ such as **tamar-** ‘all’ and **kii-** ‘only’, and are neither nouns nor verbs.

Note that, as mentioned several times above, the hyphen is also used with verb bases, which, like quantifier/qualifier bases, are unlikely to be confused with positionals.

For information on forms listed as *roots*, see the “Roots” section.

A Convention Concerning Gender in Third Person Singular

In as much as Yup’ik (like other Eskimo-Aleut languages) does not indicate gender in third person singular endings (and pronouns), a word with such an ending, such as **ang’uq**, may mean ‘he is big’, ‘she is big’, or ‘it is big’. In this dictionary such a word is translated only as ‘he is big’, which stands for all three.¹⁷ Exceptions are when the

dictionary will quickly learn to recognize bases of verbs for what they are. At any rate, following the bases and their translations are examples with simple actual occurring forms of the verbs.

See *Practical Grammar of ... Yup’ik* p. 19, for a different solution to this problem.

¹¹ See *Practical Grammar of ... Yup’ik*, p. 17, 166.

¹² See *Practical Grammar of ... Yup’ik*, p. 75 ff.

¹³ See *Practical Grammar of ... Yup’ik*, p. 81 ff.

¹⁴ Meaning ‘at —’ or ‘in —’.

¹⁵ See *Practical Grammar of ... Yup’ik*, p. 99 ff.

¹⁶ See *Practical Grammar of ... Yup’ik*, p. 346 ff. There are, however, a number of verb bases or slightly expanded verb bases that can be used in the quantifier/qualifier construction and are listed as such in this dictionary though not in *Practical Grammar of ... Yup’ik*. The quantifier/qualifier construction is called the independent relative in the first edition of this dictionary.

¹⁷ Note that this convention differs from the of *Practical Grammar of ... Yup’ik* which carefully balances the use of ‘he’, ‘him’ and ‘his’, with ‘she’, and ‘her’, in translations of third person singular (for humans).

verb is intrinsically gender limited, so that **irniug** is translated ‘she gives birth’, and **kuiguug** as ‘it is a river’, and when the verb appears in quoted text involving a female.

Concerning Scientific Names for Biota

Except in the case of domesticated animals, biota are glossed by their common name without qualifiers (unless necessary to distinguish two or more species in the Yup’ik area) and by the scientific name that refers to the particular species occurring in the Yup’ik area. Thus, **tertuli** is glossed as “lynx” (rather than “Canadian lynx”) and “*Lynx canadensis*”, which is specifically the Canadian lynx.

Explanation of Symbols (Other Than Those Mentioned Above) Used in Yup’ik Entries

Some Yup’ik entries have *, (**aq***), or (**ar**)- at the end of the Yup’ik word, or the symbol [e] at the beginning of the word. The meanings of these symbols will be explained here.

* is used after **q** on a noun to indicate that the base for that noun ends in an (unpredictably) *strong r*, that is, in an **r** that is retained before so-called *half-retaining* endings (marked with %).¹⁸ Thus, the word **maurlug*** ‘grandmother’ has an asterisk indicating that when the half-retaining ending %**mi** is added to it, the result is **maurlurmi** ‘at grandmother’s’. On the other hand, **angyaq** has no asterisk because the final **r** of its base is weak, so that when %**mi** is added, the result is **angyami** ‘in the boat’ with the **r** of the base dropped. Nouns ending in **eq** or **k** have no asterisks because all such nouns have a (predictably) strong final consonant on the base. Thus, even though **qaneq** ‘mouth’ and **kanaqlak** ‘muskrat’ do not have asterisks, one knows that the results of adding %**mi** are **qanermi** ‘in the mouth’ and **kanaqlagmi** ‘on the muskrat’. It should be understood that most of the words marked with asterisks are treated by some speakers as if they ended in weak rather than strong consonants. There is a great deal of individual variation in such words, but if a significant number of speakers treat the final consonant of a word as strong, we have marked it with an asterisk.

(**aq***) or (**ar**)- indicates that this segment of the word or base is deleted if it occurs at the end of the word, or before a consonant-retaining suffix that starts with a consonant.¹⁹ Thus, the cited form **qimugkauyar(aq*)** ‘puppy’ will be realized in most dialect areas as **qimugkauyar** ‘a puppy’ with the final **aq** dropped and **r** not changed to **q**, and the underlying **ar** (equal to **aq**) dropped in such forms as **qimugkauyartangqertuq** ‘there are puppies’, from underlying **qimugkauyarartangqertuq**. However, the **a** of that **aq** will appear in such forms as **qimugkauyaranguq** ‘he got a puppy’, where the suffix added is not a consonant-retaining suffix that starts with a consonant.

For the use of [e], see the discussion of “weak initial **e**” in the section of this introduction titled “The Problem of Initial **e** in Yup’ik Words.”

Subscripted “2” written after an English word indicates exactly two, as in ‘we₂’. This is used in English translations of Yup’ik words because Yup’ik distinguishes dual, exactly two, from plural, three or more. Therefore also, an English plural without subscripted “2” following it indicates at least three in number, except in cases where the English plural normally indicates a pair or where the duality is to be understood from context.

“Special” **te** Versus Regular **te** Terminating Verb Bases

In the 1984 edition of this dictionary a degree symbol appeared after certain verb bases ending in **te**, thus: **te-°**. Such a **t** (after **e** is deleted) becomes **l** with a certain type of suffixes, while for verb bases ending **te** without the degree symbol, the **t** becomes **s** or **y** with such suffixes. Thus, from **piniate-°** ‘to be weak’, comes **pinialngaituq** ‘he won’t be weak’, while from **aqvate-** ‘to fetch something’, comes **aqvasngaituq** ‘he won’t fetch something’. Also, verb bases in the type of **te-** that was indicated by a degree sign take “subordinatives” in **-na-** rather than **-lu-** for ‘by V-

¹⁸ See *Practical Grammar of ... Yup’ik*, p. 32.

¹⁹ See *Practical Grammar of ... Yup’ik*, pp. 50, 173, 187, and 291, and the section of this introduction on Yup’ik dialects.

ing, by being *V'*, and the postbase **-nguq** rather than **-lria/-llria** for 'one that is *V(ing)*'. Thus: **pinianani** 'being weak', but **aqvaluni** 'fetching something', and **pinialnguq** 'one who is weak', but **aqvatelria** or **aqvatellria** 'one fetching something'.

Now it turns out that the verb bases in **te-^o** are the bases that are negative or adjectival in nature, the so-called "special" **te**.²⁰ Since this is generally a predictable feature, *the degree symbol is not used* in this edition. However, if there is any question whether a **te** on a base is "special", sufficient examples are given to show the status of that base. Here are a pair of examples where it is hard to determine from the meaning of the base alone the status of **te**: the base **kumlate-** 'to be cold (water, solid, body part)', has "special" **te**, but **qerrute-** 'to be cold (person)', has an ordinary, non-"special" **te**. This is shown here by examples **kumlalngaituq** 'it won't be cold', **kumlanani** '(it) being cold', but **qerrusngaituq** 'he won't be cold', **qerrulluni** '(him) being cold'.

Roots

A number of entries are labeled *root*. A root in this sense is like a base, but it cannot be used with an ending unless a postbase is first added to the root before the ending. Because a root exists by virtue of the existence of forms containing that root, there are always derived forms listed for each entry presented as a root, and for this reason it has not always been necessary (or possible) to translate every root. There are five types of roots.

1) There are very basic "deep roots". An example is **ku-**, which apparently refers to the flowing of liquids, as can be seen by such probable derivatives as **kuik** 'river', **kuve-** 'to spill', **kuta** 'a drop', etc. At the present time we cannot even identify **-ik**, **-ve-**, or **-ta** as postbases. Roots such as this are listed in their proper alphabetical order in the dictionary along with lists of their probable derivatives, and these derivatives are listed as entries in their own proper alphabetical positions.

2) There are roots that are simply not in use at the present time, but that lie close to the surface. An example is **ali-**, which appears in the bases **alinge-** 'to be afraid' and **alike-** 'to be afraid of'. **-nge-** is identifiable as a postbase meaning 'to acquire', and **-ke-** is a postbase meaning 'to have as one's —'. Thus, **ali-** may be the base of an obsolete noun meaning 'a thing that one fears, object of fear', used in modern speech only in combination with these and a few other postbases. Such combinations of root and postbase are listed as entries as is the root, which is identified as a root but not translated.

3) There are roots that deal with dimensions such as width, thickness, loudness, etc. These *dimensional roots*²¹ occur in combination with the postbases **-tu-** 'to have to a large degree' and **-kite-** 'to lack to a large degree' (both taking intransitive endings only). These roots are given without translations but are labeled dimensional roots, and their derivatives are given entries. For example, **mam-** (*dimensional root*) and **mamtu-** 'to be thick' and **mamkite-** 'to be thin'.

4) There are roots that deal with emotional states and feelings. These *emotional roots*²² occur in combination with the postbases **-ke-** 'to feel thus toward' (taking transitive endings only), **-yug-** 'to feel thus' (taking intransitive endings only), **-tar-** 'to tend to feel thus' (taking intransitive endings only), **-narqe-** 'to cause to feel thus' and its negative **-naite-** (both taking intransitive endings only), and for some speakers, **-yagute-** 'to come to feel thus toward' (taking transitive endings only). These roots are given without translations but labeled as emotional roots, and their derivatives are given as entries. For example, **paqna-** (*emotional root*) and **paqnake-** 'to be curious about (it)', **paqnayug-** 'to be curious', **paqnatar-** 'to tend to be inquisitive', **paqnanarqe-** 'to makes one curious', and **paqnayagute-** 'to become curious about (it)'.

5) There are roots that deal with getting into, putting into, or being in a certain posture, position, situation, or state. These *postural roots*²³ occur in combination with the postbases **-te-** 'to get into or put into that position or state'

²⁰ See *Practical Grammar of ... Yup'ik*, pp. 104, 198, 231, and 419.

²¹ See *Practical Grammar of ... Yup'ik*, p. 248.

²² See *Practical Grammar of ... Yup'ik*, p.350.

²³ See *Practical Grammar of ... Yup'ik*, p. 348.

(taking both intransitive and transitive endings) and **-ngqa-** ‘to be in that poaition or state’ (taking intransitive endings only). In addition, postural roots may be used in the *quantifier/qualifier*²⁴ constructions in which a possessed relative ending is used directly on the root. For this reason, translations in the form of English adverbial gerunds or phrases are given for postural roots. An example of a listing for a postural root follows: **kamilar-** ‘being barefoot, without footwear’ (*postural root*), with the example **kamilarmi an’uq** ‘he went out without footwear’, and **kamilarte-** ‘to remove footwear’, and **kamilangqa-** ‘to be barefoot’.

Note that some dimensional, emotional, and postural roots have derivatives formed with postbases other than those mentioned above.

Complete lists of dimensional, emotional, and postural roots will be found in Appendix 5.

Entries Directing the Reader to a Preferred Spelling

Because of certain spelling problems caused by the inaudible initial **e** (see the section of this introduction titled “The Problem of Initial **e** in Yup’ik Words”), a number of words sound as if they should be spelled starting with a consonant but are actually, or preferably, spelled starting with **e** because of the way the word is pronounced in its different forms. In such cases the word is cited under its “naive” or “phonetic” spelling with a note to see the standard spelling with initial **e**, and the entire entry is enclosed in braces. Thus, the entry **mug-** ‘to suck on breast or bottle’ says “see **emug-**”.

Indication of the Polarity of Verb Bases

Verb bases are translated with the English infinitive construction, ‘to . . .’. Such translations, however, do not provide complete information about how verbs are used. For example, the information that **agiirte-** means ‘to approach’ does not tell one whether he can use an intransitive ending and say **agiirtuq** ‘he is approaching’, or a transitive ending and say **agiirtaa** ‘he is approaching it’, or both. The way that the English verb ‘to approach’ functions suggests that both intransitive and transitive constructions would be possible for the Yup’ik verb. This is not so, however; only the intransitive construction **agiirtuq** is possible in Yup’ik. In another case, knowing that **qecir-** means ‘to spit’, and given the additional information that both intransitive and transitive forms are possible in Yup’ik, one still does not know what is the object of the transitive form. In fact, it is the thing spit upon (rather than the thing spit out, as in English). Similarly, the knowledge that **ingqi-** is used with a transitive ending, **ingqia**, to mean ‘he diced it’, and that an intransitive form also occurs, is insufficient to determine whether that intransitive form, **ingqiuq**, means ‘it is diced’ or ‘he diced something’ (in fact, it means the latter). For these reasons, after the translation using the English infinitive construction, we have written the Yup’ik verb with the third person singular (unless singular is inappropriate) indicative intransitive ending²⁵ (if such a form exists), translated it, then given the Yup’ik verb with the third person singular to third person singular transitive ending²⁶ (if such a form exists), translated it, and then written the symbol “/”. Such information concerns the “polarity” of the verb.

Polarity is not indicated for verbs formed from dimensional, emotional, or postural roots, since with these types of verbs polarity is fully predictable (see the discussion of roots above). The reader should realize that some verbs function one way according to some speakers and another way according to others, and generally we did not record

²⁴ See above, and *Practical Grammar of ... Yup’ik*, p. 349.

²⁵ This is the ending meaning ‘he, she, or it is V-ing’; usually ‘he’ or ‘it’ translates the subject as a matter of convention.

²⁶ This is the ending meaning ‘he, she, or it is V-ing him, her, or it’.

all possible variations.²⁷

Also, many of the verbs in this but not the 1984 edition are rare and/or old words for which polarity and other transitivity information could not be ascertained, and thereof must be here omitted.

Polarity information will be found with the general Central Yup'ik forms of verbs rather than with the Nunivak, Hooper Bay–Chevak, or Norton Sound variants.

With respect to the question of polarity, verb bases may be categorized in five groups.

1) *Intransitive-only verbs*. These verbs do not generally take transitive endings directly. They include descriptive or adjectival verbs such as **ange-** 'to be big' and **puqig-** 'to be intelligent', and also certain action verbs such as **tuqu-** 'to die' and **qavar-** 'to sleep'. These verbs have their polarity indicated in the dictionary as shown in the following example:

tuqu- to die # **tuquuq** 'he died' /

The slash symbol "/" shows that this base cannot be used directly with a transitive ending.

2) *Transitive-only verbs*. These verbs do not normally take intransitive endings directly. Some examples are **ullag-** 'to approach', **assike-** 'to like', and **tegu-** 'to take'. Some of the verbs in this group *can* take intransitive endings, but only marginally and in conjunction with a word such as **ellminek** 'himself or **ak'a** 'already'. In such cases the meaning is reflexive: **ellminek assikuq** 'he likes himself'; or passive: **ak'a teguuq** 'it has already been taken'. A sample entry for a transitive-only verb is the following:

assike- to like # **assikaa** "he likes it" /

The lack of an intransitive example before "/" indicates that this base cannot be used directly with an intransitive ending, except perhaps in the special reflexive or passive sense, which will be indicated by examples following "/".

3) *Patientive verbs*. These verbs can take both intransitive and transitive endings. The meaning with an intransitive ending is passive or reflexive.²⁸ To put it another way: Given a certain situation described using a patientive verb with a transitive ending, describing the same situation as closely as possible with an intransitive ending requires that the noun that was the object with the transitive verb be the subject with the intransitive verb (the role of the noun in the sentence changes, but the noun remains in the absolutive case). Some examples of patientive verbs are **kuve-** 'to spill' (**meq kuv'uq** 'the water spilled', **meq kuvaa** 'he spilled the water'), **tamar-** 'to lose' (**tamartuq** 'it is lost', **tamaraa** 'he lost it'), and **makete-** 'to get up' (**maktuq** 'he got up', **maktaa** 'he put it upright'). A sample entry is the following:

kuve- to spill # **kuv'uq** 'it spilled'; **kuvaa** 'he spilled it' /

4) *Elemental verbs*. Secondly, a group of verbs deals with processes of nature and takes both transitive and intransitive endings with almost identical meanings.²⁹ That is, the meaning stays the same if an intransitive ending is replaced by a transitive ending, with what was the subject of the intransitive verb becoming the object of the

²⁷ Furthermore, a given verb when used with certain suffixes may be able to take endings it does not normally take. For example, **ikayur-** 'to help' normally does not take intransitive endings, but when expanded by the postbase **-yug-** 'to want', which usually does not change polarity, this verb *can* be used with an intransitive ending: **ikayuryugtuq** 'he wants to be helped'. Such information is noted by means of examples occurring after "/". As a general rule, descriptive or adjectival verb bases such as **ange-** 'to be big' or **assir-** 'to be good' cannot be used with transitive endings, but in the subordinative mood, they *can* be so used: **angluku** '(making) it big', **assirluku** '(acting) toward it in a good way'. The interested reader should refer to Tadataka Nagai's *Agentive and Patientive Verb Bases in North Alaskan Inupiaq Eskimo* (2008) for an excellent discussion of this entire issue.

²⁸ The dividing line between patientive and transitive-only verbs gets rather hazy. A patientive verb with a reflexive intransitive such as **makte-**, where the intransitive **maktuq** can be interpreted as 'he put himself upright', is not so different from a transitive-only verb like **assike-**, where the marginally used intransitive **ellminek assikuq** means 'he likes himself'. There is, however, considerable difference between a transitive-only verb which lacks even a marginal reflexive intransitive, and a patientive verb like **kuve-** 'to spill', where the intransitive **kuv'uq** is more passive than reflexive.

²⁹ Elemental verbs may be considered a special type of patientive verb, since the only difference between the pair of sentences **meq kuv'uq** 'the water spilled' and **meq kuvaa** 'he spilled the water', and the pair of sentences **meq cikuuq** 'the water froze' and **meq cikua** 'it (nature) froze the water' is the range of entities that can be the subjects of the transitive forms — elemental verbs cannot take an overt subject, while patientive verbs may take any subject.

transitive verb. The subject of the transitive forms of these verbs is never denoted by a separate noun. A sample entry is:

ciku- to freeze # 'cikuuq' or 'cikua' it froze /

There is in fact a slight difference between the intransitive and the transitive of elemental verbs. With the intransitive the emphasis is on result, while with the transitive the emphasis is on process. Thus, one would say **cikuuq** (intransitive) to suggest that freezing had occurred and was now probably complete, while one would say **cikua** (transitive) to suggest that freezing had occurred and perhaps was still occurring. Since the difference is mainly one of emphasis and since various speakers might differ in their use of the intransitive or transitive of these verbs to describe the same situation, we translate the intransitive and transitive of elemental verbs the same way.

One should note that elemental verbs are not the only verbs for which a subject is not denoted by a separate noun. Other, usually transitive-only, verbs concerned with weather or other natural phenomena also take an *impersonal subject*, and this is noted in the entries for those verbs. Thus, **pircir-** 'to be storming (blizzard)' (*impersonal subject*) **pircirtuq** 'there is a blizzard' /. One does not use an overt subject noun with this verb.

5) *Agentive verbs*. These are the third kind of verbs that may take either transitive or intransitive endings. This group is distinguished from the patientive verbs in that given a certain situation that can be described with a sentence using an agentive verb with a transitive ending, to describe that situation as closely as possible with a verb with an intransitive ending, the noun that was the subject of the transitive verb remains the subject of the intransitive verb (although its case changes).³⁰ Some examples are **nere-** 'to eat' (**angun ner'uq** 'the man is eating', **angutem neraa** 'the man is eating it'), **tangerr-** 'to see' (**tangertuq** 'he sees', **tangrraa** 'he sees it'), and **kipute-** 'to buy' (**kiputuq** 'he is making a purchase', **kiputaa** 'he bought it'). A sample entry is:

nere- to eat # ner'uq 'he is eating'; neraa 'he is eating it' /

References to Unverified Word Lists and to E. W. Nelson's Work

A comment in an entry such as "*cf. Khromchenko 1824 list*" or "*cf. Nelson 1877–1881*" refers the reader to the appendectical section of this dictionary titled "Unverified Words from Old Sources"; however, a number of references read "*E. W. Nelson (ESK 1889:–)*", which refers to pages in the pioneering ethnography *The Eskimo about Bering Strait*, published in 1889 and reprinted several times.

SPECIAL PROBLEMS AND TOPICS

The Problem of Verb Tense in Translating from Yup'ik to English

Yup'ik does not have a category of verb tense in quite the same sense that English does. Some postbases place an action in the future (**-ciqe-**, **-ngaite-**, **-arkau-**, etc.), and others place an action definitely in the past (**-llru-**, **-uma-**, etc.), but a verb without one of these time-fixing postbases may refer to an action that is happening at the time of the utterance or to an action that has happened in the past. This structural difference between Yup'ik and English has led to certain problems in translating the examples in the dictionary.

One may distinguish three groups of verbs for the purposes of this discussion:

1) *Descriptive or adjectival verbs*. These are verbs such as **ange-** 'to be big' and **nanite-** 'to be short'. When one of these verbs is used without a time-fixing postbase, an ongoing state is being described. Thus **ang'uq** means only 'he

³⁰ For more information on the distinction between agentive and patientive (or non-agentive) verbs and their relation to the "detransitive" (or half-transitive) postbase, see *Practical Grammar of ... Yup'ik* p. 122 ff. It is interesting to note that English also has a distinction between agentive and patientive. One does not say 'he spilled' to mean 'he spilled something', but one does say 'he ate' meaning 'he ate something'. The plain intransitive of the English verb 'to spill' (without 'something') applies to liquids that spill, not to people who spill them. English and Yup'ik coincide in this respect with this particular verb, though by no means with all such verbs.

or it is big', not 'he or it was big (and perhaps is no longer big)'.

2) *Verbs describing actions of more than a moment's duration.* These are verbs such as **kuimar-** 'to swim', **qavar-** 'to sleep', **nere-** 'to eat' and **yurar-** 'to dance'. When one of these verbs is used without a time-fixing postbase, it may refer to an action occurring either in the present or in the past, depending on the context. Thus, **kuimartuq** may mean either 'he is swimming' or (if the context is definitely past time) 'he swam'. In the context, or rather the lack of context, provided in the dictionary examples, it is most logical to translate this verb with the English present progressive. Thus **kuimartuq** is translated 'he is swimming' rather than 'he swam', **qavartuq** 'he is sleeping', and **ner'uq** 'he is eating', even though these verbs could mean 'he swam', 'he slept', and 'he ate' in suitable contexts.

3) *Verbs describing momentary actions.* These are verbs such as **igte-** 'to fall', **ane-** 'to go outside', **tekite-** 'to arrive', and **tuqu-** 'to die'. These verbs present major problems in translating forms without time-fixing postbases. A form such as **igtuq** may mean either 'it is falling' (i.e., it is in midair or on the point of falling) or 'it fell'. Our policy with respect to the verbs in group 2 suggests that for uniformity we should translate these with the English present progressive tense ('it is falling'), but this is in fact the less common meaning in Yup'ik; 'it fell' is more natural. Note too that 'it is falling' in English may mean either 'it is in midair' or 'it is on the point of falling', but the second English meaning is an uncommon meaning for **igtuq**. The common Yup'ik form for 'it is falling, on the point of starting to fall' is **igtenguq**, literally 'it is beginning to fall', or **igteqatartuq**, lit. 'it is about to fall'. For these reasons, we have translated the verbs of this group with the English past tense, thus **igtuq** 'it fell', **an'uq** 'he went out', **tekituq** 'he arrived', **tuquuq** 'he died'. The English present progressive form ('it is falling', etc.) encompasses both the present instant and the near future, while the Yup'ik form (**igtuq**, etc.) lacking a time-fixing postbase encompasses both the present instant and the recent past.³¹

The Problem of Initial e in Yup'ik Words

The problem of whether certain Yup'ik words have or do not have an initial **e** has been very troublesome in compiling this dictionary. It will also be a problem for those using the dictionary. For these reasons, it is worthwhile to discuss in some detail the situation with regard to initial **e** in Yup'ik and our policy in dealing with it.

The transcriptions in brackets, "[]", in the following discussion could be called "semi-phonetic" in that the standard Yup'ik orthography is followed for the values of the letters and for automatic devoicing, but inaudible **e** is not written, barely audible **e** is raised above the line, and length of vowels, whether rhythmic (i.e., from a single vowel) or inherent (i.e., from a double vowel), is indicated by a colon after the vowel (which is never written double). Consonant gemination, whether automatic or otherwise, is also indicated by a colon. For example, in this transcription **tekituq** 'he arrived' is [teki:tuq], and **tekiituq** 'he doesn't have earwax' is [teki:tuq].

Consider the words [ni:ta:] 'he heard it' and [mu:ta:] 'he took her to the clinic, took it for repair'. Both have initial nasal sounds followed by phonetically long vowels. The imperative or optative forms of these words are [ni:sgu] 'hear it!' and [musgu] 'take her to the clinic!' Because **i** is long in both [ni:ta:] and [ni:sgu], one can conclude that the base of these words is **niite-** and that [ni:ta:] is **niitaa** and [ni:sgu] is **niisgu** (where the **t** of the base has changed to **s**). However, the **u** is long in [mu:ta:] but short in [musgu], so one must conclude that the base of these words is **emute-**, and [mu:ta:] is **emutaa** (with rhythmic length on the second open syllable **mu**), while [musgu] is **emusgu** (without rhythmic length on the closed syllable **mus**).³² The initial **e** of **emutaa** and **emusgu** is inaudible, its presence revealed only through its effect on rhythmic length. In this dictionary these two bases are listed as **niite-**

³¹ An alternative way of dealing with this problem, and one that is sometimes followed, is to translate as a convention all Yup'ik forms which lack time-fixing postbases with the English simple present ('he V-s') construction, letting this construction serve as an abbreviation for 'he V-s, is V-ing, V-ed'. Thus, **kuimartuq** would be translated 'he swims' and **igtuq** 'it falls'. While this convention suits some verbs well (e.g., 'he likes her' is the normal English present of the verb 'to like' and is a good translation of **assikaa**), for the most part the simple present in English means 'he usually or regularly V-s', and unless one has become used to this convention and can accept an unusual sense of, for example, 'he swims', one will not think of this as a good translation of **kuimartuq**, but rather of **kuimalartuq**, **kuimarlartuq**, or **kuimatuq**, all forms with postbases indicating customary or habitual action.

³² In Norton Sound only, however, the base is **muute-**, as can be seen by the NSU form [mu:sgung], i.e., **muusgung** 'take it in for repair!'.

and **emute-** and alphabetized accordingly. However, since many people using the dictionary are likely to look under **muute-** if they hear [mu:ta:], we have also listed **muute-** in the **m** section with instructions to look under **emute-**.³³

Another example of the problem of inaudible initial **e** whose presence is revealed only in derived forms is in the homophonous [yagtuq] 'he is fasting, abstaining' and [yagtuq] 'he is stretching out his arms'.³⁴ For the first meaning, the base is **eyag-**, as can be seen from such forms as [ey:i:] 'abstain!' and [ey:aumauq] 'he has been abstaining'. Thus the word [yagtuq] 'he is abstaining' should be written **eyagtuq**, but in this dictionary **yag-** 'abstain' is listed in the **y** section with directions to see **eyag-**, the main entry. On the other hand the base of [yagtuq] 'he is stretching out his arms' is **yagte-**, as can be seen from the derived form [yagu:tut] 'they are stretching out their arms to or against one another'.³⁵ There is no audible difference between **eyagtuq** and **yagtuq**; the presence or absence of initial **e** is revealed only in other derived forms.

The word for 'handle, shaft' is [ʔpu] with a barely audible initial **e** for some speakers, and for others it is [pu]. However, for all speakers, the effect of the initial **e** emerges in such forms as [ep:ua] 'its handle' and [ʔpu:lek] or [pu:lek] 'one with a handle' (where rhythmically lengthened **u** reveals the presence of the initial **e**, thus **epulek**). Thus, the word for 'handle, shaft' is given in the dictionary as **e pu**.

Surveying words that are candidates for having an inaudible or barely audible initial **e**, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1) There are very few bases in Yup'ik of the form CV or CVC.³⁶

2) Of the patterns #eCV(C)(V)(C) and #CV₁V₁(C)(V)(C), the former pattern is by far the more common. The latter pattern has generally arisen through historical velar dropping or reinterpretation.³⁷

The following is a list of #eCV(C)(V)(C) bases where V is a prime vowel³⁸ and some form of the word reveals the presence of initial **e**:

eciq taut membrane

ecur- to be murky

ega- to cook by boiling

egaleq window

elag- to dig³⁹

elite- to learn⁴⁰

ella weather, awareness⁴¹

³³ As we shall see later, among bases where this problem arises, the pattern with initial **e** is more common, so that perhaps it would make more sense to list a spelling **enite-** with directions to see **niite-** also (though in fact people rarely spell this word with initial **e**).

³⁴ In HBC and NUN 'he is stretching out his arms' is [cagtuq] rather than [yagtuq], and the base for 'to fast' is **yaag-**.

³⁵ If the base for [yagtuq] 'he is stretching out his arms' had an initial **e**, the derived form for 'they stretch out their arms to one another' would be *[ya:gutut].

³⁶ The only such bases are **pi-** 'thing' and **ca-** 'what, thing', **yug-** 'person', and the demonstrative bases. Even **yug-** may have traces of an historical initial **e**.

³⁷ For example, the **ii** in **niite-** 'to hear' is from velar dropping and the associated vowel changes from **nagate-**, which is the actual form of this base in Siberian Yupik, where intervocalic front velars are not dropped. An example of reinterpretation is HBC and NUN **yaag-** 'to abstain' (rather than **eyag-**), as can be seen from their form **yaaga** 'abstain!'.

³⁸ Bases of the form #eCe(C) will be discussed below.

³⁹ In HBC and NUN this base has been reinterpreted as **laag-**.

⁴⁰ In NSU this base has been reinterpreted as **liite-**.

⁴¹ In the Yukon **ella**, **elli-**, **ellur-** appear as **cella**, **celli-**, **cellur-**, while in HBC these words appear as **cilla**, **cilli-**, **cillur-**.

elli- to whet
elli- to put, to place
ellur- to slide
emute- to take or go for medical aid or repair⁴²
enig- to put pressure on
enir- to point at⁴³
enur- to lack
epu handle
equg- to carry on one's shoulder
equk wood
equme- to ravel, to rip at the seam
eriq milt
erina voice
eritar- to pluck
erur- to wash
esiq egg yolk
essugi- to scrub
eyag- to fast, to abstain⁴⁴
eyir- to populate
eyur- to defend verbally; to jell⁴⁵

3) Relatively few words have initial fricatives other than **y** or (voiceless) **s**. Most words that sound as if they have initial fricatives actually start with an inaudible **e** in the standard spelling. Thus **[ri:na]** 'voice' is **erina** and **[ga:leq]** 'window' is **egaleq**. (This can be confirmed by comparing derived forms, such as **erinvak** 'deep voice' and **egalra** 'its window'.) There are, however, a few (other than loan words) with initial **l**, and a very few with initial **g** or **v**. It is probable that at one time there were no Yup'ik words with initial fricatives other than **y** or **s**.⁴⁶

4) Initial **e** followed by **Ce** will be fully audible, unlike **e** followed by **CV**, where **V** is prime, which is often inaudible or barely audible. Thus, compare **egesgu**, i.e., **[egesgu]** 'throw it away' and **egaleq**, i.e., **[ga:leq]** or **[°ga:leq]** 'window'. Also, contrast **eneq**, i.e., **[eneq]** 'bone' and **nek**, i.e., **[nek]** 'two houses'.

In the case of possible initial **e** followed by **CV**, where **V** is prime, sometimes there is no way to tell whether there is an initial **e**. For example, **[qu:ga:rpak]** 'legendary creature identified with mammoth or mastodon' could be either **equgaarpak** or **quugaarpak**. In this dictionary, such words are listed without an initial **e** unless there are historical reasons to suggest an initial **e** (as is the case with the example here), and in such cases the word is listed both ways with cross-references at each spelling to the other spelling.

The above discussion deals with the difficulties involved in determining whether or not a word has an inaudible or barely audible initial **e**. The following discussion deals with the problem of initial **e** actually being dropped, not only to the extent that it is inaudible, but also to the extent that it cannot be written without misrepresenting the

⁴² In NSU this base has been reinterpreted as **muute-**.

⁴³ In HBC and NUN this base has an initial **k**: **kenir-**; in NSU it has been reinterpreted as **niir-**.

⁴⁴ In HBC and NUN this base has been reinterpreted as **yaag-**.

⁴⁵ In HBC, NUN, and NS this base is **igur-**.

⁴⁶ The few words with initial **g** or **v** are recent reinterpretations of words that originally had initial **e**, as are some of the words with initial **l**. Most of the other words with initial **l** are loan words from Russian or English.

pronunciation of the word. There are three reasons for initial **e** being dropped completely: (1) reinterpretation; (2) loss of initial **e** in a derived word; and (3) regular dropping of so-called weak initial **e** in certain forms of the word.

1) *Reinterpretation*: Some speakers have reinterpreted a base with inaudible initial **e** in such a way that the initial **e** is no longer present in their speech. All speakers (outside of HBC and NUN) say [**ni:ra:**] ‘he is pointing at it’. Some of these speakers say [**nirluku**] ‘pointing at it’ and [**en:iuta:**] ‘he is pointing something out to her’, while others say [**ni:rluku**] and [**ni:ruta:**], respectively. From this we may conclude that for the former speakers the base is **enir-**, and for them [**ni:ra:**] is **eniraa** (and the other two words discussed are **enirluku** and **eniutaa**). For the second group of speakers, on the other hand, the base is **niir-** and for them [**ni:ra:**] is **niiraa** (the other two words being **niirluku**, **niirutaa**). Both patterns are in wide use, and both forms of the base are listed in the dictionary.⁴⁷

Some reinterpretations encountered have been judged to be restricted to a very small locality or to an individual and probably not lasting in the language, and for that reason they have not been entered in the dictionary. For example, some speakers have reinterpreted **egaleq** ‘window’ as **gaaleq**, as can be seen from their plural **gaalret**, i.e., [**ga:lret**] (rather than the standard **egalret**, i.e., [**egalret**]). Only **egaleq** and not **gaaleq** has been entered, but there is the possibility that such a reinterpretation may become widespread and lasting or that our judgment of its present-day status is in error.

2) *Derived words*: In a number of cases there are words without initial **e** yet that clearly are derived from words that do have initial **e**. This phenomenon occurs primarily (perhaps exclusively) when initial **e** is followed by **k** or **q**. Consider the form **ek’uq**, i.e., [**ek:uq**] from the base **eke-**. This form has two unrelated meanings: (1) ‘he got in’ and (2) ‘it is burning’. There are also the words **ekumaluni**, i.e., [**eku:malu:ni**] ‘being in’ and **kumaluni**, i.e., [**kuma:luni**] ‘being lit’. Both come from the base, or pair of homophonous bases, **eke-**, the postbase **-uma-** meaning ‘to be in a state of having V-ed’, with the subordinative ending **-luni**. However, the expanded base **kuma-** ‘to be in a lit state’ has dropped the initial **e** of its parent base and must now be considered a lexicalized base in its own right, which cannot be written with initial **e** without upsetting the rhythmic length pattern. The expanded base **ekuma-** ‘to be in a state of having gotten in or having been put in’ follows the predictable pattern and keeps the initial **e** of its parent base. To deal with this situation, the derived base **kuma-** ‘to be lit’ is listed under **eke-** ‘to be burning’ and also in the **k** section with the note that it is from **eke-**. The derived form **ekuma-** ‘to be in’ is totally predictable as to form and meaning, and therefore appears only in an example under **eke-** ‘to get or put in’.

Further examples of initial **e** dropping in a derived word are **kilir-** ‘to wound’ from **ekiq** ‘wound’, **keneq** ‘fire, match’ from **eke-** ‘to burn’, and **qenerte-** ‘to be angry’ from **eqe-** ‘to get peeved or infuriated’.

3) *Weak initial e*: Some bases have an initial **e** that drops in some or all forms of the word. This is what *Practical Grammar of ... Yup’ik* calls ‘weak initial **e**’.⁴⁸ A weak initial **e** should not be written in a form in which it is not heard lest a misrepresentation of the pronunciation of the word be given. For example, the word for ‘house’ has a weak initial **e**, which is dropped in such forms as **nerpak**, i.e., [**nerpak**] ‘big house’, and **nen’i**, i.e., [**nen:i**] ‘his own house’, which contrast with **enerpak**, i.e., [**enerpak**] ‘big bone’, and **eneni**, i.e., [**enen:i**] ‘his own bone’, from a base where the initial **e** is not weak.⁴⁹ We know that the base for ‘house’ does have an initial **e**, albeit a weak initial **e**, because this **e** is preserved in forms of the word where the following consonant is in turn followed by a prime vowel, such as **ena**, i.e., [**ˈna**] ‘a house’, and **enii**, i.e., [**en:i:**] ‘his (another’s) house’. The case of a word that has dropped a weak initial **e** differs from the case of a word that has an inaudible initial **e** that must still be written. Compare the discussion above of weak initial **e** in the word for ‘house’ with the earlier discussion of the initial **e** of the base **emute-** ‘to seek medical aid’; in words based on **emute-**, the initial **e**, though inaudible, must be written for the sake of rhythmic length in the word. Weak initial **e** occurs on some bases that have **e** as their second vowel. For some bases that have a weak initial **e** in General Central Yup’ik (abbreviated GCY henceforth), HBC has an initial **e** that is

⁴⁷ The older of these two forms is **enir-**, as can be seen from the fact that HBC and NUN have **keniraa** ‘he is pointing at it’, **kenirluku** ‘pointing at it’, etc., so that for them the base is **kenir-**, as it is in Siberian Yupik and Sugpiaq. The oldest form is **kenir-**, followed by **enir-**, and the newest form is **niir-**.

⁴⁸ See *Practical Grammar of ... Yup’ik*, p. 44.

⁴⁹ However, very many writers do just this, always writing initial **e** on ‘house’ words, thus, for example, writing **enerpak** both for ‘big house’ and for ‘big bone’, even though the two Yup’ik words sound (slightly) different. In practice there is little or no confusion.

not weak. In NUN, no initial **e** is weak.

Weak initial **e** is indicated by enclosing that **e** in brackets when the word is listed in the dictionary. Thus, the word for ‘house’, which has an initial **e** that is weak everywhere except in HBC and NUN, is listed: [**e**]na^e (NS, Y, K, NI, CAN, BB, NI, LI form), **ena**^e (HBC, NUN, EG form) house; place.

This dropping of weak initial **e** may cause problems for a person using this dictionary. If one hears or reads **nek’a**⁵⁰ or **nerpak**, he should look in the **e** section rather than in the **n** section. However, we have given an entry **na**^e ‘house’ with directions to see **ena**^e, enclosing the entire cross-reference entry in braces. For [**e**]na^e there are forms with audible initial **e**, but for some words the initial **e** is not audible in GCY in any form of the word. Such words are listed both with and without [**e**], and the listing without [**e**] notes that the word *underlyingly* has [**e**].⁵¹

The following is a list of words or bases starting with weak initial **e** in GCY:

GCY	HBC	NUN	English translation
[e]ceg-/ [e]sseg-	[e]ceg-	esseg-	to cut fish for drying
[e]cer-/ [e]sser-	[e]cer-	esser-	to sweat
[e]cgar-/ [e]ssgar-	[e]cgar-	essgar-	to awaken
[e]leg-	lege-	legte-	to singe, burn
[e]leq	neleq	neleq	fart
[e]meq	[e]meq	emeq	water
[e]na ^e	ena ^e	ena ^e	house
[e]ngla ^e	kengla ^e	kengla ^e	boundary
[e]nglar	nenglar-	englar-	to laugh
[e]nglu	—	—	beaver house
[e]nglugte-	englugte-	—	to dent
[e]ngva ^e	engva ^e	engva ^e	mucus
[e]nqar-	enqar-	enqar-	to recall
[e]qe-	—	eqe-	to shrink
[e]ssngur-	—	—	to overflow
[e]teq	[e]teq	eteq	anus
[e]vek	evek	—	grass
[e]verte-, everte, verte-	erevte-	erevte-	get a foreign object in one’s eye

The following words, though of the same #eCe form as those above, do not have weak initial **e**:

⁵⁰ In forms where the weak initial **e** is dropped and the following syllable is light and open, the consonant after that syllable is geminated: thus **nek’a**, i.e., [**nek:a**] ‘my house’. The reason for this gemination is the tendency of the language to use gemination as a device for keeping stress on the stem of a word. This tendency also accounts for the gemination in words such as **ner’uq** ‘he is eating’ from **nere-**, **yuk’a** ‘my child’ from **yuk**, and **ing’umi** ‘in that one’ from **ingna** (see Jacobson 1984, *Stress Conspiracy*). Note that many people do write **eneka** (depending on the presence of “hated” **e** to indicate gemination of **k**) for ‘my house’ rather than **nek’a** as here, and also **enerpak**; few would write, for instance, **emeqa** for ‘my water’ rather than **meq’a** as here.

⁵¹ Note that in particular that many Yup’ik writers eschew an initial **ng** (as the language itself did historically) and always write, for example, **engeli**. This word can be found in this dictionary at the listing **ngela**^e ‘border’, with example, **ngelii** ‘its border’, and under the underlying form [**e**]ngela^e ‘border’.

<i>GCY</i>	<i>HBC</i>	<i>NUN</i>	<i>English translation</i>
eka^ε, eke-	eka^ε, eke-	eka^ε, eke-	fire, to burn
eke-	eke-	eke-	to get in
eneq	neneq	neneq	bone
epe-	epe-	epe-	to suffocate
eqe-	eqe-	eqe-	to get peeved

In addition to problems caused by initial **e** in native Yup'ik words, there are two groups of loan words from Russian whose initial letter configurations cause spelling problems.

One group is the words that start essentially with a consonant cluster: **st**, **sk**, or **sp**. An example is the loan word for 'table', [**stu:luq**] or [**estu:luq**]. Some speakers admit the non-Yup'ik initial consonant cluster in words of this sort, and for them the word is entered as **stuuluq**. For those who use an initial voiceless **e** to avoid an initial consonant cluster, the word is entered as **estuuluq**.⁵²

The second group is those words that begin with **l**. Given the Yup'ik language's disinclination to begin words with fricatives such as **l**, it is tempting to try to put an initial **e** on such words. In some cases this is possible; for example, 'ribbon' [**lintaq**] could be either **lintaq** or **elintaq**, and 'horse' [**lu:ssitaq**] could be either **luussitaq** or **elussitaq**. In other cases it is impossible to add an initial **e**, even an inaudible one, onto the loan word without upsetting the rhythmic length or gemination pattern; for example, 'cloth', [**luma:rraq**], can be written only **lumarraq**, and 'spoon', [**lu:ska:q**], can be written only **luuskaa**.⁵³ For the sake of a consistent treatment of these loan words, and because there are some native, non-loan Yup'ik words that do begin with **l** (e.g., **luqirte-** 'to slant'), initial **e** is not added to any loan word beginning with **l**.⁵⁴

YUP'IK DIALECTS

General Central Yup'ik

The Central Yup'ik dialects of the Yukon, the Kuskokwim, the upper Kuskokwim, Nelson Island, Canineq, Bristol Bay, the Nushagak River, and Lake Iliamna (abbreviated Y, K, CAN, UK, NI, BB, NR, and LI respectively) have a fairly uniform phonology and will be referred to collectively as *General Central Yup'ik* (abbreviated GCY). The remaining four dialects of Central Yup'ik — Norton Sound (NS), Hooper Bay–Chevak (HBC), Nunivak Island (NUN), and Egegik (EG) — differ in a number of respects from GCY and from one another, though HBC, NUN, and EG share some traits.

GCY itself can be divided into "core" GCY, which consists of the Kuskokwim and Bristol Bay, and "peripheral" GCY, which consists of the Yukon, the upper part of the Kuskokwim around Aniak, and Lake Iliamna. Nelson Island and the Nushagak River have elements in common with both core and peripheral GCY.

After discussing the difference between core and peripheral GCY, we shall discuss NS, HBC, and NUN, pointing out their points of divergence from GCY.

Lexically, core and peripheral GCY differ in that core GCY has a number of imovative words, especially for body parts, that are not found in peripheral GCY nor in other Eskimo languages (though some of these terms are used in NS, HBC, and/or NUN, and some have come into use in peripheral GCY in recent times). The following is a list of such terms:

⁵² Other Russian initial consonant clusters are always broken by an **e** between the consonants in Yup'ik, for example **kelipaq** 'bread', **pelit'aaq** 'stove'.

⁵³ [**lu:ska:q**] could be written **elu'uskaa**, but this is an unnecessary elaboration, and no such possibility exists for [**luma:rraq**].

⁵⁴ Recall that some Yup'ik writers would use an apostrophe before initial **l** to indicate that it is not to be devoiced though initial.

core GCY	peripheral GCY	English translation
alungun (lit. 'device for lapping')	ulu	tongue
ayaun (lit. 'supporting device')	kumlu	thumb
unan (lit. 'hand-working device')	aiggaq	hand
cingun (lit. 'pushing device')	ikusek	elbow
asguruaq (lit. 'imitation going against')	negiliq	parka ruff
qamiquq	nasquq	head
kenurraq (from eke- 'to burn')	naniq	lamp
canek	evek, vek	grass

Phonologically, core GCY has a greater tendency to begin words with (voiceless) **s**, while in peripheral GCY the corresponding words begin with **c**, though many words begin with **c** in core GCY, and in some areas of peripheral GCY some words begin with **s**. Some examples are: core GCY **sugtu-**, peripheral GCY **cugtu-** 'to be tall'; core GCY **sagte-**, peripheral GCY **cagte-** 'to scatter'; and core GCY **sagiq**, peripheral GCY **cagiq** 'flounder, sole'. Furthermore, several words begin with **ell** in core GCY and with **cell** in peripheral GCY. By comparison with other Central Yup'ik dialects and other Eskimo languages, the core GCY pattern with regard to these words can be seen as innovative. The words in question are the following:

core GCY	peripheral GCY	English translation
ella	cella	weather, awareness, world
ellur-	cellur-	to slide down
elli-	celli-	to whet
elleg-	celleg-	to be thick

In addition, core GCY forms the endings of the *Second contemporative* verb mood endings and the *Consequential* verb mood endings somewhat differently than does peripheral GCY.⁵⁵ Thus core GCY says **ayainanermni** and **ayiima** where peripheral GCY says **ayagnginanemni** and **ayagngama** for 'while I was going' and 'because I left', respectively.

Within peripheral GCY, one subdialect requires special mention. Some speakers in Mountain Village, Pilot Station, and Marshall on the Yukon begin with voiceless **s** all words that elsewhere begin with **y**. *In this dictionary this is treated as a pronunciation feature rather than as something requiring a different spelling of those words for that area.* The words in question are listed only with initial **y** and we give the rule for that Yukon area: Initial **y** is pronounced as voiceless **s**. Thus, for those speakers the word **yaani** 'over there' is pronounced as if it were spelled **saani**.

Norton Sound, Hooper Bay–Chevak, and Nunivak Island: NS, HBC, NUN

Lexical differences between NS, HBC, NUN, and GCY are reflected in the dictionary listings; there are, however, patterns whereby the dialects NS, HBC, and NUN are linked with one another and with other Eskimo languages, and these patterns are summarized below. Some of the phonological differences between Central Yup'ik dialects entail different spellings of affected words. For example, NS has (voiced) **s** in some places where GCY has **y**, and this is reflected in our listing of those words with both spellings. On the other hand, there are phonological differences that entail only a change in pronunciation and not in spelling, similar to the situation of those Yukon

⁵⁵ See *Practical Grammar of ... Yup'ik*, pp. 278 and 287 for the Consequential, and pp. 306 and 319 for the Second Contemporative.

speakers who pronounce initial *y* as voiceless *s*. This kind of phonological difference between dialects is not revealed in the dictionary listing, but where it occurs for NS, HBC, and NUN, it is summarized below (as are the differences that do entail different spellings).

Norton Sound: NS

The Norton Sound dialect can be broken into two subdialects (this classification is still tentative). NSU (where U stands for Unaliq, the Yup'ik name of this subdialect) is spoken by the few Yup'ik speakers living in Golovin, Elim, and Unalakleet (the majority of the Eskimo speakers in that area speak Inupiaq). NSK (where K stands for Kotlik) is spoken in Kotlik, although it was probably more widespread in the past. The village of Stebbins, although in the Norton Sound area, is mainly GCY because it was settled from elsewhere; St. Michael is also not NS.

1)⁵⁶ Lexicon: As one might expect from geography, NS (especially NSU) has some words that have cognates in Inupiaq and/or Siberian Yupik and that are not found elsewhere in Central Yup'ik. Examples are **macaq** 'sun', also in Seward Peninsula Inupiaq (and also Sugpiaq); **cikik** 'ground squirrel', also in Inupiaq and Siberian Yupik; **aqelqaq** 'stranger, visitor', also in Siberian Yupik; and **nengsuq** 'grandmother', also in Siberian Yupik. There are also a number of loan words from Inupiaq in NSU, such as **aaRiga'ar**- 'to be good' and **aakaq** 'mother'.

NSU uses the prefix **ta-** or **tas-** for emphasis or repeated reference (anaphora) with any demonstrative (not just **una** and **man'a** as elsewhere in Central Yup'ik), as do Siberian Yupik and Inupiaq. See Appendix 3. NSK, however, essentially repeats part of the demonstrative. So while NSU has **tasiani** for an anaphoric form from **yaani** 'there', NSK has **ya-yaani**.

2) *Lenis (or loose) vs. fortis (or tight) fricatives*: The NS pattern for the occurrence of lenis and fortis versions of *v*, *y*, *s*, and *l* differs from that of GCY, and there is a slight difference between NSK and NSU in this respect.⁵⁷ In NSU, with the exception of subpatterns described below, these fricatives will be lenis if and only if they are intervocalic and ungeminated. Thus NSU has **tuyek** 'shoulder' while GCY has **tusek**. However, in NSU an intervocalic fricative is fortis if it begins a heavy syllable. Thus NSU has **ikasuutut** 'they are helping each other', while GCY has **ikayuutut**. Also, in NSU, a fricative following a consonant and following an unstressed syllable is lenis. Thus NSU has **atraryugtuq** 'he wants to go down', just as in GCY; however, NSU has **mayursugtuq** 'he wants to go up' (GCY **mayuryugtuq**) and **atransuumiitug** 'he doesn't want to go up' (GCY **atraryuumiitug**). The reason for the NSU use of fortis fricatives in the two latter cases is that the preceding syllable has rhythmic stress in the first case and secondary stress in the second case. The NSK pattern has not been fully studied, but it seems to differ from the NSU pattern mainly in that in NSK, if these fricatives follow a stressed vowel, they are fortis even if not beginning a heavy syllable. Thus NSK has **pingasun** 'three' while NSU, like GCY, has **pingayun**.

3) *Treatment of w*: The letter **w** represents a voiced labialized front velar fricative (lenis in word-initial position) like English *w* in NS (as it does in HBC), while in GCY it is a voiceless labialized front velar fricative. Thus in NS **wii** 'I, me' and **ui** 'husband' are homophones (that is, they sound alike).

4) *ar-deletion*: The NSK pattern of **ar**-deletion appears to be like that of HBC (q.v.). However, in NSU there is no **ar**-deletion except in the postbase **-(g/t)ur(ar)-** 'to keepV-ing, to V leisurely'.⁵⁸ The pattern of **ar**-deletion with this postbase is similar but not identical to that in HBC. The **ar** is not fully deleted if it follows a syllable with a rhythmically lengthened vowel or if it follows a heavy syllable. Instead, **ar** changes to **e** if followed by a voiced

⁵⁶ These numbers are keys to discussions of HBC and NUN treatments of the same topics. They should serve to allow the reader to compare NS patterns with the corresponding patterns in HBC and NUN.

⁵⁷ Lenis *v* sounds like English *w*. Lenis *y/s* is *y*; fortis *y/s* is *s* (English *z*). Lenis *l* sounds like English *l*; fortis *l* is made with the tongue higher than with lenis *l* and with more friction, so that one feels an actual buzzing against the teeth. The GCY pattern is described in an appendix to *Yup'ik Eskimo Grammar* (Reed et al., 1977), p. 317. To summarize the GCY pattern, lenis *v* occurs when this fricative is underlyingly ungeminated and between prime vowels, and lenis *y/s* occurs when this fricative is underlyingly ungeminated and between prime vowels or after a consonant. GCY does not distinguish lenis and fortis *l*.

⁵⁸ There is also evidence of NSU **ar**-deletion in several other postbases, but the deletion does not occur as an active process with those postbases; rather, it only leaves its effect on the rhythmic stress pattern.

consonant, and to **er** (with the preceding **r** devoiced) if followed by a voiceless consonant. Thus, from underlying **caliurarluni** NSU has **caliureluni** ‘working leisurely’ (HBC has the same form, but GCY has **caliurluni** because of complete **ar**-deletion). From underlying **caliurartua** NSU has **caliurrertua** ‘I am leisurely working’ (HBC **caliurretua**, GCY **caliurtua**).⁵⁹

5) *Vowel length modification (rhythmic pattern and compression)*: NS as a whole differs from the rest of Central Yup’ik in having a different pattern of rhythmic stress (and consequently of rhythmic length). The standard Central Yup’ik pattern of *stress retraction*⁶⁰ does not apply to NS. Thus, while elsewhere in Central Yup’ik one gets **alíkénritâqa** ‘I do not fear it’ with stress retracted from the open syllable **ri** to the closed syllable **ken**, in NS stress retraction does not occur and one gets **alíkenrîtaqa**. One who is familiar only with the standard Central Yup’ik stress pattern may want to spell the NS version of this word **alikenriitaqa**; however, such a spelling would imply secondary stress⁶¹ on the syllable **ken**. Thus, NS words are spelled following the standard rules, and when the general reader encounters an NS word not found elsewhere, such as **pirtuqcîraq** ‘otter’, he should bear in mind that the syllable **ci** has rhythmic length in the NS pronunciation of this word: **pirtuqcîraq**. Note that the NS pattern of rhythmic stress is midway between the standard Central Yup’ik pattern and the Siberian Yupik pattern. Like the standard Central Yup’ik pattern and unlike Siberian Yupik, NS has initial closed syllable stress, but like Siberian Yupik and unlike the standard Central Yup’ik pattern, NS does not have stress retraction.

In NSK an **e** subject to rhythmic stress is deleted (if possible), as elsewhere in Central Yup’ik, but in NSU an **e** subject to rhythmic stress is retained and the following consonant is (automatically) geminated.⁶² Thus NSU preserves the form **qánrutékaqa** ‘I spoke about it’ with the **k** automatically geminated, while GCY deletes the **e**, giving **qánrútkaq**.

A consequence of the NSU retention of stressed **e** is that a number of dictionary listings must be presented in an NSU version with stressed **e** as well as in a version without this **e** for the rest of Central Yup’ik. The list below gives all such entries:

<i>NSU</i>	<i>Central Yup’ik minus NSU</i>	<i>English translation</i>
acelliq	atliq, acliq	saucer; cellar
alleqaq	alqaq, al’qaq	older sister
atekuk, ateguk	atkuk	parka
illequq	ilquq, il’quq	brain
ineqe-	inqe-	to coo to a baby
itegaq	it’gaq	foot
kapeciq	kapciq	fish scale
keneke-	kenke-	to love
perete-	perte-	to bend
petenge-	pet’nge-	to spring off

⁵⁹ For the GCY pattern of **ar**-deletion see above and see *Practical Grammar of ... Yup’ik*, pp. 50, 173, 187, and 291. In GCY, **ar** (or rather **aq**) which is eligible for deletion will be deleted at the end of a word, so that, e.g., underlying **qayacuaraq** becomes **qayacuar** ‘little kayak’. **ar**, which is eligible for deletion, will be deleted if followed by a consonant-initial, consonant-retaining suffix, so that, e.g., underlying **caliurartuq** becomes **caliurtuq** ‘he keeps on working’. **ar**-deletion following a light syllable often results in a disturbance to the usual pattern of rhythmic stress (see the uses of the apostrophe in the section of this introduction on orthography, where the examples for uses (3) and (4) show the effects of **ar**-deletion on stress).

⁶⁰ See the remarks on stress retraction in the section on Phonology and Orthography, of this introduction.

⁶¹ See the remarks secondary stress in the section on Phonology and Orthography, of this introduction.

⁶² See *Practical Grammar of ... Yup’ik*, pp. 12 and 36 for details of the standard Central Yup’ik (that is, all Central Yup’ik dialects except NSU) treatment of these **es**.

qacelli-	qatli-	to sting
upenerkaq	up'nerkaq	spring (season)

Like GCY, neither NSK nor NSU has any process of *compression* whereby a heavy syllable sounds short under certain conditions (see the sections on HBC and NUN for more on this subject).

6) *Word-final phenomena*: Verb forms that in GCY end in **u** not preceded by **k** have final **ng** after the **u** in NSU. Thus, where GCY has **merr'u** 'drink it!', NSU has **merr'ung**; and where GCY has **nerkuniu** 'if he eats it', NSU has **nerkuniung**. In this respect NSU is like Inupiaq. Note that HBC has voiceless **g** in some of the same endings where NSU has **ng** following **u**.

Hooper Bay and Chevak: HBC

Though close enough to be considered a single dialect here, these two villages differ slightly from each other, perhaps most notably in that Hooper Bay, like GCY, has **yuk** 'person', while Chevak has **cuk**. This is why Chevak people refer to themselves as **Cup'ik** but Hooper Bay people refer to themselves as **Yup'ik** (as speakers of the NS and GCY dialects do).

1) *Lexicon*: Lexically, HBC differs from GCY to about the same extent that NS does, but not so much as NUN does. HBC and NUN share some lexical items that are not found elsewhere in Central Yup'ik.

2) *Lenis vs. fortis fricatives*: The HBC pattern for **v** and **y/s** differs from that elsewhere in Central Yup'ik in that HBC has only fortis **v** and only lenis **y/s**, i.e., only **y** and only lenis **l**. However, even the fortis **v** and the **y** range somewhat between fortis and lenis in HBC, depending on their positions. In comparison to the rest of Central Yup'ik, the lack of **s** and of a truly lenis **v** is striking.⁶³ HBC thus has **qaygiq** 'kashim' while the rest of Central Yup'ik has **qasgiq**, and for HBC the **v** of **qavartuq** 'he is asleep' is fortis, whereas it is lenis elsewhere in Central Yup'ik. However, the intervocalic [w] in the certain demonstrative adverbs arising from **uḡ** in the corresponding demonstrative pronouns is lenis in HBC as in GCY. Thus, while for GCY the adverb can be written with **v**, thus **pavani** 'back there', from pronoun **paḡna**, 'the one back there', writing it with **v** may be misleading for speakers of HBC, who prefer to write **paḡgani**.

3) *Treatment of w*: HBC, like NS, has a voiced labialized lenis front velar fricative represented by **w**, while in GCY this letter stands for a voiceless fricative. Consequently, in HBC **wii** 'I, me' and **ui** 'husband' are homophones.

4) *ar-deletion*: The HBC process of *ar*-deletion is different from that of GCY,⁶⁴ but it is like that of NSK. The HBC pattern differs from the GCY pattern in the following ways:

(i) In HBC, *ar*-deletion does not occur at the end of a word, unlike in GCY, so that HBC has **qayacuaraq** or **qayakcuaraq** 'little kayak' while GCY has **qayacuar**.

(ii) In HBC, **ar** is changed to **e** after **Cr** while in GCY it remains **ar**, so that HBC has **atreluni** 'going down' while GCY preserves the underlying form as the surface form, **atrarluni**.

(iii) In HBC **ar** is changed to **e** after **Vr** where **V** is rhythmically lengthened or is part of a heavy syllable, while in GCY **ar** is deleted under these circumstances, so that from underlying **tuntuqurarluni** 'continuing to catch caribou' and **egaurarluni** 'continuing to cook', HBC has **tuntuqureluni** and **egaureluni** while GCY has **tuntuqu'urluni** and **egaurarluni**. Furthermore, in HBC, if the consonant following the **ar** is voiceless, then the **r** preceding the **e** is devoiced, so that HBC has **egaurretua** 'I continue to cook'. (However, HBC *ar*-deletion will follow the same pattern as GCY if the **ar** is followed by **C₁VC₂V** where **C₁** is a stop.)

5) *Vowel length modification (rhythmic pattern and compression)*: HBC follows the standard Central Yup'ik pattern

⁶³ However, in HBC lenis **v** can arise from an intervocalic ungeminated **ug** as in the demonstrative adverb **avani** 'over there', in which the **v** is lenis even for HBC, as it comes from the **uḡ** in **aḡna** 'the one over there'. HBC speakers may prefer the spelling **aḡgani** to **avani**.

⁶⁴ For the GCY pattern of *ar*-deletion see *Practical Grammar of ... Yup'ik*, pp. 50, 173, 87, and 291.

for rhythmic stress with stress retraction (unlike NS). In HBC stressed **e** is deleted even between two like consonants, resulting in a cluster of these like consonants, the first of which is released. Thus HBC has **tum'mi** 'in the footprint' (the apostrophe indicates the release of the consonant), where elsewhere the word is **tumemi** with the second **m** automatically geminated.

In HBC a heavy closed nonfinal syllable is *compressed*, that is, pronounced short but with stress. This phenomenon of vowel compression is not present in GCY or NS, but it does occur in NUN and in Sugpiaq. Consider the words **angyatgun** 'with the boats' and **angyaatgun** 'with their boat'. In GCY and NS, the doubled **a** in the second word is longer than the single **a** in the first word; in HBC, since the doubled **a** is in a closed nonfinal syllable, it has the same phonetic length as the single **a** in the first word, but in the second word, the second syllable is stressed as well as the first syllable, while in the first word, only the first syllable is stressed. When a similar situation arises after an unstressed syllable, a compressed syllable is distinguishable from an underlyingly short but stressed syllable by the so-called *secondary stress* (see the remarks on this in the "Phonology and Orthography" below) on the preceding syllable. Thus **áqngirtátnga** ' (why) did they hurt me' is distinguishable from **áqngirtáatnga** 'they hurt me' by the secondary stress on **ngir** in the second word (even in the first word the syllable **tat** is stressed, so the stress on the compressed syllable **taat** in the second word is not the distinguishing feature). However, the words **unra** 'his armpit' (from **uneq** 'armpit') and **uunra** 'his burn' (from **uuneq** 'burn') are indistinguishable in HBC, because in the case of **unra**, the first syllable is stressed inherently, being initial and closed, so HBC compression leads to a situation where such words sometimes do not contrast with regard to stress.

It is our policy in this dictionary to write a compressed vowel double if, without having to explore outside the dialect in question, there is a way to determine that the vowel is underlyingly double. Thus for HBC both **angyaatgun** 'with their boat' and **uunra** 'his burn' would be written with double vowels because in the case of **angyaatgun** one can hear the extra stress (i.e., this word must be written differently from **angyatgun** because they sound different), and in the case of **uunra** one can tell from the unpossessed form that the **u** is underlyingly double (i.e., even though this word in HBC sounds exactly like **unra**, they are written differently). On the other hand, if the vowel appears to be a single vowel and there is no way to tell underlying length without referring to forms outside the dialect area, a vowel is written single. Thus, for HBC (and NUN, as we shall see), **cisquq** is listed for 'knee', because there is no way, without checking other dialects, to tell that the **i** comes from an underlyingly double but compressed vowel (as seen in the GCY form, **ciisquq**).

A cluster of two unlike vowels is also eligible for compression in HBC, and when **Vug** or **Vur** is compressed in HBC, the result is the labialized configuration **Vuḡ** or **Vuṛ**. Thus from **auk** 'blood' comes GCY **augmi** 'in the blood' but HBC **aḡmi** (since the process in question is automatic for HBC, this word can be written **augmi** for HBC as well as for GCY).

6) *Word-final phenomena*: The GCY endings **-mek/-nek**, **-nuk**, and **-nak**, as in **camek** 'of what', **caciqseñuk** 'what will we₂ do' and **pivkenak** 'don't!', have the HBC forms **-meng/-neng**, **-nung**, and **-nang**; thus in HBC those words are **cameng**, **caciqsining**, **pivkenang**. In this respect HBC is similar to Siberian Yupik and Diomedean Inupiaq. Note that HBC does have words and endings (where **mV** or **nV** does not precede the **k**) terminating in **k** — for example, **acak** 'aunt', **irniakkek** 'their₂ children' — so it is not simply the case that GCY word-final **k** always becomes **ng** in HBC.

Furthermore, GCY verb endings with final **u** preceded by two vowels have voiceless **g** following them in HBC; thus HBC has **nerkuniug** 'if he eats' corresponding to GCY **nerkuniu** (compare the case of NSU **ng** in regard to this phenomenon).

7) *Treatment of initial e*: Some of the words that begin with a weak initial **e** in GCY and NS have in HBC an initial **e** that is not weak.⁶⁵ Thus, the word for 'water' has weak initial **e** in all three of these dialects, as all have **meq'a** 'my water', but the word for 'house' has an initial **e** that is weak in GCY and NS, but not in HBC, so that GCY and NS have **nek'a** 'my house' while HBC has **enka**.

HBC retains initial **k** on a number of words that in GCY begin with **en** or **eng**. On several other words that in GCY begin with **el** or **en**, HBC either retains or adds initial **n**.⁶⁶ This is a trait that HBC shares with NUN. The

⁶⁵ For the meaning of *weak initial e* and a complete list by dialect of words with weak initial **e** see the relevant section of this introduction, above.

⁶⁶ One can say "retain", in the case of **k**, by comparisons with other Eskimo languages, as the list shows. Also, it should be pointed out

following is a list of all such words:

<i>Sugpiaq</i>	<i>GCY</i>	<i>NUN</i>	<i>HBC</i>	<i>NS</i>	<i>Siberian Yupik</i>	<i>Inupiaq</i>	<i>English</i>
kente-	ente-	kente-	kente-	ente-	kente-	tinit-	tide ebbs
kengla/engla	[e]ngla	kengla	kengla	[e]ngla	kenla	killi*	border
kenir-	enir-	kenir-	kenir-	niir-	kenigh-**	—	to point
kenegte-	negte-	kenegte-	kenegte-	negte-	kenegte-	—	to press
kenu-	enu(ur)-	kenu(ur)-	kenu(ur)-	enu-	kenu-	tinu-	to push
englar-	[e]nglar-	englar-	nenglar-	[e]nglar-	nenglagh-	iglaq-	to laugh
neneq/naneq	eneq	neneq	neneq	naneq	—	—	
leq	[e]leq	neleq	neleq	naleq	leq	niliq	fart
elte-	elte-	nelte-	nelte-	elte-	elte-	—	to leak air
engluq	[e]nglu, enlu	—	—	[e]nglu	nenglu	iglu	house, sod house, beaver house

* Inupiaq **ll** represents geminated voiced **l**.

** Siberian Yupik **gh** is equivalent to Central Yup'ik **r**.

8) *Initial y vs. initial c*: Words that in GCY have initial **y** followed by a single vowel have initial **c** in HBC (exceptions are **yurar-** ‘to Eskimo-dance’ and **yuk** ‘person’, the latter being an exception in Hooper Bay but not in Chevak). Examples are GCY **yaquq** ‘wing’, HBC **caquq**; GCY **yukutaq** ‘moisture’, HBC **cukutaq**. In this respect HBC is like NUN. Note that when two vowels follow an initial **y** in a GCY base, HBC also has initial **y**. Thus both HBC and GCY have **yaani** ‘over there’ and **yuuluni** ‘getting out’ (indicating historically ***iani** and ***iuluni**, for which there is other evidence as well). Note, however, that to GCY **yuuluni** ‘being a person’ corresponds Chevak **cuuluni**, because it is from **yuk/cuk** ‘person’, which has a single vowel after the initial consonant.

9) *Retention of intervocalic v and y*: HBC retains the intervocalic fricatives **v** and **y**, which have been dropped from certain words in GCY and NS.⁶⁷ In this respect HBC is like NUN and Siberian Yupik. The following is a list of all such words:

<i>GCY (and NS)</i>	<i>HBC (and NUN)</i>	<i>English translation</i>
---------------------	----------------------	----------------------------

that GCY does have some words which start with **k** or **n** followed by **e** and a nasal, for example **keneq** ‘fire’ and **nenge-** ‘to stretch’.

⁶⁷ One can say “retains” rather than “inserts” on the basis of comparison with other Eskimo languages.

ciu	civu	front, bow
ciur-	civur-	to wring
kiarte-	kiyarte-	to look around
kii-	keyir-	alone, only
natquigte-	natquvigte-	to blow along ground (of snow)
nuak	nuvak	saliva
nuuk	nuvuk	point of land
qia-	qeya-	to cry
qiu-	qeyu-	to be bluish
uive-	uyive-	to turn around
yualu	ivalu	sinew
yuar-	ivar-	to search for
yuarun	ivarun	song

10) **i vs. e between c and an apical**: Words that in GCY have **ce** followed by an apical (see consonant chart) generally have **ci** in this position in HBC.⁶⁸ For example, GCY **cetaman** ‘four’, **ceña** ‘shore’, **ayagcetaa** ‘he sent him’, **cella/ella** ‘weather, awareness, world’ correspond to HBC **citaman**, **cina**, **ayagcittaa**, **cilla**. HBC and EG (see below) are the only dialects of Central Yup’ik in which this happens (nor does it occur in Siberian Yupik or Sugpiaq). In this respect HBC and EG are similar to Naukan Yupik, where the cognates of these words have **si**, and Inupiaq, where the cognates of these words have the “strong **i**” (i.e., palatalizing **i** that comes from Proto-Eskimo **i** rather than from **e**).

Nunivak Island: NUN

This dialect is now spoken only at the village of Mekoryuk on Nunivak Island. Both lexically and phonologically, NUN differs more from GCY than do either HBC or NS. In the past, NUN has been called Cux and considered a language distinct from Central Yup’ik; however, it is a dialect for the most part mutually intelligible with the rest of Central Yup’ik, despite its significant differences.

1) *Lexicon*: Lexically, NUN is the most divergent dialect of Central Yup’ik, though it and HBC share some words not found elsewhere in Central Yup’ik. NUN has many words found nowhere else in Eskimo, and some words found also in Sugpiaq but not elsewhere in Eskimo. Thus, lexically as well as in other respects (see below), there appear to be links between NUN and Sugpiaq.

2) *Lenis vs. fortis fricatives*: In NUN the lenis versions of **v**, **y/s**, and **l** occur between vowels (whether prime or **e**), and after consonants, while fortis versions appear before consonants only. Thus, the fricatives are lenis in **avek** ‘half’, **tuyek** ‘shoulder’, **ulu** ‘tongue’, **nervik** ‘table’, **neryugtuq** ‘he wants to eat’ and **nerluk** ‘let us₂ eat’, but fortis in **avga** ‘half of it’, **tusga** ‘his shoulder’, and **caqulget** ‘angels’.

3) *Treatment of w*: NUN has a labialized front velar stop where GCY has a labialized front velar voiceless fricative and HBC and NS have a labialized front velar voiced fricative. Thus, for NUN the word **wii** ‘I, me’ begins with a stop consonant not found elsewhere in Central Yup’ik. However, in this dictionary we do not introduce a new symbol or digraph for this; we do not write ***kwii** for NUN.

4) *ar-deletion*: The NUN pattern of **ar**-deletion is more like that of GCY than that of HBC and NS. The only way in which the NUN pattern differs from the GCY pattern is that in NUN, as in HBC, **ar** is deleted after **Cr** as well as after **Vr**. However, in NUN, when **ar** is deleted after **Cr**, the resulting consonant cluster is broken with an **e** between the first and second consonants, and the first consonant is geminated, while in HBC the **ar** is replaced by **e**, so that a

⁶⁸ Under certain circumstances not yet fully investigated, GCY **ce** corresponds to HBC **te** rather than **ci**.

consonant cluster does not arise. For example, given the underlying form **atrarluni** ‘going down’, which is also the GCY surface form, NUN has **at’erluni** while HBC has **atreluni**.⁶⁹

5) *Vowel length modification (rhythmic pattern and compression)*: The rhythmic pattern of NUN is like that of GCY and HBC. NUN, however, has a process of vowel compression similar to that of HBC, but more far-reaching. In NUN any heavy closed syllable is pronounced phonetically short, as is any heavy word-final open syllable (while in HBC, compression applies only to non-word-final closed syllables). Furthermore, unlike HBC, compression in NUN in a syllable following a stressed syllable leaves no distinction between a single vowel and a compressed double vowel.⁷⁰ Thus for NUN **angyatgun** ‘with the boats’ sounds the same as **angyaatgun** ‘with their boat’, and **qayaqa** ‘my kayak’ sounds the same as **qayaqaa** ‘it is his kayak’. We follow the same spelling policy as with HBC (see corresponding section under HBC): If there is a way of discovering an underlyingly heavy but compressed vowel without having to make comparisons with other dialects, then we write that vowel double.

In NUN, compression does not occur if the closed syllable in question was followed by **ar** that has been deleted. Thus from underlying **pinircaarartuq** comes **pinircaa’rtuq** ‘he is trying to be good’, where the apostrophe is used to indicate that compression does not occur.

6) *Word-final phenomena*: NUN ends words with voiceless fricatives rather than with front or back velar stops. This is a trait NUN shares with the extinct Siberian Yupik Sirenik language and with Aleut. In this dictionary we have not spelled NUN words with final voiceless fricatives (**g** or **r**), but rather give the following pronunciation rule for NUN: word-final **k** is pronounced as voiceless **g**, and word-final **q** is pronounced as voiceless **r**. Thus **arnaq** ‘woman’ and **arnak** ‘two women’ are pronounced in NUN as if they were spelled **arnar** and **arnag**.

7) *Treatment of initial e*: Like HBC, NUN has initial **k** or **n** on a number of words that begin with **e** in GCY (see the corresponding section on HBC for complete details). NUN has no weak initial **e** at all.⁷¹ Thus, while GCY has **nek’a** ‘my house’, NUN like HBC has **enka**, and while both GCY and HBC have **meq’a** ‘my water’, NUN has **emqa**.

8) *Initial y vs. initial c*: Like HBC, NUN has initial **c** on words that in GCY have initial **y** followed by a vowel and a consonant. The only exceptions found so far for NUN are **yungcarista** ‘doctor’ and **yuguaq** ‘ball’, at least the first of which is probably a recent loan from GCY. (The HBC exception **yurar-** ‘to dance’ is not used in NUN.)

9) *Retention of intervocalic v and y*: Like HBC, NUN keeps certain **v** and **y** between vowels (see the discussion at the corresponding section for HBC).

10) *i vs. e between c and an apical*: Like GCY and NS, and unlike HBC, NUN has **ce** before an apical rather than **ci** (see the discussion at the corresponding section for HBC).

11) *n in place of l*: NUN (and HBC to some extent, and EG) has **l** in certain words in place of **n**, especially word initially. Thus NUN has **leqleq** ‘white-fronted goose’, **legcik** ‘gaff’, **luussiq** ‘knife’, **naanguartuq** ‘he’s playing with toys’, and **cacugnilarquq** ‘it smells of something’, where GCY has **neqleq**, **negcik**, **nuussiq**, **laanguartuq**, and **cacugninarquq**.

12) *Vowel assimilation*: NUN pronounces **ai** as if it were **aa** unless the **ai** is part of an ending. In some cases one can determine whether an apparent **aa** comes from **ai** without depending upon comparisons with other dialects, while in other cases this is not possible. Our policy in this dictionary is that if one can determine within the NUN dialect that an **aa** (even if compressed) comes from **ai**, then it is written **ai**; otherwise, it is written **aa**. Thus the GCY base **tai-** ‘to come’ is listed as **taa-** for NUN, since one cannot tell from any occurring NUN form that the **aa** comes from **ai**; on the other hand, the NUN word that sounds like **cukaatut** ‘they are slow’ is written even for NUN as **cukaitut**, because one can tell by comparison of forms within NUN that the **aa** in this word comes from **ai**. This policy necessitates the special pronunciation rule for NUN: **ai** is pronounced **aa** except in an ending.⁷²

12) *Devoicing of geminated fricatives*: NUN devoices geminated fricatives not followed by **e**. This is another

⁶⁹ In GCY **ar**-deletion after **Cr** occurs only with a few postbases and the endings of the concessive mood. See *Practical Grammar of ... Yup’ik*, pp. 292 and 304.

⁷⁰ There may be some speakers of NUN for whom this is not entirely true.

⁷¹ For a complete listing of words in GCY, HBC, and NS with weak initial **e** see the section of this introduction on initial **e**.

⁷² Note that there is also a small group of speakers in the Togiak area who pronounce **ai** as **aa**.

important trait that NUN shares with some dialects of Sugpiaq. This feature of NUN phonology is accommodated by the following pronunciation rule for NUN: any fricative, even if written single, is to be pronounced voiceless if it is geminated but not followed by **e**. Thus the fricatives in the following words are to be pronounced voiceless in NUN: **uluaq** ‘woman’s knife’ (**l** pronounced as **ll**), **kuv’uq** ‘it spilled’ (**v** pronounced as **vv**), **qayaani** ‘in his kayak’ (where voiceless **y** is pronounced as **ss**). However, the fricatives are voiced for NUN in the words **nav’ertuq** ‘he is borrowing’, **anel’ertuq** ‘he went downriver’, and **cas’er** ‘mouse’, where the geminated fricatives are followed by **e**. These three words arise through **ar**-deletion from underlying **navrartuq**, **anelrartuq**, and **casraq**. Under such circumstances, the fricative remains voiced after **ar**-deletion, and is fortis because it is preconsonantal in the underlying form.

13. *Gemination at end of utterance*: In NUN at the end of an utterance a consonant is geminated if it is preceded by a single, not rhythmically stressed vowel and followed by V# or VC#. Thus for NUN, the second **n** in utterance-final **nuna** ‘land’ is geminated. This being an automatic process, it is not marked in any way in the dictionary. Furthermore, this rule applies after the rule for devoicing geminated fricatives, so that, for example, the **l** in utterance-final **ulu** ‘tongue’ is geminated but not devoiced, and it is lenis, unlike the geminated **l** in **anel’ertuq** as discussed above.

For information on NUN beyond what is given, see the introduction to the *Cup’ig Eskimo Dictionary* (Amos and Amos, 2003) and the present writer’s article “The participial oblique, a verb mood found only in Nunivak Central Yup’ik and in Siberian Yupik” in *Etudes/Inuit/Studies*, 2006, 30(1): 135–156.⁷³

Very important: The balance between spelling and pronunciation rules has been arranged in such a way that the burden falls most heavily on special pronunciation rules for NUN in this book. This policy reduces as much as possible the need to enter a word twice in the dictionary. Thus, corresponding to the GCY pronunciation of **uluaq** ‘woman’s knife’, the NUN pronunciation sounds as if it were written **ulluar**, but this need not be written in this form in the dictionary because special pronunciation rules for NUN allow one to determine the NUN pronunciation from the standard spelling. The same is true to a lesser extent for HBC. However, where it is unavoidable, words have been entered twice; for example, ‘knee’ is listed as **ciisquq** for GCY and as **cisquq** for NUN and HBC, with cross-references. Note that the *Cup’ig Eskimo Dictionary* (Amos and Amos, 2003) and school materials prepared for NUN use an orthography closer to the phonetic surface so that one indeed writes **ulluar** and **kwatua** ‘now’ in that orthography, but to avoid conflicts here that orthography is not used (except to an extent in examples from texts) even for words restricted to NUN (and even for those noted as coming from the Amoses’ dictionary by “NUN(A)”). The *Cup’ig Eskimo Dictionary* should be consulted concerning any question on NUN pronunciation of a word. Note, however, that quoted full-sentence or phrase examples in this book are spelled more or less as they are in NUN school materials or in the *Cup’ig Eskimo Dictionary* (except insofar as that spelling would conflict with other spelling here).

Egegik: EG

Nothing was known by the writer of these lines about the EG dialect in 1984 when the first edition of this dictionary was published. Shortly after that, he learned that Egegik, and to a certain extent nearby villages such as Naknek, had a dialect quite divergent from GCY. By the late 1980s it was spoken by a minority there and only elderly speakers, the majority speaking GCY or Sugpiaq/Alutiiq (or English only).

On both lexical and phonological grounds the EG dialect is very much like the historical Aglurmiut dialect.⁷⁴

⁷³ It has not been determined whether the mood discussed in that article, a hallmark of the NUN dialect, is also present in the EG dialect (or its historical form, Aglurmiut), which shares so many other features with NUN (see below).

⁷⁴ See *Yup’ik Dialect Atlas and Study* (Jacobson 1998), pp. xv–xvii., and also the article “Eskimo and Aleut Languages” by Anthony C. Woodbury in *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 3 (Sturtevant and Damas, eds. 1984) pp. 52–53. The only early textual evidence of Aglurmiut, *Sbornik Tserkovnykh Pesnopeniy i Molitvocloviy na Aglegmyutsko-Kuskokvimskom Narechiiy* (Russian Orthodox Church, 1896) and *Three Liturgical Gospel Readings* (Orlov, 1897), clearly displays the diagnostic traits for EG. Thus in these texts one sees *cilliini* (Russian Orthodox Church 1896:45 & 2006:34) rather than *elliini* or *celliini*, as in GCY; *tarut* (Russian Orthodox Church 1896:55 & 2006:36) rather than *yuut*, as in GCY; *caqulekcuarauluni* (Orlov 1897:3), rather than *yaqulekcuarauluni*, as in GCY; and also “*kwangkuta*”

Thus, a number of EG words found only on old word lists for Aglurmiut, for example **aiviqaq** ‘crane’, **civitriq** ‘wolf’, **palurngalriaraq** ‘mink, marten’, and **aavaq** ‘ghost’, which are only EG (and not Sugpiaq). Some are on old Aglurmiut lists and have cognates in Sugpiaq, for example **aaquyaq** ‘river otter’ and **kuumaqiaq** ‘eagle’.

1) *Lexicon*: As one might expect from geography, EG has some words with cognates in Sugpiaq and not found elsewhere in Central Yup’ik or only in other divergent dialects. For example, **kevgaluk** ‘muskrat’, which is found in Central Yup’ik far to the north in NSU, and has a cognate in Koniag Sugpiaq, [kufxaluk] or [ku^wγ^waluk]. The EG form is not a loan from Sugpiaq as that language lacks [v], nor is it a loan in the other direction (most probably). However, there are loans from Sugpiaq or shared words with Sugpiaq, for example, **tunglar-** ‘to harden’, **qupalaaq** ‘robin’, **ucinguq** ‘old lady’, and **aalalaaq** ‘flounder’. There are quite a few EG words also in NUN but not GCY, for example **aaluugiq** ‘seagull’, and **puqlaneq** ‘sun’, and EG words in various other divergent dialects of Central Yup’ik, for example, **tavigte-** ‘to braid’ (also NUN and HBC). Some words are (apparently) EG only, for example **cakte-** ‘to be small’.

2) *Lenis vs. fortis fricatives*: The EG pattern is the same as the HBC pattern. Thus, like HBC, EG has **qaygiq** ‘kashim’ and **qavartuq** ‘he is sleeping’ with [v].

3) *Treatment of w*: Like NUN, EG has **w** as a stop, [k^w].⁷⁵

4) *ar-deletion*: The EG pattern is undetermined.

5) *vowel length modification (rhythmic pattern and compression)*: EG follows the standard Central Yupik pattern for rhythmic stress with stress retraction (like the other dialects south of NS). Also, EG does not follow the Sugpiaq pattern.

EG has *compression*, as do HBC, NUN, and, outside of Central Yup’ik, Sugpiaq. Compression in EG applies to closed and open final syllables (unlike HBC, but like NUN and Sugpiaq) as well as nonfinal syllables. Compression in EG leaves a clear residue of stress (unlike NUN, but like HBC and Sugpiaq). In EG underlyingly long closed initial syllables of Russian loan words are not compressed (unlike NUN and HBC, but like Sugpiaq).

6) *Word-final phenomena*: Like the rest of Central Yup’ik, except HBC, EG does not nasalize the final **k** in such ending as **-mek** and **-nek**. Also like the rest of Central Yup’ik except NUN, EG does not affricate final **q** and **k**. Note that alone among Central Yup’ik dialects, EG reduces the **u** in the endings **-mun** and **-put**, saying, for example, **nunamen** ‘to the land’ and **nunapet** ‘our land’ (rather than **nunamun** and **nunaput**). Evidently this EG pattern is borrowed from Sugpiaq.

7) *Treatment of initial e*: Like HBC, NUN, and Sugpiaq, EG has initial **k** or **n** on a number of words that begin with **e** in GCY (see the corresponding section on HBC for details). EG takes a middle path as regards weak initial **e**, saying **enka** (and not **nek’a**) for ‘my house’ like HBC and NUN but not GCY, **etquq** (and not **teq’uq**) for ‘urine’ like NUN but not GCY or HBC, and **mer’a** (and not **emra**) for ‘its water’ or ‘drink!’ like GCY and HBC but not NUN. EG borrows the Sugpiaq pattern for words beginning with **erV** or **qerrV** (or **qurrV**), in GCY saying **erritarluku** or equivalently **rritarluku** for ‘washing it’, **errutaanga** or equivalently **rruutaanga** for ‘I am cold’, and **rrurluni** ‘urinating’ (instead of **eritarluku**, **qerrutaanga**, and **qurruluni** for these).

8) *Initial y vs. initial c*: EG, like NUN and HBC, has initial **c** on words that in GCY have initial **y** followed by a vowel and consonant, thus saying **caquq** ‘wing’ and **cuvrirluku** ‘examining it’, where GCY says **yaquq** and **yuvrirluku**. As regards the familiar shibboleth, EG says neither **yuk** nor **cuk** (nor **suk** or **inuk**) for ‘person’, and neither **yup’ik** (or **yupiaq**) nor **cup’ik** (nor **sugpiaq** or **inupiaq**) for ‘Eskimo’, but rather has its own words, **taru** ‘person’ (which is known from historic Aglurmiut and elsewhere) and **tarupiaq** ‘Eskimo’.

9) *Retention of intervocalis v and y*: Like HBC and NUN, EG keeps certain **v** and **y** between vowels (see the discussion at the corresponding section for HBC).

10) *i vs. e between c and an apical*: EG follows the HBC pattern, differing from the rest of Central Yup’ik, from Sugpiaq and from Siberian Yupik, but similar also to the Naukan Yupik and corresponding to the pattern of Inupiaq. Thus EG has **cina** ‘shore’, **cituk** ‘fingernail or toenail’, and **cilla** ‘world, outside, awareness’, rather than **ceña**, **cetuk**, and **cella** or **ella**.

(Russian Orthodox Church 1896:9 & 2006:8) and “*kwiinga*” Orlov 1897:4) rather than *wangkuta* and *wiinga* as in GCY.

⁷⁵ This in contradiction to the report on p. 152 of *Yup’ik Dialect Atlas and Study* (Jacobson 1998). It now appears that there is some variation in EG in this regard, but that reported now is the basic pattern.

11) **l** in place of **n**: EG, like NUN (and to a lesser extent HBC),⁷⁶ has initial **l** in certain words where elsewhere there is initial **n**, but not always in the same words as NUN. Thus, EG has **lagte-** ‘to trip and fall’, ‘to get snagged’, **laveg-** ‘to break’, **luvak** ‘saliva’, and **luve-** ‘to thread’, where GCY has **nagte-**, **naveg-**, **nuvak** or **nuak**, and **nuve-**.

PHONOLOGY AND ORTHOGRAPHY

General Description of the Yup’ik Writing System

The standard Yup’ik writing system (orthography) uses some of the letters of the English alphabet, though not all of the characters have the same sound values that they have in English. No letters that are not to be found on a standard keyboard are used in this Yup’ik orthography, though two diacritics are used.

For a given dialect area, a written Yup’ik word can be pronounced in only one way.⁷⁷ Pronunciation depends upon the sound values of the individual letters and upon the position of each letter in relation to the other letters of the word. Certain dialects have special pronunciation rules, described in detail in the section on Yup’ik dialects.

Yup’ik Alphabet Chart

Consonants

	<i>labial</i>	<i>apical</i>	<i>front velar</i>	<i>back velar</i>	<i>labialized front velar</i>	<i>labialized back velar</i>
<i>stops</i>	p	t	c	k	q	ᵁk
<i>voiced fricatives</i>	v	l	s/y	g	r	ᵁg
<i>voiceless fricatives</i>	vv	ll	ss	gg	rr	w*
<i>voiced nasals</i>	m	n		ng		ᵁrr
<i>voiceless nasals</i>	ṁ	ṁ		ṁg		

Vowels

	<i>front</i>	<i>back</i>
<i>high</i>	i	u
		e
<i>low</i>		a

* In the Hooper Bay–Chevak dialect, the Norton Sound dialect and for the villages Tununak and Newtok the voiced labialized front velar fricative, [ɣʷ], is used where [xʷ] is used elsewhere, and for those dialects (and villages) **w** represents this sound (and so for these dialects **ᵁg** and **w** sound the same, though occurring in different positions in a word). Note that

⁷⁶ This occurs here and there in GCY as well.

⁷⁷ The converse is not quite true. Certain words can be spelled in two ways. See below.

in the Nunivak dialects and Egegik dialect the labialized front velar stop [k^w], is occurs word initially where [x^w] or [ɣ^w] occurs in other dialects, but most writers and transcribers will not “stretch” the use of the letter **w** to cover that, instead writing **kw** (see below); so also in the examples from those areas in this dictionary.

Stop Consonants

Stops are the consonants in the first row of the sound chart. When a speaker forms these sounds, the passage of air through the mouth comes to a complete stop. Yup’ik stops are voiceless and (except at the end of a word) unaspirated. That is, Yup’ik stops are like the sounds *p*, *t*, *k* in the English words *spy*, *sty*, *sky*.

- p** Examples of Yup’ik words with **p** are **ipuun** ‘ladle’ and **pikna** ‘the one up there’.
- t** Examples of Yup’ik words with **t** are **tauna** ‘that one’ and **aatat** ‘fathers’.
- c** Yup’ik **c** is similar to the *ch* in English ‘church’, but unaspirated. It is never pronounced as *k* as it is in the English word ‘cat’. Yup’ik examples are **cavun** ‘oar’ and **ciin** ‘why’. When the vowel **e** follows **c**, **c** then has the sound of English *ts* in ‘hits’. Examples of this are **cetaman** ‘four’ and **ceteq** ‘mark’.
- k** Examples of Yup’ik words with **k** are **ukuk** ‘these two’ and **kiak** ‘summer’.
- q** Yup’ik **q** is a stop consonant produced farther back in the mouth than **k**, with the tongue against the soft palate rather than against the hard palate. English does not have this sound. Yup’ik examples are **uquq** ‘oil’ and **qayaq** ‘kayak’.
- ūk** A very few words have labialized (made with rounded lips) **k**. An example is **kaūk’araa** ‘he hit it with a sudden sharp blow’.⁷⁸
- ūq** Also quite rare is labialized **q**. An example is **aitaūq’ertuq** ‘he made a sudden little yawn’.

Fricatives

Fricatives are the consonants in the second and third rows of the sound chart. These are made in the same places in the mouth as the stops in the same columns, except that air is squeezed through the closure rather than being stopped, producing audible friction. Fricatives are continuing sounds, *continuants*, in contrast to the stops. *Voiced fricatives* are those in which the vocal cords vibrate while the sound is made, while in producing *voiceless fricatives* the vocal cords do not vibrate. Except for **w**, voiceless fricatives are indicated in the orthography by doubling the letter used for the corresponding voiced fricative.

- v** **v** next to a consonant or the vowel **e** sounds like English *v*, for example **avga** ‘half of it’ and **avek** ‘half’; while **v** between vowels (other than **e**) generally sounds like English *w*, for example **calivik** ‘workshop’.⁷⁹
- vv** This is the voiceless counterpart of **v** and therefore sounds like English *f*. A Yup’ik example is **kuuvviaq** ‘coffee’.
- l** Yup’ik **l** sounds much like English *l*, but the tongue is held more fortisly so that there is more friction. A Yup’ik example is **ila** ‘part, relative’.
- ll** This is the voiceless counterpart of **l** and is a Yup’ik sound that does not occur in English. It is made by holding the tongue in the position for **l** and allowing air to be blown out the sides between the tongue and the back teeth without allowing the vocal cords to vibrate. Examples are **allaneq** ‘stranger’ and **ulluvak** ‘cheek’. The phonetic

⁷⁸ For the Nunivak and Egegik dialects the labialized front velar stop is usually written as **kw** (see above).

⁷⁹ This is the basic rule for “General” Central Yup’ik (that is, excluding the dialects of Norton Sound, Hooper Bay–Chevak, Nunivak Island, and Egegik). Even within General Central Yup’ik there are subrules according to which certain intervocalic **v**’s have the sound of English *v* rather than English *w*. For more information see p. 317 in *Yup’ik Eskimo Grammar* (Reed et al. 1977). For a description of the pronunciation of **v** in Norton Sound, Hooper Bay–Chevak, Nunivak Island, and Egegik see the section on “Yup’ik Dialects” in this Introduction.

symbol for this sound is [ɬ].

- y** Yup'ik **y** sounds like English *y*. Examples are **yuk** 'person' and **ayii** 'leave!'.
s Yup'ik **s** has the voiced sound (English *z*) of the *s* in the English word 'resemble'. A Yup'ik example is **casit** 'what are you doing?'. Phonetically **s** is [z].⁸⁰
ss This is the voiceless counterpart of Yup'ik **s** and **y**, so **ss** has the same sound in Yup'ik as it does in the English word 'assemble'. A Yup'ik example is **assiituq** 'it is bad'.
g Yup'ik **g** is the voiced fricative counterpart of the Yup'ik stop **k**. It does not occur in English. Yup'ik examples are **igaa** 'he swallowed it' and **negaq** 'snare'. Phonetically **g** is [ɣ].
gg This is the voiceless counterpart of **g**, and it also does not occur in English. Examples are **maaggun** 'this way' and **keggaa** 'it bit him'. Phonetically **gg** is [x].
r Yup'ik **r** is the voiced fricative counterpart of the Yup'ik stop **q**. It does not occur in English. Examples are **iruuq** 'leg' and **arnaq** 'woman'. The symbol **r** was chosen for this sound because of its use for this in older orthographies developed by missionaries who were familiar with European languages, such as French and German, and other Eskimo languages, in which **r** represents this sound. Phonetically **r** is [ʀ].
rr This is the voiceless counterpart of **r**, and it also does not occur in English. Examples are **airraq** 'string story' and **amarru** 'carry it on your back!'. Phonetically **rr** is [X].
uḡ This is a voiced fricative made with the tongue in the position for **g** but with the lips rounded.⁸¹ It occurs mainly in certain demonstrative pronouns and words derived from them. Examples are **aḡna** 'the one going' and **taḡaam** 'however'. Phonetically **uḡ** is [ɣ^w].
w For most of Central Yup'ik this is the voiceless counterpart of **uḡ**, that is, it is a voiceless labialized front velar that sounds like English *wh* in 'which' (for those English speakers for whom 'which' and 'witch' sound different).⁸² Examples are **wii**, **wiinga** 'I, me', and **wani** 'right here'. Phonetically **w** is [x^w].
uṛ This is the labialized counterpart of **r** and occurs only in some words containing the postbase **-uṛluq** 'poor dear one'. Examples are **cauṛluq** 'poor dear thing' and **mingquteuṛluni** 'his poor dear needle (compare **tuntuturluni** 'eating caribou')'. Phonetically **uṛ** is [ʀ^w].
uṛr This sound, the labialized counterpart of **rr**, is quite rare, occurring only in words such as **yaquṛrani** 'on its wing', also pronounced **yaquani** without **uṛr**. Phonetically **uṛr** is [X^w].

Note that some Yup'ik books omit the ligature entirely, thus not differentiating between, for example, **uḡ** and **ug**, but therein posing little or no difficulty for readers who know the language.

A handful of words borrowed from Inupiaq (or English) and used only in the Yup'ik area adjoining Inupiaq territory have a retroflex, Inupiaq-type 'r', written here **R**, which sounds somewhat like the *r* or *s* in the English word 'measure.'

⁸⁰ For information on the distribution **y** and **z** in General Central Yup'ik, see pp. 318–319 of *Yup'ik Eskimo Grammar*; for the distribution in other Yup'ik dialects, see below.

⁸¹ A few words in certain dialects start with **uḡ**, and at the beginning of a word **uḡ** sounds like English *w*. Examples are **uḡasek** 'arctic hare' and **uḡasqituq** 'he slipped'. Note that some people feel uncomfortable with this spelling and prefer to write **uayaratuli** for **uḡayaratuli** 'plunderer', though the first spelling would make the rhythmic length pattern (see below) incorrect. When it occurs immediately before or after a stop consonant, **uḡ** is voiceless, for example **aḡkut** 'the ones leaving', which could also be spelled **awkut**.

⁸² When not next to a stop consonant, in the Hooper Bay-Chevak dialect and the Norton Sound dialect and the villages of Tununak and Newtok **w** is a voiced labialized front velar fricative [ɣ^w] or [w], as observed above.

Nasals

Nasals are produced by the passage of air through the nose. Like fricatives, nasals are continuants. Yup'ik has voiceless as well as voiced nasals.

- m** Yup'ik **m** is like English *m*. An example is **maani** 'here'.
- m̃** This is the voiceless counterpart of **m**, made with the mouth in the position for **m** but with the vocal cords not vibrating while the air is being blown out through the nose. An example is **anm̃ia** 'he also put it outside'.
Phonetically [m̥].
- n** Yup'ik **n** is like English *n*. An example is **nuna** 'land'.
- ñ** This is the voiceless counterpart of **n**. An example is **qayamteñi** 'in our kayak'. Phonetically [n̥].
- ng** Yup'ik **ng** is like the English *ng* in 'singer' (for those English speakers for whom the *ng* in 'singer' sounds different from the *ng* in 'finger'). An example is **angun** 'man'.
- ng̃** This is the voiceless counterpart of **ng**. An example is **qimugteñguuq** 'it is a dog'. Phonetically [ŋ̥].

Some writers use **m**, **n**, and **ng** with lines over them instead of **m̃**, **ñ**, and **ng̃**, and some books omit any marks distinguishing voiceless from voiced nasals, but therein posing little or no difficulty for readers who know the language.

Vowels

Yup'ik *full* vowels (that is, **a**, **i**, and **u**, but not **e**) may occur either long (written double) or short (written single).⁸³ In addition, two unlike full vowels may form a vowel cluster.

- a** Yup'ik **a** is much like the English *a* in 'what'. Examples are **ata** 'look here' and **aata** 'father'.
- u** Yup'ik **u** is like English *u* in 'Luke'. Examples are **yuk** 'one person' and **yuuk** 'two people'. Next to a back velar, Yup'ik **u** sounds somewhat like English *o* in 'cork', for example **uquq** 'oil'. **u** may be devoiced when it occurs between **q** and **rr**, or between **k** and **gg**; as in **nasqurra** 'his head' and **atkugga** 'his parka'.
- i** Yup'ik **i** has a sound midway between English *i* in 'hit' and English *e* in 'he'. Examples are **imna** 'the aforementioned' and **iinruq** 'medicine'. Next to a back velar, **i** more closely approximates the sound of English *i* in 'hit'. Compare the *i*'s in **iqmik** 'chewing tobacco'.
- e** The vowel **e** in Yup'ik is like the *e* in the English word 'roses'. At the beginning of Yup'ik words, **e** is often silent or nearly so. Examples are **erenret** 'days' and **epulek** 'one with a handle'. Between voiceless consonants, **e** is often voiceless, as in **tekeq** 'index finger' and **keggestellregket** 'the two that bit them'. Phonetically **e** varies between [ə] and [i].

Automatic Devoicing

⁸³ However, a "rhythmically lengthened" single vowel is just as long as a double vowel in the same position, the difference between the underlying lengths of the two being manifest in its effect on the preceding consonant (see the explanation of rhythmic length and automatic gemination below). See also the section below on Yup'ik dialects for effects of "vowel compression," which shortens a double vowel in some dialects.

A fricative written single or a nasal written without the accent mark will be voiceless in certain environments.

1) An **s** at the beginning of a word and any fricative at the end of a word are voiceless, for example **sugtuuq** ‘he is tall’ and **qayacuar** ‘little kayak’.⁸⁴

2) A fricative next to a stop or that follows a voiceless fricative is also voiceless. For example, the **l** is voiceless in **puqla** ‘warmth’, **elpet** ‘you’, and **neqerrluk** ‘dried fish’.

3) A nasal that follows a stop or a voiceless fricative is voiceless; for example, the **ng** is voiceless in **angutnguug** ‘it is a man’ and **allngik** ‘patch on a boot sole’. However, a nasal that precedes a stop or a voiceless fricative is voiced; for example, the **ng** is voiced in **tengtaa** ‘it blew it away’ and **tenglluku** ‘blowing it away’.

Marked Gemination

If a consonant is followed by an apostrophe and then a vowel, then that consonant is *geminated*. This means that the preceding syllable ends with that consonant and the following syllable begins with the same consonant, so that it sounds as if it is being held briefly before being released, as is the case with the *k* sound in the English word ‘bookkeeper’. Yup’ik examples are **taq’uq** ‘he quit’ (compare **taquq** ‘braid’) and **muluk’uuq** ‘milk’. These apostrophes are counted phonetically as consonants, since the apostrophe indicates a doubling of the consonant it follows. (Other uses of the apostrophe are discussed later.)

Syllabification

Yup’ik syllables are of the following types (where V represents a vowel and C represents a consonant): CV, CVV, CVC, CVVC, and, at the beginning of a word, also V, VV, VC, and VVC. A syllable is *open* if it ends in a vowel (CV, CVV, V, VV) and *closed* if it ends in a consonant (CVC, CVVC, VC, VVC). A syllable is *light* if it contains one vowel (CV, CVC, V, VC) and *heavy* if it contains two vowels (CVV, CVVC, VV, VVC).

For example, the word **mit’eqataryaaqellruuq** ‘it was about to alight (but didn’t)’, is divided into syllables: **mit’/e/qa/tar/yaa/qell/ruuq**. The first syllable, **mit**, is closed and light; **e** and **qa** are open and light; **tar** is closed and light; **yaa** is open and heavy; **qell** is closed and light; and **ruuq** is closed and heavy.

Stress and Related Features of Pronunciation

Stress is a very prominent feature of Yup’ik pronunciation. It is determined by the pattern of light and heavy, closed, and open syllables in a word.

Primary Stress (Inherent and Rhythmic Stress)

Initial closed syllables (except for *stress-repelling bases*, discussed below) and heavy syllables have *inherent stress*.

Rhythmic stress, on the other hand, falls on every syllable following an unstressed syllable (subject to the rule of *stress retraction* described below). For example, in the word **nan/var/pag/teng/naq/ngai/cug/nar/quq** ‘he probably won’t try to go to the big lake’, the syllable **nan** has inherent stress because it is initial and closed, and **ngai** has inherent stress because it is heavy. Following these two inherently stressed syllables are unstressed syllables **var** and **cug**, and following these are rhythmically stressed **pag**, **naq**, and **nar**. Using ‘ to represent stress, we can display this thus: **nán/var/pág/teng/náq/ngái/cug/nár/quq**.

Stress Retraction

⁸⁴ For some writers and books this applies to all initial fricatives, not just **s**. For those writers, **luuskaa**q ‘spoon’, would imply voiceless initial **l**, so they would write ‘**luuskaa**q with the apostrophe used to show that **l** is not “truly” initial and hence is voiced.

This principle is followed by all of Central Yup'ik except for the Norton Sound dialects: If the syllable on which rhythmic stress is due to fall is open, is nonfinal, and follows a closed syllable, then stress is retracted to the preceding syllable. For example, in the word **ang/yar/pa/li/ciq/sug/nar/quq** 'he probably will make a big boat', after the syllable **ang**, which has inherent stress, rhythmic stress is due to fall on **pa**, but since this is an open syllable following the closed syllable **yar**, stress is retracted to the syllable **yar**. Rhythmic stress next falls on **li**, and after that on **sug**: **áng/yár/pa/li/ciq/súg/nar/quq** (but in Norton Sound, where stress retraction does not apply: **áng/yar/pá/li/cíq/sug/nár/quq**).

Loss of Stress in Final Syllables

A final syllable loses its stress. For example, in **angyaqa** 'my boat' and in **angyaqaa** 'it is his boat', the final syllables **qa** and **qaa** lose their stress.

Rhythmic Length

A prime vowel of a stressed open light syllable will be lengthened in pronunciation. This is called *rhythmic lengthening*. In the above example, **angyarpaliciqsugnarquq**, the **i** of the open stressed syllable **li** is rhythmically lengthened. The vowels in the syllables **ang** and **sug** are not lengthened because even though these syllables are stressed and light, they are closed rather than open; thus, using the "Phonology and Orthography" section of this introduction to indicate rhythmic length, **áng/yár/pa/li/ciq/súg/nar/quq**.

Automatic Gemination

There are two circumstances in which a consonant will be pronounced geminated though not followed by an apostrophe in the spelling.

1) The initial consonant of a heavy syllable that follows an unstressed open light syllable will be automatically geminated. For example, the **c** in **angyacuar** 'little boat' is geminated, but not the **c** in **qayacuar** 'little kayak', nor in **qaicuar** 'little wave', because in the second and third examples the syllable preceding **c** is stressed.

2) The consonant following a stressed **e** in an open syllable is automatically geminated. For example, the second **m** in **tumemi** 'on the trail' is geminated, as is the **rr** in **nipteqerru** 'turn it off, please'.

Automatic gemination serves to distinguish a heavy vowel from a rhythmically lengthened light vowel; for example, in **ataata** 'paternal uncle' the first **t** is automatically geminated, while in **atata** 'later on' the middle **a** is rhythmically lengthened and sounds just as long as **aa**, but the **t** preceding it is not geminated.

Secondary Stress

A syllable preceding a heavy syllable receives *secondary stress*; thus in **nerciqsugnarqaa** 'he will probably eat it', the syllable **ner** has inherent stress, **sug** has rhythmic stress, and **nar** has secondary stress: **nér/ciq/súg/nár/qaa**. Note that secondary stress is phonetically identical with primary stress, but in rule ordering is assigned at a later stage.

Stress-Repelling Bases

The semantically empty bases **ca-** 'what, something, to do something', **pi-** 'thing, to do', and **ki-** 'who' do not have inherent stress even when they are in closed (initial) syllables. Thus in **pin/qíg/teng/náq/sug/nár/quq** 'he is probably trying again', the first syllable does not have inherent stress; instead, rhythmic stress starts on the second syllable (compare **mén/qig/téng/naq/súg/nar/quq** 'he is probably drinking water again'). These stress-repelling bases *can* have retracted stress and secondary stress, and they will have inherent stress if they are part of lexicalized bases. An example of the latter situation is the Kuskokwim and Bristol Bay base **cange-** 'to catch fish or game',

which is derived from **ca-** ‘what, something, to do something’ and **-nge-** ‘to acquire’, but which gets inherent stress, as in **cáng/yug/tuq** ‘he wants to catch fish or game’, in contrast with the non-lexicalized combination of **ca-** and **-nge-**, which does not get inherent stress, as in **cang/yúg/tuq** ‘he wants to acquire something’. The standard Yup’ik orthography does not have a mechanism for indicating that a closed initial syllable is unstressed. Thus, the standard orthography underdifferentiates in some cases with regard to these three bases. The almost obsolete base **ete-** ‘to be’ is also stress-repelling (see its listing in the Bases section).⁸⁵

The Apostrophe

The apostrophe serves several functions in Yup’ik, depending on the letters around it.

1) After a consonant and before a vowel (C’V), the apostrophe indicates gemination, as previously mentioned.

2) After a vowel and before the consonant **r** (V’r), the apostrophe indicates that the syllable in which it occurs and the preceding syllable as well are both to be stressed, when without the apostrophe this would not be so. For example, **melugtu’rtuq**, i.e., **me/lúg/tú’r/tuq** ‘he keeps smoking or sucking’ (compare **melugturtuq**, i.e., **me/lúg/tur/tuq** ‘he is eating fish eggs’); and **neryartu’rtuq**, i.e., **nér/yár/tú’r/tuq** ‘he keeps eating berries as he picks them’ (compare **neryarturtuq**, i.e., **nér/yar/túr/tuq** ‘he is going somewhere to eat’).⁸⁶

3) Between two vowels (V’V), the apostrophe blocks gemination of a preceding consonant. For example, in **atu’urkaq** ‘garment’ the **t** is not geminated, and in **apa’urluq** ‘grandfather’, the **p** is not geminated. The apostrophe has the same effect as if it were a consonant. (It is not, however, a glottal stop.)

4) Between two consonants (C’C), the apostrophe either (a) prevents the separate sounds of **n** and **g** from being read as the single sound **ng**, as in **can’get** ‘grass’ (compare **cangacit** ‘how are you?’), or (b) prevents automatic devoicing as in **it’gaq** ‘foot’ where the **g** is voiced (compare **nutga** ‘his gun’), and **tek’ni** ‘his own index finger’, where the **n** is voiced (compare **cakneq** ‘very much’).

5) At the end of a word the apostrophe indicates that the word is a shortened form; for example, **qaill’** is a shortened form of **qaillun** ‘how’.

6) See the section on Yup’ik dialects, below, for special uses of the apostrophe in particular dialects.

7) In some Yup’ik books, though not this dictionary, an apostrophe is used before a voiced initial fricative.⁸⁷ Thus one will see **’gilertuq** where we would have **gilertuq** ‘he is moving, traveling’.

Note that uses 2 and 3 are necessitated by perturbations in the rhythmic stress system caused by **ar**-deletion (see the Grammar section).

The Hyphen

The hyphen serves four functions in Yup’ik.

1) It separates elements of a word that are not in the Yup’ik orthography (i.e., English borrowings spelled in the English way) from the Yup’ik suffixes attached to them, as in **college-arluni** ‘going to college’.

2) It separates *enclitics*⁸⁸ at the end of a word from the main body of the word and from each other. An example is **nuna-llu-qaq?** ‘and the land?’.

3) It indicates an overlong vowel in the words **aa-ang** and **ii-i**, both meaning ‘yes’.

4) As in English, it is used at a syllable boundary for word division at the end of a line of writing.

⁸⁵ Concerning the issue of stress-repelling bases, see Jacobson 1984b.

⁸⁶ See *Practical Grammar of ... Yup’ik*, pp.187–189 concerning this issue and the optionality of the apostrophe.

⁸⁷ See footnote 8 above.

⁸⁸ See *Practical Grammar of ... Yup’ik*, p. 12.

Comparison of Modern and Older Orthographies

The modern orthography as used in this book differs in a number of ways from the older orthographies developed by, or under the influence of, Moravian and Catholic missionaries. The following chart of correspondences indicates the main differences.

<i>Modern Orthography</i>	<i>Older Orthographies</i>
c	ch, ts, tsh
q	Ƙ, k (<i>distinguished from front k, if at all, by choice of symbol for preceding vowel</i> <i>[see below]</i>)
w	wh
vv	f
ll	tl, ł, l̥
ng	ng, ñ
u	u , or o <i>when preceding a back velar</i>
i	i , or e <i>especially when preceding a back velar</i>
e	i , or <i>no vowel written at all</i>
<i>vowel length</i>	<i>not indicated, or indicated by ^ over the vowel, whether length is rhythmic or otherwise</i>
<i>consonant germination</i>	<i>not indicated, or indicated by doubling the consonant in question, or by ' on the preceding vowel, whether germination is automatic or otherwise</i>

PUBLISHED SOURCES OF QUOTED EXAMPLES

Books, booklets, and compact discs (those without comment are school booklets, only in Yup'ik)

AGA 1996 — *Agayuliyararput* (Fienup-Riordan ed. 1996) [elders from Yukon, Kuskokwim, Nelson Island, and Nunivak talk about dances and masks, and they tell traditional stories and person narratives; transcribed and translated by Marie Meade]

ANG 1977 — *Angalgaam Qanemcicuaraak* (Afcan 1977a)

BES n.d. — *Best Beginnings, Alaska's Early Childhood Investment* (State of Alaska)

CAL 1981 — *Caliarkat Qaneryamek Elicalriani* (Paukan 1981a)

CAM 1983 — *Cama-i Book* (Vick 1983) [includes one traditional story in Yupik with translation by John Wassillie Sr. from the Kuskokwim]

CAT 1950 — *Catholic Manual of Prayers in Innuvit* (Lonneux 1950) [lower Yukon or Norton Sound (Kotlik) dialect; published in an old orthography, unpublished manuscript transliteration by Walkie Charles used here]

CAU 1985 — *Cauyarnariuq* (Mather 1985) [elders from the Yup'ik entire area north of Bristol Bay talk about old time celebration and beliefs; no English translated]

CET 1971 — *Cetugpak* (Blanchett 1971) [traditional story from the Kuskokwim, included in PRA 1995]

CEV 1984 — *Cev'armiut Qulirait Qanemciit-llu* (Woodbury ed. 1984) [Chevak traditional stories and person

- narratives]
- CIK 1972 — *Cikemyaq* (Afcan 1972)
- CIU 1977 — *Ciutiim Qavangua* (Nicori 1977)
- CIU 2005 — *Ciuliamta Akluit* (Fienup-Riordan ed. 2005b) [elders from Yukon, Kuskokwim, Nelson Is., and Bristol Bay talk about museum objects and the cultural practices associated with them, also tell traditional stories; transcribed and translated by Marie Meade]
- CUN 2007 — *Cungauyaraam Qulirai* (Blue 2007) [Annie Blue of Bristol Bay and the Kuskokwim tells traditional stories; transcribed and translated by Eliza Orr, Ben Orr, and others]
- EGA 1973 — *Egacuayit Kenurrait Tanqit* (Afcan 1973)
- ELD 1984 — *Elders' Conference* (Alexie and Morris eds. 1984) [with translation]
- ELL 1997 — *Ellangellemni* (Orr, Orr, et al. 1997) [Nelson Is. elders tell traditional stories]
- ELN 1990 — *Elnguq* (Jacobson, A. 1990) [novel about Yup'ik life in the mid-1900s; written in Kuskokwim Yup'ik; translation published separately (2008)]
- ESK 1899 — *The Eskimo about Bering Strait* (Nelson 1899) [includes one traditional story from Norton Sound in Yup'ik in the author's own orthography; transliteration from unpublished manuscript by Irene Reed used here]
- GET n.d. — *Get the Most Out of Your Weatherized Home* (State of Alaska, Department of Community & Regional Affairs n.d.) [translation, in Kuskokwim dialect, of separately published English pamphlet]
- GRA 1901 — *Grammatical Fundamentals of the Innuit Language* (Barnum 1901) [has half a dozen traditional stories from Nelson Is. and north along the coast; all with notes, one with literal translation; published in author's own orthography; transliteration from unpublished manuscript by Martha Teeluk used here]
- GRA 1951 — *Graded Catechism in Innuit* (Lonneux 1951) [published in an old orthography of Yup'ik; transliterated as needed here by dictionary compiler]
- JOE 2008 — *Joe Paul's Yup'ik Songs and Stories* (Alaska Native Language Center 2008) [compact disc of original songs, translated hymns and traditional stories with pamphlet transcribed and translated by Anna Jacobson]
- KAI 1977 — *Kainiqellriit* (Samson 1977)
- KAP 1998 — *Kapuckaryaraq* (White 1998)
- KAV 1972 — *Kaviaren Kavirilra* (Teeluk 1972) [traditional story from the Yukon, included in PRA 1995]
- KIP 1998 — *Kipnirmiut Tiganrita Igmirtitlrit, Qipnermiut Tegganrita Egmirtellrit* (Fredson et al. 1998) [elders from Kipnuk (Canineq dialect) give personal accounts; various transcribers; no English translation]
- KUP 1977 — *Kupcaar Yugpak-llu* (Manutoli 1977a)
- KUU 1971 — *Kuul'tilakessaaq Pingayun-llu Taqukaat* (Afcan 1971a) [Kuskokwim dialect]
- KUU 1977 — *Kuul'tilaksaq Pingayun-llu Taqukat* (Afcan 1977b) [Yukon dialect]
- LIT 1972 — *Liturgy and Hymns in the Yup'ik Eskimo Language* (Eskimo Language Workshop 1972) [transliteration of Moravian prayer book into the modern standard orthography by Joseph Albrite and Calvin Coolidge of YUA 1945 (see below) with a few substantive revisions]
- MAC 1977 — *Macaaskaarrluk Negair-llu* (Gauthier 1977)
- MAN 1977 — *Management of Change* (Alaska Native Foundation 1977) [translation by Anna Jacobson of English original]
- MAQ n.d. — *Maqaruaq, Tan'gerliq Usvituli-llu Iggiayuli* (Lupie n.d.)
- MAR1 2001 — *Martha Teeluk-aam Qulirat Avullri Erinairissuutekun Agnes Hootch-aamek* (Jacobson, A. 2001a) [traditional stories told by a Norton Sound (Kotlik) speaker; recorded in the 1960s; no English translation]

- MAR2 2001 — *Martha Teeluk-aam Qulirat Avullri Erinairissuutekun Ukunek Yugnek Evon Benedict, Charlie Hootch, Anna Lee, Matilda Oscar, Isaac Tuntusuk-llu* (Jacobson, A. 2001b) [traditional stories told by Norton Sound (Kotlik), Lower Yukon, and Kuskokwim speakers; recorded in the 1960s; no English translation]
- MIK 2006 — *Mikelnguut Yuarutait Yugcetun* (Alaska Native Language Center 2006) [compact disc of originally Euro-American children's songs with booklet of transcriptions and translations]
- NAA 1970 — *Naaqsugenarqelriit vol. 1; no. 3* (Eskimo Language Workshop 1970) [journal issue; earlier form of modern standard orthography with English translation]
- NAA 1971 — *Naaqsugenarqelriit vol. 1; no. 4* (Eskimo Language Workshop 1971) [journal issue; earlier form of modern standard orthography with English translation]
- NAT 2001 — *Native American Oral Traditions — Collaboration and Interpretation* (Mather and Morrow 2001) [traditional story from Kuskokwim with English translation]
- NEK 1981 — *Nek'a* (Paukan 1981b) [Lake Iliamna children's booklet]
- NEL 1978 — *Nelget Cali-llu Ekem Arenqiallucugyailkutiitnek* (State of Alaska, Division of Insurance, Department of Commerce, and Economic Development 1978) [translation by Anna Jacobson of separately published English pamphlet]
- NUK 1977 — *Nukalpiaq Ayatuli* (Ivon 1977)
- ORT 2006 — *Orthodox Choir's Handbook* (Nicolai, Martin 2006) [Yup'ik, English, and transliterated church Slavonic]
- PAI 2008 — *Paitarkiutenka* (Andrew 2008) [elder Frank Andrew (Canineq dialect) talks about kayak building and other aspects of hunting and trapping; transcribed, translated, and edited by Alice Rearden, Marie Meade, and Ann Fienup-Riordan]
- PEK 1977 — *Peksut Piyagaat* (Afcan 1977c)
- PRA 1995 — *Practical Grammar of the Central Alaskan Yup'ik Eskimo Language* (Jacobson, S. 1995) [contains a number of model conversations and other Yup'ik readings written by Anna Jacobson, and several traditional stories and children's stories by others; the readings and stories are without English translations; for quotations from pages 396, 460, 461, and 462 one should see the second, corrected printing dated 1997 or beyond and indicated here as PRA 1995*]
- PUP 1977 — *Pupitukaar* (Manutoli 1977)
- QAI 1984 — *Qaillun Issaluum Saskungellra* (John 1984) [story by Evon John from Bristol Bay; includes English translation]
- QAN 1995 — *Qanemcikarluni Tekitnarqelartuq* (Orr and Orr 1995) [Nelson Is. elders tell traditional stories, with translation]
- QAN 2009 — *Qanruyutet linruugut* (Rearden and Jacobson, A. 2009) [elders talk about Yup'ik child-rearing precepts, traditional abstinence practices, etc.; Yup'ik with English translations]
- QAS 1977 — *Qasrulek, Qasrulek* (Tunuchuk 1997)
- QES 1973 — *Qessanquq Avelnqaq* (Mather 1973)
- QUA n.d. — *Quarruuk* (Berlin and Alexie n.d.)
- QUL 2003 — *Qulirat Qanemcit-llu Kinguvarcimalriit* (Fienup-Riordan ed. 2003) [elder Paul John from Nelson Is. talks about various aspects of Yup'ik culture, directing his talk toward young adults; transcribed and translated by Sophie Shield]
- SBO 1896 — *Sbornik Tserkovnykh Pesnopeniy i Molitvocloviy na Aglegmyutsko-Kuskokvimskom Narechiiy* (n.a. 1896) [Russian Orthodox prayer book written in Aglurmiut-Kuskokwim dialect by Netsvetov, Bel'kov, and Orlov; in

- Cyrillic orthography for Yup'ik; transliteration here as needed by dictionary compiler]
- SOC 1946 — *Social Culture of the Nunivak Eskimo* (Lantis 1946) [includes four traditional stories written in an imprecise orthography; transliterated into the modern orthography by Lars Kristofferson 1982]
- TAP 2004 — *Taprarmiuni Kassiyulriit* (Bogeyaktuk and Steve 2004) [discussion of Stebbins dance festival for Anatole Bogeyaktuk and Charlie Steve (mixed lower Yukon and Nelson Is. dialect), Stebbins elders; transcribed, translated, and edited by Sophie Shield, Marie Meade, and Ann Fienup-Riordan]
- TAQ 1977 — *Taqukaq Qanganaq-llu* (Breiby 1977) [Bristol Bay children's booklet]
- TUK 1974 — *Tukutukuarall'er* (Joe 1974)
- UQU 1971 — *Uqumyak* (Afcan 1971c)
- UUT 1974 — *Uuteka'aq Mecaq'amek At'lek* (Blanchett 1974) [Yukon dialect version by Pascal Afcan]
- WHE 2000 — *Where the Echo Began* (Fienup-Riordan ed. 2000) [includes one traditional Nunivak story by Robert Kolerak transcribed and translated by Marie Meade]
- WOR 2007 — *Words of the Real People* (Fienup-Riordan and Kaplan eds. 2007) [includes several traditional stories with translation from Nunivak Is. and translated and edited by Howard Amos and Robert Drozda]
- YUA 1945 — *Yuarutit* (Moravian Church 1945) [Moravian prayer book, a revised and expanded version of the 1928 book; in an old orthography by Ferdinand Drebert (and others); transliterated with some changes in wording as LIT 1972]
- YUP 1996 — *Yup'ik Phrase and Conversation Lessons* (Jacobson, A. 1996) [booklet contains model Yup'ik phrases and conversations with translations; includes compact disc of the Yup'ik only]
- YUP 2005 — *Yupiit Qanruyutait / Yup'ik Words of Wisdom* (Fienup-Riordan ed. 2005a) [panel discussion by Yup'ik elders from Nelson Is., Canineq, and Kuskokwim about Yup'ik traditions and rules of interpersonal behavior; transcribed and translated by Alice Rearden and Marie Meade]
- YUU 1995 — *Yuut Qanemciit* (Tennant and Bitar eds. 1995 [1981]) [traditional Yup'ik stories, personal narratives, and short topics, by various elders from Kuskokwim, Yukon, Nelson Is., and Canineq; various transcribers and translators; page references here are to the more readily available 1995 edition]

Unpublished (transcriptions, translations, and some audio in the Alaska Native Language Archives at the University of Alaska Fairbanks; transcriptions (only) are also included in Appendix 11.)

- UNP1 — *Anuurluqellriik* [Norton Sound (Kotlik) traditional story (about a boy who, having magically eaten too much, couldn't fit through the door but could fit through the eye of his grandmother's needle) told by Martha Teeluk]
- UNP2 — *Mequpayagaq* [upper Kuskokwim story (about an older unmarried woman who married a stranger and regretted it; the storyteller's dog frames the story) told by Charles Foggy of Sleetmiut]
- UNP3 — *Akerta Iraluq-llu* [Norton Sound (Kotlik) traditional widespread Eskimo story (about the origin of the sun and the moon) told by Martha Teeluk]

From Websites

- WEB1 — Chevak website [traditional story by Joe Friday, transcribed by Rebecca Kelly; no translation]
- WEB2 — Mekoryuk website [traditional Nunivak story by several elders; translation included]

Isaiah — (American Bible Society 2007) [abbreviated as ISAI.; see *Pentateuch-at* . . . below for translation and publication information]

Jonah — (American Bible Society 2007) [abbreviated as JONA.; see *Pentateuch-at* . . . below for translation and publication information]

Kaneriarakgtar — (American Bible Society, 1956) [the New Testament translated and published in part in the early 1900s, revised and published in an old orthography in full 1956 (Ferdinand Drebert and other translators (unknown)); books of the New Testament listed by English name (Matthew abbreviated to MATT.; Romans to ROMA. 1st Corinthians to 1CORI.; Revelations to REVI.); transliteration of the first three Gospels to the modern standard orthography by Sophie Shield]

Pentateuch-at Psalm-at Proverbs-aat — (American Bible Association 2005) [large part of the Old Testament published translated and published in the modern standard orthography (translated by Peter Andrew, Teddy Brink, Elsie Mather, Elizabeth Howard, and others); books of the Old Testament listed by the names given in this publication: AYAG. — Genesis (Ayagniqarraaq), ANUC. — Exodus (Anucimallrat), LEVI. — Levites (Levite-artaat), NAAQ. — Numbers (Naaqumallrat), ALER. — Deuteronomy (Alerquutet), PSALM — Psalms (Psalm-at), and AYUQ. — Proverbs (Ayuqucirtuutet); note that Genesis was published alone earlier as *Ayagniqarraami* (ABS 1996) and that minor changes have been made in it.]

== == == == ==

aa-ang yes; you're welcome # *exclamatory particle*; = aang; cf. anger-; < PE a(a)ŋ

aagciuk fish meatball made of the soft meat and bones of spawned-out fish, cooked by dropping in boiling water #

aaggacungar- to shake hands # aaggacungaraa 'he is shaking hands with him'; NUN; < aaggaq-cungaq

aaggaq hand # NUN, some BB; = aiggaq; < PE aḍya(r); > aaggacungar-, aaggi-

aaggaqtaa decorated ceremonial glove # BB; = aiggaqtaa; < aaggaq-qetaaq

aaggi- to wash the hands # aaggiuq 'he is washing his hands'; NUN; < aaggaq-i³-

aaggsak, aaggsaq starfish; decorated ceremonial glove # < PE aḍyaruḍar (under PE aḍya(r))

aaggulunguaq Pallas buttercup (*Ranunculus pallasii*) # NUN(A)

aaggiyaar- to dance a particular dance in which the dancers are in a row one behind another # Nakacuum cali nalliini piyarauguq. Waten tua-i tunuqliqu'urluteng, tua-i aaggiyaarturluteng angutet. 'During the Bladder Festival, that's one of the things they do. For example, the men *danced in a row*, one behind the other.' (QAN 1995:180)

Aaguq area upriver of Brown's Slough in Bethel #

aakaq mother # NSU; from *Inupiaq* aaka, but note PE a(a)kar

aakulagte- to feel confused # aakulagtuq ‘he feels confused’; aakulagtaa ‘he feels confused over it’ / Carraat tauḡaam ilait cimiqaumaut, *aakulaggnarqellerkaat* naaqestemeggnun pitekluku. ‘A few of those, however, are changed on account of the *confusion* they could cause to their readers.’ (KIP 1998:xix)

aalalaq flounder (*species?*) # EG

aalemtaalar- to gulp down liquid # Tua-i tuani Apanuugpak qamllermi taryumek maaken *aalemtaalalliniuq* ‘Apanuugpak in his panic and desperation was *gulping down* salt water.’ (CIU 2005:46); cf. qaalemtaar-

aalemyaaq small snail (*species?*) # *Aalemyaalemi*, uluni anlluku / uluni antenrilkagu tuquciiqamken. ‘*Snail*, it sticks out its tongue / if it doesn’t stick out its tongue, I’ll kill you.’ (*jingle spoken when seeing a snail*)

aaleqciir- to tickle # aaleqciiraa ‘he is tickling her’ / = aavleqciir(ar)-, leqecirar-

aaliqiliaq ring finger # K, CAN, NI

aalruigte- to argue # aalruigtut ‘they are arguing’

aalukuyaq swing (recreation equipment) # and **aalukuyar-** to swing (at play) # NUN; = aaluuyaaq and aaluuyaar-

aaluugiq gull (*species?*) # NUN, EG

aaluuyaaq swing # and **aaluuyaar-** to swing # aaluuyaartuq ‘he is swinging’; aaluuyaaraa ‘he is swinging him in his arms’, ‘he is pushing him on a swing’ / Tua-i-llu *aaluuyaaliluteng* naparpiim avayaanun ilavkuum iquuk qillrullukek. Aqumrraarluteng uivqarluku qip’ilriacetun *aaluuyaaq* angiarcetaqluteng. ‘And they made a *swing* tying the ends of a rope to a branch of a large tree. After sitting down (on it) they spun the *swing* around like something being twisted and let it suddenly untwist.’ (ELN 1990:101); = aalukuyaq and aalukuyar-

aamaq female breast # and **aamar-** to suckle; to suck on breast or bottle # aamartuq ‘he is suckling’; aamaraa ‘he is sucking it’ / aamak ‘breasts’; < PE ama-; > aamarcuun, aamarte-

aamarcuun, aamarssuun baby bottle # < aamar-cuun, aamar-ssuun

aamarte- to breastfeed; to bottle-feed # aamartaa ‘she is breast- or bottle-feeding him’ / Aaniin-llu *aamarqaarluku* ellinun aipagesqelluku qanruqaarluku kumarrluni. ‘And after her mother *breast-fed* him and after she told her to stay with him she lit the fire.’ (ELN 1990:13)
< aamar-te³-

aana mother # aanii ‘his mother’; *not used in NSU (see aakaq)*; > anak, anakalliiq, anakellriit, Aaniq, aanir; < PE a(a)na

anak the two men dressed as women who collect food door to door during the “Aaniq” (q.v.) holiday # Cali ilaitni *anak* maligtestengqerraqlutek tan’gaurull’ernek aperluki qimugtekegnek. ‘Also sometimes the two “*mothers*” would have people following them, boys called “their dogs”.’ (CAU 1985:51); *literally*: ‘mothers₂’; < aana-dual

anakellriit the children of the household # *literally*: ‘the ones having (the same) mother’; Unuaquani-llu unuakumi makcara’arluteng *anakellriit* qusuuliuqataameng, nuv’itkarrluteng uqvigpagnek. ‘Every day *the children of the family* got up early in the morning because they were going to work on the smelt, and they’d prepare stringers from alder shoots.’ (PRA 1995*:461);
< aana-ke²-lria-plural

Aanakalliiq, Aanakallii(aq*) legendary baby with a big mouth that ate his mother and others # *Aanakalliiq* ciutegni tekiarllukek qanerluni. ‘*Aanakalliiq* had a mouth that stretched to his ears.’ (AGA 1996:208); < aana-?

aanaspuuk lever; peavy # *perhaps from English* ‘handspike’; = anaspuuk

aang yes; you’re welcome # *exclamatory particle*;
= aa-ang; cf. anger-; < PE a(a)ŋ

aangaaq quicksand # HBC

aangaayuk spirit of the dead #

aangayucuar(aq *) baby # < ?-cuar(aq)

aangiikvak spectacled eider (*Somateria fischeri*) # HBC, NUN; cf. angiikvak ‘common eider’ (*Somateria mollissima*)

aan’gilaq angel # Tanqilria *aan’gilaq* Michael-aq ikayurkut caknaallemteri, yurnakekikut-llu . . . ‘Holy *angel* Michael, help us in our struggles, and defend us . . .’ (CAT 1950:10); *from Russian* ангел (ángel); = aan’gilaq, an’gilaq

aangruiyak weapon to kill a sea mammal hit by a harpoon; sea mammal dispatching implement #

aangulugtuute- to manhandle; to shake violently physically # aangulugtuutaa ‘he is manhandling him’

aangur- to babysit; to take care of # aanguraa ‘he is babysitting her’ / HBC

Aaniq, Aaniryaraq indigenous Yup'ik holiday, celebrated shortly after the “Qengarpak” (q.v.) holiday, involving men called “mothers” (aanak — q.v.) — hence the name — going door to door and collecting food # Qaariitaaq, *Aaniryaraq*, Nalugilallrat-llu ciemek qanrutkeciqaput. Ukut pingayun cayarallrit Nakaciumun upyutngulallrungatelliniut. ‘First we’ll talk about Qaariitaaq, *Aaniryaraq*, and Nalugilallrat. These three activities were preparatory to the Bladder Feast.’ (CAU 1985:42); < aana-lir-

aanir- to become a godmother; to celebrating the “Aaniq” holiday in fall time # aanirtut ‘they are celebrating this holiday; aaniraa ‘she became his godmother’ / Qaariitaarraartelluki taqngata erenret talliman qaariitaami arvinratni *Aanirluteng*, kalukarluteng. ‘When the five days of the Qaariitaaq holiday were finished on the sixth day they *celebrated the Aaniq* holiday, holding a festival.’ (CAU 1985:53); < aana-ir⁻¹

aanirta godmother # aanirtii ‘his godmother’;
< aanir-ta¹

aankilaq angel # *from Russian* ангел (ángel); = aan’gilaq, an’gilaq

aapaq partner; companion; mate; spouse; other of two # NUN; *some* BB; = aipaq; < PE a(C)ippar;
> aapaquyuk, Aapirin

aapaquyuk placenta; afterbirth # NUN; < aapaq-kuyuk

Aapirin Tuesday # NUN; = Aipirin; < aapaq-irin

aaqassaaq skin to be chewed to soften it; beluga blubber for eating (*NSK meaning*) # *and aaqassaa-* to chew on a skin to soften it # aaqassaartuq ‘he is chewing on a skin’; aaqassaraa ‘he is chewing on it’; = taaqassaaq *and* taaqasaar-

aaqatar(ar)- to tiptoe # aaqatarretuq ‘he is tiptoeing’ / aaqatarallruuq ‘he tiptoed’; HBC

aaqcurliq robin (*Turdus migratorius*) # *imitative*;
< ?-li¹-; *cf.* curcurliq, pitegcurliq

aaqe- to find (it) dangerous; to be wary of it # aaqaa ‘he is wary of it’ / Tuani tua-i nangnermi yuarutmi nutaan *aaqsuitait* enirarautet. Nutaan tua-i atularait. Navegyukata, navegyunrilkata-llu *aaqevkenaki* nutaan nangnermi yuarutmi atularait. ‘Finally at the last song, they weren’t *cautious about* the dance sticks. Whether they were broken or not broken, *without concern* they sang the last song.’ (TAP 2004:106); < aar¹-ke⁴-

aaqucunguaq doll # < ?-uaq

aaquyaaq land or river otter (*Lontra canadensis*) # EG; *also in Orlov-Pinart 1871 (8) for K*

aar⁻¹ wary # *emotional root*; > aaqe-, aarcirtur-, aarite-, aarnaite-, aarnarqe-, aarallr(aq), aarun, aaryug-, aartar-

aar⁻² to say “ah”; to open one’s mouth and emit sound # aartuq ‘he is saying “ah”’; aaraa ‘he is saying “ah” to her’ / < PE að(ð)a(a); > aara-, aarcillag-, aarpag-, aayuli

aara- to moan; to scream; to shout; to yell # aarauq ‘he is screaming’; aaraa ‘he is screaming to her, at her’ / Ellii uisnganganani nem ilua-llu tangerlluku pektengnaqluni piyaaqluni tuaten *aarangnaqluni* caqerluni putukuni pek’arrluku, nutaan uilluni. . . . ‘She seemed to have her eyes open and saw the inside of the house, and she tried to move, but in vain, and also tried to *scream*. and soon she moved her big toe a little, and then finally she woke up, . . .’ (ELN 1990:80); < aar²-a-; > aarayuli

aarallr(aq*) scarecrow-like device designed to scare children (away from undesirable behavior or dangerous situations) # < aar¹-aq¹-ll(raq)

aarayuli red-necked grebe (*Podiceps grisegena*) #
= aayuli; < aara- yuli

aarcillag- to scream; to yell; to shout; to shriek # aarcillagtuq ‘he screamed’ / Tua-i caviggaa tauna tekiteqerluku *aarcillakarluni* tua-i tumellra pagna kaviriqertelliniluni. ‘When he got to her knife, he *gave a short scream* and soon his trail started getting red.’ (QUL 2003:156); < aar²-llag-

aarcirtur- to warn of danger # aarcirturaa ‘he is warning her’ / aarcirturai mikelnguut taqukamun pinayukluki ‘he warned the children that the bear might harm them’; < aar¹-cir¹-tur¹-; > aarcirtuun

aarcirtuun warning # Atanrem-llu Cain-aq nallunaikuciraa *aarcirtuutngusqelluku* tuqucugtainun. ‘The Lord put a mark on Cain letting it be a *warning* to those who might want to kill him.’ (AYAG. 4:15); < aarcirtur-n

aaRiga’ar- to be good; to be nice # aaRiga’artuq ‘it is good’ / the R in this word sounds like English r or like English s in measure; NSU; *from Inupiaq* aarigaa (aažiḃaa)

aarite- to act recklessly; to act in a foolhardy way # aarituq ‘he acts recklessly, in a foolhardy way’ / aariltaartuq ‘he is acting recklessly in an obvious way, showing off’; < aar¹-ite¹-

aarnaite- to be safe; to not be such as to make one wary # aarnaituq 'it doesn't make one wary' /
< aar-naite-

aarnarqe- to be dangerous; to be such as to make one wary # aarnarquq 'it makes one wary' / Marayat et'ulriami mermi
aarnaqenruut. . .

Aarnarqelriit amllertut imarpigmi. Cali-llu nunami. . . Ingrit cali *aarnarqutait* amllertut, . . .

'Sandbars are more *dangerous* in deep water. . .

There are many *hazards* in the ocean, also on land. . . Also the mountains' *dangers* are many,

. . .' (YUU 1995:69); < aar-narqe-

aarpag- to scream; to yell; to shout # aarpagtuq 'he is screaming'; aarpagaa (or aarpautaa) 'he is screaming at her' /
alingallallermi aarpallruuq 'when he got frightened he screamed'; Tekicamiu taqukaq nang'erlluni *aarpalliniluku*,
tatamcetaarluku. 'When he got to the bear, he stood up abruptly and *screamed* at it, trying to startle it.' (YUU 1995:13);
< aar²-rpag-

aarpatuli owl (*species* ?) # NI; < aarpag-tuli

aarraaliq, aarraangiiq, aarraangiir(aq*), aarraangiq, aarrangyaraq (*HBC form*) long-tailed duck (oldsquaw duck)
(*Clangula hyemalis*) # Tuamte-ll' uksumi atkugkiurnaauraitkut yaqulegnak, *aarraanginek*, allanek-llu cali piciatun. 'And
in the winter they would prepare parkas for us out of (the feathered skin of) birds, *oldsquaw ducks*, and others of all
sorts.' (KIP 1998:137); < PE a(a)-a(a)ŋliṛ; *imitative*

aarraq string used in telling string stories or making cat's-cradle figures # *and* **aarrar-** to tell a string story # NUN, *some*
BB; = airraq, ayarr'aq; < PE ayararar

aartar- to tend to be wary by one's nature; to tend to find things dangerous # aartartuq 'he tends to be wary' / < aar-tar¹-

aarun warning # < aar¹-n

aaryug- to be wary; to be cautious; to find something dangerous; to be afraid # aaryugtuq 'he is wary, finds something
dangerous' / aaryuutaa 'he feels concerned on account of what might happen to her'; Aren, umyugaa tua-i qamna
aaryugluni iggnayukluni. Tuaten tua-i tamaa-i atraryarakun atraqsailami. Pillinia *aaryugnian*, "Kitak *aaryukuvet* . . .
iggnaituten, alugken nuagarllukek atraa. Igciiqenrituten *aaryugpek'nak*." 'Well, she *was afraid* she might fall because
she had never gone down a ladder. When she said she *was afraid*, he said to her, "Okay, if you *are afraid* . . . you are not
going to fall down. Wet your soles with your saliva and go down. You are not going to fall down; don't *be afraid*.'" (QUL 2003:220); < aar¹-yug-

aasgaaq glove # Cali-llu pikuma *aasgaanek* cali cikiqanga waten piluku teguluku, elliin-llu *asnguaqerluki* elliluki-llu. Tua-i-
llu wii piksagulluki. 'And if he gave me gloves, I would do this and take them and try them on and put them down.
They would become mine.' (TAP 2004:80); Y; = aisgaaq, aigsaaq, agyaaq; < PE aḍya(C)ar (*under* PE aḍya(R))

aassaqe- to have a secret; to be secretive # aassaquq 'he is keeping something a secret', 'he is being secretive about
something'; aassaqaq 'he is being secretive about it' / aassaqutaa 'he kept something secret from him';

Aassaqusngaitamteggan akiutairuyucimteṅek. . .

'We won't *hide from* you the fact that we have no more money. . . ' (AYAG. 47:18); Maa-i tua-i waten *aassaqluki-llu*

taqelteng qemagqurluki makucimun. 'They would keep those they'd completed (new garments for a son's new wife)
hidden, packed away (in bags) like these.' (CIU 2005:148); < PY atsaqa- or atyaqa-; aassaqaq, aassaquq

aassaquq secret # aassaqutekaa 'he is keeping it a secret' / < aassaqa-n

aassektacungir- to hunt for oldsquaw ducks in the spring # NUN(A)

aassektaq teeter-totter; see-saw # *and* **aassektar-** to wobble back and forth; to move up and down # NUN(A)

aata father # aatii 'his father'; aatakellriik 'father and child'; Melqumek tangrrami teguluku *aatami* kegginaa
qungvagciiraraa, aanami inequngraani tupagtarkauniluku . . . 'When she saw a feather she took it and tickled her
father's face, even though her mother told her not to saying that she might wake him up . . . ' (ELN 1990:6); = ata; < PE
ata¹

aataak, aat'aak fur seal (*Callorhinus ursinus*) # cf. aatagaq; *from Aleut* aataax 'fur seal bull', *but* cf. PI a(a)ta(a)q

aatagaq sea otter (*Enhydra lutris*) # NUN(A); cf. aataak

aatangqa- to be gaping open; to be open mouthed # aatangqauq 'it is gaping open'; NUN; = aitar-; < aatar-ngqa-

aatar- gaping open; open mouthed # *postural root*;

> aatar-, aatangqa-; NUN; < PE ayittar-; = aitar-

aatar-te- to gape open; to open the mouth # aatartuq 'it gaped open, he opened his mouth'; aatartaa 'he spread it open';
NUN; = aitar-te-; < aatar-te²-

aataruaq pylorus; the “J”-shaped hooklike section that connects the stomach to the intestine # NUN(A)

aatetetaaq red-necked grebe (*Podiceps grisegena*) # NSK

aatevtaa clam (*species* ?) # NUN; = taavtaa

aatunaa sourdock (*Rumex arcticus*) # HBC

aatuuyaarpak small sweet green plant (*species* ?) part, artichoke-like in appearance, collected for food from mouse caches in the tundra # NI

aavagun wedge # NUN; = aivagun

aavalkucuk onion dome on Russian Orthodox church # cf. aavangtak and -qucuk

aavangtak, aavangtaa burl from birch tree; onion bulb shaped dome on Russian Orthodox church # iqmiutalillruuq aavangtagmek ‘he made a snuffbox out of a burl’; Tua-i-am qaqimaluni nanilrrayaarluni-llu *aavangtagmek*, ilua nayuomaluni. ‘It was complete with a lamp stand too, made from a *burl* with its inside hollowed out.’ (CIU 2005:186); K; cf. aveg-

aavangtalkucuk onion bulb-shaped dome on Russian Orthodox church # < aavangtak-?-qucuk

aavaq ghost # EG; also on Khromchenko 1824 list (2) for EG as ‘scoundrel’

aavcaa dart # and **aavcaar-** to play darts # . . .
tua-llu tuani qasgimi kalukalriani, malruk tan’gaurluuk *aavcaalinilriik*. Piinanermegni taum aipaan *aavcaa* egtellrani aipaan iinganun tut’elliniuq, iinga qagerrluku . . . at that festivity in the men’s communal house two boys were *playing darts*. ‘While they were doing that, when one threw the *dart* it struck the other’s eye popping out the eye.’ (YUU 1995:8); < PY aavcaa

aavseg- to distract # Avani-w’ allanek pitaitellruan, carugarnek tangernaitellruan, apqiitnek *aavsegutnek* pitaitellruan, kiimi taūgaam ciulirneq-llu takarnaqluni callerkaa. ‘Because there weren’t other matters, because one’s attention wasn’t attracted by lots of things, that is to say because there weren’t *distractions*, the only issue was respect and care of elders.’ (YUP 2005: 18)

aavlaar- to tickle # BB

aavleqciir(ar)-, aavlequciir(ar)- to tickle # aavleqciiraraa ‘he is tickling him’ / = aaleqciir-, leqecirar-

aavurte- to have fun; to entertain; to amuse # aavurtuq ‘he is having fun’; aavurtaa ‘he is entertaining him’ / aavurutekaa ‘he is having fun with him’; . . . allaneten, aliayugcitevkenaki! *Aavurrluki* piki . . . ‘. . . relieve your visitors’ loneliness! *Entertain* them . . .’ (CEV 1984:85); Wangkugneng taūgaam tangvakuneng, *aavurciiqut* elluarluteng. ‘However, if they watch the two us they will *have some real fun*.’ (CEV 1984: 86); HBC; cf. aavussa

aavussa log hung horizontally with rope from both ends (traditionally in a men’s community house) for Native games competition # *this log is swung back and forth, and in this process a competitor jumps over the log as it approaches him (or her) and runs to the other side before the log swings back*; NUN(A); cf. aavurte-

aayalngu- to be dizzy # aayalnguuq ‘he is dizzy’ / qulvanek kiartelleq aayalngunarquq ‘looking around from high places makes one dizzy’; Kainritniluni piluku meqsugniliuni taūgaam, mak’arteqaataryaaqluni-llu maaten piuq unaqserteqapiggluni, aqumngami piuq *aayalngurrlugluni*. ‘She told her that she wasn’t hungry but she was thirsty, and she slowly began to get up and she saw that she was all washed out, and when she sat down she felt quite *dizzy*.’ (ELN 1990:49); < ?-Ingu-; > aayalngunaq, aayalnguyaraq; cf. ayalur-

aayalngunaq dizziness # HBC; < aayalngu-naq¹

aayalnguyaraq dizziness # K, Y, NI, CAN, BB;
< aayalngu-yaraq

aayuli red-necked grebe (*Podiceps grisegena*) # aayulit neqniatut ‘grebes are not tasty’; = aarayuli; < aar²-yuli

aayuqaq large crack or crevice in shore-fast sea ice #

acaarlluk aged mixture of greens and berries # NSU; < ac’aq-?-rrluk

acaca how little!; how few! # *exclamatory particle*

acak¹ paternal aunt; father’s sister # aciin or acan ‘your aunt’; acakanka aatama alqai nayagai-llu ‘my paternal aunts are my father’s older sisters and younger sisters’; < PE accay

acakikika, acakikik, acak² I told you so! # *exclamatory particle used to express delight when someone else is proved to be wrong*; cf. *postbase* -kika

acaluq tray on front of kayak for coiled harpoon rope # *Acaluneng*-llu pitullrit imkut muragat piliat taprualuum uitaviit, . . . ‘They call those things made of wood where the harpoon line is placed, “*acaluq*”, . . .’ (WEB1); < PE acalur; >

acalurnaq, acaluruq

acalurnaq skin container # < acaluq-naq² **acaluruq** snowshoe with upturned front end # < acalur-uaq

ac'aq berry; fruit # NSU; = atsaq; > acaarlluk

ac'eci- to give the namesake(s) of the deceased a complete set of new clothing during “Elriq”, the ‘Greater Memorial Feast’, or “Merr’aq”, the ‘Lesser Memorial Feast’; to give a couple that is to be married a complete set of new clothing # < at’e-cete¹⁻ⁱ²⁻; > Ac’eci-yaraq

Ac’eci-yaraq the ceremony of clothing one or more persons as in memory of the deceased # < ac’eci-yaraq

acetu- to be high; to be tall # Mikelnguq-llu ekraarluku can’get *acetulriit* kuigem ceñiini akuliitnun ellia. ‘And after putting the child in they placed him between the *tall* grasses on the shore of the river.’ (ANUC. 2:3); Piyagait-llu aũgkut issurit irniarit melqurrit *acetulaameng*, qatellriit imkut. ‘Those pups, the young of the spotted seals, because their hair is *long*, are white.’ (PAI 2008:88); = astu-; < ?-tu-; > aceturun; < PE atətu-

aceturun twined grass wall mat # < acetu-?-n

aci area below; area under (*positional base used only with a possessed ending*); mattress; bed; wild potato *Hedysarum* sp. (*additional LI meaning*) # estuulum acia ‘the area under the table’; estuulum aciani ‘in the area under the table’; estuulum acianun ‘to or into the area under the table’; estuulum aciantuq ‘it is under the table’; Ak’a tamaani yuut kassuucitellruut. Yun’erraq piyugngariaqami yuut *aciatgun* nasaurlurmek nulirkaminek yualartuq assilriamek. ‘Long ago people never had wedding ceremonies. When a young man became of age he’d look for a girl to marry *under* the people[’s vision] (that is, without their being aware of it).’ (YUU 1995:34); AKERTEM ACIARMIU ‘African-American, black person, Negro’ (*literally*: ‘one who dwells beneath the sun’; *this is grammatically anomalous construction*); cf. deep root at-; < PY-S aci¹; > aciir-, acilqaq, acilquq, acipluk, aciqaq, aciqsaq, acirneq, acitmurte-, acivagte-, acivaqanir-

aciikuar- for there to be a blizzard under otherwise clear skies # cf. aci; NUN(A)

aciir- to go through the area under something # aciiraa ‘it went under it’ / qimugtem nep’ut aciillrua ‘the dog went under our house (and out the other side)’ / < aci-ir²⁻; > aciirute-, aciirutet

aciirucaraq portal of the underground below our world for the “little people” (“ircenrrat”) # < aciirute-yaraq

aciirute- to go or be taken to the realm below by supernatural powers # Tauḡaam aqvaquasqevkenata ilaput-llu ciullguurasqevkenaki inequrnaauraitkut, *aciiruciñniluta* nunam acianun. ‘However, they warned us not to run around or get in front of our relatives (elders), saying that we would *be taken below* under the earth.’ (KIP 1998:161); Cali ilait qanemcilriit piluteng qasgimun-gguq taukut utercaaqellermeggni *aciirutellruut*. Acitruulluteng camavet nunam acianun ayagluteng tayima tua-i catairulluteng. Niitelaryaaqluki-gguq tauḡaam cama-i qalrillagayaaqqaata. Ilait cali qanertut minguilnguut-gguq *aciirutetuut*. ‘Also in some accounts it says that when they return to the kashim they *went below* (the surface of the earth). They went down, went below the earth, gone forever. They say they hear them, however, when they cry out down below. Some say that those that aren’t decorated with face paint *go below* (the surface).’ (CAU 1985:44); < aci-ir-te⁵⁻; > aciirucaraq

aciirutet the first group of king salmon running under the smelt # Y; < aciir-n-*plural*

aciirun the part of a river that runs under a bluff or cut-bank # < aci-ir²-n

acik’aq¹ wading boot # LI; < aci-?

acik’aq² younger sibling # NSU

acilquirissuun root pick; digging stick # < acilquq-ir²⁻ⁱ²⁻ssuun

acilqaq floor area at side of fireplace in a sod house # NUN(A); < aci-?

acilquq plant root; tree stump # Tua-i-llu nagteũrlurluni-am *acilquqellermun* paallageũrlurluni. ‘And then — poor thing — she tripped on an exposed *root* and — poor thing — fell face forward.’ (ELN 1990:54); < aci-quq; > acilquirissuun

ac’inqigte- to change one’s clothes # ac’inqigtuq ‘he is changing his (own) clothes’; ac’ingqigtaa ‘he is changing his (another’s) clothes’ / Arnaq makluni an’uq *ac’inqiggluni-llu* kegginami-llu capii aũg’arluku. . . . ‘The woman arose and went outside *changing her clothes* and removing the veil from her face. . . .’ (AYAG. 38:19); < at’e-linigte-

acipluk plant root # NS; < aci-lluk

aciqaq boat sled; area under cache where fish is dried # < aci-qaq

ac’iqaq high skin boot # NUN; < at’e-i²-?

aciqsaq short skin boot # Y, HBC; < aci-?

acir- to name # aciraa 'he named him' / arnam qetunrani Mecaq'amek aciraa 'the woman named her son Mecaq'aq'; aciumauq Mecaq'amek 'he is named Mecaq'aq'; apa'urluma atra aciutekaqa qetunramnun 'I named my son with my grandfather's name'; Atengqellruuq Paluqtarmek. Taum-llu agayulirtem *aciamiu* mumiggluku atra *aciraa*, Beaver-aamek. 'He had the name Paluqtaq. When that priest *named* him, he translated his name and *named* him Beaver.' (YUU 1995:29); < ateq-lir-; < PE accir- (under PE atəR); > aciurta, aciute-

ac'irci- to lie on one's side and watch someone work # NUN(A)

acirneq sled runner; bottom of boat or other vessel # HBC; < PE acirɲəR- (under PE at(ə)); = assirneq; < aci-?-neq⁴

ac'irutaq¹ fathom-long sealskin line to tie kayaks together # NUN(A)

ac'irutaq² slush under thin ice # NUN(A)

acitmurte- come or go downward # tengssuun acitmurtuq mitnaluni 'the airplane is coming down in order to land'; < acitmurte¹-

aciurta person who goes into houses and calls out a man's name during the "Nakaciuryaraq", the 'Bladder Feast' #; < ateq-liur-ta

aciute- to give as a name # aciutuq 'it is given as a name'; aciutaa 'they give it as a name' / Anvailgan yuut iliit yuunrillrukan taumun *aciutelaraat*. 'If one of the people has died before he is born, *they give (it — that name)* to him.' (YUU 1995:29); < acir-te⁵-

acivagte- to be sound asleep # acivagtuq 'he is sound asleep' / < aci-vak (?)

acivaqanir- to lower; to swear; to curse; to utter profanity # acivaqanirtuq 'he is lowering himself; he is swearing'; acivaqaniraa 'he is lowering it' / acivaqaniutaa 'he is swearing at him'; mulut'uullerminiu ayautni acivaqanillruuq 'when he hammered his thumb he swore'; acivaqanirluni tangvallinia un'a palayaq 'he moved further down to watch the boat down there'; Aipaan atam tangvakarluku acivaqanilliniria. Elliin-llu qaill' qanruicinaku taum. Quyakslukuni quuyuarluni nayangalliniluni. Imkuk-llu, acivaqaniucia-ll' nalluluku. 'After glancing at him, the second (white) person *cursed*. He (the Yup'ik) didn't even know what that one had said. Thinking that they were pleased with him, he nodded his head and smiled. He didn't even know that that one *was swearing*.' (QUL 2003:584); < aci-vaqanir-

ackiik eyeglasses # *this is a dual; the base is ackiir-, as in ackiirpiik* 'big pair of glasses', and ackiirtangqertuq 'there are glasses there'; ackiigka tukniuk 'my glasses are strong'; from Russian очки (ochki)-dual; > ackiilek

ackiilek spectacled eider (*Somateria fischeri*) # *an apparent calque on the English*; < ackiik-lek

acliq* thing underneath; saucer; cellar # Y; = atliq;

< ?-li¹; cf. aci-, deep root at-

acsaq berry; fruit # *alternate spelling of atsaq (q.v.)*

ac'upegglugaq woman's high skin boot # NUN(A)

acuniaqengaq child of a woman by a man to whom she is not married # < acuniar-kengaq

acuniar- to rape; to have illicit sex with an unwilling or reluctant woman # acuniaraa 'he had sex with her against her will' / cf. qacuniar-; < PE acu-; < ?-niar-; > acuniaqengaq

acuraq aunt by marriage; wife of one's paternal or maternal uncle # < PE acurAR

ac'urun corner of house # < ?-n

acu'u yeah?; right! # *exclamatory particle*; HBC;

< PE acu

aga- to hang; to be suspended # agauq 'it is hanging' / cf. aga, agar-; > agagliiqaq, agalrusaqaq, agaruyak

agaa(ni) across there # *extended demonstrative adverb; see agna, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; not the form used in NUN, NSU, some Y and some UK (see iini); agaavet* 'to across there'; agaaken or agken 'from across there' < dem. PE ay-

agagliiqaq main horizontal elevated log of fish rack # . . . wangkuta-wa *agagliiyanek* pilaqeput qer'at imkut iniviit. Muriik makuk akiqliqlutek *agagliiqauguk*. ' . . . we call the two elevated logs (set on posts) across which long pieces of wood are placed to create a drying rack, "*agagliiqaq*". (CIU 2005:190); < aga-?

agalkaq wanderer # cf. agamyak

agalrusaqaq red currant (*Ribes triste*) # < aga-?

agamyak person who is unsettled or restless # and **agamy-** to be unsettled or restless because of loneliness; to want to go somewhere else # agamyauq 'he is restless' / Mamterillernun agamyauqa 'I am restless wanting to go to Bethel'; Tua-

i anluni aneqtara'arluni caavtaarluku ciuneni; unuakuulliniluni-gguq tua-i *agamyanaqluni-gguq* akerta imumek puqlanga'arrluni. 'He went out by feeling his way; it was morning and the sun with it's warmth made one *wish they could* (go out on the land to hunt — in this context).' (CIU 2005:282); cf. agalkaq

ag'anga- to be arrogant # ag'angauq 'he is arrogant' /

agangruyak kind of berry (*species ?*) # < aga-ruyak

agaq earring with hook-shaped piece to insert in pierced ear # NUN; cf. aga-

agaqar- to get snagged; to be caught # NUN(A);
< aga-qar-

agar- hanging # *postural root*; < aga-?- (*concerning the derivation of agar- from aga- compare calla- / callar-*); > agangqa-, agaqar-, agarte-, agausaaq, agautaq; < PE ay(y)a(r)-

agarcete- to be listless; be apathetic # agarcetuq 'he is listless' / Y; < ?-cete²-

agarte- to hang (*active*) # agartaa 'he hung it up' / agarutaa 'he hung it up for her'; Ciuqlirmi ulligtaruani pia kemgiqtaarluni, tua-i tangniinani, *agarcaaqngani-llu* iggluni qaũgyaurrluni-llu. 'Her first cut fish was unevenly cut in the flesh and didn't look good, and even *though she hung it up* it fell and got sandy.' (ELN 1990:41); < agar-te¹-

agarun skin line to fasten skirt around hatch of kayak to prevent water from entering # NUN(A)

agangqa- to hang (*stative*); to be hanging # agangqauq 'it is hanging'; Nuliani-am pillininauraa, waniwa qamigaquni up'nerkaqu pitsaqevkenani tekitenrilkuni atertaukuni, yaatiinun waten nem qacarneranun qilu nanilivkenaku *agangqaquralaasqelluku* mermek imangqerrlainarluku. Imairutlerkaa kellulluku.
. . . Imairut'larciqniluku ellnganrilengraan tayima mer'aqamegen'gu. 'He would say to his wife that, when hunting at sea the coming spring, should he drift away and not arrive home, she was to always keep a piece of intestine—not a short piece—filled with water *hanging* on the side of their house. . . . He said that at times it would become empty, even though it was not leaking, when they would drink from it.' (QUL 2003:59); < agar-ngqa-

agasuuy cormorant (*Phalacrocorax* sp.) # NS; = agayuuq; from *Aleut* aayayuuX

agaussaaq hanging fringe # Tamakut *agaussaat* umyuaqevkalarciqait alerquutenka, . . . 'Those *fringes* will remind you of my commandments, . . . ' (NAAQ. 15:40); < agar-n-?

agautaq* red currant (*Ribes triste*); clothes hanger; any hanging thing # < agar-taq¹

agayaq a certain fall-time dance festival; messenger who arrives at a community to announce this festival # *and* **agayar-** to celebrate certain fall-time dance festival # NUN(A)

ag'ayaq oval wooden bowl #

agayiinqaq* cormorant-feather flight stabilizer on arrow shaft (or other cormorant product) #
< agayuuq-linraq

agayu traditional mask # Tamakut *agayulilri(i)t* murilkervarluki nalluyugnaunaki. Ciumeg keputerraarluki piyunarikata-llu mellgarameg, teguyaralegmeg cavigluki elagluku man'a uum enkaa. 'I observed the old ones carefully when they made *masks*. First they began cutting with an adze, and when it was ready, cut with a carver's hook with a handle, hollowing it out for a place for this [the speaker's face].' (AGA 1996:98); NUN; cf. agayu-

agayu- to pray; to worship; to participate in a religious ceremony; to cross oneself # agayuuq 'he is praying' / agayutaa 'he is praying for her'; agayurraarluni ner'uq 'after crossing himself he ate'; Elpet atuutamteggen, Elpet nanraramteggen, Elpet quyavikamteggen, Uaspataq, cali *agayuukut* Elpenun, Agayutvut wangkuta. 'We sing to You; we praise You; we give thanks to You, oh Lord, and we *worship* You, our God.' (ORT. 2006:25); cf. agayu-, angayu-; < PY ayayu-; > agayuli-, agayulirta, agayuma-, agayun, agayuneq, agayussuun, agayuvik, agayuyar-, Agayuyaraq

agayucir- to say or give a blessing # agayircirtuq 'he said the blessing' / < agayun²-lir-

agayuli- to sing songs and dance dances of supplication during the "Kelek" ('Inviting-In Feast') to try induce game to be plentiful; to make prayers (Y, CAN, NI meaning); to make masks (*old NUN meaning*) # Agayuliyararput 'Our way of making prayers' (*the title of the book* AGA 1996); < agayu-li-

agayulirta clergyman; priest; minister # *Agayulirtet* ataput acillruit 1918-aami. Tuaken nutaan ayagluta kass'atun at'ngellruukut. 'The *ministers* gave our fathers names in 1918. Starting from then we've been getting names in English.' (YUU 1995:29); < agayu-lir-ta¹

agayuliyar- to go to church; to attend a religious event # agayuliyartuq 'he is attending a religious event' / < agayu-liyar-

agayuma- to be devout; to be a Christian # agayumauq 'he is devout', 'he is a Christian' / Aling, *agayumapialliniwakar* ciuliamteni! 'Oh my; our ancestors were very *devout*!' (YUP 2005:46);

< agayu-ma

agayumaciq Christianity # Makut tang maa-i example-at, taringcetaarutkegtaaraat niicimayuirulluteng *agayumaciq* igvallrani waten qanturillruameng, "Assiinguuguq tauna aperyaquanaku." 'These examples, these wonderful metaphors, are no longer heard because when *Christianity* arrived, they started saying, "Do not speak of it, it is a sin."' (YUP 2005:158); < agayuma-ciq

agayumalria Christian # < agayuma-lria

agayumanrilnguq * heathen; gentile # < agayuma-nrite-nguq

agayun¹ medallion worn as a pendant # HBC; < agayu-n

Agayun² God # Ayagniqarraami *Agayutem* ellarpak nuna-llu piliaqellruak. 'In the beginning *God* created heaven and earth.' (AYAG. 1:1); Agayutem Irniaqestii 'Mother of God' (*Russian Orthodox and sometimes Roman Catholic usage*); AGAYUTEM AKQUTII NUTARAQ 'the New Testament'; < agayu-n; > agayut'liaq, agayutnguq

Agayuneq Sunday; week; a week's time # Agayunermi caliyuitut 'they don't work on Sunday'; Agayunruuq 'it is Sunday'; AGAYUNREM AKULII 'weekday' (NUN(A) *usage*); < agayu-neq¹; > Agayunerpak, agayunerte-

Agayunerpak Christmas # < agayuneq-rpak; NUN(A)

agayunerte- for a week's time to pass # agayunertuq 'a week passed' / Agayunerrluni pingayunek uitallruuq 'he stayed for three weeks'; Taum naulluullran kinguani *agayunerteqerluku* ellii tupagtuq Qalemaq yuarluku, tangerrisugngatqapiggluku. 'After her illness, right *after a week*, she woke up missing Qalemaq, wanting to see her very much.' (ELN 1990:81); Tua-i *agayunerpailgan* taukunek ilaluni yum'inek iqvaryangluni tunumigluku Irr'aq. 'Before *a week had passed*, going with her children, she went to pick berries with Irr'aq on her back.' (ELN 1990:55); < agayuneq-te¹-

agayuuqulnguaraq hole in the leading upright section at end of keel of boat # NUN(A)

agayussuun hymn; hymnal; religious object # AGAYUSSUUTET YUARUTET 'hymnal'; < agayu-cuun

agayutaq wooden stopper for seal poke # NUN(A)

agayut'liaq idol # < Agayun²-liaq

agayutnguq idol # . . . kuluvagualillruut suulutaamek, agayuluteng-llu taumun *agayutnguamun* . . . ' . . . they made a golden calf, and they worshipped that *idol* . . .' (PSALM 106:19); < Agayun²-uaq

agayuuq cormorant (*Phalacrocorax* sp.) # agayuliinraat 'cormorant feathers (as used for arrow fletching on arrow)'; Tauna tuani *agayuuq* kuimarluni, angllurluni-gguq iqalluamek keggmiarluni pugnaurtuq. 'That *cormorant* there was swimming and he dove and would come to the surface with a arctic cod in its mouth.' (MAR1 2001:3); = agasuuq; > agayiinraq; *from Aleut aayayuuX*

agayuvik church; place of worship; the Church # Qipnermi Yup'igtun qaneryaraq aturpallularaat *agayuvigmi*, qanercetaarvigmi, kipusvigni, amlleret-llu nem'eggni. 'In Kipnuk they use the Yup'ik language in the *church*, in the court, in the stores, and in many of their homes.' (KIP 1998:ix); Cagat arcaqelriit *Agayuviim* alerquutai? 'What are the important commandments of the *Church*?' (GRA 1951:262); = angayuvik; < agayu-vik

agayuyar- to go to church # agayuyartuq 'he went to church' / < agayu-yar-

Agayuyaraq celebration held in late February or early March with masked dancing to request abundance in the coming season # < agayu-yaraq

agcilir- to inlay a design on (it) # Tua-i-llu cali maa-i tua-i elatmun cali *agciliumalutek*. 'It is also *inlaid* with lines going outward.' (CIU 2005:100); < agciq-lir-

agciq inlaid design # . . . qulmun acitmun-llu *agcingqellinilutek* maa-i avatekek. ' . . . upwards and downwards it has *inlaid designs* around it.' (CIU 2005:102)

agciraraun inlaid design # Taugaam ukut qaralit ellanguacuaraat *agcirarautait* tua-i yuut amlleret aturait. 'But lots of people used the *inlaid designs* of circles-and-dots.' (CIU 2005:100); < agciq-ar(ar)-n

agcirte- to inlay a design on (it) # agcirtaa 'he is inlaying a design on it' / agcirciuq 'he is *inlaying* a design'; Ukuk waniwa iqmiutaak ellanguacuarnek *agcircimalutek* avatekek. 'This tobacco box is *inlaid* with little circle-and dot designs on its sides.' (CIU 2005:100); < agciq-?-

agciun paddle # Piinanermeggni tukuan qayarkitliniluku *agciutmek-llu* ayaulluki-llu kuicuarmun yaaqvaarni. 'Eventually

his host gave him a kayak and a *paddle* and took them to a small creek some distance away.’ (YUU 1993:103); < age-?-n
age- to go from one place to another without crossing something extended (river, road, etc.) in between; for snow to cover
 it # ag’uq ‘he went over’; agaa ‘it (the snow) covered it’ or (*uncommon*) ‘he went over it’ (land area, etc.) / agutaa ‘he
 took it over (to it or them)’; agutuq ‘he took something over’; ag’uq nem’inek maurlumi eniinun ‘he went over from his
 house to his grandmother’s house’; Kitak, qasgimun *aglut*en alerquagilrianek niicugniuryartua. ‘Okay now, go over to
 the kashim and listen to instructions (about life).’ (YUU 1995:45); “Kitak tuaken qantaq imirluku qasgimun *agulluku*
 yuraryartua.” . . . Tua-i-am maliggluku maurlumi pisqellra yuraryartulliniluni akutamek *agulluni*. “Go ahead, fill the
 bowl from there, take it over to the qasgiq, and go dance.” . . . So following her grandmother’s instructions she went to
 dance *taking over* some Eskimo ice cream.’ (YUU 1995:11); Uliiret tua-ll’ makut natquigtaqan-llu *agevkarluteng* qavatuut.
 ‘White foxes sleep letting themselves be covered by the snow drifting over the ground.’ (PAI 2008:232); cf. agiirte-, ag’ir-
 ; < PE ayə-; > aggsuun, ag’inertu-, agkenge-, agneq, agnguar-, agqercetaar(aq*), agqertayuli, aggur-, ag’ssuun, agtar-,
 agviaq, agun, aguun, aguutaq

agelleq white person; Caucasian # NUN(A)

agelru- to follow traditional practices associated with birth, death, first menstruation, illness, etc. consisting of abstaining
 from certain foods and activities # Taukut nunat yuit *agelrusuunateng*-llu-gguq cang’ermeng, cayuinateng tua-i
 tuquingermeng-llu *agelrusuunateng* tamaani tamatum nalliini, uitallinilriit. ‘The people of that village *never followed*
traditional abstinence practices of any sort, didn’t do anything special even though they had suffered a death they didn’t
 follow abstinence rules at that time; they just remained as they had been.’ (MAR1 2001:52); NS; cf. agler-; < PY aylə(-)

agenkar- to graze; to slightly touch # *of a bullet, arrow, rock skipped on water, etc.*; # agenkaa ‘it grazed him or it’ /
 agenkautuq ‘it grazed something’; cf. age-

Ageskurpak Venus; the Morning Star # Unuaquani-gguq anluteng piut erenret quliitni agyarpagtanga’artellinilria
Ageskurpamek. Cunawa-gguq tua-i ika-i ikavet yuut tangvaurqiitnun upallinilria erenret quliitnun. Maurlurluan
 qanrucciatun, yuut tamarmeng unuakumi-llu anelriit takuyarqameng tangerrlainarluku. ‘The next day they went out
 and above where dawn first came they saw a large new star, *the Morning Star*. It turned out, so they say, that she had
 moved to across there where people always look above where dawn first came. As her grandmother had said, all
 people when they go out in the morning, when they turn and look back, will certainly see her.’ (CIU 2005:334); <
 agyaq-?-rpak

aggetpag- to squirt in an arc in a big way # aggetpagtuq ‘it squirted in a big arc’ / < agtar-pag²-

aggigte- to dance Eskimo-style vigorously and enthusiastically # aggituq ‘he is dancing vigorously’; HBC; cf. assigte-

aggiyaq axe handle #

aggsak light glove # aggsiinka ‘my light gloves’; K; cf. aigsaaq and aiggaq

aggsuun fishing spear # = ag’ssuun; < ?-cuun

agiirte- to come or approach from the distance # agiirtuq ‘he is approaching’ / ikamraq agiirtuq kuigem paingan
 tungiinek ‘the sled is approaching from the direction of the mouth of the river’; Uterqurainanermegni mat’umek
 keglunrungalngurmek pairkengyarturlutek tumyaratgun *agiirtellriamek*. ‘While they₂ were returning home they
 encountered something that looked like a wolf *approaching* on the trail.’ (ELN 1990:89); < PE ayɣir- (*under* PE ayə-)

ag’inertu- to have long range # *of gun, bow, etc.*; ag’inertuuq ‘it has long range’ / elluqutetgun ag’inertutassiigutleq
 anglanarquq ‘it’s fun having contests over how long a range one has with the sling’; < age-?-nertu-

ag’ir- to invite to a feast # ag’irait ‘they invited them’ / NSU; cf. age-

Agissaq Pilot Point # *on the Alaska Peninsula*

agiyaq tool used to cut sod to cover the kashim or used to cut snow blocks #

agken from across there # *look under* agaa(ni)

agkenge- to commit gang rape # agkengyaraq ‘gang rape’; < age-kenge-

aglenraraq*, aglenrar(aq*), aglenraralria girl who has recently menstruated for the first time # *she is traditionally subject to*
various restrictions and also said to have certain powers; . . . aũgna-llu arnangiaraũluq qanlallrulria, “Tua-i tang maa-i
 makut-llu *aglenraraat* eyaqullunriameng ella-llu una assiruskiit. Atataarqu tua-llu assiirutarkaulria ella yugtuumarmi.”
 ‘. . . this older woman used to say, “Since these *pubescent girls* don’t observe traditional abstinence practices any more
 they have caused our world and the people in it to be contaminated and polluted.”’ (CIU 2005:258); = aglenrraq; <
 agleq-neraq-?, < agler-neraq-a-lria

aglenrraq*, aglenrrar(aq*) girl who has recently menstruated for the first time # = aglenraraq;
 < agleq-nrraq

agleq menstruation # *and* **agler-** to menstruate # aglertuq 'she is menstruating' / Tamaani ak'a nasaurlluut *agleqarraaraqata* yagcet'lallruit. Nem'ek anevkayuunaki. Aqumgaurtelluki ilait ernerni tallimani, ilait-llu yuinarni. 'Long ago when girls *menstruated* for the first time they had them follow many traditional abstinence practices. They didn't let them leave the house. Some had them stay sitting down for five days, some for twenty.' (YUU 1995:36); > aglenrraq, aglenrraq; < PE aylə(r)-

aglug- to search through one's personal belongings; to rummage # aglugtuq 'he is rummaging through things'; aglugaa 'he is rummaging through it' / . . . taquarkameggnek tuamtell' elliviitnek *aglugluteng* neqautaitnek. ' . . . next they *rummaged* through their (the others') caches for food to take with them on the journey.' (PAI 2008:346); < PE ayluy-

agluir- to pass or be connected under the jaw, as by a chinstrap or string of beads # Ukut aqlitet *agluirucetuumaluteng*, tegglipianek-llu pimaluteng, cali-wa makut imarmiutaat tuluyagait. 'These earrings are *connected with a few strings* of beads, and there are mink teeth strung between the beads.' (CIU 2005:226);
< agluq(uq)-ir²-; > agluirun

agluirun string of beads hanging below the wearer's jaw connecting a pair of earrings; chinstrap # Nacarrlutuut nasaurulluraat. Waten tua-i ayuqevkenaki tangniriluki, maaggun-llu aqlit'ruarita nuniitgun *agluirucirluki*. 'Girls would wear dance hats. They were decorated in various ways, and from the earlobes *they had a string of beads passing here under the chin*.' (CIU 2005:254); < agluir-n

agluqaq runner of small kayak sled # NSU; < agluq-kaq

agluma- to desire; to covet # aglumauq 'he covets something'; aglumaa 'he covets it' / Iliini-llu neqmek *aglumalua* wangnek tegullua piyaaqaqama atama ullaglua unatemnek tegularaa neqa, qanerluni, "Ciin atam qimugtetun pilarcit, elpenek tegulluten, qanerpeknak? Aanangqertuten. Aanani apqaarluku ner'arkauguten . . ." 'Sometimes if I helped myself to food because I *wanted* it my father would come over to me and take the food from my hand saying, "Why do you act like a dog, taking it yourself without asking permission? You have a mother. You are to eat only after you ask your mother . . ."' (YUU 1995:56); *Aglumayaqunak* nunalgutvet nulirranek. 'Thou shalt not *covet* thy neighbor's wife.' (ALER. 5:21); > aglumaneq

aglumaneq covetousness; greed # < agluma-neq²

agluq ridgepole; center beam of a structure # Maaten itertuq tulukaruk, ena man'a, atauciq-wa *agluq*, naparqerri ilait curuqluki. 'The raven went in and he observed it was a house and there was a *center beam* arched over, and mats.' (MAR2 2001:25); < PE aylur-; > agluqaq, agluquq, aglurmiut, aglurte-, agluruyak, agluryaq

agluqumtaar(ar)- to shiver so much that one's jaw shakes # NUN(A); < agluquq-?-

agluquq jaw; mandible # agluquq jaws; agluqua *or* agluqra 'its jaw'; Yuk-llu nall'arkengkuni allamek yugmek qerruqatalriamek pinialilriamek, *agluquq-llu* keggumaluttek. Qerruqatalriit-gguq *agluququteng* kegtuit aitarcesciiganateng, muragamek taūgaam ikugluki airtaqluki. 'If a person runs into another person who is about to freeze to death and is very weak, his *jaws* will be clenched. People who are freezing to death clench their *jaws* and so that they cannot be opened; only prying with a piece of wood will open them.' (YUU 1995:68); . . . cuukviit *agluqrit* enqegtut. ' . . . the jaws of pike are very sharp (bony).' (QUL 2003:204); < agluq-quq; < PE ayluqur (*under* PE aylur)

Aglurmiut historic group of Bristol Bay and/or Alaska Peninsula people; the "Aglegmute" of 19th-century writers # *apparently the same as the present day (or recent past) speakers of the Egegik ("EG" in this dictionary) dialect*; < agluq-miuplural

aglurte- to be bent; to arc up # Cali *aglurtengyugluteng* qayat waten tamakunek lumarrarneq amilget, assirpek'nateng, assisiyaagpeknateng. 'Also those canvas covered kayaks tended to become *bent upward*, which isn't good, not good at all.' (PAI 2008:316); < agluq-?

agluruyak weasel (or ermine) (*Mustela* sp.) # agluruyiim tumainek tangellruiyukluni piuq 'he thinks he saw weasel tracks'; *reported from various places*; < agluq-ruyak

agluryaq rainbow # agluryirtuq 'there is a rainbow'; . . . qemirraam nalleknagalkiini tuarpiaq-gguq tang *agluryarpall'er* pagna. ' . . . matching the row of hills it was like an immense *rainbow* up there.' (KIP 1998:239); Amirlungevkararaqamku ella *agluryaq-llu* alaitaan, umyuaqutkelarciqaqa akqutkellemnun elpenun, ungunssinun-llu tamaitnun, ulerpagkun piunringgngaunaki. 'When I cause the sky to be cloudy and when a *rainbow* appears, I will recall my promise to you not to destroy all living things in a flood again.' (AYAG. 9:14-15); < agluq-yaq; > agluryarraq;
< PY ayluryaq (*under* PE aylur)

agluryarraq* bow saw # < agluryaq-rraq

agna the one across there # ag'um 'of the one across there'; agkut 'those across there'; *extended demonstrative pronoun*; *see*

agaa(ni) or ii(ni), the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; < PE dem. ay-
agneq a mile's distance; a small snowbank; a single stanza of a song; the chorus of repeated non-words in a song # < age-
 neq¹; > agniur-
agnguar- to dance non-Native style # *literally*: 'pretend to go over'; agnguartuq 'he is dancing' / agnguarutaa 'he is
 dancing with her'; agnguarutuk 'they₂ are dancing with each other'; agngualgutii 'his or her dancing partner'; . . .
 Maqinermi-llu yuraraqluteng *agnguanritaqaameng*. ' . . . and on Saturday they had Eskimo dances when they didn't have
 a *disco*.' (YUP 1996:54);
 < age-uaq
agniur- to direct dance motions in an Eskimo dance by moving one's body to the words and rhythm # < agneq-liur-; >
 agniurta
agniurta dance director in Eskimo dance # < agniur-ta¹
agqe⁻¹ to stretch the skin over the frame of a kayak # Waten amiit ac'etaqatki cipegtaartet *agqesteñek* pitullruit. Tua-i imna
 amia cipegtaarluku kinguqliqluteng waten yuut, wagg'uq *agqelluku*, ngelqayagucet'engnaqtuat nurusngarrlulaata
 yaavet at'ellerkameggnun, iquanun waten tutellriamun, kagaluanun. Taumun-am tua-i cipegtaaresqelluku pilliniuq,
 "Agqenariuq, agqessulriit agqelluteng!" 'When they put the skin on (the kayak), they called the ones pulling on (the
 skin) the *skin-stretchers*. People would line up on each side and *stretch the skin*, pulling it on it so that it would fit there,
 because the skin didn't quite reach to the stern. Wanting them pull it to there, he'd say, "It is time to *stretch the skin*.
 You who want to *stretch it, stretch away*.'" (QUL 2003:616); > agqun
agqe⁻² to remove the contents of a seal intestine # NUN
agqercetaar(aq*) gnat; snow fence # *so called because of a gnat's flitting motion and because of the intermittent drifting of snow*; <
 age-qar-cetaaq-?
agqertayuli water-strider insect # < age-qar-?-yuli
agqetaaq sling for hunting # HBC
agqun one of the two stakes or posts used to hold kayak frame in place while stretching the skin onto it # agqutek 'the
 two stakes'; < agqe-n
agqur- to move with one's possessions from one house to another; to change one's residence # agqurtuq 'he is moving' /
 kinguqliqa agqullruuq aanamegnun 'my younger sister moved over to our mother's (house)'; < age-qur-
agsaq star # NS; = agyaq; < PY ayyaq; < ?-yaq
ag'ssuun fishing spear # = aggsuun; < age-cuun
agsumir- to whisper # NS; = agyumir-; < PY ayyumir-
agtar- to spurt or gush out of container in an arc # agtartuq 'it is gushing out liquid in an arc'; agtaraa 'it is gushing out
 liquid at it' / Aksiik-gguq miklirilutek *aggetpaggaarluni* taq'aqan miklikaniraqlutek. 'Everytime *he spit out a stream* of
 water his stomach would become smaller.' (KIP 1998:225); < age-?; > aggetpag-
agtuineq open area in front of brushy or forested area # *cf.* agtur-
agtuirtelleq break in the bluffs # . . . iciw' Naparyarrarmiut kiatiitni imna Unguquutaq, qemit *agtuirtellrat* kiani. ' . . . you
 know, there's this place, Unguquutaq, right above Napakiak, the place *where the bluffs are interrupted* back there.' (CIU
 2005:40); *cf.* agtur-
agtumyuar- to fondle # agtumyuaraa 'he is fondling her or it' / < agtur-?-yuar-
agtuqtaar- to play tag # agtuqtaartut 'they are playing tag' / < agtur-qetaaq
agtur- to touch; to come into or be in contact with # agturtuq 'he is touching something'; agturaa 'he is touching it' /
 agtuutuk 'they₂ are touching each other'; kaminiaq uuqnarqellria agturyaqunaku! 'don't touch the hot stove!';
 agtuq'ayunaituq 'it is tender to the touch'; Waniwa-llu cami qavaqatarmiuq, tuunrilriit iliita unani waniwa
 qavaqatanrakun *agtullaggluku* cegg'aqercelluku qavarkairrluni tua-i. 'When he was about to fall asleep one of the
 shamans from down below accidentally *ran into* him causing him to wake up fully, and not sleep.' (MAR2 2001:21);
 Allanun-qaa *agturavkarlartuten agtumarqenricaaqellriakun?* Allat-qaa *agturlaraten agtumarqenricaaqellriakun?* 'Do you let
 others *touch* you where one ought not *touch*? Do you *touch* others where one ought not *touch*? (CAT 1950:79); ANGUTEM
 AGTUQSAILKII 'virgin' (in Bible translations); > agtumyuar-, agtuq'ayunaite-, agtuqtaar-; *cf.* agtuineq, agturtelleq < PE
 aytur-
agu, agu'u don't!, no! *exclamatory particle*, agu, ayanqigteqeryaqunak! 'don't ever leave again!'
 = angu; > agurrluk

aguagte- to be insistent; to insist # aguagtuq 'he is insistent' / aguagulluku ayaasqaa 'he insists that she leave'; Elliin-llu maliksugluku piluni *aguaggluni*, tua-i niitelngulliami tua-i maligucesqelluku. 'She also wanted to go with him and *insisted* on it, and so perhaps because he was tired of hearing it, he told her to come along.' (ELN 1990:58); Nasaurluq tauna *aguagcaaqerraarluni* anluni ceñami utaqaqarturluni. 'That girl, after *insisting* to no avail, went down to wait on the shore.' (YUU 1995:104)

agugar- to come off; to remove; to take away # agugartuq 'it came off'; agugaraa 'he removed it' / NUN; = aũg'ar-

agun¹ open canoe # Y; = aguun, aguutaq; < age-n

agun² one of the strips of calfskin connecting the front and back of a traditional Yup'ik "qaliq" parka worn on Nelson Island or in the tundra area # < ?-n

ag'ur(ar)- to cough persistently # ag'urtuq 'he keeps coughing' / ag'urallruunga 'I kept on coughing'; < age-ur(ar)-; > ag'uryaraq

ag'urayuli comet # < age-ur(ar)-yuli

agurrluk not ever; never # *adverbial particle used with prohibitions for emphasis*; Man'a elpeci nasaurturni umyuaquralarniarci, assiitellriakun-llu qingaqeryaqunaci *agurrluk* watqapiar. Elpeci-ll' tan'gaurturni *agurrlugmek* tuatnaqeryaqunaci. 'You girls, always consider, don't get pregnant through bad actions, *never!* You boys don't act like that, *ever!* (KIP 1998:121); Qaillun ayuqengraan *agurrluk* . . . umyuartek uqamaiteqercecaaqunategu. 'No matter what it's like, don't *ever* . . . burden your minds worrying about him.' (ELL 1997:336)

ag'uryaraq whooping cough # < ag'ur(ar)-yaraq

aguumaq basket made from willow roots # aguumiug 'she is weaving a basket'; < PE ayu(C)ummar

aguumar(aq*) bank swallow (*Riparia riparia*) #

aguun, aguutaq open canoe # Caqerlutek-gguq *aguuterlutek* asgurtuk Anyarakun. 'Once the two of them went up the Aniak River *by open canoe*.' (YUU 1995:13); K; < age-ur-n, age-ur-taq¹

agviaq tunnel entrance to men's communal house (*qasgiq*) # < age-vik-aq²

agyaag glove # HBC; = aisgaaq, aigsaaq, aasgaaq; < PE aḏya(C)ar (*under* PE aḏya(r))

agyake- to be attracted to (a young woman) # Nasaurluq una yun'erraraam umyuamikun *agyak'ngaqamiu*, tua-iwa assikengaqamiu, maa-i makunek iqugmiutarnek, yaaruitekaanek-llu kenugqurluki payugtaqluku. 'When a young man *became attracted and captivated* by a young woman, he would start wooing her by giving her carefully made bag fasteners and story knives.' (CIU 2005:236); *cf.* agyaur-

Agyalluk North Star; Polaris # < agyaq-lluk

agyaq star; club (in playing cards) # Tuani unugmi pagkut *agyarugaat* piurtellruut tulukaruum tanglurluni tumellri, ellakun ayallermi. 'At that time during the night all those *stars* across the sky up there came into being, which are the raven's snowshoe tracks as he traveled across the heavens.' (YUU 1995:86); UNUAKUM AGYARTAA 'Venus; the Morning Star'; AGYAQ ARUVILRIA 'comet' (*literally*: 'smoking star'); AGYAM ANAA 'meteor; puffball' (*Lycoperdon* sp.) (*literally*: 'star's feces'; *meteors are traditionally said to turn into puffballs when they land*); = agsaq; < PY ayyaq; < ?-yaq; > agyam anaa, Agyalluk, Agyarpak, Agyarllak, agyaruaq, Ageskurpak, Unuakum Agyartaa

agyarag¹ tunnel entrance to semi-subterranean house or kashim # NS; < age-yaraq

agyarag² boat rib support # NUN

Agyarllak North Star; Polaris # < agyaq-rrlak

Agyarpak Venus; the Morning Star # < agyaq-pak

agyaruaq starfish # *perhaps a calque on English* 'starfish'; < agyaq-uaq

agyaur- to desire; to hover over (it) wanting to have (it) # agyaurtuq 'it is hovering over something'; agyauraa 'it is hovering over it wanting it' / naruyaq agyaurtuq neqmek 'the gull is hovering over the fish'; *cf.* agyake-; < PE ayyur-

agyuk gift exchange partner from the opposite village during the Messenger Feast (*Kevgaq*) # Kevgilallruut. Wiinga *agyungqeqallrunritua*. Amaqliqa taũgaam aũgna *agyungqerturatullruuq*. Kinguqliqa-llu cali . . . Aturaqegtaarneq ac'etaqluku curukaraqameng. 'They celebrated the Messenger Feast. I never had a *gift exchange partner*. My older brother, however, always had a *gift exchange partner*. And my younger sibling too . . . She'd receive a complete set of new garments during the challenge ceremony.' (CIU 2005:378)

agyimcaar(ar)-, agyimciar(ar)- to whisper # agyimcaartuq 'he is whispering' / agyimaarautaa 'he is whispering to him';

Ciuqlikacaaraata Qalemam pia, *agyimcaarluni*, “Elnguq, kitak ata aturpakalriaten nepengyarceskevkut tang.” ‘Her older sister, Qalemaq, said to her in a *whisper*, “Elnguq, because you were singing so much we attracted the animals.”’ (ELN 1990:19); = agyumciar(ar)-; < PY ayyumir-

agyumciar(ar)- to whisper # = agyumciar(ar)-;

< PY ayyumir-

agyumir- to whisper # = agsumir-; < PY ayyumir-

ai¹ what did you say?; say it again! # *exclamatory particle*

ai² spouse’s sibling of same sex as self (or his/her spouse); same-sex sibling’s spouse; cousin’s spouse; spouse’s cousin (or his/her spouse) #

< PE ayi

aiggacungar- to shake hands with # aiggacungaraa ‘he is shaking hands with him’ / Aren, taingan tua-i *aiggacungarluku* pillinia, panini-ll’ pakemna qayagauruku qullirmetlinian, atraasqelluku. ‘Well, when he came forward, he *shook his hand* and told his daughter, who was upstairs, to come down.’ (QUL 2003:394); < aiggaq-cungaq

aiggacungite- to shake hands # aiggacungituq ‘he is shaking hands with someone’; aiggacungitaa ‘he is shaking hands with him’ / aiggacungituk ‘they₂ are shaking hands’; < aiggaq-cungaq-li²-te⁵-

aigga^e hand; seal flipper # NS; = aiggaq

aiggaq hand # *plural also for one pair of hands*: aigganka (*as well as* aiggagka) ‘my hands’; Qep’sutairraarluku teguluku yugsauulluku, *aiggai* ciimaam qainganun elliluki kaugtualliniluki ciimarmek allamek, nanrit qagerrluki. ‘After they took off his waistband, in mass they took hold of him, placed his *hands* on top of the big stone and beat them with another stone, breaking their bones.’ (MAR1 2001:69); = aaggaq, aigga^e; Y, HBC, NR, LI, EG; < PE aḏya *and* aḏyay; > aiggacungar-, aiggacungite-, aiggaqtaa, aiggaruaq

aiggaqtaa decorated ceremonial glove # = aaggaqtaa; < aiggaq-qetaaq

aiggar- to dig # aiggartuq ‘he is digging’; aiggaraa ‘he is digging it’ / NSU; > aiggaun

aiggaruaq seal-calling stick # *shaped like a hand, scratched on the ice to attract seals*; < aiggaq-uaq

aiggan seal-calling stick #

aiggaun shovel # NSU; < aiggar-n

aigge- to dig # NSK; > aikcaar(ar)-

aiggsak light inner glove # K

aigsaq, aigyaq glove # = aisgaq, agyaaq, aasgaq; < PE aḏya(C)ar (*under* PE aḏya(r))

aikcaar(ar)- to dig as best as one can with the hands # Tua-i-am unukataan qanikcaq pakillia, pakigluku wanirpak, *aikcaarluku* tamatumek ayaruminek ciqumqelluku. ‘When night was about to fall, he pulled away the snow, and after pulling it away he *dug up* her hiking stick *by hand* using it to chip it [the ice].’ (MAR2 2001:62); < aigge-kcaar(ar)-

aipaa, aipa the second # *the first form given functions as an appositive while the second, alternate, form functions as a selectional word*: Alerquun *aipaa* uunguq: ‘The *second* commandment is this.’ (GRA 1951:230); Alerquutet *aipa*: ‘The *second* commandment.’ (LIT 1972:20 & YUA 1945:41); AIPAA . . . AIPAA-(LLU) ‘the one . . . (and) the other’ or ‘both . . . and’; . . . *aipaa* peggluku *aipaa* tuguluku. ‘. . . letting go of *one*, taking *the other*.’ (PAI 2009:180); *Aipaa-gguq* asaurutmek piluni, *aipaa-llu-gguq* anguarutmek. ‘One did it [pushed the boat] with a pole, and the other with a paddle.’ (CIU 2005:230); Ekuagaqluku *aipaa* unuakumi *aipaa-llu* atakumi. ‘Thek burned it *both* in the morning *and* in the evening.’ (ANUC. 29:39); < aipaq-possessed ending

aipaagni on the other hand; maybe # *adverbial particle*; aipaagni ayagngaitua ‘maybe I won’t go’; una tang petugluku piu, aipaagni kaviarem qistellriim keggellruyugnarqaa ‘tie this one up, for maybe a rabid fox has bit it’; Aturangqerrluta Yup’igtarrlainarneq pilugungqerrluta, ivrucingqerrluta-llu. Yup’igtarrlainarneq sap’akirtaunani-ll’ enurnapiarluteng. 1937-aami *aipaagni* nutaan sap’akinek tangellruyugnarqua tamaani. ‘We only had native Yup’ik garments; we had skin-boots and gut wading boots. Only Yup’ik things, no leather shoes. They were hard to come by. It was 1937 — *maybe* — when I probably [first] saw leather shoes.’ (KIP 1998:105); < aipaq-dual localis

aipaineq widow; widower # Yuugai *aipainertaat* aturani kegginani-llu capkucirluku . . . ‘She took off her *widow’s* garb and removed the veil from her face . . .’ (AYAG. 38:14); < aipaq-ite¹-neq¹

aipai(t) counterparts; non-Natives; white people # *this is a very innovative (and rather anomolous) construction*; Tua-llu makut qatellriit *aipaiput* tan’gaurloom ilii nasaurloom-llu ilii assirluni calilria calisteksuumilaraat, . . . ‘And these

white people, our *counterparts*, really like to keep in their employment some boy or girl who is a good worker, . . .’ (YUP 2005:72); Ukut *aipaimta* kass’artamta . . . alaitarkaurcetliniluku maa-i makunun waten quyurrluteng. ‘These *counterparts* of ours, these white people of ours . . . do make it possible for us to see these things gathered together like this.’ (CIU 2005:402); Man’a atuqengarpit tua-i eyagkun tauḡaam aturyarauguq tamalkurmi. Makut-llu taqellrat *aipaimta* tua-i. ‘This mode of use, following certain restrictions, is the way with everything. This includes those things our [*non-Native*] *counterparts* have made.’ (YUP 1995:260); < aipaq-possessed ending (to be followed by further endings)

aipaq partner; companion; mate; spouse; other of two # cap’akima aipaa tamaraqa ‘I lost my other shoe (of the pair); aipan nauwa? ‘where is your spouse?’; = aapaq; > aipaa, aipaagni, aipai(t), aipaineq, aipaqellriik; aiparnaarraq, aiparnike-, aipir-, Aipirin; < PE a(C)ippar

aipaqellriik, aipaqlriik married couple # Tuamta-llu-gguq *aipaqlriik* ukuk kenkucugpek’natek pikagnek, apqiitnek qenrucukagnek, nallunriqunikek cal’ tua ullaglukek eniignun iterluni qanrullukek tuaten ayuqesqevkenakek. ‘And when he became aware that a couple was having problems and constantly getting angry at each other, he would go into their house and advise not to be like that.’ (QUL 2003:550)

aiparnaarraq, aiparniarraq, aiparnirraq, aiparnatugaq, aiparnike’ngaq friend; partner; one with whom one enjoys doing things # < aipaq-?-rraq, aipaq-?-rraq, aipaq-?-rraq, aipaq-?, aipaq-nike-kengaq

aiparnike- to like (him) as a friend # aiparnikaa ‘he likes him as a friend’ / < aipaq-nike-

aipir- to pair with; to become a partner or companion of # aipiraa ‘he joined with him, kept him company, hung around with him, etc.’ (*literally*: ‘he provided him with a partner — in the person of himself’; cf. eyir-); ‘he added a second to it’ / aipirnga ‘stay or come with me’ / Tua-ll’ tua-i qavarraarluku tupiin waniwa tukuan uum qantamek payugtellinia uimi qantaanek *aipirluku*. ‘And when he awoke after he slept his host brought him a dish *along with* her husband’s dish.’ (QUL 2003:534) / < aipaq-ir¹-; > aipiri-

aipiri- to repeat for the second time. aipiriuq ‘he is repeating his action’ / aipiriluni itertauguq ‘for a second time he is in jail’; *Aipiriluni* migpallartelliniuq maaken akertem pit’ellran tunglirneranek. ‘For a second time there was a big thud from where the sun rises.’ (YUU 1995:5);

< aipir-i²-

Aipirin Tuesday # tangerciqamken Aipiritmi ‘I’ll see you on Tuesday’; unuamek Aipiritnguq ‘today is Tuesday’; < aipaq-irin

airraq string used in telling stories or making cat’s-cradle figures # *and airrar-* to tell string stories # airrartuq ‘he is telling string stories’ / airrautaa ‘he is telling string stories to her’; Yuurqerinanragi-ll’ angayuqaagteng taukut irniakek *airrangluteng*. Ellii cali ilamini mikenruami irr’iluki, *airralriit* piciatun pilillratni. Tua-i-llu-am naspaayugluni ellii qiangluni. . . . Tunngatgu tauḡaam tauna *airraq* taqluni qianermek. Tua-i-llu *airraneq* nalluamiu cacirkaunani tegumiaqluku tauna *airraullinilria*. ‘While their parents were having tea the children began to tell *string-stories*. She also, because she was smaller than the others, gazed at them while they were making various *string-story figures*. And, wanting to try she began to cry. . . .

When they gave her the *story-string* only then did she stop crying. And so, because she didn’t know how to *use a story-string* she just held what evidently was the *story-string* in her hand.’ (ELN 1990:5); = aarraq, ayarr’aq; < PE ayararar

aigsaq glove # Y; = aigsaaq, agyaaq, aasgaq; < PE aḍya(C)ar (*under* PE aḍya(r))

aitangqa- to be gaping open; to be open mouthed # aitangqauq ‘it is gaping open’ / < aitar-ngqa-

aitaqci- to yawn # LI; < aitar-?

aitar- gaping open; having an open mouth # *postural root*; aitarmit qavartuq ‘he is sleeping with his mouth open’; = aatar-; > aitaangqa-, aitar-te-, aitaqci-, aitarun, aitaurn-; cf. aivkar-; < PE ayittar-; cf. Nelson 1877–1881 list (19)

aitarte- to gape open; to open one’s mouth # aitaruq ‘it gaped open’; aitartaa ‘he spread it open’ / aitarthen ‘open your mouth’; Ciugarrluni mikelnguaraq, ciutegni ngell’eklukek qanirluni kegguterrlainaq, *aitarrluni* apa’urluni tangerqallia. ‘Looking upwards the little child, having a mouth extending from ear to ear, all teeth, *opened his mouth* and looked at his grandfather.’ (MAR1 2001:10); < aitar-te²-

aitarun wedge # < aitar-te-n

aitaupag- to yawn a big yawn # aitaupagtuq ‘he yawned a big yawn’ / < aitaurn-pag²-

aitaupayagaq* nestling # *so called because of their wide-open mouths*; Maaten uyangtuq unglunun ukut qanerrlainaat aitameng *aitaupayagaat*. ‘When she peaked into the nest there were *nestlings* — all mouth — there with mouths gaping open.’ (ELN 1996:24); < aitaurn-payagaq

aitaur- to yawn # aitaurtuq ‘he yawned’ / < aitar-ur-; > aitaupag-, aitaupayagaq

aivagun wedge # = aavagun; < ?-n; cf. aivkar-

aiviqaq sandhill crane (*Grus canadensis*) # EG

aivkar- to develop a gap; to split off (of sea ice); to pull away from something creating a gap # aivkartuq or aivkaraa ‘it is developing cracks’ / aivkartaa ‘he pulled it away creating an opening’; Tua-i tamana qayaqa *aivkanglliniami* mermek imangyaaqelriim anagutenrituq. ‘Because my kayak began to *develop cracks*, even though it was filling with water, it wasn’t out of control (KIP 1998:19); Aren, piqainanrani cam iliini ceñaq man’ *aivkaqertetuami*, un’a unanelnginanrani imna tan’gaurLucuar, ceñaq man’a tua-i kiatmun aitartelliniuq-am tua-i qaillun tagyunairulluni. ‘Will, since the ice *splits off* on occasion, ice on the shore *split* while the little boy was down there, and there was no way to get back on land.’ (QUL 2003:682); . . . ingelret paugkut keluatnun *aivkarlluku*, yuut pekcararkaak pivkenaku. ‘. . . *moving* the benches *back* from where the traffic goes.’ (CIU 2005:394); < ?-vkar-; cf. aivagun, aitar-

aiygaag glove # HBC; = aigsaaq, agyaaq, aasgaag;
< PE aḍya(C)ar (*under* PE aḍya(R))

ak’a past; a long time; already # *adverbial particle*; ak’a igallruaqa ‘I already wrote to him’; ak’arpak or ak’anurpak ‘a very long time’; Unuakumi tupiimi mak’arlluni maaten piuq aanii kiimi *ak’a* maktellrulliniria. ‘In the morning when she woke up she sat up and noticed that her mother alone had *already* gotten up.’ (ELN 1990:15); AK’A IMUMI, AK’A AVANI or AK’A TAMAANI a long time ago; # ak’a nerellruunga ‘I already ate’; *Ak’a tamaani-gguq* anuurluqellriik uitalliuk imarpiim ceñiini. ‘A long time ago, they say, a grandmother and grandson lived at the shore of the sea.’ (UNP1); > ak’allaq, ak’ami’i, ak’anek, ak’ani-, ak’anun, akauraurte-, akaurte-; < PE akka

akaa ouch! *exclamatory particle used when one is in sudden pain, or in reaction to an excess of anything*;
= ak’atak, akekataki; < PE aka(a) and akəka

akacag- to have an accident; to overturn accidentally in a land vehicle, plane on the ground or boat # akacagtuq ‘he or it overturned’ / kinguqliqa akacagtuq ingrimek atrallermini ‘my brother had an accident when he was coming down the mountain’; < akag-?

akacakayak surf scoter (*Melanitta perspicillata*); white-winged scoter (*Melanitta fusca*) # BB, K; Kiangmi-gguq Kaugutem nalliini, wall’u Ingutem nalliini *akacakayit* ingtelalriit unani, . . . ‘In summer, they say, around June or July the *scoters* moult down river, . . .’ (KIP 1998:141); < akacag-kayag-

akag- to roll; to be on skid row (*NUN additional meaning*) # akagtuq ‘it is rolling’ / akagtaa ‘he is rolling it along, rolling it up, rolling it into a ball, shaping it into a cylinder’; akagesgu qilagkaq ‘roll up the yarn’; Elliin assigtami terr’a patuniaranerminiu pengumek tangrrami tungiinun ayagluni iqvara’arluni tekicamiu qacarneranek mayutmun iqvarluni, kangra tekicamiu assigtani pelatuuminek paturraarluku cingiminek-llu qillruqaarluku inarrluni tangvaurarraarluku qilak, yaqulecuaaraat-llu kauturyaraullinilriit tengaulriit cali-llu amirlurraat irr’irraarluki nutaan cinglerluku acini, *akagluni* cikmirmi, tua-i-llu tuc’ami pengum terr’anun uilluni pagna qilak tangerrluku, tuarpiaq tamana nuna uivaalria, ilua-llu cali qungvagyualuni. ‘When she was about to cover the bottom of her container with berries, she saw a hill, and went toward it picking berries on the way, and when she reached it she picked berries working her way up the hillside, and then when she reached the top, after covering her container with her scarf and tying it with her laces, she lay down and after watching the sky for a while she saw little birds, swallows evidently, flying, and after gazing at some little clouds too, she pushed off from the area beneath her body and *rolled* downhill with eyes closed, and when she landed at the bottom of the hill she opened her eyes and saw the sky up there — it was like the world was spinning around and her insides became all queasy.’ (ELN 1990:27); > akacag-, akacakayak, akagarcailkun, akagcuun, akagenqegg-, akagtaq, akaguar-, akagun, akagutaq, akagyailkun, akagyaralek, akakcukuaq, akakupak, akalria, akangluaryuk, akatrur-; < PE akḍay-

akagarcailkun, akagarcailkutaq spear guard; harpoon rest # *literally*: ‘device to prevent rolling (away)’; < akag-a(ar)te¹-yailkutaq

akagcuun rolling device; wheel; car; axle # < akag-cuun

akagenqegg- to be circular; to be spherical; to be round # akagenqegtuq ‘it is round’ / iingqertuq akagenqelliigneq ‘he has round eyes’; < akag-nqegg-

akagenqellria circle; sphere # < akagenqegg-lria

akagtaq dough # *literally*: ‘one that has been rolled’; akagciuq ‘he is making dough’; Y, NS < akag-te²-aq¹

Akaguagaankaaq a certain legendary hero of a traditional story # < akaguar-?

akaguar- to roll around on the ground (or any surface) # akaguartuq ‘he or it is rolling around on the ground’ /

Tass'uqlutek agkilik qasgim ciqitainun, tekicamegneki-llu *akaguarlutek*. Carayagmek-gguq tangellret tuaten *akaguanritaqa* meng ciqitarni, naulluutmek ciunermeggnun tekiutetuut naulluuvkarluki. 'Hand in hand they₂ went to the dumping area of the men's communal house, and when they reached it they *rolled around*. It is said that those who have seen ghosts, if they don't *roll around* in the dump, they will bring illness to their people they come in contact with and make them ill.' (YUU 1995:7); < akag-uaq

akagutaaq automobile; car # BB; < akag-te²-taq¹

akagyailkun, akagyailkutaq something to prevent rolling; ivory or bone device on kayak to prevent weapon from falling overboard # Cali-llu pelatekani inglengqessuiteu¹lullruameng apqiitnek aciliurqameng acilitullruut pelatekam tua-i man'a iqua akitmek-gguq wa-gguq elliviknauraat muragmek iquugken'gun waten muriit kapulluki *akagyailkucirluki*. 'And because the dear people didn't have any actual beds in the tents, when they prepared a bed, they would place a log, which they called *akin*, right along the edges and put in a wooden spike on each end *to keep it from rolling*. (QUL 2003: 590); < akag-yailkutaq

akagyaralek all-terrain vehicle # NUN; < akag-yaraq-lek

akakcukuaq biscuit; muffin # Y; < akag-cuk-uaq

akakiik broad whitefish (*Coregonus nasus*) # *Akakiiget* kumlanruluteng neryunarqelartut. 'Frozen *whitefish* are delicious.' (YUP 1996:41); LK, BB, CAN; < akag-?

ak'akika so far away!; so many!; so much! # *exclamatory particle*; ak'akika-wa picaaqelriakuk 'boy, we₂ sure caught a lot!'; Anluni qer'amegni uggluni tegulukek kamguuk, avatni nallunguarturluni kiartellia, *ak'akika* yuut makut avatiigni palungqalriit. 'Going outside, she got up on their fish rack and took his boots down and pretending that she didn't know what was going on she looked around, and saw those *oh, so many* people lying on their bellies all around her.' (MAR1 2001:7); < ?-kika

akakupak small hard, round piece of feces # *human or animal*; Iqmigyaaqelriim, iqmii pakemkut qaill' piameng qatlinaipakartat? . . . Qaillukuarluni tua piinanermiini, anerneni nucukii, anarninaqngapakarta! Maaten-am murilkelluni pilliniuq tutgarayagii tauna anallrulliuq *akakupayaarne*k. Iqmiksukluki *akakupayagaan* iliitnek iqmillinilria. 'She chewed alright, but why was the wad in her mouth so pungent? . . . She worked on it and when she inhaled, why did it smell like feces? She started looking around and noticed that her grandchild had bowel movements that consisted of *round and hard feces*. She had put one of his *little feces* in her mouth thinking it was chewing tobacco.' (QUL 2003:588); < akag-qupak

ak'allaq old thing; thing of the past # angyaqa ak'allaq assiituq 'my old boat is bad'; ikamrangqertukut ak'allarmek 'we have an old sled'; ak'allaat aturki 'use the old ones'; < ak'a-llaq; > ak'allar(aq), ak'allau-, ak'allaurte-

ak'allar(aq*) old person # Tua-i yuullerput man'a camek kepqutairucan Kass'atun, apqiitnek maa-i makut *ak'allaraat* ilaita, yuurrluteng. 'Our lifestyle now, since it doesn't lack anything, well, they now live like white people according to the pronouncements of some of the *old people*.' (QUL 2003:6); < ak'allaq

ak'allau- to be old # *not of humans*; ak'allauguq 'it is old' / < ak'allaq-u-

ak'allaurte- to become old # *not of humans*; ak'allaurtuq 'it has gotten old' / Tau²gaam qanerluni qimugteteng *ak'allaurcata* quyaniluni ukunek Pilim qimugkauyarainek . . . 'However, he said that because their dogs *had gotten old* he was thankful for Pili's pups . . . ' (ELN 1990:62); < ak'allaq-urte-

akalria wheel; roller; rolling things; automobile (*K additional meaning*); fish wheel (*Y additional meaning*) # akalriaqa cukaituq 'my car is slow'; < akag-lria

ak'am again # *particle*; NUN; < ak'a-?

ak'ami'i that's all; the end # *exclamatory particle used in telling stories*; NSU; < ak'a-?

ak'anek for the first time in a long time; since long ago # *inflected form functioning as an adverbial particle*; ak'anek tangramken 'I'm seeing you now again since long ago'; nunatai ilani ak'anek tangeqsailamiki 'he is visiting his relatives because he hasn't seen them in a long time'; < ak'a-ablative-modalis

akangluaryuk pancake ice; rounded sheet of floating ice that can tip # < akag-?-yuk

ak'ani- to take a long time; to let a long time elapse # ak'aniuq 'he is taking a long time'; ak'ania 'he is taking a long time at it' / *used mostly in the negative as in*, ak'anivkenani '(he) not taking a long time', 'shortly'; *Ak'anivkenani* kiarrluku tangllinia, kangalria qungut nuniitni. 'It did *not take him long* to spot him when he looked around; he saw him walking

around the gravesites.’ (YUU 1995:4); < ak’a-neq¹-i³-
akanquq knot in wood # = akquq; < ?-quq
ak’anun for a long time # *past or future; adverbial particle*; ak’anun ayaumauq ‘he’s been gone for a long time’; ak’anun maanciiquq ‘he will be here for a long time’; Ak’anun ayagpek’natek cali allamek taqukamek tanglliniuk neryalriamek. ‘Without traveling *long* they₂ saw yet another bear grazing on berries.’ (YUU 1995:13); < ak’a-terminalis; > ak’anurrlu-
ak’anurrlu- to take a long time; to let a long time elapse # ak’anurrluiq ‘he is taking a long time’; ak’anurrlia ‘he is taking a long time at it’ / *used mostly (only?) in the negative as in*, Tua-i-llu tua-i ak’anurrlivokenani tauna nukalpiartam arnaa itertuq. Tauna-gguq tua-i tutgara’urlua aqvaa. Waniwa-gguq arenqiaataa tauna qetunraagnek piyugaa cakneq. Tua-i maurlurluan imum pia, “Kitak, tua-i qunukumanrituq anusgu tua-i.” Tua-i-llu anulluku tayima tua-i. Ak’anurrlivokenani . . . maurlurluni ullagaa. ‘And so without a *long time* elapsing that mother of the young man came in. She had come for the granddaughter. He (her son) wanted her very much. The grandmother said, “Go ahead and take her with you as they aren’t too possessive of her.” And so he took her out. Not *long later* the granddaughter went over to her grandmother.’ (MAR2 2001:107);
 < ak’anun-rrluk-i³-
ak’arpak forever; since very long ago # *particle*;
 < ak’a-rpak
ak’atak ouch! *exclamatory particle used when one is in sudden pain, or in reaction to an excess of anything*; = akaa, akekataki; < PE aka(a) and akəka
akatrur- to capsize # akatrurtuq ‘he or it capsized’ / < akag-?
akauraurte- for some time to pass; to take a long time # akauraurtuq ‘some time passed’; akauraurtaa ‘he took a long time (doing it)’ / . . . tua-i-llu kuigmun tekicameng nunakun uatmurrluteng akauraurrluku-llu tekilluteng nanvam kuiganun. . . ‘and when they reached the river they went downriver on the land *after taking some time*, and then they got to the lake’s outlet stream.’ (ELN 1990:70) / < ak’a-ur(ar)-urte-
akaurte- to have been a long time ago; to be long past # akaurtuq pek’ngucia ‘it’s been a long time since he started walking’; Tua-i tuqu’urqatartua, tuquyaucilqa akaurtuq. ‘I am going to go ahead and die. The time I should have died is *long past*.’ (QUL 2003:116); < ak’a-urte-
akcaniq handmade net float #
akekataki, akeka ouch! # *exclamatory particle used when one is in sudden pain, or in reaction to an excess of anything*; = akaa, ak’atak
akemkumiu distant outsider; one from a place separated from here by some natural barrier or topographic feature like outside of Alaska # akemkumiumek elitnauristengqertua ‘I have a teacher from outside Alaska’; < akemna-miu
akemna the one across # *obscured demonstrative pronoun*; ak’mum ‘of the one across’; akemkut ‘the ones across’; see akma(ni), the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; > akemkumiu; < PE dem. akəm
akengqupagaq round pod # Tua-i-llu qaqicata nutaan, ayunek imkunek makunek — ayut iciw’ akengkupagangqellriit — tamakunek qengait imiqaqluku, . . . ‘After they [the seals] were readied, those Labrador tea plants here — you know how Labrador tea has those *round pods* — they would fill their noses with those, . . .’ (PAI 2008:74)
akeq barb; stair; rung of ladder # *used for stair because the notches on a ladder made from a log resemble the barbs of hooks or spears*; Tua-i atraamek tuavet peñam waten kanallranun uyangtelliniuq akret makut acitmun kan’a-w-gguq iquatni waten tua-i tuss’ararraq angevkenani kana-i. . . Aren, tauna tua-i imna tuss’ararraq tekicamiu kanani tua akret iquatni kelutmun takuyalliniuq ukut wani ikirtuqarrraat, tupigaaraat tua-i maani qacarnermi. ‘When they go to the edge of the cliff, she looked down and saw a *ladder* going down, and one step that wasn’t very big at the foot of the ladder. . . . Well, when she reached the single step down there at the end of the *ladder*, she looked toward the bank side and noticed a small door or woven grass on the side of the cliff.’ (QUL 2003:220); cf. akquq; < PE akə
akeqnerrlugte- to threaten # akeqnerrlugtuq ‘he threatened’; akeqnerrlugtaa ‘he threatened him’ / akeqnerrlugcaqunaku ‘don’t threaten him’;
 < akqe-nerrlugte-
akeqnerrlugun threat # Waten-llu kinguqliput makut piarkaquenrilkeput wall’u ciuqliput, ciutait imirluki akeqnerrlugutmek. ‘And, we fill the ears of those who are younger than us and whom we ought not to trouble, or our elders, with *threats*.’ (ELL 1997:22); < akeqnerrlugte-n
akeqniaq debt; promised thing # < akqe-ni-aq¹;
 > akeqnarvik

akeqniarvik creditor # < akeqniaq-vik

akercir- to be sunny # akercirtuq 'it is sunny' / Unuaquani ellii makcarturtuq yaqulecuaraat qalrialriit, uituq *akercirluni*, anuqa-llu tayima. 'The next day as she was stirring from her sleep she heard little birds singing when she opened her eyes, *the sun was shining*, and the wind was gone.' (ELN 1990:42); < akerta-ir¹-

akerkari- to warm oneself in the sun # Tuani aqumgauralluq tuani *akerkariluni*. 'He kept sitting there *warming himself in the sunlight*.' (MAR2 2001:52); NS; cf. akerta

akerta sun # akerta kingyartuq 'the sun is looking back over its shoulder' *said when sunlight breaks through the clouds or the sun appears right before sunset after an overcast day*; Tupalliniuq tuan' maktelliniuq erqaarallinilria, *akerta yaa-i pug'qatarallinil*. 'He woke up in the early dawn, and *the sun* was just beginning to appear on the horizon.' (AGA 1996:206); AKERTA AQUMUQ 'the sun sits low (in the sky, even at mid-day; meaning that it is around the time of the winter solstice)'; AKERTA NALAUQ 'there is an eclipse of the sun'; AKERTEM AYARUA 'sun column' (a meteorological phenomenon caused by ice crystals in the air; *literally*: 'the sun's walking-stick'); AKERTEM ACIARMIU 'African-American, black person; Negro' (*literally*: 'one who dwells beneath the sun'; *this is grammatically an anomalous construction*); Y, NSK, HBC, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI; > akercir-, akervak

akervak bright sunlight # *and* **akervag-** to be very sunny # akervagtuq 'it is very sunny' / . . . tauna arnat iliit, nem'eng tunuani qerqullu(li)lria *akervagmi* iitallernek. '. . . one of the women was sitting behind their house *in the bright sunlight* braiding reed grass (YUU 1995:84); < akerta-pag²-

aki other side; area across; reponse; equivalent; value; coin; money # *and* **aki-** to reciprocate; to answer back; to answer a letter; to return a favor; to take revenge; to return an evil # kuigem akiani 'on the other side of the river'; akia kipukengaan 'the cost of his purchase'; nakukellran akia 'the response of the person he picked on'; akia 'he reciprocated towards her, he answered her' / > Akiaq, akicar-, akicugte-, akigar-, akigir-, akiite-, akikite-, akilir¹-, akilir²-, akilite-, akiliur-, akimiaq, akimitagaq, akin, akinaur-, akinge-, akingqerr-, akinguaq, akinqar-, akiqarate-, akiqliq, akirri-, akissuq, akissur-, akitaq, akitgun, akitmun, akitu-, akiuk, akiur-, akiute-, akivigte-, akiviutag; cf. akir¹-, akir²-, akitnaq; < PE aki(-)

Akiacuar Akiachak # *village on the Kuskokwim*; < Akiaq-cuar(aq)

Akiaq Akiak # *village on the Kuskokwim*; < aki-?; > Akiacuar

akicar- to buy; to trade # akicaraa 'he bought it' / Alingnaqvaa-ll', nerlunuk urumaniqeryungramegnuk, neqkailngukuk. *Akicararaqerlunuk taugaam pikumegnuk*. 'Oh dear, even if we₂ want to thaw ourselves out by eating, we have no food. We should just *do a little trading*.' (YUU 1995:21); < aki-?-

akicir- to provide with a barrier or pillow # akicirtuq 'it is provided with a barrier or pillow'; akiciraa 'he provided it with a barrier or pillow' / < akin-ir¹-

akicugte- to make a reflection on calm silvery water # NUN; cf. aki

akigar- to carry evenly between several people (as when carrying a coffin) # akigaraat 'they are carrying him bodily'; Pektesciiganani, kiarrluni taugaam. *Akigarluku atraulluku, qasgimun*. Tuani angalkuut tuunrilluku assirivkarluku. 'She couldn't move, but only looked around. *'Carrying her bodily* they brought her down into the men's communal house. There the shamans used spirit power on her and cured her.' (YUU 1995:84); < aki-?; > akigaun

akigaun stretcher # < akigar-n

akigir- to hold the other side of something for (him/her) # akigiraa 'he is holding the other side for her' / < aki-?

akiilngirvik creditor # < akiilnguq-lir-vik

akiilnguq* debt; one without money # < akiite-nguq; > akiilngirvik

akiite- to be free; to be without cost; to be valueless # akiituq 'it is free; it is valueless' / < PE akinjit- (under PE aki(-)); < aki-ite¹-; > akiilnguq

akikite- to be cheap; to be inexpensive # akikituq 'it is cheap' / < aki-kite²-

akikiur- to budget; to deal with money' # akikiurat 'the budget'; akikiuryaraq 'act of budgeting'; < akikiur-yaraq

akiliquraun tax; tribute; insurance premium; installment (or other recurring) payment # AKILIQURAUTNEK QUYURCISTA 'tax collector' (*in the Bible*); < akilite-ur(ar)-n

akilir- to pay; to compensate; *in NSU*, to buy # akiliraa 'he is paying her' / akiliutaa 'he is paying for it' *or* 'he is paying

her way'; Maani akiliuyuitukut. Mamterillerni taugaam *akilircecilartut*. 'Here we don't deal with money. They have one pay them in Bethel instead.' (YUP 1996:49); assiilngumta akiliutait 'penance' (*Catholic neologism*); < aki-lir-; > akiliun, akiliquraun

akilitarkaq debt # akilitarkanun kinguqsigilleq 'delinquent (in payments)', akilleq akilitarkamek 'promissory note' (legal neologisms); < akilite-aq¹-kaq

akilite- to pay # akilitaa 'he is paying her' / HBC;
< aki-li²-te⁵-; > akiliquraun; akilitarkaq

akiliun payment; reward # AVVUTELLREM AIPALLMINUN AKILIUTII 'alimony'; < akilir-n;

akiliur- to deal with money # akiliurtuq 'he's dealing with money'; akiliuraa 'he's dealing with money for, or of, hers' / < aki-liur-

akiliurta treasurer; bank teller # < akiliur-ta¹

akiliurvik bank # < akiliur-vik

akimiaoq* fifteen # *the singular form is used when counting, as in, akimiarunrita'ar, akimiaoq, akimiaoq atauciq '14, 15, 16', but as an appositive the plural is used, as in, akimiaret yuut taillruut 'fifteen people came'; Qavcirluten kassuutellrusit? "Tayima akimiarnek allrakunglua kassuutellruunga." 'How old were you when you got married? "I got married then when I became fifteen years old."' (KIP 1998:155); see Appendix 6 on numerals;; < aki-mik; > akimiarunritaar(aq); < PE akimiyaar (under PE aki(-))*

akimiarunritar(aq*) fourteen # *the singular form is used when counting, as in qula pingayun, akimiarunrita'ar, akimiaoq '13, 14, 15', but as an appositive the plural is used, as in akimiarunritaraat yuut taillruut 'fourteen people came'; Allrakut-llu akimiarunritaraat aturluki calillrulrianga paniigken nuliqsagutnalukek. 'For fourteen years I worked in order to get your two daughters as my wives.' (AGAG. 31:41); see Appendix 6 on numerals; < akimiaoq-u-nritar(ar)-*

akimitagaq game of tag # Y; < aki-?; cf. alakiitaaq, yakiitaaq

akin log placed at edge of sleeping area as a headrest or elsewhere as a divider; pillow # akitii 'his pillow'; . . . imna ikiitugnek caqurraarluku nemerluku, *akitem* ngeliinun kaputaqluku. '. . . they would wrap that one with wild celery, bind it up, and stick it next to the boundary log.' (YUU 1995:39); = akitaq; < aki-n; > akicir-; < PE akin (under PE aki(-))

akinaur- to take revenge; to retaliate; to pay back # akinauraa 'he is taking revenge on him' / akinauriuq 'he is taking revenge'; Itrata taukut anguyagtet, aqumngata-llu, ilain taukut anguyagtain, ullagluku ciutiinun pull'uteng pilaryaaqelliniat, taukuk qetunraak *akinaurullukek* tamakut anguyagtet tekitaat tuqucugluki. 'When the warriors came in and sat down, some of his own warriors came to him, bent down to his ear, and said to him that to *take revenge* for his sons₂ they wanted to kill those warriors that had arrived. (YUU 1995:17); akinaurutkat agayussuutet 'penance' (*Catholic neologism*); < aki-naur-

akinge- to get money; to earn money; to get payed # akinguq 'he is getting payed' / < aki-nge-

akingqerr- to cost # qavcitun una akingqerta? 'how much does this cost?'; tallimatun akingqertuq 'it costs five (dollars); < aki-ngqerr-

akinguaq penny; one cent # < aki-uaq

akingar- to reflect # akingeraa 'it reflects it' / nanvam qilak akingeraa 'the lake reflects the sky'; < PY akiR- (under PE aki); < aki-?; cf. akiqar-, ciqenqar-

akiqar- to shine upon # Puqlanilartuq, ernerpag' akertaiqaarlun' tua-i-ll' atakuqerluni tevirniararluni akerta alairrluni, assirluni capairulluni nuna man'a *akiqerluku* teviqatangermi. 'It is warm; after there had been no sun all day, as evening approached before sunset, the weather changed, darkness lifted from the earth and the sun *shined down* on it even though it was about to set.' (KIP 1998:35); < PY akiR- (under PE aki); < aki-?; cf. akingar-, ciqenqar-

akiqaar(ar)- to play a game similar to volleyball but without a net # akiqaartut 'they are playing the game' / akiqaaratuut 'they (regularly) play the game'; NUN; < aki-?

akiqliq* one directly across; opposite # Tua-i uitaqaellriit, ikegkugnek-tang kuigem akiani tutgarqelriigneq *akiqlingqellriit*. *Akiqlingqellriit* maurlurluqellriigneq, tutgarluni nasaurlurmek. 'There they lived and they had a grandchild and grandmother living on the other side of the river from them. They had a grandmother and grandchild across from them, the grandchild being a girl.' (MAR2 2001:85); < aki-qliq

akir¹- to help push up; to lift up # akiraa 'he push it/her up'; NUN; cf. aki-

akir²- to shine light (on) # EG; cf. aki-

akirkarar(aq*) serving dish # NUN

akirri- to gamble # akirriuq 'he is gambling' /
< aki-rraq-li²-

akirtaq container; vessel # NUN; cf. ak'irte²

ak'irte¹ to dance and give away one's catch # NUN

ak'irte² to pass by across a bay or river # NUN; cf. akirtaq

akissaar- to prospect for valuable minerals; to seek money # NSU; < aki-ssaar-

akissuq prostitute; whore; harlot # Canrituq-qaa nayagarpuk *akissutun* pitarrluku pingraatgu? 'Is it okay if our sister is treated like a *whore*?' (AYAG. 34:31); < aki-cur-

akissur- to prospect for valuable minerals; to seek money # akissurtuq 'he is prospecting or seeking money'; akissuraa 'he is seeking money from him' / suulutaamek akissurtut mainaat 'the miners are prospecting for gold'; . . . arenqiallugeskan-llu tumiini-ll' kaassarkailkan, kaassaa ilaluku *akissurpek'naku* tuavet nuniinun tekitarkaurtelluku. ' . . . on his way if he is in desperate need of necessities and he is out of gas, they add some to his gas without *asking him for money* thus enabling him to reach his destination' (QUL 2003: 350); < aki-cur-; > akissulria

akissulria prospector # akissulriit 'prospectors';
< akissur-lria

akitaq, akiteq log placed at edge of sleeping area as a headrest or elsewhere as a divider; pillow #
< aki-taq¹, aki-n; = akin

akitmig- to carry a burden # akitmigaa 'he is carrying it' / < aki-?

akitmirnarqe- to be stout, strong # < ?-narqe-

akitmite- to bump into an obstacle sideways; to sideswipe something # akitmituq 'it sideswiped something' / ikamrak canirrugualriik akitmitellruuk 'the sled, sliding sideways, hit against the side'; Tuarpiaq-llu imna nuyat akagqaarluki natquigem tenglluki, qengarugmun tekitaqami *akitmiarrluni* qecengluni pagg'un piaqluni. 'The wind on the surface seemed to wrap the hair into a ball and blow it away, and when it came to snowbank it would *hit it and bounce off* through the air up there.' (MAR2 2001:74); Qapengteqerluku *akitmiaqerluteng* taukut imkut nagiiquyain kangrit pekangruiyagluteng tua tayima kit'elliniluteng. 'As his spear pierced through and *came to a halt* the butt-pieces of his spear quivered to and fro and then sank.' (ELL 1997:392); Tamakut tua-i elaturram natrani qanikciurutiikun alairaqluteng, piiragiqeggluni, *akitmiaqerluni*. 'Those would appear on the floor of the porch when he'd *bump against them* with his shovel it would slip across the floor.' (CIU 2005:162); < aki-?; < PE akitmi(C)-

akitmun transversely; toward the other side; across # *adverbial particle*; Pivallagarraarluku cingqallinia *akitmun* taukut curut tungiitnun, cingqaani taukunun tut'elliniuq tu'ami ayuqucia man'a uqamairtelliniuq. 'After she had dealt with him harshly she shoved him *across* in the direction of that mat, and when she shoved him he landed there and when he landed his whole being felt very weak as if very hungry.' (YUU 1995:95); < aki-tmun; > akitmuuqar-

akitmuuqar- to stitch back and forth # NUN;
< akitmun-?-

akitnaq¹ small bird arrow with blunt tip # . . . canun piyagarnun wall'u yaqulecuarnun, ayungnaarnun, augtaarnun, imaqaarnun-llu urugyugmi emiqami pissurcuutekaqamegteki, kat'agluteng tua-i ayatuata, *akitnanek* pitullinikait makut. ' . . . for hunting any kind of small bird such as knots, phalaropes, red phalarope, and northern phalaropes during the spring thaw; these are called "*akitnat*" because they fly swiftly through the air when shot.' (CIU 2005:34); cf. aki

akitnaq² slope; wall # NUN

akitniute- to blend in with the background; to be camouflaged # NUN

akitu- to be valuable; to be expensive # akituuq 'it is valuable, expensive' / < aki-tu-; > akitutaciq

akitutaciq value; price # akitutacia 'its value or price'; < akitu-taciq

akiugte- to echo; to reflect # *the 'reflect' meaning is perhaps only figurative* # akiugtuq 'it is echoing or reflecting'; aarpallemni peñaq cauluku akiugtellruuq erinaka 'when I shouted facing the cliff my voice echoed'; "Tua-llu-qaa tua-i qaillun kiartellren ayuqa?" Pilliniuq tuarpiaq tang man'a tanqigmek *akiugcarpiaqalria* kiartellra. "Well then how is your vision?" He replied that it was as though he could see *the reflections* of the light.' (ELL 1997:16); < akiuk-?

akiuk echo # < aki-?; > akiugte-

akiur- to fight back; to retaliate; to answer back; to reciprocate # akiurtuq 'he is reciprocating'; akiuraa 'he is reciprocating towards him' / Taũgken akilerluku pikumteggū elliitun tua-i angtaciluku *akiurluku* pikumteggū, waten waniw'

aqumgainanemteñi umyuamteñun aũg'arciigalkan aliayuutekluku . . . 'However, if we *retaliate, fighting back* in equal measure, then while we are sitting there it will lead to unhappiness which one cannot get past . . .' (QUL 2003:336); akit, cat-llu aklut akiurcugngalriit amlertaciit 'capital' (*legal neologism*); PE aki_RUR- (*under* PE aki(-)); < aki-ur-; > akiurviite-

akiurviite- to be invincible # akiurviituq 'one cannot fight back against him or answer him back' / < akiur-viite-

akiun one's supply of money # akiutenka 'my money'; akiutaitua 'I have no money'; akiutairutua 'I don't have any money anymore'; < aki-un

akivigte- to prop up # akivigtaa 'he is putting it (boat, sheet of plywood, etc.) on its edge, propping the opposite side' with poles, against a wall, etc. / Tagqerrulluku qayaq ayuqucillratun *akiviggluku*, palurrluku. 'He quickly brought the kayak up and put it back the way it was *propping it on its side*, with the bottom side up.' (ELL 1997:112); < PE akivi-y-; < aki-?

akiviutaq wallet # < aki-viutaq

aklanquq humerus; upper arm bone; part of a seal's front flipper bones # Nuqani nalkarkaunriqercamiu issurilinrarmek-llu *aklanqumek* . . . tua-i yualaagluni nalaqucami tua-i atralliniluni. Tua-i-am tekicamiki issurilinramek *aklanqumek* nuqalirluni angutnguneni-am allurtelliniluki. 'When she couldn't find her atlatl right away, she quickly looked for a *flipper bone* from a spotted seal. . . . And when she found one she went down to the shore. And so when she got to them she used the spotted seal *flipper bone* as an atlatl surpassing her brothers in the kill.' (CIU 2005:68); < ?-quq; > aklanqurrun

aklanqurrun weasel (or ermine) (*Mustela* sp.) # Angulaurarraarluku keniquarraarluku as'artellia, *aklanqurrunngurrluni*. Tavani nec'illermeggni uitaurluq. Tavatelluteng tamakut *aklanqurruntet* nec'illerni uitaurluuq . . .

'After he chewed it (the skin) and after he had softened it he put it on, and he became a *weasel*. He remained there in their old house. From then on those *weasels* have lived in old houses . . .' (MAR1 2001:93); NS, LY; < aklanquq-?

aklegaq seal-hunting harpoon with line and float attached; bird arrow with a blunt point and four crosspieces # *Aklegallerani* tauna teguaqamiu taumun piluku egkaqussialallinilria ciunerkameng tungiinun, pagg'un tua-i qulvaggun agevkarluku. 'He'd take his *spear* and throw it toward the area in front of them, letting it go way up above.' (CIU 2005:40); < PE akləyar (under PE akəR)

akleng poor thing! # *exclamatory particle used when one feels sympathy*; *Akleng* wangkuta tan'gaurturni, tupagtaqakut egmian qavarningramta makluta ayalualuta ellamun an'aqluta. 'We *poor* boys, whenever they woke us, even if we were sleepy, we'd immediately rise and stagger outside.' (YUU 1995:39); NSK, Y, K, NI, CAN, BB, NR; = nakleng; cf. nakleg-

aklicaraq small peg at end of atlatl; joint at end of spear used to attach point #

aktivik sealskin bag used to keep things dry while hunting # NUN; < aklu-li²-vik

aklu, akluq clothing; bedding; merchandise; fitting(s); accouterment; possession(s) #

and **aklu-** to put on clothing # aklunka iqaiillruanka 'I washed my clothes'; ikamram akloi 'the fittings of the sled'; kipusviim akloi 'the store's merchandise'; Tua-i-am elliin qellekqapiggluki taukut aturaqegtaarani ciuqlirmi, pingssiyaayuilami unuaquaqaq nutaranek *aklunek*. 'And she was very careful with those new garments of hers at first, because she certainly didn't get new *clothes* every day.' (ELN 1990:22); > aktivik, akluinqun, akluvik; < PE aklu-

akluinqun clothing bag # < aklu-?-n;

akluviik suitcase; trunk # < akluvik-dual

akluvik closet # < aklu-vik; > akluviik

akmagartaq willow-bark lashing # (?)

akma(ni) across on the other side # akmavet 'to across there'; akmaken 'from across there'; akmaggun 'through across there'; *obscured demonstrative adverb*; see *akemna*, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; < PE dem akəm-

akmaliallraq* raven (*Corvus corax*) # (?); but note cognate word in Siberian Yupik and Naukan meaning 'auklet'

akngia- to suffer pain # akngiaguq 'he is in pain' / < akngir-a-

akngikutak recurring sudden sharp pain # and **akngikutag-** to suffer recurring sudden sharp pains # < akngir-?

akngiq nerve # and **akngir-** (root)# tememikun akngiringalria 'one bodily, physically traumatized'; umyuamikun akngiringalria 'one mentally or emotionally traumatized' > akngia-, akngirnailitaq, akngirnarqe-; < PE atjir-

akngirqun the departed person for whom his loved ones perform the ceremony of clothing his/her in new clothes during the *Elriq* ("Greater Memorial Feast") # < akngir-rqe²-n

akngirnailitaq thimble # Maaten uyangtuq, qasgim natrani yucuayagaat unku puallalriit, mingqutnek ayarurluteng; *akngirnailitanek* nacangqerrluteng amllerrluteng. 'When he looked in, on the floor of the kashim there were little people down there dancing, with needles for dance batons, and *thimbles* for hats, and they were many.' (GRA 1901:280-281 & PRA 1995:453); NI, CAN, LK, BB; < aknir(te)-naq¹-ilitaq

akngirnarqe- to be in pain; to be hurting *of body parts* to cause pain # akngirnarquq 'it hurts; it is painful' / < akngir-narqe-

akngirte-, aknirte- to hurt; to get hurt # akngirtuq 'he got hurt'; akngirtaa 'he hurt him' / qamiqumikun akngirtuq 'he got hurt on his head'; . . . aanaklinikiin-llu-gguq qiangamurilkarrlukutau mun pairtiinun *akngircukluku* ullagarrrlukutau, canek qalarrrluni. ' . . . the one that was evidently her mother, it is said, when she began to cry, got her attention, thinking that that one which had licked her had *hurt* her and rushed to her saying something.' (ELN 1990:3); NS, Y, K, NI, CAN, BB, NR, LI, EG; = aqngirte-, angqirte-

akqe- to promise; to swear (a promise) # akquq (or akqiuq) 'he promised'; akqaa 'he promised her' / akqaanga taicqniluni 'he promised me that he would come'; Taumek *akqikina* wani ciuqerrani Agayutem picigarkauluten wangnun irniamnun-llu wall'u kinguvemnun. 'Therefore *swear* now before God that you will be true to me and to my children or my descendants.' (AYAG. 21:23); > akeqnerrlugte-, akeqniaq, akqun; < PY-S akəqə-

akqulek bolt action rifle #

akqun promise; promised thing # akqutka nalluyagutellruaqa 'I forgot my promise'; akqutkaa 'it is the thing he promised'; AGAYUTEM AKQUTII NUTARAQ 'the New Testament'; AKQUTEM YAASSIGA 'the Ark of the Covenant (Biblical)' (*literally*: 'the Box of the Promise'); < akqe-n

akquq knot in wood # akquituq or akqurrituq 'it doesn't have any knots'; akquunani '(it) being without knots'; = akanquq; < ?-quq; cf. akeq

aksagtaar- to compete # NUN

aksaqar- to stiffen (of one's body or a garment one is wearing) in such a way as to prevent movement # Aren uitelliniuq, aren tua-i *aksakaumaluni* man'a qainga. Cunawa-gguq taukut aklut yukuciumaluteng tua-i unairutqapiartelluki tuaten tua-i maqarcetellriatun ellirluki pillrullinikait. Kinqaateng-llu qavallrani *aksakauteelliniluku*. *Aksakaucatni* tua-i uicami tua-i pektaarciiganani. 'He woke up and realized that the surface of his body had *gotten very stiff*. The brothers had dampened his new garments to make them feel very soft and velvety before they were presented to him. And while he slept his new garments had *stiffened* on him. Because they had *stiffened* on him when he awakened he couldn't move.' (CIU 2005:76); < aksar-qar-

aksar- to resist or pull back against a force which is pulling on one # *either literally or figuratively*;

. . . aqvaqurluni atraqercan, tekiteqatanga'arcani maa-i qimagarcaaqqekiini ang'uqercamiu teguq'allinia. Arenqiapaa-ll' *aksau'rluryaaqel'*. ' . . . as he came running down and as he was about to reach her, she ran away from him, but he caught up with her and grabbed her. The poor dear, she tried to *fight against his grip*.' (QUL 2003:460); Aren ayainanermegni-gguq cukarilriik, kiituan-gguq tua-i *aksarturanguk*, cukarillermegni. 'As they₂ were on their way going faster and faster, even as they gathered momentum they began to *pull back*.' (KIP 1998:85); Taum-am imum angulvallraam aatiin, niitaqamiu nani nunani kina tauna pinirniluku yuk, qetunrani imna tauna unayaqluku taumun apqitnek *aksaryarcecartulalliniluku*, pinirtaarucarturtelluku. 'Whenever the big man's father heard there was a very strong man in a certain village, he would ask his son to go to that village and compete in strength, which was called *aksaryaraq*.' (QUL 2003:274); Ayimcilriit anguarutmegnek maktasciigatut. Egman kitnguciquq tua-i *aksalerviini*-llu. 'Those who break their paddles can't stay upright. Immediately one will capsize, without being able to *resist the force pulling at him*.' (PAI 2008:290); > aksaqar-

aku, akuq lower part of garment # akurtuuq 'it (garment, curtain, etc.) is too long'; > akulugci-, akuraq, akurun, akupek

akucissuun eggbeater; mixing bowl # < akutaq-li²-cuun

akula^e midsection; area between; land between two topographical features such as the river and the ocean; tundra # *positional base*; napat akuliitni 'amongst the trees'; napak akuliigni 'between the two trees'; Ekvicuarmit Mamterillermiut-llu *akuliitni* kuigtangqertuq linrayamek piaqluku. 'Between Eek and Bethel there is a river called linrayaq.' (YUU 1995:4); = akunleq; > akuleqliq, akulipeq, akuliq, akulmiqurataak, akulmiu, akulneq, akulqucuk, akultu-, akuluraq; cf. akute-; < PE akulə- (*under* PE aku(R))

akuleqliq* middle one # < akula-qliq

akulipeq middle finger # LY, K, BB, LI; < PY akulipaq or akulipəq (*under* PE aku(R)): < akuliq-peq

akulipraq middle finger # UY; < akulipeq-aq

akuliprun finger-pulling contest # *and* **akuliprute-** to engage in a finger-pulling contest # akuliprutuk 'they₂ are having a finger-pulling contest' / E. W. Nelson (ESK 1899:339) *states*, "FINGER PULLING (*a-gu'-li-phun*) (St. Michael). This is played in the kashim by four men; the two strongest players hook their right second fingers and each man is grasped about his right shoulder and under the left arm by his second; then all pull until one is defeated by losing his hold."; < akulipeq-n

akuliq middle # < PE akul(l)ir (*under* PE aku(r)); < akula-li¹; > akuliraq

akuliraq bridge of nose; area between eyes # < PE akul(l)irar (*under* PE aku(r)); < akuliq-aq³

akulmiqurataak, kulmiqurcetaaq two-pointed bird-hunting arrow # < akula-?;

akulmiu person who lives on the tundra, (in particular a person in Nunapitchuk, Kasigluk, or Atmauthluak) in contrast to those who live along major rivers or on the coast # . . . avani ciuqvani waten imarpigmiut catun imutun atanvagtun puqiglitun pitullrulliniit paugkut *akulmiut*, nunamiut. ' . . . long ago the *people from the tundra* used to think of the coastal people as knowledgeable leaders.' (QUL 2003:628); < akula-miu

akulneq valley; dale between hills # NUN; < akula-neq¹

akulqucuk gap; crack between boards, etc. # < PY kulqucuk (*under* PE aku(r)); < akula-qucuk

akultu- to be far apart # akultuut 'they are far apart' / < PE kultu- (*under* PE aku(r)); < akula-tu-

akultuqucuk gap; crack between boards, etc. # < akula-tu-qucuk

akulugci- to wear a long garment # NUN; < aku-?-

akuluraq channel connecting lakes or other bodies of water # Una waniw' kangra; tua-i *akuluraq* uuggun anumauq; ikaggun-llu. Here is where it begins; this is where the *channel* goes out; and across there.' (PAI 2008:386); < akula-?; > Akuluraq

Akuluraq Akulurak, *the former site of St. Mary's Mission on the Yukon Delta*; Etolin Strait between Nunivak Is. and the mainland # Tuani pissullruukut unani *Akulurami* Qaluyaat Nunivaam-llu akuliigni. 'We hunted out there in the *Etolin Strait* between Nelson Is. and Nunivak Is.' (YUU 1995:25); < kuluraq

akuna- to be true; to be what happened # akunaluni 'truly'; Y; < aku-?

akunkaq root mesentery of the small and large intestine # NUN

akunleq midsection; area between; land between two topographical features such as the river and the ocean; tundra # Tuamte-ll' unatek qillrullukek, ciisqugkenun, put'evkarluku-llu cali uyaqurrikun qillrutaq piluku, qamiqurra ciisqugken *akunliignun* piluku. 'And they tied his (the corpse's) hands and bent his body forward, and, wrapping the rope around his neck, they placed his head *between* his knees. (CAU 1985:87); . . . ilumun-gguq *akunlemteñi* ilagalaryaaqengraitkut nallularaput. ' . . . truly even though they (the spirits of our relatives) are in our *midst* we are not aware of it.' (CIU 2005:134); = akula^e; < PE kulə- (*under* PE aku(r))

akungqa- to be soaking (as to leach out salt from salted fish or loosen hair from sealskin) # akungqauq 'it is being soaked' / *Akungqarraarluku* nuggluku keligluku, melqurrirluku, murqelluku nutaan-llu kinercirluku. 'After *being soaked* they pulled it out, scraped it, removed the hairs, rinsed it, and then let it dry.' (YUU 1995:66); < akur-ngqa-

akunriur- to consume (especially water) without restraint or limit # Tamaani mermek *akunriuresqevkenaki* ayagyuateng pilallrulliniit. Meqsugyaaqngata-llu qanrit neqcugniiruteksaitniluki, nerellmeng kinguatni, atatakutaqluki. 'Back in those days they would advise their young people not to *consume water without limit*. When they said that they were thirsty they were told to wait, since the taste of their food was still in their mouths, and they would go through the evening that way.' (CIU 2005:198); Nall'arusngalalliniliteng-am tamakut, tuaten tua-i mermek *akunriurcetevenaki* anglicallrit, tua-i uqgelkelluteng tamaa-i temteng man'a uqgelkelluku yuutullrulliniliteng. 'They were right on target (with their advice); when not allowed to *drink a lot of water* as they were growing up, their bodies would be quite limber and robust when they grew up.' (CIU 2005:198)

akupek woman's skirt # NUN; < aku-?-

akuqar- to catch with the hands; to grab hold of; to embrace # akuqertuq 'he grabbed something'; akuqeraa 'he grabbed hold of it, caught it' / Atkullrani matarcamiu, *akuqerluku* ac'etengnaqaa atkullraminek. 'When he took off his old parka *grabbing* her he tried to put his old parka on her.' (MAR1 2001:76); Joseph-aam qetunraagni iluvautak Jacob-aam canianun, elliin-llu *akuqerlukek* melugarlukek. 'Joseph brought in his two sons to the area beside Jacob, and he *embraced* them and kissed them.' (AYAG. 48:10);

< PE akur-¹

akur- root; > akungqa-, akurte-

akuraq lower abdomen; lower part of torso # akuraculnguyaraq, akuralnguyaraq, or akuriqsaraq 'cramps or pain in the lower abdomen'; < aku-aq³

akurte- to dip in; to put into a liquid # akurtuq 'he or it dipped in the liquid'; akurtaa 'he put it into liquid' / neqerrluut akurtai uqumun arumaarriluluni 'he put the dried fish into oil to make "poke-fish"'; Meqsukata-llu, ayagyuat melqurrarkun tauḡaam mercetaqluki. Melquq mermun *akurrluku*. Elitnaurluki mer'ilengraata cakneq nangteqesqevkenaki. 'And they'd have the young people drink from just a feather if they were thirsty. They'd *dip* the feather in water. That way they'd teach them not to feel the hardship even though they didn't have water.' (YUU 1995:38); < akur-te²; < PY-S akur-²

akurtuq communion bread; Host # *nominalization of akurtur-*; NI, HBC

akurtur- to receive # akurturtuq 'he received something'; akurturaa 'he received it' / Mikelnguun-llu aaniin qantaq *akurturluku*, neqet iliitnek aḡ'aulluni, akutaquinermek-llu camavet nunam akuliinun elakaulluku. 'The baby's mother would *receive* the dish, take a small piece of food and a small portion of "Eskimo ice cream" and bury it underground.' (YUU 1995:30); KRISTUSSAAM KEMGAN AUGGAAN-LLU AKURTULLRA 'Holy Communion' (*Catholic terminology; literally: 'receiving the body and blood of Christ'*); < PE akur-¹

akuruar- to carry # NUN

akurun, akut trim at hem of parka, often made of pieces of black and white calfskin sewn together in a geometric design; skirting around crawl space under house # Kanaqlagnek atkugluni, *akuruterluni*, aliruterluni-llu terikaniamek. 'She wore a muskrat fur parka with wolverine *fur trim* at the hem and sleeves.' (YUU 1995:5) *see Appendix 9 on parts of the parka*; < aku-n, aku-plural

akusrarte- to fool around; to make a commotion; to engage in physical activity just for recreation # akusrartuq 'he is fooling around' / akusrartevkenak neri! 'eat without commotion!'; Arnat, nasaurlluut tan'gurrat-llu avukluteng tua-i neplirluteng atakuarmi waten angqatullruut. *Akusraruciqluku*. 'The women, the girls, and the boys would play together boisterously, playing ball in the evening. *That was their way of playful recreation.*' (ELL 1997:534); Tua-i-llu caqerluni taum uingan inequlliniluku tauna nuliani, tua-i *akusrarneruqapiggluni-gguq* tauna picingssauluni, picingssauniluku tauna kinguqlirteng, pingraaku camek kegginaakun uluryacaraqaasqevkenaku. 'And one day that husband of hers admonished his wife saying that their younger brother likes to *clown around* and is comical and even if she gets irritated at him not to threaten his face.' (MAR2 2001:65); < akute-?

akusraruteke- to mistreat; to use as a plaything; to fool around with (it, him, her); to fornicate with (him, her); to commit adultery or otherwise have illicit sex with (him, her) # Cali-llu qanrutkumatuluteng *akusrarutekesqevkenaki* makut tulukaruut, nangcikesqevkenaki. 'Also they told us not to *tease* these ravens or abuse them.' (ELL 1997:258); "... yug'eurlurpuk tayima *akusrarutekraarluku-ll'* unitelliak!" Tua-i tauna equaluni angun tauna. Pilliniak, "Arenqiapaa, *akusraruteksugnaunaku* ..." '... they₂ probably *mistreated* our poor son and left him behind!" The man was peeved. They₂ said to him, "Oh goodness, we didn't *mistreat* him ..." (QUL 2003:668); Qang'a-llu irniaminun naanguaqevkaryukuniki, makunun mikelrianun, tua-i waten *akusrarutekevkarluki*, 'Or one might give it as a toy, to her little children, letting them *use it as a plaything*, ... (TAP 2004:63); *the meaning pertaining to sexual misbehavior is strongest in Moravian Protestant influenced areas*; Alerquutet malrunlegat: *akusrarutekiyaqunak* 'The seventh commandment: thou shalt not *commit adultery*.' (YUA 1945:43 & LIT 1972:21); ... qayagaurllu-llu Lot-aaq, Nauwa imkuk angutek ullagtellregken? Anuskek wangkutnun "*akusrarutekniagput*." '... they called out to Lot, "Where are those men₂ who came to you? Bring them out to us so that we can (*carnally*) *know them*." (AYAG. 19:5); *Akusrarutekekuniu* pingnatugturyarani pingnatullerkani man'a cat paivngalutellerkaat tamaaggun navgaa, nasaurllurkun tuaggun. 'They said he would disrupt the availability of game animals for himself if he *had sex* with a young woman.' (YUP 1995:152); *the following are legal neologisms*: qessangraan akusrarutekluku 'rape'; nakmiin ilaminek akusrarutekiyaraq 'incest'; akusrarutekiyaraq 18-aaqsailngurmek 'sexual abuse of a minor'; < akusrarte-teke-; > akusrarutekineq

akusrarutekineq fornication, adultery # Kiaken yuut ircaqruitnek anlaata umyuarluut, ... *akusrarutekineq*, ... 'From inside, from men's hearts, comes evil ideas, ... *fornication*, ...' (MARK 7:21); < akusraruteke-i²-neq²

akutaq mixture; "Eskimo ice cream" # *a mixture of berries, sugar, seal oil, shortening, flaked fish flesh, snow, etc.* # Ayumian, qavaken qantamek atrarciluni ciuqerranun ellia *akutamek* imarluni tan'gerpalegmek. Ner'uk, *akutaq* imna neqniqluni, tunurnek avungqerrami. 'She took a bowl down from in there and put it in front of him and it had "*Eskimo ice cream*" in it made with crowberries. They₂ ate and that "*Eskimo ice cream*" was delicious since it also had caribou or reindeer back-fat in it.' (YUU 1995:106); < akute-aq¹; > akutauqmak

akutauqmak mixture of seal-intestine tissue and seal oil; mixture of berries, seal oil, and sugar # HBC; < akutaq-?

akute- to mix; to stir; to make “Eskimo ice cream” # akutuq ‘he is making a mixture, making “Eskimo ice cream”’; akutaa ‘he is mixing it’; Kinguani taum quagcilluteng kenirluki-llu puckamun qemaggluki uksurpak cali *akutaqluki* nerciqngamegteki. ‘After that they gathered wild spinach leaves, cooked them and stored them in a barrel because they also will eat them all winter *making a mixture* with them.’ (ELN 1990:43) / > akucissuun, akusrarte-, akutaq, akutessuun, akuyun; cf. akula^e; < PE akut- (*under* PE aku(R))

akutessuun eggbeater; mixing bowl # < akute-cuun

akuyun wooden mortar for preparing tobacco # NUN

akwa- root; > akwarpak, akwaugaq

akwarpak forever # *adverbial particle*; akwarpak tayima catairutuq ‘it is gone forever’; . . . tunutellgem kayanguinek tekicami-am tua-i, malruulutek, tua-i teguqatarlukek tunutellek ciuqerranun mip’allalliniluni. Aarpagluk’, “Aa-aa-aa, aa-aa-aa, irniagka atam taukuk uitaqauṛluqerkek! Elpecicetun tang irniamteñek qivrularyaagelriakut allakaunrilngurmek elpecicetun ellangqerngamta. . . . Tegunrilkuvkek nunulirciqamken *akwarpak* unguvakarpenek irniarpenun kinguvarluni.” “ . . . when she came upon loon eggs, two of them, as she was about to take them the loon landed right in front of her. It screamed at her, ‘Aa-aa-aa, aa-aa-aa, let my two children be! Just like you we grieve over the loss of our children because like you we have feelings. If you don’t take them I will reward you with *eternal* life which will also be passed on to your children.” (AGA 1996:214); < akwa-rpak

akwaugaq yesterday # *adverbial particle*; akwaugaq maqillruuq ‘he took a steambath yesterday’; unuamek nengllinruuq akwaugami ‘today it is colder than yesterday’; < akwa-?; > akwaugarpak

akwaugarpak all day yesterday; since yesterday # *adverbial particle*; < akwaugaq-rpak

ala¹- root; > alair-, alaite-, alake¹-, alange¹-, alangaar-, alapen’erte-, alangu, alarute-

ala²- root; > alake²-, alange²-

al’a, al’aq, alaalaq older (or oldest) sister # *informal term; the normal term is alqaq*

ala-i oh my! # *exclamatory particle used when one is amazed, surprised, or frightened*

alaciq fried bread # EG; = alatiq; *from Russian алáдьи (alád’i)*

alagnaq type of red berry (*species ?*) # BB; *from Aleut halagna-x’ (halayna-X) ‘salmonberry’*

alagnarqe- to be such as to cause one to feel it is feasible # alagnarquq ‘it seems to be feasible’ / *variant used by some NUN of alegnarqe- (q.v.); cf. alke-*

alagyug- to be confident; to think that something is feasible # alagyugtuq ‘he is confident; he thinks that something is feasible’ / *variant, used by some NUN, of alegyug- (q.v.); cf. alke-*

alai- emotional root; > alainake-, alainarqe-, alaiyug-, alainiur-; *note use of alainake- rather than *alaike- with this emotional root; < PE aliya-; = alia-*

alailun grave marker; object placed on burial as a memorial to the deceased; trail marker # *especially an old time grave marker composed of two posts with boards between them and carved symbols associated with the deceased, often including a mask, mounted on the boards; Tamaani yuut tuquaqata, muraganek yuguanek pililuteng taumun tuqullermun alailutkevkalliniit. ‘Back then when people died, they made wooden images and let them be their grave markers. (YUU 1995:83); < alaite-n*

alainake- to find (it) lonely # alainakaa ‘he finds it lonely’ / < alai-nake-

alainarqe- to cause loneliness # alainarquq ‘it causes loneliness’ / < alai-narqe-

alaingqa- to be visible; to be in sight # alaingqauq ‘it is now in sight’ / < alairte-ngqa-

alainiur- be lonely # alainiurtuq ‘he is lonely’ / Tua-i-wa *alainiurpakaama* manussuugtellianga. ‘It is because I am so lonely that I am hanging my head in dismay.’ (GRA 1901:280-281 & PRA 1995:453); < alai-niur-

alair- to appear; to come into view; to come on the scene # alairtuq (alairluni) ‘it appeared’ / Tuatelluteng-gguq tamakut pektaqameng yugnun *alairlartut* cat tamakut tuavet tekitaqameng. ‘For that reason, it is said, when those ones traveled they *became visible* to people when they arrived there.’ (MAR1 2001:13); Maani *alairumanrituq*. ‘He hasn’t come out here (before).’ (TAP 2004:53); < ala¹-ir²-; < PE allar(ir)-

alairte- to suddenly appear; to suddenly bring it out into view # alairtuq (alairrluni) ‘it suddenly appeared’; alairtaa ‘he brought it out into the open’ / Yuum nallunrilkengani una *alaircecugaqamiu alaircet’laraa*, . . . ‘Whenever a person wants

to *bring up* what he knows, he lets it be *brought out in the open*, . . . ' (TAP 2004:53);

< alair-?

alairvike- to appear to; to come into the view of # alairvikaa 'it came into his view' / alairvikellruatnga 'they appeared to me, came into my view'; < alair-vik-ke²-

alairyuaralria novice shaman # Tua-i aũg'umek-gguq *alairyuaralriamek* qanerluteng yun'erraarmek aũg'umek, yun'erraaraulriamek. Tua-i-gguq *alairyuaralriamek*. Makut angalkut tua-i-w' angalkurcugararqata *alairyuaralrianek* pitullrunilaqait. 'It is said that they were talking about this young man who was a *novice shaman*, a very young person. So it was said about someone who was just making his debut as a shaman. These shamans, when they are just becoming shamans, they would call them "*alairyuaralria*". (QAN 1995:156); < alair-yug-?-lria

alaite- to be visible or audible; to be here, present and available (being perceptible) # alaituq 'it is visible, audible' / Tua-i-llu taukut naparugaat pelluamegteki maaten Elnguq piuq un'a kuicuar, terr'a taũgaam *alainani*. 'And when they went past the many trees when Elnguq looked there was a little creek down there, but the bottom of it *was visible*.' (ELN 1990:18); Amllerinivkenaku tua-i pissuusqelluta *alaitellratni*. Waten ayuqut tua-i *alaunateng* tayima-llu tua-i catairulluteng . . . 'Without saying that it (game to catch) was becoming plentiful, they'd tell us to hunt when they (the game animals) *were here*. It is like this, they *are here* today and then they are gone the next . . . ' (YUP 2005:86); < ala¹-ite¹-; > alailun

alaiyug- to be lonely # alaiyugtuq 'he is lonely' /

< alai-yug-

alak'aa is that so! # *exclamatory particle*; from *Inupiaq* alakkaa

alake¹- to come upon; to notice; to encounter; to become aware of one's presence; to find out # alakaa 'he came upon it' / Angalkuq-wa kiugna imna nallunritellra taklauralria kiani egkumi. "Kia-i cunawa kiugna angalkuq, *alake'* uũlurciqaanga taũgaam." Tua-i eglertuq.

. . . Tua-i taklaurainanrani elaturramun itertuq, *alakelkiaksaunaku* kiugum. 'The shaman he knew was lying down further in the corner of the house. "So the shaman is in there, the dear one will *notice* my presence." He went on. . . . While the shaman was still lying down he went into the porch, and still that one in there hadn't *noticed* him.' (MAR2 2001:32); Qanemcian kangircilliniluku, nutaan *alakelliniluki* taukut. 'When he spoke they understood it, and then what they had done *dawned on* them.' (MAR1 2001:48); Tua-llu tua-i *alakekunuk* tailuni allurrlunuk. 'When she *realized* what we'd done she'd come over and take (it) away from us.' (CIU 2005:320); < ala¹-ke²-; cf. alaqe-

alake²- to be attracted to a member of the opposite sex # alakaa 'he is attracted to her, she is attracted to him' / < ala²-ke²-

alakiitaaq game of tag # E. W. Nelson (ESK 1893:338) states, "TAG (*u-la'-ki-ta-g'uk*) — (St. Michael). This game is played at any season by men and women divided into equal parties, which are subdivided into pairs. Then a designated player starts off, pursued by the others, the players on the opposite side and try to overtake and touch him before he can touch the mate he was given from his own party. This mate strives to get within reach of his companion, the opposite side meanwhile using every effort to interfere between the two by running after the first and hindering the latter. If the player succeeds in touching his mate before he is touched he wins and another pair of runners comes out from his side. If he is touched first by one of his opponents, he loses, and a pair of runners come out from among them and take his place."; cf. akimitagaq, yakiitaaq; note also that the *Naukan* word for 'tag' is ulakitaq

alangaar- to be surprised # alangaartuq 'he is surprised' / alangaarcetaa 'she surprised him'; Tekitellratni nunanun taukut angalkut cakneq *alangaalliniut*, Anngamacimek tangllermeggnak tuqutellruamegtegg. 'When they arrived at the village those shamans were very much *surprised* when they saw Annamaciq because they had killed him.' (YUU 1995:115); < ala¹-?

alange¹- to come into someone's presence; to appear to someone # Tamaani agayulirtet alangeqerraallermeggni ellaitni tua-i assiitut pillrat, tamaani tekiteqerraallermeggni agayulirtet. 'At that time when the first priests *came around*, in their thinking the use of these was bad, (that was) at that time when the priests first arrived.' (CIU 2005:276)

alange²- to be attracted to a member of the opposite sex # alanguq 'he is attracted to a woman', or 'she is attracted to a man' / < ala²-nge-

alangqa- to be in error; to be mistaken #

alangqauq 'he is in error' / irniara alangqauq

maurluminun aanaksukluku 'her child mistook his grandmother for his mother'; < alar-ngqa-;

cf. alarte-

alangru, alangruq a thing that appears unexpectedly; unexpected discovery; surprise visitor; apparition; ghost # *and*

alangru- to experience an unexpected sight; to make an unexpected discovery; to have a surprise visitor; to see or sense a ghost # *alangruuq* 'he experienced something unexpected and ghostly' / *iqsainanemni aatama aptaanga alangrullrucimnek* 'while I was hooking for fish my father asked me if I had sensed an unnatural presence'; *Agayulirtengamta, aviukayuircata yurayuircata-llu alangrut taqluteng. Alangrutullermeggni yuut tuqullret ilait tangtullruit aciit qerrataluteng, nangerngaluteng pekcuunateng. Yuut-llu caumayuunaki. Alangruaqameng-gguq taugken qimangraiceteng, ciunritni uitaqatuluteng.* 'When we got preachers, since people stopped making food offerings and ceased dancing, the *ghosts* quit coming. When *people saw ghosts* some would see those who had died. They would be hovering above the ground, and would stay very still. They never faced the person. When people *saw a ghost*, even if they ran away from it, it would always end up in front of them.' (YUU 1995:118); < ala¹-; > *alangruke-*, *alangruu-*

alangruke- to (somewhat unexpectedly); to experience (his) appearance # *alangrukaat* 'it appeared to them' / *alangruksaaqamken* 'you amazed me by your unexpected presence'; *Tua-i-llu piinanermini alangrukenglliniluku caaqameng; payugtelliit alangrukaqluku* *Illugngali tauna.* 'And then after a while he began to *appear* to them sometimes; the ones who brought gifts of food would *see* *Illugngali*.' (ELL 1997:538); < *alangru-ke*²-

alangruu- to appear (somewhat unexpectedly); to be seen (somewhat unexpectedly) # *alangruuguq* 'it appeared' / *Nutget ciuqliit alngruuqerrallratni avani nutengluteng tua-i.* 'When the first guns *started to be seen*, in those days they started to get guns.' (PAI 2008:386); . . . August-aam nangyartuqatallrani, makliit *alangruungarrluteng* *nunamni un'gaani, . . . ' . . . when August is almost over bearded seals begin to appear* in my area down at the coast . . . (PAI 2008:50); *Tua-i-am piinanratni alangruullrani anglakumun pivkalliniluku.* 'So eventually when he did that, when he *did appear*, they had a shaman deal with him.' (ELL 1997:536); < *alangru-u-*

alap'aa how cold it is! # *exclamatory particle*; NS, Y;
> *alap'aa*; *from Inupiaq alappaa*

alap'aar- be cold # *alap'aartuq* 'it is cold', 'he is cold' / *only NSU uses this as a verb*; < *alap'aa*

alapaq rubber boot; black person # *the second meaning is probably from the fact that rubber boots are often black in color*; EG;
from English 'rubber'

alap'aq rubber boot; # BB, LI; = *ulap'aq*; *from English 'rubber'*

alapen'erte-, alapeng'erte- to surprise # *alapen'ertuq* 'he is surprised'; *alapen'ertaa* 'he surprised her' / *Tua-i-gguq aaryungami pitsaqevkenaku caskungqernayukluku-llu alapen'errlun' pinayukluk' unitaa talinengucugpakaani.* 'And, he left him, so it is said, because he was becoming apprehensive that he (the other) might have a weapon and might *surprise* him when he felt that darkness was approaching him.' (QUL 2003:570); < PE *alapənraR-*; < ala¹-?

alake- to find; to notice # *alaaqaa* 'he found it' / *alaaqtuq* 'he found something'; *Alaqaqamegteggu-gguq ilaita, anuurulur-am, nukalpiaq, kautuuryuareluni-gguq, anuurulum atkussaarai pilugullraak-ll', mikelkelluki.* 'Some of them *noticed* him, this "grandmother," a great hunter who was stuffed inside meager clothing, the grandmother's meager parka and worn-out boots, all too small.' (CEV 1984: 80); *Maaggun-llu maa-i ayagngami Nash Harbor-armi alaaqluku tauna nulini.* 'And as he traveled along here, in Nash Harbor he *found* his wife.' (WHE 2000:199); HBC; NUN *cf.* *alake*⁻¹, *nalake-*

Alaqaq Aleknagik # *village, and Lake Alaknagik (one of the Wood-Tikchik lakes) near Dillingham*

alar- being in error # *postural root*; < PE *alar-*; > *alarte-*, *alangqa-*, *alarcaquq*, *alarcauk*, *alarcuaq*, *Alarneq*¹, *alarneq*², *alarqiigute-*, *alarqique-*

alarcaquq appendix (anatomical) # *Auḡ'umek-gguq tengmiam yaquḡranek takelriamek cavilirluni pillruuq.*

Alarcaqielliniluni-gguq. Pilagturluku-gguq taun' alarcaqrua auḡ'allrua. 'It's said he used a long bird wing feather as a knife. Apparently she had *appendicitis*. He took her *appendix* out surgically.' (AGA 1996:158); K, Y, HBC; < *alarte-?-quq*

alarcauk appendix (anatomical) # K, NI, CAN, BB; < *alarte-?*

alarcuaq appendix (anatomical) # K; < *alarte-?*

Alarneq Alakanuk # *village on the Yukon Delta*;
< *alar-neq*¹; < *alarneq*

alarneq error; mistake; wrong decision # < *alar-neq*¹; > *Alarneq*

alarqiigute- to mistake for something or someone else # *alarqiigutaa* 'he mistook her for someone else' / < *alar-?-te*⁵-

alarqique- to be in error # NUN

alarqur- to tell to do something; to advise; to command; to order to do # *Ayagmeng-ggur kaugtuutarkamegngeng, uyurani taukut alarqaluki, cugneng kaugesqelluki taug'.* 'They had prepared war clubs beforehand; and he had

instructed his brothers to club the people in the kashim.' (CEV 1984:85); HBC; = alerqur-;
cf. inerqur-

alar'ussaq northern red currant (*Ribes triste*) #

alarte- to err; to make a mistake # alartuq 'he made a mistake' / elitnauristem naaqivkallrani alarqaqellruuq 'she kept making mistakes when the teacher had her read'; tauna alarulluku tegulqaa 'he took it by mistake'; Tua-w' ellmegnek ayuqucirtuaguraullutek aipartek uumek *alarluni* piaqan aipaagnek qanrutaqluku. 'They constantly taught one another and whenever one *made a mistake*, the other would tell him.' (ELL 1997:406); tegustem piyanricallranek alartelluku 'entrapment' (legal neologism);
< alar-te²-; > alarun

alarun error; mistake; wrong decision # Taūgaam una tamarngaunaku ellam piunrillran ngeliinun piciryararkicimayaaqellerput imutun *alarutkun* ilaitni wangkuta tamarilriatun ayuqellrulliniukut. 'We were to maintain and practice our cultural heritage that we've been given till the end of the world, but through a *wrong decision* part of it has been lost.' (CIU 2005:272); < alarte-n

alarute- to approach by surprise; to come up on # alarutuq 'it is approaching' / Tekiteqatanrakun amiik, kitngiik pamkuk *alarutliniuk* kingunrakun. 'When she was about to reach the door, two footfalls *came* from behind her.' (YUU 1995:12); Pellaqerluni, tua-i waten kingyarturaamek, ak'anivkenani imum tua-i-gg' cukanqelluku *alarulluni-am* tua maa-i. Cali-am tua *alarutellria-am* cukarikanirluni! 'She disappeared and they kept on looking back, and it didn't take long before she was *coming up* on them, even faster. Again she was coming up on them, even faster and faster!' (ELL 1997:486); < ala¹-?

alassaq cutting board # NUN, EG; = ayallaq; *from Aleut* ałayaX

alatiq fried bread # BB; = alaciq; *from Russian* алáдьи (alád'i)

alavvilaq high-powered rifle # BB; *from English* 'rifle'

alcagar- to salvage; to make use of discarded things; to pick up things here and there for later use # *questioned*; = algacag-
alcicq red wood; reddish colored wood # NUN

aleg- *emotional root*; > alegyug-, alegnaite-, alegnarqe-, alegtar-, alegyagute-, alke- or al'ke-

alegyug- to be confident; to feel something is feasible # Tauna-am iliit *alegyunglliniuq* imarpigmek. 'That one, one of them, started to become confident about the ocean.' (QUL 2003: 628); Taūga-i *alegyukarngami* kilngarlun' taun' aparrluggaat Naparyarmiuneg keggaken. 'And then, when he *felt that it was the appropriate time*, their grandfather came here from Hooper Bay across there.' (WHE 2000:200); < aleg-yug-;
= alagyug-

aleгнаite- to not be such as to make one feel it is feasible # < aleg-naite-

alegnarqe- to be such as to make one feel it is feasible # Aleknguaryaunaku! *Alegnarqenrituq*. 'Don't even dare to think you can deal with him. He's not such as *to make one feel he can deal with him*.' (QAN 1995:46); < aleg-narqe-; = alagnarqe-

alegtar- to be self-confident by nature # < aleg-tar-

alegyagute- to come to feel confident toward (it); to become able to handle (it) # . . . qanikkaat-llu alaitelaameng, *alegyagucamiki* aritviigni tegulukek all'ukek nutaan tuaken nem'inek ayagtuq. . . ' . . . since their snow was also visible he *felt confident now* that he would make it, so he took his mittens, put them on and then left the house. . . ' (KIP 1998:7); Cali man'a ca, *alegyaguqurraucimcetun* kevgiurluta. 'Also, we worked on chores that we *were able to handle*.' (QAN 2009:186); < aleg-yagute-

alek strip of willow bark # Amillerugarnek-llu pitenrilnguq, uqvigaat amiitnek, *alegnek-gguq* makunek kuvyiluni tauna imna. 'In as much as he didn't catch a lot, that person made a fishnet of willow bark, of those *strips of willow bark*.' (MAR 2001:6); Y; = allek

alemqar- to sneak a taste # alemqertuq 'he sneaked a taste'; alemqeraa 'he sneaked a taste of it' / < alme-qar; cf. alqar-; cf. alqimar-; < PE aləmqar-

aleq file (*metal tool*) # allret 'files'; allra 'his file' (*note irregularly devoicing in forms like these*); NUN

al'erpak placenta; afterbirth # K, Y, NI, CAN, HBC, BB; Aullu-waa-i! Pissiyaagpek'nak; *al'erpiin* aneksaituq! 'Be careful! Don't move too much; your *placenta* hasn't come out yet!' (CUN 2007:34); < PE aləṛ; < ?-rpak

alerqua- to give serious advice concerning proper conduct # alerquagaa 'he is giving him advice, telling him how to conduct herself' / alerquagiuq 'he is giving advice'; tutgara'urluni alerquagaa murilkesqelluku 'she is advising her grandchild to be watchful'; Angayuqallemta taūgaam qanrut'lallruitkut waten, "Kitak, qasgimun agluten *alerquagilrianek* niicugniuryartua." 'Our parents, however, would tell us like this, "Go ahead, go over to the kashim to

listen to the ones *giving advice*.” (YUU 1995:45); < alerqur-a-
alerquista advisor; consultant; legislator; lawmaker # < alerqur-i²-ta¹
alerqur- to tell to do something; to advise; to command; to order to do something; to instruct # alerquraa ‘he advised him’, ‘he ordered him’ / Tua-llu pistailamek anuurluan tutgara’urluni *alerqurna* unavet ceŋamun atrarluku mallussuugaasqelluku. ‘And so because they had no one to provide for them his grandmother would *instruct* her grandson to go down to the shore and beachcomb for carcasses.’ (UNP1);
 = alarqur-; < PY aləRqur-; > alerqua-, alerquista, alerquun; cf. inerqur-
alerquuciurtet legislature # alerquuciurtet caliarkaat ‘legislation’; < alerquun-liur-ta¹-
alerquun precept; instruction; rule; commandment; law # alerquutekaa ‘it is his commandment’; *Alerquutnguug* wani, kia pinrilengraakut kalivqinalria ullagluku ikayuusqelluku. ‘It is a *rule* that even if he doesn’t ask us, one should go to whoever is in distress and help him.’ (KIP 1998:59); *the following are legal neologisms*: alerquun ak’a taqumalria caqtaarviirulluku ‘ratify’; alerquun ayagnerrluku ‘enact’; alerquun ellmeggnun auluksaurcaramun ‘IRA (Indian Reorganization Act)’; alerquun kituggluku ‘amend’; alerquutem ilaqautii ‘provision (of an act)’; alerquutet maliggluki ‘legitimate’; alerquutet maligtaquluki ‘constitutional’; alerquutet maligtevkenaki ‘unlawful’; alerquutnun nall’arusngavkenani ‘unconsitutional’; < alerqur-n; > alerquuciurtet, alerquutet
Alerquutet the Biblical book of Deuteronomy #
 < alerquun-plural
alevlaq tree burl (especially spruce) # NUN
algacak salvaged thing # *and* **algacag-**, **algassar-** to salvage; to make use of discarded things; to pick up things here and there for later use # algacagtuq ‘he salvaged things’ / algassaqina qivyunek ‘please save some down feathers’; maqivilillruuq algacallerrlainarneq ‘he built a steambath house entirely out of salvaged things’; Pingraani-am elliyartuusqelluki tuquarqauniluki ilangcivkenaku qunguturaraqkauniluki umyuani aturluku tua-i *algacakluki* taukut unglutuumaita. Although she told her to go put them (the nestlings) back saying that she would kill them, she ignored her saying that she would have them as pets, following her own whim regarding them as *discarded salvageable things* along with their nests.’ (ELN 1990:24); = alcagar-
algarcaraq ivory buckle or connecting link on harpoon line #
algiq salvaged thing # NUN
ali- root; > alike-, alinge-
alia- emotional root; > alianake-, alianarqe-, alianiur-, aliyug-; *note use of alianake- rather than *aliake- with this emotional root*; = alai-; < PE aliya-
alianake- to find (it) lonely # alianakaa ‘he finds it lonely’ / < alia-nake-
alianarqe- to cause loneliness # alianarquq ‘it makes one lonely’ / Nunakumanrilngurni capurciulleq *alianarquq* cakneq, ella assiitaqan. ‘Being stranded in a place that isn’t one’s home *makes one* very *lonely* when the weather is bad.’ (YUU 1995:126); < alia-narqe-
alianiur- to be lonely # alianiurtuq ‘he is lonely’ / Aanii-llu tauna uini ayangraan *alianiunriqerrluni*, taumek irniaminek aipanga’arcami. ‘Also, his mother, although her husband had left, was no longer *lonely* because she had gotten a companion in the person of that child of hers.’ (YUU 1995:107); < alia-niur-
aliyug- to be lonely # aliyugtuq ‘he feels lonely’ / Tuantengllermegni uyuraa *aliyunglliniuq* cupeggluni. ‘While they₂ were there his younger brother became *lonely* and homesick.’ (YUU 1995:126); UMYUIQSARAQ ALIAYUGPAGYARAQ ‘depression’ ((in HBC usage); < alia-yug-
aliiman mitten; *also glove in areas where a separate word is not used for glove* # Yuut ilateng tuquaqaan uptetullruat akluluku. Aturlarluku, pilu’ugluku, *aliimaterluku*, nacarluku-llu. ‘When he dies people would get their relative ready clothing him. People would prepare their relatives by clothing them after they had died. They would put clothes on them, gloves, skin boots, *mittens* and a hat too.’ (YUU 1995:42); Y, NI, K, CAN, BB, NR, LI; = aliuman; < aliq-u-ma-n
alikaite-, alikekngaite- to be fearless # alikaituq, alikekngaituq ‘he fears nothing’ / < alike-ite¹-, alike-kengaq-ite¹-
alike- to fear; to be afraid of # alikaa ‘he fears it’ / Taūga-taūg’ ellii tauna, cat makut uluryakevkenaki, *alikevkenaki*, cat angalkut-ll’ *alikevkenaki*. ‘He himself didn’t wince in the face of anything, he did not *fear* them, not even the shamans.’ (CEV 1984:41); < ali-ke²-; > alikaite-
aling oh my! # *exclamatory particle used when one is afraid or surprised; truncated from alinge-*
alingallag- to get scared suddenly # alingallagtuq ‘he suddenly got scared’ / Tua-i tangvauraqarraarluku *alingalliimi* qalrillagluni aanani-llu ullagarrluku, teguamiu-llu aaniin piluku alingnaitniluku tauna. ‘After she looked at it for a

while, she suddenly started crying because she *became scared suddenly*, and her mother rushed over to her and picked her up saying that that thing wasn't frightening.' (ELN 1990:6); < alinge-?-llag-

alingcetaar- to try to frighten # alingcetaaraa 'he is trying to frighten him' / Apa'urluan-ll' *alingcetaarutekluki* quq'uyat tamakut caskum tuqusngailkai. 'And his grandfather would *try to frighten* him concerning those "quq'uyat", fierce polar bears, that weapons wouldn't kill.' (QUL 2003:320); < alinge-cetaar-; = alingcetaar-;
< alinge-cetaar-

alingcirar- to try to frighten # alingciraraa 'he tried to frighten her' / NS; < alinge-cir-?-

alingcirar(ar)- to threaten # alingcirararaa 'his threatening him' / alingcira'arluku 'threatening him'; < alingcirar-?

alingcitaar- to try to frighten # alingcitaaraa 'he is trying to frighten him' / Naliata-kir maa irnianza *alingcitaartaki* . . . 'I wonder which one of them here is *trying to frighten* my children . . .' (CEV 1984:43); HBC; = alingcetaar-

alinge- to be afraid; to be scared # alinguq 'he is afraid' / camek alingsit? 'what are you scared of?'; alingua carayagnek 'I am afraid of bears'; alingevkenak 'don't be scared!'; . . . irugni-llu perriamikek piuq cat makut akalriit kemgan qaingani. Kemgiutnayukluni pian, aanii ngel'arluni qanrulluku iqauliluku tamana akalaria. Tua-i *alingyaaqluni* kemggani qunukngamiau. ' . . . and when she wiped her legs she saw that some rolled stuff on her skin. Because she thought her flesh was coming off, her mother laughed and told her that the rolled stuff was dirt. She'd *been scared* since she had wanted to keep what flesh she had.' (ELN 1990:33); < ali-nge-; > aling, alingallag-, alingcetaar-, alingcirar-, alingcitaar-, alingite-, alingnaq, alingnarqe-, alingniur-, alingtar-, alingenguartur-; < PY alinjə-

alingenguartur- to be paranoid # alingenguarturyaraq 'paranoia'; < alinge-uar-tur¹-

alingiltaar- to be foolhardy # alingiltaartuq 'he is foolhardy' / Aling, inerqullruamken-ggem *alingiltaaresqevkenak!* Calriaten-kiq tua-i maancit! 'Oh dear, I told you not to *be foolhardy!* It's a wonder that you are even here!' (QAN 1995:54); Ellii-gguq carayiim pikani, itempagaciqaa. Waten tua-i *alingiltaalriit-gguq* tuaten pilartut. 'He says that if a ghost appears to him, he would kick it. Thus it is with *daredevils.*' (QAN 1995:204);
< alingite-a-

alingite- to be fearless # alingituq 'he is fearless' / alingilnguut anguyagtet 'brave soldiers'; < alinge-ite²-

alingnaq hazardous thing # < aling-naq¹

alingnarqe- to be frightening. alingnarquq 'it is frightening' / alingnaqvaa 'how frightening!'; Ca *alingnarqenrullrua?* — Carayagnek-wa taūgaam alingelallrulrianga wii, carayit amllellratni. 'What was most *scary?* — I used to be scared of bears when there were a lot of bears.' (KIP 1998:299); < alinge-narqe-

alingniur- to be apprehensive # alingniurtuq 'he is apprehensive' / < alinge-niur-

alingtar- to be cowardly; to be very timid # alingtartuq 'he is cowardly' / Tua-i wiinga alingtaama alingerrlugyaaqlua. 'Since I was *quite timid* I was little bit scared at the time.' (CIU 2005:382); < alinge-tar¹-; > alingtarli

alingtarli coward # < alingtar-li¹

aliq sleeve # *Aliit-llu* tamakut ilutmun murugtelluki waten. Ilulirnerkun camaggun ukatmun pivkarluku, nanerluku qamaggun, nek'etuluki. 'And they pulled their *sleeves* inside. Then they put weights around the inside bottom and used it (the gutskin raincoat) as a shelter.' (PAI 2008:156); NS, Y, HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, LK, BB, NR; > aliiman, aliuman, alirun, alirnaq, alirpak, aliruaq; < PE aḍir

aliquiliqiaq ring finger # *a name used in a finger-naming jingle; cf. alqiliq*

alirnaq stream # < aliq-naq²

alirneq righthand side # alirnerani 'on its righthand side'; UY, UK

alirpak legendary little person # *literally*: 'big sleeve'; Y; < aliq-rpak

aliruaq razor clam # *literally*: 'thing like a sleeve';
< aliq-uaq

alirun, alinrun trim around parka cuff # Kanaqlagnek atkugluni, akuruterluni, *aliruterluni-llu* terikaniamek. 'He had a muskrat fur parka with wolverine fur trim at the hem and *cuffs.*' (YUU 1995:5); *see Appendix 9 on parts of the parka*; < aliq-un

aliuman mitten; *also glove in areas where a separate word is not used for glove* # UK, CAN, BB, NR = aliiman; < aliq-u-ma-n

aliurtuq ghost; apparition; supernatural presence # *and aliurtur-* to see a ghost; to experience a supernatural presence # aliurturtuq 'he is experiencing something supernatural' / *Aliurtuqallruuten-qaa? Aliurtuqerpeknii.* Taūgaam qialriamek niitellruunga maaken nunam akuliinek. Qalrialun' qasturiinarluni . . . 'Did you ever *see a ghost?*' 'I haven't *seen a ghost.*' However, I heard something crying out from under the ground. The noise it was making became louder and louder . .

.' (KIP 1998:51); < PE ali(C)urtur-

alkar- to tear a little # *alkartuq* 'it tore a little'; *alkaraa* 'he tore it a little' / . . . *taukat qiluitnek*, *egalengqelliniria*.

Allegluku, *alkarluku* *qinertelliniuk qavalriit*. ' . . . it had a seal-gut window. Tearing it, *tearing it a little*, they₂ peeked in and saw that they were sleeping.' (ELL 1997:420); < *alleg-qar-*

alke-, al'ke- to consider (it) feasible; to feel confident with respect to (it); to be mentally ready for (it) # *alkaa* or *al'kaa* 'he thinks he can do it' / *aleknguaryaqunaku!* 'don't even consider it; it's impossible!'; *An'aqami-tang maa-i ngelaunani uksuryunga'arcan kiarqurnaaraa imarpik, ingrit agaa-i alaunateng, tua-i elliin alekluki*. 'Whenever she went out, because it without a doubt winter was in progress, she would scan the ocean, the mountains were visible over there, and *she felt confident about being able to reach them*'. (MAR2 2001:76); *Tua-i taum imarpik umyugaan al'kenriqertaa*. 'So that one's thinking he *lost confidence concerning* the ocean.' (QUL 2003:632); *Aren, taq'ercami atnermek taukunek aturaminek ngelququralrianek kanavet natrem qukaanun nangercan atrarluni atii tauna qanlliniuq, "Kitaki, al'kestii atrarli. . . ."* 'When he got through putting on those perfectly fitted clothes, he went to the center of the floor and stood there, and then his father said, "Now a person who *thinks he can beat him* should go down [to the center of the kashim]."' (QUL 2003:276); < *aleg-ke*⁴-

alkuaq dark layer of flesh under skin of fish; cornea of eye # < *alku-aq*³

alku covering for (or insulation in) inside wall of dwelling # *may be vertical wall planks*; *Canek tua-i qasgim aklukainek ciemek piyugviku'urluki. Alkungyugvikluki, egaleryugvikluki, nacitengyugvikluki-llu*. 'They'd request fittings for the kashim first. They'd request *wall coverings*, windows, and flooring.' (AGA 1966:120); . . . *tang taukuk imkuk wani pugumalriik tegqak nevumun qamavet alkut makut putuluki, . . .*

' . . . those two pieces of wood were sticking out through the sod to the inside piercing the *wall coverings*, . . .' (QUL 2003:282); see Appendix 9 on parts of house; > *alkuaq*

alla different one # *allamek angyangqertuq* 'he has a different boat (from this one); *allanek-llu neqkanek taitelliniluni* 'and he also brought some other kinds of food'; *Cat-llu nepiliriit picinrilngurmek-llu pilriit, yuullerpet yaatiikun allakun pilriit, ilaganrilngerpeki cavkenani*. 'As for those who engage in immoral practices and who are doing what is wrong, whose way of life is *distinct* and apart from yours, it is better to avoid them.' (ELL 1997:24); > *allakaq*, *allakar*¹-, *allakar*²-, *allakuciq*, *allami*, *allamtaunek*, *allaneq*, *allau-*, *allayuk*; < PE *atla*

allakaq strange thing; different thing # and **allakar-** (or **allakarte-**) to become separate from others; to separate from others; to remove; separately (*when used in the quantifier/qualifier construction*) # *allakartuq* 'he went out on his own' / *allakaraa* (or *allakartaa*) 'he separated it from the others'; *Anngami kiarrluni qasgiq tauna tangllinia, aruviryaaqellriimgguq taugaam allakauluni aruvii aurnerulliniria*. 'When he went out he looked around and saw that kashim, and although there was smoke coming from it, its smoke *was different* being a vapor.' (YUU 1995:8); *Taugaam taumi ernermi Laban-aam allakarai qusngirngalnguut angucalut keptalget kukupalget-llu wall'u qatellriartalget qaimeteggun*. 'But on that day Laban *separated* the male goats that were striped and spotted, every one that had white on it.' (AYAG. 30:35); *examples showing use in quantifier/qualifier construction*: *allakarmeng ayallruut* 'they left separately, independently of the others'; *Tua-i-llu tekipailgan aataseng caqerluni Qalemaq una allakarmi cururluni inartengluni, tamaani-llu pelatekami uitaurlangluni aneksanani, taumi curumi aqumgauruni kiingan-llu egamaarrlugnek ner'aqluni*. 'Before their dad arrived Qalemaq began to sleep on a bed *separate from the others*, and began to stay in the tent all the time without going outside, and she would just sit on the bed and eat only boiled half-dried fish.' (ELN 1990:37); *Cali-llu taum taqestemta ilumun allakamta piciryararkirluta caggluta ellillrullinivaa tamarngaicaaqelrianek nutem pikarkauyaaqellemnek ellam piunrirvianun*. 'And our Maker designed all of us and placed us in *different* places all over the world, granting us customs and traditions that we should never have abandoned and should maintain until the end of the world.' (AGA 1996:94); *Tamaa-i-am angalkut tamakut waten maa-i anernemtenek qanlalriit, anernerput allakaan yuuniluku*. 'In those days the shamans used to talk about our souls, that our soul is *separate* from the body.' (QUL 2003:540); < *alla-kaq*; > *allakauke-*, *allaki-*; < PE *atlakkar* (*under* PE *atla*)

allakariyagaq allocation # *legal neologism*; < *allakar*²-i²-yagaq

allakauke- to act toward (it) considering it different; to reject (it) # *allakaukaa* 'he is treating it as strange' / *allakaukevkenaku* 'treating him fairly, no different than others'; < *allakaq-u-ke*³;
> *allakauki-*

allakauki- to act toward things treating them as strange; to discriminate; to resent relatives' staying with one # *allakaukiuq* 'he resents his relatives' staying with him' / < *allakauke-i*²-

allakaukiyaraq discrimination # *legal neologism*;
< *allauki-yaraq*

allaki- to think that something is different from the norm # allakiuq ‘he thinks that something is different’ / < allakaq-li²-**allakuciq** different kind of thing # allakucimek taqmagmek aturciqua ‘I’ll wear a different kind of dress’; < alla-kuciq
allami last year; another place; a different location # Tua-i talligni manuminun nengllukek tangrraarlukkek piluni ellenrunilukkek *allamirmi*. Aaniin-llu piluku ilumun keminruniluku *allamirmi*. ‘And stretching her arms in front of her she first looked at them and saw that they were thicker *than in the previous year*. Her mother told her that indeed she had more flesh *than in the previous year*. (ELN 1990:75); *adverbial particle*; < alla-localis ending; > allamiku
allamiku next year # *adverbial particle*; allamikuani ‘during the year after it’; < allami-ku
allamtaunek occurring one after the other # *particle*; < alla-?-abl.-mod.; NUN(A)
allaneq stranger; guest; visitor from outside the village # allanret tekittuq ‘the visitors have come’; Caaqami-llu imkunek *allanerneq* qalartaqluni aaniit qanraqaan iirpiluni irriaqluni qanyalriamek. ‘Once in a while their mother would talk about these *guests from far away* and when she spoke, she (the daughter) would be wide-eyed in amazement at what was said.’ (ELN 1995:31); Cali tamaani ellangellemni *allanret* tekilluteng uqunek kiputaqluteng. Melqulegnek atkugkanek akilirluteng. ‘Also back then when I first became aware of things, *strangers* would arrive to buy seal oil. They’d pay with furs for parkas.’ (YUU 1995:46); < alla-neq¹; > allanite-, allaniur-, allanivik
allanite- to come as a visitor to (him) # allanitaa ‘he came as a visitor to him’ (*literally*: ‘he produced a visitor—in the person of himself—for him’; cf. yit’e-) / Maaken kiatiinek tekitevkenaku, naken taūgaam yuilqumek tekisnguarulluku *allanitqeryaqvuk* aanii cakemna. ‘Not coming from upriver of where she is, but rather appearing to come from the wilderness we may *come as guests* to his mother downriver.’ (QUL 2003:434); < allaneq-li²-te⁵-
allaniur- to welcome # allaniurtuq ‘he is welcoming people’ *into his house*; allaniuraa ‘he is welcoming him’ / Kiingan angniutnguniluku, quuyurnitnguniluku, *allaniurutnguniluku*, cali-llu-gguq tungayangqerrutnguluni. ‘They say it is the only reason for happiness, the only reason for smiling, the only thing to *offer to a guest*, and the only reason one had relatives.’ (YUU 1995:54); < allaneq-liur-; > allaniurta
allaniurta hotel clerk; host; receptionist # < allaniur-ta
allanivik, allaniurvik hotel; inn # Nauwa *allanivici?* — Maani *allanivigtaituq*. ‘Where is your *hotel*? — There isn’t a *hotel* here.’ (YUP 1996:53); . . . ungungssit-llu nerviatnun elliluku, *allanivigmi* enailamek. ‘. . . placed Him in the manger because there was no room at the *inn*.’ (LUKE 2:7); < allaneq-li²-vik, allaniur-vik
allau- to be different; to be strange # allauguq ‘it is different’ / allauvkenani ‘not being different’, ‘being as usual’; . . . pailaaglukku kegginaakun. Tatameūrlurluni *allauyuklukku*, cunaw’ Piliullinilria. ‘. . . it licked her on her face. Poor thing, she was startled thinking it *was something else*, but it turned out to be Pili.’ (ELN 1990:16); < alla-u-
allaurte- to change; to become different # allaurtuq ‘it has changed’, ‘it became different’; allaurtaa ‘he changed it’ / allaurtekanirtuq ayaumarraarluni ‘after being away he has changed a lot more’; Neq’akellrin-ll’ nunat allat aturlaryaaqekait, Imangami-llu *allaurrluki* taūgaam ilaita pilaraat. ‘Some other villages that remember it still sing it, including the singers from Emmonak, but some groups *change* it when they sing it.’ (AGA 1996:124); < alla-urte-
allayuk unusual thing or person; strange thing or person; different thing or person # Keggutai-wa imkut quugaarpiit keggutaicetun ayuqngacaaqellriit taūgaam *allayuuluteng*. ‘Its teeth seemed to be like those of a mastodon, only *different*.’ (YUU 1995:24); < alla-yuk
alleg- to tear # allegtuq ‘it tore’; allgaa ‘he tore it’ / allgartellruuq ‘it tore suddenly’; allgumauq ‘it is torn’; Egalermun tekicami egaleq pakigluku ulpiarrluni pakmavet egaleq *alleglukku*, ulpiarrluni anqertuq cellamun. ‘When he reached the window he pulled on the window frame and somersaulted out on top *tearing* the (gutskin) window, and he went somersaulting outside.’ (MAR2 2001: 18); . . . cetugmiaqcaarturalliniluku skin-aq tamana cayaqlirluni *alcuayagarluni*. ‘. . . he strove to scratch that skin with his nails and finally *tore it a little*.’ (ELL 1997:114); . . . pugyaraanek ayaglukku qaspeq taun’ *alkii* aūg’arluku-llu. ‘. . . starting from its neck opening he *tore* the cover parka, removing it.’ (AGA 1996:124); < PE aṭəy¹-; > alkar-, allganeq, allgur-, alpag-²
allegpak willow-bark fishnet # (?); < allek-rpak
allegtur- to wipe dishes # EG; < PY-S aṭəy²-
allegyailkutaq reinforcement to prevent tearing # Pugyaraa *allegyailkuciumaluni* merigngalriamek kassutmun. ‘Its collar

had a *reinforcing* hem around it.’ (ANUC. 39:23); < alleg-yailkutaq
allegyaq slab of bark # *soaked, flattened and used in roofing*; < allek-yaq
allek strip of willow bark # Enrilnguāt qeltaita iluqlia *allek*. Tua-i waten puqlam nalliini aūḡ’arluki tua-i qalliirraarluku aūḡ’arluki kinercirluki. Kinercirraarluki-llu talutmek taluluki. Nutaan-llu tua-i talurraarluki piirriluki. Qip’aq-wa tua-i maa-i. ‘*Alle*k is the inner fibrous layer of young willow bark. During the warm season the bark is peeled off young willow trees, then the outer layer of bark is removed. What is left is then dried. After it dries then it is split into strands with a fiber-splitter. These strands are then intertwined into a more stable twine.’ (CIU 2005:84); K; = alek; > allegpak, allegyaq
allemaaq cooked blackfish fry # HBC
alleqaq older sister # NSU; = alqaq; < PE aləqa(Ṛ)
allganeq accidental tear in cloth, skin, etc. # *Allganruarmek* kiarcaaqvigminek cetugmiaqcaarturalliniluku skin-aq tamana . . . ‘Having searched for a little *tear* to no avail, he strove to scratch that skin with his nails . . .’ (ELL 1997:114); < alleg-a-neq¹
allgiar(aq*) long-tailed duck (formerly called oldsquaw duck) (*Clangula hyemalis*) # allgiinraq ‘male oldsquaw feather’; Tuamte-ll’ taqngamīu, tamana qatellria, imkut *allgiaraat*, teqsuqrit — icigg imkut *allgiaraat* teqsuqrit tak’lariit — kangrat-am qivurrarneḡ elliqervikaqluki kapusvikliniluku. ‘Moreover, when he was done with it [he took] that white part and [from] tails of an *oldsquaw duck* — you know the tails of *oldsquaw ducks* are long — he took those and put downy feathers on the tips of them, sticking them in.’ (ELL 1997:366); < PE aḷyir; < ?-ar(aq)
allgiliyaq high priest; bishop; pope # Taūḡaam agayulirtemta *allgiliyamta-llu* imutun umyuarniurpangllerteng niilluku . . . ‘However, our priests, and our *bishop* heeded their troubled conscience . . .’ (CIU 2005:272); Tanqilria *Allgiliyaq* Aataq Innokenty, . . . ‘Holy *Bishop* Father Innocent, . . .’ (ORT. 2006:44); *from Russian* архіерей (arkhieréy)
allgirneq greater scaup (*Aythya marila*) # NSK
allgur- to tear up on purpose # allgurtuq ‘it is being or has been torn’; allguraa ‘he is tearing it up’ / Ciumek angun pill’uni qangqiirnek. Arnat-llu *allgurluki* amiit. Melqurrit-llu eritayuitait qangqiiret, lagit pilauciicetun. ‘First the man catches the ptarmigans. Then the women *tear off* the skin. They don’t pluck the feathers of ptarmigans like they do with geese.’ (YUU 1995:62); < alleg-ur
alliit mitten palms # < ?-plural
alliq homemade curved tanning board; hearth # NUN; cf. atliq
alliquaq something, such as paper or grass, used as a working surface # < allir-qaq
alliqsak, alliqsaq woven liner for skin boot, made by twining dried grass, burlap fibers, etc. # alliqsiigka or alliqsagka ‘my boot liners₂’; Canegnek piinirluki ciumek tua-i-llu *alliqsanek* iluqlilirluki nutaan all’ukek. ‘The boots were lined with grass in the bottom and were worn with *woven grass socks*.’ (CIU 2005:344); < allir-?, allir-?
alliqupak moose or caribou skin used as a mattress, bedding skin # Tua-i unuaquaḡan tupagaḡami *alliqupii* imna maklaarmek tapirluku anulluku egcarturluku. ‘Every day when he woke up he would take out her *bedding* along with the bearded seal skin and throw it out.’ (MAR2 2001:14); Y; < allir-qupak
allir- root; > alliquaq, alliqsak, alliqupak, alliraq, allirtet; cf. at-, alqin
alliraq insole; bedding skin; mattress # < allir-aq³
allirtet pants with attached socks made of fur # *used in plural for one pair of pants*; NSU; PE < aḷirtə; < allir-ta¹
allneq dried fish stripped of its skin # Anrraarluni itliniuq qantamek tegumiarluni qaingani-wa-gguq man’a neqerrluum kemḡa qeltairumaluni, apqiit *allneq* . . . ‘After going out he came back in with a bowl in his hand, and in that bowl was dried fish that had been stripped from its skin, which they call “*allneq*” . . .’ (QUL 2003:530)
allngignaḡ small hill # Ayainanermeggni *allngignamek* tekiciiqelliniut, naunraat tua qaingani tua-i amllerrluteng. ‘While they were traveling, they reached a *small hill* with lots of plants on it.’ (QUL 2003:60); < allngik-naḡ²
allngiguaḡ marsh marigold (*Caltha palustris*) # *so called because its edible leaves look like the patches on the soles of skin boots*; allngiguat mermi nautuut, naucetaarluteng-llu esirlinek marsh ‘marigolds grow in the water and have yellow flowers’; < allngik-uaḡ
allngik round patch on the sole of a skin boot # *and allngig-* to patch the sole of a skin boot # allngigtuq ‘she is patching a skin-boot sole’; allngigaa ‘she is patching it’ / > allngignaḡ, allngiguaḡ; < PE aḷḡiy
allrag- root; > allragni, allraku, allrakuḡ, al’rrakuḡ

allragni last year # *adverbial particle*; < allrag-dual *localis*; > allragniku

allragniku, allraku next year # *adverbial particle*; allrakum iluani akit aturarkat 'fiscal' (*neologism*); < allragni-ku, allrag-ku; > allrakuaqan

allrakuaqan yearly # *particle*; Tua-i panini kassiyuutekaqekii *allrakuaqan*, ugaani tua-i kenkem. 'He held a feast for his daughter *every year* because of his love for her.' (YUU 1995:121); < allraku-*contingent mood*

allrakuq year # pingayuni allrakuni uitallruunga maani 'I've lived here for three years'; also used in asking and telling one's age: qavcinek allrakungqercit? 'how old are you?'; tallimanek allrakungqertua 'I'm five years old'; Allrakuqegcikina! or Allrakuqegcikina! 'Happy New Year!'; = al'rrakuq; < allrag-?; > allrakurte-; <PE alrani and alraku (under PE alər)

allrakurte- to stay somewhere or engage in some activity for a year # Ak'anun-gguq uitang'ermeng assiirucuitut, *allrakurteng'ermeng* malrugnek. 'Even though they are in storage for a long time they do not spoil even if they stay two years there.' (YUU 1995:50); Tauna tauḡken imna Kassauyugluni umyuangluni Kass'anun ayagluni *allrakurtaarluni* uitamalleq, tua *suitcase*-agni tauḡaam tegumiaqlukek tekicami. 'But the one that took off into the white people's world, thinking that he would like to become like a white person, and *was gone year after year*, comes home with just a suitcase in his hand.' (QUL 2003:344); < allrakuq-te¹-

all'ugaq hat # EG

allungak bottom part or piece of container such a bentwood bucket or bowl, or a barrel. # . . . qantamek waten calillinilria, *allungagkiurluku*, imkukiurluku-gg' tua-i mat'um pertam atlirkaanek atlirkiurlku. '. . . working on a bentwood bowl, preparing the *bottom side* for attachment to the bent wooden rim.' (QAN 1995:24); cf. at-; > allungilleq; < PY-S aluṇžak

allungilleq bottom groove line in an oval bowl # NUN; < allungaq-li²-llef

allurte- to take something from # allurtaa 'he took something from him' / qimuga neqiinek allurtaa 'he took away the dog's food'; Ellii-llu teguqaarluni irumek cikirluku mikellrat tangvaurluku-llu nerellrani ilainun *allurnnayukluku* cikiutminek irumek. 'After she took the leg (of meat) she gave it to the smallest (puppy) and watched it as it ate, thinking that its littermates would *grab* the leg that she had given it.' (ELN 1990:90); < PY-S alurta-

alluvagaq rash # NUN

alme- lick; taste # almuq 'he tasted something'; almaa 'he tasted it' / Y, HBC; > alemqar-; cf. alunge-, alqimar-

almigaq* young bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*) # Makut maa-i melqulget, melqulegyugluteng pilriit *almigarnek-llu* piyulriit qavcinek pikarrluni pikan, tauna tua-i pinertulriarkauguq. Qavcin *almigat*, wall' pingayun, wall'u cetaman, kaviaret-llu wall' talliman, wall'u cetaman. Tua-i pinertulriarpauguq tauna, kinguqlirpiaruarkauguq. 'Now the furs were presented; some had requested *seal* pelts and a man who brought several animal pelts was considered to be the highest giver. If he brought a number of *seals*, say three or four, or if he brought four or five fox pelts, he would be regarded as a man bringing the most valuable gift and would be the last to present.' (TAP 2004:83); NS; < PY-S almiyžaq

alngaq hanging decoration on a parka or boot; tassel; mark; symbol # and **alngar-** to mark; to write # alngartuq 'he is writing'; alngaraa 'he is writing to him' / alngautaa 'he is writing it down' or 'writing for him'; Tamatum nalliini *alngaulluki* piyuitellruut. 'At that time they didn't *write* things down' (TAP 2004:44); Piuq-gguq atkui melqurriutelliniluteng, *alngai-llu-gguq* tayima nanglliniluteng, napanun nagqaqellret. 'She saw that her parka had become fur-less and that its *tassels* were gone where they had gotten snagged on the trees.' (YUU 1995:84); *the meaning*, to write, is in Y, HBC, NUN, NS;

> alngarat, alngarcuun, alngarka, alngarta

alngarat correspondence; letter # Y, HBC, NUN, NS; < alngar-aq¹-plural

alngarcuun, alngarrsuun, alngarin, alngarissuun writing implement; pen; pencil # Y, HBC, NUN, NS; < alngar-cuun, alngar-ssuun, alngar-i²-n, alngar-i²-cuun

alngarka dye # < alnga-q-kaq

alngarta writer # Y, HBC, NUN, NS; < alngar-ta

alpa, alpak murre (*Uria* sp.) # Tauḡaam-am cali tamana ceṇaq imkunek *alpanek* pitukaitnek, maani tayim' tangrruutulriit caaqameng. *Alpat-llu* tamakut caaqameng nalalartat? *Alpalitulliniameng* camani, *alpanek* tep'aryagtangqelliniluni nalamalrianek taum ceṇii qikertam. 'But there were some dead *murres* on the beaches — we see them here occasionally. Why did those *murres* die anyway? Apparently that place had an abundance of *murres*, there were many dead *murres* that had floated onto the shore of that island.' (QUL 2003:102); < PE alpa(γ); > Alpaarusvik, alpacurrlugaq

alpacurrlugaq murre skin and feather parka # NUN; < alpa-?

Alpaarusvik July # NUN; *literally*: time when the murrens leave; *see Appendix 7 on the Yup'ik calendar*; < alpa-irute-vik

alpag¹- to come through; to emerge # Itertuq, *alpakartuq*, nug'uq-wa kanaggun. 'He came in, *came through* (the entrance), came up through (the tunnel entrance) through down there.' (MAR2 2001:32); Tua-i tuaken elakam elanran iluanek anqerrluni *alpakalliniluni*. 'He quickly came out, *emerged*, from the water hole.' (CIU 2005:128);

< PE alpay-

alpag²- to tear with force; to rip # alpagtuq 'it ripped'; alpagaa 'he ripped it' / < alleg-pag²-

alqaq older sister # alqerput *or* alqaput 'our older sister'; alqaat *or* alqiit 'their older sister'; alqairutii 'his deceased older sister'; . . . *alqaqellriit* kiugkut uyuraatnek nuliarluni maantelalria.

' . . . he is here with a wife who is the youngest of those *sisters* upriver.' (YUU 1995:108); Y, NSK, NI, NUN, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG = alleqaq, al'qaq; > alqaruq; *cf.* al'a

al'qaq older sister # . . . *al'qaat-gguq* tauḡaam un' pekciitngunaurtuq, anluni. ' . . . their *sister* decided to walk and went outside.' (CEV 1984:74); HBC; = alleqaq, alqaq; *cf.* al'a

alqar- to gobble up food # alqertuq 'he gobbled some food'; alqeraa 'he gobbled it' / NSU;

< ?-qar-; *cf.* alemqar-

alqaruq one's spouse's sister # < alqaq-uaq

alqiliq middle finger # < PY alqiliq; *cf.* aaliqiliaq, aliqiliqiaq, alqimar

alqimar- to put one's fingers in one's mouth and lick particles of food off them; to take a taste of something with one's fingers # alqimartuq 'he licked something off his fingers'; alqimaraa 'he licked it off his fingers'; 'he licked it' (hand) / Tamakunek tua-i paqnayukapigcami agturluku tamana qevleqtaarturalria qatellria *alqimaqerluku-llu* cali. 'Because she was very curious about those things she touched that sparkling white stuff and *tasted it from her fingers*.' (ELN 1990:4);

< PY alqimar-; *cf.* alme-, alqiliq, alemqar-

alqin grass mat # *cf.* allir-

alqunaq suddenly # *adverbial particle*; Ayainanermini *alqunaq* ellangartuq nutaan ellangarcami nunanun uterrluni. 'While she was traveling *suddenly* she became conscious and when she became conscious she returned to the village.' (YUU 1995:118); *has also become a noun meaning* instant coffee, *as in* alqunarturyugten-qaa? 'do you want instant coffee?'; > alqunaqar-; < PE alqunar-

alqunaqar- to die suddenly, as by a heart attack # alqunaqertuq 'he died suddenly' / < alqunaq-qar-

alr(ar)- to go toward the exit, *i.e.*, toward the door or downriver # al'ertuq 'he is going toward the exit' / alrallruuq 'he went toward the exit'; NUN;

= anelrar-

alrapaq, alrapak back-to-back sitting partner # alrapaa *or* alrapii 'the one sitting back-to-back with him'; alrapaqaa 'he is sitting back-to-back with her'; qayakun alrapaqlutek ayagtuk 'they₂ went riding back-to-back in the kayak'; Taqngamek anlutek, qayamun atrarlutek. *Alrapakluku* tauna arnaq ayagtuk. 'When they finished, they went outside and went down to the kayak. They traveled with that woman traveling *back-to-back in the kayak* with him.' (YUU 1995:106); < PE alrapak (*under* PE aləṛ)

al'rrakuq year # HBC; = allrakuq; < PE alrani *and* alraku

al'tuutaq mercury; cinnabar # UK; *from Russian* ртуть (rtut')

alu, aluq sole of foot; sole of boot or shoe # aluk 'soles of (both) feet'; qerrartellruunga alumkun 'I got a sliver in the sole of my foot'; = atungaq;

< ?-luq; > aluilitaq; *cf.* at-; < PE alu(ṛ)

aluilitaq sandal; insole # Akqellruaqa Ataneq Agayun Quyinrulria, piliaquestii qiliim nunam-llu, tegusngaunii yualukarraungraan, *aluilitam-llu* cingiqengraaku . . . 'I have promised the Lord God on High, maker of heaven and earth, that I would never take a thread or a *sandal-thong* . . . ' (AYAG. 14:22-23); < alu-ilitaq

alulaq, alunaq tiller; sled handlebar; steering wheel; tail feather of bird (NUN *additional meaning*) # *and* **alular-, alunar-** to steer; to guide # alulartuq 'he is steering'; alularaa 'he is steering it' / alulaq asemcan alularciigaliunga 'because the tiller broke I cannot steer any more'; *from Russian* руль (rul'); *see Appendix 9 on parts of sled*; > alularta

alularta captain # Sun'am-ll *alulartiin* nalaqellinia tuani qanrulluku-llu, "Caluten qavarciit?" 'The ship's *captain* found him there and said to him, "Why do you sleep?"' (JONA. 1:6); < alular-ta¹

alumcug- to lick # NUN; < alunge-?

alunga^e homemade dog food (*a boiled mixture of fish and meat products*) # *and* **alunge-** to lap with the tongue # to lick #

alunguq 'it is lapping'; alungaa 'it is lapping it' / . . . tua-i nuliagken taुकuk alerquuciatun neqkiurqamegnegu tua-i imutun *alungetun* ellirluku neqkiuraqluku. ' . . . those two wives of his, as he ordered, whenever they prepared food for him they would prepare his food with the consistency of *dog food* . . .' (QUL 2003:202); < PE aluy-; > alumcug-, alungqe-, alungun, alungutayagaq, alungyar(aq); cf. alme-, alussiq

alungqe- to feed a dog homemade dog food # alungqaa 'he is feeding it' / alungqiuq qimugteṅek 'he is feeding the dogs'; < alunge-rqe²-

alungun dog-feeding trough; tongue (LK, BB, NR, NUN additional meaning) # callakayangqertua alungutemkun 'I have a canker sore on my tongue'; . . . *alunguteteng* keggmarait nangteqem ugaani. ' . . . they gnaw their *tongues* from pain.' (REVE. 16:10); < PE alu(C)un; < alunge-n; > alunguksuar

alungutaya(g)aq*, **alunguksuar** uvula # K, BB; < alunge-taq¹-ya(g)aq, alungun-ksuar(ar)-

alungyar(aq*), **alungyaq** blackfish fry; young blackfish (*Dallia pectoralis*) # < alunge-?, alunge-?

aluan, aluqaq, aluqun, aluqutkaq beaver scent-gland; castor # ilait yuut aluqatkanek iinrultut 'some people use beaver castors as medicinal amulets'; Elagyamegnun ellillinikii, ima-llu-qaa amlllelliniluni-llu. Paluqtaam, wa-gguq *aluqatkak*, neryugnarqelriik. Tuani ellaita pirpakeṅ'ngameng nalliini. 'He put something in their cache, not much of a thing. It was what they called a *beaver castor*, a delicacy. It was back when they considered them delicacies.' (QUL 2003:270); < PY aluqaq

al'uruyak oval, *originally* wooden oval bowl # BB; = aluuyaq

alussiq spoon # Y; cf. alunge-

Alussistuaq Christmas # Alussistuaqegtaarmek piamken 'I wish you a merry Christmas'; *Alussistuami* cikiriyuullermegnek yugnek cikirilartut umyuaqluki tuqullret. 'During *Christmas* people give gifts commemorating the departed.' (YUP 1996:56); *from Russian* Рождество (Rozhdestvo)

alutuke- to take care of # alutukaa 'he is taking care of her or it' / Kenekluku aaniin atiin-llu *alutukliniluku*, mikelnguaresuumiammek taुकuk angasuqaak, apa'urlua-llu. 'Loving her, her father and mother *took care of* her because they yearned for a child those parents of hers, and also her grandfather.' (MAR1 2001:9); Y, NS; < alutur-ke⁴-

alutur- to take care of someone or something # aluturtuq 'he is taking care of someone or something' / Iinrunek-qaa *aluturlartuten*, qang'a-llu aturluki tuunralget taitellritnek? 'Do you *take care of* (rather than discard) amulets, hang on to the items the shamans have brought you?' (CAT 1950:76); Y, NS; < PE alutur-; > alutuke-, aluturta

aluturta provider # Tua-i nekayuyuunani ayuqluni, ellini taḡgaam imna anuurluni alikuarallerluku pilaraa *aluturtekngamiu*. 'He never got emotionally hurt but he did somewhat fear his grandmother because she was *the one who provided* for him.' (MAR2 2001:5); Y, NS; < alutur-ta¹

aluuyaq oval, *originally* wooden oval bowl # K, NUN; = al'uruyak

aluvik teardrop # Agayutem-llu *aluviiṭ* tamalkuita perrirciqai iingitnek. 'And God will wipe all the *tears* from their eyes.' (REVE. 7:17); < PY aluvik; > aluviliur-, aluviliyaraq

aluviliur- to be teary-eyed; to weep # aluviliurtuq 'he is teary-eyed, weeping' / Nayagaan taum tangrramiu umyuarteqa'artelliniuq anngaminun tuqukuni utercungraan ut'rusngaitellerminek. Tuaten umyuarteqngami *aluviliulliniuq*. 'When she saw him, his younger sister thought that if she were to die even if she wanted to return, her older brother wouldn't bring her back. Thinking that way she *wept*.' (YUU 1995:113); < aluvik-liur-

aluviliyaraq tear duct # aluviliyarak 'tear ducts'; < aluvik-li-yaraq

aluyak chum salmon; dog salmon (*locally*) (*Oncorhynchus keta*) # BB, NR, LI

alvik wooden bowl; large food container; washing vessel for women's clothes (NUN meaning) # Quarruugut imkut kumlanret itruskuni, wagg'uq *alviim* imai, passilercugluki makucimineṅ tua-i, waten tua-i piciqai ullikaniraqluki qantam imai. 'She'd come in with a *wooden bowl* full of frozen needlefish, which she'd crush with this kind of thing (a pestle) making sure all the fish were crushed inside.' (CIU 2005:184)

amaaq* willow (or other tree) root used in making baskets, lashing fish traps or kayak frames, etc. # Y; < PE amaar

amag- curved # *postural root*; > amagte-, amangqa-

amagte- to get curved # amagtuq 'it got curved'; amagtaa 'he put a curve in it' / sayalleraat qengait amagtelartut 'the noses of spawning salmon get curved'; < amag-te²-

amagugualek type of parka # (?); < amag-?-uaq-lek

ama(ni) over there # *obscured demonstrative adverb; see amna, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives*; > amaqliq, amarriigute-, amataite-, amatiigni, amatiiku

amangqa- to be curved # amangqauq 'it is curved' / < amag-ngqa-

amaq load carried on the back; stone of a ring # and **amar-** to backpack; to carry on one's back # amartuq 'he is carrying something on his back'; amaraa 'he is carrying it on his back' / Alqaan taum *amalliniluku, amarluku* ayautellinia. 'His older sister indeed carried him on her back, and *carrying him on her back* she took him away.' (YUU 1995:99); > amarcuun, amaqaute-, amaqayyak, amaqatak, amaqsuq, amaquayaaq

amaqaayak pink salmon (*locally humpback salmon or humpy*) (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*) # UY, NSK, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; < amaq-?

amaqatak back of fish; hump on back of fish; adipose fin (*NUN meaning*) # < amaq-qatak

amaqaute- to remove or put down something slung over one's back # < amar-qar-te⁵-

amaqigci- to sit cross-legged # (?)

amaqigute- to cross (one's legs) # Tekicami, tua-i tekicamek qasgiluni pilliniuq, imna tauna, maqinerralliniameng-llu, ingluturtekautii picumayuurluni taklauralria irugni *amaqigullukek*. . . . Tuatnamaurluni taun' picumayiurluni uitaluni. 'Upon arrival he went to the kashim and saw his opponent lying down on his back with his legs *crossed*, because they had just taken a sweatbath. . . . That person was doing that because he had caught something.' (QUL 2003:162); < amaq-?

amaqliq* one on the other side of an area; older brother # Unuk-gguq qavangurturtuq amkut *amaqliita*, angalkuut taukut cetaman, ikayuqluteng tuquskiit. 'At night, he said, he dreamt that those four shamans on the *other side* of the area were helping each other to kill him.' (YUU 1995:112); Cagrluta up'nerkami pingayuuluta qamigallemteri, *amaqliqa-llu*
ilu'urpuk-llu. 'One time in spring when the three of us went hunting with sleds and kayaks, my *older brother* and me, and our cousin.' (YUU 1995:23); < ama-qliq

amaqsuq, amaqsuk pink salmon (*locally humpback salmon or humpy*) (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*) # NI, NUN; < PE amartur; < amaq-?

amaquayaaq backstrap of dog harness # < amaq-?-ya(g)aq

amarcuun backpack # < amar-cuun

amarriigute-, amarriiyaagute- to pass each other out of each other's sight when intending to meet, to miss each other in this way # < ama-?-te⁵-, ama-?-te⁵-

am'arulkarar(aq*) snow bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*) # NUN

amata^e area behind; area beyond; area on the far side # *positional base*; amatiini 'in the area on the far side of it'; Tua-i-ll' qungum *amatiinun* tua-i, tekicamiu qunguni tauna, tekicamiu *amatiikun* uivluni pilriim tua-i-ll' tamarluni tayima. 'When she reached the *other side* of the coffin, when she reached her own coffin, as she went around the *other side* of it, she disappeared.' (ELL 1997:482);
< ama(ni)-te³-

amatair- to go through the area behind # amatairaa 'he went around behind it' / Nang'errluni qayami qaingakun aqvaqurluni ingna tua-i ukinqucua tekicamiu *amatairluki* qayat qegeglun' pavavet nunam qainganun tuc'ami aqvaqurluni ayakalliniluni. 'Suddenly he stood up and ran on the deck of his kayak, and when he got to the tote hole he jumped *behind* the other kayaks and when he landed on the (dry) land he got away by running.' (QUL 2003:486); < amate-ir-

amataite- to have no meaning # amataituq 'it is meaningless', *literally*: 'it has nothing backing it up' / < ama-te³-te¹-

amatiigni the day before yesterday (NSK, HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, and EG *meaning*); the day before the day before yesterday (K, Y, and BB *meaning*) # *adverbial particle*; < amata-dual *localis*; cf. yaaliagni

amatiiku the day after tomorrow (NSK, HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, and EG *meaning*); the day after the day after tomorrow (K, Y, and BB *meaning*) # *adverbial particle*; < amata-ku; cf. yaaliaku

amatngurte- to appreciate something; to feel unworthy of what one has received or what has been done for one; to have gratitude # amatngurtuq 'he feels grateful and unworthy' / Piluku tauḡ, *amatngurpakaami* taw' nuliqnaluk' ullagyaaqniluku; tauḡaten, anautellermineng *amatngurpakaami*. 'He said to her that *out of gratitude* he was coming to

ask her to be his wife, *out of gratitude* that she had saved him as she did.’ (CEV 1984:61); Tekiucamegtekek-llu-gguq, *amatngurtem* ugaani.’ They brought the two home with them in *gratitude* for what they had done.’ (CEV 1984:88); HBC, NUN

amaunqigtaq great-great-grandparent #

= amauqigtaq; < amauq-nqigte-aq¹

amauq* great-grandparent # < PE ama(C)_{UR};

> amaurrlugaq, amaunqigtaq

amauqigtaq great-great-grandparent # = amaunqigtaq

amaurrlugaq great-grandparent # NUN, HBC;

< amauq-rrlugaq

amci hurry up!, let’s go! # *exclamatory particle*;

= ampi

amekaq mixture of berries, sugar, seal oil, shortening, fish, etc.; Eskimo ice cream # NSU

amel- *dimensional root*; < PY-S amələ; > amelkite-, ameltu-, amelraq; cf. amlek

amelkite- to be narrow # amelkituq ‘it is narrow’; Aren, tua-i ayagturalnguqerluni ernerpak tua-i waniw’

unugarkaurrluku kuigem painganek tekicartulliniuq, tua-i maa-i tua kuigem man’a kelutmun miktessiyaagpek’nani, *amelkitsiyaagpek’nani*. ‘Well, getting tired from traveling all day, as night drew near, he came upon the mouth of a river, and the river, going inland, was not too small nor too *narrow*.’ (QUL 2003:152); < amel-kite-

amelcikar(aq*) small hunting-knife # NUN;

< amel-?

amellmikar- to grasp between one’s legs # amellmikaraa ‘he is grasping it between his legs’ / < amlek-?

amelmig- to stand over (someone prone or something) straddling (him or it) with one’s legs # amelmigaa ‘he is standing

over him or it’ / Yuum maaken atrarluni *amelmigluku* cinguakun patkarluku makciiqaa uungulliniluni. ‘A person from here would go down and *standing over* his body slap him on his forehead and lift him up to see who he was.’

(TAP 2004:33); < amlek-mig-

amelraq ulna, large bone of the forearm # < PE amiləqar and amitə(l)qar- (*under* PE amit-);

< amel-?

ameltu- to be wide # ameltuq ‘it is wide’ *too wide to jump over*; Man’a tua-i avatni waten *ameltungraan* tauna tuani

cingineq cikuq tepumakii kiakaraani uitaluni. ‘Even though (the span of water to the next ice flow) *was wide* around him, there was a spit of ice beached on the upstream side.’ (QUL 2003:682); < amel-tu-

amelvag-, amelpag- to take a big step # amelvagtuq ‘he took a big step’; amelvagaa ‘he took a big step over it’ / Cunawa-

gguq tua-i tuntut tamakut tumait tua-i elaqvaarnun tua-i *amelvagluteng* avtaqluki. ‘It turned out that they’d separate themselves from those caribou tracks *taking big steps* to the side.’ (QUL 2003:268); < amllir-pag²-

amigpite- # to form into two lines as a passageway for (him) to walk through # Tauni tua-i *amigpilluku* tua-i

piarkaurcamegteggu anesqelluku amci qayaugaurlluku, qayaugauraqluku. ‘They *formed into two lines as a passageway* for him and repeatedly called for him to come out.’ (PAI 2008:328); < amik-rpak-li²-te⁵-

amiguyuk passage leading from the porch into the house; entrance # < amik-?

amiik door; entranceway # amiik palusgu! *or* amiik patuu! ‘close the door!’; amiik ikiresgu! ‘open the door!’; amiigem

ikircailkutii ‘door-latch’, ‘door-stop’; Ukgut-wa-gguq cali nakacuut *amiigem* quliini cuupiat. ‘Those bladders at the exit end of the house above the *door* were very dark in color.’ (YUU 1995:86); Maaten *amiik* imna *amiigiutelleq* cumikaa

ataam *amiingellini-ll’*. ‘When he looked at the *doorway* that didn’t have a *door* any more he saw that it had gotten a *door* now.’ (QUL 2003:626); Tagngama-llu nutaan yuut amllirluteng *amigpillua*. ‘When I came up, lots of people gave me a wide *berth*.’ (KIP 1998:23);

= amik; cf. avik; < PY-S amik

amiingirayuli ghost that blocks doorways # Tamaani tamaa-i qantullruut-ll’ amiingiqengniluki carayit. . . . Tamakut-gguq

tamaani kenluqsaugut amiingiq’ngaqameng carayit. . . . Tamakulkuut-am tamaani kenluqsaulalliniameng, waagg’uq tamakut *amiingirayulit*. ‘In those days they said that ghosts could block a person’s way in. . . . They say those ghosts

react the opposite way from what one wants them to do when they block doorways. . . . Those ugly things that always move opposite to what one wants them to are “*amiingirayulit*”.’ (QUL 2003:124 & 130); < amiik-ir-?-yuli

amiir- to skin; to remove the skin of # amiirtuq ‘it has been skinned’ *or* ‘he is skinning animals’; amiiraa ‘he is skinning it’ /

kanaqlagnek amiiriuiq ‘he is skinning muskrats’; Uitaqanratgun aatiit iterluni pitaminek maligluni, cikumaata tamaani

nem'i urugciisqelluki *amiirnariviatnun*. 'While they were there their father came in with his catch, and because the catch was frozen he wanted them to thaw out in the house until they were ready to be *skinned*.' (ELN 1990:71); < amiq-ir²-
amik door; entranceway # = amiik; > amigpite, amiguyuk; < PY-S amik; cf. avik

amikuk a certain type of legendary creature #
 E. W. Nelson (ESK 1899:442) states, "The *a-mi'-kuk* is said to be a large, slimy, leathery-skin sea animal with four long arms; it is very fierce and seizes a hunter in his *kaiak* at sea, dragging both under the water. When it pursues a man it is useless for him to try to escape, for if he gets upon the ice the beast will swim below and burst up under his feet; should he reach the shore the creature will swim through the earth in pursuit as easily as through the water. . . . The idea of this creature may have had its origin in the octopus."; Balassia W. Nicolai of Kwethluk (*p.c.*) described an *amikuk* as being like an otter but without fur, impossible to capture, and said that when shot it multiplies into eight (note that in Sugpiaq (and in adjoining EG in Yup'ik), and in Greenland, *amikuq* is "octopus"); Joseph Evan of Napaskiak stated (AGA 1996:143 *translation only given here*), "It is said that some people hear *amikuk* out in the wilderness as they move about in the spring. It's hard to tell where the sound is coming from. And though it sounds like it's coming from the land, there's nothing there. It isn't visible. When a person hears the sound it would get louder and louder. He would keep hearing the sound. They say when the creature swims around in the earth near the person, the ground he is walking on becomes like quicksand. And if a person is holding a walking stick when an *amikuk* comes, he begins to feel very different. He becomes weak. They say this happens when the creature begins entering inside him and begins to swim in his body."; < PE amik(k)ur

amikuq octopus # EG; < PE amik(k)ur

aminaq leftover food; excess # < PE aminar; cf. minaq; > aninari-, aminariqe-

aminari- to have and excess of something; to have something left over # Cunawa taum aanani ner'llia perriq'apik camek *aminariokenani*. . . . 'It turns out that it seems he'd eaten mother up completely with nothing left over. . . .' (MAR1 2001:13); < aminaq-?-

aminariqe- to suffer from an excess # Atam-gguq *aminariqlua*; aunrarluteng-wa pilallilriit, *aminariqniartua* augmek. 'She said I might *hemorrhage* [from the womb] — perhaps they bleed a lot — I could *suffer from an excess* of blood.' (QAN 2009:44); < aminaq-?-liqe-

aminkite- to save some food for someone # NUN;
 < aminkuk-ite²-

aminkuk leftover food # NUN; > aminkite-; < PE aminar; cf. minaq

aminraq* old worn-out skin # Atkui-wa ak'allauluteng, aminraat, melqurrutateng, piluguk-llu nayillrek aminraulutek. 'Her parka was old, made of furless *old skins*, and her boots were of made of *sealskins with fur worn off*.' (YUU 1995:82); < amiq-nraq

amiq pelt; skin # Uksuumainanrani tua-i aaniita ellii ulqucunaliluku piciatun *aminek*, qayuqerrlinek, kaviarneq, qugyuum-wa *amia*. 'During the winter their mother made her a fur-in parka of various *skins*, jack rabbit, fox, and of swan *skin*.' (ELN 1990:31-32); < PE amir; > amir-, amiir-, aminraq, amiracetaar-, Amiraayaaq, Amirairun, Amirairvik, amirak, amirraq, amirrluk, amiruaq

amir- to put the skin on a kayak or skin boat with waterproof stitches # amiraa 'he is putting the skin on it'; amilria 'one putting a skin over a kayak frame'; Angyilliniuq, taqngamiu-llu tuntut amiitnek *amirluku*. 'He made a boat, and when he was done with it [the frame] he *covered* it with caribou skins.' (YUU 1995:100); < amiq-ir¹-

amiracetaar(ar)- to chew on a dried fish skin # . . .
 kuc'utun tamuagurluku, cat *amiracetaaralriani* tuaten tua-i, mecua ig'aqluku. ' . . she'd be chewing it like chewing gum — when *chewing the dried fish skin* like that he'd swallow its juice.' (MAR2 2001:62); NS; < amiq-?-cetaaq

Amiraayaaq September # *see Appendix 7 on the Yup'ik calendar*; < amiq-?-ya(g)aq

Amirairun August # *see Appendix 7 on the Yup'ik calendar*; < amiq-aq³-ir²-n

Amirairvik September # *see Appendix 7 on the Yup'ik calendar*; < amiq-aq³-ir²-vik

amirak, amirraq waterproof skin boot made of fish skin; fish skin to be used in clothing # yuut amirateng aturlarait up'nerkami qanikkaq urugyungaqaan 'people wear their salmon-skin boots in the springtime when the snow begins to melt'; < PE amirar (*under* PE amir); < amiq-aq³

amiragglugaq fish-skin clothing # < amirak-rrlugaq

amirraq young bearded seal; sealskin ready for use with hair removed # Tua-i irniartuumaan maklak, *amirraq*, tapeqlukek pitaqlukek. Tua-i aanaleggniluku una qanrutektuat, tua-i-gguq aanaleggiluni. 'So, they catch a bearded seal

along with its baby, a *young bearded seal*, and they say that a person caught “one with a mother”.’ (ELL 1997:328); Auḡ’utun cali yurarluteng ayuqenrilngurnek yuraulluteng-am piqertuutarnek, pelatekanek, mulut’uugnek, imanek, *amirkanek-llu*. ‘They would dance for goods, axes, tents, hammers, shells, and *sealskins*.’ (YUU 1995:43); < amiq-kaq

amirli-, **amirlir-** to be cloudy # amirliuq or amirlirtuq ‘it is cloudy’ / Ingrit cali aarnarqutait amllertut, *amirliraqan-llu* peñaq nallunaqtuuq. ‘Also the hazards of the mountains are numerous, and when it’s *cloudy* a cliff is hard to make out.’ (YUU 1995:69); < amirlu-i³-, amirlu-ir¹-

amirlu, **amirluq** cloud # *and* **amirlu-** to be cloudy # amirluuq ‘it is cloudy’ / An’gilanek qilagmi uitalrianek aanani qanlaan umyuarqeqluni *amirluni* unaitqapiaralriani qavalaryukluki cali-llu qaillun tuaten *amirlut* tengaulauciitnek-llu igteksaunateng. ‘Because her mother would speak of angels being in heaven she would think of them sleeping on very soft *clouds* and how the *clouds* would fly around like that without falling.’ (ELN 1990:47); > amirli-, amirtu-; < PY amirluq

amirluar(aq*) small cloud # Imarpiim qulii kiarqurniaran *amirluarmek*, tangerquvet, piniaran tuquvailegpet kat’um *amirluaraam* acian neqtaanek nertullerpenek neryugluten. ‘You should scan the sky above the ocean for a *small cloud* and when you see one tell her that before you die you wanted to eat food from below that *small cloud*, the kind of food you used to eat.’ (YUU 1995:96); < amirlu-ar(aq)

amirrluk scab # NUN, HBC, NI; < amiq-rrluk

amirtu- to be cloudy # amirtuuq ‘it is cloudy’ / < amirlu-tu-

amiruaq membrane # < amiq-uaq

amitatuk weasel (or ermine) (*Mustela* sp.) # Equut amllerrlaameng tamaani imarpiim ceñiini, piqerluni piuq equggluut akuliitni *amitatuk* man’a, aklanqurrun, ava-i pangalgaluni. ‘Because there was a lot of driftwood there on the shore of the sea, he happened to see, between the pieces of old driftwood, that a *weasel* was running around.’ (MAR2 2001:30); LY, HBC, EG; cf. amite-, amikuk; < PY-S amitatuk (*under* PE amit-)

amite- to be thin in diameter # amituq ‘it is thin’ / Tua-i-llu-am aaniita ayagtuutarkarcesqelluki ellimerluki. . . . Tamaani pulaarinanermeggni tua-i yuarluteng napackellrianek *amitenraaraitnek-llu* avayat. . . . ‘And then their mother told them to get wood to make spreaders for drying fish. . . . While they were going through the thicket the were looking for straight *thinner* branches. . . .’ (ELN 1990:23); < PE amit-

Ami’ulikaq America # *from English*

amiutekaq, **amiutaq** (NUN form) thread for sewing kayak skin #

amlek crotch of pants or body; area between legs # *may be used in dual, amelgek for a single crotch*; < PY-S amələ; cf. avler-, amllir-, mamlek

amlleq much; lots; many; many a — # *and* **amller-** to be much; to be many; to be numerous; to be lots; to be enough # amllermek mermek imangqertuq ‘it contains much water’; amlleret yuut taillruut ‘many people came’; amllernek qingqertua ‘I have a lot of gray hairs’; amllertuq ‘it is a lot’; amllertut ‘they are numerous’; *singular forms can be used even if plurality is clearly meant, e.g.: qimugtem amllermek keggengnaq’laraanga* ‘many dogs try to bite me’ (*the Yup’ik construction is somewhat like the English format: ‘many a dog tries to bite me’*); . . . ukilluki qaniit auḡ’arluki, tamaaggun uyangqalartuq *yuk amlleq*, nunakailameng. ‘. . . they would make a hole by removing roofing boards, and *many people* would look down through there, because they didn’t have room (inside).’ (TAP 2004:44); Angevkenani-gguq angutecuaruq, qacegtuluni taūgaam uqilaqapiggluni, *yuk amlleq* tuqutaqluku pitgaquluku. ‘A little man, not big they say, he had a lot of stamina, however, and ran very fast and he killed *many people* shooting them with arrows.’ (MAR1 2001:8); Uka-i-am tua-i nutaan agiirniluku *qayaq amlleq*. ‘He told them *many kayaks* were approaching.’ (CIU 2003:686); Yuum iliin taringutkaqaa man’a eyagyaq. Nallua *amlleren*. ‘Some people understand the basis of this abstinence practice. *Many* don’t know it.’ (YUP 2005:260); . . . neqem *amlleren* iterngairutaa. ‘. . . *lots of fish* won’t come into it anymore.’ (QAN 2009:448); = amllerte- > amllenru-, amllequtaq, amlleri-, amllerrunek, amllerrutaq; < PE aməl(ə)ra(r)-

amllenru- to be more # amllenruut ‘there are more of them’ / taukut amllenruut ukuni ‘there are more of them than these’; Yuut imkut atullrit nutaan *amllenruluteng* maani uitallinluteng. ‘*Most of the objects* here were used by Yup’ik people.’ (CIU 2003:408); > amllenrulia; < amller-nru-

amllenrulia member of the majority # Maligarutaaryaunaci *amllenrullrianun* alarrluteng pikata. . . . ‘Don’t go along with the *majority* if they do wrong. . . .’ (ANUC. 23:2); amllenru-lria

amllequmtaq tussock of grass # NUN; < amlleq-?

amlleri- to increase in number or amount # amlleriut 'it is increasing' / Tua-i-llu aaniita aurraarluki enret alqitnun tunluki. "Ukut unuaqu egcartuqiki elakamun, qanrulluki amlliriluki taisqelluki." 'And then their mother, after she had gathered the bones, gave them to their oldest sister. "Tomorrow go throw these in the water hole in the ice, and tell them (the animals' spirits) to come (again) in greater numbers.'" (ELN 1990:5); < amller-i¹-;
> amllerikaniryaraq

amllerikaniryaraq multiplication # < amlleri-kanir-yaraq

amllerqunek many times # *inflected form serving as an adverbial particle*; qanrutellruaqa amllerqunek 'I told him many times'; < amlleq-rqu-*ablative-modalis*

amllerutaq person related to one, through one's parents, through many relationships # < amller-taq¹

amllerr- to be or become numerous # Kelutmun-gguq kiartuq muragugaat paugkut amllerrluteng. 'He looked toward the land and observed that there *were* many trees back there.' (ELL 1997:114); Cunawa-gguq tuaten yuut amllerrsaagellinilriit elkegtun ayuqellriit. 'The reason, it turned out, was that people like them₂ *were* numerous.' (MAR1 2001:44); Anguyautellrunrikata yuk amllerrsaartuq maa-i. 'Had they stopped having wars the population here would *be* large now.' (YUU 1995:8) (*see comment at amlleq for the use of the singular rather than plural here*); = amller-

amllerta- to be a certain quantity or amount # amllertauq 'that's how much there is' / amllertauq 'that's all there is'; amllertaut yuinaq qula pingayunek cipluku 'they numbered thirty-three'; qaillun amllertaceci? 'how many of you are there?'; < amller-ta-; > amllertaciq

amllertaciq quantity; amount # aptellruanga amllertaciatnek 'he asked me how many they were'; < amllerta-ciq

amlliq¹ obstacle to be stepped over # *and amllir-* to step over # amllirtuq 'he stepped over something'; amlliraa 'he stepped over it' / Tua-i-llu-gguq nunamun amllirraarluni kingyartuq aüg'na qapnerrlugpall'er atqerreskii. 'Then after *stepping* onto the land he looked behind him and saw that a huge mass of foam was drifting away.' (YUU 1995:102); . . . ug'um-llu qimugtem amlliutekaaneq neq'ak'ngaunak. Ug'um taügken nalluluten nallunrilkuniten unguvavkaryanritaaten. ' . . . you don't recall *side-stepping* that dog near the entrance. But that one by the entrance is unaware of you, for if it was aware of you it would not have let you live.' (YUU 1995:82); > amelvag-; cf. amlek; < PE amtur-

amlliq² legendary monster fish # Tamakut-gguq-am nanvami amllit tamakut pugleraqameng kukupaitenricuitut. 'They say that those *monster fish* in lakes are never seen without spots when they surface suddenly.' (CIU 2005:234); Maaten-am kinguani piaqa, tamatum nalliini amllirtangqellinilria. 'Later on I found out that there were "*amlliq*" monsters there.' (KIP 1998:313)

amna the one over there; the one in another building # *obscured demonstrative pronoun*; amkut 'those over there'; am'umi 'in the one over there'; *see ama(ni), the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives*; < PE dem. am-

amngaq female breast; milk # *and amngar-* to suckle # amngartuq 'he is suckling' / amngartaa 'she is breastfeeding him'; Y, NS

amnginaq type of Eskimo ice cream (*akutaq*) made with roe, (salmon)berries and seal oil whipped together #

ampi hurry up!, let's go! # *exclamatory or adverbial particle*; Pigerluni aaniita ampi unuakutaasqelluki pii nengllissiyaagpailgata unuakutarkat. 'Then their mother told them to *hurry up* and have their breakfast before the breakfast food got cold.' (ELN 1990:6); Tua-i-ll' pillinia, "Kitaki ampi ayagnaurtukut." 'Then he said to him, "Okay now, *let's go*, we'd better go.'" (QAN 1995:254);
= amci; > ampiir-

ampiir- to tell to hurry # ampiirtuq 'he said, "let's go"'; ampiiraa 'he said, "let's go" to him' / Ellii-am cukangnaqevkenani aturarluni ampiirangraani Turpiim. 'She didn't try to be fast putting on her clothes even though Turpak *was telling her that it was time to go*.' (ELN 1990:81); < ampi-r-

amqar- eat berries while picking them # amqertuq 'he is eating berries as he picks them'; amqerai 'he is eating them' (berries) / amqallruuq 'he ate berries while picking them' / NUN, NS; < PY-S amqar-

amraq sleeve # UK, LI, UY, NR, EG; > amrayak; *from Aleut hamga-x (hamra-X)*

amrayak backpack # < amraq-?

amru- *emotional root*; > amruke-, amrunarqe-, amruyug-

amruke- to be overwhelmed by # amrukaa 'he is overwhelmed by it' / < amru-ke⁴-

amrunarqe- to be overwhelming # amrunarquq 'it is overwhelming' / amru-narqe-

amruyug- 'to feel overwhelmed' # amruyugtuq 'he feels overwhelmed' / amru-yug-

amsak small clam that is black on the ends (*species* ?) # NS; = amyak; < PY amyak

amta-llu nevertheless; however; but; and yet # *conjunctive particle*; Tauna kass'aq pilliniuq alingengaitniluni *amta-llu-gguq* alingluni cakneq. 'That white person said that he wouldn't be frightened, *but* he was very frightened.' (YUU 1995:5); Una wani Ciuliaqatuucia wii pirpakenritaqa, tua-i-gga imumek tua-i-gg' pirpakenritniluku wanigg' qanlartua una wani Tulukaruk; *amta-llu* maa-i mat'um nalliini amlleriluni niicugtai, amlleriluteng. 'As for his being the Ancestor, he doesn't rate very high in my estimation. Well this Raven character, I always say this, he just doesn't rate high in my estimation; *but* then nowadays there are quite a few who want to hear about him, quite a few of them.' (ELL 1997:216); Qasgimi-llu cangraata ilagaucuunateng cali ceñircuunateng *amta-llu* mertaraqluteng, equgnek-llu equgkameggnek aqvataqluteng yuilqumek. 'Even though there are activities in the kashim they did not join in them or visit others, *but nevertheless* they would go to get water and go to get firewood from the wilderness.' (MAR1 2001:46); *Amta-llu* tua-i ilagarluta yuungaqluni uitavigkailmilliami tua-i wangkuta ilagalaqiikut. 'But *maybe* then he's staying with us, trying to be human, because he doesn't have anywhere to stay, and that's why he stays with us.' (CUN 2007:110)

amu-, amug- (NI, CAN form) to pull out; to extract; to be diminished # amuuq (or amugtuq) 'it came out by itself', 'it was diminished'; amua (or amugaa) 'he pulled it out' / amutuq 'he pulled out something'; Maaten pitegcautni *amurraarluku* pilliniuq ak'a quyigillrullinilria tuavet imumun atami inerquutek'lallranun ingrimun. 'After he had *pulled out* his arrow, he noticed that he was already high up on the mountain where his father had warned him not to go.' (YUU 1995:92); . . . qayami iluanek *amutelliniuq* nuqamek asaaqitmek. ' . . . from inside his kayak he *pulled out* an atlatl (spear-thrower).' (YUU 1995:21); Imkut tamakut nuusaarpani *amugluki*. 'He *pulled out* those spears of his.' (QAN 1995:48); Nerangnaqlerput-gguq atam *amuniartuq* aglumakikumta akusrarutekikumta-llu arnamek. 'They said our hunting skills would *diminish* if we desired and had sexual relations with a woman.' (YUP 2005:84); < PE amu-; > amun, amuqeryaraq, amute-, amuvik; cf. amuvkar-

amun line used to set and reset a net under the ice # < PE ammun; < amu-n

amuqeryaraq drawer of dresser # < amu-qar-yaraq

amutaq cod fish (*Gadus macrocephalus*) # EG

amute- to pull something out; to extract something # amutuq 'he pulled out something' / < amu-te⁵-

amuteqe- to be sad # NUN; < ?-teqe-

amuvik lower bow piece of kayak # *see Appendix 9 on parts of the kayak*; < amu-vik

amuvkar- for the wind to lessen, die down # amuvkartuq 'the wind is dying down' / cf. amu-

amyak small clam that is black on the ends (*species* ?) # = amsak; < PY amyak

anaana maternal aunt; stepmother # Tua-i *anaanaurniluki* piluni. Nurr'aqniluku-llu tauna mikelnguq piluni. 'Then they said that she had become a *maternal aunt*. They said that that child was her niece/nephew (of a woman through her sister).' (ELN 1990:106); < PE ana(a)na; cf. aana

anacruq front component of gunsight # *from Aleut aanachxuudax* (aanacXuuḏaX)

anag- to escape; to get away; to "make it"; to prevail; to survive; to endure # anagtuq 'he or it got away', 'he made it, prevailed, survived' / anautaa 'he helped him escape', 'he delivered him from danger'; angun anagiuq kaviarmek 'the fox got away from the man'; Elliraurrluni, mikcuayagauluni elliraurrluni, ellminek tua-i anangnaqu'urluni *anagluni*. 'He had become an orphan, becoming an orphan at a very young age, and trying to make it on his own, *he survived*.' (ELL 1997:424); Tutgarlung, arenqiatua aipaqngairutarpenga, *anagtuten* tua-i, pikegtarivailegpet taūgaam piūrlurnayuklua tua-i nanikualallruunga. Watua *anagtuten anangyuumariuten*. 'Grandson, it's too bad and I can't do anything about it, but I won't be with you anymore, yet you will *survive*; before you became capable, however, I had thought I'd die and I would feel panicky (on account of it). Now you will *endure*; you are ready to begin to *prevail*.' (MAR2 2001:13); cf. anagte-; < PE annay- > anagyaacute-, anangnage-, anangniar-

anagkengaq winnings # < anagkenge-aq¹

anagkenge- to win; to have exceptionally good fortune in hunting; to prevail # anagkenguq 'he won' / Arnaungermeng *anagkengaqluteng*. 'Even though they were women *they could win*.' (QUL 2003:196); Atren Jacob-aarungairutuq taūgaam Israel-aarurrluni callullruavgu Agayun yuut-llu *anagkengluten-llu*. 'You shall no longer be called Jacob, but Israel, for you have striven with God and with humans, and you have *prevailed*.' (AYAG. 32:28); < anagte-kenge-; > anagkengelria, anagkengaq

anangkengleria winner # < anagkenge-lria

anagtaar- to overdo; to act haughty # anagtaartuq 'he is doing too much', 'he is acting haughty' / Quilluqtaq kiugna angalkuqtaq tuknitalriim *anagtaaqtarpakarta?* 'I wonder how strong that shaman who lives upriver is that makes him *act so haughty?*' (QUL 2003:498); < anagte-a-

anagtassiigun competition # < anag-taciigun

anagtassiigute- to compete # anagtassiigutuq 'he's competing'; anagtassiigutaa 'he's competing with him' / anagtassiigutut 'they are competing with each other'; Pinirtaarluteng, cakneq-wa tua-i pinirtaaruciunrilengraan taūgaam imumek *anagtassiigulluteng* ca una pinruaqamegteggu. 'Now, they used to compete in those days to see who was the strongest. They weren't really *competing* for strength but just to see who would come out ahead.' (QUL 2003:196); < anag-taciigute-

anagte- to surpass; # anagtaa 'he surpassed him' / cangtamikun anagtaa amaqlini 'he surpassed his older brother in his catch'; anagpaa! 'too much!'; ner'lliniluni nerlall'ni anagtaa 'he ate more than he usually does'; cf. anag-; Up'nerkaqu wani nukalpiartaata kiugkut nunat inglukluten . . . *anagtengnaqluten* . . . 'Next spring the best hunter from that village upriver will be your rival . . . trying to *surpass* you . . .' (QUL 2003:160); < PE an(n)ay-; > anagkenge-, anagtaar-, anagute-

anagute- to do socially undesirable things to excess; to misbehave; to be "out of hand"; to be unbearable # anagutuq 'he is misbehaving, being naughty' / una yuk'a anagutsiyaagtuq 'this child of mine has gotten out of hand'; cikiraqamia akimek anagut'lartuq 'when he gives me money he gives me too much'; Ciin tua-i *anagulluki* aatan niicuiapakarcui, qaill', elluarrluten-qaa yuuciquten waten yuukuvet? 'Why do you disobey your father *to such an extent*; are you going to live well if you live this way?' (YUU 1995:121); . . . ikirtai qemaggviit, tun'ivikelarai-llu Egypt-aarmiut tamaani piitnaq *anagucan*. ' . . . he opened the storehouses and sold food to the Egyptians there because the famine was *unbearable*.' (AGAG. 41:56); < anagte-te⁵-; < PY-S an(n)ay- (*under* PE an(n)ay-)

anagyaagute- to defend # anagyaagutaa 'he is defending her'; < anag-yaaqte-te⁵-

anainessaaq onion # *from English* 'onions'; = anianessaaq

anaiq dung fly (*Musca stercoraria*) # anairet anarvigmi amlertut 'the dung flies are numerous in the outhouse'; < PY anarir(yar)- (*under* PE anar(-)); < anaq-iq

anangnaqe- to try to survive # anangnaquq 'he is trying to survive' / Canek-wa tua-i nerangssaarturluteng pillret, ellmeggnek *anangnaqu'urluteng*. 'Seeking whatever they could to eat some kept *trying to survive*.' (KIP 1998:331); < anang-ngnaqe-; > anangnaqucista

anangnaqucista counsel # *neologism*; < anangnaqe-te⁵-i²-ta¹

anangniar- to go somewhere else in order to escape famine and survive # Cali yuut up'nerkami cirirrlainayuitalaata, nunat niitelartut nunanek allanek cali neqautelegnek. *Anangniarluteng* ayalartut tuavet nunanun ciunrita-llu nunat naklekluki ciuniunqegcarluki ciuniuraqluki pikangqerrutaciramegcetun nerevkaraqluki. 'In spring when people didn't have much to eat, they'd hear about another village which still had some food. They'd go to that village *to escape their situation* and its people would have pity on them and welcome them and feed them with what little food they had.' (YUU 1995:47); Arenqialameng tua-i, pinialissiyaagpailegmeng piyugluteng piata, tuavet tua-i Qissunamiunun *anangnialliniut*, . . . 'Because they were desperate they decided that before they became too weak they would go *in order to survive* to Kashunak . . .' (PAI 2008:374); < anag-nge-niar-

anap'ag- to defecate a lot of feces # anap'agtuq 'he defecated in a big way' / < anar-pag²-

anaq feces; excrement; dropping # *and* **anar-** to defecate; to move the bowels # anartuq 'he defecated'; anaraa 'he defecated on it' / Takusallia-m' imna takusaasqelleq qayuqegglim tauna elagallra tauna qavalliniluni, qayuqeggliit-wa tamakut *anait*. 'He looked back at that one that had told him to look back and it was the diggings of a jack rabbit where he had slept; there were some jack rabbit *droppings*.' (MAR1 2001:92); . . . teggelriarrlainarneq-gguq *anarlalliug*. Ilai-gguq taūgken tamakut imkunek-gguq tua-i qetulngurnek *ana'aqluteng*. Tua-i-gguq taumek nulirturluni teggelriarrlainarneq *anatulimek*. 'Maybe she had hard *feces*. Her relatives, however, regularly had soft *feces*. And he took as his wife the one who had hard *feces*.' (MAR2 2001:53); AGYAM ANAA 'meteor; puffball (*Lycoperdon* sp.)' (*literally*: 'star's feces'); *meteors are traditionally said to turn into puffballs when they land*; CIIVIT ANAIT 'fly eggs or larvae'; > anaiq, anaqauner-, anaqupak, anarnilnguq, anarngalnguq, anarrluk, anap'ag-, anaqsartur-, anaqsug-, anara-, anarcetaaq, anarciigate-, anaririyag, anarcuun, anarniq, anarninarqe-, anarsaraq, anarvik, anaun, aniurta; cf. anarkiuurta; < PE anar(-)

anaqauner- to be constipated # anaqauneryaraq 'constipation'; NUN; < anaq-?

anaqsartur- to go to defecate # anaqsartuq 'he went to defecate' / anaqsukuvet anaqsartua! 'if you have to defecate, go defecate!'; < anar-yartur-; < PY anaqyartur- (*under* PE anar(-))

anaqsug- to need to defecate # anaqsugtuq 'he has to defecate' / anaqsugpaa 'I really have to defecate!'; < anar-yug-; < PY anaqyuq- (*under* PE anar(-))

anaqupak dried prune # NUN < anaq-qupak

anaraq diarrhea # *and* **anara-** to have diarrhea; to defecate repeatedly at short intervals # anarauq 'he is repeatedly defecating'; anaraa 'he is repeatedly defecating on it' / Aqsiuq-gguq avani-gguq malluturpallagluni *anarallagtuq*. 'He said he was full; back there he had gorged himself on a carcass and he had suddenly gotten diarrhea.' (QAN 1995:90); < anar-a-

anarcetaaq laxative; food known or thought to cause loose stools # < anar-cetaaq

anarciigate- to be constipated # anarciigatuq 'he is constipated' / anarciigacaraq 'constipation'; < anar-ciigate-

An'arciiq lower Johnson River # < ane-?

anarcuun, anarvik indentation on edge of fire-drill next to socket for drill tip # tinder is put in this indentation and the spark that lights the fire appears there; Una-gguq waniwa *anarcuutii*, una ciuqerrani. Wavet wani imna puqla, mat'um nangugtella anluni wavet, an'urluni kumangarkauluni wani ciuqerrani. 'The indentation here, in front of it (the socket for the fire-drill tip) is its "*anarcuun*". The heat from the friction comes out here, and coming out it ignites it in front of this.' (CIU 2005:204); *although anarcuun means literally 'device for defecating' and may indeed refer to the fire coming out at that point, the word might actually be from earlier *anercuun, from now obsolete *aneq 'spark', as presently in Siberian Yupik; < anaq-cuun (?)*

anaririyag house fly (*Musca domestica*); dung fly (*Musca stercoraria*) # NUN; < PY anarir(yar)- (*under* PE anar(-)); < anar-?

anarkiurta idle person; lazy person # NUN; cf. anaq

anarngalnguq* prune # CAN; < anaq-ngalnguq

anarniq odor of feces # Cunawa-gguq tepngartaqan *anarnimek* taq'lallinikiit! 'It turned out that they stopped whenever it began to *smell like feces*!' (CUN 2007:46); < anaq-?

anarninarqe- to smell like feces # anarninarquq 'it smells like feces' / < anaq-ninarqe-

anarniilnguq* goldeneye (*Bucephala* sp.) # *considered a bad omen warning of death when it hovers or behaves strangely above a person's house*; K; < anaq-niite-nguq, anaq-?

anarnissakaq Steller's eider (*Polysticta stelleri*) # Makut-llu qecigkitut *anarnissakat*, lagitun makucetun qecigtutaut alkaryugluteng imarpigmiutaungermeng *anarnissakat*. 'These Steller's eiders have thin skins, being (only) as thick skinned as Canada Geese their skins tears easily even though Steller's eiders are sea birds.' (PAI 2008:166); < anaq-?

anarrluk feces stain; trace of feces # < anaq-rrluk

anarsaraq sea anemone # *so called from their anus-like appearance*; NSU; < anar-yaraq

anarvik outhouse; toilet room # < anar-vik

anaspuuk lever; peavy # *perhaps from English 'handspike'*; = aanaspuuk

anau- to hit or bat with a stick # anaugaa 'he hit it' / Y, NUN, NS; = anaur- > anautaq; < PE anayu-

anauillelek kayak type # NUN

anaun large intestine; colon # < anar-n

anaur- to hit or bat with a stick # HBC; < PE anayu-; = anau-

anautaq club # < PE anayutar (*under* PE anayu-); < anau-taq¹

ancarneq mist of cold air coming into a warm house, or warm air going out, when the door is open and it is very cold outside; outgoing tide (*NUN meaning*) # ancarnirtuq 'the cold mist is coming in' or 'the tide is going out'; < ane-te²-yar-neq¹; < PE an(ə)caɾnəɾ (*under* PE anə-)

ancurtuke- to be hesitant about; to be cautious about; to dread # ancurtukaa 'he is hesitant about it' / akinek kaigallerkani ataminek ancurtukaa 'he hesitates to ask his father for money'; *Ancurtukek'ngamteñek* yuut ilaunateng. 'There weren't any people we'd be *hesitant* (to see).' (QUL 2004:334); < ancurtur-ke⁴-

ancurtur- to be hesitant; to be cautious; to dread # ancurturtuq 'he is hesitant' / akinek navrallerkaminek ancurturtuq 'he dreads borrowing money'; Qetunraqngamiu tua *ancurturluni* caviggarmek piqpagluki uyaqurri keplerkait. 'He

hesitated to strike his neck with a knife because he was his own son.’ (QUL 2003:34); > ancurtuke-, ancurturtar-
ancurturtar- to have a reserved attitude; to tend to be cautious # ancurturtartuq ‘he is cautious by nature’ / < ancurtur-
tar¹-

ane- to go out; to be born # an’uq ‘he went out’ / antaa ‘he put it out’; anutaa ‘he took it out’; irniara an’uq ‘her child was born’; kuigem painganun an’uq ‘he came out at the mouth of the river’; aniuq ‘he has lost something because of it going out’; Tua-i-llu Elnguq ellarvangaarcana-*anesqenrilengraatni anluni* talligni yagglukek keggiani-llu pagaatmun caulluku cikmirluni anuqliurluni tuaten ellalliuicelluni. ‘And then when it got stormy, even though they told her not to go out, Elnguq *went out* holding her arms out and turning her face upward with her eyes closed to experience the wind and the rain.’ (ELN 1990:29); *the following are legal neologisms*: akqun cimiriarkauluni anssuutekellminek ‘bail bond’; anssuutmek yuvringiqciyaraq ‘bail review’; anucimirqecetaarutem akiliutii ‘fine’; anevkarluku picirkirluku ‘conditional discharge’; > An’arciiq; anelgun, anelrar-, anenrraq, an’gir-, aninguaq, an’iraute-, anllite-, anllullag-, anllugneq, anqenkiyagaq, anqerri-, anqitayagaq, anssiir-, ante-, anuma-, anura-, anute-, anutiiq, anutiir-, anvik, Anvik, Anyaraq, anyarar(ar)-;
cf. anlleq, anlu; < PE anə-

anelgun peer; one of the same age group; one who emerged into the world at the same time; any sibling # anelgutkaqa ‘he is my age-mate (or sibling)’; anelgutii ‘his age-mate (or sibling)’;
< ane-lgun

anelrar- to go toward the exit, *i.e.*, toward the door or downriver # anelrartuq ‘he is going toward the exit of the building’, ‘he is going downriver’ / Angliriuraan, piyualutek imarpiim ceñiinun *anelrarlutek* ceñirtelliniuk, mallussurlutek. ‘As he grew older they₂ would walk *downriver* to the ocean to comb the beach.’ (YUU 1995:2); = anelr(ar)-, alr(ar)-; < ane-?, ane-?

anelr(ar)- to go toward the exit, *i.e.*, toward the door or downriver # anel’ertuq ‘he is going toward the exit’ / NUN; = anelrar-, alr(ar)-

anenerraq*, **anenerar(aq*)** newborn child; neonate; infant # < ane-nerraq, ane-nerraq-?

aner- root; < PE anər-; > anerneq, anerquciar(ar)-, anerteksaar-, anerteqe-, anertevkar-, aneryaar-

anerneq spirit; soul; breath # Anngami piuq ella tanqingingaaralria ngelii ava-i tanqinruluni qilagmi. Akercirciqnganani amirluilami, taūgaam nengllian-llu *anerneq* tangerrnaqluni. ‘When she went out she saw that the outside was getting lighter, and the horizon was brighter than the rest of the sky. It looked like it would be sunny without clouds but because it was cold one’s *breath* was visible.’ (ELN 1990:68); *Anerneq* cumigcaaquq taūgaam kemek piniatuq. ‘The *spirit* is willing, but the flesh is weak.’ (MATT. 26:41); ANERNEQ TANQILRIA ‘the Holy Spirit’; < aner-neq¹; > anerniqe-, anernerite-, anrenqegaun

anernerir- to stop breathing; to breathe one’s last; to die # anernerirtuq ‘he stopped breathing; he breathed his last; he died’ / Yuaraluki tekitanka qalliqluteng uitalriit. Qalliat teguluku piaqa *anernerillrullinilria* ak’a. ‘After searching for them I came upon them lying one on top of the other. Taking the top one I saw that he had already *died*.’ (YUU 1995:68); < anerneq-ir-

anernerite- be short of breath # anernerituq ‘he is short of breath’ / Waken tua-i kuvyaseng civcariqata’arqamegtegu anernerteng nucuggaarluku *anernerunateng* aquaqtulliniut mer’em ngeliinek kelutmun. Tua-i-ll’ imumek epsalnguqerrluteng pikuneng, arulaiquneng tua-i kuvyarteng civcivigkiurluku tugerluteng. ‘When they were going to set their nets, they would *hold their breath* at the edge of the water and start running toward the shore. They stopped when they needed air, and that’s where they prepared a spot for their net with an ice chisel.’ (QUL 2003:506); < anerneq-ite¹-

anerniqe- to suffer asthma or other breathing difficulty such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) # anerniquq ‘he is having trouble breathing’ / < anerneq-liqe²-

anerqe- to take or put (them) out one after another; to take or put (them) all out # anerqai ‘he is taking or putting them out one after another’, ‘he is taking or putting them all out’ / aneqluki ‘taking/putting them out one after another’, ‘taking/putting them all out’; Kitaki atraquvet waniw’ unuaqu makeskuvtek . . . ullagluki enret imkut quyurqurluki ciququralallrenka *anerquryartuqiteki*. . . unuaqan ullagluki enret *anerqeltek* ayuquciqsuku’urqevtun elliumiaten tua-i yaaqliqluki enret, tuntut enrit. ‘Okay, when you two get up tomorrow, go to those bones I used to hear in one place, and take them out. . . in the morning go back to the bones *you took out* and place them according to how you thought that they had been placed side by side, the caribou bones.’ (QUL 2003:86); < ante-rqe¹-;
> anerqi-, anerquciar(ar)-

anerqi- to take or put things out; to spit blood # anerqiuq ‘he is taking or putting things out’, ‘he is spitting blood’ /

pugtauciḡngami anerḡuiḡ ‘because he has tuberculosis he is spitting blood’; < anerḡe-i²-

anerḡuciar(ar)- to yell out an announcement # Maurlurloom-ḡḡuḡ pillrua, ima-tam, tauna imna yunengḡurra’ar, tauna tua-i malrulluni-ll’ tekitaḡan, malrutliniaḡan, pikani *anerḡuciaratuniluku* elluḡata’arḡan. Wagg’uḡ taukunun tua-i nunalḡutminun niicetaarluni pitellni nallusḡumanritaḡamiu. Atauciḡ cipluku pitliniaḡan tuaten tua-i pikani elluḡata’arḡan *anerḡuciaratuniluku* qayagḡagaluku. Tua-i kellusḡḡinanrani tua-i-ll’ pika-i ingrim tuaken kangrakun uyangtuḡ. Aren, uyangteḡerluni pikna yagḡluni tua-i, talligni yagḡlutek, *anerḡuciaralliniluni*. ‘Oh yes, the grandmother had told the young man that when the successful hunter had caught two, he would yell and make an announcement just before he slid down. They said that he did that just so his fellow villagers would know that he caught something. If he caught more than one, he [proudly] yelled just before sliding down. While he was watching out for him, he appeared up there at the top of the mountain. My goodness, as soon as he appeared, he stretched out his arms and made an announcement by yelling.’ (QUL 2003:156); < anerḡe-?

anerrluaḡ springtime Dolly Varden (*Salvelinus malma*) # BB; < ?-rrluk-aḡ²

anerteksaar- to pant # anerteksaartuḡ ‘he is panting’ / . . . pilliniak, ulpiartaaresḡelluku tallimarḡunek, tegulayunaitniluku. . . Ulpiarḡaarluni tallimarḡunek mernuḡerrluni *anerteksaaralliniuḡ* taḡsuḡluni cakneḡ. ‘. . . they told him to do five somersaults, saying that he was too filthy to be touched. . . . After he did five somersaults he became exhausted, *panted* and was very tired.’ (YUU 1995:98-99); < aner-?-ya(g)aḡ

anerteḡe- to live; to breathe; to be alive # anerteḡuḡ ‘he is breathing, alive’ / anerteḡellria ‘living animal’; Ellaput-ḡḡuḡ piurteḡarraallrani tamaani cat tamarmeng waniwa tua-i ayuḡucimeḡtun *anerteḡ’lallruut* taḡḡaam tamarmeng anḡnirrlainarluteng, nunaniryugḡlainarluteng, camek-llu alingyuunateng. ‘When our world first came into being, they say, back then everything *lived* in its own way but everything was happy, enjoying nature, without fearing anything.’ (EGA 1973:3); *Anerteḡellmi* taktaciatun utercuumiramaciquḡ. ‘He regrets it for as long as he *lives*.’ (NAA 1970:7); < PE anəṛtəḡə- (under PE anəṛ-); < aner-teḡe-

anertevkar- to gasp; to breathe rapidly and shallowly, as during illness # anertevkartuḡ ‘he is gasping’ / Cukangnaḡurluni *anertevkarturluni* angungnaḡluki ilani cayaḡlirluni-llu anguluki. ‘Trying to go fast she’d *gasp* and try to catch up with her family members and finally she caught up with them.’ (ELN 1990:45); < aner-tevkar-; > anertevkarcuun

anertevkarcuun windpipe; trachea # > anertevkar-cuun

aneryaar-, aneryaapag- to take a breath; to sigh # aneryaartuḡ ‘he sighed’ / Tuani keluvuk yaaḡsinrirluku *aneryaarḡalḡurmek* niitua. ‘Nearing the area behind us₂ (behind our₂ village) I heard what seemed to be someone *taking a breath*.’ (YUU 1995:24); < PE anəṛya(C)aṛ- (under PE anəṛ-); < aner-ya(g)aṛ-, aner-ya(g)aṛ-paḡ²-

An’ḡaḡtar legendary creator, said to be the daughter of Raven # *her menstrual blood is said to be the origin of the soft red rock, kavirun or uiteraḡ, used to dye skin*

an’ḡaraḡ woman’s brother’s child; niece or nephew of a woman through her brother # an’ḡaraḡaanga acakḡgamni ‘I am her “an’ḡaraḡ” because she is my paternal aunt’; < PE an(ə)ḡaṛ(aṛ)

anḡ’aḡ older brother # LI; = anḡaḡ

anḡ’aḡe- to take along # anḡ’aḡuḡ ‘he is taking something along’; anḡ’aḡaa ‘he is taking it or him along’ / Taḡḡameng mertailan tamana ena elkeḡ Qalemaḡ-llu mertarlutek tan’ḡercelan ellassuutmek kenurramek *anḡ’aḡlutek*. ‘When they were finished, because the house didn’t have any water, she and Qalemaḡ went to get water *taking along* a lantern because it was dark.’ (ELN 1990:85); < PY-S anḡaṛ-

anḡak maternal uncle # anḡii ‘his maternal uncle’; anḡakaatḡa usruḡḡamḡteng ‘I am their “anḡak” because they are my neices and nephews through my sisters’; < PE anḡaḡ

anḡala- to flutter; to wobble; to move back and forth; to shake # anḡalaḡuḡ ‘it is fluttering’ / < PE anḡala-; > anḡalate-

anḡalaci- to wave one’s hand # anḡalaciḡuḡ ‘he is waving’; anḡalacia ‘he is waving to her’ / < anḡalate-i²-

anḡalate- to shake; to mix by shaking or stirring # anḡalataa ‘he is shaking or stirring it’, ‘he is mixing it by shaking or stirring’ / Paḡnayagulluku ullagḡluku qavarḡakaan *anḡalaartaa*. “Anuurluuḡ, aling qavanḡḡepaa-llu elpeni.” *Anḡalaarcani* aren tamarmi anḡalakili. ‘Getting curious about her he went over to her and because she was sleeping so soundly he gave her a good hard shake. “Grandmother, oh dear, you sure are sleeping soundly.” When he gave her a good shake, all of her shook.’ (MAR2 2001:14); < anḡala-te²-; > anḡalaci-; cf. anḡulate-; < PE anḡalat- (under PE anḡala-)

anḡalki- to perform shamanistic acts # anḡalkiḡuḡ ‘he is performing shamanistic acts’ / Ala-i, anḡalkumek ak’a tangerrlua.

Angalkuunilaryaaqekait, takumni taūgaam *angalkiyuunateng*. ‘Oh my, I’ve seen a shaman. People said they had been shamans, but in my presence they never *performed shamanistic acts*.’ (KIP 1998:63); < angalkuq-i³-

angalkumirte- to perform shamanistic acts # Allatgun cali tamaani teq’uq aturaqluku, angalkut-llu *angalkumirtaaraqameng* aturaqluku. ‘In other ways too at that time they used urine, and shamans would use it too when they *performed shamanistic acts*.’ (CAU 1985:95);
< angalkuq-mirte-

angalkuq, angalkuk shaman; medicine man # Tamakut-gguq *angalkut*, qanemciktuit, tuunriaqameng canek caperrnarqellrianek catullruut, tuunrateng aturluki. ‘Those *shamans*, this is what they say about them: when they conjured with the spirits they did very difficult things using their helper spirits.’ (YUU 1995:41); > angalki-, angalkumirte-, angarvak; < PE aṅalkur

angange- to almost go out (of embers) # NUN

angaqe- to strain at the leash; to be eager to go # *usually applied to dogs, but sometimes figuratively to people*; angaquq ‘it is eager to go’; angaqaa ‘it is eager to go to it’ / Ikamraat tua-i uciaqapiarluni, qimugtait-llu *angaqeqapiggluteng*. Qimulaata ciuqlirmi qimugtet, tamarmeng ekluteng ikamragnun. ‘Their sled was fully loaded and their dogs were *straining at the leash*. Because the dogs would pull hard at first all of them (the family) got into the sled.’ (ELN 1990:11); > angaqun, angaurta

angaqun tow-line # *see Appendix 9 on parts of the sled*; < angaqe-n

angaurta, angaqu’urta dog # CAN; *this now uncommon word appears on several old word lists for K, and may have been in more widespread use in the past than at present*; < angaqe-ur-ta¹, angaqe-ur(ar)-ta¹

angarvak powerful shaman # Tamaani angalkut tukniuralriit nunanek allanek qanemciutulliniameng, camiuni tuani kina angalkuuniluku tukniluku tua-i, *angarvauniluku* apqiitnek. ‘In those days they spoke about powerful shamans in other villages, that a particular person from that certain village was said to be an “*angarvak*”.’ (QUL 2003:496);
< angalkuq-vak

angasaar- to sway # angasaartuq ‘it is swaying’; NS; < angay-?

angassaq ladle # Egmian-llu tuavet qavavet muriim qainganun tulurcamegteki imna aūgna *angassaq*, murak piliaq, mermek imiqerluku . . . ‘And as soon as they placed them there on the wood planking, leaning them against the back, they filled that *ladle* made of wood with water . . .’ (ELL 1997:280)

angay- root; > angasaar-, angayaq, angayegte-, angayiite-, angayite-

angayaq, angayaaq* swamp; bog; mire # Cat imkut nunat ilait, nunam ilii acia camna mer’ung’ermi pugtalria *angayaarrlugnek* pituit tamakut. Nuna tua-i imna acia camna mer’ung’ermi pugtaluni acia mer’uciinani. Wa-gguq tamaa-i *angayaarrluut*. Waten pektellriani atrariinaraqluteng. ‘That type of ground that has water underneath it is very springy, and they call those “*angayaarrluut*” [*swamps, bogs*]. Even though there is water below, the ground above is floating, and it doesn’t look as though there is water underneath. That is called “*angayaarrluk*”. When you walk on them, they sink some.’ (QUL 2003:650); < angay-?

angayegte- to slant; to tip # *said of something that is supposed to be upright*; angayegtuq ‘it tipped’; angayegtaa ‘he slanted it’ / < angay-?

angayiite- to suffer motion sickness; to be seasick # angayiituq ‘he is seasick’ / < angay-?

angayite- to stagger; to get stuck in soft mud; to feel dizzy # < angay-?

angayu- root; > angayuk, angayuqaq, angayuurraq, angayuvik; cf. agayu-, angayukliq

angayuk partner # angayukaa ‘he is her partner’; BB; < angayu-?

angayukliq bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*) # NS; cf. angayu-

angayuqaq* boss; chief; parent # angayuqaqa ‘my boss’; angayuqaagka ‘my parents₂’; *note the special alternative pattern of treating underlying ara and ari for this word*: angayuqrat (from underlying *angayuqarat, as an alternative to angayuqaat) ‘their chief’; angayuqriutuq (from underlying *angayuqarituq as an alternative to angayuqaituq) ‘he no longer has parents’; Avani ciungani, *angayuqrita* aulukellruit nasaurlluut tan’gaurlluut-llu. Ciuqvani *angayuqat* taūgaam atanrullruut. *Angayuqaagken* nasaurluq uingevkaraqagni, uingelallruuq . . . ‘In former times their *parents* looked after the girls and boys. Back then *parents*, however, were the ones in charge. When her *parents* had a girl get a husband (or gave consent), then she got a husband (and only then) . . .’ (KIP 1998:265): < PE aṅayuq(q)ar (under PE aṅayuq); < angayu-?; > angayuqaruaq, anayuqauvik

angayuqaruaq councilman; mayor # < angayuqaq-uaq

angayuqauvik, angayuqauciq kingdom # Atavut qilagmetellria atren kenciknarili *angayuqauviin* tekilli . . . ‘Our Father

who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name, thy *kingdom* come . . .’ (MATT. 6:9–10); < angayuqaq-u-vik, angayuqaq-u-ciq
angayuurraq sweetheart # (?); Y; < angayu-?-rraq
angayuvik church # NSU; = agayuvik; < angayu-vik
ange- to be big, large # ang’uq ‘it is big’ / una angenruuq taumi ‘this one is bigger than that’; angenrat ‘the biggest one of them’; angenrit ‘the biggest ones of them’; angvaa ‘oh how big it is!’; piliaqellruaqa angluku ‘I made it big’; angenruvakar! ‘what an enviable situation!’; Keluatni im’ nanevpaar aũgna *angluni*, *angssauluni*, . . . ‘There was a big lake back from the river; it was *big*, a very *big* one, . . . (ELL 1997:286); > anengqaq, angenquq, angenruyug-, angli-, angli-lli, angta-, angtaciq, angtatke-, angtuaq, angunquq; cf. anglutugaq, angruyak, angruyarneq; < PE aŋə-
angengqaq* large, moving ice floe that breaks away from shore ice after an ocean swell # < ange-?
angenquq biggest one of a group; big toe # NSU, EG; = angunquq; < ange-quq; > angenquyuk, angenqussuar(ar)-; < PY aŋənquq (*under* PE aŋə-)
angenquyuk biggest one of a group; big toe # NUN; = angunquyuk; < angenquq-yuk
angenqussuar(ar)- to tiptoe # angenqussua’rtuq ‘he is tiptoeing’; NUN; < angenquq-?-ar(aq)
angenruyug- to feel emotionally hurt # angenruyugtuq ‘he feels hurt’ / NUN; < ange-nru-yug-
angeq chewing gum; tree pitch (hard) # *either store-bought gum or pitch from trees that is chewed, but usually only store-bought; with the word angiaq used for tree pitch for chewing*; angerturyugtua ‘I want to chew gum’; angernek kipuciiqua ‘I’ll buy some chewing gum’; . . . cali-llu tamalkuita kanvviitanek pilliniluki, *angret-wa*. ‘. . . and for all of them she brought candy and *chewing gum*.’ (ELN 1990:56); Y, HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; > angertur-, angernak, angerqun, angeryak, angeryuk, angiaq; cf. angiinaq; < PY aŋəq
anger- to agree; to say ‘yes’; to answer when someone calls # angertuq ‘he said ‘yes’’; angraa ‘he said ‘yes’ to her’, ‘he agreed with her’ / Tua-i-llu avelngaam pia kaviaq, “. . . Tang atuyulriaten, erinakegciluten-llu.” Kaviaq qut’garrluni erinakegciniani *angerluni*. ‘And then the mouse told the fox, “. . . Look, you sing well and you have a nice voice.” The fox feeling proud because he had said that he had a nice voice *agreed*.’ (KAV 1972:11 & PRA 1995:317); qessam angraaten ‘you are indeed lazy’ *idiom*; *literally*: ‘laziness says ‘yes’ to you’; arnacalum qimugtem anaan angraaten *idiom*; *said when one hears a non-human, dead person’s, voice calling from behind*; *literally*: ‘the female dog’s excrement says “yes” to you’; cf. aa-ang, aang, angqutegken
angernak, angernaq tree pitch; sap # < angeq-?
angertur- to chew gum # angerturtuq ‘he is chewing gum’; angerturaa ‘he is chewing it’ / Tamaani arnat qingaqerraaraqata inerqutullruit *angertuusqevkenaki*, qingait nepuciiqniluki. ‘Back they, when women first became pregnant, they told them not to *chew gum*, saying that their fetuses would stick [inside them].’ (YUU 1995:36); < angeq-tur-
angerqun rosin and soot; mixture of ash and wood sap for lapping two pieces of wood together as a friction stop # NUN; < angeq-rqe²-n
angeryak, angeryuk tree pitch (soft) # < angeq-yak, anger-yuk
angi- to become loose *of laces, screws, knots, lids, etc.* # angiuq ‘it became loose’ / > angite-; cf. angiar-, angivkar-; < PE aŋi-
angiar- to stretch a skin by working it with an implement, pushing away from the center as the skin is spread out on a surface # angiaara ‘he is stretching it’ / NS; > angiarun; cf. angi-
angiarun handheld implement for stretching skins # NS; < angiar-n
angicissuun screwdriver; wrench; other tool used to loosen things # < angite-i²-cuun
angiikvak common eider (*Somateria mollissima*) # Tua-i tuavet kanaami nanvamun, metrarmek-gguq — negeqlimta-w’ *angiikvagnek* pilaqait — tamakucimek tua-i pitegkengami, qayamikun ekluni aqviimiu, teguamiu-gguq tua-i ciumek qamiqurraakun teguqerraallrua. ‘As he came down to the open water, when he caught a common eider — our northern Yupiit call it (the *common eider*) “*angiikvak*” — he grabbed it first by its head when retrieving it with his kayak.’ (CIU 2005:8); cf. aangikvak (spectacled eider, *Lampronetta fischeri*)
angiinaq homemade chewing gum made from the boiled blubber of rutting male seals # cf. angeq
an’gilaq angel # Qavangurturtuq mayuryaranek tekisngaluteng nunamek qilagmun, an’gilat mayurluteng atrarluteng-llu taukutgun. ‘He dreamt about a ladder reaching from earth to heaven with *angels* ascending and descending it.’ (AYAG. 28:12); = aan’gilaq, aankilaq; *from Russian* а́нгел (ángel)
angilurneq eddy # NUN
angimurte- to get back into one’s original condition # angimurtuq ‘he is back in shape’ / < PE aŋit-

an'gir- to go outside for fresh air; play outside # an'girtuq 'he went outside' / Y, NUN, NS; < PE anəyir- (*under* PE anə-); < ane-?; > an'giun

angite- to loosen; to unfasten; to untie; to undo # angitaa 'he loosened it, undid it' / Tua-i-llu pissunermek taqngameng waten aipangeksailngurnun makunun tan'gurrarnun ataita tunluki tamakut qillrutait keniquarluki *angiquraasqelluki* imairturluki. 'When they were finished hunting their fathers handed the boys, who hadn't gotten spouses yet, those to *untie* after soaking them and softening them and removing their contents.' (ELN 1997:282); < angi-te²-; > angicissuun

an'giun man's traveling boot # Y, NUN, NS;
< an'gir-n

angivkar- to become soft from moisture # NUN; cf. angi-

angiyaq tree pitch used for chewing # and **angiyar-** to gather hardened pitch from a tree to use it for chewing # angiyartuq 'he is gathering pitch'; angiyaraa 'he is gathering pitch from it (the tree) / Kevraartunun tekicameng ilateng *angiyaryuan angiyarluteng*. 'When their group got to the spruce trees, because she wanted to *collect pitch to chew*, they *collected pitch*.' (ELN 1990:12); < angeq-li²-yar-

angla- *emotional root*; > anglake-, anglanaite-, anglanarqe-, anglani-; cf. angniq

anglake- to enjoy (it) # Tua-ll' tua-i qavarlutek, qavarraarlutek unuaquan tupiimi uingan taum pillinia, ellii uitayuitniluni, ayagturatuniluni unuaquaqaan yuilqumun, pissurturallni *anglakngamiu*. 'And they slept, and after sleeping when he woke up the next day her husband told her that he never stayed (home) but instead would go to the wilderness every day because he *enjoyed* hunting.' (QUL 2003:224)

anglanaite- to not be enjoyable; to be unpleasant # anglanaituq 'it is unpleasant' / < angla-naite-

anglanarqe- to be enjoyable; to be pleasant; to be amusing # anglanarquq 'it is amusing' / Tua-i iluriurulluteng tua-i. *Anglanarqaqluteng* tua-i kiingan tua-i *anglanarqengnaquciqlaamegtegg*u tamaani tua-i. 'They would have fun with their teasing cousins. They would *be fun to watch* for it was their only way to *have fun* in those days.' (AGA 1996:66); < anglanarqe-

anglani- to have fun; to enjoy; to watch # anglaniuq 'he is having fun', 'he is watching with enjoyment'; anglania 'he is watching it with enjoyment' / Caqerluteng ikamraruangluteng. Ciuqlirmi pillermeggni tua-i *anglaniqapiggluteng*, qayuw' nanvani wall' kuigni aaniita ikamraruaresqevkenaki ciku taūgaam mamturiqan piyaurciiqniluki. 'And then they were playing, sledding. When they did this, at first they *had a lot of fun*, though this time their mother had told them not to sled on the lakes or rivers until the ice got thick and only then could they start sledding on them.' (ELN 1990:57);
< angla-neq¹-i³-

angli- to grow; to become big # *applies to humans, animals, and inanimate objects*; angliuq 'he or it is growing' / angliriuq 'he is growing more and more'; Tua-i *anglilliniuq* tauna tan'gaurluq pavavet-llu kelumegnun ayangssiaqluni, caaqami ingrim taum kelumegni uitalriim avatiini tuntunek tangernaurtuq. 'So that boy *grew* and would go for walks back there behind their₂ place, and sometimes around the hill behind their place he would see caribou.' (YUU 1995:2); < ange-i¹-; > anglicaq; < PE aŋ(ə)li- (*under* PE aŋə-)

anglicar- to raise (a child) # anglicaraa 'he raised him' / Tua-i-gguq tuani qiini nunani nukalpiaq tauna qetunrangqellria tan'gurrarmek kaigcetevkenaku *anglicarluku*. 'They say that in a village up north that man in his prime had a son and he *raised* the boy not letting him go hungry.' (MAR1 2001:68); < angli-car-, angli-?

anglicaraq stepchild; adopted child; foster child; ward; child that one has raised # tutgaraminek anglicarangqertuq 'her ward is her own grandchild'; < anglicar-aq

anglicarta foster parent; stepparent; one who raises one # Aanaka wiinga *anglicartekellruamku* niisngallruaqa. 'I payed heed to what my mother said because she was the *one who raised* me.' (KIP 1998:157); < anglicar-ta

angli-lli too much! # *exclamatory particle used by itself or together with a verb ending in the postbase -paa/-vaa*; angli-lli kilinerpeni angvaa! 'my, your wound is big!'; angli-lli uumi qanaalarpaa! 'my, much this one talks!'; < ange-?=lli

anglluaq fishing or water hole cut through the ice # NSU; = anluaq; cf. angllur-

angllurcecissuun baptism # *Moravian term*;
< angllurcete-i¹-cuun

angllur- to dive under water; to submerge; to be baptized # angllurtuq 'he or it dived in or into the water', 'he or it submerged', 'he was baptized' / angllurvikaa 'he dived after him'; Tua-i-am kiartelnguqercami, imkut yaqulget cali irriurluki kuimalriit caaqameng *anglluqa'aqluteng*. 'And when she got tired of looking around, she gazed at the birds swimming and *diving* now and then.' (ELN 1990:47); > angllurayuli, angllurcete-, anglluiciq, anglluun; cf. anglluaq; <

PE anɬur-

angllurayuli osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*); submarine # BB; < angllur-a-yuli

angllurcete- to baptize # angllurcetuq 'he had himself baptized'; angllurcetaa 'he baptized her' / Maa-i agayulirtem mikelnguq acitua angllurtelluku. 'Nowadays a preacher names a child at *baptism*.' (YUU 1995:30); < angllur-cete¹-; > angllurcecissuun

anglluuciq baptism # *Catholic term*; < angllur-ciq

anglluun fish head # BB, EG; < angllur-n

anglutugaq natural mound of earth several feet high # HBC; cf. ange-

angniite- to be unhappy; to be sad # angniituq 'he is unhappy' / angniilutkaa 'he is unhappy over it'; . . . tuquvigmun tekiteellinuq imkut makut ciungani tuqulallret. Ilait-gguq angnirluteng, ilait kanavirrluteng ilait-llu-gguq mecungluteng. . . . Kingunrit-gguq angniiriit angnirluteng, *angniiluskait angniinateng* cali-llu ilutequteku'urluki pikait mecungluteng. ' . . . he went to the place of the dead and saw those who had died before him. Some were happy, some downcast, and some wet. . . . If their descendants were happy, then they themselves were happy, if *sad*, then they were *sad*, and if they kept grieving, then they were soaking wet.' (YUU 1995:112); < angnir-ite¹-; > angniiterpag-

angniiterpag- to be depressed # angniiterpagyaraq 'depression'; < angniite-rpag-

angniq happiness; joy # *and* **angnir-** to be happy # angnirtuq 'he is happy' / qetunrama kassuutellra angniutekaqa 'I am happy on account of my son's marriage'; Iqvani-llu tangercecaki aanaminun, aaniin piluku iqvarnirniluku. Tua-i-am ellii nanraani aanami *angnim* tull'uku. 'She showed the berries she'd picked to her mother and her mother told her that she was very good at picking berries. And then, when her mother had praised her, *a feeling of happiness* came over her.' (ELN 1990:28); K, CAN, Y, BB; > angniite-, cf. angla-; < PY anɬnir-

angpar- open # *postural root*; > angpangqa-, angparte-; < PE anɬvar- (*under* PE anɬva-); = angvar-

angpangqa- to be open # angpangqauq 'it is open' / < angpar-ngqa-

angparte- to open # angpartuq 'it opened'; angpartaa 'he opened it' / Pikna tua-i tangerqallia can'get quurulluku acitmun elivqerringaluteng pika-i, *angpartelliniluku*. 'When she looked up above her she saw that the grass had flattened downward covering the hole, so she parted the grass to *open it up*.' (MAR2 2001:72); < angpar-te²-

angqacukuaq, angqacunguaq, angqayagaq biscuit; muffin # < angqaq-cuk-uaq, angqaq-cuk-uaq, angqaq-a(g)aq

angqaq ball # *and* **angqar-** to play ball # angqertuq 'he is playing ball' / Tuamte-llu aquingamta, *angqerluta* lumarrallruar camek uqamaitaraliamek imirluku mingeqluku, taumek tua-i *angqerluteng*. Akusraruciqluku tua-i tamana. Iliini unugpak-llu errvianun akusrarnnurtukut. *Angqerput-wa*, tauna lumarrallruar. *Angqanek-llu* canek allanek piilamta. Tua-i tamana angqaq tegussaaglukuku, ukut-llu inglukluki. Auḡkutun *angqalriatun* kal'utalriatun, wall'u angqalalriaci maa-i tegulukuku ayagarutaqluku tuaten wangkuta-llu tamakunek lumarrallruarneq pilirraarluta *angqeraqluta*. 'Well when we played we used a *ball* made of an old cloth with somewhat heavy filling sown inside; they used that as a *ball*. We'd play that way. Sometimes all night until dawn, we'd play. That was our *ball*, made with an old cloth. We didn't have any other *balls*. We'd pick up that *ball*, and pass (kick) it back and forth. Like those hockey pucks, or when you play *ball* we'd take it and go with it like that; we'd play *ball* after we made one of an old cloth.' (KIP 1998:149); > angqacukuaq, angqessnguaq; < PY-S anɬqaq

angqessnguaq, angqissnguaq biscuit; muffin # < angqaq-?-uaq

angqin, angqitaq something held that one intends to throw # angqitengqertuq teggalqumek 'he intends to throw a rock'; < ?-i²-n, ?-i²-taq¹

angqirte- to hurt; to get hurt # angqirtuq 'he got hurt'; angqirtaa 'he hurt him' / NUN; = akngirte-, aqngirte-; < PE atɬir-

angqun, angqutaq something held that one intends to throw # < ?-n, ?-taq¹

angqute- to trip and fall down # angqutuq 'he tripped and fell' / NS, Y; < PY anɬqutə-

angqutegken exclamatory particle used when one is peeved at another who keeps saying ai? 'what did you say?'; cf. anger-

angriinaq a type of dwarf willow with big catkins (*species?*) # CAN; < ?-inaq

angruyak large dart used to practice spear-throwing # cf. ange-

angruyarneq blood clot # NUN; cf. ange-

angsaq boat # *any boat or ship other than a kayak or canoe*; NS; < PY anɬyaq; = angyaq

angta- to be that big # nek'a angtauq nevtun 'my house is as big as your house'; Nerenriata uitaqainanratgun itqertuq

ugna angaklinikiit tegumiarluni tan'gaurlurmek elliicetun *angtalriamek*, tua-i-llu elliin canianun elliluku. 'A while after they ate one who was evidently their uncle came in all of a sudden holding a boy equal *in size* to her, and set him down next to her.' (ELN 1990:7); < ange-ta-

angtaciq size # angtacia 'its size'; angtaciitaqa 'I don't know how big it is'; < ange-taciq

angtatke- to be the same size (as) # angtatkek 'they₂ are the same size'; angtatkaa 'it is the same size as it' / . . .

tan'gaurluullemteni pitegcautek'lallemta *angtatekluku* . . . ' . . . when we were boys our arrows at that time *were the same size as this* . . . ' (CIU 2005:36)

angtuaq big thing # angtuamek nel'iyugtuq 'he wants to build a big house'; Cali-llu un'a imarpik qaingqetuuq *angtuagnek* . . . 'Also the ocean down there usually gets two *big* waves . . . ' (YUU 1995:67); Imiucimallruluni ak'allarteggun erinairissuutetgun *angtuatgun* uivuralriatgun akiqliklutek. '(It was) recorded on an old tape-recorder with *big* reels that turn around and around across from each other' (KIP 1998:3);

< ange-tu-aq¹

angu, angu'u don't!; no! # *exclamatory particle*; Tutgara'urlumkutagaq. *Angu!* Cagmarciqenrituq. Kiingan mingqutkapuk. 'Lousy grandchild. *Don't!* It must not be lost. It is our only needle.' (GRA 1901:280-281 & PRA 1995:453); < PE aṅṅu; = agu

angu- to catch after chasing; to catch something for food; to overtake; to have witnessed (it) during one's lifetime # anguuq 'he caught up with something', 'he caught something for food'; angua 'he caught up with it', or 'he witnessed it during his lifetime' / angullrenka 'the things that happened in my life'; Tua-lli-wa-gguq una Kaviarara'urluq ayalria nanvam ceṇiikun. Tua-ll' ayainanermini neqlermek ingtarmek tanglliniuq. Malirqerluku *anguamiu-llu* uirrlluku tuqutellinia. 'It is said that this poor ol' Fox went along the shore of a lake. As he was going he saw a molting goose. He chased it, *overtook* it, fought with it and killed it.' (YUU 1995:74); Ellangyaaqlua taūgaam *anguvkenaki*, cumikevkenaki apa'urluunka. Taūgaam aūgna arnassagaurluq, aanama aanii, tauna taūgaam tua-i *anguqallruaqa*. 'Though I had become aware of my surroundings, I didn't *experience* my grandfathers. However, that old lady, my mother's mother, I *did have as a part of my life*.' (KIP 1998:145); Amiitnek tamakut ulap'angqellruukut imumi. Wiinga-ll' *angullruanka*. Wiinga-ll' aturaqluki. 'We used (fish)skin instead of rubber back then. I also *witnessed* their use. I too wore them.' (AGA 1996:182); Tua-i nangtequaluteng yuullrunilartut iqluvkenateng. Wii *angucuaqallruanka* carrarmek. 'They say that they lived a difficult life and they are sincere. I myself *witnessed* a little of that.' (QUL 2003:4); > angumayutar-, angussaag-, angute-; cf. anguar-, angun, anguur-, anguyag-, anguyararaun; < PE aṅṅu-

anguar- to paddle an open boat, kayak, or canoe # anguartuq 'he is paddling' / Kiagmi-llu angyatgun ayagaqameng, upagaqameng-llu *anguarturluteng* ayagaqluteng. Arnat-llu *anguaraqluteng*. 'And in the summer whenever they went with boats and whenever they moved to camp they went by *paddling*. And the women did the *paddling* too.' (YUU 1995:38); > anguarun, anguarussaq; cf. angu-; < PE aṅṅar-

anguarun single-bladed paddle; propeller # Tuani ima-tam alerquqii, *anguarut'rugarneq* tua-i qayaa imirluku, taquarinek mer'anek-llu pillrulluku, anguarutii atauciureskan taprartaq tallian ingluanun qillrulluku, anguarutiinun-llu qillrulluku, nangneq tua-i *anguarutii* elliqan piurangesqelluku tamaa-i egilraukan. 'Oh, at that time he advised him — having loaded his kayak with a lot of *paddles* and also provisions and water — to fasten his last *paddle* onto himself while he was traveling. (QUL 2003:518); < anguar-n; > anguarutnguaq; < PE aṅṅarun (*under* PE aṅṅar-)

anguarussaq front fin of fish; pectoral fin #

< anguar-?

anguarutnguaq three-cornered needle; glover's needle # *literally*: one that resembles a paddle;

< anguarun-uaq

angucaluq¹ male animal *non-human*; *derogatory*: woman's lover # Angyamun-llu ekluki malruuqaqluki arnacaluq *angucaluq-llu* tamalkuitnek ungungssinek yaqulegneq-llu, nangenritniartut. 'It put into the ark, by pairs, *male* and female, all the animals and birds, without exception.' (AYAG. 6:19,20); < angun-caluq

angucaluq² wild rhubarb (*Polygonum alaskanum*) stage # LI

anguciuqsailnguq* virgin # Angutem unayaqluku akusrarutekekaku *anguciuqsailnguq* arnaq, . . . 'If a man seduces a *virgin* woman, . . . ' (ANUC. 23:16); < anguciur-ksaite-nguq

anguciur- to associate with men; to chase men; to have sexual intercourse with a man # anguciurtuq 'she is always with men' / < angun-liur-; > anguciuqsailnguq

angukaaq, angukaq wild rhubarb (*Polygonum alaskanum*) # Kiagumainanrani *angukaat* tegg'iqerpailgata Mikellaq-llu elkek aurlutek. Amllessiyaanrilata-llu *angukaat* tegumiarrarlutek uterrlutek. Aaniita-llu kenircelluki cuyait tua-i-llu akulluki. Temait-llu *angukaat* ellaita qeltairraarluki saarralirluteng nerluki. 'In summer before the *wild rhubarb* got hard

she and Mikellaq gathered some. Since there wasn't so much *wild rhubarb* they took a little and went home. Their mother let them cook the leaves and make Eskimo ice cream. After they removed the skins from the stalks of the *wild rhubarb* they added sugar and ate it.' (ELN 1990:43); NSK, Y, K, NR, LI

angukaraq old man # . . . ayakatallermeggni *angukaraat-llu* pillinii maligutesqelluki allakaita angyirluki. ' . . . when they were about to leave he told the *old men* too to come along providing them with a separate boat.' (YUU 1995:18); < angun-kar(aq)¹; > angukara'urluq; < PY anukaraq (under PE anun)

angukara'urluq* old man # Angyaq-gguq *angukara'urlurrlainarne*k ucililliniat. 'It is said that they loaded the boat with *old men* only.' (YUU 1995:18); < angukaraq-r(ur)luq

angula- to chew on a skin to soften it (as for sewing) # angulauq 'she is chewing on a skin'; angulaa 'she is chewing on it' / *Angulaurraarluku* keniquarraarluku cupqerluku as'artellia, aklanqurrutngurrluni. 'After *chewing the skin to soften it*, and after the liquid penetrated it, he inflated it and slipped it on, and became a weasel.' (MAR 1 2001:93); cf. angulate-; < PE angula-

angulate- to mix; to stir # angulataa 'he is stirring it' / K; cf. angula-, ingulate-, angalate-, arulate-

angulluaq old man # Cali man'a: qagaani tangerquvet calilriamek arnamek wall' angutmek, *angulluamek-llu* tangerquvet ullagluku ikayuqiu. 'Also this: if you see someone working outside, a woman or a man, or an *old person*, go over to him or her and help him or her.' (QAN 1995:342); < angun-lluk-aq²

angullugaq old man # EG; < angun-lluk-aq³

angulluguaq, angulluguaq old man # < angun-lluk-uaq

angumayutar- to play tag # angumayutartut 'they are playing tag'; NUN; < angu-ma-?

angun male human; man # angutet 'men'; angutmek tutgara'urlungqertuq 'she has a male grandchild'; angulvak 'big man'; Uyangtelliniuq, arnamek, *angutmek-llu*, yungqellinilria. *Angun* kan'a takelqacilria, arnaq-wa calilria. 'He peeked down and saw that it was inhabited by a woman and a *man*. That *man* down below was lying stretched out, while the woman was working.' (YUU 1995:86); ANGUTEM AGTUQSAILKII 'virgin' (in Bible translations); > angucaluq, anguciur-, angukara'urluq, anguliur-, angulluguaq, angutengiarq, angutnguneq, angutngurte-, angutvak; cf. angu- (although this word would seem to be from angu- 'to chase and catch (game)', and the instrumental postbase, evidence from Inuit/Inupiaq Eskimo languages argues against this (see Fortescue et al. *Comparative Eskimo Dictionary*. 1996:35)

angunquq big toe # CAN; = angenquq; < ange-quq; > angunquyuk; < PY anənquq (under PE anə-)

angunquyuk big toe # HBC; < angunquq-yuk

anguqa or # conjunctive particle; NUN; < angu=qaa

angurrluk absolutely not; in no case; certainly not # *adverbial particle*; Tayima-llu ayaumaaqata nunat inerqunqegcalalliniit watqapiar *angurrluk* ellamun anqetaaresqevkenaki. 'While they were away on their journeys the village was told that absolutely *under no circumstances* should they venture outside.' (YUU 1995:41); < angu-rrluk

angusaurta soldier; national guardsman; also when used in the plural: government # NS; < anguyag-ur-ta¹

angussaag- to hunt; to try to catch game # angussaagtuq 'he is hunting'; angussaagaa 'he is hunting it' / angussaagutaa 'he is providing for her by hunting'; Caumak'ngucirpetun tauna panigpuk *angussaagaqluku* pinaqsaaqan. Angutet aipateng *angussaagarkaqluki* aipaqsagutetuit. *Angussaagaqluku* pinaqsaaqan. 'As you have started being with our daughter, it is advisable that you try to *hunt some game* for her too. Men get wives and must *provide food* for them. You should try to *hunt some game for her food*.' (QUL 2003:600); < angu-ssaag¹-; > angussaagta, angussaagun

angussaagun subsistence hunting device # < angussaag-n

angussaagta provider; hunter # Yuk *angussaagta* arnam murilkarkaullinia, aturai-llu murilkelluki. 'The woman must take care of the *hunter*, and keep his clothing mended.' (YUU 1995:55); < angussaag-ta¹-

angute- to be on time # NUN; < angu-?-

angutengiar(aq*) old man # < angun-ngyaar(aq)

anguteryuk marsh marigold bulb (*Caltha palustris*) # NUN

angutnaraq old man # < angun-?

angutnguneq brother # *older or younger brother*; . . . angutngunri, qayateng aminqigqelluki cateng nutarrluki, . . . ' . . . her *brothers* put new skin coverings on their kayaks and renovated their equipment . . . ' (CEV 1984:77); Tauna-gguq *arnaunra* qialuni aq'vekili quletmun. Angutngunran-llu maliggmiluku. 'That *sister* of his, crying, ran upwards. And her

brother also followed her.’ (UNP3); NUN, HBC, Y, NI, NS; < angun-u-neq¹; < PE aṇutṇunəṚ (*under* PE aṇun)

angutngurte- to become a man; to come of age (of a male); to become an old man # angutngurtuq ‘he is becoming a man, or an old man’ / Tauna Aqsarpak taum nalliini, *angutngurrluni*, ayagyuanrirluni. ‘At that time Aqsarpak *became a man*, no longer a teenager.’ (YUU 1995:88);

< angun-urte-

anguturluq poison water hemlock (*Cicuta mackenzieana*) # NUN

angutvak bull caribou # Tua-llu-gguq tua-i tuani-am tua-i nuliqsagucamiu *angutvagtelliniuq*, *angutvagmek* imumek, tuntumek. ‘So, it is said, that when he married her he caught a *bull caribou*.’ (CUN 2007:86); < angun-vak

anguur- to urinate accidentally; to release amniotic fluid # anguurtuq ‘he urinated, unable to hold it anymore’, ‘he wet his bed’; ‘her water (amniotic fluid) broke’ / cf. angu-; < PE aṇuḏur-

anguyak battle; war; warrior # and **anguyag-** to fight in battle; to make war. anguyagtut ‘they are fighting’; anguyagaa ‘he is fighting him’ / anguyautut ‘they are fighting each other in a battle’; *Anguyaneq* nalluq’apiggluku. ‘They didn’t know a thing about *making war*.’ (QUL 2003:610); *Anguyiit* ak’a tamaani anguyalallratni. Pitegcautetgun-llu-gguq taūgaam *anguyalallruut* nutegekun piugnaunateng. ‘Back then when *warriors made war* they *fought* with arrows only, never with guns.’ (KIP 1998:115); > angusaurta, anguyagcuun, anguyagta; cf. angu-; < PE aṇuyay(-)

anguyagcuun weapon of war # < anguyag-cuun

anguyagta, angusagta warrior; soldier; national guardsman; government # *Anguyagtenḡullruunga* ciuqlikacaarmek A.T.G.-ni aūḡkuni Alaska Territorial Guard-anek at’legni, cali-ll’ kinguakun National Guard-ani cali *anguyagtenḡulua*. ‘I was a *soldier* for the first time in the A.T.G., the Alaska Territorial Guard, and also after that I was a *soldier* in the National Guard.’ (KIP 1998:257); anguyagtem aulukaa ‘the government takes care of him (he is on welfare).’; < anguyag-ta¹

anguyararaun first catch of the season that one manages to take no matter how small # Qamurruarrangqerran, nayirtaminek taūgaam ucirrarluni uka-i agiirtuq, *anguyararautminek* apqiitnek. Tua-i ciryuiteṛllullratni, . . . ‘He was pulling a little sled, having loaded it with the seal he caught, and he was coming up with what they term the *first catch*, *however meager it may be, of the season*. It was when the dear ones did not live during a time of plenty, . . .’ (CIU 2005:6); < angu-yarar(ar)-n

angvaneq¹, angvanuq sternum; breastbone # CAN; < angvar-neq²

angvaneq² measurement, the distance from the center of the chest (or the armpit ?) to the end of the fingertips of the outstretched arm and hand # < angvar-neq²

angvarqur- to act under the open sky # NUN;

< angvar-?-

angvangqa- to be open # angvangqauq ‘it is open’ / NUN; < angvar-ngqa-

angvar- open # *postural root*; NUN; > angvangqa-, angvarte-; = angpar-; > angvaneq, angvarqur-, angvarun, angvassurliq; < PE aṇva-

angvarte- to open # angvartuq ‘it opened’; angvartaa ‘he opened it’ / NUN; angvar²;

> angvarun

angvarun key # NUN; < angvarte-n

angvassurliq clam (*species* ?) # < angvar-?

angyapiaq skin (covered) boat # Wangkuta-llu maaten ellangua angyarluta *angyapiamek*, tua-i imkunek maklagnek amilegmek. ‘We too — when I became aware of my surrounding — had a *skin boat*, made with these bearded seal skins.’ (CIU 2005:16); < angyaq-piaq

angyaq boat # and **angyar-** to go by boat # *any boat or ship other than a kayak or canoe*; angyartuq ‘he is going by boat’ / angyarluteng ayagtut ‘they left by boat’; angyiuk ‘he is making a boat’; *Angyateng-llu* aqvaluku cupumarian un’a kuik. ‘And (they) went and got their *boat* after the ice in that river had gone out.’ (ELN 1990:17); Y, HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, K; = angsaq; < ?-yaq; > angyapiaq, angyalek, angyaqatak, angyarlluk, angyayagaq, angyayuk, angyiur-; < PY anyaq

angyalek boat owner; captain # NUN; < angyaq-lek

angyaqatak makeshift skin-covered boat # *with a wooden (often cottonwood) frame and skin covering, it is used to get back downriver after the ice goes out from a springtime camp (to which one has earlier come by sled or other means)*; Maavet-llu uternariateng iliit angyailan *angyaqatagmek* aturcetaqluku. Pikestiin-llu qunuksuunaku, akimek-llu qanyuunateng. ‘When they were ready to return here if one of them didn’t have a boat they’d let him use a *makeshift skin boat*. The

owner wouldn't hold back or ask for money.' (YUU 1995:48);

< angyaq-qatak

angyarrrluk raft; large skin boat # *also plural* angyarrrluut *for one raft*. < angyaq-rrluk

angyayagaq* shrew (*Sorex* sp.) # *literally*: 'baby boat', *so called because of its shape*; Tauna tang kinguqliurlua piqertuq nuyain akuliitni man' — *angyayagaq*. "Ila-i tang man' *angyayagaq!*" "Aullu-gga-i taisgu ingqiqaq!" 'Her dear younger sister suddenly saw a *shrew* among her hairs. "Eek! look at this *shrew!*" "Be careful; give it to me; it's my louse nit!" (WOR 2007:16); < angyaq-ya(g)aq

angyayuk back of bird # < angyaq-yuk

angyiur- to move by boat to fish camp or seal camp # angyiurtuq 'he moved to fish camp'; NUN;

< angyaq-liur-

anianessaaq onion # *from English* 'onions'; = anainessaaq

aniguyaq temporary snow shelter, dug into the snow and provided with a door # *and* **aniguyar-** to make a snow shelter # *Aniguyarangtuut-gguq* waten uksumi qanikcarpangaqan elakait, qilirluki qanikcanek enecuariluki amiilirluki net'un. 'In the winter when there was lots of snow they made a *snow shelter* for the water hole with a roof and a door on it just like a house.' (QUL 2003:52); cf. aniu; < PE aniyutyar (*under* PE aniyu)

aninaq Catholic brother # *perhaps from mispronunciation of* annga 'older brother' *by non-Native priests, nuns, and Catholic brothers*; Y;

cf. ang'aq, annga

aninguag boil; carbuncle # < ane-i²-uaq; < PE aninuaq

aniniq, aningiq spawning blackfish (*Dalia pectoralis*); blackfish in a school melting the ice at the edge of a lake or stream # Tua-llu imumek uksumi kuiget umkaquaqaqi paingit, can'giiret imkut uruulluteng nanvam ceñiini wall'u-qaa kuigmi, puget *anininek* tamakut pituit. 'In the winter when the ice starts to form on the surface of the rivers, the blackfish melt a spot in the ice near the edge of the lake or in the river; they call such fish coming to the surface "*aniniq*".' (QUL 2003:578); Taukut tua-i *aningiliyarturvikuratullruit* allamiaqan. 'They were their places to go harvesting *blackfish* every year.' (KIP 1998:197); Waten tauḡken, tamakut *aninit* nengllirturassiyaagaqan, kuiget imairaqaki, . . . 'Now, when the weather was too cold, for too long, the rivers dried up down *where the blackfish spent the winter* . . .' (CEV 1984:37); > aninirpak

aninirpak loche (*or* burbot) (*Lota lota*) # EG;

< aniniq-rpak

aninqe- to conserve; to economize; to be careful with; to ration # aninqaa 'he is being careful with it' / Ayainanermiini nakacuut elcetaqluki, *aninqevkenani*. Ayainanermiini *aninqengamiki* taukut nakacuut, ellma ell'arcet'lallinii. Tamaani *aninqevkenani* elcet'lallrani erneq takliniuq, *aninqingan-llu* erneq nanililuni. 'While he went on his way, he began to *freely* let the air out of the bladders. As he went on further he started *conserving* the air letting only a little bit out. When he was *carelessly wasteful* with the air, the day became long. When he started *conserving* the air, the day became short.' (YUU 1995:87); Tuamtellu ilii tamaa-i neqmek ciriyuitellermeggni, *aninqut'ngaqamegteki* neqkaaraurluteng, Kass'inrarmek piitellermeggni, . . . 'When they did not have a plentiful food supply, some people would start to *conserve* their precious food when they didn't have Western style food.' (QUL 2003:4); Mermek puqlamek atulci ikeglicaquvcui, tangerciqerci akimek *aninqucirci*. 'If you reduce your use of hot water, you will see how you *conserve* your money.' (GET n.d.:10); < PY aninqə-

aninqiyaraq conservation # < aninqe-i²-yaraq

anipa, anipaq snowy owl (*Nyctea scandiaca*) # Uuminaqvaa *anipangnagaam* irniarraanka picirtaarutkellii! 'Darn it, the lousy *owl* has ruined my little children!' (MAR1 2001:75);

< PY-S anipa

aniqlaa- to curse; to threaten with undesirable things # aniqlaagaa 'he put a curse on him, threatened him' / niitenrilan aniqlaagaa elluatuuluku yuungaitniluku 'because she wouldn't listen (to the warning) he cursed her, saying that she would not live a good life'; Atanrem-llu Agayutem qanrutaa ciissirpak, "*Aniqlaamaciquten* waten pillruavet; ungungssini tamalkuitni elpet kiivet *aniqlaan* aturciqan . . ." 'The lord God said to the serpent, "You will be *cursed* because you have acted like that; among all the animals you alone will have the *curse* . . ."' (AYAG. 3:14)

an'iraute- to race or contend to get outside before others # *An'irautevkenata* akusrartevkenata-ll' waten elitnaurvimteñi, elicetengnaqluta. 'We didn't *contend* to be the first to get outside nor make a commotion in the schoolhouse; we strove to be taught.' (KIP 1998:65); cf. itriraute-; < ane-?-te⁵-

anirnake- to resent (it); to be infuriated by (it) # (?)

anirta thank goodness!; how fortunate! # *exclamatory particle*; anirta taigukut 'good thing we came!'; Aling, quyana tanem, *anirta* tanem akilenritaqa imna pingraanga. 'Gee, I am so glad; *thank goodness* I didn't say anything back to him even though he attacked me.' (QUL 2003:336); > anirtaar-, anirtaqqulluk, anirtima; < PE anirta;

> anirtima

anirtaar- to say "thank goodness"; to have no regrets; to be glad because of what one has done or because of what has happened # anirtaartuq 'he has no regrets' / anirtaarutamken 'I'm glad you did what you did'; anirtaarutkaqa 'I have no regrets over it'; anirtaarutii 'the act or event over which he is glad, has no regrets, says "thank goodness"; Uitakuni-llu kingukuureskan *anirtaarluni*, "Anirta-tam akilenritaqa." 'And if he stays silent, *he will be glad* later on [thinking], "I'm glad that I didn't retaliate." (QUL 2003:338); *Anirtaaraqlua-llu*, tamalkumta qenqertetuyaaqut wiinga-llu. 'And I say "thank goodness (I refrained)", for we all become angry, myself included.' (KIP 1998:183); Alqunaq-gguq caleryanrilkuma *anirtaarutkelarciqanka*. 'If I'm not rash in my actions I'll have no cause for regret.' (KIP 1998:255); < anirta-?-r-

anirtaqqulluk serves him right!; serves you right! # *exclamatory particle referring to good or bad outcome of one's actions*; < anirta-?-lluk

anirte- to be alive # Tua-i *anirtarkauguten* wangtun. 'And, you will be alive, just like me.' (MAR2 2001:93); NS

anirtima so that's why!; no wonder!; good thing then! # *exclamatory particle*; anirtima tanem taiyunrituq 'no wonder she doesn't want to come'; Nerngameng Cung'uq qalamciluni elkeq *anirtima-gguq* maliklutek pillruuk. 'While they were eating Cung'uq told how it was a *good thing* that the two of them went along together.' (ELN 1990:72); < anirta-?

anirtua- to help; to come to the rescue of # anirtuagaa 'he is helping her' / < anirtur-a-

anirtur- to rescue; to save one's life or soul; to redeem; to heal # anirturaa 'he saved him' / ellminek anirturtuq 'he saved himself'; anirtuumauq 'he has been rescued', 'he has been saved' *in a religious sense*; Tauna-ll'-am tua-i Quscuarmek piaqluku kegginaquq arnaruq nalgigeskiliu-am qerruyarpiallarmegni taumun *anirtullrunilutek*, kinguqliirutni-ll' . . . 'There was a man called Quscuar who explained that the mask depicted a woman that he said had *saved* him and his brother when they almost died of hypothermia.' (AGA 1996:131); > anirtua-, anirturta, anirtuun

anirturiyaraq salvation; deliverance # *Anirturiyaraq* Atanrem pikaa. 'Salvation is of the Lord.' (JONA. 2:9; < anirtur-i²-yaraq

anirturta, anirturista savior; rescuer; redeemer; the Savior # Taum-llu qanrullukek cama-i nuliangellruniluni, taukuk alqaqelriik *anirturtellregmi* alqaanek. 'He told them that he had a wife, the older sister of the two girls who had *rescued* him.' (YUU 1995:101); Niiskut ikayurluta-llu *Anirturta* naklegtaalia. 'Hear us and help, merciful *Savior*.' (YUA 1945:59, and LIT 1972:29); < anirtur-ta¹, anirtur-i²-ta¹

anirtuun, anirturin something that saves one; salvation # anirtuutekaa 'it is the thing that saved him'; Ilunglua piicagtua *anirtuun* taisqelluku . . . 'I fervently pray for *salvation* to come . . .' (PSALM 53:6); < anirtur-n, anirtur-i²-n

aniu snow on the ground # and **aniu-** to snow # aniuguq 'it is snowing' / NS; = aniuk; < PE aniyu; > aniullugte-; cf. aniguyaq

aniuk snow on the ground # EG; = aniu

aniullugte- to be soft and melting *of snow on the ground* # aniullugtuq 'the snow on the ground is soft and melting'; aniullugtaa up'nerkami ikamrainanratni erenrani 'in spring during the day while they were traveling by sled the snow got soft on them'; < aniu-lluk

aniurta sanitation worker # NUN; < anaq-liur-ta¹

anlii- to make a hole in the ice (for getting water or for fishing) # anliiguq 'he made a hole in the ice' / Qaltayagmeg cali uss'armeg pinevkaremeq cikirluki. Taukut tauḡa cun'errat tekicameḡ tauḡauḡet *anlliilliniut*, kalevluku-llu. Qaltayag siimameḡ uqamalkucirarluku, tauḡg'am etranun tut'enritliniur. 'They give them a bucket and a hide rope. When those young men arrived there they *made a hole in the ice* and dangled it (the rope) down. They weighted down the bucket with a rock, but it didn't land on the bottom (of the lake).' (WEB 2); < anluaq-li-

anlleq edible tuber of the tall cottongrass (*iitaa*) # *locally*: "mouse food" or "mouse nut" *because they are taken from mouse caches*; anlleret akutami assirtut "'mouse nuts" are good in "Eskimo ice cream"; Nutaan tauḡken inequrluki waten, qanikcam-gguq qaingani tekiskata uugnaraat antellritnek *anllerneq*, watqapik-ggur' atauciungraan tamakunek neryaqunani. Tauḡgaam ut'rulluki, nutaan kingunrita kenirluki nerengnaqutekarkauluki. 'They were warned that if they came upon *edible tubers* that had been taken out of their storage by the mice, they should not eat even one of them. Instead, they were to bring them back home and those at their home could cook them and have them for sustenance.'

(KIP 1998:333); < PY anləq; cf. ane-

anllite- to have a birthday # anllituq 'it is his birthday' / < ane-ite³-

anllugneq mist of cold air rushing in; warm air rushing out an open door or window; aura emanating from a person # Nepturillrani piviinret iliitni waniw' *anllugneren* qevleqtaalriartanga'artellria. Atam qevleqtaalriartanga'arteqertelluku *anllugneren* imna tauna niiskengaqlallren iluvaryaaqellriim taumun akitmigcami qevleqtaalriamun elaqvaqani-ll'. Allanek maa-i piyaaqaan *anllugneren* qevleqtaangartaqan ellavaqaniraqluni. 'Soon, when it got very loud, the *aura* that emanated from you started to have glittering particles. When your *aura* started to glitter, the one you heard appeared, but it moved farther away when it bumped into that shiny thing. When it (would make that noise) again, it moved farther away when your *aura* started to glitter.' (QUL 2003:536); < anllugte-neq¹

anllugte-, anllullag- to rush out of warm air; to rush in of cold air through a door or window # anllullagtuq 'warm air is rushing out or cold air is rushing in' / < ane-llugte-, ane-lluk-llag-

anlu seal's breathing hole in ice; muskrat's feeding hole in the ice made by blowing bubbles under freshly frozen ice late popping them and lining it with mud # > anluaq; cf. ane-; < PE anlu

anluaq fishing or water hole cut through the ice # Tua-i taūgken nakacuut qagertelteng nangkata *anluaq* tauna ullagluku, nanerpiit cingilgitnek niiqerluku. *Anluam* kangirainun nallaruartaqluku akurqurciqait. Tua-i-ll' kassukuniu nutaan camavet *anluamun* kalevvluqi, cingluki. 'When all the seal bladders were deflated, going over to the hole in the ice, they would poke each bladder with a seal spear, and then they would dip each of the bladders into each corner of the hole, and when all was done, push them down through the hole in the ice.' (YUU 1995:40); = anglluaq; < anlu-aq³; > anlii-, anlui-; < PE anlu(C)ar- (under PE anlu)

anlui- to make of fishing or water hole through the ice # Tua-i-ll' manaryarat tekicamteki *anluisqelluku* ukicisqelluku tugerluku. 'Whe we reached the ice-fishing site I told them to use the ice chisel to make a hole in the ice.' (QAN 2009:186); < anluaq-li-

anngaq older brother # Taūga-llu-ggur ukut *anngaqlriit*, etliniaqlriit kuigem ciñiini. 'Then, they say, these brothers were living on the shore of the river.' (CEV 1984:71); = ang'aq; > anngaqlikaca(g)aq, anngaruq; cf. aninaq; < PE anəŋar

anngaruq one's spouse's brother # < anngaq-uaq;

anngaqliq*, anngaqlikaca(g)aq oldest brother # Cali-gguq, iquatneng ayagluki *anngaqliatneng*, ivruciliurciqai tungliqutaciggluki. 'And their sister, starting with her oldest brother and working down to her youngest, made waterproof boots for all in turn.' (CEV 1984:72); < annga-qliq, annga-qliq-kaca(g)ar-

anqarar-, anqarar(ar)- to tell a story through songs and drumming # > anqarar-

anqaraun song composed to celebrate accomplishment, escape from danger, victory in battle, etc. # Wagg'uq iniqsakarluteng wall'u arenqialluga'arrrluteng; tua-i nauwa anguyagni-llu *anqarauciniaqekait*. 'After an accomplishment or experiencing a close escape as in war, they would compose celebratory songs and create the paraphenalia that accompanies them.' (CIU 2005:22); < anqarar-n

anqenkiyagaq newborn baby # NUN; < ane-?-ya(g)aq

anqerri- to develop a rash; to have measles, chicken pox, or other disease causing a rash # anqerriuq 'he is breaking out in a rash' / < ane-qar-i²-; > anqerrit

anqerrit measles; rashes # Y, HBC; < anqerri-nominal plural

anqerte- to dash out # anqertuq 'he dashed out' / < ane-qerte-

anqiitayagaq, anqiyyaaq newborn infant # Maaten ellii murilkartuq aanii kiani curumi iggangqalria, caniani-wa *anqiyyaaq*. . . . Tua-i-llu ellii kiavaqerrluni ullagarrrluku aanani alangaarluni *anqiyyaarmek*. 'When she looked about she saw her mother in there on the sleeping pad propped up on her elbow and beside her was a newborn infant. . . . She went in and went over to her mother and she was surprised about the infant.' (ELN 1990:103); < ane-?-ya(g)aq, ane-?-ya(g)aq

anqulleq area dug up by mice for food storage # < anqur-lleq¹

anqur- to remove items one after another from a container, a house, etc.; to move from one house to another with one's possessions # anqurtuq 'he is moving out'; anqurai 'he is moving them out' / < ante-qur-; > anqulleq, anquun

anquun scoop used to clear ice fragments from water in a hole made in the ice # Y; < anqur-n

anrenqegcaun breath freshener # < anerneq-kegte-car-un

anrucilluk stomach sack # NUN; < anrutaq-?-lleg¹

anrutaq stomach of a human or other mammal; gallbladder (*EG additional meaning*) # Tamaani uqut assigtangqelallruut issurit *anrutaitnek*, meciarutanek 'In those days dried seal *stomachs* were used for containers for seal oil.' (YUU 1995:16); Yuum-gguq *anrutaa* qamna, waten kaigi-llu ellarlluum nalliini, *anrutam-gguq* eqsullra nangteqnarquq cakneq. '(About) a person's *stomach*, it is said, from the hunger during a time of weather so bad as to keep everyone inside, the shrinking of the *stomach* is extremely painful.' (CIU 2005:324); *Anrutaicungaqaqameng* waten kiagyungaqaq, erneq takliriaqaq, makuneng taūgaam, cukilegneng nerangnaqqluteng, kuigneng. 'When their *stomachs* would shrink from lack of food at the end of spring as the days grew longer, they would start getting sustenance from the sticklebacks from the rivers.' (CEV 1984:33);
> anrucilleq

anssiir-, anssiur- to hunt seal downriver # anssiurtuq 'he is hunting seal downriver' / Pissulriit *anssiirluteng* taqukassulriit qamaken kangianek kuigem, tauna tua pissuryaraat yuc'illiiciqniluku. 'People from upriver that had gone down seal *hunting* will have been the ones to make it evident that people had been there. He told them that the place where the [people] hunted would have signs.' (QUL 2003:406); *Anssiiraluteng* unguvalrianek avulaameng avurluteng taukut, cali ilait *anssiiranritqalriit* yuilqumun ayagluteng tua-i pavaken ungunngssinek canek piciatun, cuignilngurnek tuaten picirraatun yuilqurmiutarnek avuluteng. 'They *hunted downriver* for sea mammals, and some that didn't *hunt* that way went to the wilderness upriver for otters and other wilderness animals.' (MAR2 2001:105); < ane-?-

ante- to put out(side) # antaa 'he put it out' # Caqerluni Irr'am *antaarpakarluku* tauna can'giiq igcelluku natermun qimugkauyaraat-llu iliita canianun tull'uni, teguvailgagu-llu qimugkauyaraam ak'a tamualuku igqalliniluku. 'Pretty soon, as Irr'aq kept *taking out* the blackfish, she dropped it on the floor and it landed next to one of the puppies, and before she could pick it up, the puppy had already chewed it up and swallowed it.' (ELN 1990:78); < ane-te²-; > anerqe-, anqur-; < PE anət- (*under* PE anə-)

anu, anuk dog harness # Tua-i-llu aatiita *anutuumaan* Pili auḡ'arluku qangqiiret tungiitnun enirluni. 'Then their father detached Pili and his *harness* and pointed in the direction of the ptarmigans.' (ELN 1990:12); NS, NUN, K; < PE anu

anuci- root; < PE annut- and annuci-; > anucimirqe-, anucinge-

Anucimallrat the Biblical book of Exodus # < anute-ma-lleq-3p-3s ending

anucimirqe- to repent; to want not to repeat one's actions; to learn from one's mistake # anucimirquq 'he repented' / anucimirqevkaraa 'he made her not want to do again what she did' by *punishing her, talking to her, etc.*; *Anucimiqsunaunani-llu-am* atrarluni nutaan naspaanaluni pinaluni. 'In as much as it was not such as to cause her to *learn from her mistake*, she went down in order to try (again).' (ELN 1990:22); < anuci-?-rqe²-

anucimirqecetaar- to reprove; to chastise; to rebuke # Kainiqnayukluteng-llu cali, qanruyuterluteng waten: tamakut-gguq neqkarrait uqlautekengkatki ellam yuan *anucimirqecetaarciqai*. 'And thinking that they would suffer famine they had this saying: the spirit of the universe will *reprove* them if they scatter scraps of food about.' (KIP 1998:325); < anucimirqe-cetaar-

anucinge- to become wiser through experience; to learn one's lesson # anucinguq 'he learned his lesson' / < anuci-nge-

anuilite- to descend toward the coast to the snow during spring (referring to reindeer) # NUN

anuma- to flow out into something; to be outside # anumaq 'he is outside, has gone out' or 'it (river) flows out' / Kuigat-gguq man'a, imarpigmun *anumaluni*, . . . 'This river of theirs, so they say, *flows* into the ocean, . . .' (CEV 1984:71); < ane-ma-

anuqa^o wind # anuqenguq 'the wind is picking up' (*literally*: 'it's getting wind'); . . . nuyai tuaten tengaurluteng iik-llu uisngasciiganatek *anuqem* ugaani. '. . . her hair flew around like that and her eyes couldn't stay open on account of the *wind*.' (ELN 1990:41); < PE anuqe; anuqekegte-, anuqellugte-, anuqessuun, anuqlir-, anuqsaar-, anuq'vag-, anurvag-, anuqetuliar(aq)

anuqataq (?) grandmother # NUN; cf. anuurluq

anuqekegte- to blow in a favorable direction # *of wind*; anuqekegtuq 'there is a favorable wind' for *traveling*; anuqekegtaa 'the wind is blowing favorably for him' / < anuqa-kegte-

anuqellugte- to blow in an unfavorable direction # *of wind*; anuqellugtuq 'there is an unfavorable wind' for *traveling*; anuqellugtaa 'the wind is blowing unfavorably for him' / < anuqe-lluk

anuqessuun any device used in the wind, such as a windsock, windmill, flag, or windproof lantern # < anuqe-cuun

anuqetuliar(aq*) yarrow (*Achillea* sp.) # (?); a plant with a strong almost minty odor, which is inhaled;

< anuqa-

anuqlir- to be windy # anuqlirtuq 'it is windy' / anuqlirpaa! 'how windy it is!'; anuqlingraan 'even though it is windy'; < anuqe-lir-; < PE anuqlir- (*under* PE anuqe)

anuqsaar-, anuqsagar- to be breezy # anuqsaartuq 'it is breezy' / *Anuqsaarii* cauluk' tua-i anuqa yuryiullinikii ellacugnimek ak'anek naruraami. 'She faced the direction the breeze was coming from and kept inhaling, since she was smelling the smells of the world for the first time in a long time.' (QUL 2003:229); < anuqe-ya(g)aq

anuq'vag-, anuqvag- to be very windy # anuq'vaguq 'it is very windy' / Tua-llu taukut angalkulget cetamanek ungalalirnermi nunat pissurnarian anuqengutellinii qacarnermek up'nerkarpak *anuq'vagturluni* pissurciiganateng. 'In the village on the south side where the four shamans were the wind came in from the south during hunting season and blew right onto their beach, and the wind blew hard all spring so that the people could not go hunting.' (YUU 1995:114); < anuqa-pag²-

anura- to keep going out # anurauq 'he keeps going out' / anurayunaituq 'it isn't conducive to going (or being) out'; . . . aaniita inerqurluki kiagpailgan ancuitniluki nengelvangelarniluku ellam yuan tangrraqaki inuguat. Nengllirqan *anurayunaitelaan* tua-i niilluku aanaseng. ' . . . their mother warned them that before summer comes people never take them (dolls) out saying that it gets very cold when the ruler of the universe sees the dolls. When it was cold since it generally was not conducive to going out, they listened to their mother.' (ELN 1990:15); < ane-ur-a-

anuraqe- to want to do something but feel constrained by circumstances or authority; to wait patiently # anuraquq 'he feels constrained' / anuraqngami 'because he feels he shouldn't'; anuraquraa! 'be patient!'; Tua-i cangimirteng'ermi *anuraqngami* uitaluni tua-i. 'Even though he wasn't satisfied with how much he got, because he felt constrained, he let it be.' (MAR2 2001:101)

anurvag- to be very windy # anurvaguq 'it is very windy' / Piaken tauḡaam negeqvam, calaram-llu akuliignek *anurvagaqami* nutaan qaililartuq. 'However, whenever it's very windy from back there from between the north and the east, the water is rough.' (KIP 1998:45); < anuqa-pag²-

anute- to take out(side) # anutaa 'he took it out' #

. . . kiullinia. "Unuaqu *anuteqerciqamken* ellamun." . . . Unuaquan atakuyartumi pillinia, "Qaku-mi tua-i anuteqatarcia, tang tua-i tuquvailegma, ellamek narqeryugyaaqellrianga." Taum pillinia, "Ilumun *anuteqernaamken* tua-i tuquvailegpet ellacugnimek narqerniartuten." ' . . . she answered him. "Tomorrow I'll take you outside briefly." . . . The next day in the evening he said to her, "Now when are you going to take me out; before I die I would like to smell the great outdoors." She said to him, "In truth I'll take you out before you die so that you can smell the scent of the world.'" (YUU 1995:97); < ane-te⁴-;

> Anucimallrat

anutiig birthday # and **anutiir-** to have a birthday # anutiirtuq 'he is having his birthday (today)' / angniq anutiig elpenun 'happy birthday to you'; Erenret taukut pingayuadni Egypt-aarmiut angayuqrata *anutiirtuq*, nerevkariluni-llu kelegluki pistenī tamalkuita. 'On the third day the king of the Egyptians (Pharoah) had his birthday and held a feast inviting all his servants.' (AYAG. 40:20); KAYANGUT ANUTIIIT 'May' (*literally*: 'hatching time of eggs'); Tauḡaam *Kayangut Anutiitni* anutiingqerrlua. 'However, I have my birthday in May.' (KIP 1998:141); MANIIT ANUTIIIT 'May' (Y, NS usage); < ane-tiig

anuurluq*, anuureluq*, anuuruluq* (HBC form) grandmother # this is the usual term in NSK, but occurs also in stories from other areas where the usual term for grandmother is *maurluq* or *marrlugaq*; Tua-i-llu *anuurlumi* eniinun tekicami elatiinun nangqertuq. . . . "Anuurlung, naw'un iterciqsia?" 'And when he came to the door of his grandmother's house he stood outside. . . . "Grandmother, where will I come in?" (UNP1);

< ?-r(ar)luq; cf. anuqataq; > anuurluqellriik

anuurluqellriik, anuureluqellriik, anuuruluqellriik (HBC form) grandmother and her grandchild # Tua-i-llu-gguq-am taukuk *anuurluqellriik-am* uitauk. Angutmek tutgara'urlungqerrluni. 'And so, it is said, there were those two, grandmother and her grandchild, a boy'. (MAR1 2001:76); . . . elliriqlutek taukuk, *anuurluqellriik* cuugaqellriik tauḡ a, imarpiim yaqsinrilkiini. ' . . . oh those two were poor, the grandmother and grandchild living not far from the ocean.' (CEV 1984:65); < anuurluq-ke¹-llriik-dual

anvik exit; squirrel den # *Anvigcuuciraluta* waten ayagaaqamta up'nerkami, miluutaquq tua-i qanikcarmi yaaqvani. 'When we looked for squirrel dens in the springtime, it (the den) really stood out in the snow in the distance'. (CIU 2005:150); < ane-vik

Anvik Anvik # *Athabaskan* village on the Yukon; *literally*: 'place to go out'; Qamkut-wa-gguq qamani kiatiitni, *Anvigmiut-*

ggug taukut nutaan nunat, nunauluteng taukut nunarpauluteng. Taukut tua-i tuani uitainanratni tamakurmiut *Anvigmiut* taukut tekitelliniluteng angutet tuqucarturluki taukut imkut ilakellriit. Tua-i-gguq tamaani nunautmeggni pissurvimeggni uitiita taukurluut. 'Upriver of them the *Anvik* people constituted a large village. While they were staying there those *Anvik* people came to kill the men. This was because they were in their (*Anvik*'s) hunting grounds.' (KIP 1998:95);

< ane-vik

Anyaraq Aniak # *village on the Kuskokwim*; literally: 'the way to go out'; Caqerlutek-gguq aguuterlutek asgurtuk *Anyarakun*. 'Once they₂ were going by canoe up the *Aniak* river.' (YUU 1995:13); < ane-yaraq

anyaqturte- to not come out from the house to welcome a visitor # Uitayaaqluni tuani yugpallarayaaqluni yuk *anyaqturcan* itliniluni. 'After she had waited and made human sounds (giving evidence of her presence), when no one came out to welcome her she went on in.' (MAR2 2001:64); NS; < ane-?-

anyarar(ar)- be born prematurely; go out too early # *anyara'artuq* 'he was born prematurely' / < ane-yarar(ar)-

anyuk trout (*species* ?) # BB

anyuqe- to be repeled by # *applies to game animals repeled or frightened away by the hunter's being contaminated*; Alikait-gguq tamakut, nalluvkenaki tua-i *anyuqluki*, alikluki, tuaten pimalriit, uqlautekluku pivkaqiit tan'gaurluq nasaurluq-llu miktellrani. 'They say that they (animals) can detect and *don't want to go near those* who have been exposed to (the saliva and urine of) male or female infants.' (YUP 2005:100); < anyur-ke²-

anyur- emotional root; > anyuqe-, anyurnarqe-

anyurnarqe- to repel # *applies to contamination that repels or frightens away game animals*; Uuggun-llu-gguq camek maq'uq iiragmikun, pitarkaulriani *anyurnarqellriamek*. . . . Naqugucirturluki pisqellarait camek ik'imek sagcinayukluki *anyurnamek* natermun. 'They say that something emanates from her thyroid area that *repels* game animals. . . . They want them (the women) to wear belts thinking that they would spread a bad substance — *that which would repel game* — onto the floor (where the hunter might be contaminated with it).' (AGA 1996:68); < anyur-narqe-

apa, ap'a, apaq grandfather # *apii* or *apaa* 'his grandfather'; Qaillun taun' *ap'aka* tua-i-w' imkullrulliniuq, iliini picirkani nalluyuunaku. 'At times that *grandfather* of mine knew what was going to happen to him.' (QUL 2003:546); Tua-i-llu aatan irniarpet ap'akluku. 'And your father is your child's grandfather.' (YUP 2005:226); *less commonly used than the extended form*, *apa'urluq*; > *apa'urluq*, *aparrluguaq*; cf. *apakcuk*, *apakussutaq*; < PE ap(p)a

apaa- to repeat; to reiterate; to mention; to call out; to mention by name # *apaaguq* 'he repeated something'; *apaagaa* 'he repeated it, called it out, mentioned it several times' / *apaagiug* 'he called out something several times'; Canek piukengamegnek *apaagiluteng* piugviktullruit tamakut curukartekateng, cali-ll' taukut curukartekaita taukut pisqumasteteng cali ellmegcetun cali piullmeggnek *apaaluki* piugvikluki. 'Naming what they (the hosts) wanted, they made requests for thing from their guests, the "mock-attackers", and their guests would *name* their own requests from them.' (CAU 1985:165); Elliinginaq *apaayaqunaku* Atanrem Agayutvet atra, Atanrem pinarqelriaruniciqngaku at'mi elliinginaq apaastii. 'You shall not *utter* the name of the Lord your God in vain. For the Lord will not be indifferent to one who *utters* His name in vain.' (ANUC. 20:7); < aper-a-

apaguaq windpipe # NUN

apakcuk sea lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*) # NUN; cf. *apa*

apakussutaq clam (*species* ?) # HBC; cf. *apa*

apallir-, apallirtur- to call out as song leader for an Eskimo dance # *apallirtuq* 'he is singing'; *apalliraa* 'he is singing it' / < *apalluk-lir-*, *apalluk-lir-tur*¹-; > *apallirturta*, *apallircuun*

apallircuun, apallirturcuun dance baton # Una-wa *apallirturcuutiit* murak. Iquani-wa kegginarluni, tengayuq-wa man'a asguruara. Taumek tua-i *apallirturcuutengqetullruut*. 'This *dance baton* of theirs is of wood. At its end it has a face, with its ruff of caribou neck hairs. They used to have *dance batons* of this sort.' (CAU 1985:206); < *apallir-cuun*, *apallir-tur*²-cuun

apallirturta, apallirtulria song leader # < *apallirtur-ta*², *apallirtur-lria*

apalluk, apalluq stanza; lyrics of dance song # *apallutairutuq* 'there are no more lyrics' *a call to begin improvised, comic Eskimo dancing*; Atulgullruat tamana. Taugaam *apallui* ukut cimiqetaararluki. Yuarun taugken taman' cimirpakanritliniuq. 'They would sing that song all the time during those presentations. However, they would change the words in the *lyrics* of the song. But actually the song didn't change very much.' (AGA 1996:146); > *apallir-*, *apalluk*; cf. *aper-*; < PY-S *apałuk*

apallulek song with lyrics # < apalluk-lek

apamaq gunwale of kayak # Amkut-llu kinguqliita pilriameng tua-i kitngiarluku tuaten qayaq taman' mamcarrluku, *apamaq-ll'* ayemqelluku. 'When the next ones came around, they kicked that kayak around and made it collapse and even broke the *gunwale* to pieces.' (QUL 2003:616); *see Appendix 9 on parts of the kayak*; < PE apummar

Apanuugpak legendary folk hero from the Kuskokwim and Nelson Is. areas # *Apanuugpak* taun' tan' gurrauluni ayagluni, waten tan' gurraarauluni, elliraurtellinilria, angayuqaak tamarmek tuqulutek. Tua-lli-wa-gguq tua-i taukut ilain, tua-w' yuut, nakukuraurlungraatni-ll' akiqayuilkai. Caluki-ll' kiulerluki-ll' piyuunaki umyuarteqluni anglirikuni akinaullerkani amlleran. 'When *Apanuugpak* was a young boy, just a little boy, he became an orphan, both of his parents having died. And it was said that although those around him, the people, picked on him and tormented him, he never fought back. He never yelled back at them, thinking when he grew up there would be time enough for revenge.' (ELL 1997:404); < ?-rpak

aparrlugaq* grandfather # NUN, HBC; < PE aparurluq *and* aparurluqaq (under PE ap(p)a);
< apa-rrlugaq

apa'ag- to have dirt debris clinging to one's flesh or clothing # Angutem ilii tangernauraa ilii arnatun ayuqluni camek *apat'agluni* peketnaurtuq. 'Some men appeared like women moving around *with dirt and debris clinging to their clothes*.' (MAR2 2001:24); NS

apa'urluq, apaurluq (in EG) grandfather; grandparents (when used in the plural) # *Apa'urluunka* amllellruut, nalluvkenaki *apa'urluunka* maa-i tauḡaam watua *apa'urluirutua*, Qelpauralria tauḡaam *apa'urluqaqa* aipaagni. 'My *grandparents* were numerous, and I knew my *grandparents*, but now no longer have a *grandfather*; however, Qepauralria could be my *grandfather*.' (KIP 1998:265); *more commonly used than the basic form*, ap'a; < ap'a-r(ur)luq; < PE aparurluq *and* aparurluqaq (under PE ap(p)a)

apenge- to bend # *of something that is not normally bent*; ap'nguq 'it bent' / apengtaa 'he bent it'; apengtuq 'he bent down'; apengcimaq 'it is bent'; apengneq 'a bend'; *see more at alternative formulation of base*, ap'nge-

apelcir- to ask permission # *apelcirtuq* 'he asked permission' / *apelciutaa* 'he asked permission for her'; *apelcirtuq* ayagyugluni 'he asked permission to leave'; *Apelcirluku* aanani aturaqluki elliiin pik'ngermiki. 'Only after after *asking* her mother for permission would she use them, even though she owned them.' (YUP 2005:114); < apte-cir-

aper- to say; to pronounce # *apertuq* 'he pronounced something'; *apraa* 'he pronounced it' / *aperciigataa* 'he can't pronounce it'; < PY-S ap̥ər-; > apaa-, aperyaraq, apertur-, apervikua-, aprun; *cf.* apte-, apalluk

apertuatesta, apertuacista guide # < apertuate-ta¹-, apertuate-i²-ta¹

apertur-, apertua- to demonstrate; to point out; to show; to indicate # *aperturaa* 'he pointed it out' / *nantellra* *aperturaa* 'he pointed out where it is'; Tua-ll' ayainanerpeceṇi imkut makuat qevelqaquciqut. Tamakut *aperturciqaat* akertem tunglirnera. 'And while you are traveling those ice crystals in the water will sparkle. They will *indicate* the direction of the sun.' (YUU 1995:67);
< aper-tur¹-, aper-tur¹-a-; > apertuute-

apertuute-, apertuate- to point out to; to tell what to do; to inform; to teach # *apertuutaa* 'he pointed something out to her' / *apertuutaanga* aanaminek 'he pointed out his mother to me'; Nayagaan-llu qaillun aṡṡ'aryaraanek aptengraaku angurrluk' *apertuuteqaasqeṇkenaku*. 'Even though his younger sister asked him how it is removed he forbade him *to show her*.' (QUL 2003:366); < apertur-te⁵-, apertua-te⁵-

apervikua- to talk about what someone did; to testify; to bear witness # *apervikuaguq* 'he is testifying' / *apervikuataa* 'he is testifying about it'; *apervikuan* 'religious testimony'; Tua-i waten pitaluku watua *apervikuagamci*. 'In this way I shall now *bear witness* to you_{pl}.' (KIP 1998:22);
< aper-vike-?-

aperyaraq pronunciation; terminology # *aperyaraa* 'its pronunciation'; Tua-i-llu Qalemam igarcuutengqelliniami igauulluki yaassiillermun tamakut igat *aperyaraitnek* ciemek elicungcarlukek elkek. 'Since Qalemaq had a pencil she wrote the letters on a piece of cardboard showing the two of them their *pronunciation*.' (ELN 1990:87); < aper-yaraq

apete- to inquire; to ask in the sense of asking a question # *look under apte-*; NSU; = apte-

apiataq lunch # *and apiatar-* to eat lunch # *apiatartuq* 'he is eating lunch' / Seven-klaagmi unuakutalartukut, twelve-klaagmi-llu *apiatarluta*, tua-i-llu six-klaagmi atakutarluta. 'We eat breakfast at seven, *lunch* at twelve and dinner at six.' (YUP 1996:54); *from Russian* обѣд (obéd)

apiterte- to smear with oil without letting it penetrate # Tua-i uqumek *apiterrluku*. Uqurrluku. 'He *smear*ed it with oil. He oiled it.' (NAT 2001:222)

ap'nerrlugun verbal expression of negative opinion # < aper-nerrlugte-n

ap'nge- to bend # *of something that is not normally bent*; ap'nguq 'it bent' / apengtaa 'he bent it'; apengtuq 'he bent down'; apengcimaq 'it is bent'; apengneq 'a bend'; Qavarngan qecigneq taptarluki qillerqelliniluku, pamatmun tallik qillertellinilukek, uyaqūrri-llu napirluki irugkenun wavet qillrullukek *apenglluku*. 'When he slept she doubled the rawhide tying his arms in the back and tying his neck to his arms *bending* them back.' (MAR1 2001:90); *alternate formulation of base is apenge-; opposite of pet'nge-; cf. penge-*;

< PY apəŋə-

apqara- to ask about something # apqarauq 'he is asking about something'; apqaraa 'he is asking her about something' / *also refers to a shaman's rite usually performed by a female shaman using a small drum*; Camaken tang nem acianek nepeng'an, tuar ca itellria. Qanersaaqlallriami kangingnaqevkenani cauga. Taumek tang alingqerrtellrulianga cakneq. Wagg'uq *apqaraluku*. 'Something seemed to enter from under the house when he started making noise. It would speak but we couldn't understand it. That was why I got so frightened. He was *questioning* it.' (AGA 1996:54); < apte-?; > apqara'arcuun;

< PY-S apəqar- (under PY-S apət(ə)-)

apqara'arcuun shaman's drum, small in size #

< apqara-?-cuun

apqaur- to ask questions; to make confession in church # apqaurtuq 'he is asking questions'; apqauraa 'he is asking her questions' / apqauraa camek tangellrucianek 'he asked him about what he saw'; Ayaumariata ilai aaniin qalarutaqluku *apqauraaqan-llu* kiugaqluku. 'After her siblings had gone away her mother spoke to her and whenever she *asked her questions*, she (her mother) would give her the answers.' (ELN 1990:13); < apte-?; > apqaurciryaraq, apqaurta, apqaurun, apqauriyaraq; apqaurviit

apqaurciryaraq judgement # *Catholic neologism as are the following*: kiirrarmi apqaurciryaraq 'private judgement'; tamarmi apqaurciryaraq, kinguqlirmek apqaurciryaraq 'general judgement'; < apqaur-cir-yaraq

apqauriyaraq interrogation # *neologism*; < apqaur-i²-yaraq

apqaurta questioner *as in a courtroom*; interrogator; survey taker; magistrate # < apqaur-ta²

apqaurun questionnaire; confession of sins in church # < apqaur-n

apqaurviit judiciary # *neologism*; < apqaur-vik

apqiitnek what people call —; as people call it; as people say # *particle (from ablative modalis)*; Elkeke-wa tua-i cikum qaingani waten qavarlutek, qavaraqlutek, uitaurlaariik ugingalutek, ugtarlutek *apqiitnek*. 'The two of them were on top of the ice, sleeping; they would stay, being on top of it, "ugtarlutek", *as people say*.' (QUL 2003:48); Maaten tua-i nuniinun tamaavet *apqiitnek* apuutelliniuq, tekiteelliniuq, . . . 'Then, to his village there, *what people call "apuutelliniuq"*, that is, he arrived, . . . ' (KIP 1998:227); < aper-ke¹-3p-3s *abl.-mod.*

apquciq ailment; fault; sickness; illness # Waten-ll'-am *apquciq* qaneryariruarnauraat, una wani kangangyararatuli nall'arrlluku *apqucim* taum ullagyaaqekuniu kangaryara'arqan ilami qavaatni, *apqucia-gguq* imna uitalqegcivkenani yugmek taumek uitauryuitellinian, inangqaurayuitellinian, nunakegcivkenani taumek uitacurlalriatun ayuqluni taumi yugmi. Tua-i-llu-gguq *apquciq-gguq* umyuarteqciquq, "Aling, uumi-ll' nunakarniitellinivaa uitayuunani. Tang uum nunalli qevkaqatalliniinga." If a *sickness* came upon a person who gets up early and starts working, that *sickness* isn't going to be comfortable staying in that person who never lazed around, never lay around. Then, giving voice to it, that *sickness* would think, "Gee, this one isn't very comfortable to live in. This one is going to make me live so uncomfortably." (QUL 2003:330); Kina imna *apqucingelria* mamyuilngurmek taicimaarkauguq agayulirtemun. 'Whoever gets a *affliction* (on the skin) that does not heal must be taken to the priest.' (LEVI. 13:9); *cf. apte-*

aprun trail # < aper-n; > aprulluk; < PE aprun

Aprun Aphrawn River # *near Chevak*

aprulluk game trail # Uterrnginanermeggni-llu ellii *aprullugnek* tangrrami apyutekluki, tangerpaalugngalamiki-llu.

Aaniin-llu carayagnun *aprullukniluki* piluni. *Aprulluit-llu* carayiit atuyuitniluki yugnun piluni. 'While they were on their way home, when she saw a *game trail*, she asked about it because she was seeing it for the first time. Her mother said that it was a bears' *trail*. Also she said that people never used bears' *trails*.' (ELN 1990:100); < aprun-lluk

apsiaq dart # NUN

apsiaraq bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*) with very dark shoulders # NUN

apsir- to be smoky or dusty (in the air) # apsirtuq 'it is smoky', 'the air is dusty'; < apsuq-lir-

apsirvik stovepipe; chimney # NS; < apsir-vik

apsuq smoke; haze; dust in air # **apsuriuq** 'it is hazy, smoky, or dusty'; > **apsir-**; < PE **apyur**

apte- to inquire; to ask in the sense of asking a question # *not in the sense of asking someone for something* (kaiga-) or to do something (postbase -sqe-). **aptuq** 'he asked'; **aptaa** 'he asked her' / **apesgu!** 'ask him!'; **ciin apcit?** 'why do you ask?'; **apluku** 'asking him'; **apterraarluni** or **apqaarluni** 'after asking'; **apetnia** or **apnia** 'he says she asked'; **apepailegpet** 'before you ask(ed)'; **apcavnga** 'because he asked me'; **aptellinia** 'he evidently asked him'; **aptellruanga nuliaqa nanlucianek** 'he asked me where my wife is'; = **apete-**; cf. **aper-**, **apquciq**; > **apqaur-**, **apyun**, **apyutke-**; < PY-S **apət(ə)-**

apun snow on the ground # NSU; < PE **apun** (*under* PE **apə-**)

apur- to reach; to get as far as; to arrive at; to run against; to bump into; to encounter; to land # **apuraa** 'he encountered him' / **apuutuq** 'he encountered something, arrived somewhere'; **apuutut** 'they encountered each other'; Tawa-llu-gguq **apurpegnaku-ll'**, **apurpegnak'** kana-i keteqvani, keteqvaareni. 'Well now, he did not just *land* on the bank; he did not quite *get there*, but stayed far out.' (CEV 1984:75); Cali wangkuta **apuucetenrilkut** iqlumun taūgaam aviuskut wangkuta tungiinek iqlum. 'And *lead us* not into temptation but deliver us from evil.' (*in the Russian Orthodox Lord's Prayer*; ORT 2006:27); Ak'a tua-i kingunepuk canimellirtut, atam tekitegramta-llu uitaviggamegnun egmianun apuusngaitamegten. 'We're already near our place of origin, but even if we arrive at the place we stay, we won't *let you* in right away.' (KIP 1998:247); < PE **apur-**

apyun question # **apyutengqertuten-qaa** 'do you have a question?'; < **apte-n**; > **apyutke-**

apyutke- to ask about (him, it) # **apyutkaa** 'he asked about it' / Maaten elliin murilkai negat ayuqevkenateng ilait-wa caviyagaat, cali-llu ilait qatellriit, cauciilamiki-llu aanaminun **apyutekluki**. 'When she observed the various different snares, some of wire and some white in color, she *asked* her mother *about* them because she didn't know what they were.' (ELN 1990:100); < **apte-teke-**

aqaa hello; what's the matter?, what are you doing here?, what can I do for you?; "what's up?"; *exclamatory particle*; UK; = waqaa

aqak mold; fungus that sometimes forms on dried fish # HBC; = **aqataq**; < PE **aqayay**; > **aqatarte-**

aqataq mold; fungus that sometimes forms on dried fish # NS; = **aqak**; < PE **aqayay**; > **aqatarte-**

aqatarte- to be moldy # **aqatartuq** 'it is moldy' / NS; < **aqatar-**?

aqavsik cloudberry (*locally* salmonberry) (*Rubus chamaemorus*) # NSU; = **aqevsik**; on Zagoskin 1842 list (19) for K; = **aqevyik**; cf. **aqev-**; < PE **aqəvði**y

aqe- to kick # **aqaa** 'he kicked it' / < PE **aqə-**

aqelqaaq stranger; visitor from outside the village # Tava-ll' iterngan waqaallia, "Waqaa, **aqelqat?**" 'And when he came in, she greeted him, "Hello, *visitors?*"' (MAR1 2001:91); NS; < PY-S **aqəlqaaq**

aqelqur- to go from one point to another (particularly moving in an unusual or unnatural, often elevated, way); to hover; to hand over something # **aqelqurtuq** 'he is moving', 'he is hovering' / Taukut calistet Apataassuum ilai qanlalliniut yugmek uurpagayulimek tanglarniluteng, ingrit-llu qaingatgun kangratgun-llu **aqelqurluni** ayalriamek uurpagaluni. 'Those men working with Apatasok would say that they saw a man who made a loud hooting noise and who *would abulate* over the mountains and on the mountain tops.' (YUU 1995:77); Piyuavkenani. Nangrrarmi **aqelqurturluni** ellakun talligni aturlukek. 'Not walking on the ground, rather it was upright and *hovering propelling itself* with its hands.' (YUU 1995:78); Naqugutmiarluni-gguq qakiiyarmek **aqelqurluni**, tengaurlutek. 'With a silver salmon tied to her belt, the two of them went flying through the air, *moving without touching the ground.*' (KIP 1998:349); > **aqelqurrun**

aqelqurrun inclined plane # < **aqelqur-n**

aqelrurte- to be gelatinous # **aqelrurtuq** 'it is gelatinous' / K; < PE **aqilrur-** (*under* PE **aqit-**)

aqervik woman's ivory labret # NUN

aqesgiq willow ptarmigan; (*Lagopus lagopus*) # Canek-gguq nerengnatugnaurtuk mallurrarneq, **aqesgirrarnek-llu** negarturlutek, canek-llu atsanek kiagmi ilikurlutek. 'The two of them would live off various things, a few beached carcasses, a few *ptarmigans* caught in snares, and adding various berries in the summertime.' (MAR1 2001:80); Tua-llu-gguq tangvaurainanermi, iigni calligarrlukek piqalliniuq, kenquinraag' ukuk, tua-i-gguq taukuk **aqesgiaraam** iik. 'While he was looking at it, he took his eyes off it for a while, and when he looked again he saw two small sparks of fire, which were referred to as *ptarmigan* eyes.' (KIP 1998:315); NS, Y, UK, NI, NUN, CAN, NR; = **aqeygiq**; < PE **aqəðyir**

aqessngaar- to sneeze # **aqessngaartuq** 'he sneezed'; **aqessngaaraa** 'he sneezed on him' / = **aqessngiir-**, **aqeste-**; > **aqessngaapag-**; < PY-S **aqəstə-**

aqessngaapag- to sneeze loudly # **aqessngaapagtuq** 'he sneezed loudly'; **aqengaapagaa** 'he sneezed loudly on him' / < **aqessngaar-pag²-**

aqessngiir- to sneeze # aqessngiirtuq 'he sneezed'; aqessngiiraa 'he sneezed on him' / EG; = aqessngaar-, aqeste-; < PY-S aqəstə-

aqeste- to sneeze # aqestuq 'he sneezed'; aqestaa 'he sneezed on him' / Ilaitni tua narniqnaurtuq taūgaam *aqespagalartua* ilait piaqata. 'Some of them smell good, but I *sneeze* when others pass by.' (ELL 1997:338); = aqessngaar-, aqessngiir-; < PY-S aqəstə-

aqev- root; > aqevla-, aqevlerte-, aqevyak; cf. aqevyik

aqeve- to run hard; to run in a straight line # aq'vuq 'he is running hard and straight ahead' / aqevluni '(he) running'; aqevngaituq 'he won't run'; see more at *alternative formulation of base*, aq've-

aqevla- to dangle # aqevlauq 'it is dangling' / Agayutiita atama, Agayutiin Abraham-aam Isaac-aam-llu, nayullrunrilkanga ak'a ayagcecallruarpenga talligka *aqevlakenka*. 'If the God of my fathers, the God of Abram and Isaac had not looked after me, you would have already sent me away empty handed (*literally*: with my arms *dangling*).' (AYAG. 31:42); < aqev-?; > aqevlaun, aqevlequtaq, aqevlunguayak; < PY aqəvlər-

aqevlaun earring # Y; < aqevla-?-n

aqevlequtaq dangling ornament # < aqevla-qutaq

aqevlunguayak dangling ornament # < aqevla-?

aqevlerte- to dangle; to lower on a rope; to be ready to penetrate in sexual intercourse # aqevlertuq 'it is dangling'; aqevlertaa 'he dangled it' / Pikna tua kenurram tegyiurallrakun *aqevlertellerkaa* cumiknginanrani tua-ll' man'a maa-i ungungssiruacuar *aqevleqataaralliniuq* qipaarmek uskurarluni. Nutaan uskurariin iquanun usaaq qilqausngalria. Ayumian tua-i *aqevleqataarauciatun* pikavet teguqerluku nuqtaksuurturluku atrariinarcetlinia cukavkenaku. 'While he was watching to see when it would come *dangling down*, paying close attention to the rays of light that went up, the replica of an animal came *dangling down* tied to a woven rope. The line of a spear was tied at the end of its woven tie. As soon as it *dangled down*, he grabbed it and gently pulled on it and made it go down very slowly.' (QUL 2003:566); < aqev-?; < PY aqəvlər-

aqevyak dangling ornament of wolverine fur or beads on a parka # NUN < aqev-?

aqevyik cloudberry (*locally* salmonberry) (*Rubus chamaemorus*) # HBC; = aqavsik; cf. aqev-; < PE aqəvði

aqeygiq willow ptarmigan (*Lagopus lagopus*) # HBC, EG; = aqesgiq; < PE aqəðyir

aqigtaq, aqigneq soft melting snow on the ground # < aqigte-aq¹, aqigte-neq¹

aqigte- to start melting # of snow on the ground; aqigtuq 'it (snow) is starting to melt' / Y; > aqigtaq

aqituqerte- to feel overly full with food to the point of lethargy # aqituqertuq 'he feels very full' / < aqiturte-qerte-

aqiturte- to lack firmness of flesh of fish no longer fresh; be full of food # aqiturtuq 'it lacks firmness'; 'he is full' / > aqituqerte-; < PY aqitur- (*under* PE aqit-)

aqla woman's emanation according to traditional belief # Arnam mallguurayuunaku angun aglenrraraunrilngermi. Piyukaaralriit-gguq angutet *aqlii* narellni pitekluku naulluutuuq. 'A woman must not be near a man even if it's not the first time she's menstruating. It is said that the men who are starting to go out hunting get sick on account of inhaling a woman's emanation.' (CAU 1985:75); > aqlarnir-, aqlate-; < PE aqla-

aqlarnir- to begin to blow; to arise; to start up # of a light breeze; aqlarnirtuq 'it is getting windy' / NUN; < aqla-neq¹-ir¹-; < PE aqla-

aqlartar- to make a bed, sofa or floor move up and down # NUN(A)

aqlate-, aqlagte- to be in motion of air; to emanate odor especially body odor; more specifically: to affect with one's adverse female presence # aqlatuq 'the air is in motion'; aqlataa or aqlagtaa 'she affects him adversely with her female emanations by stepping over him' (*said of a woman stepping over or being too near a man or his equipment, an act that was said to adversely affect his hunting*); < aqla-te³-; > aqlatlag-. aqlayun; < PE aqla-

aqlatlag- to begin to blow (of wind) # NUN; < aqlate-llag-

aqlautaq earring # HBC; < ?-taq¹; cf. aqlin

aqlayun fan # < aqlate-n

aqlin, aqlitaq earring # specifically the decoration that is attached to the as'un, 'earring hook', which goes through the ear; Taguterraarluku aritvallrani tegua, imarluni aritvii. Tagucamiu qasgimun kiavet egkumun kuv'llia *aqlit'rugarneq*

imarluni, cagtai. 'When he brought it up to the kashim he spilled it out in the corner; it was filled with lots of *earrings*, and he strew them out.' (MAR1 2001:66); < ?-n, ?-taq¹; cf. aqlautaq

aqngirte-, **aqnirte-** to hurt; to get hurt # aqngirtuq 'he got hurt'; aqngirtaa 'he hurt her' / HBC; < PE atnjir-; = akngirte-, angqirte-

aqsak, **aqsaaq** abdomen; belly # *also dual for one abdomen*; aqsaka, aqsaaq, aqsiigka, aqsagka or aqsiigka 'my abdomen'; Tua-i-llu cat iliitni tuaten pillrani keneq, taugken kenermek, *aqsiigkenun* qeckili tull'uni. Qagerrlutek *aqsiik*. Cat tuaten anluteng neqet, nayiit, makliit, cetuat tuaten, mermek tuaten avuluteng. 'Then one time when he did that a spark jumped out of the fire and landed on his *belly*. His *belly* exploded. Out came fish, seals, bearded seals, and belugas, along with water.' (UNP1); > aqsairute-, aqsali-, aqsamirte-, aqsamuq, aqsaqiurneq, aqsaaquq, aqsatuyak, aqsi-, aqsique-; < PE aq(ə)yar-

aqsairute- to have no more belly; to act (laugh) until the stomach hurts # Ilani ngelaata tua-i ellii ngel'arturluni *aqsairulluni*. 'Because her family members were laughing, she laughed heartily *until her stomach hurt*.' (ELN 1990:74); < aqsaaq-irute-

aqsali- to be pregnant # NUN; < aqsak-li²-

aqsallin cordury material for making clothing # NUN

aqsamirtaq cooking pot that has rounded sides # NUN; < aqsamirte-aq¹

aqsamirte- to have a rounded shape # NUN;
< aqsak-mirte-; > aqsamirtaq

aqsamuq outside part of a fish belly # *considered a delicacy*; < aqsak-?; < PE aqyamuy (under PE aq(ə)yar)

aqsaneq animal belly fur # . . . aanii tauna atkugmek imarmiutarmek pilikili, kanaqliit *aqsanritnek* ilupirluku . . . ' . . . his mother made a parka out of mink skin, with a lining of muskrat *belly* . . . ' (YUU 1995:85); < aqsak-neq²

aqsaqiurneq bay on the edge of a lake # < aqsak-?

aqsaaquq stomach; belly; stomach organ *specifically*; gizzard # aqsaaquq ilulirnera 'stomach lining'; Qingateng-llu anguterkaugaqata kukupangaqluteng kegginaat, *aqsaaquit-llu* angliluteng, uquringariluteng. 'And if their fetuses are male their (the pregnant women's) faces get freckles, their *bellies* grow, and they get fatter.' (ELN 1990:92); < aqsak-quq

aqsarqelleq hide cut in a spiral pattern producing a long narrow strip of babiche # NS; < ?-lleq¹

aqsatuyak, **aqsatuyaaq** beaver (*Castor canadensis*) in its first year # < aqsak-tu-yak, aqsak-tu-ya(g)aq; cf. paluqtaq, *the general term for beaver*

aqsi- to have a full stomach; to be visibly pregnant (NUN, NS meaning) # aqsiuq 'he is full'; 'she is pregnant' / aqsivaa! 'oh how full I am!'; aqsiuten-qaa? 'are you full?'; Tua-i-am igaa. Tua-llu *aqsingluni* ataam ayagluni tamaaggun ceñakun ceñirqurluni. Tekiskili-am cetuamek. 'And then he swallowed it (the seal). And, *getting full* he went on walking along that shoreline. Then he came upon a beluga.' (UNP1); Tua-i-llu-gguq piqerluni nasaurluq tauna qingangluni, *aqsingluni*. 'Then soon that girl got pregnant, *getting a big belly*.' (KIP 1998:71); < aqsak-i³-

aqsique- to have a stomach-ache # aqsiquq 'he has a stomach-ache' / < aqsak-liqe²-

aqu stern of a boat # NS; < PE aqu; > aqutaq, aqute-

aqui- to play actively # *running, jumping, etc., usually outside, in contrast to sedentary playing with toys*; aquiguq 'he is playing' / aquitaa 'he is playing (together) with him'; aquitekaa 'he is playing with it, having it as a plaything'; aquiyuumiinateng naanguartut 'not wanting to play actively they are playing with toys'; Tutgara'urlua tauna anglilliniuq, ellami-llu kiimi *aquiyaurrluni*. Nem'ek keluani qulvarvingqelliniuk, tuavet tua-i tutgara'urlua mayuqetaalangluni, *aquigaqami*. 'That grandchild of hers grew and began to *play* outside by himself. Behind their house they had an elevated cache and her grandchild would climb up and down it when he would *play*.' (YUU 1995:2); Tutgarrlung, qimugkauyara'urluun-am tan'gurraat *aquitekengqataraat* itrulluku, qavailkuvkangciqaatngaa-am qilugcetaangekunegtegggu . . . 'Grandson, the boys are going to start *teasing* your little puppy, so bring it in, for they will keep me from sleeping when they start making it to bark . . . ' (QUL 2003:153); > aquivik; < PE aqu(C)i-

aquivik playground; play area; gymnasium #
< aqui-vik

aqume- to sit down; for the sun to reach its lowest noon elevation at winter solstice; to be incapacitated by age or illness (and only stand or walk with difficulty if it all) # aqumuq 'he sat down' / aqumtaa 'he sat her down'; aqumvikaa 'he sat on it'; aqumi! 'sit down!'; Tua-i itrarluni *aqumluni* uitaqanrakun ak'anivkenateng-am tuaten igvaartelliniut. 'Then

after she went in, she *sat down*, and they appeared shortly afterwards.’ (ELL 1997:170); AKERTA AQUMUQ ‘the sun sits low (in the sky, even at mid-day; meaning that it is around the time of the winter solstice)’; Tauna *aqumyaraa* ava-i aperturqa. Tua-i tuani nem’inek pekteksaunani erenret naniliinarluteng tua-i. Tauna-llu tua-i tekican erneni, tua-i tuaggun nem’ikun piuraqerluni. Tua-i-gguq akerta *aqumgaqerluni*. ‘I have just talked about when the sun *comes up and goes down* at the shortest days of the year. In the shortest days of the year, the sun would rise in the same place and set a little distance from where it rose. That is the time when they say the sun is “*sitting down*” for a little bit.’ (CIU 2005:368); > aqumci-, aqumga-, aqumkallag-, aqumkallak¹, aqumkallak², aqumkengaq, aqumlleq, aqumllitaq, aqumtaq, aqumun, aqumvik; < PE aqumə- and aquvət-

aqumci- to terminate someone’s public service(s) # NUN; < aqume-te²-i²-

aqumga- to be sitting # aqumgauq ‘he is seated, is sitting down’ / Elpengyarturtuq ilai ak’a maktellrullinilriit, aanii-wa una *aqumgaluni* murilkekii. ‘As she regained consciousness she saw that her family members had already gotten up and her mother was *sitting* here watching her.’ (ELN 1990:49); *can be used in the quantifier/qualifier construction*: Piinanermini *aqumgarmi* qavaqalliniluni. ‘Meanwhile *being seated* he fell asleep.’ (YUU 1995:102); < aqume-nga-; > aqumgaurvik, aqumgautaq, aqumgavik; < PY aqumya- (under PE aqumə- and aquvət-)

aqumgaurvik bar; tavern # LI; < aqumga-ur(ar)-vik

aqumgautaq seat plank in kayak; chair # < aqumga-?-taq¹

aqumgavik place to sit; seat; men’s community house; kashim # < aqumga-vik

aqumkallag- to fall down on one’s buttocks; to land of a *ptarmigan* # aqumkallagtuq ‘he fell on his buttocks’; aqumkallagaa or aqumkallagvikaa ‘he fell on his buttocks on it’ / Qacarpak neqem tuc’ani Turpak kegginaakun umyuarteqvailegmi *aqumkallagluni* caniani-wa una pektellria talaariq. ‘With a smack, when the fish landed on Turpak’s face before she could think she *fell on her buttocks* and next to her was that thrashing rainbow trout.’ (ELN 1990:23); < aqume-?-llag-

aqumkallak¹ parietal bone in head of fish # *derivation semantically unclear to compiler*; < aqume-?

aqumkallak² helicopter # NUN; < aqume-llag-

aqumkengaq stepchild; adopted child; foster child # . . . *aqumkengani* tua pamailkuratukni takuyallinia, . . . ‘. . . turned to his *adopted son* who he always said was slow responding, . . .’ (QUL 2003:662); < aqume-kengaq

aqumlleq chair; seat # *also dual for one chair*; Pillinia tauna, waniw’ ellii unuaqu nangnermek aqumgaciqnuluni wani *aqumlleregmini*. ‘He told him that finally tomorrow he’d be sitting in his *chair* here.’ (QUL 2003: 394); = aqumllitaq, aqumvik; < PY aqumləq (under PE aqumə- and aquvət-); < aqume-?

aqumllitaq, aqumllin chair; seat # *also dual for one chair*; = aqumlleq, aqumvik

aqumtaq cache built on the ground # *neither elevated nor underground*; NUN; < aqume-?

aqumun dance performed while seated # < aqume-n

aqumvik chair; seat # *also dual for one chair*; = aqumlleq, aqumllitaq; < aqume-vik

aquq middle finger # = qaq’uq

aqutaq rudder # NS; < aqu-taq¹

aqute- to be last in a race; to steer a boat (in NS); *in general*: to be at the rear # aqutuq ‘he is last in the race’; ‘he is steering’ / < PE aqut- (under PE aqu); < aqu-te¹-

aquun¹ form inserted into skins of squirrels, mink, otter, muskrat, etc. to stretch them # Unyuuq, unyuuq cuignilngurrlugaaq, pamyuliik *aquutekamek*, neqemnun ikavet tuutaruanun qer’aqrutnayallikevnga. ‘Hey you down there, you old otter with a tail which is a *form that will be used for stretching skins*, perhaps you could take me across to my food, the rosehips.’ (CIU 2005:262); < ?-n

aquun² one of two strips of calfskin connecting the front and back of a traditional Yup’ik parka, “qaliq”, worn on Nelson Is. or in the tundra area # < ?-n

aqva- to fetch; to go to get # aqvaa ‘he is getting it’ / aqvatuq ‘he is getting something’, ‘he is fetching something’; aqvataa ‘he is getting something for her’; aqvau! ‘go get it!’ *when handline fishing, this is often said for luck while throwing out the baited hook*; Angyateng-llu *aqvaluku* cupumarian un’a kuik. ‘He *went to get* their boat after the ice on the river had broken up.’ (ELN 1990:17); < PE aqva-; > aqvai-, akvak’ngaq; cf. aq’ve-

aqvalgir- to retrieve; to go get # Tekitaqata-llu-gguq *aqvalgirceteng* nulirrit antullruut imarnitnek aturluteng, asvertellriit

Nunivaarmiut. 'It is said that when Nunivak men arrived, having caught walrus, their wives, wearing their sealgut raincoats, went out *getting* — bringing up — the walrus for them.' (PAI 2008:32); < aqva-lgir-

aqvai- to get things (dried fish, supplies, etc.) from fish camp or from another relatively distant place; to go get potential participants in a festival # aqvaiguq 'he is getting things from fish-camp', 'he's getting guests' / Egman nunamegnun piluteng, unuaquani-llu aatiita cateng aqvaluki cali-llu *aqvailuni* neqkaiitnek taukut ilami kass'areskuni neqaitnayukluki, . . . 'Right away they went to their village, and the next day their father went to get their belongings, and also he *went and got* some food thinking that when he went to town his family wouldn't have any food, . . .' (ELN 1990:55); Cali-llu curukararkanek amkunek *aqvaikyung'e'rmeng* tumkarteng tamana ikiungan . . . ancurturluteng. 'Even though they wanted to *get* some people for the festival over there because their trail was in poor shape . . . they hesitated.' (QAN 1995:306); < aqva-i²-

aqvak'ngaq girl or boy who the two messengers have been asked to go see by the person giving the feast during the "Kevgiq" (Messenger Feast) # CAN, NI; < aqva-kengaq

aqvaqua- to run around # aqvaquaguq 'he is running around' / Nem'eggnun agluni pillinia irniara *aqvaquangelliniluni*. 'Going over to their home she saw that her baby had started to *run about*.' (YUU 1995:84); < aqvaqur-a-

aqvaqur- to run # aqvaqurtuq 'he is running' / Cukatacirramitun *aqvaqurluni* nem'eggnun aggliniuq. 'Running as fast as she could she went over to their₂ home.' (YUU 1995:12); < aqve-(aq've-)-?; > aqvaqua-

aqvate- to go get something; to fetch something # aqvatuq 'he is going and getting something' / *this is the half-transitive for aqva- with the usual half-transitive meaning*; Maaten piut aaniit kiugna taklaria caniani-wa ca qatellriamek imgumaluni, maurluat-wa natermi suugilria. Tua-i-llu maurluata pii aaniit mikelngurmek *aqvatellruniluku*. 'They saw that their mother was lying down back there beside her was something which was all wrapped up in white and their grandmother was scrubbing the floor. Their grandmother told them that their mother *had gone and got* a child.' (ELN 1990:9); < aqva-te⁵-

aqvaute- to run in a race; to run # aqvautuq 'he is running in a race' / aqvauyutaa 'he is racing against him'; Akaar *aqvautaarturluteng* waten pitullermeggni uqilalriit nalluyuitellrulliniamegteki arnaungraata angutngungraata pinilriit nalluyuitellrulliniamegteki pinirtaarturluteng pitullermeggni. 'In the old days when *they used to have races*, they knew anyone who was a fast runner, whether man or woman. They even knew who was strong because they used to compete.' (QUL 2003:208); < aqve-(aq've-)-?-te⁵-

aq've- to run hard; to run in a straight line # aq'vuq 'he is running hard and straight ahead' / Ellii-am tua-i *aqevluni* tungiinun tengellragnek murilkenrilami tua-i tumyaraminek pitangyuum ugaani nag'arrluni acilqullermun mecagmun paallagluni, . . . 'Then she *ran* toward where the birds had flown off from without watching were she was going because she wanted so much to get eggs, and she tripped on an old root and fell face down in a puddle, . . .' (ELN 1990:36); Tua-i-ll'-am tekittiaraameng ilani ellii ciullengnaqluki cukangnaqurluni piyualuni kituamiki-llu *aq'veqa'aqluni* piluni. 'And so, because they were going to arrive home very soon she tried to get ahead of her family members, walking at fast pace and when she'd pass them she'd *run* now and then.' (ELN 1990:39); > aqvaqur-, aqvaute-; alternate formulation of base is aqve-; cf. aqva-; < PE aqva-

arakaq¹ type of small plant, burned to make ash after the plant has died and turned gray (*species* ?) # HBC; < araq-kaq

aralleq site of a fire # < araq-lleq¹

araq ash; in many areas, specifically: ash made from birch-tree fungus ("punk") (*kumakaq*) or other special plant products and then mixed with chewing tobacco (*iqmik*) # *qamlleq* is used for all other kinds of ash; arairucarpiaamegnuk kumakartellruunga nengelvangaan 'since we were almost out of ash for making chewing tobacco, I gathered birch-tree fungus even though it was very cold'; Waten-gguq tegulriani *aracetun* kaivnaurtuq ugaani arum, anuqem nangluku tauna equgpak napartellra. 'It is said that if someone would take hold of it it would crumble like *ashes* on account of being rotten, and the wind would bring an end to that wooden post which he erected.' (MAR1 2001:90); > arakaq, aralleq, ararka, arir-, arivik; < PE arāa

ararka, arakaq² punk; birch bracket fungus; flecked-flesh polypore (*Phelinus igniarius* (formerly *Fomes pinicola* or *Poria obliqua*) # formerly used to keep embers going for the fire, now used for reducing to ash (araq, peluq) that is mixed with leaf tobacco for chewing; < araq-kaq

ararun sealskin rope fastened around hatch to keep water out of a kayak # NUN; < ?-n

arca don't do what you're doing so excessively!; hush! # *exclamatory particle*; Ilumun yuullgutput waten unguviit man'a *arca* nanilicarpiaqnaku! 'Indeed we *have to stop* cutting short the lives of our fellow men.' (ELL 1997:53); < PE arcar-; > arcaar-; cf. arcar-

arcaar- to say “quiet” or “quit it” (to) # arcaartuq ‘he said, “quiet” or “quit it”’; arcaaraa ‘he said, “quiet” or “quit it” to him’ / Mikellam-llu tua-i *arcaaryaaqluku* Elnguq cali pingraani kingungyulliami cali piluni, “Ciin maliksuumiitakek?” ‘In vain did Mikellaq say “hush” to Elnguq, since even though she said that to her, because she (Elnguq) still wanted an explanation she asked, “Why doesn’t she want to go with them?” (ELN 1990:376); < arca-r-

arcake-, arcaqe- to favor; to consider important; to treat in an excessive way # arcakaa ‘he favors it’ / arcakuq ellminek ‘he puts himself before others’; < arca-ke²-

arcaqake- to consider (it) very important; to pay special attention to (it) # arcaqakaa ‘he is paying special attention to it’ / amllerneq qaner kangqerrsa aqua, tauḡaam una atauciq arcaqakluku qalarutkeciqaa ‘I have a lot to say, but I will talk especially, or above all, about this one thing’; Qayumi! Una waten kiimi yuungami kenkataungami ilani *arcaqakenrilkai!* ‘No wonder! This one’s a pampered only child and that’s why she’s *not considerate of her relatives!*’ (YUU 1995:56); < arcaqar-ke²-

arcaqanru- to lay stress more; to regard as more important # arcaqanrua ‘he regards it as more important’ / Tauḡaam up’nerkamek ayagluteng neqnek *arcaqanruluki* quyurtelartut, neqkameggnek. ‘However, starting in Spring they *lay more stress* on getting food, their food for the future.’ (YUU 1995:54); Elkegnun pillerput elpenun *arcaqanruluku* picierput. ‘We will deal *more severely* with you than with them.’ (AYAG. 19:9); < arcaqar-nru-

arcaqar- to stress something; to regard something as very important; to be very important; to stand out (positively or negatively) # arcaqertuq ‘it is something of importance’, ‘he finds something important’ / Neqa kiimi *arcaqertuq* wangkutni. ‘Food (fish) alone *is of importance* to us.’ (YUU 1995:54); Aatama *arcaqerluni* qanrut’ lallruanga qavaq, qessa-llu aturpiiqnakek piseqellua. ‘It was my father who would *stress* to me that I shouldn’t follow the path of (excess) sleep and indolence.’ (YUU 1995:32); Tua-i imkut murilkeqarraallemni elliraat aulukestailnguut, aanailnguut-llu, tamaa-i tua-i ungilagyugluteng *arcaqatullruut*; avani elliraat nangtequatullruameng ciuqvani. ‘When I first began to observe things I saw that those orphans, children without guardians and without mothers, *mostly, were* infested with lice; back then orphans suffered a lot.’ (CIU 2005:212); *although mainly used in the intransitive, this base may be used in the transitive subordinative*: Tamana *arcaqerluku* wiinga umyuaqela’ arqa, ilaput nakleku’ urluki yuusqelluta. ‘I think about that *regarding it as important* that we should live having compassion for our fellow men.’ (KIP 1998:57); < arca-qar-

arcar- to eat fast # EG; cf. arca

arcari- to become more severe; to worsen # arcariuq ‘it got worse’ / Ellam uivurallrani akerta puqlanilria yaaqsigiaqaku nengla *arcariaqluni* kiituani uksurtuq tamaani akertem yaaqsindra. ‘In the orbit of the world whenever it got farther from the warm sun the cold *became more severe* until finally winter came there at the furthest distance from the sun.’ (EGA 1973:13); Anngaan-gguq piyaaqnauraa, “Qiaviqnak, cam iliin’ uterciiqukuk ella assirikan.” Cakanisqaunani qialalliniuq tauḡaam *arcariinarluni*. ‘His brother would tell him, “Don’t cry so much, someday we’ll go home when the weather becomes good.” But he didn’t stop but cried *more than ever.*’ (YUU 1995:126); < arca-i¹-

arcassi wow! # *exclamatory particle*; HBC

arcik man’s wife’s sister’s husband; brother-in-law (*taken loosely in English*) # malruk angutek arcikutuk nuliagtek alqauskagnek ‘two men are “arcik” to each other if their wives are sisters’; angutet arcikait nuliameḡ arnaunrita uingit ‘men’s “arcik” are their wife’s sister’s’ husbands’

aren oops!; oh!; oh no!; unfortunately # *exclamatory or interjectional particle used when something goes wrong or when one makes a mistake*; . . . qanertuq, “Aren qavarnivaa cakneq wangni, tua-i-tang unuk-am segg’ayuapakaama qavarniuralrianga, . . .” ‘. . . she said, “Oh dear, I’m so sleepy; I was sleepless last night and that is why I keep being sleepy . . .” (MAR2 2001:79); Aaniita-llu apcani nerellruciaḡnek *aren* nereqsaitnilutek ernerpak piluni. ‘Their mother asked him if they’d eaten and he said that, *unfortunately*, they hadn’t eaten all day.’ (ELN 1990:67); *probably shortened from* arenqiatuq ‘it is unsatisfactory’

arenqiallugcugyailkutaq* insurance # *literally*: ‘something to prevent a hopeless, dire or distressing outcome’; < arenqiallugte-yug-yailkutaq

arenqiallugte-, arenqialliqe- to be mentally or physically uncomfortable; to be poor; to be deprived; to be troubled # arenqiallugtuq or arenqialliquq ‘he is in discomfort’ / Neqyarcagaam cali pillinii, ellii waniwa kaigluni *arenqialluggngaitniluni* yugtarnek nertuami. ‘Neqyarcagaq told them again that he wouldn’t *be troubled* by hunger since he ate native food.’ (YUU 1995:16); < arenqiate-llugte-, arenqiate-lliqe-

arenqiallugun distress; dismay; problem # Yungcaristem *medicine*-aaneḡ iinrunek cikiraqatkut tua-i-llu pisquciicetun nerkuḡteki imumun taumun *arenqiallugutemteḡun* tua-i nall’arulluni. When a doctor gives us medicine, pills, if we take them as instructed, it will go directly to *what ails* us.’ (QUL 2003:324); . . . *arenqiallugutii-gguq* tan’gaurluum amllertuq. Qanrut’ lallruit tuaten. Tauḡken-gguq arnam arenqiallugutii tan’gaurlurmi ikḡellruluni.

‘... the problems of (being) a boy are many. They told them that way. However, the problems of a woman are less than those of a boy.’ (KIP 1998:119); Leah qingartuq irniluni-llu qetunrangluni acirluku-llu Reuben-aamek, qanerluni, “Atanrem tangrraa *arenqialluguteka*, nutaan uima kenegyaguciiqaanga.” ‘Leah got pregnant, gave birth to a son and named him Reuben, saying, “The Lord has seen my *distress*; now my husband will come to love me.”’ (AYAG. 29:32); < arenqiallugte-n

arenqianake- to consider (it) to be uncomfortable or distressing # arenqianakaa ‘he feels that it will cause discomfort or distress / < arenqiate-nake-

arenqianarqe- to be uncomfortable; to cause distress # arenqianarquq ‘it (situation) is causing discomfort or distress / < arenqiate-narqe-

arenqiapaa too bad!; oh dear me!; well that’s how it is and it can’t be helped # Taum pillinia, “*Arenqiapaa-ll’* nukalpiayaurlluq usuuq, neqkaqsugnaikemnek, nerevkarpakalaavnga waniwa tangercetellrianga quyavkarpakalaavnga.” Taum angutem pillinia, “Aling *arenqiapaa*, usuuq, waniwa-qaa itraulluten aipagsukumken qessayciquten?” ‘That one said to him, “*Oh dear me*, you poor young man, since you always brought me food I would not have had otherwise, now I’ll let you see me because you’ve always made me thankful.” That man said to her, “*My, oh my goodness*, if I take you home and if I want you to be my wife, will you go?”’ (YUU 1995:106); *exclamation*; < arenqiate-paa

arenqiartekaq man’s wife’s sister’s husband, *loosely in English*: brother-in-law # *derivation semantically unclear to compiler*; NI; < arenqig-?

arenqiate- to be inopportune; to be inconvenient; to be unsatisfactory; to be distressing # *with the implication that it is too bad that things are that way, but there is nothing that can be done about it*; arenqiatuq ‘it is unsatisfactory, inconvenient’ / arenqiapaa! ‘too bad!’; arenqialami ‘because of the unfortunate but irremediable situation’; ayaksaituq arenqiapakaan ellalluk ‘He haven’t gone because of this lousy weather’; Aaniit, aatiit-llu tua-i *arenqianatek* ak’anek-llu allanicatek ilaliuqapiggluki taukut yuut. ‘Since their mother and father, *very distressingly* hadn’t had guests for a long time, they were very receptive to those people.’ (ELN 1990:30); *Arenqialami* tua-i taqsuq’ngengami, neviarcar-llu tauna taqsuqsunrilan pillinia, “Kitak’ tua-i *arenqiatuten* iternaurtukuk.” ‘*That being how it was* because he was getting worn out, and that girl wasn’t, he said to her, “*Okay, you are too much for me*, let’s go in.”’ (YUU 1995:93); < arenqig-ate-; > arenqianake-, arenqianarqe-, arenqiallugte-

arenqiayug- to feel uncomfortable; to have an uncomfortable feeling # arenqiayugtuq ‘she feels uncomfortable’, ‘she has an uncomfortable feeling’ / Tua-i-llu tuani palungqainanermi *arenqiayunga’arlluni*, cam tuar irr’ikii. ‘And while she was lying on her stomach she suddenly started to *feel uncomfortable* as if someone was watching her.’ (ELN 1990:54); < arenqiate-yug-(?)

arenqig- to be opportune; to be agreeable; to be satisfactory; to be feasible; to be comfortable; to be successful # arenqigtuq ‘it is satisfactory’ / arenqiutaa ‘it is satisfactory to him’; unuaqu iqvallerkaq arenqinruciquq ‘it will be more feasible for us to pick berries tomorrow’; arenqigtaa ‘he made it satisfactory’; Tamaani nunamini uitaarqelliniuq, cali pissullri *arenqigaqluteng*. ‘He continued to live in his village there, and his hunting was always *successful*.’ (YUU 1995:105); ARENQIGILLRANUN QALARUTEKLUKU ‘negotiating’; > aren, arenqiartekaq, arenqiate-, arenqiirtur-, arenqike-; < PE arənqiγ-

arenqiirtur- to resolve; to confer; to discuss # arenqiirturtut ‘they are conferring’; arenqiirturaa ‘he is resolving it’ / Tamaani tua-i *arenqiirtullermeggni* pilliniat, arenqiatniluku ellii ataucirrauniluku qagkut tauḡken amllerrluki ayagyuat. ‘When they *conferred*, they told him that it was too bad but he was only one person and those young people out there were many.’ (YUU 1995:112); < arenqig-ir²-tur¹-; > arenqiirturtet

arenqiirturtet commission; committee # < arenqiirtur-ta¹-plural

arenqike- to find satisfactory # arenqikaa ‘he finds it satisfactory’ / Tua-ll’ tua-i iliit pillinia, *arenqikallrani* aptevguarallinia tauna qavcitellranek. ‘When an *opportune time* came, he quietly asked one of the men how many the other man had caught.’ (QUL 2003:162); < arenqig-ke³-

arenvak big woman # < arnaq-vak

ari- to become mashed to a granular consistency # **ariuq** ‘it got mashed’ / < PE ari(t)-; cf. aripa, arin; > arite-

arilla moisture # *and* **arilla-** to be moist; to be damp # arillauq ‘it is moist’ / NUN; cf. ari-, aripa-; < PE ariḷar- (*under* PE ari(t)-)

arilluk waterproof fish-skin mitten; any mitten (*in NUN, NS*) # *Arillugnek* pilaqait aṅkut mecungniurcuutek' lalput avani, makut *dog salmon* amiit. 'They call our waterproof wear of former times that is made from dog salmon skin, "*arilluk*".' (AGA 1996:183); Pissuryungaqata qalililuki-llu *arilluliluki-ll'*, aritviluki neqet amiitneng, . . . 'When it came time to go hunting, she always made gut rainwear, and *waterproof mittens*, that is, she made mittens out of fish skin, . . .' (CEV 1984:72); < arin-lluk

arin waterproof fish-skin mitten; any mitten (*in NUN, NS, EG*) # *cf.* ari-; > arilluk, aritvak; < PY-S arin

arinaciraq slightly aged meat # < arinar-cir-aq¹

arinaq spoiled or rotten food, especially fish # and **arinar-** to be spoiled. arinartuq 'it is spoiled' / arinarninarquq 'it smells rotten'; > arinaciraq

ar'inaq sealskin hunting bag # Y, HBC, NS;
= arr'inaq; < PE arri(t)nar

aripa- to eat raw food; to be raw # aripauq 'he is eating raw food'; 'it is raw'; aripaa 'he is eating it raw' / *cf.* arilla; < PE aripa

aripaciteke- to sneer # aripacitekaa 'he is sneering at him' / < ?-teke-; *cf.* aripluar(ar)-, ariva¹-, arive-, arivte-; < PE ariva-

aripluar(ar)- to grumble; to complain # ariplua'rtuq 'he is grumbling'; aripluareraa 'he is grumbling about him' / Anuurulur-ggur *aripluariyaaqlun'*: "Aal' atkullraanka piunrirlug' ilall'!" 'And the grandmother *complained*, "Oh! My old parka is being ruined, oh my goodness!" (CEV 1984:84); HBC; *cf.* aripaciteke-, ariva¹-, arive-, arivte-; < PE ariva-

arir- to be full of ash *of the air*; to add ashes # arirtuq 'there are ashes in the air'; 'he is adding ashes' *to his tobacco*; ariraa' he is adding ashes to it' /
< araq-ir¹-; > ariryak; *cf.* ariraq

ariraq a certain sand dune plant # NUN; *cf.* arir-

ariryak gray thing # < arir-yak

arite- to mash to a granular consistency # aritaa 'he is mashing it' / < ari-te²-

aritvak mitten # Itertuq-gguq maaten angun ugna atkugluni qanganarneq keglunermek negilirluni, keglunrem nasqurranek *arivagluni*, . . . 'When he went in, they say, the man had put on a squirrel skin parka with a wolf ruff, and wolf-head *mittens*, . . .' (MAR1 2001:41); NS, HBC, NUN;
< arin-vak

ariva¹- to argue # arivauk 'they₂ are arguing' / NS; *cf.* aripaciteke-, aripluar(a)-, arive-, arivte-; < PE ariva-

ariva²- to call; to term; to recount; to relate # Nalluyagutenganka nunait. *Arivaluki* pilallruyaaqanka. 'I've forgotten the names of the villages where this took place. I used to be able to name them as I *related* the story.' (CIU 2005:72); Tua-i tuani tua-i, kiani kia-i, Ngel'ullugarmiunek *arivatukemteṇi* nunangqerrlutek. 'So there they lived, back there in what we *call* Ngel'ullugaq.' (ELL 1997:228); Tua-i *arivalarait* Yaaruillernek. 'They *call* that place Yaaruillret, "the one with former story-knife pictures".' (ELL 1997:242)

arive- to call by offensive names; to rebuke; to insult verbally # Tamatum nalliini waten ayuqellruut, qaillun pitaluni pingraatni yugugaat ciuqerratni *arivengraatni-llu* yuk qenqercesqumanrita. 'At that time, even if a person was *ridiculed* in front of many people, he was to refrain from getting angry.' (TAP 2004:102); Waniwa-llu watua waten kasmurrautekun *ariveciqsaaqaat* ingluni, ingluan-ll' qenrutellriatun ayuqluku, iqukluku-ll' yuarun tayima-ll' tamarluni. 'One might *rebuke* another in public, but as soon as the song was over, they both would forget about the whole thing and not think about it again.' (TAP 2004:104); *cf.* aripaciteke-, aripluar(ar)-, ariva-; < PE ariva-

arivik ashtray # < araq-li²-vik

arivlurte- to be clanging; to be noisy # HBC; = avirlurte-

arivniate- to flex one's joints # Kumelqaaku im' *arivniataqlukek* irugka. Ukuk wani *arivniallrek* kumlatenrirlukek. Aren tua-i imna qerrucallemnek qerrucugnaunii tua-i peklua piurallemni tuatang imkuk uategka kit' ellrunrilnguuk. Iluprenka-ll' kinerluki, qaingak taṅgaam man'a, qaika kumlanaku. Tua-i-w' *arivnialkek* taṅgaam assirlutek. 'When they got cold, I *started bending* my knees. The part where my *knees* are was no longer cold. I should have been cold, but I wasn't. When I started moving around, my torso felt as if it hadn't fallen into the water. My underwear started drying out, but my outerwear was cold. The areas where my *joints* were located were okay.' (QUL 2003:730);
< arivneq-li²-a (?)

arivneq movable joint; hinge; knuckle; spinal disk (*additional meaning in K, Y, NI, HBC, BB*) # Makut-llu maan' yuaraini *arivneyagait* keputurluki. 'He even cut up his fingers by their little *joints*.' (QUL 2003:316); UIVAM ARIVNERA 'spinal

disk' (NUN usage); > arivniate-

arivte- to call by offensive names; to rebuke; to insult verbally # arivtuq 'he called someone offensive names', 'he rebuked someone'; arivtaa 'he called him names', 'he rebuked him' / Atam elaturramek piaken anqerrluni . . . nukalpiartam *ariveskek*, "Man'aqtaq taugken picuilngurmek uingluni, kiugna taugken . . ." 'From the porch up there emerged the man in his prime and *insulted* them, "This lousy one got a husband who never catches anything, while that one inside . . ." (MAR2 2001:88); = arise-; < PE ariva-; cf. aripaciteke-, aripluar(ar)-, ariva-

arliaq black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); mew gull (*Larus canus*) # = qarliar(aq), tarliaq, *from Aleut arligax* (arliyaX)

arliarte- to be busy # arliartuq 'he is busy' / Tua-llu-gguq ukuk yaquleyagaak up'nerkami *arliarteqapiararliik*. Kiakataan, up'nerkaan unglulilaagtuk.' And, they say, these two little birds were very *busy* in the springtime. Because supper was coming, because spring was here, they quickly made a nest.' (PEK 1977:2-3); Y; < PE arli(C)-

arlunaq polar bear (*Ursus maritimus*) (K, NI, NUN meaning); type of bird (*species?*) (EG meaning) # Wagg'uq tamaa-i quq'uyat. Imkuciuyaaqluteng, *arlunauyaaqluteng* taugaam ak'allat . . . 'They call them "quq'uyat". They are actually *polar bears*, but old . . .' (QUL 2003: 318)

arnacaluq female animal *non-human* # *may be derisively applied to humans*; Arenqiapaa-ll' tua-i amllarian tua-i kiimecuumiilami — naugga-mi ilai tulukaruut ilakai? — ilakarrsuavakarluni imarmiutayagarmek *arnacaluarmek* aiparkanglliniluni, unayaqluku. 'Oh dear, since there was a lot and he didn't want to be alone — where were the other ravens that he could share with? — and searching around for somebody to share with, he found a small *female* mink for a companion, inviting her to join him.' (ELL 1997:266); < arnaq-caluq; < PE arnacallur (*under* PE arnar)

arnalquar(aq*) old woman # < NI, NUN, HBC; < arnaq-?-ar(aq); < PE arnalqu(C)ar (*under* PE arnar)

arnamirte- to be or act effeminate # < arnaq-mirte-

arnangiar(aq*) middle-aged or old woman # Qaillun-w' pia, cali-ll' pillrullian, peksutellrulliatu tuaten qanelria taun' *arnangiar*. 'I can't really say, but perhaps the *old woman* was saying that because before the above incident occurred, someone else had found an egg like that.' (AGA 1996:180); < arnaq-nyaar(aq)

arnaq woman; female human; queen in cards # Angutet-llu qasgimi qavatuluteng, nem'i piyuunateng. *Arnat* taugaam mikelnguut-llu kiimeng qavatuluteng nen'i. 'Men slept in the kashim not in the house. *Women* however, and children, only slept in the houses.' (YUU 1995:72); > arenvak, arnacaluq, arnalquar(aq), arnangiar(aq), arnaqatak, arnarkara'urluq, arnassagaq, arnalquar(aq), arnamirte-, arnartaq, arnassagaq, arnauneq, arnayagaq, arniqe-, arniur-; < PE arnar

arnaqatak cow moose; cow caribou; cow reindeer # < arnaq-qatak

arnaraq girl; young woman # NS; < arnaq-aq³; < PY arnaraq (*from* PE arnar)

arnarkara'urluq* old woman # < arnaq-kar(aq)¹-r(ur)luq

arnartaq* thing belonging or pertaining to women # qerulliik arnartaak 'a pair of woman's slacks'; Taumek cali cikiatni quuyurmi atelliniluku, *arnartarmek*. 'When it was presented to him, smiling he put it on. The garment was *made for a woman*.' (CIU 2005:76); < arnaq-taq²

arnassagaq* old woman; Bering wolf fish (*Anarhichas orientalis*) (*also, in NI, slang term*) # Miklemni alerqualaatnga piyugngarikuma-ggur' atam, qessaqaqsaunii . . . takumcunarqellriit tamakut ikayuangnaqluki, *arnassagaat* angukara'urluut-llu. 'When I was small they would instruct me that when I became capable I should not be indolent . . . that I should help those pitiful ones, *old women* and old men.' (KIP 1998:57); < arnaq-ssagaq

arnauneq sister # Tawa im'um *arnaunrata*, pitacirramitun, unalliniaqkai pitait. 'And *that little sister* of theirs did the best she could to take care of whatever they caught.' (CEV 1984:72); 'Arnaunra-gguq taugken akertenqurruluni. Anngii iraluurruluni. 'His *sister* however, it is said, became the sun. Her brother became the moon.' (UNP3); Allanilluku piyaqitni taumeg-am nut'an arnameg nevviarca'armeg cali, *arnaunra(a)tneg*, nullianglliniur. 'They took him in as a guest, and when they did that for him he took that woman, the young woman, their *sister*, for his wife.' (WOR 2007:116); HBC, NUN, Y, NI, NS; < arnaq-u-neq¹; < PE arnarunər (*under* PE arnar)

arnauq small edible sea creature, pink, orange, white, and red in color (*species?*) # NUN > arnauruaq; < PY arnaruaq

arnaauruaq fingertip # NUN; < arnaucuaq

arnaurluq* wild rhubarb (*Polygonum alaskanum*) stage # LI

arnayagaq* queen in cards # LI; < arnaq-ya(g)aq

arnineq east # NUN

arniqe- to be totally preoccupied with women and enervated thereby; to be adversely affected by a woman's emanations # *said of a male*; Uqriquniu-gguq nasaurluq tepii narkuniu *arniqiciquq*, ala-i. 'It is said that if he passes downwind of a

girl and smells her odor (her female emanations) he will *be adversely affected* thereby, oh dear.’ (KIP 1998:129); < arnaq-liqe²-

arniur- to have sexual dealings with a woman; to womanize; to commit adultery (of a man)(*in Catholic writing*) # arniurtuq ‘he is having sexual dealings with a woman’; Arvinrat alerquutet inerquumaakut *arniuresqevkenata* anguciuresqevkenata-llu, ‘The sixth commandment forbids us from *improper sexual conduct with women*, and from improper sexual conduct with men.’ (GRA 1951:248); Tamakut-gguq taugken anguyait ingluit, qagken pillret *arniuryugluteng*, arnat-llu nangelraksugluki. ‘It is said that the enemy warriors from up north, however, tended to *rape* and torture women.’ (PAI 2008:370); < arnaq-liur-; > arniurneq

arniurneq lust # *Catholic neologism*; < arniur-neq²

arr’inaq, arr’inarkiuraq sealskin hunting bag # = ar’inaq; < PE arri(t)nar

arriur- to prepare things for a visitor # arriurtuq ‘he’s preparing things’; arriuraa ‘he’s preparing things for him’ / Tua-i-am taukut tamarmeng maligulluteng ikayuryugluku aataseng, aaniita *arriullraku*. ‘And so they all went along wanting to help their father while their mother *prepared things* for him.’ (ELN 1990:56); Tua-i-llu qemaggluku tua-i *arriulliniluni* neqkiurluku caluku pikegarra’arluku. ‘She *prepared* and packed some of the food with care.’ (CIU 2005:378)

arrluk killer whale (*Orcinus orca*) # Tua-i imkut imarpiim unguvalriari qaqilluki, tekiteqatarqamegneki tamakunun pisqessaaqaluni, kituraqluki. Tua-i *arllugnun* tekiteqataamek, augg’umeg-am ava-i aturluni . . . ‘They passed every living thing in the ocean; every time they were about to reach a group of animals, she would implore him to give her to them, but he would just pass them by. Then when they were about to reach the *killer whales*, she sang that song . . .’ (ELL 1997:20); < PE

a(C)arluu

arnaq sea otter (*Enhydra lutris*) # Taugaam nunat naliita, Aleutian Island-aarmiunun-llu qerruinalqessukluku, taugken tua-i waniwa igamini Kusquqvagmiutaulliniluni. Taugaam nayiuvkenani cali-llu issuriuvkenani, *arrnauyukluku* tua-i evsiarikun wii kamayugtua. ‘Perhaps people from the Aleutian Islands used it as a float, although it says on this paper that it came from the Kuskokwim. It’s not a hair seal or spotted seal, but by looking at its nipples I think it’s a *sea otter*.’ (CIU 2005:12); < PY ar(ar)naq

arrsak, arrsagaq (*NUN form*) poor person; destitute person # arrsauguq ‘he is in dire need’; Qanlallruut yuk-gguq *arrsauyaaqeciuguq* canek aklunek caunani. Cakegtaamek acuileng’ermi, nertukuni camirrluni tua-i tukuulriatun piarkauguq. ‘They say that a person might *be poor*, lacking clothes. Even if he never has a change of clothes to put on, if he eats to satisfaction it will be just as if he were a wealthy person.’ (YUU 1995:54); > arrsake-, arrsiqe-

arrsake- to hold in contempt # arrsakaa ‘he holds him in contempt’ / < arrsake-ke²-

arrsiqe-, arrsitqe- to be poor; to be deprived; to endure hardship # arrsiquq ‘he is poor’ / Paniagnek uingekuni uimi unangkengaanek neqkaagnek payugcaureskatek, tua-i-gguq nutaan tukuucessek tuani tekitarkaugaak imkuk nulirqelriiki. Elluarlutek tuani irniangetullermegni *arrsitqurangermek* yuungnaqurallrukunek navgatevkenatek. ‘After acquiring a husband, their daughter will bring them some food that her husband has caught. That will be the time when that couple will be wealthy. This is if they have lived in harmony among themselves while they had children and taken care of their children, even though they were *going through hardship*.’ (QUL 2003:194); < arrsak-liqe²-, < arrsak-?-liqe²-

artuqaite- to be mighty; to be powerful # artuqaituq ‘he is powerful’ / artuqaunani ‘(he) being powerful’; Agayun artuqailnguq ‘almighty God’ / < artur-?-ite¹-

artuqlite- to barely have the strength to do what one is doing # artuqlituq ‘he can barely manage’ / Turpak-llu tekicaqlian anertevkarturluni murilkaa Elngum, tuar qagqatalria tua-i uivenqeggngatqapiggluni, caaqami-llu ellminek *artuqlitngataqluni*. ‘When Turpak finally arrived Elnguq observed that she was breathing hard as if she was about to explode; she seemed very round, and at times it seemed that she *could barely manage herself*.’ (ELN 1990:46); < artur-ite³-; > artuqaite-

artur- to be unable to, manage, handle or bear # arturtuq ‘he can’t manage something’; arturaa ‘he can’t manage it’ / arturnarquq ‘it is unmanageable’; Tua-i atmani kitugqaarluki atmagluki maktengnaqsaaqnaurtuq *arturaqluki*. ‘And after he rearranged his backpack he put it on his back but when he would try to stand up, he found that he *couldn’t manage it*.’ (YUU 1995:93); > artuqlite-, arturyagute-; < PE artur-

arturyagute- to be unable to manage (it) anymore # arturyagutaa ‘he can’t bear it any more’ / Tua-i-llu ukut qimugtet cukairutengluteng ayainanratni anernerpallagangluteng-llu, *arturyagutengluki-llu* ikamrak ucikek taukut. ‘While in route the dogs slowed down, and began to breathe heavily, and became *unable to manage* the load of the sled *anymore*.’

(ELN 1990:11); < artur-yagute-

aru- to ripen to a soft, mushy state; to rot # aruuq or arua 'it ripened', 'it rotted' / arumauq 'it is ripe', 'it is rotten'; Maaten tanglugni tekiteilliak qakilliuk ak'allaurrlutek. Tegumiakek qeciik tutnekek pilliak *arulliuk*. 'When he got to his snowshoes he saw that they'd become pale and old. When he picked them up he saw that the leather harness had *rotted*.' (MAR1 2001:92); > arucetaaq, arumaarrluk, arumaneq, arumalria, Arungalnguq; < PE aru-

arucetaaq skin (especially of a dried fish) that one chews # and **arucetaar-** to chew on a dried fish skin # arucetaartuq 'he is chewing on a dried fish skin'; arucetaaraa 'he is chewing on it' / arucetaaryunqegtuq legtararamalrianek 'he likes to eat driedfish skins which have been singed; Tua-i-llu Pili ucuryugngatqapiarluni keggmiarluni taumek qangqiirmek tailuni, tuavet caniatnun igcelluku. Elliin-llu taum Elngum *arucetaarkuaminek* cikirluku. 'And then, looking very proud, Pili brought a ptarmigan clutched in her teeth and dropped it next to to them. Elnguq gave her a scrap of *dried fish skin to chew*.' (ELN 1990:12); < aru-cetaaq

arula, arulaq dance # and **arula-** to be in motion; to move back and forth; to be loosely attached; to dance # arulauq 'it is in motion', 'it is loose' / kegguteka arulauq 'my tooth is loose'; . . . tuar-gguq anyam iluanllutek anyaq puukalria. *Arulallaglutek* tamarmek. ' . . . it was like they₂ were inside a boat and the boat hit something. They were both *subjected to a jerking motion*.' (YUU 1995:5); < PE arula-; > arulair-, arulamirte-, arulan, arularaq, arulate-, arulayaraq

arulaci- to wave one's hand; to make the motions in a dance # arulaciuq 'he is waving'; arulacia 'he is waving to him' / Puallalriit tamaa-i aturpagluteng yuratulliniut imkutun tangvatukevciucetun pivkenateng, atauciq waten *arulaciqevkenaku*. 'The ones that do a standing, northern-style dance don't dance like you see around here; they don't *do movements in unison*.' (QUL 2003:446); < arulate-i²-

arulair- to stop moving # arulairtuq 'it stopped' / arulairtaa or arulaircetaa 'he stopped it'; arulairrluni '(it) being stopped'; arulairutaa 'he stopped for him'; Ankan-llu nutaan tan'germek tekiskan, nacarluke piyuasqelluku, *arulairpeknaku*. 'She told her that when she went out if she came upon darkness she should put her hood on and walk on without *stopping*.' (YUU 1995:82); < arula-ir²-; > arulaircissuun, aruliaqer-, arulaituli

arulaircissuun brake # < arulair-te²-i²-cuun

arulaituli stop consonant # *p, t, c, k, q are the stop consonants in Yup'ik*; < arulair-tuli

arulamirte- to stir; to use a ladle # arulamirtaa 'he stirred it' / < arula-?; arulamirun

arulamirun long-handled ladle # < arulamirte-un

arulan, arulaun bow of bow-drill # < arula-n

arulaq man's Eskimo dance # *see* arula-

arularaq a legendary monster with three toes on each foot and six fingers on each hand, identified as "Bigfoot" # LI; < arula-?

arulate- to shake; to cause to move back and forth; to stir # arulataa 'he is shaking it' / Kuvluku-llu egatmun *arulaqu'urluku*. Kenirluku cetyaarni tallimani, tua-i-llu taggluku. 'Pour it into the pot and keep *stirring* it. Cook it for five minutes, and then remove it from the heat.' (YUU 1995:63); < arula-te²-; > arulaci-; *cf.* angulate-; < PE arulat- (*under* PE arula-)

arulayaraq, arulaliyaraq indigenous religious rite performed during the *Kelek*, ("Inviting-In") # Y, CAN, NI; < arula-yaraq, arula-li-yaraq

arumaarrluk, arumaarrluaq fish slightly smoked and stored in seal oil; *locally*: poke fish # < aru-maarrluk

arumalria rotten ice from underneath, not safe for travel # < aru-ma-lria

arumaneq rotten wood # < aru-ma-neq¹

Arungalnguq Dall Lake # *inland of the Canineq area*; < aru-ngalnguq

aruqe- to distribute gifts or shares of a catch # aruquq 'he is distributing things to people'; aruqai 'he is distributing things to them' / aruqun 'distributed share of something'; Selavimi aruqelliniuq perriuksuarnek 'during Russian Christmas he distributed washcloths'; Kina imna neqmek pitaqami utrulluku ilaminun *aruqutkelaraa*, imarkuartaumaan. 'If anyone caught a fish, he would take it home and *distribute* it, including the broth, to his relatives.' (YUU; 1995:27); < PY aruqə-; > aruq'ler-

aruq'ler- to abruptly distribute valuable and/or rare gifts to those who complain of being slighted # < aruqe-ler-

aruvaar(ar)- to make smoke to kill insects # < aruvak-?

aruvak smoke; fumes # > aruvaar(ar)-, aruvarqi-, aruvir-

aruvarqi- to smoke fish # aruvarquiq 'he is smoking fish' / < aruvak-rqe²-i²-

aruviar(ar)- to make smoke to kill insects; to burn incense # aruviartuq 'he is making smoke'; aruviararaa 'he is making smoke in it' / < aruvir-ar(aq)

aruvir- to be smoky; to smoke (fish) # aruvirtuq 'it is smoky'; aruviraa 'he is smoking it' / Anngami kiarrluni qasgiq tauna tangllinia, *aruviryaaqellriim-gguq* tauḡaam allakauluni aruvii aurnerullinilria. 'When he came out and looked around he saw the kashim but although it *was smoking* its smoke was different, being a vapor.' (YUU 1995:8); AGYAQ ARUVILRIA 'comet' (*literally*: 'smoking star'); < aruvak-ir¹-; > aruviar(ar)-

aruyek large sea anemone (*species* ?) # NUN

arvak palm of hand # arvaka 'my palm'; arviigka 'my palms' # NUN, HBC; < PE arvaγ

arveq black or bowhead whale (*Balaena mysticetus*) # Makut-gga ikamraita pirlaarit, *arevret* inarutait, ilait tugkaarneng, pirlaangqerraqluteng. 'They had sled runners of *bowhead whale* ribs, and some of ivory.' (CEV 1984:29); < PE arvǝR

arviig a particular type of dark-colored whetstone; a particular type of dark-colored sharpening stone # Una waniwa ipegcarissuutnginauvkenani, . . .

ipegcautnguluni tuatiingermi. Waniwa tua-i aptukiit una teggalquq, waniwa-gguq *arviig*. Tua-i-llu maa-i nunatangqertuq Kass'atun at'legnek Platinum-aarmiunek, makucinek taggalqungqerrata *Arviirmiunek* pilarait Yugtun. . . . Wiinga *arviingqertua* Platinum-aamek pillemnek. 'This now isn't only a sharpening stone; it has other uses, even though it is indeed a sharpening stone. They call this stone "*arviig*". There's a village with the English name Platinum, while in Yup'ik they call it "*Arviig*" because it has this type of stone. . . . I have a *sharpening stone* which I got from Platinum.' (CIU 2005:156)

Arviig Platinum # *village at the mouth of Goodnews Bay so called due to the whetstone rocks found nearby*

arvinlegen, arvinelgen six # *this is a plural (using the special plural ending, n, for numbers); the base is arvinleg-; arvinlegen (or arvinelgen) qimugtut qilugtut 'six dogs are barking'; arvinleguut 'they are six in number'; arvinlegnek irniangqertuk 'they have six children'; though from a Yupik verb (arvir-) for 'to cross over' based on crossing from one hand to the other when counting on the fingers (unless from arvak (q.v.)), this word is used even in areas where a word other than arvir- is used for 'cross over'; see Appendix 6 on numerals; < arvir-neq²-lek (unless < PE arvin(ə)ləγ (under PE arvaγ))*

arvinelgat, arvinlegat sixth one # *a selectional word; Ellii-wa arvinlegat taukut ilain tallimanek allrakurluni, kinguqliat-wa ellaita malrunlegat malrugnek allrakurluni. 'She, the sixth of those siblings of hers, was five years old, and the youngest of them, the seventh, was two years old.' (PRA 1995:427); Iralut-llu arvinlegatni an'gilaq Gabriel-aaq Agayutem ayagcetaa . . . 'In the sixth month God sent the angel Gabriel . . . ' (LUKE 1:26); ARVINELGAT NANVAAT 'Grant Lake' (one of the Wood-Tikchik lakes near Dillingham); < arvinelgun-possessed ending*

arvineq sixth one # *a selectional word; arvinrat 'their sixth', 'the sixth one of them'; malitvat arvinrat 'the sixth prayer' (SBO 1896:29 & 2006:19); alerquutet arvinrat: tuquciyaqunak 'the sixth commandment: thou shalt not kill' (Moravian Protestant YUA 1945:43; changed to arvinlegat (see arvinlegen above) in LIT 1972:21); arvinrat alerquutet uunguuq: arniuryaqunak 'the sixth commandment is this: thou shalt not commit adultery' (Roman Catholic GRA 1951:247); Ilait piut Qaariitaarraartelluki uksuarmi ernerni tallimani taukut erenret arvinratni Aanilarniluki. . . . 'Some people, after the five day celebration of "Qaariitaq" in the autumn, say that, on the sixth day, they celebrate "Aaniq".' (CAU 1985:51); < arvir-neq²*

arviqrun crosspiece pole for hanging fish # < arvir-qer-un

arvir- to cross over # arvirtuq 'he is crossing over'; arviraa 'he is crossing over it' / arvirtaa 'he is getting it across' by *pushing, throwing, etc.*; arviutaa 'he is taking it across with him'; Tua-i-am ellimerngani, tauna qantaq teguluku *arvilliniluni* ikavet qasgimun. 'As instructed, she took the bowl and *went across* to the kashim.' (QAN 1995:298); NI, UY, UK, CAN; < PE arvir-;

> arvinlegen, arvirun; arvinrat, arviqercaraq, arviqrun, Arviryaraq

arvirun crosspiece of a boat # < arvir-?-n

arviqercaraq portage # < arvir-qerte-yaraq

Arviryaraq the portage route between the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers # < arvir-yaraq

aryua- to scold # aryuagaa 'he is scolding her' / NUN; < PY-S aryur-

aryuqe- to be glad to see someone or something after not having seen him or it for a long time # aryuqaa 'he is glad to see her' / aryuqutuk

'they₂ are glad to see each other'; . . . tangraqa kanguruq ciuqamni qalriaguralria. Qalarutellruaqa ciuqamni

qalriagurallrani, *aryuqngamku* cakneq. ‘... I saw a snow bunting crying out in front of me. I spoke to it when it cried out in front of me because I was very *glad to see it*.’ (YUU 1995:84); < PY-S *aryuqə-* (*under* PE *ar(ə)yu-*); cf. *aryuraite-*, *iryiqe-*

aryuraite-, **aryuqaite-** (*in HBC*) to be disrespectful toward relatives, visitors, or friends; to be overly forward; to lack scruples in one’s relations to others # *aryuraituq* ‘he is disrespectful’ / cf. *aryuqe-*, *iryiraite-*

Asaacarya**q**, **Asaacarsaq** Mountain Village # *on the lower Yukon*; = *Asaucarya***q**; < *asau-?*, *asau-?*

asaaqin three-pronged bird spear used with a spear-thrower # *Tua-i tauna akurtuamiu iqertaaraminun qemagqaarluku qayami iluanek amutelliniuq nuqamek asaaqitmek*. ‘He took it and after he put it away in a fish-skin pouch, he pulled out an *atlatl* and *bird spear* from inside his *kayak*.’ (YUU 1995:21)

asaauquq spear used to kill seals sleeping on the ice; toggling harpoon # *Waten qinerneminek-gguq, asaaquni egeskaku, usaara tauna nengkuni tuaken, yuk-ggur tuar imna qiluminek yaani maqelria*. ‘As one throws his *spear* its line looks like his entrails unraveling through the air when viewing the scene peripherally.’ (CIU 2005:56); = *asauquq*, *ayaaquq*, *ayauquq*; < *asau-quq*

as’arcaraq pullover clothing # < *at’e-ar(ar)te¹-yaraq*

as’arceña(aq*) ephod (Biblical priestly vestment) # *Maa-i makut aturat piliarkait: qat’gailitaq, as’arceña’ar, qalliq qaraliliumalria, nacaq nemrucaraq, iqtulria-wa naqugun*. ‘These are the garments they shall make: a breastpiece, an *ephod*, a robe, a checkered tunic, a turban, and a sash.’ (ANUC. 28:4)

asau- *root*; = *ayau-*; > *Asaacarya***q**, *asaauquq*, *Asaucarya***q**, *asaupiaq*, *asauquq*, *asaur-*

Asaucarya**q**, **Asaucarsaq** Mountain Village # *on the lower Yukon*; = *Asaacarya***q**, *Ayaucarya***q**; < *asau-?*, *asau-?*

asaun¹ thumb (*NSU meaning*); oar (*NSK meaning*) # = *ayaun¹*; < *ayag²-n*; < PE *ayaɣun* (*under* PE *ayaɣ-*)

asaun² deck beam next to and aft of coaming of kayak; see *Appendix 9 on parts of the kayak*; = *ayaun²*; < *ayag²-n*

asaupiaq walking-stick; cane # < *asau-piaq*; < PE *ayarur* and *aya(ru)vīrar* (*under* PE *ayaɣ-*);

asauquq spear used to kill seals sleeping on the ice # *Tua-i urluveq taūgaam cali-llu asauquq caskukellruamegtegu avani ciuqvani, tua-i urluviluku*. ‘And since their weapons in the old days were the bow — and also the *spear* — he made him a bow.’ (MAR2 2001:108); = *asaauquq*, *ayaaquq*, *ayauquq*; < *asau-quq*

asaur- to pole a boat (usually) # *asaurtuq* ‘he is poling’; *asuraa* ‘he is poling it’ / *asgurtuq asaur-luni* ‘he came upriver by poling’; *Manigian-am qamigautegminun ekluni tuavet asaurturluni tua-i aka’aktara’aralliniluni*. ‘On the smooth ice he pulled himself into his small flat sled. Riding on his belly, he moved along slowly, *pushing himself along with his arms*.’ (AGA 1996:150);

< *asau-?*; > *asaurun*

asaurun pole, oar, etc., used for poling a boat # *Aipaa-gguq asaurutmek piluni, aipaa-llu-gguq anguarutmek*. ‘One was using a *pole*, the other a *paddle*.’ (CIU 2005:230); < *asaur-n*

asemqar- to take a shortcut # *for example, in winter not following a bend in the river but rather cutting across the land*; = *ayemqar-*; < *asme-qar-*

asemte- to break in two of relatively long, slender objects # *asemtut* ‘it broke’; *asemta* ‘he broke it’; *asmesmia* or *asemmia* ‘he also broke it’; = *ayemte-*, *ayimte-*; < *asme-te²-*

as’ercir- to act mischievously; to be naughty # *as’ercirtuq* ‘he is naughty’ / NUN; < *asriq-?*

asgiq pancake; fry bread # “*fry bread*” is the characteristic widespread Native American homemade deep-fried biscuit, sometimes called “*Eskimo doughnut*” locally, known as “*bannock*” in Canada; # NS, NUN; nominalization of *asgir-*

asgir- to fry; to roast # *asgirtuq* ‘he is roasting something’; *asgira* ‘he is roasting it’ / NS, NUN; > *asgiq*; < PE *aḍyir-*

asgircuun frying pan; barbecue stick # NS, NUN; < *asgir-cuun*

asguilitaq windbreak as used with kayak # < *asgur-ilitaq*

asgulirneq upwind or up-current side # *Cali waten tan’gaurluum-gguq pairteqataquniu arnaq, anuqliqan-gguq naken asgulirnerakun tan’gaurluum kiturarkauluku*. ‘Also, they say, if a lad is going to encounter a woman, and if it is windy from some direction the lad should pass her on her *upwind side*.’ (KIP 1998:129); < *asgur-lirneq*

asguq upriver area; windward side # and **asgur-** to go against a natural force such as water current or wind; to go upriver # *asgurtuq* ‘he is going upriver’; *asguraa* ‘he is going up it’ / *asguutaa* ‘he is taking it (boat, passenger, etc.) upriver’; *Tuamta-llu-gguq pinaurtut kuigkun asgulria angyarpall’er kenurrarluni, tayima-llu tekipailegmī tamarluni*. ‘And then

they would also see a great big boat with lights *coming up* the river, and before it arrived, it would be gone.’ (YUU 1995:119); Kitak wani *asgua* tangerqerru qanungeqatalliuq. ‘Take a look at the *upriver area*; it’s about to snow.’ (KIP 1998:82); Cali-llu angun waken anuqliqan *asguakun* maaggun pekngaunii tauḡaam uqrakun. ‘And a man — if the wind blew from this direction I would not walk on his *windward side*, but rather on his leeward side.’ (YUP 2005:156); = aygur-; > asguilitaq, asgulinneq, asgura-, asguraq, asguruaq, asgutmun; < PE aḡyur-

asgura- *emotional root*; < asgur-a-; > asgurake-, aguranarqe-, asguratar-, agurayug-, asguranairtet; < PE aḡyura- (*under* PE aḡyur-)

asgurake- to not believe (him/it); to doubt (it) # asgurakaa ‘he does not believe him or it’ / Cali maa-i qanlaryaaqut elitnaurumanrilnguq nerescigaliciqnuluku kinguqvaarni. Tamana umyuarteqlerni *asgurakelaraqa*. ‘Now they say that he who has no formal education will not be able to provide food in the future. In my thinking, *I do not believe this*.’ (YUU 1995:32); < asgura-ke⁴-

asguranairtet references # *for employment, in research, etc.; neologism from Alexie et al. (1990)* # < asgura-nair-ta¹

asguranarqe- to be hard to believe; to be doubtful # asguranarquq ‘it is unbelievable’ / < asgura-narqe-

asguraq obstacle < K, BB, NR, LI; asgur-aq¹

asgurayug- to not believe something or someone; to doubt something / asgurayugtuq ‘he doesn’t believe something or someone’; *Asgurayukuvet* kingunrirtuqiu. Tumii-ll’ taman’ tangerrluku. ‘If you *don’t believe* (me), follow its path. Look at its trail’ (YUU 1995:84); < asgura-yug-

asguruaq parka ruff # *literally*: ‘imitation going against’; *so called for its usefulness when going into the wind*; Terikaniat amiit *asguruqaqtuit*. ‘They use wolverine skins for *parka ruffs*.’ (YUP 1996:41); *see Appendix 9 on parts of the parka*; K, BB, NR, LI; < asgur-uaq

asgutmun in the upriver direction # *adverbial particle*; asgur-tmun

Askinaq Askinuk Mountains #

Askinarmiut people of the Scammon Bay area #

< ?-miu-plural

asmarte- to snap in two # Ukut-llu pingayun cingilgin, wagg’uq qukaqmikarluku yaqrua tuskunegtegg, tua-i *asmareskatgu* yaqulgem yaqrua, tua-i igutekaqluku yaqulgem. ‘And if this three-pronged arrow hits a flying bird on its wing, it would *snap* it and make the bird fall down.’ (CIU 2005:32); < asme-arte-

asme- to break in two # *of relatively long, slender objects*; asmuq ‘it broke’ / . . . taumek yugmek qalamciluni, uumi-gguq agayunertellilria-llu-gguq-wa tauna Nalaur talliirrluni aunraumayaaqluni-llu-gguq tauna tallia *asmelliniami-llu-gguq* enra. ‘. . . he talked about that person saying that recently, a week ago, that Nalaur had hurt his arm with lots of bleeding since the bone evidently *broke*.’ (ELN 1990:84); = ayme-; < PY-S ayəmə-; > asemqar-, asemte-, asmarte-, asmegte-, asmuma-, asmuur-

asmeḡte- to get or give a short haircut # asmeḡtuq ‘he got a (short) haircut’; asmeḡtaa ‘he cut her hair short’ / Wiinga kep’ilallruatnga pupsuugnek, pupsuarluki *asmeḡtelallruatnga*. ‘They cut my hair with scissors, they used to *give me a short haircut* with the scissors.’ (KIP 1998:259); < PY ayəməḡtə- (*under* PY-S ayəmə-); < asme-?

asmuma- to be broken # asmumauq ‘it is broken’ / Caqerluni qecengvikngani nuussirpaminek enilerluku, tuc’an kanavet pia irua aunrarluni *asmumaluni*, tua-i-llu ullainanerminiu umyuarteqluni tuquyukluku tupagarrluni. ‘And when it leaped at her she pointed her big knife at it, and when it landed she saw that its leg was bleeding and *broken*, and while she was going over to it she thought it was dead, and then she woke up suddenly (from her dream).’ (ELN 1990:81); < asme-ma-

asmuur- to break a rule; to disobey # asmuuraa ‘he broke it’ (rule) / asmuuriuq ‘he broke a rule’; Tauḡken maligtaquuranrilkuvki *asmuurluki* niicuunaki nangteqluten, inerquasteten-llu *asmuuquvki* picurlagciquten tuquluten-llu. ‘But, if you do not keep following them [their advice], *disobeying* and not heeding them, you will become sick. Should you *disregard* the one who is warning you, you will have an accident and die.’ (QAN 1995:338); < asme-ur-

asngerte- to rub (it) against something # asngertaa ‘it is rubbing it’; tuntum asngertaa ciruneni napamun ‘the caribou is rubbing its antlers on the tree’; Kinraqata kinerciamaaqerluki *asngerrluki* keneggluki cakneq. ‘After the paint dried, you would *rub* it, pressing on it very hard.’ (AGA 1996:100); Y, NUN, EG

aspiar- to be excellent # aspiartuq ‘it is excellent’ / Melulilallruut nepucanaqkacagarnek ner’aqluki-ll’ wangkuta, *aspiaraqluteng*. ‘They prepared [aged] fish eggs which were very sticky, and we ate them, and they *were excellent*.’ (KIP

1998:111–113); < assir-piar-

aspiar! excellent!, superb! # *exclamation*

asqapiar- to be excellent # asqapiartuq ‘it is excellent’ / < assir-qapiar(ar)-

asqapiar! excellent!, superb! # *exclamation*

asqiallique- to feel uncomfortable; to be in agony # *physically or emotionally; of a person*; asqialliq ‘he feels uncomfortable’ / Tua-i qaillun ca-llu man’ tangerciiganaku tua-i iigminek qakemkugnek *asqialliqluni*. ‘He was unable to see anything around him and was *in agony* from his eyes.’ (ELL 1997:12); < asqig-allique-

asqiate- to be uncomfortable # *of a situation*; asqiatuq ‘it is uncomfortable’ / Tuamte-llu-gguq waten kiagmi puqlam nalliini tua-i makut cali *asqialutnguluteng* qengaitnun tuaten iteryugluteng, qaingitnun tuaten. ‘During the warm summer months they also had these botflies that were extremely *bothersome*, getting into their nostrils and under their skins.’ (QAN 1995:134); < asqig-ate-

asqig- to satisfactory; to be right # asqigtuq ‘it is right’ / asqiutaa ‘it is right for him or it’; Ayumian tua-i ukatmun kangivarrluku, natmun maavet qillerrlutek. Tamarkeggenka pikek *asqigiqerrlutek*. ‘So then she pulled [the loose skin] up this way, and tied it here. Having done that to both sides it *felt better*.’ (ELL 1997:158); > asqiallique-, asqiate-, asqili-; cf. assir-, arenqig-

asqili- to be just right; to do the right thing # asqiliuq ‘it is just right’; Tua-i-ll’-am *asqillilini*riaten terr’akun kapullerpeni. ‘And you *did the right thing* when you stabbed it through the rectum.’ (QUL 2003:322); < asqig-?

asriq naughty child (or young animal); mischievous child (or young animal) # asriuguq ‘he is naughty’; Cunawa-gguq useqniit imkut useqnagaat issuriurteksailnguut. *Asriuluteng-llu*. Tua-i nakuksugluku-llu ilaita. ‘It turned out that they were two-year-old spotted seals, those young spotted seals which have not reached their final stage of growth. They were also *mischievous*. And some of them would pick on him.’ (ELL 1997:322); = ayriq; > as’ercir-, asrircir-

asrircir- to act mischievously; to be naughty # = as’ercir-; < asriq-?; > asrirciryaraq

asrirciryaraq malicious mischief # *legal neologism*; < asrircir-yaraq

asrurtur- to bless # asrurturaa ‘he is blessing him’ / asrurtuumaq ‘he is blessed’; Agayutemta *asrurtuqikut*, ukut-llu cali *asrurturluki* cikiuteten . . . ‘Our God, *bless* us, and *bless* these things you have given us . . .’ (CAT 1950:56); Y; = ayrurtur-; > asrurtuun

asrurtuun blessing # Tayima-tuq Agayutem *asrurtuutain*, atrakun Aatam, cali Qetunraan cali Tanqilriim Anernerem, atrarviklitgen cali elpenlluteng. ‘May God’s *blessings*, in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, descend on you and may they be in you.’ (CAT 1950:57); Y; < asrurtur-n

assali- to fry; to make pancakes or griddlecakes # assaliuq ‘he is making pancakes, frying something’; assalia ‘he is frying it’ / Tamana ak’a kiiringllinilria ena aaniit-wa *assalilria*, kinguqliat-wa Irr’aq qavalria curumi. ‘The house was already getting warm, their mother was *frying griddlecakes*, and their younger sibling, Irr’aq, was sleeping on the mattress.’ (ELN 1990:13); *from Russian*; áри́ть (zhárit’); > assaliaq, assalissuun

assaliaq pancake; other fried food; fry bread # “*fry bread*” is the characteristic widespread Native American homemade deep-fried biscuit, sometimes called “Eskimo doughnut” locally, known as “bannock” in Canada; Unuaquani uicarturtuq kuuvviam *assaliat-llu* tepiignun. ‘The next morning she opened her eyes to the smell of coffee and *pancakes*.’ (ELN 1990:6); < assaliaq¹

assalissuun frying pan; skillet # < assali-cuun

assigarnaq beluga; white whale (*Delphinapterus leucas*) # LI, EG; < + PY asiyarnaq (cf. *Alutiiq* asiyarnaq or asi’arnaq ‘beluga’ if not a loan from Alutiiq or vice versa)

assigtaq vessel; tray; boat # < PY aciytaq or asiytaq (*under* PE at(ə)-); cf. aci

assigte- to Eskimo-dance # assigtuq ‘he is dancing’; cuuget assigtut pinirluteng ‘the people are dancing well’; NUN, *also reported by Orlov-Pinart 1871 (27) for K*; cf. aggigte-; < PY as(q)iytə-

assiilke- to dislike; to hate # assiilkaa ‘he dislikes it’ / assiilkessagutaa ‘he has come to dislike him’; *Assiilkengraitki* elitnaurluki nerlallerkaitnek neqnialengraata neqet. ‘Even though they *dislike* them they should be taught to eat them even if the food is unappetizing.’ (YUU 1995:50); < assiite-ke³-

assiilleq worst one(s) # assiillrat ‘the worst one of them’; assiillrit ‘the worst ones of them’; < assiite-lleq²

assiillru- to be worse # assiillruuq ‘it is worse’ / una assiillruuq taumi ‘this is worse than that’;

< assiite-llru²-

assiilngir- to sin # assiilngirtuq 'he is sinning' / assiilngiumalria 'sinner'; Camek *assiilngillrua*? 'In what has he sinned?' (MATT. 27:23); < assiilnguq-lir-; > assiilngircetaar-

assiilngircetaar- to tempt (to sin) # assiilngircetaaraa 'he is tempting him to sin' / . . . *assiilngircetaanrilkut taugaam* avviuskut iqlum tunginek. ' . . . lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil.' (CAT 1950:1) (*from the Catholic translation of the Lord's Prayer*); < assiilngir-cetaar-

assiilnguir- to make a confession; to absolve # *as in church*; assiilnguirtuq 'he is confessing'; assiilnguira 'he absolves him' / assiilnguiryaraq 'confession'; < assiilnguq-ir²-

assiilnguq* something that is bad; evil; sin # *as in the following Christian religious translations*: cali pellugcellaqiki *assiilnguput* (Roman Catholic; CAT 1950:1); *assiilngumternek-llu aũg'ariskut* (Moravian Protestant; YUA 1945:41 & LIT 1972:20); and cali pegeski wangkutnun *assiilnguput* wangkuta (Russian Orthodox; ORT 2006:26) meaning 'forgive us our sins' (*from the various translations of the Lord's Prayer*); the following are Catholic terms: *assiilnguut ayaganillret* 'capital sins'; *angelria assiilnguq*, *tuqumanarqelria assiilnguq* 'mortal sin'; *assiilnguum ayaganillra* or *assiilngurput ciuliamternek* 'original sin'; *assiilngurnun ayautesteput* 'occasion of sin'; *assiilnguut atulput* 'actual sins'; *mikellria assiilnguq*, *tuqumanailnguq assiilnguq* 'venial sin'; *ilakuarit assiilnguut* 'remains of sins'; *assiilngurnek aũg'aryaraq* 'penance'; < assiite-nguq;
> assiilngir-, assiilnguir-

assiirute- to become worse; to worsen; to get bad # *assiirutuq* 'it got worse' / Unuaqu tang kavirlinek iqaqici. Kavirlit *assiirucuitut*. 'Tomorrow, pick cranberries. Cranberries never go bad.' (ELN 1990:102); Neq'liurqamta kiagmi *assiirucetenritengnaqluki* pilaraput. 'When we prepare fish to preserve them during the summer we try to ensure that they won't go bad.' (YUU 1995:54); Kiitawani-gguq-taw' cuucia *assiirutuq*. 'As time passed his life grew miserable.' (CEV 1984:50); < assir-ir:ute-

assiite- to be bad # *assiituq* 'it is bad' / *assiinani yurartuq* 'he is dancing poorly'; *assiipaa* 'how bad!'; Ernerpak tayim' mulumalutek atakuqaq tekitaqlutek. *Taugaam tua-i ellalliutaqatek*, *ella assiitaqaq*, *ayagpegnatek erniuratulutek*. 'They₂ would be gone all day and when evening came they would return. But when they₂ were weathered in, when the weather was bad, instead of going out they₂ would stay home all day.' (ELL 1997:142); < assir-ite¹-; > assiilke-, assiilleq, assiillru-, assiilnguq

assike- to like # *assikaa* 'he likes him or it' / Tang kasnguyaguskeka nuliqsungraatgen qessavakallren, *assikenriraqa*. 'See, I'm getting ashamed of the fact that you keep refusing then even though they want you for a wife, and I don't like it anymore.' (YUU 1995:121); Maaten-gguq-tang tarenriurtuq, nutaan atam *assikluni* ellminek. 'When he looked in the mirror, this time he liked himself.' (YUU 1995:75); < assir-ke³-; < PY asikə- (*under PY asir-*)

assili- to enjoy things # *assiliuq* 'he's enjoying things' / *assilitkaa* 'he's enjoying it'; Nutaan tua-i *assilinga'arrluteng* tuani taukuk. 'Finally things began to improve for them.' (QAN 1995:68); < assir-?

assiller- to turn out to be good # *assillertuq* 'it turned out to be good' / < assir-? (?)

assineq best one(s) # *assinrat* 'the best one of them'; *assinrit* 'the best ones of them'; < assir-neq³

assingaq sled runner (*K meaning*); long jawbone, possibly whale bone (*NUN meaning*) # see Appendix 9 on parts of the sled; cf. aci

assinru- to be better # *assinruuq* 'it is better' / *angyan assinruuq angyamni* 'your boat is better than my boat'; . . . *tua-i-llu ellii piluni egmian muragtateng aqvarraarluki assinruciqngatniluku atraquneng*, *kuicuar una neqlillrat uakariitnun anumaniluku*. ' . . . and she said, immediately after they got the wood, that it would be better if they went down the creek since that creek came out right at the downriver end of their fish-camp. (ELN 1990:39); < assir-nru-

assipaq, assipek cutting board; chopping board; skin stretching and scraping tool # cf. aci

assipiaq very good!; just fine! # *exclamatory predicate*; Kinraqata puyurqaarluki nerlarniluki nutaan-gguq tuaten *assipiat*. When they were smoked, they'd eat them and they were very good.' (ELN 1990:41); < assir-piaq

assir- to be good; to be nice; to be well # *assirtuq* 'it is good'; 'he is well, healthy' / *assirpaa* 'oh, how nice!'; *aataka assirluni yuralartuq* 'my father dances well'; "Qaill' ayuqsit?" "Assirtua. Quayana." "How are you?" "I'm fine. Thank you." (YUP 1996:6); Maaten erenret cetamiitni ertuq *assirluni* ella. 'When the dawn broke on the fourth day, the weather was good.' (YUU 1995:23); Tutgara'urlua tauna tan'gurrauluni, maurluan taum auluqeqaarallinia, *assirluku anglirikan yuusqumaluku*. 'That grandchild of hers was a boy, and his grandmother did her best to take care of him so that when he grew up he would live decently and well.' (YUU 1995:2); *assirneq* 'goodness' (*Catholic neologism*); NSK, Y, HBC, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG > aspiar-, assiirute-, assiite-, assike-, assili-, assiller-, assineq, assinru-, assipiaq,

assircaar(ar)-, assircar-, assiri-; cf. asqig-

assirange- to have calluses # NUN

assircaar(ar)- to behave oneself; to treat well # assircaartuq 'he is behaving himself, trying to be good'; assircaararaa 'he is treating it well' / Ernerpak at' kitak *assircaarluten* pikina, ilavet-llu nakukengraatgen akiuqsaunaki, *assircaarluten*. 'See here, today *behave yourself*, even if others pick on you, don't counterattack, *behave*.' (YUU 1995:49); < assir-caar(ar)-

assircar- to fix; to repair; to make good # assircaraa 'he fixed it' / Angalkut tamakut caliangqellrulliniut yuut apqucilriit piaqaceteng tuunrilluki *assircaraqluki*. 'Those shamans had their occupation, whenever people with ailments came to them, they'd use their helper spirits to aid them *to become well*. (KIP 1998:275); < assir-car-

assiri- to become better; to improve; to get well # assiriuq 'it is better now' / assirikina 'get well (soon)'; Angukaat-llu kinguaraatni atsat *assirilaata* tua-i iqvangluteng ciumek atsalugpianek. A little after the wild rhubarb, the berries *became ripe* and they began to pick berries, beginning with salmonberries.' (ELN 1990:43); < assir-i¹-

assirneq sled runner; bottom of boat or other vessel # = acirneq; cf. aci; < PE aciɾnəɾ (*under* PE at(ə)-)

assungutaaq see-saw; teeter-totter #

astarte- to urinate raising one leg (referring to male animals) # NUN

astu- to be tall or high (of inanimate object) # NUN; *see also* atgite-; = acetu-; < ?-tu-

asuirun welt; leather seam reinforcement # Tua-i kelurquaraat-llu makut, waten-wa tua-i *asuircirturluki* taqtullrukait makut amiriit. 'And these fine stitches were used to fasten *welts* consisting of these strips of skin put between the two pieces.' (CIU 2005:344); < asvair-n

as'un pullover garment; hook of earring # Cali-llu ukuk waniwa *as'utek* tangniqqiak. Tua-i ayuqluteng waten *as'uka'arluteng* ukut pingqellinriit. 'Also these earring *hooks* look so beautiful. They all have little *hooks* like this.' (CIU 2005:226); < at'e-n

asuq pot # EG; *from Aleut* asu-x (asu-X) 'pot'

asvailnguq* piled ice mixed with sand # < asvaite-nguq

asvailun stabilizer; *by extension*: copyright # Qanruyutengqellriim taugken qanruyutni *asvailutekluki* piarkauluni. 'If a person has these words of wisdom he will have them as a *source of stability*.' (YUU 1995:53); < asvaite-n

asvaiqe- to stabilize (it); to solidify (it); to make (it) immobile # Tua-i-llu napat akuliitnun piata ikamratek *asvaiqluku* tamakunun napanun petukeggaarluku tanglurlutek malikurluki tumet . . . 'And when they were amid the trees they *made* their sled *immobile* in those trees tethering it well, and followed the tracks on snowshoes . . .' (ELN 1990:59); < asvair-ke²-

asvair- to stabilize; to solidify; to become immobile # asvairtuq 'it stabilized' / cikuq asvairuteksaituq 'the ice has not become solid yet'; Tuavet kingunermeggnun uksuan, *asvairan* kankiirluni ayalliniuq tuavet kingunermeggnun. 'When winter came and the *ice became solid*, he skated to their winter home.' (QAN 1995:320); = ayvair-; < ?-ir²-; cf. asvaite-; > asvaiqe-; < PY-S ayva-

asvairun reinforcement, stabilizer # < asvair-u

asvaite- to be solid; to be stable; to be immovable # asvaituq 'it is stable' / = ayvaite-; Tuntuviit-wa yualuit. Kelugkani tamakut *asvaitenruut*. Kevkarcuinateng-llu. 'They are moose sinew. They are *stronger* than twine. They never snap.' (ELN 1990:100); < PY-S ayva-; < ?-ite¹-; > asvailnguq, asvailun; cf. asvair-

asveq walrus (*Odobenus rosmarus*) # asveret or asevret 'walruses'; . . . qayani atrarteqatainanerminiu *asveq* pugluni. '. . . when he was about to launch his kayak, a *walrus* came to the surface.' (KIP 1998:3); Cali waten kanaknirluni qacarrluku anuqlillruaqaq ungalirluni, atrarqami iliini caaqami mallungnaurtuq cetuamek, maklagmek-llu iliini-llu *asvermek*. 'Also whenever there was a westwind hitting or a southwind, when he went down (to the shore) sometimes he'd find a beached carcass, a beluga, a bearded seal, and sometimes a *walrus*.' (MAR2 2001:4); *in NUN*, where *kaugpak* rather than *asveq* is used for walrus, asverpak is "'rogue" walrus', a dangerous walrus that attacks seals and boats, and asverrluk is 'beached walrus carcass'; NS, Y, K, CAN, BB, NR, NI; > Asveryak; < PE ayvəɾ

Asveryak St. Lawrence Is. # Cunawa-gguq tua-i kanavet kana-i teplinikii St. Lawrence Island-aamun. *Asveryagmek* yugtun pituat kan'a. 'It turned out that he was beached down there at St. Lawrence Is. They call that place down there "*Asveryak*" in Yup'ik.' (QUL 2003:510); *Asveryagmiut-llu-gguq* asevret arcaqerluki . . . 'And to the St. Lawrence Islanders, it is said, walrus were very important . . .' (CAU 1984:41); *there is a particular site on St. Lawrence Is. called Ayvəɾyayəɾ*, '(place with) lots of walrus', by the people there, and this may be the actual source of the Central

Yup'ik word here, indicating that Central Yup'ik familiarity with St. Lawrence Islanders was through people of that particular place; < asveq-yag-

at- deep root: down; below; under # *cf.* atrar-, aci-, atliq, aterte-, atsaq, allungak, assingaq, assipaq, assigtaq, atungaq, alu, alliaq, allngig-, allngik, ategtu-

ata- to be attached; to be dependent; to be connected # atauq 'it is attached, dependent' / unguvaka atauq ircaqumnun 'my life depends on my heart'; Enirarautet ukut yugmek yuitut ataucimek. Yuut ukut nunat tamarmeng pikait. . . . Qasgimun *ataut*. Qasgim pikai. 'The dance sticks do not belong to one person. The whole village owned that dance stick. . . . They are connected to the kashim. They belong to the kashim.' (TAP 2004:60); > ataneq, atanirtur-; *cf.* atauciq, atanqe-, atarte-; < PE ata-

ata¹ father # atii 'his father'; ataka 'my father'; atakellriik 'father and child'; Tagucimariamegteki angyam uci tamalkuita, nutaan *atiita* aruqutekluki tuyuutai maurluata. 'When they had finished bringing up the entire cargo of the boat, then their father distributed the things their grandmother had sent.' (ELN 1990:56); *Atavut* qilagmetellria . . . 'Our Father who art in heaven . . . ' (Moravian Protestant YUA 1945:41 / 1972:20); *Atamta*, qiliit qingatnelnguq, . . . (the same from Roman Catholic CAT 1950:1); aata; > atailnguq, ataliumasta; < PE ata¹; *cf.* ataata

ata², **ata**^a let me see; well then # *exclamatory particle; often used with optatives*; Tua-i kitak, qavartaravkenak *ata* tainiartuten. 'Go ahead then. Well, without camping overnight come home right away.' (MAR2 2001:96); = ataki, atak; < PE ata²

ataam again # *adverbial particle*; ataam tangerciqamken 'I'll see you again'; Uitarraartelluki nuggluki mermek . . . erurluki, *ataam* cali akurtaqluki. 'After letting them stay there, pull them out of the water . . . wash them, and again soak them some more.' (YUU 1995:60); *cf.* atata, ataku

ataata paternal uncle; stepfather # ataatakai atami anngai uyurai-llu angutet 'his paternal uncles are his father's older brothers and younger brothers'; Maaten pia *ataataklinikii*. . . . Tua-i-ll' *ataatani* apluku aatani tekiyucianek. *Ataatiita* piani tekiteellruniluku, . . . 'Then she saw that it must be her uncle. . . . Then she asked her uncle if her father had arrived. Their uncle said that he had arrived, . . . ' (ELN 1990:39); *cf.* ata¹, aata; < PE ata(a)ta

atailnguq* child of unwed mother # < ata¹-ite¹-nguq

ataki, atak let me see; well then; come on # *exclamatory particle; often used with optatives*; ataki tauna tangercetqerru 'well then, would you please let me see that'; qaillun ataki piqerlaku una 'I wonder what I should do with this'; "Aat, wii *atak* naspaagerlii civcilua." Piluni tua-i naspaaluni picuqcaarluni civciluni. "Dad, come on, let me try setting a trap." Saying this she tried to set the trap as best she could.' (ELN 1990:52); = ata²; *cf.* atam, taaki

ataku, atakuq (this) evening (*noun (especially when with final q) and adverbial particle*) # and **ataku-** to be evening # atakuan 'when it was evening; atakuqaan 'every evening'; atakut iliitni 'one evening'; Aciraa-llu tanqik "Ernermek", tan'geq-llu "Unugmek". *Atakuq* pelluggaartelluku unuakurtuq — tua-i tauna erenret ciuqliat. 'And He called the light "Day" and the darkness "Night". And there was evening and there was morning — the first day.' (AYAG. 1:5); *Ataku-wa* caliarkanka amllerata, amllerilliniut-am ayaumallemni. 'Because I've got so many chores to do this evening, (you see) they've piled up while I was away. (YUP 1996:36); *Atakurpak-wa* calikuma taquciqngalnguq. 'If I work all evening I might be done with my chores.' (YUP 1996:36); ATAKUMI UTERTELLERKIURAQ 'curfew' (*neologism*); < ?-ku; > atakaur(aq), atakuar(ar)-, atakutaq; *cf.* ataam, atata

atakuar(aq*) early evening; dusk; twilight time # and **atakuar(ar)-** to be evening; to be dusk; to be twilight time # *may imply a calm evening after the wind has died down; impersonal subject verb*; atakuartuq or atakuararaa 'it is (a calm) evening' / atakuarli atak 'I hope it calms down this evening'; < ataku-ar(aq)

atakutaq supper; dinner; evening meal # and **atakutar-** to eat supper # atakutartuq 'he is eating supper'; atakutaraa 'he is eating it for supper' / atakutaryartuqina unuaqu 'come for dinner tomorrow'; Pilliniuq, "Ngarr", *atakutanrilluk*; tua-i canrituq. Unuaqu pinarqukakuk anguaqiluk neqkangengnaqlunuk. "Then he said, "Heck! No supper for us. That's all right. Tomorrow, if we can, let's paddle around and see if we can catch something to eat.'" (YUU 1995:21); < ataku-taq²

atakuyartuq twilight time; late afternoon # and **atakuyartur-** for it to be twilight time; for it to be late afternoon # *impersonal subject verb*; *Atakuyarturluku* anuqa tekiteelliniluni negeqlirmek. 'When it was late afternoon a wind came from the north.' (YUU 1995:115); Tuquvailegma tang unuaqu anqauteqaqia *atakuyartumi*, maantelngunglaryaaqellrianga tang, cali itrutniarpenga. 'Before I die, see, tomorrow for a change take me out at twilight time, — you see, I'm getting tired being here — then you can take me back in again.' (YUU 1995:97)

ataliumasta guardian # < ata¹-lir-ma-ta¹

atallgaq ankle-high skin boot # *cf.* at'e-

atam notice!; look! # *exclamatory particle; often used with optatives*; atam, tauna tangerqerru! 'look at that!'; atam ukna

tengssuun agiirtellria, aukut-llu atam tengmiat tumiin aciani teng'uraniartut 'look, the plane is approaching and all those birds underneath its path will fly away'; Una-gguq *atam* elliraar ircinraat teguyaaqekiit tua-i-llu-gguq nunameggnun piulluku. 'Look, this orphan, so they say was taken by the little people and they spirited him away to their land.' (ELN 1990:32); cf. ataki

atanekuyuk clan # Ukut waniwa *atanekuyuut* kinguvallret Esau-mek . . . 'These *clans* are the descendants of Esau . . . ' (AYAG. 36:40); < ataneq-kuyuk

ataneq boss; chief; lord; the Lord; head; director; superintendent; determinant # Tua-llu Qinarimiuni angukara'urlurtangqellrulliniuq, malrugnek qetunrarluni, taukut Qinarimiut *ataneqluku*. 'There was an old man at Qinarimiut who had two sons and he was the *chief* of the Qinarimiut.' (YUU 1995:17); Lower Kuskokwim School District-aam-llu *atanran* . . . cingumallruakut . . . 'The *superintendent* of the Lower Kuskokwim School District encouraged us.' (KIP 199:xxiii); *Atanrem* qanrutaa Abram-aaq . . . 'The *Lord* said unto Abram . . . ' (AYAG. 12:1); ella atanruyugtuq 'the weather is the determining factor'; ATANREM NEREVKARITII 'Holy Communion' (Moravian Protestant); ALLAMEK ATANRUNATENG ELLMEGGNEK AULUKSARAAQ 'sovereignty' (*neologism*); < ata-neq¹; > atanerruaq, atanirtur-, ataniuma-, ataniur-, atanvak; < PE atanəR (*under* PE ata-)

atanerruaq officer in charge of others but also under the command of someone else # Joseph-aaq ayaucimallruuq Egypt-aamun, Potiphar-aam-llu Egypt-aarmiut angayuqrata *atanerruuran* kiputaa . . . 'Joseph was taken to Egypt, and Potiphar, an *officer* of the pharoah of Egypt bought him . . . ' (AYAG. 39:1); < ataneq-uaq

atanirtur- to govern; to rule # < ataneq-lir-tur¹-

atanirturiliria ruler # Ellaita qanrutaa, "Joseph-aaq unguvalliniuq *atanirturiliriaruluni* tamalkuan Egypt-aamun." 'They told him, "Joseph is alive and is the *ruler* of all Egypt."' (AYAG. 45:26); < atanirtur-i²-liria

atanirturta government; head of governing body # *the following are neologisms*: state-am atanirturtai 'state government'; nunarraat atanirturtait 'local government'; nunarraat atanirturtaita akikiurait 'municipal budget'; nunarpamta atanirturtai 'federal government'; < atanirtur-ta¹

ataniuma- be master over (it) # ataniumaa 'he is master over it' / *Ataniumakiciki-llu* unguvalriari nunam, ellam, imarpiim-llu. 'You_{pl} shall be *master* over the living creatures of the land, sky and sea.' (AYAG. 1:28); < ataneq-lir-ma-; > ataniumasta

ataniur- to be in charge of (him or it); to boss over (him or it) # ataniuraa 'he is in charge of it' / Wii cali *ataniurciiganaku*. 'I can't tell him *what to do*.' (TAP 2004:25); < ataneq-liur-

atanqe- to wait for; to await # atanquq 'he is waiting'; atanqaa 'he is waiting for her' / atanqengnaqluku imna maancimaunga 'trying to wait for him (i.e., waiting to see if he will come) I've been here for a long time'; Anumanran paingani, *atanqeciqaanka* kuvyacuurlua. 'Where the slough flows out, I'll *wait for them*, setting a small-gauge fishnet.' (CEV 1984:77); HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, K; cf. ata-

atanrautaq sinew binding on a toggling harpoon #

atanruvik nation # Tauḡaam anucimirqecetaarciqaqa *atanruvik* kevgiuqengaat . . . 'But I will bring judgment on the *nation* that they serve . . . ' (AYAG. 15:14); < ataneq-u-vik

atanvak leader # < ataneq-vak

at'arrlugaq* thigh-high waterproof skin boot. NUN; < at'e-aq¹-rrlugaq

atarte- to copulate; to mate # *of animals*, especially dogs; atartuq 'it (male) is copulating'; atartaa 'it (male) is copulating with it (female)' / atarutuk qimugtek 'the dogs₂ are copulating'; Tauḡa-llu-ggur tauḡa peknginanrani *atarrluku* tauḡa-i cun'i tauna aqsalivkarluku. 'Then as the girl was moving around, he (the dog) *copulated* with her getting her pregnant.' (WHE 2000:198); cf. ata-

atasuak, atayuak dual summer pants # (?)

atata later on # *adverbial particle*; Tua-i-tang tauna uitalluku *atata* piciqaput . . . 'Well then, let it be, *later on* we'll do it . . . ' (YUU 1995:124); > atataarqu, atataku; cf. ataam, ataku

atataarqu a little later # *adverbial particle*; < atata-ar(aq)-ku

atataku after a while; wait a while! # *adverbial or exclamatory particle*; < atata-ku

atatakuar(ar)- for it to be a while later # *impersonal subject verb*; Tua-i-llu *atatakuaraani* nerniararluteng ellin paqnakngarcamiki aatami putukui imkuk qercuallrek tangerrslugluek piluku. 'A *while later*, when they were going to eat soon, because she suddenly became curious about her father's toes and wanted to see the two that had gotten

frostbitten, she went over to him.’ (ELN 1990:78); < atataku-ar(ar)-

atatek red-necked grebe (*Podiceps grisegena*) # NUN

atauciik one pair # < atauciq-dual

atauciin one group; a single set # *this is a plural (using the special plural ending, n, for numbers); the base is ataucii- (see second example);* Makut taŋken tumet *atauciin* tumkegpak. ‘But this *one set* of footprints (constituted) a very good trail.’ (YUU 1995:28); Issracilliniuq angtuamek, ivrucinek-llu *atauciingunrilngumek* pililuni, qaspiluni tuaten. ‘She made a large carrying bag, and she made not just *one pair* of wading boots, and also a cloth cover parka.’ (YUU 1995:107); < atauciq-?; cf. tauciin

ataucikun all together; at once; at the same time; simultaneously # *inflected form serving as adverbial particle;* Nutgegni tegulukek ingluklugek. *Ataucikun* qet’elliniak, nutegluku tauna uurpayuli kegginakun. ‘He grabbed his two guns, one each side. He squeezed both (triggers) *at the same time* shooting that creature in the face.’ (YUU 1995:78); < atauciq-vialis; < PE ataruccikun (*under* PE atarucir)

atauciq one # ataucirrarmek pingqertua ‘I have only one’; atauciungraan ‘even though it is only one’; ataucimi ernermi ‘in a single day’; atauciurtut ‘they have become one’; ataucituq ‘he caught one’; Nangengata maaten pilliniut una tang *atauciq* atkuk yuunani. ‘When all were done they saw that *one* parka did not have an owner.’ (YUU 1995:19); Maaten kiarrluni piuq tumet makut, *ataucim* tungiinun ayagluteng. ‘He looked around and saw some footprints going in *one* direction.’ (YUU 1995:78); Luuskaarpagmek *ataucimek* taryirluku. ‘Add *one* tablespoon of salt.’ (YUU 1995:63); Ellarpiim yui *ataucimek* qaneryarangqellruut qanellrit ayuqluteng. ‘The people of the world had *one* language, with their speech being the same.’ (AYAG. 11:1); *see Appendix 6 on numerals*; > atauciin, ataucikun, atauciqerrnaq, ataucirqumek, atauciqtaarar-, ataucitaar-, ataucitun, atauciqaqe-; < ?-ciq; cf. ata-; < PE atarucir

atauciqerrnaq arrow with point that detaches in the quarry # < atauciq-?;

ataucirqumek once # *inflected form serving as an adverbial particle;* ataucirqumek pillruuq ‘he did it once’; ataucirquunrilngurmek ‘not once’, ‘more than once’, or ‘not even once’ *depending on context*; Ukveqliniluku allrakumi *ataucirqumek* tuqullret tarnerit puglarniluki nunamek. Qaivarluteng. ‘They believed that *once* a year the spirits of the dead emerged from the land. They came to the surface.’ (CAU 1985:48); < atauciq-rqu-ablative/modalis

atauciqtaarar- to act on one at a time # *used in the subordinate;* atauciqtaararluteng ‘(they) acting one at a time’; atauciqtaararluki ‘acting on them one at a time’ / Tua-i-llu tekican, canegcesqen’gatni ilalirluki tua-i caneggluni *atauciqtaararluki* qecugaqluki. ‘When she arrived, since they told her to gather grass, she joined them pulling up grass plants *one at a time*.’ (ELN 1990:46); < atauciq-?

ataucitaar- to act on one at a time # *used in the subordinate;* ataucitaarluteng ‘(they) acting one at a time’; ataucitaarluki ‘acting on them one at a time’ / Caarkairucameng, mikelnguut imkut nanvamun egqaqelteng tagutelalliniit *ataucitaarluki*. ‘When they had nothing more to do, *one at a time* they carried up those children (their bodies) which they had thrown into the lake.’ (YUU 1995:19); < atauciq-taar²-

ataucitun like one; simultaneously; in unison # *inflected form serving as adverbial particle;* < atauciq-equalis

atauciuqaqe- to act on one at a time # *used in the subordinate;* atauciuqaqluteng ‘(they) acting one at a time’; atauciuqaqaluki ‘acting on them one at a time’ / *Atauciuqaqluki* ungungssinek yaqulegn-llu menuilngurnek tegutuq, ekuagiluni-llu cikiutekluki Agayutmun. ‘*One at a time* he took the animals and birds that were without blemish, and made burnt offerings giving them to God.’ (AGAG. 8:20); < atauciq-u-qaqe-

atawa benefit; goodness # *and atawa-* to be beneficial # atawauguq ‘it is beneficial, it is a blessing; he is perfect’; . . . nangtequmavilqa man’a necuallerqa unilluku *atawauyalria* . . . ‘. . . it would *be a good idea* for me to leave my little house that I have been sick in . . .’ (QUL 2003:188); Una taŋken anglanaicaaqluni wangkuta tangllemteri, aturluku iqua tekiciqerput *atawanaqluni* anglananruluni-ll’. ‘Though this (way of life) doesn’t appear to be any fun at all, when we go through it and are at its end, we will see that it is *better* and more joyous.’ (QUL 2003:346); > atawaqar-

atawaqar- to be fortunate; to be blessed # atawaqertuq ‘he is blessed’; atawaqaraa (or atawaqercetaa) ‘he blessed him, made him fortunate’ / atawaqaa! ‘bless you!’; *Atawaqaasqilriit* elpenek *atawaqerceciqanka*, aniqlaasteten-llu aniqlaaluki. ‘I will *bless* those who *bless* you, and curse those who curse you.’ (AYAG. 12:3); *Atawaqertut* ellmeggn- picalquqenrilnguut, pikngamegteggu qiliim angayukauvia. ‘*Blessed* are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.’ (MATT. 5:3); < atawa-qar-; > atawaqaun

atawaqaun blessing # Atawaqerciiqamken atren-llu angelriarurtelluku, *atawaqaunngurrniartuten*. ‘I will bless you and

make your name great, so that you will be a *blessing*.' (AYAG. 12:2); < atawaqar-un

at'ayagglugaq waterproof sealskin hipboot for women # NUN

at'e- to put on *clothing*; to don # at'uq 'he is putting something on'; ataa 'he is putting it on' / ac'amiku 'when he put it on'; ac'etaa 'he is having her put something on'; ac'ugaa 'he wants to put it on'; all'uku 'putting it on'; apailegpegu 'before you put it on'; aqaarluku (or at'erraarluku) 'after putting it on'; arqai 'he is putting them on one after another'; as'arrluku 'slipping it on'; asngaitaa or ayngaitaa 'he won't put it on'; atnia 'he says she put it on'; At'elliniluku tauna tua-i qavciim imna amia. Tua-i qavciurrluni tuani. 'He put that on, that wolverine skin. So he became a wolverine then and there.' (ELL 1997:92); > ac'eci-, ac'inqigte-, as'arcaraq, as'un, at'arrlugaq; cf. atallgaq, atasuak, atkuk, atmak; < PE atə-

ategtu- to be deep # of a net; ategtuuq 'it (net) is deep' / < PE atətu- (under PE at(ə)-); < ?-tu-; cf. at-

atekngui- to tell stories, illustrating them with a story knife # ateknguiguq 'she is telling stories using a story knife' / NSU; < ?-uaq-li²-; > atknguin

ateknguin story knife # NSU; = atiknguin; < atekngui-n

atekuk parka # NSU; = ateguk, atkuk; < PE atəkə and atəkuy

atellgun one having the same name; name-sharer # usually people stand in this relationship if they were named after the same deceased person; nulirqa tallimaneq atellgutengqertuq nunamini 'my wife has five people in her village who have the same name as she'; anngan atellgutkaqa 'your brother is my name-sharer'; atellguten 'one whose name is the same as yours'; < ateq-llgun

atemkar- to put a small load in one's pack; to carry a small load on one's back # < atmag-qar-

atempag- to put a heavy load in one's pack; to carry a heavy load on one's back # atempagtuq 'he is carrying a heavy load'; atempagaa 'he is carrying it' which is heavy' / < atmag-pag²-

ateq name; the person after whom one (the possessor) is named # atqa 'my name' or 'the person who I was named after'; atren tuqullruuq yuurpailegma 'the person after whom you were named died before I was born'; atengqertuq Mecaq'amek 'he has the name Mecaq'aq'; kituuga atren? 'who are you?', 'what is your name?' literally: 'who was the person after whom you were named?'; Kayungiaraam atra taluyinaurtuq . . . 'the person after whom (presently alive) Kayungiar is named (that is, the deceased Kayungiar) would make fish traps . . .' (KIP 1998:127); Aaniin-llu piluku ilungaqnuluku tauna atra-llu elliin elilluku cunaw' Puyuullinilria. 'Her mother told her that she was her cousin and she learned that her name was Puyuq.' (ELN 1990:30); Avani ciuqvani kiingan yugcetun atengqellruut. Kass'atun atrunateng. Agayulirtet acillermegteki, ataita atritnek iqulirluki pillruit. 'Back then they had only Yup'ik names. They didn't have English names. When the priests named them, they put their father's names at the end (as last names).' (YUU 1995:29); Caqerluni taukuni nunani Ayikatararmiuni, angalkurtangqellrulliniuq, aterluni "Aqsarpagmek". 'Once in that village Ayikatararmiut there was a shaman with the name "Aqsarpak".' (YUU 1995:88); > acir-, aciurta, atellgun, aterpagte-, atrilnguq; < PE atə

ater- to get down from something; to go down # atertuq 'he is getting down' / aterluni 'getting down'; Nutaan-llu kasnguyukarngami taum atiiin kalngaucaqniu qagken, una kwan' Nuniuḡar tangerrngamiau aterluni cakmauḡet Nash Harbor-armiunun yuullinia tauna panini. 'Out of shame, her father took her away from the village, and when he saw Nuniwar he went down and dropped his daughter off at the village of Nash Harbor.' (WHE 2000:198); NUN, NS, EG; > aternir-, atertaar-, atrar-; cf. at-, aterte-, Atneq; < PY atəR- (under PE at(ə)-)

atercete-, aterceta'arte- to fish with a driftnet # atercetuq 'he is driftnetting' / Aatii atercetaararaqluni ketmeggni ivrarturluni. 'Her father fished with a driftnet wading in the water below where they were.' (ELN 1990:22); Atercetararaqluteng, angyam kinguanun kuvya iqairissuulvagmun assigtallni piluku, tua-i-llu aterceta'arqataami cavescirluni civvluku kuvya. Akiqvaaraanun kuigem piluni ciunga angyam agaatum caulluku. Cavesta-llu cavngan civvluku kuvya, . . . Tua-i-llu cav'urluni aterqurluni uatmun. 'When they fished with a driftnet, he kept the net in a big tub in the stern of the boat, and when he readied the net for drifting he'd have someone row as he fed out the net. He'd face the front of the boat toward the far side of the river. And, he fed out the net when the rower rowed, . . . And he

kept rowing as the boat drifted downstream.’ (PRA 1995*:461); < aterte-cete¹-, aterte-cete¹-ar(ar)te¹-
aternir- to blow from shore out to sea # *of wind; impersonal subject verb*; aternirtuq ‘there is a wind blowing out to sea’ / NUN; < ater-neq¹-ir¹

aterpagte- to address by name; to mention by name # aterpagtaa ‘she addressed him by name’ / Tamarmeng niitaat, aterpagtaa camna uini, aterpaggluku apalluqluku. ‘They all heard it. She addressed her husband down there by name, mentioning him by name in the lyrics.’ (MAR2 2001:74); < ateq-rpak-?-

atertaar(aq*) strange drifter (person) # NUN

atertaar- jump rope # atertaartuq ‘she is jumping rope’ / E. W. Nelson (ESK 1899:337) describes the Eskimo game as being very similar to Euro-American jump-rope; NS; < ater-a-

aterte- to drift with the current # atertuq or atertaa ‘it is drifting with the current’ / Unungraan carvanermun atertelluteng arulairpek’ nateng qavaryugluteng angyami. ‘Even though it became night they let themselves drift without stopping, planning to sleep in the boat.’ (YUU 1990:100); > atercete-; cf. ater-

atgiaq (BB form), **atgiiaq** (NUN form) arctic cod (*Gadus macrocephalus*) # (or possibly either saffron cod (*Eleginus gracilis*) or Pacific tomcod (*Microgadus proximus*); from Aleut atxidaX (atxiḁaX)

atgite- to be low in height (of an inanimate object) # NUN; see also astu-; < ?-ite¹-

atiknguin story knife # NSU; = atekngu

atkallaq wild potato (*Hedysarum alpinum* ?) that grows near cliffs # NUN

atkiksaaq pancake # (Scammon Bay and elsewhere?); from English ‘hotcakes’

atkucuar(aq*) shirt # HBC; < atkuk-cuar(aq)

atkuk parka # and **atkug-** to put on a parka # atkugtuq ‘he put on a parka’; atkugaa ‘he put a parka on him’ / especially traditional homemade fur pullover parka in contrast to a manufactured or a zippered parka (paltuuk, pal’tuuk, ullirtaaq); also plural for one parka; atkuunka ‘my parka’ (as well as atkuka); Tamaani-llu melqulegglainarneklutluta. Qerrulligluta atkugluta-llu maqaruanek. ‘Back then we had only fur clothing. We had pants and parkas of rabbit skin.’ (YUU 1995:27); = ateguk, atekuk; > atkucuar(aq), atkupiaq; cf. at’e-; < PE atəkə and atəkuy

atkuliggiiq great gray owl (*Strix nebulosa*) # a nickname; Piqerluteng iggiayulimek misngalriamek tangerrluteng. Piqerluni-llu tangvainanratni acitmun tengqerluni camek-llu yaa-i teguleruterraarluni tungulriamek tengluni tua-i ipluni napanun. Ellii-am tua-i alingyaaqellria unugmi-llu qalriagaqata atkuliggiggiarluteng niitaqamiki alingelaami-llu. ‘One time they saw an owl perched (on something). As they were watching, it swooped downwards, grabbed something black and flew off disappearing in the woods. She felt scared; when owls hoot at night and she hears them she would always be afraid.’ (ELN 1990:71); imitative

atkupiaq Yup’ik fur parka made of ground squirrel, muskrat or mink pelts with traditional fancy decorations (such as one style that has a band across the chest area and eight tassels hanging front and back) # < atkuk-piaq

atliq* thing underneath; saucer; cellar; skin scraping board (additional HBC meaning) # = acliq; > atlirneq; cf. at-, alliq

atliliyaraq addition (in mathematics) # from the way addition is done with numbers written in a column with a line under it and the sum at the bottom; # Taūgaam makut igat naqsaurrluki, naaqutet, nallunrirluku-llu atliliriyaq. ‘However, they learned to read these letters, and they got to know the numbers, and how to do addition.’ (KIP 1998:49); < atliq-li-yaq

atlirneq sewing-machine bobbin; lead line of fishnet # < atliq-neq⁴

atmag- to carry on one’s back # and **atmak** backpack; knapsack; costume (additional meaning in HBC) # atmagtuq ‘he is carrying a backpack or something similar on his back’; atmagaa ‘he is carrying it on his back’ / atmiutaa qimugtemun ‘he is loading it onto the back of the dog’; Maktescigalami atmani yuuluki tauna iruq aūg’arluku allanek tulimanek ilaqerluku cali allamek atmagyaaqelliniluku. ‘Because he couldn’t stand up he took off his backpack, removed that leg from it, and put in some other ribs and sought to carry it on his back again.’ (YUU 1995:92); < PE natmay-; cf. at’e-; > atemkar-, atempag-, atmagcuun, atmautaq

atmagcuun carrying device; yoke; backpack # mertaneq caperrnaituq atmagcuuterluni ‘carrying water isn’t hard with a yoke’; < atmag-cuun

atmaliq a particular card game played by four people # NUN; from Russian отпарировать (otparírovat’); = atvaliq

Atmaulluaq Atmauthluak # village west of Bethel

atmautaq carrying device; yoke; backpack # Maaten piqalliniuk neviarcam uum atmautak tegulallinikek. ‘All of a sudden

he noticed that a girl was holding on to his *packing straps*.' (YUU 1995:93); *Atmautaqa* qacignarquq atmagkiuranka-llu uqiggenateng. 'My yoke is easy and my burden is light.' (MATT. 11:30); < atmag-taq¹

Atneq Cape Darby # *near Golovin*; cf. ater-

atqataq figure of human hanging inside the *ellanguaq*, a hoop used for special dances #

atqesta namesake # atqestii 'his namesake, the one named after him'; Nutaan tua-i cakneq kenkataqellrukunegteggutuqulleq, tauna atqestii cikiqanricuunaku. 'Yes, if they had really loved the departed, then they would never fail to give gifts to his/her (the departed person's) namesake.' (CAU 1985:106); < ateq-ke²-ta¹

atrar-, **atr(ar)-** (*in NUN*) to go down; to descend # atrartuq (at'ertuq *in NUN*) 'he is going down'; atraraa 'he is going down it' / atrartaa qulqitmek 'he is taking it down from the shelf'; atrautaa qullirmek 'he is bringing it down with him from the attic'; atrainanermi or atrarnginanermi 'while he was going down'; < ater-a-

atrarun hair growth in fore ear; sideburn # NUN

atrilnguq* ring finger # Y, BB; *literally*: 'nameless one'; *perhaps a calque from the Russian term for this finger*; < ateq-ite¹-nguq

atsaanglluk black currant (*Ribes hudsonianum*) # K; < atsaq-?-nglluk

atsaarlluk aged mixture of greens and berries # Y;
= acaarrluk; < atsaq-?-rrluk

atsakutak salmonberry (*Rubus chahaehorus*) leaf and stem # NUN; < atsaq-?

atsalugpiaq cloudberry (*locally* salmonberry) (*Rubus chamaemorus*) # Kinguani taum cali iqvaraqluteng puckanek imiriluteng atsalugpiarutengluteng. 'After that they also picked berries filling many barrels, and they got a supply of salmonberries.' (ELN 1990:30); K, BB, LI, UY, NR; < atsaq-lugpiaq

atsameq wild rose (*Rosa aciculari*) # < atsaq-?

atsaq berry; fruit; nut; *in LY*, especially cloudberry (*Rubus chamaemorus*) # atsaliraa or atsiraa 'she added berries to it'; Ak'a tamaani atsat mecuitnek, napat-llu qeltaitnek kepcissuutengqelallruut. 'Long ago they used to use berry juice and tree bark for dyes.' (YUU 1995:60); Iliini kiagmi atsam nalliini qavavet ayalliuq . . . 'One time in the summer during berry season he went upriver . . .' (MAR2 2001:71); PE < atyar; > atsaarluk, atsakutak, atsalugpiaq, atsameq, atsarpak, atsarpiaq, atsaruq, atsayaq, atsiuraq, atsiyar-

atsarpak apple; orange; *any other* large fruit or nut # Yaani-llu qiurpaungalngurnek atsarpagnek tangrrami ullagluki, agturluki, naspaayung'ermi-llu alingami uitaluni. Makunek-llu kavirlinek cali atsarpaullinilrianek tangerrluni. 'When she saw fruit that were like large blueberries over there she went over to them and touched them, and although she wanted to try them she was afraid and refrained. She also saw what was apparently a red apple.' (ELN 1990:113); < atsaq-rpak

atsarpiaq cloudberry (*locally* salmonberry) (*Rubus chamaemorus*) # . . . akutelliniluni assircaararluku neqniringnaqluku, atsarpianek-llu qivirluku.
' . . . she made Eskimo ice cream with great care, trying to make it tasty, adding in salmonberries.' (MAR1 2001:6); LY < atsaq-pik²

atsarlluk tall plant with many smooth, rather thin, alternate leaves and berries on a long stem, which grows on grassy areas, possibly "watermelon-berry" (*Streptopus amplexifolius*) # NUN

atsaruq false chamomile; pineapple weed (*Matricaria matricarioides*) # the state of the flowers of these plants serves as an indication of when cloudberry are ripe; also used for medicinal tea;
< atsaq-uaq

atsayaq* raisin; dried currant; any small fruit #
< atsaq-ya(g)aq

atsiuraq mixture of berries and other ingredients such as sugar, fish eggs, flour, and seal oil, cooked to the consistency of thin pudding # Ilain atsiurisqelluku piatni aaniit qiulegmek atsiuriluni. 'When her siblings asked her to make berry pudding, her mother made berry pudding with blueberries.' (ELN 1990:43); < atsaq-liur-aq¹

atsiyar- to go on a berry-picking trip, usually of several days' duration # atsiyartut 'they are taking a berry-picking trip' / Tua-i atsiyarluta. . . . Atsat-gguq nautukiitnun. Pelatekiurluteng arnat tua-i. Kuuliarkanek-ll' imkunek ciamruulkunek ayaulluteng, . . . Equgtaitelartuq tamatum atsiyarviit tungiit. 'We began our berry-picking journey. . . . They say it was a place where salmonberries grew in abundance. The women began putting up the tent. They had brought some wood for tent stakes, . . . The area where they went to harvest berries usually didn't have any wood.' (AGA 1996:176);
Kia gumainanrani-llu atsalugpiat pingata iqvarluteng, ilait-llu yuut atsiyarluteng. 'During the summer when salmonberries are ripe, they pick them, and some people go on berry-picking trips moving from place to place.' (PRA

1995*:461); < atsaq-li²-yar-

atunem matching; mutually; complementary; conforming to # *adverbial particle*; atunem ang Tatekliullukek 'make them the same size'; Tua-i, waten taŋgaam qanqauqurluni atunem aipaqlriik pikunek tua-i nallunrilullutek. 'If a couple would communicate *with each other*, each would know the other's whereabouts.' (QUL 2003:258); Taŋgaam tuaten ayuqevkenateng pilangermeng cayarait ilait atunem aturluku ayuqluki. 'However, even though they did have customs that were different, some are followed *mutually* in the same way.' (CAU 1985:59); Qamkunek kiaqlimeggnek uksurqan inglungqerrluteng kevgirtaagulluteng pilalliniameng, atunem qamkut-llu aqvaaqluki, qamkut-llu ellaita aqvaaqluki. 'When it was winter, they had those upriver people as their rival team when they had the "inviting in" feast, and *vice-versa* the upriver people would come get them, and they'd go get the upriver people.' (MAR2 2001:35); cf. pegnem and tanem for similarly ending particles; < PE atunəm

atungaq sole of foot; sole of boot or shoe # atungarka 'boot sole material'; NUN; = alu; cf. at-

atuq useful thing # and **atur-** to use; to wear; to sing; to follow *tracks, rules, but not people or animals* # aturtuq 'he is using something; he is singing'; aturaa 'he is using, following, wearing, or singing it' / atuuguq 'it is a useful thing'; atuutaa 'he is singing for him'; mellgarani aturluku caliuq 'he is working with his curved knife'; pisqutet aturki! 'follow the rules!'; aturnirquq or atuyunarquq 'it is good to use, wear or sing'; atullra 'its use' or 'the thing he used' or 'the song he sang'; tumet aturluki ayagtut 'the hunters are following the tracks'; aturarka or atu'urka 'something to be used, worn, followed, or sung'; pikestengqengraan nuna allat aturyungakiit 'easement' (*legal neologism*); "Elnguq, kitak ata aturpakalriaten nepengyarcsekevut tang." . . . "Wii-qaa? Atuqsaitua. Mikellaq taŋgaam niitellruaqa aturpallrani." "Elnguq, see hear, because you were *singing* out loud you attracted bears to us with your noise." . . . "Me? I haven't been *singing*. However, I did hear Mikellaq when she was *singing* out loud." (ELN 1990:19); Urluvni imkut ullagluki tegullii arulliut equut, cakaunriluteng atusunairulluteng. 'Going over to his bow and arrows he picked them up and the wood had rotted, was no longer serviceable, no longer *useable*.' (MAR1 2001:92); Cali tamaani nuliangaqameng umyuateng aturluki piyuitellruut. Angayuqaita taŋgaam nulirturcet'allruit. Angayuqameggnek niisngaircirteng aturluku tuaten pilallruut. 'Also, in those days when young men wanted to get wives they didn't act *following* their own inclinations. Rather their parents chose wives for them. Since they had *heeded* their parents wishes.' (YUU 1995:34); Kuigteng tamana aturluku anelralliuq . . . 'He went downriver *following* that river of theirs.' (MAR1 2001:92); > aturaq, aturcetaaq, aturnirqe-, atusaaq, atuyunarqe-, atuun; cf. aturrlugaq; < PE atur-

aturaq article of clothing; garment # Qungum-llu yaatiinun keneq kumarrluku aturai ekualuki. 'And over from the grave they lit a fire and burned (the dead person's) *clothing*.' (YUU 1995:42); < atur-aq¹

aturcetaaq musical instrument; phonograph; radio # also plural for one device; < atur-cetaaq

aturrlugaq* sling used to throw stones # NUN cf. atur-

atusaaq musical instrument; phonograph; radio # NS; < atuq-?

atuun song; useful thing # < PE atu(r)un (*under* PE atur-); < atur-n

atvaliq a particular card game played by four people # from Russian отпарировать (otparírovat'); = atmalik

au- to supplement; to have bread along with one's tea or coffee # auguq 'he is having bread with tea'; augaa 'he is adding something to it' / mermek auluku 'adding water to it'; Nernginanrani-llu assalianek ellii, Melnguq tupagluni, aaniit-llu kuuviarcelluku auluku assalianek. 'While she was eating griddlecakes Melnguq woke up and their mother let him have some coffee *supplementing* it with griddlecakes.' (ELN 1990:75-76); = avu; > aukaq; < PE avu-

auḡar- to come off; to remove; to take away # auḡartuq 'it is coming off'; auḡaraa 'he is removing it' / auḡarru 'remove it, take it away!'; auḡaa! or auḡa! 'get out of the way!'; Erurraarluki-llu mermek imirluki, keligluki, qalliit qamkut-llu iluqliit auḡarluki. 'After washing them, fill them with water, scrape their outer parts and *remove* their inner lining of it.' (YUU 1995:60); pitengqerran auḡaqerluku 'excused' (*neologism, legal term from Alexie et al. (1990)*); the following are Catholic neologisms: auḡarcuutii nangtequtekat 'indulgence'; auḡarcuutii iliin nangtequtekat 'partial indulgence' auḡarcuutii tamalkuan nangtekutekat 'plenary indulgence'; = agugar-; < auḡna-?; > auḡarissuun, auḡarite-, auḡariyaraq; < PE av(v)arir-

auḡarissuun something used for removing things; eraser; stain remover # < auḡar-i²-cuun

auḡarite- to forgive; to pardon; to ritually shake hands and kiss on cheeks in Russian Orthodox Church # auḡarituq 'he forgave'; auḡarita 'he forgave him' / assiilngumteŋek-llu auḡariskut, wangkutnun assiilngilriit auḡaritelaucimcetun 'forgive us our sins as we forgive those who sin against us' (Moravian Protestant YUA 1945:41 and LIT 1972:20); < auḡar-i²-te⁵-

aūg'ariyaraq subtraction # < aūg'ar-i²-yaraq

augglir- to be bloodstained # augglirtuq 'it is bloodstained' / < auk-rrluk-ir¹-

Aūgkumiut plural Kuskokwim people, from the point of view of NS # < aūgna-miu

aūgna, augna (in NSU) the extended one over there; the one going away # *extended demonstrative pronoun*; aūg'um 'of the one there or going away'; aūgkut (also spelled awkut) 'those over there or going away'; aūgna anngaqaqa, ukna iluraqaqa 'the one going away is my older brother, the one coming is my cousin'; aūguulluq 'it was that one (going away)'; Tua-i tuar ayaumalriit, aūgna-llu nuna nel'ilria kiturluku, cunaw' Uksiyaraullinilria. 'It was as if while they were traveling for a long time, they went past *that (one we've gone away from)* village with lots of houses, and it turned out that it was Uskiyaraq.' (ELN 1990:111); Qanemcitnaamken niitellemnek aūg'umek Neqyacagarmek pilallratnek. 'Let me tell you about *that one (who is not here, who was encountered in some way previously)* which I heard about the one they call Neqyacagaq.' (YUU 1995:15); Awkut-llu (aūgkut-llu) ciuliaput cayarangqellruut ukverluteng-llu canun. 'Those ones (who have passed on), our ancestors, had customs and believed in certain things.' (CAU 1985:9); Aūguungacaaqelliniuq. 'It seems to be *that aforementioned one, or person of thing seen before.*' (YUP 2005:78); see ava(ni), the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; < dem PE av-; > aūg'ar-, agugar-, Aūgkumiut; cf. avi-, avaliq

augqe- to vomit blood # NUN; < auk-?

augtaar(aq*) red phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicaria*); red knot (*Calidris canutus*) #; = augtaar(aq); < auk-?-ar(aq)

aūgtar- emotional root; > aūgtaqe-, aūgtarnarqe-, aūgtaryug-; < PY aḡ^wtar-

aūgtaqe- to feel hesitant about acting toward; to feel inhibited by; to feel uncomfortable because of # aūgtaqaa 'he feels hesitant about acting toward it, feels inhibited by her or it, feels uncomfortable with her because of what she has done' / aūgtaqaqa kevgullerkaa imartulriim ervigissuutem 'I feel incapable of lifting the full washtub'; Nutaan tua-i waniwa tuquniluten niiskunegteggen camkut curugtektukemta nutaan tua-i waniw' aūgtaqevkenata nangyarturluta ullagciqkaitkut. 'When the ones down there that come around to attack us hear that you have died, they will come and wipe us out without *being inhibited* toward us.' (QUL 2001:684); <aūgtar-ke⁴-

aūgtarnarqe- to be inhibiting # aūgtarnarquq 'it is inhibiting' / aūgtar-narqe-

aūgtaryug- to feel inhibited # aūgtaryugtuq 'he feels inhibited' / aūgtar-yug-

augtuar(aq*) red phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicaria*); red knot (*Calidris canutus*) # NUN, HBC; = augtaar(aq); < auk-?-ar(aq)

augtur- to take communion (*Russian Orthodox term, basically*) # *literally*: 'partake of blood'; augturtuq 'he is taking communion' / augturcuun taqmak 'communion dress'; Taringnarcautekluku imna *augturyaraq* makuni ilaitni agayumacini. Iciw' *augtuqarraarpailegmeng* yun'erraat elicallriit agayumacim alerquutainek, tua-i-llu elicamegteki pinariameng nutaan augturluteng, taqnertun tua-i ilaucugngariluteng. 'For some of these Christians it helps one learn about *taking communion*. You know, before they *take communion* for the first time young people study the Christian commandments, and when they learn them, they become ready then to *take communion*, they've become more able to participate like an adult.' (CAU 1985:212); K; < auk-tur²-

auguqsuliq alder (*Alnus sinuata*) # < auk-?

augurte- to get bloody # augurtuq 'it is getting bloody'; augurtaa 'he is getting it bloody' / < auk-urte-

augyaq dark mole on the skin # < PE aḡuḡyar (*under* PE aḡuḡ); < auk-yaq

auk blood # auga 'its or his blood'; auguuq 'it is blood'; Nutaan ullircamegtegggu *augutnek* caqussayugnek piluteng *auga* caquilliniluku. Tamakunek-gguq qayat tamarmeng pingqetullruut *auget* assigtarkaitnek. 'After they cut it open they drain its *blood* into *blood* containers. Every kayak has vessels for the *blood* (of caught sea mammals).' (YUU 1995:22); augglugmek avuluni 'being a bloody liquid'; the following are medical neologisms: AUGEM NUTNGALLRAN CUQII 'blood pressure'; AUGA QUYIGLUNI 'hypertension'; > augglir-, augqe-, augtuar(aq), augtur-, auguqsuliq, augurte-, augyaq, aulir-, aulquq, aunrar-; < PE aḡuḡ

aukaq crackers or bread eaten when one is drinking tea or coffee # Tua-i-llu yuurqamek angayuqaagket taukut irniatek *aukanek* masslirraarluki, saarralamek-llu kanverraarluki avqukcaarluki cikirluki. 'When their parents drank tea, they gave their children *bread* after putting butter on it, sprinkling sugar on it, and dividing it up.' (ELN 1990:5); = avukaq; < au-kaq

aulir- to contain a lot of blood; to put blood in # aulirtuq 'it has a lot of blood'; auliraa 'he put blood in it' / < auk-lir-

aullu, aullu-wa-i careful!; watch out!; don't even think of it! # *exclamatory particle*; aullu! kaminiaq uuqnarquq 'watch out!

the stove is hot'; *Aulluulliniuq* tauna Qilagtam Atra. 'That one, the late Qalagtaq, was quite a *character*.' (CIU 2005:30); > aullutarr'u; = naullu-wa-i

aullutarr'u be careful of it/him!; watch out for it /him! # *particle* < aullu-?-optative

aulquq cooked meat # < auk-quq

aulukaaq ward; foster child; stepchild # < auluke-?-aq¹

auluke- to watch; to care for; to tend; to have sexual intercourse with (man to woman) (*euphemistic*) # aulukaa 'he is taking care of her' / aulukuq ellminek 'he is taking care of himself'; *Aulukestengqerturngaitniluku* yuullrani ellminek cali-llu makut uilingiataat ayuqnialarniluki calirpagturluteng-llu ellmeggnek *aulukengnaqaqameng*. '(They) said that she wouldn't always have someone to *look after her* when she was living on her own, and also (they) said that spinsters were generally poor and worked very hard when they tried to *care for* themselves.' (ELN 1990:76); "Nulirqutek-qaa agtuucuunatek?" "Qaillun?" "Ayuqucirturciqamken." "Qaillun?" Ullagaa nukalpiam nem qaingani. Ayumian-tang uum *aulukekiliu*. Aren qanrutaa pegcamiu, "Uin tekiskan ayuqucirtuquiu waten pisqelluten. Irniangciqutek," "You two are husband and wife without any physical contact?" "How?" "I'll demonstrate to you." "How?" The young man went to her on the top of the house. And then and there he *did it* to her. When he released her he said to her, "When your husband arrives show him like I've instructed you. You₂ will get children." (MAR2 2001:97); *the following are neologism and other legal terms*: aulukiyaraq 'custody'; allakaukevkenaku aulukarkauluku 'justice'; ellmeggnek aulugsugngaluteng 'independent'; pinritevkenani auluknarqellria (e.g., akiilngut, picurlautet, allat-llu) 'liability'; > aulukaaq; < PY a(C)ulukə-

aumaaq, aumak ember; glowing coal; jade or other colorful stone (*NUN additional meaning*) #

> aumarngalnguq; < PE a(C)umar

aumarngalnguq dark red thing; maroon thing; dark bead with white inside; ruby stone # NUN;

< aumaaq-ngalnguq

aunrar- to bleed # aunrartuq 'it is bleeding'; aunraraa 'it is bleeding on it' / Tauna-llu kilineni *aunraan* alingallagluteng uterrluteng *aunranriryuumiilan*, arturyagucami-llu alqiit. 'Because that wound of hers was *bleeding*, they got very scared and went home since it wouldn't stop *bleeding* and their oldest sister couldn't bear it anymore.' (ELN 1990:9); aunranrirciiganani, aunrarpagluni 'hemorrhaging'; < auk-?; < PE aḏun(ə)rar- (*under* PE aḏuy)

auqiir- to gather scraps of wood # auqiirtuq 'he is gathering scraps of wood' / Caqerluteng unuakumi makyutarraarluteng aanateng alqiita pia, aaniita *auqiiresqellruateng*, "Ceñ'armun *auqiiryaqatartukut*, tamaani amllerneq *auqiirkanek* muragnek tangaalartukut aquigaqamta." Elnguq-llu ilagaulluni. "Wii-llu *auqiirciqua* malikluki." 'One time in the morning after they had breakfast, their sister said to their mother, because their mother had told them to *gather small pieces of wood*, "We're going to go *gather wood*; we always see lots of wood to *gather* when we play there." Elnguq joined in, "I'll go *gather wood* with them.'" (ELN 1990:17-18); < aur-?

auqumiar(ar)- to crawl # NUN; cf. aurre-

auquyugte- to sneak up on something while in a crouching position # NUN; cf. aurre-

aur- to gather; to collect bit by bit # aurtuq 'he is gathering things'; aurai 'he is gathering them' / Tua-i-llu aaniita *aurraarluki* enret alqiitnun tunluki. "Ukut unuaqu egcartuqiki elakamun, qanrulluki amlliriluki taisqelluki." 'Then their mother first *gathered* the bones and then gave them to their older sister, saying, "Tomorrow go throw these into the water hole in the ice, telling them to come again in greater numbers.'" (ELN 1990:5); = avur-; < PY-S avur-; > auqiir-

aurneq vapor, *especially* vapor rising from a relatively warm, damp object in the cold # *traditionally, the whitish vapor in the cold was considered to be the breath of the dead*; uksumi aurneq anuqem cupellrua kianermek 'in the winter the wind blew the vapor from the open hole in the ice'; Tua-i-llu-gguq amiigmek, man'a *aurneq* akagluni itqili. Nem ilua uivluku avatiikun, tekillukek-llu. Kumlatpiarluni. Tuar-gguq elliini cikumun agtuutellria. 'Then, from the door this *vapor* rolled in. It rolled all around inside the house, and then got to them₂. It was very cold. To him it was like the touch of ice.' (YUU 1995:5); < ?-neq¹

aurraar(ar)- to begin to crawl # *of a baby*; aurraartuq 'he is beginning to crawl' / aurraarallruuq 'he began to crawl'; < aurre-?-ar(ar)-

aurrar- to crawl # NSU; < PE aḏur-; = aurre-

aurre-, aurrur- to crawl # aurruq 'he is crawling'; aurraa 'he is crawling across it' / irniara aurrsaurtuq 'her child has learned to crawl'; Anlliuq *aurrluni* agaa-i, augmek tepervagluni. Tua-i-ll' ena tauna tekicamiu *aurrluni* egalrakun mayurluni tayima kanaqalliniluni. 'It *crawled* outside over there, with its mouth smeared with blood. And then it crawled up on it, and then went head first down through the window.' (CAM 1983:322); = aurre-; > aurraar(ar)-,

aurrmar-; cf. auqumiar(ar)-, auquyugte-; < PE aður-

aurrmar- to crawl # < aurre-mar-

avair- for the sky to be clear and cloudless; to wipe clean (*in EG*) # avairtuq 'it is clear' / avainguq 'it is beginning to clear up'; Anucani pilliniuq ella tua-i tanqigceñani, *avairluni* quunirluni, nunaniqluni cakneq. 'When she brought him out he saw that the sky was bright, *clear* and calm, and very beautiful.' (YUU 1995:98); < ?-ir²-; < PE av(v)arir-

avaknir- for there to be a westerly wind # < ava(ni)-?-

avaliite- to be lacking something # avaliituq 'he lacks something' / akinek avalilami kiputesciigataa 'he couldn't buy it because he didn't have any money with him'; Waniwa tua-i camek *avaliinani*, taūgaam tua-i neqa'arneq cali-llu espickaarneq, kenrrarneq-wa avalirluni. 'Now he *lacked* nearly everything, but he did have a bit of food, matches, and fire stuff available.' (KIP 1998:7); < avaliq-ite¹-

avalin reason; justification; excuse; alibi # Kitak at' ernerpak assircaarluten erningnaqkina. Ilaten navguangnaqevkenaki. Cali-llu *avalitngungnaqevkenak* calrianun. 'Okay, try to be good throughout the day. Try not to upset your fellow people. And try not to be a *target of blame* for the acts of others.' (QUL 2001:328); < avaliq-n

avalingqerr- to have something on hand # avalingqertuq 'he has something' / akinek avalingqertua 'I have some money with me'; ellirarmek avalingqertuq 'he has an orphan in his care'; < avaliq-ngqerr-

avaliq thing that one has with him, or on hand; foster child # Aūgkut Yupiit yuullermeggni yuullruut arenqiallugun aturpek'aku *avaliqevkenaku*, tua-i nutem yuuciqngamegteggū. 'Those old-time Yup'ik people in their lifetimes lived without distress, *free of it*, and that was characteristic of their lives.' (CIU 2005:170): < PE avalir-; > avaliiite-, avalin, avalingqerr-, avaliqe-, avalissaq, avaliugarkaunrilnguut; cf. aūgna, avani

avaliqe- to watch; to have (it) at hand; to take care of (it) # avaliqaa 'he has it at hand', 'he is taking care of it' / Amllertut wiinga pinka; elpet piten *avaliqiki*. 'I have enough; *keep* what you have for yourself.' (AYAG. 33:9); < avaliq-ke²-

avalissaq, avalissaun reason; cause; justification; excuse # irniani avalissaqluku ayagyunrituq 'having her child as an excuse, she doesn't want to go'; Tengruluteng nallunrilkengateng, yuullermeggni calteng, piluaqaasquteteng-llu tuvqakutekluki qanrutkellruit elitnauranun. Camek *avalissa'arpek'nateng*, cali akingellerkameeggnēk umyuarateqevkenateng. 'Enthusiastically they generously shared, telling the students what they knew, what had happened in their lifetimes, their formulas for success. All this without any *reservations* or monetary considerations.' (KIP 1998:iii);

< avaliq-?, avalissaq-n

avalitaq stringer above ribs of kayak # NUN

avaliugarkaunrilnguq* contraband item # < avaliq-u-arkau-nrite-nguq

avamiqaq tusk socket in walrus jaw # > avamiqiur-

avamiqiur- to chop walrus tusks from skull #

< avamiqaq-liur-

avan area around (*positional base*); one of a pair of tassels on the sides of the piece of calfskin in the middle of a traditional Yup'ik parka # *see* avate-

avangcaq mask # *Avangcamek* tang aūg'umek atellria tangkuraqallemni. Alingqercaqlua murilkaqa. Cetamaungatut aūgkut ukinret pikani. *Avangcarpall'er*. 'While I watched him, he put on a *mask*. I watched although I became very frightened. I think there were four holes up on top of it. It was a great big *mask*.' (AGA 1996:54); Elitaqamegteki ataam tamakut yuaruteteng *avangcalirluteng* equgnek, caliluki canguanek, ungungssiruanek, maklaguanek, tunturuanek ca tamalkuan ungungssiq ayuq'liluku, *avangcirluteng* yuraraqluteng angutait ciisqumiggluteng. 'Whenever they learned their songs they made dance *masks* of wood, they made images of mammals, of bearded seals, of caribou, likenesses of every animal, and using *masks* the men would dance kneeling.' (MAR1 2001:24); NS, Y

ava(ni) (aūga(ni)) over there; then; in those days # *extended demonstrative adverb* avavet 'to over there'; avatmun 'toward over there'; avaken 'from over there'; avaggun 'through over there'; avani atsartangqertuq 'there are berries over there'; Mikngami-llu ellangenrraūrluami-llu utaqainanermini umyuarateqengluni qaill' nuna angtacianek, nunam ngelii *avani* tangvaglukū, ellait-llu kiimeng yuuyukluteng. 'And since she was little, the dear little one had become aware of things very recently, she began to think of how big the land was, and, seeing the horizon *extending out over there*, she thought that they alone were the only people in existence.' (ELN 1990:9); AVANI CIUQVANI 'back in the old days'; *the v in this word sounds like English "w" even for HBC, because it is in fact an intervocalic ungeminated ūg. HBC writers may use ūg in their spelling; see aūgna, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; > avaknir-*

avallakar-, avatmun, avate-; cf. avi-, avaliq;

< dem. PE av-

avankuq son # HBC; cf. avaqutaq, avayaq

avallakar- to fall on the side # < ava(ni)-llag-qar-

avaq cyst # < PE avðar¹

avaqutaq son # *a special vocative form, avaqutaa (often as avaqutaa-ata) 'my son', is used sometimes in stories even in some areas where rather than avaqutaq is not (now) used for 'son' and is therefore sometimes explained in the story; Atiin taum, nutaan atapiaran pillinia, avaqutaminek piluku, "Avaqutaa, kitaki, ernerpak qaillun ayuqluni unani imarpigmi pillerpenek qanemciqaa." 'His father, that is, his biological father, said to him, calling him his "avaqutaq", "My son, please tell me what you did and how it was down there on the ocean today."' (QAN 1995:22); Pigerluni tauḡa-ll' ati' ikn' qanlliniuq: "Avaqutaa-ata, allaneten, aliyugcitevkenaki! . . ." 'Just then his father spoke from across there: "My son, take away the sadness of your visitors. . . "' (CEV 1984:85); Nernernek taq'ercamek atiin im' qetunrani tauna tuqlullinia. Tamaani qetunrateng *avaqutameggnek* pitullrulliniamegteki ciuqvaat. "Avaqutaa-ata uitavkenak, qagken muragamek aqvalluten net elatiitnek maqivkarkut." 'When they got through eating, his father called his son. A long time ago the people of those days used to call their sons "avaqutaq". "My son, be active and go get some wood from the outside of the houses out there and prepare a fire bath for us."' (QUL 2003:274); NUN, HBC, UK, EG (and elsewhere in stories as explained); > avaqutarkartaq; cf. avankuq, avayaq; < PY avaqutaq*

avaqutarkartaq adopted son # NUN; < avaqutaq-kaq-?

avaryug- to feel uncomfortable about using someone else's belongings #

avataq bladder float; sealskin float; boat bumper # NS; < PE avatar

avatarpak bladder float; sealskin float; boat bumper # *this term, with the postbase for 'big', is used in Central Yup'ik beyond NS; < avataq-rpak*

avate- to place pressure on the carotid artery; *loosely* strangle # avatuq 'he is pressing on his own carotid artery in order to pass out' *for allegedly desirable effects*; avataa 'he is pressing on her carotid artery' / = evate-

avata° (auḡata°) area around *positional base*; one of a pair of tassels on the sides of the piece of calfskin in the middle of a traditional Yup'ik parka # nanvam avatii 'the area around the lake'; qimugtenka uitalartut pelatekam avatiini 'my dogs stay around the tent'; Net-llu *avataitgun* keneq kumarrluku ekuavkalliniit taukut nunat. 'They lit fires *around* the houses and burned the village' (YUU 1995:19); Tamana tua-i terr'a tangnirqeqapiggluni piciatun ayuqenrilngurnek angtatkenrilngurnek teggalqunek aciluni, *avaterluni-llu*. 'The bottom of the creek was very pretty, it, along with the side of the creek being covered with all sorts of different rocks of various sizes.' (ELN 1990:18); Napat-wa unku, yaakariitni-wa nanvapak *avalviluni*. 'Down below there were some trees and not far from the trees was an enormous lake with a large border (of reeds).' (ELN 1990:35); *the v in this word sounds like English "w", even for HBC where writers may prefer to use ūḡ in their spelling*: Angalkut kankut, tamalkurrarmeng-tauḡ', waten pugyaram auḡatiinun uyungluteng. 'The shamans were on the floor, all of them *around* the opening to the entrance passage, squatting down.' (CEV 1984:54); < PE avan (avatə); < avani-te³-

avatmun (auḡatmun) toward the entire area over there or to over there # Tua-i *avatmun* tanglleq nunapigglainaq auḡkut-wa ingrit. 'It looked like there was only tundra *extending to the entire area over there* and there were mountains in the distance.' (ELN 1990:45); < ava(ni)-tmun

avaur- to forget; to forget to take (it) with one; to leave (it) behind accidentally # avauraa 'he forgot to take it along' / Tauna nukalpiaq qanlliniluni caviggani-gguq *avaullinia*. 'That young man spoke and said that he must *have forgotten* his knife.' (MAR1 2001:10); NS, Y, HBC, NUN, CAN, K; < PY ava(C)ur- > aaurilke-; aaurtar-

aurilke- to be unable to get something out of one's mind # aaurilkaa 'he can't get it out of his mind' / < aaur-ite¹-ke³-

aurtar- to be forgetful # aurtartuq 'he is forgetful' / < aaur-tar¹-

avayacilleq knot in wood # < avayaq-cilleq

avayaq branch; limb of tree; knot in wood (*in NUN*) # Qalemaq-llu curuliurluni, ciemek napayagaat *avayaitnek* elliiluni, tua-i-llu canegnek, taqngami-llu aminek curunek elliiluni. 'Qalemaq arranged the sleeping gear, first she put down *branches* of little bushes and then grass and when she was finished she put out the pelts for sleeping.' (ELN 1990:97); Cali nunam naunrainek kigmi katurrluki, cat tamalkuan uqvigaat-llu *avasait* qungalluki cungagcetellratni uqumek egnirluki. 'Also in summer they gathered the land plants, and they put away the *first shoots* of willows while they were green and added seal oil as a preservative.' (MAR1 2001:23); < ?-yaq; > avayacilleq; cf. avankuq, avaqutaq; < PY-S avayaq

avayig- for weather condition or the like to make easier to see (than before) # Tua-i ayagiinanrilkumta imumek icuw' maa-i waten tangernariqernertuaqluni yaaqvaarnun pilalria assiileng'ermi apqemteñek *avayigiqertaqluni*. 'When we're traveling and, you know, it happens that one can see far in the distance even though it had been bad, that's when we say it suddenly becomes "*avayig-*".' (QUL 2003:724)

avcellnqaq* vole (*Microtus* sp.); locally, mouse # Y, NS; = avelnqaq; < PE avəlŋar

aveg- to divide in two; to halve # *and* **avek** half; half-dollar; person who is half Native # avegtuq 'it split in two'; avgaa 'he divided in two' / avgumauq 'it is divided in two'; avegvingqertuten-qaa saarralamek? 'do you have any sugar to spare?'; cikirnga avganek! 'give me half of it!'; avvgaanek cikillruanga 'he gave me only half of it'; IRALUQ AVEGTUQ 'it is the middle of the month, the moon is half full'; Tua-i taukut aatiita pitani ellirraarluki piluni imna puckaq kavirliun carayagmun-am caarkaitutellrulliniluku kiingan tua-i *avga* ellircelluku. 'After he set down his catch their father said that a bear had messed around with the barrel of cranberries and that they were down to *half* level.' (ELN 1990:72); AVENRITA TALLIMAINGIT 'one fifth of them'; > avegteqe-, avegvingqerr-, avelqurpak, avenqegciyaraq, avgute-; cf. avte-, aavangtak, avelnqaq, avenqiag-, avnguq; < PE avəy-

avegteqe- to be emotionally pained; to be bereaved; to grieve # avegtequq 'he is bereaved' / < avek-teqe-; *derivation semantically unclear to compiler*

avegvingqerr- to have enough of something to be able to spare or share some with others # avegvingqertuq 'he has enough to spare' / aramek avegvingqertuq 'he has ash (for mixing with chewing tobacco) enough to spare'; Irniameng-llu aturait *avegvingqerraqata* ikniutekaqluki ngelqaqestaitnun. 'Whenever their own children's clothes could be *spared* they would give them away to whoever would fit them.' (YUU 1995:52); < aveg-vik-ngqerr-

avelnqaq* vole (*Microtus* sp.); locally, mouse # Kaviarem uum *avelnqaq* pitaqengnaqu'urnaaraa. *Avelnqaq* unuaquaqaan makiranaurtuq, neqkaminek anllercurluni. 'This fox would continually try to catch the *mouse*. Every day the *mouse* would dig for his food, hunting for the tubers of the tall cottongrass plant.' (KAV 1972:3 & PRA 1995:317); AVELNGAAT NEQAIT 'tubers collected by mice and harvested for food by people; locally "mouse food(s)" or "mouse nuts"'; Ceturnnat tenguit kenirraarluki *avelnga*at *neqait*nek keniranek avularait. Makut *avelnga*at *neqait* naunraat acilquqait. Elagyaitnek avelngaat makunek yuut makiralartut. 'When preparing tomcods, people would take the livers and cook them. Then they would add cooked "*mouse foods*". These "*mouse foods*" are plant roots. People dig them out from the mice's food caches.' (YUU 1995:61); K, BB, NR, EG, LI; = avcellnqaq; cf. avek; < PE avəlŋar

avelqurpak lemming (*Lemmus trimucronatus*) # LI;
< avek-?-quq-rpak

avenqegciyaraq division (mathematical) # < avek-nqegg-i²-yaraq

avenqiag- to be impatient # cf. avek

avenrir- to lose one's spirit for life # Alingallagluni-gguq pikuni avenrirciquq; tuquqerluni. 'If it happens that one becomes terrified [in a certain way], he will lose spirit for life, and drop dead.' (CAU 1985:107); Avenriutengani taum carayim, nulirqeqataryaaqellran. 'The ghost, that person he had been going to marry, was beginning to sap the *spirit for life* out of him.' (CEV 1984:50);
< avneq-ir-

avgute- to share with # *often, though not always, referring to chewing tobacco*; avgutaa 'he gave her some' / avgusngal 'share (tobacco) with me!'; Kitaki imna nengauqaq tangerquvgu *avguskiu*. Nallunailngurmek cama-i taquariutuq. 'All right, if you see our son-in-law, *give him half* (of this food). Very likely he has already run out of food.' (YUU 1995:20); < avegte⁵-

avik door # *also plural for one door*; Camaggun pekqangaqluteng, *avingqerr*sugnaunani-ll' uguna. 'And they went outside only through the lower entrance, for the upper entrance had no *door* leading through its covering.' (CEV1984:30); HBC; cf. amiik; cf. avir-

aviqiarcete- to sprain # aviqiarcetaa 'he sprained it' / < aviqite-arte-cete¹-

aviqite- to sprain; to get (it) out of joint; to dislocate # . . . tenglugaa iruan kangiakun *aviqitelluku* ' . . . punched him causing him to get it (his leg) *put out of joint* at the end of his leg (his hip socket)' (AYAG. 32:25)

avir- to brace a log against a door to keep it shut # Unuakumi-gguq tang qavarraarlutek tupagyara'angnaqluni tupagnaurtuq, ak'a tayim' tauna arnaq catairutellrullinilria. Amigkun-llu-gguq anssaangermi tua-i anesciiganani. Amigtek *avirluku* anlalliniluni. 'It is said that in the mornings after they₂ had slept he'd try to wake up early but he would wake up to find that woman was already gone. Even though he tried to open the door to get out he couldn't. Evidently when she went out she would *tilt a log* against the door *to keep it closed*.' (KIP 1998:347); cf. avik, aviraun

avira- (**auḡira-**) *emotional root; the v here sounds like English “w”, even for HBC, where writers may prefer to use uḡ in their spelling; > avirake-, aviranarqe-, avirayug-, aviraun; cf. auḡna, avani; < PE avðir (under PE avðar²)*

avirake- (**auḡirake-**) to not want (him or it) around one # avirakaa ‘he doesn’t want her or it around him’ /

Avirakeksaunaku aturtuarqiu, yuumaqaqsaunaku-llu. Nanikuqaquvtek cam iliini aturciqertek. ‘Carry it all the time without being bothered by it, and don’t take it off. You will use it some day when you need help.’ (QUL 2003:404); < avira-ke⁴-

aviranarqe- (**auḡiranarqe-**) to such that one doesn’t want him or it around # aviranarquq ‘it is something that one doesn’t want around, it causes discomfort’ / Tekicami nererraarluni, taum elautellran nalliinun qeterrluni encinerciaralliniuq. Qetercan tauna arnaq picicaangaalliniuq. Tua-ll’ tauna uinga pilliniuq, “Ca-mi pamna *aviranarqa?*” ‘After he returned and ate he leaned against the spot where she had buried [the boy] and let his food settle. As he leaned back the woman was filled with dread. Her husband said, “What is it then, behind me that *makes one feel uncomfortable?*”’ (YUU 1995:127); < avira-narqe

avirayug- (**auḡirayug-**) to not want something around # avirayugtuq ‘he doesn’t want something around’ / < avira-yug-

aviraun (**auḡiraun**) obstacle; hindrance # and **aviraute-** (**auḡiraute-**) to be in the way # # avirautuq ‘he or it is in the way, blocking the way’ / aviraupiiqnak! ‘stop being in the way!’ / murak una avirautnguug ‘this log is in the way’; < avira-?-n; < avira-?-te⁵-

avirli- to make clanging and banging noises as one is doing something # NUN; < avirlur-li²-

avirluqutaq bell # < avirlur-kutaq

avirlullag- to clang; to clatter # avirlullagtuq ‘it made a clattering sound’ / Kaugtuayuunateng-llu wall’u equiyuunateng nakaciuraqameng. Neplillagallerkaq *avirlullagallerkaq-llu* inerquutekluku cakneq ilaita, arcaqerluteng qasgimi tuani nakacuut agallratni. ‘They didn’t hammer or chop when they were holding the Bladder Fest. Some of them strictly forbade noise and *clanging*, considering this very important when the bladders were hanging in the kashim.’ (CAU 1985:61); < avirlur-llag-a-

avirlur- root; > avirli-, avirlullag-, avirluqutaq, avirlurte-; < PE avi(r)lur-

avirlurte- to be clanging; to be noisy; to ring of bells # avirlurtuq ‘it is making noise’ / Piuraqerluni cakemna *avirlurrluni* iteryartulliniluni. Puggliniuq tauna! Tua-i mecungluni kumlalluku, mayurluni-llu akluni tamakut yuularterluki. ‘By and by something out there was coming in, *making a clanging noise*. Then he emerged! He was wet and cold as he climbed up. He quickly removed his clothes.’ (QAN 1995:320–322); = arivlurte-; < avirlur-te²-

avirpag- for weather to clear up # NUN

avisgaq blue-black dye from a certain soft stone # . . . tua-i kaviqruraumalutuk-llu, tua-i kenuḡgalutuk *avisgarmek-llu* makut akluit mingugturaumaluteng. ‘. . . and it was colored red, and also prettied up by having its fittings painted *with black dye*.’ (CIU 2005:98)

avisnga- (**auḡisnga-**) to be separated from others (said of a girl having her first menstrual period or a woman bearing her first child) # NUN; < avite-nga-

avite- (**auḡite-**) to get out of the way # avituq ‘he got out of the way’; avitaa ‘he got it out of the way’ / aviten ‘get out of the way’; Cunaw’-im wanirpak elucia. Teng’aqluni *avilluku*, pinrilmiami-llu unran aciakun anqertaqluni. ‘This was how he behaved all the time. He would spring up, *getting out of its way*. At other times he’d dash out going under its foreleg.’ (YUU 1995:12); Tua-i-llu qeckarvikluku, aatii-llu *aviarcan* elliinun tauna tut’enritararluni migpak canianun tull’uni. ‘When it jumped at him, her dad *got out of the way* and it barely missed her when it landed next to her with a thud.’ (ELN 1990:63); *the v here sounds like English “w”, even for HBC, where writers prefer to use uḡ in their spelling; > avisnga-, aviute-; cf. auḡna, avani*

aviu-, aviular- (in NS) to scream; to yell; to holler # aviuguq ‘he screamed’ / < PE aviru-

aviukaq offering of food or water # and **aviukar-, aviukarte-, aviukarqe-** to make an offering of food or water (to the dead, to animals that one would catch, etc.) # aviukartuq ‘he made an offering’ / *aviukaqsaraq* — neqrarmek pupeskaulluni wall’u merr’armek eg’arciyaraq cam tunḡiinun tarneq cikirluku ‘the practice of *making offerings* — taking a pinch of food or a little water and throwing it in a certain direction as a gift to a spirit of the dead.’ (CAU 1985:99); Tua-i-llu iluvaucamegteḡḡu *aviukaqvikluku* tauna tuqumalria, natiinun teruanun-llu *aviukaqraarluteng* nutaan qantam imaa naivluku. ‘And when they brought it in, they would make an *offering* to the dead person, and after they *made an offering* by his feet they’d pour out the contents of the bowl.’ (CAU 1985:122); . . . piciryarangqellrulliniameng qamigalriit kanaraqameng tua-i waten mermun, wagg’uq pitarkateng *aviukaqluteng* neqkaitnek cikirluki. Taquateng-

am ilairtaarluki mermun eg'artetullrullinikait. . . . Wagg'uq pitarkateng aviukaqluki neqkaitnek. ' . . . they had a custom when they went seal-hunting, to *make an offering* of some of their food giving it to their potential catch. They took a portion of their food and threw it in the water. . . . That's how they *gave a portion* of their food to their catches.' (QUL 2001:48); Tua-i-ll' tauna kaviarem-am tua-i igtii, *aviukarqelallni*, taum *aviukarqessartullmini*, arnamek tangerrluni, tua-i kavickegggluni. Tua-i kaviarullilria. 'Then he went to that fox's den, at which he usually *made food offerings*, and when he went to *make the offerings*, he saw a woman who was bright red. It may have been a fox.' (QAN 1995:102)

aviurnarqe- to be of interest; it is memorable # aviurnarquq 'it is interesting' / piciryarait yuut ayuqenrilnguut aviurnarqut 'the customs of various peoples are interesting'; < ?-narqe-

aviute-, aūgiute- (HBC form) to lead away from danger # aviutaa 'he led her away from danger' / . . . elpet tua-i tauna yuurutellriatun *aviutengnaqerkaugan*. . . . *Aviuskumteki-gguq* waten piciqukut, tauna aviuskeput nemterun agulluku uitavkarluku . . . ' . . . you should try to *lead* that person *away from harm* as if you were defending him. . . . When we *lead* a person *out of harm's way*, we are to take the person we've *led away from the danger* to our house and let him stay out of the danger . . . ' (YUU 1995:45); . . . taūgaam assiitellriamek *aviuskut*. ' . . . but *deliver us from evil*;' (Moravian Protestant; YUA 1945:41 and LIT 1972:20); the *v* in this word sounds like English "w" for HBC (only), where the derivation of this word from *avite-* with its *v* pronounced like English "w", is taken into account; < *avite-te*⁵; cf. aūgna, avani

avler- with legs spread # *postural root*; avlermi angyam ciungani nangengqauq 'he is standing at the bow of the boat with his legs spread apart'; < PE avlær-; > avlengqa-, avlerte-; cf. amlek

avlengqa- to have the legs spread apart # avlengqauq 'his legs are spread apart' / < avler-ngqa-

avlerte- to spread the legs apart # avlertuq 'he spread his (own) leg apart'; avlertaa 'he spread his (another's) legs apart' / < avler-te²-

avneq a felt presence of something immaterial; a ghostly humming noise coming from a corner of the house; shaman's spirit helper (identified with a voice of the dead); shaman's "other half" # . . . imarnitegneq piseqelluni tuunriluni. Imarnitegni arulallukek pirraarlun' aptellinii *avneni*, "Waqaa tua-i ella ayuqucirmi tamana canritaraqtaryaaquq?" ' . . . he requested a seal-gut raincoat and then made an incantation. After waving his seal-gut parka around, he asked his *spirit helper*, "Do your surroundings seem to be okay?" (QUL 2003:504); < ?-neq¹; > avnir-; avenrir-

avngulek balsam poplar (*locally* cottonwood) (*Populus balsamifera*) # . . . qulvarviit waten tutemqangqetullruut imumi, *avngulek* man'a, qugniilnguq, imna ellegpak, waten ak'lirturaumaluni . . . ' . . . back then the raised caches had ladders, a thick *cottonwood* log, cottonwood (another name for it) with notches carved into it for steps . . . ' (CUN 2007:80); NS, Y, HBC, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI; < avnguq-lek; > avngulgaq

avngulgaq balsam poplar (*locally* cottonwood) (*Populus balsamifera*) sapling # < avngulek-aq³

avnguq burl # Y; < PY avnguq; cf. avek; > avngulek

avnir- to take supernatural revenge through mental powers; to perform shamanistic practices using the voices of the dead; to conjure with the spirit of the dead # angalkuq avnirtuq allamun angalkumun 'the shaman is conjuring revenge on another shaman'; *Avniraqami* qaligni arulallukek, camna-llu-gguq emyuggluni tuquleq qaivarluni. 'When he *conjured* he shook his seal-gut parka, and the dead one down below would make a muffled noise and come to the surface of the earth.' (CAU 1985:106); < avneq-ir²-

avqaar(aq*) thin strip of wood for lashing material # < avte-?-ar(aq)

avquiqar- to go their separate ways # NS; < avur-?-

avqur- to divide into multiple portions # avquraa 'he is dividing it up' / avquriuq 'he is dividing something up'; Tua-i-llu aatiin tauna palurutarpak *avqukcaarluku* tamalkuita taukut ilani naspaavkarluki. 'Her father *divided* up the big mushroom as evenly as he could and let the whole family try it.' (ELN 1990:29); < avte-qur-; > avquiqar-

avte- to divide; to separate *usually into two parts* # avtuq 'it divided'; avtaa 'he divided it' / avvutaa 'he divided something to share with her'; avvingauq *or* avcimaug 'it is divided'; tumyaratgun eglerrnginanemni malrugnun avvenregnun tekiskilii 'while I was going along the road I came to a place where it forked'; avvluku 'dividing it'; avqaarluku (*or* avterraarluku) 'after dividing it'; avpailemmku 'before I divide it'; Tuaken kuik *avtuq* cetamaurrluni. 'From there the river *divided* becoming four (rivers).' (AYAG. 2:10); > avqaar(aq), avqur-, avvute-; cf. aveg-; < PE avæt- (*under* PE avæy-)

avu- to supplement; to have bread with tea or coffee # avuuq 'he is having bread with his tea'; avua 'he is adding something to it' / mermek avuu! 'add water to it!'; yuurqertuq avuluni kelipamek 'he is drinking tea, supplementing it

with bread'; Puqlamun ekluki passiluki, enrit-llu qell'uki nugqaarluki, tayarunek ingqiluki *avuluki*. 'They'd put them (needlefish) in hot water, mash them, squeeze the results to remove the bones, and *add* chopped mare's tail.' (YUU 1995:61); = au-;

> avukaq, avuyute-; < PE avu-

avukaq supplement, *such as* bread to be eaten with tea (*especially in Y, HBC, NI, CAN, LK, and BB*), or motor oil to be mixed with gasoline for a two-stroke engine # Unuakumi tua-i maktaqamta camek cikiqerluta neqkamteñek, *avukaquinernek* wall'u assaliaquinernek carrarnek yuurqayuunata-llu. 'In the morning when we got up they'd give us very little food, maybe a little *bread* or pancakes, but not any hot beverage.' (YUU 1995:49); < avu-kaq

avukegcagte- to mix together with something # Imkut-llu call' utngungssaraat papitussaayaarngalnguut, tua-i-gguq tuaten quunanek *avukegcagtesqeckenata*, inequnqegcatullruitkut. 'They forbade us to *mix* those round "mouse foods", the ones similar to little beans, with sour things.' (KIP 1998:193)

avulluksagute- to become aware of a shaman intending to kill people # NUN

avungnak variety (different kinds) of food # NUN

avuqiir- to gather scraps of wood # avuqiirtuq 'he is gathering little pieces of wood'; = auqiir-; < avur-?

avur- to gather; to collect bit by bit # avurtuq 'he is gathering things'; avurai 'he is gathering them' / Kiagmi melquruat naumaaqata, arnat *avutullruut* qemaggluki-llu mecungcugnailngurmun. 'In the summer when tundra cotton was full grown, the women used to *gather* it and store it in dry places.' (YUU 1995:52); = aur-, > avuqiir-, avussak

avussak small driftwood # NUN; < avur-?

avutatur- to place the blame on someone; to blame # NUN

avuyute-, avuute- to mix in; to join # avuyutuq 'he is joining in'; avuyutaa 'he is mixing it in' / isuumayagaat avuyutai akutamun 'she is mixing raisins into the "Eskimo ice cream"'; < avu-?-te⁵-, avu-?-te⁵-

avverqe- to divide (them) up one after another # avverqai 'he divided them up one after another' / <avte-rqe-

avvinga- to be divided in two # avvingauq 'it is divided in two' / < avte-nga-

avvute- to divorce # avvutuq 'he (or she) got divorced'; avvutaa 'he (she) divorced her (him)' / avvutuk or avvuyutuk 'they₂ got divorced'; avvusngauq 'he is divorced'; Tauḡaam picurlautengaqaameng *avvutaqluteng*. Allamek nulirturaqluteng, picurlautessiyaagaqaameng. Tauḡken elluarluteng pikuneng, *avvucuunateng* aipaqusngaarkauluteng. 'Only if they had serious problems would they *get divorced*. They'd marry someone else if the previous marriage had too many problems. But, if they acted correctly they'd never *get divorced*, they'd stay together.' (KIP 1998:191); *the following are legal neologisms*: umyuallguteklutek avvucaraq 'dissolution (of marriage)'; umyuallgutkevkenatek avvucaraq 'divorce'; avvutellrem aipallminun akiliutii 'alimony'; < avte-te⁵-

ayaakutaq young boy #

ayaaquq spear used to kill seals sleeping on the ice # Qamigautek, legcik-gga, anguarutek-gga malruk, legcikcuareq-gga, imkut-gga . . . *ayaaquneng* pitullrat maklaggsuutngutullret. 'The kayak sled, the gaff, two paddles, the small gaff, the ones called *seal spears* — these were the tools for catching bearded seals.' (WEB1); HBC; = ayauquq, asaaquq, asauquq

ayag¹- to leave; to go away; to depart # ayagtuq 'he left'; ayagaa 'he went away through it', 'he started it (from a certain point)' *uncommon in the indicative but see examples with ayagluku below* / ayagtaa 'he shoved it away'; ayautaa 'he took it away'; tengssuutekun ayagtuq Mamterillernun Anchorage-amek 'he is going by airplane to Bethel from Anchorage'; ayii! 'go away!'; ayiilta! or ayalta! 'let's go!'; ayaumauq 'he is gone, has left'; ayiimta or ayangnamta 'because/when we left'; Unuaquani-llu aatateng *ayaumariluku* ilain aanateng aptaat ikamrarluteng negateng paqluki *ayagyugluteng*, ilii tamatum nunam qanikcaiqaangengraan. 'The next day when their father *had gone* her siblings asked their mother if they could go by sled and check their snares even though some of the ground had snowless patches.' (ELN 1990:14); Tavatelluteng tamakut aklanqurrutet nec'illerni uitauratuuq, tauḡken *ayagluteng*. 'Consequently those weasels have been living in old houses, *from then on*.' (MAR1 2001:93); Tamana-gguq tutmallranek *ayagluku* naruralaagnaauraa, naruralaagnaaurtuq. 'It is said that she would smell him out, *starting this action* from his tracks.' (CUN 2007:50); . . . tan'gaurluullranek *ayagluku* . . . ' . . . *starting (it)* from when he was a boy . . . ' (CAU 1984:90); Waken-gguq . . . *ayagluku* kiarciqaa . . . 'Starting it (looking) from here . . . she'd look around for him . . . ' (ELL 1997:488); Anaanalkuan-am taum kenkenritellruamui *ayagmek*, apqangllinia . . . 'Since that darned stepmother of hers hadn't liked her from the *beginning*, she started to interrogate her . . . ' (QUL 2003:74); > ayaga-, ayaga'arte-, ayagaarun, ayagcete-, ayagcuun, ayagmek, ayagnek, ayagyaaqun, ayakar-, ayakatarcuun, ayakpag-, ayalegte-, ayanerraq, ayangssi-; cf. ayagyuaq, ayani-; < PE

ayay-

ayag²- deep root carrying the concept of 'leaning on a support'; > ayagaq, ayagta, ayaktar-, ayakutar(aq), ayakut'e-, ayaper-, ayaun¹, ayaun², ayaun², ayaun²; cf. ayalur-, ayaruq; < PE ayay-

ayaga- to travel around; to go here and there # ayagauq 'he is traveling around' / Unuan ellamun anluni piuq, pircirluni natquik *ayagaluni*. 'That night when he went outside he saw there was a blizzard with blowing snow near the ground going here and there.' (YUU 1995:17); ayagaruciaraq yugmek qessangraan 'abduction', (*legal neologism from Alexie et al. (1990)*) literally: 'taking a person even though he is unwilling'; < ayag¹-a-; > ayagassuun

ayagaaraun kindling wood # NUN; < ayag¹-?-n

ayagacuaq deck beam of kayak third from bow or from stern # see Appendix 9 on parts of the kayak;
< ayagaq-cuar(aq)

ayagaq deck beam of kayak (other than the two-piece deck beams at the stern and bow) # TUKERVIK AYAGAQ 'deck beam just fore or aft of the cockpit deck beam of a kayak'; see Appendix 9 on parts of the kayak; < PE ayayar (under PE ayay); < ayag²-aq³; > ayagacuaq

ayaga'rte- to leave or start suddenly # ayaga'rtuq 'he left suddenly' / Nutaan ullalliniluku ipesnganrakun, cali-am igvarluku pitgaqatanrakun *ayagartelliniluni*. Tuaten tauna tuntuyagaq qimagauralliniq, pitgaqataryaaqaqani *ayagartaqluni*. 'This time

he approached it without being seen, but when he had it in view and was ready to shoot (with an arrow), it ran away. In that way the caribou calf would flee; whenever he was about to shoot it, it would run away.' (YUU 1995:92);

< ayag¹-ar(ar)te¹-

ayagassuun wagon # . . . taitut ellitekluki Atanermun *ayagassuutnek*. . . . Atauciq qilakutalkek *ayagassuun* malrugnun ciuliqagtegnun tusngaluni, . . . ' . . . they brought their offering to the Lord with wagons. . . . One covered wagon for each two leaders, . . . (NAAQ. 7:3); < ayaga-ssuun

ayagcecissuun starter of an engine # < ayagcete-i²-cuun

ayagcetaaq missionary # literally: 'one who was sent'; Qaneryaram *Ayagcetaallra* 'Missionary Service' (YUA 1945:66 & LIT 1972:33); < ayagcete-?-aq¹

ayagcete- to start (an engine, activity, etc.); to send away or send forth # ayagcetaa 'he started it, or sent it away' / massiinaq ayagcetesciigatuq 'the engine won't start'; ayagcecimauq 'he or it has been sent out'; Allrakuq tua-i nutaraq ayagnirpailgan nakacuut *ayagcetaqluki*, tamatumi tuar allrakumi nutarami pitarkaugarkauluteng. 'Before the new year began they would send the bladders on their way, it being like they would be the game to be caught in the coming year.' (CAU 1985:42); AYAGCETULI QURRUN 'flush toilet'; < ayag²-cete¹-; > ayagcecissuun, ayagcetaaq

ayagcuun skin boot, thigh-high with fur out; any other item used in traveling # < ayag¹-cuun

ayagmek from the beginning # *particle*; Elitnaullruunga elitnaurvingqerraallratni maani Qipnermi, tua-i ikircan elitnaullruunga *ayagmek*, . . . 'I used to go to school when they first had a school here in Kipnuk; when it opened I went to school from the beginning, . . . ' (KIP 1998:257); *Ayagmek-llu* tamaa irniaput alerqualaraput qaillun yuullerkaitnek. 'From the beginning then we would instruct our children on how they should live.' (CAU 1985:34); < ayag¹-abl-mod

ayagneq beginning; start # ayagnera 'its beginning'; Ak'a avani niitelallruaqa anguyautellrata *ayagnera*. 'I used to hear about the beginning of wars a long time ago.' (YUU 1995:8); Qanqumta-gguq yuut inglukutengciquit calluulluteng wangkuta qanllerput *ayagneqluku*. 'They said that if we talked (about things we shouldn't talk about) people would get enemies and fight each other having its beginning in what we said.' (YUU 1995:46); < ayag¹-neq¹; > ayagnir-

Ayagniqarraaq the Biblical book of Genesis #

< ayagnir-qar-rraar-

ayagnir- to begin; to start # ayagnirtuq 'he or it is starting'; ayagniraa 'he is beginning it' / *Ayagniqarraami* Agayutem ellarpak nuna-llu piliaqellruak. 'In the beginning God created heaven and earth.' (AYAG. 1:1); . . . melugnek naryarcetaarkanek aqvartiluni piluni, melugnek tegulluni, atranqiggluni nutaan *ayagninqiggnaluni*. ' . . . saying that she was getting fish eggs for chum, she took some fish eggs and went down again to begin again.' (ELN 1990:22); < ayagneq-ir²-; > Ayagniqarraaq

ayagta, ayagtuutaq prop; support # especially a small stick used to keep a cut fish open as it dries; Aaniin-llu ulligcugluku piluni maurluanun tuyutekarkauniluku uksuaqu cali aatiit kass'areskan. Tua-i-llu-am aaniita *ayagtuutarkarcesqelluki* ellimerluki. 'Her mother wanted to cut fish for drying so that she could send them along to her grandmother when

their father went to buy supplies in the fall. And so their mother told them to get sticks for *spreaders for the drying fish*.' (ELN 1990:23); < PY *ayayta* (*under* PE *ayay-*); < *ayag*²-*ta*¹, *ayag*²-*tuutaq*

ayagyaaqun fuzz-stick; fire starter # *made of curled shavings connected at one common end*; < *ayag*¹-*yaaqe-n*

ayagyuaq, ayagyugaq (HBC form) adolescent; teenager; youth; *in some areas male teenager only* # and **ayagyuar-**, **ayagyugar-** to be an adolescent; to be young # *ayagyuartuq* 'he is young' / Qalarut' *lallruitkut wangkuta ayagyuallemteñi, neqa kiingan yugmun yuuteknilluku*. 'They used to tell us, when we *were young*, that fish alone was a source of life to a person.' (YUU 1995:54); Tuquyunrilkuni-gguq *tuquyanricaaquq, tauḡaam cali tuqunrilkan taukut nunain ayagyuarit tuquciqlinilriit*. 'If he didn't want to die, they said, he didn't have to die, but if he didn't die the *young people* of his village would die.' (YUU 1995:112); *ayagyuaq* 18-*aaqsailnguq* 'juvenile'; cf. *ayag*¹-

ayakar- to flee; to run away # *ayakartuq* 'he is fleeing' *in a physical sense or by avoiding responsibility* / *ayakautaa* 'he fled with it or with him'; Tupiimi-llu *aatiin kegleruurluku ellii-llu qilerrluni ayakarluni uliit-llu aciatnun iirluni*. 'When she woke up her father pretended to take a bite out of her, and she got excited and *fled* hiding under the blankets.' (ELN 1990:6); *yugmek ayakauciyaraq* 'kidnapping'; < *ayag*¹-*qar-*

ayakatarcuun large hook dug into snow or around a tree, post, etc. to temporarily hold a dog team and sled in place before it is time for it to go # < *ayag*¹-*katar-cuun*

ayakpag- to leave very fast # *ayakpagtuq* 'he left very fast' / "Tua-llu-q' tua-i *ayagceciqerpekuk?*" Tua-i *angerluku*. Teguluku *tauna tua-i pikiitek tyaim' ayakpaglutek taukuk*. "'Now will you let us₂ leave?" He agreed to that. Taking the hide they₂ left quickly.' (ELL 1997:46); < *ayag*¹-*pag*²-

ayaktar- to pole a boat # *ayaktartuq* 'he is poling'; NUN < *ayag*²-*qtaq*

ayakutar(aq*) temple (*anatomical*); side of face # *ayakutarak* 'sides of face'; Ataam *eglerluni nunanun ataam igvarluni arnaq aḡna atralria eruriyarturluni taryaqviim pamsuanek tegumiarluni*. Teguqerluku *ayakutaraminun ellilliniluku, ataam ilii piunani naatevkenani*. 'Traveling on again to a village he chanced upon a woman going down to the water carrying a king salmon tail to wash. He grabbed it (the tail) and put it on the *side of his face*, and yet again part of him wasn't complete.' (MAR1 2001:29); < PY *ayakutaq* (*under* PE *ayay-*); < *ayag*²-?

ayakut'e- to rest one's face on one's hand with the elbow resting on a surface such as a table # *ayakut'uq* 'he is resting his face on his hand'; LI; < *ayag*²-?

ayalegte- to chase; to scare away # *ayalegtaa* 'he is chasing it away' / Tauḡaam, *tamaku'* — *pistai malirqarastai* — *taum kanaqliim, ayalegtellii taun' igurluk' kanaqlak*. 'But then she saved the muskrat by *dispersing* the boys who were chasing it.' (CEV 1985:60); HBC; < *ayag*¹-?

ayallaq cutting board # *Egalertek-am ayallarminek milqerluku amigtek-llu ciimarmek . . .* 'She heaved her *cutting board* at their₂ window and a stone at their₂ door . . .' (MAR1 2001:44); Arnaq-gguq-am *cailnguq, ayallaunani-llu yuulria, arnaunrilngurcetun ayuqulluku nukalpiamun ayuqekutaqaat*. 'It is said that a woman lacking one, living without a *cutting board*, is likened to one who is not a woman, and they see her as being like a man.' (CIU 2005:192); = *alassaq*; from Aleut *ahlayax* [aḡayaX]

ayalua- to stagger # *ayaluaguq* 'he is staggering' / Akleng *wangkuta tan' gaurlurni, tupagtaqakut egmian qavarningramta makluta ayalualuta ellamun an'aqluta*. 'Poor us boys; when he'd awaken us, even though we were sleepy, we'd get up and *stagger* outside.' (YUU 1995:39); < *ayalur-a-*

ayaluqerte- to lose one's balance # *ayaluqertuq* 'he lost his balance' / Pitgaqiini *ayaluqertelliniluni. Ayaluqercan ullagluku pillinia waniwa tuqullinilria*. 'When he shot an arrow at it, it *went down*. When it *went down* he approached it and saw that it had died.' (YUU 1995:92); < *ayalur-qerte-*

ayalur- leaning # *postural root*; > *ayalua-*, *ayalungqa-*, *ayaluqerte-*, *ayalurte-*, *ayaluryug-*; cf. *ayag*²-

ayalungqa- to be leaning; to be tilting # *ayalungqauq* 'he is leaning', 'it is tilting' / Tua-i-gguq *taum uingan ayakata'arqami qivyunguat . . . tua-i natermun naparqurnaurai*. Tua-i-gguq *tauḡken tekicami iliit ayalungqakan nulini tauna nanglluku*. 'And, they say, whenever that husband was about to go somewhere, he'd erect "qivyunguat" (a certain plant) on the floor. And, they say, when he arrived if one of them was *leaning*, he'd punish his wife.' (KIP 1998:111); < *ayalur-ngqa-*

ayalurte- to lean; to be tilting # *ayalurtuq* 'he leaned', 'it tilted' / *ayalurtaa* 'he leaned or tilted it' / Ayarumaang *macuuq, yugtangerqan yuut tungiitnun ayalureskina*. 'Oh my walking staff, if there are any people, *lean* in the direction of the

people.' (MAR2 2001:63); < ayulur-te²-

ayaluryug- to stagger; to tend to stagger # *ayaluryugtuq* 'he is staggering' / *ayaluryugtuq* *piyuaguq* 'he is walking staggering'; Ellii-am tua-i nangercaaqluni *ayaluryugluni* iik-llu qatlim ugaani uisngasciiganatek. 'Standing up she staggered and couldn't open her eyes on account of the stinging.' (ELN 1990:49); < *ayalur-yug-*

ayaneq deck beam of kayak next to and forward of coaming # *see Appendix 9 on parts of the kayak*;
< *ayag²-neq²*

ayanerraq* adolescent; teenager # < *ayag¹-nerraq*

ayangssi- to go out leisurely or casually to walk, hunt, picnic, pick berries, etc., without intending to accomplish much; to go for a stroll # *ayangssiuq* 'he went out for a walk' / *Caqerluni, ayangssirraarluni* *maurluni* *pillinia*, *urluveq* *tamana* *uumiku* *ayakuni* *ayaucugluku*, *pitarkanek* *tangaalarniluni* *tuntunek*. 'One time, after he'd gone out for a stroll, he told his mother that next time he goes out he'd like to take that bow, saying that he usually saw caribou, potential prey.' (YUU 1995:3); < *ayag¹-ngssi-*

ayani- to have stamina; to have endurance # *ayaniuq* 'he has stamina' / *qenange'rmi* *tarrituq* *ayaniami* 'because he has stamina he is walking around even though he is sick'; *Tava-llu-gguq* *tangerqaamiu* *pia*, "Waqaa! Naken piyit?" *Ayanivokenani-gguq* *kiugaa*, *ilain-gguq* *aũgkut* *unitaat!* 'And then when he saw him, he said to him, "Hello! Where are you coming from?" Without *stamina* he answered him saying that his relatives had left him behind!' (CAU 1985:38); > *ayaniite-*; cf. *ayag¹-*

ayaniilnguq child # EG; < *ayaniite-nguq*

ayaniite- to be infirm; to lack stamina or will-power; to be unable to take adversity # *ayaniituq* 'he is infirm' / *Maaten* *itertuq* *anuurlua* *tauna* *arnangiar*, *tauna* *anuurluani* *ayaniillrului*. 'He went in and saw that his grandmother, that old woman, was more *infirm* than his (the other's) grandmother.' (MAR2 2001:17); < *ayani-ite¹-*,
> *ayaniilnguq*

ayankuq young child # *Ayankuuluku* *pessurnairutekngaitan* *aavurutekeng'erpeggu*. 'He is a *little child*, and you won't be satisfied with him even though you're having fun with him now.' (CEV 1985:85); HBC

ayaper- to lean on one's hand; to support oneself with one's hands resting on something # *ayapertuq* 'he is supporting himself, leaning on his hand'; *ayaperaa* 'he is leaning on it with his hand' / *note that when a vowel-initial suffix follows this base, the semifinal e is not deleted, hence its presence in ayaperaa (cf. also ellimer-, and postbase -ler- as in teguler-)* *Nakacuum* *nalliini* *ugna* *iteryaraq* *qaygimi* *atuyuunaku*, *camaggun* *taũgaam*. *Cakmani* *mayuryarauluni*, *tuamte-ll'* *itraqluni* *pugluni*. *Avategni-llu'* *ayaperlukek* *nugluni*. 'During the Bladder Festival they didn't use the (regular) entrance in the kashim, but rather a lower one. Out there there was a way to come up, and they would come in emerging from below. They went through *supporting themselves with their hands* on the sides.' (CAU 1985:70);
< PE *ayapəR-* (*under* PE *ayay-*); < *ayag²-?;*
> *ayaperyaraq*

ayapervik, ayaperyaraq kayak stanchion (centered at side of coaming); one of the pair of timbers at the entrance to the men's communal house (kashim) # *Tugkaraagneng* *ukuk* *ayapervingqerrlutek*. 'They (the two sides) had *hand supports* of walrus tusk.' (CAU 1985:70); *see Appendix 9 on parts of the kayak*; < *ayaper-vik, ayaper-yaraq*

ayara- to covet something; to desire something; to be envious; to envy # *ayarauq* 'he really wants something'; *ayaraa* 'she envies her' / HBC; = *ayari-*; < PY *ayari-*; > *ayarake-, ayaranarqe-*

ayarake- to desire; to covet; to yearn to have # *ayarakaa* 'he really wants it' / HBC; = *ayarike-*;
< *ayara-ke⁴-*

ayaranarqe- to be desirable # HBC; < *ayara-narqe-*

ayari- to covet something; to desire something; to be envious; to envy # *ayariuq* 'he really wants something'; *ayaria* 'she envies her' / *ayarinarquq* 'it is desirable'; *Tangrraqama* *yugnek* *canek* *calilrianek*, *ayarilua* *wiinga-llu* *ellaicetun* *calingnatugalallruunga*. 'Whenever I saw someone making something, I *was envious* and I tried to work hard like them.' (YUU 1995:56); *Irr'aq-wa* *taqsuqsugnaunani* *qannguartaurlaria* *elliin* *tua-i* *ayariluku* *cali* *mikngan* *tunumiyunaqluni*. 'Irr'aq appeared not to be tired and kept on babbling away and she (Elnguq) *envied* her (Irr'aq) being small and suitable for being carried on someone's back.' (ELN 1990:45); < PY *ayari-*; = *ayara-*; > *ayarike-, ayarinarqe-*

ayarike- to desire; to covet; to yearn to have # *ayarikaa* 'he really wants it' / = *ayarake-*; < *ayari-ke⁴-*

ayarinarqe- to be desirable # *ayarinarquq* 'it is desirable' / < *ayari-narqe-*

ayarr'aq string used in telling string stories or making cat's-cradle figures # *and ayarr'ar-* to tell a string story # NSU; =

aarraq, airraq; < PE ayararar

ayaruq cane; improvised temporary walking-stick # *and* **ayarur-** to walk with a cane or an improvised temporary walking stick # *ayarurtuq* 'he is walking with a cane' / *Maqartuq-gguq qanikcaam akulii. Pikna-llu qulni ayaruminek ayarungqerquni* wall'u napamek ukiartaqluku, ukimaurtelluku, epsalnguyailkutekluku. Tuaten-gguq pikuni mecungengermi nengelvangaan-llu qerrungaituq tamaa. 'It's warm in the middle of the snow. Up above him with his walking stick, or if has a stick (branch) for walking stick, he should make a hole, penetrating it (the snow) so that he won't suffocate. If he does that even if he gets wet and even if it's very cold, he won't freeze to death.' (YUU 1995:68); TULUKARUUM AYARUA 'the constellation Orion or Orion's belt' (*literally*: 'raven's walking staff'); AKERTEM AYARUA 'sun column' (a meteorological phenomenon caused by ice crystals in the air; *literally*: 'the sun's walking-stick'); < PE *ayarur and aya(ru)virar*;
cf. *ayag*²-

Ayaucaryaq Mountain Village # *on the Yukon* = Asaucaryaq

ayaun¹ thumb (*LK, BB meaning*); oar (*HBC meaning*) # *literally*: device for supporting; Waten-gguq nasaurluq arnaurtaqan aliumacituat *ayautii* pugumavkarluku. 'They say that when a girl reaches puberty they would have her use mittens with her thumb protruding.' (CIU 2005:258);
= *asaun*; < *ayag*²-n

ayaun² fore or aft cockpit deck beam of a kayak #
= *asaun*²; < *ayag*²-n

ayauquq spear used to kill seals sleeping on the ice # = *ayaaquq, asauquq*; < ?-quq

ayaur- to pole a boat # *HBC* = *asaur-*; < *ayag*²-?

ayeggsik metal blade or point barb of seal harpoon # *NUN*

ayemqar- to take a shortcut; to cut across # *Kangiakun ua-i uatevtegnegun qipnerkun amatmun ayemqaquvtek* kuigem mat'um iqua kanarciqertek. 'Instead of following this bend, if you cut across you will reach part of this river.' (QUL 2001:364); = *asemqar-*; < *ayme-qar-*

ayemqe- to break one after another # *of relatively long, slender objects*; *ayemqai* 'he broke them one after another' / *Cagniimqurraam-ggur-am im' ercan, qungut kaulliniluki napautait-ll' ayemqelluki.* 'And when dawn came Cagniimqurraq was clubbing the graves, breaking the markers in half one after the other.' (CEV 1984:43); *Mecungluni-llu, canegtailkan napalegmi pikan, napayagaat kangritnek ayemqiluni iluminun iterluki, aturani mecungelriit qerratarluki, kemni agtuusngavkarpeknaku.* 'When wet, if there is no grass around but there are trees, one should snap off the ends of the willows and put them under the clothing to keep the wet clothes away from the body.' (YUU 1995:68); < *ayemte-rqe-*

ayemtaaq shotgun that "breaks" in the middle for loading # *BB*; < *ayemte-?-aq*¹

ayemtaq snare # *NSU*; < *atemte-aq*¹

ayemte- to break # *of relatively long, slender objects*; *ayemtuaq* 'it broke'; *ayemtaa* 'he broke it' / *Qavani tauḡaam ayemlluku makcara'arluni cangnaqutaqami ellminek nutaan . . . atu'urkaminek taqutetuq.* 'Breaking off one's sleep and getting up early, when one tries hard he can complete for himself the things he'll use.' (QUL 2001:330); *QERRUM AYEMNERA* a certain constellation (*literally*: 'the break in/of the arrow'; *English name not known to compiler*); = *asemte-*, *ayimte-*; < *ayme-te*²-; > *ayemqe-*, *ayemtaa*q, *ayemta*q

aygunguaq plant type (*species* ?) # *locally called* "wild corn"; *EG*

aygur- to go against a natural force such as water current or wind # *HBC*; = *asgur-*; > *ayguru*aq

ayguruaq parka ruff # *HBC* < *aygur-(ng)uaq*

ayi- to be satiated; to get whatever one wants # *ayiuq* 'he is getting what he wants' / *maantelleq ayinarquq* 'by living here one gets what one wants'

ayimnga- to be ugly # *Igvaqataararaa neviarcaq, kegginaa ayimngaluni, carayiim amianek kumakiralarria, pukiartaqluni nerestainek.* 'As he slowly moved to view the girl fully, her face looked ugly and she was picking lice from a bear skin, plucking them off and popping them in her mouth.' (MAR1 2001:78); *NS*

Ayimqeryaraq Kalskag # *village on the Kuskowkim*;
> *ayimte-?-yaraq* from

ayimtaq skin that has been rendered pliant; break-action rifle or shotgun # < *ayimte-aq*¹

ayimte- to break; to soften (it) by breaking some of (its) fibers # *of relatively long, slender objects*; *Tua-i-ll' im' atiin una wani miineq, maani qacarnermi, miineq tugerluku tua-i ukiuvailegmi-llu cikuliurutii ayimlluni.* 'And so her father was

chipping away at a spring of water on the side of the hill with an ice chisel, and before he made it through, his ice chisel *broke*.' (ELL 1997:226);

= ayemte-, asemte-; > Ayimqeryaraq, ayimtaq

ayme- to break in two # *of relatively long, slender objects*; = asme-; < PY-S ayəmə-; > ayemqar-, ayemte-, qerrum ayemnera

ayriq naughty child; mischievous child # HBC;

= asriq

ayrurtur- to bless # HBC; = asrurtur-

ayu, ayuq Labrador or Hudson's Bay tea (*Ledum* sp.) # *both plant and infusion*; Nakacuut civuatni Aanituut. Civumek aanak, angutek malruk enet pulaluki. Cakma iternaurtuk aturturlutek. Civuagni una ena *ayuneng* neqnircarluku elegcinaurtut. 'Before the Bladder Feast they would hold the "Providing Mothers" celebration. First the "mothers", two men, went through the houses. They came in out there singing. Preceding them people would make the house fragrant by burning *Labrador tea*.' (CAU 1985:54)

ayu- to progress; to spread; to enlarge; to go farther and farther away # ayuuq 'it is progressing, spreading, enlarging' *said of a fire, rip, rash, a project, ice, etc.* / ayutaa 'he enlarged it'; eka ayuuq 'the fire is spreading'; unuaquaqaan ayuurtuq ayallra 'every day his travel progresses' *i.e., he goes farther along*; < PE ayu-; > ayumian, ayunrir-

ayugesvik bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*) with red head #

ayugiugiq pine grosbeak (*Pinicola enucleator*) # BB

ayugturute- for snow to melt faster around an object such as a rock during springtime # NUN

ayumian (and) then; (and) so; subsequently; consequently; for that reason; after that # *adverbial particle; usually the first word of the sentence, or preceded by a "because/when" clause*; Itertuk, ena man'a tanqigcetkacagarluni, iqaitkacagarluni ilua, nunaniqkacagarluni. *Ayumian*, qavaken qantamek atrarciluni ciuqerranun ellia akutamek imarluni tan'gerpalegmek. 'They₂ went in and saw that that house was very bright, clean inside, and pleasant. *Subsequently* she took a bowl from in there and placed it, full of crowberry "Eskimo ice cream", in front of him.' (YUU 1995:106); . . . mauluni pillinia, urluveq tamana uumiku ayakuni ayaucugluku, pitarkanek tangaalarniluni tuntunek. *Ayumian* mauluan alerquallinia qail' pissullerkaanek, qaillun-llu urluveq atullerkaanek. ' . . . he told his grandmother that next time when he goes out he wants to take that bow, saying that he'd seen caribou for prey. *And so* his grandmother instructed him how to hunt and how to use a bow.' (YUU 1995:3); Elaturraanun itqercami nacairluni, taqsuqluni. Anerneni kitugian *ayumian* iterluni. 'When she came into the stormshed she pulled back her hood; she was tired. When her breathing eased, *then* she went inside.' (YUU 1995:110); Tua-i-llu uksurluni asvairluni ciku. Imumek iralvalangan *ayumian* atakumi irniani nerqurluku kainricetengnaqluku tamualiluku aamarluku-llu. 'And so winter came and when the ice became firm, *then*, in the evening, she fed her child trying to keep him from being hungry, pre-chewing the food for him and breast-feeding him.' (MAR2 2001:76); < ayu-? *consequential mood*; cf. egmian for a similarly ending particle

ayungnaar(aq*) red knot (*Calidris canutus*); red phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicaria*) # < ?-naq²-ar(aq)

ayunrir- to be fatigued # ayunrirtuq 'he is fatigued'; < ayu-nrir-

ayuqa° likeness; copy # *and* **ayuqe-** to resemble; to be like; to be alike; to be a certain way # ayuquq 'he is a certain way, it is like (something)'; ayuqaa 'it resembles it' / ayuquk 'they₂ are alike'; mikelnguq ayuquq aatamitun *or* mikelnguq ayuqaa aatani 'the child resembles his father'; ayuqutaa qetunramitun 'she treats him as her son'; qaillun ayuqsit? 'how are you?'; qaillun ayuqa? 'how is it?', 'what is it like?'; tuaten ayuquq 'it is that way'; ayuqsarpiaraa 'it is almost like it'; ayuqeliuq 'he is making a likeness'; ayuqelia 'he is making a likeness of it'; ayuqaituq 'it is unique, has nothing like it'; Mairlumi-llu eniini ellii Elnguq irr'iqapiggluni qaraliaralegmek kaminiamek tuaten *ayuqellriamek* tangerpaaluami. 'At her grandmother's house Elnguq was quite astonished because for the first time she was seeing a stove with decorations *like that*.' (ELN 1990:7); Elpeci waten yuut *ayuqerrlainallruyukluki* umyuarteq'laryaaqelliuci. Angayuqamta-llu qalarut'lallruakut cakneq *ayuqucirtualuta*. Piaqluta ella-gguq man'a paq'ertellriatun ayuqaput. Maa-i elpeci imumicetun *ayuqenrirtuci*. 'You may think that people were always *like* they are now. Our parents used to talk to us earnestly telling us how we should *be*. When they talked with us they'd say that we are *like* a world, something checked on but briefly (*i.e., our lives are short*). Now you fellows are not *like* people were in those days.' (YUU 1995:27); < PE ayuqə-; > ayuqekute-, ayuqeltassiigun, ayuqenrite-, ayuqlir-, ayuqnir-, ayuquciq, ayuquciite-, ayuqute-

ayuqekute- to compare or liken (it) to something # Kela'askamun *ayuqekulluku* yaaqvanun tangenrrilamegteggu. 'Looking at it close up they *compared* to paint.' (AGA 1996:106); < ayuqe-?

ayuqeltassiigun, ayuqestassiigun parable; comparison # Tua-i amllermek elicungcarai *ayuqestassiigutetgun*, . . . 'He taught them many things by *parables*, . . . ' (MARK 4:2); Wiinga waniwa taringumiimki tuqluutet, maa-i elpeci nalluvceñi *ayuqeltassiigutengqelartua* uumek reservation-aamek. 'Because I understand about "calling names", and you

don't know about them, I have (for you) a *comparison*, illustrating them, with making a reservation.' (YUP 2005:220); < ayuqe-tassiigun

ayuqenrite- to differ # ayuqenrituq 'it is not like (something)'; ayuqenritaa 'it is not like it' / ayuqenrituq anngamitun 'he is not like his older brother'; ayuqenrilnguut 'various differing things'; Elngur-am nalluyagulluni auqiirarkaucimineq teggalqussungluni piciatun *ayuqenrilngurnek* aurluni. 'Elnguq, forgetting that she was to collect sticks for firewood, began to look for and collect all sorts of *different* rocks.' (ELN 1990:18); < ayuqe-nrite-

ayuqlir- to become like something # Watua taūgken tua-i catun imucetun qimugkauyartun *ayuqlirtukut*, maligarucukaarluta. 'But nowadays we've *become like* little puppies, very, very easy to persuade and entice.' (TAP 2004:20); < ayuqe-?-

ayuqniar- to envy because of deprivation; to be poor # ayuqniartuq 'he is envious, feels deprived compared to others, is poor'; ayuqniaraa 'he envies him' / Imumi avani tan'gurraullemterñi angtingarcamta, ilamnek *ayuqniarlallruunga* cakneq, kass'allarneq nertulrianek, cakegilrianek-llu. 'Back then when we were boys as we got older I *envied* my relatives very much for their eating store-bought foods and for their getting good new things.' (YUU 2001:32); . . . uilingiataat *ayuqniarlarniluki* calirpagturluteng-llu ellmeggnak aulukengnaqameng. ' . . . saying that spinsters were *poor* and had to work hard to try to take care of themselves.' (ELN 1990:76); < ayuqe-niar-

ayuquciicaraq confusion # < ayuquciite-yaraq

ayuquciite- to be confused; to be puzzled; to be bewildered; to not know what something is like # ayuquciituq 'he is bewildered'; ayuquciitaa 'he does not know about it' / Kassuutelleq-wa qaillun *ayuquciinaku* wii, taūgaam pisqellerput maliggluku kassuulluta. 'Without knowing what marriage *was like* we got married doing as we were told.' (KIP 1998:153); < ayuqe-ciite-; ayuquciicaraq

ayuquciq what something is like; its condition; characteristic # aptellruanga qaill' New York City-m ayuqucianek 'he asked me what New York City is like'; Ciulirneret qigcikumaut nallunritnarqelriit qemangqastekngaceteng imumirpak qaillun yuullerkam *ayuqucian*. 'The elders are to be respected because they have preserved the knowledge of *what* life *was like* long ago.' (KIP 1998:vii); QILAGMIUTAAT AYUQUCIIT 'the virtues' (*Catholic term*); < ayuqe-ciq;
> ayuqucirtur-

ayuqucirtur- to instruct; to show how; to teach # ayuqucirturaa 'he is showing her how' / arnam ayuqucirturaa panini mingqe/ermek 'the woman is showing her daughter how to sew'; *Ayuqucirtuutek'lalqa* cali qanruteknaluku piaqa wani. 'I want now to speak also about what I was *taught*.' (YUU 1995:32); < ayuquciq-?-

ayuqute- to treat (him in a certain way); to regard (him in a certain way) # irniamitun ayuqutaa 'he treated him like his own child'; ciunganitun ayuqutenriraanga 'he stopped treating me as in the past'; Tuaten tua-i *ayuqutellruitkut*. 'That's how they *treated* us.' (YUP 2005:56); < ayuqe-te⁵-

ay'utaq hockey stick # and **ay'utar-** to play hockey # *actually a traditional game similar to hockey*; ay'utartut 'they are playing hockey'; E.W. Nelson (ESK 1899:337) states, "HOCKEY (*ai-yu-tal''-u-g'it* or *pat-ku-tal-u-g'it*) — (St. Michael). This is played with a small ball of ivory, leather, or wood, and a stick curved at the lower end. The ball and stick are called *pat-k'u-'tuk*. The ball is placed on the ground or ice and the players divide into two parties. Each player with his stick attempts to drive the ball across the opponent's goal, which is established as in the football game."; < PE ayyutar-; cf. kal'utaq

ayvailun stabilizer # HBC; = asvailun; < ayvaite-n

ayvair- to stabilize # HBC; = asvair-; < PY-S ayva-;
< ?-ir²-; cf. ayvaite-

ayvaite- to be solid; to be stable; to be immovable # HBC; = asvaite-; -; < PY-S ayva-; < ?-ite¹-;
> ayvailun; cf. ayvair-

ca in interrogative contexts: what?, in non-interrogative contexts: something # and **ca-** in interrogative contexts: to do what?; in non-interrogative contexts: to do something # examples from the nominal base: *ca man'a agiirta?* 'what is approaching?'; *camek piyugcit?* or *cayugcit?* 'what do you want?'; *casqessia?* 'what do you want me to do?'; *camiungusit?* 'where are you from?'; *calisit?* 'what are you doing, what specific activity are you engaged in?' literally: 'what are you making?'; *camun aturciqsiu?* 'what will you use it for?'; *cami ayagciqsit?* 'at what specific time will you leave?'; *cakauga?* 'what is it for?'; *mermek caunateng* 'not having any water at all'; *ca pia?* 'what's up?'; *CAM ILIINI* 'sometime'; *CAT ILIITNI* 'one time'; *CAT ILAITNI* 'once in a while'; *cat anerteqellriit* 'things that breathe, that are alive'; *CAQERLUNI* 'one time it happened'; *cavallercit!* 'good for you!'; *carrluarneknernaurtukut* 'let's eat whatever we have on hand'; *caknaluku qunukau?* 'for what purpose is he hanging on to it?'; *caitenriciiquq* 'he won't lack anything', 'he'll have everything'; examples from the verbal base: *casit?* 'what are you doing?'; *caciqseñuk?* 'what will we₂ do?'; *casqessia?* 'what do you want me to do?'; *caameng ukut angnirpakartut?* 'for what reason are these people so happy?'; *cacirkaitua* 'I don't have anything to do'; *canrituq* 'it's nothing, it's okay'; *cakucinek* 'what kind'; *caa-kiq?* 'so what?'; *castenqusit?* 'what are you (in terms of occupation)?'; *caaqami* 'whenever; from time to time'; *Caaqamek-am tua-i mallungnauktutuntumek keglunret tuqutellratnek.* 'Occasionally they₂ would find a carcass, a caribou that wolves had killed.' (YUU 1995:2); *Aren, cavagta, wiinga-ll' Mamterillermiunguunga.* 'Oh how interesting; I'm from Bethel myself.' (YUU 1995:82); *Tua-illu tauna Kukugyarpak kingunitliniluni assirluni cavkenani.* 'And so Kukugyarpak returned home in fine condition without any problems.' (YUU 1995:104); *Anglinglun' tua-i piyugngaringengluni anuurluan taum tangvallrani.* *Cakuni tua-i piarkaurrluni.* 'He grew, and in his grandmother's perception he was becoming ready to fend for himself. If he did something, he would succeed.' (AGA 1996:200); special uses in the divergent dialects: *castun NUN, EG* 'how' (rather than *qaillun*) as in *castun ayuqa?* 'how is it?'; *NUN* 'why' (rather than *ciin*) as in *caluten kaagcit?* 'why are you hungry?'; see Introduction on "stress-repelling bases"; derivatives of *ca* and *ca-* are too numerous to be listed here; < PE *cu(na)*

caa front area of hill, mountain, etc. # *caanga* 'its front'; *Kiagluni piyalria tauna qaltayag teplinia Pengurrlit caangatnun.*

'In the summer, the bucket had washed ashore in front of Pengurrlit.' (WEB2); *NUN*; = *sayangaq*; < PE *caðə-*

caacunguaq carved arts and crafts item # *NUN*;

> *caacungui-*

caacungui- to carve ivory or wood # *NUN*; = *cacungui-*; < *caacunguaq-li-*

caacuk bad person; amoral person # *Tua-i mikelnguun man'a caacuurtellerkaa taūgaam uluryanarquq, arcaqalriaruq. . .*

Tuaten-gguq tamana aturluku anglicariyaaqekunek irniarak tauna caacuurciiquq teglengarluni, iqlungarluni, ca tua-i aturyugluku ellminek pingkuni. 'The possibility of a child becoming a *bad person* is very serious and reprehensible. . . . If one uses that (means of discipline) to raise a child, he or she will become a *bad person*, a thief, a liar, and will follow the same path when he begins (to raise his or her own children).' (YUP 2005:48-50)

caaganeq kayak side-stringer # . . . *qayillrani apqitnek caaganri elliluki tamakut tamaa-i cauyarait; makut ayagyuangermeng nemtuit tamaani, wagg'uq nemertarluteng.* ' . . . when he was making a kayak he fastened the so-called *stringers* to the ribs; even though they were young men they did the lashing.' (QUL 2003:614); see Appendix 9 on parts of the kayak; = *saaganeq*;

cf. *cagte-*

caagnite-, caagnite- to be restricted from engaging in certain activities due to death, first menses, miscarriage, or childbirth; to practice rite-of-passage abstinence # *Tua-i-gguq inerquutngullruuq caagnilluni kinga iverngaunani tuani.* 'It's a warning for anyone being under ritual restriction not to wade there.' *Tua-i-gguq paalraayit tamakut waten tamaani caagnitellrianun; . . . Ingrimmiunguameng tua-i eyatullratni tamaani inerquusngatullrulliniut caagnitellriit ayagangaunateng.* *Makut-llu kiingita pivkenaki, cali ircenrraat tuacetun cali tamakut caagnitellriit inglukaqluki.* 'Those "paalraayit" (a certain type of legendary creature) picked on people under ritual restriction; . . . Because they (the "paalraayit") were mountain creatures when people were practicing rite of passage abstinence, people under ritual restriction were warned not to go there (to the mountains). It wasn't just them (the "paalraayit") but the "ircenrraat" (a certain type of legendary little people) were also enemies of those under ritual restriction.' (CIU 2005:78)

caalaq shortening; lard # *NSK, HBC, NI, NUN*; from Russian *сало* (*sálo*); = *saalaq*

caallivik trash can; slop bucket # NUN

caamiirte- to be disappointed; to be saddened # caamiirtuq 'he feels disappointed, saddened' / Neryuniurturallruami
Elnguq *caamiirrluni* uitangaluggluni cayuumiinani-llu taklangliluni. 'Because she had been so excited with expectation,
Elnguq *became downcast* and just lay there, not inclined to do anything.' (ELN 1990:21); = icamiirte-

caanginar- to do something without achieving any results # Equgmek tangerpek'nani uternaurtuq perrirpak
tekitnaurtuq *caanginarluni*. 'Not seeing any firewood he'd return, and he'd arrive completely *without having achieved*
any results.' (ESK 1899:475); < ca-?-inar-

caanguaqe- to waste; to play around with # caanguaqaa 'he is wasting it' / Mat'um nalliini . . . yuk piyugtacimitun
tegulluni nerluni-llu pitacimitun. Kainriquni-llu *caanguaqluki*, qantam iluanelnguut calligtaarturluki piaqluki. 'These
days . . . a person takes as much as he wants and eats what he wishes. When he is no longer hungry he *plays around*
with them (foods), moving the food here and there in his bowl.' (YUU 1995:49); < caanguar-ke⁴-

caanguaq something not to be taken seriously; arts and crafts item (*NUN* meaning) # and **caanguar-** to waste something; to
act without serious purpose; to engage in hobby activity # caanguartuq 'he is wasting something' /
< ca-?-uaq; (*the second a here is probably not a suffix, but rather is present because ca is monosyllabic*);
> caanguaqe-

caanik, caaniik kettle # . . . kenirrsuun kumarrluk', *caanik-ll'* qallangkan ilaita-taūg' nipluku, una uqurkaarteng
aninquurluku. ' . . . they light the campstove, bring the *kettle* to a boil, and right away turn it off to conserve fuel.' (CEV
1984:37); *from Russian чайник (cháynik)*; = cainik, saanik

Caapaniq Japanese (person) # Maa-i cam iliini naaqitulriaci Kass'at anguyallritnek wall'u tayima *Caapanit* piciatun.
'Nowadays, at one point or another, you have read about the white people or the *Japanese* going to war.' (QUL
2003:610); Tua-i kan'a angun tangllemni tuar tang kanani *Caapaniq*. Kegginaa tua-i qakimaluni. 'That man that I saw
down there looked like a *Japanese*. His face was all pale.' (CIU 2005:352); *from English 'Japanese' (with "s" treated as the*
English plural) or 'Japanee'

caaraat five-year feast # (?)

Caarilluk Shageluk # *Athabaskan village on the Innoko River*

caarilluk white alder (*Alnus* sp.): < caarin-lluk

caarin white alder (*Alnus* sp.). < ?-n; > caarilluk

caarkaitur- to mess around; to do things that aren't socially approved; to not have anything to do # caarkaiturtuq 'he is
messing around, etc.' / caarkaituutekaa 'he's messing around, etc., with it'; Ellii-llu piteksailami *caarkaitungluni*
Turpak-llu cangliqenruan Mikellami ullagluku cimiucugluku elakamek. . . 'And because she hadn't caught anything
she started *messing around*, and when Turpak caught more than Mikellaq she went to her wanting to exchange fishing
holes . . .' (ELN 1990:70); < caarka-ite¹-ur

caarkaqa chore to be done # caarkaituq 'he has nothing to do'; Nererraarluteng angutek ayiignek ellii *caarkairucami*
Qalemamun elicungcaasqelluni iganek. 'After they ate when the two men left, since she had no more *chores*, she asked
Qalemaq to start teaching her the letters.' (ELN 1990:87);
< ca-(ar)kaq; > caarkaitur-

caarralaq sugar # . . . kass'allartutullruukut tamaani, mukaameng, caayumeng, iliini-ll' *caarralameng* . . . ' . . . we used to eat
white man's food, flour, tea, and sometimes *sugar* . . .' (CEV 1984:38); *from Russian cáxap (sákhár)*; NS, LY, HBC, NI,
NUN;
= saarralaq

caarrilquq treeless country # NUN

caarrluk dust; dirt; lint; transgression; evil; evil spirit; sin; debris; brush (plants) # Taqsuqairucan taukuk teguluku
evcualliniak, tua-i *caarrlugmek* kanvelliniuq. 'When he had rested they₂ took him and dusted him off and he shed the
dust and debris.' (YUU 1995:99); Naugiciquq *caarrlugnek* cukilananek-llu, nerlararkauguten-llu yuilqum naunrainek. 'It
will bring forth thorns and *thistles*, and you will eat of the plants of the field.' (AYAG. 3:18); TANQILRIIM MARY-AM
CAARRLUUNANI PIURTELLRA 'Immaculate Conception' (Catholic term); = carrluk; < ca-?-rrluk; (*the second a here is*
probably not a suffix, but rather is present because ca is monosyllabic); > caarrliqe-

caarrliqe- to menstruate # Y; caarrluk-iqe-

caaskaqa, caaskaqa cup # . . . cali *caaskaqa* carrarmek iqailngurmek mermek imirluku. ' . . . also filling the cup with a little
clean water.' (CAT 1950:92); *from Russian чашка (cháshka)*; = caskaqa, saskaqa

caavarrnguar- to ask for a sex partner # Kia imum *caavarrnguaryullrem* waniwa una qantaq neqkaa. Pinrilnguarpek'nani

watua waniwa teguliu, tua-i qanellni aturluku unuku ullagniaaraanga. 'This bowl of food is for the man who *asked for a sexual partner*. He should come take the bowl now without fail and come visit me tonight as requested.' (CIU 2005:378); < caavte-ar(ar)te-uaq

caavtaar- to feel around; to grope; to play a game of blind-man's-bluff # caavtaartuq 'he is groping, he is playing blind-man's-bluff'; caavtaaraa 'he is feeling it or feeling around for it' / Egman-llu tua-i itqercami *caavtaaqerluni* keluketukiinun angukaraam taum, nalaqluku. 'Immediately he went in and *felt around* behind that old man's usual place, and he found it.' (AGA 1996:210)
< caavte-a-

caavte- to feel or touch intentionally with one's hand # caavtaa 'he is feeling it' / = cavte-, savte-; > caavarrnguar-, caavtaar-; < PE cavæt-

caayuq tea (either the leaves or the liquid) # and **caayur-** to dring tea # Naklegnaqluteng yuullrullinilriit yuurqayuunateng, *caayurtusuunateng*, kuuvviartusuunateng-llu neqekarrlainarneq taūgaam ner'aqluteng. 'Poor things; they lived their lives without having hot beverages — no *tea*, no coffee; they just ate fish.' (MAR1 2001:23); Y, NS, HBC, NI, NUN, UK, NR, LI, EG; from Russian чай (chay); = saayuq

caayuryaq silver or coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) # NUN, NS; = ciayuryaq

cacarqaq design or front-piece of parka # cacarqerra 'its design or front-piece'

caceskite- to lack fortitude; to be weak; to lack courage # caceskituq 'he lacks fortitude, strength, and or courage' / < cacet-kite-

cacet- fortitude; strength; courage; self-confidence # *dimensional root*; > caceskite-, cacetu-; = cas-, taces-; cf. cayaq; < PE tata

cacetu- to be strong; to be stable; to be brave; to be unwavering; to be self-confident # cacetuq 'he is unwavering, strong, stable, brave, self-confident' / < cacet-tu-; > cacetuqun, caceturi-, caceturqaur-

cacetuqun something on which one depends; inspiration; source of encouragement; source of moral support # cacetuqutekai Qaneryarat ukveqngamiki 'he uses the Bible for support because he believes in it'; Tua-i tang waniwa nallunrilkevcia, *cacetuquteku'uryugaqavcia-ll'* qessayuunii elpeceñi makut tuunraaraanka tukninruata. 'Now look here, you_{pl} know me well, whenever you want to use me as a source of *support*, I am willing because these spirit helpers of mine are more potent than you all.' (QUL 2003:494); < cacetu-?-n

caceturi- to recover # caceturiuq 'he is recovering from the effects of illness, fright, etc.'; < cacetu-i¹-

caceturqaur- to reassure; to encourage; to comfort; to inspire # caceturqauraa 'he is encouraging him' / "Taumek alingenrici; neqkarpeciuggun aulukciqamci irniaci-llu." Tuaten *caceturqaurai* qarulluki. "'Don't be afraid; I'll provide food for you and your children." Encouraging them that way, he *reassured* them.' (AYAG. 50:21); < cacetu-rqe-?-

cacigmigute- to give detailed information to another # NUN

caciirte- to be idle after being busy hunting or doing other activities # NUN

caciitevkar- to be disappointed # caciitevkartuq 'he is disappointed' / NUN; < ca-ciite-vkar-

cacungui- to carve # cacunguiguq 'he is carving' / NUN; = caacungui-; < ca-cuk-nguaq-li²-

cagarcite- to be busy working # HBC; = yagarcete-

cagevqar- to shove (off or over) # NUN

cagg'ite- to have nothing # cagg'inani '(it) having nothing'; . . . avatii yuvriaryaaqaa *cagg'itqapiggluni*. ' . . she searched its vicinity in vain; there was absolutely *nothing* around.' (MAR2 2001:92); NS

caggluk wormwood (*Artemisia* sp.) # NSU; = caiggluk; < ?-rrluk; < PE caðəy(īr)

cagi- to lose (something small); to get lost (of something small) # NUN

caginqa* pelt of caribou taken just after the long winter hair has been shed in spring # Tua-i-gguq taukut arnat akillinilriit, taqucameng-llu qasgilluki. Tua-ll-gguq imna *caginqaa* teguluku nukalpiartam. Tua-llu-gguq nukalpiartam tuana arnaq nuliqluku. 'And those women made a parka, and when they were done they brought it to the kashim. And the strapping young man took the *prime caribou pelt (parka)* (for his bride). And he married that woman.' (GRA 1901:286);

< ?-nraq; < PE cayyar (presently PI)

cagiq starry flounder (*Platichthys stellatus*) or arrowtooth flounder (*Atheresthes stomias*); sand dab (*Citharichthys* sp.); halibut (*Hippoglossus stenolepis*) (NUN meaning) # = sagiq; from Aleut caḡiX

cagmak mucus; phlegm from mouth # cagmii elngurtuq 'his mucus is thick'; cagmiquq 'he has a cold with excess mucus in his nose and throat'

cagmar- to lose; to misplace; to be lost; to foolishly expend; to squander; to waste # cagmartuq 'it is lost'; cagmaraa 'he lost it' / cagmariuq 'he lost something'; Tutgara' urlumkutagaq. Angu! *Cagmarciqenrituq*. Kiingan mingqutkapuk. Natmun *cagmarciu?* *Cagmallerpeni* ik'ikika yuarru! 'Darned grandson. No! It must not be *lost*. It's our only needle. Where did you *lose* it? Quickly, where you *lost* it, search for it!' (GRA 1901:280–281 & PRA 1995:453); Nev'et assircallran mat'ukan umcigciyarakun amllernekin akinek *cagmanricecciiqaaten*. 'An improvement of your house by weatherization, will result in your *saving* (*that is, not wasting*) lots of money.' (GET n.d.:1); < PE ciðayma(r)- (under PE ciðay-)

cagneq fathom # HBC, NUN; < cagte-neq¹

cagner- to have sore muscles; to be fatigued # cagnertuq 'he has sore muscles' / cf. cagni-; < PE caynər-

cagni- to be taut; to be tight # cagniuq 'it is taut', 'it is tight' / urluvrem qelutii cagniuq 'the bowstring is taut'; cagnitai pelatekam petui 'he is tightening the tent's ropes'; Mingqerraarluki-llu qaingani qecgaurluteng, cikumek tuaten tugaurliku, aunrarcetaarluku-gguq. Aunrangami-llu-gguq tauna *cagniriluni*. 'After sewing them (its wounds) up they jumped on top of it and jabbed it with pieces of ice, trying to make it bleed. When it bled (the skin) became more *taut*.' (YUU 1995:22); > cagnirqun, cagnite⁻¹; cf. cagner-

cagnirqun, cagniuq (NUN form) cross-lashing holding the sinew backing onto the body of a traditional bow; handle to pull seam tight on kayak skin # < cagni-rqe¹-n, cagnite¹-n

cagnite⁻¹ to tighten # cagnitaa 'he tightened it' / cagnitaa sass'ani 'he wound his watch'; Nayagani pillinia, "Kiik' patamek cingigken *cagnillukek*." Aren, nayagaan tua taum cingigni *cagniquallukek*. Tua-i aqevluteng ayakalliniut. 'He said to his younger sister, "Hurry up, quickly *tighten* your bootlaces." And so his younger sister quickly *tightened* her boot laces, and then they took off running.' (QUL 2003:472); < cagni-te⁻²; > cagnirqun

cagnite⁻² to work harder or put effort into what one is doing to make up for lost time; to exert oneself fully #

Tutgara' urluq-gguq tuaten tua aqvaquksuaraqtaqili. Tauna-gguq taugken ak'a-gguq *cagnitenggili* anguqtall'er tauna. 'The grandson kept an easy pace. However, that mighty man was already *exerting himself fully*.' (NAA 1970:9); NS, Y, HBC

cagpaaluk long roots of a tree trunk # NUN

cagqalria three in cards # NI; < cagte¹-ur(ar)-lria

Cagquralriit the constellation consisting of the aligned stars of Orion's belt # means 'strewn ones' in Yup'ik; three or four stars; = Sagquralriit (*q.v.* for details); < cagte¹-ur(ar)-lria-plural

cagta fishing line # HBC; cf. cagte¹-, cagte²-

cagte¹- to scatter; to spread out; to be in disarray # cagtuq 'it is in disarray', 'it is spread out'; cagtaa 'he is spreading it out' / Tagucamiu qasgimun kiavet egkumun kuv'llia aqlit' rugarnekin imarluni, *cagtai*. 'When he brought it up with him to the kashim he spilled the content in the back of the room, it contained lots of earrings, and he *strew* them out.' (MAR1 2001:66); = sagte-; < PE ciðay-; cf. cagta

cagte²- to stretch one's arms; to raise one's hand; to engage in hand-to-hand combat; fight # cagarrvikaa 'he extended his arms to her'; HBC, NUN; = yagte-; > cagneq; cf. cagta

Cagtulek Shaktoolik # village on Norton Sound;
< ?-lek

caguyaq semi-conical bentwood hat # NUN; from Aleut cayuðax "visor"

caiggluk wormwood (*Artemisia* sp.) # used as a general medicine in a brew made from the leaves; also used for steambath switches; Tua-i-gguq tauna nasqurrutii Taglangaam, . . . , nangyun-gguq evcugluku *caiggluk* wani, nangyun evcugluku. ' . . . Taglangaam used the *wormwood* headress to ward off sickness. She was trying to shake off the sickness in her body.' (TAP 2004:73); EG, Y, NSK, HBC, NI, CAN, UK, NR, LI; = caggluk; < ?-rrluk; < PE caðər(ir)

cailkakuq child of unwed mother # BB; < cailkaq-kuar-

cailkakuq- to go overland, not following a trail # cailkakuartuq 'he is going off the beaten path' / < cailkaq-kuar-

cailkaq anywhere non-specific; tundra; ground; floor; somewhere (or someway) other than the normal # cailkaq man'a nengllirtuq 'the ground here is cold'; . . . kiarrluni at'arkaminekin piuq keglunrem amia *cailkami* . . . uitalria.

' . . . looking around for something to put on she noticed a wolf's pelt on the *gound* . . . lying there.' (ELN 1990:80); Ellii tua-i peggluku, *cailkami* aqvaqurnaluni 'He released it so that he could run *alongside*.' (QUL 2003:472); Ayagaaqlutek tua-i maaken *cailkamek* tuntunek tuaten ayagaqamek pitaqlutek. 'They₂ began to travel around from here, and from the *tundra* they would get caribou whenever they went out.' (ELL 1997:78); Taugken maligeskuvkek qanellrak tamalkuan,

cailkaungraan aanakenrilngerpegu, inerquasten alerquasten-llu maligtaquuralaquvgu, elluarrluten nutaan ayagciquten. 'But if you follow whatever they₂ say, even if she's *not specifically* your mother, if you always follow the one who instructs and admonishes you, then you will go the right way in life.' (QAN 1995:338); CAILKAKUN YUURTELLEQ 'child of unwed mother'; < ca-ite¹-kaq; > cailkakuaq, cailkakuar-

caimik liver #

cainiguaq, cainiiguaq teapot # < cainik-uaq, cainiik-uaq

cainik, cainiik kettle # *from Russian чайник* (cháynik); = caanik, saanik; > cainiguaq

caitqapik absolutely nothing # *adverbial particle*; Tua-i-gguq tua uksurpak, uksurpak camek pitenrilnguq *caitqapik*. 'He said that all fall and winter he didn't catch anything — *nothing at all*.' (QAN 2009:430); < ca-ite¹-qapigte-

cakaar- to disregard; to pay great attention and respect (*meaning in BB*) # cakaaraa 'he is disregarding it'; 'he is paying attention to it' (BB) / alerquutii cakaraa 'he is disobeying her precepts'; kenekngamiau cakaaraa kiingan panini 'because he loves his only daughter he is watching over her closely' (BB); Taum tua-i imum, mallukestellran, tua-i *cakaarluku* nat'ariinek-llu tegutevkenani unitelliniluku tauna beluga-rpall'er. 'The person who had found this carcass *let it be* without taking any part of it, he left that great big beluga behind.' (ELL 1997:266)

cakaitur- to be uncertain as to what to do # cakaiturtuq 'he is uncertain as to what to do' / Piluku-llu uyurangniluku, cali-llu anglikan aipaq'larciqniluku aquigaqan Irr'aq, *cakaiturnganani* tua-i kinguqlinga'arcami naken piciilngurmek. 'She told her that Irr'aq had gotten a younger sibling and when it grew it would keep her company when she played, and Irr'aq appeared *uncertain as to what to do* since she'd acquired a sibling who seemed to have appeared from out of nowhere.' (ELN 1990:103–104); < ca-kaq-ite¹-ur- (?)

cakanir- to change; to be affected by what has happened or what has been done to one # cakanirta-kiq? 'what does he have to gain by it?'; Mak'ussaaraat-ll' maani, anglaningnaqliniaqelriaci, mikelngurmeng-kiq *cakanirnaluci* anglaningnaqaqtessi? 'You ugly people, who have been amusing yourself, how could you *be affected* by a child, adding to your pleasure?' (CEV 1984:87); *very often with a negative postbase and so meaning 'to not change; to not be affected'*: cakaninrituq 'it didn't change'; Umyuarteqluni iqlungaicukluni, *cakanirpek'nani* qanrutengraani cali makcaraarluni kiarquralallinia. 'Thinking he wouldn't lie to her, even though she'd been told otherwise, she *did not change her mind*, and continued to get up early to look for him.' (YUU 1995:10); Tua-i-llu qerrutenglliniami keggutai-llu kavcagtengluteng, ilain-llu ulivsiangraatni *cakanirpek'nani*. 'And so because she was getting cold, her teeth were beginning to chatter, and even though her family members put more blankets on her, she *wasn't affected*.' (ELN 1990:4); Tamana-llu alerquun maa-i *cakanisqaunani*. 'And that law *has not changed* to this very day.' (AYAG. 47:26); < ca-kanir-

cakarnir- to be suitable for making things; to have potential # Tua-i-llu nutaan encan angutet nutaan ayagaluteng, kegglanek piluteng, caskunek, piqertuutarnek, muragnek *cakarnilrianek* yualriit. 'And when the tide is down the men go out with saws, tool and axes looking for (drift)wood that *is suitable for making things*.' (PAI 2008:244); < ca-kar-nir(qe)-; > cakarniirute-, cakarniite-

cakarniirute- to become unsuitable for use; to become good for nothing # Nuna tamarmi *cakarniiruciiguq*, patumaluni kenngetulimek taryumek-llu; . . . 'The entire land will *become a wasteland*, covered with readily inflammable material (sulphur) and salt; . . .' (ALER. 28:23); < cakarnir-i:rute-

cakarniite- be unsuitable for use; to have no potential # Tua-i-gguq tauna, tamana tamaa-i yuk qaimikun taūgaam assirualria tangllemikun, ilua taūgken caarlluuluni tua-i, *cakarniinani*, . . . 'They say that a person may be good to look at on the surface, but his interior may be rotten, *have no potential*, . . .' (YUP 2005:81); < cakarnir-ite¹-

cakemna the one downriver; the one toward the exit; the one in the front room. *obscured demonstrative pronoun*; cak'mum 'of the one downriver'; cakmumek 'from the one downriver'; cakemkut 'the ones downriver'; Qilungarcan, qamna arnassagauluni qanertuq, "Arenqiapaa, tutgarlluung, cakemna qimugkauyara'urluun, qakemkut-am tan'gaurullullaat pingciqaat; aqvau." 'When it began to bark, that one in there, an old lady, said, "Oh dear, dear grandson, *that* puppy of yours *near the exit*, the boys out there will start bothering it; go get it."' (YUU 1995:108); *see cakma(ni), the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives*

cakegtake- to regard favorably # cakegtakaa 'he regards it favorably' / Nutaan cayaqlirluteng kass'angameng yuurqaturiluteng saayumek. Taūgaam saayut *cakegtakellrunritait*. 'First when the white people came they started drinking tea. However, they didn't really *care for* the tea.' (YUU 1995:27); < ca-kegte-aq¹-ke³-

cakemte- to neglect # cakemtaa 'he is neglecting it' / NI

cakenqar- to feel sick after eating just a little subsequent to starving # cakenqertuq 'he feels sick' / Taumek-gguq tuaten qusuurem pamyuan kemgan ingluanek, nerkuni *cakenqercisaaquq* yuk nerellmi kinguani. Taūgaam-gguq

caṅqerraarluni pellugciqaa. 'And after eating just one side of a smelt's tail, that person will *feel very sick*. However, after *feeling very sick*, he will get over it.' (KIP 1998:337)

cakete- to work hard # NSU; cf. cakner-; < PE cakə(tə)-

caki- to cut out a piece of something; to plane (wood) # cakiuq 'he is cutting a piece of wood'; cakia 'he is cutting it' / > cakite-; < PY-S caki(tə)-

cakiaq, cakiak sternum; breastbone # < PE caki(C)ay

cakiq parent-in-law # . . . taum nengaugam ikayullrui tuaggun pitallmikun. Taum-llu-gguq *cakimi* assiinani pillrungraani ayuqiinek pivkenaku assilriamek taūgaam piluku. ' . . . that son-in-law helped them with his catch. Although his *father-in-law* had treated him badly, he did take revenge, but rather responded with goodness.' (YUU 1995:22); > cakiraq; < PE caki

cakiraq sister-in-law or brother-in-law in the sense of sibling of one's spouse, not the spouse of one's sibling # < cakiq-aq³; < PE cakirar (*under* PE caki)

cakite- to chop; to cut with an ax or adze # cakitaa 'he cut into it' / cakitellrua it'gani 'he chopped into his own foot'; . . . taumek keputiinek aqvalluni aturluni tua-i *cakilluki* muriit ilua ayagtekiurluku. ' . . . getting that adze of his she used it *to cut* the pieces of wood making frame members for its (the kayak's) interior.' (QUL 2003:115); < caki-te⁵-; > cakiyun

cakivcissuun skin scraper # HBC, NUN, NS; < cakivte-i²-cuun

cakivquun tanning tool blade # NUN; < cakivte-?-n

cakivte- to tan skin by scraping it # cakivtaa 'he is scraping it' / cakivciuq 'he is scraping a skin'; HBC, NUN, NS; > cakivcissuun, cakivquun, cakivun; cf. cakuug-; < PE cakəvət- *and* caku-

cakivun tanning tool blade used with tanning board # NUN; < cakivte-n

cakiyun, cakiun chopping device # Canek-llu equgnek cakicuunani tauna uinga, *cakiutnek* tamaani qalqapangqellermeggni, aciraqluki keputnek. 'Her husband did not cut any wood back then when their axes were those *chopping devices* called adzes.' (MAR1 2001:54); < cakite-n

cakma(ni) downriver; toward the exit; in the front room # Tua-i-ll' unuumainanrani uitaqertelluku cakemna amigmek yuuniaralriartanglliniluni *cakma*. Aren tua-i *cakma* taringyaaqeng'ermiu, uiksukluku ping'ermiu ikirucuumiinaku ikirutenritliniluku! 'Sometime during the night while she was waiting, someone out there began groaning *just outside the door*. Oh dear, though she seemed to recognize that person *out there*, and although she thought he might be her husband, she didn't want to open the door for him; she did not open it for him!' (QAN 1995:280); Nutaan-llu tua-i kelucairissuun tauna tegurraarluku tegukuvgu ayagciqelriatek uatmun. *Cakmani* nakirnerem iquani, iqugyartuani pulayaranek ukunek tekiskuvtek atu'urruluki kelutmun ayakarlutek anqerciiqutek carr'ilqaq kan'a, qukaani-wa nek'egtaakacagaq lavkaaruluni. 'After you₂ take that key, take it and go downriver. *In the area downriver* at the end of the straight stretch of river, nearly at its end, when you₂ reach a trail through the brush follow it inland and you₂ will emerge, and there will be a clearing down there and in the middle a beautiful house.' (QUL 2003:364); *obscured demonstrative adverb; see cakemna, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; < PE dem. cakəm-*

caknaa- to labor hard; to strain *physically, emotionally, in illness, etc.* # caknaaguq 'he is straining' / *Caknaaluni* cayaqlirluni ipugartaa nasqukuyuk . . . 'Straining hard finally he pried up a skull . . .' (MAR2 2001:33); < cakner-a-

cakneq very much # *adverb*; quyana cakneq 'thank you very much'; cakneq pivkenak! 'don't do it hard or roughly!'; Taūgaam-taūg', pingremeng cuyaitellerkarteng taūga, *cakneq* kapiakqapigtetulqaat cali caayuaraitellerkarteng cali kapiakqapiggluku. 'But more than those things though, they were *very much* afraid of running out of tobacco, also, of running out of tea.' (CEV 1984:39); cf. cakner-

cakner- to struggle to function # *said of machinery, or of a person who is ill, or carrying a heavy load, or struggling not to laugh, etc.*; caknertuq 'he or it is having a hard time' / massiinaq caknertuq 'the motor is struggling to run'; > caknaa-, caknernerqe-; cf. cakneq, cakviur-, cakete-

caknernerqe- to be difficult; to cause difficulties # caknernerquq 'it causes difficulties' / Ella-llu nengllirtura'arqan *caknernerqetuq* qamigalleq cikuyugaqan. 'Whenever there is extended cold weather and the water starts to freeze it *makes it hard* to hunt seals by sled.' (YUU 1995:20); Maurluulleq *caknernaqsaaquq* elpeceñun tutgaramteñun, niisnganritaqaqavci maulumeggnek. Taūgaam cali *quyanaqluni*. Tutgaraat *caknernerqut* maligtaqutenritaqaqameng maulurmeng qanruyutiitnun. *Caknernerquq* iluteqnaqluni, angniitnaqluni. 'Being a grandmother can be made *difficult*

by you, our grandchildren, if you don't heed your grandmother. However, it still makes one thankful. Grandchildren can be *difficult* when they do not follow their grandmothers' precepts. It's *difficult*, and makes one sad, unhappy.' (KIP 1998:57); < cakner-narqe-

cakngarkaq task to be done # NUN; < ca-?-arkaq

cakte- to be small # EG

cakuciq what kind? # cakucimek levaangqercit? 'what kind of outboard motor do you have?'; cakuciuga? 'what kind is it?'; < ca-kuciq

cakucuk illness; skin sore # and **cakucug-** to be ill; to have skin sores # cakucugtuq 'he is ill, has sores'; < ca-?-cuk

cakug- to have a hard time # EG

cakukegte- to be adept # cakukegtuq 'he is adept'; Y, NS; < ca-?-kegte-

cakunglluut plural internal organs; viscera; guts; entrails # < ca-?-nglluk

cakuug- to tan a skin by scraping it # cakuugaa 'he is scraping it'; NSU; > cakuugun; cf. cakivte-;

< PE cakəvət- and caku-

cakuugun skin scraper # NSU; < cakuug-n

cakviur- to have a hard time; to work hard; to endure troubles; # cakviurtuq 'he is having a hard time' / cakviurutkaa 'he is having a hard time on account of it'; calillermine ernerpak cakviurtuq 'he worked hard all day'; cakviurnarquq 'it is difficult, trying'; Qavamek-llu *cakviuraqluta* unugmi. 'And, we'd have a hard time with sleep at night.' (YUU 1995:31); . . . inequrluku-llu *cakviuresqevkenaku*. ' . . . and he warned her not to work too hard.' (YUU 1995:103); *Cakviurluten* kiiryugluten-llu caliaqeciqaq nuna naugivkangnaqluku neqkarpenek . . . 'Laboring hard and sweating you will work the land trying to grow your food . . .' (AYAG. 3:19); cf. cakner-

calaraq east; northeast # . . . utumariami ayalliniuq ernerkarcurluni, *calaram* tungiinun. ' . . . when he (Raven) got well he went off hunting for daylight, toward the east.' (YUU 1995:86); Unani una-i wangkuta Nelson Island-aam avatiini keluvaraqnilararput, kanaken Qipneq ayagluteng caninermiut *cala'arnnituluku*, keluvarnivkenaku anuqa waken *northeast*-amek piaqaq *cala'arnnituluku*. Taūgken call' makut Kusquqvagmiupiat kiugkeknirniluku. 'We, villages of the Nelson Is. area, say "keluvaq", but starting from Qipneq, the coastal people say "calaraq". They don't say "keluvaq" when the wind is blowing from the northeast; they say that it is blowing from "calaraq". But then the ones from the Kuskokwim say "kiugkeknirtuq".' (QUL 2003:701); Nunautseng nengciiqaat negetmun, ungalatmun, *calaratmun*, kanavatmun-llu. 'They will extend their territory toward the north, toward the south, toward the east, and toward the west.' (AYAG. 28:14)

caleryag- to act or react violently or abruptly # caleryagtuq 'he is acting violently'; caleryagaa 'he is treating it in a rough and careless way' / caleryagauq 'he is handling things roughly'; Alqunaq-gguq *caleryanrilkuma* anirtaarutqelarciaqanka. 'If I don't react abruptly I won't have any reason for regrets.' (KIP 1998:255); < ca-leryag-

cali more; furthermore; again; also; still; yet; and # *adverbial particle*; cali-qaa kuuvviaryugtuten? 'do you want more coffee?'; cali! 'do it more!'; cali-qaa? 'do you want more?' or 'shall I do more?'; calirraq 'a little more'; kaigtua cali 'I'm still hungry'; < ca-?; < PE cu(na)li (*under cu(na)*)

cali- to work; to make something # caliuq 'he is working, making something'; calia 'he is making something for her' / calisit? or caliyit? 'what are you doing?', 'what are you making?', or 'what are you working on?'; calingeksaituq 'he hasn't started to work'; nani calilarcit? 'where do you work?'; < ca-li; > caliaq, calinguar-, calissuun, calista; calivik

caliaq a job done; a thing worked on; task done; chore done; job (employment) # Elitnauqsaileng'ermeng aatameng qanruyutellrit maligtaqustellrit imucetun elitnaurumalriacetun *caliangqelartut* capernnarqellrianek. 'Even though they haven't gone to school, if they followed their fathers' advice, they hold jobs, even difficult ones just like those who've gone to school.' (YUU 1995:32); < cali-aq¹; Uksuarmi qimugtetgun ayagatullratni, qanrut' lallruitkut ayagatulit angutet aturait ciemek, nenglengvailgan *caliaqesqelluki*. 'When they used to travel by dogteam in the fall, they would tell us to work

on the clothes of the traveling men first before

it becomes intensely cold.' (YUU 1995:55);

> caliarkaq

caliarkaq task to be done; chore to be done # caliarkairutua 'I don't have anything more to do'; Cunaw' maurluat-llu nunatellinilriit neqet pingssiyaagpailgata, *caliarkateng-llu* amllerrissiyaagpailgata. 'It turned out that they and their grandmother had come up to visit before the fish migrated up and their tasks become overwhelming.' (ELN 1990:39)

caligaq large flat rock # Kuten-ggur *caliger* una angtuarwaarur, siimar. 'It happens, that this particular flat rock was very

large.' (WEB2);

< PY caliyaq

calinguar- to play at working; to work on things such as arts and crafts that are not for direct serious use (though perhaps to be sold) # Unugmi taŋgaam canek *calinguaraulua* mingeqlua. 'At night, however, I sew, *working on arts and crafts*.' (YUU 1995:55); < cali-nguaq

calissuun tool; device for working; Social Security card or number # Qunguk-llu paturraarluk, muragamek naparciluteng aklui agarqelluki, *calissuutai-llu*. 'After covering the grave they put a piece of wood there and hung on it his equipment, and his *tools*.' (YUU 1995:42); < cali-cuun

calista worker # calistenŋuut 'they are workers'; Cali maa-i *calisteryulriit* imkunek elitnaurumalrianek elisngalrianek *calisteryugaqluteng*. 'Also nowadays the ones who want *workers* want *workers* to be those who have gone to school and are knowledgeable.' (YUU 1995:57); < cali-ta¹

calivik workshop # < cali-vik

cal'kuuyaq casserole of meat or fish with potatoes, onions, etc. # HBC; *from Russian*; αρκόε (zharkóe) 'roast'; = salkuuyaq

calla- to be spread open as a wound or a crack does # callauq it is open / > callakayak, callalleq, callaneq, callar-

callakayak open sore; canker sore; cold sore; ulcer; thrush # *and* **callakayag-** to have an open sore # < calla-kayag-

callalleq wound; crack # . . . cali-llu qimugtet ullalaraat *callallri* pairaqluki. '. . . and the dogs came to him and licked his wounds.' (LUKE 16:21); < calla-lleq

callaneq canker sore; cold sore; ulcer; ulcer #

< calla-neq¹

callangqa- to be spread open; to have an open sore # callangqauq 'it is (spread) open' or 'he has an open sore';

callangqauq 'it is open' or 'he has an open sore' / yaassiik callangqauq 'the box is open' *having split open*; < callar-ngqa-

callar- spread open # *postural root*; < calla-?- (*concerning the derivation of callar- from calla- compare aga-/agar-*); > callarte-, callangqa-

callarci- to open something; to get an open sore # callarcuiq 'he opens something' or 'he got an open sore' / Tan'gaurluq *callarciaqan*, aaniin pitsaqtumek qengani kapluku aunrarcet'laraa. Aunraqan-llu taum tan'gaurluum qanranun kakeggiluni. Nasaurluq-llu pikan aatiin tuaten piarkauluku. 'Whenever a little boy *had an open sore* in his mouth, his mother would purposely poke her nose and make it bleed. When it bled she'd let it bleed into that boy's mouth. And for a little girl her father would do the same for her.' (YUU 1995:52); < callarte-i²-

callarcissuun letter opener; can opener; box opener # < callarci-

callarte- to spread open; to get or make a hole through (it); to have a rash (*additional NUN meaning*) # callartuq 'it opened';

callartaa 'he opened it' / Ayumian tua asveq tauna una aqsiigken qukaak iquklitevkenaku pilagluku *callarrluku*, asverem tua taum kemga anerquralliniluku uqua tuaten amian ngeliikun aug'araqluku. 'He *cut open* the walrus in the middle of its belly, but he didn't slit it open all the way, and he took out its meat and cut its blubber right against its skin.' (QUL 2003:114); Tua-i-llu tauna tuavet nanvamun [ayagluni], ak'a civuuluku nanvaq *callartellruluk* qukaakun ukilluku camavet tua-i. 'He'd take that down to the middle of a lake, where earlier they had already *made a hole* in the ice.' (QAN 1995:176);

< callar-te²-

callemkar- to put a little patch on # < callmag-qar-

calligte- to move a short distance; to move something out of the way; to scatter; to strew about; to discard; to put aside #

calligtuq 'he moved'; calligtaa 'he moved it over' or 'he scattered it' / calligtaarluni 'moving from place to place, running around'; Taqngameng-llu nernernek aaniita piluki *calligcisqevkenaki* neqallernek. 'And when they finished eating their mother told them not to *strew about* the bones and other leftovers from the meal.' (ELN 1990:5);

Eliskunegteggua tua-i imkut yuarutellret *calliggluki* taukunek yuarucirluteng. 'And once they learned the new songs, they *put* the old songs *aside* and sang those songs at the festival. (TAP 2004:58); < PE caliy-²

callirneq driftwood on the shore (*Y meaning*); palm of hand (*NUN meaning*) #

callmak patch on clothing # *and* **callmag-** to patch # callmagtuq 'he is patching something'; callmagaa 'he is patching it' / uimi qerrulliik callmagak 'she is patching her husband's pants'; callmii 'its patch'; Quyurcameng tua-i nutaan tan'gerian qayait yuvrilliniluki, assirnerit waten tan'germi ellaigaarturluki *callmangqerrnayukluki*. 'When they got together and it became dark they checked their [the villagers'] kayaks, stroking their hulls with their hands in the darkness, thinking that they might have *patches*.' (PAI 2008:346); NI, CAN, LK, BB, NR; > callemkar-;

< PY calmak

callug- to fight physically # callugtuq 'he is fighting'; callugaa 'he is fighting with him' / callugtuk or calluutuk 'they₂ are fighting with each other'; Tua-i tauna anguyiim ayagnera. *Callungelliniut*. . . . Kiituan' tamarmeng yaggluteng *callungelliniut* tuqurqulluteng. 'That was the beginning of war. They started to *fight*. . . . Finally everyone started to *fight* striving against each other, killing each other.' (YUU 1995:8); Iquan tamarmeng *callugluku*, pinqiggngaitniateng taūgaam taqluku. 'When he fell they all bounced on him and *pummeled* him and stopped only when he promised not to bother them again.' (ELN 1990:110); nelgutminek calluayaraq 'domestic violence'; < ca-lluk

calluk storm # NUN; < ca-lluk

calqutagaq earthly possession # NUN

calrite- to be healthy; to be immune to illness # CAN; < ?-ite¹- (?)

caltuqite- to get stuck in or have difficulty with something that is too small # caltuqituq 'he got stuck' / lumarramek at'essaagyaaqellria caltuqituq 'he tried to put on a shirt but found it too small'; < caltur-ite³-

caltur- to be too big to fit into something # calturtuq 'it is too big to go through'; calturaa' he is too big for it'; 'he finds it too small for him' / . . . anlliniuq, amik tua-i waten wani qasgim amia, *calturluni* tuani. Pekcetsaagyaakekiini-ll' . . . pekcesciiganani, kumlatkacagaqii-gguq tuar. ' . . . when he went out the entrance right here, the door of the kashim *wouldn't open*. He tried to move it . . . it couldn't be moved, as though it were, it is said, frozen stiff.' (QAN 1995:184); . . . igqaqsaagluteng pugyarangqerrami, kangtunrilngurmeng qaygiq. Igqaqsaagluteng, atauciq taūg' igaarrlun' malruk-ll' ukuk ataucikun igglutek, *calturlutek*, acivarciiganatek. ' . . . they tried to go down the entrance passage, but it was not very wide. They kept trying and one made it; then two others went down at once, but they *got wedged in* together, and could not go down farther.' (CEV 1984:54); = tastur-; > caltuqite-; < PE tat(ə)tur- (*under* PE tatə-)

calugcissuun skin scraper # < calugte-i²-cuun

calugte- to tan a skin by scraping it # calugtaa 'he is scraping it' / calugciuq amiitnek imarmiutaat uimi pitallrinek 'she is scraping the skins of the minks her husband caught'; Kinraku-llu *caluggluku*, nutaan eliqluku mingeqluku ivrucililuku. 'When it dried she *scraped and tanned* it. Then she cut it out and sewed it for water boots.' (YUU 1995:66); Arenqiapaa-gguq, uinga tauna *calugtarkaminek* nayirmek cikiisqelluni *calugciuq* pilu'ugkiurluku. 'Goodness, her husband asked to be given a spotted seal that he could *tan*. He *tanned* one to be used for [the boy's] skinboots.' (QUL 2003:110); > calugcissuun; < PE caluy-

calugun skin scraper # < calugte-n

cama- to be worked (of metal) # . . . peresciigalngurtun cavigtun *camasciigalngurtun-llu* punernertun. ' . . . like inflexible iron or *unworkable* brass.' (ISAI. 48:4); < ca-ma-; > camataq

cama-i hello; greetings; pleased to meet you; good to see you again # *exclamation; usually accompanied by handshaking and used after not seeing someone for a long time, or when first meeting someone*; K, BB, NI; > cama-iir-; cf. camani; < PY cama-i

cama-i-ir- to say "cama-i" to, and shake hands with # cama-i-iraa 'he shook hands with him' / cama-i-irutuk 'they₂ shook hands'; Iteryaqlian Cung'uq tua-i aaniita aatiita-llu aryuqluku tua-i *cama-i-rluku*. 'When Cung'uq finally came in, their mother and father were glad to see him *and shook hands with him*.' (ELN 1990:67); < cama-i-r-

cama(ni) in the area down below or toward the river # *obscured demonstrative adverb*; Mikelnguun-llu aaniin qantaq akurturluku, neqet iliitnek aūg'aulluni, akutaquinnermek-llu *camavet* nunam akuliinun elakaulluku. 'The child's mother took the dish, broke off some of the fish and little bit of Eskimo ice cream and buried it *down below* in the soil.' (YUU 1995:30); Alpalitulliniameng *camani*, alpanek tep'aryagtangqelliniluni nalamalrianek taum ceñii qikertam, Qayaassim-gguq. 'Because *down at the ocean* there are an abundance of murre, there were many dead murre that had floated onto the shore of that island they called Qayassiiq.' (QUL 2003:102); see camna, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; < PE dem. cam-; cf. cama-i

camataq metal (copper or brass) and bead forehead ornament # < cama-taq¹; < + PY camataq (cf. Siberian Yupik samataq 'iron forehead ornament used by shaman for healing')

cami when? # *inflected form*; < ca-localis

camiite- to not be satiated; to have an insatiable appetite # camiituq 'he is not satiated' / Tua-i-llu kinguvri tuaten tua-i *camiiinateng*, *camiiterrlugluteng* pilliniut. Camiirutnaqluni tamana. Maaten ilumun murilkaput kinguvri taum tua-i wangkutni *camiiillruluteng*. 'His descendants were able to eat and eat and *never get satisfied*. That particular song could cause people to eat a lot of food. And from observation we could see that his descendants were able *to eat and eat*.' (CIU

2005:390); < camir-ite¹-

camir- to be satiated # camirtuq 'he is satiated' / camirnarquq tepa tuknissiyaagami 'the aged fish head is quite satisfying because it is so piquant'; Cakegtaamek acuileng'ermi, nertukuni *camirrluni* tua-i tukuulriatun piarkauguq. 'Even if he never puts on nice clothes, if he does eat *his fill* he will be just like a wealthy man.' (YUU 1995:54); < ca-?; > camiite-

camlaate- to be flimsy; to not be sturdy; to be easily broken # NUN

camna the one down below or toward the river # *obscured demonstrative pronoun*; cam'umek 'from the one down there; camkut 'the ones down there'; Tuunriinanermini qanlliniq, "Meq tang *camna* pekcestengqeqatallinilria." 'While he was conjuring he said, "The water *down below* is about to have a traveler (appear in it)."' (YUU 1995:88); see *cama(ni)*, *the corresponding demonstrative adverb*; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; < PE dem. cam-

camru tobacco pouch made from seabird skin # NSU

cana-, **canar-** to carve wood; to whittle # canauq 'he is whittling'; canaa 'he is whittling on it' / canaluni inugualiuq muragmek 'he is making a doll, carving it from wood'; *Canauruni* waten, ilulikii, *canassuutmek* aturluteng pitullermeggni. 'He was *carving* like this, hollowing it out, using a *whittling* tool like they used to do.' (QAN 1995:24); > canalleq

canake- to dislike; to criticize; to reject; to disagree with # EG; = cangake-

canalleq wood shaving # Canauruni, *canallri* makut waten egtaqateng cikaaruluteng ayagartaqluteng tua, cikaaruluteng. Makut maa-i cikaaret. 'He was whittling and when his *shavings* fell, they became capelin and swam away. These are the present-day capelin.' (ELL 1997:250); < cana(r)-lleq¹

caneggete- to be thin # *of skin, ice, wall, etc.*; caneggetuq 'it is thin' / NSU; = can'ggete-, canegte-; cf. can'u-; < PY canəy(ə)t-

cangegngalnguq* bullet with lines on the top (resembling grass roots) # < canek-ngalnguq

canegtar- to gather grass # canegtartuq 'he is gathering grass' / < canek-tar²-

canegte- to gather grass # canegtuq 'he is gathering grass' / Tua-i-llu tekican, *canegcesqerŋatni* ilalirluki tua-i caneggluni atauciqtaararluki qecugaqluki. 'When she arrived, they told her to *gather grass*, so she joined them pulling up one grass at a time.' (ELN 1990:46); < canek-te¹-

can'egte - to be thin # Man'a-gguq nuna man'a *can'egtellrani* waten cat alailluteng-llu pilallrulriit. Tua-gguq cat alaillallruut nuna can'egtellrani watuacetun ayuqenritellrani. 'Many things were seen when the earth *was thin*. Things would appear when the land *was thin*, not the way it is today.' (AGA 1996:39); = can'ggete-; < PY canəy(ə)t-

canek grass # *general term*; can'get 'blades of grass, a number of grass plants'; can'ggaq 'a little bit of grass'; canegnek Yupiit tuč'ənalilartut 'Yup'iks make insoles out of grass'; can'gucirtuq 'he has a large supply of grass'; canegpiit 'tall grass'; Napat akuliitnun pulaamek Qalemaq-llu ellii-ll' piuk nuna patumaluni *canegnek* nalamalrianek, akuliitni-wa tamakut naugaaralriit *can'get*. 'When she and Qalemaq went into the grove of trees, she saw that the earth was covered with areas of dead *grass*, and with fresh growths of shoots of *grass* growing between them.' (ELN 199N:36); Y, K, CAN, NUN, NI, BB, NR, LI; > cangengalnguq, canegte-, canegtar-, can'gurneq; cf. can'giiq; < PE canəy

canerlak bad season; time of famine; epidemic # Cali-llu una, man'a *canerlak* allrakunek qavcinek cuqengqertuq, tauna nallairaqan tuč'aqluni. 'Also this one, this *epidemic* had a period of several years, striking when that time came.' (KIP 1998:329); = cangerlak

canga- *emotional root* > cangake-, canganarqe-, cangatar-, canganarqe-; < ca-?; cf. cangate-

cangake- to dislike; to criticize; to reject; to disagree with # cangakaa 'he dislikes, rejects, disagrees with it' / Tamaa-i ilaita ilateng *cangaknaurait-llu* arnat, uingit cumikenritniluku waten apqitnek, tua-i-w' angenruluni-gguq uimini. 'Some of the women *criticized* their fellow women and said that one of them was not being attentive to her husband's welfare. They would say that she put herself above her husband, just being a snob.' (QUL 2003:194); < canga-ke⁴-; = canake-

cangalke- to be critical of; to be concerned or worried about # cangalkaa 'he found something the matter with it' / Kayukilan *cangalkenritniluku*. 'Since the wind wasn't very strong, he said he wasn't *very worried about* it.' (QAN 1995:324); < cangate-ke³-

cangalliur- to find fault with something; to be concerned or worried about something # cangalliurtuq 'he finds fault with something' or 'he is worried about something' / Taukuk-llu angayuqaak *cangalliurpegnatek* tua nallunrilamek qiperrlugpegnatek-llu nallunrilamek tua piarkaungan. 'And her parents were not *perturbed or bothered* since they were informed about it, and they didn't fuss or complain since they knew that that's how it must be.' (ELL 1997:135); < cangate-liur-

cangallrunrite- to be no less than or more than another or others; to be no different from another or others # cangallrunrituq 'it is no different'; cangllrunrita 'he regards it as no different' / cangallrunrituq nunalgutmini 'he is no different than his fellow villagers'; cangallrunritaqa nunalgutiini 'I regard him as no different than his fellow villagers'; Tua-llu cal' tua kampaassaq pikuvciu tamakucimi *cangallrunrituq* nunangualiurcuutmi. 'Well, if you were using a compass it is *no different* from the ones on the map.' (QUL 2003:714); Ephraim-aankuk Manasseh-llu qetunraqagka *cangallruvkenatek* Reuben-aankugni Simeon-aaq-llu. 'I hold my sons Ephraim and Manassah as *no different than* Reuben and Simeon.' (AYAG. 48:5); < cangate-llru²-nrite-

canganarqe- to be objectionable; to be offensive # canganarquq 'it is objectionable' or 'it/he causes one to feel hurt, be offended' / canga-narqe-

cangatar- to be critical by nature / cangatartuq 'he is critical by nature'; < canga-tar¹-

cangate- to have something amiss; to have what amiss # cangatuq 'something is wrong with it'; cangata? 'what is amiss with it?'; 'how is it?' / cangacit? 'how are you?'; cangatenritua 'I am fine, there is nothing amiss with me'; cangatenrilkumegnuk up'nerkiyarciqukuk 'if everything is well with us, we will go to spring camp'; > cangalke-, cangalliur-; cf. canga-

cangayug- to dislike something; to reject something; to be offended; to have hurt feelings / cangayugtuq 'he dislikes or rejects something, he has hurt feelings, is offended'; Tua-i qemitauciqapiggluteng ilait-llu kass'areskuni aatiita ang'aqluki qemitarnek piarkauluni maurluat *cangayugnayukluku* umyuaqenrilkatni. 'They had so many dried squirrels that their father thought he would take some to the children's grandmother when he went to trade furs, realizing that if he forgot to do that their grandmother would surely *be hurt*.' (ELN 1990:17); < canga-yug-

cange- to catch fish or game # cang'uq 'he caught something' / Tua-i-llu kanevvlukek carangllugnek taukuk ayuqucirturluku Elnguq civtellregni kapkaanaak qalarrluni alaicessiyaagqata *cangyuit'larniluki*. 'Then he demonstrated to Elnguq how to sprinkle grass, leaves and twigs on the trap that he had set, saying that traps don't *catch animals* if they are too visible.' (ELN 1990:52); K, CAN, BB, NR, LI, EG; < ca-nge- (though derived from the "stress-repelling" base ca 'something', this derived and lexicalized base is distinguished — in the areas where it is used — from the more general cange- 'to acquire something', with like derivation, in that that base shows the stress-repelling nature of its parent word; thus, for example, canguten 'you acquired something' vs. cang'uten 'you caught fish', and cangyúgtuq 'he wants to acquire something' (with no stress on the first syllable) vs. cangyugtuq 'he wants to catch fish' (with predictable stress on the first syllable)); > cangliqe-, cangtaq

cangerlak bad season; time of famine; epidemic # Cali-llu una, man'a *cangerlak* allrakunek qavcinek cuqengqertuq. . . . 'Also this one, this *pestilence*, lasted several years, . . . ' (KIP 1998:329); = canerlak

can'ggelngunaq thin flat stone resembling ice # < can'ggete-nguq-naq²

can'ggelquq fontanelle; the soft spot on a baby's head # < can'ggete-quq

can'ggete- to be thin # of skin, ice, wall, etc.; can'ggetuq 'it is thin' / Ak'a-gguq tamaani una can'ggetellrani kiagurrilainallruuq. 'Long ago, it is said, when this (world) *was thin* it was always summer.' (EGA 1973:1); Y; = caneggete-, can'egte-; > can'ggelquq; cf. can'u-; > can'ggelngunaq; < PY canəy(ə)t-

cangig- to stroke gently on the head # NUN; > cangigar-; < PE caniy-

cangigar- to massage # cangigartuq 'he is massaging himself'; cangigaraa 'he is massaging it or her' / < cangig-?-; < PE caniy-

can'giiq* blackfish (*Dallia pectoralis*) # Tauna-gguq atam can'giiq kuimaralarria, tua-i-llu-gguq ukunun taluyanun tekiluni, maaten-gguq pikestait tangrrai calliggluteng tumyaraitni-gguq-wa neqallret. 'Once a *blackfish* was leisurely swimming upstream when it came upon a blackfish trap. The blackfish looked at the owners of the trap; they were very messy and their paths were strewn with scraps of food.' (ELN 1990:5); Caviyaarneq kass'at casgukautaitnek qunguturameggnun, taluyilangamta can'giircuutnek maa-i. Qacignariluni taluyilleq calirpagnairulluni. 'Since we started using chicken-wire to make *blackfish* traps, it has become easier. We no longer have to work hard making them.' (KIP 1998:321); HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, LK, UK, BB, NR, LI; < ?-iq; cf. canek

can'gurneq grassy knoll; grassy area; meadow / Tekicamiu tua-i pilliniuq pia-i pengurraq pingna can'gurneruluni. 'Reaching it, he saw *the knoll* up there *covered with grass*.' (QUL 2003:236); < canek-urte-neq¹

cangimirte- to want to get more; to not be satisfied with what one has gotten # cangimirtuq 'he is not satisfied' / cangimirutamken 'I didn't see you enough'; cangimircaaqua akutamek 'I didn't get enough "Eskimo ice cream" '; . . .

ampi neryartuusqelluku, atrarluni tua-i qavanguminek tuaten *cangimirteng'ermi* tupiimi. '... (her mother) told her to hurry up and come eat, and she came down even though *she wasn't satisfied* with her dream, since she woke up too soon.' (ELN 1990:48); < ca-?; < PE cañimmir-

canglanguarrar- to prepare a grass mat for the seal bladders after they are pulled out from the water during the *Nakaciuryaraq* ("Bladder Feast") # NUN

cangliqe- to catch a lot # cangliqeq 'he caught a lot of fish or game' / Turpak-llu *cangliqenruan* Mikellami ullagluku cimiucugluku elakamek

... 'Seeing that Turpak *caught* more than Mikellaq she went over to her wanting to trade fishing holes ...' (ELN 1990:70); < cange-liqe¹-

cangssaar(aq*) unusual thing; secret thing; special thing # Can'ggaat aullni pelatekamun ut'rulluki Turpak qanrucarturluku ak'a *cangssaarne*k nerellruniluteng tekipeilgan ak'a nangluki ... 'She took what little grass she had gathered to the tent then went and told Turpak that they'd eaten *something special* before she arrived and finished it all ...' (ELN 1990:46); < ca-ngssaar(aq)

cangssagaq clothing; garment # NUN

cangssiur- to tinker around # cangssiurtuq 'he is tinkering around' / < ca-ngssak-liur-

cangtaq something caught # cangtaqqa 'it is the thing I caught, I caught it'; Taqngamek neqtatek tagulluki taglutek. Elnguq ucuryugluni *cangtarpaminek* aanaminun nasvagluku. 'When they finally quit they went up taking their catch with them. Elnguq, feeling so proud of herself, showed her mother the big fish *that she had caught*.' (ELN 1990:23); < cange-taq³

canguaq decoration picturing or representing something; figurine; figure on a mask; representation; arts and crafts item # Aipait-wa *canguat*: neqnguut, yaquleguat, allat-llu ungungssiruut. Cali-gguq makut angalkurtaulartut. 'Along with them are *representations of certain things*: figures of fish, of birds, and of other animals. These too are shaman's things.' (CAU 1985:198); < ca-nguaq

cangu- to turn back (*NUN, NS meaning*); to look for eggs (*HBC meaning*); to walk (*additional NUN meaning*) # canguuq 'he turned back' / < PE cañu-

cangur- lacking symmetry # *postural root*; > cangungqa-, cangurte-; < PY-S cañur-

cangungqa- to lack symmetry; to be lopsided; to be making a face # cangungqauq 'it lacks symmetry, is lopsided'; 'he is making a face' / < cangur-ngqa-

cangurte- to become lopsided; to make a face # cangurtuq 'it became lopsided'; 'he made a face'; cangurtaa 'he made a face at her' / < cangur-te²-; > cangurruaq

cangurruaq visor # NR; < cangur-uaq

cangutar- to make fun of # Caluci tuunramaa at'eurluqa una *cangutarpakarcessiu*? 'Why are you, my helping spirits, *making fun* of this poor dear name of mine so much?' (QUL 2003:504)

canguya(a)lkun stern piece fitted to keel; tracking stabilizer of a kayak # NUN; < cangu-yailkutaq

caniir- to go through the area beside # caniiraa 'he went through the area beside it' / < caniq-ir²-

caniissaq combination knife and scraper for ivory with curved stone blade and wood handle # NUN

canikliute- for weather to warm up after a cold spell # NUN

Caniliaq Chaneliak # *old village site on the Yukon Delta*; < caniq-liaq

canimelli- to come near # canimelluq 'he came near'; canimellia 'he came near to it' / Maaten-gguq *canimelluq* maa-i imna tauna Nukalpiartayagaq. 'When it *came nearer*, it is said, she saw that it was that little Nukalpiartaq.' (YUU 1995:11); < canimete-i¹-

canimete- to be near; to be close # canimetuq 'it is near' / Napaskiaq canimetuq Mamterillernek 'Napaskiak is near Bethel'; canimellinartuq 'it is getting nearer'; Utercunga'artelliniuk Ekvicuamun, Mamterillermi *canimellruan*. 'They₂ decided instead to return to Eek because it was *closer* than Bethel.' (YUU 1995:7); < caniq-mete-

Canineq the coast area between Nelson Is. and the mouth of the Kuskokwim, including Chefornek, Kipnuk, Kwigillingok and Kongiganek (and former settlements) # < caniq-neq⁴

caningqa- to be on the side; to be beside something # caningqauq 'it is on its side, it is beside something' / Maaten itertuq kiugkut can'get curuluut, avatiitni-wa muriit kevraartut *caningqaluteng*, uani-wa kaminiq piliaq, kiatiini-wa qulqitet, natra-wa marayaq. 'When she went in she saw woven grass mats on the floor partitioned off by spruce logs *placed on their sides*, and near the door was a home-made stove, and further in from it shelves, and the floor of the house was of

earth.' (ELN 1990:12); < canir¹-ngqa-

canipengayaq crosspiece in floor of sled # NUN

caniq area beside; space next to # *positional base used only with a possessed ending*; Kiani-wa kiugkut ingleret, ukut-wa eqiat kaminiam *caniani*. 'Further back in there were beds, and a pile of chopped wood was *next to* the stove.' (ELN 1990:4); Tamatum kuigem nuniini nunallertangqelliniuq, ik'iki-gguq qungurugaat, *caniitni-wa-gguq* cat aklut ellilallrit tuquaqaata. 'In the vicinity of that river there was an old village, and oh my it had lots of graves, and *beside* were their belongings that were placed there when people died.' (YUU 1995:5); > caniir-, Caniliaq, canimete-, Canineq, caniqaq, caniquyaq, caniqtaq, canirtaq, canirun; cf. canir¹-; cf. Barnum 1901 list (6); < PE cani-

caniqaq appendix (*anatomical*); flank; side of body; wall # caniqak 'sides of waist'; Atraami-llu tekicamiu tauna arnaq, sugg'egminek nuulerluku *caniqerrakun*, tuamta-ll' akiakun. 'When it came down it went over to the girl and prodded her on *her side* and then her other side with its snout.' (YUU 1995:83); < caniq-qaq, > caniqayagaq, pingayunek caniqalek

caniqayagaq bacon # < caniqaq-ya(g)aq

caniqliq* thing right beside # Tua-i-am quyaurlurlutek agqertuk. Maaten pilliniuk maklak una irniaminek *caniqirluni*. 'Being so grateful they rushed over. Then they saw this bearded seal with its baby *next to it*.' (ELL 1997:340); < caniq-qliq

caniqtaq door bolt # NSU; < caniq-?

caniquyaq crosspiece on bed of sled # *see Appendix 9 on parts of the sled*; < caniq-?

canir¹- on the side; beside something # *postural root*; Caumkacagarpek'naku-llu-gguq *canirmi* tekicartuarluku. 'And he wasn't facing him directly; he approached him turned *sideways*.' (QUL 2003:538); > caningqa-, canirte-; < PE cannir- (*under* PE cani-)

canir²- to sweep # canirtuq 'he is sweeping'; caniraa 'he is sweeping it' / Agngameng Qalemam *canircelluku* ellii, canek qemagcillermine Turpak-llu iterquriluni eqiarinek Mik'am. 'When they went over, while Qalemaq unpacked she had Elnguq *sweep the floor*, and Turpak brought in the wood that Mik'aq had chopped. (ELN 1990:85); NSU, NUN, CAN, K; > canircuun; < PE canir-

canircuun, **canirrsuun** broom # *also plural for one broom*; < canir²-cuun, canir²-ssuun

canirtaq windbreak; log cabin shelter # < caniq-taq²

canirte- to put on the side; to put beside something # canirtuq 'it went on its side or beside something'; canirtaa 'he put it on its side or put it beside something' / < canir¹-te²-

canirun crosspiece; axle # < canirte-n

caniryak separate extra point placed on the shaft of an arrow behind the main point # Taukut tua-i *caniryait* tak'urluki, wagg'uq *caniryanqermigcetaarluki* pitgaq'ngateng pilaameng. Iliini tua-i uum nuugan menglaintengraaku, caningqalriim taum aipaan tua-i agturluku pitaurluku. 'They would make the *extra points* on these arrows a bit longer. When they shot at a target they purposely shot so that if the main point didn't hit it the extra point would hit and kill it.' (CIU 2005:34)

canitmun sideways; to the side # < caniq-tmun

caniurtaq quiver; gun case # NS, Y, NUN; Anuurluum ciqertarai, cetamiriluni ciqrai urluvqegtaaraat tamakut qerrulirluteng, *caniurtaq-wa* man'a qerrut caquat. 'The grandmother splashed water onto them, and when she splashed them for a fourth time there were good new bows there complete with arrows and a *quiver*, that is, a wrapper for the arrows.' (MAR1 2001:81); < PY caniurtaq

canqaurte- to relax after a hard day's work # NUN

canraq* wild celery (*Heracleum lanatum*) # < ca-nraq (?)

canrilvag- to be very much okay # canrilvagtuq 'it's just fine' / < canrite-pag²-

canrite- to be okay; to be all right # canrituq 'it is okay' (*also said in response to pitsaqenritamken* 'I didn't do it to you on purpose', 'excuse me') / canircecimaq 'it has been made okay now'; < ca-nrite-; > canrilvag-

can'u- to be thick # canuuq 'it is thick' / Kitaki callirneret avani amllertut, yuarluten atam aqvalluten callirnermek avaken taiteqaa, waten per'urluni ayuqellriamek qulmun pikina, waten *can'utanganaku*. 'Okay, there is a lot of driftwood over there; look around and bring one that is bent upward like this, and is this *thick*.' (MAR2 2001:9); Tua alaiciuruciqniliuki

tamakut unguvalriit-llu pilallruliit nuna *can'urikan*, yuut-llu ayuqenrirluteng. 'They predicted that animals and other things would go extinct when the land becomes *thick*, and they said that there would be many people of different races.' (AGA 1996:38); Y, EG; cf. *can'ggete-*; < PY *cannu-*

capa^e barrier; curtain; partition; veil # *and* **cape-** to close passage; to block from view; to cover up # *cap'uq* 'it got blocked, covered', *capaa* 'he or it is blocking it' / *amirlum akerta capaa* 'the cloud is covering the sun'; *Kuvyaukcuaralria kuik capekvagluku*, *qayaa-gguq tua-i ak'a napangyagcequrangelrulliniluni pitainek*.

'The river was *totally blocked* by a small-mesh fishnet and his kayak was already starting to tip from the weight of its catch.' (QUL 2003:490);

> *caperr-*, *capir-*, *capkuq*, *capkutaq*; cf. *capu*;

< PE *capə-*

capacuk pail; bucket; slop pail # Y, BB, HBC

cap'akiq* shoe; manufactured boot # *cap'akiigka* 'my shoes₂'; *from Russian сапоги (sapogi)* 'shoes'; = *sap'akiq*

capciq fish scale # Y; = *kapciq*

caperr- *emotional root*; < *cape-?*; > *caperqe-*, *caperrnarqe-*, *caperrnaite-*, *caperrsug-*, *caprite-*

caperqe- to find difficult # *caperqaa* 'he finds it difficult' / *caperqengramku una atkuk caliaqaqa* 'I'm working on this parka even though I find it difficult'; < *caperr-ke*⁴-

caperrnaite- to not be difficult # *caperrnaituq* 'it isn't difficult' / < *caperr-naite-*

caperrnarqe- to be difficult; to be formidable # *caperrnarquq* 'it is difficult' / *ingrikun atralleq caperrnarquq uverteckegngan* 'climbing the mountain is hard because it is steep'; *Ayuqucirrlugcessiyaagngatsiyaakapigngalami tua-i callerkaq-llu caperrnaqngalan temni-llu akngiangalan tua-i inarrluni taqsuqa'arrluni*. 'She felt so very sick and doing anything *seemed so impossible* in her condition and since her body seemed to ache she lay down all tired out.' (ELN 1990:49); < *caperr-narqe-*; < PE *capərnar-*

caperrsug- to hesitate to act # *caperrsugtuq* 'he is hesitant about acting' / *caperrsukaa* 'he hesitates to act toward it'; *caperrsung'erma elitnauryallruunga* 'though I thought it would be hard, I went to school'; *Camek-llu tumllugmek caperrsugpeknateng ayagaqluteng*. 'And they don't *hesitate* to travel on account of the rough trails.' (YUU 1995:31); < *caperr-yug-*

capir- to impede; to block # *capiraa* 'he is impeding or blocking it' / *ilangciarallrani capiraa qanerviirulluku* 'when he was teasing her, she teased him back of otherwise made it such that her did not anything more to say'; *Qavaryuan qayani unilluku pissurluku qenurrarmek capirluni igvaumaarluku nutegluku, nalataa-w' tua-i*. 'Because it was sleeping he left his kayak and hunted it, *blocking* its view with a block of snow and poking his head above it, he shot it and killed it.' (KIP 1998:9); < *capa-ir*¹-; < PE *capir-* (*under* PE *capə-*)

capkuq curtain; cloth or other material used to cover a shelf or a cabinet # NUN; < *capa-?*

capkutaq shield; veil; covering # *Kangcirarrlugaq capkutaqluku*. 'They used a canvas for a *curtain*.' (AGA 1996:58); *Amirlumek-llu capkucillrui*, . . . 'He spread a cloud for a *covering*, . . . ' (PSALM 105:3); < *capa-kutaq*

capngiaq, **capngik** (NUN form) oblique area at end of kayak gunwale that fits flatly against corresponding part of other gunwale # *capngiak* 'place where the gunwales merge at stern or bow'; *see Appendix 9 on parts of the kayak*

caprite- to be bold; to be indomitable; to be perseverent; to be persistent; to lack reserve # *caprituq* 'he is bold' / *Taumek maa-i terikaniat caprit'lalriit*. 'That is why wolverines are *indomitable* today.' (YUU 1995:128); *Ukvertua Agayutmun Atamun caprilngurmun qiliim nunam-llu piurcestiignun*. 'I believe in God, the *almighty* Father, creator of heaven and earth.' (YUA 1945:45 & LIT 1972:22); < *caperr-ite*¹-

capu cover; enclosure # *and* **capu-** to cover; to enclose; to hide from view # *capua* 'he is covering it' / *ellminek capuuq* 'he is covering himself'; *Tua-i taūgaam tua-i carayauluni alikluku tua, alingnaqluni tua-i*. *Kegginaa taūgaam tua-i alaitevkenani nuyain capumaluku*. 'But she was a ghost and they were afraid of her since she was terrifying! Her hair, however, *concealed* her face, which wasn't visible.' (ELL 1997:488); cf. *capa^e*; > *capun*; cf. *capur-*

capun weir; fish fence; wall; electrical or thermal insulator # *angutet capucirtut uqvianek manignarrnaluteng taluyakun* 'the men set a weir of willows to catch loche with a fish trap'; < *capu-n*, > *Caputnguaq*

capur-, **capurau-**, **capurci-**, **capurciur-** to be weatherbound # *capurauguq* 'he is prevented from traveling by the bad weather' / *Maaten unuaquan ertuq cali ella assiinani pircirluni natqugpagluni*. *Tuani-llu capurciurluta ernerni pingayuni*. 'The next day dawned the same — bad weather with blowing snow. We were *weatherbound* for three days.' (YUU 1995:23); *Capurluku* *tua-i kayukiterrluan qakemna up'ngartelliniluni*. 'He was *weatherbound* and when the

weather let up a bit, he got ready to go.’ (QAN 1995:324); cf. *capa*^e

capuraun diaphragm (*anatomical*) # < *capa-ur(ar)-n*

Caputnguaq old name for the present site of Chefornek # *village near the coast south of Nelson Is.; literally: ‘imitation weir’*; < *capun-uaq*

caqanak lung # NUN

caqaneq side; wall # *of building, hill, etc.*; Qemim im’um nangyuilngalnguum tungiinun ayaglutek, tuani-gguq *caqanrani* igtelilriami aatiin qanganarcuutai civingaluteng. ‘They went in the direction of the ridge of hills that seemed to have no end, which was where her father’s squirrel traps were set, on the *side* of the ridge, where there were lots of squirrel dens.’ (ELN 1990:50)

caqciq event; community activity; celebration # *and caqcir-* to hold an event # *cacim nalliini* ‘during the time of the event’; . . . tua-i nuliani tauna arenqianaku ak’a qanrut’laryaaqniluku maa-i *caqciq* man’a pellugpailgan tuaten pisqelluku. ‘. . . he said that he usually told his wife to take part in the *event* before it had passed by.’ (CIU 2005:13)

caqelnga- to hop # *caqelngauq* ‘it hopped’ / *Inglupgayuuguq-gguq*. Tua-i-gguq *caqelngaurturluni* pinaurtuq. ‘He was *Inglupgayuk* (“one sided”). He always *hopped* around with one leg.’ (AGA 1996:154); = *caqillnga-*; > *caqelngataq*

caqelngataq* butterfly; moth # CAQELNGATAAT NEQAIT ‘mountain harebell (*Campanula lasiocarpa*); forget-me-not (*Myosotis alpestris*)’ (*literally: ‘butterfly food’*); < *caqelnga-?*; < PE *caqələkita-* *and caqəlnataq*

caqelngataruaq petal of flower # *literally: ‘imitation butterfly’*; NAUCETAAM CAQELNGATARUARITA NAYUMIQASSUUTAIT ‘sepals’ (*literally: ‘supports of the flower’s petals’*); < *caqelngataq-uaq*

caqelngauq one leg area of a seal # (?)

caqerte- to rip # *caqertuq* ‘it ripped’; *caqertaa* ‘he ripped it’ / NUN, HBC; < PE *caqə*²- (?)

caqiar(aq*) Steller’s eider (*Polysticta stelleri*) # < ?-ar(aq)

caqicugte- to feel uneasy because one is being watched # (?)

caqillnga- to hop # *caqillngauq* ‘it is hopping’ / NUN; = *caqelnga-*

caq’iqerte- to turn suddenly # *caq’iqertuq* ‘it made a sudden turn’ / < *caqir-qerte-*

caqingqa- to be turned; to be crooked # *caqingqauq* ‘it is turned’, ‘it is crooked’ / < *caqir-ngqa-*

caqiqsak, caqijsaq side labret; crescent-shaped labret worn on woman’s chin #

caqir- turning # *postural root*; Ciunratnun elliqata waten ciunerkaatnun *caqiayuitniluki*, tunutkacagarluki aqumesqelluki utaqluku. ‘When they (people) reach the spot that they (bears) are heading toward, saying that they (bears) never *turn aside from their path*, they tell them (people) to sit and wait with their backs turned toward them (the bears).’ (QUL 2003:120); > *caqingqa-*, *caqirte*¹-, *caq’iqerte-*; < PE *caqə*¹

caqirte¹- to turn # *caqirtuq* ‘he or it turned’; *caqirtaa* ‘he turned it’ / Nanvat-llu tekitaqamiki qukaatgun iverluki qereraqluki. Ciuneni ciuneqluku ayalliniuq *caqircuunani*. ‘Even when he came to any ponds he headed straight for the middle and waded through them. He kept on a straight course (without *turning*).’ (YUU 1995:79); < *caqir-te*²-

caqirte²- to tear # EG

caqlak edible root of rosewort (*Sedum rosea*) # HBC

caqtaar- to mess around; to test various ways of doing something; to try to resolve things (as at a meeting); *weather* to change # *caqtaartuq* ‘he’s doing various things’, ‘he’s messing around’ / *caqtaarutaa* ‘he’s doing various things with it’, ‘trying to resolve it’; Tua-i-ll’ qimugta Pili itran naanguaqluku *caqtaarutengraagnegu* taukuk aaniin uitallukek tauna qimugta qenngailan. ‘When the dog Pili when it came in they played with it, and even though *they were doing various things to it* her mother let them be because that dog wasn’t easily angered.’ (ELN 1990:7); < *ca-qtaar-*

caqte- to chip; to get torn or ripped (*NUN meaning*) # *caqtuq* ‘it got chipped’; *caqtaa* ‘he chipped it’ / *una ararvika caqcimaq* ‘this ashtray of mine is chipped’; < PY *caqə*²

caqu wrapping; shell # *and caqu-* to wrap # *caqua* ‘he wrapped it’ / ak’a *caquuq* ‘it is already wrapped’; ellminek *caquuq* uliminun ‘he wrapped himself up in his blanket’; *caqukaq* ‘something to be used as wrapping’; *caquiguq* ‘he is wrapping things’; *caquiraa* ‘he unwrapped it’; Nunat-llu-gguq Ayikatarmiut tekitaq, qiurmek *caqumaluteng* naugg’un iterciiganani. ‘Then when he arrived at Ayikatak, the village *was covered* with stone, and there was no way to enter it.’ (YUU 1995:90); Uliit-wa melqut, *caquluteng* tangnirqellriamek lumarrarmek. Tua-i maqarngatqapiggluteng. ‘And their comforters were filled with feathers with *coverings* of attractive fabric. They looked very warm.’ (ELN 1990:97); >

caqun, caqunguar-, caqussayucuar(aq), caqutaugaq; < PE caqu-²

caqulegpak swan # EG; < caqulek-rpak

caqulek angel (*in* NUN); bird (*in* HBC, NUN, and EG) # *literally*: ‘one with wings’; = yaqulek;
 < caquq-lek; > caqulegpak

caqun container; sealskin poke; *in some areas also*, mother (*from one’s being contained in his mother’s womb*) # Nutaan-llu piyalria taum arnam pillinia, uquryungami-gga taūga-i, taūgaken atamineg, Naparyarmiuneg keggaken uqumeg aqvatesqelluku *caqutmeg*. ‘As time went by that woman told him, because she wanted seal oil, that he should fetch a poke with oil from her father, of Hooper Bay across there.’ (WHE 2000:199); Tamaaggun qerqulluut akuliitgun tangllinia ak’a tua-i *caqutmi* keggatii nanglliniluku, nerrlinikii aamaanek ayagluuq aamallermini egmiutelliniluku. ‘Through the weave of the partition he saw that it had already eaten its own *mother’s* upper torso, had eaten her starting from her breast while nursing, and had killed her.’ (CAM 1983:322); < caqu-n

caqunguar- to ritually cleanse oneself by rubbing one’s body with charcoal or soft rock after a death # CAN < caqu-uaq

caquq wing # HBC, NUN, EG; = yaquq; > caqulek

caqussayucuar(aq*) small poke of seal oil # NS;
 < caqu-?-cuar(aq)

caqutaugaq fine-mesh net for dog salmon # *worked by hand by men standing in the water, not left unattended*; NUN; < caqu-

caqvir- splay-footed; with shoes on the wrong feet # *postural root*; piyuaguq caqvirmi ‘he is walking splay-footed’; > caqvingqa-, caqvirte-; < PE caqvir- or caqviiy- (*under* PE caqviiy)

caqvirte- to put footwear on the wrong foot; to point toe area of feet outward # caqvirtuq ‘he is pointing his toes outward’, ‘he put his shoes on the wrong feet’; caqvirtuk ‘they₂ (shoes) are on the wrong feet’; caqvirtaa ‘he put his (another’s) shoes on the wrong feet’ / mikelnguūm sap’akigni caqvirlukek at’elarak ‘the child puts her shoes on the wrong feet’; < caqvir-te²-

caqvingqa- to have one’s footwear on the wrong way; to be reversed (of footwear); to have one’s feet pointed outward # caqvingqauq ‘his shoes are on the wrong feet’ / < caqvir-ngqa-

caranglluk debris; chaff; leaves in picked berries; grass (especially dry grass gathered for use); vegetation in general # caranglluirai atsaiqvallni kallugyaramek aqlayutmek aturluni ‘she removed the debris from the berries she had picked, using an electric fan’; Tua-i yuaramiki ellii piuq alaiksuarluteng cat kankut *carangllugnek* patumaluteng. ‘When she looked for the eggs she saw something visible through the covering of *twigs and leaves*.’ (ELN 1990:36); Pilu’ugluta-ll’ tua-i *carangllugnek-llu* piiniraqluta, makunek-llu cataunani. ‘We’d put on boots with insoles of *dried grass*; there weren’t any of these (modern types).’ (YUP 2005:54); *Caranglluut* makut, napat-llu, ingrit-llu makut ungunssit-llu, yaqulget-llu imarpiim-llu ungunssii, pillgucirluki yuusciigatuten. ‘[When following traditional abstinence practices due to certain life events] you cannot be out dealing with the *vegetation* and these trees and mountains and the animals and birds and sea mammals.’ (YUP 2005:254); < ca-?-nglluk

carayak monster; bear (*Ursus sp.*); ghost # *literally*: terrible, fearsome thing’; Kass’am taum kalikani ellilerluki mak’arrluni aptelliniuq, “Cauga aūgna?” Ellii tauna imna qanlleq *carayagtaitniluku*. Tua-llu pillinia taum yuum, “Anenaurtukuk. *Carayit* pingaitaikuk.” Taūgaam tauna Kass’aq qessalliniuq anyuumiinani, *carayagmun* tangerciqnilutek. ‘The white man put down his book and stood up asking, “What’s that?” He was the one who had said there were no *ghosts*. And the Eskimo answered him, “Let’s go out. The *ghosts* won’t get us.” But that white man didn’t want to go out, saying that the *ghosts* might see them.’ (YUU 1995:5); < ca-kayag-; < PY carayak

carayar- to attempt to murder (of a shaman) # NUN

carca to drink tea # - LI, EG; *from Aleut chaXsaX* ‘fish broth’; = sarrsa-

carevpag- to have a very strong current # Ala-i, ayallemteñi kuigem, arulaillemteñi quliinun, aren iggnayuklua car-amek, un’a tua-i aciqvani *carevpiin* alingcacagarlua. ‘Oh my, when we drove and stopped above the river, I thought I’d fall in from the car, because down below there the *current was so strong* and I was quite scared.’ (KIP 1998:59); < carve-pag-²

cariar- to gnaw # *of a dog gnawing on skin, leather, etc.*; cariartuq ‘it is gnawing’; cariaraa ‘it is gnawing on it’

carir- to scrape # EG

carliaq youngest child in family; child held in lap or arms # LI, HBC, NUN; < PE carliyar

carqullugaq stormy weather # NSU

carr- root; > carr’ilquq, carrir-, carr’ite-; cf. carraq

carraq* a little bit # carraugut ‘they are few, minor’; < ca-rraq; > carrarmek; cf. carr-

carrarmek a little bit # *particle*; egaleq carrarmek ikiresgu! 'open the window a little!'; Inarcameng-llu *carrarmek* qavarluteng, erpailgan-llu makluteng. 'When they lay down they slept *a bit*, and before day broke they got up.' (YUU 1995:39); < carraq-*abl.-mod.*

carr'ilnguq field # Atakuarmi Isaac-aaq an'uq umyuangcarluni piyualuni *carr'ilngurmi*. 'In the evening Isaac went out to walk in the *field*.' (AYAG. 24:63); < carr'ite-nguq

carr'ilqaq, carr'ilquq clearing; clean area; open area; meadow; field # tuntuvagnek kiartellruukut carr'ilqumi 'we looked for moose in the open area'; Ayainanermi *carr'ilqamun* anqertelliniuq, nunapigmun napatailngurmun. 'While he was traveling he came out into a *clearing*, to a tundra area without trees.' (YUU 1995:80); < carr-ite¹-, carr-ite¹-quq

carriqaq seal pup that has shed its newborn skin # < carrir-?

carrir- to clean; to clear away dirt from # carriraa 'he is cleaning it' / carriruiq 'he is cleaning up, cleaning things'; Tua-i-llu aaniit tupigirraarluni iitarnek epulirluki, assigtarkaitnek atsalugpiat, imirluki tamakut *carriraneq*. 'Their mother wove baskets with handles out of tall cottongrass for containers for the salmonberries which, when *cleaned*, they put into them.' (ELN 1990:43);
< carr-ir²-

carr'ite- to be clean # carr'ituq 'it is clean' / < carr-ite¹-; > carr'ilnguq

carluitneq chastity # *Catholic term*; < carrluk-ite¹-neq²

carrluk dust; dirt; lint; transgression; evil; evil spirit; sin; pollution # *and* **carrlug-** to do evil; to sin # carrlugtutit evildoers; sinners; = caarluk; < ca-rrluk; > carrluitneq

carumik left hand; left arm # < PE carumiy

caruyak bad thoughts; fornication; something evil # *and* **caruyag-** to fornicate; to be unchaste # caruyagtuq 'he or she is fornicating' / caruyautekaa 'he is fornicating with her'; Waniwaugut-llu ircaqumek anyulalriit: Umyuarlluut, tuqucineq, akusrarutekineq, caruyaneq, tegleneq, piciliqengneq, qacungakineq-llu. 'For out of the heart comes evil intentions, murder, adultery, *fornication*, theft, false witness, slander.' (MATT. 15:19); Wiinga taūgaam qanertua: Kia im'um nuliani avveskuniu *caruyallrunrilnguq* akusrarutekevkaraa . . . 'But I say: Whosoever will divorce his wife, who has not been *unchaste*, causes her to commit adultery . . .' (MATT. 5:31); Umyugaa taq'inglliniuq taum tutgara'urluan, canek *caruyagnek*, waniw' tua-i assiiruskan-llu unguvavkanritnayukluni taumun maulurluminun. 'The thoughts of that grandson of hers started changing with all sorts of *terrible thoughts*, how if things got bad for her his grandmother might not let him live.' (CUN 2007:8); < ca-?

carvaneq main current # angyaq atertellrua cukaluni carvanermi 'the boat drifted fast in the current'; Tua-i up'nerkami *carvanertuaqluni* tamana kuik. 'And in the spring that river had a strong *current*.' (ELN 1990:17); < carvar-neq¹

carvanir- for there to be strong current; to have a strong current # carvanirtuq 'the current is strong' or 'it has a strong current' / carvanirtuq ketiini ekviim 'there is a strong current below the cliff'; *Carvanian* tamana kuik egmian tekiarlluni taumun napartamun tua-i tegulerluku puglerami nutaan aneryaarluni. 'Because that river *had a strong current*, she reached that pole immediately and grabbed onto it, and when she surfaced she quickly gasped for breath.' (ELN 1990:27);
< carvaneq-lir-

carvaq current; stream with a strong current # *and* **carvar-** to flow; to stream # *of water current*; carvartuq 'it (river, water, etc.) is flowing' / Yuk tamaagguiquni egmian kit'arkauluni, *carvam-llu* ayautarkauluku, qerrluku cikum acianun. 'If a person goes across there he will fall in the water immediately and the *current* will carry him away, pulling him under the ice.' (YUU 1995:69);
< carve-aq¹; > carvaneq

carve- to flow, to stream # *of water current*; carvuq 'it (river, water, etc.) is flowing' / > carevpag-, carvar-; < PE carvar

cas- *dimensional root*; HBC, NUN; = cacet-, taces-; cf. casaite-, cayaq

casait- to lack fortitude # casaituq 'he lacks fortitude' / NS; = cayaite-; < ?-ite¹-; cf. cas-, cayaq

casguq fence; partition; reindeer corral # . . . nutaan imkut qasgim tuaken amianek ayagluteng yuut imkut kanavet tua-i *casgulilliniluk* tagglerkaak tuavet tua-i qasgim amianun. ' . . . the people formed two parallel lines as an *aisle* for them extending from the bank up the to kashim door.' (QUL 2003:448); *fences were also used in hunting caribou*; = cayguq¹; < PE caðəyur

caskaq, caskaaq cup # *from Russian чашка (cháshka)*; = caaskaq, saskaq

caskite- to lack fortitude, strength or courage # caskituq 'he lacks fortitude, strength, courage' / HBC, UN; < cas-kite-

caskuk, caskuq implement; tool; weapon # equgtaqatallemni caskuillruunga piqertuutamek kegglakeq-llu 'when I was

going to gather wood I took with me as my tools an axe and a saw'; Nutaan taukut calingartelliniut *caskuliluteng*, anguyagcuutnek. 'And so those people quickly went to work making *weapons*, instruments of war.' (YUU 1995:18); = saskuq; > caskuyaqur-;
< PE caðku

caskuyaqur- to use a tool or weapon for hunting, chopping wood, cutting something, etc. # Tamaani ciuqvani ilateng tuquaqaan *caskuyaquyuunateng* ernerni tallimani. Icugg' uluarayuunateng piqertuarayuunateng-llu, kingunrit taukut tuqulriit caskumek pingaunateng. 'Back then, when one of their relatives died, they did not *use tools* for five days. You know, they did not cut with semilunar knives, and they did not chop anything; those left by the deceased would not use tools.' (KIP 1998:89); < caskuk-?-

casraraq* shrew (*Sorex sp.*) # casrarermek tangellruunga 'I saw a shrew'; NUN; = cayraaraq

casrauksugaq young shrew # NUN; cf. casraraq

cass'aq clock; watch; hour # qavcinun kaugta cass'aq? 'what time is it?', *literally*: 'to how many has the clock struck?'; *from Russian* часы (*chasy*); = sass'aq

cassinga- to be poised in readiness # cassingauq 'he is poised' / Piinanrani tua-i tauna tua-i maruarpalliniluni; *cassingaluni*, tua-i urluvni, pitegcaullugpagminek tegumiarluni. 'Meanwhile, that one howled, and he was *poised in readiness*, with his bow, the huge arrow drawn back.' (QAN 1995:116)

cassuun implement; device for doing something; reason for acting; cause of action # Man'a tua-i avatii nem caitevkenani canek, *cassuutaitevkenani*. 'The environs of the house lacked none of the necessary things, nor any *implements*.' (QAN 1995:256); Tua-i-am *cassuutaunatek* cali anllerkartek pilaamegen'gu. 'It was because they₂ were afraid to go out without any particular *reason*.' (QUL 2003:206); Nepiami uitauryuunateng it'lang'ermeng tua, *cassuutengqerraaqameng* . . . 'They didn't remain continually in the sod house, although they would go in whenever they had *cause* to . . .' (QUL 2003:6); < ca-ssuun

caste- to fray of rope, thread, etc. NUN; = taste-

castu- to be unwavering; to be stable; to be brave; to be strong # castuuq 'he is unwavering, stable, strong, brave' / HBC, NUN; < cas-tu-;
> castuqsagte-

castuqsagte- to change one's behavior in an abnormal way; for something to be amiss # NUN; < castu-?-

cata^e inner side of a pelt # catii 'the inner side of it'; > caterlluk; < PY-S cata^e

cataite- to be absent # cataituq 'he isn't here' / Taukut-am mikelnguut ayagasqenrilengraateng aaniita aatiit *catailan* cer'armun aquiyaqluteng. 'Even though their mother told those children not to go off because their father *wasn't around*, they would go play on the beach.' (ELN 1990:17); Ellii-am tua-i nallunrillruamiki erenret murilkurarai naaqluki-llu qavcini ernerni *cataicecianek* aatani, ak'a agayunerrluni tayima *cataunani*. 'Since Elnguq had learned the days of the week she kept track of them, counting the days that her father *had been away*, and already he'd *been gone* a full week.' (ELN 1990:56); UY, HBC, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI; < ca-taite-

caterlluk membrane on the inner side of a pelt # Wagg'uuq *caterlluilruki*, ilulirneq qamna ilulirelriam imna. Tuar' amiirturluku pilalriit. Imna *caterlluk-gguq* tamana imegturnaurtuq tuarpiaq mamkilnguq ami. 'They say they'd remove the *membrane from the inner side* [of the moosehide]. It's like skinning it. They would roll away the *membrane on the inner side*; it is like a very thin skin.' (QAN 2009:296); < cata^e-rrluk

catngu- to be essential; to be effective; to be helpful; to be worthwhile # catnguuq 'it is essential, effective, helpful / unguvatka catnguuq auka ayagavkarluku 'my heart is essential for my blood to flow'; atuqengan catngunrituq 'what you are using is of no help'; < ca-n-u-

catquk skin boot made of dyed sealskin # (?)

cau¹- to turn one's entire body; to face # cauguq 'he is facing something'; caugaa 'he is facing her' / cautaa egalermun 'he is facing it toward the window'; qanruquraraa qetunrani caumaluku 'he is talking to his son, facing him'; Tauna kass'aq pillinia *caugarrluni* nangertesqelluku. Piluku-llu-gguq kingupiarluku, cukaunaku, ayasqelluku . . . 'He told that white man to stand up *facing him*. He told him to back away from him slowly . . .' (YUU 1995:5); Tua-i-llu Elnguq ellarvangaarcan-am anesqenrilengraatni anluni talligni yagglukek keggini-llu pagaatmun *caulluku* cikmirluni anuqliurluni tuaten ellalliucelluni. 'When it suddenly started raining hard Elnguq went outside, even though they told her not to, stretched her arms out and *turned* her face upward with her eyes closed feeling the wind experiencing the rain.' (ELN 1990:29); > caumake-, cauman, caukia

cau²- to be something; to be what? # cauguq 'it is something'; cauga? 'what is it?' / caucia nalluaqa 'I don't know what it

is'; Iliit teguluku yuvriakiliu *cauciinaku*. Atakuan maurluni pillinia, "Piani qulvarvigmi *caugat* paūgkut?" 'He picked up one of them examined it without knowing *what it was*. That evening he said to his grandmother, "*What are those things up there in the cache?*"' (YUU 1995:2); < ca-u-; > caunrir, caunrilke-, caunrite-

caukia a certain traditional game # *Caukiaqata'arqameng* qantam allungalgem iluanun uivcetaaq piluku waten-llu elliurluku. Tua-i-llu waten waniwa ayagluni, "Kitaki wani caukia, caukia, caukia." Qalrialuci. "Caukia, caukia, caukia." 'When you play "*face me*," you would spin the wooden top inside a bentwood bowl, and as it spins you would say, "Okay, now face me, face me, face me!" All the players would say, "Okay, now face me, face me, face me!"' (CIU 2005:316); < cau¹-optative

caumake- to confront persistently; to pay attention # caumakaa 'he is face-to-face with her' / Tua-i tamaa-i qimugtem taum *caumak'ngellrani* caqerluku atiin taum qimugcesseng pillinia, "*Caumak'ngucirpetun* tauna panigpuk angussaagaqluku pinaqsaaqan." 'When that dog started *paying attention* to her, her father said to it one day, "As you have started *paying attention* to our daughter, you should also try to hunt some game for her.'" (QUL 2003:600); < cau¹-ma-ke⁴-

cauman, caumalleq face # NUN; < cau¹-ma-, cau¹-ma-lleq¹

caunrilke- to treat or regard as nothing; to disparage # caunrilkaa 'he treats it as if it were nothing' / Anguyalallratni tamaani anguyagaqameng ingluteng tuquqaarluki ataitnun wall' angayuqagkenun qanruteksartulalliniit *caunrilkekluki*. 'When they used to have wars back then when they had war after killing their enemies they would go talk their [the enemies'] fathers or parents *disparaging* them [the slain].' (YUU 1995:17); < caunrite-ke³-

caunrir- to reduce to nothingness; to wear out; to belittle # caunrirtuq 'it is reduced to nothing, is worn out'; caunriraa 'he reduced it to nothing' / ciin caunrirtau ingna tan'gurraq? 'why is he belittling that boy?' < cau²-nrir-

caunrite- to be nothing # caunrituq 'it is nothing; he is no help at all' / Tua-i tang *caunrilngurtun* pitarrlua piugaqkevcia. 'You have treated me as though I *were nothing* in that you kept on harrassing me.' (QAN 1995:192); Agayutem cella man'a *caunritellranek* piurcettellrua. 'God created this world out of *nothing*.' (GRA 1951:1); < cau²-nrite-; caunrilke-

causpakayallr(aq*) huge drum # Yuraqatarluteng tua-i cayat upluki merqelluki, *causpakayallraat*. 'Getting ready to dance they prepared the drums moistening them, those *great big old drums*.' (CIU 2005:384); < cauyaqrpak-kayag-llr(aq)

cauyak pair of calfskin pieces on the traditional Yup'ik "qulitaq" parka # *as worn in the coastal (Canineq?) area; the pieces represent two drums*; < cauyaqr-dual

cauyaqr drum # and **cauyar-** to drum; to beat on a drum # cauyartuq 'he is drumming'; cauyam ecia 'drumskin'; cauyaliyartuq 'he went to attend a drumming session'; uksuum cauyai 'the drums of winter'; cauyarnariuq 'it is time for drumming (or, to celebrate with drums)' (CAU 1984); . . .

makut *cauyalriit* uvaaluteng piyugaqameng pilartut, waten atunem. . . . *Cauyaqr-llu* cali tauna tuaten uvaaguratuuq. ' . . . the *drummers* swayed from side to side in unison as they drummed. . . . The *drum* also was in motion, swaying from side to side.' (TAP 2004:47); CIUTEM CAUYAA 'eardrum'; > causpakayallr(aq), cauyaraq, cauyarcir-, Cauyarvik, cauyaun, cauyatequ-, cauyaquciaq, cauyara'arcuun; < PY-S cayuyaqr

cauyaquciaq added dance motion accompanied by drumming # < cauyaqr-?

cauyara'arcuun drum song # < cauyaqr-?-cuun

cauyaraq kayak rib # . . . qayillrani apqitnek caaganri elliluki tamakut tamaa-i *cauyarait*, makut ayagyuangermeng nemtuit tamaani, wagg'uq nemertarluteng. ' . . . when he was making a kayak, those called its "caaganret" (stringers) put or lashed to the *ribs*; even though they were young men they would do the lashing. (QUL 2003:614); *see Appendix 9 on parts of the kayak*; < cauyar-aq³

cauyarcir- to give various small gifts to the two messengers associated with the "Kevgiq" ("Messenger Feast") # *said of the people in the village of destination who receive the messengers*; cauyarciragket 'they (the hosts) give them₂ (the messengers) gifts'; NI; < cauyar-cir-

Cauyarvik November # *see Appendix 7 on the Yup'ik calendar*; < cauyar-vik

cauyaun drum stick # < cauyar-n

cauyautequ- to sing unaccompanied by drums or dancing during the *Nakaciuryaraq* ("Bladder Feast") # CAN; < cauyar-te³-qu-

cauyuikar- to dance a particular dance in which one man dances, or pantomimes, and others sing slowly #

cave- to row # cav'uq 'he is rowing' / Kiagmi anguurturluteng ayatullruut, *cavluteng-llu* natmun upangnaqameng

ayagaqluteng. 'In the summer they traveled by paddling and *rowing* when they endeavored to move to anywhere.' (KIP 1998:291); = save-, yave-; > cavevik, cavun; < PE yavə-

caveg¹- to work # (?); NS; cf. cavisra-, cavvliur-; < PE cavay-

cavek toggling harpoon point # *and*

caveg²- to harpoon # cavгаа 'he harpooned it' / Iqertaarani anlluku kaalegturaqerluni ancilliniuq *cavegmek* . . . 'He took his fish-skin pouch, searched around in it, and took out a *harpoon point* . . .' (YUU 1995:21); < PE cavəy-

cavesra- to make something; to work # cavesratuli 'one who is good at making all kinds of things'; < ca-?; cf. caveg-, cavvliur-

cavevik oarlock # < cave-vik

cavigcir- to tag (a game animal) # < cavik-taq²-lir

caviggaq cutting knife # *not semilunar (and therefore sometimes referred to as 'man's knife' in contrast to the semilunar or 'woman's knife')*; Uitalinilutek taukuk nulirqellriik pekteksaunatek cetamani ernerni. Aneksaunatek, mingqeksauvani nulirra, *caviggarnek-llu* pisuunatek. 'That husband and wife stayed for four days without going anywhere. They didn't go out, his wife didn't sew, and they never used *knives*.' (MAR1 2201:54); Y, HBC, NI; < cavik-rraq

cavignalquq scrap metal # Kuik man'a waten paankaalleret-llu *cavignalquq-llu* man'a maavet igpakaan neqem amlleren iterngairutaa. 'Because empty cans and *scrap metal* are thrown in this river so much, lots of fish won't come into it any more.' (QAN 2009:448); < cavignaq-quq

cavignaq metal # < cavik-naq²; > cavignalquq

cavignarcuun hacksaw; cold chisel; metalworking tool # < cavignaq-cuun

cavigpaguaq paintbrush plant (*Castilleja* sp.) # < cavik-rpak-uaq

caviguuyar- to be silvery calm (of water) # NUN; < cavik-?

cavik metal; iron; steel; cutting knife (not semilunar) (*NS meaning*); curved wood-carving knife (*NUN meaning*) # *and*

cavig- to cut smooth with a knife # uksuarimi angutet pirlaalilarait ikamrateng cavignek 'in fall men use metal runners on their sleds'; N.C.-q tauna *caviuluni*. *Caviit* tamakut qaliqallri uitaut Johnny Paul-am eniin yaatiini elagyauluteng taum kipusviim qaliqallri. 'The N.C. (store) was (corrugated sheet) *metal*. Those pieces of (sheet) *metal* which were its covering are now over from Johnny Paul's house as a cache — those ones that covered that store.' (KIP 1998:323); Tua-i-am tamakut ayagniqiliki amilnguut tamakut *cavigluki*. . . . Ataam tamana atauciq *cavigaa*. 'He began *cutting* smooth the thin ones *with a knife*. . . . Again, he *cut* that (special) one smooth *with a knife*.' (MAR2 2001:9); > caviggaq, cavignaq, caviguuyar-, caviksuar-, cavikucuk, caviliurcuun, cavigpaguaq, cavilek, caviyagaq; cavigcir-; < PE caviy

cavikaq copper # NUN; < cavik-?

Cavikartuli Lake Chauekuktuli # *one of the Wood-Tikchik lakes near Dillingham*

caviksuar- to whittle (wood) # NUN; < cavik-ksuar(ar)-

cavikucuk metal # NUN; < cavik-?-cuk

cavilek high-powered rifle # < cavik-lek

caviliurcuun hacksaw; cold chisel; metalworking tool # # < cavik-liur-cuun

cavinga- to have one's hands on something # . . . tua-i-ll' assiriluni *cavingallra*. ' . . . and so it would get better where he [the shaman] *laid his hands*.' (AGA 1996:65); . . . tekiteelliniuq una, tauna imna tulukaruk, iigni *cavingau̐rlukek*. ' . . . the raven came back, with *its hands on its eyes*.' (CUN 2007:108); < cavte-nga-

cavirrutnaq round whitefish (*Prospium cylindraceum*); locally, candlefish # K, BB, LI; < ?-naq²

caviya(g)aq* wire; foil # caviyaaq 'a wire'; caviyagaat 'wires'; Keggi'anallernek-llu kuuvviarutlernek avurluni, epukaitnek-llu *caviyaarneq* piluni. 'She gathered old coffee cans, and *wire* to make bail handles for them.' (ELN 1990:26); < cavik-ya(g)aq

cavte- to feel or touch intentionally with one's hand # cavtaa 'he is feeling it' / cavtaartuq 'he is feeling around; Ilain caaqameng unatai *cavtaqluki* aliimatairraarluku. 'From time to time her family members would *feel* her hands after removing her mittens.' (ELN 1990:4); Tuamta-llu-tang kasngunarqellria *cavtaa*, "Gguun atam aneniartuq mikelnguq, alingyaqunak." 'He *touched* her private parts, "Through here, see, a baby will come out, don't be afraid."' (MAR2 2001:98); = caavte-, savte-; > cavinga- < PE cavət-

cavuciutaq oarlock # NUN; < cavun-lir-taq

cavun oar # cavutek 'two oars'; = Y, HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; savun, yavun; < cave-n; > cavuciutaq; < PY yavun (*under* PY yavə-)

cavur- to divorce # cavurtuq 'he or she got divorced'; cavuraa 'he divorced her, or she divorced him' / cavuutuk 'they₂ got divorced'; Tua-llu-gguq taumek nengaumeggnek paqricikilit. Cunawa-gguq umyuarniurami, cakian taum nall'arlluku tegulliniani, ayallinilria tua-i kingunerminun *cavurluni* nuliani tauna unilluku. 'The son-in-law was not seen in that village after that. He apparently had gone back to his village shamed, *divorcing* his wife because his mother-in-law had taken his "request-token" (petugtaq).' (CIU 2005:378)

cavvliur- to do housework # cavvliurtuq 'he is doing housework'; cavvliuraa 'she is doing housework for him' / < ca?-liur-; cf. caveg-, cavisra-

cavvlugte- to putter around; to do various chores; to do things in way that manifests one's anger # *Cavvuggnginanermini* camek niicami . . . 'While *doing some chores* she heard a noise . . . ' (YUU 1995:113); < ca?-rrlugte-

cayailkun, cayailkutaq shield; protection # Ataneq *cayailkutkarput*; . . . 'The Lord is our *shield*; . . . ' (PSALM 84:11); < cayailkutaq

cayaite- to lack fortitude # cayaituq 'he lacks fortitude' / = casaite-; < cayaq-ite¹

cayak red or sockeye salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*) # = sayak; < PY cayak

cayagalek log with a groove soaked with sap # NUN

cayaq pleura; more generally, the upper part of the body; lungpower. *cayarpagluni* 'breathing hard'; > cayaite-; cf. cas-; < PE caya(y)

cayaraite- to be easy # *cayaraituq* 'it's easy', 'there's nothing to it' / < ca-yaraq-ite¹-

cayaraq custom; habit; method; way of doing something # Tamaani waten elpeciucetun ayagyuallerminek ayagluni tua-i waten uksumi niitetukni imarpigmiut *cayarait* umyuamikun aturturatullinikai. 'When he was a young man, like you, he traveled in the winter time; he followed the *customary ways* of hunting sea mammals (which he knew) from his memory.' (QUL 2003:634); Ak'a tamaani, maa-i-tun piyuitellruukut. Takaqellruaput ciuliaput cali-llu *cayaraput*. 'Back then we never acted like they do now. We respected our ancestors and our *customs*.' (YUU 1995:49); Yuut tamarmeng ellarpiim iluani *cayarangqelartut* ayuqenrilngurnek, . . . 'All peoples of the world have different *customs*.' (CAU 1985:9); < ca-yaraq

cayguq¹ fence; partition # HBC; = casguq; < PE caðəyur

cayguq² type of blackfish # EG; (?)

cayraaraq shrew (*Sorex sp.*) # EG; = casraraq

cayug-¹ to twitch; to jerk (*of body or body part*) # *cayugtuq* 'it is twitching' / iika *cayugtuq* 'my eye is twitching'; Tuar elliin ircaquan kaugtuqii akngirpak man'a-ll' temii *cayulerluni*, tua-i cavailegmi nalluqerluni. 'Her heart pounded with excruciating pain, her body *jerked*, and before she could do anything she fainted.' (ELN 1990:39); > cayugglugte-, cayumlerte-, cayumlirte-; < PE cayuy-

cayug-² to pull or draw (toward oneself) # *cayugtuq* 'he is pulling something toward himself'; cayugaa 'he is pulling it' / Tua-i-ll' pik'um urluvni *cayuaku*, elliin-llu *cayugluku*. 'When the one up there *drew* back his bow (with an arrow), he too *drew* his.' (QUL 2003:100); > cayukaryaraq, cayukaun, cayuketaaq; < PE cayuy-

cayug-³ to want something; to want what? # *cayugtuq* 'he wants something' / *cayugcit* 'what do you want?'; Ellii-llu up'nerkiyaryuumingluni, umyuaquragluku up'nerkiviteng tuaten-llu qessangluni *cayuumiirutengluni*. 'She began to yearn to go to spring-camp; and their spring-camp was all she could think about, and she no longer felt like *doing anything* else.' (ELN 1990:93); > cayugnaite-, cayugtuute-

cayugcetaaq medicinal plant type (*species* ?) # EG

cayugciryar- to be maneuverable # Aling, qayamnek-wa tang *cayugciryarturalriamek* atunrilnguten. Qayan tang un' uqamaicessiyaagpakartuq. 'Gee, you are not using my kayak that is more *maneuverable*. Your kayak down there is too heavy.' (QUL 2003:420); < cayug²-ciryar-

cayugglugte- to be twitching # < cayug¹-lluk

cayugnaite- to leave ample time; to not be ready yet # *literally*: to not make one *want to do* anything (in a rush); *cayugnaituq* 'it allows time' / *Cayugnaitellinian* ayallerkateng tua-i maktuni unuakutarluni-llu. 'When it became clear that their forthcoming departure left ample time she got up and had breakfast.' (ELN 1990:92); < cayug²-naite-

cayugtuute- to try to acquire firewood (especially for steambaths or firebaths) by requesting it from other or trading for it # Tua-i-w'-am *cayugtuuskata* cali qanagaarniarutkeciqellikevnga. 'You'll probably tell me *to trade* myself for wood from some roof.' (CIU 2005:166); cayugtuucaraq 'game or process of trying to get wood for a steambath'; < cayug²-tur¹-te⁵-

cayukaryaraq dresser drawer; drawstring # < cayug²-qar-yaraq

cayukaun twined grass mat used in a kayak when pulling in fish or game # < cayug²-qar-n

cayuketaaq dresser drawer; drawstring # < cayug²-qetaaq

cayumlerte- to be twitching # NUN; = cayumlirte-; < cayug¹-?

cayumlirte- to be twitching; to have a seizure # HBC; = cayumlerte-; < cayug¹-?

cayurte- to Eskimo-dance # *of men*; cayurtuq 'he is dancing' / NS, Y; < PE cayur-

cecuar bleach/disinfectant such as Clorox # NR

ceg- to cut fish in preparation for drying # *underlyingly* [e]ceg-; cegtuq 'she is cutting fish'; cegaa or ceggaa 'she is cutting it' / ceg'aaq or cegg'aaq 'a fish cut for drying'; sek'uma 'if or when I cut fish'; NS, LY, HBC, NI, UK, LI; = seg-, esseg-; < PE ciðəy-

cegaag zipper # NI; *from the sound a zipper makes*

cegar- to search for food or anything needed # NUN

cegerte- to make a scraping noise; to shriek # Tua-i-ll' wanigg' nangenruqatalliniluku-gguq cunawa aturluni imumek-llu tua-i quyigiqerlun' *cegerrluni* pillrani qasgiq man'a arulallagangartelliniluni . . . 'Then, it is said, she was going to sing for the last time, and as before, when she concluded in a high-pitched *shrieking* voice, the kashim started shaking suddenly . . .' (ELL 1997:204); NI; *imitative*

cegg'ar- to become more active; to become wide awake # *underlyingly* [e]cgar-; cegg'artuq 'he became fully awake and active' / cegg'anqegtuq 'he is physically active'; Imna tua-i taqukaruk *cegg'artuq*. "Aa, aling aullut'ar cangimircaaqvakar! Kitak, tua-i wiinga piqernaurtua. Tua-i elpetun niicugniniarpenga pinga!" 'That huge bear *became wide awake*. "Oh my, it wasn't enough! Now I'll perform. You'll listen to me, like I to you!"' (MAR2 2001:113); = segg'ar-, essgar-; > ceggauma-; < PY əsɣar(ar)- (*under* PE əðə)

ceggauma- to stay awake # ceggaumauq 'he is staying awake' / . . . qavaranga'arteqanrakun aipaan uum enuuqallinia, "Aling, usuuq, *ceggaumangnaqluten-ggem* pisqellruamken!" Nutaan tua cegg'aqangnaqluni pilriim qavarniirrluni. ' . . . when he started to fall asleep, his companion started nudging him, "Oh my, I thought I told you to try to *stay awake*!" He stopped being sleepy and tried to stay alert.' (QUL 2003:50)

cegnayuk valley; ravine # Tua-ll'-am caqerluku qertulriik *cegnayuuk* akuliignegun pillrani ayakallran arulairngan ullagturalliniluku. 'Then soon when it went into a deep *valley* and stopped there, he gradually approached it.' (QAN 1995:222); Qemit tamakut mayurturaqerluki pilliniuq ikani *cegnayuum* akiani tuntuyagaq. 'As he climbed the hill and he saw a caribou calf on the other side of the *valley*.' (YUU 1995:92); . . . tangercecaaqevkenani tua *cegnayuut* aturluki . . . ' . . . so as not to be seen he followed the *valleys* . . .' (QUL 2003:428); cf. kuignayuk

cekavte- to scatter; to be in disarray # cekavtut 'they are scattered'; cekavtai 'he scattered them' / enii cekavtuq 'his house is in disarray'; Tua-i-llu-gguq cali asgurluni cali-am allanun taluyanun tekiluni. Maaten-gguq yui tangrrai menuitqapiarluteng. Tua-i pitaulliniluni taukunun, *cekavcessngailatni*. 'The blackfish continued its journey upstream and came upon another blackfish trap. The blackfish looked at the owners of this trap and saw that they were tidy and clean. The blackfish let itself get caught by them because they would not let it *be strewn underfoot*.' (ELN 1990:5); = eskavte-, cikavte-

cekpipiir(aq*), cikepiipiiq chickadee (*Parus* sp.) # *imitative*

cekpik, cekpiq biceps muscle # = cikpik

cella world; outdoors; weather; sky; universe; awareness; sense # cellii 'his or its world'; cellakegtuq 'the weather is good'; cellakegcivaa! 'my, what good weather!'; cellaculnguunga 'I am feeling out of sorts'; cellakayagtuq 'he went berserk'; cellangqertuq 'he has his wits about him'; Ellmini *cellamini* nallunrituq *cellam* iluani amani-gguq yaalirnermini tayima, nani tayima yaaqvani, angalkumek . . . 'Within himself, in his own *consciousness* he knew about a shaman within the *world*, over there, somewhere away from him . . .' (MAR2 2001:29); Tua-am *cella* pinarqellinian tauna nukalpiartaq pilliuq, "Arenqialnguq-gguq *cellakegluni* keegna uitaurnarqenrilnguq." 'And when the *weather* was such that things were possible, that young man said, "Well now, outside the *weather* is good and it is not conducive for one to stay home.' (NAA 1970:7); Pucikalliniluni paallagvikluku. *Cellii-ll'* tayim' tamaq'alliniluni.

Cellangyungami cellangelliniuq mamteram iluani. 'He fell hard, fell on his face on it. He suddenly lost his *consciousness*. When he start to regain *consciousness*, became *aware* that he was inside a smokehouse.' (CAU 1985:111); Tua-i-wa tanqilriakun Christ-arpegun *cellam* yui anirtullruavki. 'It is because through Your holy Christ You have saved the people of the *world*.' (CAT 1950:62); CELLAM CUQYUTII 'barometer, thermometer, etc.'; NS, Y, UK, LI, EG; = ella, cilla; > cellairute-, cellaite-, cellalluk, cellam cuqyutii, cellamqaci-, cellange-, cellarrlir-, cellate-

cellairute- to lose awareness, consciousness, one's good sense # < cella-i:rute-

cellaite- to behave foolishly, unsensibly # < cella-ite¹-

cellallir- to rain; to snow heavily (*meaning in NS*) # *impersonal subject*; cellallirtuq 'it is raining' / Y, UK, LI; < cellalluk-ir¹-

cellalluk rain # Y, UK, LI; < cella-lluk; > cellallir-

cellamqaci- to go outside for a while as for a stroll or to get fresh air # Tua-i-llu-gguq cat iliitni maulurlua *cellamqaciuq*.

Tua-i-llu-gguq *cellamqaciinanrani* tutgara' urluan atkullrani allgurpakaan, maulurlumi kakivii teguluki, atkullrani mingqaa. 'And one time his grandmother *went out for fresh air*. And while she *was out having fresh air* her grandson, because he tore his old parka badly, took his grandmother's needlecase and sewed up his old parka.' (GRA 1901:280–281 & PRA 1995:453); < cella-?-

cellange- to obtain awareness; to have one's first experience that leaves a lasting memory # cellanguq 'he obtained awareness' / mikelnguq cellanguq tallimanek allrakungeqerluni 'the child acquired awareness as he reached the age of five'; Tuunraq tauna ikayuqellriatun pikaqluku, kiingan anirtuutekluku tamaani, yuungcaristetaunani-llu *cellangeqarraallemni*. 'He had shaman's spirit as a helper; it was the only source used for healing; there were no medical doctors from outside, when I first *became cognizant and aware of my surroundings*.' (AGA 1996:34); Tua-ll' imna, maaten-gguq imna tutgara' urlua *cellanguq* nuniik tauna nunarpau llullinilria. 'And that grandchild of hers *became aware of things* and saw that their village had been a very large village.' (NAA 1970:2); < cella-nge-; > cellanguaq

cellanguaq a feast said to have originated at Russian Mission, held during the season of plenty, involving among other things a dramatization of an eagle carrying off a person; the representation or model of that event # Aũgna *cellanguaq* tauna kiugkumiutaunricaaquq nutem [Tuutalgaq]. Ak'a tamaani imumi waten kevgirluteng pitullermeggni kiani Iqugmi — Iqugmiutaullrulliniuq taun' *cellanguaq*. 'The "*cellanguaq*" didn't actually originate from up there [Pilot Station]. Long ago when they gathered for dances and ceremonies up in Iquk — that particular "*cellanguaq*" belonged to people of Iquk [Russian Mission].' (AGA 1996:88); < cellange-uaq

cellarrlir- to snow # *impersonal subject*; cellarrlirtuq 'it is snowing' / NS; < cella-rrluk-ir¹-

cellate- positional base used only with a possessed ending; area outside of. cellatiini 'outside of it'; = elate-, ellate-; < cella-te³-

celleg- to be thick in diameter # cellegtuq 'it is thick' / Qupurluku tua-i tuaten pitaluku qupuusqenḡaku, tua-i qula atauciuluku una waten *cellegtasqaqluku*, una-llu waten *cellegtasqaqluku*, ukut-llu pingayunelgen caneglliluki anglivkenaki qupurai. 'Splitting them up into ten equal pieces, making sure one was cut to a certain *thickness*, and another to the required *thickness*; then these eight were split thinner, cutting them not too big.' (MAR2 2001:8); Y; = elleg-, cilleg-; < PE ciləy-¹

celli- to whet; to sharpen # cellia 'he is sharpening it'; cellisqelluku uluani uini pia 'she asked her husband to sharpen her knife'; Y; = elli-, cilli-; > cellin; < PE cili- or cili-

cellin, cellissuun whetstone # = ellin, selin < celli-n, celli-cuun

Cellitemiut Sleetmute # *village on the Kuskokwim upriver from Bethel*; < cellin-miu plural

cellur- to glide or slide down # cellurtuq 'it is gliding or sliding down' / . . . *celluryughuni cellurtuq*. *Celluami* qanertuq, "Tua-i wiinga-llu uitaurngaiteqertua anglanirrlainarpakarlartua." ' . . . wanting to *slide down* he *slid*. When he *slid* he said, "Well, I just won't stand around, I'm having so much fun.'" (MAR2 2001:18); Y; cellurvik, celluryaraq slope, ramp; = ellur-, cillur-; > cellu'urte-

cellu'urte- to dive in the air; to glide down fast # cellu'urtuq 'it is diving' / Y; < cellur-(ar)te-

cemerliq rainbow smelt (*Osmerus mordax*); eulachon (*Thaleichthys pacificus*) # *reported from various places*; = cimigliq; < ?-li¹

cen'aq snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*) # ?; NUN; < cena-?

ceña, ceñaq, cena (NUN form) shore; coast; rim; edge # ceña (*or* ceñaq) 'the shore'; ceñii 'its shore'; imarpiim ceñii 'the shore of the sea'; qantam ceñii 'the rim of the bowl'; Tua-i-llu-gguq taukuk nulirqellriik uitalliuk kuigem *ceñiini* kiirrarmek,

yugmek-llu nallulutek. ‘They say that this husband and wife lived by the *shore* of the river all alone, not knowing any (other) people.’ (MAR1 2001:41); Tua-i-llu-am ellii umyuarteqengluni meliullermini qaill’ ayuqucianek mer’em iluani tangneq, avatiinun angyam piluni *ceñii* tegumpagluku kegginani akurrluku uisngarmi. ‘While she was playing around with the water she started thinking what it would be like to see down in the water, so she moved closer to the side of the boat and firmly gripping the top *edge* of it she dipped her face in the water with her eyes open.’ (ELN 1990:26); Tua-i piqerluni *ceñaq* alairngan, tangrrarkaunriatni tagluni. ‘And when the *beach* was no longer visible, since they wouldn’t be able to see him, he went up on the land.’ (QUL 2003:98); Aren, tua-i ellii pinrilatni, tan’gurraukluku-w’ tayima kingumek tuqutnaluku piyaaqelliit, ellii pinrilatni urluvni teguq’erluku *ceñaamun* kanavet atraqercami mer’em ngeliinun, atkullrayagani tua yuuqerluki matkacagarmi mermun qecegluni angllulliniluni. ‘Since they were not after him, saying he was just a little boy and they could kill him later, grabbing his bow (he ran) down to the *shore*, and when he got to the edge of the water, he took off his parka and, being completely naked now, dove in.’ (QUL 2003:96); = cina; > ceñair(aq), cen’aq, ceñ’aq, ceñaaqiiq, cenarayak, ceñarmiu, ceñaartaq, ceñi-, cenirnir-, cenliarun; cf. ceñirte-, ceñiq’aq; < PE cinə

ceñair(aq*) western sandpiper (*Calidris mauri*); yellowlegs (*Tringa* sp.) # < ceña-iq; > ceñaiyaaq, ceñairpak

ceñairpak dunlin (*Calidris alpina*) # < ceñair(aq*)-rpak

ceñaiyaaq western sandpiper (*Calidris mauri*) #

< ceñair(aq)-ya(g)aq

ceñ’aq sandy beach # *this word is probably a blend of ceña and en’aq*

ceñaqiiq rock sandpiper (*Calidris ptilocnemis*) # NR; ceña-?

cenarayak ribbon kelp; “sea lettuce” # NUN; < ceña-?

ceñarmiu coast dweller # *animal or human*; < ceña-miu

ceñaartaq wild celery (*Heracleum lanatum*) # < ceña-taq²

cenek bruise # *and ceneg-* to bruise # cenegtuq ‘he or it got bruised’; cen’gaa ‘he bruised it’ / = cinek *and* cineg-; < PY-S cinək

cen’gaq kayak bow or keel protector #

ceng’uq spring (water) # *and ceng’ur-* to overflow; *underlyingly* [e]cngur-; ceng’urtuq ‘it overflowed’ / NS; = seng’ur-; < PY ciŋur-

cengqe- to crackle # cengquq ‘it made a crackling noise’ / Ala nawima-gguq imkut, qanrucateng, *cengqurpak* angutngunri, qayateng aminqigqelluki cateng nutarrluki, . . . ‘Oh, when she told them, like a *clap of thunder* those brothers of hers put new skins on their kayaks and fixed their equipment, . . .’ (CEV 1985:77); HBC; = cingqe-; < PE ciŋqur-

cengqulleqcitaaq bunchberry; ground dogwood (*Cornus canadensis*) # *said to be so called from the crackling noise they make when chewed*; HBC; = cingqullektaa; < cengqe-?-citaaq

ceñi- to go along the shore; to go along from place to place (within the village) # . . . imna tua aanani nerellrullia enertuumaan qangqurluku nangkacagarluku. Nangengamiu tua tamaa-i *ceñiyaaqellinikai* net. Tua-i-gguq tua-i maurluugni-ll’ taukuk tua-i apauruni-ll’ neryarlukek nanglukek anellrunrilkagnek. ‘. . . he had eaten his mother’s skeleton and all, crunching on it and finishing it completely. When he had finished with her he went from house to house but to no avail. He would have eaten his grandmother and grandfather if they had then not gone out.’ (QUL 2003:268); . . . nutaan tua-i anuqsaavguarii-llu-gguq nallunairtuqallruamiu natetmuruciiŋaunani, nutaan tua-i pugcuaqaqluni *ceñilluku* ceñaq. ‘. . . and since he had noted the direction of the wind too, he definitely knew which way he was going, and then finally he *followed shoreline* coming for air now and then.’ (QUL 2003:96); < ceña-i³ (?)

ceñingqa- to be visiting # ceñingqauq ‘he is visiting’ / < ceñirte-ngqa-

ceñiq’aq beaver (*Castor canadensis*) or land otter (*Lontra canadensis*) # *equal numbers of generally reliable old word lists give each identification*; NSU; cf. ceña; < PY cəniq

cenirnir- to blow along the shore # *of wind; impersonal subject*; cenirnirtuq ‘there is a wind blowing along the shore’ / NUN; < cena-?-neq¹-ir¹-

ceñirtaar- to visit around, going from house to house; to walk back and forth along the shore # ceñirtaartuq ‘he is visiting around, walking back and forth’ / Net tamaani takarnarqellruut, piciatun-llu *ceñirtaallerkaq* takarnaqluni. ‘Households back then were treated with respect, and one was hesitant about *visiting door to door* randomly.’ (YUU 1995:45); Tauna tua-i Ukinqucugpalek aanangqelliniami aanii-gguq tua-i *ceñirtaalria* maani. ‘Since Ukinqucugpalek still had his

mother, she was *walking back and forth along the shore*.' (ELL 1997:390); < ceñirte-a-

ceñirte-, cenirte- (*NUN form*) to visit (within a village or city); to walk along the shore # ceñirtuq 'he went visiting, went walking along the shore'; ceñirtaa 'he went to visit her'; Tekipailgata-llu taukut angutet aaniin taukuk mikelnguuk *ceñirullukek* maurluatnun. 'Before the men arrived her mother took the two children to *visit* their grandmother.' (ELN 1990:7); Angliriuraan, piyualutek imarpiim ceñiinun anelrarlutek *ceñirtelliniuk*, mallussurlutek. 'When he grew older they₂ walked down *following the shoreline* of the ocean, and going along it looking for edible carcasses (that had drifted ashore).' (YUU 1995:2); = cinirte-; > ceñingqa-, ceñirtaar-; cf. ceña

cenkaq land otter (*Lontra canadensis*) # LY, NSK, NI, NUN; = cinkaq, senkaq

cenke- to have it as its shore or edge # cenkaa 'it is its shore' / ceñekluku '(it) having it as its shore or edge'; NS *variant of* ceñake-; < PE cinə and pb. -kə¹-

cenkutak sty in the eye # = cinkutak; < PE cinkutay

cenliarun trimming on hem of garment # . . . aturameng-llu *cenliarutait* angliriluki. ' . . . they make the *hems* of their garments larger.' (MATT. 23:5); < ceña-liur-n (*actually from an obsolete form of ceña with final e on the base as in the protoform*)

cep'irrlugaq red-necked phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*) # NSK

cepqer- to fall into water without making a splashing sound (of a rock or the like); to dive into water without making a splash (of a person) # NUN

ceq sweat; perspiration; condensation # and **cer-** to sweat; to perspire; to have condensation form on it # *underlyingly* [e]ceq- / [e]cer-; = esseq / esser-, seq / ser-; < PE əðir-

ceqcaaq red-necked phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*) # *imitative, and/or* < PY cəqtaaq

ceqcerte- to be excitedly active, making a lot of noise # ceqcertuq 'he is active and noisy'; aatani tekican ceqcertenga'artuq 'because her father arrived she became excitedly active'; cf. ceryarpak

ceqpilunaq sparrow # *general term; Y; imitative, and/or* < PY cəqtaaq; < ?-naq²

ceqvallertar- to throw liquid onto (it) # *Ceqvallertautelarciaqi* augit ekuavigmun . . . 'You_{pl} shall *dash* their blood on the altar . . .' (NAAQ. 18:17); cf. ciqpag-

cer- to sweat; to perspire # *see* ceq

ceremraq dunlin (*Calidris alpina*) #

ceryuq (*NUN form*), **ceryarpak** (*HBC form*), **ceryirpak** (*HBC form*) loud noise as of breakers on the beach # Maaten-ggur-itraameng, apuryarturait, *ceryarpag-nenglarluteng*, . . . 'When they went in (to the steambath) and approached them, there was *great noise* and laughter, . . .' (CEV 1984:80); cf. ceqcerte-; < PE cirururðuy

cetaaq, cetaar(aq*) little bird # *general term; Taqngamiu pillinia anluku qagaani cetaarneq* yaqulecuarnek napani naspaasqelluk' pitgaquluk'. 'Then when she finished it she told him to go outside and try it out on the *little birds* in the trees.' (AGA 1995:202); *imitative, and/or* < PY cəqtaaq; > maram cetaara

cetamain four groups or pairs or bundles # *this is a plural (using the special plural ending, n, for numbers); the base is cetamai-*; Yugpet kinguvallrita *cetamaingit* maavet uterciikut . . . 'They shall return in the *fourth* generation . . .' (AYAG. 15:16); < cetaman-?

cetaman four # *this is a plural (using the special plural ending, n, for numbers); the base is cetama-*; cetaman qimugtut qilugtut 'four dogs are barking'; cetamanek qimugtengqertuq 'he has four dogs'; cetamaugut 'they are four in number'; Mukaamek kiingan atuquvet, *cetamanek* luuskarpagnek mukaamek qantakun ilutulriakun piluten, mirluku nepcanarqevkarluku taūgaam mer'uvkenaku. 'If you use only flour, put *four* tablespoons of flour in a deep bowl, add water enough to make it sticky but not runny.' (YUU 1995:63); Elnguq ellii kayangutlinilria kiingan pingayurqunek ilak-llu *cetamarqutaarlutek*. 'It turned out that Elnguq had found eggs only three times and her sisters only *four* times each.' (ELN 1990:105); Cali tamakut angalkut tuaten cikum aciakun ayatulit wa-gguq kill'uteng, kiingan *cetamarqunek* pituut. Tallimiriyuunateng. 'Also those shamans travel under the ice like that, they say, sinking *four times* maximum. They never added a fifth (time).' (YUU 1995:41); Maaten kiarrluni piuq tumet makut, ataucim tungiinun ayagluteng. Atauciugaqluteng malruugaqluteng, pingayuugaqluteng, iliini-llu *cetamauluteng* itukaqluteng. 'He looked around and saw some footprints going in one direction. There would be one, two, three, and sometimes *four* side by side.' (YUU 1995:78) *see Appendix 6 on numerals*; = citaman; > cetamarraq, cetamain, cetamii, cetamiit, Cetamirin

cetamarraq four in cards # NI; < cetaman-rraq

cetamii fourth time; its fourth # *used in counting*; Tua-II' yugcetun tallimarqunek ulpiarcesqelluku pikani naaqikuni-w', tauciim, aipaa, pingayua, *cetamii*, tallimii. Tang yugtun naaqiyaraq. 'If she told her to somersault five times in Yup'ik, she would count: first time, second time, third time, *fourth time*, fifth time. That's the way to count in Yup'ik.' (QUL 2003:72); < cetaman-3s-3s possessed ending

cetamiit fourth one of them # *a selectional word*; Erenret *cetamiitni* anlliniuq, anngami-am tamaaggun cikurrluaraat aturluki ayalliniuq. 'On the *fourth* day she went out, and following iced patches she resumed her journey.' (YUU 1995:18); CETAMIIT NANVAT 'Mikchik Lake' (*one of the Wood-Tikchik lakes near Dillingham*); < cetama(n)-3p-3s possessed ending

Cetamirin Thursday # Cetamiritmi 'on Thursday'; Cetamiritnguuq it is Thursday; = Citamirin;
< cetaman-irin

cetegglug- to peel improperly (as when peeling cow parsnip wrong) # NUN

cetegneq monkshood (*Actonitun delphinifolium*) # NUN

cetegtaq frozen fish or meat to be eaten in that state # Tua-i imkunek nerlallemtenek qaurtunek *cetegtaneq* nerlartukut, qaurtunek-llu kinertarneq avuluki. 'Those that we've been eating — we eat *frozen* whitefish, and some dried whitefish.' (MAR2 2001:49); Y, NS; cf. cetengqite-

cetengqite- to be frozen stiff; to be rigid from cold; to get stuck # *literally or figuratively*. cetengqituq 'it is stiff'; cf. cetegtaq

cetengqurrit cartilage # NI, CAN, BB

ceteq mark; line # *and ceter-* to mark; to engrave # cetraa 'he marked it' / cet'riuuq 'he marked something'; cet'rauuq 'he made repeated marks'; Uluani anlluku tumllertek *cet'rallinia*. Tamatum-gguq maligcestiignek *cet'rallra* tekicamiu arulaiqili tayima-llu tangrruunqigtevenani. 'Then he pulled out his knife and *made marks* with it across their₂ trodden path. When the thing that was following them₂ came to where the lines were *drawn*, it stopped and was not seen again.' (YUU 1995:7); = citeq *and* citer-; > cetya(g)aq, cet'raar(aq), cet'raarcuun, cet'rautaq, nunam cetra; < PE tətəR-

cetgate- to be thin; to be lanky # cetgatuq 'he is lanky' / < ?-ate-

cetiinkaq pig # *from Russian* задінка (zadínka) 'back cut of meat'; = cetuinkaq, citiinkaq, setiinkaag, sitiinkaag

cet'raar(aq*) etched design; mark / < ceteq-aq¹-ar(aq)

cet'raarcuun, cet'rassuun device for engraving ivory, bone, or wood # < ceter-a-cuun

cet'rautaq etched design; mark / ceteq-a-taq¹

cetu- to go with the river current; to go downriver; to go along the shore; to slide down (*in* NUN) # cetuuq 'he or it is going with the current'; cetua 'he is going down it' / Ayalliniut ak'arrarnun *cetuluteng*. . . . Unungraan carvanermun atertelluteng arulairpek'nateng qavaryugluteng anyami. 'They traveled for a long time *going downriver*. . . . Even though night came they wanted to drift without stopping, sleeping in the boat.' (YUU 1995:100); = citu-; > cetuaq, cetuqupak, ceturraq, Cetuyaraq; < PE citu-

cetuaq beluga (*or* belukha); white whale (*Delphinapterus leucas*) # Tua-i tekicamiu tua, "Aling arenqiapaa-II' piluaqalliniuten-am mat'umek *cetuamek!*" Aren tua-i-gguq man'a *ceturpakayall'er* tua-i tuqullrullinilria-gguq tua-i, ekiinani-llu-gguq tua-i. Uqurikayagluni-gguq tua-i tamana *cetuaq* tua-i. 'When he reached him, (he said) "Oh my, you are very fortunate to have found this beluga!" Oh, this great big *beluga*, he said, evidently died of something; it had, he said, no entry wounds. That *beluga*, it is said, was very fat.' (ELL 1997:266); < cetu-?; > cetuqupak, ceturpak; < PE citu(C)ar

cetugmiarun seal-calling stick # *shaped like a hand, scratched on the ice to attract seals*; < cetuk-mik-n

cetugmig- to scratch hard with nails or claws; to claw # cetugmigtuq 'it is scratching'; cetugmigaa 'it is scratching him' / Maaten-gguq imna nukalpiaq tekitaat ungunngssim imum *cetugmillrullikii* maaggun nuyain ngelkacagaikun. 'When they arrived, they saw the bear had *clawed* him right here along his hairline.' (QUL 2003:92); < cetuk-mik

cetugnaq implement to catch fish swimming near surface # < cetuk-naq²

cetuguar(aq*) edible fiddlehead of spreading wood fern (*Dryopteris dilatata*) # Y; = ceturkaa, ceturuaq; < cetuk-uaq-?

cetugyugun seal-calling stick # < cetuk-?-n

cetuinkaq pig # *from Russian* задінка (zadínka) 'back cut of meat'; = cetiinkaq, citiinkaq, setiinkaag, sitiinkaag

cetuircuutek nail clippers # < cetuk-ir-cuun-dual

cetuk fingernail; toenail; claw # Nernginanrani-gguq tauna arnassagaq *cetuminek* naanguarturqili. 'While he ate, that old woman kept playing with her *nails*.' (CET 1971:11 & PRA 1995:451); CETUUM CIUTII 'hangnail', *literally*: 'the nail's ear'; cetua ciutairtellruuq 'he had a hangnail'; = cituk; > cetugmiarun, cetugmig-, cetugnaq, cetuguar(aq), cetugyugun, cetumquq, cetuircuutek; cf. cetur-; < PY-S cituk

cetumquq talon; claw of bird; hoof; human nail deformed by injury # Tua-i-ll'-am tamana avateteng paqnakengluku murilkaa ellivicuarterluni keluaraatni, tua-i-llu paqluku mayurluni igvaraa ilua ikinggaan-llu kapkaanartarluni canek-llu tuntuviit *cetumquqlinikaitnek*-llu tangerrluni. 'Being curious about the area around them, she observed that there was a little cache behind their camp, and being curious about it she climbed up to look and since it was open she peered into it and saw leg-hold traps and some moose *hooves*.' (ELN 1990:46); < cetuk-quq; < PY citumquq (*under* PY-S cituk)

cetungqa- to be sitting with ones legs stretched out # cetungqauq 'he is sitting with his legs stretched out' / < cetur-ngqa-
cetuqupak gray whale (*Eschrichtius robustus*) #
< cetuaq-qupak

cetur- stretching one's legs # *postural root*; ceturmi aqumgauq 'he is sitting with his legs stretched out'; > cetungqa-, ceturailitaq, ceturte-, ceturyaq, cf. cetuk; < PE cittur-

ceturailitaq kayak mat; kayak bottom board #
< cetur-?-ilitaq

ceturkaaq edible fiddlehead of spreading wood fern (*Dryopteris dilitata*) # = cetuguaq, ceturqaar(aq), ceturuaq

cetupak large beluga (*Delphinapterus leucas*) # NS

ceturqaar(aq*), **ceturqaa**q edible fiddlehead of spreading wood fern (*Dryopteris dilitata*) # = cetuguaq, ceturkaa, ceturuaq
ceturrnaq pacific tomcod (*Microgadus proximus*) # Kuvyait-wa cali qip'at yualut. . . . Quarruugcuutnek *ceturnarcuutnek*-llu qalunek. 'Their fish nets were made of twisted sinew. . . . (They made) dipnets for sticklebacks and *pacific tomcod*.' (YUU 1995:66); < cetu-?-naq²

ceturte- to sit with legs stretched out # ceturtuq 'he stretched out his (own) legs'; ceturtaa 'he stretched out his (object's) legs' / < cetur-te²-

ceturtelletq base of a slope # NS

ceturuaq edible fiddlehead of spreading wood fern (*Dryopteris dilitata*) # = cetuguaq, ceturkaa, ceturqaar(aq)

ceturyaq front area of kayak # = cituryaq; < cetur-yaq

cetuskaq white-winged scoter (*Melanitta fusca*) # NUN; < cetuskar(aq)

cetuskar(aq*) harlequin duck (*Histrionicus histrionicus*) # < cetuskaq

Cetuyaraq New Stuyahok # *village on the Nushagak River*; < cetu-yaraq

cetvilitaq quarter; twenty-five-cent piece # LI, EG; *from Russian* четверта́к (chetverták) '25 kopeks'

cetya(g)aq* inch; minute; any other small unit of measurement # Qallarvaulluki-llu *cetyaarni* tallimani wall'u qula tekilluku. 'Let it boil five *minutes* or as much as ten.' (YUU 1995:62);
< ceteq-ya(g)aq

ceva, **cevak** low altitude; area near ground or other surface # *and ceva*g- to flutter near the ground to distract intruders from its young # *of a bird*; cevagtuq 'it is fluttering near the ground'; cevagkun tengssuun ayagtuq 'the airplane left at a low altitude'; Maaten tua-i avavet meciknaurluku pillinia, tua-i imutun pitarkamek pissulriatun anguarutni man'a *cevakun* waten mumiggluku anguaturallininaurtuq. Ataam maaggun *cevakun* mumiggluku anguatura'aqluni. . . . Angualriit tangerqatullerpeceñi ilait tua-i angualalriit waten pagg'un anguaruteteng arvirtaqluki. Taūgken pissu'urqameng pitarkanek anguatullruluteng waten tua-i, tua-i-ll' anguaruteteng yaaggun waten arvirqaarluki nutaan, wagg'uq tua *cevakun* anguaturluteng. 'He took a better look at him and noticed that he had already started paddling the way men do when they are after their prey. They *don't lift* their paddle *up in the air*. . . . When you've seen people paddling, some of them lift their paddle [to paddle again on the other side]. But when they were following their prey, they lift their paddles over there they paddled [moving it on to the other side barely over the front of their kayak], and that was what they called "*low lift-up paddling*".' (QUL 2003:644)

Cev'aq Chevak # *village that, along with Hooper Bay, has its own distinctive dialect (see Intro.); because the Cevak people (though not the Hooper Bay people) say 'cuk' rather than 'yuk' for "person", they call their dialect (and ethnicity) Cup'ik rather than Yup'ik*;
< ceve-aq¹

cev'aq cut-through place where the river has carved a new channel; manmade channel # < ceve-aq¹

cevcilleq cleft palate; one with a cleft palate #
< ceve-te²-i²-lleq¹

ceve- to get cut through # *often (but not exclusively) of land*; cev'uq 'it (land) got cut through' (by a river cutting a new channel) / cevtaat 'they cut a channel through it'; Tamarmeng iqumangareskata aaniin taum ullagluki tekiciiqellinii tuntut qamiquirlainaa imum irniaran qakerliit keggmarluki *cevverqelliniaqekai* ukuit tuqurqelluki. 'When they were all dead, his mother would go to them and see that her child who was nothing but a head had bitten them on the upper part of their esophagus and killed them. He would *tear* this part (on them) and kill them.' (QUL 2003:286); > cev'aq, Cev'aq, cevvilleq; cf. cevv'ar-; < PY civə-

cevv'ar- to emerge into an open area; to come out into the open # cev'artuq 'he emerged, appeared'; Eglerrluni, eglerrluni imumek alqunaq waniwa-llu tekiteqarraqatanritaak *cevv'artuq* tanqigmun, arenqiatuq tengauyunaircamii iggluni kiarcunailagnek pamkuk iigni qitngiryuum ugaani. 'While moving, suddenly when they₂ hadn't quite caught up with him he *came out* into the light, oh dear, because he couldn't fly he fell because his two eyes back there couldn't see on account of the glare.' (MAR2 2001:23); Pavavet ayalliniluni, tag'aqami-gguq pulasaratgun maramun *cevv'arlartuq*. Tamaaggun-am tagluni *cevv'arluni* tamaani marami pekesnginanermini, maaten kiarrluni pilliuq ca man'a cetamanek ipigluni, nasqumikun uqvigalirluni. 'He went back there, and when he came up by the trail through the woods he would *emerge* at a marshy clearing. When he went up that way and *emerged*, when he stopped at the marshy clearing he saw something there with four legs with branches on its head.' (MAR1 2001:80); Ataam, *cevv'arluteng* allat tua-am kegginaquit cimirluteng, tavaten cimirtaarturluteng. 'You see, they'd *emerge* and their masks would be changed, like that, each time changing.' (AGA 1996:56); Y; cf. ceve-;
> cev'arneq

Cevv'arneq Chefornek # *village on the coast below Nelson Is.* # < cevv'ar-neq¹

cevyirar(aq*) dowitcher (*Limnodromus* sp.) # NUN

cialiur- to swiftly walk over thin ice as it makes a waving motion and crackling sound # NUN

ciamci- to bring clothes or food for distribution into the kashim during the *Nakaciuryaraq* ("Bladder Feast") # Mat'um-llu-wa welfare-am amlleret tegganret uilgaat-llu auluk'ngengkai. Tamaani ak'a Nakaciumi-llu arcaqerluteng tegganret auluktullrulliniit neqkatgun. Iliit qanelria Nakaciuraqameng *ciamcilallruniluki*. Watnaaqameng neqnek canek-llu allanek qasgicilallruut qasgi tua-i cikirluku, nutaan-llu tamakut taitellrit ayagasciigalngurnun aruqutekluki. 'Nowadays the welfare system provides for many elders and widows. Back then during the Bladder Feast they provided food for elders. One term used when they held the bladder feast is that they were "*distributing useful items*" to them. When they did this they brought food and other things to the kashim, giving it out, and distributing it to those who came for those who were house-bound.' (CAU 1985:94); HBC, NUN; < ciame-te²-i²-

ciame- to crush; to break; to crumble # ciamuq 'it got crushed' / ciamtaa 'he crushed it'; Imumek-am yuk kiskuni cal'tuaten, wagg'uq qamkuni, patagmek nugnaluni, tua-i man'a pinertutacimitun *ciamtengnaqluku* pikuni, tua-i nayumiqaviilkan cikum merugulluku tayim' cikum acianun qertarkauguq. 'When a person falls in and panics and tries to get out quickly, he will use all his strength and *chip away* the edges at the same time, and he will end up being taken by the current and going under the ice if there is nothing for him to hold on to.' (QUL 2003:732); Nuggluku nutaan kemga *ciamtenqegcaarallinia*. . . . Ircaqurra-ll' imna nutaan *ciamtenritellni* tua-i *ciamlluku* uklikcaayaarluku. 'He pulled him out of the water, and this time he really *cut up* his flesh. . . . And he *cut up* his heart, that he hadn't *cut up* before that, into small pieces.' (QUL 2003:316); > ciamneq, ciamruq, ciamci-, ciamurrluk; cf. cii²-; < PE ciðamə(t)-

ciamneq small broken piece of ice # ciamneret broken pieces; < ciame-neq

ciamruq driftwood # Y, NS; < ciame-?; < PE ciðamru- (from PE ciðam-(t))

ciamurrluk short piece of dried wood found on the ground # Y, NS; < ciame-?-rrluk

ciayaq semiconical bentwood hat # Wiinga-wa tua-i ilait tuunrilriit, elqiarnivkenateng-llu *ciayamek-gguq* all'uteng tuunriaqluteng, taukucimek tua-i melqiumalriamek pillruyukluki waniwa kamayugtua. 'I've heard that when shamans did their rituals they put on *bent-wood helmets* without visors. I suspect that was the kind they used with feather decorations on it.' (CIU 2005:248)

ciayuryaq silver or coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) # NUN; = caayuryaq

Cicing Cheeching # *former village between Chefornek and Kipnuk*

cigur(aq*), **ciguq**, **ciguraq** pigeon guillemot (*Cephus columba*); or Kittlitz's murrelet (*Brachyramphus brevirostris*) # *exact identification uncertain to compiler*; Cigu'urnek pituit yaqulecuaaraat imarpigmiutaat aũgkut qaterluteng, imarpigmi

angllurayunqeggluteng. Tayim' ilaci tan'gurrarni imarpignaa langkuneng tanglarciquq yaqulecuarnek aũgkunek qateryaaqelriameng yaqurrit taũgaam tungulkialuteng. Wa-gguq tamaa-i *ciguraat*. 'They call those little white ocean birds "*ciguraat*"; they like to dive in the ocean. When one of you boys starts going out to the ocean, he will see little birds that are white with a little bit of black on their wings. Those are "*cigurat*". (QUL 2003:50);

< PY ciyũq or ciyũraq

cigvigquq hand-hold at lower end of seal harpoon attached to seal poke float # NUN; < cigvik-?

cigvik nose bead # *worn in former times, a bead on a short string placed through a hole in the septum of the nose*; Tua-i-llu nulirqelriik uitalriik. Nuliara *cigvingqerrluni*. Ataucimi ernermi itellriamek niituk, maaten-gguq pug'uq, ca-gguq uguna arnaq qanertuq, kameksiignek tegumiarluni, kipucuglukek imkuk *cigviik*. Tua-llu im'um nuliara pia: "Wiinga tunngaitagka ukuk *cigviigka*," tua-llu tauna arnaq qanqerpek'nani an'uq. 'There was a man and wife. His wife had *nosebeads*. One day they₂ heard someone coming in, and when she came up, some woman in the entryway holding a pair of skinboots said that she wanted to buy those *nosebeads*. That one's wife said to her: "I won't sell these *nosebeads*," and so that woman went out without a word.' (GRA 1901:285); Suulutaatun kulutetun setiinkaam *cigvikekiitun*; tuaten ayuquq arnaq kenegnalria taũgken ellatuvkenani. 'Like a gold ring as a pig's *nosebead* — so is a beautiful woman that lacks sense.' (AYUQ. 11:22); > cigvinguaq, cigvigquq; < PY ciyvik

cigvinguaq plant that is like reindeer moss and that is sewn inside seams of kayak cover # NUN;

< cigvik-uaq

cigyak split strip of spruce used to make a fish trap or other device; strip of sinew used for making thread (*NUN meaning*) # Anuurlua imna akianun piluni tangkevkarluni qupuriuq *cigyagnek* . . . 'That grandmother of his, went across from him, speaking and had him watch her split *strips of wood* . . .' (MAR2 2001:7)

cii inconnu; sheefish (*Stenodus leucichthys*) # *from Inupiaq sii (ultimately from Athabaskan)*; = ciiq; cf. Adams 1851

cii¹- to get chapped # ciiguq 'it got chapped' / ciissuun 'skin lotion'; > ciileqtaaq, ciilerte-

cii²- to get smashed; to crack # *said of something with a soft inside and a harder shell, such as an insect, an egg, a berry, an eye, roe*; ciiguq 'it got smashed' / Kavirlit tua-i *ciiyugluteng*, nutaracetun ayuqevkenateng. 'The cranberries (picked when the snow melted in spring) tended to *crack* not being like fresh ones.' (ELN 1990:102); cf. ciame-, ciikar-; > ciite-; < PE ciyi- and ciȳi(t)-

ciikaaq diarrhea; runny feces; soft stool # *and ciikar-* to have a runny bowel movement; to have an attack of diarrhea # ciikartuq 'he had an attack of diarrhea'; ciikaraa 'he had diarrhea on it' / Ilait-llu tayim' poison-aarularyaaqellilriit. Ilait taũgaam tamakut *ciikallagnaqninaurait*, iluliqnaqniluki tuaten. 'Some of them were probably poisonous. They would cause some of the people to have bad *diarrhea*, to have intestinal pains cramps' (KIP 1998:141); > ciikara-; cf. cii²-; < PE ətəy(tar)- or əc̣īy(tar)-

ciikara- to have repeated runny bowel movements, to have repeated episodes of diarrhea # ciikarauq 'he is repeatedly having episodes of diarrhea'; ciikaraa (ciikaraluku) 'he is repeatedly having episodes of diarrhea on it' / < ciikar-a-

ciikvak large grass basket for holding fish # < ?-vak

ciilaaq, ciilaviq three-cornered needle # NI

ciilavik edible fiddlehead of spreading wood fern (*Dryopteris dilatata*) # < PY ciilavik

ciileqtaaq cellophane; plastic sheeting # Tua-i-llu taqiucameng itrucinermek Qalemaq kaalegluni anciluni *ciileqtaamek*, kanvviitaullinilriit cunaw. 'When they finished bringing in their belongings Qalemaq searched through her things and took out something wrapped in *cellophane*, and it turned out to be candy. (ELN 1990:84); < cii¹-qetaaq; cf. cillerte-

ciilernaq dragonfly # LI; = ciilraq, cilraayak; < PY ciilraq (*under* PE ciyi- and ciȳi(t)-)

ciilerte- to be crisp, dried to a crackly condition of *skins, dried fish, etc.* ciilertuq 'it is crackly and dry' / Kiituauni unuakumi yukutarteqerluni tamana qilu egaleq *ciilerpallaksuaryaurtuq*. Tuaten *ciilercaurteqanrakun* tuaken aciminek maknanrilliniuq. . . . Tua-llu akerta quyigiuraqertelluku *ciilerpalla'*artelliniuq pikna egaleq. 'The sealgut on the window, which used to be damp in the morning, started to *dry out and begin to crackle*. As it started to *dry and crackle* he could not get up from his mat any more. . . . When the sun climbed higher, he heard the window suddenly *crackle* up there.' (YUU 1995:96); < cii¹-lerte-; < PE ci(y)ilərtə- (*under* PE ciyi- and ciȳi(t)-); cf. cilleqtaaq

ciilmak black turnstone (*Arenaria melanocephala*); black-bellied plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); lesser golden plover (*Pluvialis dominica*) # < PY cayəlmak

ciilqaaq fireweed (*Epilobium angustifolium*) # < PY ciilqaaq

ciilraq* dragonfly; helicopter # = ciilernaq, cilraayak; < PY ciilraq (*under* PE ciyi- and ciȳi(t)-)

ciilvik heart in cards # LI; from Russian чёрвы (chérvy)

ciimaq* stone; rock # Kenermek-llu kenrunateng, keningnaqluteng canek *ciimarnek* kenerpallatulineken keneraqluteng. 'Not having matches they would try to make fires with certain *rocks* that give off sparks.' (MAR1 2001:23); Kan'a cam iliitni-gguq uyangtaa ik'iki kan' yungnaaq *ciimarnek* cangqerrluni. 'Once when she peeked at the thing (reflection) down there it was a humanoid having some sort of *stone* (face).' (AGA 1996:162); LY, NR, NS; = siimaq; < PE ya(C)amaq

ciin why? *interrogative particle*. ciin ayagyuumiicit? 'why don't you want to go?'; apesgu ciin qavarnivakaucianek 'ask him why he is so sleepy'; ciin-kiq kaigpakarta 'I wonder why he keeps being so hungry'; ciinluq? 'why?' *endearing form*; ciin-gguq? 'why (would you say)'; < *consequential mood*; cf. ca-; > ciinlugguar-; < PY-S caṇan and caṇami (under PE cu(na))

ciinlugguar- to ask oneself why; to regret # ciinlugguurtuq 'he asks why he (himself) did what he did' / . . . kaigaqameng-gguq umyuaq'larait *ciinlugguualuteng* ciin nerellrunrilucimeggnek taumek neqmeeggnek. '. . . they say that when people are starving they'd think about it and *reproach themselves* for not eating their food (in the past).' (ELN 1990:5); *Ciinlugguaraug* ilulliqluni-llu yugmek pilillrucimineq. 'Sick at heart He *regretted* having made humankind.' (AYAG. 6:6); < ciin-llu-gguq-ar-

ciiq* inconnu; sheefish (*Stenodus leucichthys*) # from a *Inupiaq* sii, siu (ultimately from *Athabaskan*); = cii

ciiqauuma- to be encrusted (of liquid) (?) # Tua-i-ll' makpailgan tuani tauna egatii uyangtellinia imumek-gguq *ciiqaumaluni* pugii tuntum, tunuq. 'So, before she got up, he looked into that pot and saw *hardened* caribou fat on top of the broth.' (CUN 2007:12)

ciirqe- to smash one after another # Tamaani nerescitullratni yuut, imumek teguurluki qemakelliaqamegteki keggluqi nuyait cipeggluqi nerestait *ciirqaqluki*. 'Back in those days, when people had lots of lice, when they thought the lice were slow enough, they would grip the lice from the base with their teeth and *smash* them.' (QUL 2003:46); Tamakut tamaa-i neguyat mamturiaqata aturluki, anerneteng *ciiqaluki*, ukilluku-ll' tua-i nanvaq. 'When the ice got thick they'd use those bubbles, [made] with their breath, *popping* them, and make a hole in the lake.' (PAI 2008:229); < ciite-rqe-

ciirnarqe- to be sour # ciirnarquq 'it is sour' / NSU; < ?-narqe-; from *Inupiaq* siignaq- (siirnaq-)

ciisqukiirar- to be in up to the knees # in water, mud, tall grass, etc.; ciisqukiirartuq 'he's in up to his knees' / Qalemam pii painga taum kuicuaraam *ciisqukiirarnaqnilluku*. 'Qalemaq told them that the mouth of that creek was *knee-deep*.' (ELN 1990:18); < ciisquq-kiirar-

ciisqumig- kneeling # *postural root*; ciisqumigmi piicagtuq 'he is praying on his knees'; > ciisqumillag-; ciisqumigte-, ciisqumingqa-; < ciisquq-mik

ciisqumigte- to kneel (act) # ciisqumigtuq 'he knelt'; ciisqumigtaa 'he put her in a kneeling position' / Abraham-aam pistiin *ciisqumiggluni* piicagvikaa Ataneq, . . . 'Abraham's servant going down on his knees prayed to the Lord, . . .' (AYAG. 24:26); < ciisqumig-te²-

ciisqumillag- to suddenly fall on one's knee(s) # ciisqumillagtuq 'he fell on his knees' / Piinanermeggni alqiit tauna *ciisqumillagluni* kilirluni ciisqumikun cikumun. 'While they were doing that, one sister happened to *fall on her knees* and cut herself on the jagged ice.' (ELN 1990:9); < ciisquq-llag-

ciisqumingqa- to be on one's knees; to kneel (state) # ciisqumingqauq 'he is kneeling, is on his knees' / Elliqaamiu taman' kapuun, tuaken cal' tua pikavet mayurviim kangranun tengengami tut'elliniuq irumi inglua *ciisqumingqaluni*, curuqeqluku, ak'a pitegcautmek pakiusngangellrulliniluni. 'When he put the spear down, he flew again to the top of the fish cache and landed with his other *knee on the ground*, already aiming a bow and arrow.' (QUL 2003:688); < ciisqumig-ngqa-

ciisquq knee # puukaraa aqumllitaq ciisqumikun 'he bumped into the chair with his knee'; Ukimarpangraan atkucuaranta ukuit atuyuirulluki qerrullimta-llu cal' *ciisqurrit* ukimangraata nulluit-llu atuyuirulluki. 'We no longer wear parkas that have big tears, nor do we wear pants with big holes on the *knee* and on the seat anymore.' (QUL 2003:6); Y, NS, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI; = cisquq; > ciisqukiirar-, ciisqumig-, ciisqurrilitaq, ciisqurraq; < PE ciyæðquq; cf. Nelson 1877-1881 list (27)

ciisquilitaq sealskin leggings coming down to just below the knee # = ciisqurrilitaq; < ciisquq-ilitaq

ciisqurraq patella; kneecap # = ciisqurraq; < ciisquq-aq³; < PE ciyæðqu(C)ar (under PE ciyæðqur)

ciisqurrilitaq, ciisquilitaq sealskin leggings coming down to just below the knee # = ciisquilitaq;

< ciisquq-ilitaq

ciisqurraq patella; kneecap # = ciisqurraq;

< ciisquq-naq²

ciissiq insect; bug; cold-blooded crawling thing; pimple # and **ciissir-** to become infested with insects; to be infected # ciissirtuq or ciissirai ‘has bugs on it’ / Elngum taukut qunguturaciqnuluki piluni pelatekamun itqerrulluki anngami-llu apluku aanani canek nertuciitnek. *Ciissinek* pilarniaki Elnguq avurluni piciatun *ciissinek*, amlleringalata-llu elliin nerqutekluki taukunun. ‘Elnguq took them with her into the tent and said that she would keep them as pets, and when she came out she asked her mother what the baby birds ate. Her mother told her that they usually ate various kinds of *insects*, so Elnguq gathered *insects* and when they seemed to be enough she fed them to them.’ (ELN 1990:24); = siissiq, tiissiq; > ciissirpak, ciissiyagarcuun, ciissiryailkun; < PE

ciissirpak serpent; snake; dinosaur; legendary “great worm” # Alaskami ciissirpagtaituq ‘in Alaska there are no snakes’; Uyangtelliniuq-gguq maaten egalerkun: aanii kana-i aqumgalria *ciissirpallraam-gguq*, *ciissim*, tauna nemrumaluku pekcesciiganani. ‘It is said that he peered down through the window: there, lo and behold, was her mother, sitting there with a great big *serpent* — a *serpent!* — wrapped around her and she couldn’t move.’ (ELL 1997:122); Tauḡaam *ciissirpak* usvituyartenruami ungungssini tamaitni Agayutem piliarini nunami arnaq aptaa, . . . ‘However, because it was more clever than all the creatures that God had created on earth, the *serpent* asked the woman, . . .’ (AYAG. 3:1); E. W. Nelson (ESK 1899:443) states: “*Ti-sikh-pak*, the great worm . . . figures in numerous tales. . . .

Among the carvings in ivory representing this creature were several having the body shaped like a worm with a human face on the head.”;

< ciissiq-rpak; see also tiissiq

ciissiryailkun insect repellent; antiseptic # < ciissir-yailkutaq

ciissitsaaq one thousand # LI; from Russian ты́сяча (tysyacha); = tiissitsaaq

ciissiyagarcuun disinfectant; chlorine bleach # K;

< ciissiq-ya(g)aq-cuun

Ciissussaaq, **Ciissussaaq** Jesus # from English; = Yiissus

ciitaarayuli varied thrush (*Ixoreus naevius*); hermit thrush (*Catharus guttatus*) # imitative and < -yuli

ciite- to smash; to crack # ciituq ‘it got smashed’ (equivalent to ciiguq); ciitaa ‘he smashed it’ / ciiskumku ‘if I smash it’; egturyaq keggestellni ciigartaa ‘he squashed the mosquito that bit him’; Pilaryaaqaqa takaryuglua, “*Ciiciiqliiaqa-llu ikika kaugtuaqumku.*” Pilaraanga, “Canrituq. *Ciilluku-llu canrituq atuquvet.*” ‘Intimidated I used to say to him, “I might *break* it [the drumhead] if I pound hard on it.” He’d reply to me, “It’s okay. It’s alright to *break* it, if you sing.”’ (CIU 2005:298); < cii²-te²-; > ciirqe-

ciitsaaq, **ciitessaaq** lightweight cotton cloth # from Russian ситец (sítets)

ciivaguat black beads between the decorative stitching on the calfskin panels of a traditional Yup’ik parka # literally: ‘things like flies’;

< ciivak-uaq plural

ciivak housefly (*Musca domestica*) # ciiviit ‘flies’; Tua-i-gguq *ciiviit* amlleret anarluki taukut uliutet kelikallret. ‘Well, lots of *flies* lay their eggs on the scraped top layers of backbone muscle.’ (CIU 2005:190); CIIVIIT ANAIT ‘fly eggs or larvae’ (literally: ‘fly feces’); Y, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI; = ciuvak; < ?-vak; > ciivaguat; cf. PE nəvyuvay

ciivcivciuk yellow warbler (*Dendroica petechia*); Wilson’s warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla*) # imitative

ciivikaaq whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*) # imitative

cikaaq, **cikaar(aq*)** capelin; candlefish; grunion (*Mallotus villosus*) # > Canaurluni, canallri makut waten egtaqateng *cikaaruluteng* ayagartaqluteng tua, *cikaaruluteng*. Makut maa-i cikaaret. ‘He was whittling and when his shavings fell, they became *capelin* and swam away. These are the present-day *capelin*.’ (ELL 1997:250); > cikaarturta, cikii-; < PY cika(C)aq

cikaarturta northern right whale (*Balaena glacialis*) # literally: ‘capelin eater’; NUN; < cikaaq-tur²-ta¹

cikalaq cigar # Tua-i nutaan puyurtunga’artut *cikalanek*. ‘And they started to smoke *cigars*.’ (KIP 1998:19); from English ‘cigar’

cikavte- to scatter; to be in disarray # HBC = cekavte-

cikcenar- to sleep with clothes on # NUN

cikempag- to close one’s eyes tightly # cikempagtuq ‘he closed his eyes tightly’; may be used in the qualifier/quantifier

construction: cikempagmi '(he) with his eyes tightly closed' / < cikme-pag²-

cikepiipiiq chickadee (*Parus* sp.) # NSU; imitative;

= cekpiipiiir(aq*)

cikete- to close in of weather, hole, etc.; to bend over or bow closing in on oneself # look under cikte-

cikignaq lake trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*) # < cikik-naq² (derivation semantically unclear to compiler)

cikigpak marmot (*Marmota caligata*) # NS, Y, HBC, K, NR, LI, EG; < cikik-rpak (note that this word is even used in areas where qanganag rather than cikik is used for 'ground squirrel')

cikii- to harvest capelin # NUN; < cikaag-li-

cikik arctic ground squirrel (*Spermophilus parryii*) # Anlliniluni tan'gurraq tauna, cikigmek atkulirluni, kegluneq-wa negilia, qainga kitugcimaluni cakneq. 'That lad went outside wearing a squirrel skin parka with its wolf ruff, having carefully straightened out his apparel.' (MAR1 2001:69); NS; > cikignaq, cikigpak; < PE ciköiy

cikir- to give; to give one something to have or consume; to give one an illness; to give a gift to # cikiraa 'he is giving something to her' / the object is the recipient; the thing given may be expressed with the ablative-modal case: arnam cikiraa mikelnguq akinek 'the woman give the child some money' (compare cikiute- below); neqkamek cikirnga! 'give me some food!'; camek cikiisqessit? 'what do you want to be given?'; Tua-i-llu yuurqamek angayuqaagket taukut irniatek aukaneq masslirraarluki, saarralamek-llu kanverraarluki avqukcaarluki cikirluki. 'When their parents drank tea they gave the children sourdough pancakes which they had buttered, sprinkled with sugar and cut up.' (ELN 1990:5); Taukuk kenekngamegnegu camek cucukliraqan cikilalliniak. . . . Cikilaryaaqelliniak taukuk taukuunrilngumek. 'Because they₂ loved him whenever he wanted something, they'd give (it) to him. . . . They would give him anything other than those.' (YUU 1995:86); Tua-i-llu yuk imna caliyulriim ullakateng application-aamek waken cikiraa, "Kitak tauna imirru elpet . . ." 'And so, if a person who wants to work goes to a person in charge, the one in charge will give him an application, "Please fill that one out yourself . . ."' (QUL 2003:296); Taukut qikertarmiut ircinraulliniut. Tauna angun naulluutekaaneq cikirluku. 'Those islanders apparently were "little people." They gave that man his illness.' (YUU 1995:42); Alussistuami cikiriuyullermeggneg yugnek cikirilartut umyuaqluki tuqullret. 'At Christmas they give people whatever they want to give them in memory of the deceased.' (YUP 1996:56); cikiqenglleq vote-arcuutminek 'proxy' (neologism); > cikirtur-, cikium, cikiuteke-

cikirtur- to give repeatedly # cikirturaa 'he repeatedly gave him something' / Agayulirtet-gguq nengakluki tuaten pillrat assiilnguuniluku. . . . Cikirturisqevkenaki aklunek makunek yugnun. Ellaitnun pikestaitnun pikesqelluki. 'The priests disapproved, saying doing that was evil. . . . They told them not to give clothing to the people here. They told them to keep it for themselves.' (AGA 1996:92); Egglarait cikirtuutekluki-llu mikelnguarnun pilarait. 'They generally discarded them (the masks after ceremonies), and they gave some to the children.' (AGA 1996:70); < cikir-tur¹-

cikiun gift # the possessor is the giver and not the recipient of the gift; Cali mikelngurnun cikiutekamnek piliaqlua. Mikelnguut cikiryulaamki. 'Also, I make things for gifts to children. It's because I like to give things to children.' (YUU 1995:55); cikiutii Tanqilriim Anerneram 'gifts of the Holy Ghost'; ciuniurumarrlinalria cikiun 'grace of perseverance' (Catholic religious neologisms): < cikir-n; > cikiutnaar(aq), cikiutnguyaraq

cikiuteke- to give # cikiutekaa 'he gave it' / the object is the thing given; the recipient may be expressed with the terminalis case: arnam cikiutekaa aki mikelngurmun 'the woman gave money to the child' (compare cikir- above); Tekicameng Pilim tauna pitani cikiutekluku qimugkauyaraminun. 'When they arrived Pili gave that catch of hers to her pups.' (ELN 1990:90); < cikir-teke-

cikiutnaar(aq*) green-winged teal (*Anas crecca*) #

< cikiun-naq²-ar(aq) (derivation semantically unclear to compiler)

cikiutnguyaraq sacrifice; offering # Catholic term;

< cikiun-u-yaraq

cikivik needlecase # NUN; < cikuq²-i³-vik

ciklaq, ciklauraq pick; pickaxe # and **ciklar-** to use a pickaxe; to thrust oneself or dig into something # Imkut qasgit equurcuutengqellruut ciklauraneq, tulurnek asevet tuluitnek nuugit imkut waten ayuqluteng, . . . 'In their kashims they had axes for chopping wood, with walrus ivory tusk heads like this, . . .' (PAI 2008:422); Uum-gguq tua-i asevem ciklallrua, qayaan natiinun ciklak kapullutek, tuluuk. 'This walrus dug into somewhere on his kayak, stabbing with its "pickaxes", its ivories.' (CAU 1985:179); Tuamta-llu-gguq tuaten tua-i muluyaurcami, qaillun elliami ayagaqami, ayaumarraarluni caqerluni aguukara'arluni waten uksumi alaruciiquq qanikcam qaingakun paangerluni. Qengaruarun tekitaqami qayaa ciklaraqluni, merkun ayalriatun. 'When he was old enough to start staying out for a

long period of time, after being out for a while he would appear paddling in his kayak on the surface of the snow in the winter. Whenever he reached snow berms, his kayak would *pass through (the snow)*, like going through the waves.' (QUL 2003:272); < PE ciklar

cikme- to close one's eyes; to become blind # cikmuq 'he closed his eyes' / cikmumauq 'his eyes are closed'; 'he is blind'; cikemluten! 'close your eyes!'; = cikmir-; > cikempag-; < PY cikmir-

cikmir- to close one's eyes; to become blind # cikmirtuq 'he closed his eyes' / cikmiumauq 'his eyes are closed'; 'he is blind'; cikmirluten! 'close your eyes!'; Inglerun tagluni, maaten pia kegginaa mikelnguum kavirpak qacuqapiggluni, iik-llu *cikmiumalut*ek. 'Going up to the bed she saw that the infant's face was all red and wrinkled and its eyes *were closed*.' (ELN 1990:10); Tuaten-llu *cikmiumallgutkelriik* tass'uquskunek tamarmek elanermun igtarkauguk. 'If the *blind* lead the *blind* they both fall in a pit.' (MATT. 15:14); *may be used in the quantifier/qualifier construction (with or without the postbase -rrar-)*, Tua-i makluni ayalliniuq-am *cikmirrarmi-gguq* ayalartuq, tamana yuarutni yuarutkurluku. 'Then getting up he would go *with eyes closed*; he went on his way singing that song of his.' (QAI 1984:9); = cikme-; > cikempag-; < PY cikmir-

cikna- to be jealous; to be envious; to be covetous; to be jealously possessive of what one has # ciknauq 'he is jealous' / ciknatkaa 'he is jealous on account of someone else's having it'; *Ciknayaqunak* ilavet eniinek. *Ciknayaqunak* ilavet nulirranek, . . . 'Thou shalt not *covet* thy neighbor's house. Thou shalt not *covet* thy neighbor's wife, . . .' (ANUC. 20:17); Taūgaam Rachel-aaq irniarituq Jacob-aami, taumek *ciknanguq* alqerminek. 'However, Rachel didn't have children with Jacob, so therefore she became *jealous* of her older sister.' (AYAG. 30:1); Man'a irniaminun ellangcautekani allamun irniaqenrilekeminun niicesqumavkenaku, irniani taūgaam nall'araitgun niicetengnaqluki. . . . Tauna-am tuatnatuli *ciknalriamek* apraqluku. 'He didn't want anyone but his children to hear the sound advice that he was giving. . . . They called someone who did that *jealously possessive*.' (QUL 2003:12); > ciknake-, ciknaneq, ciknatar-, ciknataite-; < PE cikna-

ciknake- to be jealous of; to envy # ciknaka 'he is jealous of her' *because of what she has and he doesn't* / Taukuk-am imkuk taum anglicarteksaguskiin uyuraagken *ciknakliniluku* pingnatunqellra pitekluku umyugaagnek. Tua-i-am *ciknakucirtek* niilluku qamna ciknacirtek, tauna imna anngartek pilliniak caqerlutek . . . tuquciiqniluku . . . 'The younger brothers of the one who adopted him became *jealous* of him because he was successful at subsistence. Heeding their *jealousy*, their jealousy inside them, one time they told their older brother that they would kill his adopted son . . .' (QUL 2003:166); < cikna-ke⁴-

ciknaneq envy # < cikna-neq²

ciknataite- to not be an envious person; to not be a jealous person; to be generous by one's nature # ciknataituq 'he is a generous person who isn't given to envy others' / Taūgken-gguq imna *ciknatailnguq* yuk tua-i ayagyuat tamalkuita waten pisqumiimiki elluarrluki eglertengnaqesqumiimiki, qasgimi taūgaam ayagyuat tamarmeng angutet-llu uitaaqata qasgimi . . . 'But a *generous* person spoke to the young men and older men together in the kashim because he wanted all of them to live a positive life . . .' (QUL 2003:12); < cikna-taite-

ciknatar- to be jealous by nature; to be envious by nature # ciknatartuq 'he is an envious or jealous person' / < cikna-tar¹-

cikpik biceps muscle # HBC; = cekpik

ciktaar- to bow repeatedly; to worship by bowing; to pay one's respects to # ciktaarvikaa 'he is worshipping it, bowing down before it/him'; Allanret-llu tamakut tauna imna iingitleq atanvaurtellria allanret tamarmeng *ciktaarvikqatalliniluku*, ugaan pirpakngatgu taukut nunat. 'All the visitors arriving were *paying their respects* to the one who had lost his eyesight and then became a leader because the villagers esteemed him.' (QUL 2003:394); Wangkuta-qaa ilavni tamalkumta *ciktaarvikciqamtegg*en? 'Shall we, your relatives, all *bow down before* you?' (AYAG. 37:10); < cikte-a-

cikte- to close in *of weather, hole, etc.*; to bend over or bow *closing in on oneself* # ciktuq 'it closed in'; 'he bent over, bowed' / cikvikaa 'he bowed to it'; Unugpak tua-i manussuugluni aliirluni manuminun *cikluni* atkumi iluani uitalliniluni . . . 'All night he hung his head down having taken his arms out of from the sleeves and *bending over* inside his parka he stayed there . . .' (MAR2; 2001:64); Tekicamek caviggaminek nangcautaa kepluku unilluku-ll' egmian-llu arlluut *cik'arulluku*. 'When they₂ got there, he cut the line with his knife, leaving her there and right away the killer whales *closed in* on her.' (ELL 1997:22); Tua-i Joseph-aam anelgutai taingameng *ciktut* ciuqerranun nuna kegginameggnek agturluku. 'And Joseph's brothers when they came *bowed down* before him touching their faces to the ground.' (AYAG. 42:6); > ciktaar-, cikvagute-, cikvangqaur-; < PE cikət-

cikuaq thin ice # < ciku-?; < PE ciku(C)_R (*under* PE ciku)

ciku, cikuq ice; iceberg; ice floe # *and ciku-* to freeze # *cikuuq or cikua* 'it froze' / *cikumaq* 'it is frozen'; *cikuirtuq* 'it has become free of ice'; Tamaaggun *cikuq* aturtuarluku, qanikcarmun tut'enrilkurrluni ayalliniuq kingunermi tungiinun. 'Following the *ice* and keeping herself from stepping on the snow she went toward her home.' (YUU 1995:17); Kaugpiit atam makut *cikut* tauḡaam qertunqurraitni ugingangnaquratuut. 'These walrus would always try to stay up on the highest of the *icebergs*.' (QUL 2003:64); *Cikum* aciakun ayagluteng, neqet tumyaraatgun gilerrluteng. 'They would travel under the *ice*, following the pathways of the fish.' (YUU 1995:84); Tua-i-llu pinginanermeggni caqerluteng nuna, nanvat-llu *cikungluteng*, kuik kiimi *cikunaciarluni*. As their life went on this way, the ground and the lakes *started to freeze*, and only the river was late in *freezing*.' (ELN 1990:57); Imarpik-llu *cikuirucan* qavavet neqlillernun upagluteng. 'And when the sea was free of *ice* they'd move back there to the fishcamps.' (KIP 1998:53); Negquraani imna tauna carayak acitmurtelliniuq, nunamun iterluni, nuna tamana *cikusngangraaku*. 'As he pushed down on the ghost it went downwards into the ground even though that ground *was frozen solid*.' (YUU 1995:6); NANVAT CIKUTIIT 'October', literally: 'ponds' freezing time' (NUN usage); NS, Y, K, HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, BB, NR, LI, EG, NUN; > *cikuaq*, *cikuilquq*, *cikuliurun*, *cikullaq*, *cikulqaraq*, *cikulraar(aq)*, *cikulrii-*, *cikulugpiaq*, *cikunguaq*, *cikuquq*, *cikuyuilquq*, *cikunerraq*, *cikurlak*, *cikurpak*, *cikutaarin*, *cikutagci-*, *cikutagquq*; < PE *ciku*

cikuilquq, cikuirneq, cikuneq open hole in river ice during winter; polynya (especially in river or lake); fontanelle, the soft spot in a baby's skull # Tua-i qavarluteng unugpak, unuaquani maqiqataata tuavet *cikuilqumun* atrarluteng kuimaaraqilit kanani. 'They slept all night and the next day when they were going to take a steambath they went down to the *open hole in the ice* and they swam down there.' (MAR1 2001:50); < *ciku-ite¹-quq*, *ciku-ir²-neq¹*, *ciku-ite¹-neq¹*

cikuliurun ice spud; ice pick; ice chisel # Tuaten tua-i *cikuliurutni* tauna ayimcan cingilga anqullmi qaingatnun tua elliqalliniluku, tua elliqerluku. 'When the tip of his *ice chisel* broke, he put its tip on top of his pile of ice chips he had taken out of the hole, placing it there.' (ELL 1997:230); < *ciku-liur-un*

cikullaq thawed and refrozen ice over a layer of water covering the ice, newly frozen sheet of ice # Cunawa-gguq tamaa-i meqsungaqamek *cikullarkun* qamigaarangllermegni taum imum angayuqran *cikullaq* tua man'a negciim tugranek ukiceqaarluku pillininauraa, kitak five-aarqunek qanren imirluku mer'a. . . 'So it was that when they₂ became thirsty while going on the *ice* with their little kayak sled, he would chip into the *ice* with his gaff, and when it opened, he would tell [his little cousin] to fill his mouth five times and drink water . . .' (QUL 2003:58); < *ciku-llaq*

cikulqaraq thin ice # < *ciku-*?

cikulraar(aq*) thin ice; smooth glare ice # *and cikulraar-* to walk on thin ice; to skate # *cikulraartuq* 'he is walking on ice or skating';

< *ciku-*?; > *cikulrii-*; cf. *qenulraar(aq)*

cikulrii- to play sliding on ice # *cikulriiguq* 'he is playing sliding on the ice' / < *cikulraar(aq)-i³-*

cikulugpiaq, cikupiaq thick, clear, blue ice coming from the north # < *ciku-piaq*, *ciku-lugpiaq*

Cikumnek Cikuminuk Lake # *one of the Wood-Tikchik lakes near Dillingham*

cikunerraq* new, freshly formed ice # < *ciku-nerraq*

cikunguaq glass # < *ciku-uaq*

cikuq² needle # Utercami elturr'a anuqataminun tekicami tuqlurr'a, "calturtua, itqanrirtua . . ." . . . anuqat'an kakivini tegungamui, *cikurpani* tegungamui elturani qanrut'a, "kugg'un *cikurpama* iingakun iterciquten." 'When she returned, her grandchild called to her grand- mother, "I don't fit through, I can't enter . . ." . . . her grandmother took up her sewing kit, and took hold of her big *needle*, and said to her grandchild, "through here, through the eye of my big *needle*, you will come it.'" (SOC 1946:308); NUN; also reported in Orlov-Pinart 1871 (28) for K; > *cikivik*; < PE *cikur*

cikuqaq freeze-up; time when ice forms on lakes and rivers # *and cikuqar-* for it be freeze-up time; for ice to form on lakes and rivers # Ayumian uksuaran *cikuqami* upluteng upalliniut. 'And then when it was autumn during *freeze-up* they got ready and moved.' (YUU 1995:111); Uksuarimi nengelqallrani tumaglit wall' tan'gerpiit *cikuqallrani* iqvaryarlutek. 'In the autumn when it first got cold when it was *freeze-up time* they₂ went out picking cranberries or crowberries.' (KIP 1999:81); < *ciku-qar-*

cikuquq jagged ice # < *ciku-quq*

cikurlak ice from wet weather; freezing rain # < *ciku-*?

cikurpak thick, clear, blue ice coming from the north # < *ciku-rpak*

cikutaarin bone snow-knife used with kayak # NUN; < *ciku-?-n*

cikutagci- to get ice to melt for drinking water # NUN; < *ciku-?-*

cikutagquq sleet # NUN; < *ciku-*?

cikutaq bladder of a small mammal such as a squirrel #

cikuyuilquq fontanelle, baby's soft spot on head # NUN; < ciku-yuite-quq

cikvagute- to close in on (of fog, grass, etc.) # cikvagutaa 'it (fog, grass, etc.) is closing in on him/it' / Tagluni nes'eng pillinia can'get naumaluku, amiiga-llu *cikvagulluku*. 'Going up to their house he saw that grass had grown on it, and closed in on its doorway.' (YUU 1995:101); Taum imum pengurpallraam qamavet kuigmun canegnek *cikvaguskiin* aciakun nayugiqeryuglutek iirvigkiurlutek. 'This time they₂ wanted to dig and prepare a hiding place at the bottom of that big hill back right by the river where it was closed in by grass.' (QUL 2003:204); Napat makut cali kavirlit *cikvagusngaluku* kuik. 'These red trees overhang and close in on the river.' (PAI 2008:136); < cikte-?-te⁵-

cikvangqaur- to close in on (of fog, grass, etc.) # Tauḡaam negilillraan *cikvangqauruku* piniartuten it'ngerpet nacairpek'nak. 'However, keep your hood on so that your ruff will flow down to conceal it (your face) even though you come inside.' (CIU 2005:222); < cikte-?-

cilig- tilting; at an angle # *postural root*; > ciligte-, cilingqa-

ciligte- to tilt; to put at an angle # ciligtuq 'it tilted'; ciligtaa 'he tilted it' / Tuamta-ll' kiarnarpaglukuku tamakucit tamaa-i cumikekuvniki kiarnarpaglukuku, . . . makut maan' tangaaluki nunaci amna tungii tangerciqerci, tua-i-ll' ella assiireskan tamakut natetmun aturluki piciqellinilriaci imutun qanllemtun *ciligulluki*, qang'a-ll' kepkacagarluk', qang'a-ll' atuk'acagar'. 'And again, if you really paid attention to those during clear weather, . . . you will notice the lay of the land in relation to the direction of your village over there. And when the weather gets bad, you will go just as I said. You may go at an angle from them, cut right across them, or you will go parallel with them.' (QUL 2003:704); < cilig-te²-; > ciligtellria

cilingqa- to be tilting; to be at an angle # cilingqauq 'it is tilting' / < cilig-ngqa-

ciligtellria tilted thing, such as a parallelogram #

< cilig-te²-lria

cilkia- to train physically, mentally, and spiritually in order to become a better person # *following a particular ascetic program*; Tua-i *cilkialuni* ellminek makuggluni yuuluqaqanillerkaminun, unangyurikanillerkaminun aturcuutekluku, wagg'uq *cilkialuni* tua-i qessani aturluni. 'When undergoing training, taking upon oneself a hard life toward the goal of having good life, one would have this is an instrument toward furthering one's objectives, self-improvement through overcoming one's sloth.' (CIU 2005:162)

cilla world; outdoors; weather; sky; universe; awareness; sense # and **cilla-** to become weathered (faded, dried, and cracked) # . . . qakemna nenglengqercilluku *cilla*, nengelmeng waten uksuryungqercilluku. ' . . . the weather was getting cold and winter was approaching.' (CEV 1984:74); . . . evegneng amaqlirluteng nunameng *cillaqlikacagirluteng*. ' . . . there was grass on top with an outer layer (literally: one nearest the outdoors) of sod on top of that.' (CEV 1984:30); Uatiitni tekiqaallermeggni, enerrlugaak kiugna kia-i nunat *cillairrluki*; nunaqulluut. 'They arrived just below the main village, but their host's old house was upriver, some distance past (literally: in the area out in the world from it) the main village, that huge village.' (CEV 1984:78); . . . taw tayima *cillani* nalluyagulluni. ' . . . losing his awareness.' (WEB1); Takarnarqelriaruq tamana wii *cillarramni*. 'That is an honorable matter, to my way of thinking.' (QAN 2009:338); CILLAM CUA (*Chevak form*) or CILLAM YUA (*Hooper Bay form*) 'the person of the universe, God'; HBC; EG; = cella, ella; < PE cila; > cilla-

cilla- to become weathered (faded, dried, and cracked) # cillauq 'it is weathering' HBC; < cilla *fading, drying, cracking* / < cilla

cillapak broad-brimmed hat; cowboy hat # NR; EG; *from Russian* шляпа (shlyápa); = selapaq

cill'aq circular calendar with a pointer that is moved to point to the days of the week # Waniwa tua-i una *cill'aq*. Waniwa tua-i una Pekyun, Aipirin, Pingayirin, Cetamirin, Tallimirin, Maqineq, una-wa Agayuneq. Ernercuun waniwa. Agayuneq tua-i nallunrirluku. 'This is a circular calendar. Here are Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and this (in the center) is Sunday. This is a calendar. People had started to observe Sunday when this came into use.' (CIU 2005:358); *from Russian* число́ (chisló) 'date'

cillarte- to open; to flare out # Kan'a-w' ikampallraak iluagni caqunraukcugpall'er ekviucilluk, angkayagluni tua-i. Tauna imna *cillarruku* tuavet im' ekaak. 'And inside the big sled was this large bag, a very big container. They opened that big bag and placed her inside.' (QUL 2003:466); Urugcirraarluku nutaan *cillaqaniyunarikan* at'engnaqlukek. 'When they were able to open up after being thawed, they tried putting them on.' (QUL 2003:2); . . . yuuyaaqelriameng qengait tauḡaam *cillarrluteng*, qaill' maatekiirluki nuyangqerrninganaki ciutait-llu waten ayuqluteng. ' . . . although they appeared to be human, their nostrils were flared and it seemed that their hairline went down to here, [to their eyebrows], and their ears were like this, [pointed].' (ELL 1997:170); cf. callarte-

cilleg- to be thick in diameter # HBC; = celleg-, elleg-; < PE ciləy¹-

cilli- to whet; to sharpen # HBC; = celli-, elli-; < PE cili- or cilī-

cillupkaar(aq*) heavy sewing thread # NUN

cillur- to glide or slide down # HBC; = cellur-, ellur-; < PY cilur-

cilluvak salmon egg, *especially* aged salmon egg # HBC; < ?-vak; < PE ciṭuvay

cilraayak dragonfly # EG; = ciilraq, ciilernaq; < PY ciilraq (*under* PE ciyi- and ciyyi(t)-)

cilte- to have an irritated throat # ciltuq 'he has an irritated throat' / Y

cilumcuksugaq snow bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*); any small bird # NUN; < cilur-?

cilungaq sparrow (*species* ?) # NS; < cilur-?

cilur- to glide in air; to skip on water; to descend from the sky # cilurtuq 'it is skipping on the water'; ciluraa 'he made it skip' / Piinanrani-gguq akerta taliucaku ciugartuq, yuk pagna *cilulria*. 'As she sat there a shadow crossed the sun. She looked up and saw a person *gliding down from the sky*.' (YUU 1995:84); Tua-i-ll' imna tekitiaraami *cilungelliniluni*, *cilungelliniluni*. Ingrit-llu pellugluki kelutmun mararuaq-llu man'a ingritairulluni . . . 'When she got closer to land she began to *descend, going lower and lower*. She slowly came down and flew over the mountains and reached the lowland area. . . .' (AGA 1996:218); > cilumcuksugaq, culungaq, cilurna; < PY cilur-

cilurna small flat stone # < cilur-naq¹

cima- to hesitate to do a chore thinking that someone else will do it # NUN

cimigliq, cimerliq, cimerliaq, cimirliq rainbow smelt (*Osmerus mordax*); eulachon (*Thaleichthys pacificus*) # Waten-gguq kavirliturraarluni, imkunek qunackellriit icugg' kavirlit, makunek *cimerlinek*, wall' cukilegnek, tamakut tamaa-i cali inerquulluki. 'After eating cranberries, those very sour cranberries, you know, these *smelt*, or sticklebacks were forbidden (for eating).' (KIP 1998:193); LY, Scammon Bay, HBC, NI, CAN, LI; = cemerliq

cimiq substituted item # *and* **cimir-** to change; to substitute; to exchange one state or item for another, to replace; to pay back a loan # cimirtuq 'it changed'; cimiraa 'he replaced it' / cimiraqa ak'allaq nutaramek 'I replaced the old one with a new one'; cimiriuaq 'he changed clothes, or something else'; maqaruam melqurri cimirlartut up'nerkami 'the rabbit's fur changes in spring'; cimiriyaqunak, akluten iqanritut 'don't change, your clothes aren't dirty'; umyuani cimiraa 'he changed his mind'; Tua-i-llu tagngami inerqungraatni pillruami iirturluni pelatekamun tagluni *cimiriarturluni*. Tua-i-llu pelatekamun itqerrluni *cimiriluni*, aturrallni-llu agarrluki. 'Recalling that they had warned her not to go, she surreptitiously went up to the tent in order to *change* her soaked clothes. Going into the tent she *changed* her clothes hanging the wet ones to dry.' (ELN 1990:22); Nunamteri yuuyaraq *cimirpagtuq* ciuliamta yuuyarallracetun ayuqenrirluni. 'In our village the way of life has *changed* greatly and is no longer the same as that of our ancestors.' (KIP 1998:vii); > cimiqaigcaraq

cimiqaigcaraq transubstantiation # *Catholic term*;

< cimir-qapigte-yaraq

cina shore; coast; rim # Taqngamek-llu nangercamek . . . nangerrlutek atiigneng-ll' qaill' aaniigneng-ll' upuartevkenakek angamek taūga-ll' unavet *cinamun* atrelutek qaugyam . . . 'When they₂ were finished, when they stood up, without telling their father or mother in any way, when they went out they went down to the *shore* down there . . .' (WEB1); n *becomes voiceless when geminated*: ciñii 'its shore'; Cuuluteng taūg' cuut taūgaten, nunauluteng taūgani, kuigem *ciñiini*. 'They lived there, there was a village there on the *shore* of the river.' (CEV 1984:60); HBC, EG; = ceña; > cinarayaq; < PE cina

cin'amerlak pea (store-bought) # NUN; < cin'aq-?

cin'aq cheese-like fish aged in a pit (*in* Y, HBC, LI, *and* NUN); aged fish eggs (*in* NUN *and* EG) # > cin'amerlak

cinarayaq seashore mollusk (*species* ?) # HBC:

< cina-?

cineg- to bruise # *and* **cinek** bruise # HBC, EG;

= ceneg- *and* cenek; < PY-S cinək

cinegyaq aged fish egg(s) # NUN

cingallineq thawed or melted spot in the snow on tundra in spring # NUN

cingar- to kiss; to make a gesture of affection consisting of a slight pressure of the nose against another's face, accompanied by a quick upward motion; to make actual contact with (it) or between (them) # cingartuq 'he kissed someone'; cingaraa 'he kissed her' / cingartuk or cingautuk 'they₂ kissed'; . . . kinguqlini-am Irr'aq *cingaralaaggaarluku* anagulluku pisqenrilengraagu aanami tua-i pirraarluku anqerrluni ilani aipiryarturlukek. ' . . . after she quickly *kissed* her little sister Irr'aq many times, even though her mother told her not to overdo it, she went out to join her family members.' (ELN 1990:53); Quyurrlukek tua-i apamak waten, quyurrlukek, ilangarllukek-llu tua-i *cingaullukek*. 'They joined the gunwales at the ends, planed them down to fit first and *put them together*.' (PAI 2008:256); > cingatur-; cf. cinge-; > cingatur-;

< PE cingar-

cin'gar- to beach the bow of boat or kayak # Kangiraarkun kanaggun cin'garyaaqumallrani at'erterutelliniut cun'eraargutai cetaman arnar-kua una tallimit. 'When *he beached* at the bay down there his peers rushed down to meet him; there were four of them and one woman as the fifth.' (WOR 2007:116) NUN

cingatur- to ask for the bestowing of special favors *usually through grandchildren* # cingarturtuq 'he is asking for favors'; apa'urluq cingarturtuq tutgaraminun 'the grandfather asked through his grandson that someone bestow something on him'; Tua-i-am qetunraak tauna irniangnariani cal' irniangluni. Tua-i-ll' irniangluni kassiyuameng-am tutgariik tauna *cingartulliniluku* apa'urluan qanemcianek niicugluteng. 'When it was time, their son got a child, too. After they had gotten a baby, during the time they had a celebration, someone *asked a favor*, by way of that grandchild, to hear his grandfather's story.' (QUL 2003:116); < cingar-tur¹-

cingayak surf scoter (*Melanitta Perspicillata*) # Amllaameng yaqulget, ayuqelriit quyurqurluki, . . . *cingayiit*, kukumyaraat, . . . 'Since there were many birds, they gathered the ones that were the same species together, . . . the *surf scoters*, the black scoter, . . .' (PAI 2008:162)

cinge- to push; to encourage # cing'uq 'he gave a push'; cingaa 'he gave it a push' / arnam irniani cingumaa elitnauresqelluku elitnausaitellruami 'the woman encouraged her child to go to school because she had never gone herself'; Cali-llu uksurqan ikamracuarturluteng, *cing'urluteng* qugtaraqluteng-ll' angutet *cing'urluteng* unaken ceñamek. 'And, when it was winter, using a little sled, *pushing*, the men would get firewood from the shore down there, by *pushing* (the sled).' (KIP 1998:293); > cingeqpag-, cingesta, cingqar-, cingqeri-, cingun, cinguur-; cf. cingar-

cingeqpag- to shove hard # cingeqpagtuq 'he gave a big shove'; cingeqpagaa 'he gave it a big shove' / < cinge-pag²-

cingesta instigator; person responsible; the person or village that sends out the two messengers during the Kevgiq ('Messenger Feast') (in CAN) # *Cingestetuumaan-gguq*, qagertaa. Tauna *cingestii* unguvaviluartelluku. 'He burst it along with the *one who was responsible*. He left the *one who was responsible* for it barely alive.' (YUU 1995:90); < cinge-ta¹

cingickegg- to be sharply pointed # cingickegtuq 'it is sharp' / . . . iqukek-llu canalukek, nuv'itnguyunaq'laata *cingickellriit*. ' . . . and they whittled down their₂ (the sticks') ends because *sharply pointed* ones were better for stringing (fish).' (PRA 1995*:461); < cingik-ckegg-

cingigalek small-caliber bullet # < cingik-?-lek

cingig- to be sharp; to sharpen # cingigtuq 'it is sharp'; cingigaa 'he is sharpening it' / NUN; < cingik; > cingikar-

cingigturaq arrow with barbed ivory point # < cingik-?

Cingik Golovin # *village on the north shore of Norton Sound*; < cingik

cingik point; tip # igarcuutema cingia asemtuq 'the point of my pencil broke'; Pitegcaucisqelliniluku malruinek waten imkunek-gga tugkaraagnek *cingilirlukek*. 'She told him to make a couple of arrows with the *tips* made of walrus ivory.' (QAN 1995:110); Uterrlutek ayaglutek *cingigkun* qipcagnek taukut-am angalkut cetaman egmian up'ngartelliniut tuunriyugluteng. 'They were on their way home and when they went behind the *point*, the four shamans immediately made preparations to conjure again.' (YUU 1995:115); > cingig-, cingigturaq, Cingik, cingikegte-, cingikeggliq, cingilek; cf. cingssiik; cf. Nelson 1877–1881 list (31)

cingikar- to sharpen to a point # Tua-i qupurrellni amilnguaraat, taingan *cingikaqluki-am* tunuanun maavet qainganun kapurquralliniluki. Nuugit imumek *cingikaumaaqluteng* tegg'iqercetaarluki tua-i pilallikai. 'When he (the porcupine) went over, he (the raven) *sharpened* those thin pieces of wood he had split off and poked them one after another into the back and sides of his (the porcupine's) body. Their points had been *sharpened* and stiffened.' (QAI 1984:31); BB; < cingig-qar-

cingikeggliq whitefish with pointed head (*species* ?); perhaps round whitefish (*Prosopium cylindraceum*) # K; < cingik-

kegqliq

cingikegte- to have a sharp point # cingikegtuq 'it is sharp (pointed)' / Pissurcuutengqetullrulliniameng tamakut waggug ugtarcurcuuterluteng nacanek waten muragnek pertanek *cingikeggluteng*. 'Those people had bent wooden hunting hats with *pointed* tips that they used while hunting for seals resting on ice.' (QUL 2003:50); < cingik-kegte-

cingileguaq one sent as a prodder; messenger #

< cingilek-uaq

cingilek, cingilegaq arrowhead; spearhead; point of a multipointed harpoon # Nuusaarpiit taqumaut tulumek pingayunek *cingilegluteng*. "'Nuusaarpiit" (a type of spear) were made with three ivory *spearheads*.' (YUU 1995:66); Egmian-llu tauna pitegcautii pugluni *cingilga* anluni amatiikun. 'Immediately his arrow emerged with its *head* sticking out the other side.' (QAN 1995:116); < cingik-lek, cingik-lek-?; > cingileguaq

cingilleq ankle # Acia-gguq qerrataluni tayima ataucimek it'ganrungalngurmek, acini tusngavkenaku. Tallik-gguq taugken takenrulutek *cingillrini*. 'It was up in the air about a foot from the ground. Its arms, however, reached below its *ankles*.' (YUU 1995:77); < cingiq-lleq¹; cingillertute-

cingillertute- to play a game in which two individuals facing in opposite directions pull against each other using a string looped over one foot # NUN; < cingilleq-?-

cingiq* shoelace; bootstring # and **cingir-** to tie ones shoelace # qimugkauyar naanguartuq cingiigemnek 'the puppy is playing with both of my shoelaces'; *Cingik-gguq* cagniuq. Tuquteqataqani-gguq qimagnaluku *cingilartuq cingisqenrilengraani cingigni* cagnillukek, kamilqereskuni paarvaganayukluni. 'He said his *bootlaces* were tight. He said that, even though he'd been told not to *tie his laces*, he had tied his *bootlaces* tight, thinking that he might fall down if his boots came off while he ran away from her, should she decide to kill him.' (MAR2 2001:82);

> cingilleq; < cinjir

cingkissaag- to take more than what is needed; to be greedy; to greedily take more of something one has already taken # NUN

cingpaci- to be a bum; to live off other people letting them work for one; to freeload # HBC;

> cingpacista

cingpacista freeloader # HBC; < cingpaci-ta¹

cingqar- to jab; to abruptly push # cingqeraa 'he jabbed him' / Cali-am tua-i anguqataateng alqaan taum ayaruminek *cingqalliniluku, cingqaani-am* tua-i tayima nepaiteqalliniuq. 'As she drew nearer to them, her older sister *jabbed* her with her cane, when she *jabbed* her she fell silent.' (YUU 1995:99); < cinge-qar-; > cingqeri-

cingqaqu- to play pool or billiards # cingqaquuq 'he is playing pool' / cingqaquvik 'pool hall';

< cingqe-qar-qu-

cingqe- to crackle # cingquq 'it is crackling' / = cengqe-; > cingqutui-, cingqur-; < PE cinqur-

cingqeri- to have a strong urge to defecate after a meal; cingqeriuq 'he has to defecate after his meal' / < cingeqar-i²-

cingqullektaaq, cingulleqcitaaq bunchberry; ground dogwood (*Cornus canadensis*) # cingqullektaat yuilqumi tauaam nerlarait assiirngiata 'bunchberries are usually eaten

only in the wilderness as they go bad easily';

< cingqur-?-qetaaq

cingqur- to make loud popping noises # An'aqameng-gguq qagertaqluteng *cingqurvagluteng*. 'When they came out they would explode with loud *popping noises*.' (YUU 1995:36); < cingqe-ur-

cingqutui- for there to be a sudden crashing sound; for a storm to suddenly approach before night falls # NUN; < cingqe-?-

cingssiik elf; dwarf; one type of legendary little people having conical hats resembling traditional fish traps # *see also* ircenrraq, and egacuaya(g)aq, *other types of legendary little people*; = singssiiyaq; cf. cingik

cingun elbow # cingaa amiik cingutemikun 'he pushed the door with his elbow'; Waken *cingutemnek* nengcamku una wani enuqerluku ellma. 'Extending it (along my arm) from my *elbow* here I see it is a little longer.' (CIU 2005:52); LK, CAN, BB, NR; < cinge-n

cinguruuq the sun # *found (so far) only in a jingle said when one wants the sun to come out: Cinguruuq, cinguruuq* / avaten tukarru / melquingutayagaam / enaiqataraaten 'Sun, sun / kick all around you / the little furless one (a cloud) / is going to take your place.' (from Kwethluk); note that cinguruuq is the Alaska Peninsula Sugpiaq word for 'the sun'

cinguur- to push repeatedly # cinguurtuq 'he pushed repeatedly'; cinguuraa 'he pushed it repeatedly' /

cinguurutevkenaci! 'don't push each other!' < cinge-ur-

cingyaaq, cingsaaq tarpaulin used to cover the load on a sled or boat # Taqngamiki qamigauteqminun ekluki maklagmek *cingyaarkaminek* pirraarluni, aminek-llu ucilirluni tuntunek, neqkaminek-llu, urluvni taūgaam tamana ang'aqluku.

'When he was done with them he put them into his sled, and after arranging a bearded seal skin for his *tarpaulin* he loaded moose meat and his food, but his bow he carried with him.' (MAR2 2001:14); < PE

cinḡa(C)AR

cin'gar- to land and disembark (?) # *Cin'gaumallrani*, atraqerrluteng tekiarcamegteggu-ggur aparrlugarteng uirqaraat nalateqerluku, atameggneg taumeg qunuluteng. 'When he had *landed and disembarked*, they ran down and jumped on their grandfather, fighting and gnawing at him, and killed him instantly, because they had treasured their father so much.' (WHE 2000:200); NUN;

cininqqa- to be visiting # cininqqauq 'he is visiting' / HBC; < cinirte-ngqa-

cinirpiir- to go beachcombing # Piqerluni-gguq taūḡ' *cinirpiirluni* taūḡ' . . . umyugami taūḡ' piyuumiryaaqellran pitaciani, ivarutmeng aturtuurluni, cinirtelliniluni. 'And so one day as he was *beachcombing* . . . he was singing a song which came to him through the power of his mind's helpless longing, he was singing this song as he walked along the shore.' (CEV 1984:67); HBC; < cinirte-

cinirte- to visit *within a village or city*, to walk along the shore # cinirtuq 'he went visiting, went walking along the shore' / Piqerluni taūga, waten taūḡ' kiagutaqatek, imarpiim ciḡiikun, *cinirtellininaurtur* taw' mallussuareluni. 'One day during the summer, he was *walking* along the seashore, looking for dead sea mammals.' (CEV 1984:66); HBC; = ceḡirte-; > cininqqa-; cf. cina

cinkaq land otter (*Lontra canadensis*) # HBC; = cenkaq, senkaq

cinkutak sty in the eye # HBC; = cenkutak

cipegte- to circle with one's fingers and run one's hands down while squeezing slightly to remove liquid, slime, clinging particles, etc. # cipegtaa 'he is running his hand along it, squeezing it' / tangviarlluut cipegtaarluki aneski putiil'kaamek! 'take the rendered strips of seal blubber out of the bottle, squeezing the oil from each strip!'; neqa cipegcia 'the fish slipped out of his hands'; cipegggluki kuluviit emulgit muluk'uungelartut 'they get milk by squeezing their hands down the cows' nipples'; Amllermek-llu meyuunani. Naruyinraq-gguq yaquq mermun akurqaarluku qanminun-llu *cipegggluku*. 'She didn't drink a great deal of water. She took a wing feather from a seagull, dipped it in water, and *squeezed* the water off into her mouth.' (YUU 1995:37); Tamaani nerescitullratni yuut, imumek teguurluki qemakelliaqamegteki kegggluki nuyait *cipegggluki* nerestait ciirqaqluki. 'Back in those days, when people had lots of lice, when they could retain the lice, they would grip the lice with their teeth, *strip them off* the hairs, and smash them.' (QUL 2003:46); Tua-i imna amia *cipegtaarluku* kinguqliqluteng waten yuut. . . . ngelqayagucet'engnaqtuat nurusngarrlulaata yaavet at'ellerkamegnun, iquanun waten tutellriamun, kagaluanun. 'People would line up on each side and *stretch* the skin. . . . They stretched it so that it would all fit there. They did it because the skin didn't quite fit to the stern of the kayak.' (QUL 2003:616); Talliteng-llu qulmun yagqaarluki qaiteng pikaken ayagluki *cipeggnguarluku* — tuar-gguq ca qaimeggnek *cip'geskiit*. 'After extending their arms upward starting from the top they'd make the motion of *running their hands down to remove what was on their bodies* — it was like they were *stripping their bodies clean*.' (CAU 1985:140); < PE cipə(y)-

cipinga- to have in addition # Atam tiissitsaat yuinaat arvinelgen *cipingakiit* camek pinarqenrilnguut mikelnguut, amllernek-llu ungunssirugarnek pitarluni! 'There are *in addition* six-times-twenty thousand innocent children and many animals too!' (JONA. 4:11);

< cipte-nga-

cip'лагаq crested auklet (*Aethia cristatella*) # NUN

cipluku having an additon # *subordinative form of cipte-* is used in forming numerals higher than 10 in a special way different from the normal use of the subordinative; e.g., qula ataucimek cipluku 'eleven', literally: 'ten with one left over'; yuinaat cetaman arvinlegnek cipluku 'eighty-six' (literally: 'four twenties with six left over'); Alaska-m Nutem Yuin Qaneryaraitnek Calivian qanrutkellrui, 1982-aami-gguq tiissicaat qula pingayunek *cipluku* yuut Yup'igtun qalartetullrulliniut, yuinaq-llu tallimanek *cipluku* nunani yuut tamarmeng qantuluteng. Allrakut qulngunritaraat kinguatni 1991-aami piut, kiimeng pingayunelgen nunat qantullinilriit yugtun. Akimiaq-llu malrugnek *cipluku* (17) qitevpallungluteng. 'The Alaska Native Language Center has stated that in 1982 thirteen (ten and three) thousand people spoke Yup'ik, and that in twenty five (five and twenty) villages everyone spoke it. Nine years later, in 1991, only eight villages spoke primarily Yup'ik. Seventeen (fifteen and two) spoke mostly English.' (KIP 1998:ix); < cipte-subordinative

cipnelget additional ones # *sometimes used in forming numerals higher than 10*; Taukut-llu qulen malrugnek *cipnelget* taisqai . . . 'And he asked those twelve (ten with two *in addition*) to come . . . ' (MARK 6:7); . . . elkartellruanka picirkiristengurrluki tiissitsaanun, yuinarnun tallimanun, yuinaak malruk qulmek *cipnelegnun*, qulnun . . . ' . . . I have appointed them as commanders over the thousands, over the hundreds, over the fifties (forty *plus* ten), over the tens, . . . ' (ALER. 1:15); < cipte-neq¹-lek-*plural*

cipnermiutaq dangling end of woman's belt;
< cipte-neq¹-miutaq

cip'ngiar- to color by rubbing with ochre #

cipsaq hip # NS; < PE cipyar-

cipite- to have something left over; to have an excess of; to overflow (*additional meaning in NUN*) # ciptuq 'it has something left over, there is something left over from it'; ciptaa 'he has something left over from it, he took more than he needed' / qavcinek cipcisit? 'how many do you have left over?'; Waken ayagluni unguvanguaituq allrakut yuinaat arvinelgen *cipluki*. 'Starting from now one won't live *in excess of* — that is, more than — 120 years.' (AYAG. 6:3); . . . tua pillininauraa mer'esqelluku *ciptevkenaki* taukut five-aat igneret. ' . . . told him to drink water (but) not *more* than five swallows.' (QUL 2003:58); Tua-i-ll' waniwa cuqnermek ataucimek pitegcautekaqa *cip'arrluku* man' taktalliniluni . . . 'It's about one inch *in excess of* the length that my own arrow would be . . . ' (CIU 2005:34); > cipinga-, cipluku, cipnelget

cipurvike- to give away an item that the owner no longer wants; to give someone a task that one no longer wants to do # NUN

ciq- *deep root; deals with flashing of light and splashing of water*; > ciquenqar-, ciqueq, ciqer-, ciqertar-, ciqi-, ciqite-, ciqpag-, ciqvallerte-

ciqamciq egg in formative stage, inside bird #

ciqauyaq, ciqay'aq ruffle at hem of cloth parka cover; skirt # Atunem-ll makuk nungirucirlukek, cillarrluni tauna waten *ciqay'agcetun* ayuqluni. 'It looked like a short flared *skirt* with drawstrings on top and bottom.' (AGA 1996:138); Y

ciqelpak large underground cache # NUN;
< ciquagaq-rpak

ciquenqar- to flash; to glare; to shine # ciquenqertuq 'it flashed'; ciquenqeraa 'it is shining on it' / Tanqiulit pagaani, nuna tanqigmek *ciquenqerluku*. ' . . . and them be lights in the dome of the sky to *give light upon* the earth.' (AYAG. 1:15); < ciq-?;
cf. akingar-

ciqueq offal from cleaning fish # *used in plural*: ciquet; *Ciquet-llu* qimugteñun nerevkaraqluki. 'And, they let the dogs eat the *offal* from the fish.' (PRA 1995*:461); < ciq-?; cf. ciqer-

ciqer- to splash water; to throw water # ciquertuq 'he splash water'; ciqueraa 'he threw water on it' / meq ciquataa elatmun 'he tossed the water outdoors'; Tuqullrem-llu tauna atra mermek qaltamek cikirluku, taum-llu unatni qaltamun malrurugnek akurqaarluki naternun *ciqertaqerluni*. 'Giving that one the name of the departed with water from a bucket, after dipping his hands into the bucket twice he'd *sprinkle* some water on the floor.' (CAU 1985:141); < ciq-?; < PE ciqer- and ciq(q)i-

ciqertar- to splash in small amounts repeatedly # ciquertartuq 'he or it is splashing' of water when boating in rough weather; ciquertaraa 'he or it (water) is splashing on him' / qairmi angyalriani ciquertalaraqut mer'em 'when we were riding in a boat in the waves the water splashed on us'; Anglicallermeggnikut angayuqamta unuakumi qavainanemteñi tupagtelaraitkut qanrulluta, "Usuuq, qavarpiiinak *ciqertaraatgen!*" 'When our parents were raising us, in the morning while we slept our parents would wake us up saying to us, "You there, don't sleep so much, they're *splashing water on* you!"' (YUU 1995:28); < ciq-?

ciqi- to bail a boat # ciquiq 'he is bailing'; ciquia 'he is bailing it' / < ciq-?; > ciquin; < PE ciqer- and ciq(q)i-

ciqicivik slop pail; dump; trash barrel # Tua-i-ll'-am cali enret piciatun egcuitetacirmeggni tutmalitaqsuitetacirmeggni cali-am nunat imkut nunauluteng, ataucimek *ciqicivigluteng* nerkuarit . . . 'And because they didn't discard the bones just anywhere or carelessly step on them, a village would have a single *dump* for the bones.' (QUL 2003:82); < ciqite-vik

ciqilitalek cap with visor such as a baseball cap # NUN; cf. ciquineq

ciqilluk slop bucket # EG; < ciqite-lluk

ciqima- to assign a task to; to will something to # NUN

ciqin, ciqissuun can used for bailing < ciqi-n,
ciqi-cuun

ciqineq ray # *of the sun*; Ayaqyaqliqataamek anqerrluni ciumek, ella tua-i nenglaitqapiarluni, anuqliarluni, akerta-wa iingna qilagmi, matnill'eryluni *ciqinra*. 'Finally when they were both set to go she rushed outside first. It was warm and somewhat breezy, and there was the sun in the sky, and its *rays* felt so very warm.' (ELN 1990:16); < ciqite-neq¹; > ciqinqerte-;
cf. ciqilitalek; < PE ciqinər

ciqinqar- to flash light at; to shine # Talinret nuniitni uitallruut, taūgaam maa-i tanqik *ciqinqertuq* ellaitnun. 'They lived in a land of darkness, but now a light has *shone down* upon them.' (ISAI. 9:2); < ciqineq-qar-

ciqirqe- to repeatedly pour out or dump things # ciqirqista 'one who has the duty of dumping slop pails and chamber pots'; < ciqite-rqe¹-

ciqitat dump; midden # Carayagmek-gguq tangellret tuaten akaguanritaqaameng *ciqitami*, naulluutmek ciunermeggnun tekiutetuut naulluuvkarluki. 'When people experienced a ghost, if they did not roll around in the *dump*, they'd bring sickness to the people they came in contact with.' (YUU 1995:7); < ciqite-aq¹-plural

ciqite- to pour out; to dump # ciqitaa 'he dumped it' / ciqiciqatartua 'I'm going to dump (the honey-bucket, etc.)'; ciqitaq 'something that has been dumped'; ciqitarka 'something that is to be dumped'; Aanama qanrutetullruanga atam-gguq, arnassagaat qurrutait *ciqitelaqumki*, tamakut arnassagaat umyuartequtniaraatnga assilriakun, picullerkamkun-llu. Qanrutaqlua-llu *ciqiciaqama* qanlaasqellua pitarkanek picuglua. 'My mother used to tell me that if I *dumped* the honey-buckets (commodes) of old women, those old women would hope that I would do well and would become a good hunter. She told me that when I *emptied* the honey-buckets, I should say that I wanted to be a good hunter.' (YUU 1995:58); Wagg'uq tua-i tuavet nanvarra'armun quyuita nerkuateng *ciqiquratukunegteki* taqukinraat, imkut tua-i nerkuat tuarpiaq unguirluteng ataam yuilqumun ayagarkauluteng, ataam imum pissulriim pitaqenqigeskateng ataam yugnun payugutkarkauluteng neqkiutekluteng. 'It was said that if they *threw* the seal bones all together in a pond, it would be as though the bones would come alive again (as seals) and go back out to the wilds. When that person goes hunting, they will present themselves again to that person and have him catch them for their food.' (QUL 2003:82); < ciq-?; > ciqicivik, ciqineq, ciqilluk, ciqitat; < PE ciq(q)it- (*under* PE ciqər- and ciq(q)i-)

ciqlugaq partially underground food cache # NUN; > ciqelpak; < PE ciqluyar

ciqpag- to throw a lot of water; to splash # ciqpagtuq 'he threw a lot of water'; ciqpagaa 'he threw a lot of water on it' / ancarpiaraanga ciqpagallermini maqinginane megni 'he almost drove me out by all his throwing of water on the rocks while we₂ were taking a steambath'; . . . tua-i takuyartua una nasquq tangeklua wavet. Qaillun tua-i picirkailama pitacirramtun tugpakilaku pamaggun tunuakun. Aqumlellemni-llu *ciqpaglua* mermek. Wanirpaagaq tua-i pitaqarrluku puguciatun maklagglua! ' . . . as I turned I looked right into the watching eyes of the seal floating right next to our boat. Since I wasn't sure how to react, I speared the seal as hard as I could on its vertebrae. It *splashed* me as I fell on my seat. I killed my first bearded seal!' (CIU 2005:66);
< ciq-pag²-; cf. ceqvallertar-

ciqsaneq good quality piece or strip of wood # Teguluku anuurluan imum man'a *ciqsanra* keggmarararraarluku pia, "Man'a nemiarutkauciqngatliniuq man'a ilii." 'Picking up a *good strip of wood*, working on it (softening it) with her teeth first, that grandmother of his said to him, "Some of this piece will be for lashing."' (MAR2: 2001:7)

ciqtagte- to start turning up the sides of a coiled grass basket as it is being made # NUN; > ciqtagneq

ciqtagneq folded skirt of a parka or kuspuk # NUN; < ciqtagte-neq¹

ciqualleq fragment or chip of wood from chopping # ciquallet 'wood chips'

ciqume- to crumble to pieces; to break # ciqumuq 'it crumbled' / Taumek umyuaqa *ciqumyaaqellruuq* cakneq qanruca'arluki taum qanercuutellriim. 'My mind was absolutely *shattered* when a person called on the phone too soon about the festival.' (TAP 2004:32); > ciqumte-; < PE ciqumə(t)-;
cf. ciquq

ciqumtaq change (monetary) # < ciqumte-aq¹

ciqumte-, ciqumqe - to crumble; to break; to change (money) # ciqumtuq 'it got crumbled'; ciqumtaa 'he crumbled it; he made change for it' / una tamalkuq ciqumcugaqa 'I would like change for this dollar'; Tua-i-am ernerpak eglerrlutek, atakuarangan-am qanikcaq pakilliniluku, aiggarluku, taumek ayaruminek aturluni *ciqumqelluku* pillermini cikuq tekiteilia, cikuuluni camna acia qanikkaam. 'They₂ traveled all day, and when evening came they made a dugout in the snow, using their hands to dig it, and using her walking staff she *broke* off the hard snow, and when she got to the ice, she saw that it was still frozen under the snow.' (MAR2 2001:62);

< ciquime-te²-, < ciquime-?; > ciqumtaq

ciquq cottonwood (*Populus balsamifera*) drift log # Maani uaqvani napailngurni tua-i aũgkut imkut avngulget *ciqu*t qupurruluki waten nalqilriit arviqrutkiurturnaurtut, . . . 'Downriver where there are no trees they'd split those straight cottonwood *drift logs* and use then for the horizontal pieces on which to hang fish, . . .' (PAI 2008:144); = ciruq; cf. ciquime-; < PY ciquq

ciquallerte- to splash # ciquallertuq 'it is splashing'; ciquallertaa 'he splashed (on) it' / ciqu-?

ciri- to have an abundance of things # ciriuq 'he has an abundance of food and supplies' / Cali yuut up'nerkami *cirirrlainayuitalaata*, nunat niitelartut nunanek allanek cali neqautelegnek. 'Because people didn't have an abundance of food to eat in the spring, one village would hear about another village that did have some food.' (YUU 1995:47); Aren, aanani tua-i tauna kaigcecugnaunaku. *Cirivkarluku*. 'Goodness, he never allowed his mother to go hungry. He always allowed her to have plenty to eat.' (QUL 2003:286); > cirirqe-; < PE ciri-

ciriiq snowshoe hare; varying hare (*Lepus americanus*) # (?); < ?-iq

cirimci- for the weather to suddenly become calm after it "captures" a person #

cirirqe- to provide plentifully for (him) # NS;

< ciri-rqe²-

ciriteke- to mock; to deride; to scoff at # . . . inglukesteñi-llu *ciritekaqluki*. ' . . and he scoffs at his foes.' (PSALM 10:5)

cirla impure substance with the power to harm; sickness # Tua-i-gguq *cirlani* ciukluku tan'gaurluq yuurtaquq. Tua-i-llu-gguq angliriami nutaan *cirlani* katagluku, katiimiu-llu tua-i camun pisqumanrirluni. Man'a-gguq taũgken nasaurluq cumacinaillruluni waten qetulnguarauluni, tua-i *cirlani-gguq* kingukluku yuuguq. 'It was said that a boy was born with his *impure power*. And when he got bigger, they would lose his *impure power* and become more vulnerable. However, a girl was more protected at birth, and in her later years her *impure power* became evident.' (CIU 2005:136); Tuamta-ll' pinaurait, irniangekunek-gguq taukuk irniakel-llu waten angliqataarallermeggni aturarrliqerrlainatuyaaqeciqut, aturallrait-ll' allgurturatuyaaqeciqut, tua-i-w' yuum cimiritkaitem ugaan, mikelnguq-gguq man'a *cirlatmun* ayayuilami taukuk imkuk angayuqaagteng nuqliqu'urlutek arrsiteqlutek aulukesteltek caunrilkevkenaki mikelngukenka angayuqaagteng pingnatuutengkatki, taukuk-gguq imkuk tuani mikelngumegnek anagcecingnaqlermegni, ilatek makut tukuuluteng yuullret anagtengelriatun ayuqeciqaek. 'They used to tell them that if a couple had some children and they were poor, and their children always wore torn or old clothes because they didn't have any others, their rich reward would come later when their children grew up. 'It is said that even though a child grows up in poverty, it is not going to *weaken* him if they respect the children while they raise them. It will be as though they are surpassing the rich ones, even though in those days they were hardly making it.' (QUL 2003:194); cf. cirlak

cirlak weakling; invalid; one who has been sick # cirlauguq 'he is weak'; cirlaurtuq 'he became weak'; Aũgkut, Kuigpagmiut, Tacirmiut-llu pekqurluteng utertelartut tua-i *cirlaurcameng*, kayulriarunririameng. 'People from the Yukon and from Saint Michael walked home because *they had become weak* and were no longer strong.' (TAP 2004:43); > cirlake-, cirlirqe-, cirlite-; cf. cirla

cirlake- to dominate; to overcome; to overpower; to defeat; to prevail over # cirlakaa 'he overcame him' / Tua-i taukut Kuigpagmiut ingluteng tua *cirlakluki* nangllinikait. 'Those Yukon people *overcame* their enemies and evidently wasted them.' (ELL1997:354); Tua-i-llu tauna-gguq tua-i allaneq qusvalluni-wa mikngan tauna tangellni ellin *cirlaknasukluku* tauna ciuneni. 'That stranger, so they say, rejoiced, because the one he saw in front of him was small and he thought he'd *get the best of him*.' (MAR1 2001:55); < cirlak-ke²-

cirlirqe- to have a hard time because of emotional or physical weakness or disability; to be incapacitated # cirlirquq 'he is having a hard time' / Cali-llu ikayurnarqelriamek tangrraqavet ullagluku ikayuraqluku. Arcaqerluki *cirlirqelriit* makut ak'allaurtellriit arnassagaat angulluarurtellriit-llu. 'And when you see someone who needs help, go and help, especially the ones who are *having a hard time* — the old men and the old women.' (QUL 2003:328); = irlirqe-; < cirlak-liqe²-; > cirlirquun

cirlirquun (first) barb on harpoon point # cirlirquutem kangiqliik 'third barb on a barbed harpoon point'; cirlirquutem quillia 'second barb on a barbed harpoon point'; < cirlirqe-cuun

cirlite- to be tired of eating the same food # cirlituq 'he is tired of the same food' / = irlirqe-; < cirlak-?

cirmik mountain; high mountain covered with snow and ice # (?); > cirmiute-; < PE cirmir

cirmiute- to be iced in # *of a squirrel-hole*; cirmiutuq 'it is iced in' / < cirmik-te⁵-

ciru something used as a cover # and **ciru-** to cover *with snow, dirt, grass, etc.*. ciruuq 'it is covered'; cirua 'he covered it' / >

ciruirci-, cirukataq; < PY ciru-; cf. ciruneq
ciruirci- to find and gather eggs by removing the grass that covers them # ciruirciuq 'he is getting eggs' / < ciru-ir²-te?
cirukutaksuar(ar)- to cover a sick person's head with a seal-gut rain parka as part of a curing process # NUN; < cirukutaq-ksuar(ar)-
cirukutaq temporary body covering used, for example, so as to keep rain off one's body # Tamaa-i-am imarniteteng-wa tua waten acaaqekteng taūgaam pugyarait ukut pugevkenaki, apqaitnek tua-i *cirukutaqluki*, tua-i-gguq *cirukutaqluki*. It is when they put on their seal-gut rain parkas but don't let their heads go through the neck openings. He is using it as a body covering, a process called "*cirukutaqluki*". (QUL 2003:576); < ciru-kutaq; > cirukutaksuar(ar)-
cirunel'kayak caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*) # *this word is used in stories; literally: 'one with enormous antlers'*; < ciruneq-lek-kayag-
cirunelvialuk legendary sea creature; *perhaps narwhal (Monodon monoceros) # this word is used in stories; literally: 'strange one with antlers or horns'*; < ciruneq-lek-vialuk
ciruneq horn; antler # Maaten . . . maktuq, yaa-i yaaqvaarni yaani *cirunrek* ingkuk alaiksuarlutek. 'Just when . . . he stood up, he noticed that in the distance the tips of a pair of *antlers* were showing.' (MAR2 2001:108); > cirunel'kayak, cirunelvialuk, ciruneruut, cirunqatak, cirunvak; cf. ciru; < PY-S cirunəq
ciruneruut reindeer moss; lichen (*Cladonia rangiferina*) # < ciruneq-uaq-plural
cirunqaaraq* antler story knife # < ciruneq-?
cirunqatak old antler; parietal bone, bone on side of head; (*in NUN*) back of head, occipital region # *Cirunqatagmek* nagiiquyanek cingilegluni, . . . The spearpoint was made from an *old antler*, . . . (CIU 2005:46); < ciruneq-qatak
cirunvak very big antlers # Imna tua-i tuntupiaq, *civunvauvakarmia* waten! 'This caribou sure had *great big antlers*!' (QAI 1984:17); < ciruneq-vak²
ciruuq cottonwood (*Populus balsamifera*) drift log # NSU; = ciuuq; < PY ciuuq
ciruraq parakeet auklet (*Cyclorhynchus psittacula*) # NUN, NI
cirurtar- to make a face # cirurtartuq 'he made a face'; cirurtaraa 'he made a face at her' / NSU
ciryaarute-, ciryairute- to fling oneself down or out; to toss out bodily # qang'a, qang'a, qessakan amiigmun
 ciryaaruskiu 'no, no, if he feels disinclined to act, fling him out the door'; caaqamek tua-i natermun ciryaarutnauktuk 'sometimes they₂ would fling themselves down on the floor'; . . . an'aqameng *ciryairulluteng-ll'* aarrarrarraalriit arenqianateng, taqsuqciissiyaagluteng-gguq tua-i pillret. . . .
 when they did go out (of the steambath) they'd *fling themselves down*, after repeated audible exhalations of breath; those are the ones that overdid things (in the steambath). (KIP 1998:193); < ?-te⁵-
cisquq knee # HBC, NUN, UK, EG; = ciisquq; < ?-quq; < PE ciyəðqur
ciss'uuq fermented herring or capelin that have been buried underground for two weeks # NUN
citaaq old-style coffin in which a person was interred with his knees folded and drawn up near his chin # *formerly elevated on four short posts*; Cali ak'a tamaani tuqullret wiinga-ll' tangeūrlullrukenka yuut tuquaqaata, acia qerratarrrluku waten ellitullrukait. Cetamanek waten naparyirluku qaingatnun-llu elliluku, nayuutevkenakek ellami maani; wa-gguq *citaat*. 'Also, a long time ago, the dead whom I used to see whenever people died, these they placed raised above the ground. Using four posts, and putting [the grave box] on it, they placed it above ground instead of burying it; this what they called *citaat* (coffins).' (ELL 1997:558); Tua-i vegtarraarluku elagluk' pilliniuq *citaak* ukuk qalirnerak. 'After removing the grass, he dug down and saw the top of the *coffin*.' (QUL 2003:238); = sitaaq
citaman four # HBC; = cetaman; > Citamirin; < PE citamat
Citamirin Thursday # HBC; < citaman-irin
citeg- to scoop entrails out with one's finger when cleaning small fish # HBC; > citegtaq
citegtaq* fresh tomcod with entrails removed, ready for hanging # HBC; < citeg-?-aq¹
citeq mark; line # *and citer-* to mark; to engrave # HBC, EG; = ceteq *and ceter-*; < PY tətər-
citiinkaq pig # *from Russian задінка (zadínka) 'back cut of meat'*; EG; = cetiinkaq, cetuinkaq, setiinkaqaq, sitiinkaqaq
cit'gallag- to scold (of a squirrel making its sound); to make characteristic alarm calls (of a squirrel) # Tua-i-llu aatii

enirluni avavet pia tangrresqelluku ingna qanganaq nacesngalria *cit'gallakaqluni*. 'He pointed and told her to look at a squirrel over there that was surveying its surroundings from a mound while *making alarm calls*.' (ELN 1990:16); < *imitative-llag-*

Citnacuaq Nome # NSU; < ?-cuar(aq)

citu- to go downstream; to go with the river current; to go along the shore # HBC, EG; = cetu-; > cituaq; < PE citu-

cituaq beluga; white whale (*Delphinapterus leucas*) # HBC; cf. citukvagaq; < citu-?; < PE citu(C)ar

cituk fingernail; toenail; claw # HBC, EG; = cetuk; cf. citukvagaq; < PY-S cituk

citukvagaq* young beluga # HBC; cf. cituaq, citukvagaq

cituryaq front area of kayak # HBC; = ceturyaq

ciu area in front (of it); time preceding (it); bow of a boat; forepart # *positional base used only with a possessed ending; opposite of kingu*; angyama ciunga navgumauq 'the bow of my boat is broken'; ciungani tekiterrarluni ataam ayagtuq 'he arrived before her and then left again'; ciuli! 'you go first!' (*literally*: 'make (of yourself) a first'); arnam ciungani uitauq 'he is in front of the woman'; Maaten-gguq tang kinguqliin taukut paqnakngamegteggu piat unatet ingkut qayam *ciungani* pugumaluteng, yuum unatai. 'When those behind him got curious about it they looked at and there were hand protruding from the water at the kayaks' bow, human hands.' (CIU 2005:124); AVANI CIUQVANI 'back in the old days'; NS, Y, NI, NUN, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; = civu; > ciuksuk, ciulek, ciuliaq, ciuliaqatuk, ciuliaqagta, ciuliqagte-, ciulista, ciulleg-, ciunek, ciumuar-, ciumuu-, ciuneq, ciunganitun, ciunir-, ciuniur-, ciunrir-, ciuqaq, ciuqelvak, ciuqliq, ciutmun; < PE civu-

ciucekaa candle # *from Russian свѣчка* (svéchka);

= cuicekaa, cuucekaa, suicekaa

ciucin earring # < ciun-i³-n; NUN

ciuciqe- to have an earache # ciuciquq he has an earache / ciuciqsaraq 'earache'; ciuciqsuun 'earache medication'; < ciunliqe²-

ciug- with one's head tilted up # *postural root*; = civug-; > ciugte-, ciungqa-; < PE civ(v)uy-

ciugte- to tilt one's head up # ciugtuq 'he tilted up his head'; ciugtaa 'he tilted up her head' / Tua-llu tua-i piuraqerluni tua-i piinanermini, qaillukuarluni piinanermini, tua *ciugtelliniluni* pilliniuq tungulria pagna atralria uskurarluni, uskuraa-gga qevlerpak tua quletmun tayima. 'Then after this went on for a while, as he was trying to think of what to do, he *looked up* and saw a black thing up there descending attached to a thread, which was glittering all the way up.' (ELL 1997:238); < ciug-te²-

ciukaraq lovage (*Ligusticum hultenii*) # NUN; < ciun-kar(aq)¹

ciuksuk forefoot of quadruped; bangs of hair on human head # aatama kepliallerminia ciuksuunka kepellrui 'when my father cut my hair he cut my bangs'; < ciu-?

ciulavik a certain beach grass root # *used for scrubbing dishes when dried*; Ngelqangan issratmegnun ekluku, taukugnek-llu qasperpiigneq imgulluku patuqcautaa *ciulavigneq* imarpiim ceñiini tag'am erullrinek, imkunek canyagaat aciitnek patuluku. 'When the depth was just right, she placed him in the women grass bag, wrapping him with those two large cover parkas, and put in there covering it with *beach grass roots* which the waves had exposed; she covered it with the roots of those little grasses.' (MAR2 2001:90)

ciulek northern pike (*Esox lucius*) # NSU; < ciu-lek

ciuliaq ancestor # Cakneq-lli aũgkuni *ciuliamta* piciyarallritni tamallerkaatni tua-i qununaqsaaqvaa makunun kinguliamteñun. 'Oh how those cultural ways of our *ancestors*, which could be lost, should be treasured by these descendants of ours!' (CIU 2005:170); Aũgkut yullret *ciuliaput* nallunritellruut qaillun yuum eglertellerkaaneq. 'Those *ancestors* of ours who have lived their lives knew how a person should proceed (in life).' (CAU 1985:34); < ciu-liaq; < PE civulirar (*under* PE civu)

ciuliaqatuk person of long ago (*NUN meaning*); a certain legendary distant ancestor, creator of Nelson Is., identified with the raven (*NI meaning*) # Tua-i-gga tamana pisqumakengaata una Tulukaruk wanigga wiinga [qanrutkeqata'rqa], una wani Tulukaruk. *Ciuliaqatugmek* avani qanrutketullrukiit, taũgaam pirrlainarpegnaku akutlulukuna una tua-i qanqerqelriit *Ciuliaqatugmek*. 'Because they want me to tell about this Raven, I am going to talk about this Raven here. They used to talk about *Ciuliaqatuk*, the Ancestor, back then; however, they spoke of him infrequently, speaking now and then of *Ciuliaqatuk*.' (ELL1997:216); NUN; NI; < ciu-liaq-?

ciuliqagta leader; director # Aqvakakut qessangaitukut, qessavkenata tua-i. Wangkuta-wa tua-i *ciuliqagtekaungamta*

waten qanrarkani. 'If they came to get us, we would not be reluctant, we would not hesitate. It would be because we were the future *leaders*, the present-day spokesmen.' (TAP 2004:1); . . . quyavikaput kalikamteñek taqucilleq, Alaska Native Center-aam *ciuliqagtii* Michael Krauss-aq, . . . ' . . . we express our thanks to the ones who enabled this book to be completed, the *director* of the Alaska Native Language Center, Michael Krauss, . . . ' (KIP 1998:xxv); < ciu-li²-?-ta¹

ciuliqagte- to lead # *ciuliqagtuq* 'he is leading'; *ciuliqagtaa* 'he is leading her' / Amllermi-llu cauyartiit *ciuliqaggluni*, tauna-llu cakneq qigcikumaagluni. 'In much their drummer *lead the way*, and was much revered.' (PRA 1995:459); Wiinga Atanruunga anutestekellren *ciuliqaggluten* Ur-amek Babylonia-mi . . . 'I am the Lord who took you out, *leading* you from Ur in Babylonia . . . ' (AYAG. 15:7); < ciu-li²-?

ciulirneq elder; old-timer # *Ilavnek-llu ayuqnirpeknak yuuciquten*; *yuut tamalkuita qanellrit ciulirnerpet* maligtaquuralaquvki. 'You will live without envying those around you if you follow everything your *elders* say.' (QAN 1995:338): < ciu-lirneq

ciulista leader # *especially of a dog team*; *ciulistem tunglia* 'the dog behind the leader'; . . . assilarniluki-llu Pilim irniari, iliit-llu *ciulisteliyugluku* kemyunaqngalnguq. ' . . . he also said that Pili's offspring were generally good, and that he wanted to train one with a leadership potential as a *leader*.' (ELN 1990:62); < ciu-li²-ta¹

ciulleg-, ciullegte- to get ahead of # *ciullegaa* 'he got ahead of him' / Tua-i-llu tektniaraameng Irr'aq cukaringluni aqvaquaqaluni *ciullengnaqluki* ilani. 'And when they were going to arrive Irr'aq began to go faster running now and then trying to *get ahead* of her family members.' (ELN 1990: 103); < ciu-?, ciu-?; < PE civuləy- (*under* PE civu)

ciulvak big ear; thing with big ears; donkey # *Qayuqeggliqtallraam tumkaarqa menuurtaa!* Cassuaqtarta una *ciulvak*? 'This no-good old tundra hare is messing up the trail I'm going to use! What's the darn thing after, this *big-ears*?' (QAI 1984:7); . . . cikirluku-llu qusnginek qusngirngalngurnek, kuluvagnek, *ciulvagnek*, pisteñek, ungungssinek-llu qulugnelegnek. ' . . . giving him sheep, goats, cattle, *donkeys*, slaves, and camels.' (AYAG. 12:16); < ciun-vak

ciumek first # *adverbial particle*; *ciumek ayagtuq* 'he left first'; Angukaat-llu kinguaraatni atsat assirilaata tua-i iqvangluteng *ciumek* atsalugpianek. 'A short time after gathering wild rhubarb, the berries started to ripen and they started gathering them, *beginning with* salmonberries.' (ELN 1990:43); Wangkuta *ciumek* niitlemteggun piluku ava-i aũgna iquklitevsiarluku tua-i-ll' elpet cali niitlerpeggun cali pivsiarluku taqkumta.' We will relate it *first* the way we heard it, and then you can also tell it the way you heard it when we're done.' (ELL 1997:316); < ciu-abl.-mod.

ciumuar- to go forward; to be persistent; to do something though told not to # *ciumuartuq* 'he acted anyway'; *ciumuaraa* 'he violated it (rule)' / *maqiyugluni ciumuartuq* 'he was determined to take a steambath'; *ciumuarpiiqnak!* 'stop being so persistent!'; *Piyyaqaengraani tua-i kan'a ciumuarluni*, taum atiinek yuarluni. 'Although he tried to have his way with her she *persisted* in what she was doing, looking for that child's father.' (ELL 1997:492); < ciu-?

ciumu- to be persistent # NUN; < ciu-?-

ciun ear # *ciutii* 'his ear'; *ciutegken qercuaguk* 'your ears are getting frostbitten'; *ciutaituq* 'he doesn't hear' (*literally*: 'he doesn't have ears'); Anakalliiq *ciutegni* tekiarrlukek qanerluni. 'Anakalliiq had a mouth reaching to his *ears*.' (AGA 1996:208); Pusngainanermini ua-i nacaani taukut *ciuksuaraak* pek'arteqalriik . . . 'While he was bending forward, at his hood two little *ears* suddenly poked out . . . ' (KIP 1998:91); TUUNRAM CIUTII 'mushroom' (*NUN usage*), *literally*: 'spirit's or devil's ear' (*note similar phraseology and meaning in Siberian Yupik*); CETUUM CIUTII 'hangnail', *literally*: 'the nail's ear'; CIUTEM CAUYAA 'eardrum'; = cun; > cetuum ciutii, ciucin, ciuciqe-, ciukaraq, ciulvak, ciutailitaq, ciutailin, ciutaiq, ciutair(ar)-, ciutairute-, ciutaite-, ciutemquq, ciutengar(ar)-, ciutequluk, ciutequmlak, ciutnguaq; = ciun; < PE ciyun

ciuneq what lies ahead; foreground # Ullallinia *ciunrakun* narulkarcuutni upingaluku. 'He approached it with his spear ready through its *foreground*.' (YUU 1995:22); Tauna watua qasgiyuirutleq, kevgaq ayakuni *ciuner kangqertuq*. 'There is no longer a kashim (communal men's house), but if a messenger travels, there is a *place where he can go*.' (TAP 2004:33); < ciu-neq⁴; < PE civunəR (*under* PE civu-)

ciunerkaq future # . . . waten pilallrukaitkut, *ciunerkarput-ggur'* nalluarput. ' . . . they'd tell us that we don't know what our *future* will be.' (KIP 1998:313); < ciuneq-kaq; > ciunerkiungnaqe-

ciunerkiungnaqe- to plan; to prognosticate; forecast # *ciunerkiungnaqellriit* 'planners'; < ciunerkaq-liur-ngnaqe-

ciunganitun as previously; as in the past; as before (it) # *semi-particle*; Laban-aam-llu cali *ciunganitun* ayuqutenrirluku. 'And Laban stopped regarding him *as in the past*.' (AYAG. 31:2); = civuanitun; < ciu-possessed localis - equalis

ciungqa- to have one's head tilted up # *ciungqauq* 'he has his head tilted up' / < ciug-ngqa-

ciunir- to arrive (*often*, as a guest) # *ciunirtuq* 'he arrived as a guest'; *ciuniraa* 'he arrived as her guest' / Ayakatallermini

tang aũg'um qanrutellrukiinga tekiskuni-gguq nuliqsaguciiqaanga, cali-llu-gguq wangkugnun *ciunirciqluni*, qanrutellrulua, tekiskuni. 'As he was preparing to leave, he told me that when he returned, he would take me for his wife; he told me also that he would *come to* our house when he got back.' (QAN 1995:292); < ciuneq-ir¹-; > ciunirvik

ciunirvik hotel # < ciunir-vik

ciuniur- to receive as a guest; to welcome # ciuniurtuq 'he is welcoming someone'; ciuniuraa 'he is welcoming her' / Itertuk maaten maurlurluquralriarullinilriik, tutgarii tauna nasaurluulliniluni. Aren, tua-i itragnek arnassagaarallraam taum tua-i *ciuniurlukek*. 'They₂ went in and observed that there was a grandmother and her grandchild, and that grandchild of hers was a young girl. When they₂ came in, my, that old lady really *welcomed* them.' (QUL 2004:288); < ciuneq-liur-; > ciuniurtekaq

ciuniurtekaq beneficiary # *legal neologism*; < ciuniur-teke-aq¹

ciunrir- to get in front of # ciunriraa 'he got in front of it' / aqvautellermeggni snuukuutgun ciuqlini ciunrirai 'while they were racing with snowmachines he went in front of them'; Tamakucit-am tamaa-i alerquutektulliniitki tangrraqatki tuqutengnaqevkenaki *ciunrirniki* taũgaam narugluki. They said that a person shouldn't try to kill ones he sees in that condition. Instead, he should place himself in the *direction it is going toward*. (QUL 2003:120); < ciuneq-ir²-

ciuqalek fancy skin boot made with a piece of dark fur over the shin part (and back part) # < ciuqaq-lek

ciuqaq area directly in front of (it) # ciuqerra 'the area right in front of it'; Keniratek uungata Makalam itrulluki Ivgam *ciuqerranun* ellillinii. 'When their cooking was done, Makalaq brought it in and placed it *right in front of* Ivgaq.' (YUU 1995:13); Kassuutarkak nallunricestekek ilaklukek nangengqaarkauguk agayulirtem *ciuqerrani*, . . . 'The pair who are to be wed stand, in the presence of their witnesses, *right before* the minister, . . .' (LIT 1972:15 and YUA 1945:30); > ciuqalek, ciuqi-, ciuqinraq; < PE civuqar (*under* PE civu)

ciuqelvak age difference # ciuqelvaminek-wa kassuutellrulria 'she married someone quite a bit older than herself'; < ciu-?-vak

ciuqi- to dance the first dance when a visiting village group arrives for the Messenger Feast (Kevgiq) # Tua-i-llu yurarpailegmeng tekicata nutaan *ciuqivkarlunuk*. Wiinga-wa *ciuqitullrulrianga*. 'Then when the guests arrived, before the main dance festival, they would let us two *dance the first dance*. I usually *did the first dance*.' (CIU 2005:390); Agayumi wall'u Kelegmi yuranek yuraraqluteng nunat ciuqerratni nani wall'u angyami una-i tekicameng. Tuamte-llu-gguq ciunrit nunat yurarluteng ellami, *ciuqiluteng-gguq*. Waten-gguq kiagmi Kevgirqameng piaqluteng. 'During Agayu or Kelek festivities they'd dance dances in front of the village somewhere or at the boat down there when they arrived. And the people of the host village would dance in front of the village outside, doing the *first dance*, it is said. They did this in summer when they had the Messenger Feast.' (CAU 1985:164); < ciuqaq-li-

ciuqinraq front of thigh # CAN, BB; = civuqinraq; < ciuqaq-linraq

ciuqliq* first one; predecessor; ancestor; elder; older sibling # *for the meaning 'first one' this word function either as an appositive*: ciuqliq alerquun 'the first commandment'; *or as a selectional word*: alerquutet ciuqliat 'the first commandment'; ciuqlirmi 'at first'; ciuqlikacaarmek 'for the first time'; ciuqlirmi angniitellruuq 'at first he was unhappy'; Tua-i-llu-am naspaayugluni ellii qiangluni. Igg'imun-llu nepengyarcicniluku *ciuqliin* piluku taqengcangluku. 'Soon she wanted to try too and she started to cry. Her *older sisters* tried to get her to stop crying, saying that Igg'iq would come, attracted by the noise she was making.' (ELN 1990:5); Waten-llu kinguqliput makut piarkaenrilkeput wall'u *ciuqliput* ciutait imirluki akeqnerrlugutmek. 'And those who are younger than we are, whom we ought not to trouble, or our *elders*, we fill their ears with threats.' (ELL1997:22); TANQILURYAQ CIUQLIQ 'December' (*literally*: 'first cold month') (NUN usage); < ciu-qliq; < PE civuqlir (*under* PE civu)

ciur- to wring liquid out # ciuraa 'he is wringing the liquid out of it' / ciuriuq 'he is wringing something out'; ciuvsiaqiki 'please wring them out some more'; Qerrulliigka tuamta-ll' yuulukek kamilarqaarlua iluprenka *ciurraarluki* all'uki. Qalliigka-ll' cal' *ciulaaglukek*. 'I took off my pants after I removed my boots and after I *wrung* out my items of underwear I put them back on. Then I quickly *wrung* out my overpants.' (QUL 2003:730); = civur-; > ciurrsuun; < PE civvur-

ciurrsuun clothes wringer # NUN: < ciur-cuun

Ciuraq (NUN form), **Ciuqaq** (NS form) St. Lawrence Is. # Ciurarmiu or Ciuqarmiu 'St. Lawrence Islander, Siberian Yupik'; < ciu/civu-qaq note that in the St. Lawrence Is. / Siberian Yupik language the island is called Sivuqaq

ciutailitaq, ciutailin ear protector; headband; earmuff # < ciun-ilitaq, ciun-ilitaq

ciutaiq, ciutair(aq*) insect (*species* ?) # *said to crawl into a person's ear*; < ciun-iq, ciun-iq; < PY

ci(y)utaiq (*under* PY ciyun)

ciutair(ar)- to have cold ears # ciutairtuq *or* ciutairaraa 'he has cold ears'; ciutairtua *or* ciutairaraanga 'my ears are cold'; < ciun-ir(ar)-

ciutairute- to have become deaf # ciutairulluni 'having become deaf'; *from Alexie et al. (1990)*; < ciun-i:rute-

ciutaite- to not hear # ciutaituq 'he doesn't hear (is deaf, out of earshot, preoccupied, etc.)'; < ciun-ite¹

ciutemquq, ciutequluk snail shell # *also used as pejorative for a person who doesn't seem to hear*; < ciun-quq, ciun-quq-?; < PE ciyutæqur (*under* PE ciyun)

ciutengar(ar)- to reach the stage of young when a person begins to hear and comprehend # *literally*: 'to get ears'; ciutenga'artuq 'he has begun to comprehend' / ciutengaralria 'one who has begun to comprehend'; < ciun-nge?-

ciutequmlak dried apple, pear, peach, apricot, etc. # NUN; < ciun-?

ciutmun forward # *adverbial particle*; Tua-i alingallangermek *ciutmun* ayagturlutek cukatacillermegtn. 'And so even though they₂ got scared they kept going *forward* at their own same pace.' (ELN 1990:90); < ciu-tmun

ciutmurte- to go forward # < ciu-tmurte-

ciutnguaq dried apple, pear, peach, apricot, etc.; a certain edible green vegetable with yellow that grows on beaches or bluffs and is boiled with fish (*species* ?) (*NS and LI meaning*); *literally*: 'thing like an ear'; < ciun-uaq

ciuvak housefly (*Musca domestica*) # HBC, NS, NI, EG; = ciivak; < ?-vak

civa (root); > civacugnilarqe-, civanr(aq), civatugte-; < PE civa

civacugnilarqe- to taste of seal oil # NUN; < civa-cugnilarqe-

civanr(aq*) fibrous leftover piece when seal oil has been obtained by heating diced seal blubber in a pan; crackling #

Civanrat egqaqlertulliniyaqiteng nunam qaanganun tutmartualliniut taūgaten. 'As the *cooked seal blubber pieces* were thrown they scattered all over the tundra.' (WOR 2007:114); NUN; < civa-nraq

civatugte- to dice seal blubber and heat it in a pan to get seal oil # Nutaraneg pitaqnerra'arneg imkuneg tuqukaneg *civatugglutegmaklit* uquitneg. 'They were *dicing and heat-rendering* the blubber of recently caught seals.' (WOR 2007:110); NUN; < civa-?-

civassaaq sourdock (*Rumex arcticus*) # NUN; EG; = cuassaaq, suassaaq

civatriq wolf (*Canis lupis*) # EG

cive- to chase a seal or other sea mammal # (?)

civignilnguq* heavy material used to make parka covers for men; khaki; dark yellow thing or color # NUN; < civigniq?-nguq

civigniq* yellow thing # NUN; < civigte-?; > civignilnguq

civigte- to urinate on # *of an animal marking its territory*; civigtaa 'it urinated on it' / civigtaq 'place where an animal has urinated'; NUN; > civigniq*; *cf.* cuignilnguq-; < PE cuviṇnit-

civissaar(aq*) young seagull at first season flight # NUN

civnerturpak oysterleaf (*Pulmonaria maritima*) # NUN

civqar- to fall in water with a splash # civqertuq 'it fell in' / NUN; < ?-qar-

civte- to set (a fish trap, snare, net, trap, etc.); to set up (a tent) # civtuq 'it was set'; civtaa 'he is setting it' / civciuq 'he is setting something'; civcimaq *or* civinguaq 'it is set'; kuvyaq iqallugcuun civciqaqa 'I shall set a dog salmon net'; Cavesta-llu cavngan *civoluku* kuvya, *civcimariamiu-llu* cavesteṇi cimirluku. 'And when the oarsman started to row, he *set* the net, and after he had *set* it he would relieve his oarsman.' (PRA 1995*:461); Qemim im'um nangyuilngalnguun tungiinun ayaglutek, tuani-gguq caqanrani igtelilriami aatiin qanganarcuutai *civingaluteng*. 'They went on toward that seemingly endless ridge of hills where her father's squirrel traps had been *set* where there were a lot of animal dens.' (ELN 1990:50); Mik'ankuk-llu Qalemaq-llu pelatekamek *civcilutek*, iterqurluki-llu cautetek. 'Mik'aq and Qalemaq *set up* a tent, and they brought in their things.' (ELN 1990:97); > civtu-; PY-S civtə-

civtu- to stretch out on the ground (or ice) # civtumaq 'it is spread out' / Maaten ankanirluni pilliniuq imkut amillrit qimugtengullermeggni amiit cailkami *civtumaluteng*. 'She went out a little farther and saw their old skins that they had

when they were dogs *stretched out* on the ground.’ (QUL 2003:606); Qaspermek aturluni man’a-llu kinguqerra *civtumaluni*. Tua-i-llu ullagluku maaggun tua-i imarnitegken kinguqerragnegun *civtumallrakun*, tamaaggun-gguq tua-i narulkarqaa tua-i. ‘It wore a cover parka with the back part *spread out* (on the ice). He approached it and then he thrust his spear through the *spread out* back part of its gutskin parka spearing it.’ (CIU 2005:280); < civte-?

civtulgaq Aleutian tern (*Sterna aleutica*) # NUN

civu area in front; time preceding, bow of a boat; forepart # *positional base used only with a possessed ending*; angyam civua ‘the front of the boat’; Nakacuut *civuatni* Aanituut. *Civumek* anak, angutek malruk enet pulaluki. ‘After the Bladder Feast they held the Providing-with-Mothers Feast. First, the two “mothers”, actually two men, went into the houses, one after another.’ (CAU 1985:54); Pilnguani taūg’, angaquiinun agqerrun’ taūgavet ikamrak *civuagnun*, angaquin taman’ ayaarluk’ ayakalliuq. Elli(i)n-llu-gguq-taūg’ kaymurra(a)luku. ‘Finally she gave in, and she ran toward the towline at the *front* of the sled, slipped it on herself, and took off. He meanwhile was pushing.’ (CEV 1984:49) HBC, NUN; = ciu; > civuanitun, civuaq, civuqinrak, civuqucuk; *for additional derivatives see ciu*; cf. civuaq, civuura-; < PE civu

civuanitun as previously; as in the past; as before (it) # *functionally a particle*; Waniwa tamatum nalliinitun ulerpiim *civuanitun*, yuulriit nerluteng, merluteng-llu nulirturluteng-llu uingluteng-llu . . . ‘Now, as at that time, *as (in the time)* before the flood, people were eating, and drinking, taking wives, and taking husbands . . .’ (MATT. 24:38); = ciunganitun; < civu-possessed *localis-equalis*

civuaq incisor tooth # < PE civu(C)ar (*under* PE civu)

civug- with one’s head tilted up # *postural root*; HBC; = ciug-; > civugte-, civungqa-; < PE civ(v)uq-

civugte- to tilt one’s head up # civugtuq ‘he tilted up his head’; civugtaa ‘he tilted up her head’ / HBC; < civug-te²-

civungqa- to have one’s head tilted up # ciungqauq ‘he has his head tilted up’ / HBC; < civug-ngqa-

civuqinraq front of thigh # HBC; = ciuqinraq;
< civu-qaq-linraq

civuqucuk bow end of a kayak # HBC;
< civu-qucuk

civur- to wring liquid out # civuraa ‘he is wringing the liquid out of it’ / civuriuq ‘he is wringing something out’; HBC; = ciur-; < PE civvur-

civuura- to be concerned; to be worried; to be reluctant # civuurauq ‘he is worried’ / Pikaitellerkaq *civuuranarqaqluni*, camek pingqerrsumiryaaqnaqluni. ‘Lacking things causes one to *worry*, causes one yearn to have things.’ (CAU 1985:27); . . . kiarterraarluku-llu anqata’arqami pilaami-gguq *civuurangengami* ilalkessuglaani. ‘. . . she would look around before she’d go outside, being *apprehensive* about encountering him since he would pick on her.’ (MAR2 2001:55); Taūg’a-taūg’ umyugarturnaqlun’ taūg’ cakneq *civuuratekluku-man*” cullni, egelranaqluni. ‘Well, that made us think, and we *worried* about how we would get our living as we went through life.’ (CEV 1984:35); cf. civu-; < PE civu(C)ura-

civyegte- to not be frozen well (of fish or meat that has particles of ice in it) # NUN

ciyaktar- to have scratches on one’s body # Qaillun-kir-gguq tayim uklimair’ qainga *ciyaktaumalr*’ mamtau? ‘How in the word could one who is cut in pieces, whose body *is covered with scratches*, be healed?’ (CEV 1984: 88); HBC

ciyaneq sore; wound # Cuareluk’ taun’, piurluk’ wanirpak mamluki *ciyanri*. ‘She did something which healed his *wounds* immediately.’ CEV 1984:88); HBC

ciyuq small thrush-like bird (*species* ?) # = siyuq

cuagte- to pout # cuagtuq ‘he pouted’ / cuagutaa ‘he is pouting at her’; > cungqa-, cuaqerte-; < PE cuyay-

cuak aged roe; aged fish eggs # NSU; cf. cilluvak;
> cuakayak; < PE ciuvay- (?)

cuakayak cooked seal lung # < cuak-kayak

cuangqa- to be pouting # cuangqauq ‘he is pouting’ / < cuagte-ngqa-

cuaqerte- to lose one’s temper; to fly into a rage; to suddenly get angry. # cuaqertuq ‘he lost his temper’; < cuagte-qerte-

cuarraq finger; toe; digit # HBC; = cugaraq, yuaraq; < cuk-ar(aq)

cuassaaq wild greens that can be cooked # Nunam-llu qaingani cali naumalriit ayuqenrilnguut atu’urkait paivvluteng

kiagpak: *cuassaat* ayuqenrilnguut, atsat, wall'u can'get, naumalriit-llu allat. 'On the surface of the ground various growing things that people use are present for use all summer long; various *greens*, berries, or grasses and other growing plants.' (CAU 1984: 213); = *suassaaq*, *civassaaq*

cucangiali- to become hard of hearing; to become deaf # NUN; *cf.* PE *tucilar-*

cucu- to want to emulate; to want (one thing rather than another) # *cucuuq* 'he wants to do what someone else is doing'; *cucua* 'he wants to do what she is doing, she wants it' / *apa'urluum neqerrlugtulria cucua* 'the grandfather wants to eat dried fish too'; Tamaani piyuaniarluni, *taukut cucungellinii tanqigcelnguut nakacuut*. 'At that time when he began walking he started to *want* the bright bladders.' (YUU 1995:87);

> *cucuke-*

cucuke- to choose; to prefer; to opt for; to want (one thing rather than another) # *cucukaa* 'he prefers it' / *cucukaa kuuvviaq saayumek* 'he prefers coffee to tea'; Anchorage-aamun ayallerkaqa *cucukenruaqa* 'I would rather go to Anchorage'; Tauna angun qanlliniuq, "Tua-i kiugkunek *cucukellrinek* cikirru; *kelluciiqapuk*." 'That man said, "Well, give him those in the back that he *wants*; we'll keep a close eye on them.' (YUU 1995:87); CUCUKELCIIRUN KALIKAQ 'election ballot';

< *cucu-ke*⁴; > *cucukelciirun kalikaq*, *cucukiyaraq*, *cucuklir-*

cucuki- to vote; to have a preference and express it # *cucukillruunga* 'I voted'; < *cucuke-i*²-

cucukiyaraq election # < *cucuki-yaraq*

cucuklir- to choose something; to prefer something; to want something # *cucuklirtuq* 'he prefers or wants something in particular' / *Taukuk kenekngamegnegu camek cucukliraqan cikelalliniak*. 'Those two, because they loved him, whenever he *wanted* something, they'd give (it) to him.' (YUU 1995:85); Aling, tua-lli-wa kaigtura'urlurraarlua *cucuklirlua* neqmek kaigakuma tun'ernaqciqvagcia. 'Gee, it would be so shameful for me to *choose* what kind of fish I want to eat after being hungry for so long.' (QUL 2003:68)

cug- root; > *cugkite-*, *cugtu-*; *see also* *cuk*, *yuk*; = *sug-*

cugalek bow with ivory backing for strength # NUN

cugalluutaq landmark made of stones; cairn # NUN

cugamkuyuk end of ulna at wrist where the bone projects # NUN

cugaq, **cug'aq** small doll; figurine # HBC, EG;

= *sugaq*, *yugaq*; < *cuk-aq*³, *cuk-aq*³; > *cugaruaq*;

cf. *inuguaq*

cugaraq finger; toe; digit # *cugaram nuvua* 'fingertip'; = *yuaraq*; < *cuk-ar(aq)*; < PE *inuyur* (*under* PE *inuy*)

cug'ar(aq*) fist or knuckle of hand # NUN

cugaruaq small doll; figurine # HBC, EG; < *cugaq-uaq*; *cf.* *inuguaq*

cugayunar- to appear large (of waves on the horizon) # NUN

cugg'alinguaq cookie # EG; < *cugg'aliq-nguaq*

cugg'aliq cracker; pilot bread # *specifically means the manufactured, substantial unsalted crackers known as "pilot bread" (or "hardtack") common in the North but not elsewhere*; Cali-ll' *neqkamteñek nuryugciyuirulluta*, *makut cugg'alit Kass'inraat*, *yuurqam mat'um kanavircuirutevkarluta*. 'And we never experience shortages of food anymore, as these things, *pilot bread* and tea, from the Western World make it so that we don't have to travel down to the coast anymore.' (QUL 2002:6); *from Russian* *сухárь* (*sukhár'*); = *sugg'aliq*;

> *cugg'alinguaq*

cugg'elurnaq triangle # NUN; < *cugg'aq*?

cugg'eq upper or lower part of a snout or beak; lip # *cugg'rek* or *cuggrek* 'its beak, its or his lips'; Atraami-llu yun'i tauna *taisqelluku elucira'arluku cugg'egminek*. 'When it went down it motioned with its *snout* for its master to come over.' (YUU 1995:122); = *sugg'eq*; > *cugg'elurnaq*; < PE *cuyḏuy* or *ciyyuy*

cuginqurraq tallest one # *not of people*; . . . *tua-i nel'illinia kia-i*, *nel'iyarturluku qulmegnun pikavet*; *kia-i kiugna*

Ngel'ullugarmiut quliitni, *kiugna cuginqurraq waten yaatminek alaitaqelria*. ' . . . he evidently made a house back there for her, going up there above from where they were to make a house for her; it's that one up there above

Ngel'ullugarmiut, the *tallest one*, which is visible from a distance.' (ELL 1997:232)

cugir- to remove the facial area of a seal before reaching into it # NUN

cugirte- to be sharply peaked # of a mountain; Ingna-wa-gguq yaani ingriq *cugirrlluni*. 'That mountain over there is *sharp*

peaked.' (QUL 2003:152); Tua-llu-qaa tua-i nevtégnek tangyuitaqellruuten ingrimék *cugirtellriamek*, canimetenrilami-llu qiuqara'arluni tangellra? 'Haven't you ever seen from your house a mountain *peak* that appeared blue since it wasn't nearby?' (QUL 2003:228)

cugite to get a sudden sharp pain # *of body parts*; *cugituq* 'it hurts in a sudden sharp way' / *cugilluni* 'getting a sharp pain'; *akekataki putukuqa camna cugituq* 'ouch, my big toe down there gave me a sudden sharp pain'; Maaten imna *cugitelleq* tauna kingunra yuarluku caavtaarluku, tangrraa nerestem uum kegglinikii. 'He had a *sharp pain*, looked for it, and felt around where it came from, and he saw that this louse was biting him.' (MAR2 2001:100); = *cuite*-; cf. *cukite*-

cugkite- to be short in stature # *of humans*; *cugkituq* 'he is short' / *though clearly from yuk* 'person', *this form, with initial c, is also used in Hooper Bay and NI, where 'person' is yuk, rather than cuk (as in Chevak)*; NUN, HBC, NI; = *sugkite*-; < *cug-kite*²-

cugnir- to have rosy cheeks # NUN

cugtuviik common snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*) # NUN

cugtu- to be tall # *of humans*; *cugtuuq* 'he is tall' / *though clearly from yuk* 'person', *this form, with initial c, is also used in Hooper Bay and NI, where 'person' is yuk, rather than cuk (as in Chevak)*; = *sugtu*-; < *cug-tu*-

cuicekaaq candle # *from Russian* свѣчка (*svéchka*); = *ciuicekaa*q, *cuicekaa*q, *suicekaa*q; > *cuicekaa*q

cuicekaarkaq wax # . . . *ircaquqa-llu cuicekaarkatun urugluni*. ' . . . and my heart melts like *wax*.' (PSALM 22:14); < *cuicekaa*q-kaq

cuicuicuaq type of small bird (*species* ?) # EG

cuignilnguq* land otter (*Lontra canadensis*) # . . . *aanii tauna atkugmek imarmiutarmek pilikili, kanaqliit aqsanritnek ilupirluku, qerrullililuni-llu cuignilnguugnek, tuntut-llu iruitnek piluguliluni*. ' . . . his mother made a *mink parka*, with a muskrat belly lining, and she also made *otter* skin pants and caribou leg boots.' (YUU 1995:85); UY, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI; < ?-nguq; cf. *civigte*-; < PE *cuvijnit*-

cuinaq twenty # NUN; Chevak; < *cuk-ngina*q; = *suina*q, *yuina*q

cuite-to get a sudden sharp pain # *of body parts*; NUN; = *cugite*-

cuk person; human being # *cuut or cuuget* 'people' *the doubled u of cuuget is probably from an ancient initial e (ecuget); see discussion under eyir-*; . . . *qanengremi, taringyuunak'-taũg' cuut makut, qaygim iluani*. ' . . . so though he spoke, the people in the men's communal house could not understand.' (CEV 1984:56); *Qaygi-gga-ggur man'(a), pugyararraa keyim' cugneng*. 'The men's communal house (was full of people), its entrance passage alone (was clear) of *people*.' (CEV 1984:82); *Nut'an-am angturiluni piũgagyalri(i)m tar' qayartussuunani pilliniur taũga-i, qass'aatenrilngermi. Taũgg'am-ggur cun'ereryalrim imna tengmiarcuqapiaraugur. Kuten uksuarmi*. 'Soon the little boy grew up. He never used a kayak, although he had one. As a young *man* he was very good at hunting birds in the fall.' (WEB2); NUN, Chevak (*but not Hooper Bay, which uses yuk*); *most words derived from yuk are also used in NUN and Chevak with initial c rather than y, for example, cuinaq* 'twenty'; *cuilquq* 'wilderness'; *Cup'ik* 'Southwest Alaskan Eskimo'; *cugyagtuq* 'there are many people (there)'; *cuurtuq* 'he was born'; *cuureskan* 'when he is born'; *cuuguq* 'he is alive'; *for other derivatives, see yuk*; = *suk, yuk*; cf. *cug-*; > *cuga*q; *cungcarta, cusr(aq*)*, *cuucungua*q; < PE *inuy*

cuka- to be fast # *cukauq* 'he is fast' / *qimugta pangalegtuq cukaluni* 'the dog is running fast'; *cukangnaqluni* 'trying to be fast', 'hurriedly'; *una cukanrulartuq taumi* 'this one is faster than that one'; *cukassiyaagtuq* 'it's too fast'; *aũg'umi-ll' cukavaa!* 'wow, how fast that one who past us is going!'; *aqvaqua cukacirpetun* 'run as fast as you can'; *Tua-i-am ciuqlirmi qimugtut cukaluteng ayakarluteng pulayaratgun, pulamaqarraarluteng-llu anluteng kuigmun*. 'And at first the dogs went *swiftly* over the trail through the trees, and shortly they came out at the river.' (ELN 1990:11); > *cukacar*-; *cukate*-; *cukaite*-, *cukamek*, *cukanrar*-, *cukari*-, *cukarissuun*, *cukactaci*q, *cukcarissuun*; cf. *cukangegautaq*; < PE *cuk(k)a-*

cuka^o, **cuka**q (*NUN form*) post; pole; stake # < PE *cukar*

cukacar- to cause to be fast; to accelerate # *cukacaraa* 'he sped it up, caused it to be fast in some sense, accelerated it' / < *cuka-car*-; > *cukacarissuun*

cukacarissuun accelerator # < *cukacar-i*²-*cuun*

cukaite- to be slow # *cukaituq* 'he is slow' / *cukaipaa!* 'my, how slow!'; *cukaunak!* 'slowly!'; *cukaiqanirluten!* 'slow down!'; *cukailcarru!* 'slow it down!'; *cukailcaarpiiqnak!* 'don't be so slow!'; *Taukuk ayalliniuk cukaunatek, tuma assiilan*. 'Those two went *slowly* because the trail was bad.' (YUU 1995:4); < *cuka-ite*¹-; < PE *cuk(k)anjit-* (*under* PE

cuk(k)a-)

cukamek quickly # *adverbial particle*; cukamek pi! 'do it fast!'; < cuka-*abl.-mod.*

cukangegautaq sinew-backed bow # Y; cf. cuka-

cukanrar- to travel at a steady fast pace # cukanrartuq 'he is traveling at a good steady pace' / Tua-i-ll' tupanqigtut: ak'a pekluni, aqvaquanguq; uqilariuq cukanrarluni. 'And they woke up again, and already moving he had begun to run; he was getting more fleet-footed, *moving at a good pace.*' (ELL 1997:104); < cuka-?

cukari- to speed up; to go faster; to accelerate # cukariuq 'it is going faster' / cukarikanirluten! 'go a little faster!'; Tua-i tekiniaraameng Ir'aq cakaringluni aqvaquaqaluni ciullengnaqluki ilani. 'When they were about to arrive Irr'aq, *getting faster* and breaking into a run now and then, tried to get ahead of her companions.' (ELN 11990:103); < cuka-i¹-

cukarissuun accelerator # < cuka-i¹-cuun

cukataciq speed; pace # Cukatacirramitun aqvaqurluni nem'egnun aggliniuq. 'Walking at her own slow *pace* she went over to their house.' (YUU 1995:13); < cuka-ta-ciq

cukate- to cause to be fast # cukataa 'he sped it up, caused it to be or go fast (in some sense)' / Ik'atak tulukarucilleqtaq neqkaaraput cukateqtarluki! 'You lousy raven, you made our food supply *go faster!*' (ELL 1997:270); < cuka-te⁴-

cukilek stickleback (*Pungitius pungitius*) (HBC, NUN, NI, CAN, K, NR meaning); porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*) (Y meaning); small sea bird (*species ?*) (NUN meaning); literally: 'one with quills'; Allakarmeng-ll' arnait, cukileggsurluteng makuneng-llu ugnaraat neqaitneng nunam maan' akuliinelngnurneng, tamakuneng-llu neqtengnaqluteng . . . 'By themselves their women fished for these *stickleback*, and got mouse food from under the ground . . . ' (CEV 1984:28); < cukiq-lek

cukilanaq thorn # Naugiciquq caarrlugnek cukilananek-llu, nerlararkauguten-llu yuilqum naunrainek. 'It will grow with brambles and *thorns* and you will eat the plants of the wilderness.' (AYAG. 3:18); < cukiq-?

cukiq quill, thorn # Issaluut cukiitellruyaaqut ak'a ciuqvani. Taikanilaraat tua-llu-gguq Tulukaruum tamakunek cukiliani maa-i cukiingluteng piqayunairulluteng. 'Porcupines used to not have *quills* long ago. That's how it's interpreted, that because Raven made him *quills* of that kind, porcupines began to have *quills*, and were no longer easy prey to other animals.' (QAI 1984:35); Jesus-aaq . . . cukinek-llu nasqurrucirluten . . . 'Jesus . . . they also gave you a crown of *thorns* . . . ' (CAT 1950:23); > cukilanaq, cukilek, cukite-, cukituliyaq; cf. culuk; < PE cuki(ᵛ)

cukite- to get something sharp in one's foot, to step on something sharp # cukituq 'he stepped on something sharp' / kamilarmi pektellermini ussukcamun cukituq 'walking around barefoot he stepped on a nail'; < cukiq-?; < PE cukkit- (under PE cuki(ᵛ)); cf. cugite-

cukituliya(g)aq* stickleback (*Pungitius pungitius*) # HBC, NUN, NI, CAN, K, NR; < cukiq-tuli-ya(g)aq

cukluuk hair ornaments worn attached to the bangs at each side of the forehead # < ?-*dual*; < PY cukluk

cukpiar- to be very fast # cukpiartuq 'it is very fast' / kitu'urtaanga cukpiarluni 'he passed me going very fast'; < cuka-pik

cukunaq, cukunak cast-iron pot # from Russian чугунок (chugúnok); = sukunaq, kucunaq

cukutaq moisture; mildew; dampness # HBC; = sukutaq, yukutaq; < PE iyukuta(ᵛ)

cukvak northern pike (*Esox lucius*) # HBC, NUN;
= cuukvak; < PY cuukvak

cularlussaq northern black currant (*Ribes hudsonianum*) # (?)

culengciqe- to act mean; to act violently # NUN

culgussuk barnacle # NUN; = cuulguyuk

culug- root; > culugyi-, culuguyug-, culu'ugte-

culugcineq erect, pointed piece of ice, broken by ocean swells # < culuk-?

culugaq dorsal fin of fish # < culuk-aq

culugiaq neural spine of fish # *part of fish backbone*;
< culuk-?

culugpauk, culugpauqaq arctic grayling (*Thymallus arcticus*) # Maaten piuq imna watua kit'ellermini kuv'allallra naryarcetaarkalleq kana-i, makut-wa talaarit tuaten *culugpauget* nerelriit taukunek melugnek kisngalrianek. 'She saw the bait down below that she had spilled when she had fallen in before, and there were many rainbow trouts and

graylings eating from the sunken roe there.' (ELN 1990:22); < culuk-rpak-?, culuk-rpak-?; < PE culuypa(C)uy (*under* PE culuy)

culugtaq* hyssop (in the Bible) # *probably also or originally an aromatic local plant*; Waten tua-i piluni menuircarqaa ena aturluni auganek yaqulgem, mermek, unguvalriamek yaqulegmek, murakegtaarmek, *culugtarmek*, kavirlimek-llu pelacinagmek. 'Thus he shall cleanse the house with the blood of the bird, and with the fresh water, and with the living bird, and with the cedarwood and *hyssop* and crimson yarn.' (LEVI. 14:52)

culuguyug- to sigh # culuguyugtuq 'he sighed' / < culug-?-yug-

culugyi- to whistle # *of the wind*; NUN; < culug-?

culuk wing feather; fin of fish; dorsal fin of a fish or whale; spine; backbone # pitegcautem cului 'the fletching of an arrow'; Tuaten-gguq pilangraani cam agtuyunaku. Taūgaam-gguq — makut maa-i neqet imkut kanaggun *culuyaangqetulriit* qurrsarameng aciitgun — tua-i-gguq taum nuniinek waten cikirturangani uini tauna, tamakut-gguq taūgaam tua-i agtullruat. 'Though she kept adding bad things to his food he didn't change. There are fish that have little *fins* below their vents. When she started feeding her husband that part of the fish he was finally affected.' (CIU 2005:138); > culugaq, culugcineq, culugiaq, culugpauk, culugpaugaq, culuksuk, culuksugun; < PE culuy

culuksuk, culuksugun hanging decoration on a parka; spine, backbone # *see Appendix 9 on parts of the parka*; culuksuut 'spinal process, processus spinosus, dorsal projection on vertebrae'; Tua-i Aqsarpak qaill' piviilami *culuksuni* ayimngiin, taklartelliniuq. 'Since there was nothing Big Belly could do with his *back* broken, he lay down.' (YUU 1995:88); < culuk-?, culuk-?-n; < PE culuyḏuyun (*under* PE culuy)

culunallraq salted and dried salmon strip # < culunaq-ller(aq)

culunaq salted fish or meat eaten after it is cut up and soaked to remove excess salt # *from Russian солёный (solyónnyy)* 'salted'; = sulunaq; > culunallraq, culunivik

culunivik saltery # = sulunivik; < culunaq-li²-vik

culurrvik, culurcaraq dock; wharf # < culurte-vik, culurte-yaraq

culurte- to dock; to land (a boat); to beach (a boat) # *applies to either the boat or the people in the boat*; culurtaq 'it docked'; culurtaa (or culurutaa) 'he landed it' / Tua-i-llu tekicamegteggu *culurrluteng* petugluku-llu angyaq. 'And so when they reached it they *landed* and anchored the boat.' (ELN 1990:112); Atam tauna qasgiq nurrluku, tekipailegmegteggu *culurtellriit* ceñamun. Aren, *culurcameng* pilliniak taukuk, "Kitak-am qasginaurtukut." 'Before they reached the kashim when they reached it they *landed* on the shore. When they landed, they said, "Okay, let's go to the kashim now."' (QUL 2005:416); > culurrvik; < PY culurtə-

culu'ugte- to whistle # *of the wind or of one breathing audibly while sleeping*; culu'ugtuq 'the wind is whistling' / Ellii-llu tua-i inarcami *culu'ugcinguarluni* inarutekluku, angayuqaak akemkuk qaneksugcaakvimegneq nepairtuk. 'And when she lay down she pretended to *make the gentle whistling noise of one sleeping* as soon as she went to bed, and her parents across there, from their quiet talking, fell silent.' (MAR2 2001:80); < culug-?

cumaci-, cuma- (NUN form) emotional root;

> cumacike-, cumacinarqe-, cumacinaite-, cumacitar-, cumaciyug-, cumanaq

cumacike- to find repulsive; to feel revulsion toward (it); to be squeamish toward (it); to regard (it) as disgusting # cumacikaa 'he finds it repulsive' / Cali tua-i *cumaciksugnaunaku* qantaan imaa ilumun tua-i nerellrullinilutek. 'And they seemed to have really eaten from his bowl without *thinking that it was repulsive*.' (QUL 2004:670); < cumaci-ke²-

cumacinarqe- to be repulsive; to be repellent # cumacinarquq 'it is repulsive, repellent' / cumacinaqvaa 'so repulsive!'; paralungengateng neqet ceñami uitalriit cumacinariut 'the fish on the beach are becoming repulsive because they are getting maggots'; < cumaci-narqe-

cumacinaite- to not be repulsive or repellent # cumacinaituq 'it is not repulsive' / < cumaci-naite-

cumacitar- to tend to find things repulsive by one's nature; to be a squeamish person # cumacitartuq 'he tends to find things repulsive' / < cumaci-tar¹-

cumaciyug- to find something repulsive; to feel squeamish; to be disgusted by something # cumaciyugtuq 'he finds something repulsive' / tangllerminiu qimugtelleg cumaciyugtuq 'when he saw the remains of the dog he felt squeamish'; < cumaci-yug-

cumerte- to be concerned about one's supply of food or other necessities, and to work on it; to gather or prepare food or other items for the future # cumertuq 'he is worrying about his supply of food and working on it' / cumrutaa 'he is gathering a supply of food for her'; cumertenqelarpagcit! 'my, what a good food-gatherer you are!'; Cali atsat naugaqata kiagmi piitenritengnaqu'urlua cumertaqlua. 'Also when berries grow in the summer, trying not to lack any, I gather (them).' (YUU 1995:55); Nutaan tua-i cumrulluki tamakut irniameng agyuit. 'They would then prepare items for their children's gift exchange partners.' (CIU 2005:380); Ayuqestasiigutkiciki naunraat tangerrsunarqelriit yuilqumi, qaillun naulauciat, cumercuitut, mingeqsuunateng-llu, . . . 'Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they neither toil nor do they spin, . . .' (MATT. 6:28); > cumerteqe-, cumrun; < PY-S cuməR(tə)-

cumerteqe- to be depressed about one's lack of food or other necessities # cumertequq 'he is depressed' / < cumerte-?

cumigte- to hurry; to be anxious; to be relentless; to be persistent; to be preoccupied; to inquisitively look around (NUN meaning) # cumigtuq 'he is in a hurry, is anxious, relentless, preoccupied' or 'he is looking around' / . . . cumiggluni piyualuni pelatekam tungiinun piluni taumek qalarutkellranek aanami umyuaratequ'urluni. ' . . . deep in thought she walked in the direction of the tent, thinking about the things her mother had said.' (ELN 1990:20); PE cumiy-

cumiite- to be careless with one's belongings; to not take care of one's possessions # NUN

cumike- to take care of; to be attentive; to pay attention (to) # cumikuq 'he is attentive'; cumikaa 'he is taking care of her' / cumikiuq 'he is taking care of someone'; Kan'a-ll' qasgilleq tuaten ayuqellruuq cumikeqarraallemni, pugyararluni. 'That old kashim down there was like that, when I first began paying attention, having an underground entranceway.' (QAN 1995:112); Tua-i-am piciulriatun, wagg'uq neqalleruaraam cumikurtii neqkaicuillrutuluni-gguq. 'It is truly said that a person who takes care of any food is the one that doesn't run out of food that often.' (QUL 2003:80)

cumilngu- to be peeved over being surpassed or bested by someone # cumilnguq 'he is peeved' / cumilngutkaa 'he is peeved over it'; yakiicimaagutlirmeggni piurpakaami cumilnguq 'because he kept being "it" at tag, he was peeved'; Cumilngunarquralriamek yuarutmek yuarluteng pilartut. 'They would seek out a song that was aggravating.' (TAP 2004:43); Tua-llu tukutukuarall'er cumilnguqertuq, "Uminaqvakar, kinaqtall'er tanem camna?" 'And then the snipe got irritated all of a sudden, "Darn it all; who on earth is the lousy one down there?"' (TUK 1971:5); cf. cuminge-; < PY cumilŋu- (under PE cumiy-)

cuminge- to come almost to a boil # when water makes a sound right before it boils; to seethe with anger # cuminguq 'it is almost at a boil' or 'he is seething with anger' / cf. cumilngu-

cumrun winter supply # < cumerte-n

cun ear # iu has been changed to uu under the influence of Sugpiaq and the vowel is short due to "compression"; cuutet 'ears'; EG; = ciun

cuna-gguq and so; apparently # adverbial particle; Cuna-gguq tamaa-i tuaten atrit tun'aqaceteng atkugkilluki, pilugugkilluki, nerevkarluki neqnek, cuna-gguq tua tuavet tua tuqullermun tut'elallinilriit tamakut. 'So apparently when they gave their [the deceaseds'] namesakes parkas, skin-boots, and food to eat, apparently these things came to the one(s) who died.' (ELL 1997:45); Cuna-ggur un' nuliqluku taug' nuliqsagulluku. 'And so he married this one and got her as his wife.' (CEV 1984:61); Cuna-gguq un' taug' nutaan taug' uterteqataraqami-ll' taug' utercuglun' taug' uternaurtuq cakneq. 'And so whenever he was going to return, wanting to return, he would indeed return.' (WEB1); < cuna-gguq

cunawa, cunaw' the explanation is —; it turned out that actually — (thus explaining it); no wonder since — # adverbial particle; often, but not always, calls for use of the participial mood; expresses explanation with an element of surprise; Wii nallullruaqa yuum qaillun agayumalallra Cunawa Agayutem wangkuta auluklinikiikut. 'As for me, I didn't know how a person worshipped God. But, it turned out, God evidently was watching over us.' (YUU 1995:57) Cali yuut ilait tuquillret tuavet nunamun tekitaqameng, neqrarmek pupeskaulluteng nunamun elakautaquluku. Tua-i-gguq tuatnaaqameng tamakut ilalteng nerevkarluki. Cunaw' tuunraq nerevkarluku tuatnatullermeggni alangrutullruata. 'Also people who had had relatives die, when they got to the village there, they would take a pinch of food and bury it in the ground. And when they did like that they'd be feeding their relatives. The explanation was (so we thought) that they'd be feeding a familiar spirit because when they used to do that sort of thing they'd be haunted by ghosts.' (YUU 1995:117); Tangvallerminiu Elngum pia cuqerciaqluni unatmikun, cunaw' tuaten elirqilallinilriit. 'When Elnguq watched her she saw that she was measuring with her hand; it turned out that they would cut out patterns in that way.' (ELN 1990:98); Teguqaulluni-gguq mermek ek'arcinaurtuq qayaminun. Cunawa-gguq makut maa-i pitegcautet umiita

qisrakaraitnek, caqurraitnek. 'He'd grab them from the water and put them in his kayak. *It turned out* that they were arrowhead covers, little wraps for them (thus explaining his actions).' (CIU 2005:42); Maaten-gguq atrartut net; elataitni equut makut napalriit, net tamalkuita elatait ellivikliit tamakunek equgnek. *Cunawa* qalqapagnek. 'When they went down they saw these wooden things that were standing upright by all the houses. *It turned out* that they were axes.' (MAR2 2001:70); Ataam-llu kinguqlingnariami tan'gurrallermek kinguqlingluni. Ilanglutek. *Cunawa-gguq* tuaten yuut amllerrsaqellinilriit elkegtun ayuqellriit. 'And again when it became time for him to get a younger sibling, he got a younger sibling, a boy. They acquired a family. *It turned out that* there are a lot of people like the two of them.' (MAR1 2001:44); < PE cuna-uvva (*under* PE cu(na))

cungagaq alder inner bark dye applied to reduce shrinkage # < cungak-aq³

cungagartaq dyed leather piece used to decorate sewn items # < cungagarte-aq¹

cungagarte- to treat with a dye with alder inner bark # Tua-i-llu cuukvaguaneq qeltairiluni. Cuukvaguat tumagaitnek meq imirluku tua-i. Tua-i-llu cuurian ekluku *cungagarrluku*. *Cungagarrluku* tua-i eqsairrluku. 'Bark was taken from alders. Then the bitter part of the alder (bark) was removed and added to the water. After the water became dark, it (the skin) was put into it to *dye* it. *Dyeing* it helped keep it from shrinking.' (CIU 2005:350); < cungagaq-te⁶-; > cungagartaq

cungagcete- to be green # cungagcetuq 'it is green'

/ Cali nunam naunrainek kiagmi katurrluki, cat tamalkuan uqvigaat-llu avasait qungalluki *cungagcettellratni* uqumek egnirluki. 'Also in summer they gathered, from the plants of the earth, various things — everything, they put away young willow branches when they *were green* marinating them with seal oil.' (MAR1 2001:23); < cungak-cete²-

cungagliq green thing # cungagliuguq 'it is green'; < cungak-li¹

cungagglugcete- to be greenish in color # cungagglugcetuq 'it is greenish' / cungagglugcettellria 'greenish or off-green thing'; < cungak-rrlug-cete²-

cungagi- to turn green; to become brighter # cungagiuq 'it became green' / Maaten murilkut ak'a tamana neqlillrat ellma *cungagingllinilria*. 'When they observed things, (they saw that) already their fish-camp was starting to *turn green* a little.' (PRA 1995*:460); < cungak-i¹-; > cungagiarar-

cungagiarar- for dawn to come # Unupak tutgara'urluq qavaluaqanrituq, egaleq tangessngua. Cayaqlirluni cungagiluni, *cungagiaraan* makcami, amllermek-llu nerenrituq, ayagtuq. 'The grandson didn't sleep well all night as he was watching the window. Finally it became brighter, when *dawn came*, and he arose, ate a little and left.' (MAR1 2001:81); Y, NS; < cungagi-ar(aq)

cungagpaguaq wild green grass (*species* ?) #

< cungak-rpak-uaq

cungagpak all green # *predicative particle*; Tua-i-llu pinginanratni taukut tamana neqliviat nunaniriluni napat, can'get-llu *cungagpak*, neqet-llu pingluteng. 'While they continued to do that, their fish-camp became more beautiful, with the trees and grass *all green*, and the fish starting to come.' (ELN 1990:22); = cungarpak;

< cungag(liq)-rpak

cungagyak green thing # NUN; < cungak-yak

cungak gall; bile # > cungagaq, cungagarte-, cungagcete-, cungagglugcete-, cungagi-, cungagliq, cungagpaguaq, cungagpak cungagyak, cungakcuarnaq; cf. cungaq; < PE cuna(r)

cungakcuarnaq, cungaqcuarnaq, cungakcaar(aq*) yellow warbler (*Dendroica petechia*); arctic warbler (*Phylloscopus borealis*); Wilson's warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla*) # < cungak-cuar(aq)-naq², cungak-cuar(aq)-naq², cungak-?-ar(aq); < PY cunaqcuar(naq)

cungapak labret # (?); = cungarpak²

cungaq gallbladder # Unguvalria-ll' im' tua-i tamaq'apiaraan qamiqurrartuumaan, it'gartuumaan, unatetuumaan, ilutuumaan, ner'aqluku wall' cakluku. Kiingita nakacua, *cungaa-llu* qiluan-llu ilua, neryuunaki.

'They'd eat or otherwise use the whole animal including its head, its feet, its appendages, its internal organ. Except its urinary bladder

and its *gallbladder* and the inner layer of its intestine — those they would never eat.' (KIP 1998:53); K, CAN, NI, Y, HBC, BB; cf. cungak;

> cungarninarqellria; < PE cuna(r)

cungaqvak hawk (*species* ?); jaeger (*Stercorarius*)

sp.) #

cungaralukvak, cungaralugpallr(aq*) a certain shrimp-like creature or large water beetle

(*species* ?) # Kenurram ketiinun taggluk' pilliniat, maklakayag' im' amiq, icugg' imarpigmiutat *cungaralugpallraat*, imkut-wa call' inarayulineq pitukait, tuarpiaq-gguq paralut miryami tamaani-ggur' mermi ilait kuimatay' agluteng, tamaa-i-gguq tapqulluki mellri. 'When they brought the bearded seal, the skin up in front of the light, you know, those sea creatures, "*cungaralugpall'eraat*", they also call them "inarayulit", just like maggots on vomit, some were swimming in the water, and he drank them too along with what he was drinking.' (KIP 1998:225); < ?-vak, ?-rpallr(aq)

cungarninarqellria vinegar # Qessanqurrulria ellimerteñun *cungarninarqellriatun* qanrani, aruvagtun-llu iigkeni ayuquq.

'The lazy person is to his employer like *vinegar* in his mouth and like smoke in his eyes.' (AYUQ. 10:26); Kaillemni tuqunarqellriamek neqkamnek cikillruatnga, meqsullemni-llu *cungarninarqellriamek* merr'illua. 'When I was hungry they gave me poison for food, and when I was thirsty they gave me *vinegar* to drink.' (PSALM 69:21); < cungaq-ninarqe-lria

cungarpak¹ all green # *predicative particle*; Qanikcartairulluni urugluni, imarpiim-llu mer'a alairtuq *cungarpak*, cikutaunani watqapiar. 'There was no more snow, having all melted, and the water of the ocean became visible, and it was *all green*, having no ice at all.' (MAR2 2001:90); = cungagpak; < cungag(liq)-rpak

cungarpak² labret # = cungapak; from AFR

cungarrlugaq* jaeger (*Stercorarius* sp.) # HBC;

= yungaq; < ?-rrlugaq

cungartak longnose sucker (*Catostomus catostomus*) #

cungarteqe- to suffer anguish # (?); < ?-teqe-

cungavseq, cungasveq, cungausaq (*in NS*), **cungaulyaq** (*in Y*), **cungavleq** (*in LI*) bead # Arnait-llu kituggluteng nasquteng-llu ellivikluki keglunernek, manuteng-llu agarrvikluki *cungausanek* . . . 'Their women fixed themselves up, putting wolfskin headdresses on their heads and hanging *beads* on their chests . . .' (MAR1 2001:24); Tua-i-am iliit tauna *cungavsermek* tegumiarluni kaigavikellinii nengilitqaasqelluni. Kaigavikerraarluki-llu tua-i tauna *cungavseq* kic'etliniluku mermun. 'Then one of the people came forward with a single *bead* in his hand and began to appeal to them to kindly share their kill with him. After he made the request, he dropped the *bead* into the water.' (CIU 2005:122); < + PY cuṇavžəq (*under* PE cuṇar) (*cf. Naukan Yupik* suṇavžəyāq 'bead')

cungcarista, cungcarta medical doctor # *these forms of the word are used in LI and NR where 'person' is yuk, not cuk, whereas in NUN where 'person' is cuk, not yuk, 'doctor' is yungcarista*; LI, NR, EG, Chevak; = yungcarista, sungcarista; < cuk-nge-car-i²-ta¹, cuk-nge-car-ta¹

cungcaun medicine # EG; < cuk-nge-car-n

cungiallag- to cry out in a loud repeated whimper as from pain #; cungiarallagtuq 'he suddenly broke out in a loud whimper / Aren, teguluku imirluku pikiini *cungiallalliniuq*, "Aling, tua-i tang nutenritqernga. Nutgumallma tang nangcessiyaagpakaraanga . . ." 'Oh, just when

he (the other) took it (the gun) and loaded it he *cried out in pain*, "Oh dear, please don't shoot me. See, my having been shot before is causing me so much agony . . ." (QUL 2004:540);

< cungite-?-llag-

cungite- to whine; to whimper # cungituq 'he is whining' / cungiyutkaa 'he is whining about it'; > cungiallag-; < PY-S cuṇitə-

cungu- to die down or get dim # *of stove, lamp*; cunguuq 'it got dim' / cungutaa 'he turned it down'; NUN; *cf. suyute-*

cunguilitaq dog muzzle to prevent biting #

< cung'uq-ilitaq

cung'uq forehead # puukpallermiini cung'umikun puvqertellruuq cungua 'when he bumped hard on his forehead his forehead swelled up'; Qavayuirulluni. Qavaryaraa-wa wavet *cung'uminun* . . . Wangkuta *cung'umek* piuratuarput. Allani-ll' nunani qauramek. Allani-ll' nunani tategmek. 'He virtually stopped sleeping. His method of keeping awake was to arrange things so that if he fell asleep a stick would wake him by hitting on his *forehead*. . . .

We call it (the forehead) "*cung'uq*". In other villages it's "qauraq", and in others "tatek". (CIU 2005:164); *cf. Nelson 1877-1881 list* (37); NSK, LY, NI, CAN, NR, LI; > cunguilitaq; < PE cuṇṇur

cupcir- to apply ointment (especially aged urine and then seal oil) to a wound # NUN

cupa^e ice floe # *and cupe*¹- to break up; for ice to go out in spring # *of ice in river, lake, ocean; impersonal subject*; cup'uq 'it is

breaking up'; 'the ice is going out' / cupet 'ice floes'; Angyateng-llu aqvaluku *cupumarian* un'a kuik. 'He went to get their boat after that the ice on that river *had gone out*.' (ELN 1990:17); Kuik-llu *cupairan* iqalluanek pissurluteng. 'When the river became clear of *ice floes* they fished for tomcod.' (YUU 1995:47);

> Cupun, Cupvik

cupe²- to blow on # cupaa 'he is blowing on it' / Amirlut-llu akerta patuqetaarturalliatgu tan'geriqetaarluni, man'a-ll' pelatekaq qivyiaqaqluni anuqa *cupqerqan*, anuqlissiyaagpek'nani taugken. 'Since the clouds were obscuring the sun off and on it became dark and then light again, and the tent would shake a little now and then whenever a breeze *blew*, but it wasn't particularly windy.' (ELN 1990:21); Melqunek *cupurayuitut*, ukuuk. Atam-gguq carayiim angqaqtui melqunek *cupuratulit*. 'They don't *blow* on feathers, you two. A bear uses those who *blow* on feathers as balls (to play with).' (ELN 1990:99); > cupluq, cupun, cup'urilleq, cupu'uryarat; cf. cupe¹- (*perhaps the same base*); < PE cupə-

cupe³- to have oil or fat stuck to it # *of a skin that has not been well washed*; cup'uq 'it has fat stuck to it' / NUN

cupegte- to be homesick; to be unhappy or ill at ease in a situation and wish to be elsewhere # cupegtuq 'he is homesick' / *the feeling may be so extreme as to cause despair and lead to death; may apply when one is away from home or when one's home situation is very unpleasant*; Piqerluni-gguq tang una, uyuraa tauna, tua *cupegtenglliniluni*, aliajungluni, tua utercugyaaqluni tuavet uitaviggamegnun. Tua-i taum angaan qanrut'lallinia, "Tua-i anuqlirturluni pingaituq. Assirikan uterciiqukuk." Uum-gguq wani *cupegtellra* arcariinarluni. 'Then it happened that his young brother became *homesick*, lonely, wishing that he could go back to where they were staying. His older brother would tell him, "It will not continue to be windy. When it (the weather) is good we'll home." But, it is said, his *homesickness* became all the worse.' (ELL 1997:72); Tuantengllermegni uyuraa aliajunglliniuq *cupeggluni*. Kiituan' pinritsaagyaavimineq qiangelliniuq. 'When they were there his younger brother became lonely and *homesick*. Finally, since he had no recourse he started to cry.' (YUU 1995:126); > cup'gallag-, cup'garte-, cup'gute-

cup'gallag- to suddenly feel homesick # cup'gallagtuq 'he suddenly felt homesick' / Taugaam caaqama tua-i *cup'gallalaryaaqeng'erma*, akaarnun-wa tua-i uitiimta maani. '(It's been okay) even though sometimes I have *experienced pangs of homesickness*, since we stayed here for quite a long time.' (CIU 2005:398); < cupegte-llag-

cup'garte- to suddenly feel homesick # cup'gartuq 'he suddenly felt homesick' / . . . pitatni aipangquluteng irniangequngengata umyugaa atam imkulria, aipangyugyaaqellni *cup'garuskii*, imutun taq'lertuutellriatun, *give up*-alriatun umyugaa ayuqelria. '. . . when the women in her age group started getting husbands and started getting children, her mind was, eh, some way, concerning her quest to get a husband she *felt a pang of loneliness and despair*; finally it was like her mind just gave up.' (QUL 2003:600); < cupegte-arte-

cup'gute- to feel homesick and unhappy with one's situation due to the actions of (him) # cup'gutaa 'she feels homesick due to him' (for example a wife whose husband has required her to move away from her relatives); < cupegte-te³-

cupigte- to reverse; to turn around; to put (boots) on the wrong feet; to put (clothes) on backward # cupigtuq 'it is on backward'; cupigtuk 'they (boots) are on the wrong feet'; cupigtaa 'he turned her around', 'he put it on backward'; cupigtak 'he put them (boots) on the wrong feet' / Tekicamiu-gguq unatmikun tuskakun ukatmun mulngakevkenaku pileryagluk, tuskakun piluku *cupigartelluku*. Pia-gguq, "NasaurLucualleraaq usuuq, tuunramnek nangutarpenga!" *Cupigqualuku-ll'* kingutmun utertellinilutek. 'When he reached her he put his hand on her shoulders roughly *turned her toward him*. He said to her, "Lousy little girl, you, you've stripped me of my spirit helper!" Then he put his hands on her shoulders and physically *turned her around* and they went back.' (CAU 1985:116);

< PE cupiy-

cupilaq chisel # *from Russian* зубило (zubilo)

cupkar- to freeze and dry (*of clothing*); to get freezer burn # < cupa-?-

cupkecir- to bandage (especially with moss soaked in seal oil) # NUN

cuplulek a type of skin scraper # NUN; < cupluq-lek

cuplunqutak pulmonary vein or artery # NUN;

< cupluq-?

cupluq pipe; hose; gun barrel # Ayumian-am can'get *cupluitnun* iterluni, can'get *cupluitgun* ayagtuq. 'He got into the *reedlike hollow part* of the grass and started going through it.' (QUL 2003:500); < cupe²-?; > cupulek, cuplunqutak, cuplurpak; cupluryayagaq

cuplurpak pipeline; *especially* the Trans-Alaska Pipeline # < cupluq-rpak

cupluryayagaq bronchiole; alveolus # *cupluryayagait qerrurluteng* 'emphysema'; < cupluq-yaya(g)aq

cupugte- to be drafty # NUN

cupuite- to be sewn with tight stitches (so as to be waterproof and windproof) # Tua-i-gguq maa-i *cupuilnguut*. Ukuk waniwa nenglem nalliini atuugarkaulutek, . . . 'Here these *are tightly sewn*. This pair here would be used during the time of cold, . . .' (CIU 2005:344); < cupe¹-ur-ite¹-

cupuma- *emotional root*; > cupumake-, cupumanaite-, cupumanarqe-, cupumanaite-

cupumake- to be dissatisfied with # Tamakut-gguq *cupumakluki* urluverteggun tauḡaam pitengnaq'lallruuq tauna Qilagtaq. 'Qilagtaq always used bows while hunting because he *wasn't satisfied* with them (the first guns).' (CIU 2005:26); < cupuma-ke⁴-

cupumanaite- to be unsatisfying # < cupuma-naite-

cupumanarqe- to be satisfied # < cupuma-narqe-

cupumayagute- to become dissatisfied with # Elliin-llu cal' wangni angenruluni qanrupakarlua, qaneni *cupumayaguskaku* maaggun tallegnengqerrsarngatua cetumpallrullinikiinga. 'And if she [thought she] was superior to me and she *wasn't no longer satisfied* with just her hurtful words, I would probably have some scratch marks that she made.' (QUL 2003:260); < cupuma-yagute-

cupumayug- to be satisfied # < cupuma-yug-

Cupun May # *see Appendix 7 on the Yup'ik calendar*; NI; < cupe¹-n

cupun, cup'un (NSU form) straw; ember; coal; charcoal; rifle # *literally*: 'device for blowing'; Yaqiurqata *cuputmek* minguvguaurai. 'Whenever they flap their wings he'd decorate them more with *charcoal*.' (MAR1 2001:75); Makut cali *cuputngulliniut*. Una elavuralria siimar teggallur piluku mermeg imirluku, tungulrianeg piyugaqameng, tauna tauḡ' tungulria asgeruqurluku cali atutullruat. Auḡ'umeg ilaluku nutaan nassi(i)m auganeg tauna tungulria nuta(a)n aturluku. *Cuputngu(u)t*.

School-arviit tamakuneg murangqetullru(u)t.

Angyarpiit tekiutequtulqait. 'These (that worked for that) were pieces of *coal*. Filling an indentation in a flat rock with water, when they wanted black pigment, they'd rub it (the coal) to get black coloration. They'd add blood, seal blood, and use the result as black pigment. Those were *coals*. The school had it for fuel. Big ships brought it.' (AGA 1996:100); Mamteramun-llu iterngan egalerkun pikgun, *cuputengellratni* tamakunek ak'allarneq canek imkunek imiqeryaraneq, kanavet ciugtellrani nutliniluku qengaa-gguq iluarrluku nalalluku. 'When he came in to the storage house through the window up there, when they had those old *guns*, the ones one loaded in a certain way (muzzle-loaders), when he (the other) looked up he shot him in the nose wounding him internally and killing him.' (MAR1 20001:86); *the gemination in the NSU form is from Inupiaq influence*; < cupe²-n, cupe²-n

cupungnig- to fart silently # NUN

cupuraq* small bush # cupuraat 'small bushes'; NI

cup'urilleq draft hole in a wood-burning stove # . . . aciqaarmi-wa caniqerrani, ciuqerrani *cup'urilleq*. ' . . . below, to the side in front is the *draft hole*.' (PRA 1995*:460); < cupe²-?-llec¹

cupurtuq jet; jet airplane # NUN

cupute- to be carried away by current; to drift away # NUN

cupu'uryarat harmonica; flute; trumpet; horn; any blowing device # *Cupu'uryaratgun* nunanirqellrianek neplirci . . . 'With *trumpets and the sound of the horn* make a joyous noise . . .' (PSALM 98:6); < cupe²-ur-yaraq-plural

Cupvik June # *see Appendix 7 on the Yup'ik calendar*; Y; < cupe¹-vik

cuqa° measurement; set or predictable time for something; set period of time or amount of something; cord of wood # kiagmi kiirem cuqii mayulartuq 'in the summer the temperature of the atmosphere goes up'; cuq'liuq 'he is cutting a cord of wood'; Qayalilriit elicarcet'lallruitkut qasgimi. Qasgiluta-gguq calilriit, qayalilriit tangvauralarlaput, tua-i-gguq *cuqait-llu* tangvauralaqilaput. 'The ones making kayaks taught us in the kashim. We'd go into the kashim and watch the ones working, making kayaks, and we'd watch how they did their *measurements*.' (KIP 1998:271); Naugga maa-i nasaurlluut makut, arnat, pinariaqateng tayim' *cuqseng* tekitaqan tua-i augmek qaneryarangqerraelriit, . . . 'For instance, these young girls, females, when their *time* comes, they would speak about an issue of blood, . . .' (ELL 1977:232); Cali-llu una, man'a canerlak allrakunek qavcinek *cuqengqertuq*, . . . 'Also this one, this pestilence, *lasted* several years, . . .' (KIP 1998:329); CUQII TEGUTELLERKAM 'resource exploitation rate' (*resource management neologism*); AUGEM NUTNGALLRAN CUQII 'blood pressure'; KIIREM CUQII '(atmospheric) temperature'; PUQLAM CUQII '(body) temperature'; > cuqeq¹, cuqcaun, cuqcista, cuqte-; < PE cuqqa(C)ar-

cuqaq* baleen; whalebone # < PE cuqqar

cuqcaun, cuqciissuun gunsight; ruler; pattern; measuring device; measurement # Luuskaaritellruukut wall'u *cuqciissuutnek* saskanek. 'We didn't have spoons or *measuring cups*.' (YUU 1995:62); KIIREM CUQCAUTII '(atmospheric) thermometer'; PUQLAM CUQCAUTII 'fever thermometer'; < cuqte-car-n, cuqte-i²-cuun

cuqcista judge # cuqcistet 'the justice system'; Cuqcistii-*qaa* nunam tamarmi elluarrluni pingaituq? 'Won't the *judge* of all the world do right? (AGA 1996:30); < cuqa-i²-ta¹

cuqcurliq rusty blackbird (*Euphagus carolinus*) # *Cuqcurliq*-wa naken qalriaguralria angutem-wa erinii qalarquralria. Maaten elpenguq aatiin erinaklinikii. 'From somewhere a *blackbird* was singing and a person with a man's voice was talking. When she came to her senses she realized it had was her father's voice.' (ELN 1990:21); *imitative with -li¹*; = curcurliq

cuqeq¹ gunsight; ruler; pattern # NUN; < cuqa-?

cuqeq² large open sore on body # Y

cuqerte- to defecate or urinate in an appropriate place # *has the politeness of 'to relieve oneself, to go to the toilet'* HBC, EG; = yuqerte-

cuqete- to measure; to judge # see **cuqte-**

cuqia- to turn back and forth; to meander # kuik man'a cuqiaguq 'the river here meanders'; Qengangqelliniluni kegluninraagnek. Tua-i-gguq qengak uitavkenatek *cuqiagurlutek*. 'He had the nose of a wolf. His nose was not staying still but *going back and forth* (sniffing around).' (QUL 2003:424); < cuqir-a-

cuqir- having bends # *postural root*; > cuqia-, cuqingqa-, cuqirte-

cuqingqa- to be crooked; to have bends in it # cuqingqauq 'it has bends, is crooked' / < cuqir-ngqa-

cuqirte- to get crooked # cuqirtuq 'it got bends, turns or curves; it became crooked'; cuqirtaa 'he bent it, made it crooked' / cuqirrluku ataa yuupeka'ani 'she put her slip on crookedly'; Taugken makua assiryaageng'ermi una teguyaraa *cuqirngacuarquni*, tayima wii tangrruallemni, tua-i egeskuniu pitarkam ingluaracuarii ciuneqluku ayagluni. 'But even though the handle here is good, if this (groove) is *not quite straight*, as I visualize it, when he thrusts it would miss the prey and just land beside it.' (CIU 2005:54); < cuqir-te²-; cf. cuqlur-, cuqpeq

cuqlamcaq edible tubers of pink plumes (*Polygonum bistorta*) # NSU; < PE cuqlay

cuqlur- being bent out of shape # *postural root*; > cuqlungqa-, cuqlurte-; < PY-S cuqlur-

cuqlungqa- to be bent out of shape; to be distorted # cuqlungqauq 'it is bent out of shape' / < cuqlur-ngqa-

cuqlurte- to get bent, or bend, out of shape; to distort or become distorted # cuqlurtuq 'it got bent out of shape'; cuqlurtaa 'he bent it out of shape' / Makut mecungellruaqameng, keviitaqameng eqluteng kintui, *cuqlurrluteng* piyunairulluteng. 'When these have been wet and are dried without any kind of stuffing they shrink and shrivel up when they dry, *becoming distorted in shape*, and no longer being any good for use.' (CIU 2005:348); < cuqlur-te²-; cf. cuqir-, cuqpeq

cuqpeq (LY and HBC form) **cuqveq** (HBC form also) humpback salmon; pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha* # cf. cuqir-, cuqlur-

cuqte- to measure; to judge # cuqtaa 'he is measuring it' / cuqciuq 'he is measuring something, he is judging something'; Tua-i-ll' aluput *cuqluki* kankiiliamikut . . . 'And he *measured* the soles of our feet when he made us ice skates . . . ' (KIP 1998:109); Nem'ek ankuvet makut iqalluguat qanikkaat anuqem taqellri, anuqa-ll' nakeknillra, ciunerkan amna *cuqluku, cuqeskiki*. 'When you get out of the house, *take notice* of the snow mounds the wind has created, *take notice* of where the wind is blowing from, and get an idea where you are headed.' (QUL 2003:716); = cuqete-; > cuqcaun, cuqyun; < PE cuqqa(C)ar-

cuqulaate- to be very talkative # NUN

cuqyun gunsight; ruler; pattern; measuring device; measurement # Taumek igausngalrianek *cuqyutnek* piitellrulriakut, kass'at taugaam tekicata pingluta. 'We didn't have written *measurements*, but we got them only when white people came.' (YUU 1995:62); Maa-i *cuqyutnek* ruler-aanek-llu pingqelalriaci elpeci. Taugaam tamakut ciuliaput cuqekluki unateteng pilallruut. 'Now you have rulers for *measuring devices*. But, our ancestors measured things with their hands.' (KIP 1998:141); (C)ELLAM CUQYUTII 'barometer, weather thermometer, etc.'; PUQLAM CUQYUTII 'fever thermometer'; PUQLAM CUQII 'body temperature' < cuqte-n

cur- to be murky of liquids, glass, ice; to be strong of coffee, tea # see **ecur-**

curacetuya(g)aq*, curacituya(g)aq* baby muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*) # *the adult muskrat is called* kanaqlak, tevyuli, kuiguartaq, iligvak, ilegvak or kevguluk; Ataam irniarak pillia *curacetuyagaagnek*, kanaqlayagaagnek atkungqelliniluni.

Yucuaaraak ukuk. 'He saw that their child had a parka made of two *baby muskrats*, two little muskrats. They were little people.' (MAR1 2001:53); < ?-ya(g)aq; cf. ecur-

curacungaq* raisin # *literally*: 'cute little blueberry'; < cura-q-cungaq

curalrussaq fireweed (*Epilobium angustifolium*) #

curangali gray dog or wolf # Tua-i-llu uksurluni-llu cakia tauna qimugtemek aritvagkaminek tuqucilliniluni curangalirpagmek . . . 'And so it became winter and her mother-in-law killed a *gray dog* for (making) herself mittens . . .' (MAR1 2001:72); < ?-li¹

curaq¹ blueberry (*Vaccinium uliginosum*); raisin or prune (*by extension in some areas*) # Tua-i-llu curanek yuarluni naspaalliniq. Maaten kiartuq cat tua-i tamarmeng assiqapiggluteng. Tuakenirnek-llu-gguq tamarmeng qucillgaat iingit qiuglircet'lartut. 'And then it looked around for *blueberries* and tried them. When it looked around everything was perfect. From that time on all cranes' eyes have been blue.' (PRA 1995*:396); = suraq; > curacungaq, Curarpalek, curavak; < PY cura-q

curaq² thimble # EG

curar-, **curaqerte-** to check outside; to go outside for fresh air # curartuq 'he went out or looked out to check something or get fresh air' / NUN, HBC; = yurar²-

Curarpalek Chuathbaluk # *village on the Kuskokwim*; < cura-q¹-rpak-lek

curavak type of large blueberry (*Vaccinium sp.*); huckleberry (*local name*) # = surav'ak; < cura-q¹-vak

curcurliq robin (*Turdus migratorius*) # = cuqcurliq; *imitative and* < -li¹; cf. aaqcurliq, pitegcurliq

curcurpak mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); shoveler (*Anas clypeata*) # = surrsurpak; *imitative and* < -rpak

curlu, **curluq** nostril; nasal passage; sinus; head of pike fish # *dual form used more often to describe nostrils or nasal passages*; qusrama curlurliqua 'I have pain in my sinuses because I have a cold'; curlulluggluni 'sinus infection'; < ?-luq, ?-luq; < PE curlu

curmak humidor; tobacco pouch or other container # Angayuqaagma-wa tauna curmiik yaqulgullrulria cuyanek imangqerraqluni. . . . Tauna aanaka yaqulegpallurnek curmangqelallruuq, imkunek tunutellegnek. 'My parents' *pouch* was of bird(skin) filled with tobacco. . . . My mother used mainly bird skins from loons for *tobacco pouches*.' (CIU 2005:102)

currluk¹ black currant (*Ribes hudsonianum*) # < ?-rrluk

currluk² murky water # < ?-rrluk; cf. ecur-

curtur- to check outside; to go outside for fresh air # NUN; cf. curar-

curuk attacker; confronter # *and* **curug-** to go over to attack or confront # *physically or verbally*; curugtuq 'he or it went to attack someone'; curugaa 'he or it went over to attack her' / panini eyurnaqluku curukaraa nakukestii 'wanting to defend his daughter he went over to confront her tormentor'; Tua-i-llu tuaten anguyagyaaurcameng-gguq imkut curugluteng pillret, curugnilarait tuavet ullautaqaata nunanun, wagg'uq curugluteng. Imkut taukut curuut tekicarturciqut . . . 'So then, when they started to wage war, those who went over to *attack or confront* — they said they would "*curug-*" when they approached another village — they'd "*curug-*", as it's said. So those *attackers* would arrive . . .' (QAN 1995:284); > curukaq; < PE curũuy-

curukaq challenger-guest; member of the group from the village to which the messengers are sent during a challenge feast and that competes against the host village # *and* **curukar-** to come as a member of the group invited to a village hosting the challenge feast # *the (main) challenge feast was Kevgiq ("Messenger Feast")*; curukaliyartut 'they are going to a village-to-village challenge feast'; Pairtaqamegteki, waten anerquciararraartellukek taukuk imkut curukat canek kenrrarnek, melugkarrarnek, qupcungarnek cikiquqlukek taukuk tukuurrlukek. 'When they met them, the two greeters would shout and sing and boast about their strength and great deeds, and the *challenger-guests* would give the two of them little gifts such as matches, smoking tobacco, or quarters in abundance.' (TAP 2004:37); < curug-kaq

curuluk grass, etc., used for bed padding for humans or animals # Maaten itertuq kiugkut can'get curuluut, avatiitni-wa muriit kevraartut caningqaluteng, uani-wa kaminiaq piliaq, kiatiini-wa qulqitet, natra-wa marayaq. 'When she went in she saw *grass matting* on the floor partitioned by spruce logs placed on their sides; near the door was a home-made stove, and further in from it shelves, and the floor of the house was of earth.' (ELN 1990:12); Tua-i qanugpailgan piinerkarluteng elliviim-llu acianun qemaggluki, cali-llu qimugtet curulugkaitnek aurluteng. 'Before it snowed they got material (grass) for insoles and stored it under the cache, and also they gathered material (grass) for the dogs' *bedding*.'

(ELN 1990:57);

< curuq-?

curuq bedding skin; sleeping mat; mattress # Tamana ak'a kiiringllinilria ena aaniit-wa assalilria, kinguqliat-wa Irr'aq qavalria *curumi*. 'The house had already warmed up, their mother was making griddle cakes, and their younger sister, Irr'aq, was sleeping on a *mat*.' (ELN 1990:12); KENREM CURUA 'armature plate in a motor'; < curuluk

curvir- to examine # *cuvriraa* 'he examined it' / HBC, EG; = *cuvrir-*, *ivrir-*, *survir-*, *suvrir-*, *yivrir-*, *yuvrir-*, *yurvir-*; < PE *iyuvrir-* and *iyivrir-*

curyiq dirt # and **curyir-** to be dirty (of clothes, face) # NUN; cf. *ecur-*

Curyuk, Curyung Dillingham # *town on Bristol Bay*; *Curyungtuq*, *Curyugtuq* 'he went to Dillingham'; cf. *ecur-*

cusr(aq*) little person # *legendary or otherwise*; *cus'er* 'a little person'; *cusraat* 'little people'; NUN;

< *cuk-*?

cuucekaaq candle # Tuani *cuucekaamek* kenurrangqellinilutek, taum Kass'am pianek. Inartelliniuk *cuucekaa*q kumatuumaan. 'Then they₂ had a *candle* for a light, which that white person had brought. They went to bed with the *candle* burning.' (YUU 1995:5); from Russian свѣчка (*svéchka*); = *ciucekaa*q, *cuicekaa*q, *suicekaa*q

cuucunguaq doll # NUN; < *cuk-u-cuk-ngua*q

cuugi- to scrub the floor # EG; = *suugi-*

cuukcaute- to plunge in; to run into a confining area # *cuukcautuq* 'he plunged in, rushed into confined area'; Mer'an *cuukcautelliniuk* mer'anun iggluni. Arnam-llu taum mell'iniluku. 'When she drank he *plunged in*, falling into her water. The woman evidently drank him up.' (YUU 1995:86); . . . *yucuayagaat* imkut kelutmun *cuukcautut* imkut ayaruteng mingqutet uniarrluki. ' . . . those little people *ran* toward the back (of the kashim) leaving behind their walking sticks, the needles.' (GRA 1901:281 & PRA 1995:453); < ?-te⁵-

cuukiicunguaq shaft of bow-drill # and **cuukiicunguar-** to start a fire with a bow-drill # NUN

cuukiiq sock # Canegnek kiingita, makut maa-i piluguut, canegnek taūgaam kiingita piinirluk' atutulput. *Cuukiimek-llu* piinata amllermek. 'We used only grass for insulation in our mukluks. We didn't own many *socks*.' (QUL 2003:726); from Russian чулки (*chulki*) 'socks'; = *suukiiq*

Cuukvagtalek, Cuukvagtuliq Chukwoktulik; Chukfaktoolik # *several old village sites between the Yukon and Kuskokwim have this name; literally: 'place with many pike'*; < *cuukvak-talek*, *cuukvak-tuli*

cuukvaguaq alder (*Alnus* sp.) # *literally: 'imitation pike'; perhaps because its bark is similar to pike skin in appearance*; Tuntut-llu meqcirraarluki, akungqaluki tua-i kenilluki. Tua-i-llu *cuukvaguek* qeltairiluni. *Cuukvaguat* tumagaitnek meq imirluku tua-i. 'To remove the fur from caribou skins they were put in water to soften the skin. He'd remove the bark from *alders*. Then the bitter part of the *alder* (bark) was removed and added to the water.' (CIU 2005:350); < *cuukvak-uaq*

cuukvak northern pike (*Esox lucius*) # . . . *cuukviit* amiitnek-gguq ingulassuukarangqertuq, atkungqertuq, taukut at'ellii. ' . . she had a small dancing outfit (made) of the skin of *piques*, a parka, and she put it on.' (MAR2 2001:56); LY, NI, BB, NR, LI; = *cukvak*; < ?-vak; > *cuukvagua*q, *Cuukvagtalek*; < PY *cuukvay*

cuulguyuk barnacle # Qaing-llu *cuulguyugnek*, qapilaat uitaviketukaitnek nepesvikumaluni. 'Its surface had *barnacles* clinging to it like the place mussels cling to.' (YUU 1995:24); = *culgussuk*

cuupaq soup; stew-like soup served as a main course # HBC; from Russian суп (*sup*) and/or English 'soup'; = *suupa*q

cuupiaq, **cuuqapiar** very opaque thing; very dark thing # Ugkut-wa-gguq cali nakacuut amiigem quliini *cuupiat*. 'The bladders [hanging] above the door were *very dark*.' (YUU 1995:86); < *ecur-pia*q

cuuqun kindling # HBC; < ?-n

cuvgeq (NUN form), **cuvayaaq** (HBC form) fish slime # = *yuvgeq*; < PE *nəvγur*

cuvri magazine; periodical # NUN; *direct nominalization of cuvrir-*

cuvrir- to examine # HBC, NUN; = *curvir-*, *ivrir-*, *survir-*, *suvrir-*, *yivrir-*, *yuvrir-*, *yurvir-*; Maaten-ggur tauna caqun *cuvrirr'a* teggalquneg ilangqellinilria. 'When she *examined* the poke, it also had rocks inside it.' (WHE 2000:199); < PE *iyuvrir-* and *iyivrir-*

cuya, **cuya**q leaf; tobacco, *especially* leaf tobacco # *kipusvigmi* cuyartairutuq 'in the store there isn't any more leaf tobacco'; *cuyarviutaq* 'tobacco container'; Tamaani yuut kiliraqameng, kilineteng aunraqerceqaarluki, napat *cuyaitnek* patutullruit. 'Back then, when people got injured, after making their wounds bleed they covered them with the *leaves* of trees.' (YUU 1995:52); Angukaartameng-llu cuyait kenirraarluki qemaggluki. 'After cooking the leaves of the wild

rhubarb they'd gathered, they'd store it away.' (PRA 1995*:461); Man'a cali maa-i iqmigyaraq man'a snuff-anek wall' *cuyanek*, kuinginek-llu cali yuucimun ikayuutngunrituk. 'This chewing of *tobacco* or taking snuff, and smoking are not beneficial to our well-being.' (KIP 1998:289); > cuyaiq, cuyalquq, cuyanguaq, cyaqsak, cyaqsuk, cuyatur-, cuyavleq; *from Eastern Aleut* cuya-X (cuya-X) 'cane stick, willow twig, white willow'

cuyaiq green caterpillar found on leaves; inchworm; larva of geometer moth # < cuya-iq

cuyalquq tobacco twist # HBC; < cuya-quq

cuyanguaq willow (*species* ?) # EG; < cuya-nguaq

cyaqsak brush; small trees and bushes # (?);
< cuya-?

cuyuqsuk branch # Caskungqerquni-am uqviaret *cuyaqsuitnek* kepulluni qillerrluki cal' katagayugnaierluki, imkut taukut curuni can'get atilirluki pikuni tua-i nulluuk kinerrlukek. 'If he has a cutting tool, he would cut some *branches* and tie them together so that they would not get loose and then place them underneath the grass that he has placed on the seat, and his buttocks will be dry.' (QUL 2003:736); < cuya-?

cuyarte- to have or speak with a high-pitched voice # cuyartuq 'he is speaking in a high-pitched voice' / "uuminaqvaa-lli!" aanaq qanertuq *cuyarrluni* "oh, darn!" said the mother in a *high-pitched voice*' (KUU 1973:33)

cuyatur- to use (especially, chew) tobacco # cuyaturtuq 'he is chewing tobacco' / Tua-i-am amaqliurlurput *cuyaturyaurcan* ukuk waniwa tua-i iqmiutaak iqkillraagnek pililria. 'When our dear older brother started using *tobacco* he (the father) made him a thin container for chewing tobacco.' (CIU 2005:98); < cuya-tur²-

cuyavleq chopped, shredded tobacco; hanging shred or thread as on clothing # HBC; < cuya-?

cuyu¹- to be meek # Y; cf. cuyu²-

cuyu²- to envy # cusuuq 'he is envious'; cusua 'he envies him' / NSU; cf. cuyu¹-

cuyute- to turn down stove or light # EG; = suyute-; < PY cuyutə-

cuyuumiite- to not feel like doing anything # cuyuumiituq 'he doesn't feel like doing anything' / HBC; < ?-yuumiite-; cf. PE cu(na)

E

[e]ceg- to cut fish # = esseg-; see **ceg-** for more information

[e]ceq sweat; perspiration # and **[e]cer-** to sweat; to perspire # = esseq and esser-; see **ceq/cer-** for more information

[e]cgar- to become more active; to become wide awake # = essgar-; see **cegg'ar-** for more information

eci- to obscure vision; to have vision obscured # NUN; cf. eciq

eciq taut membrane such as a drumskin; windowpane; lens; cornea of eye; thin ice # and **ecir-** to ice over # cauyam ecia 'the skin of the drum'; . . . kinguvrinun-llu tangercecyaaqluku taun' cauyaq, pirqellrunrita. Navriuteklermegtegggu *ecia* qagertellrulliniatgu. ' . . . they wanted to let his descendants see that drum, but he wouldn't allow it. Said that once before when they'd loaned it out its *drumskin* got split.' (AGA 1996:6); Imarpik-llu un'a tua-i mertaunani *ecirluku*. 'The sea down there didn't have any (open) water, it got *iced over*.' (CIU 2005:7-8); Egalret ataucimek ecilget puqlamek cagmarillrat angenrurlatuq. 'The loss of heat through single pane windows is considerable.' (GET n.d.:9); cf. eci-; < PE ecir

ecirkaq dried walrus stomach used for making drumskins # Caquluki (*e*)*cirkanek* kis'ucailkutekluki qerallruat taman' kuik. 'Wrapping them in *dried walrus stomach* and using them for bouys, they crossed the river.' (KIP 1998:205); < eciq-kaq

[e]cngur- to overflow # NS; = essngur-, seng'ur-; see **ceng'ur-** for more information

Ecuilnguq* Atchuelinguk River # *a tributary of the Yukon*; < ecuite-nguq

ecuilnguq* clear water, glass, etc. # < ecuite-nguq

ecuite- to be clear (of liquids, glass, ice); to be weak (of coffee, tea) # ecuituq ‘it is clear’ / uksumi Kuigpiim mer’a cikum aciani ecuitlartuq ‘in the winter the Yukon’s water is clear under the ice’; Tamana neqlillrat napalirluni uatiini-wa cef’aq, akiani-wa nunapik, qemirtarluni, kuik-wa un’a *ecuitqapiarluni* teggalquyagarnek naterluni. ‘The fish-camp was surrounded by trees, down from it lay the beach, across from it was a patch of tundra and some hills, and the river that flowed by it was very *clear* and had colorful little stones lying on the bottom.’ (ELN 1990:17); < ecur-ite¹-

ecur- to be murky (of liquids, glass, ice); to be strong (of coffee, tea) # ecurtuq ‘it is strong’ / kuuvviaq ecuriksaituq ‘the coffee hasn’t become strong yet’; Kiarrluni piuq nem iluani qerrurak kiugkuk nakacuuk, tua-i nakacuugtun angtalutek qerruumalutek malruulutek aipaa *ecurluni* aipaa taūgken tanqikapigpak. ‘When he looked around inside the house he saw that two inflated bladders in the back area were of the same size, but one was *murky and dark* and the other was very bright.’ (MAR2 2001:26); > ecuite-; cf. currluk, curaq, curangali, curacituya(g)aq*, Curyung, curyir-, cuupiaq; < PE æcūr-

ega- to cook by boiling # egauq ‘she is cooking’; egaa ‘she is cooking it’ / egataa ‘she is cooking for him’; *though this base is not used in K or BB, words derived from it are used in those areas*; Neqairuskumta-gguq man’a qavyiara keniskuni *egaluku* neqkauciquq. ‘If we run out of food, they say, when we soak and *cook* the rawhide rope, it will be edible.’ (CIU 2005:16); LY, HBC, NUN, NS, NI; > egaaq, egaarniq, egaleq, egamaarrluk, egan, egavyag-; cf. ege-, eke¹-; < PE əya-

egaaq boiled fish or other food; *by extension*, any cooked fish or other food # Itran-gguq nerevkaqiliu *egaamek*. Nernginanrani-gguq tauna amassagaq cetuminek naanguarturqili. ‘When he came in she let him eat some *cooked food*. And while he was eating that old woman kept playing with her fingernails.’ (CET 1971:11 & PRA 1995:451); < ega-aq¹; < PE əya(C)ar (*under* PE əya-)

egaarniq jellyfish (*species* ?) # NSU; < ega-?

egacuayak, egassuayak elf; dwarf; one type of legendary little people # *see also* cingssiik, and ircenrraq (or ircinrraq), *other types of legendary little people*; Unuakuarmi, atakuarmi, cali iraliraqan *Egacuayit* enaita kenurracuarait tangernnaq’lartut. ‘In the early morning or evening and whenever the moon was shining, the little lights of the houses of the “*Egacuayit*” would be visible.’ (EGA 1973:33); < ?-cuar(aq)-yak, ?-cuar(aq)-yak

egaksuar(aq*) small pot # < egan-ksuar(aq)

egaleq window; *formerly* smokehole/skylight of traditional Yup’ik house # egalret ikireski! ‘open the windows!’; Tamaani-gguq nem iluakun waten kenitullruut, *egaleq-wa* pikani innerrlugnek *egalengqetuumeng*. ‘At that time they cooked inside the house with the *window/smokehole* up above when they had *windows* of gutskin.’ (CUN 2007:12); . . . cali ikna qemirpall’er . . . tauna cali ircenrraaguq ika-i. Qainga pakemna kangra nanvarra’artangqertuq. Nanvarra’artangqerrnilaraat, *egalrat-gguq* tua-i. ‘. . . also that big hill across there . . . it’s also inhabited by the “little people”. On the top of the hill there is a little lake. They say that that little lake serves as their *window*.’ (AGA 1996:182); = legaleq; > ega-?; < PE əyalər

egamaarrluk partially dried fish boiled for eating # *Egamaarrluk* kenivlaagumauq. ‘The *partially dried and boiled fish* is only partially cooked.’ (YUP 1996:39); < ega-maarrluk

egan cooking pot # Aūgna cali *egan*, Tuutalgarmi *egaciarat* qikumek piliaruluni. Ecuilngurmek qikumek piluteng *egacitullrulliniliteng* tamaani. Ang’uq *egalvall’er*. ‘That *pot* also, in Pilot Station *pots* which they made would be made from clay. They used to make *pots* out of clay from the Atchuelinguk River. It was a huge *pot*.’ (AGA 1996:6); < ega-n; > egaksuar(aq*); < PE əyyan (*under* PE əya-)

eg’arte¹- to throw; to toss # eg’artaa ‘he threw it’ / eg’arciuq ‘he threw something’; Ingrit cali aarnarqutait amllertut, amirliraqan-llu perñaq nallunaqtuuq. Tuaten-gguq ayuqaqan muraggarnek ciunemeggnun *eg’arciaqluteng* pituut. Tut’aqami yaa-i alaitaqluni, . . . ‘The hazards of the mountains are numerous. When it is cloudy it’s hard to see ledges. When it’s like that they *throw* little sticks in front of them. When it lands it would be visible, . . .’ (YUU 1995:69); . . . qamigaliit kanaraqameng tua-i waten mermun, wagg’uq pitarkateng aviukaqluteng, neqkaitnek cikirluki. Taquateng-am ilairtaarluki mermun *eg’artetullrullinikait*. Carraquinraungraata tua-i mermun eg’arrluki. ‘. . . when they went seal hunting, they shared a portion of their food with the ones they were going to catch. They took a portion of their food and *threw* it in the water.’ (QUL 2003:48); < egte-ar(ar)te¹-

eg’arte²- to start suddenly # *Eg’arucugpaglu’-am* wii tu(u)nraliyaryaaqaqama! ‘They would *start so quickly* that I would get to their conjuring late!’ (CEV 1984:53); HBC; cf. ete-

egavyag- to cook by briefly immersing in boiling water; to parboil # < ega-?

egciri- to render seal blubber # NUN; < ege-?

ege- to become rendered *of fat*; to release liquid from within; to ooze # eg'uq 'it is releasing liquid' / tangviarrluut eg'ut 'the strips of seal fat are being rendered'; nuaga eg'uq 'he is starting to salivate'; egmian kumlivigmun ekenrilamteng surat eg'ut 'because I didn't put the blueberries into the freezer right away they are losing their juice'; pupii eg'u'rtut 'his impetigo sores are running'; Unuaku tua-i tamakucimek tua-i tamuagurluku, *egenriuskan-llu* igluku. 'The next morning they would keep chewing it and when it stopped *yielding liquid* they'd swallow it.' (QUL 2003:4);
> egciri-. egneq; cf. ega-, eke¹-; < PE əyə-

egelrun canoe # Kiagmi-llu *egelruterlua* ayagalaama yuilqumun. 'And in the summer I'd go to the wilderness using a *canoe*.' (YUU 1995:55); Maurlurluan-am *egeluksuarikiliu-gguq* . . . 'His grandmother made him a little *canoe* . . .' (QAN 1995:62); = eglerun; < eglerte-n

egelrute- to take (it) along # Yuum tamakutgun alerquatmikun yuucini una *egelrutellriatun* piluku. 'A person, by way of these commandments of his, lived his way of life being *guided* by them.' (CAU 1985:34); Umyugaa maligtaquluku imum qimugtiin *egelrutaa*. . . *Egelrutaa* ucikluku qimugtiin. 'His dog *moved* him following his thoughts . . . (that is, the dog pulled the sled with him in it in accordance with his desires). . . His dog *moved* him as its cargo.' (MAR2 2001:39); < eglerte-te³-

egelruaiyuli ruffed grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) #
< eglerte-?-yuli

egiaq mew gull (*Larus canus*) # BB

egilra life's path # *and egilra-* to move; to be in motion # Maaten-gguq tang tua piluku pilliniuq keneq tua-i kavirpak tamaa-i tungiitnun *egilraluni*. *Egilralliniluni*. 'He noticed a bright red flame *moving* toward them. And he *moved on*.' (QAN 1995:134); Tua-i imumek elliin *egilramikun*. Yuum-ll' allam-gguq pikitevkenaku. 'He follows his own *path in life*. No one else has done it to him.' (QUL 2003:334); Yuum Qetunraan *egilrani* aturyaaqaa . . . 'The Son of Man follows his own (preordained) *path in life* . . .' (MATT. 26:24);
> egilrallgun, egilraur-; < PE əylər- or əvilər-

egilrallgun fellow traveler; cohort members # . . .
merkun maaggun *egilrallgucirraarluteng*. ' . . after *traveling with them* this way in the water.' (QUL 2003:62); Ukut kalikaat umyuaksugaput pingasuinun *egilrallgutkelrianun*: ciuliamterun ciulirnemterun ayagyuanun-llu. 'We intend this book for three groups of *cohorts*: our ancestors, our future, and the youth (of today).' (KIP 1998:iii); < egilra-llgun

egilraur- to travel # gilaurtuq 'he is traveling' / Kitaki ata *egilraukuvci* qavaryugpiiqnaci pilaqici! Qavarci man'a atussiyaagpiiqnaci pilaqici! 'As you *travel*, please try not to sleep too much! Try not to succumb to sleep!' (ELL 1997:324); Kitaki ata *egilraullerpeceñi-llu* qavaq aturpiiqnaku pingnaqaluci tua-i piqaqici, qavaq atussiyaanrilkurrluku. 'While you are *traveling*, try not to sleep too much, try not to indulge too much in sleep.' (QUL 2003:42 — *from a different telling of the same story as in previous example*); cf. eglerte-, elraur-, gilerte-; < egilra-ur-

eginga- to have been discarded; to have been thrown away # Yuaruteteng tapeqluki *egingayartut*. 'They would be *discarded* along with the songs.' (TAP 2004:26); < egte-nga-

egkuq handle of semilunar knife ("uluq") # Tua-i-llu aturluni ikani, yuarutni iquklcan imum arnangiallerraam ulurpak egtaa tungiinun, maa-maani tailuni, uniurqurluku tull'uni, *egkuara* taūgaam alaunani. 'And so she sang across there, and when she reached the end of her song that old woman threw the big semilunar knife toward him, and here it came, and it landed missing him, with only its *handle* visible.' (MAR1 2001:66);
< egkuq-?

egkuq corner or back wall of house or room # Maaten-gguq tang kiugna *egkuq* pillinia ipuuksuaraak kiugkuk agauralriik *egkumi* ingluani-wa qerrullillracuayagaak. 'He looked in the *back of the house* and saw two little ladles hanging on the wall and tiny little underwear on the side of the *back*.' (AGA 1995:204); Tamakut-llu pissurcuutet qavavet qasgim *egkuanun* kapulluki, qacarneranun. 'They poked those hunting tools into the wall in there at the *back* of the kashim.' (CAU 1984:77); > egkuq; < PY-S əykuq

eglenge- to begin to move # < eglerte-

eglerte- to move; to be in motion; to travel # eglertuq 'it is moving, he is traveling' / eglerutaa 'he is driving it, piloting it'; massiinaq arulaingraan angyaq eglerqu'rtuq 'although the motor has stopped the boat is still in motion'; Kuigteng tamana aturluku anelralluiq anelrarluni meqsunglliniluni *eglernginanermini*. 'He went downstream following their river and as he went downstream he

became thirsty while he was *traveling*.’ (MAR1 2001:92); Tua-i tuaten TV-kun *egfertarkauquq* avavet piciatun nunanun, Inggilinun, tauḡaam Kass’anun piciatun. ‘By television, it (this information) can go to different places and will be seen by Indians and white people all over.’ (TAP 2004:7); Angayuqaak tauḡaam taukuk piyullratun *eglerutarkauqaat* ukut nunat. ‘Actually the villagers would go *along with* the parents’ wishes.’ (TAP 2004:28); = gilerte-, egilraur-, elraur-; > eglenge-, eglerun, egelruciaiyuli; < PE əyləR- or əyiləR-

eglerun canoe # = eglerun; < eglerte-n

egliq welt seam on boot # < eglu-?

eglirag piece of thread with the end twisted to a point for threading through a needle’s eye # HBC; < eglu-?

eglu, egluq sinew; thread; underlayer of backbone muscle or ligament split to make sinew # tuntuviiim egluanek yualukirtuq ‘she has moose sinew for thread’; eglupik ‘genuine sinew’; > egliq, eglirag, egluliurcuun; cf. keluk; < + PY əylu (cf. *Naukan Yupik* əylu ‘thread prepared by twisting’)

egluliurcuunawl for working with sinew # Tua-i-am *egluliurcuuterluni* cirunermek iqua ipegceḡani. . . . Ciutiin painganun ellirraarluku *egluliurcuutmi* iqua ipegcellnguq, unarciissurcuutii-llu aturluku kaugutaq, kaugtulliniluku pitacirramitun. . . . tuquluni, ciutiikun *egluliurcuutii* itqercami ilqurra qamna putuluku ilutmun. ‘She had a *sinew-working awl* from an antler with a sharp point. . . . After putting the sharp end of her *awl* at the opening of his ear, she used his wood-working mallet, and pounded it as hard as she could. . . he died, when her *awl* penetrated his brain in there.’ (MAR1 2001:90); < eglu-liur-cuun

egmian immediately # *adverbial particle*; ayaasqaaten egmian ‘he wants you to leave immediately’; Nukalpiartayagaam ayakatallermi qanrutellruanga tekiskuni-gguq *egmian* nulirqeciqaanga. ‘The little nukalpiaq (man in his prime), when he was about to leave, told me that when he arrives he will *immediately* marry me.’ (YUU 1995:10); < egmir-3s *consequential*; > egmianun

egmianun immediately # *particle*; Ellii lumarraqegtaarmek taqumalriamek pilliniluku, quyaluni-am *egmianun* as’arlluku, . . . ‘Her grandmother had included a pretty factory-made shirt for her, and she, being grateful, *immediately* put it on, . . .’ (ELN 1990:21); < egmian-*terminalis*

egmilguqerte- to be dizzy and blunder off somewhere unintended # < egmir-lgu-qerte- (?)

egmir- to keep going toward one’s destination or goal; to proceed; to continue; to die suddenly before one’s time # egmirtuq ‘he kept going’ or ‘he died suddenly’; egmiutaa ‘he is continuing on with it’; Tauḡaam mat’umun agayumacimun nutaramun *egmirluteng* ilaita alerquutek’laryaaqaat makut neqkat nunamiutaat tamalkuita Agayutmek cikiutnguniluki, takaqluki-llu pitarkat . . . ‘However, *continuing* toward this new religion (Christianity) some people retained the rule (concerning making offerings to the spirits of captured animals) saying that all these local foods were gifts from God and that they respected the animals to be caught . . .’ (CAU 1984:93); Kituqataqatek taukuk piqtaarciqsaaqaak. *Egmirluni* kiturlukek ayagciquq. ‘They₂ might try to stop him when he was about to pass them. He, however, would *keep on his way* and go on passing them.’ (TAP 2004:40); NUN, HBC, NS, EG; > egmian, egmirte-; < PE əymir-

egmirte- to reveal; to pass on the knowledge of # egmirtaa ‘he revealed it, passed it on to others’ / Qipnermiut Tegganrita *Egmirtellrit* ‘The *Legacy* of the Kipnuk Elders’ (KIP 1998:title); Imumirpak ciuliamta qanrutkuratuit cagmayunailnguut nutemllaat piciryarat. Tuaten cali ciuliamta wangkutnun *egmircugngariluki*. ‘In the past our ancestors would speak about the old-time customs that should not be lost. In that way also our ancestors were enabled to *pass on the knowledge* to us.’ (KIP 1998:iii); . . . aipaa *egmirtellrullinikii*, aipaa tauḡken tua tauna anerteqlun’ cali tauḡaam tua-i puulitaumaluni. ‘. . . it *revealed* the one (as having died) but the other one still breathing, but with a bullet in him.’ (QUL 2003:172); Uumiku pinqigeskata tauna nutaan elitellminek tamatumek *egmirciluni* tua-i elisngaluku tua-i. ‘Next time if they did it again that person would *pass on* what he had learned, with confidence.’ (TAP 2003:25); < egmir-te²-

egmiumaneq main channel with current through widened spot in river # < egmir-ma-neq¹

egnaarte- to be in a hurry # egnaartuq ‘he is in a hurry’; Atrarluni *egnaarrluni* itertuq, neviarcak taukuk caliuralriik tamaani nem iluani, . . . ‘Coming down he *hurriedly* went in and saw that those two young women were working there inside the house, . . .’ (MAR1 2001:59); Y

egneq fluid or juice as from cooking; broth # Tua-i iruluitnek tamakunek tamaa-i iqmigualallruunga tamuqcaarluki *egnerit-llu* igluki. ‘When I was little I chewed stems of the tobacco leaves and swallowed their *juice*.’ (CIU 2005:104); Unuaku tua-i tamakucimek

tua-i tamuagurluku, *egenriuskan-llu* igluku. ‘In the morning they chewed and swallowed it till there was no *liquid* left.’ (QUL 2003:4); < ege-neq¹; < PE əy(ə)nəR (*under* PE əyə-)

egnia- to make plans for a trip # NUN

egnir- to marinate # egnirtuq ‘it is marinated’; egniraa ‘he marinated it’ / . . . cat tamalkuan uqvigaat-llu avasait qungalluki cungagcetellratni uqumek *egnirluki*. ‘. . . and they stored all kinds of fresh willow shoots *marinating* them in seal oil while they were green.’ (MAR1 2001:23);
< egneq-ir¹-

egqaqun net used to capture birds on sea cliffs # NUN; < egte-?-n; < PE əyqar- (*under* PE əyət-)

egtaq possession of deceased person placed on his grave, according to a former traditional custom # < egte-aq¹; < PE əytaR (*under* PE əyət-)

egte- to throw # *in a given context means*, ‘to throw away’; egtaa ‘he threw it’ / eggviuguq merrlugmek ‘it is a place to throw dirty water’; egesgu! ‘throw it (away)!’; Atam-gguq carayiim angqaqtui melqunek cupuratulit. Tua-i angqacetun pagaavet egqaqluki cali akurtuqarraarluki egtaqluki. ‘Look, a bear has those who blow on feathers as balls to play with. Like balls it *tosses* them up and again after catching them it *throws* them up.’ (ELN 1990:99); Caskuni narulkaun *egcani* ayalliniuq pagg’un ellakun. ‘When he *threw* his weapon, the spear, it glided through the air.’ (YUU 1995:22);
> eg’arte¹-, egqakun, egtaq, eginga-, egun; < PE əyət-

egtuk, egtuuk spruce grouse (*Dendragopus canadensis*) # Tua-i napani pulaarturluni ayallinilun’ *egtuugmek* tangllinilun’. ‘When he went in the thicket he saw a *grouse*.’ (AGA 1995:202); < PE əytuy(-)

egturte- to chip ivory # NUN; > egturun

egturun chisel for horn or ivory, used like adze # NUN; < egturte-n

egturyaq mosquito # egturyam kegganga tallimkun ‘the mosquito bit me on my arm’; *Egturyat-wa* call’ makut evaalriit avatemte’ni kiagmi. Keneq kumarrluk’ puyurpagcetaqluku. Makiraqataamta-llu uqurrluki kegginafut, unateput, iruput-llu qamiquput-llu, *egturyanun* micailkucirluku. Uquq tua-i mingukluku. Tua-i tauḡken *egturyat* micaaqngameng nep’arucameng tua-i keggesciiganateng. Kiingita tamakunek *egturyiurcuucirluta*. ‘These *mosquitoes* buzz around us in the summer. We’d light a fire to repel them by making lots of smoke. When we were going out to gather greens (and berries) we’d apply oil to our faces, hands, legs and heads, and whenever the *mosquitoes* landed, they’d become stuck and they couldn’t bite. That was the only way we had of dealing with *mosquitoes*.’ (KIP 1998:55); LY, HBC, NI, CAN, LK, BB, NR; = kegturyaq; < ?-yaq; > egturyarcuun, egturyaurcuun; < PE kəyturyar

egturyarcuun, egturyircuun, egturyiurcuun mosquito repellent; mosquito net # < egturyaq-cuun, egturyaq-ir¹-cuun, egturyaq-liur-cuun

egturyir- for there to be lots of mosquitos # egturyirtuq ‘there are lots of mosquitoes’ /
< egturyaq-ir¹-

eguaqur- to persuade; to urge; to convince; to exhort # eguaquraa ‘he urged her’ / eguaquriuq ‘he urged others’; Qalarciiqua *eguaqurluku* Jerusalem-aaq; nepailngaunii anirtuumanatkaanun, ‘I shall *exhort* Jerusalem; I won’t be silent until she is saved.’ (ISAI. 62:1); < + PY əyuartə- (*cf. Naukan Yupik* əyuaXtə- ‘to try to be the first’)

egume- to come undone at a seam; to unravel # egumuq *or* egumaa ‘it came undone’ / egumtaa qilagani ‘she undid her knitting’; lumarraan yualua egumuq ‘the seam of his garment is coming apart’; Tua-i-gguq waten nasaurluq-llu ayagnituq atkullriurluni apqiitnek, atkullrameng *egumenrit* mingeqluki waten makut aturluki pitullruut. ‘A young girl’s lessons in sewing begin with sewing *unraveled* seams or old, torn parkas.’ (CIU 2005:238); = engume-;
< PE əyuma(t)-

egun spear-throwing device; atlatl # Maa-i makut wani wangkuta nagiiquyanek egqaqissuutet, nuusaarpagnek-llu aterpagquratullruaput *egutnek*. Nuqanek-llu piaqluki ilaita. ‘We termed the device we use for throwing seal-hunting spears and three-pronged fish or bird spears “*egun*”. Some people call it “nuqaq”.’ (CIU 2005:52); K; < egte-n

egvurci- to complain; to gossip # NUN

eka^a conflagration; large fire # *and eke*¹- to burn; to be on fire # *ek*^uq ‘it is burning’ / *eket* ‘fires’; *eka* ayuuq ‘the fire is spreading’; *Ekem* wall’u Nelgem Arenqiallugcugyailkutaa? ‘Fire or Homeowner’s Insurance?’ (NEL 1978:2); > *ek*^uliurta, *eksuun*, *ekiarneq*, *ekqun*¹, *ekua*-, *keneq*, *kuma*-, cf. *ega*-, *ege*-, < PE *əkə*⁻¹

ek’aq homebrew # Y, HBC; cf. *eke*²-

eke²- to get in; to put in # *applies to getting or putting into vehicles and containers, but not into buildings; see iter*-, *ek*^uq ‘he got in’; *ekaa* ‘he put it in’ / *eki*! ‘get in!’; *ekiu*! ‘put it in!’; *ekekekek tang*! ‘see, they₂ put them in!’; *Tekicamegteki negat takuluki, tua-i-ll*’ *kalngagmun ekluki* pitateng. ‘When they reached the snares they checked them, and put their catch into the backpack.’ (ELN 1990:14); *Mer’utiini iluantuq tulukaruk tua-i ping’ermi ciugucaku egmian mikliringnaqluni qanranun ek’uq* arnam neviarcam. ‘The raven was in the dipper; when she tipped her head up, immediately he sought to become small and went in through the woman’s — the girl’s — mouth.’ (MAR2 2001:24); > *ekqun*², *eksarvik*, *ekuma*-, *ekun*, *ekur*-, *kuucir*-, cf. *ek*^uaq; < PE *əkə*⁻²

ekiaq lining; layer (put inside something); layer between things # *Canegteggun tamaaggun paltuugci ivsuum mecingraaku, tamaaggun ekiarpeciuggun canegteggun meq qurrulruni acitmun waten aqumgaurquvci*. ‘Even if it gets your coat wet, the water will run down through your (coat’s) grass lining if you sit like this.’ (QUL 2003:728); > *ekiarqin*, *ekiir*-, < PE *əkiðar*-

ekiar- to pull a muscle # NUN

ekiarayug- to feel queasy # NUN

ekiarneq dried fish that has been burnt by the sun # *Tua-i-llu-gguq imumek ekiarnermek, akertem ekigartellranek ciki’irqaa taumek neruraasqelluku*. ‘What she would give her to eat was a kind of dried fish that had been burned by the heat from the sun.’ (CIU 2005:188); < *eke*¹-i²-ar(ar)te¹-neq¹

ekiarqin wedge used to split wood # *Unarciamek piyunarcarikuni aturarkauluku. Ekiarqitem kaugtuutaa*. ‘One can use it for splitting pieces of wood for making things. It’s a sledgehammer for use with a wedge.’ (CIU 2005:160); < *ekiaq*-?-n

ekiarte- to make thinner # NUN

ekiir- to provide with a layer (of insulation) # *Nutaan-am imna waten paltuugpeci iluakun canegnek ekiirluci pikuvci, iluvceñun amlleq keggatevceni wani meq iterngaituq maavet kemegpeceñun*. ‘When you have placed a layer of grass around your upper torso area inside your coat, not very much water will get to your skin.’ (QUL 2003:728); < *ekiaq*-lir-

ekiliq ring finger # HBC; cf. *ikilipik*, *iqiliq*

ekiq wound; cut # *ekillugnarqellria* ‘arrow point that could cause bad injury to the flesh’; *Kia una ekiliqarraallruagu?* ‘Who wounded this (animal) first?’ (CIU 2003:64); *Tagucamegteggu-llu ekii* mingeqluk. ‘When they had brought it (the killed sea mammal) up, they would sew up its wounds.’ (YUU 1995:22); *Ekiokun* kenciknarqellriatgun, . . . ‘Through your hallowed wounds, . . .’ (YUA 1945:59 & LIT 1992:29); *ekillugnarqellria* ‘arrow point or other thing that could cause severe injury’; > *kilir*-, *kirta*; < PE *əki*

ekli- *emotional root*; > *eklike*-, *eliknarqe*-, *ekliyug*-, < PE *əkli*-

eklike- ‘to be physically attracted to (her); to lust after (her) # *eklikaa* ‘he is physically attracted to her, lusts after her’ / < *ekli-ke*²-

eklinarqe- to be physically attractive # *eklinarquq* ‘she is physically desirable, physically attractive’ / < *ekli-narqe*-

ekliyug- to be physically attracted to someone; to lust after someone’ # *ekliyugtuq* ‘he is physically attracted to someone, lusts after someone’ / < *ekli-yug*-

ek’liurta firefighter # < *eka-liur-ta*¹

ekniarun fare; ticket # *Ekniurutni-llu* akilirluku *ek’uq*, . . . ‘He paid his fare, and got onboard, . . .’ (JONA. 1:3); < *eke*²-niar-n

ekqun¹, **ekqutaq** kindling wood; tinder; fire starter # < *eka*-?-n, *eka*-?-taq¹

ekqun² something taken along in case one needs it # *qalqapagmeng ekqucirluni ayagtuq* ‘he went, taking along an axe in case he needed it’; < *eke*²-?-n

ek’raq elevated storage platform or rack for storing meat # NUN; = *qer’aq*

ek’r(ar)- (*NUN form*), **ekrar**- (*EG form*) to cross over # *ek’ertuq* or *ekrartuq* ‘he is crossing over’; *ek’raraa* or *ekraraa* ‘he is crossing over it’ / *ek’rautaa* or *ekrautaa* ‘he is taking it across’; *ek’rallruuq* or *ekrallruuq* ‘he crossed over’; *Tuamta-llu uyu’urpaarat*

ek'ralliniur. Ketvarngami unaggun pengut ket'itnun-ggur *ek'rerngami* ikaŭget qikerta'armun . . . aqumlliniur. 'Then their youngest sibling went across. When he went down below the sand-dunes and *went across* to and island . . . (and then) he sat down.' (WOR 2007:118); = qerar-;
< PE əkəRAR-

eksarvik toolbox # NSU; < eke²-yar-vik

eksuun fire extinguisher; fire engine # < eka-cuun

ekua- to burn; to make a burnt offering (*Biblical*) # ekuaguq 'it is burning'; ekuagaa 'he is burning it' / ekuagiuq kalikanek 'he is burning papers'; ekuagarka 'something to be burned'; 'animal for sacrifice' (*Biblical*); pitsaqluku ekuavkariyaraq 'arson'; Tua-llu Noah *ekuavigmek* piliuq. 'And then Noah constructed an *altar*.' (AYAG. 8:20); Net-llu avataitgun keneq kumarrluku *ekuavkalliniit* taukut nunat. 'And lighting a fire around the houses they let that village *burn*.' (YUU 1995:19); < eka-

ekuanqun, ekuanqutaq kindling wood; tinder; fire starter # Piciatun uqumun kumarulluut aku'urqaarluki *ekuanqutketullruit*. 'Saturating the moss lampwicks with any kind of oil they'd use them as *fire starters*.' (CIU 2005:186); < ekua-?-n, ekua-?-taq¹

ekuma- to be inside a container or vehicle; to be riding in a sled, boat or other vehicle # ekumauq 'it is inside', 'he is riding' / Maaten tua-i tekilluku pillinia tan'gurra'ar una taum tua-i iluani *ekumaluni*. 'When he reached the place he noticed there was this boy *placed inside* there.' (QAN 1995:8); Tua-i ellii uniarnayukluni anluni ikamragi *ekumauryarturluni* uliit qaingatni. 'Fearing that she might be left behind, she went outside to get in the sled on top of the blankets (ELN 1990:9); < eke²-ma-

ekun, ekutkaq something that gets one in (such as an airplane ticket or the ante in a card game) # Tauŭken Kass'am *ekutaunaku* tengssuutekun Kassaulgutkeng'ermiu ayaucesciiganaku. 'But a white person can't even take someone somewhere on an airplane without a *ticket*, even though he may be a fellow white person.' (QUL 2003:350); < eke²-n, eke²-n-kaq

ekuq, ekurnak tussock; hillock # NUN

ekur- to repeatedly put into containers # ekurai 'he keeps putting them in' / Kinrata-ll' atrarrluki qamiqurrit aŭg'arturarraarluki, cali tupiganun call' *ekurluki*. 'And when they were dried, after they removed their (the fishes') heads, they *would put them into* woven containers.' (KIP 1998:53); Nauwa ayakatalriamek yugmek tanglalriaci, tua-i ayautarkani waten qemaggyvggaminun *ekurluku* nalluyaguciyaaqevkenani. 'You've seen a person who is about to leave; he would *put all* the things he needs for the trip in a bag so as not to forget anything.' (QUL 2003:296); < eke²-ur-

ek'ur- to jump over a log hung horizontally with rope from both ends in a men's community house, in this process a Native games competitor jumps over the log as it approaches him and runs to the other side before the log swings back # NUN

ekurnak knoll; small round hill # NUN

ekurnga- to be pigeon-toed # NUN

ekurpag-, ekurvag- to burn intensely # Keneq kumarrluku *ekurpagtelluku* urugtaqluku. 'Lights the fire, makes it *burn hard* and thaws it out.' (YUU 1995:71); Atam anqernniartut nakacuut iquatni ikiitugugaat *ekurvagluteng*. 'They will begin running out with their inflated seal bladders along with wild celery plants with the tips of the plants *on fire*.' (CIU 2005:386);
= kurpag-; < eke¹-?-rpak, < eke¹-?-rpak

Ekvicuaq Eek # *village at the mouth of the Kuskokwim River*; *Ekvicuarmit* Mamterillermit-llu akuliitni kuigtangqertuq Iinrayamek piaqluku. 'Between *Eek* and Bethel there is a river that they call Iinrayaq.' (YUU 1995:4); < ekvik-cuar(aq)

ekvigtaar(aq*) bank swallow (*Riparia riparia*) #
< ekvik-taq²-ar(aq)

ekvik, ekviaq cliff; bluff; bank of river # ekvigenqegtuq 'it is cliff-like'; Maaten ellii murilkuq angyalirluni tamana ceŋii kiatmun, uatmun-llu, keluani-wa angyam *ekvik* mayurarkaat. 'When she observed things she saw that there were lots of boats along that shore upriver and downriver, and that above the boats there was a *river bank* where they'd climb up.' (ELN 1990:112); Y, NS, HBC, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI; > Ekvicuaq, ekvigtaar(aq*); PE əkviy

ekviucilluk container # Taum arnam ayakataami aŭg'umek *ekviucillugmek*, imkut cat qemaggyviit, neqet qeltait — tamaa-i *ekviucillugnek* pitullrulliniit; imkuuluteng tua missuukluk' ellaita — tauna tua-i teguluku, ang'aqluku. 'That woman, since she was about to leave, took a *container*, a place to put things, made of the skins of fish — they called it "*ekviucilluk*", it was like a sack to

them — and she took it to bring stuff along with her.’ (ELL 1997:188); Kan’a-w’ ikampallraak iluagni caqunraukcugpall’er *ekviucilluk*, angkayagluni tua-i. ‘And inside the big sled was this big *bag*, a very big *container*.’ (QUL 2003:466); < eke²-vik-?-lluk

ela- *deep root*; > elalirneq, elaqliq, elaqvaqanir-, elaqvaar-, elate-, elatmun, elaturraq; cf. elalirte-

elag- to dig # elagtuq ‘he is digging’; elagaa ‘he is digging it’ / kitak elii! ‘go ahead dig!’; qimugta elagtuq ‘the dog is digging (using its paws)’; elaumauq *or* elagumauq ‘it has been dug’; Caqerluni tauna puckaq muirtuq, muiran aaniin ayuqucirturraarluku teq’allermek pilisqerngani unuakurpak *elagluni*, maaten erneq qukaan unatmi tumiik piak kavirpak qerrarnerek-wa malruk. ‘Soon the barrel was full, and since it was full, after her mother showed how how to do it and had her make a pit, she *dug* all morning, and at midday, looking at the palms of her hands, she saw that they were very red with two blisters.’ (ELN 1990:42); = laag-; > elagaq, elagayuli; elagcuun, elagyaq, elakaq, elaneq, elataq, elaute-, elagute-; < PE əlay-

elagaq wild potato, wild carrot (*Hedysarum alpinum americanum*); dug-out place; den; diggings; underground cache # Tekicameng ilait tamakut kayangut kenirluki ilait-llu qemaggluki *elagamun*. ‘When they got there they cooked some of those eggs, and the others they put away in the *underground cache*.’ (ELN 1990:37); Takusallia-m’ imna takusaasqelleq qayuqegglim tauna *elagallra* tauna qavalliniluni, qayuqeggli-wa tamakut anait. ‘When he looked back at it, as she had told him to, there was an old *den* of a jack rabbit — he had evidently slept there — for around it were jack rabbit droppings.’ (MAR1 2001:92); < elag-aq

elagayuli fox sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*); robin (*Turdus migratorius*); spotted sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*); hermit thrush (*Catharus guttatus*) # *literally*: ‘good digger’; < elag-a-yuli

elagcuun shovel or other digging tool # < elag-cuun

elagyaq partially underground cache; pit for cleaning fish; smokehouse; elevated food cache # neqerrlugnek elagyamek aqvatuq ‘he fetched some fish from the storage place’; Elatiini-gguq-gga — cunawa-gguq pikaggun egalengqerrami taun’ ena, taum tua kenurraan, egalran kenurraq alaitellran pillinikii — una-gguq elatiini *elagyaq*, mayurvik. ‘Beside the house, it was said — since apparently that house had a sky-window above, and that light in the window made it visible — beside it was this *food cache*, an elevated food cache.’ (ELL 1997:54); NI, CAN; *also spelled* lagyaq; < elag-yaq

elakaq man-made hole # *usually for water supply and usually referring to a hole through the ice but also to a well in the ground* # Ukut unuaqu egcartuqiki *elakamun*, qanrulluki amlliriluki taisqelluki. ‘Tomorrow go throw these bones through the *hole in the ice* and tell them to come back more plentifully.’ (ELN 1990:5); . . . cikuliurutmek tegulluni qalarrluni *elakaq-am* cikumaarkauniluku. ‘. . . taking an ice-spud saying that the *water hole* would be frozen over.’ (ELN 1990:61); Tekicami ungunngssit qulugnelget aqumevkarai *elakam* canianun nunarpiim elatiini, atakuqvani arnat mertaryaraata nalliini. ‘When he arrived he made the camels kneel beside the *well* outside the city, and it was evening when the women would go to fetch water.’ (AYAG. 23:11); < elag-? (*for the postbase* –kaq *here*, cf. –kaq ‘one that has been V-ed’ in *Siberian Yupik Eskimo*)

elalingqa- to be visiting # elalingqauq ‘he is visiting’ / < elalirte-ngqa-

elalirneq outside; outer thigh; elalirnermi ‘in the area outside’; elalirerek ‘outer thighs’; Tua-i *elalirnerkun-gguq* ikircamiiu, tua-i ikircamiiu-gguq nallunailngurmek qetunrani tangersaaqaa tauna qessalleq itraasqengraatni kianlan kia-i. ‘Having opened it from the *outside*, it is said it was obvious that she had certainly seen her reluctant son because he was there.’ (QUL 2003:278); < elalirneq

elalirte- to visit # *within a village or city*; elalirtuq ‘he went visiting’; elalirtaa ‘he visited her’ / Cali makut tan’gurraat nem’i uitasqevkenaki piaqluki, arnat niicugnisqevkenaki qalartellriit. Cali arnani *elalirtaatuukut*, ullagtaarulluta. ‘And they would tell the boys not to stay in the houses listening to women’s talking. We women would *visit* each other, going to see each other.’ (YUU 1995:46); = laalirte-; > elalingqa-; cf. ela-; < PY-S əlalir-

elaneq dug-out grave; pit; dug hole in the ground # Pitegcurlim taum ikani Caputnguarmiut uakaraatni *elanellruarii* akma uitaq. ‘Pitegcurliq’s *grave* is over across there a little downriver of Chefnak.’ (KIP 1998:177); < elag-neq¹

elaqlar- to gobble up; to slurp down # elaqlartuq ‘he is gobbling food’; elaqlaraa ‘he is gobbling it’ / Tua-i-ll’ tauna ukveqerluni, tunut-llu yaavet yaatminun elliluki tegg’iciarluki. Ayagngan tayim’ kinguani tunuutegkenun tuavet *elaqlalliniluni*. ‘So then that man, believing him, put the pieces of caribou back-fat aside to let them harden. After he had gone, in his absence, Raven *gobbled* that fat up.’ (QAN 1995:90-92); *imitative*; *also spelled* laqlar-

elaqliq* the one immediately outside, such as a next-door neighbor # Paraluruq, neqet-llu keniinanratni pie-am *elaqlirkaanek* pililuten aŭg'umek negtaallerpenek, uucissuutekun takelriakun. 'While the rice and fish are cooking, spread out the dough for the pie *crust* in an oblong pan.' (YUU 1995:63); Unkut-llu tua-i *elaqliput* imarpigmek keterluteng. 'Our *neighbors* down there are by the ocean.' (CIU 2005:336); < ela-qliq

elaqvaq* the area farther away; quite a distance # elaqvaarnin 'in the area farther away; at quite a distance'; . . . qurrutni-ll' muingaaqan keggavet tua-i *elaqvaarnun* pisqellratun, *elaqvaarnun* ayakauulluku ciqitelaqii. '. . . her chamber pot, whenever it was full, outside to quite a distance away, following instructions, to quite a distance she'd take it and empty it.' (QUL 2003:72); < ela?

elaqvaqanir- to go, or take, farther away # elaqvaqanirtuq 'it went farther away'; elaqvaqaniraa 'he took it farther away' / Tuamte-ll' yaavet alingallagluta nem'un agqerciikukut *elaqvaqanirluni* cali aqumgalria. 'Furthermore, being startled, should we dash over to that house, there it will be, even *farther away* (from the house), still sitting.' (QAN 1995:202); < elaqvaq-kanir-

el'ar- to laugh # el'artuq 'he is laughing' / = englar-, nenglar-, nel'ar-, ngel'ar-

elara- to be dissatisfied; to complain, wanting more; to gripe # elarauq 'he is complaining' / elaratkaa 'he is dissatisfied with it'; elaranarquq 'it's not enough; it makes one dissatisfied wanting more'; Mikelnguut-llu *elarayunateng* tuaten amllertalriamek cikingraiceteng. 'Children too never *complained* even if they didn't give them so much.' (KIP 1998:333); < PY əlara-

elata° area outside of # *positional base used only with a possessed ending*; Tua-i auqiiteng *elatiinun* taliciviim ellirraarluki, aanaseng qayagaluku pelatekamun itqerrluteng. 'After they had put the firewood they'd gathered *outside* the smokehouse, they rushed into the tent calling their mother at the same time.' (ELN 1990:19); = cellate; < ela-te³-

elatmun (to or toward) outside # *adverbial particle* # . . . cup'uryaraa tauna ukimaluni *elatmun*. ' . . . the draft vent (for the fire) was by a hole made *to outside*.' (QUL 2003:186); < ela-tmun

elaturraq enclosed entry porch # Wiinga-w' alikellrukeka *elaturramun* kiima anllerkaqa tan'germi. 'I found it scary for me to go out into the *entry porch* in the dark.' (KIP 1998:309); < ela-?-rraq

elautaq¹ root digger # NS; < elag-taq¹

elautaq² grave # < elaute-aq¹

elaute-, elagute- to bury # elautaa or elagutaa 'he is burying it' / Ilaita tuamte-llu enerkuateng *elautaqluki*. 'Some of them would *bury* the bones left over from them (the meat).' (CAU 1985:96); Tamaani-gguq tuqulriit, wangkuta-llu cellangellrulriakut *elagucuunaki* nunamun qaimun ellilaqait, . . . 'Back then, it is said, we also were aware of things, and at that time they did not *bury* the dead in the ground, instead they placed them above the ground, . . .' (MAR1 2001:54); < elag-te⁵-, elag-te⁵-

elavcurcautet flat part of seal's stomach # < elave-?-n-plural

elave- to crouch # elavuq 'he crouched' / elavtai 'he flattened them on the surface'; elavumauq or elavngauq 'he is in a crouched position'; elavurluni pitarkani ullagaa 'walking in a crouching position, he is approaching his prey'; Cat iliitni avelngaq utertellrani utaqauraraa igtiin amiigan caniani *elavqerluni*. 'One time when the mouse was returning, it was waiting for him, *crouched* next to the door of his den.' (KAV 1972:9 & PRA 1995:317); = lave-; > elavcurcautet; elavngavik; elavngigcaun; cf. navte-, elivte-; PY əlavə-

elavngavik place where one lies crouched; duck-hunting blind # Apataassuum *elavngavianek* yaaqsigtalliniuq tayima it'ganret qula malrugnek cipluku. 'It was twelve feet in distance from where Apataassuk *lay crouched*.' (YUU 1995:78); < elave-nga-vik

elavngigcaun spleen # *anatomical*; < elave-ngig-car-n

elavurcaun flat part of seal's stomach #

elcailkun, elcaikutaq gasket; seal; stopper; plug # *to retain air*; < elte-yailkutaq, elte-yailkutaq

elcervag- to burp loudly # elcervagtuq 'he burped loudly'; Kainringaqluni nerelriacetun ellirluni, *elcervaganluni*, qavaqaan-llu-gguq ut'rulluku. 'He would not be hungry anymore as if he had eaten and would begin *burping*, and his grandmother would take him home when he fell asleep.' (CIU 2005:390); < elte-pag²-

elcessuun vent; ventilation fan # < elte-

elciar- to burp; to belch # elciartuq ‘he burped’; elciaraa ‘he burped at him’ / elciaqucugtuq ‘he burped incompletely, with gas rising in his throat but not being released’; Tua-i-llu curumun inarrluni aqsiigni nengqetaarlukkek, *elciaqaqluni*, pingraani aanami tuaten pisqevkenaku. ‘She lay down on the sleeping mat repeatedly expanding and then relaxing her belly, *burping* now and then, even though her mother told her not to do that.’ (ELN 1990:53); < elte-?; > elcervag-, elciayuli, elcirpag-, ellecpag-; < PE nəlcar-

elciayuli, elciaya(g)aq* rock ptarmigan (*Lagopus mutus*); ruffed grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) # < elciar-yuli, elciar-ya(g)aq

elciqaq cover or curtain for entrance # NUN; < elte-?-qaq; > elciqaruq

elciqaruq man’s labret with beads on a frame # NUN; < elciqaq-uaq

elcirpag-, elcervag- to burp loudly # elcirpagtuq ‘he burped loudly’; elcirpagaa ‘he burped loudly at him’ / < elte-pag²-

Elciq, Elciyaraq the beginning of the Bladder Festival # *and elci-* to deflate things (such as the bladders at the Bladder Festival); to start the Bladder Festival; to engage in certain ceremonial activities associated with the Festival # elciuq ‘he is deflating things’ (*literally*) / Tua-i-llu nakacuut nalukataamegteki *elciluteng*, ellelluki qerruumalriit. *Elcimariata-llu* angutek malruk ayauulluki anluamun eksarturluki. ‘And so when they were ready to send off the bladders through the water by putting them into the ice hole, they *deflated* them, letting the air out of the ones that had been inflated. When they finished *deflating* them, two men took them and thrust them through a hole in the ice.’ (CAU 1984:75); Tua-llu tua-i qanerciquit wani-gg’ tua *elciqatarniluteng*, wagg’uq *elciqatarniluteng* ayagniqatarluteng. Tua-lli imumek wani pillerkirluku. Uumi atakumi, tua-i-llu tua-i tauna pillerkiurarteng tekiskan, erenrem atakuani tua-ll’ elciq tamana aturluku. ‘They would say that they were going to *deflate things* — “*Elciq*” — meaning that they would start (the Bladder Festival). That was the signal to begin. Some time later, at eventide, when the set time came, they began *the deflating process, Elciq*, in the evening.’ (QAN 1995:160); Tua-i-llu wani tallimiitni *Elcilartut*. Tua-i Elciaqata tamamta qantangqetullruukut. Tua-i qantaput imirluki assilrianek neqnek *Elciaqata*. ““*Elciq*” was observed on the fifth day. During *Elciq* we took our bowls with us, and we were served with specialty foods.’ (CIU 2005:370); < elte-i²-

[e]leg- to get scorched; to get singed; to char; to burn # = lege-; *see leg- for more information*; < PE ələy-

[e]leq flatus; gas expelled rectally; *vulgar* fart # *and [e]ller-* to break wind; to expel flatus; *vulgar* to fart # = neleq/naler-, naleq/naler-; *see leq/ler- for more information*; < PE nələr-

elgaq sled brake # *see Appendix 9 on parts of the sled*; K; = leg’aq, esgaq; *cf.* elgar-

elgangqa- to be settled; to be lying down; to be in bed # elgangqauq ‘he is lying down’ / Tuani tua-i unuaqu waniw’ nalukatarluki pillermeggni, yuut ayuqenrilameng, atakumi-am tua-i elgarrrluteng tamaani qasgimi *elgangqallratni*, elcepailgatkiliiit tauna ayagyuarauluni elpecetun, atam agna matarrarmi atrallinilria. ‘Then the next day when they were about to send them (the bladders at the Bladder Festival) through the water by putting them through the ice hole — people’s ways being varied — in the evening they lay down in the kashim and when they *were lying down*, before they let them (the bladders) be deflated, one of the people, a youth like you, went down being undressed already.’ (KIP 1998:219); < elgar-ngqa-

elgar- settled; lying down; in bed # *postural root*;
> elgangqa-, elgarte-; *cf.* elkarte-, elgaq, ilgar-;
< PY əlyar-

elgarte- to settle; to lie down; to go to bed / elgartuq ‘he lay down, went to bed’; elgartaa ‘he laid it down’ / Yuut *elgarcimariata* imucetun tegganret iliiit cauamek tegulluni. ‘When the people had finished *settling down* one of the elders took a drum.’ (CAU 1984:139); Unugyungan aaniita ampi *elgarcesqelluki* tua-i piluki. ‘Since it was getting to be night their mother told them to hurry up and *settle down to bed*.’ (ELN 1990:20);
< elgar-te²-

elicar- to study; to teach # elicartuq ‘he is attending school’; elicaraa ‘he is teaching her’ / elicautaa ‘he is teaching it to someone’; elicariuq ‘he is teaching’; Kitumun *elicallrucciileng’erma* elitellruluk. ‘Even though I don’t know who *taught* me, I did learn it.’ (KIP 1998:57); Tauna-gguq yurautekaput irniama-llu-gguq yurautekciqaat *elicauskumki* irniamnun. ‘It has been stated that that is our dance and that it will belong to my children too if I *teach* them to my children.’ (TAP 2004:65); Y, NI, CAN, HBC; = elitaur-;
< elite-car-; > elicaraq, elicarista, elicarvik, elicau

elicaraq student # Y, NI, HBC; < elicar-aq¹

elicarista teacher # Y, NI, HBC; < elicar-i²-ta¹

elicarvik school # Y, NI, HBC; < elicar-vik

elicaun lesson; doctrine; subject matter taught # Tua-llu wiinga yurautekraarluku *elicautekekumku* irniamnun, irniama-llu pikluku, irniarin-llu pikluku tuaten. ‘And after it has been my dance, and if it is *something I taught* to my children it will be their dance, and in turn they will teach it to their own children.’ (TAP 2004:65); Y, NI, HBC; < elicar-n

elicungcar- to study; to teach # elicungcartuq ‘he is studying’ *engaged in the act of studying right now*; elicungcaraa ‘he is teaching her’ *right now, or ‘he is studying it’ right now* / Kass’atun-llu *elicungcarluku* aperyaraitnek ilait tamakut cautmeng. Ellii-am tua-i elicukapiggluni, aaniita-llu elicesqumalliamiu Kass’atun nallunrilkeminek apertuugurluku. Qitevcuilami-llu qitevcaramek *elicungcarpek’naku*. ‘[She hoped (her mother)] would *teach* her what various belongings of theirs were called in English. She (the daughter) wanted to learn very much, and because their mother wanted her to learn English she instructed her in what little she knew. Because she (the mother) didn’t actually speak English she didn’t *teach* her how to speak it.’ (ELN 1990:13); < elite-yug-ngcar-

eliga’rte- to learn quickly; to catch on; to become accustomed # eliga’rtuq ‘he learned something quickly, became accustomed to something’; eligartaa ‘he learned it quickly, became accustomed to it’ / Taquican-am aatiin quuyurnilluku *eligarrniluku* pia. ‘When she was done, her father, smiling at her, told her that she *learned quickly*.’ (ELN 1990:52); Maa-i tang *eligarrngiarucama*. ‘I no longer can *learn so easily*.’ (CIU 2005:306); < elite-ar(ar)te-

elillgia- to tell on someone behind his back; to tattle # elillgiagaa ‘he told on her’; cf. elite-

elillraq spirit # (?); NUN

elima- to be learned; to be knowledgeable # cf. elite-; < PE əlima-

elingra- *emotional root; also spelled* lingra-; > elingrake-, elingranarqe-, elingrayug-, elingratar-; < PE əlira- and əlɪŋra-

elingrake- to be grateful to # elingrakaa ‘he is grateful to her’ / *Elingrakaput* tamalkuita ciulirneret qalarucestek’lalput. ‘We are *grateful* to all our forbears who have spoken to us (about Yup’ik ways).’ (KIP 1998:xvii); < elingra-ke²-

elingranarqe- to cause one to feel grateful # elingranarqu ‘it causes one to be grateful’ / Tauḡaam umyuaqerkarci, angayuqaput makut *elingranarqelliniut* miktellemteñek ayagluta cascigatlemteñek anglivkarteput. ‘But you must bear in mind, these parents of ours *have given us ample reason to be grateful* starting from when we were small and helpless; (they were) the ones who raised us.’ (KIP 1998:335); < elingra-narqe-

elingratar- to tend to feel grateful by one’s nature # elingratartuq ‘he’s a grateful person’ / < elingra-tar¹-

elingrayug- to be grateful # elingrayugtuq ‘he is grateful’ / *Elingrayuutekluku* ciuliamteñun naivikellratnek qanemcinek. ‘(We) are *grateful* to our ancestors for what they have revealed in tales.’ (KIP 1998:xv); < elingra-yug-

elirqeq scrap or remnant leftover when something has been cut out # “Aturciqegkegka, *eliqueret* ukut, keglunkusuut ukut, qavcikusuut-llu, cat tuntukusuut caquipakarlariit. Taqenkegpagta una kellarvik.” Eklii taukut *eliqueret*, ekluki. . . . *Eliqueret* katurrluki ek’aqateng tavavet angtacimeg cetun angtarinaurtut. “‘I’ll use it, (because) these *scraps* of wolf, wolverine, and caribou haven’t had a container. This fishskin container is so well made.” She put the *scraps of skin* in it. . . . She’d gather the *scraps of skin* and whenever she put them in they’d become equal to the full size (of the original animal).’ (MAR1 2001:15); < elirqe-neq¹

elirqe- to cut out pieces of something; to cut out a pattern for something # elirqaa ‘he is cutting out the pieces for it or cutting out a pattern for it’ / elirqiuq ‘he is cutting out pieces or a pattern for something’; Tua-i-llu *elirqingluni* ivrucirkagkenek aatiita ciemek *elirqiluni*. Tangvallerminiu Elngum pia cuqerciaqluni unatmikun, cunaw’ tuaten *elirqilallinilriit*. ‘She started *cutting out pieces* for a pair of waterproof mukluks, first *cutting out* the ones for her father. When she watched her, Elnguq saw that she measured the pieces of sealskin with the parts of her hands. “So that was how they *shape and cut* them,” she thought to herself.’ (ELN 1990:98); > elirqeq, elirqun

elirqun pattern # < elirqe-n

elisnga- to be learned; to be knowledgeable # elisngauq ‘he is knowledgeable’ / Kass’atun nallunge’rmi elisngauq Yugtun ‘even though he doesn’t know English, he is knowledgeable in Yup’ik’; *Elisngakacagalrianek* enirara’artengqelallruut. ‘They had dance directors who were very *knowledgeable*.’ (TAP 2004:111); < elite-nga-; > elisngaciq

elisngaciq knowledge # < elisnga-ciq

elissar- to study; to teach # *elissartuq* ‘he is studying’; *elissaraa* ‘he is teaching him’; *elissariuq* ‘he is teaching someone’; Nutaan tua qayirraarluku imarpigmun malikluku tua *elissalliniluku* mat’umek waten pissuryaminek ellin. ‘Then, after making him a kayak, he took him out to the ocean and *taught* him his own way of hunting sea mammals.’ (QAN 1995:216); NI, CAN; = *elicar-*; < *elite-*; > *elissarvik*

elissarista, elissarta teacher # NI, CAN; < *elissar-i²-ta¹*; *elissar-ta¹*

elissarvik school # NI, CAN; < *elissar-vik*

elitaqe- to recognize; to know (in the sense of recognize) # *elitaqaa* ‘he recognized her or it’ / *elitaqaa aũgna* ‘I know that person we just went past or who just went past us’; *elitaqiuq* ‘he recognized someone’; *elitaqerpenga-qaa?* ‘do you recognize me?’; Maaten murilkaa kegginaa, iirpiik ukuk qukaani. Nutaan tuar mikelngurmek tangellria, *elitaqevkenaku-llu*. ‘She scrutinized his face: two big eyes were in the middle of it. It was as though she was seeing this child for the first time and she did not *recognize* it.’ (ELN 1990:7); Tua-i-ll’ pissungami, pissuryaqlegurcami, pissungengami pissungelliniuq imkut tamakut taqukat pissuqengani *elitaqu’urluki*. ‘As he came of age and started hunting, he would *recognize* those seals he was hunting for.’ (QUL 2003:56); < *elite-aqe-*; < PY *əlitaqə-* (*under* PE *əlit-*)

elite- to learn; to get used to; to recognize # *elituq* ‘he is learning’; *elitaa* ‘he is learning it’ / Yugtun qaneryamek elitellruuq ‘he learned how to speak Yup’ik’; *elisgu!* ‘learn it!’; *eliskiu!* ‘learn it (future)!’; *elicugyariqua* yuraryamek ‘I am obsessed with learning Eskimo-dancing’; cat tamarmeng yuum atutukai elitengqertut. ‘everything a person experiences (in the way of emotions) becomes habituating’; Naaqut’liuryami *eliteqerngikapigtuq*, taqiartaqluki-llu caliarkani egmianun. ‘In math he *learns* very quickly and he finishes his lessons right away.’ (YUP 1996:44); Tuaten ayagaqata iliini piaqlutek, *elilluki-llu* tamakut ilait cat atrit kass’atun. ‘But, while her sisters were away the two of them did what they could, and so she *learned* names of some things in English.’ (ELN 1990:13); = *liite-*; > *elicar-*, *elicungcar-*, *eliga’rte-*, *elisnga-*, *elitaqe-*, *elitaur-*, *elissar-*; *cf.* *elillgia-*, *elima-*; < PE *əlit-*

elitaur- to study (attend school); to teach; to endeavor to learn # *elitnaurtuq* ‘he is attending school’; *elitnauraa* ‘he is teaching her’ or ‘he is endeavoring to learn it’ / *elitnauriuq* Yugtun igaryamek ‘he is teaching how to write in Yup’ik’; *Elicungcaryugngayaaqciqlikiiten*. *Pisciigalkaten-wall’u canrilnguq uksuaqu elitnaurciqellriaten*. ‘He’ll probably be able to help you learn. However, if he can’t do that for you, it’s okay since in fall you’ll be *going to school*.’ (ELN 1990:89); K, BB; < *elite-naur-*; > *elitnauraq*, *elitnaurista*, *elitnaurutke-*, *elitnaurun*, *elitnaurvik*

elitnauraq student # *Elitnaurat* mikcuaraat elitnauartut Yupi’gtun qaneryamek sass’am avgani ernerpak sass’ami-llu ataucimi qaqiutnatameggnun high school-amek. ‘The little *students* study the Yup’ik language for half an hour every day and then for one hour until they complete high school.’ (KIP 1998:ix); K, BB; CAN; < *elitnaur-aq¹*

elitnaurista teacher # Assirluki pivkangnaqlerkait, elpeci pitekluci elitesqelluci *elitnauristevci* elitnauaraiceci. ‘They try to teach you well; your *teachers* teach you for your sake, wanting you to learn.’ (KIP 1998:65); K, BB, CAN; < *elitnaur-i²-ta¹*

elitnaurutke- to teach (it) # *elitnaurutkaa* ‘he is teaching it’ / *naaqiyaraq elitnaurutkelaraqa mikelngurnun* ‘I teach arithmetic to the children’; < *elitnaur-tke-*

elitnaurun lesson; doctrine; subject matter taught; school material # Ukut kalikaat Lower Kuskokwim School District Bilingual-Bicultural Program-am Mamterillerni piyunarivkallrui, *elitnaurutngusqelluki* nunacuarni high school-ani. ‘This book was made possible by the Lower Kuskokwim School District Bilingual-Bicultural Program in Bethel, who wanted it to be *school material* for the high schools in the villages.’ (CAU 1984:3); K, BB, CAN; < *elitnaur-n*

elitnaurvik school; schoolhouse # Uksiyarami uitalallinilriit taukut tuani-gguq *elitnaurvigtarluni* cali-llu kipusvigtangqelliniluni . . . ‘They lived in Uksiyaraq and there there is a *school* and also a store . . .’ (ELN 1990:31); Qasgi una quyurtaarvikluku calivikluku *elitnaurvikluku-llu*. ‘The kashim was our community hall, workshop, and *schoolhouse*.’ (CAU 1984:14); K, BB, CAN; < *elitnaur-vik*

eliveq (*K form*), **elivneq** (*Y form*) grave marker; possession of deceased person placed on his grave according to a former traditional custom; *Elivrit* wall’u qunguit cakneq ilaita tukuugaqluteng caitnek: saaniiganek, massiinaanek, anguarutainek, nutganek, qantaanek allanek-llu. ‘Some people’s *grave markers* or grave sites were very rich with their belongings: one’s kettle, one’s sewing machine, one’s paddles, one’s gun, one’s bowl, etc.’ (CAU 1985:123); = *elliveq*; > *Elivelek*; *cf.* *elive-*

elive- to be flattened down # *of a normally standing object such as grass flattened by the wind*; *elivuq* (*also*, *elivtuq*) ‘it got flattened’ / *elivtaa* ‘it flattened it’ / Tekitarkat-gguq curukalartut melqurrit *elivumaluteng* ciutait-llu patgusngaluteng. ‘It is said that if the bears intend to reach you they charge you with fur *flattened down* and their ears pressed down.’ (YUU 1995:70); Makut maa-i maaqsikuma makut perellri *elivtellri* anuqem nakeknirluni, tua cuqyutekluki ayakuma maa-i ellaqertengraan ut’reskuma kinguneqa

mallenruciqelliniaqa. ‘If I travel using as a guide these (grasses) that were *flattened*, bent over, by the wind blowing from a certain direction, as I go along, even if the weather gets bad when I am returning I will likely be closer to my point of origin.’ (QUL 2003:706); = livte-; > elivvlia-; cf. eliveq, elave-

Elivelek Levelock # *village on the Kvichak River near Lake Iliamna*; = Liivlek: < eliveq-lek

elivvlia- to visibly flatten down # *of a normally standing object*; elivvliaguq ‘it is visibly flattened down’; elivvliagaa ‘it visibly flattened it’; Tuntussu’urqami yaaqvaaurnun ayagaqami makut maani *elivvliallret* yuvrirturluki piyaaqnaurai yuullgutminun pilqeqernayukluki, paqnayularyaaqngami ellmitun yuulriartangqerrisukluku. ‘Whenever he went caribou hunting, traveling quite a distance, he would examine the grass that had *been flattened*, just in case a human like him had been there, because he always wondered if there were others like him.’ (QUL 2003:138); < elive-?-

elkarte- to set; to settle on; to settle down after completion of activity # elkartuq ‘he settled down’; elkartaa ‘he set it down, put it away’ / ingleq kangiramun elkartaa ‘he set the bed in the corner’; quyurtellermeggni arnamek atanerkameggnek elkarciut ‘when they held a meeting they settled on a woman as their director’; Nunameggnun-gguq *elkartaqameng* cikullran kinguani uksuarimi Qaariitaallruut ernerni qavcini. ‘Whenever they *settled* into their villages after freeze-up in the fall, they celebrated Qaariitaag for several days.’ (CAU 1985:43); = ngelkarte-; cf. elgar-

ell- root for personal pronouns other than first person (which use wa-); elkeq ‘they₂, them₂’; ellait ‘they_{plural}, them_{plural}’; ellii ‘he, she, him, her’; ellmek ‘themselves₂’; ellmeng ‘themselves_{plural}’; ellmi ‘herself, himself’; elpeci you_{plural}’; elpet ‘you_{singular}’; elpetek ‘you₂’; see Appendix 1 on inflection of personal pronouns; cf. ete-

ella world; outdoors; weather; sky; universe; awareness; sense # nem yua ellametuq ‘the owner of the house is outside’; ellakegcivaa! ‘how nice the weather is!’; ellarrlainaq ‘the atmosphere, air’; ellassuun ‘weather device such as a barometer or other weather instrument’; ellam qaralii ‘constellations’; ellakngamegtegu ‘because it is their environment’; ellam iqua narqerraarluku ‘living long enough to smell the end of life, living to an old age’ (*idiom*); Cunawa-gguq tua-i *ella* yageskan . . . ‘It turns out that it’s that way if the *weather* is to be very bad (*literally*: ‘stretches out its arms’) . . . (CIU 2005:336); Kiartenrilami-llu canek allanek tangenritliniluni ellani pellugarpailgan. ‘And because she did not look around, evidently she did not see anything else before she lost her *awareness*.’ (ELN 1990:3); Tua-i anyaqliameng tekicaqliameng *ellaullinilriamun* maaten piuq *ella* man’a qaterpak qevleqtaarturluni-llu, yaani-wa kenrungalnguq kumalria. ‘Then when they finally went outside and when they reached what turned out to be the *outdoors*, she saw that *the world* was white and sparkling, and over there in the distance above the horizon was what appeared to be a fire burning.’ (ELN 1990:4); ELLAM MENGLII, ELLAM MENGLII, ELLAM NGELII ‘horizon’; ELLAM KILGARTII ‘God’; ELLAM YUA ‘the Person of the Universe; God’; Tamaani tamakut yuut Agayutmek qaneqsaunateng, waten taūgaam qanraqluteng, ‘*Ellam Yua*’. *Ellam Yua* qigcikluku callermeggni tamiini, tua-i cakneq qigcikluku. ‘In those days people did not use the word “God”, but they would say “*the Person of the Universe*”. In their daily lives they showed the *Person of the Universe* great reverence because they were keenly aware of his presence and behaved accordingly with respect and honor.’ (CIU 2005:274); LK, BB, NI, NR, NUN, CAN, EG; = cella, cilla; > ellaculngu-, ellairute-, ellaite-, ellake-, ellakegci-, ellaliur-, ellaliurta, ellalluk, ellamanarqe-, ellamiu-, ellanarqe-, ellangcar-, ellange-, ellanglluk, ellangpar-, ellangqerrucaraq, ellanguaq, ellaqerrute-, ellarayag-, ellarlluk, ellarvag-, ellalkarte-, ellatu-; < PE cəla

ellaculngu- to feel sick; to feel out of sorts # ellaculnguq ‘he feels poorly’ / < ella-culngu-

ellai- to stroke gently once # ellaiguq ‘he stroked himself’; ellaigaa ‘he stroked it’ / qaika ellaigaqa ‘I smoothed out my clothes’ (*literally*: ‘my surface’); > ellaigar-, ellaissuun, ellaitaaq

ellaigar- to stroke gently more than once # ellaigartuq ‘he is stroking himself’; ellaigaraa ‘he is stroking it’ / ellaigartuq qertuniqngami ‘he is stroking his midsection because he has gas cramps’; Ivgiini — arenqaituq — qaini-llu *ellaigarnaaraa* wall’u tua-i aturallraminek aturangqertuq. ‘When he came into her view — oh dear — he *smoothed out* his clothing, and it could be that the clothes he had were old worn garments.’ (UNP2); < ellai-a-

ellairute- to lose awareness, consciousness, one’s good sense # < ella-i:rute-

ellaissuun eraser; any other device used for stroking # < ellai-cuun

ellait they; them # *personal pronoun*; ellaita pikait ukut ‘they own these’; see Appendix 1 on inflection of personal pronouns; cf. ell-

ellaite- to behave foolishly, unsensibly # < ella-ite¹-

ellaitaaq broom # < ellai-taar-

ellake- to have awareness (of); to be sensitive; to remember (*EG meaning*) # . . . taūgaam *ellakenrilnguut*, usviilnguut-llu elisnganeq cakenrita. ‘. . . however, those who lack *awareness*, those lack sense, ignore knowledge.’ (KIP 1998:133); Taumek

alerquumaukut mikelngungluta *ellakengnaqluta* angayuqrusqelluta. ‘For that reason we are instructed to try to be *sensitive* parents when we get children.’ (YUP 2005:110); < ella-ke²-

ellakegci- to be nice weather; to be in a pleasant frame of mind # ellakegcivaa ‘my, the weather is sure nice!’; ella-kegci-

ellaliur- to act without proper regard for the standards of conduct; to deal with the weather # < ella-liur-

ellaliurta, ellallurta weatherman # < ellaliur-ta¹, ellalluk-liur-ta¹

ellalkarte- to act crazy, playing instead of trying to accomplish things; to misbehave # Ii-i,

kitak tua-i umyuaqekiciu elitnauryaquvci assircaarluci aquvaquavkenaci-ll’ maantellerkarci, *ellalkartevkenaci*, elitengnaqluci. ‘Yes, now you_{pl} should think about your being here, if you study, behave yourselves, don’t run around, don’t *misbehave*, try to learn.’ (KIP 1998:63); < ella-?

ell’allagvike- to expose to one’s female emanations # ell’allagvikaa ‘she exposed him to her emanations’ / Ak’a-w’ tua-i tamaani-gguq waten pairkengaqameng-llu, maaggun *ell’allagvikaqaceteng* arniqtullruut. ‘Long ago when they encountered (women), when they (the women) *exposed them to their female emanations*, they (the young men) became woman-crazy.’ (KIP 1998:129)

ellallir- to rain # *impersonal subject*; ellallirtuq ‘it is raining’ / ellallian or ellallirngan ‘because it is raining’; ellalliian ‘if it rains’; ellalliinanrani or ellallirnginanrani ‘while it is (or was) raining’; Maaten elpenguq *ellalli’ksugtellria*. ‘Becoming aware she observed that there it was *raining* lightly.’ (ELN 1990:20); Atanrem-llu Noah qanrutaa, “. . . *ellallirceciiqaa* ernerni unugtuumaita yuinaagni malrugni . . .” ‘And the Lord said to Noah, “. . . I shall let it *rain* for forty days and forty nights . . .”’ (AYAG. 7:4); < ellalluk-ir¹-

ellalliurcuun raincoat # *also plural for one raincoat*; Ii-i, taqukat qiluitnek imarnitnek. Mecungyuitqapiarneq nutaan *ellalliurcuutnek*. ‘Yes, with seal-gut rain-parkas. With the ones that absolutely never leak, the best *raincoats*.’ (ELL 1997:294); < ellalluk-liur-cuun

ellalluk rain # *Ellalluk* aluviklaraa-gguq, iciw’ irniaminek igciaqami. They say the *rainfall* was her teardrops when her child fell.’ (AGA 1996:180); K, CAN, NUN, EG, BB, NR; < ella-lluk; > ellalliurta, ellallir-, ellalliurcuun

ellamaaqutke- to take advantage of # ellamaaqutkaa ‘he took advantage of him’ / Tua-i tauḡaam piyugngang’ermiu-gguq tua-i taumun *ellamaaqutkevkarluni*. ‘Even though he could easily overcome him, he let him *take advantage of him*.’ (KIP 1998:225); < ella-?-tke-

ellamanarqe-, ellanarqe- to be suitable weather for outdoor activity # *impersonal subject*; ellamanarquq ‘one can work outside’ / < ella-ma-narqe-, ella-narqe-

ellamiu- to be outside # NUN; < ella-localis-u-

ellangcar- to reprimand; to teach a lesson; to instill awareness (of what one has done but shouldn’t have done) # ellangcaraa ‘he is reprimanding her’ / ellangcarniara’rqa ‘I’ll soon teach him a lesson’; Taum-gguq piliaqestellrata uqlauteksiyaangekatki anucimirqecetaarluki *ellangcarciqai*. ‘If they start treating them carelessly their creator will *teach them a lesson to remember*.’ (KIP 1998:325); < ella-nge-car-; > ellangcaun

ellangcaun deterrent # < ellangcar-n

ellange- to obtain awareness; to have one’s first experience(s) that leave(s) a lasting memory # ellanguq ‘he obtained awareness’ / Maaten-gguq *ellanguq* mat’umun nunakegtaarmun tanqircetqapiarluni camek-llu-gguq cali nalluami yuucini-llu nalluamiu murilkessiyaagpek’nani. ‘It was at that time, it is said, that she *became aware* of the bright beautiful world. Because she didn’t know anything yet and didn’t even know that she was a human being she did not observe very much.’ (ELN 1990:3); < ella-nge-; > ellangeksaite-

ellangeksaite- to (still) be in a coma or otherwise unconscious # ellangeksaunani ‘being in a coma’; < ellange-ksaite-

ellanglluk weather that is poor, but not to the extent that outdoor activity is impossible # Ertaqami unuakumi kavircetaqami, auḡna kavircenani erenret alaillrat, tua-i-gguq erneq iquklitevkenaku *ellangllungqata’arqan* tuaten pituuq. ‘When the day breaks in the morning and it is red over the horizon where day light appears, it is said that before the day ends there’s going to be *bad weather* — it happens that way.’ (KIP 1998:32); < ella-nglluk

ellangpar- to act crazy, playing instead of trying to accomplish things; to misbehave # (?); ella-?

ellanggerrucaraq portal of the atmosphere above our world for the “little people” (“ircenrrat”) #
< ella-ngqerr-te⁴-yaraq

ellangraq parka made of strips of bleached seal skin and gut or fish skin # NUN

ellanguaq circle-and-dot design; wooden ring put around a mask to represent the world of the object enclosed by it (*in* NUN) # Tua-i agciriamaaqmeng ellaita tua-i pimeggnek pilarait. Taugaam ukut qaralit *ellanguacuaraat* agcirarautait tua-i yuut amlleret aturait. ‘People inlaid their own family designs, but these *circle-and-dot* designs were used by everyone.’ (CIU 2005:100); < ella-uaq

ellaq’er- to fade from sight becoming smaller and smaller # NS; *cf.* ella

ellaqerrute- for weather to suddenly turn bad on one # ellaqerrutaa ‘the weather suddenly turned bad on him’ / Ayainanerpeni tayim’ avani *ellaqerruskaten* tamakut aturluki compass-aqelriatun ut’reskuvet nunanun kinguniciiquten. ‘If you’re out traveling and *the weather suddenly turns bad* on you, use those [certain indicators of direction] like a compass when you head back to the village and you’ll find your way home.’ (QUL 2003:716)

ell’araq ordinary thing or matter or person; nothing special # Ayagaaqluteng-llu yuum *ell’araulriim* ayagvikesciigalkiinun. ‘They went around to places that an *ordinary* mortal couldn’t go to.’ (YUU 1995:41); ell’aramikun ‘for no special reason’

ellaraq whirligig # *a small disk with two holes and a string through the holes — when wound and the string is pulled, the disk spins rapidly, making a whirring noise*; = [e]llerrar(aq*)

ellarayag- to be poor enough weather to make outdoor activity impossible # *impersonal subject*; ellarayagtuq ‘one cannot work outside because of the weather’ / Imna arcaqerluku March-aq, Tengmiirviguaq, tauna tua-i arcaqerluku murilketullrua. Tua-i tauna *ellarayagtuliuguq*. ‘The month Tengmiirviguaq, which is March in the calendars today, was minutely and carefully observed because that is the month when there is much *bad weather*.’ (CIU 2005:362); < ella-kayag-

ellarrluk weather so bad that outdoor activity is virtually impossible; very bad weather; condition of weather causing famine # *Ellarrlutui-gguq* piculit-llu-gguq picuirulluteng. Mumigtaqut-gguq ilait-llu-gguq picuitellret pitqayuriluteng tamatum nalliini *ellarrluum*. ‘During a spell of *very bad weather*, they say, those who usually catch lots lose their ability to catch game. They say that there is a reversal of fortune with those who were not so lucky at catching game starting now to catch things during the period of *very bad weather*.’ (CIU 2005:320); < ella-rrluk

ellarvag- to be bad (weather); to rain hard # ellarvagtuaq ‘the weather is bad’, ‘it is raining hard’ / Tua-i-llu Elnguq *ellarvangaarcan-am* anesqenrilengraatni anluni talligni yagglukek keggiani-llu pagaatmun caulluku cikmirluni anuqliurluni tuaten ellalliucelluni. ‘Even though they told Elnguq not to go out because it was beginning to *rain hard*, she went out and stretched her arms out, turned her face upward, closed her eyes, and experienced the wind and the rain.’ (ELN 1990:29); < ella-vag-

ellate- exterior (of possessor); the area outside (of possessor) # NUN; = cellate-, < ella-te³-

ellatu- to be sensible; to have common sense #
< ella-tu-

ellecpag- to burp loudly # < elciar-pag²-

elleg- to be thick in diameter # ellegtuq ‘it is thick’ / *Ellegtateksuitut* tamakut milu’uvkautellrit ak’a avani, aminateng, *ellegluteng*, *ellgiinarluteng*, tamaa-i tamakut milu’uvkautellrit. ‘Those (skin strips) that they were using for rope weren’t of equal *thickness* back then, (some were) thin, (some) *thick*, getting *thicker* those ones they had for rope.’ (QAN 1995:164); K, NI, BB; = celleg-, cilleg-; < PE ciləy-¹

[e]llerrar(aq*) whirligig # and [e]llerrar(ar)- to make a whirling sound # *a “whirligig” is a small disk with two holes and a string through the holes — when wound and the string is pulled, the disk spins rapidly, making a whirring noise*; = ellaraq

elli¹- to put; to place; to set down # elliaq ‘it has been put in place’; ellia ‘he put it, placed it’ / elliaq *egam kaminiam qainganun* ‘put the pot on top of the stove’; qaillun pingna piavet ellillrua? ‘how did that one get up there?’; tegurraarluku egmian ellillrua ‘after he picked it up he immediately set it down’; ellimaq ‘he is laid to rest, buried’; Nerenriata uitaqainanratgun itqertuq ugna angaklinikiit tegumiarluni tan’gaurlurmek elliicetun angalriamek, tua-i-llu ellia canianun *elliluku*. ‘When they finished eating, while they were waiting around, that one who was evidently their uncle came in carrying a little boy the same height as she was and *set him down* next to her.’ (ELN 1990:7); > elliaq; ellii-, ellimalrut, ellin, elliaqun, elliaqerrun, elliaqeryaraq, elliaqeq, elliaqik; < PE əli-

elli²- to whet; to sharpen # ellia ‘he is sharpening it’ / NUN, K, BB, NI, NR; = celli-, cilli-; > ellikaraq, ellin; < PE cili- or cili-

elliaq skin bag or barrel full of partially dried smoked silver salmon # < elli¹-aq¹

ellii he; she; him; her # Cunawa-gguq imna uksurpak tua-i piyungaqaami ellamun an'aqluni, itraquni *ellii*. Tauna-gguq tang taūḡken arnaq aipaa anyuunani. 'It turned out that all winter *she (herself)* would go outside and come in whenever she felt like it. But her female companion never went outside.' (QUL 2003:70); Taūḡaam Kass'aq tauna alingluni piyuumiitelliniq. *Elliin-llu* utrucuumiitellinia, aqvallrunilamui. 'However, that white man being afraid didn't want to do it. And, *he (himself)* didn't want to return it because he had not been the one who had gotten it.' (YUU 1995:6); Tua-i-llu kinguqlia Irr'aq tupalliniami qialuni. Aaniin-llu aamarqaarluku *elliinun* aipaquesqelluku qanruqaarluku kumarrluni. 'Then her little sister, Irr'aq, woke up crying. After her mother breast fed her (Irr'aq), she told *her* (the big sister) to keep her (Irr'aq) company and after telling her to do that she lit the fire.' (ELN 1990:13); Maaten tua-i pissunga'rtuk, tua-i anngaa tauna *elliini* cangallruvkenani atamini piculuni. 'When they two started hunting, his older brother, no more or less *than him*, was as good at hunting as his father.' (QUL 2003:400); Angliriciqnuluku *elliicetun* tauna mikelnguq . . . 'Told her that that child would grow (to be) *like her* . . .' (ELN 1990:10); *personal pronoun; see Appendix 1 on inflection of personal pronouns;*
> elliinginaq; cf. ell-; < PE ə́(ə)ŋa

ellii- to donate money (as in the offertory plate in church); to place one's bet # elliiguq 'he donated money (in the offertory plate in church), placed his bet' < elli¹-i²-; > elliin

elliin, elliq, elliitaq bet; donation; wager; ante; offering; offertory plate in church # Assinqurra-llu Atanermun *elliitekaa*. 'The best of it was (used for) his *offering* to God.' (AYAG. 4:4); < ellii-n, *direct nominalization of ellii-*, ellii-taq¹

elliinginaq in vain; without purpose # *adverbial particle*; elliinginaq pissurtuq 'he is hunting in vain'; elliinginaq peknginanemni kuigem ciñiikun nayirmeng mallungellruunga 'when I was walking around for no reason at all, down by the shore I found a beached hair seal carcass'; Kitaki tua-i *elliinginaq* tangrutevkenanuk kass'ikegtassigutnautukuk. 'Rather than staring at each other *for nothing*, let's go ahead and have a dance contest.' (CIU 2005:152); Tamakut *elliinginaq* waten caliaqevkarpek'naki taum nasaurloom ciuniutullinia. 'That girl now accepts the things he had made rather than letting his make them for her *in vain*.' (CIU 2005:238); Atanrem ena piliaqenrilkaku, caliaqestai *elliinginaq* caliciquq; 'Unless the Lord builds the house, those who build it labor *in vain*;' (PSALM 127:1); < ellii-nginaq

elliitauḡaten just in case it's possible # *particle* # NUN

ellikaraq whetstone # *and* **ellikarar-** to whet a blade; to sharpen a blade on a stone # NUN;
< ellin-kar(aq)¹; > Ellikarermiut

Ellikarermiut Nash Harbor # *site of former village on Nunivak Is.*; < ellikaraq-miu-plural

ellilervik tool bag with tools # NUN

ellimalrut graves # < elli-ma-?

ellimer- to request to perform a task; to order; to tell to do something # ellimeraa 'he told her to do something' / *note that when a vowel-initial suffix follows this base, the semi-final e is not deleted, hence its presence in ellimeraa (cf. also ayaper-, and postbase -ler- as in teguler-)*; ellimeyunarquq 'it is easy to get him to do things'; ellimeyunaituq 'it is not easy to get him to do things'; Tua-i-llu-am aaniita ayagtuutarkarcesqelluki *ellimerluki*. 'Then their mother *told* them to gather sticks for fish drying spreaders.' (ELN 1990:23); Piqerluni cakian *ellimerutlia* akucesqelluku qimugcinrarnek ananek. 'Then one day her mother-in-law *ordered* on his behalf that she should make Eskimo ice cream with dog feces.' (MAR1 2001:70); > ellimerun; cf. elliraq; < PE təli-

ellimerun order; request # ellimerun kingunranun ullagatesqevkenaku 'injunction; restraining order' *legal neologism*; < ellimer-n

ellin whetstone # Tua-llu una aipaa, waniwa-gguq teggalqupiaq, una mikellra *ellitem*. Tua-i qaimegnegun, elucimegnegun atellgukevkenatek. Tua-i *ellitnguyaaqelriim*, atengqerrluni taūḡaam teggalqupiamek. Tuaten tua-i ukuk *ellitek* atengqertuk. 'They called the smaller of the two *whetstones* a "teggalqupiaq". Their names are different because of their surfaces, their forms. Though this is a *whetstone* it's called "teggalqupiaq". These two *whetstones* have names this way.' (CIU 2005:156); K, NI;
= cellin, selin; < elli²-n; > ellitnguaq; < PE cillin or ciñin (*under* PE cili- or ciñi-)

ellipiaq a particular stitch used to sew on boot soles # *and* **ellipiar-** to sew with this stitch # *different from* inugarcetuaq (*q.v.*)

elliqaun newly frozen ice; nilas # Tuani ayallermini unugpailgan cikumun *elliqaunmun* kanallermini tamaaggun pektuq *elliqautekun*. 'When he traveled before night came, he went down to *the newly frozen ice*, and then he traveled on the *new ice*.' (KIP 1998:3); < elli¹-qar-un

elliqerraq* first horizontal beam in semi-subterranean house or kashim # *see Appendix 9 on parts of house*; < elli-qar-un

elliqeryaraq outboard motor # *so called because, in contrast to the earlier inboard boat motors, an outboard motor could just be put on the boat*; Tamaani pingnatutullemtēni caunata ikamraunata ski-doo-nata, Honda-unata, massiinaunata *elliqeryaranek*, pitaunani, pitaitqapiarluni! ‘Back then when we lived (entirely) by subsistence we had no sleds, no snowmachines, no all terrain vehicles, no outboard motors; we completely lacked everything!’ (QAN 1995:348); LY, HBC, NUN, CAN K BB, NR, LI; < elli¹-qar-yaraq

ellir- to reach a certain point; to become or make a certain way # ellirtuq ‘it became *like that*’; elliraa ‘it caused him to become *like that*’ / taangam elliraa tuaten ‘liquor made him that way’; tuaten ellirtuq ‘he has become like that’; cass’am tallia ataucimun ellirtuq ‘the hand of the clock reached one, it is one o’clock’; qavcinun ellirta? ‘what time is it?’; . . . naivvraarluki iqvani aanami assigtaanun Turpak ullagluku iqvaralarria, nuigtenritengnaqluni tunukariinun *ellirniarallrani* cam unregkenkun niilerluku aarluni tuaten.
‘. . . after pouring the berries she’d picked into her mother’s container, trying not to make any rustling noise she approached Turpak who was picking berries, and when she was going to *reach* the spot right behind her, something suddenly poked her in her armpits and she let out a scream.’ (ELN 1990:28); cf. ete-, elliraq; PY æłr- (*under*PE æłi-)

ellir(aq*) orphan # Maa-i mat’um nalliini yuut pilarait takumcutairutniluki. Aipainret, *elliraat-llu* kusguayuirulluki. ‘At this time they say that people no longer have compassion. They don’t look out for widows and *orphans* anymore.’ (YUU 1995:52); Apanuugpak tau’ tan’gurrauluni ayagluni, waten tan’gurraarauluni, *elliraurtellinilria*, angayuqaak tamarmek tuqulutek. ‘When Apanuugpak was a young boy, just a little boy, he became an *orphan*, both of his parents having died.’ (ELL 1997:404); Tuqurqilartut aipainernek *elli’irnek-llu*, . . . ‘They kill widows and *orphans*, . . .’ (PSALM 94:6);
> elliritke-, ellirivik; cf. ellimer-; < PE æłyar(ar)

elliraar(aq*) orphan # < elliraq-ar(aq); > elliraarauluq*

elliraarauluq* orphan # < elliraar(aq)-rluq;
> elliraarauluunkuk

elliraarauluunkuk orphan and grandparent living together # *Elliraarauluunkunek* piaqluku, tauna nasaurullurraq elliraungan. Maurluminek taūgaam aulukesterluni. ‘They called them *orphan* and grandmother since that girl was an orphan. Her grandmother was all she had to care for her.’ (QAN 1995:32); < elliraarauluq-nkut/nkuk

elliritke-, elliritqe-, elliriqe- to feel or act like an orphan # elliritkuq ‘he feels like an orphan’ / Tuana-gguq taūg’, tutgararulua, taūg’ calistailami-llu. Ellmineng-llu nallunriluk’ pikngailamiki, *elliriqlutek* taukuk, anuuruluqelriik cuugaqelriik taūga, imarpiim yaqsinrilkiini. ‘Now her grandson, it was because he had no one to make things for him. And because he wouldn’t have those things he’d have to learn by himself, and the two of them *suffered privation*, grandmother and grandson, living not far from the sea.’ (CEV 1984:65); < elliraq-i³-teqe-, elliraq-i³-teqe-, elliraq-liqe²-

ellirivik orphanage # < elliraq-i³-vik

ellitnguag block chewing tobacco # *so called because it resembles a small whetstone*; K; < ellin-uaq

elliur- to be or do like this (*accompanied by pantomime*) # Tua-i nutaan unuaquan tum’artelliniat tua-i maa-i piinanermini tumai makut, talligkenka-wa tua waten *elliullrat* akulkellinglutek. ‘The next day they tracked him down and noticed that his arm prints, *were like this* —, getting narrower and narrower.’ (QUL 2003:268); cf. ete-

elliveq grave marker; possession of deceased person placed on his grave according to a former traditional custom # NUN; = eliveq; < PE æłivær

ellivik cache; storage place; shelf # in K and NUN *specifically an elevated cache*; Tamaani neqlillratni talicivigtarluni, *ellivik-wa* kuluqvaarni-wa pelatekaq. ‘There at their fish-camp there was a smoke house, and a *cache* and further back there was a tent.’ (ELN 1990:17); < elli¹-vik; < PE æł(ł)iviy (*under* PE æłi-)

ellmaar(aq*) a little bit # *noun or adverbial particle*; ellmaar ikirtaa ‘he opened it a little’; Yupiit cuqyutnek atuyuitut, taūgaam “waken *ellmaarmek*, yaaken-llu cali carrarmek.” ‘Yup’ik people don’t use measuring cup and measuring spoons, but rather “*a little of this*, and a little of that”.’ (YUU 1995:62); < ellma-ar(aq)

ellma a little bit # *noun or adverbial particle*; Inarcameng qavarciiganani, *ellma* qavaqerluni maktelliniuq. ‘When they went to bed she couldn’t sleep, so she slept just *a little bit* and got up.’ (YUU 1995:81); > ellmaar, ellmacuar; cf. ete-; > ellmaar, ellmacuar; < PE æłmar(ar)

ellmacuar(aq*) a little bit # *noun or adverbial particle*; Pulamaqerlutek tua-i *ellmacuar* ak'a anqertellriik nunapigmi . . . 'They had gone into the woods *for only a short time* and then they came out again in the open tundra . . .' (ELN 1990:59); < ellma-cuar(aq)

ellmar- to fill; to be full # *ellmartuq* 'it is full'; *ellmaraa* 'he filled it' / *cf.* ete-

ellmek themselves₂ # *personal pronoun*; see Appendix 1 on inflection of personal pronouns; see ell-

ellmeng themselves_{plural} # *personal pronoun*; see Appendix 1 on inflection of personal pronouns; see ell-

ellmi himself; herself # *personal pronoun*; *ellminek tangertuq tarenriurutkun* 'he saw himself in the mirror'; *aanam qantarpak imiraa aatam pikaanek, mikenra qantaq imirluku ellmi pikaminek* 'the mother filled the big bowl for the father and filled the smaller bowl for herself'; *Tauna tua-i ellminek elliluni qantanun qaraliugaqluni*. 'He put *himself* (i.e., an etching of himself) on the bowls as a design.' (CIU 2005:30); *Waten amiliurtura'arqameng yuut ellarrlugmi* . . . *pitarkateng taikata ellminun tumkaat tau'gaam carrinqegcaartura'arqekii*. 'Whenever people make an open way outside their doorways in bad weather . . . one is merely clearing the way for game to come to *himself*.' (QUL 2003:42); see Appendix 1 on inflection of personal pronouns; > *ellmig-*, *ellmikun*, *ellmikutuar(aq)*; see ell-

ellmig- to retrieve, to take back one's possession # *ellmigaa* 'he took it back' / *ellmi-*?

ellmikun for no particular purpose; for one's own reasons; through one's own devices # *averbial adverb*; *ellmikun ullagamken* 'I came to you for no special reason, just to visit'; *ellmikun uitalria* 'one minding his own business'; "Cassurcit?" "*Ellmikun taigua*." "What did you come for?" "I came *for no particular reason*." (YUP 1996:6); *Una cali waten maavet waten pillerput ellmikuunrituq*. *Wiinga tangvallemni ellmikuunrituq*. 'This trip that we have made here to do this work is not *frivolous*. In my view it's not *insignificant*.' (CIU 2005:116); < *ellmi-vialis*; > *ellmikutuar(aq)*, *ellmikutuu-*, *ellmikuyar(ar)-*

ellmikutuar(aq*) mild-mannered person; one who minds his own business # < *ellmikun-tu-ar(aq*)*

ellmikutuu- to be meek; to mind one's own business # *Atawaqertut ellmikutuulriit ellarpagmek paitangciqngameng*. 'Blessed are the *meek*, for they shall inherit the earth.' (MATT. 5:5); < *ellmikun-tu-?*

ellmikuyar(ar)- to be alone # NUN; < *ellmikun-?*

ellngar- to leak liquids *from a container*; to drip # *ellngartuq* 'it is leaking liquid out'; *ellngaraa (or ellngarvikaa)* 'it is leaking liquid out on it' / *saskaqa ellngartuq kuuvviamek* 'my cup is leaking coffee'; *puckaq mermek ellngallagtuq ukinemikun* 'the barrel gushed out water through its hole'; *Tekeryuk akurrluku aitartelluku-llu qanranun ellngartelluku*. *Ellnganriqreskan-llu cipegggluku*. 'Dipping the quill in water they'd let him open his mouth and it water *flow or drip* liquid into his mouth. When it stopped *dripping*, they'd squeeze it (with their hands to get more liquid out).' (CIU 2005:198); > *ellngaryaraq*; *cf.* *elte-*; < PY *əḥar-*

ellngaryaraq drain hole of boat # NUN; < *ellngar-yaraq*

ellnginar(aq*) lone individual # NUN; < *ell(iin)-inaq-?*

ellrilkaar- to be overly generous # NUN

elluake- to approve; to find correct # *elluakaa* 'he approves of it' / *elluaksaaqellruaqa mikelnguut kuimallerkaat kuigmi* 'I had approved of the children's swimming in the river'; < *elluar-ke*³-

ellualria righteous person; just person; perfect one # *Ellualriit eq'ukait assiilnguut yuut*, . . . 'The *righteous* depise evil persons, . . .' (AYUQ. 29:27); *Tua-i kitaki ellualriarungnaqici*, *tuaten atavcetun qilamelngurtun*. 'Be *perfect*, like your father in heaven.' (MATT. 5:48); < *elluar-lria*

elluaq perfection; correctness; truth; the right # *and elluar-* to be perfect; to be correct; to be in order; to be righteous # *elluartuq* 'it is perfect', 'he is righteous' / *elluarta* 'he made it perfect, corrected it, fixed it, set it (the table)'; *elluarluni* 'making himself perfect or correct'; *elluariuq* 'it is becoming perfect', 'it is getting fixed'; *elluaria* 'he is putting the final touches on it'; *estuuluq elluaesgu* 'set the table'; *elluatun yuungnaqkina* 'try to live correctly'; *Tua-i-tuq elluarrluten ayagaluten yuugi, nukalpiaq usuuq*. 'Oh mighty hunter, may you continue to live *well*.' (CUN 2007:28); *umyuallgutkesciigalnguut elluaringnaqsaraat* 'arbitration' (*legal neologism*); > *ellualria*, *elluake-*

elluatuq successful person; competent person; one who behaves correctly; the right person or way; thing that is how properly should be # *Tua-i angutem elluatum nukalpiam aipaqkuniten aulukpiartekarpet enairumavakaraqa tua-i nayunriqataramken*. 'If the man,

the *success*, the mighty hunter, the one provides so well for you, if he takes you as a companion, then I'll certainly make way for him and I will stop looking out for you.' (CIU 2005:164); Cikinayaram ayuqucia *elluatutmuqsaraunrilami*, tua-i ava-i cikinakuni ilavceñek ilavci *elluatutmun* pingaitellran ayuqnguaraa. 'Jealousy is not *good* at all. This is what it will be like if one of you gets jealous of someone, it will not lead to *anything positive*.' (QUL 2003:174); Tua-i-gguq *elluatug* maklak uquriluni-llu. 'It would be a *healthy* fat bearded seal.' (CIU 2005:280); . . . cumikeqallinia kuigtangqerpakanritleq kuikayiim una painga *elluatum* tua kuigem. '. . . he noticed a river that hadn't been there before, and the river's mouth was that of a *navigable* river.' (QUL 2003:490); < elluaq-? (*perhaps a nominalization from the equalis* elluatun of elluaq)

elluatu- to be correct; to be the right way; to be capable of doing things the proper way # elluatuuguq 'it is correct' / Tua-i alqain apertuutengnaqluku *elluatuunrilengraan*, mikngami-llu ellii pingnaqsaaqeng'ermi pisciigalami qenengluni taq'iluni tauna airraq egggluku. 'Her older sisters tried to show her even though she didn't *do it right*, but because she was small even though she tried she couldn't so she got angry, decided against it, and threw down the story-string.' (ELN 1990:6); < elluatuq-u- or < elluaq-equalis-u-

ellug-, ellugturtur-, ellurtur- to shake or brush off snow or dirt; to brush off evils from the surface of one's body (as after seeing a ghost); to brush evils off (and, sometimes, transfer them to a dog) # ellugtug 'he is shaking or brushing himself'; ellugaa 'he is brushing it' *garment or other object*, or 'he is brushing her' / ellua! 'shake the snow off yourself!'; it'gaten ellurturki! 'shake the snow off your feet!'; Tamaani-llu cellangeqarraallemni yuramek piyuitaat *ellugturturmek* taūgaam, . . . 'Back in those days when I first became aware, they didn't call it Eskimo dancing, but rather *ritual cleansing through brushing the evils from one's body*, . . . ; (AGA 1996:108); Curullrak-gguq iquvarnauraat makcameng-llu evcugluteng. Tua-i-gguq *ellugluteng*, caarrluk apquciq-llu nugluku. 'They would up-end the old sleeping mat and when they got up they'd brush themselves off. And they'd *ritually brush themselves off*, surmounting contamination and disease.' (CAU 1985:53)

ellui- to be comfortable; to be well off; to be happy # elluiguq 'he is comfortable' / Pitsaqluni-llu tupaggluku Irr'aq, ellii-llu-am *elluiyunqerrami* makcuumiilami nenglemun. 'On purpose she woke up Irr'aq, who liked to be *comfortable* and did not want to get up into the cold.' (ELN 1990:20); < elluaq-i³-

elluk'ar- to take hold of one's skirt, raise it and let fall # Tekicamiu tauna nukalpiaq ketiinun-llu nangercami akuni-llu *elluk'arluki*, . . . 'When she got to that young man she stood in front of him, *picked up her skirt and let it fall*, . . . ' (MAR2 2001:57); NS

ellumrun, ellumerrun skin scraper # = tellunrun, pellumrun, urumerun; < ?-n; < PY-S pəŋuy-

elluqun, elluquq, elluqutaq sling; rock thrown with a sling # < ?-n, ?, ?-taq¹

ellur- to glide or slide down # ellurtug 'it glided down'; elluraa 'it slid down it' / elluryaraq 'slope'; Tua-i-llu atrarlutek *ellurartaqlutek ellurnargellriani*. 'They went down, *sliding* (on the snow), where it was possible to *slide*.' (ELN 1990:61); K; = cellur-, cillur-; > elluugte-, ellu'urte-

ellurte- to fix oneself up; to groom oneself # ellurtug 'he is grooming himself'; HBC

ellutmuag one of two long strips of calfskin running from the large front and back plates of white calfskin, to the border of the traditional Yup'ik "qaliq" parka # *as worn on Nelson Is. and in the tundra area*; < ?-uaq; > ellutmuayaaq

ellutmuayaaq striped broadcloth # < ellutmuag-ya(g)aq

elluugte- to avalanche # < ellur-?

ellu'urtaar- to slide downhill, go up, and slide repeatedly in play; to glide down repeatedly in the air # ellu'urtaartug 'he is sliding repeatedly in play; it is gliding down through the air repeatedly' / kukukuaq ellami ellu'urtaarturluni aturpagaura'rqaan cat unguvalriit tamarmeng niitelaraat yaaqsingraan 'when the snipe glides through the air, whenever it sings out all the living things hear it, even if they are far away'; Cunaw' *ellu'urtaaryallrullinilriit*, Mikellankuk, Turpak-llu, Irr'aq malikluku nallunrilamiu-llu *ellu'urtaarvimeng* nanlucia pirraarluni paqteqatarniluki anluni. Anngami yuarraarluni *ellu'urtaarcuutekaminek* nalkucami ilani ullagluki. Tekicamiki pii ngel'arturluteng *ellu'urtaalriit*, . . . 'It turned out that Mikellaq and Turpak were out *sliding* (on a snowbank) with Irr'aq, and since she knew where their *sliding* place was she said she'd go check on them and so she went out. As she came outside, Elnguq first looked around for her own *sled* and when she found it she went over toward her sisters. When she got to them they were laughing and *sliding downhill*, . . . ' (ELN 1990:65); K; < ellu'urte-a-

ellu'urte- to slide down fast; to glide or swoop down # ellu'urtug 'it is gliding down' / Tua-i-llu kuigmun tekicameng *ellu'urrluteng* maaten ellii piug ava-i aatiin ikamrak ciuqvaarni. 'And then when they got to the river and *slid downhill* they saw that over there way in front of them there was their father's sled.' (ELN 1990:96); K; < ellur-ar(ar)te¹-; > ellu'urtaar-

ellve- to brush stuff off (it) # NUN

ellvik ventilator; vent; air hole or leak # *Ellvici* fan-angqerqata kumareskiciki ervuqainanerpeceni anarvigmi, wall'u keniinanerpeceni kenirvigmi. 'If your *vents* have fans, turn them on while you are taking baths in the bathroom, or while you are cooking in the kitchen.' (GET n.d.:19); Cali egalret navgumalriit puqlamek *ellviulartut*. 'Also, broken window are heat *leaks*.' (GET n.d.:5); < elte-vik

elnguq birch (*Betula* sp.) # and **elngur-** to be tough but pliable; to be thick and viscous of *liquids* # elngurtuq 'it is tough' / tanglullirruuq elngumek 'he made snowshoes out of birch'; tuntut yualuit elngurtut 'caribou sinews are strong and pliable'; nuaka elngurtuq 'my saliva is thick'; Equmek, uqviarmek *elngulriamek*, *elngumek* aqvaskina egaleq pikna akitmun cap'arkauluku, . . . 'Would you get a *resilient* tree, a *birch tree*. long enough so that it would go across the window up there, . . . (NAA 1970:4); = nelnguq/nelngur-; > elngurliq

elngurliq tough linen twine that is retwined into thread for skin-sewing; < elngur-li¹-

elpeci you_{plural} # *personal pronoun*; elpeci yugni 'you people'; Uum wanigg' cauyam kangia waniwa *elpeceñun* qanrutkeqata'rqa. 'I'm going to explain the meaning of this drum here *to you*.' (ELL 1997:374); *Elpecicetun* tang irniamteñek qivrularya aqelriakut allakaunrilngurmek *elpecicetun* ellangqerngamta. 'Just like you we grieve over the loss of our children because like you we have awareness and feelings.' (AGA 1995:214); see Appendix 1 on inflection of personal pronouns; see ell-

elpeg- root; > elpegir-, elpegite-, elpegnarqe-, elpegnaur-, elpegniur-, elpeke-, elpenge-

elpegir- to become insensitive; to get numb # elpegirtuq 'it got numb' / elpegircetaa 'he made it insensitive'; elpegiutuq 'it has become numb'; kegguciuurtem kapaanga elpegi'ircetaamek keggutaiqatallerminia 'the dentist gave me a local anesthetic when he was going to pull my tooth'; < elpeg-ir²-

elpegite- to be numb; to be insensitive (physically or emotionally) # elpegituq 'he is insensitive, numb' / elpeginani or elpegunani 'being numb'; < elpeg-ite¹-

elpegnarqe- to be such that one can sense it, feel it or discern it # elpegnarquq 'it is capable of being sensed' / Cetamiitni-gguq allrakut tua-i tuani nutaan ellminek unakeqatallra *elpegnarillruuq*. 'During the fourth year (of his training) its results for him became more *such that he could sense them*.' (CIU 2005:162); Ellamta pikenrilaki taukut tangernnaunateng, *elpeгнаqluteng* tauḡaam. 'Because those things weren't of our world they could not be seen, but *they could be felt*.' (EGA 1973:13); < elpeg-narqe-

elpegnaur- to feel around; to taste # NUN; < elpeg-naur-

elpegniur- to taste; to try to identify a taste # NUN; < elpeg-niur-

elpeke- to sense; to feel; to discern # elpekaa 'he sensed it' / qavamini itellria elpekaa 'he sensed that someone had come in while he was sleeping'; ellani kiingan elpekaa 'he looks out only for himself, is selfish'; Tekitaqami-gguq tamaa-i waten taukuk yulkiitaqagnek nuliagni pivallarluni qakma tua-i piaquq, migpallarluni *elpekcetaarluni*. 'They say that when he arrived, when his two wives were nowhere to be seen, he would make noises out there to make them *aware* of his presence.' (QUL 2003:204); < elpeg-ke¹-; > elpeksuun; < PE əpəkə-

elpeksuun sensor; sense of the human body or mind; nerve # temem elpeksuutai 'nerves' or 'senses'; elpeksuun kumkaulluku or elpeksuun qerremkaulluku 'pinching the nerve'; IIM ELPEKSUUTII 'optic nerve'; < elpeke-cuun

elpengcar- to notify; to make aware; to revive from unconsciousness # elpengcaraa 'he notified her' / < elpenge-car-

elpenge- to acquire sensation; to come to one's senses # elpenguq 'he came to his senses' / qalarulluku elpengevkaraa 'talking to her, he made her come to her senses'; < elpeg-nge-; > elpengcar-, elpengeksaite-

elpengeksaite- to be unconscious; to be in a coma # elpengeksaituq 'he is unconscious, hasn't come (back) to his senses' / < elpengeksaite-

elpet you_{singular} # *personal pronoun*; elpesmi? or elpet-mi? 'how about you?'; elpenguuq tarenrami 'it is you in the picture'; sugtunruunga elpeni 'I am taller than you'; qanrutellruanga elpenun navellruniluku nutka 'he told me that you had broken my gun'; see Appendix 1 on inflection of personal pronouns; see ell-; < PE əpət or ətvət

elpetek you_{dual} # *personal pronoun*; Arenqiapaa *elpetegni* aatan-llu, pikngatek-lli taqngaitellinivagcetki unakumavkenaki! 'It's just how it is with *you two*, (you) and your father, for when you want something you won't quit until you get it!' (ELL 1997:58); see Appendix 1 on inflection of personal pronouns; see ell-

elqialek cap with a visor # < elqiaq-lek

elqiaq* traditional wooden visor to protect the eyes from the sun's glare; visor; eyeshade # Ukuk tua-II' waniwa *elqiaq* ayuqsarpialriik anguarassuutngulukek wii tangrragka. Taliyutekluki akertemun, qitngiryullerkarteng man'a talilluku. 'I see these two almost identical *visors* which are kayak-paddling accessories. They were worn as shades against the sun to shield them from being dazzled by the brilliance.' (CIU 2005:244); > elqialek; < PE təlqīðar

elqiiq* dung beetle (*species?*) # < ?-iq

elqipcuq wooden eyeshade; modern eyeshade; salute # NUN; cf. elqiaq

elquaq* herring eggs; herring roe *attached to seaweed or otherwise*; seaweed (NUN meaning); dried herring roe (HBC meaning) # cf. qelquaq; < PE qəlquðar

elquarniq rainbow smelt (*Osmerus mordax*) # NS; < PI əlquarnəq (*partially a loan from Inupiaq neighboring NS, hence i rather than e in the Yup'ik form*)

elqunaq cooked mixture of fungus or lichens from rocks, seal oil, and water (this mixture is rubbed on inside of kayak cover) # NUN

elqurrluk kelp # NUN

elraur- to move around; to travel # elraurtuq 'he is moving around' / Niicugniqanrakun pamaken keluanek *elraulriamek* niituq. 'As soon as he began to listen he heard someone *moving around* back there.' (GRA 1901:293); BB, LI, UK, UY; = eglerte-, egilraur-, gilerte-; <; < PE əylər- or əyilər-

elravik lung # elraviit 'lungs'; NUN; < PE əlraviy

Elriq indigenous Yup'ik holiday celebrated once every five or so years, called "Great Feast for the Dead" in English # and **elri-**, **elrir-** to celebrate the Great Feast for the Dead # compare Merr'aq or Merr'aryaraq, the "Lesser Feast for the Dead"; *Elriq-gguq* kalukaryarauguq angtuaq. Cayarat ayuqevkenateng *Elrimi*, tauḡaam tamakut ilameng tuqullrem atqestai cikirluki camek aturirluki-llu pilallrulliniut. 'The *Great Feast for the Dead*, it is said, was a major celebration. Customs differed for "*Elriq*" but in all cases the relatives gave gifts, clothing, to the namesakes of the dead.' (CAU 1985:129); Alarnermi elrilartut uksumi 'in Alakanuk they hold a memorial feast in the winter'; > elrikaute-

elrikaute- to spend all; to use up; to give out and have no more; to squander # NUN; < elri-?-

elte- to deflate; to let air out; to leak air # eltuq 'it is deflating, the air is coming out of it'; eltaa 'he is deflating it' / elciqaa 'he will deflate it'; elpailgaku 'before he deflates it'; elqaarluku (*or* elterraarluku) 'after deflating it'; ellniluku 'saying that it is deflating'; ellngaituq 'it won't deflate'; Tamalkuita-gguq pitameng nakacuit up'nerkami qelkelallruit. Auḡ'araqamegteki qerrurluki kinerciraqluki. Kinrata-llu ilaita *ellelluki* qemaggluki. 'They took care of the bladders of all the sea mammals they caught in the spring. Whenever they removed them (from the carcasses) they would inflate them and dry them out. And when they were dry some people *deflated* them and packed them away.' (CAU 1985:59); Kuigmun anliilluki, tua-i qerruumanriirtelluki, *elcequrarraarluk'* qasgimi cikum acianun qerrluki atertelluki tayima. 'They'd make a hole for them (the bladders) in the (ice of the) river, and then they'd make them no longer full of air, and after letting them *deflate* in the kashim, they'd push them under the ice and let them drift away.' (KIP 1998:215); = nelte-; > elcailkun, elcessuun, elci-, elciar-, elciqaa, ellvik, eltetuli, elcirpag-, elcervag-, ellecpag-; cf. [e]leq, ellngar-; < PE nələt- (*under* PE nələr(-)

eltetuli fricative sound # *the fricatives of Yup'ik are*
v, l, s, y, g, r, vv, ll, ss, gg, rr, w, ūḡ, ūṛ, and ūṛr;
< elte-tuli

elturaq grandchild # NUN, EG; < PE əltur

eluciq shape; form; condition; nature; what something is like # qaillun elucingqerta? 'what is it like?'; elucianek nalluunga 'I don't know what it is like'; irniarualiara elucinguq 'the doll she is making is taking form'; eluciqaa 'that's how it is, or how he is'; eluciitaqa 'I can't figure it out, I don't know what it is like'; nat'raan teguari elucqapiartut 'the crimps she made in the boot sole are perfectly even'; Ayagniqarraami Agayutem ellarpak nuna-llu piliaqellruak. Nuna-llu *eluciiinani* imaunani-llu. 'In the beginning God created Heaven and earth. The earth was without *form* and empty.' (AYAG. 1:2); Anuurulum taum tauna uyuqlikacagaat, *elucillernaaratun-ggur-am* elliqliu nuvamineng. 'But the grandmother restored the youngest brother to his former *condition* with her saliva.' (CEV 1984:88); Tuani teggalquni pinglliniluni ellinguaqaqluku una alla piaqluku, maaten pilliniuq una teggalquq akagenqeggsarpiarluni *elucirluni*. 'One rock after another he would try out until he found

a rock that was an appropriate round *shape*.’
(QAI 1984:25); Cunaw’-im wanirpak *elucia*.
‘And so it went on.’ (YUU 1995:13); < ete-uciq;
> elucirar(ar)-, elucitukuayag-; *also spelled* luuciq; < PE əlucir (under PE ət-)

elucirar(ar)- to gesture # *elucira*’artuq ‘he is gesturing’; *elucirararaa* ‘he is gesturing to her’ / Aurinanrani ukut ilai utetmun cukangnaqluteng ayagtut *elucira*’arluku taisqelluku. ‘While she was gathering things her family members left quickly toward home *motioning* for her to come.’ (ELN 1990:18); < eluciq-?; *also spelled* luucirar(ar)-

elucitukuayag- to be silly; to mess around; to show off # NUN; < eluciq-?-

elumar-, elumaar- to fly through the air with the aid of shamanistic power # *also spelled* luumar-, luumaar-; < PE əlimmar-, əlummar-

eluruuyak northern pike (*Esox lucius*) # *see at* luuruuyak

elur- *dimensional root*; > elurkite-, elurtu-; *also spelled* lur-

elurkite- to be narrow # *of garment*; elurkituq ‘it is narrow’ / < elurkite-

elurtu- to be wide # *applies garments and parts of garments*; elurtuq ‘it is wide’ / Nallunailkutateng-llu *elurtungnaq*’larait, aturameng-llu cenliarutait angliriluki. ‘They make their insignia *broad* and enlarge the borders of their garments.’ (MATT. 23:5); < elur-tu-

elvik place # *see under* ete-; < ete-vik

ema- *root*; > emaassa, ema’urluq; < PY əma

em’a drink! *exclamation used to tell a baby to drink, possibly by consonant assimilation from emra, as still said (only) in NUN, corresponding to non-NUN mer’a — or possibly from the sound of one swallowing instead*; < [e]mer-2nd person singular intransitive optative; cf. emeq

emaassa grandmother # UK; < ema-?

emair- to quiet down; to calm down; to soothe # emairtuq ‘he quieted down’; emairaa ‘he calmed her down’ / emairtellruuq ‘he has quieted down’; Imkut-llu-gguq *emairrluteng* tauḡa, tauna-ll’ nukalpiaq, emaicuglun’ uitaluni, . . . ‘Well, they had completely *quieted down* then, and the great hunter too was silent, . . .’ (CEV 1984:85);
< eme-ir²-

emaite- to be quiet; to be silent # emaituq ‘he is silent’ / < eme-ite¹-

ema’urluq*, emacuaraq*, emacungaq*, emarrlugaq* grandmother; *generally spelled*: maurluq, maacuaraq, maacungaq, marrlugaq (*q.v.*) *respectively*; < ema-r(ur)luq, ema-cuar(aq), ema-cungaq, ema-rrlugaq

eme- *root*; > emair-, emaite, emyagte-, emyugte-; cf. maruara-, menge-, mengqurpak, mecarte-, nepa, temli-, mig-, miite²-; < PE əməy- or əmiy-

[e]meq (*non-NUN form*), **emeq** (*NUN form*) water # and **[e]mer-** (*non-NUN form*), **emer-** (*NUN form*) to drink # *in NUN initial e occurs in all forms (for example emra ‘his/its water’ or drink!); elsewhere [e] drops from almost all forms (for example mer’a ‘his/its water’ or ‘drink!’; exceptions being em’a ‘drink!’ (to a child), and emiumauq ‘it is diluted’; however, the effect of [e] appears as the gemination in forms such as mer’a (above), and gives the rhythmic length in forms such as emiraa (see below); see meq/mer- for more information and derivatives*; > emir-, emra-, emrukar-, emrun; < PE əmər(-)

emiate- to sing out of tune (at a Native dance) # NUN; < eme-ate-

emiqar- for it to be spring thaw; for there to be high water # Caniryaa-am cali kangingqerrluni canun piyagarnun wall’u yaqulecuarun, . . . urugyugmi *emiqami* pissurcuutekaqamegteki, . . . ‘Its (the arrow’s) side piece had a purpose when they hunted small birds . . . when there was thawing, when *the water was high*.’ (CIU 2005:34); < emir-qar-; *also spelled* miiqar-

emir- to put water into # emirtuq ‘it got water put into it’; emiraa ‘he put water into it’ / emiutaa meq kumla keniramun ‘he put the cold water into the soup’; emiumauq ‘it has had water put into it, has been diluted’; Keniqsaunaci-llu qusngiyagarnek aanaita

milgitnek *emirluki* ‘You shall not cook kids (baby goats) *seethed* in their mother’s milk.’ (ANUC. 34:26); = mel’ir-; *cf.* miinguartarkarcivik; < meq-ir¹-; > emiqar

emite- to provide *person, animal, or object* with water or other liquid # *see* miite-

emkiirtur- to sew on beads # (?)

emqerte- for wave tips to spray out in a direction opposite to that of the wave due to high winds # NUN; *cf.* emeq

emquq new feather growth on a molting goose # NUN

emra- to drink liquor to get drunk # NUN; = mer’a-; < emeq-a-

emrii- to develop water in the egg before the embryo becomes large # NUN; *cf.* emeq

emrukar- to drink a hot beverage with a cup # NUN; < emeq-?

emrun cup # NUN; < emer-n

emuk mother’s milk; breast (*HBC, NUN additional meaning*) # and **emug-** to suckle; to suck the breast or a bottle # emugtuq ‘he is suckling’; emugaa ‘he is sucking it’ / emugtaa ‘she is breast- or bottle-feeding him’, ‘she is nursing him’; = mu(u)k/mu(u)g-; > emugcuun, emugilitaq, emulek, emurir-; < PE æmmuy

emugcuun baby bottle # < emug-cuun

emugilitaq bra; brassiere # HBC; < emuk-ilitaq

emulek nipple; tip of paddle blade # emulgek ‘her nipples’; Call’ evsaik-llu makuk aperturturlukek *emulgek-llu* aperturlukek. Una iqmiglluku mikelnguyagaq, ellmegtun yupiayaaq, aamartesqelluku. ‘Also he indicated her breasts and her *nipples*. Telling her to breastfeed the infant — a little human like you — letting it mouth it (her nipple).’ (MAR2 2001:98); Tuamte-llu-gguq tua-i mermun kanaami ayakuni anguarutni mermun agtuuteksailngalengraan ayagarnaurtuq ilii-gguq carraquinernek *emulga* akurcecuayaaqernaurtuq. ‘And when he came down to the ocean to travel, though his oar would contact the water as usual, it appeared that just the very *tip of the blade* (of the paddle) would slightly penetrate the ocean surface.’ (ELL 1997:324); = mula; < emuk-lek; < PE mulə(ʔ)

emunrir- to be weaned # emunrirtuq ‘he is weaned’ / emunrircetaa ‘she weaned him’; < emug-nrir-

emute- to seek medical aid; to take an item for repair # emutuq ‘he went to the doctor, to the clinic’; emutaa ‘he took her to the clinic, he took it for repair’ / emusngauq ‘he is hospitalized’; Taumun tua imarmiutayagarmun *emutelliniak* iigni. ‘He *took* his eyes *to be doctored* by that mink.’ (ELL 1997:270); “Qaillun piavet *emucit?*” “Igyariqngama *emutua.*” “‘What *brings* you for *medical help?*” “I *came* for *medical aid* because of my sore throat.” (YUP 1996:50); = mu(u)te-; < PE əmət-

emyagte- to hum # NUN; < eme-

emyugte- to make muffled animal noises (as of a monster or bear) during the Nakaciuryaraq (“Bladder Feast”) # Avniraqami qaligni arulallukek, camna-llu-gguq *emyuggluni* tuqulleq qaivarluni. ‘When he conjured he shook his seal-gut parka, and the dead one down below would *make muffled animal noises* and come up toward the surface (of the earth).’ (CAU 1985:106); < eme-

[e]na° (*NS, Y, K, NI, CAN, BB, NI, LI form*), ena° (*HBC, NUN, EG form*) house; place # net or enet ‘houses’; enii ‘his house’; nep’ut (enput *HBC, NUN, EG*) ‘our houses’; tunellruat nes’eng (tunelqaat enyeng *HBC, NUN, EG*) ‘they sold their house’; Tua-i pivakarluteng ayalngungameng *nem’un* uumun tekittelliniut. Elatiini-gguq-gga elagyaak. Tua-i taukuk *nek’elliniluku* tauna. Maaten-gguq tang im’ itertut, *ena* man’a tua-i akiqliqelriignek aciluni — akiqliqelrianek *nepiat* acingqetullruata! ‘One day, having traveled on and on, they came upon this *house*. Their food cache, it was said, was right by it. It was evidently their *house*. Lo and behold, when she went in, the *house* here had two beds across from each other, since *sod houses* used to have beds across from each other!’ (ELL 1997:136); *an innovative (and perhaps childish) form is* [e]nek, *thus:* nek’a ‘my house’, neg’a ‘his house’, neg’en ‘your house’, neg’et ‘houses’, negpak ‘big house’, neguuq ‘it is a house’; > enair-, enekvak, enliaq, enllugte-, enmiussuun, enpiaq, entu-, nepiaq, neliaq, nek’e-, nem’etaur(ar)-; < PE ənə

enair- to take the place of # *physically or symbolically; temporarily or permanently*; enairaa ‘he took his place’; Cali tauna tua-i teggerat iliit tuqukan, . . . amkut tainginranratni tuquq’aqan, tunglian uum waniwa *enaiqerciqaq*, wiinga-llu uum enii teguqerlluku, wiinga-llu nunaka yuirrluni. ‘And if one of their elders died, . . . if he suddenly died while the guests were coming, this one here,

since he is the next eldest, would *move and sit in his place*, and I would move to his place, and my spot would become empty.’ (TAP 2004:28);
< ena-ir²-

enairayuliyagaq* small weasel (or ermine) (*Mustela sp.?*) # LI; < enair-a-yuli-ya(g)aq

en’aq sandbar exposed at low tide; beach; mudflat # . . . tauna ilasek Pangalgaria-gguq una unaggun *en’akun* qaũgyam qaingakun aqvaqurcetilniluku tua-i amliraulri aũgkut cuqluku. ‘. . . they had their companion, Pangalgaria, run onto the *sandbar*, on top of the sand, and measure his strides.’ (ELL 1997:398); = ken’aq; cf. ceñ’aq;
< ente-?-aq¹; < PY tən(n)aq (*under* PE tənət-)

enatguar(ar)- to use the same stitch holes as before for sewing # NUN

enci- to digest # *literally*: ‘to have (the food) go down’; ner’aminek enciuq ‘he is digesting what he ate’; Tekicami nererraarluni taum elautellran nalliinun qeterrluni *encinerciaralliniuq*. ‘When he arrived and ate, he lay back on the spot where she had buried [the boy] and *let his food settle*.’ (YUU 1995:127); < ente-i²-

enciq cornea of eye # HBC

enekvak elevated cache # HBC < ena-?-vak

eneq bone; frame (of tent, kayak etc.) # enri ‘his or its bones’, ‘its framing members’; enrenka ‘my bones’; enten ‘your bones’; Tua-i-llu aaniita aurraarluki *enret* alqitnun tunluki, “Ukut unuaqu egcartuqiki elakamun, qanrulluki amlleriluki taisqelluki.” ‘And then after their mother had gathered the *bones* she gave them to their sister (saying), “Tomorrow go throw these bones through the hole in the river’s ice, and tell them to come back in great numbers.”’ (ELN 1995:5); ‘Aren paqnayuami taukut tupigat arvirluni ikirtellinii *enernek*, yuut *enritnek* tuani tua-i uitaluteng acimi! ‘Overcome with curiosity, he went across to the bed and lifted the grass-mat and there he saw *bones*, human *bones* lying underneath!’ (QAN 1995:234); Nutaan *enra* iterlluku amianun. ‘Then they inserted its (the kayak’s) *frame* into the skin covering.’ (PAI 2008:286); K, Y, NI, CAN, BB, NR, LI; = neneq, naneq; > enerkaq, enerkuqaq, enerrlainaq, enerrluyagaq, eneryuk, enkataq, enliqe-, enrir-, enrualuk, enrilnguqaq, enrite-, nasqum enra;
< PY-S nənəq

enerkaq frame for boat, house, etc. # . . . tauna angun angyilliniluni, muragnek *enerkiurluni*. ‘. . . that man made a boat, making its *frame* of wood.’ (QAN 1995:266); < eneq-kaq

enerkuqaq bone (or similar material) left after meat is eaten from it # Ukaqvaggun-llu *enerkuat* tamalkuita nanvanun wall’u kuigmun egquratullruit. ‘Even recently they would throw all the *leftover bones* in the lakes or the river.’ (CAU 1985:95); = nerkuqaq; < eneq-kuaq; < PY+ ənəkuaq (*under* PY-S nənəq)(cf. Siberian Yupik nəXkuaq ‘bone’)

enerrlainaq skeleton; frame; skinny person # *literally*: ‘bones only’; Turpiim-llu piluku *enerrlainaungan* cukalarniluku. ‘And Turpak told her that she was fast because she was *just skin and bones*.’ (ELN 1990:46); < eneq-rrlainaq

enerrluyagaq the bony part left after fillets are cut from a fish # < eneq-lluk-yagaq

eneryuk cartilage # < eneq-?

enetnercir- to wait for low tide # enetnercirtuq ‘he is waiting for low tide’ / . . . tamaani ceñirtellermi *enetnercilliniluni* capenricami, *enetnercirluni*. ‘. . . when he was walking along the beach, *waiting for low tide*, being prevented from crossing, he *waited for the tide to recede*.’ (ELL 1997:248); < ente-nercir-

enevvli- to have a runny nose # enevvliuq ‘he has a runny nose’ / = engevvli-, nevvli-, ngevvli-

engelqaq something that fits or is suitable # piluguugni engelqaqak ‘he fits his boots’; suupalikina engelqamterek ‘make just the right amount of soup for us’; = kengelqaq, ngelqaq (*q.v. for examples*)

engevvluk nasal mucus # *now* HBC *primarily, formerly (and presently ?) elsewhere as well*; = ngevvluk; < engva-lluk; > engevvli-

engevvli- to have a runny nose # engevvliuq ‘he has a runny nose’ / *now* HBC, *formerly elsewhere as well*; = enevvli-, ngevvli-, enevvli-

engig- to put weight on (it); to press down; to hold down; to pin down # = niig-, enig-; < PE əŋiɣ-

engineq kayak rib under cockpit area of kayak # *there are thirteen or fourteen of these; see Appendix 9 on parts of the kayak*

engiuringe- to become stiff (of a joint of the body) # Tuamtellu cali tamakut qaṭṭyami unani imarpigmi tutmatulit-gguq arivnerit makut imumek *engiuringluteng*, assiirulluteng tua-i cingillrit-llu kankut makut-llu qiaryiggluteng tua-i. ‘And the joints of those who stepped on sandbars in the ocean would *become stiff*, and their ankles down there and other parts of their body would start to make cracking noises.’ (YUP 2005:258)

engkite- to vary one’s food # NUN

[e]ngla° border; edge # = mengla°, kengla°, nel’a°; *see* ngel’a° *for more information*; < PE kənlə

[e]nglar-, englar- (NUN form), englaarar- (NUN form) to laugh # ngel’artut, or englartut (NUN) or englaartut (NUN) ‘they are laughing’; = el’ar-, nenglar-, nel’ar-, ngel’ar-; *see* ngel’ar- *for more information*; > englarnarqe-; < PE əŋlar-

englarnarqe- to be funny; to be comical # englarnarqu ‘it is funny’ / NUN; < englar-narqe-

[e]nglugtur- to suffer pain or have an ache from an injury, arthritis, etc. # = enllugtur-; *see* ngell’ugtur- *for more information*

[e]nglu beaver house # = enlu, nel’u; *see* ngel’u *for more information*; > englullinr(aq), englulluk, Englulrarmiut; < PE əŋlu

englullinr(aq*) tall coarse grass (used for lining storage pit) # NUN

englulluk mound; hillock # HBC; < englu-lluk

Englulrarmiut Cape Manning on Nunivak Is. #
< englu-?-miu-*plural*

[e]nglur- dented # *postural root*; = enlur-; *see* ngel’ur- *for more information*

enguga’rte- to strain one’s muscles; to get a hernia; to get a fallen uterus after pregnancy # enguga’rtuq ‘he got a hernia’ / = nenguga’rte-;
< ?-ar(ar)te¹-

engaulugte- to whimper; to make a soft growling noise #

engek hearts (in playing cards) # < PE (now PI (unless borrowed from *Inupiaq*) əŋə ‘pubis’); NUN

engelkugte- to snicker # NUN

engevyaraq harpoon line part, toggle with two holes # NUN

engilugte- to plead; to plead with # NUN

engimluar(ar)- to whimper (of animals) # NUN

engineq any one of the central ribs of the kayak # *see Appendix 9 on the parts of the kayak*

engug- to bite (of a fish biting a hook) # NUN

engume- to come undone at a seam; to unravel # engumuq ‘it came undone’ / engumtaa ‘she undid it’; NUN; = egume-

[e]ngva°, engva° (NUN form) mucus # and ngevii

[e]ngve-, engve- (NUN form) to blow one’s nose # ngev’uq or engvuq NUN ‘he blew his nose’ / or engvii ‘his mucus’; *see* ngev’a°/ngeve- *for more information*

engyurneq bottom of hill # NUN; < engyurte-neq¹; > engyurneq

engyurnite- to go over and disappear in the distance # NUN; < engyurneq-ite³-

engyurte- to go over a hill or knoll # NUN; > engyurneq

enig- to put weight on (it); to press down; to hold down; to pin down # enigtuq ‘he is pressing down’; enigaa ‘he is pressing down on it’ / Man’a tua-i waten *enigluku* muriim waten pillran, nunamun kapulluki palurutet. ‘They *leaned on* the piece of wood here the stake “palurutek” (props used when the kayak is turned over to set the gunwales to the right curvature) into the ground.’ (PAI 2008:256); = niig-, engig-; < PE əŋiɣ-

enikur(ar)- to walk supporting oneself by a little sled or walker as one walks # enikuurtuq ‘he is walking this way’; enikuraraa ‘he is walking supporting himself with it’ /

eninga- for the tide to be low # eningauq ‘the tide is low’ / . . . kuigtek tekicamiu uyangtellinia tua-i *eningaluni*. Qerarluni.’ . . . when he reached their₂ river he looked down to it and saw that *the tide was low*. He went across.’ (AGA 1996:206);
< ente-nga-

eniqalleq a dot # < enir-qar-lleq

enir- to point # enirtuq ‘he pointed’; eniraa ‘he pointed at it’ / eniutaa ‘he pointed something out to her’; angutem enirluni mikelnguq apertuutaa ‘the man showed the child by pointing’; agayuvigmek eniutaa allaneq ‘he pointed the church out to the stranger’; eniun ‘a pointer’; Tua-i-llu aatiita anutuumaan Pili aūg’arluku qangqiiiret tungiitnun *enirluni*. ‘Their father undid Pili’s harness and pointed in the direction of the ptarmigans.’ (ELN 1990:12); = niir-, kenir-; > eniqalleq, enirarar; < PE tønnir-

enirarar(aq*) the feast using dance sticks # *Enirara’ar* tamana ukaqvallauguq. ‘The feast using dance sticks came into being very recently.’ (TAP 2004:2); < enirar-?

enirarar- to sing the invitation during the *Kevgiq* (“Messenger Feast”) # done by three people; CAN; < enir-?; > enirarar(aq), eniraraun

eniraraun dance baton # *has decorative appendages; is held close to the floor* # Una tauḡaam tamatum nalliini cailkami maani *eniraraun* atulallrunrita. Tua-i una wani kangia yuum amllerem nallukengaan kassiyuq. ‘However, at that time here they didn’t use this *dance baton* just any time. Now a lot of people don’t know of its specificity to the festival.’ (TAP 2004:45); *also spelled* niiraraun; = keniraraun; < enirarar-n

enkataq backbone of fish # LI; < eneq-?

enki- to prop # enkiluku ‘putting a prop under it’; NUN; < PY əŋki-

enliaq womb; uterus # *literally*: ‘a made house’;
< ena-liaq; < PE ənli(C)ar

enliqe- to suffer from arthritis or have other bone pain # enliquq ‘his bones hurt, he suffers from arthritis’ / < eneq-liqe-

enllugte- to be out of place; to misplace # NUN;
< ena-llugte-

enllugtur- to suffer pain or have an ache from an injury, arthritis, etc. enllugturtuq ‘he is suffering’ / = ngell’ugtur-; < ?-tur¹-

enlu, enluaq beaver house # Y, HBC; = [e]nglu, nel’u; > enluqvagaq; < PE əŋlu

enluqvagaq small house # *perhaps only in stories*; Maaten uyangta(a) *enluqvag’ar*, kan’a qikertami pussiartur, kenirluni. ‘He looked and there was a *little house* down there on the island billowing smoke having a cooking fire.’ (WOR 2007:110); Kitururyaqiiteng kiaūget, imna kiugna *enluqvagam* tungiitnun, . . . ‘When he passed them going inland toward the *little house*, . . .’ (WOR 2007:114); NUN; < enlu-?

enlur- dented # *postural root*; > enlungqa-, enlurte-; = ngel’ur-

enlungqa- to be dented # enlungqauq ‘it is dented’ / < enlur-ngqa-

enlurte- to dent; to get dented # enlurtuq ‘it got dented’; enlurtaa ‘he dented it’ / < enlur-te²-

enmiussuun slipper # *literally*: ‘device for (being) a dweller in the house’; NUN; < ena-miu-cuun

enpiaq real, old-time, house (semi-subterranean sod house) # NUN; = nepiaq; < ena-piaq

[e]nqake-, enqake- (HBC, NUN form) to recall;

to remember; to keep in mind with consideration;

neq’akaa or enqakaa ‘he remembers it’ /

Neruraqarraarluni-llu waten qakemna kayukilngalan anguallerkani tauḡ’ unani

enqakluku tauḡ’ keyiin tauḡ’ nunaniryuutek’ngamiu tamana. ‘And after he ate, because that (wind) out there didn’t seem to be

strong, he *remembered* that he had been going to paddle down there (at sea) because he took pleasure specifically in that.’ (WEB1);

see neq’ake- *for more information*; > enqangcar-

[e]nqangcar-, enqangcar- (HBC, NUN form) to try to recall # enqangcartuq ‘he is trying to recall something’; enqangcaraa ‘he is trying to recall it’ / < enqake-ngcar-

[e]nqar-, enqar- (HBC, NUN form) to remember something # < PE ənqar-

enrilnguaq soft willow shoot or young tree # *edible by humans*; Tua-i tamaani allegpagnek; makunek-wa tua-i *enrilnguāt* qeltaita aciitnek kuvyarpagkiutullrulliniut, . . . ‘Back then, they made large-mesh gill nets out of “allek”, the under layer of the bark of willow trees, . . .’ (CIU 2005:82); < eneq-ite¹-nguq?

enrilnguq^{*2} side of waist (anatomical) # enrilnguuk ‘the two sides of the waist’; K; < eneq-ite¹-nguq

enrir- to bone; to remove the bones from (it) # enriraa ‘he removed the bones from it’ / Tua-i-gguq taūḡken iliini *enrirturluki*, enrit makut yuutuqutekait aūḡ’arturluki ucilirlutek. ‘Sometimes they would *remove their bones* so that they would not take up so much space and then place the meat in (the kayak).’ (QUL 2003:402); < eneq-ir-

enrite- to choke on a bone; to get a bone stuck in the throat # enrituq ‘he choked on a bone’ / Alla alerquun yuk *enriskan*, tangviarrlugmek igevkarluku iqua tegumiaqluku, igevkarraarluku tangviarrluk cayugluku antaqluku. ‘Another piece of good advice is that if a person *has a bone stuck in his throat*, let him swallow a piece of “tangviarrluk” (“crackling” — the residue left after seal oil is rendered), take hold of the end of it after having him (partially) swallow it, and pull it to take the “tangviarrluk” (along with the bone) out.’ (YUU 1995:50); = nenrite-; < eneq-ite³-

enrualuk backbone of fish # < eneq-?

ente- to go down *of water*; to ebb; to recede; to go out *of tide* # entuq or entaa ‘the water is going down’ / Kuigpak uksuarmi entenglartuq ‘the Yukon River begins to drop in level in the autumn’; Tua-ll’ kuicuar un’a *entaqan* tua-i amlliqerlun’ ikavet qer’aqertaqluni. ‘Then, whenever *the tide went out* in the little river down there, he’d jump over to the other side.’ (AGA 1996:202); Y, NS, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI; = kente-; > en’aq, enetnercir-, eninga-, envvag-, enuma-; cf. enci-; < PE tənət-

entu- to be roomy # NUN; < ena-tu-

entuyug- to be stingy # NUN

enu- to push; to shove # enua ‘he pushed it’ / NSU; > enuqar-, enuur-; < PE tənū-

enuma- for water or tide to be low # Anguaruayugaqagnek-gguq taum maulruluagnek *enumaaqan* anguaruarcetaqlukek. ‘Whenever they₂ wanted to play at paddling (their canoe), their grandmother would allow them to play at paddling (only) whenever *the tide was low*.’ (CIU 2005:230); Kuiget-llu kiagmi *enumaaqan* manitukai, murilkelaquvciki nallunritarkaugaci aarnarqellrat. ‘In the summers whenever the *tide is low* the depth of the rivers are revealed, and if you_{pl} are observant you will certainly get to know its danger.’ (KIP 1998:43); < ente-ma-

enuqar- to nudge # enuqeraa ‘he nudged it’ / enuqerluku agtunrita’arluku ‘nudging it but barely touching’; < enu-qar-

enuqite- to lack something; to be short of something # enuqituq ‘he is short of something’ / up’nerkami neqerrlugnek enuqitnarilartuq ‘in the spring one lacks dried fish’; Tua-i-am piinanermini camek *enuqicami* ataataminun tuavet camek kaigayarturluni akuin ilitnek umyuarqeqluni anelrarluni. ‘One day when he *was short of* something, he went downriver to ask his uncle for one of the things he sold.’ (QUL 2003:564); *also spelled* nuuqite-; < enur-ite³-

enur- to be insufficient; to be unable to reach # enurtuq ‘it is insufficient’; enuraa he can’t reach it’ / Anqerrluni pillinia ak’a-gguq tua-i maa-i qerratartelliniluni. Aren talliminek-llu piyaaqekii tua-i *enurluk’* tua-i! ‘He quickly went out and saw that she was already ascending. Oh dear, he *tried in vain to reach* her with his arms!’ (ELL 1997:88); > enuqite-, enurnaite-, enurnar-, nurte-, nurute-, nuuqar-, nuuqutkaq; < PE ənur-

enuriyaraq deficit # *also spelled* nuuriyaraq; < enur-i²-yaraq

enurnaite- to be abundant # enurnaituq ‘it is abundant’ / *also spelled* nurnaite-; < enur-naite-

enurnar- to be hard to obtain; to be scarce; to be rare # enurnartuq ‘it is scarce’ / Aturangqerrluteng yup’igtarrlainarneq pilugungqerrluta, ivrucingqerrluta-llu. Yup’igtarrlainarneq sap’akirtaunani-ll’ *enurnapiarluteng*. ‘They had only Yup’ik clothing, boots, and wading boots. Only Yup’ik-made things, no (manufactured) shoes, (those things) were very *hard to obtain*.’ (KIP 1998:105); *also spelled* nurnar-; < enur-naq¹

enuur- to nudge # enuurtuq ‘he is nudging something’; enuuraa ‘he is nudging it’ / enuuqeraa ‘he gave it a little nudge’; enuuleraa ‘he abruptly and roughly nudged it’; enuurlua tupagtaanga ‘he woke me up by nudging me’; Imna iilek ataucirrarmek manumini uitaualria enuuqerrluku paallagcetliniluku. ‘He gave a little *shove* to that one with only one eye who was in front of him, making him fall forward.’ (MAR1 2001:18); = kenuur-; < enu-ur-

envanek from time immemorial; from long ago; from far in the distance # *adverbial particle*; Igterfun-gguq qinertaatulit wall’ met’ulit pull’uteng takvialituut-gguq *envanek* ayagyuarluteng, kiituan’ ilait cikmirtut. ‘They say those who peer into dens or those who drink by bending over develop bad eyesight — so they’ve said *from long ago* — at a young age, and eventually some of them become blind.’ (YUP 2005:256); < ?-ablative-modalis; < ?-vak-abl.-mod.; cf. envau-, etc-

envau- for a long time to have passed before it happened # *takes the 3rd person transitive subordinative ending -luku (only?)*; Cali nulikunamun alegnariaqan *envauluku* nulirqucaram ayuqucianek qanrutkuratullruat — ak’aq *envauluku*. ‘And *long before* it was time to get married, they continually talked about the nature of marriage — *a long time before it happened.*’ (QAN 2009:292); < ?-vak-u-; cf. envanek, etc-

envvag-, envag- to be very low (tide) # envvagtug ‘the tide is very low’; < ente-pag²-, ente-pag²-

epaar- to scrape food from a vessel or utensil with one’s finger, licking the food off the finger # epaaraa ‘he cleaned it with his finger’; NUN;
= pair-

epe- to suffocate; to smother; to drown # ep’uq ‘it suffocated’ / eptaa ‘he smothered it’; epsarpiallruunga ‘I almost suffocated’; Aling, quyanavaa-ll’ *epevkarpek’nii*, anerneq atauciq elliqanrakun angulua. ‘Goodness, I am glad that you didn’t allow me to *suffocate*, and caught me just when I had one breath left.’ (QUL 2003:248); > epsalngu-, ep’ura-, purtua-, puurtua-; < PE əpə-

epnaiq Dall sheep (*Ovis dalli*) # UK, LI; = peñaiq;
< epnaq-iq; < PE əpnarir (*under* PE əpnar)

epnaq cliff, bluff # = peñaq; > epnaiq; < PE əpnar

epr- root; NUN; = perrir-; > eprir-, eprite-

eprir- to wipe # epriraa ‘he is wiping it’ / NUN;
= perrir-; < epr-ir²-; > eprun; < PE əprir-

eprite- to be clean # eprituq ‘it is clean’ / EPRILNGUQ QELA ‘the Holy Spirit’; NUN; < epr-ite¹-

eprun towel # NUN; = perriun; < eprir-n

epsalngu- to feel bad because of lack of fresh air # epsalnguq ‘he feels the lack of fresh air’ / Waken tua-i kuvyaseng civcariqata’arqamegteggua anernerteng nucuggaarluku anernerunateng aqvautulliniut mer’em ngeliinek kelutmun. Tua-i-ll’ imumek *epsalnguqerrluteng* pikuneng, arulaiqueneng tua-i kuvyarteng civivigkiurluku tugerluteng. ‘When they were going to set their nets, they would hold their breath at the edge of the water and start running toward the shore. They stopped when they *needed air*, and that’s where they prepared a spot to set their net with an ice chisel.’ (QUL 2003:506); Pikna-llu qulni ayaruminek ayarungqerquni wall’u napamek ukiartaqluku, ukimaurtelluku, *epsalnguyailkutekluku*. ‘If he has staff or pole, he makes a hole up above above him, pierces it, has that as his means of keeping from *suffocating.*’ (YUU 1995:68); < epe-yar-lngu-, > epsalngunarqe-

epsalngunarqe- to be stuffy # epsalngunarquq ‘it is stuffy’ / epsalngunaqvaa! ‘wow; is it ever stuffy!’; < epsalngu-narqe-

epu shaft; straight handle # *by extension for some speakers any handle but see* teguyaraq; qanikciurut’ma epua asmuq ‘the handle of my shovel broke’; Una cauyam *epua*, cauyapiam *epukenrilnganaku*. ‘This drum *handle* does not look like the *handles* on regular drums.’ (CIU 2005:266) Tua-i-llu atakuan, tan’gerian, nalukatangarcameng imkut tamakut nakacuut quyurrluki muragamek waten *epulirluki*, iquatgun wavet qillerrluki. ‘Then in the evening when it got dark, when they were going to push those bladders under the ice, they all gathered them, and using wooden poles for *handles* attached the bladders, tying them to the pole ends.’ (ELL 1997:290); epuqinaat ‘arrows without tips, made for youngsters learning to shoot’ (*literally*: ‘just the shafts’); > epulek, epulquq, epurralek; < PE əpu

• **epulek** cloudberry; salmonberry (*Rubus chamaemorus*) # EG; < epu-lek

epulquq trunk of tree; stem; stalk; vein of a leaf #
< epu-quq; < PY əpulquq (*under* PE əpu)

ep'ura-, ep'urtur-, ep'urtua-, epurtua- to choke and gasp for breath as when wind blows in one's face # ep'uraug, ep'urturtuq, or ep'urtuaguq 'he is gasping for breath' / Tua-i-llu carayagmun angqaquesqumanrilami cupuranrirluni, taūgaam Irr'aq cup'aqluku kegginaakun, tua-i *epurtuagaqluni* tauna kinguqlia. 'And, because she didn't want a bear to use her as a ball, she left off blowing, but Irr'aq blew at her in her face and so her little sister *gasped for breath*.' (ELN 1990:99); = purtua-, puurtua-, < epe-ur-a-, epe-ur-tur¹-, epe-ur-tur¹-a-

epurralek lollipop; small pot with a small handle # < epu-rraq-lek

eqe¹- to be infuriated; to suddenly become very angry; to be peeved # eq'uq 'he is infuriated' / eqtaa 'he infuriates her'; Tua-i-am elliin umyuaquraamiu ernerpak qalarutkurluku Mikellaq-llu caaqan piaqluku tuaten Qalemaq piyuitellruniluku Mikellam piaqluku Qalemaunritniluni piciqniluni piyullermitun. *Eqenglliimi-llu* ayuqeltassiigturalriamek kiunrirluku. 'When Mikellaq would say or do something contrary to what Qalemaq would have done, Elnguq would tell her that Qalemaq never acted like that. Mikellaq would reply that she wasn't Qalemaq and she could do as she pleased. Since Mikellaq was getting *peeved* at Elnguq for making too many comparisons (to Qalemaq), she stopped answering her altogether.' (ELN 1990:81); > eqeve-, eqmayug-, eqnayug-, eqnarivakar-, eqnarqe-, eqte³-, eq'u-, eq'urte-, qener-; < PY əqə²

eqe²- to shrink # eq'uq or eqaa 'it shrank' / equmauq 'it has shrunk'; Aqsiik-llu *eqenrilagnek* tamakut ilain pilangelliniat, Aqsarpagmek. 'And because his belly never did *shrink*, those relatives of his began to call him "Big Belly".' (YUU 1995:90); Angtuaruyaaqellrulliniuk ukuk ivrucik, taūgaam *equmiimek* acikek tua-i miknguarlutek. Makut mecungellruaqameng, keviitaqameng *eqluteng* kintui, cuqlurrluteng piyunairulluteng. 'These wading boots were big, but apparently their bottom parts had *shrunk*. When these have been wet and were dried without any kind of stuffing they would *shrink* and become useless.' (CIU 2005:348); > eqsairte-, eqtaq, eqte¹-, qet'e-; cf. quuyurni-, qellur-, qelu-, qelengte-, quu-; < PY əqə¹

eqessnga- to be closed tightly # NUN; < eqte¹-

eqeve- to be angry (and/or scared, perhaps) # eq'vuq 'he is angry # eqeqluni 'being angry'; *alternate formulation of base is eq've-*

eqi- to hit with a stick # eqia 'he hit it' / HBC;
< equk-?

eqiaq chopped firewood # Maqillermeggni-gguq ernermiuluku *eqiateng* amllerpallalliniata uavet elaturram mengliinun ilulirnermun quyu'urrluki ellillruit. When they were taking a steambath, they said that that day because their *chopped wood* was so plentiful, they had placed (the excess) in the porch against the wall.' (QUL 2003:126); < equk-liaq

eqiin root pick; digging stick # NUN; < equk-?-n

eqiite- to come in a mass to shore # *of driftwood; impersonal subject*; eqiitug 'there is driftwood coming to shore' / NUN; < equk-?

eqir- to stoke; to put wood in it (the stove) # eqirtug 'it has been stoked'; eqiraa 'he stoked it' /
< equk-ir¹-

eqiur- to chop wood # eqiurtug 'he is chopping wood'; eqiuraa (or eqiurutaa) 'he is chopping wood for her' / Nem'un tekicameng maaten piut aatiit *eqiulria*. 'When they arrived at the house they saw that their father was *chopping wood*.' (ELN 1990:12); < equk-liur-

eqluk curved piece across keel at bow and stern of kayak # NUN

eqmallug-, eqmayug- to be in a bad frame of mind # eqmallugtuq or eqmayugtuq 'he is in a bad frame of mind' / < eqe¹·?-llug-, eqe¹·?-yug-

eqnarivakar- to become infuriating # eqnarivakartug 'it is getting to be infuriating' / eqnarivakar! 'oh how it's becoming infuriating!'; /eqnarqe-i¹-vakar-

eqnarqe- to be infuriating; to be irritating; to be exasperating # eqnarquq 'it is infuriating' / eqnaqvaa! 'how infuriating!'; = qeñarqe-;
< eqe¹-narqe-

eqnayug- to be peeved at someone # eqnayugtuq 'he is peeved at someone' / < eqe¹·?-yug-

eqsairte- to keep (it) from shrinking # Cungagarrruku tua-i *eqsairrluku*. Nutaan *eqsairqaarluku* nillarluku tuntum amia. 'Dyeing it (the skin) *kept it from shrinking*. After thus *stabilizing* the caribou skin they stretched it on a frame.' (CIU 2005:350); < eqe²-yar-ir²·?-

eqtaq dough # eqciuq ‘she is making dough’; NUN; < eqte-aq¹

eqte¹- to embrace; to hug; to squeeze # eqtuq ‘he squeezed something’; eqtaa ‘he squeezed it’ / NUN; = qet’e-; < eqe²-te²-; > eqessnga-

eqte²- to tidy up, to straighten things out; to clean house # eqtuq ‘he is tidying things up’; eqtaa ‘he is tidying it up’ /

eqte³- to irritate; to infuriate # eqtaa ‘he irritates or infuriates her’ / Tua-i arenqianaku *eqtaqluku* taum qetunraan taukucetun anngarmitun ayuqenrilami. ‘Since he was so different in character from his older brothers, he would continually *irritate* her.’ (CIU 2005:190); Tauna imna kemek *eqcaaqem-llu-gguq* kiugna ilapkuggaq, tua-llu-gguq taum pia, “Naugga-mi imna?” ‘On account of her *annoyance* that only a little bitty piece was left, she asked her, “Now where is it?”’ (CUN 2007:88); < eqe¹-te²-

eq’u- *emotional root*; > eq’uke-, eq’urte-, eq’utar-, eq’uyagute-, eq’uyug-; < eqe¹-?

equaq wooden story knife # < equk-?

equg- to carry on one’s shoulder or high on the back; to carry under one’s arm (*NUN meaning*) # equgaa ‘he is carrying it on his shoulder’ / Tauna tan’gaurluq *equgluku* kegginaa wantelluku tusmini . . . ‘He was *carrying* the boy *on his back* with his (the boy’s) face here on his shoulder . . .’ (PAI 2008:426); = quug-; cf. equk, equgaarpak; < PE əqðuy-

equgaarpak legendary animal said to live underground; mammoth (*Mammuthus primegenius*) # *the tusks of these animals are found in Yup’ik areas and were traditionally identified with legendary animals said to live underground at the present time; also spelled quugarpak; see description by E. W. Nelson under entry quugaaq, quugaarpak; cf. equk*

equgcuun canine tooth; wedge # Una waniwa keputii, ukut-llu waniwa *equgcuutai* mellgaraa-llu waniwa una, una-llu ukicissuutii makut maa-i cassuukarai uitaut. ‘This adze of his, and these *wedges* and curved knife, also this awl of his, these little tools of his remain.’ (MAR2 2001:6); = quugcuun; < equk-cuun; > equgcuutnguarraq

equgcuutnguarraq man’s bag for woodworking tools # < equgcuun-uaq-rraq

equgkaq driftwood # NI, CAN; <equk-kaq

equgmelnguq* tree swallow (*Iridoprocne bicolor*) # = qugmelnguq, qungmelnguayaaq; < equk-mete-nguq

equgniilnguq* balsam poplar (*Populus balsamifera*); locally “cottonwood” # LK, CAN; = qugniilnguq; < equk-niite-nguq

eqgpiqaq spruce; pine; construction wood # NUN; < equk-pik²

equgtaq, equgtaa rifle butt # = qugtaaq; < equk-taq⁴

equgtar- to gather firewood # equgtartuq ‘he is gathering firewood’ / Amta-llu maurluni-llu ikayuqlutek nunapigmun pavavet taglutek atsanek ayuqenrilngurnek katurcinaurtuk, *equgtarturluni*, tuaten tua-wa yuungnaqluni . . . ‘And his grandmother and he helped each other, going up back there to the tundra they would gather various types of berries, *gather firewood*, and try to live like that . . .’ (NAA 1970:2); = qugtar-; < equk-tar²-

equk thing carried on one’s shoulder; wood (LY, NS, NUN, EG *meaning*) # Urvunni imkut ullagluki tegullii arullit *equut*, cakaunrirluteng atusunairulluteng. ‘He went over to his bow and arrow, took it, and the *wood* (parts) had rotted, was no longer good, and could not be used anymore.’ (MAR1 2001:92); cf. equg-; = quuk; > eqi-, eqiaq, eqiin, eqiite-, eqir-, eqiur-, equaq, equgcuun, equgkaq, equgmelnguq, equgniilnguq, eqgpiqaq, equgtaa, equgtar-; < PE qəðuy

eq’uke- to intensely dislike; to hate; to detest; to scorn # eq’ukaa ‘he intensely dislikes her, hates her, detests her’ / Tua-i tangerrngamegnegu aren nakleksugnaanaku! Aren kenkenritlinikiik taunayagaq! Aren kenkevkenaku, *eq’ukluku* tua-i! ‘When they saw him, oh dear, they didn’t feel any compassion for him! Oh dear, they apparently didn’t like him, that little one! Oh dear, not liking him, they in fact *despised* him!’ (ELL 1997:512); < eq’u-ke⁴-

eq’utar- to hate people; to be scornful of people # eq’utartuq ‘he is misanthropic, hates people, is scornful’ / Elpet-llu-gguq cali nasaururmi tuaten teglengarluten-llu ayuqsaaqsartuten, *eq’utarluten-llu* yugnek kenkivkenak, taūgaam-gguq uingekuvet uivet elluarluten aulukekaten assilriacetun pitarrluten tamana-gguq tamaa-i cali tamararkauguq, tuaten ayuquq. ‘And you girl, you might be like a thief or tend to *hate* people, have no love, but if you get a husband and he treats you as if you are decent, that old negative behavior will be lost (that is, forgotten), and that is what it is like.’ (KIP 1998:267); < eq’u-tar¹-

eq'uyagute- to come to hate; to become scornful of (him) # eq'uyagutaa 'he has come to hate her' / Anelgutain tauḡaam nallunriamegteggū atameggūn kenkenrucia ellmeggni *eq'uyagutaat* qancurlagaqurāngluku-llu. 'However, when his brothers learned of their father's loving him more than them, they *grew to hate* him and began to constantly speak to him with contempt.' (AYAG. 37:4); <eq'u-yagute-

eq'urte- to be infuriated; to suddenly become very angry # . . . *eq'urrlutek* yugnek tuqucilaagnek, . . . ' . . . for in their₂ *anger* they₂ kill people, . . . ' (AYAG. 49:6); < eq'u-

eq'uyug- to hate someone # eq'uyugtuq 'he hates someone' / eq'u-yug-

eq've- to be angry (and/or scared, perhaps) # eq'vuq 'he is angry # eqevluni 'being angry'; *alternate formulation of base is* eqeve-

eqyeraq cross fox (*Vulpes vulpes var.*) # NUN; < PE qirṇar-

ere- to run # *of colors*; er'uq or eraa 'its color is running' / > erme-, ermig-, erur-, erve-, erme-, ervig-, ervike-, ervuqar-; < PE əṛə-¹

erenqurte- for it to be noon # NUN; < erneq-urte-

erenret days # *look under* erneq

erevte-¹ to get a foreign object in one's eye # erevtuq 'he got something in his eye' / HBC; NUN; = evert-, verte-; > ervun; < PY əvərtə-

erevte-² to erase # NUN

eri- to feel relaxed and refreshed # *as after taking a steambath*; Y

erici- to pluck bird feathers # NUN; cf. eritar-

erina, erinaq voice # erinaka or erinaqa 'my voice'; Cuqcurliq-wa naken qalriaguralria angutem-wa *erinii* qalarquralria. Maaten elpenguq aatiin *erinaklinikii*. 'A robin was calling from somewhere and a man's *voice* was talking. As her senses awakened fully she realized that it was her father's *voice!*' (ELN 1990:21); Kavaiq qut'garrluni *erinakegciniani* angerluni. 'The fox, puffing himself up with pride because it (the mouse) had said that he had a good *voice*, agreed.' (KAV 1972:13 & PRA 1995:317); > erinairissuun, erinia-, erinatuli, erinique-, eriniurta, erinkegcar-; < PE ərina(ṛ)

erinairissuun tape recorder # Tamarmeng *erinairissuutetgun* imiusngallret qemangqaciqut tayima qaku cali tekitarkami atuugarkauluteng. 'Every one (cassette) that was filled by the *tape recorder* will be put away for use when the time comes sometime in the future.' (KIP 1998:xvii); < erina(q)-ir²-i²-cuun

erinatuli sandhill crane (*Grus canadensis*) # < erina-tuli

erinia- to speak loudly and clearly; to cry out aloud; to shout # eriniaguq 'he is speaking loudly and clearly' / eriniataa 'he is speaking loudly and clearly; Tua-i kiituaani tua-i tauna Apanuugpak *eriniānguq*. Qayagpagnaurtuq, "Apanuugpiim piciaqaci!" 'Soon Apanuugpak began to *shout*. He would yell, "Apanuugpak is going to get you!"' (ELL 1997:408); Ilumun Agayutem elliin tungaunani *eriniatesciigalamikut* cauyakun uuggun *eriniālluta* pituluni. 'Truly, since God himself cannot *speak* to us in person, he *speaks* to us through this drum.' (CIU 2005:116); < erina-?; > eriniassuun

eriniassuun larynx, voice box # K, Y, NI, CAN, HBC, BB; < erinia-cuun

erinique- to have laryngitis # eriniquq 'he has laryngitis' / < erina(q)-liqe²-

erinituli vowel # *the vowels of Yup'ik are a, i, u, e*; < erina(q)-li²-tuli; > erinituliunrilnguq

erinituliunrilnguq* consonant # *the consonants of Yup'ik are* p, t, c, k, q, v, l, s, y, g, r, vv, ll, ss, gg, rr, m, n, ng, m̃, ñ, ñg, w, ũḡ, ũṛ, ũṛr, ũk, and ũq (the final four are uncommon; the final two very much so); < erinituli-u-nrite-nguq

eriniurta person who calls out the words of an Eskimo dance song; song leader # < erina-liur-ta¹

erinkegcar- to clear one's throat # erinkegcartuq 'he cleared his throat' / < erina(q)-kegte-yar-

erinraq* down feather; undercoat hair of animal #
< ?-nraq; cf. eritar-; < PE əri-

eriq milt of fish # tep'liaqameng erinek ilaluki pilartut 'when they make aged fish heads they put milt with them'; < PE ərði

eritar- to pluck (feathers, fur, etc.) # eritartuq 'he is plucking a bird'; eritaraa 'he is plucking it' / Issaluurmek pit'aqama yuilqumi . . .
eritarluki tuaten cukiirluki. 'Whenever I caught porcupines in the wilderness . . . I'd *pluck* them, removing the quills.' (CIU 2005:260); Y, NS, HBC, NUN, NI, CAN, K; = erritar-, neritar-, rriitar-; cf. erici-, erinraq; < PE əritar- (*under* PE əri-)

erme- to dissolve; to dissipate; to run (of colors); to fade # HBC; = erve-; < ere-?

ermig- to wash one's face # ermigtuq 'he is washing his (own) face'; ermigaa 'he is washing her face' / Nutaan-llu unateteng erurluki
ermigluteng-llu. 'Now they washed their hands, and *washed their faces* too.' (CAU 1985:127); ermiutaq 'washcloth'; < ere-?; >
ermigcuun; < PE ərmiy- (*under* PE ərə-¹)

ermigcuun washbasin # "Ermigcuutengqertuten-qaa?" "Qang'a, ermigcuuteka malikellrunritaqa." "Kitak uumek ermigcuutmek
atuqina." "Do
you have a washbasin?" "No, I didn't bring
my washbasin." "Then use this washbasin.";
< ermig-cuun

ernengaar(ar)- for the days to get longer; for the time of daylight to lengthen # NUN; < erneq-?

erneq day # *either a twenty-four-hour period, or day as opposed to night*; erneret or erenret 'days'; ernermi caliaqluni unugmi-llu
qavaraqluni 'working in the day and sleeping in the night'; erneq avkan 'when it is afternoon'; uitallruuq pingayuni ernerni 'he
stayed three days'; ernerrlugtuq 'it's a bad day'; *Erenret* tua-i cukangatqapiggluteng ak'a-ll' tuar tekiartellriit upallerkameggnun
ernermun. 'The *days* seemed to be going by very fast until they would reach the *day* when it would be time for them to move (to
fish-camp).' (ELN 1990:55); ERNEREM (ERENREM) QUKALLRA, ERENREM (ERENREM) QUKALLRA, ERNEREM (ERENREM)
QUKARYARAA, ERENREM (ERENREM) QUKARYARAA 'noon'; erenrem qukaryarani tekitaq 'the day has reached its midpoint, it is
noon'; Iliini-ll' *erenrem qukallran* nuniini maktaqluci. 'Sometime you_{pl} get up around *noon*.' (KIP 1998:33); ERNERET (ERENRET)
ILIIT 'one day'; Tua-i-llu caqerluteng-am *erenret iliitni* arnat iliit mamteramun itliniluni, tauna tan'gurraq tamaanetliniluni
mamterami. 'As time passed *one day* one of the women went into one of the smokehouses, and there was that boy there in the
smokehouse.' (MAR1 2001:68); < er-te-neq¹; > erenqurte-, ernequ, Ernerculria, ernermikutaq, ernengaar(ar)-, ernequtaq, ernerpak;
cf. ernertur(aq*); < PY ərnəq (*under* PY-S ərə-²)

ernequ later today # *adverbial particle*; < erneq-ku

ernequtaq, erenqutaq lunch; noon meal # < erneq-ku-taq², erneq-ku-taq²

Ernerculria the bearer of daylight, Raven *in stories* # < erneq-cur-lria

ernercuun calendar; terminology for days of the week # *Ernercuutaitellruut*. Pikum iralum muiryartullrakun tua-i nallunritaqluku.
'They had no *words for days of the week*. They calculated days by watching the moon's cycle.' (CIU 2005:358); < erneq-cuu

ernermikutaq lunch, noon meal # Tua-i-llu-gguq ukut qanlliniut, "Ernermikutarnariciquq-am." 'Then they announced, "It is time
for *lunch*."' (CIU 2005:308); < erneq-localis-ku-taq²

ernermiu- for it to occur on a certain day # Maqillermeggni-gguq *ernermiuluku* eqiateng amllerpallaliniata uavet elaturram
mengliinun ilulirnermun quyu'urrluki ellillruit. 'When they were taking a steambath *that day*, they had chopped up too much
wood, so they had placed [the leftover] in the porch.' (QUL 2003:126);
< erneq-localis-u-

ernermiurte- for it to be later in the day # Imumek *ernermiurtaangaqan* miinengaqluni yuilqumun ayagalriit miinerkun tuaten
ivratuameng. '*Later on in the day*, when wet spots (on the snow or ground) would appear they traveled into the wilderness wading
through the wet spots.' (CIU 2005:346); *Ernermiurcan-llu* waten erneq qukarngariaqan, tuamta-ll' payuggluki. 'And *later in the*
day, when it was the middle of the day, they'd bring in food.' (KIP 1998:27); < erneq-localis-urte-

ernerpak all day; today (*additional Y, NS meaning*) # *adverbial particle*; ernerpak qavallruunga 'I slept all day'; Tamaani *ernerpak*
aquigaqameng caaqameng auraqluteng tangnirqenraaraitnek teggalqut. 'When they played there *all day* sometimes they'd collect
the prettiest rocks.' (ELN 1990:18); < erneq-rpak; < PY ərnərpak (*under* PY-S ərə-²)

ernerte- to spend a certain number of days # maantauciqua *ernerrlua* yuinarnek ‘I’ll be here for twenty days’; Ul’uq taqeksaunani *ernerrluni* yuinaagnek malrugnek. ‘The flood came without ending for forty days.’ (AYAG. 7:17); < erneq-?

ernertur(aq*) cross fox (*Vulpes vulpes var.*) # LI, BB cf. erneq; < PE qirnar-

erni- to stay for a day # erniuq ‘he spent a day (there)’ / Arenqiaculrianga-ll’ wii kiimecuama *erniqapigcuumiiculrianga*. ‘I don’t really like to be out all day because I am always alone.’ (QUL 2003:148); < erte-i³-

erraneq blister # EG; = qerraneq

errarun sailboat # EG; = qerrarun

erritar- to pluck (feathers, fur, etc.) # EG; = eritar-, neritar-, rriitar-

errsuatyivlag- to be very faintly visible (of dawn) # NUN; < erte-?-

erruq arrow # EG; = qerruq

errute- to be cold # errutaanga ‘I’m cold’; EG; = qerrute-

erte- to dawn; to be dawn; to be daybreak # *impersonal subject*; ertuq or ertaa ‘it is dawn’ / ereskan ‘when day comes’; erqaarmi ayallruuq ‘he left right after dawn’; tekipailgan erutaa ‘the dawn came upon him before he arrived’; er’artaa ‘dawn suddenly came upon him’; ertekegtaaralliniuq ‘the day began in a good way’; erulluni ayallruuq ‘he was gone for a day’; erqaartuq ‘dawn first broke’; ertem iliini ‘one day’; Qava’arqami-gguq qavaumanaurtuq, *ertengraan-llu* qavarlun’. ‘Whenever she slept she would sleep for a long time, and even though dawn came she’d sleep.’ (QUL 2003:70); > erneq, erni-, errsuatyivlag-, eruciq, erute-; cf. ernertur(aq*); < PY-S ərə-²

ertu- to be high # of cliffs, hills, not airplanes, trees; ertuuq ‘it is high’/ ertulria ‘a high one’; = qertu-; EG

eruciq a dawning # Unuaquan-llu *eruciatun* yuut ciulirnerit . . . ‘The next day at dawn the elders of the people . . .’ (LUKE 22:66); used also in the following constructions: ERUCIA TAMIIN or ERUCIQ TAMIIN ‘every day’ (literally: ‘its dawning (or the dawning), every one’); ERUCIT ILIITNI ‘one morning; one day’; aanii tauna *erucit iliitni* tupalliniuq assirpegnani, tua-i nangteqluni. ‘. . . his mother woke up one morning not feeling well, being ill.’ (ELL 1997:34); Tua-i *erucit iliitni* waten kiaksigenenrakun ellameqaarlutek itliniuk . . . ‘One day early in the summer they₂ came in after being outside . . .’ (QUL 2003:480); < erte-ciq

erur- to wash # not clothes; erurtuq ‘he is washing himself’ by sponging; eruraa he is washing it’ / eruriuq qantanek ‘he is washing the dishes’; maklaarem amia eruraa ‘he is washing the skin of the bearded seal’; unateten erurki ‘wash your hands’; Agngamek itertuk Mikellaq *erurilria* Irr’aq-wa qavallia. ‘When they went over they went in and (saw that) Mikellaq was washing (dishes) and Irr’aq was sleeping.’ (ELN 1990:86); *Erurcetaanga* teq’umek. Teq’umek qaika *erurluku*. ‘She had me wash with urine, wash my body with urine.’ (YUP 2005:266); = rruur-; < ere-?; < PE ərur- (under PE ərə-¹)

erute- to recur; to happen again; for day to come upon one # erutuq ‘it recurred’; erutaa ‘it recurred on him’ or ‘day came upon him’ / yuurtellra erutuq ‘the day he was born has recurred, it is his birthday’; yuurtellran eruyutii ‘his birthday’; Qavartaaraa; unuaqu *eruskaten* uterniartuten. ‘Sleep (here); tomorrow when day comes upon you, you can go home.’ (MAR1 2001:92); YUURTELLREM ERUYUTII ‘birthday’; < erte-te⁵-; < PY ərutə- (under PY-S ərə-²)

erve- to dissolve; to dissipate; to run (of colors); to fade # ervuq ‘it dissolved’, ‘it ran’ / erevtaa ‘he dissolved it, erased it’; erevyuituq ‘it is colorfast’; = erme-; < ere-?

ervig- to wash (clothes, skins, etc.) # ervigtuq ‘it is being washed’; ervigaa ‘he is washing it’ / ervigiuq ‘he is washing (clothes)’; < ere-?; > ervigissuun, ervigivik; < PE ər(ə)vī- (under PE ərə-¹)

ervigissuun washing machine; washtub # < ervig-i²-cuun

ervigivik laundromat; washeteria # “Maani-qaa *ervigivigtangqertuq*?” “I-i. Yaani kalikiviim ketiini *ervigivik* uitauq qacarnemikun igarluni: *Washateria*.” “Is there a laundromat here?” “Yes. The laundromat is located down from the post office, with ‘Washateria’ painted on its side.” (YUP 1996:53); < ervig-i²-vik

ervike- to stain in washing # ervikaa ‘it stained it’ / kavirlim keggatem ervikai qatellriit ilupret ‘the red shirt stained the white underwear’; < ere-?

ervun the thing one has in his eye # HBC; NUN = ver'un, evrun; < erevte-n

ervuqar-, ervuqe- (HBC form) to take a tub bath # ervuqertuq 'he is taking a tub bath'; ervuqaraa 'he is giving her a bath'; maqivigtailan ervuqertuq 'because there is no steambath house he is taking a tub bath'; Tuatnalliniluku tua-i angayuqaagken angalkum taum alerquangateng erurluku, *ervuqerluku* tauna tua-i. 'That's what her parents did, because those were the instructions that the shaman gave, that is, to wash and *bathe* her.' (ELL 1997:448); < ere-?, < ere-?; > ervuqercuun, ervuqervik; < PY-S ǝRVUQAR- (under PE ǝRǝ-¹)

ervuqercuun bathtub # < ervuqar-cuun

ervuqervik bathroom # < ervuqar-vik

es'ak private parts of young female # NUN; cf. es'aq; > es'angcar-

es'angcar- to hold a female toddler out to urinate # NUN; < es'ak-ngcar-

es'aq egg yolk # pronounced with geminated s voiceless as usual in the dialect; NUN; = esiq, eyiq; cf. es'ak; < PE ǝyyi(ṛ)

esevsiar(aq*) young whitefish (species ?) # BB; < ?-ar(aq)

esgaq sled brake # see Appendix 9 on parts of the sled; = elgaq, leg'aq; cf. saagaq

esip'aq, esip'aaq, esepaaq zipper # from English

esiq egg yolk # Tua-i-llu *esia-llu* kayangum cali Irr'am irr'ikluku. Caucianek-llu apyutekluku. 'Irr'aq looked with amazement at the yolk of the egg. She asked concerning what it was.' (ELN 1990:105); = es'aq, eyiq; > esirliq, esirrlugte-; < PE ǝyyi(ṛ)

esirliq, esirngalnguq* yellow thing # < esiq-li¹-, esiq-ngalnguq

esirrlugte- to be yellowish # Tamakut manna-at ayuqut naucetaarkayagartun, qaterrlugluteng *esirrlugceñateng*. 'That manna was like a certain plant (in color), off white, *yellowish*.' (NAAQ. 11:7); < esiq-llugte-

Of the following words, those that begin with es followed by a stop consonant and that are loan words from Russian or English may be written and pronounced without the initial e, that is, beginning with a two-consonant cluster.

eskaaniq bark of a certain type of tree (species?) burned and used as an inhalant to stop nosebleeds; # cf. eskaniaq

eskaapaq, eskaapaaq shelf # eskaapat or eskaapaat 'shelves, cupboard'; from Russian шкаф (shkap)

eskaayaq dog with a ring of dark fur around its eye # possibly a loan word of undetermined origin

eskaniaq dry rotted dead spruce wood # cf. eskaaniq

eskaviaq hawk owl (*Surnia ulula*); northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*); sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter striatus*) # Imna tua tauna atamek uyamiliutellra camun-ll' atuucirkaunaku uyamikaqekii tauna *eskaviaq* nemetararaumalria. 'And he wore that *hawk owl* which was bound together, that his father had given him, around his neck not knowing what to use it for.' (QUL 2003:426); < PE kǝð(ǝ)kaviy

eskavte- to scatter; to be in disarray # eskavtuq 'it is in disarray'; eskavtaa 'he scattered it' / eskavtut 'they are scattered'; eskavciuq 'he is scattering things'; = cekavte-, cikavte-

eskiiq ski # and **eskiir-** to ski # Tua-i-llu *eskiinek* imkunek pilangata . . . nutaan assiipiat; kass'artaat imkut *eskiit*. 'Then, when *skis* became available . . . they were excellent; those *skis* were factory made.' (PAI 2008:236); Wii-llu *eskiillemni* pircingan qerruyingama utertellruunga. 'I came back from *skiing* when I became cold after the blizzard started.' (YUP 1996:27); from English

eskuulaq (Y, HBC, NI, NUN form), **eskuuluq** (BB, NR, LI, EG, NI form) school #and **eskuular-, eskuulur-** to go to school; to teach # eskuulartuq or eskuulurtuq 'he is going to school'; eskuularaa or eskuuluraa 'he is teaching him' / from Russian школа (shkóla) and/or from English 'school'; > eskuularaq, eskuularista, eskuularvik

eskuularaq student # < eskuular-aq

eskuularista teacher # eskuular-i²-ta²

eskuularvik school # Y, HBC, NI, NUN; < eskuular-vik

eskuulutaq skillet; frying pan # *from Russian* сковородá (skovorodá)

eskuutaq sheet (rope) on a sailboat # *from Russian* шкот (shkot)

espaak spark plug # ESPAAM USKURAA ‘spark plug wire’; *from English*

espickaq, **espicka**aq (NI, HBC, CAN form), **espiicka**aq (Y, EG form) match # Waniwa tua-i camek avaliinani, taūgaam tua-i neqa’arnek cali-llu *espicka*arnek, kenrrarnek-wa avalirluni. ‘Now, lacking some things — true, but having foods, *matches*, the little matches, that is.’ (KIP 1998:7); *from Russian* спичка (spíchka)

essaar- to make a sibilant sound # *as when soothing a baby*; *essaartuq* ‘she is saying s-s-s’; *essaaraa* ‘she is saying s-s-s to him’ / Ertaqan-gguq tang pia-i ellimallminek anluni irniaminek amarluni *essaarturluni* ellimallmi uivaarturnauraa, atakuan-llu tayim’ iterluni. ‘When day came she would go out of her grave carrying her child on her back, *making a soothing sound*, and she would keep going around her grave, going back in when evening came.’ (CAU 1985:120); *imitative*

esseg- (NUN form), **[e]sseg-** to cut fish for drying. *for NUN speakers*: *essgaa* ‘she is cutting it’ / *essgiuq* ‘she is cutting fish’; *see seg-* for information on non-NUN use; = ceg-, seg-

esseq (NUN form), **[e]sseq** sweat; perspiration # *and esser-* (NUN form), **[e]sser-** to sweat; to perspire # *for NUN speakers*: *essertuq* ‘he is sweating’ / *esquni* ‘if he sweats’; *see seq/ser-* for information on non-NUN uses; = ceq/cer-

essgar- (NUN form), **[e]ssgar-** to become more active; to become wide awake # *for NUN speakers*: *essgartuq* ‘he became more awake’ / *see segg’ar-* for information on non-NUN use; = cegg’ar-, segg’ar-

esslaapaq, **ess’laapaq** broad-brimmed hat or cap # *from Russian* шляпа (shlyápa); = selapaq, cillapak

essmataq sweater # HBC; = *essvataq*, etc.; *from English* ‘sweater’

essmiar- to overflow; to have a meltwater overflow # *essmiartuq* ‘it is overflowing’ / Tamatum-llu tamaa-i nalliini ciku mamtutulliniluni tangellra waten *essmiarang’ermi*. ‘On those days the ice would still appear to be thick even if it was *overflowing* (with water).’ (QUL 2003:308); *cf.* *essngur-*

essnguq pus; bloody liquid from a wound or sore # HBC, NI, NUN; *direct nominalization of essngur-*

essngur- (NI, NUN form), **[e]ssngur-** (Y form) to overflow # *essngurtuq* or *seng’urtuq* ‘it is overflowing, it overflowed’ / = ceng’ur; *cf.* *essmiar-*

essuararaq spiritual uncleanness manifesting itself physically # Tua-i cakneq *essuaraunani* maaggun-llu-gguq negilimi ngeliikun tanqimek anluggluni tauna arnaq. ‘She was so *clean* that that woman emanated radiance through the edge of her parka ruff.’ (QUL 2003:46); . . . tangellra-ll’ tua-i *essuarangssagaunani*. ‘. . . his appearance was totally *clear and clean*.’ (QUL 2003:544)

essug- to scrub (floors, walls) # *essugaa* ‘he is scrubbing it’ / *essugluku* ‘scrubbing it’; *essugi-* is used more often

essugi- to scrub (floors, walls) # *essugiuq* ‘he is scrubbing something’; *essugia* ‘he is scrubbing it’ / *also (and more commonly)* spelled *suugi-*; < -i²-

essuir- to become clear; to be cleansed # *of weather or of a person cleansed of spiritual impurity*; < *essur-ir-*

essuircar- to cleanse of spiritual impurity # Cali ikiituut kumarrluki qasgimi nakacuut puyiurcetaqluki, tua-i-gguq carrluk ca imna wall’u yuum carrlua evcugluku, wall’u *essuircarluki-gguq*. ‘Also they burned wild celery in the kashim to expose the bladders to the smoke, and thus shake off or ritually *cleanse* it of impurity or (to remove) a person’s impurity.’ (CAU 1985:60); Kana-i-gguq tua-i *essuirulluni* tua-i yuucirramitun elliryaauq. ‘Down there he has *become spiritually pure* and has become like himself.’ (QUL 2003: 544); < *essurir-car-*

essuite- to be clear; to be calm; to be clean # *of weather or of a person cleansed of spiritual impurity*; *essuituq ella* ‘the weather is calm and quiet’, ‘the air is clear and clean’; < *essur-ite-*

essur- root; > *essuararaite-*, *essuir-*, *essuircar-*, *essuite-*; *cf.* *ecur-*

estaalista churchwarden; church caretaker # *from Russian* стáроста (stárosta); = staalista

estakaanaq glass pitcher; chimney for kerosene lamp # BB; *from Russian* стакáн (stakán) ‘drinking glass’; = stakaanaq

estikluuq, estik’luuq glass # *substance or drinking glass; from Russian* стеклó (stikló); = stikluuq, stik’luuq

estulussaq, estelussaq carpenter’s plane # and **estulussar-, estelussar-** to plane wood # *estulussaumauq or estelussaumauq* ‘it has been planed down’; *from Russian* струж (struzh); = stulussaq, stelussaq

estuuluq table # Maaten cam mat’um *estuuluungalnguum* kelua murilkaa una kass’arpall’er, nuyarrlainaq-wa kegginaa, cali qaterrlugluteng nuyai. ‘She observed the area behind this thing that seemed to be a *table*, and there was a big white man, his face all covered with hair, and his hair off white in color.’ (ELN 1990:113); *from Russian* стол (stol); = stuuluq

essvataq (NI, HBC form), **esswataq** (K form), **esswetaq** (Y form) sweater # = essmataq; *from English* ‘sweater’

esvaik, esvaiq, esviak, esviaq female breast #

= evsaik; > esvailitaq; < PE əvyaŋ(ŋ)ir

esvailitaq, esvialitaq brassiere # < esvaik-ilitaq, esviak-ilitaq

ete- to be; to exist # etuq ‘he or it exists, is situated, or is a certain way’ / *presently productive in NUN, HBC, NSK and to a limited extent in NI (and elsewhere?)*: kinkuni ecit? ‘with whom are you staying?’; waten enani ‘being that way’; ecuituq maani ‘he doesn’t stay here’; tuaten etellruuq ‘he was that way’; . . . nunat-wa taukut *etliniaqelriit* kuigem ciriiini ‘. . . and that village *was situated* on the shore of the river’ (CEV 1984:59); Qaygim agaan’ ingluani, nanerpiit kukgaat, tamakut qillerqelluki, nakacuut *elvigkait*. ‘On one side of the kashim, light spears and heavy spears were tied in bundles at the places where the bladders were *to be*.’ (CEV 1984:32); Qiini-ggur tauna nukalpiat ill’it, cun’era’ar, Askinat negratni *etliniur*, nunangqelliniur. ‘Up north one of the proficient hunters, a young man, *was* in the north of the Askinat Mts., and he had a camp.’ (WOR 2007:106); Piani *elngug* taumeg uimegneg . . . ciknaqerpakarluteg egqaqelqakeg. ‘Those₂ who *were* back there became so jealous of their₂ husband . . . that they trashed his belongings. (WOR 2007:114); Tauġa-i kangiiyugturallinia nateqvaqapiar *etellraneg*. ‘He sought to find out exactly where it *was*.’ (WOR 2007:116); Siimaucimalliniur. Nut’an tauna caumall’irluni *etur*. ‘It apparently turned to stone. This one *is* provided with a face.’ (WOR 2007:118); . . . terlagmi *elan*. ‘. . . because *it was located* in a low place.’ (WOR 2007:118); Taukug imna-llu Mell’arpim yugguaran ill’it pikani etqam uatiini *ecalria*, . . . ‘Those₂, including one of Mell’arpag’s stone face-balls, *is located* up there in a pit.’ (WOR 2007:118); Tua-i-gguq *etetulliniukut* tuaten. ‘That, it is said, is how we *were*.’ (ELL 1997:452); *this base is also occasionally used in areas other than those mentioned above, particularly in Christian religious translations*: Tuaten piqarraami *etellruuq*, watua-llu *etuq*, *eterrlainarkauluni-llu* akwanun. ‘He [God] *was (existed)* from the beginning, now *is (exists)*, and always will *be (exist)* forever.’ (YUA 1954:10 & LIT 1972:3); Agayun *eterrlainalria* uitavikarci; . . . ‘The *eternal* God is your_{pl} dwelling place; . . .’ (ALER. 33:270); Nutem *etellrani* qaneryaraq uitallruuq, qaneryaraq-llu Agayutmi uitallruuq, qaneryaraq-llu Agayutnguluni. ‘In the beginning was the word, and the word was with God, and the word was God.’ (literally: ‘When it originally *existed* the word was there, . . .’) (JOHN 1:1); . . . tauġken assiinateng *etellret*, tuunram nuniinun ayagcilluki akwarpak nangteqvigkaatnun. ‘. . . but those who *have been* bad He sends to he realm of the Devil, to their future place of everlasting torment.’ (SBO 1896:31 & 2006:20); . . . nuna qaingani qiliit qaingatni *elucimitun*. ‘. . . on the earth as (it) *is* in heaven.’ (CAT 1950:1); Elpet *etellriaten* kiivet tanqilria, Elpet *etellriaten* kiivet ūgaspataq, . . . ‘You are holiness, You and you alone *are*, oh Lord.’ (ORT 2006:26) Tamalkuitnek iluteqnam tungiinek aviuskut tamaaten apaanauramteggan elpet: Nunaniryua, *Elvik Elvigmi!* ‘Lead us away from all sadness in accordance with Your will as we invoke your name: Rejoice, O World (place of Existence)!’ (ORT. 2006:49); *also occurs in contractions with localis case endings (see postbase -mete-/nete-)*: nancit? ‘where are you?’ *from underlying* nani ecit; tamaanelngaituq ‘he won’t be there’ *from underlying* tamaani elngaituq; angyamelnguut tagesqiki ‘tell those in the boat to go up’ *from underlying* angyami elnguut tagesqiki; *also in contractions with the 4th person quantifier/qualifier construction (see at kiimete-)*; *also in contraction with qayuwa, in qayuwete-* ‘to be a certain (altered) way’ (q.v.); *note that unlike other short bases (e.g., at’e- kit’e-, mit’e-. tut’e-) ending in te, the base ete- does not carry gemination, not even with ending such as ~+’(g/t)uq; see examples with etuq above; apparently ete- is a “stress-repelling” base (see introduction).* > eluciq; cf. envanek, envau-; < PE ət-

[e]teq, eteq (NUN form) anus; bottom; sea anemone # terr’a (etra forNUN) ‘its anus’, ‘its bottom’; Qaltayag siimameg uqamalkuciarluku, tauġ’am *etranun* tut’enritliniur. ‘They weighted down the bucket (in the rope) with a rock, but it didn’t reach its (the water’s) bottom.’ (WEB 2 (NUN)); . . . *etiiq* tang pegteqernga. Angama nulirran assinqurraanek cikirciqmaken.’ ‘. . . *sea anemone (anus)*, release me. I’ll give you my uncle’s best wife.’ (KIP 1998:171); *Tii-iq, tii-iq*, pegesna, pegesngarr-ai! Angama, angacarama, nulirran aipaaneq nunuliramken, uqinranek. ‘*Sea anemone, sea anemone, (anus, anus)*, release me, release me! I’ll reward you with one of my uncle’s wives, the fatter one.’ (CUN 2007:96) (*another version of the same story using another form of*

the vocative; note the humorous play on words here). see *teq* for more information and derivatives; > *etquq*, *etraq*, *etruir*-; cf. *tiiyaq*; PE *ətər*

etgalnguq* shallow place # *kuik qerallruarput ivrarluta etgalngurkun* ‘we crossed the river wading through the shallow place’; < *etgate-nguq*

et’galqilaq, et’galqitaq small piece of ice beached in shallow water #

etgalqite-, etgalqitar- to run aground in shallow water # *etgalqitartuq* ‘he or it ran aground’ / *Ugkut-llu uani kuigem paingani marayat alalnguut kuigem avatiini, etgalqitarnat*. *Angyakun ayakuvet, ciuqlirmi tamaani etgalqitarraarluten kinguani ayalanguket tangrruarluku mer’em patumangraaku, . . .* ‘At the mouth of the river those sandbars that appear around the river are places that may cause one to run aground. If you go with a boat, at first you run aground, and after that when you start traveling regularly it’s like you see it even if the water covers it, . . .’ (KIP 1998:41); < *etgalquq-ite*³-; PE *ətyalrit-* (*under* PE *ətə-*)

etgalquq shallow place # < *etgate-quq*; > *etgalqitar-*

etgate- to be shallow # *etgatuq* ‘it is shallow’ / *etganani* ‘(it) being shallow’; *etgalan* ‘because it is shallow’; *Yuk marayamun qimakuni mermun etgalngurmun*, *angyaa maktangaituq, kitnguarkauguq. Tauḡken et’ulriami qairet angengermeng ekurangraata angyaq maktaciquq. ‘If a person flees (from a storm) into sandbars, into shallow water, his boat won’t stay upright but it will capsize. However, in deep water, even if the waves are large and even if they splash into his boat, it will stay upright.’* (YUU 1995:69); < ?-ate-; > *etgalnguq*, *etgalquq*; < PE *ətyat-*

etgeraq hard wood (used for making bows and the like) # NUN; = *tegg’eraq*; cf. *tegge-*

etqacuk grass-lined storage pit # NUN

etquq urine # *etqurnilarquq* ‘it smells of urine’; NUN, EG; = *teq’uq*; < *eteq-quq*; < PE *ətəqur*

et’raq part of whale’s flippers close to tail # NUN; < *eteq-?*

etruir- to wipe one’s anal area # NUN; < *eteq-?-ir*²-

et’u- to be deep # *etuuq* ‘it is deep’ / *qaillun et’utaa?* ‘how deep is it?’; *ivrarcuutegka qalutuk et’ulriamun tut’ellemni* ‘my hip-boots got water in them when I stepped in the deep place’; *et’uriuq* ‘it became, or is becoming, deep’; *nalluaqa et’utacia* ‘I don’t know its depth’; *Mermi-llu cali et’unrilngurmi*, *nanvat-llu cerāitni, neqa alaunani piaqan pitgarluku mer’em akuliinlengraan, . . .* ‘Also in water that wasn’t deep, on the shores of lakes too, whenever fish would be visible, they’d shoot it with arrows even though it was in the middle of the water, . . .’ (CIU 2005:32); < PE *ətə-*

et’ve- to portage # *et’vuq* ‘he is portaging’; *et’vaa* ‘he is going over it’ / *etevluni* ‘portaging’; NUN; = *teve-*; < *ətəvə(t)-*

eva-, evama- (NUN form) to set, to sit on eggs; to incubate # *evauq* ‘it (hen) is sitting on its eggs’; *evai* ‘it is incubating them’ / *Qugyuut-llu cali makut evaluki tangrraqaceteng assiitetuut-gguq call’*. ‘It’s also a bad sign when they see *swans* sitting on their nests.’ (PAI 2008:172); < PE *əva-*

evaar- to buzz # *Qiaqcaaraurluinanermini naken-gguq evaarngalngurmek* *niicami taqeqerluni piqalliniuq aaniin piaken qunguumavian tunḡineek imna evaarnganani*. ‘While he was crying, when he heard what seemed like a *buzzing* sound, he stopped (crying), and realized that it seemed to be *buzzing* from back there from the direction of the place where his mother was buried.’ (QUL 2003:84)

evaat harmonica # *a plural*; HBC; *imitative*; = *evvaat*

evate- to place pressure on the carotid artery; *loosely* to strangle # HBC; = *avate-*

evcug- to shake or brush off snow, dirt, spiritual uncleanness, etc. from oneself or clothing # *evcugtuq* ‘he or it is shaking himself, he is brushing snow or dirt off himself’; *evcugaa* ‘he is shaking it to remove snow or dirt’ / *kaminialiurraarluni evcullrua puyuqneq lumarraminek* ‘after working on the stove he shook the soot from his shirt’; *evcua* ‘brush yourself off’; *Tua-i-gguq tauna nasqurrutii Taglangaam, mom-am qanrutellruanga, ellangellrulliami, nangyun-gguq evcugluku caiggluk wani, nangyun evcugluku*. *Nangyun ayagcetengnaqluku*. ‘My mom, who had already become aware of things at that time, told me that Taglangaq used the

wormwood headdress to *ward off* sickness. She was trying to *shake off* the sickness in her body. She was trying to send the sickness away.’ (TAP 2004:73); > evcuutaq; PE əvcuʏ-

evcuutaq snowbeater; device for brushing off or otherwise removing snow or dirt from a garment # < evcug-taq¹

evgetaq* bumblebee # LY, HBC/NI, CAN, LK, BB, NR, LI, EG; *literally*: ‘thing of the grass’; EVEGTAAT NEQAIT ‘rosewort (*Sedum roseum*)’ (NUN usage); also spelled vegtaq; = megtaq; < evek-taq²; < PE əvəʏtar (under PE əvəʏ)

evgetar- to gather grass; to cut grass # *used even in areas where grass is caneik rather than evek*; evgetartuq ‘she is gathering grass’ / Tua-i *evgetarraarluku* elagluk’ pilliniuq citaak ukuk qalirnerak. ‘After *pulling out the grass* from it, he dug down and saw the top of the coffin.’ (QUL 2003:238); also spelled vegtar-; < evek-tar²-

evek (EG, HBC, NI form), [e]vek grass # *plural*: evget or veg’et; Tua-llu ikiituut wavet tua nemrulluki, cali-ll’ taukut *evget* cali can’get makucit cali ilakluki, tua-i ekuatekaqluki. ‘The wild celery was bound around the end of the staff along with wild *grass*; grasses like these were used to fuel the flames.’ (QAN 1995:172); . . . malrunlegen-llu kuluvit uqirilrit nug’ut Nile-amek, nerluteng-llu ceñam *evginek*. ‘. . . and seven fat cows came up out from the Nile and fed in the *grass* of the shore.’ (AYAG. 41:18); see vek for more information; > evgetaq, evgetar-, evger(aq), evineq, evisraaq, eviun; < PE əvəʏ

eveqaa- to rock from side to side # *of a boat*; eveqaaguq ‘it is rocking’ / NS; = uvaa-; < ever-qar-a-

ever- slanting; tilting # *postural root*; > evengqa-, everte-, eveqaa-; NS; = uver-; < PE uvər- or əvər-

evengqa- to be slanting or tilted # evengqauq ‘it is slanted, tilted’ / NS; < ever-ngqa-

everte- to slant; to tilt # evertuq ‘it slanted, tilted’; evertaa ‘he slanted it, tilted it’ / NS; < ever-te²-

everquun awl; tool for prying or unraveling # < ?-n; = verquun

everte-, [e]verte- to get a foreign object in one’s eye # evertuq ‘he got something in his eye’ / = verte-, erevte-; > evrun, ver’un; < PY əvərtə-

evga wooden piece in socket of foreshaft of seal harpoon # NUN

evger(aq*) short grass # NUN; < evek-?

evikegte- to make a hollow sound # . . . ayaruminek kaugtuallrani nuna cakneq *evikeggluni* teng-teng-aarluni nuna kumlalami. ‘. . . when he was rapping the ground with his walking stick it was *making a hollow sound* because the soil was very cold.’ (KIP 1998:81)

evineq small grassy knoll or island # < evek-i³-neq¹

evisrayaaq short grass # Maaten ellangyungami ellangelliniuq maram qukaani, *evisrayaamek* tauḡaam naumasterluni. ‘When it was time for him to come to, he came to and saw that in the middle of the mad flat there was vegetation in the form of *short grass*.’ (YUP 1995:78); < evek-?

eviun loosely woven grass mat used as insulation for roof and/or to keep loose soil from falling through # *see Appendix 9 on parts of house*; < evek-lir-n

evrun foreign object in one’s eye # = ervun, ver’un; < everte-n

evsaik female breast # K, Y, NI, CAN, BB; = esvaik; < PE əvyaŋ(ŋ)ir

evu- to pile up (usually of ice, as when floes on the water slide up on top of one another) # evuut ‘they are piling up’ / Aren, tua-i piinanermini tua kiarpakarluni pilliniuq, apqegket angenqaak cikuk, keggartulriik, imkuk tua-i *evuqatarlutek*. Icuw’ tanglaliaci cikunek waten *evunernek* piaqluni, navguumaluteng tua-i quyurluteng-llu waten pimaqluteng. Tamaa-i cikut tugrutaqameng *evullallrit*. ‘Soon, having looked around often enough, he saw two big pieces of ice; they were coming toward each other and were going to *pile up together*. You know, you have seen *ice that has piled up*; they are all broken up and have collected together. When the ice meets together like that, they *make a pile*.’ (QUL 2003:320); = ugu-; > evuneq; < PE iŋ(ə)yu-

evuneq piled-up ice; pressure ridge # Taum’ taukut kangingqerrluki ellaita tamakut aturtaita pilarait tua-i-gguq taukut *evunret*. *Evunret-gguq* tua kangilirluki. ‘For those who were involved, those [the bladders tied to the spears] symbolized, so it was said, *pressure ridges*; they represented *piles of sea ice*.’ (QAN 1995:166); = ugunret; < evu-neq¹

evvaat harmonica # *imitative*; K; = evaat

eyag- to follow traditional practices associated with birth, death, first menstruation, illness, etc., consisting of abstaining from certain foods and activities # eyagtuq 'he is abstaining' / eyaumauq 'he has been abstaining'; eyii! 'abstain!'; . . . cali tayima nunani ayuqevkenateng *eyagaqluteng*. ' . . . in the villages they *practiced ritual abstinence* in various different way.' (CAU 1985:126); Tuquiqerra'arqameng-gguq tamaani taukug' imkug' angayuqaak *eyaumanaurtuk*, caqayuunatek. 'At those days when they had just recently suffered a loss through death (of a child) the parents would *fast, abstaining* from all activities.' (KIP 1998:125); Agayuvim pisquciatun *eyaglaqina*, Tallimiritni-llu ungungssiim kemganek nereksaunak. 'Always *fast* in accordance with God's instructions, and on Fridays don't eat meat.' (CAT 1950:3); = yaag-; > eyagnaq, eyagyaraq, eyailnguq, eyanqellria; < PE inay-

eyagnaq life event that causes others to follow traditional abstinence practices is required # Tan'gaurluq-gguq tua-i qasqiartaqami, aanami emuanek pinriqertaqami *eyagnani* pellularaa. Nasaurluum-gguq tauḡken utumallni *eyagnamek*, agleraqaami nutaan *eyagnarituq*, mulnganariluni tua-i. 'It is said that whenever a boy reaches a certain stage, when he is weaned from his mother's breast, then he has passed through *the stage of his life that requires others to follow traditional abstinence practices*. Concerning a girl, however, when she starts menstruating the requirement *to follow these practices* increases; one must take increasing care concerning these things.' (YUP 2005:150); < eyag-naq

eyagyaraq traditional practice associated with birth, death, illness, puberty etc. # Yuk tuqaqan cali *eyagyaraik* amlllellrulliniut . . . 'Also whenever a person died (in the community) their (the people's) *traditional abstinence practices* were numerous . . . ' (CAU 1985:126); Yuut arenqialameng ilarqut'ngengameng, *eyagyaraq-llu* tamana atunringamegteggu ilaita. 'There's so much disorder and confusion in our lives today, and some don't even follow the *traditional abstinence practices* anymore.' (CIU 2005:136); < eyag-yaraq

eyailnguq* one who doesn't follow traditional abstinence practices # Imna-gguq tauḡken *eyailnguq* . . . eglercami temii pinialiyarturluni acitmun. 'They say, however, that that person *who neglects the traditional abstinence practices* . . . as he comes down [from the prime of his life] his body becomes weaker [more so than had he followed the practices].' (CIU 2005:254); < egag-ite¹-nguq

eyalirtaq dark-colored spotted seal # = yaalirtaq;
< eyaq-lir-?

eyanqellria one who follows traditional abstinence practices # *Eyanqellria-gguq* yuk apqucim agtuyuitaa. 'They say that a person *who follows the traditional abstinence practices* is untouched by physical affliction.' (YUP 2005:254); < eyag-nqegg-lria

eyaq, eyaneq tattoo # and **eyar-** to tattoo # *traditionally done by passing charcoal-coated thread through the skin*; eyartuq 'she tattooed herself'; eyaraa he tattooed her' / < igaq/igar-, < igaq/igar-neq¹; > eyalirtaq

eyir- to occupy a vacant building or site; to people; to move in with others # eyirtuq 'it is occupied'; eyiraa 'he occupied it' / (e)yirluku 'occupying it'; eyiumauq 'it has been occupied'; Wani-gguq aipaqa tauna angayuqangqerqan tua-i taukunun *eyiuskuma* aiparma ilainun, tua-i taukut nem-gguq iluani ellimerrutekat amllertut. 'They said if my wife had parents and I *moved in with* her family, there are many chores to be completed inside the home.' (YUP 2005:192); *probably from* yuk, person, and -lir-, 'to provide with' (*thus eyiraa is literally: 'he provided it with a person — in the person of himself'; cf. aipir-); the initial e on eyir- suggests that historically yuk had an initial e (as does evidence from other Eskimo languages; cf. PE inuṽ); cf. yuk, cuk; = yi(i)r-*

eyur-¹ to defend another person verbally; to feel and act defensive on another's behalf # eyurtuq (*or* eyuriuq) 'he is defending someone'; eyuraa 'he is defending her' / "Aullut'ar! Usuuq uitateuṛluqerru-ata." "Meq-tang cumacinarilaqii." "Cumacinarqenrituq nuagtaanritaa elakaq." "Cakaqni uum *eyurnak'lartau?*" "Beware! You, leave the poor (girl) alone." "She makes the water disgusting." "It's not disgusting; she doesn't put saliva in the water hole." "How can she be of value or benefit to him that this one is so *defensive* of her?" (MAR2 2001:85); Y, K, CAN, NI, BB, NR, LI; = igur-, yu(u)r-

eyur-² to jell; to congeal # eyurtuq *or* eyuraa 'it jelled' / eyurtaa 'he (*or* it) jelled it, caused it to jell'; eyuumauq 'it is jelled'; *Eyuani* tauḡken tua-i teggluni akutaq. 'The Eskimo ice cream was hard when it *congealed*.' (PAI 2008:102); = igur-;
> eyurcissuun, yuringa-; cf. yuurleqtaaq

eyurcissuun mold (for forming a shape) # Aaron-aam teguluki aqlitet urugtai, kuvluku-llu uruumalria *eyurcirissuutmun* eluciliumalriamun,
. . . 'Aaron took the earrings, melted them,

and poured the molten mass into a *mold* to shape it, . . .’ (ANUC. 32:4); < eyur²-te²-i²-cuun

G

For words that sound as if they start with g, look also under eg.

gguun through here; this way # *short for* maaggun *see* maani *or* uuggun *see* wani; < *vialis*

gguurraq this way a little # < gguun-rraq

gilerte- to move; to be in motion; to travel # gilertuq ‘he or it is traveling’ / snuukuq gilrutaa ‘he is making the snowmachine go, driving it’; Uksumi tuunritulliniut atakumi tan’gerirraartelluku. Cikum aciakun ayagluteng, neqet tumyaraatgan *gilerrluteng*. ‘In winter they did their conjuring with spirits in the evening after it had become dark. They traveled under the ice *moving* along the route of the fishes.’ (YUU 1995:41); Ciunemkun tua-i ayii, wiinga maligciiqamken cukassaagarpek’nii ungungssiaraat mikelnguut-llu *gilertellrat* pitaciluku. ‘Go ahead of me, I’ll follow you slowly in keeping with *the pace* of the animals and children.’ (AYAG. 33:14); Ilangcivkenaku ciunemkun *gilerciiqua* unuamek, unuaqu, yaaliaku-llu cali, . . . ‘Nevertheless I must *be on my way* today, tomorrow and the next day, . . .’ (LUKE 13:33); K; = eglerte-, egilraur-, elraur-; < PE əylər- *or* əylər-

gurte- to be haughty yet feel slighted # An’uq tayima, *guq’errluni*. *Gurrluni* waten qutegluni. ‘He went out, went away, *in a snit*. *Feeling haughty* and offended, acting superior.’ (MAR2 2001:87)

I

icamiirte-, icamiite- (*EG form*) to be disappointed; to be saddened # icamiirtuq ‘he is disappointed’ / Ataneq, cacetuqutekellruamteggan *icamiircecaqunii*. ‘Oh Lord, because we have put our trust in You, do not let me *be disheartened*.’ (YUA 1945:10 & LIT 1972:3); = caamiirte-

icaqe- to babysit (*K, NI meaning*); to hold (child) in lap (*HBC meaning*) # icaqaa ‘she is babysitting him, she is holding him’ / icaqiuq ‘she is babysitting, she is holding a child in her lap’; *cf.* icarqe-

icarqe- to fix; to repair # icarquq ‘he fixed himself up’ *tidied himself, reformed his behavior, etc.*; icarqaa ‘he fixed it’ / icarqumauq ‘it is fixed’; NSU; *cf.* icaqe-

ici ouch!; it's hot (to the touch)! # *exclamation*; HBC

icineq thin, melting, overhanging ice edge is spring #

icivaaraqu, icivaarqu in the near future; soon # *adverbial particle*; < icivaq-ar(aq)-ku, icivaq-ar(aq)-ku

icivaq a few days ago; a few weeks ago; recently # *adverbial particle*; icivaq kayangussullruukut 'a while ago we hunted for birds' eggs'; imna-ggur' una tua-i *icivaq* tuqulleq! 'it was that one, the one that had died *recently*!' (ELL 1997:488); > icivaaraqu, icivaqu

icivaqu a few days from now; a few weeks from now # *adverbial particle*; icivaqu allamun nem'un nugtarciiqua 'later on I'll move to another house'; < icivaq-ku

iciwa, iciw', icugg' you know; remember; as you know too # *exclamatory or interjectional particle*; iciwa imumi qavartarvillmegnuk ukatiini 'you know, on this side of the place where we camped'; Maurlurluan pillinia, "Tangrru, *iciwa* qanrutellruiyaaqekemken iqlungarniluki makut nukalpiat. 'Her dear grandmother told her, "See, remember how I told you that these young men are always lying.'" (YUU 1995:11); Imna-llu *icugg'* iralumun ayalleg, caulria ima, astronaut. 'That one, *you know*, the one who went to the moon, now what do they call him?, an astronaut.' (KIP 1998:61); < ?=wa; < PY *iciy^wa*

ic'ukcak mink scent gland # = ikcukcak

icungte- to encourage; to hearten; to counsel # "Qayuggetenritua, mernuama piunga." Taumek-gguq kiunaauraa, apqaarsaaqnauraa *icunglluku*. "I'm not out of sorts, but just tired." That was all she would answer when she'd question her *encouraging her*.' (MAR1 2001:31); *Icungqurluku* assirivkalliniluku qanruqu'urluku, kiituani-gguq qenertenrirtuq. 'Counseling him, letting her get better, she kept speaking to him, until she finally ceased being angry.' (MAR1 2001:54)

igagtar- to urinate raising one leg (of animals) # NUN

igaq mark; symbol; letter (of alphabet, or correspondence) # *and igar-* to mark; to write # igartuq 'he is writing'; igaraa 'he is writing to her' / igautaa kalikamun 'he is writing it on a piece of paper'; igat 'book, writings, written things'; igarkaq 'writing paper'; igarrliquq 'he has sloppy handwriting'; igaungauq 'it is written down'; igaungalriit picirkiutet arenqigitait 'clause (of contract, regulation, etc.)' (*legal neologism*); Tua-i-llu maktuni unuamek elicungcarciqngani Qalemam *iganermek* tua-i elicugluni . . . Tua-i-llu Qalemam *igarcuutengqelliniami igaulluki* yaassiillermun tamakut *igat* . . . 'And so getting up, because Qalamaq was going to teach her, she wanted to learn *how to write* . . . And so because Qalamaq had a *pencil* she *wrote* down on a box those *letters* . . .' (ELN 1990:87); *the meaning 'to write' is in K, NI, CAN, BB, HBC, NR, LI, EG*; > igarcuun, igarta, igaryaraq, igaruarun, igatuli; < PY-S *iyaq*; cf. *eyaq, yaarui-*

igarcuun (*K form*), **igarrsuun** (*NI, HBC form*), **igaraun** (*BB form*) pen; pencil # igarcuteka ipgiatuq 'my pencil is dull'; < igar-cuun, igar-ssuun, igar-a-n

ig'arte- to suddenly fall from a height # < igte-arte-

igarta writer; secretary # < igar-ta¹

igaruarun story knife # NUN; < igaq-uaq-n

igaryaraq orthography; writing system; way to write # . . . ciulirneret *igaryaramek* nallungermeng qanertut "Ella-gguq allamek yuituq. Ilakukut-gguq." ' . . . even though the elders didn't know *how to write* they said, "In the world, it is said, there are no strangers. We are all related." (YUP 2005:232); . . . picirkiullruukut igautnaluki ukut kalikaat nutaratgun *igaryarakun* cali-ll' ak'allakun *igaryarakun*. ' . . . we planned to write this pages in the new *orthography* as well as the old *orthography*.' (KIP 1998:xv); . . . naaqiyugngauten-qaa Uyaqum igaryaraanek? 'are you able to read Helper Neck's system of writing?' *Uyaquq* or *Helper Neck* was a native of the lower Kuskokwim who evolved his own system of writing for *Yup'ik* using symbols of his own invention; a few people today can still read and write in his system; < igar-yaraq

igatuli scribe (as in the Bible) # < igar-tuli

igcailkun spear holder on kayak # < igte-yailkun

igaugek eyeglasses; traditional snow goggles; eyeshade # cf. ii, iiguak; < ?-dual

igceñeq, igcineq cliff; bank # CAN, EG, LI;

< igte-neq²

igcetaaq traditional pit trap # Kapkaanaitellermeggni pissurcuutnguut tamakut petmiit, *igcetaat*. 'When they didn't have steel traps their hunting devices were pit traps, *pits which induced animals to fall into them*.' (MAR2 2001:71); < igte-cetaaq

igcete- to drop (intentionally or otherwise) # igcetaa 'he allowed or caused it to fall, he dropped it' / igcecaqunaku 'don't

drop it'; Tua-i-llu Pili ucuryugngatqapiarluni keggmiarluni taumek qangqiirmek tailuni, tuavet caniatnun *igcelluku*. 'And then Pili, apparently very much wanting praise, came over with that ptarmigan in its teeth and *dropped* it there by their side.' (ELN 1990:12); < igte-cete-

igci- to drop something # igciuq 'he dropped something' / Tua-i-gguq qialuni Ella irniaminek *igciaqami* ellalluk aluvikluku. 'And so, it is said, whenever the Spirit of the World *dropped* a child, she'd cry and the raindrops were her tears.' (AGA 1996:181); < igte-aq¹-i²-

ige- to swallow # ig'uuq 'he swallowed' or 'he swallowed something'; igaa 'he swallowed it' / enermek igqertua 'I accidentally swallowed a bone'; Temciyung'ermi ngel'anritengnaqluni iqmianqgerrami-llu Qalemam akutaanek nerilkarnayukluni tua-i tauḡaam *igengnaqluku* . . . 'Even though she thought it comical, she tried not to laugh thinking that she might choke on Qalemaq's Eskimo ice cream, but she tried to *swallow* it instead . . .' (ELN 1990:73); > iglaq, igmar-, iguma-, igyamcuk, igyaraq, Igyaraq;
< PE iyə-

iggag-, igag- (NUN form) resting against something; supporting oneself on one's elbow # *postural root*; iggagtuq 'he rested against something, leaning on his elbow'; iggangqauq 'he is resting against something, he is leaning on his elbow' / Tua-i-llu *iggagarrluni* cali qilak irriurluku tua-i tangnirqeqapiggluni . . . 'And so *propping herself up on her elbow* she gazed at the sky some more and saw that it very beautiful . . .' (ELN 1990:47); < PE iyəyar- or iyəyay-

iggayu- to be a champion; to defeat all opponents in a competition or series of competitions # NUN

iggiayuli, iggiggiayuli, iggiasuli (NSK form) great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*) # *Iggiayulit* atakumi qalrialartut. 'Owls make their calls during the evening.' (YUP 1996:42); *imitative and -yuli, -yuli, -yuli*

igguak (iguak?) eyeglasses; snow goggles # NUN;
< iik-uaq-dual

igigkaraat a certain constellation # NUN; < -plural

igigta den; lair # Uitaurtur kavviar allakarmi *igigtemini*. 'A red fox waits in its *den*.' (SOC 1946:308); NUN; = igta; < PE žiytə

igigtaun secret berry patch one continues to pick from and tells no one about # NUN

iginga- to have fallen # Nell'era'urlua-w' cal' tauna ilait qanain *igingaaqluteng*, tua-i aru'urlulliniluni. 'And some of the roof boards of his old house *had fallen* and had rotted away.' (QUL 2003:164);
< igte-nga-

iginiq edge of deep water #

igkaralek swallow (bird) # HBC

iglairte- to scorch one's throat # *from hot food or drink*; iglairtuq 'he scorched his throat' / iglaircaqunak 'don't burn your throat'; K;
< iglaq-ir(ar)te-

iglaq, iglak *esophagus*; freeze-dried *esophagus* for eating # Aḡna-llu tuntuq ayakarluni, ayakaqerluni narullgulluni. Curukarluku tua-i pisquciatun *iglii* kepluku. 'As that caribou fled, it ran falling forward and hitting the ground. Rushing over to it, he cut its *esophagus (throat)* as he had been told to.' (MAR2 2001:12); < ige-?;
< PY-S iylak or Iylaq (*under* PE iyə-)

igmar- to repeatedly swallow # igmartuq 'he is repeatedly swallowing'; igmarai 'he is repeatedly swallowing them' / Cat *igmaraluki* makut cat kamgulteng-llu. 'They would *swallow* things, even their old skin-boots!' (MAR2 2001:58);
< ige-mar-

igta den; lair # igtet 'dens'; Tua-ll' aatiin piluku. "Amci ata, Elnguq elicukuvet qanganarcuuciryamek yuara *igteñek*." 'And then her father said to her, "Hurry up, Elnguq, if you want to learn how to set squirrel traps, look for *dens*.'" (ELN 1990:51); Cat iliitni avelngaq utertellrani utaqauraraa *igtiin* amiigan caniani elavqerluni. 'One time when the mouse returned, it was waiting for him crouched beside the entrance of his *den*.' (KAV 1972:9 & PRA 1995:317); = igigta; > igtequq; < PE žiytə

igte- to fall # *from a height*; igtuq 'it fell' / mermun igcaqunak 'don't fall in the water'; iggluni 'falling'; . . . *iggngaituten*, alugken nuagarrrlukek atraa. *Igciiqenrituten* aaryugpek'nak. '. . . you are not going to *fall down*. Wet your soles with your saliva and go down. You are not going to *fall down*; don't be afraid.' (QUL 2003:220); > ig'arte-, igceñeq, igcetaaq, igcete-, igci-, igcaikun, iginga-, igute-; < PY iytə-

igtequk otter den above water # *maybe taken over by the otters from foxes* < igta-? *Igtequgnek* pituaput tamkut ciugnilinguut piyagiuryarait. 'We call the place where otters raise their young "*igtequk*".' (PAI 2008:180)

iguma- to internalize (words, stories, etc.) # Yuarutii tang qayuwa wiinga *igumanritqaqka*, waten tauḡaam una pillra: . . . ‘I haven’t *internalized* his song, except for this part: . . .’ (CIU 2005:306);

< ige-ma-

iguq drill shaft # *and igur*⁻¹ to drill a hole # igurtuq ‘he is drilling a hole’; iguraa ‘he is drilling a hole in it’ / > iguun; < PE niyǝḏur-

igur⁻² to defend another person verbally (usually); to feel defensive on another’s behalf # igurtuq ‘he defended someone;

iguraa he defended her’ / Tauḡaam, tamakut — pistai malirqarastai — taum kanaqliim, ayalegtellii taun’ *igurluk*’

kanaqlak. ‘But then she *saved* the muskrat by dispersing the boys who were chasing it.’ (CEV 1984:60); HBC, NUN, NS, EG; = eyur-; < PY-S iḡžur-

igur⁻³ to jell; to congeal # igurtuq or iguraa ‘it jelled’ / HBC, NUN, NS; = eyur-; > igurneq; < PE iḡḏur-

igurneq draft of cold air # HBC, NUN, NS; < igur²-neq¹

igurrlluar- to have rigor mortis set in on one # NS;

< igur²-rrluk

igute- to fall or otherwise rapidly descend with (it) # igutaa ‘he fell with it’ / Aqsarpak-llu kic’etungraan imarpigmi ayagatungraan, taum callugtiin camavet mel’ugpiamun imarpiim et’uqranun taryulugpiamun *igulluku*. ‘And, even though Big Belly was used to sinking and traveling in the ocean, that opponent of his *dragged him down* all the way to the depths of the sea.’ (YUU 1995:89); < igte-te⁵-

igutu- to be deep and wide # igutuq ‘it is deep and wide’ / tamana aturluku, kuigurtellrulliniuq tamana tevyaraat, waten iguturiami ‘it became a river following that place where they used to portage becoming deep and wide as now’

iguuk testicle # Elliiteksaqunaciu ungungssiq *iguugek* passimallrukagnek . . . ‘Do not give as an offering (to God) an animal if its *testicles* have been crushed . . .’ (LEVI. 22:24); ANGUTEM IGUUGEGKEN CUPLUYAGAAK ‘vas deferens’; cf. ingcu; < PE iḡḏuy

iguun, igurcuun, igurtuun drill; < igur¹-n, igur¹-cuun, igur¹-tur¹-n; < PE niyǝḏurun (*under* PE niyǝḏur-)

igvar- to appear; to come into view or have something come into view from behind something; to catch sight of (it) # igvartuq ‘it appeared, came into view’ or ‘he had something come into his view’; igvaraa ‘he caught sight of it’ or ‘he had it come into his view’ *by its coming from behind something* / Tua-i-llu net’eng yaa-i *igvaan* aatiin piyualuku pivkarluku. ‘When their house *came into view* her father had her walk.’ (ELN 1990:16); = ivgar-; < PY-S iḡvar-

Igyagiiq Egegik # *village on Alaska Peninsula on the border of the Sugpiaq-speaking area*

igyamcuk esophagus of fish # < ige-?

igyaralek type of small clam (*species* ?) # *literally*: ‘one with a throat’; NI < igyaraq-lek

Igyaraq Igiugig # *village on Lake Iliamna at the point where it empties into the Kvichak River*; < ige-yaraq

igyaraq, igsaraq (NS form) throat; area of river back a little ways from mouth # igyariqua ‘I have a sore throat’, igyariqsaraq ‘sore throat’; Elliin ayuqucia assiitqapiarluni, *igyaraa-llu* kinerteqapiggluni, iik-llu tuaten qacervaglutek uicunainatek. ‘She felt very sick, her *throat* was very dry, and her eyes were stinging and she had difficulty keeping them open.’ (ELN 1990:49); Aka’-ggug kuigem tamatum *igyaraa* nunatangqellruuq. ‘Long ago there was a village at area of that river *back a little from the mouth*.’ (CAU 1985:91); < ige-yaraq, ige-yaraq

igyluar(ar)- to whisper # NUN

ii, iik (NUN form) eye # iin (iigen *in* NUN) ‘your eye’; iigken (iigegken *in* NUN) ‘your eyes₂’; iinga kavircetuq ‘his eye is red’; iilliquq ‘he has sore or infected eyes’; iilliqsaraq ‘eye affliction, conjunctivitis’; iingi’rtuq ‘he got injured in the eye’ or ‘he got something in his eye’; nuvesciigataqa mingqun iinga miksiyaagan ‘I can’t thread the needle because its eye is too small’; iik maqlutek ‘eyes watering’; iim elpeksuutii ‘optic nerve’; iim yualui or iim ivalui ‘eye muscles’; iingunani ‘not having eyes’; IIK NGELIIGNUN ‘as far as the eyes can see’; IIM YUALUI ‘the optic nerve’; . . . nuyai tuaten tngaurluteng *iik-llu* uisngasciiganatek anuqem ugaani. ‘. . . her hair was flying around and her *eyes* couldn’t stay open on account of the wind.’ (ELN 1990:41); Tauḡaam *iingan* inglua nalliikun qagerteng’erpeni canrituq. Tamarmek inglupiagnek *iingqeng’ermek* cangaituk. ‘It would only be right for you to pop out just one of his *eyes*. Although the two will each have but one *eye*, it will not affect them too adversely.’ (QAN 1995:278); . . . tutgaraurluan anuurluum pikiliu, “Anuurlung, naw’un itsuukanga?” Tua-i-llu anuurluan pikiliu, “Uggun mingqutem *iingakun* itra.” Itqereskili tutgara’urluq. ‘. . . her grandson said to his grandmother, “Grandmother, how will I come in?” And then his grandmother said to him, “Come in through here through the *eye* of the needle.” The grandson came right in.’ (UNP1); Cat-llu tamalkuita yungqerniluku ukverameng cali ukverluteng ellam yuaneq. Ilaita ellam *iinganek* piaqluku. ‘Because they believe that everything has a “person”, they believe that the universe has a “person”. Some refer to it as the “eye

of the world". (CAU 1985:213); > iicilleq, iigmiur-, iigte-, iiguak, lik, ilgayaq, iimiuquq, iimiute, iingaq, iingir-, iinguak, iinguaq, iipaq, iiqupak, iirrlainayagaq, iisngaq, iissuaq, iitu-; cf. igauk, iilla-, iirra-, iir-;
< PE əðə

ii- to be blue in the face from not breathing because of hard crying (of a child); *for some speakers also* to be stunned so that one does not react appropriately # iiguq 'he is blue in the face' / cf. nuu-; < PE aya-

ii-i yes; you're welcome # *exclamation*

iicilleq orbital cavity, eye socket # < ii-?

iicill'er that's great!; excellent! # *exclamation*; Y

iigmiur- to signal with one's eye(s) # iigmiurtuq 'he signaled with his eyes'; iigmiuraa 'he signaled to her with his eyes' / . . . iigmiungraaten-llu maligarucaqunak. ' . . . and even if she *signals* you with her eyes, do not go after her.' (AYUQ. 6:25); < ii-?

iigte- to be snowblind # NS, LI; < ii-?

iiguak eyeglasses # *literally*: 'imitation eyes'; = niiguak, niguak; < ii-uaq-dual; cf. igauk

lik Eek # *village at the mouth of the Kuskokwim River, literally*: 'two eyes'; also called Ekvicuar; < ii-dual

iilektii how disgusting! # *exclamatory particle*

iiler- to quickly hide # iilertuq 'he quickly hid'; iileraa 'he quickly hid it' / *note that when a vowel-initial suffix follows this base, the semi-final e is not deleted, hence its presence in iileraa (cf. also bases ayaper- and ellimer-);* < iir-ler-

ilgayaq Bristol Bay; the Nushagak River # Tua-ll' pivakarluteg-am malruulutek pilliuk, *ilgayartellinilutek* avavet anguarturlutek. 'Some time later two people seem to have gone over to *Nushagak*, paddling their kayaks.' (QAN 1995:156); < ii-?

iili- to wash one's face # NUN

iilla- *emotional root*; > iillake-, iillanarqe-, iillayug-;
cf. ii, iirra-

iillake- to be amazed at (it) # iillakaa 'he is amazed at it' / < iilla-ke²-

iillanarqe- to be amazing # iillanarquq 'it is amazing' / < iilla-narqe-

iillayug- to be amazed # iillayugtuq 'he is amazed' / Teggallunek *iillayungellruunga*; *iillayugturalruunga*; man'a neglirnera maaggun uivurallruaqa! 'I was *amazed* by the rocks; I kept being *amazed*. I went around the north side of it here!' (ELL 1997:252); < iilla-yug-

iimiuquq target # < ii-?

iimiute- to aim # iimiutuq 'he aimed'; iimiutaa 'he aimed at it' / Tua-i-llu aatiin egmianun *iimiulluku* tauna nerelria. Ukatmun-llu tangrran uirraniluni nutpagluku. 'Right away her father *aimed at* the one eating. He shot at it as it looked toward them growling.' (ELN 1990:63); < ii-?

iingaaquq dart # EG

iingaculluk pierced nose # NUN

iingalaq eye # EG; < iingaq-?

iingakuyuk human skull # NUN

iingaq eye # *to some speakers this is an acceptable variant of ii, while for others it is only used with children; some speakers use iingaq for disembodied eyeball*; > iinalaq, iingaraq, iingarnak

iingaraq head; *especially* fish head; skull of a skeleton # NUN; < iingaq-aq³

iingarnak volcanic rock with eye-like holes #
< iingaq-?

iingir- to be snowblind # iingirtuq (iingirluni) 'he is snowblind' / iingiryaraq 'snowblindness'; Ii-i, tauna qayartussuilingur, nukalpiar. Nut'an nulliangami *iingilliniyukur* . . . 'Yes, that person, who never used a kayak, was a successful hunter. And then when he got a wife, he *became snowblind* . . . ' (WEB2); < ii-ir-

iingirte- to lose an eye; to be injured in the eye # iingirtuq (iingirrluni) 'he lost an eye' / Piinanermegni taum aipaan aavcaaq egtellrani aipaan iinganun tut'elliniuq, iinga qagerrluku. Taum *iingirtellrem* atii nang'erlluni tauna qetunrarmi *iingircetellra* ullagartellinia. 'As they₂ did that, the dart which he threw landed in the other one's eye and popped out his eye. The father of that one *who had lost an eye* quickly stood up and rushed over to the one who had caused his son to lose an eye.' (YUU 1995:8); < ii-ir(ar)te-

iinguak eyeglasses # *literally*: 'imitation eyes'; = niiguak; cf. igauk; < ii-uaq

iinguaq false eye; glass eye; circle and central dot design # Aperyarait-wa yuut ayuqenrilameng *iinguanek-llu* piyugngaluki, ellanguanek-llu piyugngaluki. 'Since people speak different dialects, some can call them (the circle and dot designs) "eye-like things" and some call them "world-like things".' (CIU 2005:102); < ii-uaq

ii(ni) across there # *extended demonstrative adverb*; Tua-i-llu caqerluni cam iliini aanaseng tekitaqan *iivet* akianun inglernun tangvagnauraat-gguq aanaseng taukut arvinelgen irniarin. 'And one time when their mother would go *across there* to the sleeping platform on the other side, they would watch their mother, those six children of hers.' (MAR2 2001:58); NS, UY, UK, NUN; see Appendix 3 on *Yup'ik demonstratives*; = agaa(ni); < PE dem. aya-

iinraq, iiraq evil spirit; ghost # (?); < ?-nraq, ?; cf. iir-; < PE iðəɾaɾ (*under* PE iðəɾ-)

iinriurta nurse; pharmacist # < iinru-liur-ta¹

iinru, iinruq amulet; charm; medicine; pill; aspirin # *and iinru-* to take medicine # iinruuq 'he is taking medicine'; iinrua 'he is taking it (medicine)' / iinruktukait 'their traditional medicines'; Cali-gguq yuut *iinrungqelallruut* canguarrarneq, piliarrauluteng tulurraat wall'u muraggaat. Cat-llu cali allat *iinrukaqluki*, tamakunun ukveqek'ngaitnun *iinruuluteng*. 'Also people had *amulets*, little carvings made of ivory or wood. And they had other *amulets*, had effective *medicine* for those who believed in it.' (CAU 1985:217); *iinruyuunateng-llu* qingalriit, *iinrumek* igyuunateng. Ukaqvaggun nutaan *iinrulangluteng*, qingalrianek *iinrulrianek* tangerrsaurlua. 'And pregnant women didn't take *medicine*, they didn't swallow *medicines*. Recently they started using *medicine*; I begin to see those who are pregnant getting *medicated*.' (KIP 1998:299); *iinrukiciqerpenga-qaa?* 'Are you going to give me a prescription for some *medicine*?' (YUP 1996:52); = inru; > iinriurta, iinruvallaria; < PE ayanru(Caɾ)

iinruvallaria drug overdose # *medical/legal neologism*; < iinru-vallag-lria

iipaq tote-hole in bow of kayak # *see Appendix 9 on the parts of the kayak*: < ii-?

iipuuyaaq (HBC form), **iipuuskaa** (NI form), **iipuussuutaq** (HBC form) see-saw; teeter-totter; cf. ipuuyaaq

iiqenqiiqesnite- to put a spell on (him); to fool (a person) # NUN

iiqumtug- to hide *something* # iiqumtugtuq 'he hid something, did something stealthily'; iiqumtugaa 'he hid it' / > iir-?

iiqupak seed; *by extension* single fish egg; single bead; any other seed-like thing # iiqupalissuun 'pistil of flower'; iiqupiiim 'neqkautii pollen of flower'; Ilait-llu-gguq angutet kemgiuteng'ermeng neqkarcuraqluteng. Unuakumi ayakataraqameng neqem meluggiin *iiqupii* wavet kegguteg' akuliignun elliqerluku. Ernerpak-llu tua-i ayallermini iqmiaqluku igyuunaku. 'Some men even though they had become skinny (from famine) would hunt food. In the morning when they were going to go out hunting they'd put a *single fish egg* between the teeth. And, all day as they went along they'd hold it in their mouths without swallowing it.' (KIP 1998:331); < ii-qupak

iir- to hide # iirtuq 'he hid'; iiraa 'he hid it' or 'he hid from him' / iiriug 'he hid something'; iirumaug 'he is in hiding', 'it is hidden'; iiraa naanguaq nasaurlurmek 'he hid the toy from the girl'; iirumalria or iirtuamalria 'hidden or secret thing'; iiriyaraq 'concealment' (*legal neologism*); Ellait-am cali angunrilamegteggua taq'iluteng. Tua-i-llu *iirluku* can't get akuliitnun ava-i aquaquinanrani. 'Since they couldn't catch up with him they stopped trying, and instead they *hid from* him in the tall grass and watched him between the blades of grass.' (ELN 1990:110); > iiler-, iiqumtug-, iirutaagute-; cf. iinraq, ii; < PE iðəɾ-

iiralitaq one of several campfire rock guards # NUN

iiraq scar on body; parotid (salivary) gland in the neck; side of neck; tonsil # iiriquq 'he has a swollen parotid gland'; < PE əðəɾaɾ

iirgii oh dear!; how scary! # *exclamation; the R in this word sounds like the English 'r' or like the English 's' in 'measure'*; NS; *from Inupiaq iirgii (iižyii)*

iirra- emotional root; > iirrake-, iirranarqe-, iirrayug-; cf. iilla-, ii, irr'i-, ira-

iirrake- to be amazed at (it); to be horrified by (it) # iirrakaa 'he is amazed at it, horrified by it' / < iirra-ke²-

iirranarqe- to be amazing; to be horrifying # iirranarquq 'it is amazing, horrifying' / < iirra-narqe-

iirrayug- to be amazed; to be horrified / iirrayugtuq 'he is amazed, horrified';

iirrlainayagaq alewin (sac fry) # < ii-rrlainaq-yagaq

iirutaagute-, iirutaar- to play hide-and-seek # iirutaagutut or iirutaartut 'they are playing hide-and-seek'; Nalluyagutelliamegtekek-llu imkuk carayiik tangelteng nepengluteng, aquingluteng *iirutaarluteng* kinguqliellriit. 'Having apparently forgotten about the bears that they had seen, the children went out and started noisily *playing hide-*

and-seek. (ELN 1990:20); < iir-?-te⁵-

iisngaq eye socket in the head or skull # < ii-?

iissuaq (NUN, BB, HBC form), **iissuuyaq** (NUN form) sty in the eye # < ii-?, ii-?

iistaq yeast # *from English 'yeast'*; = yiistaq

iisuraar(aq*), **iisuaya(g)aq***, **iisuayaar(aq*)** solitary sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*); western sandpiper (*Calidris mauri*) # < ?-ar(aq), ?-ya(g)aq, ?-ya(g)aq; = iiyuar(aq)

iitaq* tall cottongrass (*Eriophorum angustifolium*), especially edible lower part of stem of tall cottongrass # Taum nanvam ceñakacagii canegtarluni akuliitni-wa urut unaqvaatni-wa *iitaat* auluteng tayarunek, meq-wa un'a. 'Around the lake there were patches of grass with moss between them. Closest to the shore of the lake *tall cottongrass* was growing, and then mare's-tail, and then the water beyond that.' (ELN 1990:36)

iitu- to have big eyes # iituuq 'he has big eyes' / < ii-tu-; > iituliq

iituliar(aq*) whitefish fry; young whitefish # Y; < iituliq-ar(aq)

iituli, **iituliq** least cisco (*Coregonus sardinella*) # < iitu-liq; > iituliar(aq*)

iivkar- to fall or lower from a height # iivkartuq 'it fell'; iivkaraa 'he lowered it' / Tua-i-llu qasgimiut pilliniat, "Aling tauna cali alanguuciqu! *iivkarluku* piu, *iivkaqiu*!" Tua-i-llu-ggur-am cakemna carayak qanertuq, "Iqluuq! Iivkaryaqunii!" "Then the people in the kashim said to the shaman, "Oh dear, he will appear again! Therefore, *lower him!*" And then the ghost out there said "He's lying! *Don't lower me!*"' (ELL 1997:536); = ivkar-; < ?-vkar-; > iivkaneq; < PE əðəvkar-

iivkaneq lower part of a body # Aqsii man'a tunyugngauq *iivkanra-llu*, kuyiik-llu, caqelngaura-llu maliminun tunyungaluki; kengugaat amlleret, uquq-llu. 'Its abdomen, the *lower part of its body*; the hips and the leg and flipper portion can be shared with his fellow hunters; lots of meat and blubber too.' (PAI 2008:384); < iivkar-neq²

iyyuar(aq*), **iyyuraar(aq*)** solitary sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*); western sandpiper (*Calidris mauri*) # HBC; = iisuraar(aq)

ikaa-i ugh!; yuck! # *exclamation; used when a situation is somewhat undesirable; cf. ik'atak*

ikaknaq southeast # LI

ikam- root; > ikamraq, ikamtag-

ikamracuar(aq*) small sled; child's sled for playing # < ikamraq-cuar(aq)

ikamralugpiaq big freight sled # < ikamraq-lugpiaq

ikamraq sled; dogsled; *by extension*: snow machine; automobile; truck; taxi # and ikamrar- to use a sled; to travel by sled # ikamrartuq 'he is using a sled' / *also dual for one sled*; ikamragka assiituk 'my sled is no good'; ikampallraak 'great big sled'; Pilnguani taug', angaquiitnun agqerrlun' taugavet *ikamrak* civuagnun, angaquin taman' ayaarluk' ayakalliuq. 'Finally she gave in, and she ran toward the towline at the front of the *sled*, slipped it on herself, and took off.' (CEV 1984:49); Wall'u *ikamrilriamek* nall'arkengkuvet cali tua-i murilkelluku. 'Or if you come upon a person making a *sled*, observe him too.' (YUP 2005:16); Unuaquani-llu aatateng ayaumariluku ilain aanateng aptaat *ikamrarluteng* negateng paqluki ayagyugluteng. 'The next day after their father had left her siblings asked their mother if they could go check their snares by *sled*.' (ELN 1990:14); Y, HBC, NUN, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; > ikamracuar(aq), ikamralugpiaq, ikamraruaq, ikamrir-; < ikam-?; < PE ikamrar

ikamraruaq child's sled for playing; toy sled; sled model # *and* **ikamraruar-** to play at sledding # ikamraruartuq 'he is sledding for fun' / Caqerluni cali ellanguq ukut yuut tass'uqluku anuteqataqiit, qalarluteng *ikamraruaqatarniluteng*. 'One time she became aware and realized that these people were going to take her outside leading her by the hand, saying that they were going to go *sledding for fun*.' (ELN 1990:3); < ikamraq-ruar-

ikamrir- to use a sled # Qamigauteqnek-gguq *ikamrirlutek* taukut tua-i nunameng tungiitnun ayaglutek, ernerpak tua ayaglutek. 'Using as their *sled* a low kayak sled, they traveled all day toward their village.' (ELL 1997:478); < ikamraq-ir¹-

ikamtag-, **ikamtar-** to glide over the surface of snow, ice, or water # *applies, for example, to a boat moving quickly on the surface of the water, or a person shuffling across snow or ice*; ikamtagtuq 'he or it is gliding on the surface'; ikamtagaa 'he or it is gliding on the surface of it' / ikam-?

ikanga- to be a sloppy, messy person # ikangauq 'he is sloppy' / NSU; < PE ikay-

ika(ni) across there # *restricted demonstrative adverb*; ikani watua tuntuvak qavalliniuq ‘across there a moose was sleeping just a while ago’; see ikna, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives: < PE dem. ik-

ik’apassi ugh!; yuck! # *exclamatory particle*; cf. ik’atak

ikaraliin grass mat used in kayak # *also plural for one mat*; Tua-i tupigturalrianun ellangellruyaaqua,

... Qayat-llu cururkuiraqluki waten taperrnanek makucinek *ikaraliiciluki*. ‘I had come to my awareness seeing people always weaving things, ... They would make bedding mats like this, from coarse seashore grass (*Elymus mollis*), and make grass kayak mats.’ (CIU 2005:148); < ?-n

ik’aruaq horizontally striped thin cloth # NUN

ikaspag- to help in a major way # ikaspagaa ‘he’s helping him in a major way’ / ikayug-pag-

ik’atak ugh!; yuck! # *exclamation*; = katak; cf. ikaa-i, ik’apassi

ikavsiaq, ikavsiarun cross-stitching # < ika(ni)-vsiaq-, ika(ni)-vsiaq-n; > ikavsiaqneq, ikavsiaqutkaq **ikavsianeq** line of stitching on

top of kayak extending from stern to cockpit #

< ikavsiaq-neq²

ikavsiaqutkaq thread used for the top stern stitches of kayak # < ikavsiaqutkaq-

ikayua- to help from time to time # ikayuaguq ‘he is helping from time to time’; ikayuagaa ‘he is helping him from time to time’ / Kiagpak *ikayuangnaqurluku* elliin aanani, cali-llu Irr’aq aipaqaqluku, murilkelluku tuaten aanani caliaqan ... ‘All summer she tried to help her mother now and then, and to keep Irr’aq company, and tend her whenever her mother was busy ...’ (ELN 1990:41); < ikayur-a-

ikayuq helper # and **ikayur-**, **ikasur-** (NSK form) to help; to bless (NUN meaning) # ikayuraa ‘he is helping her’ / ikayuutut ‘he is helping out’; ikayuriuq ‘he is helping someone’; ikayuryugtuq ‘he wants to be helped’; ikayurnga ‘help me’; quyana ikayurlua ‘thank you for helping me’; ikayurviurutuq ‘there’s no help for it, there’s no more that can be done for it’; Irniapuk una kiimeteuṛluami *ikayuiteqatarpagta* anglirikuni. ‘This child of ours, because the dear thing is alone, sure won’t have a helper when he grows older.’ (QUL 2003:28); legal neologisms: ikayungcalria ‘petitioner’, ikayungcaun ‘petition’, picirkartuyartellriim ikayua ‘accessory’; Y, NS, K, HBC, NI, CAN, BB, NR, LI, EG, NUN; > ikaspag-, ikayua-, ikayurta-, ikayuun; < PE ikayur-

ikayurta helper; social worker # kiima caliunga ikayurtailama ‘I am working alone because I don’t have a helper’; state-am ikayurtii ‘prosecutor’ (legal neologism); < ikayur-ta¹

ikayuun blessing # NUN; < ikayur-n

ikayuute- to help out; to help each other # ikayuutut ‘he is helping out’ / ikayuutut ‘they are helping out’ or ‘they are helping each other’; Elnguq-llu *ikayuucunga’arrluni* naspaaluni akucunga’arrluni apluku aanani akucugluni. ‘Elnguq suddenly began to want to help out trying to make Eskimo cream, and asked her mother saying she wanted to make it.’ (ELN 1990:104); < ikayur-(u)te⁵-

ikcukcak mink scent gland # = ic’ukcak

ikeggna the one across there # NI see ikna

ikgar- to sneak up on; to stalk # NUN

ikgete- to be small in amount; to be few in number # ikgetut ‘they are few’ / ukut ikgellruut taukuni ‘these are fewer than those’; ikegliuq or ikgeluq ‘it decreased in amount’; piunrilleq wall’ ikeglucarilleq camek ‘abate’ (legal neologism): Ellualriit tallimanek *ikgellrukata*, yuinaak malruk tallimanek cipluku ellualriartangqerqan, cali-qaa nunarpak piunrirciqan taukut talliman ilangarutait catkevkenaki? ‘If the righteous are fewer by five, if there are forty-five righteous people, will you then destroy the city, for the lack of five?’ (AYAG. 18:28); Unguvalriit-llu qimagngata ungunssit *ikgeliluteng*, carraat taūgaam ungunssit uitaluteng. ‘Because the living creatures fled the animals became fewer, but a few animals stayed.’ (EGA 1973:17); Tua-i-w’ waniw’ pikani taum im’um tuqutarayulim, iirumakuni-ll’ *ikgelami*. Pikani tua-i taum tuqutarayulim, tua-i iirumallerkani-ll’ *ikgelkelluku* ellminek. ‘You know, if that murderer should try to get him, he’d be able to hide himself easily since he was small enough. Should that murderer try to get him, if he tried to hide himself, he’d be small enough.’ (QAN 1995:40); < PE ikəy(ə)t-

ikguar-, ikwar- to pry at more than once; to dig up # ikguaraa or ikwaraa ‘he is prying at it’ / ikguariuq, ikwariuq or ikwiuq ‘he is prying at something’; tan’gauruum ikwallinia nasauruum yaaruivia ‘the boy maliciously dug up the girl’s story-knife scene’; Taqngagnek tamakut neqet *ikwarluki* tuntut cirunritnek wall’ muragnek *ikwarcuutcirluteng*, aruqutekluki. ‘When they₂ were done they dug up those fish using caribou antlers or pieces of wood for digging implements, and distributed them.’ (CAU 1985:141); < ikug¹-a-, ikug¹-a-

ikgun leather sewing tool; small lever or prying tool # cf. ikug¹-

ikiarqe- to mock and belittle # Tua-i ilangciyuunani-gguq pingraatni; tua-i-gguq *ikiarqekiit* tauna, tauna tua-i angun. 'He ignored them, even though they *mocked and belittled* that man.' (QAN 1995:186); cf. ik'iq

ikig- bent forward # *postural root*; > ikigcaq, ikigte-, ikingqa⁻¹; < PY ikiy-

ikigarneq upended thing; tipped over thing # Ayagnginanermegni *ikigarnernun* aṅkunun tekutuk mimernat ikigartellret tamakut iliitnun arulairtuq. "Waniwa tangerlluku nek'a." 'While they were going along they arrived at those *tipped-over things*; he stopped at one of those trees with stumps that had tipped over. "Look, here is my house.'" (UNP2); < ikigarte-neq²

ikigarte- to upend; to tip over; to bend over at the hips # ikigartaa 'he up-ended it, or tipped it over'; . . . melugnek neqcarqaminek cali-llu naryarcetaarkaminek pirraarluni atraarluni ekviggarman piluni, tuani qamanertangqerran. Tua-i-llu tuani *ikigarlluni* naryarceciirluni.

' . . . taking some roe for bait and for chum, she headed for a low but steep bank above an eddy in the river. There she *leaned way over, bending at the hips* to disperse the chum in the water.' (ELN 1990:22); < ikigte-arte-; > ikigarneq

ikigcaq yellow wagtail (*Motacilla flava*) # < ikig-?

ikignga- to be bent over forward with the buttocks sticking up / ikingqauq 'he is bent over' / < ikigte-nga-

ikigte- to bend over forward sticking the buttocks up # ikigtuq 'he bent over, sticking his buttocks out'; ikigtaa 'he bent it over' / ikiggluni tegua 'bending over, he picked it up'; < ikig-te²-; > ikignga-

ikii yuck! # *exclamation of discomfort because of wetness, dirtiness, etc*; cf. ik'iq; note that Koyukon Athabaskan has a similar expression

ikiituk wild celery (*Angelica ludica*) # *this plant was used in the Bladder Festival (Nakaciuryaraq)*; Cali ikiituut kumarrluki qasgimi nakacuut puyiurcetaqluki, tua-i-gguq carrluk ca imna wall'u yuum carrlua evcugluku, wall'u essuircarluki-gguq. 'Also they lit the *wild celery plant material* in the kashim and exposed the bladders to the smoke, and so they'd shake off from them or ritually rid them of any (spiritual) contamination or human contamination.' (CAU 1985:60)

ikik it is to be hoped; perhaps # *adverbial particle*; cali-llu ikik elpet ut'ruskiki elitelten nunavnun, ilavnun yullgutevnun-llu 'and it is to be hoped that you will take back what you have learned to your village, your relatives, and your fellow citizens'; Ellii-llu qanerluni, "Kia-mi taqsuqekan tunumigciqau?" Aaniita-llu piluki, "Tamarpeci *ikik* tunumikaaqluku pikiciu." 'And she said, "Who then will carry her on their back if she gets tired?" And their mother told them, "Every one of you, *I hope*, will take turns carrying her.'" (ELN 1990:102)

ikika I suppose; perhaps# *adverbial or exclamatory particle*; ikika maligeskumci assinruciqngatuq maani uitavkenii 'I suppose it might be better if I go with you all instead of staying here'; Pilaryaaqaqa takaryuglua, "Ciiciqelliaqa-llu *ikika* kaugtuaqumku." 'Being bashful I would say to him, "*I suppose* I might break it (the drum) if I beat on it.'" (CIU 2005:298); < ?-kika

ik'ikika, ik'iki so much!; so many!; so big! *Exclamatory particle*; Nunaminun tekitteluiq can'gurneret taṅgaam ukut, ik'ikika-wa keluatni qungurugaat! 'He reached his village, and he saw only grassy mounds behind it; there were lots of graves, so many!' (MAR1 2001:93); < ?-kika, ?

ikilipeq (*Y form*), **ikilipik** (*NUN form*) ring finger # Agayulirtem kulun tunluku uinganun qanrutaa: "Una kulun teguu, nulirpet-llu *ikilipranun* carumilirneranun ac'essgu, . . . 'The priest gives the ring to her (the bride's) husband (to be) and tells him: "Take this ring, and put it on your wife's *ring finger* on her left hand, . . .'" (CAT 1950:99); cf. ekiliq, iqiliq; < ?-pik¹

ikingqa⁻¹ to be bent over forward with the buttocks sticking up / ikingqauq 'he is bent over' / < ikig-ngqa-

ikingqa⁻² to be open; to be open (hunting) season # ikingqauq 'it (door, box, can, store, meeting, etc.) is open' / nengllirtuq nem'i amiik ikingqiin 'it is cold in the house because the door is open'; < ikir-ngqa-

ik'iq ugly thing; bad thing; improper behavior; (ritually) unclean thing # *basically, a thing that is viewed unfavorably in some sense* # Tuaggun kangircilaraat. Tuatnamek *ik'imek* yuarutmek atulartut waten nernginanratni, nerellrat cukariqertaqan. 'They would find out who these people were. They would sing a song *filled with sarcasm and mockery* while they were eating, when they began to eat fast (enjoying their food).' (TAP 2004:43); > ik'itmun, ikiu-, ikiurte-; cf. ikii, ikiarqe-

ikir- open # *postural root*; > ikingqa²-, ikirnaq, ikirte-, ikirtuq; < PE ikir-

ikircissuun can opener # < ikirte-i²-cuun

ikirnaq open space; page of book or magazine #

< ikir-naq¹

ikirni- to grimace; to snarl *of dogs* # ikirniq ‘he is grimacing’ / akngircami camek qanerpek’ nani ikirniq ‘when he got hurt he grimaced without saying anything’; < ?-neq¹-i³-

ikirtaat plural magazine; book # < ikirte-aq¹-plural

ikirtaq break-action rifle # < ikirte-aq¹

ikirte- to open # ikirtuq ‘it opened’; ikirtaa ‘he opened it’; amiik ikiresgu ‘open the door’; ikirutaa ‘he opened it for her or on her’; ikirusnga ‘open (the door) for me’; piqatarraarpeknateng ikirrlluku ‘emergency openings (for fishing)’, (*Fish and Game neologism*): < ikir-te²-; > ikircissuun, ikirun

ikirtuqaq curtain hung in front of doorway as a door or draft barrier; door # *also plural for one such curtain*; Maaten tekita, penam tamatum ngeliini *ikirtuqat* ukut tupigat. ‘He reached it, (and saw) at the edge of the cliff there was a woven *door curtain*.’ (YUU 1995:106); < ikir-tuqaq

ikirun preface; forward (of a book); introduction # < ikirte-n

ik’itmun toward or in ugly (improper) ways # *adverbial particle*; Kenkuyutem pikuni *ik’itmun* ayagngaituq. ‘If treated with love he won’t head *down the improper path* [in life].’ (QAN 2009:102); < ik’iq-tmun

ikiu- to be ugly, improper, bad, or (ritually) unclean # ikiuguq ‘it is ugly, improper, bad, unclean’; Maaten egaleni ikirtaa qimugkauyacuar kan’a tungupayagaq, ikiukacagarluni, ciulvayagauluni ‘He opened his window and saw a little puppy down there, a little black, *being very ugly* (though in a cute way), being a little thing with big ears.’ (PRA 1995:363); *Ikiulrianek* qanerturalriit ilangcivkenaki assilriamek-llu qanerturalriit niicugniliuki. ‘Ignore those who are speaking of *bad things* and listen to those who are speaking of good things.’ (YUP 2005:16); < ik’iq-u-

ikiurte- to become ugly, improper, bad, or (ritually) unclean # < ik’iq-urte-

ikna, ikegna (NI form) the one across there # *restricted demonstrative pronoun*; ik’umi ‘in the one across there’; ikegkut ‘those across there’; iksuuq ‘you, across there’; see ika(ni), *the corresponding demonstrative adverb*; see Appendix 3 on *demonstratives*; < PE dem. ik-

ikneq hand-me-down # > iknite-

iknite- to hand down one’s possessions or give them to someone more in need # *especially clothes*; iknita ‘he handed down something to her, gave something to her’ / nayagani iknita paltuuminek mikelkessagucamiu ‘he passed his coat on to his younger sister because it had become too small for him’; Irniameng-llu aturait avegvingqerraqata *ikniutekaqluki* ngelqaqestaitnun. ‘Whenever their own children’s clothes could be shared they would *pass them on* to whoever would fit them.’ (YUU 1995:52); < ikneq-ite²-

ikuckar- to crochet # ikuckartuq ‘she is crocheting’ / < ikug¹-ckar-; > ikuckarcuun

ikuckarcuun crochet hook # < ikuckar-cuun

ikug-¹ to lift by lever action such as prying; to pry out; to gouge out # ikugtuq ‘he pried something’; ikugaa ‘he pried it up’ / iku’arluku neptailrua ‘he got it unstuck by prying’; Tua-i qavciatni tayima pia, tuatnavirtelluni, tuam tua-i tuquqaarluku iik-wa *ikuglukek* antellinlukek. ‘After doing that to him so many times, he had enough of it, and after killing him, he then *gouged out* his eyes.’ (QAN 1995:148); > ikguar-, ikuckar-, ikugcuun, ikuktar-, ikuutaq, ikwegte-; < PE ikuy-

ikug-² to find # EG

ikugcuun, ikukeggun lever; crowbar; pew (tool) # < ikug¹-cuun, ikug¹-kegte-n

ikugte- to partially cook sourdock (for storage) # NUN

ikuktar- to dig or probe with a pole or stick # ikuktartuq ‘he is probing’; ikuktaraa ‘he is probing for it’ / NUN; < ikug¹-qtaq

ikumlarte- to be a little better # ikumlartuq ‘it is a little better’ / ikumlarrluni ‘being a little better’

ikusek (NSU, Y, NI, UK, LI, EG, NR form), **ikuyek** (HBC, NUN, NSU form) elbow # *and ikuseg-, ikuyeg-* to elbow’ / ikusгаа ‘he elbowed it/him’; ikusga *or* ikuyga ‘his elbow’; ikusgegka ciiguk ‘my elbows are chapped’; Tuaten cuqcilrianek tangtullruunga. Tua-i-llu cuqcamegteki, kumluryaraan ngeliinek, waken *ikuseteng* waten piluki, una-ll’ kumlurteng ukatmun perlluku, waten piqerluku. ‘I’ve seen men doing that as they measured (the length of their atlatls). When they measured it they would measure from their *elbow* to their thumb, bending it like this.’ (CIU 2005:52); > ikusgaq, ikusgiilitaq, ikusvag-, ikuyegneq, ikuyegarneq; < PE ikuyəy

ikusgaq blade of folding knife # NI < ikusek-aq³

ikusgiilitaq elbow protector # *traditionally made of polar-bear skin*; NSU; < ikusek-ilitaq

ikuyegarneq measurement from one’s elbow to the end of his fist # ikuyegarnerek malruk ‘measurement from elbow to

elbow with the fists touching and the elbows away from each other'; < ikuyegar-neq¹

ikuyegneq measurement from one's elbow to end of his outstretched fingertips # < ikusek-neq¹

ikusvag-, ikuyvag- to elbow hard # ikusvagaa or ikuyvagaa 'he poked it/him hard with his elbow' / < ikusek/ikuseg-pag²-

ikuukar(aq*) bone tool for pushing cords through holes # NUN; < ikuutaq-kar(aq)

ikuunaq icon # Agayutem Irniaqestiinun ullautukut nanikualriani, cali tanqilriamun Elliin ikuunaanun watua paanautukut. 'Let us approach the Mother of God in awe, and let us bow low before Her holy ikon.' (ORT 2006:49); from Russian икона (ikóna)

ikuuryaraq lever-action rifle # < ?-yaraq

ikuutaq lever; crowbar; pew (tool) # < ikug¹-taq¹;
> ikuukar(aq); < PE ikuṭutar (under PE ikuṭ)

ikuygur- to be destroyed by going into the hole in the ice along with unguarded animal bladders during the *Nakaciuryaraq* ('Bladder Feast') # *said of a village which, it was believed, would be destroyed if certain ritual aspects of Nakaciuryaraq were not meticulously followed*; HBC

ikwegte- to pry at # ikwegtaa 'he is prying at it' / HBC; < ikug¹-?

ila part of; one of; some of; relative; family member; associate # *and* **ila-** to add to (it) # ilauq 'it has had something added to it'; ilaa 'he added something to it' / ilaiguq mermek 'he added some water'; kuuvviaqa alqamnun ilasqaqa 'I want my older sister to add more to my coffee'; ilii angyam 'part of the boat'; iliit qimugtet 'one of the dogs'; ilait qimugtet 'some of the dogs'; kipusviliurtem ilai 'the storekeeper's relatives'; ilavci atullrua 'one of you used it'; ilateng neqkiurait 'they are preparing food for their relatives'; ilakaqa 'she is my relative'; ilaliraa 'she joined him', (*literally*: 'provided him with an associate'); ilakellriit 'a family'; ilaituq 'part of it is missing'; Nalluyaguarrluki-llu teggalqutani tungiitnun *ilami* aqevluni. 'Suddenly forgetting about the rocks she had gathered, she ran in the direction of her *family members*.' (ELN 1990:19); Tayim' *ilaci* tan'gurrarni imarpignaa langkuneng tanglarciquq yaqulecuarnek augkunek qateryaaqelriameng yaqurrit taūgaam tungulkialuteng. 'When *one of you* boys start going out to the ocean, he will see little birds that are white with a little bit of black on their wings.' (QUL 2003:50); CAM ILIINI 'sometime'; CAT ILIITNI 'one time'; CAT ILAITNI 'once in a while', iliini 'sometimes'; *used with verbs nominalized by postbase -(u)ciq* 'incident or occurrence of V-ing': erucit iliitni 'one dawn' (from erte- 'to dawn'); atakuucit iliitni 'one evening' (from atakuu- 'to be evening'); uksuucit iliitni 'one winter' (from uksuu- 'to be winter'); ayaucit iliitni 'one departure' (from ayag- 'to depart'); *used with postbase -viineq / -piineq (q.v.)*: ayagpiinret iliitni 'during one departure'; anviiinret iliitni 'once when one went outside'; piviiinret iliitni 'on one occasion'; akit atullrat ilangevkangnaqluki 'investment' (*neologism*); > ilair-, ilairtaayuli, ilairtayuli, ilake-, ilakelriit, ilakuqa, ilalcir-, ilalin, ilaliunqegg-, ilaliur-, ilallugun, ilanaaraq, ilangciar(ar)-, ilaniite-, ilanirqe-, ilaaq, ilaar-, ilacar-, ilacir-, ilagar-, ilaliute-, ilangarte-, ilangci-, ilarraq, ilayaraq, ilaviite-, iliini; cf. ilalke-, ilaute-, iliira-, iliq; < PE ila(-)¹

ilaaciq, ilaalek, ilaasek, ilaacuk (NUN form) cross fox (*Vulpes vulpes var.*) # = kelaassiq

ilaanquciq porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*) # NS; from Seward Peninsula Inupiaq illaatquziq

ilaq patch # *and* **ilaar-** to patch # ilaartuq (or ilaariuq) 'he is patching something'; ilaaraa 'he is patching it' / NS, Y, HBC, UK, NR, LI, EG; . . . ikamrilriamek nall'arkengkuvet cali tua-i murilkelluku. Wall'u kuvyamek qemilriamek, wall'u ilaarturilariamek. ' . . . if you come upon someone making a sled, observe how it is done, or one attaching a fishnet to the float and lead lines, or *patching* it.' (YUP 2005:16); < ila-aq¹; < PE ila(C)ar (under PE ila(-)¹)

ilaciqtar- to breathe heavily after working or running # NUN

ilacir- to refrain from acting, hoping others will act for one; to draw breath again after almost drowning (NUN meaning); to change one's behavior uncharacteristically when one's close relative is dying, even if the person so acting is unaware of the imminent death (K meaning) # ilacirtuq 'he is refraining from acting, is reviving, or is acting inappropriately' / ilacirpek'nak! 'don't act helpless!'; < ila-?; < PE ilaccir-

ilag- to be tangled; to get tangled # ilagtuq 'it is tangled' / ilagtaa 'he tangled it'; = ilar-; > ilair-, ilarqutair-; < PE il(l)ay-

ilagar- to join # ilagaraa 'he joined her' / Ilani-llu-gguq ilagayuirulluki, aquingraata. 'She no longer *joined in* with her friends even when they were playing.' (YUU 1995:121); < ila-?; < PE ila(yar)- (under PE ila(-)¹)

ilagaute- to join in; to participate # ilagautuq 'he joined in' / Cali makut ilagauculriit cali tengruuralriit qasgimtarkaugut. 'And those who wanted to *participate* and were enthusiastic could be in the kashim.' (TAP 2004:44); < ilagar-te⁴-

ilair¹- to lose or remove part # ilairtuq 'part of it came off'; ilairaa 'he removed part of it' / < ila-ir²-

ilair²- to untangle; to comb or brush one's hair # ilairtuq 'it got untangled'; ilairaa 'he untangled it' / Qulitteraarluni maqiuq, maqiluni *ilairiluni* caluni kenuggluni, . . . 'After washing her hair she took a bath and as she bathed *she combed (her hair)* and groomed herself, . . .' (MAR1 2001:34);
 < ilag-ir²-

ilairin comb # *also plural, ilairitet, for one comb*; Y:
 < ilair-i²-n

ilairutaq type of traditional Yup'ik parka, often called the Yukon-style parka # *of a design said to be borrowed from Othe northern Malimiut (Inupiaq) people via the Yukon area*; ilairutaak 'pair of calfskin bands on the chest of this type of parka'

ilairtaayuli small biting gnat (*species ?*) # NS, HBC; < ilair¹-?-yuli

ilairtayuli horsefly (*Tabanus atratus*) # *literally: 'one that is good at removing pieces of flesh'*; < ilair¹-?-yuli

ilake- to be related to (him); to include (him) # ilakaa 'he is related to her', 'he included her in an activity' / qaillun ilaksii? 'how are you related to her?'; ilakutuk 'they₂ are related'; Neqa-gguq man'a *ilakuyutnguq*. 'They say food helps to create *family* bonds.' (YUP 2005:92); < ila-ke²-;
 > ilakellgutelriit, ilaksagute, ilakutaq

ilakellgutkelriit, ilakellgutkelriartaq tribe # *neologism in Bible translation*; Moses-aam qanrutai Israel-aam yuin *ilakellgutkelriartaita* ciuliqagtaait
 . . . 'Moses spoke to the leaders of the *tribes* of the people of Israel . . .' (NAAQ. 29:1); < ilake-llgun-ke²-lria-*plural*

ilakelriit, ilakellriit a family # Tua-i taukut *ilakelriit* uitalriit allamek-llu ilaunateng yugmek. 'Then that *family* stayed without any other people.' (ELL 1997:546); *Ilakellriaruyukamci*. 'I thought you were a *family*.' (YUP 1996:22); < ilake-lria-*plural*

ilaksagute- to adopt; to develop family or other close ties with; to join with # ilaksagutaa 'he has joined in'; ilaksagutaa 'he adopted her, joined with him, developed close ties with him' / Amkut taugaam tailuteng kinguakun, tangerrluku-am tua-i wangkuta *ilaksagutelliniluku* tauna. 'Then they would come later and see that that person had *developed close ties* with us.' (TAP 2004:20); < ilake-yagute-

ilakuaq remainder; leftover # Tua-i keniramek *ilakuamek* neresqellukek iterpailgan aipaa puqliricuglukek piluni tua-i puqlirillukek cali-llu saaniilillukek. 'She wanted them to eat the *leftover* food, and said that she'd heat some water before his companion came in, and make tea for them.' (ELN 1990:67); < ila-kuaq

ilakuuciq communion (*Roman Catholic usage*) # "Cauga Tanqilria *Ilakuuciq* (kemeqturyaraq)?" "Tanqilria *Ilakuuciq* akurtulqaa anerteqellriim Jesus-aam kemgan augan-llu." "What is *Holy Communion* (eating the flesh)?" "Receiving the flesh and blood of the living Jesus is *Holy Communion*." (CAT 1950:83); < ila-?-ciq

ilakui- to have something leftover # ilakuiguq 'he has something leftover' / ilakuigaa 'he left something for her'; Inrukisqatgen-llu *ilakuiyaqunak* assiriqerteng'erpet qavcini ernerni. 'If they give you medicine use it all even if you feel better in a few days (i.e., don't have anything *leftover*).' (YUP 1996:52); < ilakuaq-li-

ilakutaq relative; kin # Cevv'arnermiuni ilanka nallunritanka, Mamterillermi ilanka nallunritanka, Qipnermi ilanka nallunritanka, Tununermi *ilakutanka*, Niugtarmi. 'I know my relatives in Chevak, I know my relatives in Bethel, and my *relatives* in Kipnuk, Tununak and Newtok.' (QUL 2003:18); < ilake-taq¹

ilalcir- to put up with (it, him); to tolerate or suffer (him) # ilalcirtuq 'he put up with the situation'; ilalciraa 'he is putting up with it' / Ilalcirpiiqnak, pingnatugluten pii. 'Stop just *accepting the situation*; go and provide for yourself.' (QUL 2003:234); < ila-?-

ilalin flag # *literally: 'device for making allies'*; Y;
 < ila-li²-n

ilaliunqegg- to be friendly # ilaliunqegtuq 'he is friendly' / *Ilaliunqeqapiarluteng-gguq* taukut, ellii-llu-gguq Qalemaq taumek uikaqlinikeminek tangrriiqiluni . . . 'The people *were very friendly* and Qalemaq said that she had felt very attracted to — and flirted with — the man who turned out to be her future husband . . .' (ELN 1990:82);
 < ila-liur-nqegg-

ilaliur- to be sociable. ilaliurtuq 'he is being sociable'; ilaliuraa 'he is being sociable with her' / < ila-liur-; < PE ilali(C)ur-

ilaliute- to mix; to join # ilaliutuq 'he joined'; ilaliutaa 'he put it with something else' / < ila-lir-te⁵-

ilalke-, ilalru- (*NSU form*) to pick on; to mistreat;
 to hurt (his) feelings; to torment; to be cruel
 to (him) # ilalkaa 'he is picking on her' /
 . . . ngel'angellruami taq'erlluni alingallagluni aanamegnun *ilalkessukluku* nunurnayukluni . . . ' . . . she started to laugh

but quickly quit fearing that their mother would think she'd been *mistreating* her, and that she might get a scolding . . .'
(ELN 1990:23); ilalkiyaraq 'assault' (*legal neologism*); > ilalketar-, ilalkumalria; cf. ila; < PY ilalru-

ilalketar- to be cruel # ilalketartuq 'he is cruel' /
< ilalke-tar¹-

ilalkuinr(ar)- to travel on land coming in and out of view to distant observers # NUN

ilalkumalria victim # *legal neologism*; < ilake-ma-lria

ilallugun the "black sheep" of a family; the one who doesn't get along with the others; antisocial trait #

Ilallugutengqengraata taŭgaam kenekluku ciumuratekevkenaku, pinrituatekevkenaku, pegtetuavkenaku, . . . 'Even though they have [he has] *antisocial traits*, love him, and don't give up on him, brush him aside, or drop him, . . .'
(YUP 2005:102); < ila-lluk-n

ilanaaraq friend # yuut amllegraata ataucimek taŭgam ilanaarangqertua 'although there are many people, I have only one close friend'; Y, HBC; < ila-?

ilangarte- to take away from; to subtract from; to remove some of (it/them); to have a death occur # ilangartuq 'some of it has been taken away'; ilangartaa 'he took some of it away' / ilangartut-am makumiut 'someone has died here'; ilangartelriartangqertuq 'a death has occurred here'; Tua-i maktengnaqsaaqerrarluni, nutaan taukut atmani *ilangartelliniluki*, kemek tauna *ilangartelliniluku*. 'After trying without success to stand up, he finally *removed some* of the meat from his pack.' (QAN 1995:224); Tua *ilangarcugaqameng ilangartaqluteng* piciatun nasaurilunek, tan'gurraat, yuunriraqaluteng, aanat, aatat apa'urluuat-ll. Taukut tua-i. 'Whenever the time came for any of them *to depart*, either young girls, young boys, mothers, fathers, grandparents, they would cease living. That's how it was.' (ELL 1997:432); arcaqassiyaallra ilangarrluku 'mitigate' (*legal neologism*); < ila-?

ilangci- to ignore; to leave alone (*Y meaning*); to pay attention to (*K, NI meaning*) # ilangcia 'he is leaving it alone' (*Y meaning*), or 'he is paying attention to it' (*K, NI meaning*) / ilangciu! (*Y form*), ilangcinrilgu! (*K, NI form*) 'leave it alone!'; the following example is from *NI*: Maligtaquuraumanrilnguq, asmuurilria, angayuqaagken kenekngaitaak. Kenekngaitaak asmuuriluni qanellrak, *ilangciokenaku* piaqluku. 'One who is not heedful, who disobeys, will not please his parents. They will not be pleased with him if he is disobedient to their advice, ignoring it (not *paying attention* to it).' (QAN 1997:338);
< ila-?

ilangciar(ar)- to tease in a friendly way; to tease *a cousin*; to bother (by teasing) # ilangciartuq 'he is teasing'; ilangciararaa 'he is teasing her' / Wangkuta avani iluramta cakneq *ilangciaralallruakut* qaillun-llu kiusciiganata, qeqerrluta-llu pisciiganata. 'Our cousins used to *tease* us a lot in the old days and we could not say a thing or get mad.' (YUU 1995:31); Aren, taum tutgariin pillinia, "Alingnaqnuluki-wa, *ilangciarayunaitniluki-ll'-am* pilaavki, tua-i pitama tamaa-i amianek tangrrarkarpenek ut'ruskemken." 'His grandchild said to him, "Because you said they are scary, and one is not to *bother* them, I have taken home part of the meat of my catch so you can see it.'" (QUL 2003:320); < ila-?

ilaniite- to be a poor companion # ilaniituq 'he is a poor companion' / < ila-niite-

ilanirqe- to be a good companion # ilanirquq 'he is a good companion' / < ila-nirqe-

ilaqcuugaq stickleback fish; needlefish (*Pungitius pungitius*) # Tua-gguq kiungaicuk'ngermi kat'um mikellriim im'um *ilaqcuugaam* kiugaa ciugarrluni, . . . 'He didn't think it would but that little *needlefish* down there looked up and answered him, . . .'
(AGA 1996:38); NS

ilar-, ilarqute- to be tangled; to get tangled # = ilag-; > ilair-, ilarqutair-

ilaraaraq small fish found in lakes (*species ?*) # NSU

ilarqutair- to untangle; to comb one's hair #
< ilarqute-ir²-

ilarraq small portion of (it); little bit of (it) # ilarraa or ilarrii 'a little bit of it'; Anrutarpuk niilluku kaissiyaagpakallerpuk neqain *ilarraitnek* alinguryungramegnuk nerqerlunuk. 'Listening to our stomachs, knowing that we were very hungry, we ate a *little* of his food even though we felt we were intruding (because we didn't ask first).' (QUL 2003:668); < ilarraq

ilasqite- to pick on; to mistreat; to torment; to be cruel to # NSK; cf. ila

ilaute- to join in; to add in # ilautuq 'he joined in'; ilautaa 'he added it in' / Cali yuut pinrilqurrutateng watnalrianun *ilautarkauluteng*. 'And the people, except the weakest, were to *join in* with those doing like this.' (CAU 1985:133);
cf. ila

ilaviite- for there to be no need or room to add more (information or the like) # ilaviituq 'there's no need or room to add

more' or 'it is such that one can't take anymore' (as when a person is in great agony); ilaviitaa 'there's no need or room to add more to it' / Una tua-i waniwa ava-i *ilaviilengraan* qanrutkaqa. 'Even though there was really *no need to add more*, I have spoken a little about this.' (CIU 2005:148); < ila-vik-ite¹-

ilavkuk cord; rope # Tua-i-llu aaluuyaaliliteng naparpiim avayaanun *ilavkuum* iquuk qillrullukek. 'And then they made a swing, tying the ends of a *rope* to the branch of a big tree.' (ELN 1990:101); UY, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; *from Russian* верёвка (*veryóvka*)

ilayaraq addition (the process of addition) # < ila-yaraq

ilgar- to go back home after an evening activity #;

> Ilgariq; cf. elgar-

Ilgariq Bladder Festival # *honoring the spirits of caught seals (in the bladders) and returning them to the sea*; < ilgar-i²-

ilgulgaq poor person with tattered clothing # NUN

iligvak, **ilegvak** muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*) # Maaten-gguq elitaqnariuq imna tuqulleq, *iligvagnek* atkugluni negilirluni qayuqeggilrarmek. 'The one who died became recognizable, and lo and behold he was wearing a *muskrat* parka of with a ruff of a bit of arctic hare.' (MAR1 2001:20); ILIGVIIT NEQAIT 'poison water hemlock' (*Cicuta mackenzieana*); UK, NSK

< ilik-vak, ilik-vak

iliini sometimes # *adverbial particle*; Up'nerkami-gguq *iliini* yuk pektaqami yuilqumi niitelartuq amikuum nepiinek taugken-gguq naken picinani. 'In spring time, they say, *sometimes* when a person walks in the wilderness, he hears the sound of an "amikuk" (a certain legendary creature) but it's not coming from anywhere.' (AGA 1996:142); < ila-possessed localis

iliira- to ask to have something # iliirauq 'he asked for something' / cf. ila

ilik, **iliq**, **iliraq** (NUN form) partner # Patkartaalrianek tangtullruunga. Arnat *ilikluteng*, angutet-llu *ilikluteng*. 'I used to see people playing the game of "patkartaq". The women were *partners*, and the men were *partners*.' (CIU 2005:312); Ukut atanret talliman *iliksagutellruut* anguyagteteng-llu quyurtellruit Siddim-am kuignayuanun . . . 'These five chiefs became *allies* and gathered their fighters in the valley of Siddim . . .' (AYAG. 14:3); cf. ila; < PE iliy

ill'arte- to be separate from the others; to be apart from the others; to be somewhat isolated at the upper or lower end of a village # *perhaps used only in the transitive subordinate*: Tua-i iterturaqerluni igvallinii nunat, uatiitni-wa ilani *ill'arrluki* tua-i net'arluni. 'Going further in (upriver) a village came into his view, and at its downriver end there was a house separated from the others.' (CIU 2005:220); Tua-i-ll' tanqigiqertelluku pilliniuq nunat kankut; ugna-wa-gguq uatiitni uani uaqvaarni elliiacetun ilani nem taum *ill'arrluki* ena ugna. 'So then when dawn came upon him he saw a village down there; and in the distance, a bit downriver at the edge of the village, was a house *set apart by itself*, just like theirs was.' (QAN 1995:42); Tua-ll' tua-i tutgara'urluqelriigneq cali ilaluteng, tutgara'urlua tauna tuani nasaurullrauluni, nunat *ill'arrluki* nunalutek. 'And there also were a grandmother and grandchild — the grandchild being a girl — dwelling at a short distance away from the rest of the village.' (MAR2 2001:104)

illug- tilting # *postural root*; > illugte-, illungqa-;

< PY iluy-

illugte- to tilt; to upend # illugtuq 'it tilted'; illugtaa 'he tilted it' / Waten-llu *illugtellriit*, *illugneret* amllerituameng kuigem ceñiini, tamakunek inerqualallrukaitkut tutmaasqevkenaki. 'When the *upended things*, the *upended ones* (spawned-out fish) become numerous on the shore of the river, they warned us concerning them, saying that we shouldn't step on them.' (CIU 2005:324); < illug-te²-

illungqa- to be tilted # illungqauq 'it is tilted' /

< illug-ngqa-

ilngir- to lose a tooth either naturally or through extraction # ilngirtuq 'he lost a tooth' / ilngilleq gap 'left by a missing tooth'; < ?-ir²-; < PE ilñir

ilquigneq, **ilquineq** skull; empty skull # Taperrnat akuliitni elakaq, meq, ceñiini-wa-tang ukut *ilquigneret* pingayun enret-wa. 'Between the seashore grass there was a water hole, water, and on its edge were these *three skulls*, all bones.' (MAR2 2001:91); < ilquq-?-neq¹, ilquq-ite¹-neq¹

ilquq, **il'quq** (HBC form), **illequq** (NSU form)

brain # . . . tuquluni, ciutiikun egluliurcuutii itqercami *ilqurra* qamna putuluku ilutmun.

' . . . he died, when her awl penetrated deep in

his *brain*.' (MAR1 2001:90); < ?-quq, ?-quq,

?-quq; > ilquigneq

ilqupak cast-iron kettle # (?)

ilu⁻¹ to become frosted # *of a window*; iluuq or ilua ‘it became frosted’ / = ilur-; < PE ilu- (*under* PE ilu)

ilu⁻² root; > ilungaq*, ilur(aq*)

ilu interior; area inside; upriver area; inner feelings; intestinal tract # caliuq nem’i iluani ‘he is working inside his house’; yaassiigem iluantuq ‘it is inside the box’; kuigem iluani ‘upriver’; Tua-i-llu-am ellii umyuarteqengluni meliullermini qaill’ ayuqucianek mer’em *iluani* tangneq . . . ‘While she was playing around with the water she started thinking what it would be like to see down *in* the water (that is, with her eyes under the water), . . .’ (ELN 1990:26); iluliurneq ‘(the sin or vice of) gluttony’ (*religious neologism*); > ilukaar-, ilukegci-, ilukite-, ilulek, iluliarun, iluliraq, ilulirneq, iluliurneq, ilulkar-, ilulliqa-, ilulngu-, ilumun, ilunge-, ilupeq, iluperaq, iluqliq*, iluryuk, ilutak, iluteqe-, ilutu-, ilutuliar(aq), ilutuqaq, iluyaraq

ilucqer- to feel pleased; to feel good; to become happy # NS; = ilukegci-

ilukaar- to have labor pains or stomach pains # ilukaartuq ‘she is having abdominal pains’ / < ilu-?-

ilukegci- to feel pleased; to feel good; to become happy # ilukegciuq ‘he feels good inside’ / ilukegcitkaa ‘he is pleased with it, proud of her’; ilukegcinarquq ‘it causes one to feel good inside’; Uingan waten ayuqucugngaa nuliani *ilukegciokarluni* calikan, ellii-llu calillgutkeciqaa ayuqeliluku. ‘A husband can cause his wife to *become happy* when she works and he will work alongside of her and does what she is doing.’ (YUP 2005:174); < ilu-kegci-; > ilukegcineq

ilukegcineq joy # < ilukegci-neq²

ilukite- to be shallow # *of hollow things*; ilukituq ‘it is shallow’ / < ilu-kite²-

ilulek ladle # NUN; < ilu-lek

iluliarun great-grandchild # NUN; < ilu-liaq-n; < PE iluli(C)ar (*under* PE ilu)

iluliraq funnel-like inside component of a fish trap # Pelacinak-llu kepurraarluku nemiarcuutekluku *iluliralilanglua*. ‘I started using twine for lashing together the *funnel-like inside component* of the fish trap after cutting to the right sized.’ (KIP 1998:321); < ilu-li¹-aq³; < PE ilul(l)irar (*under* PE ilu)

Ilulirat part of the constellation Bootes # *the constellation is* Taluyaq (fish trap) in Yup’ik, and this part is the funnel-like inside component

ilulirneq lining; inner surface; the innermost thing; inner thigh # ilulirnerek inner thighs # atkuma ilulirneqai melquruat ‘my parka has imitation fur for a lining’; < ilu-lirneq

ilulliqa-, ilullugte- to feel sorrowful or disappointed # ilulliquq ‘he feels sad’ / ilulliqutekaa ‘he feels disappointed on account of it’; tan’gurraq ayanrilami ilulliquq ‘the boy is disappointed because he didn’t go’; < ilu-lliqe-, ilu-lluk

ilulngu- to be upset and angry # ilulnguquq ‘he feels upset’ / ilungukaa ‘he feels upset over her or it’; *Ilulngukestekain ilulnguksukunegteggū ilulngukniaraat*. ‘Those who are going to *feel bad over* him, if they want to *feel bad over* him, then they should just *feel bad over* him.’ (QUL 2003: 442); < ilu-lngu-; < PE ilunḡu- (*under* PE ilu)

ilulkar- to get food poisoning # NUN; < ilu-?-

ilulkucugaq great-great-grandchild # NUN

ilumun truly; indeed; really # *adverbial particle*; ilumun tekitellrulliniuq ‘I see that he has indeed arrived’; Maaten murilkaa tua-i *ilumun* angnirnganani, tuar-llu kegginaa uivenqellria, tangniqapiggluni tuaten. ‘When she looked closely at her, she observed that she *really* did look happy, with her face so round and so pleasant.’ (ELN 1990:97); < ilu-terminalis; < PE ilumun (*under* PE ilu)

ilumu- to be the truth # ilumuuguq ‘it is the truth’ / *Ilumuulalriit* tang tua-i cat tamarmeng. ‘There’s *truth* in everything.’ (CIU 2005:134); < ilumun-u-

il’unaq deep crevice in sand dunes # NUN

ilungapak female cross-cousin of a female # *Ilungapaka-llu-am* imna tayima tua-i waniwa nangerngallemni tekicuan. ‘While I am standing here, I wish my *cousin* would come.’ (CIU 2005:152); < ilungaq-?

ilungaq* female cross-cousin of a female; *also* female’s parent’s cross-cousin’s daughter; *by extension*, female friend of a female, *especially* one who is related # Aaniin-llu piluku *ilungaqniluku* tauna atra-llu ellii elilluku cunaw’ Puyuullinilria. ‘Her mother told her that that was her *cousin*, and she learned that her name was Puyuq.’ (ELN 1990:30)

< ilu²-?; > ilungapak;

< PY ilunjaq

ilunge- to have sudden enthusiasm; to put forth renewed energy # ilunguq 'he "got his second wind"' / Kaviaq qut'garrluni erinakegciniani angerluni. Aturpautaa avelngaq *ilungluni*. 'The fox became puffed up with pride, cleared his throat and agreed. He sang to the mouse with new *enthusiasm*.' (KAV 1972:13 & PRA 1995:317); < ilu-nge-

ilupeq underwear; undershirt; lining of garment # camek iluperraunateng anellruut 'not having a stitch of underwear they went out'; . . . aanii tauna atkugmek imarmiutarmek pilikili, kanaqliit aqsanritnek *ilupirluku*, qerrullililuni-llu cuignilnguugnek, tuntut-llu iruitnek piluguliluni. ' . . . her mother made a parka out of mink, *lined* it with muskrat bellies, and made pants out of otter, and skin boots out of caribou leg.' (YUU 1995:85); Qerrulliigka tuamta-ll' yuulukek kamilarqaarlua *iluprenka* ciurraarluki all'uki. 'I'd take off my trousers after removing my boots, and, after wringing out my *underwear*, I'd put it on.' (QUL 2003:730); < ilu-peq (*compare* qaspeq and qai); > ilupeqsaq; < PE ilupəR(aR) (*under* PE ilu)

ilupeqsaq sock; liner # < ilupeq-?

iluperanqigtaq great-great-grandchild # LI;
< iluperaq-nqigte-aq¹

iluperaq great-grandchild; great-grandniece; great-grandnephew # . . . tutgaramek irniarit tuqlutuluki cali tamarmek taukuk mauluum apa'urluum-llu *iluperamegnek*. . . . Cali-am taukuk amauk *iluperamek* irniakek unguvainanermegni irniangekata wagg'uq maqamyuarutekluki, tua-llu neruvailitaq. ' . . . both grandmother and grandfather call their grandchildren's child "*iluperaq*" (*great-grandchild*). . . . Also, to those great-grandparents, while they are living, their great-grandchildren's child is "*maqamyuarun*" (*great-great-grandchild*), and then comes "*neruvailitaq*" (*great-great-great-grandchild*).' (YUU 2005:220); < ilupeq-aq³; (*compare* Siberian Yupik qaspəraq 'great-grandchild'); > iluperanqigtaq

iluqliq* inner thing # iluqlikluki 'one inside the other'; < ilu-qliq

ilur- to have frost (inside an object or house) # NUN; = ilu¹-

ilur(aq*) male cross-cousin of a male; *also* male's parent's cross-cousin's son, *by extension*, male friend of a male, especially one who is related # iluraqaqa or ilu'urqaqa 'he is my friend'; ilu'urqellriit 'cross-cousins; 'individuals who are cross-cousins to each other'; Tua-i tan'gaurluut anglirilriit irniangelriit tuaten *ilurateng* tua-i inglukqatarluki tua-i pinga'arlluteng. 'The young married men who were just starting families prepared to compete against their *cousins*.' (CIU 2005:354); < ilu²-?

iluryuk core of apple, tree, etc. # < ilu-yuk

ilussarte- to have food poisoning # NUN; < ilu-?-

ilutak valley; dip; bay # Uгна-llu *ilutalek* Cal'itellrem painganek, kuik anelrarlun', tauna qiptellra Qikertaayaaq-gguq tua-i. 'Down there with a *bay* from the mouth of Cal'itelleg, a river goes down, that place its bend is Qikertaayaaq.' (KIP 1998:43); < ilu-?; < PE ilutar (*under* PE ilu)

iluteqe- to grieve; to be emotionally pained; to cry with emotion # ilutequq 'he is grieved' / iluteqevkaraa 'he causes her sorrow'; ilutequtekaa 'he is sorrowful on account of it, is grieving over him'; ilutequn 'sorrow, grief'; Kingunrit-gguq angnilriit angnirluteng, angniiluskait angniinateng cali-llu *ilutequteku'urluki* pikait mecungluteng. 'Those whose survivors were happy, were themselves happy, those whose survivors were sad, were themselves sad, and those whose survivors *kept crying over them*, were soaking wet.' (YUU 1995:112); *the following are Catholic religious terms*: ilutequn assiilnguput pitekluki 'contrition'; kayuqapigtellria ilutequn 'perfect contrition'; kayulria ilutequn 'imperfect contrition'; < ilu-teqe-

ilutmun inward # *particle*; < ilu-tmun

ilutmurtaq Eskimo men's boot with fur inside # NUN

ilutu- to be deep (of caves and pits as well as bodies of water) # ilutuq 'it is deep' / Taŭga-tar *iluturŭgarngami* Nanŭgarciarullinilria, camaŭget allgumakutaga . . . 'It is called Nanwarciar because it is *very deep*, it probably has a hole down there . . . ' (WEB2); < ilu-tu-

ilutuliar(aq*) large bowl # ilu-tuli-ar(aq)

ilutuqaq depression; deep place; bay # < ilu-tuqaq

Iluvaktuq legendary hero, ancestor of the people of Kwethluk # *Iluvaktuq* tauna arenqiatelliniuq nernertulliniuq. 'That *Iluvaktuq* was, evidently, a voracious eater.' (CUN 2007:86)

ilubar- to go into an area # iluvartuq 'he into a certain area' / Unugmi tauḡaam nunanun *iluvaraqluteng*. 'They went into villages only at night.' (KIP 1998:205); ilubarvikaat 'they went into it (an area)'; < ilu-var-

iluyaraq tunnel entrance to old-style house # NUN; < ilu-yaraq

ilvar- to bring or put inside for storage, ceremonial display, etc. # ilvaraa 'he brought it in' / ilvariuq 'he brought something in'; Ava-i-llu . . . piuq Aanillrata nalliini angutet nakacuit qasgimun agutelallrulliniluki qantaitnun maliliulluki, *ilvariluteng-gguq*. ' . . she has stated that in the old days at the time they celebrated the "Aaniq" holiday the women brought the bladders of those (animals the men had killed during the year) into the kashim along with their bowls of food and brought the things (the bladders) in (for ceremonial display).' (CAU 1985:57); HBC, NUN; cf. ilu; < + PY ilvar- (see also Siberian Yupik iilvar- 'to put up')

ilve- to collapse; to fall down # . . . *ilveciquq* naparcimanqigngaunani. ' . . it will fall down and not be built up again.' (ISAI. 24:20)

ima you know what I mean perhaps # *particle directing listener toward something known to him and to speaker but for which the speaker cannot quite recall the name or find the proper expression, or for which there is no exact words; may be regarded as enclitic*; kituulria ima 'what's his name (you know who I mean)'; caunikii ima 'now what was it that he said it was'; Qaillun ima tanem tuqluutii tamana ayuqellria? Tua-i tang ata nalluyaguskeka . . .

'Now what the heck is something like that called? See, I've gone and forgotten . . .' (ELL 1997:400); Akwaugaq ima caullrulria? 'What was yesterday now?' (YUP 1996:37); Iluvaktuq ima nuliangqellria qavcinek? 'Did Iluvaktuq have, shall I say, multiple wives?' (CUN 2007:86); this word is the "predicative demonstrative" form of imani (q.v.); cf, imna, tayima, taima, anirtima; > ima-qaa, ima-tanem

ima-qaa is that how it is/was?; I wonder # *particle*; Aling, wall' ima-qaa cup'urillrakun iterluni qasgicualleramnun aũḡna neryartullilria! 'Gee, I wonder if he could have gone through its vent into my little old kashim to eat!' (QUL 2003:186); Wall' ima-qaa uilingiatarliq-llu amna nulirrniilikii. 'Or could it be that he seeks to marry that spinster.' (UNP2); < ima=qaa

ima-tanem oh yes, that is how it is/was # *particle*; Tua-i tamaa-i ima-tanem urunqinek tua canek tan'gerpagnek-llu nerqaqluni tamaa-i tumemini pingluni tamaa-i. 'Oh yes, that was the time she started eating crowberries and other kind of berries along her way from patches where the snow had melted.' (ELL 1997:160); < ima=tanem

imailkite- to be shallow # EG; < imaite-kite-

imair- to empty; to remove contents from # imairaa 'he emptied it, took things out of it' / . . . angutek tekillutek kalngakek-wa imaqaararlutek. Mikellam-llu *imairlukek*. ' . . the two men arrived with full backpacks. Mikellaq emptied them.' (ELN 1990:104); < imaq-ir²-

imairin dipper for removing ice fragments from water # < imair-i²-n

imaite- to be empty # imaituq 'it is empty' / "Imangqertuq-qaa?" "Imaunani." "Does it have something in it?" "It is empty." (MAR1 2001:15); Qeñertemek *imaitelartut* taum nalliini. 'They would be empty of any anger during that time.' (TAP 2003:17); Neqallerau-llu natermi sageskan yuum tutmaqani-gguq umyuarteqtuuq, "Alingnaqvaa-lli nani-ataguum anrutaa *imaiteqerli*." 'Even if a tiny particle of food is dropped on the floor and stepped on, it will know and say, "My goodness! May this person's stomach be empty one of these days."' (CIU 2005:324); < imaq-ite¹-; > imailkite-

imaller(aq*) undesirable contents; phlegm; pus #
< imaq-ller(aq)

imanaq guts; internal organs; abdominal viscera #
. . . ikayuanauraa nasqurririlluku, *imanairilluku*.
' . . she would help her, removing the heads (of the fishes) for her, and removing their guts for her.' (MAR2 2001:6); < imaq-naq²; > imanarvik;
< PE imanær and imanar

imanarvik container made of beluga stomach # Tua-i-llu cetuat qiluit aturtut cali imumi. Anrutait-llu imanarviit amiitnun tua-i qeciitnun-llu caquuluteng. 'In those days the beluga intestines were useful. Their stomachs, beluga stomach pouches were used to store their (beluga's) muktuk and skin.' (PAI 2008:8); < imanaq-vik

Imangaq Emmonak # *village on the Yukon delta*;
< imangaq

imangaq blackfish (*Dallia pectoralis*) # Y, NS, LK; Erenret takliaqata tamaani neqairutetuameng, tamakurrilainarnek tauḡaam nerlaameng neqkapigglainarnek, yuilqumek-llu *imanganek*. 'Whenever the days became long there they'd invariably run out of food, and they'd eat only those things, such as blackfish from the wilderness.' (MAR2 2001:48); >

Imangaq

- imange-** to leak in liquids; to acquire content # imanguq 'it is leaking' / angyaqa imangelartuq 'my boat leaks'; Tua-i tamana qayaqa aivkanglliniami mermek *imangyaaqelriim* anagutenrituq. 'Since my kayak has developed cracks along the seams it *leaks in* water but not too much.' (KIP 1998:19); Agayun piliuq angelrianek unguvalrianek allanek-llu imarpigmiutarnek, imarpik *imangevkarluku* ayuqenrilngurnek unguvalrianek. 'God created large living creatures and other sealife and He caused the ocean to be *filled* with various creatures.' (AYAG. 1:21); Tua-i-llu qasgi puyumek *imangan* cali-am qecgaurluteng mianikevkenateng aarpagaluteng tuaten. 'And so the kashim would *fill* with smoke and they'd jump up and down with abandon and shout at the same time.' (CAU 1985:77); < imaq-nge-
- ima(ni)** far away and/or long ago but identity known, at least partially, to speaker and audience # . . . atani neq'alliniluku nani *imani* tayima kingunermini. '. . . he suddenly recalled his father, somewhere *far away*, in his land of origin.' (MAR2 2001:46); Atunem naw'un *imaggun* nallunrilullutek, . . . 'Through somewhere *long ago* they knew each other, . . . ' (MAR2 2001:30); see also imna, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; NS; cf. ima
- imap'ag-** to be full of something # Egan *imap'agtuq* suupamek. 'The pot is *full of* soup' (NEK 1981:12); < imaq-pag²-; LI
- imaq*** contents; bullet; pus; ocean; water # camek imangqerta? 'what does it contain?'; kalgaka allgumiin tamallruanka imai 'because my pack was ripped I lost its contents'; man'a kuik imartuuq 'this river has (contains) much water'; imarvika 'my bullet pouch'; Tua-i yuurullukek *imaam* yuin camkut unguvalriarita iliita yuurulluku ullagluku ayuqucirturlukek. 'So one of the "Persons of the Sea" down there transformed himself into a (regular) person for them and went to her to show them how.' (MAR2 2001:99); Cali pupiit, angliriaqata, akngialuteng *imamek-llu* maq'urluteng aruciuciallruit neqet, kangitneret, amiata iluqlianek imirluki mamkilnguarmek. Nutaan-llu melquruanek patuluki, mamcirluki. 'Also, when skin sores got big and painful and oozed with *pus*, they'd prepare the thin layer from the inside of a chum salmon skin, apply it to the wound, and cover it with tundra cotton to heal the sore.' (YUU 1995:52); IMAM UMGUTII 'November' (NUN usage) literally: 'the sea closes in (with ice)'; see Appendix 7 on the Yup'ik calendar; > imaite-, imanaq, imange-, imaqaar(aq), Imaqliq, imaqucuk, imaryuk, imaller(aq), imap'ag-, imarkaq, imarrlainaq, imaqaar(ar)-, imarkuaq, imarmiutaq, imarnin, imarpalek, imairin, imarpik, imarrluk, imartu-, imartuliar(aq), imin, imir-; < PE ima(r)
- imaqaar(ar)-** to be full up # imaqaartuq 'it is full to the brim' / imaqaarallruuq mermek 'it was full to the brim with water'; Irtetuq-gguq tua qurrutekek *imaqaarlutek* tua-i aqumgaurlulriik kananglugglutek. 'He entered and saw that their₁ honey-buckets (commodes) were *full* and they₂ were sitting despondently with their heads hanging down.' (QAN 1995:268); < imaq-?
- imaqcaar(aq *)** red-necked phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*) # < imaq-?-ar(aq)
- Imaqliq** Diomede Island(s) # < imaq-qliq
- imaqliq** kayak part, piece on each side, up from keel, in front of tracking stabilizer # NUN
- imaqucuk, imaquq** undesirable contents; phlegm; pus # < imaq-qucuk, imaq-quq
- imarkaneq** exactly enough to fill (it/ them) # . . . yuk atauciq saskat pingayunelgen *imarkanritnek* pikirturluku. '. . . providing each person with eight cups' worth.' (ANUC. 16:16); Agayutem piliaqvailgaku nuna carr'ilqat-llu, tumiim-llu imarkanranek nunatangvailgan. 'Before God made the land and the fields, before there was *enough* earth to fill His palm.' (AYUQ. 8:26); < imarkaq-neq?
- imarkaq** future content; lead (metal) # literally: 'raw material for bullets'; Puulit aũgkut *imarkauillruut*, imkut makut icugg' urugtelaqait caviyagaat tamakuulallruut *imarkat*. 'Those bullets were *lead*; you know, they'd melt foil and it was *lead*.' (KIP 1998:263); < imaq-kaq; > imarkaneq
- imarkuaq, imarkualleq** liquid part of a stew; broth # Irnirraarluni-liu arnaq eyagluni cali. Piciatun neryuunani, kinernerrlainarneq, *imarkuamek*, mermek-llu taũgaam. 'After giving birth a woman had restrictions too. She didn't eat just anything, but rather only dried foods, *broth* and water.' (YUU 1995:37); < imaq-kuaq, imaq-kuaq-lleq
- imarmiutaq*** mink (*Neovison vison*) # Ukut aqlitet agluirucetuumaluteng, tegglipianek-llu pimaluteng, cali-wa makut *imarmiutaat* tuluyagait. 'These earrings are connected with a few strings of beads, and there are *mink* teeth strung in between the beads.' (CIU 2005:226); < imaq-miutaq
- imarnin** gut rain parka; spray cover for kayak # Tua-i-ll'-am atakuan ellimerriuq, pisquriuq *imarnitegneq*, imkugnek ivsiurrsuutegnek qilugnek, . . . 'And so when evening came, he told them what to do, calling for a *gut skin rain parka*, one of those raincoats made of intestines,

... (QAN 1995:308); < imaq-?-n

imarpalek muzzle-loading rifle # < imaq-rpak-lek

imarpik, imarpak (NSU, EG form) ocean, sea #; Tua-llu-gguq taukut nunat uitalriit kuigem ceñiini. Kuigat tamana *imarpigmun* anumaluni. 'And so, it is said, there was this village on the shore of the river. Their river flowed down to the sea.' (QAN 1995:326); < imaq-pik², imaq-rpak; > imarpinraq*, imarpiliurta, imarpillaq

imarpiliurta sailor # < imarpik-liur-ta¹

imarpillaq sea mammal # NUN; < imarpik-llaq

imarpinraq* Bering cisco (whitefish) (*Coregonus laurettae*) # Tuamtellu pelliuta taryaqvagnek cali tamakunek tuamtellu iqallugnek neqnek tua-i sayagnek, kangitnernek, qakiiyarnek, *imarpinrarnek*, qusuurnek. 'After [the seal-hunting season] was over they harvested king salmon, herring, red salmon, chum salmon, silver salmon, *whitefish*, and smelt.' (YUP 2005:86);

< imarpik-nraq

imarrlainaq* open water in a field of ice #

imarrluk swamp; soup # < imaq-rrluk

imartelleq one that journeyed into the ocean (refers to shamans) # NUN; < imaq-te¹-lleq¹

imartu- to be deep# EG; < imaq-tu-

imartuliar(aq*) snail, next to smallest kind (*species* ?) # NUN; < imaq-tuli-ar(aq)

imaryange- to get pus on eyes # NUN; < imaryaq-nge-

imaryuk, imaryaq undesirable contents; phlegm; pus # Y, NI, HBC, NUN; < imaq-yuk, imaq-yaq; > imaryange-

imasri- to feel sleepy from so much fresh air, food, etc. # NUN

ime- to collapse # of tent, house, etc. # im'uq 'it collapsed' / imtaa 'he collapsed it, tore it down'; imumauq 'it is collapsed'; Tua-i ercan taum qetunraan qulvarvimeng aipaa tauna *imtellinia*, canek imalek taum aanameng qunukek'ngainek. 'The very next day the younger son *knocked down* one of the caches that was filled with their food supply which his mother valued so highly.' (CIU 2005:190); > imneq; < PE imə- and imə¹-

imeg- to roll up; to fold up # imgaa 'he rolled it up' / ellminek uliminun imgutuq 'he rolled himself up in his blanket'; > imeggluk, imegneruaq, imegyuk, imelqutak, imgayagaq, imguaraq, imgun, imgutaq², imguyutaq

imeggluk wrinkle # and **imegglug-** to get or be wrinkled # imegglugtuq or imegglugaa 'it got wrinkled, it is wrinkled' / < imeg-rrluk

imegneq wrinkle # ... tuar-llu tang imegneruartaingnuq. '... looking as if he was without the hint of a *wrinkle*.' (KIP 1998:77);

< imeg-neq¹

imegyuk birch bark # < imeg-yug-

imelqutak inguinal fold, fold between legs and abdomen # < imeg-lqe-taq¹; > imelqutaguaq

imelqutaguaq incised line or groove lengthwise from the harpoon head to the spur on a seal harpoon # NUN; < imelqutak-uaq

imgayagaq* cigarette, especially hand-rolled cigarette # UY, NI, K, NBC; < imeg-aq¹-ya(g)aq

imguaraq roll of cloth # < imeg-uaq-aq¹

imgun, imgutaq¹ coiled sealskin line for harpoon # < imeg-n, imeg-taq¹

imgutaq² netting shuttle # K; < imeg-taq¹

imguyutaq roll-up container for small items # NSU; < imeg-te⁵-taq¹

imin bullet mold # imitet 'bullet molds';

< imaq-li²-n

imir- to put contents in; to fill *partially or entirely*; to fill out (forms) # imirtuq 'it has had contents put in it'; imiraa saskaq kuuviamek 'he put some coffee in the cup' / imiutai puckamun sulunat 'he filled the barrel with the salted fish'; Kinguani taum cali iqvaraqluteng puckanek imiriluteng atsalugpiarutengluteng. 'After this they'd pick berries filling barrels and they started to have a goodly store of salmonberries.' (ELN 1990:30); Waten-llu kinguqliput makut piarkaquerilkeput wall'u ciuqliput ciutait *imirluki* akeqnerllugutmek. 'And those who are younger than we are, whom we ought not to trouble, or our elders, we *fill* their ears with threats.' (ELL 1997:22); < imaq-ir¹-; > imirite-, pissullrem imirarkaa

imirite- to fill a cup for; to fill out forms for # imiritaa 'he filled a cup for her', 'he filled out a form for her' / imirisnga!
'fill my cup for me!'
< imir-i²-te⁵-

imkuciq something whose name is forgotten or not known by the speaker, but the identity of which is known to the listener; a "whatchamacallit"; a "thingamajig" # imkuciq unitellruaqa 'I left the whatchamacallit behind'; < imna-kuciq

imkur- to do something, engage in some act, the exact word for which is forgotten or not known to the speaker, or does not exist, but an act that the listener will recognize # Amiigmek *imkurluni*. 'It was *doing like this*, coming from the doorway.' (ELL 1997:558); < imku(t) (*non-singular of imna*)

imlalinru- to miss someone or something; to yearn for someone # NUN

imlauk fish egg; roe (*LY, NI, NUN meaning*); dried herring egg (*NUN meaning*); slab of cottonwood bark, formerly used for roofing smokehouses (*K meaning*) # arnacalut pupsulget 240 tiissitsaaneq amllertalrianek imlaungelartut tukervigmeggni ataucimi allrakumi 'female crabs produce as many as 240,000 eggs at their hatching places in one year'; > imlaulek; < PE imla(C)u(y) or imla(C)ur

imlaulek pregnant bearded seal # NUN; < imlauk-lek

imna the aforementioned one, the identity of which is known to both speaker and listener # *obscured demonstrative pronoun*; im'umun 'to that place, to that thing or person'; imkut 'those'; imna qaku taiciqa? 'when will that one we talked about come?'; im'umi nerellruunga 'I ate at that place'; im'utun 'like what happened before'; im'utuunrituq 'he/it is not as he/it used to be'; see ima(ni), the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; > ima, imani, imkuciq, imumi, imkur-, imuu-, im'u-; < PE dem. im-

imneq ruin(s) # . . . nunaci yuiruciiqut nunarpiit-llu *imenrurrluteng*. ' . . . your land will be depopulated and the cities will become ruins.' (LEVI. 26:33); < ime-neq

imruyutaq* line reel; netting shuttle # Tua-i-llu una-i unku *imruyutayagaat* tua-i taum neqem ngelqerrinek — una tua-i waniwa paqnakaqa quarruugcuuciaqameng ikika waten ayagniqarraalariit terr'it. 'And those little *netting shuttles* were filled with enough twine to make nets to catch little fish perhaps this one was used to begin the bottom part of a dipnet used to catch needlefish.' (CIU 2005:94); cf. imeg-

imssa- to feel left out or slighted not having received anything when others have # NUN

imtuqar- to stutter # imtuqertuq 'he is stuttering' / < ?-qar-; cf. im(na)

imumi at that time that both speaker and listener know about; long ago # *adverbial particle*; imumi miklemni iirutaagutelallruukut 'at that time when I was small we used to play hide-and-seek'; AK'A IMUMI 'a long time ago'; < im(na)-localis

imuqite- to react vocally to a sudden chill, usually from contact with cold water # imuqituq 'he cried out because of the cold' / Arenqiapaa-ll', yura'artelliniuq, maaggun tuaten yaqiurluni, atkuni imumek aciirluku pilliniami. Elliurluni-gguq, "Ii," *imuqitallermini*. 'Oh my, he bobbed up, even flapping around out this way, through the bottom of his parka. He was saying "Eee" when he experienced the cold water.' (QUL 2003:176); < imur-te³-

imur- root; > imuqite-, imurnarqe-, imurpag-, imurtua-, imuryug-; < PE imður-

imurnarqe- to be uncomfortably wet and cold of clothing or weather. # imurnarquq 'it is wet and cold' / < imur-narqe-

imurpag- to start to cry # (?) ; < imur-rpak

imurtua- to react vocally to a sudden chill, usually from contact with cold water; to utter the characteristic cry of the common loon said to portend rain # imurtuaguq 'he/it is reacting in this way' / Tuullget. Urr'urrualuteng iciw' pilalriit, waten elliurluten. *Imurturaluteng-gguq* tua-i, ellallungqata'arqan. 'Loons. They go "urr'urr", like this. They react to wet weather that way before it begins to rain.' (PAI 2008:172); < imur-?-

imuryug- to be uncomfortable because of wet cold # imuryugtuq 'he is uncomfortable from wet cold' / irnian imuryugtuq mecungan terr'ilitani 'the child is uncomfortable because of his wet diaper'; < imur-yug-

imutaq wrinkle on body # NUN

imuu- to do something, or be someone the exact word for which is forgotten or not known to the speaker, or is more conveniently not stated in full, but an act or person that the listener will understand as being referred to # imuuguq 'he is the one'; imuunrituq 'that isn't the one'; . . . pia "*Imuuguten-qaa* qangvarpak niiskengaqa angalkuq?" . . . kiugaa, "Ii-i, taunguunga." ' . . . he asked him, "Are you the one that I heard the shaman speak of long ago? . . ." [that one] answered him, "Yes, I'm that one.'" (MAR2 2001:32); Tua-ll'-am imkut Wien-at pilangeqertelluki tamaa-i

picingssaulriartangqelliniuq-am angutet iliitnek tua-i *imuuluni* temcinaqtuli, temcinangssatuli. 'And then when Wien [Airlines] started flying, there was one man who was a comedian, *he did things, you know*, he did things that make one laugh, he was an entertainer, one who did funny things.' (QUL 2003:592); < im-singular demo. pronoun former-u

inangqa- to be lying down # inangqauq 'he is lying down' / inangqamciartuq 'he is resting'; Maaten tupagtuq ingleret qaingatni *inangqalria*. 'When she woke up she saw that there was someone *lying down* on the bed.' (ELN 1990:4): < inarngqa-

inanguar- to play house # EG; = naanguar-

inaqaciq flat seashore grass; low-bush willow (*NUN* meaning) # **inaqutaq** bedtime snack # < inar-kutaq

inar- lying down # *postural root*; > inangqa-, inaqutaq, inarte-, inarayuli, inarnaq, inarun, inaryug-; Tua-i-llu kiavarluni ellii piuq *inarmi* qavalria tauna kinguqliat. 'And then, coming further in, when she noticed she saw that younger sibling of theirs *lying down* asleep.' (PRA 1995:360); < PE inɲar-

inarayuli, inarayuk small crustacean (*species ?*) # *caught with sticklebacks but not eaten; it moves while lying on its side, hence the name*; < inar-a-yuli, inar-a-yuk

inarnaq side of face # NUN; < inar-naq¹

inarriur- to arrange or set out bedding (for); to make the bed (for) # inarriurtuq 'he's making the bed(s)'; inarriuraa 'he's making her bed' / Kitak *inarriurtek* inarnriartukut. 'Okay now, you two *set out the bedding*, we'll soon be going to bed.' (ELN 1990:86); < inarte-liur-

inarrvik bedroom; sleeping bag # *also dual for one sleeping bag*; < inarte-vik

inartaq bundled fish # Y; < inarte-aq¹

inarte- to lie down; to go to bed #; inartuq 'he lay down, went to bed'; inartaa 'he laid it down' / inarnariuq 'it is bedtime'; "Amci atak *inarten*, unuurteguq-llu wii-llu taqsuqenglua." Tua-i-llu *inarcami* egmianun qavaqalliniluni. "Hurry and *go to bed*; night is falling and I am getting tired." And, when she *went to bed*, she fell asleep immediately.' (ELN 1990:87); < inar-te²;

> inarrvik, inarriur-

inarun rib # Makut-gga ikamrait pirlaarit, arevret *inarutait*, ilait tugkaarneng, pirlaangqerraqluteng. 'When I was a boy the runners on the sleds were made of the *ribs* of bowhead whales, but some had runners that were made of ivory.' (CEV 1984:29); Kelistamun ussukcautaat cali *inarutiikun* kapaat. 'They nailed him to the cross and speared him in his *ribcage*.' (ORT 2006:52); < inarte-n

inarute- to sleep with; to have sexual intercourse with # inarutaa 'he slept with her' / *may be a calque on the English*; Cuyayunqellriaten-llu tua-i iqugkualleruarmek, kuingim iqugkuallranek qelluniqerluten, tua-i aipaa-wa nunuliqerluten, *inarucugciqkiiten* piyugluten. 'You like tobacco, he will try to pay you with a cigarette butt — reducing you to a cigarette butt — to *sleep with* you.' (YUP 2005:154); < inarte-te⁵-

inaryug- to keep wanting to lie down; to tend to list of a boat; to tip on its side of a spawning fish # inaryugtuq 'he keeps wanting to lie down' / < inar-yug-

ineqe- to coo to a child, using the words made up for that child # NSU; = inqe-; < PE inəqə-

ineqsikika my, how cute!# *exclamation* < inqe-?-kika

ineqsunarqe- to be cute; to make one wish to coo to it # ineqsunarquq 'he is cute' / ineqsunaqvaa! 'how cute!'; Tua-i aya'agqameng qalarqurayaraqluni piciatun tuaten apqaurturluni tua-i *ineqsunarqeqapiggluni*. 'Whenever they went out she would talk about different things and ask many questions, and she would *be very cute*.' (ELN 1990:31); < inqe-yunarqe-; < PE inəqyunaR- (*under* PE inəqə-)

iner- root; > inerciigate-, inerqur-; < PE inəR-

inerciigate- to be disobedient; to be mischievous # inerciigatuq 'he is disobedient' / Tauna angaka . . . tamaani *inerciigatliniami*, inerquangraatni-am waten Qaariitaam nalliini ayallinilria Elcillratni. 'Because my uncle . . . was evidently *disobedient* then, even though they warned him, he evidently went out at the time of the Qaariitaaq festivity when they were celebrating the "Elciq" holiday.' (CIU 2005:130); < iner-ciigate-

inerqua- to tell or warn not to do things # inerquagaa 'he is lecturing her, telling her not to do things' / < inerqur-a-

inerqur- to admonish; to tell or warn not to do something # inerquraa 'he admonished her' / Maururluan-gguq *inerqurqekii* tutgara'urluni cangraan pingraan kuigem akiani canegpagnun pulaqaasqevkenaku. 'His dear grandmother, it is said, would *warn* her grandson that under condition, no matter what, he was not to go into the tall

grass on the other side of the river.’ (CET 1971:1 & PRA 1995:451); *inerquusngalriamun ullagtaarucaraq ‘trespass’ (legal neologism)*; < *iner-?*, > *inerqua-*, *inerqurciryar-*, *inerquun*, *inerquusngalriit*

inerqurciryar- to be obedient # *inerqurciryartuq* ‘he is obedient’ / < *inerqur-ciryar-*

inerquun law; admonition; warning; prohibition; proscription # *Caunrilngalngermi tua-i inerquutmek pilek*, *anglanaqngalngermi*, *tegulayunaunaku*. *Piluaqautekaunrilnguq taūgaam inerquutngulliniuq*. *Avaken ak’a tamaaken ayagluni inerquun cimiyyuunani yuum elluarrluni pitkaqenrilkii*. ‘If something has an *admonition* attached to it, it’s best to stay away from it, even though it appears to be trivial and fun. There are *admonitions* for everything that can set you back. There are *admonitions* that have been passed down from generation to generation for everything that can negatively affect a person.’ (YUP 2005:2); *inerquutmek navgiyaraq ‘crime’ (legal neologism)*; < *inerqur-n*

ing’ar- to appear as if the line of hills is doubled # *NI a mirage effect*. (?)

ingciq engraved design; scrimshaw # and **ingcir-** to engrave designs; to make scrimshaw # *especially in ivory*. NUN; > *ingciun*; < PY *in̄ciq*

ingciun, **ingciraun**, **ingcira’arcuun** ivory-engraving knife or other such tool; graver # < *ingcir-n*; *ingcir-?-n*

ingcu nosebead; testicle; mantle in gas lamp # NUN; < PE *iȳu*

ingcur- to lie in wait for; to endeavor to capture # . . . *assiilnguun ingcuraaten amigpet elatiini*. ‘. . . *sin lies in wait for you outside your door*’ (AYAG. 4:7); *Ingcuutekellruaput igaungallerkaat taringnaqluki naaqumayugngallerkait*, *Qipnermiunun-llu tamalkuitnun paivngaluki atullerkait*. ‘This is our means of *endeavoring to capture* the writings, making them understandable and readable for all Kipnuk people, making them available for use.’ (KIP 1998:xvii); *Tamana ngel’ekluku ingcurtuq tunllerkaanek*. ‘And from that time he *sought an opportunity* to betray him.’ (MATT. 26:16); < PE *in̄ət-*

ingegcuun fountain pen # < *ingek-cuun*

ingek ink # *from English ‘ink’*; > *ingegcuun*

ingelqaar(aq*) grating; lattice shelf # *Punernernek-llu ingelqaarmek pililuci kulutnek kanqiraikun tegumiaqessuucirluku*. *Ingelqaar ekuaviim mengliin acianun elliluku* . . . ‘You shall make a *grating* of bronze with rings by which to take hold of it at its corners. Place the *grating* under the edge of the altar . . .’ (ANUC. 27:4,5); < *ingleq-?*

ingelvissaaq cupboard; shelf # HBC; < *ingleq-*

Ing’errlak Roberts Mountain *on Nunivak Is.*; Pilcher Mountain *near Marshall* # < *ingriq-rrlak*

ingigun rock formation patterned by action of water on the shore # (?); = *inigun*

ingkiq gum (anatomical) # *ingkit ‘gums’*; < PE *in̄kir*

ingleq bed; bench in men’s community house; sleeping platform # *also plural for one bed*; *inglerenka ‘my bed’*; *inglerem aciani or ingelrem aciani ‘under the bed’*; *Pelatekam iluani estuulurtarluni, kaminiamek, qulqitnek, ingleret-wa. Ingleq ayakutarluni kevraartunek, qaingatni-wa caniquyat, tuskat inglerat*. ‘Inside the tent there was a table, a stove, shelves, and a *bed*. The *bed* had posts of spruce, and on it the cross-pieces made of boards were slats.’ (PRA 1995*:460); *INGELREK QULLIQELLRIIK ‘bunk-bed’*; > *ingelvissaaq, ingleraq*; *cf. ingu*; < PE *in̄l̄ər*

ingleraq¹, **ingleraraq** slat on bed of sled; slat of (sleeping) bed # *see Appendix 9 on parts of the sled*; < *ingleq-aq³*, *ingleq-?-aq³*; < PY *in̄l̄əraq*

ingleraq² shelf # NUN; < *ingleq-aq³*

Inglernarmiut legendary village set in the air in the world of the “little people” (*ircenrraat*) #

inglite- to become very old and disabled # NUN

inglu other one of a pair; enemy; rival; opponent; guest in a challenge festival # and **inglu-** to make a pair; to pair off # *sap’akima inglua tamartuq ‘my other shoe is lost’*; *ingluliurtut ‘they are fighting’*; *inglukutuk ‘they₂ are enemies’*; *inglurrarmek tallingqertuq ‘he has only one arm’*; *inglukellriik ‘a pair; two enemies’*; *Waten taūgaam tua-i inglukulluteng nunalgutkenrilnguut anguyaulluteng pitullruluteng*. ‘Instead, those from different villages were *enemies* and would customarily wage war.’ (ELL 1997:380); *Ayagluni tumcilliniluni qayuqegglimmek, . . . Tava-llu tumaikun eglerrluni, tumai tamakut picirtaangelliniluteng, yuc’ungaurtaqluteng-llu tumain ingluit, . . . ‘As he traveled he tracked a snowshoe hare, . . . He followed its tracks, and those tracks would alternate, one side of the tracks would be humanoid.’ (MAR1 2001:91)*; *inglu-*; > *ingluar-*, *ingluilnguq**, *ingluirneq*, *inglukegte-*, *inglukiitaaq*, *inglulgen*, *inglupiar-*, *inglussuk*, *innglutruarte-*, *inglupgayuk*; < PE *in̄lu*

ingluar- to go toward one side (and not the other) # *ingluartuq ‘he went to one side (of it)’ / Tuaten tua-i nutetek*

imilaakatarluki iplutek angyamun, angyam ingluanun, *ingluarlutek*. ‘They were going to quickly reload their guns, so going out of sight in the boat — to the boat’s other side — they *went to the one side*.’ (QUL 2003:170); Uuggun-gguq ciulirnerkun putulrilget it’gat *ingluaryuyuitut*. ‘The feet with loops here in the front [of the boot] didn’t tend to *shift to one side*.’ (CIU 2005:348); Tuamta-llu mat’um nalliini kass’am neryaraanun *ingluarumaluteng* kinguveput. ‘More and more at the present time our descendents are *favoring* the white man’s diet.’ (ELD 1984:6); < inglu-?-

ingluilnguq* legendary creature that is only half a person # (?) < inglu-ir(ar) te¹-nguq

ingluirneq sand dune eroded on the side # NUN;

< inlu-irte-neq¹

inglukegte- to pair objects # inglukegtak ‘he paired them’; inglukegglukek piluguugni agartak ‘pairing his boots, he hung them up’; < inglu-kegte-

inglukiitaq juggling # < inglu-?

inglulgen eight # BB, NR, LI, EG; *see Appendix 6 on numerals*; < inglu-lek

inglupiaq one side only # *and* **inglupiar-** to operate using only one side # inglupiartuq ‘only one side of it is functioning’; levaaq inglupiartuq ‘the motor is running on one cylinder of the two’; Tamarmek *inglupiagnek* iingqeng’ermek cangaituk. ‘Even though both *have one* eye apiece, they won’t be adversely affected.’ (QAN 1995:278); < inglu-pik¹, > inglupiartaun

inglupiartaun, inglupiartaryaraq (NUN form) pistol # < inglupiaq-?-n

Ingługayuk, Ingługrayuk legendary being with half a woman’s face # < inglu-?

inglutruarte- to miss (it) by shooting to the side #

< inglu-truarte-

inglussuk rival; opponent; enemy # < inglu-?

ingna the one over there # *restricted demonstrative pronoun*; ing’umi ‘in the one over there’; ingkut ‘the ones over there’; ingsuuq *or* ingyuuq ‘you, over there!’; ingnamayurcarturru estuulum qainganun! ‘go put that one over there on top of the table!’; *see yaa(ni), the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives*; < PE dem. in-

ingnatar- to stalk # ingnataraa ‘he is stalking it’; NI

ingneq one of five large ribs in kayak below the side rail right under the hatch # NUN

ingqaaq tobacco # NS; *cf.* ingqi-

ingqi- to dice; to cut up # ingqiuq ‘he cut something up’; ingqia ‘he cut it up’ / nulirqa sulunanek ingqillruuq ‘my wife cut up the salted fish’; Quarruget ayuqenrilngurteggun taqluki nerlallruit. . . . Puqlamun ekluki passiluki, enrit-llu qell’uki nugqaarluki, tayarunek *ingqiluki* avuluki. ‘They ate sticklebacks preparing them in various ways. . . . They’d put them in hot water, soak them, squeeze out the bones and spines, and *chop up* mare’s tail plant into it.’ (YUU 1995:61); > ingqii-, ingqit; *cf.* ingqaaq

ingqiaq slice of bread other food # Tua-lli-wa pelatekarpall’er tauna, tuar imna *ingqiaq*. ‘The huge tent looked like a *slice of bread*.’ (TAP 2003:73); < ingqi-aq¹

ingqii- to make the horizontal cuts in fish flesh while preparing it for drying; to cut up something # Neqnek-llu *ingqiiigurluni* issran imirluku taquarkiurluni uiminun . . . ‘*Cutting up* the fish she filled the grass carrying bag making food for the journey for her husband . . .’ (MAR2 2001:89); < ingqi-aq¹-i²-

Ingqiliq *traditionally* Athabaskan; *now also any other* Indian # Yaaqvani-llu akmani *Ingqilit* inerquutengqerrmilalliniut aglenrraraat tungiitnun wall’u agelrumalriamun piciatun arnamun pissurcuuteteng agtuusqumaksaunaki. ‘Also, *Indians* outside Alaska had prohibitions concerning newly menstruating women, or forbidding menstruating women from touching their hunting implements.’ (CAU 1985:96); < ingqi-q-li¹; > ingqilirrluar, ingqilirtaq; < PE inqilir (*under* PE inqir)

Ingqilirrluar upriver Yukon Indian # < ingqiliq-rrluk-ar(aq)

ingqilirtaq red currant (*Ribes triste*) # *literally*: ‘Indian thing’; NSU; < ingqiliq-taq²

ingqiq louse nit # Tua-llu aũgkut atkuteng anutaqamegteki ellamun nengelmi, muragmun tua-i nuvqerluki ellamun piluku uitauraqercetetullruit, tua-i-gguq qerrucirluki ungilait. Nutaan-llu qerrucirraarluki kaugtuarluki igqaqevkarluki. Igqaqngameng-llu ungiliit tua-i qerruluteng tuquluteng, aũgkut taũgaam *ingqiyagait* tukeryutullruut. ‘In those days people hung their parkas outside in the cold to freeze the lice. After an interval of time they would beat the parks so the dead lice would fall off from them. The lice would freeze to death out in the cold, but their *nits* used to hatch, too.’ (CIU 2005:214); > Ingqiliq, ingqircuun

ingqircuun fine-toothed comb # < ingqiq-cuun

ingqit fancy, contrasting colored skin patchwork trim at hem of garment # NS; < ingqi-plural

Ingricuar Twin Hills # *village in the Bristol Bay area*;
< ingriq-cuar(aq)

Ingrill'er Kusilvak Mountain # *near Mountain Village off the Yukon*; < ingriq-ller(aq)

ingriq, ingri mountain # Ellii-llu tua-i taqsuqngatqapiarangluni tuar-llu tang irurluuk uqamairilriik
amllirciigalinganatek-llu nunapigmi muruaqan. Tua-i avatmun tanglleq nunapigglainaq aūgkut-wa ingrit. 'She began to feel exhausted and it was as if her poor legs were getting heavier and heavier, and she could hardly take another step as her feet sank into the tundra while she walked. It looked like there was only tundra all around with *mountains* in the far distance.' (ELN 1990:45); > Ing'errlak, Ingricuar, Ingrill'er, Ingrirralleq, Ingri'ūrluq; < PE inṛir

Ingrirralleq, Ingrirraller Holy Cross # *village on the Yukon River at the boundary between Yup'ik Eskimos and Athabaskan Indians*; < ingriq-rraq-lleq¹, ingriq-rraq-ller(aq)

Ingri'ūrluq* Three Step Mountain # *near the Kwethluk River*; < ingriq-r(ur)luq

ingtaq* fledgling # < ingte-aq¹

ingte- to molt # ingtuq 'it is molting' / Kiagmi-gguq Kaugutem nalliini, wall'u Ingutem nalliini akacakayiit *ingtelalriit* unani, tamakut nalliitni yuurtellrunilaraanga. 'She said I was born in Summer, around the month of June or July, at the time that the scoters *molt* down there, at that time.' (KIP 1998:141); > ingtaq, Ingun¹, Yaqulget Ingutiit

ingu- root; > ingun², inguqaq, inguqin; cf. ingleq

ingukiq, inguqiq "wild lettuce" (*Draba hyperboreum*) # NUN

Ingula(q) indigenous Yup'ik holiday celebrated in summer or fall; woman's slow dance performed during this holiday #
and **ingula-** to dance this way (of women) # > ingulaun

ingulate- to stir # ingulataa 'he is stirring it' / NUN; = angulate-; < ?-te²-

ingulaun slow song sung in the fall or summer #
< Ingulaq-n

Ingun¹ July # *literally*: 'time of molting'; YAQULGET INGUTIIT 'July'; see Appendix 7 on the Yup'ik calendar; < ingte-n

ingun² crosspiece on which one sits in a boat #
< ingu-n

inguqaq pad; mat; backing; grave-board # Yuguat, kegginaqut, ungunssiruat tuaten ilait minguumaaqluteng tamakuni *inguqani*. *Inguqat* napaita elliaqluki qungum canianun. 'Human figurines, masks, and images of animals were painted on the *grave-board*. They set the *grave-boards*' posts next to the grave.' (CAU 1985:126); Cali-llu amirkamek qecililriamek *inguqangqerrmiluteng*. 'And also they [decorated belts] had *backings* of thick hide.' (CIU 2005:242); < ingu-qaq

inguqin, inguqitaq board on which one prepares meat or fish # < ingu-?-n, ingu-?-taq¹

inguqiq "cliff lettuce" (*species* ?) # NUN

ini- to hang out to dry; to hang in the air *of a mirage*; to be exposed for all to see (*figuratively*) # iniuq 'there is a mirage hanging in the air'; inia 'he hung it out' / iniiguq 'he is hanging things'; inii iqairat 'she hung out the washed clothes'; lumarraqa mecungelleq inimaug 'my shirt which got soaked is hanging'; iniat cetengqitut 'the hanging clothes are frozen'; Tua-i yuum ikianek qanerturquvet nallunrilkengarpeneq tuarpiaq-gguq *iniluku*, initamun iniissuucirluku agarrluku. 'If you continually speak about the bad behavior of a person you know, it would seem that you are *hanging* him on a clothesline [for all to see], with clothespins.' (YUP 2005:210); > iniaq, inigar-, iniissuun, initaq, inivik, inivkaq; cf. iniqsakar-;
< PE ini-

iniaq fish hung up to dry # Tua-i-llu ak'a talicivik taqitellruami inialingluni neqnek. Ak'a-llu iniat kinengluteng. 'The smokehouse had long since been completed and now it was filled up with *hanging fish*. The ones *that had been hung* first were starting to dry.' (ELN 1990:113); < ini-aq¹

inigar- to toss up in a blanket-toss # NI, NUN;
< ini-?

ingun rock formation patterned by action of water on the shore # (?); = ingigun

iniissuun clothespin # < ini-i²-cuun

iniqsakar- to accomplish something extraordinary (as in hunting or war) # Waten umyuarteng manilriacetun tangertaitni makut caliameng pitullruameng, una-am waniwa, umyuami piyuumiqerluni pillra, tayima iliita avani ciuliat waten

qayakun tayima pillermini apqiiitnek *iniqsakallni* tauna umyuaqluku waniwa waten taqumalria. 'In those days when artists created their crafts, they invariably revealed their psyche to the public. This creation that includes a carving of a seal reveals the hunter's *awesome experience* as he hunted out in the ocean.' (CIU 2005:22); cf. ini-

Ininermiut legendary village set on high ground in the world of the "little people" (ircenrraat) #

initaq* part of a fish rack on which the fish is directly hung # Imkut-llu kinertalluuteteng qemitauteeteng-llu kinrumalriit ellivigmun mayurruluki, kinrumanrilnguut-llu talicivigmun itrulluki agarluki *initarnun*. 'And they would put that supply of dried meat and dried squirrels of theirs that was all dry up in the cache, and that which hadn't dried they would bring into the smoke house and hang it on the *fish-rack*.' (PRA 1995*:460); < ini-taq¹; < PE innitar (under PE ini-)

inivik clothesline # < ini-vik

inivkaq mirage effect of temperature inversion above hills # < ini-vkar-; < PE inivkar (under PE ini-)

inqe- to coo to a child using the words made up for that child. inqaa 'he is cooing to him' / inqiuq 'he is cooing to someone'; Ayainanermini-am maaten pilliniuq anipaq kan' *inqilria* irniaminek. Ullagluku-ll' tua-i *inqiurallrani* niicugniuralliniluku. *Inqekai* irniari five-aat, . . . 'When he was going along he came upon Snowy Owl *cooing* to her children. He approached her while she was *cooing* and paused to listen. She was *cooing* to her five nestlings . . .' (QAN 1995:94); = ineqe-; > ineqsikika, ineqsunarqe-, inqutaq; < PE ineqə-

inqutaq, inqun the particular made-up words used to coo to a child # < inqe-taq¹, inqe-n; < PY-S inqun (under PE ineqə-)

inru amulet; charm # NUN; = iinruq

inuguag small doll; figurine # and **inuguar-** to play with dolls # Taqngameng *inuguaryuata* ellami, aaniita inequrluki kiagpailgan ancuitniluki nengelvanglarniluku Ellam Yuan tangrraqaki *inuguat*. 'When they were done they wanted to play with dolls outside, but their mother warned them that children must never take their dolls outside before it becomes summer, saying that it would get very cold if the Lord of the Universe beheld the *dolls* outside.' (ELN 1990:15); *Inuguat* temait makut aturangqetullruut, aqumcugngaluki-llu . . . *inuguat* aqumquraruarluki *inuguatullruata*, nangerngauretvenaki. 'The *dolls* had clothing and were flexible enough to be set in a sitting position. . . . when children played with dolls they sat their *dolls* down rather than keeping them in a standing position.' (CIU 2005:228); Aaqiitaayaarluaurluum *inuguani* qup'artaa, qengairaa, navguraa. 'Dear ol' Aaqiitaayaarluaq split that *doll* of his in two, removed its nose, broke it to pieces.' (JOE 2008:1); Y, NI, CAN, K, BB; from *Inupiaq* inuk 'person', which corresponds to *Yup'ik* yuk, and -uaq 'imitation'; note also the word inuk of the loon in a *Yup'ik* certain story: "Ciin aūg'um inuum aūg'um kayangugka ayautakek pitarkarpenek nunulingramni." Kinguqlililililuku-ll' tuamtell' aturraarluku, "Ciin aūg'um inuum aūg'um," yugmek-llu pivkenaku, inugmek taūgaam, "Inuum aūg'um evamiagka ayautakek unguvakaanek nunulingramni." "Why did that one, that *inuk*, take my eggs away, even though I awarded him a catch?" And on the second verse they sang, "Why did that *inuk*," — and it didn't call him a yuk, but an *inuk* — "that *inuk* take my eggs that I was sitting on, even though I gave him a long life?" (PAI 2008:170); > inuguarcetuaq; cf. suguaq; cf. *Kromcheke* 1824 list

inuguarcetuaq a particular stitch used to sew on boot soles # and **inuguarcetuar-** to sew with this stitch # different from ellipiaq; < inuguag-cete-uar-;

ipeg- to be sharp # ipegtuq it is sharp / una nuussiq ipkapigtuq 'this knife is very sharp'; Ip'gingalengraan teggalqumek tua-i *ipegcassiirturangellinikii*. 'Even though it seemed to be sharp he kept sharpening it on a stone.' (QUL 2003:512); > ipegcar-, ipegcete-, ipgeryak, ipgukar(aq), ipgiate-; < PE ipəy-

ipegcar- to sharpen # ipegcartuq 'it is being sharpened'; ipegcaraa 'he is sharpening it' / ipegcariuq 'he is sharpening something'; < ipeg-car-; > ipegcarissuun

ipegcarissuun whetstone; pencil sharpener #
< ipegcar-i²-cuun

ipegcete- to be sharp # ipegcetuq 'it is sharp' / Tua-i-am egluliurcuuterluni cirunermek iqua *ipegceñani*. 'And he had an awl made from an antler with its end sharp.' (MAR1 2001:90);
< ipeg-cete²-

ipek diamond in playing cards # direct nominalization of ipeg-

ipgeryak rock that is jutting out # NUN; < ipeg-?

ipgiarute- to have become dull # ipgiarutuq 'it has become dull'; ipgiarutaa 'it made it dull' /
< ipeg-a:route-

ipgiate- to be dull # ipgiatuq 'it is dull' / ipgialnguq 'one that is dull' < ipeg-ate-; < PE ipyit- (*under* PE ipəy-)

ipgukar(aq*) dime; diamond # NUN; <

ipeg-n-kar(aq)

ipgut'lek three-cornered skin-sewing needle #

< ipeg-n-lek

ipiaq unit of twenty # *used in counting from 40 on (for 20 to 39 yuinaq is used); used in the singular even though more than one unit of twenty is involved*; malruk ipiaq 'forty'; cetaman ipiaq pingayunlegen 'eighty-eight'; Erenret yagnarqelriit ukuugut: Agaynrnirilnguut erenret malruk *ipiarni* erenrani Paaskam civuani, . . . ; 'These are fast days: The non-Sundays *forty* days before Easter, . . .' (GRA 1951:266); YUINAAM YUUM IPIA 'four hundred'; *see Appendix 6 on numerals*; LY, HBC, NUN; < ipi(k)-aq²

ipigglugte- to have sore limbs from fatigue, arthritis, etc. # Qikertat-llu unkut qaūgyat kemni tungaunaku

tutmarngaunaki. Tamana-gguq navkuniu yuk *ipigglugiarkauguq*. 'And one should not expose his skin and step on the sand on the islands down there. They say a person will develop *arthritis* if they break that rule.' (YUP 2005:256); < ipik-rrluk

ipigtu- to be long-limbed # ipigtuuq 'he or it is long-limbed' / < ipik-tu-

ipik, ipi limb of quadruped or insect; limb of the body; finger or phalange (*NUN meaning*); ipiit 'limbs of the body'; Tua-i-llu-gguq piameng ciumek taukuk itrallrek, uaken-gguq-am ayagnirluteng, cetamanek *ipigluteng* uvaaluteng imkut-gguq-am muagglainaat. 'And the ones that had come in first, starting there at the door, were rocking from side to side on four *legs*, all wooden.' (ELL 1997:564); > ipiaq, ipigglug-, ipigtu-, ipililria; < PE ipi(y)

ipililria octopus # *literally*: 'one with many limbs';

< ipi(k)-lir-lria

ipinga- to be out of view behind something # ipingauq 'it is out of view' / Tangernnikaki ellikani, aren petgaurluni imna qamiqurrlainaq *ipinganerkun* ullagciqlinii. 'When he had seen them she would put him down, and he who was nothing but a head would go bouncing over to them taking a route *not visible* to them.' (QUL 2003:286); < ipite-nga-

ipiutaq fishing line # NSU; *from Inupiaq* ipiutaq 'fishing line'

ipte- to go out of sight behind something; to block view of # iptuq 'it disappeared behind something'; iptaa 'it blocks the view of it' / ipesngauq *or* ipingaqu 'it is out of sight'; Tua-i-llu tuaten piani tupagngameng upluni urluvni teguluku ayalliniluni pekluni pavavet kelumeggnun. Tua-i-llu-gguq *ipluni* tayima. 'And then, since he was asked to, when they awakened he got ready taking his bow and departing, walking up toward the area inland. And so he *disappeared out of sight*.' (ELL 1997:110); . . . ayiin-llu elliin tangvaumaluku *ipcan* taūgaam tagluni, . . . ' . . . and when he left she wached him, going up from the shore only when he *went out of view*, . . .' (ELN 1990:37); > ipinga-

ipug- to ladle; to scoop out of the pot; to move with bow high in air *of boat*; to cock a gun # ipugtuq 'he is ladling', 'it is moving with its bow high'; ipugaa 'he is ladling it' / keniramek ipugtuq egatmek qantanun 'she is ladling cooked food from the pot into the bowls'; Ilait puyiarluteng ugaan nutaan *ipunerram*, ilait tua-i *ipunerraraukenateng*. 'Some of them were steaming because they *had just come out of the pot*. Some of them hadn't *come right out of the pot*.' (QUL 2003:222); . . . avirluallerkaa piamiu tua-i *ipukataaraumangllinia-am*. ' . . . since he was afraid it would make some rattling sound, he took his time *cocking* it and did it very slowly.' (QUL 2003:660); > ipugcuun, ipuun, ipuutaq, ipuuyaaq; < PE ipuy-

ipugcuun scoop # < ipug-cuun

ipugpak small snail (*species* ?) # NUN; < ?-rpak

ipukaun handle of large dipnet staked out in the water and used to catch tomcod # *the stakes are* kanuuqut; < ipug-kar-n

ipuun ladle; wooden snare attachment # tegganrem ipuucillruanga acilqurranek kevraartum 'the old man made me a ladle out of a spruce root'; Maaten-gguq tang kiugna egkuq pillinia *ipuusuaraak* kiugkuk agauralriik egkumi ingluani-wa qerrullillracuayagaak. 'He looked in the back and saw two little *ladles* hanging on the wall and tiny little underwear on the side.' (AGA 1996:204); < ipug-n; < PY ipuyun *and* ipuyutaq (*under* PE ipuy-)

Ipuuncaq Japanese # BB; *from Russian* япо́нец (yapónets)

ipuussutar(aq*) two in cards; deuce in cards #

ipuutaq dipper for water; saucepan; old fish's head (*EG meaning*) # < ipug-taq¹

ipuuyaaq, ipuussutaaq (*Y, HBC form*), **ipussektaq** (*NUN form*) see-saw; teeter-totter # < ipug-?, ipug-?, ipug-?; *cf.* iipuuyaaq

ipuuuyuli, ipuuyuliq bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*) that can arch over so as to touch head with flippers #

iq exclamatory particle 'I can't believe it!' # short for *iqluuten* 'you're not telling the truth'

iq- dimensional root; > *iqkite-*, *iqtu-*; < PE *iqə-*

iqā, iqaq dirt # and **iqā-** to be dirty # *iqauq* 'it is dirty' / *iqam iluanetug* 'it is very dirty', literally: 'it is inside the dirt'; *iqavāa-ll'* *aklurpeni*. 'My, how dirty your clothes are!'; . . . *irugni-llu perriamikek piuq cat makut akalriit kemgan qaingani*. *Kemgiutnayukluni pian, aanii ngel'arluni qanrulluku iqauuiluku tamana akalaria*. ' . . . when she wiped her legs she observed something rolling up on the surface of her skin. She said that she was losing her flesh her mother told her that the rolled stuff was *dirt*.' (ELN 1990:33); > *iqair-*, *iqalungaq*; < PE *iqā*(_R)

iqair- to wash; to clean (clothes, bedding, etc.) # *iqairtuq* 'it is being washed'; *iqairaa* 'he is washing it' / *iqairiuq* 'he is washing clothes'; *iqairarkat* 'clothes to be washed'; *iqairat* 'washed clothes'; *Teq'iciramun ekluk'* *melqurrit amiit-llu ulugluki uquitullrukait*. *Nacallerani tua-i tauna iqangengaku ervillinikii*. *Aren, tuarpiaq-gguq taqngamiu kinraku ataa, tua-i iqairilrianek maani tangrraqami iqairyaraacetun ayuqluni iqairrluni*. 'They used to put skins into aged urine and rub off the oil from the skin and fur. And so, he washed his old hat [like that] since it was getting dirty. When he finished, and when it got dry, he put it on and saw that it was like the *washed* things now just as if it had been *cleaned* as things are *cleaned* [now].' (QUL 2003:510); < *iqā-ir*²; > *iqairissuun*

iqairissuun washing machine; *washtub* # *Atercetararaqluteng, anyam kinguanun kuvya iqairissuulvagmun* *assigtallni piluku, tua-i-llu aterceta'arqataami cavescirluni civvluku kuvya*. 'They would go drift-netting putting the fishnet in the back of the boat in a big *washtub* on the bottom of the boat, and he would play out the net with a helper rowing before he drifted down with the net stretched out in the water.' (PRA 1995*:461); *Maligtaqunqegcaarru qaillun miilam aturkaan alerquutii; miilirpallakuvgu iqairissuutem massiinaa calipavsiarcian*. 'Carefully follow the direction on how detergent should be used; if you use excessive detergent, the *washing machine's* motor will have to work too hard.' (GET n.d.:15); < *iqair-i*²-*cuun*

iqallii- to fish # NUN; < *iqalluk-li*²-

iqalluaq saffron cod (*Eliginus gracilis*) or Pacific tomcod (*Microgadus proximus*); locally 'tomcod' (Y, HBC, NUN meaning); rainbow smelt (*Osmerus mordax*) (LK, BB, NR, LL, EG meaning) # *Ernerni qavcini tuantelliniuq, tuaten tua-i kaigniaqan tauna neviarcar elaturramun anrraarluni itrutnartuq qantaq imarluni iqalluanek*. 'He was there many days and whenever he got hungry the girl would go out to the porch and bring in a dish of *smelt*.' (YUU 1995:94); < *iqalluk-aq*²; > *iqalluarpak*; < PE *iqāluṣar* (under PE *iqāluṣy*)

iqalluarpak, iqallugpak (Y form) herring (*Clupea harengus pallasii*) # *Tua-i-llu-gguq neq'liluni tua-i iqalluarpaurrluni*. *Tuaten-am cali taum niicugniurallma pillrua*. 'So then, it was said, he made a fish which became a *herring*. That is what the one whom I was listening to said.' (ELL 1997:246); < *iqalluaq-rpak, iqalluk-rpak*; cf. *neqalluarpak*

iqallugnaq shark # NUN; < *iqalluk-naq*²

iqallugpik fall-time Dolly Varden (*Salvelinus malma*) # "Mat'umi mana'arqameng canek canglartat?" "Talaarinek *iqallugpigne-llu canglartut*." "What do they catch with hook and line at this time?" "They catch rainbow trout and *Dolly Varden*." (YUP 1996:54); < *iqalluk-pik*²

iqalluguaq snowdrift in the lee of an object # literally: 'thing like a dog salmon', so called from its shape; Nunami maani *kingunicugngauq yuk kiarnaitqapigtengraan*. . . . *Makut iqalluguat natetmun caumaciit nallunairturluki*. 'On land a person can find his way home even when visibility is very poor. . . . He can observe which direction the *snowdrifts* are pointing.' (YUU 1995:67); < *iqalluk-uaq*

iqalluk dog or chum salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*) (UY, K meaning); any fish (NUN meaning) # *Iqalluut-llu taryaqviit kinguatni piata iqallugcuutetgun kuvyangluteng*. 'After they [fish for] king salmon they start net-fishing for *chum salmon* with *chum salmon* nets.' (PRA 1995*:461); > *iqalli-*, *iqalluaq*, *iqallugpak*, *iqallugnaq*, *iqallugpik*, *iqalluguaq*, *iqalluyagaq*; < PE *iqāluṣy*

iqalluyagaq Dolly Varden char (*Salvelinus malma*) # NUN; < *iqalluk-yagaq*

iqalungaq dark cloud # *Tamana iqalungaq amirluq, amirluq cuuqapiar assiitqapiggluni* . . . 'That "*iqalungaq*" is a cloud, a very dark and terrible cloud . . . ' (QAN 2009:408); < *iqā-*?

iqangtak very dirty person # < *iqā-*?

iqataq piece of leather put between beads to separate them #

iqelciq liar # NI, HBC; < iqlu-?

iqelqin measurement from the tip of one's thumb to the tip of one's index fingers are stretched out from each other # < iqluquq-?

iqelquq little finger, little toe # Pianga *iqelqugka* nuagglukek anuqa una kanakneq atrarrnguarluku tut'aqluku. 'Then she told me to wet my *little fingers* in my mouth and lift them up to the west and pull the wind from that direction down to the bottom of my feet and stomp the ground.' (YUP 2005:266); < ?-quq; < PE iqluqur; > iqlqin; cf. iqe, iququq

iqemkar- to put a little bit (of it, or of tobacco) in one's mouth # iqemkaraa 'he put a little bit of it in his mouth' / *Iqemkaraarlua* piqernaurtua. 'Let me put a little of tobacco in my mouth, and then I will continue.' (QUL 2003:418); < iqmig-qar-

iqemler- to pop (it) into one's mouth # iqemleraa 'he popped it into his mouth' / < iqmig-ler-

iqeq, ikek (NUN, HBC form) corner of mouth # iqregka ciiguk 'the corners of my mouth are cracking'; *Iqrek-llu* kapurnaurtuk, . . . 'The inside corner of his mouth would feel like they were being poked by something sharp, . . .' (PAI 2008:210); > iqemler-, ikek, iqlirpak, iqmik, iqmig-; cf. iqluquq, iryagte¹-, irseg-; < PE iqluqur

iqertaq, iquertak fish skin prepared for sewing; thing made of fish skin; boot made of sealskin with hair inward (?) # Una waniwa *iqertaq-una* cataicunailnguuguq ellangellemni imumi. Pilugukluku tuaten waten pilallruat angutet ayagassuutekluki nenglem nalliini. Tua-i-gguq cupuilnguugut maa-i makut. Cali-llu canun unatnun-llu qalliliulluki piaqluki. Waten *iqerciulrianek* tangvalartua. 'Back when I became aware *fish-skin* items were very essential. Men usually had boots of it for their traveling gear in time of extreme cold. It was windproof. They also made various coverings for the hands of it. I would watch *fish-skin* items being worked on.' (CIU 2005:142); cf. iquere-; < PE iquartu

iquertar- for ice to break up along shore # NUN

iquililitaq men's dancing stick or wand # NUN

iquiliq ring finger # HBC; cf. ekiliq, ikilipik

iquiquq little finger # word used in a finger-naming jingle; < ?-quq; cf. iqluquq

iqukite- to be narrow # iqukituq 'it is narrow' / < iqukite²-

iqulegte- to have hangnail(s) # iquleggluni '(he) having a hangnail or hangnails; K, Y, BB

iqulirpak molar (tooth) # K, Y, NI, CAN, NUN, BB;
< iquere-?rpak; < PE iqlir

iqulu wrong one # and **iqulu-** to lie; to tell a falsehood; to deceive *playfully or maliciously*; to go astray; to be insincere or hypocritical; to speak in error # iquluuq 'he is telling a lie'; iqulua 'he is telling her a lie, deceiving her, fooling her' / iquluamen 'I am fooling you'; iqulemek cikilliniqa 'I discovered that I gave him the wrong one'; iqulustii 'the one who lied to him'; Angayuqamta qanrut'laraitkut *iquluwkenateng*. 'Our parents tell us things without *insincerity*.' (QUL 2003:344); Ciissirpiim *iquluurlua* ukvercanga nerua. 'The serpent *deceived* me and because he made me believe, I ate.' (AYAG. 3:13); > iqu, iqulutmun, iqulutuu-, iqulungar-, iqulungarli, iquluqu-, iquciq; < PY-S iqulu-

iqulungar- to tend to tell lies # iqulungartuq 'he is a habitual liar' / Tuaten-gguq tamana aturluku anglicariyaaqekunek irniarak tauna caacuurciquq teglengarluni, *iqulungarluni*, ca tua-i aturyugluku ellminek pingkuni. 'If one uses that means of discipline to raise a child, that child will become a bad person, will steal, *tell lies*, and will be abusive when he becomes independent.' (YUP 2005:50); < iqulu-ngar-

iqulungarli liar # . . . *iqulungarlit* qanrit umgumaluteng. ' . . . the mouth of the *liars* are stopped up.' (PSALM 63:11); < iqulu-ngarli

iquluqu- to lie maliciously # iquluquuq 'he lied'; iquluqua 'he lied to her' Tua-i-llu iigni ataam anllukek ellilukek-llu nasqunam qainganun qanrucurlallukek, "Ukuuk! Uum kinguani *iquluquqigcaqunategnenga!*" 'Once again he put his eyes on the top of a stump and said angrily to them, "You two! After this don't *lie* to me again!"' (PRA 1995*:396); < iqulu-qu¹-

iqulutmun the wrong way; the wrong direction # *adverb*; ayallruuq iqulutmun pitsaqevkenani 'he went the wrong way by mistake'; Umyuarteqluni naspaayugluni tuaten *iqulutmun* ayagyuumiinani. 'She thought now about trying [to curb her impulsive reactions] because she did not want to go down *the wrong path in life*.' (ELN 1990:30); < iqulu-tmun

iqulutuu- to not be good; to be the wrong thing # iqulutuuquq 'it isn't right' / < iqulu-equalis -u-

iqumik something held in the mouth; chewing tobacco # and **iqumig-** to put or hold something in the mouth without intending to eat it; to chew tobacco # iqumigtuq 'he is holding something in his mouth', 'he is chewing tobacco'; iqumigaa 'he put it in his mouth' / kuingiuitua taugaam iqumituunga 'I don't smoke but I chew tobacco'; iqumiguartuq 'he is chewing tobacco in such a way that no one notices'; iqumiliunga 'I'm preparing chewing tobacco' *by thoroughly*

masticating a ball of tobacco leaf wrapped around several teaspoonsful of ash, araq or peluq, made from birch fungus, kumakaq, arakaq, or pupiguaq; the resulting pulverized and moistened mixture is put in a tobacco box, iqmiutaq, from which small portions are taken for chewing; iqmipiaq 'home-made chewing tobacco (in contrast to packaged chewing tobacco)'; Angulvallaam-gguq taum nukalpian iqelquni alqimaqeraa, iqmiglukek. 'It is said that that great big man, that hunter, put his little fingers in his mouth.' (ELL 1997:118); Man'a cali maa-i iqmigyaraq man'a snuff-anek wall' cuyanek, kuinginek-llu cali yuucimun ikayuutngunrituk. . . . Maa-i qanrutkelaryaaqaat cancer-aarnaqnuluku-llu man'a cuya, cali-llu iqmiit. 'This practice of chewing tobacco, snuff or leaf tobacco, and smoking is not beneficial to the health. . . . They say now that this tobacco, also *chewing tobacco*, causes cancer.' (KIP 1998:289); < ipeq-mik; > iqemkar-, iqemler-, iqmiguaq, iqmiutaq; < PY-S iqmiiy-

iqmiguaq prune # *literally*: 'imitation chewing tobacco'; Y; < iqmik-uaq

iqmiutaq* box for chewing tobacco; snuffbox # *also dual for one snuffbox*; iqmiutalillruuq aavangtagmek 'he made a snuffbox out of a burl': < iqmik-taq¹

iqngulluk abnormal growth in throat of codfish # NUN

iqre- to sew a waterproof seam # *as on a seal-gut rain parka*; iqruiq 'she is sewing a waterproof seam'; iqraa 'she is sewing a waterproof seam on it' / Amiigakun qinquussaakalliniuq: arnaq kiugna acimini mingqelria, iqreria imarnitegnek, raincoat-aliluni taqukam qiluanek. 'He peeked in through the door: there was a woman inside, on her bed, sewing, sewing a waterproof seam on a raincoat, making a raincoat out of seal gut.' (ELL 1997:106); NUN, NI *cf.* iqertaq

iqsak fishhook; large halibut hook (NI meaning) # *and iqsag-* to fish with a hook and line; to jig for fish # iqsagtuq 'he is hooking for fish'; iqsagaa 'he hooked it' / NUN, NI, CAN, BB, NR, EG, NI; > iqsalleq; < PE iqlay or iqyay

iqsulirneq thing of the left side # ciuteka iqsulirneq akngirnarquq 'my left ear hurts'; < iqsuq-lirneq

Iqsalleq former settlement on the Kwethluk River # < iqsak-lleq

iqsuq, iqsuk left hand; left foot; left side # unateni iqsuq atularaa 'he uses his left hand'; Pissulangami tua-i taman pissungengami uurcaraqami unaken imarpigmek maklaggluni tag'aqami up'nerkami iqsuminek ayarurturluni alaitulliniria piyualuni, . . . Elitaqnariqatarluni-gguq taugken tua-i ayaruni-am tallirpiminun nugtar'aarrluku . . . 'When he started to hunt in the spring and caught a bearded seal, when he would announce his success from down in the ocean and head toward the village, he would appear holding a walking stick in his *left hand* . . . , right before they could recognize him, he would move his walking stick to his right hand . . . (YUP 2005:186); Taugaam elpeci cikiqengkuvci iqsulirneki nallulit tallirpilirnerpeci caliaritnek. 'But when you give alms, do not let your *left hand* know what your right hand is doing.' (MATT. 6:3); > iqsulirneq; < PY iqyuk

iqtu- to be wide # *applies to rivers, trails, building, boats, etc.; for doorways and other openings, nequ- may be used instead; for garments, (e)lur- is used*; iqtuuq 'it is wide' / una taumi iqtunruuq 'this is wider than that'; Kusquqvak iqtuuq Mamterillerni 'the Kuskokwim is wide at Bethel'; Waniwa picurliim tungii amigtangqertuq nequtulriamek, tumyarluni-llu iqtulriamek, amlleret-llu tamana aturluku it'lartut. 'The way of transgression has a wide doorway, and it has a *wide* path and many go in using it.' (MATT. 7:13); Uutun iqtutaluni . . . 'It is this wide . . .' (PAI 2008:114); < ipe-tu-; > iqtutaciq

iqtutaciq width # iqtutacia 'its width'; < iqtu-taciq

iqu- to fall over from an upright position # iquuq 'he or it fell over' / iqutaa 'he toppled it'; iquvikaa 'it fell on it'; iquataq 'toppled thing'; angutem napat iqtellrui 'the man cut down the trees'; iquneq 'fallen tree or other thing'; Nutenqiggluku-llu cali malrurqugnek. Ava-i-llu ayakarluni, tua-i-llu iquluni, maktenqigtevkenani-llu. 'He shot it again a second time. It fled, and then *fell* without getting up again.' (ELN 1990:60); *cf.* iquite-; > iqup'ag-; < PE iqu-

Iquaq Ekwoq # *village on the Nushagak River*; < iquk-aq²

Iquarmiut Ohogamiut # *either another name for the site of the old village of Ohogamiut (cf. Urr'agmiut) on the Yukon or for a nearby site*

iqucissuun skin-scraping implement # < iquite-i²-cuun

iquggalek seven in cards # NI; < iquk-rraq-lek

iqugkuaq cigarette butt; end part of something # < iquk-kuaq

iqugmiutaq toggle type bag fastener # *to keep traditional "housewife" bag rolled up*; < iquk-miutaq

iqugta fisherman's helper, one who rows or drives the motor while the net is being set out for driftnet fishing; helper at the (other) end of something such as a log being carried # < iquk-ta¹

iqulek one with an end; seven in playing cards # NUN

iquk end # *of object, time period, story, etc.*; other end; tip # ella iquituq ‘the universe is endless’; iqua ‘its end’; iquklukek ‘end-to-end’; NUNAM IQUA ‘the village formerly known as Sheldon’s Point’; . . . naparciluni napayaarmek ukinran igtem yaakaraanun, tua-i-llu taukut kapkaanaak kalivneragkek *iquak* uivtanqellria tuavet kaulluku napartamun, . . .’ . . . putting a little stake in the ground not far from the entrance to the den, and then he slid the ring that was at the *end* of the trap’s chain down the stake, . . .’ (ELN 1990:51); > Iquaq, Iquarmiut, iuggalek, iugkuaq, iugmiutaq, iugta, Iquk¹, Iquk², iukeggun, iuklite-, iulek, iulir-, iungqerr-, iupki-, iutmun, iuulqutaq; < PE iqqur *or* iquy

Iquk¹, Iugmiut Russian Mission # *village on the Yukon*; < iuk, iuk-miu-plural

Iquk² Ekuk # *village at the mouth of the Nushagak River*; < iuk

iukeggun engraving tool with beaver incisor tip; screwdriver # < iuk-kegte-n

iquklite- to come to the end; to be over # iuklituq ‘it came to an end’, ‘that’s all’, ‘that’s the end of the story’ / natmun man’a tumyaraq iuklita? ‘where does this trail end?’; . . . niitelliniuq mikelnguut iliit qanercelluku, “Up’nerkaq-gguq iukliskan Tep’arlluar tuquciqaat.” ‘. . . he heard one of the children saying, “When spring *is over* they will kill Tep’arlluar.”’ (YUU 1995:103); < iuk-?-ite³-

iulir- to add onto the end of (it) # iuliraa ‘he added onto it’ / Agayulirtet acillermegteki, ataita atritnek *iulirluki* pillruit. ‘When the priests named them, they *added* their fathers’ names onto their names (using their fathers’ names for their last names).’ (YUU 1995:29); Tamaa-i, waniw’ iuklicaaquq tauḡaam uumek *iuliquaqata’arqa* tamakut inerquutaatnek. ‘It is over now, but I’m going to *add onto* it this admonition that is relevant to these matters.’ (ELL 1997:588); < iuk-lir-

iungqerr- to result in something; to have consequences # . . . picurlagmek iungqertuq umyuani atungnaqellra, inerquasteñi asmuurluk’ pillra. ‘. . . trying to follow your own mind, or whim, *has negative consequences* when on goes against the one who admonishes one (against bad behavior).’ (QAN 1995:318); Tamakut-gguq tamarmeng tuqumek *iungqertut*. ‘All those things, they say, *result in death*.’ (YUU 1995:46); < iuk-ngqerr-

iqup’ag-, iuv’ag- to fall hard on its/his side # iup’agtuq *or* iuv’agtuq ‘he fell hard’ / < iqu-pag²-

iupki- to utter an incomplete sentence # < iuk-?

iqute- to make a skin pliable by scraping it; to tan a skin (be scraping, not with chemicals) # iquutuq ‘it is being scraped’, ‘it is scraped’; iqutaa ‘he scraped it’ / > iucissuun; cf. iqu-

iutmun toward the end of something # < iug-tmun

iuulqutaq large float at the end of a fishnet; the component located at the end of something # < iuk-?-qutaq

iquaq picked berry # *and* **iqvar-** to pick berries # iqvartuq ‘he is picking berries’; iqvarai ‘he is picking them’ / pamavirtellruut iqvaryarluteng ‘they went back there to pick berries’; iqvautaa atsalugpianek ‘he is picking cloudberries for her’; kiituani-gguq iqvakek nang’ut ‘finally the berries they₂ had picked were used up’; *Iqvani-Illu* tangercecaki aanaminun, aaniin piluku *iqvarnirniluku*. Tua-i-am ellii nanraani aanami angnim tull’uku, *iqvaryungarlluni-Illu*, . . . ‘When she showed her mother the *berries she’d picked*, her mother told her that she was a fast *berry picker*. When her mother praised her, a feeling of happiness surged over her, and she felt the urge *to pick berries* some more, . . .’ (ELN 1990:28);

Y, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI; > iqvarcuun, iqvique-

iqvarcuun berry-picking implement (scoop with rake-like bottom lip; bucket used for picking berries # < iqvar-cuun

iqvique- to pick a lot of berries # iqviquq ‘he picked a lot of berries’ / < iquaq-liqe¹-

ira- emotional root; > irake-, iranarqe-, irayug-

irake- to be amazed at # irakaa ‘he is amazed at it’

/ < ira-ke²-; cf. irr’i-, iirra-; < PY ira-

iranarqe- to be amazing; to be hazardous (*EG meaning*) # iranarquq ‘it is amazing’, ‘it is hazardous’ / < ira-narqe-

irayug- to be amazed, to be scared (*EG meaning*) # irayugtuq ‘he is amazed’, ‘he is scared’ / < ira-yug-

iralir- to shine, *of moon*; for the moon to be out # *impersonal subject*; iralirtuq ‘the moon is out, is shining’ / < iraluq-ir¹-

iraluiraute- to determine the appropriate name for the beginning or on-going month (through observation and argument) (*see comment in following entry concerning lunar months*) # iraluiraucaraq ‘the process of determining the present month’;

< iraluk-?

iraluk moon; month # iraluk nalatuq 'there is an eclipse of the moon'; iralumun malruk yuuk tut'ellruuk 1969-ami 'two men stepped on the moon in 1969'; IRALUQ NANG'UQ 'it is the end of the month'; IRALUNGUQ 'it is the beginning of the month'; IRALUQ AVEGTUQ 'it is the middle of the month, the moon is half full'; IRALUM QUKALLRANI 'half moon'; IRALUQ PIT'UQ 'there's a new moon'; IRALUQ MUIRYARTURTUQ 'the moon is waxing'; IRALUQ MUIRTUQ 'the moon is full'; IRALUQ MUIRYARTURTUQ 'the moon is waxing'; IRALUQ NANGYARTURTUQ 'the moon is waning'; IRALUQ NEVENGQAUQ 'the moon is "lying down on its back" (is a crescent, paralel to the horizon with ends pointed upward (said to foretell bad weather)'; IRALUQ NALAUQ 'there is an eclipse of the moon'; IRALUM QIMUGTII 'the star Sirius', *literally*: 'the moon's dog'; Apcani aaniin qanrulluku *iralullermi* yuurtellruniluku tallimaurtellruniluki-llu allrakui cali maa-irpak arvinelgurtarkauniluki allrakui. 'When she asked her mother told her the *month* she was born in and that she was five and would soon turn six years old.' (ELN 1990:58); Arnaunra-gguq taugken akertengurrluni. Anngii *iraluurr*luni. *Iralum-gguq* tua akerta kesia maligqurluku. 'His sister, however, became the sun. He brother became the *moon*. The *moon* always follows the sun.' (UNP3); Ilait *iralurkitellruut*. Ilait-llu *iralurtuluteng*. 'Some [months] had but one *moon*, and some had [two] *moons*.' (CIU 2005:160) (*Yup'ik months were lunar, and since there are slightly more than twelve lunar months in the year, on occasion a month name had to be given to two lunar months in a row — hence the statement that some months had two moons — lest the lunar calendar month name cycle get ahead of the solar (seasonal) year*); Y, NS, HBC, K, CAN, BB, NR, LI, EG; > iralir-, iraluiraute-, iralurcuun, iralurngalnguq, iralvak; < PY iraluk

iralurcuun, iralissuun calendar # < iraluk-cuun, iraluk-i³-cuun

iralurngalnguq* crescent # < iraluk-ngalnguq

iralvak full moon # *and iralvag-* for there to be a full moon # iralvagtuq 'there is a full moon'; iralviin 'because there was a full moon'; iralviim nalliini 'during the time of the full moon'; < iraluk-vak

ircaqinraq* caribou-bladder bag; dried heart sac that is used for storing caribou bone marrow (*NUN meaning*) # < ircaquq-linraq

ircaquq heart # ircaqurra, ircaquŕra, or ircaqua 'his heart'; . . . alingami utetmun aquaurluni, *ircaqu'urlua-wa* nutengvalria ayuqucia-llu nutngarnganani, kingyarluni piuq maa-i pangalegluni maligeskii, . . . ' . . . because she was scared, she ran back [to the camp] with her poor *heart* really pounding, and when looked back she saw that it was running after her, . . . ' (ELN 1990:54); *the following are medical terms (some of them neologisms)*: ircaqiquq 'he has heart trouble'; ircaqum ellngallra 'heart murmur'; ircaquq arulairluni 'having a heart attack'; ircaquq cung'aqerrluni, ircaquq qugcuaqerrluni (*CAN forms*), ircaquq qugcuarrrluni (*HBC form*), ircaquq tupagtellria (*NUN form*) 'strong or pounding heartbeat (from shock)'; ircaquq maqariqtaarluni 'slow irregular heartbeat'; Y, NSK, HBC, NI, CAN, LK, BB; < ?-quq; > ircaqinraq, ircaquruaq, Ircaqurrluk, Ircaqurrnaq

Ircaqurrluk a certain legendary hero # Tua-i tauna *Ircaqurrluk* tuaten ayuqellrulliniyuq tamatum nalliini; quliraton ayuqellrulliniut Ircaqurrluum yuullran nalliini. 'During the time "*Ircaqurrluk*" lived the people where like the characters in the ancient legends.' (CIU 2005:70); *literally*: 'bad heart'; < ircaquq-rrluk

Ircaqurrnaq Heart Lake # *in the Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains*; < ircaquq-naq²

ircaquruaq heart-shaped sea ice formation #

ircaquallag- for one's heart to "skip a beat" (as from being startled) # ircaquallagtuq 'his heart skipped a beat' / < ircaquq-?-llag-

ircenrraq*, **ircenr(aq*)**, **ircinrraq*** legendary little person or extraordinary person # *the subject of many stories; they are said to be similar to regular humans (even in size when seen in our "dimension") but have their eyes closer together, inhabit mountainous areas, live in underground villages, be invisible except to shamans, be able to take human or animal forms, harm or help humans, have summer when we have winter and vice-versa; see also cingssiik, and egacuaya(g)aq, other types of legendary little people; Tamakut tamaani ircenraat, ircen'ernek pitullrulliniit. Wangkuta tua-i tangvagpek'naki wangkucetun taugken yuuyaaqluteng, . . . "They were "little people", they called them "ircenraat". We cannot see them, yet they have a human form, . . . ' (QUL 2003:478); Pikekut ingrit ircinrramun nunalqenilarait. 'They say that those mountains up there are the realm of the "little people".' (YUU 1995:118); . . . tuani ceŕiini ircenrrartangqerrluni, tuavet itliniluni ircenrrarnun. ' . . . there at its shore there were "little people", there one evidently entered the realm of the "little people".' (MAR1 2001:20);*

< irci-nerraq, irci-nerraq, irci-nerraq

irci, irciq legendary creature, one side of which is an animal and the other a man # NUN; > ircenrraq

irciq blackhead (as on face) # EG

ircug-, ircunga- to show one's unwillingness to do something; to grimace # *of a child who is about to cry when told to do*

something he does not want to do; ircugtuq 'he is grimacing' / < PY iXcuY-

irel- root; > irelgite-, irelpik, ireltar-, irleg-; < PE

ir(ə)ləy-

irelgite- to be generous # irelgituq 'he is generous' / HBC, NUN; = irlaite-; < irel-ite¹-

irelpik stingy person # HBC; < irel-pik

ireltar- (HBC form), **ireltu-** (NUN form) to be stingy # ireltartuq 'he is stingy' / < irel-tar¹-, irel-tu-

iria- to waddle when walking; to rock from side to side # iriaguq 'he is waddling or rocking from side to side' / Mequp'ayagaqa tauna usvituluni quliranek-llu niicugniuratuluni waten qanengssaaraqama iriagurnaurtuq-llu. 'That shaggy dog of mine was very wise and would listen to stories whenever I spoke, rocking back and forth from side to side.' (UNP2); < irir-a-

irir- slanting; tilted # postural root; > iria-, iringqa-, irirte-; < PY irir-

irirte- to slant; to tilt; to lean to the side # irirtuq 'it slanted'; irirtaa 'he tilted it' / Tua-i irirrnaurtut, ataucikun-llu makluteng.' They [the singers] would lean to one side in unison and straighten up again.' (CIU 2005:248); < irir-te²-

iringqa- to be slanting, leaning to the side # iringqauq 'it is slanting, leaning to the side' / Tuani tua-i ellangami waten iringqaluni tungulriamek miryallrulliniami ayuqucia-gguq-wa tua assiitqapiarluni cakneq. 'When he became conscious, leaning to the side he saw he had vomited some black stuff and his whole being felt very sick.' (QUL 2003:540); < irir-ngqa-

irlaite- to be generous # irelgituq 'he is generous' / HBC, NUN; = irelgite-; < irel-ite¹-

irleg- to be possessive; to be stingy # irlegtuq 'he is possessive' / NUN, NS; < irel-?; > irleke-

irleke- to be possessive of # irlekaa 'he is possessive of it' / NS; < irleg-ke⁴-; < PE irləkə- (under PE ir(ə)ləy-)

irliqe- to have a hard time because of emotional or physical illness; to be incapacitated # irliquq 'he is having a hard time' / = cirliqe-; < ?-liqe²-

irlurneq knoll seen in the distance # NUN

irlurnite- to come in and out of view in the distance; to be sheltered # NUN

irnerrlugtalria hunter receiving the rib portion of a seal # < inerrluk-?-Iria

irnerrluguag seaweed (*Porphyra laciniata*) # BB;

< inerrlug-uaq

inerrrluk seal gut # Inerrrlugmek mingqumalriamek egalirluta, . . . 'We had windows of sewn together seal gut, . . .' (KIP 1995:113); < ?-rrluk

> inerrrlugtalria, inerrrluguag; < PY irnəXluk

irni- to give birth (child or animal) # irniyuq 'she gave birth' / irnilliniyuq angutmek 'she gave birth to a boy'; Cali-gguq tamakut arnat ciuliaput cellami irnillartut iliikun uksumi-llu, . . . Irniarit-llu tuquksaunateng, . . . 'Also, those women, our ancestors, gave birth outdoors, sometimes in the winter, . . . And, their children didn't die, . . .' (MAR1 2001:28); . . . tua-i iraluni naangata irnilliniyuq. ' . . . when her months (of pregnancy) were complete she gave birth.' (CUN 2007:20); TENGMIARET IRNITIIT 'June' (NUN usage), literally: 'birds give birth'; < ?-li²-; > irnia, irnicuar-, irnivkarta; < PE irnəR and postbase -li-

irniaq offspring (human or animal); child; baby # for 'child' without possession mikelnguq is usually used; irniarituk 'they₂ don't have any children'; qavcinek irniangqercit? 'how many children do you have?'; Irniarita-gguq angayuqateng tuqullrungraata unguvavkatuit. 'Their children, it is said, allow their parents to continue to live, even though they have died.' (YUP 2005:110); Tuakenirnek-llu Elngum kinguqlingraanermineq ilani maligcuarturanguki, aaniin tauna irniaq murilkuralaagu qiagaqan teguaqluku. 'Now that she'd gotten a younger sister, Elnguq began to follow her older sisters around because her mother would be busy watching the [her] baby, picking it up and holding it when it cried.' (ELN 1990:10); Agayutem Irniaqestii 'Mother of God' (Russian Orthodox and sometimes Roman Catholic usage); < irni-aq¹; > irniaruag; < PE irni(C)AR (under PE irnəR)

irniaruag, irnianguag doll # literally: 'imitation child'; < irniaq-uaq, irniaq-uaq

irnicuar miscarriage; aborted fetus # and **irnicuar-** to miscarry # irnicuartaq 'she had a miscarriage' / Piqanratgun iliit qanlliniluni, arnat-gguq iliit irnicuartaq, iciwa navguriluni. Tamaani-gguq tamakut irnicualriit tamakut alikeqapigglallruit yuut. 'At that time one of them said that one of the women had a miscarriage, you know, breaking something up. At that time it is said those people were really scared of those who miscarried.' (MAR1 2001:50); < irni-cuar(aq)

irniq- to suddenly cave in (of a pit that is being dug) # NUN

irnivkarta, irnivkarista midwife # < irni-vkar-ta, irni-vkar-i²-ta

irr'i- to marvel; to be amazed; to be fascinated; to be awed; to stare; to watch with awe # irriuuq 'he is amazed', 'he is watching'; irria 'he is amazed by it, is watching it with awe' / irr'illruuq sun'amek 'he was fascinated by the ship'; irr'inarquq 'it is awesome, fascinating'; Irr'illiniak aciqsigiinarluni atralliniuq cali aturturluni. 'They stared at her with awe and saw that she came down lower singing all the while.' (YUU 1995:126); > irr'ike-; cf. ira-, iirra-; < PY ir(a)ri- (under PE ira-)

irr'ike- to be surprized or amazed at # irr'ikaa 'he is amazed at it' / Unuakumi maa-i watua mikelnguut cartoon-anek tangvagaqameng cakneq tua-i irr'ik'laqait, umyugait imumek study-rluteng upluteng. 'These days whenever children watch cartoons in the morning they are much amazed at them, and their minds are being prepared through studying.' (CIU 2005:318); < irr'i-ke⁴-

irseg- to pout # irsegtuq 'he is pouting'; Y; cf. iryagte-, iqq; < PY-S iryaY⁻¹

iru, iruq leg (human, animal, (or table) # Ellii-llu tua-i taqsuqngatqapiarangluni tuar-llu tang iru'urluuk uqamairilriik amllircigalinganatek-llu nunapigmi muruaqan. 'And she was getting to be so very tired that it seemed that her poor legs were getting heavier and that that she couldn't take another step as she trudged in the tundra.' (ELN 1990:45); > iruluq, irunaq, irunguaq¹, irunguaq²; < PE niru

iruirt- to break one's leg # iruirtuq 'he broke his leg'; iruirtaa 'he broke its leg' / piyuguq ayarurluni iruirtellruami 'he is walking with a cane because his leg got broken'; < iru-ir(ar)te-

iruluq sourdock (*Rumex arcticus*) (NS meaning); vein in the center of a tobacco leaf (BB, K meaning) # Tua-i iruluitnek tamakunek tamaa-i iqmigualallruunga tamuaqcaarluki egnerit-llu igluki. 'When I was little I chewed some stems of those (tobacco leaves) and swallowed their juice.' (CIU 2005:104); < iru(q)-luq

irunaq steelhead trout *anadromous* (*Salmo gairdneri*) # Uatmun kingyartur, maaten irunat maligtellinik'it. 'When he looked back downriver, he observed that trout were following him.' (SOC 1946:31); < iru(q)-naq²

irunguaq¹ cowslip; marsh marigold (*Caltha palustris*) # Y; < iru(q)-uaq

irunguaq² rifle or arrow support # < iru(q)-uaq

iruver- to buy; to trade # iruvertuq 'he is making a purchase'; iruveraa 'he bought it' / NSU; < PE niruvər-

irvar- to wade # irvartuq 'he is wading' / = ivrar-;
> irvaun

irvaun boot for cold wet weather # the type used in spring, made of salmon skin; < irvar-n

iryagte-¹ to have one's mouth open and stretched wide with teeth clamped shut # iryagtuq 'he is gritting his teeth' / NUN; cf. irseg-, iqq; < PY-S iryaY⁻¹

iryagte-² to be smoky from a distant fire # impersonal subject; iryagtuq 'it is smoky' / < PY iryaY⁻²

iryake- to vindicate # Cuqcikuvet wiinga iryaklua cuqcikina . . . 'When you pass judgment, vindicate me . . .' (PSALM 7:8)

iryiqe- to be glad to see someone or something after not having seen him or it for a long time # iryiqaa 'he is glad to see her' / < iryir-ke⁴-; < PY-S aryuqə- (under PE ar(ə)yu-)

iryir- root; = aryur-; > iryiqe-, iryaite-

iryiraite- to be disrespectful toward guests, relatives, friends, etc.; to lack scruples. iryiraituq 'he is disrespectful' / < iryir-?-ite¹-

isquq deep-water side of sandbar # Yaani-gguq tua-i isqurran ukaqvaaraani, . . . 'Over there, they say, just this side of its deep water side . . .' (KIP 1998:233); Makut tayima et'ulriit ngelait camalirnerit isqurritnek pituit, waten marayat nengevkenateng waten taūgaam ayuqluteng. 'The sides of the sandbars where the water is deep is called "isquq", the side that is not shallow where the sand extends out far.' (PAI 2007:38)

isri- to prop up # isria 'he propped it up' / = iyri-;
> isriq

isriq, isrin prop; lining on the floor of a beaver den # isriciraa 'he propped it up with something'; < isri-?, isri-n

iss'a- to sleep # iss'a (or iss'aluten) 'go to sleep!' exclamation said to children to encourage or urge them to sleep; considered baby talk; iss'anariaten 'it's time for you to go to bed'; iss'ayugtuten? 'do you want to go to sleep?'; iss'aluk 'let's go to bed'; HBC

issaluuq (HBC, UY, NI, K, CAN, NR, EG form). **issaluuq** (K, CAN, BB, LI, NR form) porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*) # issaluurciamken 'I took your place', literally: 'I have become a porcupine on you'; *Issaluut-gguq* tamakut ungungssiullgutaita alikait. Ungungssillraungermeng-llu-gguq aliketuit. Pitgaqutuut-gguq cukillerameggnek. 'It is known that porcupines were feared by other animals including bears. They shoot with their quills when they get angry.' (CIU 2005:380); < PY isaluuq

issaquq humerus; upper arm bone # *questioned*;
< ?-quq; cf. yaquq; < PE iyaquq

issengquq young bird # Y; < issuer-quq

isser- naked # *postural root*; HBC > issengqa-, isserte-

isserte- to undress # issertuq 'he undressed'; issertaa 'he undressed him' / HBC; < issuer-te²-

issengqa- to be naked # issengqauq 'he is naked' / Nangertelliniq tawa *issengqaqapiareluni issermi uitaluni. Issengqaluni.* 'He stood up being completely naked, and remained naked. He was naked.' (WEB1); HBC; < issuer-ngqa-

iss'ir- to be bad # iss'irtuq 'it is bad' / NSU

issiqe- to consider (it) to be bad; to dislike / iss'iqaa 'he finds it bad, dislikes it' / NSU; < iss'ir-ke²-

Ississaayuq, Ississaayuk a certain legendary shaman who, among other deeds, foretold the coming of white people # Ak'a-gguq tamaani angalkullrem *Ississaayuum* Kass'at iluvararkaullrat qanrutkellrua. 'Long ago, they say, the shaman *Ississaayuk* told about the white man's coming.' (AGA 1996:111); Tauna *Ississaayuq* Kuiggluk Alaska mik'nani tuani yuurtellrulliniq. 'That *Ississaayuq* was born and spent his childhood in Kwethluk Alaska.' (PAI 2008:320)

issran loosely woven grass carrying-bag # issraka'ar 'small bag'; issralvak 'large bag'; Qaurtunek neqlirlutek *issratmun* ekluku, angelrianek issracilariit tamaani kumlanrutnek. 'They₂ had lots of whitefish and put it into a grass bag, back then they made large bags for their supply of frozen fish.' (MAR2 2001:48); from Aleut isXatix (isXatiX); cf. qesran

issumaq raisin # from Russian изю́м (izyúm); EG

issuriq, issuri (NUN form) spotted seal (*Phoca largha*); harbor seal (*Phoca vitulina*) # issuriyagaq 'one-year-old spotted seal'; Cunawa-gguq tamakut tamaa-i natermelnguut kumeksuaralgulit pupikai *issurit*. Tamakut-wa-gguq Yut'ereraat iirpayagauluteng, cunawa-gguq nayit. 'It turned out that the ones on the floor, who had sores and were forever scratching, were spotted seals. The "small people" who had big eyes were ringed seals.' (QUL 2003:38); from Aleut isux (isuriX); = suuri; > issurvak

issurvak, issurvall'er, issurvakayak big spotted seal (*Phoca largha*) # Cali tauna unguvalria atauciq *issuriuyaaquq*, tauḡaam asevre angneqaa. Malruk ugtuk, aipaa ugtuq. Wangni issurvall'er angelria. Nutaan kinguakun tauna unguvalria-w' issurvakayak ugtuq. 'Also that one animal is a spotted seal, but it was bigger than a walrus. Two got up [on the ice], the one got up. From my point of view it's a huge spotted seal. Then finally that animal, the huge spotted seal, got up [on the ice].' (KIP 1998:13); CAN; < issuriq-vak, issuriq-vak-ller(aq), issuriq-vak-kayak

isuumaq, issuumaq prune # from Russian изю́м (izyúm); > isuumayagaq*, issuumayagaq*

isuumayagaq*, issuumayagaq* raisin # < isuumaq-ya(g)aq, issuumaq-ya(g)aq

itegaq foot (anatomical) # plural as well as dual for one person's pair of feet; NSU; = it'gaq; < itek-aq³;
> itegaraq; cf. Nelson 1877–1881 list (45)

itegaraq beach greens; sea chickweed (*Honckenya peploides*); scurvy grass (*Cochlearia officinalis*); literally: 'one having little feet'; NSU; < itegaq-aq³

itegmig-, itegmiar- to kick; to push with the foot # itegmigtuq 'he kicked something'; itegmigaa 'he kicked it' / Qeteryalkuciqallrullinia tauḡa-i itegmikarluku taumeg tauḡa-i, siimameg allameg. 'She made a backrest by pushing with her foot another rock under that one'. (WEB2);
< itek-mik, itek-mik; > itemkar-, itempag-;
< PE itəymiy- (under PE itəy)

itegmik false chamomile; pineapple weed (*Matricaria matricarioides*) # HBC; < itek-mik

itegneq¹ measurement from tip of toes to end of heel; foot (in length) # murak pingayunek itegnernek taktauq 'the stick is three feet long':
< itek-neq¹

itegneq² jade # NSU < ?-neq¹; < PE itəynar

itegte- to rip; to tear # itegtuq 'it ripped'; itegtaa 'he ripped it' / NUN

itek piece of boot or shoe over the toes and the top of the foot; toe piece of boot # > itegaq, itegmig-, itegmik, itegneq,

it'gaq, itegaq, itgutek; < PE itəy

itemkar- to kick in a small way; to kick lightly; to shove a little with the foot # < itegmig-qar-

itempag- to kick in a big way; to kick hard # < itegmig-pag-

itengqa- to be jailed; to be incarcerated; to be confined # itengqauq 'he is incarcerated' / Iterrlukek-llu eniinun qaunqestet ciuqliata Joseph-aam itengqavianun. Ak'anun taukuk *itengqauk*, qaunqestet-llu ciuqliata Joseph-aamun kevgiurcetak.

He put them₂ in the house of the capain of the guard, in place where Joseph *was confined*. They₂ were *incarcerated* for some time, and the captain of the guard charged Joseph with them.' (AYAG. 40:3-4); alerquutet maliggluki itengqallerkiullerkaa egmianun 'presumptive sentencing' (*legal neologism*); < iter-te²-ngqa-; > itengqalria

itengqalria prisoner; inmate # Iterciviim-llu qaunqestiin aulukaasagucetai *itengqalriit* tamalkuita; 'The chief jailer committed to Joseph's care all the *prisoners*'; (AYAG. 39:22);

< itengqa-lria

iter- to enter; to come in; to go in # *to buildings and habitations, not to conveyances or containers*; itertuq 'he came in'; itraa 'he entered it' / itertaa 'he put it in'; itrutaa 'he brought it in with him'; itrai 'he entered their home'; itra! 'come in!'; iterci! '(you all) come in!'; . . . tutgara'urluan anuurluum pikiliu, "Anuurlung, naw'un *itsuukanga (iterciqisia)*?" Tua-i-llu anuurluan pikiliu, "Uggun mingqutem iingakun *itra*." *Itqereskili* tutgara'urluq. ' . . . grandmother's dear grandson said to her, "Grandma, where will I *come in*?" And his grandmother said to him, "*Come in* through the eye of this needle." The grandson *went right in*.' (UNP1); > itengqa-, itercanir-, itercaraq, iterci-, iterneq, iterquri-, Itertaa, itertaar- itertaq, iterte-, iteryaraq, itqerceanq, it'ra-, itrar-, itriraute-, itrug-, itrugar(aq), itrute-; < PE itər-

itercanir- for tide to come in # EG

itercaraq attachment to a harpoon shaft #

< iter-te²-yaraq

iterci- to put things in; *especially* to put fish in a smokehouse; to put someone in jail # iterciuq 'he is putting things in' / itercingnaqsaraq 'prosecution' (*legal neologism*); iterciyaraq 'incarceration'; < iter-te²-i²-; > itercista, itercivik

itercista policeman; jailer # < iterci-ta¹

itercivik jail; prison # Egypt-aam atanran aqvavkaraa Joseph-aaq, patagmek-llu taitaat *itercivigmek*. 'The king of Egypt (Pharoah) sent for Joseph, and they quickly brought him from the *jail*.' (AYAG. 41:14); < iterci-vik

iterneq cold draft entering from outside # iternirtuq 'it is drafty'; Angulluaq tauna qanrutliniluku, angulluam pillinia, "Ciin man'a canrilnge'rmi *iternengvakarta*?" 'He talked to this old man and the old man said to him, "Why is it becoming *drafty* even though there's nothing to cause it?"' (QAN 1995:186); < iter-neq¹; < PY itərənəq (*under* PE itər-)

iterquri- to bring in firewood or other things by going in and out repeatedly # iterquriuq 'he is bringing in wood' / Tua-i-llu ikayuulluteng *iterquriliteng* aklunek, neqekanek-llu allayugnek. 'And so they helped out *bringing in* their possessions including clothing, and various foodstuffs.' (ELN 1990:83); < iter-qur-i²-

itertaar- to visit house to house; to go house to house as part of certain indigenous Yup'ik holidays, particularly "Qaaritaaq" or "Petugtaq" (q.v.) # itertaartuq 'he's going visiting house to house' / Petugtaraqameng nen'un *itertaarulluki* pilallruut wii takumni, . . . 'When they celebrated the "Petugtaq" holiday, they would take *things from house to house*, as I observed myself, . . . ' (CIU 2005:376); < iter-a-, *the use of the (t)aar- form of the postbase here even though the base does not end in te may be modeled after* ceñirte- 'to visit' and ceñirtaar- 'to visit house to house'

itertaq* inmate; prisoner; detainee # Iterrluku-llu Joseph-aaq atanrem *itertain* uitaviketukiitnun. 'And they incarcerated Joseph in the place where they usually held the *prisoners* of the king (Pharoah).' (AYAG. 39:20); *the following are legal neologisms*: itertam akilirluni anumaqercuutii 'bail'; itertam piyunarqucii 'miranda warning'; igaulluku kalikanun itertaq 'booked'; itertaq nunanun caliluni akiinani 'community / public service'; itertaullerkaa ikeglicarluku 'suspended sentencing'; < iter-te²-aq¹

iter-te- to put inside; to incarcerate # to put something or someone into anything other than a container or conveyance; . . . aatani ikayualuku tauna kemek ellivigmun *itertellragu*. ' . . . she helped her father when he put meat into the cache.' (ELN 1990:65); Yaaggun tugaam nutgaarluni nutellriim paingakun puyurkamek kuv'ikraarluku, carriutamek-llu puulia cingluku *iterlluku*. 'Back then, however, after shooting the shooter would pour some powder into the muzzle [of the gun], then he would *put in* its bullet pushing it with the ramrod (cleaning rod).' (QUL 2003:168); < iter-te²-

iteryaraq, itervik entrance # Cakneq-gguq tauḡ' neviarcaraq, kenegnaqlun'. *Itervikluku-gguq tauḡ'*, qarutengkiliu *iterviklu*. 'Now this young lady was very pretty. He went *inside* to her (*literally*: 'had her as a *site for going inside*') and tried to win her over.' (CEV 1984:48); < iter-yaraq, iter-vik

it'galqinraq strip of dried swan-foot skin, black in color, used as backing for decorative stitching # Makut-gguq maa-i

tunguuralriit *it'galqinrat*, tengayucuaaraat-wa makut kelurqut inguqerriit. 'These little black areas used as a base for the fancy stitchwork made with caribou throat hairs are of *dried swan-foot skin*.' (CIU 2005:142);

< it'gaq-?-linraq

it'ganeq measurement from tip of toes to end of heel; foot (in length) # Tauḡken imarmiutarcuutet mik'nateng *it'ganeq* pingayunek tayim' pitalalliut. 'However, mink traps were small, measuring three *feet* in length.' (KIP 1998:321); Taktaluku yuinaat yuinaat, yuinaagnek malrugnek qulnek cipluku *it'ganeq*, iqtutaluku-llu yuinaat pingayun akimiarmek cipluku *it'ganeq*, yuinaak malruk tallimanek cipluku *it'ganeq* quyigtaluku. '[Building it] 450 *feet* long, 75 *feet* wide, and 45 *feet* high.' (AYAG. 6:15); < it'gaq-neq²

itgaq foot # EG; = it'gaq

it'gaq foot (anatomical) # also spade in cards. *plural as well as dual for one person's pair of feet*; it'gagka or it'ganka 'my feet'; Y, NSK, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG, LI; it'gat yuarait 'toes' (specifically, not fingers); . . . piurainanrani-llu *it'gak* mecungenglutek arenqialami tamana qanikcaq urugyunga'arcami. '. . . soon, as she went along her *feet* began to get soaked because the snow was starting to melt.' (ELN 1990:33); = itegaq, itgaq; < itek-aq³; > it'gair(ar)-, it'galqinraq, it'garralek, it'ganeq; cf. Nelson 1878–1881 list;

< PE itəyar

it'gair(ar)- to have cold feet # it'gairtua or it'gairaraanga 'My feet are cold'; Anglaniḡinani Mikellam Irr'aq qerrutengniluku tagucugluku pillrani, Turpak ellii-ll' tagyugluni *it'gairangniluni*. 'While Elnguq was having fun, Mikellaq said that Irr'aq was getting cold and that she was going to take her up to the house, and Turpak wanted to go up too since as she said her *feet were getting cold*.' (ELN 1990:65); < it'gaq-ir(ar)-

it'garralek, it'garaq beach greens; sea chickweed (*Honckenya peploides*); scurvy grass (*Cochlearia officinalis*); literally: 'one having little feet'; < it'gaq-rraq-lek, it'gaq-aq²; cf. tukulleggaq

it'gissuun tool for skinning seal flippers # <

it'gaq-li²-cuun

itgutek bead decorations over top of foot of boot #

< itek-un-dual

itqerceḡaq house with ground-level entrance #

< iter-qer-cete¹-naq¹

itqiirpak legendary big hand from the ocean with a mouth on each fingertip and a big mouth on the palm # Cali-gguq allamek yurarluteng pillratni *itqiirpak* apalluqluku, anuranga'artelliniut yuut qasgimek, piluteng cama-i *itqiirpak* pugniluku imarpigmi. 'And, it is said, when they danced having the lyrics [the "song" of] *itqiirpak*, the people started going out from the kashim, saying that *itqiirpak* was surfacing from the sea.' (CAU 1985:204); HBC, Y; < ?-rpak

it'ra- to commit burglary # it'rayaraq 'burglary' (*legal neologism*); < iter-a-; > it'rayuli

itrar-, itr(ar)- (*NUN form*) to go upriver; to go in toward the back; to go farther in # itrartuq or it'ertuq (*NUN form*) 'he is going farther in'; itiraraa 'he is going farther into it' / < iter-a-, iter-a-; < PE itəRAR- (*under* PE itəR-)

it'rayuli burglar # *legal neologism*; < it'ra-yuli

itriraute- to race or contend to get outside before others # Tuamtell' kuluk'uunaan *itriraucugnaunata*, . . . 'And when the bell rang we definitely didn't *contend to get outside* first, . . .' (KIP 1998:67); cf. an'iraute-; < iter-?-te⁵-

itrug- to get powdery snow coming in through cracks # < iter-?-

itrugta powdery snow that enters through cracks in house # < itrug-ta¹

Itruka'ar (Itrukar(aq*)) indigenous Yup'ik holiday, called the "Inviting-In Feast" in English; small gift, usually food, brought to get into a dance or feast # *possibly the source of the English term "igrushka" or "egrushka" for the feast*; < iter-n-kar(aq*)¹

itruq skin or pelt of caribou taken in fall # (?)

itrute- to bring or take in # itrutuq 'he brought something in'; itrutaa 'he brought it in' / Can'giiret-llu takuigaqata neqkameggnek, tekiutaqatki, tuaten qantamek imailngurmek atilirluki *itrutetuluki* nen'un. Qantamun pivkenaki *itrucuunaki*. 'When they checked the blackfish traps for their meal, when they arrived with them, they always placed the container of blackfish inside an empty bowl and *brought them into* the house. They always *brought them inside* in bowls.' (PAI 2008:240); < iter-te⁴-

itugenqegte- to have thick white smoke # NUN

ituk serum # and **itug-** to be sweet # itugtuq 'it is sweet' / *verb only for NSU*; > itulek; < PE ituy

ituke- to be side by side with (him or it) # Taivkarlukek ciuqerminun nangercagnek *ituklutek* pillinia, "Tua-i

nuliqliututek.” ‘He told her to come, and as they stood in front of him *side by side*, he said to them, “You two are now mates”.’ (QUL 2003:90); cf. itute-

itukellria double-barrel shotgun # Cat-llu tayima *itukellriarularlat* nutget? Paimegtegun imiryarat. ‘What guns were the *double-barrel shotguns*? The kind you load through their muzzles.’ (CIU 2005:26); < ituke-lria

itulek jellyfish # NSU; < ituk-lek

itume- to break into pieces # itumuq ‘it broke up, fell apart’ / itumtaa ‘he broke it up’; > itumnga-, itumte-; < PE itəmə-

itumnga- to be naked # itumngauq ‘he is naked’ / NSU; < itume-nga-

itumtaq change (monetary) # itumciuq ‘he is making change’; itumciyugyaaqua ‘I would like to get some change’; < itumte-aq¹

itumte- to break (it) into pieces; to undress (*NSU meaning*) # itumtaa ‘he broke it up’ / Piqertuutakun-llu erurraarluku piqertuarluki *itumciluni* tamakunek kumlanernek. ‘After washing it he whacked at it with the axe *breaking* that frozen fish *into pieces*.’ (PRA 1995:410); < itume-te²-

itusvik dock # < itute-vik

ituraq, iturak hollow (bird) bone; radius (small bone in forearm) # Yaqulget yaqruiita *ituraitnek* imumi pingqelallruut iquit keviqaumaluteng. ‘Back then they had them (snuff tubes) from *hollow bones* of birds’ wings.’ (CIU 2005:234); Tua-i-llu nutaan meluuskautagminun ek’irraarluni, aūg’umek imumek yaqulgem *ituriinek* kep’aringaluteg iquuk, qengami aipaanun tauna piluku meluskarluni. ‘After she put some (snuff) into her snuff box, she put a bird’s *hollow wing bone*, with the ends cut off, into one of her nostrils and snorted the snuff.’ (CIU 2005:194)

iturte- to set down # iturtaa ‘he set it down’; iturtuq ‘he set something down’ / Tuamtellu qantat neqnek imalget *iturtaqatki* cali ikiitugnek puyilrianek qaillukuaqeraqluki, . . . ‘And when they *set down* the plates containing food they’d also do some sort of thing (perform a ritual blessing the food) with wild celery smoke, . . .’ (CAU 1985:60); Piinanrani atiin taum tayim’ pistekagkenun malrugnun yun’erraagnun inguqicirluk’ tua-i qasgitelliniluku qasgimun-llu *iturcamegtegg* kanavet, canegnek-gguq curillrulliniluku tupiganek, taklartelluku tuavet. ‘After a time his father had two young people carry him to the kashim and *set him down* on a woven grass mat they had prepared for him to lay on; they had him lay down on it.’ (YUP 2005:170); Nutaan-llu neqkanek *iturcameng* ellma teguqaulluteng eg’arrvikluki nakacuut. ‘Now when they *set down* food they’d take a little bit and throw it (as an offering) to the bladders.’ (CAU 1985:77)

itute- to put alongside; to bring (it) together with something else # itutaa ‘he put something alongside it’, ‘he added to it’ / Kangirami enerkak *itullukek* aciagnegun, *itusngaarkaulutek* quletmun. ‘In the corners *bring together* the frames underneath and bring they shall be *brought together* above.’ (ANUC. 26:24); itutessuun ‘clasp’; < ?-te²-; > itusvik; cf. ituke-; < PY itutə-

ivalriiyak crab # NUN; = yuale’rsaq

ivalukaq sewing thread # HBC; NUN < ivalu-kaq; > ivalukayagaq, ivalukiuraq

ivalukayagaq* spool of thread # HBC; < ivalukaq-ya(g)aq

ivalukiuraq hand-twisted thread # HBC; < ivalukaq-liur-aq¹

ivaluq, ivalu sinew; tendon; thread # tuntut ivaluitneng ivalirluteng mingqetullruut ak’a tamaani ‘they sewed using caribou sinews as thread in the old days’; HBC, NUN, EG; = yualuq; < ?-luq, ?-luq; > ivalukaq; < PE ivalu

ivar- to look for; to miss; to long for # *Ivarvigkarairutellriit-gguq* cua-gg’ ukut culriit anngai, cayaaqluteng taqluteng. ‘There was nowhere left *to look*, and his older brothers, realizing this, just gave up finally.’ (CEV 1984:72); HBC, NUN, EG; = yuar-; cf. ivarun; < PE ivar-

ivarun song # HBC, NUN, EG; = yuarun; < ?-n; cf. ivar-; < PY ivarun (*under* PE ivar-)

ivatqiluiq robin (*Turdus migratorius*) # LI, NR

ivegpag-, ivecpag- for there to be heavy rain; to rain hard # Tua-i-ll’ piuraqerluni ella ivsungluni, tua *ivegpangluni* tua-i. ‘And after a while it began to rain, and it *rained hard*.’ (ELL 1995:316); < ivsuk-pag²-

iver- to step into water; to wade # ivertuq ‘he stepped into the water, is wading’ / Tauna-gguq tua-i cali neqengqertuq, caagnitellriim-llu tauna nanvaq *iverngaunaku*. ‘It also had that certain fish; a person under traditional restrictions was forbidden to *step into* that lake.’ (CIU 2005:118); Nanvat-llu tekitaqamiki qukaatgun *iverluki* qeraraqluki. ‘Whenever he got to lakes he’d go across them *wading* through the middle of them.’ (YUU 1995:79); > ivrar-, ivrarcuun, ivruciq; < PE

ivər- and ipər-

ivgar- to appear; to come into view or have something come into view from behind something; to catch sight of (it) # ivgartuq 'it appeared, came into view' or 'he had something come into his view'; ivgaraa 'he caught sight of it' or 'he had it come into his view' *by its coming from behind something* / . . . ayagnginanermini nutaan nunarpagnun *ivgalliuq. Ivgiini, arenqaituq, qaini-llu ellaigarnaaraa wall'u tua-i aturallraminek aturangqertuq. ' . . while he was going along he came upon he had a big village come into his view. When it came into his view, he smoothed out his [clothings'] surface; he had his dilapidated garment for clothing.'* (UNP2); . . . pengurpallraam kangranun aqumluni kiarqurainanrani calaralirnerakun ca qaūgna *ivgalliniuq* tuarpiaq-gguq yaqulek. Maaten-gguq pia yuullinilria. ' . . sitting down on top of the big hill, as she looked around to the east, something in the east *came into view*, and looked like a bird. But, she saw that it was a person.' (CIU 2005:178); = igvar-; < PY-S iyvar-

ivkar- to fall or lower from a height # HBC, NUN;

= iivkar-; < PE əðəvkar-

ivrar- to wade # ivrartuq 'he is wading' / qerallrua kuicuar ivrarluni 'he crossed the stream by wading'; Meq-llu un'a taryuq imarpiim mer'a eyagnaq atuquniu, irnicuaq, aglenrraq wall'u aanani tuqullrukan, wall'u atani tuqullrukan, wall'u anelgutni tuqullrukan, taryumi waten temni tungairluku *ivrarngaunani*. 'And, [concerning] the water down there, the salt water of the ocean, if one follows the traditional abstinence rule, one who has miscarried or had her first menstrual period, or if one's mother or father or sibling has died, then one will not *wade* in the salt water exposing one's flesh to it.' (YUP 2005:254); = irvar-; < iver-a-

ivarcuun, ivraun hip-boot or other wading boot # < ivrar-cuun, ivar-n

ivrir- to examine # ivrirtuq 'he's examining something'; ivriraa 'he's examining it'; *this variant is apparently only used only by some speakers downriver of Bethel*; = curvir-, cuvrir-, survir-, suvrir-, yivrir-, yurvir-, yuvrir-

ivruciq waterproof skin boot; *by extension* any wading boot # Tua-i-llu aaniit piluni ellii *ivrucinek* caliyugluni *ivruciit* nangengniluki. Tua-i-llu elirqingluni *ivrucirkagkenek* aatiita ciemek elirqiluni. 'Their mother said that she wanted to work on *waterproof muklaks* since their old ones were getting worn out. First she cut out the pieces for the *muklaks* for their father.' (ELN 1990:98); Avani Tununermi *ivrucirkurqameng* aramek man'a melqurra piluku, keligarturluki melqurrituit meqcirpek'naki. 'In Tununak when they prepared skin for making *waterproof boots* its fur was removed from the skin by applying ash and then scraping the fur off.' (CIU 2005:348);

< iver-ciq; PY ivruciq (*under* PE ivər- and ipər-)

ivsir- (NS, NI form), **ivyir-** (HBC form) to rain # *impersonal subject*; ivsirtuq 'it is raining' /

< ivsuk-ir¹-, ivyuk-ir¹-; > ivsirtuliq

ivsiurrsuun raincoat # Tua-i-ll'-am atakuan ellimerriuuq, pisquriuq imarnitegneq, imkugnek *ivsiurrsuutegnek* qilugnek, . . . 'And so when evening came, he told them what to do, asking for a gut skin rain parka, one of those *raincoats* made of intestines, . . .' (QAN 1995:308); NI; < ivsug-liur-cuun

ivsirtuliq small type of sculpin (*species* ?) # *said to cause rain if played with*; NSU; < ivsir-tuli

ivsuk (NS, NI form), **ivyuk** (HBC form) drizzle; rain # ivsunguq 'it started, or is starting, to rain'; ivsungutaa 'it started to rain on him'; Tupagtukut maaten *ivsuirutliniluni* nengelqerluni qakemna. 'We woke up and lo and behold, it had stopped *raining* and had gotten cold outside.' (ELL 1995:316); > ivegpag-, ivsir-, ivsiurrsuun; < PY-S nəpyuk

ivua- to feel bad because someone did not give one a portion of their catch # NUN

iyri- to prop up # HBC; = isri-

iyukaq northern pintail (*Anas acuta*) # HBC, UK;

= yuukaq; > iyukarpak; in(ə)yukar

iyukarpak mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) # HBC;

= yuukarpak; < iyukaq-rpak

Iyussiiq Igushik # *village in the Bristol Bay area*

K

kaacicaq barbel, specifically from an Arctic or gray cod # NUN

kaag- to be hungry # NUN; = kaig-

kaaka, kaak listen! # *exclamation used to tell someone to listen for a sound*; kaaka, cauga temirtellria? 'listen, what's that rumbling sound?'; Anngaa-gguq qianginanrani niitnartuq camek imumek taum qiallra avuluni. Niitelallni kamanairucan pillinia, "*Kaaka! Atam niicugniqaa, qiavkenak!*" 'As he continued to cry, his brother heard something besides his brother's crying. When there was no doubt about it, he told his younger brother, "*Listen! Stop crying and listen!*"' (YUU 1995:126); < PY kaqa(kaa)

kaaleg- to search or rummage through a container # kaalegtuq 'he is rummaging through something'; kaalgaa 'he is rummaging through it' / Tua-i-llu taqiucaameng itrucinermek Qalemaq *kaalegluni* anciluni ciileqtaamek, kanvviitaullinilriit cunaw'. 'When they finished bringing in their belongings, Qalemaq *searched through* her things and took out some things wrapped in cellophane, which turned out to be candy.' (ELN 1990:84)

kaaltaaq, kaal'taaq playing card # *and kaaltaar-, kaal'taar-* to play cards # kaaltaartuq 'he is playing cards' / kaaltaarcuun 'cribbage board or other thing used in playing cards'; *from Russian карта (kártá)*

kaame- to make or drop crumbs # NUN; = kaime-

kaapaq, kaapaaq beaded hairnet # *worn by married Russian Orthodox women; from Russian капор (kápor) 'hood'; = kaupaq kaapcelaq primer cap # kaapcelaun 'primer cap box'; from Russian капсюль (kápsul')*

kaassalinaq outboard motor; motor-boat; camp stove; gasoline # Tua-i-llu ayaumaluteng unuaquani cukavkenateng *kaassalinacuurluteng*. 'The next day they left going slowly with a small *outboard motor* on the boat.' (ELN 1990:107); *from Russian газолін (gazolín) and/or English 'gasoline'*

kaassaq gas; gasoline # Kenurraurluit-wa uqurrlainaat. *Kaassamek* cangssagaunateng. 'Their poor old lamps were for seal oil only. They didn't have any *gasoline* [mantle type lamps] at all.' (QUL 2003:2); Mer'em maqsaraa, kuciqcaarulralria kiingan eqnarqenrituq, taūgaam cagmarilartuq kallugmek *kaassamek-llu*, . . . 'The flow of water, dripping away, is not only irritating, but is a waste of electricity and *gas*, . . . (GET n.d.:11); *from Russian газ (gaz) and/or English 'gas'*

kaataryaraq a certain hand game #

kacakikika, kaca'a serves you right!, you caught it this time!, you're going to get it!, for shame! # *exclamatory particle*; < ?-kika

kacete- to arrive or return from a stay in the wilderness; to go to the main, winter village from fall camp # Cam-wa nalliini, December-aam-wa iluani maani ayagnillrani taūgaam *kacetetullruliit* uksillernun. 'Some time probably after mid-December they would *go to* the winter village.' (PAI 2008:12); = katete-; < PE katət- (*under* PE katə-)

kaciitaq storage pit or chamber for fermenting fish with wall built up from rocks and lined with mud # NUN

kagaciqaq pole stuck into the ground in the men's communal house during the *Nakaciuryaq* ("Bladder Feast") with wild celery tied to its tip, just before the bladders are put under the ice # Nutaan taugken, uitalnguaqata, ayauteqata'aqamegteki, tamakut nakacuut, *kagaciqaq* napalria muragaq, evegneng pikna kangra, caquluku. 'Well then, when they were all done celebrating, and it was time to take the bladders outside, they stood up the "*kagaciqaq*", a wooden stake with grass wrapped around the top of it.' (CEV 1984:32); = kangaciqaq, kangciqqaq

kagalug, kagaalug lower stern-piece of kayak #

. . . ngelqayagucetengnaqtuat nurusngarrlulaata yaavet at'ellerkameggnun, iquanun waten tut'ellriamun, *kagaluanun*. ' . . they tried to make it go all the way because they [the skins of the kayak cover] fell short, didn't make it to its *stern*.' (QUL 2003:616); *see Appendix 9 on parts of the kayak; from Aleut kagalux' (kaɣaluX), if not a loan to Aleut from Eskimo*

kaganaq wolf (*Lupus canis*) # EG; *from Alaska Peninsula Sugpiaq kaganaq*

kaggirte- to pull (it) up onto an elevated area # kaggirtaa 'he pulled it up'

kagi- to sweep # kagiuq 'he is sweeping'; kagia 'he is sweeping it (floor, house)' / . . . arnartauniluku umyuaqesqesauaku. Iciwa nem iluani erurilleq, *kagilleq*, tamakut-llu piaqluki pilaasqelluki. ' . . told me not to think of it as a woman's work. You know, to do things inside the house, washing dishes, *sweeping up*.' (QAN 2009:394); Y, NSK, HBC, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; *from Aleut kagi- (kaɣi-); > kagin, kagista*

kagiksuar duster; whisk-broom # < kagin-ksuar(aq)

kagin, kagissuun broom # . . . nateq kagisqenauraa, kagiluku, yaqunek taŭgaam *kagiterrangqerrlaamta*. ‘She’d ask me to sweep the floor, and I’d sweep it; we had only a bird’s wing for a broom.’ (QAN 2009:118); < kagi-n, kagi-cuun; > kagiksuar

kagista janitor; custodian # < kagi-ta¹

kaig- to be hungry; to suffer famine # kaigtuq ‘he is hungry’ / kainrirtua ‘I am no longer hungry’; kainritua ‘I’m not hungry’; kaingeksaitua ‘I haven’t gotten hungry yet’; kaikuvet, neri ‘if you are hungry, eat’; kaigem nalliini ‘at a time a hunger’; kaigem ugaani ‘on account of hunger’; . . . *kaigaqameng-gguq* umyuaq’larait ciinllugguaraluteng ciin nerellrunrilucimeggnek taumek neqmeggnnek. ‘. . . it is said that when people are hungry they think back regretting that they had not eaten all their food in the past.’ (ELN 1990:5); = kaag-; > kaignaqa, kaik, kainiqe-; < PE ka(C)əy-

kaiga- to request something; to ask for something; to make a supplication; to beseech one for something’ # kaigauq ‘he is requesting something’ / KAIGATET UNAKEK’NGAT ‘grants (of money or the like)’; kaigataa ‘he requested something on her behalf’; Taumek waten pitullrukaitkut, “Tua-i *kaigaqaan* cikilaqiu tuaten amllertaluku, elarangraan niitevkenaku.” ‘They told us that, when he [a child] asks for something, to give it to him only in moderation, not listening to any complaints he might have.’ (YUP 2005:136); > kaigatke-, kaigavike-

kaigavike- to request something of (him); to ask for something from (him) # kaigavikaa ‘he asked her for something’ / Imna-llu alla, waten pikartuyiqenrilnguq, *kaigavikekatgu* pikaunani tauna, pikailkan tuaken nutaan cikirciqaat cikiutekainek. ‘And they asked for something from someone who didn’t have much, others made sure he was provided with that item to give to them.’ (TAP 2003:12); < kaiga-vike-

kaigatke- to ask for (it) # kaigatkaa ‘he requested it’

kaignaqa famine # < kaig-

kaik pyloric caecum of fish # *part of stomach*; (?); cf. kaig-

kaimaq bluff; scree slope; loose soil (put between the walls and used for house insulation) # Uatmegni-gguq tanglartuq waten kuigem ceŋiini qemim kanallran, nuuga tua waten ekvigenqeggiluni, *kaimaulun’* tua-i, peŋacuarauluni. ‘It is said she used to see a hill, and it suddenly dropped down a very steep cliff where it reached the river.’ (QUL 2003:216); cf. kaime-

kaime- to make or drop crumbs # kaimuq ‘he dropped crumbs’ / kaimtaa ‘he crumbled it’; = kaame-; > kaimlineq, kaimllet; cf. kaimaq, kalme-

kaimlineq floating ice, broken up and pushed together in spring # < kaime-?

kaimlleq crumb # kaimllet or kaimellret ‘crumbs’; Nerurarraarluku-llu-gguq taqngami manumini *kaimellni* quyurqurarraarluki cali neru’urluki. . . .

Tua-i-gguq tauna Kumcek qanraquq, “Auŋna avani kiagceciarkaulliniuq. . . .” ‘After she had eaten it, when she was done, after she gathered the crumbs she’d made in her lap, she’d eat them. . . . Then Kumcek would say, “That’s one who can make food last till the next summer.” . . .’ (CIU 2005:188); < kaime-lleq

kainiqe- to suffer hunger; to be starving; to suffer from famine # kainiquq ‘he is suffering from hunger’ / Umyuaqengamiu nangteqvakaami umyuarateqluni yuilqumi paluyarturnaluni. Tauna anaanani atani-llu tangvagtellutek ner’aqagnek aglumalnguami, *kainiqelnguami*. ‘Since she was going through hardship, she started thinking that she might go out to the wilderness and starve to death. She was getting tired of envying her stepmother and her father when she watched them eat. She was tired of going hungry.’ (QUL 2003:68); Qaillun *kainiqellrat* ayagnillrua? Qavcin yuut unguvallruat *kainiqraartelluki*? ‘How did their famine start? How many people were alive after they suffered famine?’ (KIP 1998:329-331); < kaig-neq²-liqe²-

kak’acuk pompon on tip of parka hood or hat # nacarraa elqiingqertuq kak’acucuarluni-llu ‘his little cap has a visor and a little pompon’; cf. kakgaq, kakangcaq, kakauyaq

kakangcaq (NI, K, Y, CAN, BB form), **kakengcaq** (HBC form) crown or top of head; arrowhead # Tua-i-ll’ tauna tua-i aqumgalria yuk *kakangcaakun* pategluku uitauralliniluni tallimi tua-i uqamaltaciatun, ayumian atrariinalliniluni, atraaralliniluni cukaitkacagarluni. ‘Then he placed his hand palm down on the top of the head of that person who was sitting and continued to leave it there, just using the weight of his arm, and when it started to go down, it kept going down, very slowly.’ (QAN 1995:188-190); cf. kakgaq, kak’acuk, kakauyaq; < PE kakanca

kakauyaq decoration at the crown of the hood of a young woman’s traditional Yup’ik parka that consists of strands of red, black, and, white beads or strips of calfskin # cf. kakgaq, kak’acuk, kakangcaq

kakave- to clatter; to tremble making noise; to shake as from fright # kakavuq ‘it is clattering’; ‘he is shaking’ /

alingqertellrani keggutai kakavenga'artut 'when he suddenly got frightened his teeth started to chatter'; Isaac-aaq qivvenga'arrluni *kakaavluni* tamarmi qanertuq,
 . . . 'Isaac began to tremble and *shake* all over and said, . . . ' (AYAG. 27:33); *cf.* kavcagte-; < PY-S kakavə-

akeggli-, **akeggliir-** to have a runny nose # *akeggliuq or akeggliirtuq* 'he has a runny nose' / *akeggliiluni* 'having a runny nose'; = kak'li-;
 < *akeggluk-i*¹-; *akegguk-ir*¹-; > *akeggliliyaraq*, *akeggliyarvik*

akeggliliyaraq (K, Y, NI, CAN, HBC, BB form), **akeggliyaraq** (NUN form) philtrum, the vertical groove between the nostrils and upper lip # *literally*: 'mucus path'; < *akeggli-?-yaraq*

akeggliyarvik September # *literally*: 'running nose time'; NUN; *see Appendix 7 on the Yup'ik calendar*; < *akeggliir-yar-vik*

akeggluguyaaat decoration for nasal septum #
 < *akeggluk-?-plural*

akeggluir- to blow or wipe the nose # *akeggliurtuq* 'he blew or wiped his (own) nose'; *akeggluiraa* 'he wiped his (another's) nose' / *akeggluira* 'wipe or blow your nose'; *irnian akeggliurru* 'wipe your child's nose';
 < *akegglu-ir*²-

akeggluirun, **akeggluilitaq** handkerchief; tissue # < *akeggluir-n*, *akeggluk-ilitaq*

akeggluk nasal mucus; snot #; < *kakek-lluk*;
 > *akeggluirun*, *akeggluguya*aat

akegte- to have a nosebleed # *akegtuq* 'he has a nosebleed' / *Kakegtellruniluni* unuk. Maaten-gguq tupagtuq *akeggiluni* pusngaurluni waten qavallermi. 'He said that he *had a nose bleed* during the night, then when he awakend he realized his *nose had been bleeding* while he was sleeping with his head bent forward.' (QAN 1995:54); < *kakek-?*; < PY *kakəynə-* (*under* PE *kakkiy*)

kakek nasal mucus; snot # *largely superseded by akeggluk*; > *akeggluk*, *akegte-*; < PE *kakkiy*

kakelvak very snotty nose; person with a snotty running nose # < *akeggluk-vak*

kakgaq crown of head; top of head # *Ilait-llu kakgaitgun* piluki acirluki-gguq. 'They also sprinkled water on the *crowns of their heads* and named them.' (AGA 1996:96); *cf.* *kakgar-*

kakgar- to carry (a person) on one's shoulders # *kakgaraa* 'he is carrying him'; *cf.* *kakgaq*, *kak'acuk*, *kakangcaq*, *kakaulyaq*

kaki- to take a stitch; to push a needle in; to put a needle into and back out the same side # *kakia* 'he took a stitch through it' (*a stitch made through a person's skin to relieve pain*) / *kakitaa* 'he poked it through and back'; *Waniwa tua-i waten kakiaqaarluku*, *ataam amuluku nucugaqluku*, *mingqerraarluku nucugaqluku*. 'Now, this way, after *pushing it in*, again one draws it, pulling it through, and after sewing that way one pulls it onward.' (CIU 2005:238); > *kakiaq*, *kakialanar-*, *kakilacag-*, *kakilragte-*, *kakin*, *kakite-*, *kakivik*, *kakivkar-*, *kakinqun*, *kakiyun*; < PE *kaki-*

kakialanar- to have a prickly feeling in one's tongue when eating fermented foods # NUN

kakiaq fork # NSU; < *kaki-?*

kakiciq fork of a tree # < *kaki-?*

kakilacak, **kakilacagaq** paresthesia (pins and needles feeling) # *and kakilacag-*, **kakilacagar-** to tingle; to have paresthesia; to "fall asleep" (of one's hands, feet, etc.) # *kakilacagtuq* 'he or it has a "pins and needles" feeling' / *Tua-i ll'-am uum cam kumatqapiaralrim patuqerluku*, *naken picinani*. *Ellii-ll'* alingallagluni, *uivai-llu tuar kakilacagangartellriit*, *qerruyiqerluni-llu*. 'Something very cold enveloped her; she didn't know from where. She became terrified and *had a feeling like "pins and needles"* running up and down her back and a creepy chill filled her body.' (ELN 1990:20); < *kaki-?*; *kaki-?*; < PE *kakilla-* (*under* PE *kaki-*)

kakilragte- to stand on end (of hair when dry after being wet) # NUN

kakimqigte- to sharpen to a point (?) # *Tauna tua-i angutet iliit nengaugicami anguarucilalliniuq*, *anguarutmi-gguq kanaggun qengartaan aipaan nuugakun*, *anguarutni kakimqiggluku* *anguarucinaurtuq*. 'One of the men, when he married into the family, would make paddles; he would make his paddle *sharpening* his paddle *to a point* at the tip of one of his paddle's ridges down there [on the blade].' (CIU 2005:16); *exact meaning uncertain to compiler*

kakin pin # *kakika'ar* 'small pin'; < *kaki-n*; > *kakisvik*, *kakiyun*

kakingerte- to make — or for there to be — a scraping or hissing sound such as that made by something sliding on very cold snow # *cf.* *kakungqite-*

kakinqun bag fastener # *kakinquka'ar* 'small bag fastener'; < *kaki-?-n*

kakisvik pincushion; piece of sewing bag, felt, etc. through which needles are poked for storage #

< **kakin-vik**

kakitaq trail-breaker; pathfinder # NUN; *cf.* **kakite-**

kakite- to be poised; to be set; to be ready to spear or shoot # **kakituq** 'he is poised' / **kakiyutaa** 'he is poised to spear it'; NUN; < **kaki-**?

kakiungqite- to make a squeaking or crunching noise when walking on snow or ice # *cf.* **kakingerte-**

kakiutaq pin # NSY; < **kaki-?**-taq¹

kakivik needlecase; sewing box or case; traditional "housewife" bag # Tua-i-llu Aangaarraam aanani cikirluku mikcuarmek *kakiviliaminek* akmantellermine elitnaurluni. 'And so Aangaarraaq gave her mother a little *sewing case* that she had made when she was away going to school.' (PRA 1995:377); <**kaki-vik**

kakivkar- to have a stabbing pain; to have sharp, sudden pain # **kakivkartuq** 'he has a stabbing pain' ? < **kaki-vkar-**

kakiyun bag fastener # < **kaki-te**⁵-n

kak'li- to have a runny nose # = **kakeggli-**

kakuun needle made from the front part of a crane's foot #

kalaciq biscuit; muffin # *perhaps from Russian* горячий (*goryáchiy*) 'hot' as in горячая сдоба (*goryachaya sdoba*) 'hot muffin'

kalackiiq, **kalackaq** stick with sharp point at end used in a traditional Yup'ik game somewhat like mumblety-peg # *and* **kalackiir-**, **kalackar-** to play mumblety-peg # **kalackiirtut** 'they are playing mumblety-peg'; *also called* **kapuckaq** (*q.v.*)

kalagaq walleye or pacific pollock (*Theragra chalcogramma*) # NUN; *from Aleut* kalagax (*kalaya-X*)

kalampiaq ship # K; *probably from the English ship name* 'Columbia'

kalantaassaq pencil # *from Russian* карандаш (*karandásh*)

kalap'aataq oakum; caulking material # *from Russian* конопатить (*konopátit'*) 'to caulk'

kalap'iinaq, **kalav'iinaq** rifle # *from Russian* карабин (*karabín*)

kal'aq color # *Kal'alegmek yualirturluteng*, . . .

'Using *colored* thread, . . .' (PAI 2008:100); Nallunaikutalget ayuqelrianek *kal'arluteng*. 'The ones with insignia have the same *color*.' (PAI 2008:86); *from English* 'color'

kal'ciissaaq lead pellet; shot # *from Russian* картечь (*kartéch'*); = **kalkiicaaq**, **kal'tiissaaq**

kaleg- to brush against; to brush aside # **kalegtuq** 'it brushed against something' *or* 'he brushed something aside; **kalga** 'it or he brushed against it' *or* 'he brushed it aside' / *estuulumek caarrluut kalellermiliki luuskaa* **kalguta** 'when sweeping the dust from the table she also swept off a spoon'; *kitalaq kalguraa* 'he is strumming on the guitar'; Tua-i-llu *pektellriamun pitarkamun narulkarraarluni*, *una tua-i qerruinaq kal'karluku* *igtelluku* *maavet mermun*. 'Then after the hunter threw the harpoon at his moving quarry, he'd *push* the float letting it fall into the water.' (CIU 2005:12); Arnat *pinialata kal'egteryaaqellinikii* *pinikayimi*. 'Knowing that women are weak he *brushed her aside* knowing that he is a lot stronger than her.' (KIP 1998:347); . . . *agayulirtait imutun tua-i kalgilriatun yuuyaramteñek ayuqellrulliniata*. ' . . it is as if the priests *brushed aside* our Yup'ik identity.' (CIU 2005:272); = **kateg-**; > **kalgun**, **kalguur-**; < PE **kaləy**-²

kalemaanaq pocket # *from Russian* карман (*karmán*); NSU; = **kalmaanaq**

kalenquq longfin smelt (*Spirinchus thaleichthys*) # (?); BB; < ?-quq

kalevte- to lower (it) down # *into the ground or through a hole in the ice*; **kalevtaa** 'he lowered it down' / Tua-i-llu *pissurtet nanerpateng teguluki nakacugnek qillerrvikumalriit uiivvaarluku kan'a iteryaraq*, *tuamta-llu nakacuut kalevoluku* *tuavet anluamun*. 'Then the hunters took their harpoons to which the bladders had been tied and circled the entrance way down there, and then they *lowered* their bladders down into the water hole in the ice.' (CEV 1985:79); < **kalve-te**²-

kalevyug- to be shy # **kalevyugtuq** 'he is shy';

< **kalve-yug-**

kalgun weir; fish fence extending from the bottom of the river and leading fish to a place where one can catch them with a dipnet or fish trap #

< **kaleg-n**

kalguur- to make a sweeping motion at (it); to repeatedly shove (as along the ground with food or a stick) # Imumek tua-i man'a *natquik tekitaqan paangrutegminek kalguuraqluku*, . . . 'Whenever the drifting snow reached him, he would make a *sweeping motion* at it with his double-bladed paddle, . . .' (QUL 2003:272); Kavcagpak tauna *agalria muragmun* — *qirussinun kalguurulluteng* *tamakut agalriit*, . . . 'With a clatter the things hanging would *sweep against* the wooden appendages [of the mask] . . .' (AGA 1996:102); < **kaleg-?**

kalikaq paper; mail; page # kalikangua 'I got some mail'; Makkut-llu qanemcit ayuqeqapiarluteng waten piyuilameng *kalikami* ellimanrilameng. 'These stories are never exactly the same because they are not set down on *paper*.' (QAN 1995:158); CUCUKELCIIRUN KALIKAQ 'election ballot'; KALIKANEEK ELISNGALRIIT 'scribes' (*used in New Testament translation, as in the phrase "Pharisees and scribes"*); from *Chukchi* kelikel 'book, drawing, line, carving', or *Koryak* kalikal 'letter, book, pattern'; > kalikartaq, kalikat, kalikayagaq*, kalikiurta, kalikivik

kalikartaq license; certificate # *the following are legal neologisms*: KALIKAQ NALLUNAIRUN ARENQIALLUGUTMEK 'citation'; KALIKARTAQ PICIUNILUKU TAKARNARCAUMALRIA 'affidavit'; KALIKARTAQ YUGMEK TEGUKENGSSUUN 'warrant (for arrest)'; YUARCUUN KALIKARTAQ 'search warrant'; < kalikaq-taq⁵

kalikat, kalikaat book; magazine; papers (documents or the like) # Ukut *kalikaat* Lower Kuskokwim School District Bilingual-Bicultural Program-am Mamterillerni piyunarivkallrui, elitnaurutngusqelluki nunacuarni high school-ani. 'The LKSD Bilingual-Bicultural Program in Bethel made this *book* possible, wanting it to be a teaching device in village high-schools.' (CAU 1985:3); < kalikaq-plural

kalikayagaq* cigarette paper # < kalikaq-ya(g)aq

kalikiurta, kalikiviliurta postmaster; mailman; mail plane # < kalikaq-liur-ta¹, kalikivik-liur-ta¹

kalikivik post office # < kalikaq-i³-vik; > kalikiviliurta

kalivci- to be unable to reach something after shooting it # kalivciuq 'he cannot reach something'; kalivcia 'he cannot reach it' / < kalivte-i²-

kalivneq chain # *also plural for one chain*; kalivneret 'a chain'; Piuq naparciluni napayaarmek ukinran igtem yaakaraanun, tua-i-llu taukut kapkaanaak *kalivneragkek* iquak uivtanqellria tuavet kaulluku napartamun, . . . 'Then he slid the ring that was at the end of the trap's *chain* down the stake, . . .' (ELN 1990:51); < kalivte-neq¹

kalivqinaite- to be able to control the situation one finds oneself in; to never be helpless # Pirpaklaraat, *kalivqinailata-gguq*. Keglunret maa-i *kalivqinaicugnarqut* caprunateng *kalivqinaunateng*. 'They respect them [wolves] because they *are never helpless*. It seems that wolves *are never helpless*, since nothing can stop them; they are *not helpless*.' (AGA 1996:34); < kalivqinar-ite-

kalivqinar- to be in a bind; to be in a difficult situation that one cannot control; to be helpless # "Qaillun ikayuutelallrusit ilavnun?" "Ikayualuki kalivqinalriit, pisciigalnguut ullagluki ikayurluki." 'How did you used to render assistance to your relatives?' "By helping the helpless, going over to those who couldn't do things and helping them.'" (KIP 1997:57); < kalivte-?; > kalivqinaite-, kalivqinaryaikun

kalivqinaryaikun insurance # < kalivqinar-yaikun

kalivte- to be stranded; to be inaccessible # kalivtuq 'he is stranded'; 'it cannot be reached' / > kalivci-, kalivneq, kalivqinar-; < PE kaləvə(t)-

kalivyagute- to become incapable of doing something or acting on (it) # Callerkani *kalivyaguciiqellinia* caturraarluni cat tamalkuan pirraarluku. 'One will *become incapable* of doing something after having been capable of doing everything.' (QAN 1995:356); < kaliv(te)-yagute-

kalkiicaaq lead pellet; shot # *from Russian* картёчь (kartéch'); = kal'tiissaaq, kal'ciissaaq

kallag- to drizzle # EG

kallagcetaaq, kallakacetaaq rattle; bell; hairy milk-vetch (*Astragalus umbellatus*) # < kallagte-cetaaq, kallagte?-cetaaq

kallaggluk five-gallon can (from gasoline) # *cf.* kallagte-

kallagte- to rattle; to clang; to ring # kallagtuq 'it is rattling' / sass'aq kallagceskiu 9-eklaagmi! 'set the clock to ring at 9 o'clock!'; . . . agayunerrluni tua-i anuqlirluni caaqameng tua-i amirlut tengnaurtut agaاتمun tangvalriani iliini-llu amirliqapiggluni tungurpak *kallaggluni* tanqigpallagaluni-llu tuaten. ' . . . for a week it was windy and sometimes the clouds would fly off over there while they were watching and sometimes it would be very cloudy and dark with *peals of thunder* and flashes of lightning.' (ELN 1990:41); > kallagcetaaq, kallakutaaq, kallangkutaaq; *cf.* kallak, kallake-; < PY-S kalay-

kallak king in cards # Y, HBC; *original meaning not determined*; *cf.* kallagte-; > kallalek

kallake- to be too loose-fitting; to fit into loosely # kallakuq 'it is too loose'; kallakaa 'it fits into it loosely' / kallakaqa atkucuaqa 'my shirt is too big for me', *literally*: 'I fit into my shirt loosely'; NUN; *cf.* kallagte-

kallakutaaq crawl or crop of ptarmigan # *the crawl is often inflated and used as a toy*; < kallagte-kutaaq

kallalek shaman # < kallak-lek

kallangkutaq bell # NUN; < kallagte-?-kutaq

kallmingayaute- to drag scraping on the ground
NS

kallugvik electric generator # Kuiggluum Kallugvia 'Kwethluk Electric Company'; < kalluk-vik

kalluk thunder and lightning; electricity # kallirtuq 'it is thundering and there is lightning'; kallirauq 'it is thundering repeatedly'; kalluum unugmi kenurrangqercetevkalaraakut 'electricity makes it possible for us to have lights at night'; . . . *kalluum-llu* kenra kenerpallaravkarluku nuniitni tamalkuan, . . . and He let *thunder* and lightning flash throughout their land, . . . (PSALM. 105:32); Amllermi akiillrultartuq *kallugmek* uligmek atullerkaq thermostat-am quyilriami uitaurallerkaani. 'It's a lot cheaper to use an *electric* blanket than to set the thermostat [of a house's heating system] at a high level.' (GET n.d.:6); kallugkun neqnek naaqissuun 'sonar used for counting fish' (*Fish and Game neologism*); > kallugvik; < PE katluy

kallur- *postural root*; to gather # EG

kalmaanaq, **kalmainaq**, **kalmiinaq** pocket # mikelnguum ekellrua tangviarrluk kalmaanaminun 'the child put the strip of seal fat into his pocket'; Watua maa-i uum nalliini akinek *kalmaanarmiangqelartut*, Ski-Doo-quluteng-llu qagaani pissuraqluteng. 'Nowadays people have money in their *pockets* and hunt out there using Ski-Doos.' (TAP 2004:31); *from Russian* карма́н (karmán); = kalemaanaq

kalme- to sprinkle out; to scatter a granular or particulate substance # kalmuq 'it is leaking out' *as sugar leaking out of a sack* / kalemtaa 'he is dribbling it out' *as a person carrying a leaking sugar-sack*; = kanve-; cf. kaime-

kalngaguaq coltsfoot (*Petasites frigida*) # NUN;
< kalngag-uaq

kalngak bag made of reeds and used for carrying fish; *more generally*, any knapsack # *and* **kalngag-** to carry something in a knapsack # kalngagtuq 'he put on a knapsack'; kalngagaa 'he is carrying it in a knapsack' / kalngani can'giirnek imiraa muirluku 'he put blackfish in his bag, filling it up'; Aaniit ciuliluni *kalngagluni kalngapiamek*. Mikellaq-wa kinguani kalngagluni missuullermek, . . . 'Their mother went first *carrying* a real *backpack* on her back. Mikellaq went behind her *carrying* a burlap sack on her back, . . .'
(ELN 1990:69); > kalngag-uaq; < PY kalɲak or kalɲaq

kalpaassaq sailboat # *from Russian* ба́ркас (barkás) 'launch'; = palkaassaq

kal'tiissaaq lead pellet; shot # *from Russian* ка́ртэчь (kartéch'); = kalkiicaaq, kal'ciissaaq

kaltuugaq (*BB form*), **kal'tuugguaq** (*EG form*), **kaltuuvvilaq** potato # *from Russian* карто́фель (kartófel'); = kantuuvvilaq

kalug- completely empty # *postural root*; > kalugte-, kalungqa-; cf. kalukaq²

kalugte- to empty completely # kalugtuq 'it is emptied'; kalugtaa 'he emptied it' / < kalug-te²-

kalungqa- to be completely empty # kalungqauq 'it is empty' / < kalug-ngqa-

kalukaq¹ feast; party; person who distributes clothing or food in honor of his or her child's first catching game or picking berries # *and* **kalukar-** to feast; to have a party # *formerly a certain pre-Christian religious holiday or more generally, any such holiday*; kalukartut 'they are having a celebration' / kalukautaa 'they had a celebration for him'; Amlleret taúgken ak'akika Qengarpagyaaraq, Kegginaquryaraq, Curukaq, *Kalukaq*, cat tua-i tamarmi, uksurpak tua-i aturluku yaavet tua-i ikuqlitellratnun. 'There were, however, many festivals, such as the Proboscis Festival, the Masked Dancing Festival, the Challenge Festival, and the *Holiday Festival*. These festivals were celebrated throughout the winter until the end of the cycle.' (TAP 2004:9); Imkut-llu irniateng pitqerraarqata *kalukarluteng*. Tuamtellu ineqsuyugluteng-gguq *kalukarluteng*, nunanek kevgirluteng kelgiluteng. 'When their children caught their first animals they *celebrated*. And they *celebrated* when they [the children] did something that pleased them, sending for and inviting the whole village.' (AGA 1996:112); Qasgimun tuamtell' *kalukaquaqata* apqaitnek neqkanek, uksumi pituut. 'In the winter they did it; they brought food for the *feast* to the kashim.' (PAI 2008:120)

kalukaq² large wooden storage bowl # NUN; Y; *from Aleut* kalukax' (kalukaX); cf. kalug-

kalukaq³ halo around sun or moon # cf. kalukarte-

kalukarte- to encircle; to encompass # kalukarrluku 'extending around it'; cf. kalukaq³, kassug-

kalurrar- to drag; pull behind # NSY, Y

kalukaryak rattle; toy # NUN

kalupak large wooden platter or container # NS

kal'utaq (Y, K form), **kaluutaq** (HBC, NI form) stick used in a hockey-like game # and **kal'utar-**, **kaluutar-** to play a hockey-like game # kal'utartut 'they are playing hockey'; kal'utaraa 'he struck it (the ball)' / Cikulraami cikunerrami kal'tutatullruut makunek ikani line-arluteng. Tua-i ingluita qerautessaagatluku tuavet ngelmun tekiutengnaqluku, uum wani uqilalriim kalgaqaku allam cali kalgaqluku. . . . Muriit akagenqegcarluki kal'utatullruukut wangkuta. 'During early freeze-up people used to *play hockey* with these. There was a line on one side which was a goal. The team would push and hit it [the puck] trying to take it across to the goal line, while the opposing team tried to push it [back] fast. . . . We used to use a rounded piece of wood [as a puck] when we *played hockey*.' (CIU 2005:312); > kal'utarcuun, kal'utaryaraq; cf. ay'utaq

kal'utarcuun hockey puck or hockey stick # Kal'utarcuutet waniwa angqat ukut wani. . . . Muragmek waten ayuquralriamek kal'utarcuuterluteng. 'These round pucks were used. . . . They used a wooden [*hockey*] stick when they played hockey.' (CIU 2005:312); < kal'utar-cuun

kal'utaryaraq the hockey-like game # < kal'utar-yaraq

kalvag- to lower (it) down; to go in, or out, of a semi-subterranean house through the tunnel entrance # kalvagtug (kalvagluni) 'he went in, or out' / kalvagtaa 'he took it in, or out'; also kalvagtug (kalvagggluni) 'he went in, or out'; Ekualliita anelrarluni, kalvagggluku . . . , keneq tegumiaqluku anluni tayima. 'When it burst into flame he headed out, taking the torch through the tunnel entrance . . . , and holding onto the torch he went outside.' (KIP 1997:297); < kalve-?-;

> kalvaguaq, kalvagyaraq

kalvagar- for there to be a gust of wind from above where one is sheltered # NUN; < kalvag-uaq

kalvagyaraq, kalvagvik tunnel entrance to semi-subterranean house or kashim # Nutaan murilkenriagni amik ullallinia, taukut nakacuut nanguani egtaqluki. Taukuk murilkenrilagni, kalvagyaramun egtellinii, kinguatgun-llu anluni. 'Then when they'd stopped watching him, he went over to the doorway, tossing those bladders he was playing with. Because they'd stopped watching him he threw them [the bladders] into the tunnel entrance and went out after them.' (YUU 1995:87); see Appendix 9 on parts of old-time house; < kalvag-yaraq, kalvag-vik

kalve- to go down # usually into the ground; kalvuq 'he went down' / kalevtaa 'he lowered it down; > kalevte-, kalvagyaraq, kalevyug-, kalvun; < PE kaləvə(t)-

kalvun device to push things down or bring them up, such as a hook for lowering things into and bringing them up from an underground cache # < kalve-n

kama- emotional root; > kamake-, kamanaircar-, kamanarqe-, kamatar-, kamayug-; < PE kama-

kamake- to suspect; to be suspicious of (him); to be squeamish about (it) (additional NUN meaning); to be awed by (NSU meaning) # kamakaa 'he is suspicious of her', 'he is squeamish about it', 'he is awed by it' / Camek-llu tua-i iliit paqriciami, kamakluku tauna. 'When one of them finds something missing he suspects that person.' (KIP 1998:39); kamakumalria 'a suspect' (legal neologism); tegustem apqaurutai kamakumalriamun 'interrogation' (legal neologism); < kama-ke⁴-; < PE kamakə- (under

PE kama-)

kamanaircar- to act in a way so as to not cause suspicion # kamanaircartuq 'he acted such as to allay suspicion' / Tua-i am taum uaqliita nukalpiarata niicamiu tamaani angyarkiuryarturniluku naugg'un tayima nallunrilkengamikun tumyarakun kamanaircarluni Qissunamun tevvliniluni. 'And so when the great hunter of that village below them heard that he was going to go make a frame for his boat in that area, he went to Qissunaq, taking a route he knew would not cause much suspicion.' (QUL 2003:638); < kama-naq-ir-car-

kamanarqe- to cause suspicion; to be repulsive (additional NUN meaning); to be awesome (NSU meaning) # kamanarquq 'it causes suspicion', 'it is repulsive', 'it is awesome' / < kama-narqe-

kamatar- to be suspicious by nature; to be squeamish by nature (additional NUN meaning); to tend to be awed by things (NSU meaning) # kamatartuq 'he is suspicious by nature', 'he is squeamish by nature', 'he tends to be awed by things'; < kama-tar¹-

kamayug- to feel suspicious; to feel squeamish (additional NUN meaning); to feel awed (NSU meaning) # kamayugtuq 'he feels suspicious', 'he feels squeamish', 'he feels awed' / < kama-yug-

kameg- root; > kamegciaq, kameksak, kameksag-, kamguk, kamgug-; cf. kamil-; < PE kamə

kamegciaq hunting boot # Kamegciaq pilugucuaat. Nulirran uum angun tauna piliarkauluku qecilingnaqellriigne-llu nutaan nat'rarlukek. Tua-i makuni ayagassuutni kass'artarni cangallrunricaaqut, taūgaam-gguq uqiggetut. "Kamegciaq" (are) low-cut skin-boots. A wife was expected to make a pair with thick soles for her husband. They were as effective as today's factory-made hunting boots, but they were light in weight.' (CIU 2005:26); < kameg-?

kameгнаq sponge (*sea creature*); BB; (?); < ?-naq²;

cf. kemagnaq

kameksak ankle-high skin boot; house slipper; mukluk # *and kameksag-* to put on boots # kameksagtuq 'he put on his skin boots'; kameksagaa 'he put skin boots on her' / kameksaka 'my skin boot'; kameksiigka 'my pair of skin boots'; Nerenriameng ellii piinerkaminek aqvalluni piiningigglukek *kameksiigni* piineni maqairucata, cali-llu aatami *kameksiik* piiningigglukek. 'After they ate, she fetched dried grass to put in the bottoms her *muklukuks* to serve as insoles because her old grass insoles weren't warm anymore, and she also put new grass insoles in her father's *muklukuks*.' (ELN 1990:58); UY, K, NI, BB, NR, LI, EG

kamguk knee-high or higher skin boot; mukluk # *and kamgug-* to put on boots # kamgugtuq 'he put on his skin boots'; kamgugaa 'he put skin boots on her' / kamguka 'my skin boot'; kamguugka 'my pair of skin boots'; Nulirran-gguq *kamginauraa* nasiit tumarrluki, qavcinek tayim' pilallikii, makliigne-llu malrugnek nat'rarluku. Qayutun-kiq tayima *kamguuk* taukuk angtalartak. 'His wife would make *muklukuks* for him out of sealskin; she used a number [of sealskins], and for soles she used the skins of two bearded seals. I really wonder how big those *muklukuks* were.' (MAR1 2001:89); LY, NS;
< kameg-?

kamil- root; > kamilar-, kamilqiir(ar)-; cf. kameg-

kamilar- barefoot # *postural root*; Cailkaq-gguq kiarrluku piuq aqvaqulliniria maa-i *kamilarmi* qasgim tungiinun. 'When she looked at the ground she saw that he had been running *barefoot* in the direction of the kashim.' (CIU 2005:322);
> kamilangqa-, kamilarte-; < kamil-?-

kamilangqa- to be barefoot # kamilangqauq 'he is barefoot' / < kamilar-ngqa-

kamilarte- to remove one's footwear # kamilartuq 'he removed his shoes (or boots)'; kamilartaa 'he removed her shoes (or boots)'; < kamilar-te²-

kamilqiir(ar)- to be barefoot # kamilqiir²rtuq 'he is barefoot' *see introduction for this use of the apostrophe* / NUN; < kamil- ?

kaminaaq stove for heating and cooking # *from Russian* камин (kamin); = kaminiaq

kaminiaq stove for heating and cooking # *in areas where both this and pelit'aaq (another Russian loan meaning stove) are used, kaminiaq is a heater, and pelit'aaq is a cook stove*; Maurumi-llu eniini ellii Elnguq irr'iqapiggluni qaraliaralegmek *kaminiamek* tuaten ayuqellriamek tangerpaaluami. 'And in her grandmother's house, she, Elnguq, was very much amazed at the *stove* with its decorated metalwork because it was the first time she'd seen one like that. (ELN 1990:7); UY, NI, CAN, BB, NR, LI, EG; *from Russian* камин (kamin); = kaminaaq

kamipluk charcoal # = kangipluk; < ?-lluk

kamiss'enaq magistrate # NUN, BB; *from English* 'commissioner'

kamliikaq waterproof jacket used with kayak; parka # LI, UK; *from Russian* камлэйка (kamléyka)

kampaassaq compass # *from Russian* компас (kómpas), *and/or English* 'compass'; = kangpaassaq

kan'a the one down there below, or toward the river # *restricted demonstrative pronoun*; kat'umek 'from the one down there'; kankut 'the ones down there'; kacuuq 'you, down there!'; Taqucami qalamciminek maaten piuq *kan'a* igta it'gain ciukaraatni. 'When she finished telling him her story she saw that, *down below her*, was a den right before her feet.' (ELN 1990:51); Caqerluni-llu Elngum murilkaa nanvam ilua, kankut qaleqcuuget ukakaraagni-wa merimi ungluungalnguq. 'One time Elnguq observed the middle of the lake and saw *those, down there on the water*, loons and that there seemed to be a nest in the water on the side closest to them [Elnguq and her sister].' (ELN 1990:105); *see Appendix 3 on demonstratives*; cf. kanagaq, kanaknak; < PE dem. kan- or kað-

kanag- root; > kanagaq, kanagyaq, kanagtu-, kanagkite-, kanagyaq; cf. kanani

kanagkite- to have short legs # kanagkituq 'he has short legs' / < kanag-kite²-

kanagtu- to have long legs # kanagtuuq 'he has long legs' / Uqilalliniluni tua pekqura'arqami *kanagtuami*. 'He would go very fast whenever he walked around because he *had long legs*.' (QUL 2003:200)

kanagaq leg; lower limb; lower part; post of cache # levaam kanagaa navegtuq 'the lower part of the motor broke'; Elatiini taun' mayurruvik imna *kanagalek* — iciw' imkut unani elagyat *kanagarluteng* qertuluteng . . . 'Next to it that elevated cache with *posts* — you know, one of those caches on high *posts* . . .' (QAN 2005:104);
< kanag-aq¹

kanagartuli caribou # *literally*: 'one with long legs'; < kanagaq-tuli

kanagyaq tibia, shinbone # K, Y, NI, CAN, HBC;

< kanag-?

kanakiir- to parboil blackfish # (?)

kanaknak, kanaknaq, kanaqneq west # Nunautseng nengciqaat negetmun, ungalatmun, calaratmun, *kanaknatmun-llu*. 'They will extend their territory toward the north, toward the south, toward the east, and toward *the west*.' (AYA. 28:14) *cf.* kan'a; < PE kanaknar

kanangllugte- to be bent over with head hung down in sadness; to pout unhappily # kanangllugtuq 'he pouted unhappily' / Aren, tuaten-gguq imna qanrucani angulluaq tauna pucikaururluni *kanangllugqaarluni* qanenqigtevkenani anlliniluni. 'Well, when he said that to the old man, the old man hung his head down, and after *pouting with his head sunk*, said no more, and went out.' (QUL 2003:654); < kanar²-nglluk

kana(ni) down there (below or toward the water) # *restricted demonstrative adverb*; kanani angyaq kicaumauq 'the boat is anchored down there'; kanavet 'to down there'; kanatmun 'toward down there'; kanaken 'from down there'; kanavirtuq 'he went down there'; kana'antuq 'it is down there'; Wangkugni waten quyinruluni-llu ayuqeciquq, una-llu tungiikun, aciqsinruluni, wiinga-ll' *kana'anllua*. 'He was higher (in status) than the two of us, and this person was next, being lower, and I *was at the bottom*.' (TAP 2004:97); *see* kan'a, *the corresponding demonstrative pronoun*; *see Appendix 3 on demonstratives*; < PE dem. kan- or kað-

kanangqa- to be bent forward # kanangqauq 'it is bent forward' / < kanar²-ngqa-

kanaqlak muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*); muskrat parka (when used in plural) # *and* **kanaqlag-** to put on or wear a muskrat parka # kanaqlagtuq 'he put on a muskrat parka' / kanaqliit 'muskrats'; kanaqlalek 'one with a muskrat parka'; kanaqliinka 'my muskrat parka'; Iciw' maa-i qaleqcuuget *kanaqlagtaicuilinguq* nuniit. 'You know, an area with grebes never is without *muskrats*.' (AGA 1996:220); *cf.* kanar¹-, kanar²-

kanaqliq raincoat # EG

Kanaqnaq Kanaknak # *village site near Dillingham*; *cf.* kanar¹-

kanaquagaq stinkweed; artemisia (*Artemisia tilesii elatior*) # (?)

kanar⁻¹ to come down to or toward water; to emerge from the brush to the water # kanartuq 'he came down'; kanaraa 'he came down at it' / Tua-i-ll' taquakek taukut nangengluteng, waniw' tua-i kuigmun tamaavet *kanarlutek*, nangneruaraat tua-i atakutaqevkarluki taumun nayagaminun. 'Then their₂ provisions that they'd taken along started to run out, and then when they *came down* to the river he had his younger sister eat what little was left for supper.' (QUL 2003:362); Kanani-gguq waten pengurpallaam aciani can'get waten elivumalriit maavet tua-i kuigmun *kanaumaut* iquit. 'It was said there were areas of flattened grass at the bottom of a big hill with the ends of the grass *going down* to the river.' (QUL 2003:204); > kanaryaraq; *cf.* kan'a, kanaqlak, Kanaqnaq, kanar²-

kanar⁻² bent forward # *postural root*; > kanangqa-, kanarte-, kanangllugte-, kanar(ar)-, kanarcete-, kanari-, kanartaq; *cf.* kanar¹-; < PE kanar-

kanar⁻³ to survive famine #

kanar⁻⁴ to talk about; to mention # Tauna-ll' imna qetunraa *kanarluku*, tuqutevkapigainallra elliinek nunullrani. 'He even *mentioned* his son, for truly he was the one who made him kill himself, when he scolded him,' (QUL 2003:536)

kanaraq any one of the five days after a death during which time a soul descends to the afterworld and the bereaved abstain from certain activities # Tamaani tamaa-i *kanaranek* qantullrulriit, yuk taun' tuquaqaq, *kanarat-gguq* naacirturluki erenret talliman unuut-llu talliman. Nunat taukut, nunat yui tamarmeng tua-i yagluteng tua caskulluarqengaunateng, . . . 'They would say, about the *days of mourning*, that whenever a person died, people would go through the five days and nights of *mourning*. The village, all the village's people, would fast and abstain from doing things and not use tools.' (ELL 1997:36); *cf.* kanar(ar)-

kanar(ar)- to sleep; to be falling asleep # kana'artuq 'he is sleeping' / kana'aryugtua 'I am sleepy'; < kanar²-; *cf.* kanaraq; < PY kanarar- (*under* PE kanar-)

kanarcete- to have the bow too far down in the water # *of a boat*; kanarcetuq 'its bow is down' / < kanar²-cete²-

kanari- to die in one's (deep) sleep # kanariuq 'he died in his sleep' / CAN; < kanaraq-i³-

kanartaq fish hung up to dry; old salmon, hung up to dry # LI, EG; < kanarte-aq¹

kanarte⁻¹ to bend forward # kanartuq 'he bent forward'; kanartaa 'he bent it forward' / . . . tekicamiu nuggluku tua-i kanarrluku ellii-llu miryaraluni mermek . . . ' . . . when he reached her he pulled her up *and tipped her body with her head lower than the rest of it* and she vomited the water [she'd swallowed] . . .' (ELN 1990:27); < kanar-te²-

kanarte⁻² to be tall; to hang # (?); EG

kanaryaraq path or route down to water # < kanar¹-yaraq

kanauma- to come out at water below # Maaten asgurluni piuq pulayararpallraat pingkut *kanaumaluteng* kuigmun. 'On going upriver he observed a path through the brush back there *coming out* at the river.' (GRA 1901:288); < kanar¹-ma-

kanaute- to assist someone in peril # (?)

Kanayuk* Sugpiaq; Kenai-area Athabaskan; Lake Iliamna Athabaskan # BB; = Kenayuk, Kenaayuq

kanayurnaq loche; burbot (*Lota lota*) # NSU; from *Inupiaq* kanayuk 'sculpin, bullhead' and *postbase* -naq²; < PE kanayu(Ṛ)

kaneq frost # and **kaner**- to be frosted # kanertuq or kanraa 'it is frosted' / Pagna nem qulii *kanerpangaqan*, keneq kumarrluku urugciraqluku, aklut elaturramun anulluki. 'Whenever the ceiling of the house got lots of *frost*, they'd light a fire to thaw it out after taking the clothes and bedding out to the porch.' (YUU 1995:27); Tuani-gguq tangrraa atkugluni allayugnek, tuarpiaq-gguq atkuin melqurri *kanqai*. 'When he saw her then she was wearing a different kind of parka; it was like the fur of the parka *was frosted*.' (YUU 1995:106); > Kanruyauq; PE kanəṚ

kanevcir- to have tiny ice crystals in it # *of the air; impersonal subject*; kanevcirtuq 'there are ice crystals in the air' / < kanve-?-ir¹-

kanevlarte- to shake *clothing, etc.*; to remove debris; to sprinkle # kanevlartuq 'it sprinkled out'; kanevlartai 'he shook them to remove debris' / < kanve-?-

kanevneq sprinkling of things as at the bottom of an almost empty container # . . . uluanek tauḡaam ircaqurranek-llu uqamairissaagarpek' naku issratni *kanevniqerluku* cukangnaqluni uterteqataami. ' . . he only *filled the very bottom* of his backpack with its tongue and its heart since he was going home in a rush.' (QUL 2003:150); < kanve-neq¹

kanevvluk light snow or rain # < kanve-rrluk

kangaciqaq, **kangciqaq** pole stuck into the ground in the men's communal house during the *Nakaciuryaraq* ("Bladder Feast") with wild celery tied to its tip, just before the bladders are put under the ice # = kagaciqaq

kangar- to walk around # kangartuq 'he is walking around' / Unugaqan-gguq *kangaraqelria* ellami net amiigit qanikcarcecuunaki, elakat-llu cikuvkayuunaki. 'Every night he'd *walk around* outside keeping doorways free of snow and water holes free of ice.' (YUP 2005:184); = kanguar-

kangciq side wall of sod house # > kangciraq; < PE kançir

kangciraq tarpaulin; sled sheet; mat paneling in sod house # 'Tua-i-ll' qaill' pillerkailami, imumek waten net *kangcirangqetullruameng* tupiganek, mat'um maani acim kelua pakigluku elalliniluku man'a nem, *kangcirat* amatiit, ellinguaqqluku tua-i. 'So then, because she didn't know what she ought to do, since those sod houses used to have grass mats for *paneling*, she drew it back here behind the bed and began to dig a grave in the house behind the *mat paneling*, measuring him occasionally.' (ELL 1997:82); < kangciq-aq³

kangeq top of mountain, tree, house, skin boot, etc.; summit; top part; crown (top) of the head (*additional NUN meaning*) # Meq ulngiinartuq ingrit patuluki, ingrit *kangritnek* et'utaluni it'ganernek yuinaq tallimanek cipluku. 'The water rose covering the mountains, and at the *tops* of the mountains it was twenty-five feet deep.' (AYAG 8:20); Taukut-llu kituamegteki qemirraq mayurluku *kangranun* piameng maaten ellii piuq nunanirnaqluni tangellra avavirpak. 'When they passed them they climbed a little hill and when she reached its *top* she observed the world stretching away in the distance, a joy to behold.' (ELN 1990:35); > kangkupaguaq; cf. kangkuussitaq, kangquq, kangtu-; < PE kanḡṚ

kangiitur- to inquire deeply about (him) or of (him); # kangiituraa 'he is inquiring about it, or of him' / kangiituriuq 'he is making inquiries'; Aren, tua-i *kangiitunga'artellinia-am* uilingiatamek taumek nantellranek. 'Well, he curiously started *asking questions* of her about where that spinster lived.' (QUL 2003:236); Maa-i apyutengqerrucimteṇek pilaqaitkut *kangiitullerkarput* pitekluku caucianek. 'Now they ask us whether we have questions for the sake of our *wishing to inquire* about what something is, or means.' (YUP 2005:58); Una cali yuut cayaitnek *kangiituriilirullruuq* igautekluki-llu cayaraita ilait. 'He also was a person who *made inquiries* about Yup'ik ways and wrote about some of their customs.' (CAU 1985:10); < kangi-ite¹-ur-

kangiuyug- to be curious about the principle behind something; to want to find out (it) # Tauḡa-i *kangiuyugturallinia* nateqvaqapiar etellranek. 'Being curious about it he wanted to find out about its exact location.' (WOR 2007:114); NUN; < kangi-?-

kangilir- to explain the meaning or reason behind something; to provide with a (new) start; to rename in order to cure # if

a person has become ill after someone else has died, he might be given the name of the dead person in an effort to cure him; a ritual is followed involving sprinkling with water and giving a small piece of food to the person being named, and saying a particular ritualistic sentence to him; kangilirtuq 'he has been given a new name'; kangiliraa 'he gave him a new name'; 'he explained the meaning behind something to him' / Tua-llu tuaten tua kangilirnauraa, pingnatungekan elluarrluku pingnatuusqumaluku cingumaluku. Tuarpiaq agayulluku. 'And then they would explain to him the meaning behind (what he was being told to do), saying that they are wishing him the best when he starts making his own living. It was like praying for him.' (QUL 2003:330); < kangiq-lir-

kangilngaq fox # EG; from Sugpiaq kangilngaq

kangilquq humerus; upper arm bone # BB; < kangiq-quq

kanginge- to discover or find out the principle behind something; to understand # kanguquq 'he found out' / nutaan wiinga kanguqua 'I just now found out'; the following are legal neologisms: arenqiallugun kangingnaurluku 'investigation'; kangingnaurluku qaillun tuqullrucia 'autopsy', literally: 'discovering how he died'; QAILLUN TUQUMALRIIM TUQULLRAN KANGINGENGNAQELLRIA 'coroner's inquest'; KANGINGNAURISTA TUQUMALRIANEK 'coroner'; < kangiq-nge-; > kangingutet, kangingnautet, kangingnaurutet, kangingutet, kangingyug-

kangingnaurta jury; juror # KANGINGNAURTET TUKNINRIT 'grand jury'; < kanginge-naur-ta¹-plural

kangingnaurutet science # Elicukapigtelartuq-llu kangingnaurutetni, cali tuani cetkegciluni. 'He is motivated to learn in science and also has good grades there.' (YUP 2002:45); < kanginge-nuar-n

kangingqerr- to have (the, a) meaning # kangingqertuq 'it has meaning' / una Kuigpagmiut qaneryaraat "teggmaarrluk" kangingqertuq iqallugmek Kusquqvagmiucetun 'this Yukon word "teggmaarrluk" has the meaning chum salmon in the Kuskokwim dialect'; Imkut piciatun elpeceñi pingaleng'ermeng kangingqertut . . . 'Those [dance motions], even though they appear random to you, have meaning . . .' (QUL 2003:356); < kangiq-ngqerr-

kangingutet philosophy # < kanginge-n-plural

kangingyug- to inquire about the reason behind something; to become ill after someone has died # the person who became ill is said to want to acquire the name of the deceased; kangingyugtuq 'he became ill when someone close or dear died'; 'he wants to understand' / Calriit tangrraarluni uluqaunrit'lartat? Waniw' kangingyugtua. 'Just what is there about those people that one cannot turn away from after seeing them? I want to understand this.' (CIU 2005:174); < kanginge-yug-

kangiplus, kangipneq charcoal # Umyuangengluni taringerrlugluni. Tauna tua-i qantaq, kangiplusnek, arallermek, kangiplusnek avukluki, utaqanerrlugtelliniluku tua-i caqerluni atakumi. 'She more or less figured out what was going on. So she mixed charcoal and ashes in the bowl and waited for him one night.' (ELL 1997:270); = kamiplus; < ?-lluk, ?-neq¹; cf. kangiq

kangiq meaning; principle; source; headwaters of river; beginning # nalluaqa aperyaram kangia 'I don't know the meaning of the word'; kuigem kangia nanvarpauguq 'the source of the river is a big lake'; Tua-i waten qaralingqerrsauryutiita kangia qanemcikerluku cangailngatuq. 'I think it is okay to tell you the reason why they started to use these decorations.' (CIU 2005:214); Cam iliini qamaken kuimegnuk kangianek cat makut muragat atertelagai ciqsanret, tua-i nallunailngurmek qamna yugtangqelaryaaquq kuimegnuk kangia. 'In as much as sometimes these finished or semi-finished pieces of wood drift down from the upper part of our₂ river, the upper part of our₂ river surely has people.' (QUL 2003:288); > kangilir-, kangilquq, kanginge-, kangiqaq, kangiugneq, kangiysigi-, kangiutaq, kangiraq, kangirci-, Kangirnaq, kangirrluk, kangiun, kangiuyug-; cf. kangiplus; < PE kanjir

kangiqaq strait of water; bay; reindeer corral # < kangiq-qaq

kangiugneq cave in sea ice # < kangiq-?

kangiysigi- to come nearer # kangiysigiug 'it is coming nearer'; kangiysigia 'he is coming nearer to it' / < kangiq-ysigi-

kangiutaq bay; inlet # especially when part of a lake; < kangiq-kutaq

kangiralek square five-gallon gas can # < kangiraq-lek

kangiraq corner; quarter # kangirami aqumgauq 'he is sitting in the corner'; Carraqapiarmek waniwa tua-i qanaagurtukuk. Tuarpiaq kangirarraaneq ilangaruarrlunuk. Waniwa tamak'acagaan qanemcikekumegnegu allrakurcarnगतुकuk iquklipailemegnegu cali. 'We are telling just a little about it. Just like taking a small corner of it. If we related all the things about it, it probably would take us a whole year to tell it.' (TAP 2004:1); < kangiq-aq³; > kangiraraq, kangircir-, kangirissuun, kangirenqegg-, kangiraulek; < PE kanjirar (under PE kanjir)

kangiraraq four in playing cards # NUN

kangiraulek barge # BB; < kangiraraq-?-lek

kangirci- to understand; to rename in order to cure # kangirciuq 'he understands'; 'he gave someone the name of the deceased' *in order to cure him*; kangircia 'he understands it'; 'he gave her the name of the deceased' / kangircitaa 'he caused her to understand, explained to her'; kangircitai tan'gaurluut atiita tumkaatnek 'their father explained to the boys what route they would take'; Aptaqani qanrutaqani taum taugaam tua-i *kangirciaqluku*. Wangkuta avatiini kegginquilngurni *kangircisuunaku*. 'Whenever it asked him a question, whenever it talked to him, he was the only one who *understood* it. Those of us that weren't wearing masks couldn't *understand* it.' (AGA 1996:59); < kangiq-ci-; cf.

kangirqe-; < PE kaŋirci- (*under* PE kaŋir)

kangircir- to put up a post for (it) # NUN

kangirenqegg-, kangiritateqe- to be square # kangirenqegtuq 'it is square' / < kangiraraq-nqegg-, kangiraraq-li²-ta²-teqe-; > kangirenqellria

kangirenqellria a square # < kangirenqegg-lria

kangirissuun carpenter's square. < kangiraraq-li²-cuun

Kangirnaq Kongiganek # *village at the mouth of the Kuskokwim River*; < kangiq-naq²

kangirqe- to give an answer to a question; to explain the principle behind something # NUN; cf. kangircir-

kangirrluk strait of water; bay # Y; < kangiq-rrluk;

< PE kaŋirɫuq (*under* PE kaŋir)

kangirta stake for tying a dog # NUN

kangitneq dog salmon; chum salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*); *specifically*, old dog salmon after spawning for some speakers # Amiragkiuraqameng apeqmeggnnek piluguuluki tua-i. Nat'rluki-llu *kangitnernek* imkunek qecilinritnek, iqallugnek pilalliacci tamakut. 'When they worked on waterproof fish-skin boots, they soled them with thick skin of *old chum salmon* ("kangitneq"), fish which you perhaps refer to as "iqalluk".' (CIU 2006:142); LY, NI, CAN, LK, BB

kangiun harness snap # < kangiq-n

kangivari- to roll up one's sleeves # NUN

kangkupaguaq paddle handle grip # K; < kangeq-qupak-uaq

kangkuussitaq pompon # cf. kangeq

kangniq one-year-old goose # (?); NI; cf. kanguq

kangpaassaq compass # . . . natmun qaviirtellra nalluarkauvkenaku iqalluguakun. *Kangpaassanek* piitlermeggni. ' . . . they would know where to turn by the [direction of a] snowdrift. That's when they lacked *compasses*.' (KIP 1998:195); *from Russian* компас (kómpas), or *English* 'compass'; = kampaassaq

kangpaniskaq a young child just starting to play in the "Lapp game", a baseball-like game # *probably introduced by Saami (Lapp) reindeer herders*; HBC; *perhaps from English* 'company' or 'accompany'; cf. kap'aniskaq

kangqiiq ptarmigan (*Lagopus* sp.) # = qangqiiq;

< ?-iq

kanguq pussy-willow catkin # < kangeq-quq;

< PY-S kaŋquq (*under* PE kaŋəŋ)

kangtu- to be wide # < ?-tu-; cf. kangeq

kanguar- to walk around# EG; = kangar-

kanguq snow goose; white goose (*Chen caerulescens*) # *Kangurculallruukut*, kiugkut qertulriit Maklagtulim paingan kiakaraani *kangut* uitaviketullruit. 'We used to hunt *snow geese*; the *snow geese* stayed in those high places inland a little up from the mouth of Maklagtuli River.' (KIP 1998:269); > kanguruaq; cf. kangniq; < PE kaŋur

kanguruaq, kanguyagaq* (LI form) McKay's bunting (*Plectrophenax hyperboreus*); snow bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*); northern shrike (*Lanius excubitor*) # Aren, taurluum imum eriniikun elitaqngamiur *kanguruaq* pakemnia qallriani . . . well, that poor thing recognized the snow *bunting* up there by its chirping . . . ' (QUL 2003:388);

< kanguq-uaq

kankiiq, kankiitaq ice skate # *and kankiir-* to ice-skate # kankiirtuq 'he is ice-skating' / kankiik 'pair of ice skates' or 'his ice skates'; Tua-i-ll' nutaan cingirluki wangkuta *kankiingnaqluta* nanvami piani. Eligartellemni *kankiirumalalrianga* tua-i. Unuakum-ll' tua-i assi'irqan ella maklua *kankiiryarturaqlua*, *kankiirumaaqlua* tua-i. 'And so we tied the laces and tried to *skate* on the lake back there. When I learned how, I *skated* all the time. In the mornings if the weather was good, I'd get up and go *skating*; I *skated* constantly.' (KIP 1998:109); *from Russian* коньки (kon'kí)

kanngurte- to be very fortunate; to be very lucky # kanngurtuq 'he's very fortunate' / HBC

Kanruyauciq January; February # *see Appendix 7 on the Yup'ik calendar*; < kaner-u-yar-ciq

kantalaq jail # *and kantalar-* to jail (him) # kantalaumauq 'he is in jail'; BB, EG; *from Russian* кандалы (kandalý) 'shackles'

kantalarista policeman # BB; < kantalar-i²-ta

kantiluq cap with visor # BB; *from Russian* кондырь (kondýr')

kantiq candy # *from English*

kantuuvvilaq potato # Ataucimek-llu saskam imaaneq paraluruamek ilaluku, pingayunek-llu, qeltairumalrianek ingqimalrianek *kantuuvvilaneq*. 'Add one cup filled with rice, and three peeled diced *potatoes*.' (YUU 1995:62); *from Russian* картофель (kartófel'); = kaluugaq

kanuuquq sharpened stake used in pairs to hold large dipnets in place open under the water when fishing for tomcods #

kanuyaq copper # < ?-yaq; < PE kannuyar

kanve- to sprinkle out; to scatter a granular or particulate substance # kanvuq 'it sprinkled or poured out'; kanevtaa 'he sprinkled it' / Tau-i-llu *kanevvluk* caranglugnek taukuk ayuqucirturluku Einguq civtellregni kapkaanaak qalarrluni alaicessiyaagqata cangyuit'larniluki. 'Then he demonstrated to her how to *sprinkle* grass, leaves and twigs over it, and while Einguq set the trap he told her that if they are too visible the traps won't catch anything.' (ELN 1990:52); = kalme-; > kanevlarte-, kanevcir-, kanevvluk

kanvviitaq candy # Qalemaq, pelatuugmek qaraliliriammek pillinikii, Mikellaq-llu nuyuurutnek, Turpak-llu aliimakaraagnek, Irr'aq-llu suukiigneq, ellii-llu qerrullikegtaaraagnek pataaskalgegneq, cali-llu tamalkuita *kanvviitanek* pilliniluki, angret-wa. 'To Qalemaq she sent a decorated scarf, and to Mikellaq a hairbrush, and to Turpak little gloves, and to Irr'aq socks, and to her new pants with suspenders, and to all of them she sent *candy* and chewing gum.' (ELN 1990:56); *from Russian* конфета (konféta)

kap'aniskaq store; storekeeper # NSU; *from Russian* компания (kompániya) or *English* 'company'; cf. kangpaniskaq

kapatak small bullhead (*species* ?) # BB

kapciliaq, kapcilaq empty cartridge # *from Russian* капсюль (kápsyul) 'percussion cap'

kapciq (NS, LY, NUN form), **kapeciq** (NSU form) scale of fish # = capciq; < PE kapəcir

kape- to stab: to poke in; to inoculate with a hypodermic needle # kap'uq 'it got stabbed'; kapaa 'he stabbed it' / kaputaa murak nunamun 'he poked the stick into the ground'; iinriurta mikelngurnek kapuriuq 'the nurse is giving the children shots'; kapsaqunii! 'don't poke (stab) me!'; Neq'lillinian neqnek tua-i murak cingigluku kapsuucirlun' *kapluki* tegularninguariaaqluki neqkani. 'She would tell her that since there were plenty of fish, she would get a piece of wood, sharpen its end, and *spear* fish for her food.' (QUL 2003:74); > kap'issuun, kap'liqe-, kapqallruar(aq), kapqerraarta, kapsuli, kapsuun, kapuckaq, kapun, kaputaq, kapur-; < PE kapə-

kapeg- root; > kapecug-, kapegliqe-, kapgite, kapia-

kapecug- to be short of something (food, breath), and feel dread for that reason # . . . alerquanaurait ayagastekait tauḡaam waten neqmek *kapecungaqata* arcaqakurluki pilaasqelluki. '. . . they used to advise them to put those who were out traveling first even if they (themselves) were *anxious about a shortage* of food.' (QUL 2003:192); < kapeg-?-; > kapecugna, kapecugnarqe-, kapecugniur-, kapecugyug-, kapecugtar-, kapecuke-; < PY kapəyucy-

kapecugnarqe- to be dreadful; to be anxiety provoking # kapecugnarquq 'it is dreadful' / < kepecug²-narqe-

kapecugyug- to dread something; to be very anxious # kapecugyugtuq 'he dreads something' / < kapecug²-yug-

kapecugtar- to be anxious by nature # kapecugtartuq 'he is anxious by nature' / < kapecug²-tar¹-

kapecuke- to dread (it); to be very anxious and concerned over (it, *especially* shortage of food) / kapecukaa 'he dreads it, is very anxious over it'; Tamaani-llu tungelqurritnek nuliangevkalallruit. Aipait qaillun pikata *kapecukesqelluki*. 'At that time they had to get wives from amongst their relatives. In case anything should happen to them their spouses would be *more concerned* about them.' (YUU 1995:28); < kapecug²-ke²-

kapecugna, kapecugnarpiit-lli exclamation of dread # < kapecug²-na¹, kapecug²-naq¹-rpak-plural-lli

kapecugniur- to dread something that one feels is inevitable # kapecugniurtuq 'he is in a state of great anxiety' / < kapecug-niur-

kapegliqe- to have asthma # kapegliqsaraq asthma; < kapeg-liqe²

kapgite-, kapgete- to be narrow # kapgituq 'it is narrow' / < kapeg-ite¹-

kapia- to be in great need; to be in desperate straits; to feel apprehensive; to panic; to be very persistent or insistent due to desperation; to complain loudly # kapiaguq 'he is in great need, he's panicky' / Waten tauḡken, tamakut aninit nengllirturassiyaagaqan, kuiget imairaqaki, tauḡ' neqkameng *kapiagaukut* tauḡ' cakneq tamaani. 'Now, when the weather was too cold for too long the rivers dried up down to were the blackfish spent the winter, and we got *very worried* about our food supply.' (CEV 1984:37); Aren tauna angun *kapiallalliniuq* nangerrluni tuaten. "Pivkenak pii tunqatarqa!" 'Oh dear, that man suddenly *panicked* and stood up. "Don't do that: I'm going to give it to him!"' (ELL 1997:58); Aren, tua-i ikircsqenḡraaku *kapiangraan* ikirtevkenaku uitayaaqlutek. 'Oh, even though he told them to open it, even though he *desperately insisted*, they stayed put and didn't open it.' (QUL 2003:366); < kapeg-a-

kapilaq sled stanchion # *upright support*; see Appendix 9 on parts of the sled

kap'issuun implement for piercing patients during traditional medical treatment; hypodermic needle; poker; drill # < kape-i²-cuun

kap'itainaq captain # Tua-llu *kap'itainam* yaaken eniinek, kass'aq tailuni kalikaq kalmaanamnun qemaggluku elucira'arluni, qayakun yaavet sun'amun kalikiurcetqatalliniatnga. 'And from the *captain's* cabin a white man came over and put a piece of paper in my pocket motioning to me that I should convey the paper to the ship over there by kayak.' (KIP 1998:17); < from English 'captain'

kapit'aq gut rain parka # NSU; from *Inupiaq* kapitak, kapitaq

kapkaanaq, kapkainaq steel animal trap # and **kapkaanar-, kapkainar-** to catch or get caught in a trap # kapkaanartuq 'it got caught in a trap'; kapkaanaraa 'he caught it in a trap' / tertuli kapkaanalliniuq 'the lynx got caught in the trap'; kaviarmek kapkaanaq'nguq 'he caught a fox in a trap'; also dual for one trap: Tuc'akek aitaqerrlutek taukuk *kapkaanaak*. 'When she stepped on it the *trap* sprang open.' (ELN 1990:51); Qanikcaq-llu una qanikciurluku painga, qanikciuqerrarluku-llu *kapkainaak* ellilukek. 'He'd shovel the snow onto its [the den's] opening and after shoveling the snow he'd place the *trap*.' (CIU 2005:150); from Russian капкан (kapkán)

kapkaanir-, kapkainir- to set a trap # kapkaanirtuq 'he set a trap' / < kapkaanaq-ir¹-

kap'liqe- to have a stabbing pain; to have a sharp, sudden pains. kap'liquq 'he's having sharp sudden pains' / HBC; < kape-liqe-

kapqallruar(aq*) period (in a sentence) # < kape-qar-llruar(aq)

kapqerraarta the first dancer who comes into the men's communal house bringing in gifts when invited in during the *Kevgiq* ("Messenger Feast") # *this was the person who had the most gifts to give*; CAN; < kape-qar-rraar-ta¹

capsuli insect similar to a mayfly (*species* ?) # < kape-yuli

kapsuun hypodermic needle; pew (tool) for handling fish; poking or stabbing device; fork (*additional Y meaning*) # < kape-cuun

kapuckaq stick with sharp point at end used in a traditional Yup'ik game somewhat like mumblety-peg # and **kapuckar-** to penetrate into something getting stuck there # Aavcaat

... imkut cingilecuarluteng culucuayaarluteng-llu, imumek-llu waten egeskuneng ikavet *kapuckarluteng* qacarnermun. 'Darts ... those one with little points and little feathers, which when thrown *get stuck* in the wall across there.' (QAN 1994:276); *Kapuckat* pilimalartut muraggarnek ussukcanek nuugluteng. 'The *mumblety-peg sticks* are made of small pieces of wood with sharpened nails at their tip.' (KAP 1998:1); also called kalackiiq; < kape-?-; > kapuckaryaraq

kapuckaryaraq a traditional Yup'ik game somewhat like mumblety-peg # *Kapuckaryaraq* naanguarutnguug elicungcautnguluni pitaarturyamek cali-llu umyuaqiyamek ca tekiluku kapuckaq kaputellrunrilucini. 'Yup'ik *mumblety-peg* is a game where one learns to take turns and to plan concerning where the stick with the sharp point ought not to land.' (KAP 1998:1); < kapuckar-yaraq

kapugar- to be irascible # (?); Y

kapun spear point; hypodermic needle; inoculation; multipronged fish spear (*NUN meaning*) # also plural for one spear; < kape-n

kapur- to poke or stab repeatedly # < kape-ur-; > kapuyanarqe-

kaputaq, kapuutaq poker; drill; awl; # kaputacuar or kaputalqaar 'small poker, drill or awl' < kape-taq¹, kapur-taq¹

kapuukar(aq*), kapuun buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.) # *the plant is used in making soup*; kapuukarcuun 'tool used to gather this plant from lakes'; < kapur-n-karaq¹, ?-n

kapuyanarqe- to be covered with spikes or thorns # < kapur-?-narqe-

kasme- to poke; to push # kasmuq 'he is pushing'; kasmaa 'he is pushing it' / Angayuqaagket-wa-gguq ekumauralriik . . . irniagkenka-llu *kasemlukek* taukuk ikamrak. 'Their parents were inside . . . while the children *pushed* their sled.' (YUP 2005:148); = kayme-, kayime-; > kasmilria, kasmurrar(ar)-, kasmurun; cf. kasvun; < PE kayəmə(t)-

kasmilria the last dancer who comes into the men's communal house and brings in lots of gifts when invited in during the *Kevgiq* ("Messenger Feast") # CAN, NI, Y; < kasme-i²-lria

kasmurrar-, kasmurrar(ar)- to push a sled without using dogs to pull it; to help dogs pull a sled by pushing it # kasmurrartuq or kasmurra'artuq 'he is pushing a sled'; kasmurraraa or kasmurrararaa 'he is pushing it' / kasmurra'arluni tekituq 'he arrived pushing his sled' *without dogs*; Pengurpagmiunun ayagluteng unuakuarmi *kasmurrarluteng* qamuutara'arluteng, qimugtailnguut. 'They left for Pengurpagmiut early in the morning *pushing* and dragging (their sled) without dogs.' (KIP 1998:27); = kaymurrar(ar)- < kasme-?; > kasmurraun

kasmurraun handlebar of a sled # *see Appendix 9 on parts of the sled*; < kasmurrar-n

kasmurun stick used to set a net under the ice # *the net is set by making a row of holes in the ice and pushing this stick, with a line attached to it, from hole to hole; the line is then used to pull the net under the ice and is left on the net for resetting it after checking it*; Y; < kasme-?-n

kasngu- emotional root; = kayngu-; > kasnguite-, kasngunarqe-, kasnguyug-; < PE kayñu-

kasnguite- to be shameless # kasnguituq 'he is shameless' / < kasngu-ite¹-

kasnguke-, kasnguyuke- to be ashamed of (it) # kasnguyukaa 'he is ashamed of it' / = kaynguke-; < kasngu-ke⁴-, kasnguyug-ke⁴-

kasngunarqe- to be embarrassing # kasngunarquq 'he or it is embarrassing' / Tuamta-llu-tang *kasngunarqellria* cavtaa. "Gguun atam aneniartuq mikelnguq, alingyaqunak." 'Thereafter he touched her *private parts* (literally: that which causes shame), (and said) "Through here a child will come out, don't be afraid."' (MAR2 2001:98); = kayngunarqe-; < kasngu-narqe-

kasnguyug- to be ashamed; to be embarrassed # kasnguyugtuq 'he is ashamed, embarrassed' / Kiartaa-gguq melqut makut. Eglertuq tua-i. "Yuugua-ggem wanirpak. *Kasnguyugpakaama* yuilqumi uitanalua piunga." 'He looked and saw this fur (on him). He went on. "I was a human just now. I am so *ashamed*; I should be staying in the wilderness."' (AGA 1996:42); = kaynguyug-; < kasngu-yug-; > kasnguyuke-

kasruq birch-bark # = qasruq, qayruq; < PE qaḍrur

kassaakaq white man; Caucasian # Maa-i-llu-wa ellarrlilaryaakekai mat'um nalliini, ellam, mat'um taugaam maa-i *kassaakartaam* ikayulangacateng yuut kaingermeng imumicetun pinanrilriit. 'Now at this time, even if a spell of very bad weather comes upon them, because store-bought food (literally: 'things of the *white man*') begins to help them, even though people get hungry they do not experience what they did long ago.' (CIU 2005:320); NR, LI, EG, some BB; < kass'aq-? or from Russian source related to that of kass'aq

Kass'alugpiaq, Kassaakalugpiaq (EG form) Russian; *by extension*, member of the Russian Orthodox Church (including Native members) # *literally*: 'original white person'; Niitelallruunga *kass'alugpiartarneq* tamakunek cuyanek. Tamaani *Kass'alugpiat* maani Alaska-mi pillratni, . . . 'I used to hear that tobacco was of *Russian* origin. Back then when there were *Russians* here in Alaska, . . .' (KIP 1998:279); *Kass'alugpiat* cali-llu *Kass'alugpiarunrilngermeng* ilagautetuut S'laavilrianun January-mi. '*Russian Orthodox* join with those who are not *Orthodox* in celebrating *Russian Orthodox* Christmas in January.' (YUP 1996:55); < kass'aq-lugpiaq; > kass'alupiartaq

kass'alugpiartaq Russian Orthodox prayer book; other Russian Orthodox item; any Russian item # < kass'alugpiaq-taq²

kass'amirte-, kass'akci- (HBC form), **kass'ilugte-** (HBC form) to act like a white person # *a derisive description applied to a Yup'ik trying to act like a white person*; kass'amirtuq 'he acts like a white person' / < kass'aq-mirte-, kass'aq-?, kass'aq-?

Kass'apik Russian; *by extension*, member of the Russian Orthodox Church; proper Englishman # *literally*: 'genuine white person'; < kass'aq-pik¹

kass'aq white person; Caucasian (*meaning in NS, Y, HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, K, BB, LI, EG*); priest; *especially* Russian Orthodox priest (*meaning in NR, LI, EG*) # kass'antellemni qitevteallruunga 'when I was among the whites I spoke English'; kassauguq 'he is a white person'; kass'at tekipailgata 'before the white people came'; kass'artaitellrani 'when there were no white men (around)'; *from Russian казák (kazák), which becomes cossack in English*; > kassaakaq, Kass'alugpiaq, Kass'apik, kass'amirte-, kass'artaq, kass'allaq, kass'arte-, kass'assinaq, kass'atun

kass'atun in the English language # *adverbial particle*; . . . elilluki-llu tamakut ilait cat atrit *kass'atun*. ' . . . and she learned the names of some things *in English*.' (ELN 1990:13); < kass'aq-equalis

kass'aturllainaq in English only # *adverbial particle*; *Kass'aturllainaq* taūgken qanerturangengameng. 'It's because they've started speaking *only in English*.' (TAP 2004:110); < kass'atun-rrlainaq

kass'artaq, kass'allaq manufactured item such as cloth, steel needle, packaged bread, or any other store-bought item # *literally*: 'thing of the white man'; Ellangellemni waten yuut ayuqellrunritut. *Kass'artarmek* cirivkenateng. *Kass'artarneklilu* aklunek amllerneq piinateng. 'When I became aware of things people weren't like this. They didn't have an abundance of *store-bought* goods. They didn't have many *store-bought* clothes.' (YUU 1995:46); *Kass'allameng* mat'umeng, waten-taūg' *kass'allartutullruukut* tamaani, mukaameng, caayumeng, iliini-ll' caarralameng iliini-ll'-taūg' caalangqernaurtukut. 'Concerning *white man's food*, we had *white man's food* then, bread, tea, sometimes sugar, and we had shortening.' (CEV 1984:38); < kass'aq-taq², kass'aq-llaq

kass'arte- to go to a larger town, *e.g.*, Bethel or Anchorage, to shop # kass'artuq 'he went on a shopping trip' / Neqlillernun tekicameng aatiita pelatekiurumariamiki muragutraarluki-llu taukut ilani unilluki ayagluni *kass'arrluni*. 'When they arrived at the fish-camp, their father having set up the tent for them and gathered wood for them, left his family members behind and headed off to go to the trading center.' (ELN 1990:17); < kass'aq-te¹-

kass'assinaq bishop # EG; < kass'aq-?

kassig- to divide; to fork # *of a river*; kassigtuq 'it (river) forks' / kassignerak 'the place where the two separate'; > kassigluq, Kassigluq' < PE katyay (*under* PE katə-)

kass'ig- to be making exaggerated dancing motions # / kass'ikegtuq 'he is dancing well'; Kitaki tua-i elliinginaq tangrrutevkenanuk *kass'ikegtassigutnaurtukuk*. 'Rather than staring at each other for nothing, let's go ahead and have a dance contest.' (CIU 2005:152)

Kassigluq Kasigluk, *village in the tundra west of Bethel*; also, old village site on the Holitna River # < kassig-?

kassigluq confluence of rivers # < kassig-?

Kassiyuq dance festivity during the *Kevgiq* ("Messenger Feast") # Taprarmiuni Kassiyulriit 'Stebbins Dance Festival' (*name of book*); NI, Y, HBC

kassug- to encircle; to encompass; to pass all around something # kassugtuq 'it forms a circle'; kassugaa 'it extends around it' / kassugluku uivuq 'he went around it, to his starting point'; Aglallrat taūgaam *kassuan* allrakuq, nutaan eyanermeq taqluteng. 'Those who had menstruated for the first time ceased the taboos only when a year *had passed*.' (YUU 1995:36); > kassugaliq, kassugneq, kassutmun, kassuute-; *cf.* kalukarte-; < PE katyuy-

kassugaliq* circle-and-dot design # Taqumalriani waten tuluq tua-i *kassugaliirraat* ukut avisgarmek pimaqameng aūg'ayuilan. 'On finished ivory when *circle-and-dot designs* were painted with black paint it never rubbed off.' (CIU 2005:100); < kassug-?

kassugaliilissuun tool for making circle-and-dot designs # *like a compass* (?); < kassugalii-li-ssun

kassugneq joint of a hoop-like object # kassugnera puckam qes'utiin kevkartuq 'the joint of the barrel's hoop broke'; < kassug-neq¹

kassutmun going around something circumferentially # *adverb* < kassug-tmun

kassuute- to marry; to wed; to be received by the inviting village during the *Kevgiq* ("Messenger Feast") (*additional meaning in NI, CAN; said of the invited village*) # kassuutuq 'he or she got married'; kassuutaa 'he married her', 'she married him' / kassuutuk 'they₂ got married'; agayulirtem kassuutak (kassuucetak) angun arnaq-llu 'the priest married the man and the woman'; kassuucaraq 'marriage'; kassuucaaqellriik picircinrilamek avvutellrak 'annulment' (*legal neologism*); the use of this base, kassuute-, which literally means 'to go full circle' probably comes from the ceremony of going in a circle around the church in a Russian Orthodox wedding; < kassug-te⁵-

kasurun wolverine-fur decoration on the upper part of parka sleeve # = kayurun; < ?-n

kasvun bow part of a bow-drill # NUN; < ?-n; *cf.* kasm-

kataagte- to sift; to strain # Murauguq waten miilissuutii, una-wa *kataagcissuutii*, imkuk ulcetaarutellrek — ulcetaarutet iciw' imkut anglallrulriit imumi — taukut terr'at ukilleryayagirturluku ussukcamek. Waken tuavet naivluku, *kataagqurluku* tua-i. 'His mortar and pestle was made of wood like this, and his *device for sifting* was made from an old baking powder can — baking powder cans were bigger back then — with holes in the bottom made with a nail. He would pour it in and *sift* it.' (CIU 2005:196); > kataagun; *cf.* katag-

kataagun, kataagutaq, katagcissuun sieve; strainer; sifter # < kataagte-n, kataagte-taq¹; katagte-i²-cuun

katag- to fall out; to fall off; to drop (*literally or figuratively*) # katagtuq 'it fell out'; katagaa 'he let it fall out, dropped it' /

kalmainani allgumiin kalmainarmiani katallinii 'because his pocket was torn he accidentally dropped all the contents of his pocket'; kalgamnek katalliniuq 'it fell out of my pack'; Tua-i Cung'um elliin curulirraarluku nemruarraarluku-llu tauna irua uligturraarluku-llu *kataganek* angungnaqliniluki taukut qimugtet. 'So Cung'uq had made a padding for him and had bound up his broken leg as best he could, and then he had covered him with the things that had *fallen* out of the sled.' (ELN 1990:73); *Katagivkenateng* pikuneng yuuyaram ayuqucia nallunriqunegteggū assirciquq. 'It will be good if they live without *discarding* the Yup'ik ways, if they don't forget them.' (CIU 2005:324); > katagciurun, katalurte-, katautaq; cf. kataagte-;

< PE katay-

kat'ag- to skip, skim or fly over the surface # *Kat'agngaunani* pinirluni taqukam qimuuskani, . . . 'It [the float] won't *skip along the surface* when it is dragged by the seal, . . .' (CIU 2005:12)

katagciurun small comb kept in hair to keep it in place # LI; < katag-?-liur-n

katak for shame! *exclamation; also shortened form of ik'atak* 'ugh!'

katalurte- to scatter; to strew # katalurtai 'he is scattering them'; Tua-i-llu, tutgara'urlua kiavartuq maurlurlumi-llu ketiinun mingqutet imkut *katalurrluki*. 'And so her dear grandson came and and *scattered* those needles in front of his dear grandmother.' (GRA 1901:280-281 & PRA 1995:453); < katag-?

kataneq slushy mud used as caulk on a sod house # HBC

katautaq snow beater for cleaning snow off boots # NUN; < katag-taq¹

katayak gull # EG; *may actually be qatayaq*

kateg- to bump into; to brush against # katgutaa 'he bumped it into something'; NUN; = kalg-

katengvag- to hook one's curled index finger under someone's nose and push upward # Tua-llu-gguq taum maurlurluan ullagartaa *katengvagluku-llu-gguq* qengagken'gun, . . . 'Then his grandmother ran to him and *pushed his nose up with her middle finger in contempt*, . . .' (CUN 2007:6); cf. katngite-

katengvak member of an immense herd # Maaten imkut tuntut cumikait nunat taukut tungiitnun ayallinilriit tunturugaat *katengviit*, katngiit. 'When they considered those caribou they saw that heading toward the village there was an *immense herd with many caribou*.' (QUL 2003:290); < katngak-vak

katete- to arrive or return from a stay in the wilderness; to go to the main, winter village from fall camp # Tua-i tauḡken tamakut qaqicata nutaan *katelluteng* nunapiameggun . . . 'After finishing then they'd *return* to their winter villages . . .' (PAI 2008:196); = kacete-; < PE katət- (*under* PE katə-)

katilaq censer; incense burner # Tamaaten ayagnaurtuq agayulqa wiinga, qaillun *katilam* aruvii ciuqerpeni Elpet. 'My prayer goes forth in Your presence, as the smoke of the *incense burner* before You.' (ORT 2006:5); *from Russian* кади́ло (kadílo)

katneq middle finger # K, Y, CAN, LK, BB, NR;

= qatneq; > katngite-

katngalqitaaq, **katngilqitaq** (CAN, NUN, BB, Y, NI, K forms), **katngitaruaq** (HBC form) opening at base of skull #

katngalqite- to hit something and bounce up and then down # *like hitting a log with a motorboat*

katngaq*, **katngak** herd or member of the herd; flock or member of the flock # 'Yaaqsinrilkiitni-llu sitiinkat *katnga*at uitaut nerelriit. 'Not far from them was a *herd* of swine eating.' (MATT. 8:30); Kiarcami tangertuq elakamek marami pingasuinek *katngagnek* qusngirtarluni nunii. 'When he looked around he saw a well with three *flocks* of sheep around it in the meadow.' (AYAG. 29:2); > katengvak, katngaun; < PE katə-

katnguan herd or flock of domesticated animals (where possessor is specified) # Abraham-aaq-llu allakariuq malrunlegnek qusngiyagarnek *katngautminek*. 'And Abraham separated seven lambs from his *flock*.' (AYAG. 21:28); . . . qusngiliurtet uitaut maramelluteng pegg'arluteng *katngautateng* tarikluki. ' . . . the shepherds were in the meadow staying up all night guarding their *flocks*.' (LUKE 2:8); < katngak-un

katngite- to insult with a finger gesture; to hook one's curled index finger under someone's nose and push upward; to give the finger to (him) # katngitaa 'he pushed her nose up' *as a gesture of derision* / *Katngitlinikii*. "Wateqtaq tayim' tuunringuaqtarqavet pilalriaten." Aren, imna-gguq-am cascigatleq *katngiqaarluku* nangerrluni peklun' tayim' ankili. 'He *put his finger under his nose and then pushed up*. "You do this when you are pretending to use your spirit powers." Well, the one who was incapacitated *put his finger under his nose and pushed up*, stood up, and went out.' (QUL 2003:574); < katneq-?; cf. katengvag-

katungqalriit crowd; flock # < katungqa-lria-plural

katur- gathered # Y, NUN, NS; *postural root*; = kallur-; > katungqa, katurte-; < PE kat_{UR}- and katur-

katungqa- to be gathered together # katungqaut 'they are gathered' / Waten tan'geriaqan tamatum nalliini qasgimi *katungqaaqameng* pektairtelallruut. 'When it got dark, in those days, when they were *all together* in the kashim, they would stop going here and there.' (TAP 2004:33); < katur-ngqa-; > katungqalriit

katurte- to gather; to come together # katurtut 'they came together'; katurtai 'he gathered them' / Cali nunam naunrainek kiagmi *katurrluki*, . . . 'Also in the summers they *gathered* the plants of the land, . . .' (MAR1 2001:23); < katur-te²-; > katurrvik

katurrvik community hall; gathering place # Wii-llu angullruanka tuaten ayuqluteng, qasgirteng cakneq kellutellruat, caarrlugmek pivkangnaqevkenaku *katurrviklarniluku* yugnun caarrliqan assirngaitniluku. 'Also I have experienced it like they were; they kept close watch over their kashim, tried to keep it from getting dirtied with debris, saying that it was the people's *gathering place* and that if it got dirtied it wouldn't be good.' (MAR1 2001:27); < katur-vik

kaug- to reach into a container or hollow place # kauguq 'he reached into something'; kaugaa 'he reached into it' / kaugaa puckaq sulunanek tegutnaluni 'he reached into the barrel to get some salted fish'; kautuaraa 'he has his hand in it' *with the implication that it shouldn't be there*; kaumaurlukek kalmiinagni piyuaguq 'he is walking around with his hands in his pockets'; Uciirnarikateng tuamtellu uumek kauluku qamavet negcigluku anlluku cayugluku. 'And when it was time to unload, they'd *reach deep inside* using a gaff on it to pull it out.' (CIU 2005:6); > kaugaq, kauman, kaunguaq, kaussuun, kaute-, kautur-; < PE kayu-

kaug- to strike with an object # kaugtuq 'it struck'; kaugaa 'he struck it' / *used in telling time*: qavcinun kaugta? or qavcinek kaugta? 'what time is it?', *literally*: 'how many has it struck?'; ataucimun kaugtuq or ataucimek kaugtuq 'it is one o'clock'; Camun sass'aq *kaugaqan* nerlarceci? 'What time do you eat?' (YUP 1996:54); Tua-i-ll' taq'ercameng cauyaq *kaugluku*, akiqliqlutek cayuarlutek. 'As soon as they stopped, those two began to *beat* the drums, sitting across from each other.' (QAN 1995:312); > kauggsuun, kaugun¹, kaugun², kauggsikarak, kauggsipak, kaugtur-, Kaugun, kaugutagaq, kaug'ag-, kauk'ar-, kaullrir-; cf. kauk; < PE kaḍuy-

kaug'ag- to strike hard with an object # kaug'agtuq 'he struck something hard'; kaug'agaa 'he struck it hard' / Aren tekicamiu urniulluni *kaug'allinluku* passitekun. Aren tua-i imna maklaaq qiivyuarluni, nutaan cali pulenglluku tunucaukun *kaug'alliniluku*. 'When she got to it she aimed and *struck* it with the pestle. Oh, this bearded seal began to quiver, and again she *struck* on the back of the neck.' (CIU 2005:184); < kaug-a-

kaugaq tallow # < kaug-aq¹

kauggsikarak bone breaker # NUN; < kaug-?

kauggsipak sledgehammer # NUN; < kaug-?

kauggsuun bell # HBC; < kaug-ssuun

kaugpak walrus (*Odobenus rosmarus*); thick edible layer of walrus skin (*meaning in K*) # HBC, NI, NUN; *in general this word is used only on the coast, but up the Kuskokwim River it is known from Nunivak people who took walrus skin upriver to sell*; < kaug-rpak; > kaugpangcar-; < PE ka(C)uy

kaugpangcar- to journey into the ocean from a men's community house to hunt for walrus (referring to shamans taking a trip on the ocean) # NUN; < kaugpak-ngcar-

kaugtuapak pseudobranch of a fish (the part of a fish next to the gills, at the end of which is a triangular bone) # < kaugtuar-?

kaugtuar- to strike more than once with an object # kaugtuartuq 'he is hitting something repeatedly with an object'; kaugturaa 'he is hitting it or her repeatedly with an object' / Tua-i-llu acivaqanipaggaarluni *kaugtuarluku* snuukuuni taukun auḡ'artellerkun cayukegyarakun. Tua-i-llu uitauraqarraarluni ellminek tangrruaqerluni *kaugtuarillermi* taumek caunrilngurmek snuukuumek . . . ngel'allagluni. 'And then after cursing a lot he *flailed* at the snow machine with the starter rope that had come loose. And then after pausing a bit he imagined how he must look *beating* the innocent snow machine . . . [and then] . . . he burst out laughing.' (PRA 1995:411); < kaugtur-a-; > kaugtuapak, kaugtuarcuun

kaugtuarcuun club (weapon) # < kaugtuar-cuun

kaugtur- to strike with an object # kaugturtuq 'he is hitting'; kaugturaa 'he is hitting it' / kaugturaa muragkun 'he hit it with a stick'; kaugtuutaa taingkamun 'he is hitting it on the tank'; < kaug-tur¹-; > kaugtuar-, kaugtuutaq¹, kaugtuutaq²

kaughtuutaq¹ pseudobranch of a fish (the part of a fish in front of the gills, at the end of which is a triangular bone) # < kaugtur-taq¹

kaughtuutaq² club (weapon); hammer; fish club # Apa'urlulkuan taum *kaughtuutacuuariluni*, tupagtelliniaqekii kaugturluku, natiikun tayim' qaingakun. 'His mean old grandfather had made a little *hitting stick*, and he would hit him somewhere on his body to wake him up.' (QUL 2003:310); < kaugtur-taq¹

Kaugun June # *literally*: 'time of hitting (fish)'; Taukut-gguq tua-i ingkut Sagquralriit aperturqaat yaqulget pillerkaat, tekitellerkaat, neqet-llu kuimallerkaat *Kaugutmi*. 'The "Sagquralriit" constellation (Orion's Belt) would indicate when the birds would arrive and when the fish would swim (upriver) in June.' (CIU 2005:364); *see Appendix 7 on the Yup'ik calendar*;
< kaug-n

kaugun¹ pseudobranch of a fish (the part of a fish in front of the gills, at the end of which is a triangular bone) # < kaug-n

kaugun² hammer # NS; < kaug-n

kaugutagaq rock # NUN; < kaug-?

kauk thick edible layer of walrus skin # NS; < PE ka(C)uy

kaūk'ar- to hit with a sudden sharp blow # Tua-i-ll' pitegcaucetaakun teguqerluku waten againanrani qamiqurrakun *kaūk'arluku*. 'Then one would pick it [the small animal] up while it was hanging on the arrow and *give it a sharp blow* on the head.' (CIU 2005:30); < kaug-qar-

kaulineq floating ice broken up and pushed together in spring #

kaullrir- to trim the wick of an oil lamp # Tauḡaam tauna tua-i kumarutii maurluirutma wall'u ukut paniin iliita *kaullrirnauraat*, kanvartaqani nuuga kenerpaqreskuni tanqigiqerrnartuq. 'However, my late grandmother or one of her daughters would *trim* its (the lamp's) wick, and when they shook the ash off it, when they wanted it to be brighter, it would become brighter.' (CIU 2005:186); < kaug-lleq-ir- (?)

kauman mitten # kaumategka 'my pair of mittens'; Waniwa nani tamatum nalliini ak'a tamaani yuut pek'nginaarluteng pekcesciigatellrulliniut, ayarurrlainarluteng, *kaumaterluteng-llu* uksumi. 'Now, at that time, back then, concerning people just plain walking around, well they couldn't walk that way, but only by using walking sticks and *mittens* in the winter.' (TAP 2004:49); CAN, NI, Stebbins; < kau-ma-n

kaunguaq thin strip of otter fur above cuff of parka sleeve, said to represent Eskimo ice cream (relates to a certain traditional story) # < kau-uaq

kaupaq, kaupaaq beaded hairnet # *worn by married Russian Orthodox women; from Russian кáпор (kápor) 'hood'*; = kaapaq

kaussuun woman's seal-skinning knife # NUN;
< kau-cuun

kaute- to enter a smaller part of the main area; to go from the mouth of the river upriver# kautuq 'he or it entered a small part of the main area'; kautaa (or kauyutaa) 'he took it into a smaller area' / Tua-i-ll' anguyagtet upluteng ayalliniut curukarluteng. Kusquqvagmun *kautelliniut*, tuani-llu uitaluteng. 'And so the warriors got ready and went off to attack. They *went up* the Kuskokwim from the mouth, and stayed there.' (YUU 1995:18); < kau-te⁵

kautur-, kautuar- to feel around inside something hollow; to grope; < kaute-

kauturyar(aq*) tree swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*); bank swallow (*Riparia riparia*).

kav'ag- to strike hard with an object # *look under* kauḡ'ag-

kavam'aq government # *from English 'government'*; = kavmaq

kavcagpak (with) a big clattering or rattling noise # *particle*; *Kavcagpak* tauna agalria muragmun — qirussiinun kalguurulluteng . . . 'With a big clatter the thing hanging would hit against the wood, against the appendages (of the mask) . . .' (AGA 1996:102); < kavcate-pag-

kavcagte- to rattle; to clatter # kavcagtut 'they are rattling'; kavcagtai 'he is rattling them' / kavtiit egalermun tut'ut kavcagpaggluteng 'the hailstones hit the window with a big clatter'; Tua-i-llu qerrutenglliniami keggutai-llu *kavcagtegluteng*, ilain-llu ulivsiangraatni cakanirpek'nani. 'And because she was getting cold her teeth started *chattering*, and even though her sisters piled blankets on her it did not help.' (ELN 1990:4); *cf.* kakave-, kavcak; < PY-S kavcak or kavtak

kavcak hailstone # = kavlak, kavtak; *cf.* kavcagte-;
< PY-S kavcak or kavtak

kavcir- to hail # *impersonal subject*; kavcirtuq 'it is hailing' / kavcillrani nem iluani uitalruunga 'when it hailed I stayed inside the house'; < kavtak (or kavtuk)-ir¹-

kavcircuun snow beater # (?); < kavcir-cuun

kaviaq* red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) # kaviarem igtii or kaviam igtii 'fox's den'; *Kaviaret* kavircecuicaaqellruut.

Qat'lallruyaaqut. 'Red foxes weren't always red. They used to be white.' (KAV 1972:1 & PRA 1995:318); < kavir-?; >
Kaviaret, kaviaruaq; < PE kav(v)i(C)ar (under PE kavir-)

Kaviaret, Kaviaraat plural the constellation Ursa Minor, the Little Bear (in English) or the Pleiades # equal numbers of generally reliable old word lists give each identification; literally 'little foxes' in Yup'ik; < kaviaq-plural; kaviaq-aq²-plural

kaviaruaq aft keel support of the kayak # see Appendix 9 on the parts of the kayak; < kaviaq-uaq

kavingali brown (or grizzly) bear (*Ursus arctos*) # Y; < kavir-nga-li¹

kavinge- to become red; to blush # kavinguq 'he blushed' / kavingallagtuq 'he abruptly blushed'; Kaviaq ellangarrluni yuranriqertuq avelngaq anagiamiu. *Kavingkili* keggina minek ayagnirluni pamyum iquanun. 'The fox suddenly realized what was going on and stopped dancing when he lost the mouse by its escaping on him. He blushed, turned red, beginning from his face (going) to the end of his tail.' (KAV 1972:19 & PRA 1995:318); < kavir-nge-

kavingkuksaq (LI form), **kavingquqsuq** (EG form), **kavingqun** (EG form) willow with red bark # (?); < kavir-?, kavir-?, kavir-?

kavinqupagtaq egg yolk # LI; < kavir-?-qupak-?

kaviqicungaq one of last three ribs at bow of boat # NUN

kavir- to be red (in EG; elsewhere a root only) # > kavaiq, kavingali, kavinge-, kavingkuksaq, kavinqupagtaq, kaviragtaq, kavirauneq, kavircete-, kaviri-, kavirliq, kavirpak, kavirrluk, kavirte-, kavirya(g)aq, kavisqaq, kavivvuk; < PE kavir-
kaviragtaq red material # < kavir-?

kavirauneq red salmon; sockeye salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*) # LI; < kavir-?

kavircessngalnguq* pink color or thing; reddish color or thing # < kavircete-ngalnguq

kavircete- to be red # kavircetuq 'it is red' / *Kavircetellria-ll'* tamana cuukvaguam qeltii egevkarluku. 'Red color was processed from alder bark.' (AGA 1996:102); < kavir-cete²;
> kavircessngalnguq

kaviri- to become red # kaviriuq 'it became red' / Qancungamun ek'arrluku kavirilirraq kan'a, urkili kana-i *kaviriluku* meq. 'He put a little bit of red pigment in a small bowl; it dissolved, and then the water turned red.' (AGA 1996:106); < kavir-i¹-

kavirlill'er brown (or grizzly) bear (*Ursus arctos*) # Y; < kavirliq-ller(aq)

kavirliq red thing; low-bush cranberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*). yaqulegcuraqami atuyuituq kavirlinek 'when he hunts birds he never wears red'; atsaliraa akutaq *kavirlinek* 'she put cranberries into the "Eskimo ice cream" '; . . . taŋgaam cali kangaciqaq kiugna qaraliliumaluni kavirlimek qatellriamek-llu. ' . . . however, the ceremonial pole near the exit too was decorated with red and white.' (CAU 1985:80); < kavir-li¹;
> kavirlill'er, kavirliyagaq

kavirliyagaq willow with red bark; cent; penny #
< kavirliq-ya(g)aq

kavirpak all red; very red # predicative particle; Ingelnun tagluni, maaten pia kegginaa mikelnguun *kavirpak* qacuqapiggluni, iik-llu cikmialutek. 'Climbing onto the bed, she saw a baby's face all red and very wrinkled; its eyes were closed.' (ELN 1990:10); Maaten-gguq tang tua piluku pilliniuq keneq tua-i *kavirpak* tamaa-i tungiitnun egilraluni. 'Then, it was said, he noticed a flame, bright red, moving toward them in the distance.' (QAN 1995:134); Akagenqegggluni kegginauq. Arnaruaq. Arnauluni. Ulluviik tua *kavirpak!* 'The mask was round. It was a woman's visage. It was a woman. Her cheeks — bright red!' (CAU 1985:210); < kavir-rpak

kavirrlugcete- to be pink; to be reddish # Ciuqliq *kavirrlugcetuq* amia-llu ayuqluni melqilriatun aturatun, taumek aciraat Esau-mek. 'The first was reddish in complexion and his skin was like a fur garment, so they named him Esau.' (AYAG. 25:25); < kavir-rrluk-cete²

kavirrluk pink color or thing; reddish color or thing # < kavir-rrluk

kavirte- to redden. kavirtaa 'he reddened it' /
< kavir-te²; > kavirun

kavirun ochre; soft red rock used for red decoration on wooden bowls, etc.; red dye obtained from the inner bark of alders; rouge # Kaugpagualria tauna imarniteg — uitermeg — imumek *kavirutmek* minguglutek, tua-i-ll' kegginaqurluni kaugpaguamek. 'The one with a walrus mask had a gut rain parka painted with that red rock — ochre — that reddening agent.' (AGA 1996:32); < kavirte-n

kavirya(g)aq* pink; reddish # < kavir-ya(g)aq

kavisqaq red color # EG; < kavir-?

kavivvguk pink # NUN; < kavir-?

kavlagpak apple (*NUN meaning*); bearberry (*Arctostaphylos sp.*) (*HBC meaning*) # < kavlak-rpak

kavlaguyak bearberry (*Arctostaphylos sp.*) # HBC;
< kavlak-?

kavlak¹ bearberry (*Arctostaphylos sp.*) # > kavlagpak, kavlaguyak, kavlakuarq*; PE kavlay

kavlak² hailstone # = kavcak, kavtak; < PY-S kavcak or kavtak

kavlakuarq* crowberry (*Empetrum nigrum*) # HBC; < kavlak-?

kavluun one hundred # talliman kavluutet 'five hundred'; *this word of unknown etymology is said to have been used for percussion caps, which came in packages of one hundred; the Comparative Eskimo Dictionary (Fortescue et al. 1994) suggests that this word may be from PE kamlu 'rounded) cap or mounting'; LY, NUN*

kavmaq government # *from English 'government'*;
= kavam'aq

kavtak, kavtuk hailstone # kavtakuarat 'little hailstones'; Nanrarlitgu kalluum kenran, *kavtiit*, qanikcaam, amirlut-llu, anuqerpiit-llu pisqutain niisngastain. 'Let them praise the one who ordains and makes heard the fire of the thunder, the hailstones, the snow, the clouds, and the great winds.' (PSALM 148:8); = kavcak, kavlak², cf.
< PY-S kavcak or kavtak

kavtak packed snow on sea ice; used for getting fresh water #

kavungqussaq type of willow # (?)

kavya granularity (?) of sand # *Kavyakinani urraurciiquq cekavvluni Egypt-aam nuniinun tamalkuan, . . . 'It will become fine dust scattered over the entire land of Egypt.'* (ANUC. 9:9)

kayangi- to lay eggs # kayangiug 'it is laying eggs' / Yaqulget maani up'nerkami *kayangituut*. 'Birds lay their eggs around here during the springtime.' (YUP 1996:42); < kayanguq-li²-

kayanguq bird's egg # . . . taumi qikertarrarmi, *kayanguq* amlleq anluni. ' . . . at that little island lots of eggs came out (were laid).' (CIU 2005:118); MIKELNGURKAM KAYANGIVIA 'ovary'; MIKELNGURKAM KAYANGUM TUMYARAA 'Fallopian tube'; KAYANGUT ANUTIIIT 'May' (*literally: 'time of laying of eggs'*); HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, LK, BB, NR, EG; > kayangi-, kayangurngalnguq, kayanguruaq, kayangussur-, kayangute-, kayanguyagiurtet, mikelngurkaq kayanguq

kayangurngalnguq oval thing # < kayanguq-ngalnguq

kayanguruaq biceps muscle # NUN; *literally: 'imitation egg'*; < kayanguq-uaq

kayangussur- to hunt for eggs (of waterfowl usually) # kayangussurtuq 'she is hunting for eggs' / Tua-i-am ellii tengruqapiggluni unuaqu *kayangussuqataameng*. 'And so she was very excited because the next day they were going to hunt for eggs.' (ELN 1990:104); < kayanguq-cur-

kayangute- to find eggs (of waterfowl usually) # kayangutuq 'he found eggs' / Cali pulaarlutek nanvaq-llu tekilluku *kayangutenqigpailegmek*. 'And they² went through the brush arriving at the lake before they found and collected eggs again.' (ELN 1990:36); < kayanguq-te¹-

kayanguyagiurta Fish and Game warden; wildlife officer # HBC; < kayangu-yagaq-liur-ta¹;
> kayanguyagiurtet

kayanguyagiurtet Alaska Department of Fish and Game # HBC; < kayanguyagaliurta-*plural*

kayemqeryaraq drawer of dresser # < kayme-qar-yaraq

kayime- to poke; to push (through) # Tua-llu cikum acianun tua *kayimluki*, tua-i wa-gguq tua-i ayagtelluki, taukut nakacuut imkut up'nerkaq pitalteng. 'Thrusting them under the ice with a spear, they sent them away, all those bladders they collected during the spring.' (QAN 1995:176); = kasmе-, kayme-

kayivquq bow-drill # and **kayivqur-** to start a fire by friction using a bow-drill # NUN

kayivaun compass for making circles # NUN

kayme- to poke; to push # kaymuq 'he is pushing'; kaymaa 'he is pushing it' / = kasmе-, kayime-; > kayemqeryaraq, kaymurrar(ar)-; < PE kayəmə(t)-

kaymurrar(ar)- to push a sled without using dogs to pull it; to help dogs pull a sled by pushing it # Ituquurlutek-gguq taūg' *kaymurraaraaqelriik* taūg' kellulluk' taūg', ayakallerkaa. 'Side by side they₂ pushed the sled, and he watched to

make sure that she would not flee.' (CEV 1984:48) = kasmurrar(ar)-; < kayme-?

kayngu- *emotional root*; > kaynguke-, kayngunarqe-, kaynguyug-; = kasngu-

kaynguke-, kaynguyuke- to be ashamed of (it) # kasnguyukaa 'he is ashamed of it' / Tamana cal' *kayngukluku*, kangia apraluku piksaicugnarqaat amllermi qanrutkaqamegteggu agturayaraq. 'I don't think they spoke about touching [women] inappropriately a lot of times, because they *were ashamed*.' (YUP 2005:154); HBC; = kasnguyuke-; < kayngu-ke⁴-; kaynguyug-ke⁴-

kayngunarqe- to be embarrassing; to cause shame # kayngunarquq 'it is embarrassing' / HBC; = kasngunarqe-; < kayngu-narqe-

kaynguyug- to be ashamed # to be ashamed; to be embarrassed # kaynguyugtuq 'he is ashamed, embarrassed' / HBC; = kasnguyug-; < kayngu-yug-

kayu¹ coyote (*Canis latrans*) # from English 'coyote'

kayu² bullhead; sculpin # > kayukuk, kayurpak, kayuqupak, kayurrlugaq, kayutaq; < PY-S kayu

kayu strength; power # and **kayu-** to be strong # kayuuq or kasuuq (*NS form*) 'he or it is strong' / kayuituq 'it is weak'; kayutacia 'its degree of strength'; Kemegtuvkenani-llu. Taūḡken angalkukun *kayungqelliniluni* tayima nalluluku. 'And he was slender. However, he had *power* through shamanism although he didn't know it.' (TAP 2004:54); Usuurluuq, tua-i iqmigyaureskuvet cuyaq nunuliutekluku yugtangciquq ilun. Nunulirluten angutem cuyamek piciquaaten. Cuyayulleq cakneq *kayuuq*. 'You poor dear one, some young man will pay you with tobacco and get you pregnant. When you get addicted to tobacco you'll do anything to get it, that's how *strong* cravings can get.' (CIU 2005:104); Atam yuungcaristet *kayutatkenrilnguut* umyuaqeqaqernauput. 'Now let us consider that doctors do not all have the same *specialities* (literally: do not compare in *powers*).' (AGA 1996:48); NI, NS, Y, HBC; > kayugaq, kayuite-, kayukite-, kayuli, kayuneq, kayuneq, kayuri-; < PE kayu-

kayucaryaraq confirmation # *Catholic neologism*; < kayu-car-yaraq

kayugaq humerus; bone of the upper arm # NS; < kayu-?

kayuite- to be weak # kayuituq 'he or it is weak' / < kayu-ite¹-

kayukite- for wind to be weak; for weather to be calm # kayukituq 'it (wind, weather) is calm' / < kayu-kite-

kayuli strong person # < kayu-li¹

kayuluk sculpin; *locally* devil fish (*species* ?) # cf. kayutaq; < kayu²-?

kayumigte-¹ to strive; to be determined # NUN

kayumigte-² to fasten one's rain parka to rim of kayak hatch # NUN

kayunge- for wind to pick up; to get strong (of wind) # kayunguq 'it (the wind) is getting strong' / < kayu-nge-

kay'uq arm folds (elbow area) # > kay'urrutalek

kayuqupak sculpin; *locally* devil fish (*species* ?) # Y; < kayu²-qupak

kayuri- to have a strong offensive odor; to stink # NUN; < kayu-i¹-

kayurpak sculpin; *locally* devil fish (*species* ?) # NI, NUN; < kayu²-rpak

kayurrlugaq sculpin; *locally* devil fish (*species* ?) # *Kayurrlugaq* una asaulria, asgurluku kuik, ayakartuq, "Qu-u-unirturanrani-tii kang-i-ivarturanrani-tii qama-a-nirturanrani-tii." "This *sculpin* was poling along up the river; he set forth (singing), "While the weather is calm, while going upriver, while the current is slow." (JOE 2008); < kayu²-rrlugaq

kay'urrutalek a type of traditional Yup'ik parka # < kayurun-lek; < kay'uq; cf. kayurun

kayurun, kay'urrun wolverine-fur decoration on the upper part of parka sleeve; armband used by dance song director # = kasurun; < ?-n; > kay'urrutalek

kayutaq sculpin; *locally* devil fish (*species* ?) # BB; cf. kayutaq; < kayu²-?

kecete- to count # kecetai 'he is counting them' / NS, Y, UK; kececiug 'he is counting'; < PE kəcit-

keciqutaq water container (made from walrus bladder) # NUN

keciraq curtain # NUN

kecqrtaq walrus bladder funnel # NUN

kegcuaq butt end of foreshaft of seal harpoon # NUN

keggacilleq strip of otter fur across the chest and back of a Yup'ik traditional parka # < keggan-lir-lleq¹

keggag-¹ to be a fast eater # keggagtuq 'he eats fast' / > keggapatayuk, keggagliar(aq*); cf. kegge-

keggag-², **keggagcete**- to be rough # keggagtuq or keggagcetuq 'it is rough' / keggateka keggagcelami ungilagnarquq 'because my shirt is rough it is itchy'; < ?, ?-cete²-; > keggagpak, keggalerte-; cf. keggeve-

keggagpak rough all over; very rough # *particle*; Waten-gguq imum nanvaq kuiguarluni ceñii man'a, ceñiinek-gguq camaken pugciquq quurpall'er angluni melqurrunani *keggagpak-wa-gguq* qainga, tua-i-gguq tauna. 'They say that the lake has a creek on one side, and from its shore down there there will emerge a "quurpall'er" monster, being big and furless and its skin is *all rough*, so they say.' (KIP 1998:315)

keggakneq west # Cetamaulriit-wa nunamteri aperyarat. Negeqvaq tua-i north-aq, negermek, ungalaq-llu ungalamek, south-aq-llu *kanaknermek*, west-aq-llu keggaknermek. 'There are four words in our village. The north is "negeqvaq", the east is "ungalaq", south is "kanakneq", and west is "keggakneq".' (QUL 2003:700); < kegg(na)-?

keggalerte- to smoothe with sandpaper; to sand #
< keggag²-?-

keggalrun sandpaper or other device for rubbing or smoothing; pumice stone # Tua-i-ll' keggalerciluteng, maniggluki *keggalrutnek* tamakut qaralirteqatarluki. 'They were rough, and they made them smooth with *sandpaper* or *pumice stone*, when they were going to have be decorated.' (CAU 1985:206); < keggalerte-n

keggalvalek brown (or grizzly) bear (*Ursus arctos*); Y; literally: 'one with a big torso'; < keggan-vak-lek

keggan upper part of torso (between chest and shoulders); shirt; blouse; section of fish behind the head # Aturai kituggluki, ellminek tuaten imkuliluni, *keggatni-w'* tua una alailnguq atkuliluku. 'She fixed his clothes, and she made herself a parka for her exposed *chest*.' (QUL 2003:144); > keggacilleq, keggalvalek, keggasek; cf. keggani; < PE kiyan

keggani outside # *restricted*; keggaken 'from outside'; keggai-i '(turn your attention to) out there'; see keggna, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; cf. keggan; < PE dem kiya-

keggapatayuk, **keggagliar(aq*)** gray jay (*Perisoreus canadensis*) # < keggag¹-, keggag¹-?-ar(aq)

keggasek (NI, NUN, CAN, BB form), **keggayek** (NUN, HBC, NS form) shoulder blade # keggasgek, keggaygek (his) shoulder blades; Tauna tua-i-am iliit keggasgirluku yuut iliit, anguyiit iliit. Pilliniluku, "Kinguverpet ateqniaraatgen, Keggasgilnguarauluten tuaten yuugi, Keggasgilnguarauluten!" 'They removed the *shoulder blade* of one of the people, one of the warriors.' He said to him, "So that your descendants may be named after you, live without a *shoulder blade*, that you may be known as 'One without a Shoulder Blade'." (ELL 1997:422); KEGGASGEK AKULIUK (NUN form), KEGGAYGEK AKULIUK (HBC form) 'base of the neck';
< keggan-?; < keggan?; < PE kiyaəy

keggaucir- to provide (it) with legs # NS

kegge- to bite # including the bite of a mosquito, but not the sting of a bee (see puukar- for that); kegg'uaq 'it bit', 'it clenched its teeth'; keggaa 'it bit him' / qimugtevet kegganga unatemkun 'your dog bit me on my hand'; Uquq tua-i mingukluku. Tua-i tauḡken egturyat micaaqngameng nep'arucameng tua-i keggesciiganateng. '[They would] apply seal oil to it [their skin]. When the mosquitoes would land — in vain — getting stuck, they couldn't bite.' (KIP 1998:55); > keggerpak, keggiarnaq, keggiayuli, kegginaq, kegglaq, kegglar-, kegg'luneq, keggmar-, keggmiaq, keggsailkutaq, keggsaq, keggsaraq, keggsu-, keggsuli, keggsuutek, keggun, kegganiryaraq, keggetaaq, kegger-, kegg'leralnguq, kegluneq, kegpag-, kegturyaq; cf. keggag-; < PE kəyə-

keggerpag- to bite hard # keggerpagaa 'it bit him hard' / = kegpag-; < kegge-pag²-

keggerpak louse or flea found on rodents (*species* ?) # < kegge-rpak

keggeve- to wear out; to abrade # keggevuq 'it wore out' / keggevumauq 'it is worn out'; keggevtaa 'he wore it out'; NSU; cf. keggag²-

keggiaq small chisel, in olden days made of jade with a wood or horn handle, used in working wood # NUN

keggiarnaq land otter (*Lontra canadensis*); bear #
< kegge-?-naq²

keggiayuli wood-chewing bug or larva (*species* ?) # < kegge-?-yuli

keggikuq large seal harpoon head with five side barbs # NUN

kegginalek woman's semilunar knife # for a full description of this type of knife; see uluaq, the name used elsewhere; Tua

mingquterluni tuani *kegginalni-ll'* tauna tauna-ll' talutni tuani uitavkaraqluki. 'She had a needle, her *woman's knife* and also her sinew splitter, all of which she kept there.' (ELL 1997:140); HBC; *some* NI;
 < kegginaq-lek
kegginaq knife sheath; blade covering #
 < kegginaq-ilitaq
kegginaq face; cutting edge of knife # Maaten murilkaa *kegginaa*, iirpiik ukuk qukaani. 'She observed *his face* and saw two big eyes in the middle of it.' (ELN 1990:7); K, Y, CAN, BB, NI, HBC < kegge-inaq; > kegginaq-ilek, kegginaquq, kegginaqur-, kegginiqe-; PE kəyinar
kegginaqucualler, kegginaqupcitaller, kegginaqukcualler humorous mask used in Kelek (q.v.) festivity # CAN; < kegginaquq-cuar(aq)-ller(aq), kegginaquq-?-ller(aq), kegginaquq-kcuar(aq)-ller(aq)
kegginaquq mask # *and* **kegginaqur-** to put on or wear a mask # kegginaqurtuq 'he put on a mask'; kegginaquraa 'he put a mask on her' / Ak'a tamaaken ayagluteng Yupiit *kegginaqurluteng* yura'arqameng agayuyamek aptullruat. *Kegginaqirluteng* kaigallruut pitarkat paivngasqumaluki pissuquneng. 'From far in the past the Yup'ik people have used masks in ceremonies they referred to as "the way of making prayer". Wearing masks they made supplications so that the animals would present themselves when they were hunting them.' (AGA 1996:3); < kegginaq-quq; > kegginaqucualler; < PE kəyinaqur (under PE kəyinar)
kegginiqe- to entertain; to amuse; to pay attention to # kegginiqaa 'he is face-to-face with him, amusing him' / Tua-i-llu atam neviarcourtellria tua-i uingnariyaaqluni. Nakleng tua-i kia-llu *kegginiqsuunaku*. 'And then she became a young woman ripe for marriage. Alas, no one paid any attention to her.' (MAR2 2001:85); < kegginaq-liqe²-
keggirciur- to be ill; to suffer pain # keggirciurtuq 'he is in pain' / NSU; = kirciur-; < ?-liur-
kegglaq saw; violin (*additional HBC meaning*) # *and* **kegglar-** to saw # kegglartuq 'he is sawing'; kegglaraa 'he is sawing it' / *Kegglangqerrisugnaunateng-ll'*, qalqapiit tamaan' ayagnengaarallratni, *keggларыugnaunaki* muragat kepurluki, piaqluteng. 'They had no *saws* back then, and were just beginning to get axes, so instead of *sawing* wood, they chopped it; that is how it was done.' (CEV 1984:29); < kegge-?;
 > kegglassi, kegglarka
kegglarka shoulderblade # kegglarkak akuliik 'the base of the neck'; Y, K; < kegglaq
kegglassi shoulder(s) of foreshaft of seal harpoon # NUN; < kegglaq
kegglemyaq diamond-shaped rock light blue in color # NUN
kegg'leralnguq* talkative person # NUN; < kegge-?-ate-nguq
kegg'luneq wolf (*Canis lupus*) # NUN; = kegluneq; < kegge-?; < PY kəylunəq
keggmar- to bite more than once # keggmartuq 'it is biting'; keggmaraa 'it is biting it' / qimugtem eneq keggmaraa 'the dog is biting on the bone';
 ... kingyaartelliniuq, terikaniam mat'um keglunret kingulirneritgun *keggmaqai*. '... she glanced back and saw this wolverine *biting* the wolves on their hind legs.' (QUL 2003:472); < kegge-mar-
keggmiaq thing held by biting; respirator held in the teeth (used in a steambath) # *and* **keggmiar-** to hold or work with one's teeth (as when bending wood for kayak ribs and the like) # ingna qimugta nacamnek keggmiangqertuq 'that dog over there is holding my hat in its mouth';
 < kegge-mik; > keggmiaqute-
keggmiaqute- to save food for a person who is late for a meal # NUN; < keggmiaq-ke²-te⁵-
keggna the one outside # *restricted demonstrative pronoun*; kegg'um 'of the one outside'; keggut 'those outside'; ... qayagaullinia, "Keggsuuq, nangerngaurpek'nak itra!" '... calling out to him, "You out there, don't just stand there, come in!"' (QUL 2003:68); see kegga(ni), the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; > keggakneq; < PE dem. kiy-
keggarak small seal harpoon head with sides # NUN
keggsailkutaq muzzle for dog # < kegge-yailkutaq
keggsagar- to be sensitive (of teeth sensitive to cold water or sweet food); to have sensitive teeth # NUN
keggsaq saw tooth # Una-gguq-gga cal' nuniini, arevrem keggayga, qukamikun ukinerluni, ciinii *keggsayagarlun'*, kiliqtariarkauluni. 'And there next to it was the shoulder blade of a bowhead whale, with a hole through the middle that had *saw-teeth* around its edges, sharp enough to cause wounds.' (CEV 1984:81); HBC; < kegge-yaq
keggsaraq mouthpiece of bow-drill # *used for starting fires or drilling holes*; < kegge-yaraq
keggsu- to tend to bite; to be ferocious with its teeth # keggsuuq 'it bites' / < kegge-yu-

keggsuli northern pike (*Esox lucius*) # Amta-llu maurluni-llu ikayuqlutek nunapigmun pavavet taglutek atsanek ayuqenrilngurnek katurcinaurtuk, equgtarturluni, tuaten tua-wa yuungnaqluni, maurluni-ll' ikayurluku taluyaruanek civcilatek, imangarrarnek tuaten, piciatun, *keggsuline*k tuaten, maurluan tuaten segluki ker'allramegnun ininaurai. 'He'd help his grandmother, they'd go up to the tundra and gather various types of berries, he'd get firewood, and try to provide like that, he'd help his grandmother, they'd set little fish traps for small blackfish, any kind of fish, also *pike*, and his grandmother would cut them for drying and hang them on their fish rack.' (NAA 1970:2); Y;
< kegge-yuli

keggsuutek pliers # < kegge-cuun-dual

keggu whew (it's heavy) # *exclamatory particle*

kegguciqe- to have a toothache # < keggun-liqe²-

kegguciur- to work on the teeth; to brush the teeth # kegguciurtuq 'he is working on his teeth, brushing his teeth'; kegguciuraa 'he is working on his (another's) teeth'; < keggun-liur-; > kegguciurcuun, kegguciurta

kegguciurcuun toothbrush # < kegguciur-cuun

kegguciurta, kegguciurista dentist # < kegguciur-ta¹, kegguciur-i²-ta¹

keggun tooth # keggutenka 'my teeth'; Ciugarrluni mikelnguaraq, ciutegni ngelleklutek qanirluni *kegguterrlainaq*, aitarrluni apa'urluni tangerqallia. 'The little child looked up, his mouth — all *teeth* — extending from ear to ear, and opened his mouth and saw his grandfather.' (MAR1 2001:10); < kegge-n; > kegguciur-, keggutairista, kegguteqarraaq, keggutnguaq

keggutairista dentist # < keggun-ir²-i²-ta¹

kegguteqarraaq baby tooth; milk tooth # < keggun-qarraar-

keggutnguaq false tooth # < keggun-uaq

kegkaniryaraq wrench # < kegge-kanir-yaraq

kegkenge- to bite something # kengkenguq 'it is biting something' / *Kegkengelriaruq* kuunimek iruakun, qaingani ekumalria kingutmun igtelluku. 'It is one that *bites* a horse on the leg, making the rider fall backwards onto the ground.' (AYAG. 49:17); < kegge-kenge-

kegketaaq breaker point (as in a motor) # < kegge-qetaar-

kegler- to bite quickly # keglertuq 'it bit quickly'; kegleraa 'it bit him quickly' / Tupiimi-llu aatiin *kegleruarluku* ellii-llu qiillerrluni ayakarluni uliit-llu aciatnun iirluni. 'When her father woke up he pretended to *take a bite* out of her and she ran off with excitement and hid under the blankets.' (ELN 1990:6); < kegge-ler-

kegluneq wolf (*Canis lupus*) # Piluni-llu *keglunyagaunilukek* ellii tua-i irr'iqapiggluni taukugnek *keglunyagaagnek*. 'He said that they₂ were half-*wolf*, and she regarded those half-*wolf* puppies with amazement.' (ELN 1990:95); Tekicartuamegnegu piuk yaa-i qaterpak *keglunvak* nerelria cali-wa pingayun *keglunret* irr'ikiit aqumgaluteng. 'When they₂ reached it they saw that a big *wolf*, all white, was eating, and three *wolves* were sitting there and watching it.' (ELN 1990:63); < kegge-?; < PY kəylunəq

kegpag- to bite hard # kegpagaa 'it bit him hard' / = keggerpag-; < kegge-pag²-

kegturyaq mosquito # NUN, NSU, EG; = egturyaq; < kegge-?-yaq; < PE kəyturyar

kek'araq area right in front (riverward) # Qulvarviim-wa *kek'araani* angyaput ak'allaq. 'And *right in front* of the cache is our boat, the old one.' (PRA 1995:107); < kete-karaq

kekingerte-, kekingutar-, kekiungqitar- to grind; to creak; to make a spooky sound # Icigg' cat imkut *kekiungqitalriit* nallunrilkeci maa-i qalriuraqelriit waten passitaqameng. 'You know, those *creaking* noises, you know how they squeak like this when they are crushed.' (ELL 1997:558); = kiingerte-

kelaaciq slab of bark #

kela'askaq paint # and **kela'askar-** to paint # kela'askaraa 'he is painting it' / kela'askarissuutmek aturluni kela'askariuq angyaminek 'he is painting his boat with a paintbrush'; kela'askaraa kavirlimek 'he painted it red'; Kiingan *kela'askaqluku* tungulria kangiplus, cameg-avulukku. Tua-i kela'askatun ayuquq kiiyuunani. 'They had only black charcoal mixed with something for *paint*. Like *paint* it didn't peel off.' (AGA 1996:102); from Russian краска (kráska)

kelaassiq cross fox (*Vulpes vulpes var.*) # perhaps from English 'cross'; = ilaaciq

kelassaq glass # *drinking glass or substance; from English*

keleg- to invite to one's house # *usually to eat*; kelgaa 'he invited her' / kel'ggu or kellgu! 'invite him!'; kelgiuq 'he invited someone'; kelgun 'invitation'; Tua-i-llu anuirinermek taqicameng cali-llu maurluteng *kelgumariamegteggu*, pulayaratgun ayagluteng tuavet carr'ilqamun. 'When they had finished unhitching the dogs and after they had *invited*

their grandmother, they went by the trail through the woods to the meadow there.’ (ELN 1990:9); cf. kelgur-; < PE kələy-

kelegciq a certain scorpion-like insect (*species* ?) # *considered a bad omen*; = keliissiq

Kelek indigenous Yup’ik holiday, called “Inviting-In Feast” in English # CAN; *direct nominalization of keleg-*

kelessiniyaaq one of a certain kind of legendary little people, said to be spirits of the dead and to appear to those who don’t accept Christianity # LI; *from Russian крещение (kreshchénie) ‘baptism’ and -ya(g)aq*

kelevyagciaq sculpin with barbel # NUN; < kelevyat-?

kelevyat fringe # < kelve-yaq-*plural*;

kelgur- to tell someone what someone else has said about him behind his back # kelguraa ‘he is telling her what someone has said about her’ / kelguq’nguq ‘he is telling someone the unfavorable things that another person has said about him’; arnam kelguraa elitnaurista angutem upuyutiinek ‘the woman told the teacher about the negative things the man had said about her’; Matuuguq maa-i yuum-llu apqiitnek *kelgurluten* qanruciqaaften picilirluku kina imna, . . . ‘This is the situation: a person will be, as it is said, *revealing things to you* and he will tell you making accusations against someone’ (YUP 2005:78); cf. keleg-; < PE kələy-

kelig- to scrape; to scrape and eat the cambium layer of tree bark # keligtuq ‘he is scraping and eating the cambium layer’; keligaa ‘he is scraping it’ / keligaraa ‘he is scraping it repeatedly’; “Qaill’ naterkituat?” “Wii niitelartua tua-i *keligarraarluki* cali-llu meqcirraarluki teq’umun kenicilarniluki.” “How do they make skin-boot sole material?” “I hear that first they *scrape* them [the bearded seal skin] and then remove the hair by soaking them in urine.” (ELN 1990:98); > keligaun, keligcuun, keliutaaq, keligneq, kelipacuk; cf. keligvak, keliurci-; < PE kəliy-

keligaun, keligcuun, keliutaaq scraper # < kelig-a-n, kelig-cuun, kelig-taq¹

keligneq scrapings # keligaraa kuingimi kelignera ‘he is scraping the tar build-up in his pipe’; < kelig-neq¹

keligvak fossil mammoth ivory; mammoth (*Mammuthus primegenius*) # Y; *look under quugaarpak for E. W. Nelson’s comments on these animals*; < ?-vak; cf. kelig-; < PE kəliyvay (*under* PE kəliy-)

keliissiq a certain scorpion-like insect (*species* ?) # *the l in this word is geminated and not voiceless, unlike the usual pattern for the Nunivak dialect, nor is it fortis*; NUN; = kelegsiq

kelipacuk edible layer right beneath skin of fish # *Kelipacuut* pilallruyaaqut, taūgaam wangkutnun ayagyuanun-am inerquutngut. Yuk-gguq waten ayagyuarluni *kelipacuitnek* neru’urquni, uingekuni uinga picuinani yuuciquq. . . . Cali-llu tan’gaurluut nerevkayuunaki *kelipacuitnek*. Picuirutngarqut-gguq. ‘The *edible inner layer* of the fish skin was there all right, but they didn’t allow us young people to eat it. They told us that if we ate too much of the *edible inner layer* our future husbands wouldn’t be good hunters. . . . Boys were not allowed to eat the *edible inner layer* either. If a boy consumed it, he wouldn’t be a good hunter.’ (CIU 2005:146); < kelig-?; > kelipacuutaaq

kelipacuutaaq scraper for removing edible inner layer from fish skin # < kelipacuk-taq¹

kelipacuggluk sourdough bread # < kelipaq-cuk-rrluk

kelipaq bread; communion bread; Host; home-baked bread # saayurluk kelipamek avulunuk ‘let’s₂ have tea with bread’; quuleciraunrilnguq kelipaq ‘unleavened bread’; kelipat ‘loaves of bread’; Tua-i-llu assaliartairutlinian tua-i assaliartunriceñarluni taūgaam *keliparturluni*. ‘And because there were no more pancakes she decided that rather than having pancakes she’d have *bread* instead.’ (PRA 1995:360); Y, K, HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, BB, NR, LI, EG; *from Russian хлеб (khleb)*; > keliyayagaq, keliipi-

keliparkaaq dough; unbaked loaf # *Keliparkaaq-llu* ak’a ulellruan negtaarraarluku kelipissuutnun ekluku. ‘And because the *dough* had already risen, after kneading it, she put it in a bread-pan.’ (PRA 1995:413); < kelipaq-kaq

kelipayagaq communion bread; host # < kelipaq-ya(g)aq

kelipi- to make bread; to roast or bake any food # keliapiuq ‘he is making bread’; keliapia ‘he is making it (the dough) into bread’ / keliipitaa ‘he is making bread for her’; < keliipi-li²-; > keliipissuun

kelipissuun bread pan; oven # < kelipaq-cuun

kelipista baker # Egypt-aam atanran qenrutak *kelipisteñi* kevgiurteñi-llu atanrulriik. 'The ruler of Egypt was angry at his head *baker* and butler.' (AYAG. 40:2); < kelipi-ta

kelir- to make stitches in (it); to weave (it) #
< keluk-lir-

kelistaq cross; crucifix; club in cards (*additional meaning in LI*) # "Nauwa-mi agayuvik?" "Yaa-i tang suulutaamek *kelistarluni* qacarnemikun." "And where is the church?" "It is over there with a gold *cross* on its side." (YUP 1996:25); *from Russian* крест (krest)

Kelistussaaq Christ # = KRistussaaq; *from Russian* Христós (Khristós)

keliurci- to have heartburn # keliurciunga 'I have heartburn'; keliurciluni 'having heartburn'; K, Y, HBC, CAN, BB; *cf.* kelig-

keliutaq scraper for removing edible inner layer from fish skin; skin scraper # < kelig-taq¹

kellar- to put away in a storage container # kellaraa 'he put it away' / > kellarvik

kell'arte- to be alerted to or by something # < kelte-arte-

kellarvik pouch; grass basket; sewing box; storage bag made of skin # Una-wa waniwa apqemtenek wangkuta kellarviulria amani nunamni Alaska-mi. . . . Avani-llu ciuqvani tua-i cali cataicunaunani kellarvik. 'We called *this [kind of skin storage bag]* a "kellarvik" over there in my village in Alaska. . . . Long ago the skin storage bag was never lacking (always nearby).' (CIU 2005:142); < kellar-vik; > kellarvilek; *cf.* kularvik; < PE əklərviy (*under* PE əkə⁻²)

kellarvilek spider that appears to have a pouch (*species ?*) # BB; < kellarvik-lek

kelliq* the one toward the river; the one farthest from the wall *as on a shared bed* # Ukut Qipnermiut *kellirraqait* kana-i alaunateng, taukut tua-i wii ellangvillrenka, Calitmiunek piaqluki. 'They call the place where I first became aware Calitmiut, and it is visible down there *right in front* of Qipneq.' (ELL 1997:286); < kete-li¹ > kelliqutaq

kelliqutaq bouy at the end of a fishnet away from the shore # < kelliq-kutaq

kellirneq area toward the river; lefthand side (*UY meaning*) # < kete-lirneq

kellute- to watch over closely; to guard; to keep watch; to observe vigilantly # kellutuq 'he is guarding, watching over something'; kellutaa 'he is watching it closely' / nunam kellutestii 'guardian of the land' *name of an Native environmental protection agency in the Yukon-Kuskokwim delta region, "Nunam Kitlutsiste"*; kelluciyaraq 'resource or environmental management' (*natural resources neologism*); Unugpak ayallinilriik tua-i-ll' tamaavet kuigem iluanun itramek, qayatek tua-i itrullukek natmun maavet, atrarlutek unavet ceñamun *kellucillinilutek*. 'They journeyed all night and then they entered that river they brought their kayaks up and went down somewhere on the beach to *keep watch*.' (ELL 1997:408); < kelte-te³-

kelngunrilnguq* place where something is found when it is least expected to be found there # NUN

keltailngar- to be caught off-guard # < kelte-?-

kelte- to be alert; to observe warily # keltuq 'he is alert'; keltaa 'he is observing him warily' / kell'a'rtuq 'he suddenly became alert'; kelcama 'because I am alert'; kellnarituuq 'it is regularly time to be alert'; Tamaa-i qavarningutekaqluku *kelteng'ermeng* leq'emqeciurarqan ugtarvimeng man' avatii. 'Hearing the slapping sound around where they are resting makes them sleepy even though they try to *be alert*.' (QUL 2003:44); *Kelquranglutek-gguq* tua-i qavaluaqayuirullutek-llu taukuk. 'They became *vigilant* and did not sleep very well anymore.' (PAI 2008:324); > kell'arte-, kellute-, keltailngar-

kelu area behind, back from the house and away from the river # *opposite of kete-*; Misviim-llu ketiini taūgaam nemta cali-llu agayuviim *keluagni* nutarat net uaqliqluteng. 'In front (riverwards) of the airstrip but *behind* our house and the church the new houses are in a row one next to the other going toward down the river.' (PRA 1995:107); inglerem keluanun igtuq 'it fell behind the bed'; > keltuqliq*, kelutmun, keluvaq, kelukneq, keluvara, keluvar-; < PE kəlu

kelucairissuun key # < kelucaq-ir-i¹-cuun

kelucaq lock; padlock; key # *and* **kelucar-** to lock # kelucaraa 'he locked it' / kelucaumauq 'it is locked'; Iterngami — *kelucayuitellruameng kelucanek-llu* tamaani pitaitellruami — taūgaam tua-i pengegnairqelluku, muragmek tukrucirluku amini tauna uitalliniluni. 'When she went in — they didn't *lock* their doors because there were no *padlocks* then — she secured her door, bracing it with a piece of wood and waited.' (QAN 1995:280); *from Russian* ключ (klyuch); = kelussaq; > kelucairissuun

kelugkaq sewing thread; sewing sinew; coarse grass used for weaving mats # < keluk-kaq

keluirissuun seam ripper # < keluk-ir-i²-cuun

keluk stitch; weft strand in twining grass # *see teguneq for the warp strand*; keliuq 'she is making stitches'; pilugullregka kelugpauqapigtuk 'my old boots have big stitches'; Tamaaken qayat umciguciraqluki *keluit*. Imangyugnaitaqluteng. 'They would seal the kayaks' *stitches* from there. They would never leak.' (YUU 1995:61); > kelir-, kelugkaq, keluirissuun, kelullir-, kelurquq, kelurqutaq; cf. eglu; < PE kəlu

kelukneq east # Y; < kelu-?

kelullir- to baste in sewing #; < keluk-lluk-lir-

kelup'aaq rice *one grain* # kelup'aat 'rice' *many grains*; BB; from Russian крупá (krupá) 'groats'

kelupavik, kelupuvik shotgun # EG; from Russian дробовик (drobovík)

keluqliq* one that is close behind # < kelu-qliq

kelurquq, kelurquar(aq*), kelugquq decorative stitching; fine stitching # *as on a traditional Yup'ik parka or on skin containers; made with caribou throat hair and sinew on thin strips of dyed skin or bird-foot leather*; Arenqiatuk ukuk wani tangnertunarquk. Tua-i *kelurquaraat-llu* makut, waten-wa tua-i asuirucirturluki taqtullrukait makut amiriit. 'My, you could look at these for a long time. Look at these little *fancy stitches*; these skin boots were always sewn with a piece of skin placed between the two edges to create the seam.' (CIU 2005:344); < keluk-?

kelurqutaq dark skin put behind row of beads in decorating a parka # < keluk-kutaq

keluskaq cup # from Russian кру́жка (krúzhka)

kelussaq lock; padlock; key # and **kelussar-** to lock # NSU; = kelucaq; from Russian ключ (klyuch)

kelussnaq godfather # from Russian крёстный (kryóstnyy)

kelutmun toward the area upland; away from the river or behind # *adverb*; < kelu-tmun

keluvaq, keluvaraq east; northeast # and **keluvar-¹, keluvar-** 'for there to be an east (or northeast) wind # keluvarartuq 'there is an east (or northeast) wind blowing'; Tua-i-llu ayalliniluni ava-i *keluvaratmun*, kiatmun-gga tua-i avavet, *keluvara*q una avaken taŋgaam nunam tungiinek anuqlitulia, . . . 'Then he left in the direction of the east, to that area upriver toward the east, from where the wind blows from inland, . . . ' (QAN 1995:156); NI, HBC; < kelu-?; < kelu-?; < PE kəluvar- (*under* PE kəlu)

keluvar-² to move back # keluvaratuq 'he moved back'; keluvaraa 'he moved it back' / < kelu-var-; < PE kəluvar- (*under* PE kəlu)

kelve- to cut into strips # > kelevyat; < PE kələ(t)-

kemagnaq¹ sea urchin (*species* ?) # < ?-naq²; cf. kameгнаq

kemagnaq² stanchion on kayak sled #

kemegmik, kemeqliq* shirt; undershirt # < kemek-mik, kemek-qliq

kemegneq lung # NSU < kemek-?; < PY-S kəməɣnaq

kemegtuqaq thigh; upper leg # < kemek-tuqaq

kemek meat; flesh # kemga 'its flesh'; kemgutii 'his supply of meat'; ilu'urma kemga tangellruaqa 'I saw my cousin's dead body' (*literally*: 'his flesh'); . . . elliin-am aataseng aguaggluni apqurluku maliksugluku cali ayakan aqvaluku imna uniteltek tuntuvii *kemgan* ilii. ' . . . insistently she asked their father if she could go along with him when he went back to get that portion of the moose *meat* that they'd left behind.' (ELN 1990:62); . . . irugni-llu perriamikek piuq cat makut akalriit kemgan qaingani. *Kemgiutnayukluni* pian, aanii ngel'arluni qanrulluku iqauniluku tamana akalaria. ' . . . and when she wiped her legs she saw that these things were rolling up on top of her *skin*. When she noticed that she thought she might be losing her *flesh*, but her mother laughed and told her that it was just dirt rolling there.' (ELN 1990:33); > kemegmik, kemegneq, kemegtuqaq, kemgarar(ar)-, kemgir-, kemgite-, kemgiute-; < PE kəməɣ

kemeksungiaraq green-winged teal (*Anas crecca*)

NSK

kemgarar(ar)- to go (at least partially) in the flesh; to go partially or totally naked # kemgara'artuq 'he is in the flesh' / kemgararallruuq 'he was in the flesh'; kemgara'arluni anellruuq 'he went outside in the flesh'; < kemek-ar(ar)-

kemgir- to lose weight; to remove flesh # kemgirtuq 'he lost weight'; kemgira 'he removed the flesh from it' / kemgircartuq 'she is dieting'; kemgiutuq 'he has become skinny'; < kemek-ir²-

kemgite- to be skinny; to lack flesh # kemgituq 'he is skinny' / kituuga ukna kemgilnguq? 'who is that skinny person coming this way?'; Anluni pillinia nem qaingani enret makut qakimaluteng, *kemgunateng-llu*. 'Going out he saw that

on top of the house there were those bones, bleached and without *flesh* on them.’ (YUU 1995:100); < kemek-ite¹-; < PE kəməyit- (*under* PE kəməy)

kemgiute- to have lost weight; to have removed the flesh from (it) # kemgiutuq ‘he has lost weight’; kemgiutaa ‘he has removed the flesh from it’ / < kemek-i:rute-

kemni- to be light-headed; to be drugged # kemniuq ‘he is light-headed’ / < ?-neq¹-i³-; < PE kəmni-

kemyu- *emotional root*; > kemyuke-, kemyunarqe-, kemyunaite-

kemyuke- to rely on; to have confidence in # kemyukaa ‘she relies on him’ / ellminek kemyukuq ‘he has confidence in himself’; < kemyu-ke²-

kemyunarqe- to inspire confidence; to be reliable; to be trustworthy # kemyunarquq ‘he inspires confidence’ / . . . qanqeryugluni ellii taiyanritniluni . . . tauna tan’gaurluq *kemyunarqenrilkan* . . . ‘. . . begging to speak, he said that he would not have come . . . if the young man did not *show promise and potential* . . .’ (ELN 1990:75); < kemyu-narqe-

kemyunaite- to not inspire confidence; to be unreliable; to not be trustworthy # kemyunaituq ‘he does not inspire confidence’ / < kemyu-naite-

kenaa- to moan and groan # Qanenriqercan tang niicugniqalliniuq, qamna tang imumek tua-i qacigtevkenani *keneaagurluni*. ‘When he stopped talking and listened someone inside was busy *moaning and groaning*.’ (KIP 1998:249)

Kenaayuq, Kenaayuk Sugpiaq; Kenai-area Athabaskan; Iliamna Lake Indian # EG, NR; = Kanayuq, Kenayuk

kenagte- to groom; to straighten up (person, house); to clean house; to make beautiful(ly) # kenagtuq ‘he is grooming himself’; kenagtaa ‘he is straightening it up, cleaning it up, etc.’ / neviarcam nuyani kenagtai ‘the young woman is combing her hair’; ena kenagesgu! ‘clean the house!’; *Kenagnagallrunritut-gguq* nasqurrutet. ‘She said the headdress *was plain with no design*.’ (TAP 2004:71); Ermiggaarluteng-llu cali-llu kenagqaarluteng ellmeggnak kiimeng qancirluteng assaliarturluteng. ‘After washing their faces and after fixing up their appearances they served themselves and ate some pancakes.’ (PRA 1995:360); = kenugte-; cf. kencig-

ken’aq sandbar exposed at low tide; beach; mudflat # EG; = en’aq; < kente-?-aq¹; < PY tən(n)aq (*under* PE tənət-)

kenaqaute- to be beached by the receding tide # HBC; = kenqaute-; < kente-?-te⁵-

kenarte- to be adept in arts and crafts # NUN

kenatagun sled brake; NUN; < ?-n; cf. kenerte-

Kenayuk Sugpiaq; Kenai-area Athabaskan; Iliamna Lake Indian # BB; = Kanayuq, Kenaayuq

kenciate- to be sloppy; to be a messy person # NUN; < kencig-ate-

kencig- to be careful with one’s clothing # kencigtuq ‘he takes care of his clothes’ / > kenciate-, kencignarqe-, kencike- cf. kenagte-, qigcig-

kencigcar- to purify; to cleanse # Cali-am wani pirraartelluki teq’umun taqngameng erullrulliniut, *kencigcarluteng-gguq*. ‘And after they’d done this to them when they were finished they washed with urine, and *purified* themselves.’ (CAU 1985:146); < kencig-car-

kencignarqe- to be worthy of honor; to be sacred; to be holy # kencignarquq ‘it is sacred’ / Akerta teviqanrakun tekituq *kencignarqellriamun* nunamun . . . ‘When the sun was about to set he arrived at that *hallowed* place . . .’ (AYAG. 28:11); < kencig-narqe-

kencike- to watch over with respect # kencikaa ‘he respects it’ / Makut maani angutet qantait imumi *kencikluki* pitullrulliniit. Angutem qantaa cailkamelngaunani, tauḡaam qulqika’arluni waten uitaurararkauluni. Cali-llu qantaa waten unatni paluita tegungaunaku. ‘Women treated men’s bowls *with utmost respect*. A man’s bowl was never left out in the open but was always put away neatly on a shelf. And when a woman picked up a man’s bowl, she did not allow herself to take it with her palms facing downward.’ (CIU 2005:136); < kencig-ke⁴-

Kencuar(aq*) Purgatory # *literally*: ‘the little fire’; < keneq-cuar(aq)

kene- to hold a child (especially a male) out so that he can urinate (both parties crouch down and the child faces away from the helper) # < PE (*now* PI kini-) # NUN

keneg- *root*; > kenegnar-, kenegnarqe-, kenke-, keneke-, ken’gun¹

kenegnar- to be lovely; to be pretty; to look good # kenegnartuq ‘she is pretty’, ‘it is good’ / kenegnaarallruuq ‘she was rather pretty’; Maaten tang murilkanka nasaurluut tua-i assiyaarluteng ilait, *kenegnarluteng* tua-i. ‘When I observed I

saw that the girls were rather nice, some of them, *quite attractive*.' (CIU 2005:384); < keneg-naq¹

kenegnarqe- to be lovable # kenegnarquq 'he is lovable' / < keneg-narqe-

kenegnira- for there to be sudden gusts of wind # NUN; cf. kenegte-

kenegte- to press down on; to push down on # Illiit kucirtullret — nenglliryaqur *kenegteqiyaqemni* qunuteksaunani. 'When I *touched* one of the drops [of blood] it was cold but it wasn't frozen.' (AGA 1996:46); HBC, NUN; = negte-; cf. kenegnira- < PY-S tənəy-

kenegyagute- to come to love; to fall in love with # kenegyagutaa 'he came to love him'; Eq'uksaaqerraarluku-gguq kiituan *kenegyagutaa*, quyakengluku. 'After she had despised him, they say, finally she *came to love* him and appreciate him.' (YUU 1995:11); < keneg-yagute

kenegyug- to be in love # kenegyugtuq 'he is in love' / Y; < keneg-yug-

keneke- to love *in any sense*; to like # NSU; = kenke-

keneq¹ (NS, Y, K, NI, NUN, BB, NR, LI form), **keñeq** (NSU form) fire; match (*additional meaning especially in K and BB*) # kenengqertuten-qaa? 'do you have a match?'; kenliurpiiqaq! 'don't play with matches!'; Waniwa tua-i kumarcissuutellrit kenertaitellrani tamaani ciuliat. 'These were the fire starters of the ancestors back then when there were no matches.' (CIU 2005:204); Tua-i-llu cat iliitni tuaten pillrani cupun taūgken *kenermek* aqsiigkenun qeckili tull'uni. Qagerrlutek aqsiik. 'Then one time when he acted like that a hot ember jumped out of the *fire* and landed on him, on his belly. It exploded his belly.' (UNP1); KENREM CURUA 'armature plate in a motor'; KENEQ NIPSUILNGUQ 'hellfire' (*from the New Testament translation into Yup'ik*); < eke¹-neq¹, eke¹-neq¹; > Kencuar(aq*), keneqpataq, kenerkuaryaraq, Kenerpak, kenerpallak, kenerpallag-, kenerriur-, ken'ervik, kenilleq, kenir²-, keniurun, kenngallag-, kenge-, kenqegg-, kenriiq, kenrun, kenrurte-; cf. kenur-; cf. Nelson 1877–1881 list (63); < PE ək(ə)nəR (*under əkə-¹*)

keneq² horsetail (*Equisetum arvense*) # NUN

keneqpataq short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*) # < keneq-?; cf. kenriiq

kenercetaaq cornmeal, starch, etc., used as a thickener in cooking # < kenerte-cetaaq

kenercete- to be of such a nature as to impede motion; to be viscous; to be rough-surfaced # kenercetuq 'it is rough, viscous' / Una iqua mermun pulamakuni *kenercetarkauluni*. 'If this end [of the float] stays submerged it will *provide a drag* [when pulled by the struck seal].' (CIU 2005:12); Akutan *kenercetsiyaakan* ipuutekun imarkuamek ilaluku cali akulluku. 'If the mixture is too *thick*, add a dipper of broth and mix it again.' (YUP 1995:130); < kenerte-cete²-

kenercissuun, kenercessuun, kenerun (NSU form) sled brake. *see Appendix 9 on parts of the sled*; < kenerte-i²-cuun, kenerte-cuun, kenerte-n

kenerkuaryaraq electric appliance # < keneq-kuar-yaraq

Kenerpak Hell # *literally*: 'the big fire'; < keneq-rpak

kenerpallak lightning; sparks # *and kenerpallag-* to flash of lightning, flint and steel, etc.; # *impersonal subject*; kenerpallagtuq 'there is lightning' / Kenermek-llu kenrunateng, keningnaqluteng canek ciimarnek *kenerpallatuline* keniraqluteng. 'They didn't have matches for [making] fire, trying [instead] to make fire with certain *sparking* stones (flints) which is how they made fire.' (MAR1 2001:23); < keneq-pallag-

kenerqaq punk; birch bracket fungus (*Fomes pinicola* (or *Poria obliqua*)) # *formerly used as punk for fires, now used for reducing to ash* (araq, peluq), which is mixed with leaf tobacco for chewing; # < keneq-?

kenerrliur- to build a fire # Pigerluni atam *kenerrliullinilria* tauna maulurlua, tua-i-gguq tepkegganiriluni man'a nem ilua tua-i arenqianani. 'Soon after that she *started a fire* and the sweet aroma of cooking filled the room. The scent of food was absolutely tantalizing.' (CIU 2005:284); < keneq-rrluk-liur-

kenerte- to slow down forward progress; to brake # kenertuq 'he is slowing down' *as by dragging his feet from a sled*; kenertaa 'he is slowing it down' / kenerrluni arulaircetaa angyaq atertellria 'dragging *the oars* he stopped the drifting boat'; > kenercetaaq, kenercete-, kenercissuun; cf. kenatagun; < PE kənəR-

keñervik stove # NSU; < keneq-vik

kenervik primer cap box or the primer cap itself #

kenevkar- to rub in (using shavings) the ochre with which wood is colored red # NUN; > kenevkaun

kenevkaun tool for crushing ochre # NUN; < kenevkar-n

kengelqaq something that fits or is suitable # atkuni kengelqaqaa 'he fits his parka'; HBC; = engelqaq; < kengla-?

kengla^e border; edge # HBC, NUN; kenglii 'its edge'; = [e]ngla^e, mengla^e, nela^e; < PE kənlə

kengliqe- to commit a sin; to act contrary to the way one is supposed to # NUN; < kengluq-liqe²-

kengluq wrong one; sin # kengluq taatan 'you have given me the wrong one'; NUN; = kenlu;
> kengliqe-; < PE kəŋlur

ken'gun¹, **ken'gussaq** loved one; best friend # . . . imna camna *ken'gussani* ikirucani im' mayu'urrluni anqerrlun' tamaavet nem'un.

' . . . she opened the door for her *loved one* and he came up and slipped into the house.' (QUL 2003:384); Taukuk-wa *ken'gutkelriik*, aiparnikelriit tua-i avvingacuunatek, nukalpiak. 'Those two young men, *best friends*, boon companions, never were apart from each other.' (PAI 2008:320); < keneg-n, keneg-?

ken'gun² beaded headband # NUN

ken'gutaq drill-like implement for making fires; mouthpiece for drill # NUN

keni- to be softened by soak # *keniuq* or *kenia* 'it is softened by soaking' / *kenitaa* 'he soaked it to soften it'; *kenitaq* 'dried fish that has been soaked, or anything that has been softened by soaking'; Ukut angutet makut nakacuteng qasgitellrit, makucit maa-i ciilkacagarluteng. *Kenitelarait*, *kenilluki*, ciilercugnairulluki-am. 'These seal bladders of theirs [that is, of the seals they'd caught] that the men brought into into the kashim were very dry and crisp. They would *soak them and soften them* until they were no long crispy and dry.' (QAN 1995:163); < PE kəni-

kenilleq fireplace; place where a fire is built # Arnassagaam-gguq cali pia, "Ataki *kenillermun* qurri." Tutgarrluum kiugaa, "Aa-aa, kiika-wa, *kenillermun* qurneq nallukeka." 'The old lady said again to him, "Now pee into the *fireplace*." The grandson answered her, "Er, ah, I don't know about peeing into a *fireplace*."' (CET 1971:13 & PRA 1995:452); < keneq-lleq¹

keniq front flounce of a cover parka used as a means of carrying things # Aarpautekluki, yucuayagaat imkut kelutmun cuukcautut imkut ayaruteng mingquteteng uniarrluki. Mingqutnek avurtuq *kenini* muirluku tamalkuita. 'He cried out at them, and those little people ducked to the back [of their kashim] abandoning their walking stick-needles. He gathered all the needles filling the *flounce of his parka* completely.' (GRA 1901:280-281 & PRA 1995:453); > kenirmiar-, kenirmiaqe-; < PE kəniɹ

kenir¹- to point # *kenirtuq* 'he pointed'; *keniraa* 'he pointed at it' / *kenirluku* angenrat qimugtet! 'point to the biggest dog!'; HBC, NUN; = enir-;
> keniraun, keniun; < PE tənɹir-

kenir²- to cook (UY, NI, NUN, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG meaning); to make a fire (under) (Y, HBC, NS meaning) # *kenirtuq* 'he is cooking' or 'he is making a fire'; *keniraa* 'he is cooking it' or 'he is making a fire under it' / *kenirtuq* neqmek 'she is cooking fish'; *keniutaa* suupamaq uini 'she's cooking soup for her husband'; *keniyuvagcit!* 'my, you cook well!'; . . . Qalemaq akucesqen'gani urugcirraarluni tunurmek akulluni, Mikellaq-llu kemegmek ukliisqen'gani, ukliluni, aaniit-llu *kenirluni*. ' . . . Qalemaq started making the akutaq mixture as she'd been told to after she thawed some tallow for it, while Mikellaq cut up the meat as she'd been told to, and their mother *cooked it*.' (ELN 1990:66); < keneq-ir¹-; > kenircuun, keniruar-, kenirvik, keñitaq; < PY kəniɹ- (under PE əkə¹-)

keniraaq cooked food; stew # < kenir²-aq¹

keniraraun dance baton # *has decorative appendages; is held close to the floor*; HBC, NUN; = eniraraun; kenir¹-?-n

kenircuun, **kenircaun**, **kenirrsuun** hot plate; camp stove; cook stove # < kenir²-cuun, kenir²-car-n, kenir²-cuun

kenirmiar-, **kenirmig-** to put in the front flounce of one's cover parka # *kenirmiaraa* or *kenirmigaa* 'she put it in the front flounce of her cover parka' / Iraluq tauna piluku March-ami. Cunawa wangkuta tua-i tamaa-i Akulmi ellarayagmek *kenirmiarluku* pivkarqelliniikiit. 'He was referring to the behavior of the moon in March. We in the Akula region always said it had bad weather *carrying it in its flounce*.' (CIU 2005:362); Waten-gguq angun kangangelartuq *kenirmiararluni* tua-llu taumun maligtaqusteminun, maligtaqukani tua-i aturcelluni, katagluku tuavet unilluku. Tua-i qingirluku, ilua qingangluni. 'Like this, they say, a man walks around *carrying something in the flounce of his garment*, and deposits it with the one who consents to what he wants, if she consents to be used, he leaves it there. And so he makes her pregnant, she gets a baby inside her.' (YUP 2005:158); < keniq-mik, keniq-mik; < PE kəniɹmiy- (under PE kəniɹ)

kenirmiaqe-, **kenirmike-** to carry or hold in the front flounce of one's cover parka # *kenirmiaqaa* or *kenimikaa* 'she carried it in the flounce of her cover parka' / < keniq-mike-, keniq-mike-

keniruar- to ceremonially smudge with kindling and Labrador tea preparatory to launching a kayak for sea-hunting # < kenir-uaq

kenirvik kitchen; cooking place # < kenir²-vik

keñitaq match # NSU; < kenir²-taq¹

kenitek fire-drill # Cacerluni *kenitegnek* itrutliniuq. Tamaani-gguq keneq kumartetuat nucugluteng, . . . 'At last he brought in a *fire drill*. Back then they'd start fires by pulling (the bow of the fire drill back and forth), . . .' (CUN 2007:24);
< keneq-li-n-*dual*

keniun index finger; forefinger; thimble # NUN;
< kenir¹-n

keniurun, kenieurcuun fire poker # < keneq-liur-n, keneq-liur-cuun

kenivik primer box # < keneq-li²-vik

kenka love # *and* **kenke-** to love *in any sense* # kenkaa 'he loves her' / kenkiuq 'he loves someone'; kenkamken 'I love you'; kenkesteka 'the one that loves me'; kenkek'ngaqa 'my loved one'; kenkutuk 'they₂ love each other'; kenkai irniani 'he loves his children'; kenkekun 'with love' (*typical closing salutation in Yup'ik correspondence*); Tua-i tuaten una waniw' cauya tuaten ayuquq, umyuarquesngauq. Uggun cauyakun wangkuta ilaput *kenekluki* tuqurqutevkenata . . . 'For this purpose this drum was intended. If we use this drum, we shall *love* our neighbors, no longer killing one another . . .' (ELL 1997:374); *Kenka* ilakegciuguq naklegtaraluni-llu. *Kenka* ciknayuituq ellminek-llu nanrarpek'nani, ellminek pivakngaituq mulngaitevkenani-llu. 'Love is patient; love is kind; love is not envious or boastful or arrogant or rude.' (1CORI. 13:4-5); Una waniwa wiinga tut'garmnun-llu qanrutkeqtarturalaryaaqaqa, mat'umek, cikiqengyaram *kenekngucia-llu* qanrutekluku. 'I always tell my grandchildren this; I talk about how giving to others is *love*.' (YUP 2005:62); = keneke-; < keneg-ke⁴-; > kenkun

kenkun, kenkutneq love # < kenke-n,
kenke-te⁵-neq²

kenlu wrong one # *and* **kenlu-** to do something other than what one is supposed to do # kenluuq 'he acted contrary'; taisqengami kenluuq ayakili 'upon being asked to come he went away instead'; *Kenluuq-llu* negeskuneng pugkanirluteng. 'And if one pushed it down, it would just *do the opposite* and come up a little more.' (QUL 2003:126); = kengluq; > kenluqsagte-, kenluqsak, kenlutmun; < PE kənlur

kenluqsak one who acts contrary to the way he should # *and* **kenluqsagte-** to act contrary to the way one is supposed to act # kenluqsagtuq 'he acts contrary'; Tamakut-gguq tamaani *kenluqsagut* amiingiq'ngaqaqameng carayiit. 'They say that ghosts *react the opposite way* when they block doorways.' (QUL 2003:124); < kenlu

kenlutmun contrary to the way it should be or the way one should act; the opposite way # Waten tua kenlutmun *ilutmun* cingleryaaqekuni ellaqvaqanirarkauluni. 'If one pushes it in, it will just go *the opposite way* and move out a little.' (QUL 2003:124); *adverb*; < kenlu-tmun

kenngallag- to burst into flames; to light a match # kenngallagtuq 'it burst into flames'; kenngallagaa 'he struck it (match)' / < keneq-?-llag-;
> kenngallagasuun

kenngallagassuun apparatus that makes the spark in a motor # < kenngallag-a-cuun

kennge- to start to burn; to light a fire # kennguq 'it has started to burn' / Cali-ll' keneq tamaani nurnapiallrulliniuq. Kenermek-llu taūgaam cayaqliqapiarluteng *kenngengnaq'lallrulliniameng*. 'And back then a match was hard to come by. But eventually they'd endeavor to *light a fire*.' (KIP 1998:119); < keneq-nge-; > kenngessuun

kenngessuun fire-making apparatus # < kenne-ssuun

kenqaute- to be beached by the receding tide # kenqautuq *or* kenqautaa 'it is beached' / HBC, NUN; = kenaquate-; < kente-?-te⁵-

kenqegg- to ignite readily # kenqegtuq 'it ignites readily' / < keneq-nqegg-

kenriiq short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*) # < keneq-?-iq; cf. keneqpataq

kenruk friend; mate # NI

kenrun hundred # *term used to represent hundreds at two hundred and beyond; literally: 'supply of matches', from match boxes with one hundred matches in each*; malruk kenrutek 'two hundred' # NUN; < keneq-un

kenrurte- to get red-hot; to become fire # kenrurtuq 'it got red-hot, became fire' / < keneq-urte-

kente- to go down *of water*; to ebb; to go out *of tide* # kentuuq *or* kenta 'the water is going down' / HBC, NUN, EG; > kenaqaute-, kenqaute-; = ente-; < PE tənət-

kenugna- to be adorned; to be beautiful (of personal ornaments and the like) # Assirluteng tua-i tangnirqepiarluteng

kenugngaluteng cakneq. Waniwa una kenugquraumalliniuq. ‘They are nice, delightful to behold, very *beautiful*. This one here has been beautifully made.’ (CIU 2005:254); < kenug(te)-nga-

kenugte- to groom; to straighten up (person, house); to clean house; to make beautiful(ly) # kenugtuq ‘he is grooming himself’; kenugtaa ‘he is straightening it up’ / tengmiaqsar kenugtuq ‘the bird is preening itself’; = kenagte-; > kenugun

kenugun personal ornament # Tua-i Ingriq Sinai-aq unicamegtegggu Israel-aam yui aturnanrirtut *kenugutnek*. ‘Therefore when they left Mount Sinai the people of Israel ceased wearing *personal ornaments*.’ (ANUC. 33:6); < kenugte-n

kenukcuk candle; seal-oil lamp # HBC; < kenur-?

kenuqaurneq shore ice (protruding and very steep) # NUN

kenur- *root*; > kenukcuk, kenurqutaq, kenurtarrsuun, kenurraq, kenurrar-, kenurte-; cf. keneq

kenurqutaq flashlight # Ala-i alingnaqluteng tan’germi qagaani, net elatiitni tan’germi. Tanqigcelngurmek cataunani kenurqutamek-llu cataunani. ‘Oh it was scary in the darkness out there, outside the houses in the dark. There was no bright light, no flashlights.’ (KIP 1998:309); < kenur-kutaq

kenurraq lamp or light (*HBC, NI, CAN, UY, K, BB, NR, LI meaning*); spark (*NS meaning*) # and **kenurrar-** to shine light (on) # kenurrartuq ‘he is shining a light’; kenurraraa ‘he is shining a light on it’ / kenurraq nipesgu ‘turn off the light’; kenurraq kumaresgu ‘turn on the light’; Iraluq taūgaam *kenurraqalliamegtegggu* iralviim nalliini pitullruut. ‘With only the moon as a light they would do this [hold celebrations] at the time of the full moon.’ (AGA 1996:122); . . . mertailan tamana ena elkeq Qalemaq-llu mertarlutek tan’gercelan ellassuutmek *kenurramek* ang’aqlutek. ‘. . . because there was no water at the house she and Qalemaq went to get water and because it was dark they took along a storm lantern as a *light*.’ (ELN 1990:85); < kenur-rraq; > kenurrarcuun, kenurrayagaq, kenurriurta, kenurrivik; < + PY əkənuraq (cf. Naukan Yupik əkənuraq ‘lamp’)

kenurrarcuun kerosene # < kenurraq-cuun

kenurrayagaq candle; votive candle; small light # < kenurraq-ya(g)aq

kenurriurta light-plant operator # < kenurraq-liur-ta¹

kenurrivik light plant; electric generator # < kenurraq-li²-vik

kenurtarrsuun flashlight # NUN; < kenur-?-ssuun

kenurte- to be in the light; to throw light (on) # kenurtuq ‘it or he is in the light’; kenurtaa ‘he threw light on it’ / < kenur-?

kenuur- to nudge # kenuurtuq ‘he is nudging something’; kenuuraa ‘he is nudging it’ / HBC; NUN; = enuur-; < ?-ur-; < PE tənnu-

kenyaun tallow from outside of stomach of reindeer, caribou, etc. # NUN; < ?-n

kep’alek greater scaup (*Aythya marila*) # < kepe-aq¹-lek

kepcetaaq dyed leather decoration # < kepte-cetaaq

kepcissuun dye (coloring material) # Kipusvignek *kepcissuutnek* kipulluteng kepcilartut. Ak’a tamaani atsat mecuitnek, napat-llu qeltaitnek *kepcissuutengqelallruut*. ‘They dye things buying the *dye* from the store. Long ago they had *dyes* made from berry juices and tree bark.’ (YUU 1995:60); < kepte-i²-ssuun

kepe- to sever or be severed; to cut off or be cut off; to take a short cut # kep’uq ‘it got severed’; kepaq ‘he severed it’ / kepiuq ‘he severed something’; kepumauq ‘it is severed’; Tekicamek caviggaminek nangcautaa *kepluku* unilluku-ll’ egmian-llu arlluut cik’arulluku. ‘When they got there, he *cut* the towline with his knife, leaving her there and right away the killer whales closed in on her.’ (ELL 1997:22); Tamana ciuliamta yuuyarallrat *kepqqiariuni kepellrulliniami* tamaani elitnaurviit agayuviit-llu iluvallratni. ‘When schools and churches penetrated (our lives) the ways or our ancestors were severely *severed* (from our lives).’ (CIU 2005:404); Makut taūgaam naternat, kayut-llu imarpinraat-llu *kepsuitut*, pelluyuitut nunamtefi unani. ‘However, flounder, devil fish, and small whitefish are available, are never *cut off* (from us), never over (for the season) (i.e., are available year-round), in our village.’ (YUP 2005:86); > kep’alek, kepelmun, kepelmur-, Kepenkuq, kep’issuun, kep’iyuli, kepliar-, kepeq, Kepnerciq, kepun, kevkarte-; < PE kəpə-

kepelmun marking, cutting, moving, etc. widthwise, across something # *adverbial particle*; < kepe-tmun

kepelmur- to cut, mark, etc., widthwise or around (a carcass) # Maklartaqata makliim irniaranek ciuqlirmek tua-i tan’gaurluq, tuaten *kepelmurluku* piqatarniaqamegtegggu, uuggun, maaggun talligken piakun kepelmun waten

ullirtetuut kassuggluku. 'When they caught a bearded seal pup, the offspring of an adult bearded seal, for the first time, when they said they were going to *cut it around*, they began cutting near the front flippers, cutting in bands.' (PAI 2008:116); <

kepe-?

Kepenkuq Brown's Slough in Bethel # < kepe-?

kepirtaq grip or stop; wooden device used in wringing wet sealskins during processing # *put at tail end of harpoon line to keep it from running through the hands and to serve as a handle, and also used in drying and stretching sealskin*

kep'issuun cross-cut saw # < kepe-i²-cuun

kep'iyuli beaver (*Castor canadensis*) # HBC; <
kepe-i²-yuli

kepliar- to give or get a haircut; to shear # kepliartuq 'he got a haircut'; kepliaraa 'he gave her a haircut' / < kepe-?; < PE
kəplir- (*under*
PE kəpə-)

kep'neq section of a fish just in front of the tail; cut off thing # < kepe-neq¹

kepneq warm weather causes above ground entrance to semi-subterranean house to be opened because of flooding of winter tunnel entrance # < kepe-neq²; > Kepnerciq

Kepnerciq March; February # Waten-llu erneq takliriaqan, *Kepnercimi* nangvailgan ayagnirluteng upalangellruut.

'Whenever the days would start to lengthen, starting in *March* before the end [of the month] they would start moving [to spring camp].' (KIP 1998:27); *see Appendix 7 on the Yup'ik calendar*; < kepneq-?

kepqe- to be in need of something and seek it # kepquq 'he needs something'; kepqaa 'he needs it' / kepqut mermek 'they need water'; Yugmek *kepqerraarluni* waten tayim' natmun ayaglukku tekitenritellranek. 'Having *had a need* for human fellowship he went somewhere and didn't return.' (ELL 1997:192); Cali-llu waten apqitnek Kassaurpakaan yuucirput. *Kepqutairucamta*. 'Also it is because our way of life has become, as they say, Westernized. We no longer *lack* anything.' (QUL 2003:18); < PE kəpət-² and kəpəqə-

keptaq streak of color; stripe; colored design; dyed thing # Tauḡaam taumi ernermi Laban-aam allakarai

qusngirngalnguut angucalut *keptalget* kukupalget-llu . . . 'However, on that day Laban separated out the male goats with *stripes* and spots . . .' (AYA. 30:35); Ukut-llu wani nakrutain atlitain ngeliitni, waniwa tua-i elitaqanka ukut *keptarra* pingayun. 'I recognize these three *painted designs* along the edge of the stabilizer.' (CIU 2005:34); < kepte-aq; > keptalek

keptalek golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) #

kepte- to dye # keptuq 'it is being dyed'; keptaa 'he is dyeing it' / kepciuq 'he is dyeing things'; Waten tua-i akulkunaki *kepciqatuit* mat'umek kavirutmek. 'They always *colored* designs close together here with ocher.' (CIU 2005:34);
> kepcissuun, kepcetaaq, keptaq, kepyute-;
< PE kəpət-¹

kepyute- to be stained # NUN; < kepte-te⁵-

kepun adze # Asgirpagkaq tekitellinia, angyarkaminek caliuralria muragnek *keputequurluni*. Keputnek tauḡaam muragiurcuutengqellratni. Kegglaryugnaunateng pilallratni. 'He came upon Asgirpagkaq working away using an *adze* to cut a piece of wood to use in building himself a boat. That was back when the adze was the only wood-working tool they had.' (QUL 2003:640); < kepe-n

ker- *dimensional root*; > kerkite-, kertu-; NUN; = qer-

ker'aq fish-rack # NSU, Y; = ek'raq, qer'aq; < PE əkəRAR (*under* PE əkəRAR-)

ker'ar-, **kerar-** to cross over # ker'artuq 'he crossed'; ker'araa 'he crossed it' / NSU, Y; = ek'rar-, qerar-; < PE əkəRAR-

kerkite- to be low in elevation # NUN

kertu- to be high in elevation # NUN

kesianek always # *adverbial particle*; kesianek inarcara'arturalartua 'I always go to bed early'; Tua-i tangvala'arqa uin, *kesianek* imarpik kan'a uivaalaamku. 'I regularly see your husband, *always* when I'm circling around the sea out there.' (MAR2 2001:98); = keyianeng; < kesir- *ablative-modalis*

kesiani only then # *adverbial particle*; Taamlegian nanirngata *kesiani* atralliniluni imna tangkuralliniluku qatellriamek atkulek. 'When it got dark and they had a light, *only then* did he go down and see the one in a white park.' (MAR1 2001:17); < kesir-*localis*

kesir- only; alone # *quantifier/qualifier*; see Appendix 2 on inflection of the *quantifier/qualifier*; Y; = keyir-, kii¹-, kiir-; > kesianek;
< PE kəði-

kessig- to be far out away from shore # kessigtuq 'he is far from shore' / . . . aren maklaar pingna keluqvani, mer'em kessigitliniluku imairutliniluni. ' . . . (they saw) a bearded seal way up on the beach, the water had *receded from it*, emptying the area.' (CIU 2005:182); = ketsig-; < kete-qsig-; < PE kəði- (under PE kəṭə-)

Kessigliq Kalkag # *village on the Kuskokwim*

keta^o area down toward the river or sea; area away from the wall; area down from and in front # *opposite of* kelu; qavartartuq nemta ketiini 'he is camping in the area toward the river from our house'; ketvut ustuq 'our shoreline is eroding away'; ketvani 'close to the shore'; qaltaq arnam ketiintuq 'the bucket is down in front of the woman'; ketairaa 'he is going through the area between it and the river'; > kek'arar-, kelliq*, ketgulleq, ketliq*, kellirneq, kessig-, ketsig-, ket'garvik, ketmun, ketetmun, ketvar-; < PE kəṭə-

ket'araq curtain # NUN

ketekneq man's hairdo with long locks over each ear # NUN

ket'gaq cord that holds the gutskin raincoat tightly in place around the coaming of the kayak # *and* **ket'gar-** to secure with this cord # ket'garvik 'indentation below outer ring (*qaglak*) on coaming of kayak in which the cord fits'; Tua-llu taukut cetaman imarnitrauluteng arillugluteng-llu, qillerrluki ukut, una-llu nungirrluku, man'a cali qillerrluku ket'gamek avatii qayam, tua-i-llu makucinek all'uteng. 'Then the four men put on their their gutskin raincoats and fishskin mittens, drew up their drawstrings and tied the raincoats in place with *cord around the coaming* of each kayak, and put on these (hats).' (CIU 2005:246); Meq iterngairutelluku qayam iluanun, ket'garluku-ll' painga qayam. Mer'em patuangaakut, meq iterngaunani . . . 'To prevent water from entering getting inside the kayak, they'd *secure* the hatch of the kayak. Even if the water covered us, water wouldn't get in . . . ' (PAI 2008:426); < kete-?; < + PE kəṭəy (*at present*, PI kəṭək)

ketgulleq area of open water in sea ice (?) # Pilaggarrluk' tua-i ekgamiau qayaminun amavet tua apqiitnun ketgullermun, kanaryaramun agulluku. 'After splitting it open he placed it inside his kayak and took it to the *area of open water (where one could launch it)*' (QUL 2005:250); < ket-?-lleq

ketgulliira- to behave improperly # ketgulliravallaavet naklegnaituten 'because of your improper behavior you don't deserve sympathy'

ketliq* the one toward the river; the one farthest from the wall *as on a shared bed* # ketliuluni qavarturalartuq 'he always sleeps on the side away from the wall'; < kete-li¹; < PE kətlir (*under* PE kəṭə-)

ketmun, ketetmun toward the water # *adverb*;
< kete-terminalis, kete-tmun

ketmurte- to go to or toward the water, or out into the water # Kuimaneq nallunritliniamiu taum tan'gurraam, pugcuayaaqagluni ketmurtelliniluni. 'Since that boy knew how to swim, he would surface a little bit and swim *out from the shore.*' (QUL 2005:96); < kete-murte-

ketsig- to be far out away from shore # NS; = kessig-; < kete-qsig-; < PE kəði- (under PE kəṭə-)

ketvar- to go toward the water or edge # ketvartuq 'he went toward the water or edge'; ketvaraa 'he moved it toward the water or edge' / < kete-var-

ketviute- to think one knows about the subject matter at hand; to give an invited opinion # NUN

kevek lifted load # *and* **keveg-** to lift # kevegtuq 'he lifted something'; kevgaa 'he lifted it' / kev'ggul or kevggu! 'lift it!'; kev'llinia or kevvllinia 'evidently he lifted it'; kevn i uqamailkaa 'his load is too heavy for him'; kevegciigataqa 'I can't lift it'; kevkaa 'he is carrying it'; Qang'a-ll' Ski-Doo-kan yugyaulluku itrauciiqaat kevegluku kingutmun-llu caulluku ciuqerranun elliluku, . . . 'Or, if it [the gift] was a Ski-Doo [snowmachine], a number of people will *lift* it up and bring it in and place it in front of him [the recipient], . . . ' (TAP 2004:80); kevgaa, kevegtur-; cf. kevgaa, Kevgaq; < PE kəvəy-

kevegtur- to carry # kevegturtuq 'he's carrying something'; kevegturaa 'he's carrying it' / Tauna-llu kemek kevegturluku napat akuliitgun ikamragnun uciliulluku, . . . 'They *carried* that meat out between the trees and loaded it on the sled, . . . ' (ELN 1990:60); < keveg-tur¹-

kevgaluk muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*) # NSU, EG;
< kevgaa-?; < PE kəvəlu (under PE kəvəy)

kevgaaq messenger; unpaid helper; Messenger Feast (*traditional celebration*) # Amllerni kevgak malruulutek yun'erraak angutek. 'In many cases two young men were the *messengers* [to invite other villages to the Messenger Feast].' (CAU

1985:159); > kevgaluk, kevgi-, kevgiaq; cf. kevek; < PE kəv̥ʷar

Kevgiq Messenger Feast (*traditional celebration*) # and **kevgi-** to celebrate the Messenger Feast # kevgiut 'they are celebrating the Messenger Feast' / *Kevgirjaraq* waten aprumalalliniq kevganek ayagcecilallrat pitekluku. 'The Messenger Feast was called that on account of their sending out messengers [to invite other villages].' (CAU 1985:159); < kevgaq²⁻ⁱ³; < + PE kəv̥ʷir- (under PE kəv̥ʷar); > kevgiruaq

kevgiaq invitation to the messenger feast #

< kevgaq²-liaq

Kevgiruaq indigenous Yup'ik holiday celebrated shortly after the Messenger Feast, and during which men and women of the same village exchanged gifts # and **kevgiruar-** to tell what they want to have given to them after the Messenger Feast # *said of the women of the village who then dance*; < Kevgiq-uaq

kevgiuqengaq master or mistress; the person one serves # "Natmun-llu ayagcit?" Kiuguq, "Qimagtua *kevgiuqengamnek*." "Where are you going?" She answered, "I am running away from my mistress." (AYA. 16:8); < kevgiur-kengaq

kevgiur- to wait on; to serve; to do chores # kevgiurtuq 'he is serving'; kevgiuraa 'he is serving him, waiting on him' / Waniwa wiinga imumi nasaurluulua tua-i calinguarpakayuitellruunga *kevgiurlua* taūgaam, aanaka-wa tua-i augna *kevgiuraqluku*. 'When I was a girl, I didn't do crafts much, but I mostly *did* chores; I was always *helping* my mother with chores. (CIU 2005:319); < kevgaq¹-liur-;

> kevgiuqengaq, kevgiurta

kevgiurta servant; one who does chores #

keviaq plug or mouthpiece of seal harpoon float # NUN; < keviq-?

kevinqun stopper; plug # < kevir-ngqegte-n

keviq plug; cork; stopper; caulking material # and **kevir-** to plug; to stuff; to caulk; to block (the way) # keviraa 'he is plugging it' / kevgiutaa 'he plugged or blocked something with it'; keviutuq 'he blocked something with himself'; angyam akulqucui kevirai 'he is caulking the cracks of the boat'; kuvyaq neqnek keviuamauq 'the net is filled with fish'; . . . kenillrem araanek, qamellranek, iik tua-i *kevillinilukek* qavaani tua-i, iik taum tutgarami! ' . . . with ash from the fireplace, she *stuffed* his eyes in his sleep with, the eyes of her grandson!' (ELL 1997:12); = kuir-, > keviaq, kevinqun, keviraa, kevirkaq; < PE kəv̥ʷir-

keviraun sealed or otherwise closed poke or other container # *Keviraun* akakiignek imalek iirluku, nalluani taūgaam ner'aqluni. 'She had hidden a *poke* containing whitefish, and ate from it without his knowledge.' (YUP 2005:182); < kevir-aq¹-un

kevirkaq, kevingutkaq caulking material; stopper material # < keviq-kaq, kevinqun-kaq

kevkar⁻¹ to hover in the air # kevkartuq 'it is hovering'; HBC; < keveg-qar-

kevkar⁻² to make an open fire inside to remove frost # NUN

kevkar-te- to break apart suddenly as by overstretching; to snap off # kevkartuq 'it snapped'; kevkartaa 'he snapped it' / Tua-ll' pillinia urluvra-gguq qelutairtuq, qelutii *kevkartuq*. 'So then she said to her that his bowstring broke, that his bowstring *snapped*.' (ELL 1997:80); < kepe-?;

kevraarcinraq* spruce root # < kevraartuq-linraq

kevraartuq spruce tree (*Picea* sp.) # Maaten itertuq kiugkut can'get curuluut, avatiitni-wa muriit *kevraartut* caningqaluteng, uani-wa kaminiaq piliaq, kiatiini-wa qulqitet, natra-wa marayaq. 'When she came in she observed that in the back were sleeping mats of grass bounded on the sides by *spruce* logs, and toward the door was a homemade stove, and further in shelves, and the floor was dirt.' (ELN 1990:12); < nekevraartuq; > kevraarcinraq

keyianeng always # *adverb*; nenglengqataragan keyianeng quyngetuunga 'when cold weather is about to set in I always start to cough'; HBC; = kesianek; < keyir*- *ablative-modalis*

keyir*, **keyirrar***- only; alone # *quantifier/qualifier*; keyirmi 'only he' (*subject*); keyimta or keyirremta 'only we, only us'; keyirmeng 'only they (*subject*)'; keyian or "kessian" (NUN pronunciation) 'only him (*not subject*)'; HBC, NUN; see Appendix 2 on the inflection of the quantifier/qualifier; = kesir-, kii¹-, kiir-; < -, -rraq;

> keyianeng; < PE kəði-

kia, kiam who; whose # *relative case. interrogative pronoun*; NS, Y, HBC, K, NI, NUN, CAN, BB, NR, LI, EG; see kina

kiacirutaq shelf at front edge of rear storage platform; bottom cupboard # NUN

kiag- to become summer # *see at kiak*

kiagcetaq* thing of last summer # *such as whitefish caught in spring, or last summer's dried fish*; Imangenritaqaqnek-gguq tua-i taukuk qulvarviigni, yuk-gguq imna nacairnanrirquq tua-i. Nangutarkaurrluni-gguq tua-i *kiagcecingairulluni* qanraqluni. 'When her caches were not filled up, she panicked and stopped removing her parka hood off her head. She would start worrying and say she was going to run out, that she wouldn't have any *dried fish from the summer before* left.' (CIU 2005:188); < kiak-?

kiagi- to spend the summer # *kiagiuq* 'he is spending the summer (there)' / *kiagillruunga* Mamterillerni 'I spent the summer in Bethel'; < kiak-i³-

kiagpak the whole summer; all this present summer # *kiagpak ellallilartuq* 'this summer it is rainy'; *Kiagpak* ikayuangaqurluku elliin aanani, cali-llu Irr'aq aipaqaqluku, murilkelluku tuaten aanani caliaqan, alqami taqsuqutaqatgu. 'All summer she tried to help her mother, and keep Irr'aq company watching her when her mother was working and when her older sisters had become tired of watching her.' (ELN 1990:41); < kiak-rpak

kiagtaq summer thing; king salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) (additional Y meaning) # < kiak-taq²

kiagvik summer fish camp # < kiag-vik

kiak summer; last summer # *and kiag-* to become summer # *kiagtuq* or *kiagaa* 'it is summer, it has become summer' / *kiagutaanga* 'it became summer on me'; *kiak neq'liqellruunga* 'last summer I caught a lot of fish'; *kiagmi akervagaqan* *kuigmi kuimalartukut* 'in summer whenever it is very sunny we swim in the river'; *mat'umi kiagmi elitnartua* 'this summer I am attending school'; *kiagcuun* or *kiaggsuun* 'summer garment or other piece of equipment used in summer'; Pinarian-am cali neqillmeggnun upagluteng, *kiagmi*. 'When it was time again they moved to their fish camp in the summer.' (ELN 1990:37); *Piqerluni tauga*, *waten taug' kiagutaqatek*, *imarpiim ciniiikun*, *cinirtellininaurtur taug'* *mallussuareluni*. 'One day during the summer, he was walking along the seashore, looking for dead sea mammals.' (CEV 1984:66); > *kiagcetaq**, *kiagi-*, *kiagpak*, *kiagtaq*, *kiagvik*, *kiaku*, *kiakvaq*, *kiallaq**, *kianeq*, *kiapauq*, cf. *kiilleq*; < PE *kiðay(-)*

kiakiaq solitary sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*) # LI; imitative

kiaku next summer # *adverb*; < kiak-ku

kiakvaq all last summer # *kiakvaq nengllilallruuq* 'all last summer it was cold'

kiallaq* thing of last summer # *such as whitefish caught in spring, or last summer's dried fish*; < kiak-llaq

kianeq naturally occurring open hole in the ice in winter # *kic'arpiallruunga kianermun* 'I almost fell in the open hole'; < *kiag-neq*¹

kia(ni) inside; upriver; on the left facing the ocean # *restricted demonstrative adverb*; *kiavet* 'to upriver, inside'; *kiaken* 'from upriver, inside'; *Tupiganek-gguq canegnek amingqetullratni*, *tamakut akuliitgun qinertaa kiavet*, *neviarcaq kiugna egkumi caliuralria*. 'They had doors of woven grass, it is said, and he looked at it *in there* through the interstices of the grass, and there was a young woman in there in the back of the room working away.' (MAR1 2001:91); *see kiugna, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives*; > *kiavar-*; < PE *dem kiv-*

kiapauq spring season # *Kiapauraqan amta-llu-ggur kessianeg aanani kuciallakaggu qayani pilagterluku kuciciutnauraa*. 'Whenever it was *spring* if it would drip in his mother's [house] he'd cut up his kayak and use it to catch the drips.' (WEB2); NUN; < kiak-?

kiar- root; > *kiara-*, *kiaresngiate-*, *kiarnaite-*, *kiarte-*; < PY-S *kiyar-*

kiara- to repeatedly look around # *kiarauq* 'he is repeatedly looking around'; *kiaraa* 'he is repeatedly looking around for it' / *yugteggun kiarrluni* 'looking through the people' (as at a gathering to see if there is anyone one wants to talk with); *Umyuaqek'ngarpenek pitarkamek kiaraniartuten*. 'You can look around for anything you think of to hunt.' (QUL 2003:642); < *kiar-a-*

kiarcuirute- to go blind # NUN; < *kiarte-yuirute-*

kiaresngiate- to be ashamed # *kiaresngiatuq* 'he is ashamed' / *Tua-i-ll' taum uingan nayuryaaqerrarluku*, *talluryungami, kiaresngiatengami-llu unilluku*. 'So after her husband stayed with her for a long time, because he was embarrassed and ashamed, he left her.' (YUU 1995:35); < *kiarte-ngiate-*

kiarnaite- to be poor visibility # *impersonal subject verb*; *kiarnaituq* 'visibility is poor' / *Nunami maani kingunicugngauq yuk kiarnaitqapigtengraan*. 'On land here a person can make his way home even though the *visibility is very poor*.' (YUU 1995:67); < *kiar-naite-*

kiarneq unsalted strip or fillet of fish flesh without skin, cut from along the backbone and hung to dry # < PE *əkiðar-* and *postbase PE nər*¹

kiarte- to look around; to scan # *kiartuq* 'he is looking around'; *kiartaa* 'he is looking around at or for it' / *Nanvarpiim-llu*

qainga *kiarrrluku* canek tungulrianek tangrrami qaingani meciknaurai yaqulgullinilriit. 'Looking around the surface of the big lake when she saw something dark on its surface she got a better look at what were evidently waterfowl.' (ELN 1990:47); = kiyarte-;

< kiar-?-; > kiara-, kiarcuirute-; < PE kiyar-

kiata^e area up river of -; inside area of — (house of the like) # Elitnaurvik-wa taum misviim *kiatiini*. Taum-llu elitnaurviim ukatiini elitnauristet enait. Ketitni-wa taukut kipusvik taūgaam net *kiatiitni*. 'There's a school on the upriver side of that airstrip. The teachers' houses are on this (closer to us) side of the school. In the area toward the river from them, but on the upriver side of the houses is the store.' (PRA 1995:108); . . . uitaluteng taliciviit. *Kiakaraitni-wa* tamakut taliciviit, qulvarviit. ' . . . there are fish drying sheds there. Immediately on the upriver sides of each of those fish sheds, there are caches.' (PRA 1995:107); < kia(ni)-te³-

Kiatiirmiut people of the upper Nushagak River; the "Kiatagmiut" # *kiate-possessed-miu-plural*

kiavar- to come or go farther in # *kiavartuq* 'he came in' / *kiavaa!* or *kiavarluten!* 'come in!' said to someone standing inside the door; Ellii-llu *kiavaasqenḡani* maurlumi *kiavarluni* taum canianun Puyaakiim aqumluni, cali maurluni quliriqataryukluku. 'And because her grandmother told her to come in, she came in and sat down next to Puyaakiiq, thinking that her grandmother was going to tell a story.' (PRA 1995:428); < kiani

kicaq anchor # *and kicar-* to anchor # *kicartuq* 'it anchored'; *kicaraa* 'he anchored it' / *angyaput kicairtellruuq* anuq'vallrani 'our boat lost its anchor when it was very windy'; Maaten uyangtelliniuq mertarcuutmun angyaq kan'a kuigem iluani *kicaumalria*. Tua-i elitaqnaqluteng yui, aatii-llu una-i ilakluku. 'When he looked into the water bucket, lo and behold there was that boat down there anchored in the river! He could recognize its people, and his father among them.' (CIU 2005:202); < kit'e-yaq; > Kicarvik

kicaqutaq, kic'aqutaq net sinker # < kit'e-yaq-kutaq, kit'e-yaq-kutaq

Kicarvik Anchorage # a literal translation of "Anchorage" into Yup'ik, this Yup'ik word is used lightly or humorously

kic'i- to have something sink on one; to sink something; to forget (additional meaning for CAN) #; Taukut taūga uigtuastaita *kic'iluteng-llu* pillret elitaqliniat tauna qaltayag, cali uskurangqelliniluni. 'Those who accidentally sank the bucket recognized that bucket, as it still had the skin rope attached.' (WEB2); < kit'e-i²-

kiciggluk swampy place # cf. qecikluk

kiglin knife sheath # NUN; < ?-n; < PY kiylin

kigumaaq belt of floating ice formed by currents, sandbars, etc. #

kii¹ only; alone # *quantifier/qualifier*; kiingan tangrraa 'he saw only her'; kiimi tangrraa 'only he saw her'; kiima nem'i uitaunga 'I'm at the house alone'; . . . Qalemaq una allakarmi cururluni inartengluni, tamaani-llu pelatekami uitaurangluni aneksaunani, taumi curumi aqumgauruni *kiingan-llu* egamaarrlugnek ner'aqluni. ' . . . Qalemaq began to sleep separately on a bed by herself, and started to stay inside the tent all the time never going out. She would just sit there on the bed and eat only boiled dried fish.' (ELN 1990:37); Unuakumi tupiimi mak'arrluni maaten piuq aanii *kiimi* ak'a maktellrullinilria. 'In the morning when she awoke she sat up and realized that only her mother had gotten up already.' (ELN 1990:15); Mikngami-llu ellangenrraūrluami-llu utaqainanermi umyuarteqengluni qaill' nuna angtacianek, nunam ngelii avani tangvagluku, ellait-llu *kiimeng* yuuyukluteng. 'Because she was small and since she had only recently become aware of things, while she was waiting, looking at the horizon, she began to think about how huge the universe was, thinking that they were the only people in the whole wide world.' (ELN 1990:9); *Kiingita* yuilqurmiutaat neqekluki, cali akikluki. 'The only food they had was from the land and this was what they also used for trade.' (YUU 1995:46); Aling, tua-i tang waniwa caviggaqa aūḡna tua-i ava-i elpet *kiivet* tua-i tangerqen angalkuullgutevni. 'Oh, look, among your fellow shamans you alone saw that knife of mine.' (QUL 2003:30); Eq'ukutevkenatek aipaqitek assirlutek, *kiimta* wani qikertami yuugukut. 'Live in harmony with each other, not being hateful to each other, for we are the only people on this island.' (MAR2 2001:93); Aling, usuuq tang tua-i anngaan augna tuqulluku wangkuk *kiimegnuk* aipaqurangkumeg nuk camek . . . 'Gee, you here, we should kill your brother and become companions, just you and me alone . . .' (QUL 2003:368); . . . tua-i ellani qaill' piqernganaku nalluyaguqaarluku, ellangumaaralliniuq ellami *kiiqapigmi* tua-i aqumgauruni natlugcugnaunani ayuqucia tua-i camek natlugutengqerrisugnaunani. 'He lost consciousness and soon became aware outside, sitting all alone, and there was nothing wrong with him at all.' (YUP 2005:170); Y, NI, NUN, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; see Appendix 2 on the inflection of the quantifier/qualifier; = kesir-, keyir-, kiir-; > kiimete-, kiimir-, kiimurrsug-, kiingraar(ar)-, kiirrar-; < PE kəði-

kii²- to come off as a layer; to peel off # *kiiguq* 'it peeled off' / *kiitaa* 'he peeled it off'; nepcetaaq *kiitaa* 'he took off the bandage'; pupiim qecia *kiiguq* 'the sore's scab came off'; sap'akima alua *kiiguq* 'my shoe's sole came off'; Tua-i kela'askatun ayuquq *kiiyuunani*. 'Just like paint it didn't peel off.' (AGA 1996:102); Nevumek qag'umek qagaa-i

nunapigmek, waten eliqluku *kiilluku-llu patukiutullruit* assircaarluki, tamakucinek patuluni. Tua-i ullagluku tekicamiu, tua-i *kiitengnaqliniluku*, . . . 'From sod on the tundra out there they cut out door-size sod, *peeling off* [the layer of sod], and make covers for the entrance, doing everything carefully. That's the kind of door it had. He approached it and upon reaching it, he tried to *pry it off*, . . .' (ELL 1997:510); > *kiicissuun*, *kiimacak*, *kiineq*, *kiipir*-, *kiitaq*, *kiite*-; < PE kaya-

kii³- *root*; > *kiika-wa*, *kiiki*, *kiituani*, *kiitavani*

kii⁴- to stay in the village rather than going to fish camp in summer # *Auḡkut kiilrianek* pituit neqliyanrilnguut, neqliyayuilnguut. *Kiilrianek*. Kuigilngurmiut-llu pitangqetuluteng neqliyanrilngurnek kiiluteng. 'They referred to people who *didn't go to fishcamps* to harvest fish as "*kiilriit*." There were people in Kwigillingok who didn't harvest fish, *didn't go to fishcamp*.' (PAI 2008:158); CAN

kiicissuun crowbar # < *kii²-te²-i²-cuun*

kiika-wa I too wish it were so! # *exclamatory particle*; Tua-i-llu-gguq yuqercuguaqili. Arnassagaam-gguq pia, "Ataki tumamnun qurri." Tutgarrrluum kiugaa, "Aa-aa, *kiika-wa* tumamun qurneq nallukeka." 'And so he pretended that he had to go pee. 'The old woman said to him. "Okay then, pee in my palm." The disobedient grandson answered here. "Er ah, *I wish it could be so*, but I don't know about peeing in the palm.'" (CET 1971:13 & PRA 1995:451); < *kii³-wa*

kiikanguaq outboard motor # EG from English 'kicker' and postbase -nguaq

kiiki hurry! # *exclamatory particle*; kiiki kinguraupailegpet eskuularyartua! 'hurry up and go to school before you're late!'; Tua-i-llu kakivini tegui, tua-i-llu tegumiaqai; angitai. Angiqeryaaqai, mingquteuṛlua imna tayima! "Nauwa? *Kiiki* taisgu!" 'And then she took her sewing kit, and she held it and undid it. She unfastened it in vain, her poor dear needle was gone! "Where is it? *Hurry*, bring it!"' (GRA 1901:280-281 & PRA 1995:453); < *kii³-?*; > *kiikiar*-

kiikiar-, **kiikirtur**- to tell to hurry # *kiikiartuq* 'he said to hurry'; *kiikiaraa* 'he told her to hurry' / < *kiiki-r*

Kiillaraliin Kiseralik River # *a tributary of the Kuskokwim upriver from Bethel on the righthand side*; < *kiilleq*-?

kiilleq fish camp # UK; < *kiak-i³-lleq¹*; > *Kiilleraliin*

kiimacak (Y form), **kiineq** (K form) layer of decomposed meat beneath the skin of a dried fish, caused by heat or maggots. < *kii²-?*, *kii²-te²-neq¹*

kiimete- to be alone # *kiimetuq* 'he is alone' / *this base is a contraction of kiimi 'he alone' (3rd person reflexive singular) and the obsolete base ete- 'to be' (q.v.), but has become a base in its own right since it can be used with endings other than 3rd person singular, e.g.: kiimetut 'they are alone', kiimetuten 'you are alone', kiimetua 'I am alone'; kiimetukut 'we are alone'; kiimetaurtuq or kiimeta'artuq 'he stayed all alone'; Tua kiimenatek tamaani kuigem ceṇiini uitallinilriik. 'So they stayed being alone there on the shore of the river.'* (ELL 1997:68); Ataneq Agayun qanertuq, "Assinrituq angutem *kiimetlerkaa*; aiparkaanek piliciqua ikayurtekniaraa." 'The Lord God said, "It is not good for a man to be alone; I will fashion a companion for him to be a helpmate.'" (AYA. 2:18); < *kii(mi)-mete / nete-*

kiimellir- to come to be alone # *kiimellirtuq* 'he has come to be alone' / *this base is a contraction of kiimi 'he alone' (3rd person reflexive singular) and the base ellir- 'to become'; having become a base in its own right this base may be used with other than 3rd person singular endings, e.g., kiimellirtua 'I have come to be alone', kiimellirtuten-qaa? 'are you alone now?'; . . . tamaa-i tuaten qavciurtellruuq tauna tua kiimellirngami. ' . . . he thus became a wolverine when he found himself all alone.'* (ELL 1997:92); Aling, waniwa'mta-q' tua ilumun tuquqatartuten? Aling, qunuksaaqvagciken. *Kiimelliryuumiicaaqvakar!* 'Gee, are you really going to die? Gee, I sure don't want you to die. I certainly don't want to start living by myself.' (QUL 2003:370); < *kii(mi)+ellir- ?*

kiimir- to stand by itself # *of a baby*; *kiimirtuq* 'he is standing by himself' / < *kii¹-?*

kiimurrsug-, **kiimerrug**- to want things for oneself (only); to not want to share # *kiimurrsugtuq* 'he wants things for himself (only)' / Tua-i elluarrluni ilakucaraq yuut auḡkut arcaqakluku pillrulliniut, nalluvkenaki yuut *kiimurrsugpek'nateng* pikata elluarrluteng ilakutlerkaat. 'People regarded it as very important to deal correctly with relatives, to know them and to *want to share*; they should be treating them right.' (CAU 1985:182); < *kii¹-?*

kiingerte- to creak; to grind # *kiingertuq* 'it is creaking' / = *kekingerte-*

kiingraar(ar)-, **kiinraar(ar)**- to be without a coat or parka in the cold # *kiingraartuq* 'he is without a coat' / Cali kesianek net-llu kumaaurarlaruvkenateng, qerruyanaqluteng kesianek. *Kiingraarluni-ll'* waten matangqayarauvkenateng. 'Also, the [fires in the] houses weren't kept lit always; they were always cold. And it was not a place to *be without an over-garment*; they weren't places to be undressed.' (KIP 1998:295); < *kii¹-?*, < *kii¹-?*

kiipir- standing on tiptoe # *postural root*; > *kiipingqa*-, *kiipirte*-; < *kii²-?*

kiipingqa- to be standing on tiptoes # *kiipingqauq* 'he is standing on tiptoes' ? < *kiipir-ngqa-*

kiipirte- to stand on tiptoes # kiipirtuq 'he stood on tiptoe' / kiipirrluni saskaq tegungnaqellrua qulqitnek 'standing on his toes, he tried to take the cup from the cupboard'; < kiipir-te²-

kiiq* heat # *in the air*; qasgiq kiirmek eltuq 'the steambath is leaking out heat'; kaminiam kiiran kinercetai aklut 'the heat from the stove is drying the clothes'; kiirmek makugtua 'I'm suffering from the heat'; Nuna piullrani taqngaituq nauceciineq quyurcineq-llu wall'u nengla kiiq-llu, kiak uksuq-llu erneq unuk-llu. 'As long as the earth endures, seedtime and harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter, day and night, shall not cease.' (AYAG. 8:22); Kiirmi-llu cali cingirtuumangaunateng. 'Also in the heat they [the boots] wouldn't be laced up or tied.' (CIU 2005:344); KIIREM CUQII '(atmospheric) temperature'; KIIREM CUQCAUTII '(atmospheric) thermometer'; > kiircaun, kiircuun, kiircete-, kiirciurun, kiiri-, kiirniur-, kiirpag-, kiiryug-, kiiya

kiir- only; alone # *quantifier/qualifier*; Tua-wa man' kiiran tamaani cassuutekngamegteggu man' equk, cakluku canun equgglainarmek atutullermeggni. 'And back then they used *only* wood for all their devices, they used just wood for everything.' (AGA 1996:154); Tauna-gguq uinga ayagnaurtuq kiatmegnun negirsarturluni tuntunun, cup'utaitellermeggni tamaani. Kiirita pitaqluki, kiirita-llu nerluki . . . 'Her husband would go up their₂ river setting snares for caribou since they didn't have guns back then. They caught *only* those and they ate *only* those . . .' (MAR1 2001:41); NS; see Appendix 2 on the inflection of the quantifier/qualifier; = kesir-, keyir-, kii-; < PE kəði-

kiircaun, kiircuun heater; furnace # Kumliviinateng-llu yuut. Kiircaucetaunani-llu, kaminiaq taūgaam una. 'People had no freezers. Also no heaters, only this [type of cooking and heating] stove.' (KIP 1998:301); < kiiq-car-n, kiiq-cuun

kiircete- to be hot # *of the weather or the temperature in an enclosure, area, etc.*; kiircetuq 'it is hot' / kiircetsiyaagtuq 'it's too hot'; kiircecuituq 'it's never hot'; kiircepaa! or kiircessvaa! 'my, how hot it is!'; ella egturyirtuq kiirceñani-llu 'the air is full of mosquitoes and it is hot'; = kircite-; < kiiq-cete²-

kiiri- for it to get warmer or hotter # *of the weather or the temperature in an enclosure, area, etc.*; kiiriuq 'it is getting or has become hotter' / Tamana ak'a kiiringllinilria ena aaniit-wa assalilria, kinguqliat-wa Irr'aq qavalria curumi. 'The house was evidently already beginning to get warmer and their mother was making griddlecakes, and their younger sibling, Irr'aq, was sleeping on the mattress.' (ELN 1990:12); < kiiq-i¹-

kiirniur- to feel hot and sweaty # kiirniurtuq 'he is hot' / NS; < kiiq-niur-

kiirpag- to be very hot # *of the weather or the temperature in an enclosure, area, etc.*; kiirpagtuq 'it is very hot' / Kiirpangnayukluku-llu net'eng ella qagna anuq'vangraan amiik ikirrluku, egmianun-llu patuluku. 'And thinking that their house would get *very hot* even though the weather outside was quite windy, they opened the door, and shut it right away.' (PRA 1995:413); < kiiq-pag²-

kiirrar- only; completely alone # *quantifier/qualifier; more emphatic than kii- (q.v.)*; Ilangcingluku tua-i tavaten ayuqengraan alutukluku, kiirraan-llu irniaqngamegnegu. 'They began to ignore her being like that, and they took care of her because she was their *only* child, just her.' (MAR1 2001:30); Qanlartut-llu yuk-gguq kiirrarmi yuuyuituq. 'And they say that a person never lives *completely alone*.' (CAU 1985:12); see Appendix 2 on the inflection of the quantifier/qualifier; < kii¹-rrar-

kiirrelvag- to be very hot # *of the weather or the temperature in an enclosure, area, etc.*; kiirrelvagtuaq 'it is very hot' / < kiiq-pag²-

kiirtevkär- to be covered with sweat; to be overheated; to be feverish # kiirtevkartuq 'he is all sweaty, feverish' / Qayuwa-llu-am piqerluni aūg'arqani tua ak'a kiirtevkaq'apiggluni, kiirsukapiggluni. 'When he somehow removed it [the mask] he was covered with sweat, extremely hot.' (AGA 1996:54); Tagluni tuavet aklumeggnun qavaqalliuq kiirtevkarluni tua-i cakneq. 'He came up and fell asleep on his gear, very hot.' (MAR2 2001:50); NS; < kiiq-tevkär-

kiiryug-, kiirsug- (NS form) to feel hot and sweaty # kiiryugtuq 'he is hot' / kiiryugpaa! 'my, I'm hot!'; kiiryukuvet amiik ikiresgu 'if you are hot, open the door'; Maaten-gguq itertuq kiiryugluni, anertevkarpagluni aarrarrarraaluni tuaten. 'When she entered, she was hot, short of breath and panting.' (YUU 1995:95); < kiiq-yug-, kiiq-yug-, kiiq-niur-, kiiryugyailkun

kiiryugyailkun fan; air-conditioner # < kiiryug-yailkun

kiistaq yarn; wool; tassel # *from Russian* кисть (kist') 'cluster, bunch'; = kistaq

kiिताq peeled-off layer or block of sod # < kii²-te²-aq¹

kiite- to stand on tiptoe # kiituq 'he stood on tiptoe' / kiicimauq 'he is on tiptoe'; NI; < kii²-te²-

kiituani, kiitaūgani (HBC, NS, NUN form), **kiituan'** finally; thereafter # *adverbial particle*; kiituani tuaten ellirtuq 'as time

went by it became like that'; Tua-i taum maurluan tuaten iigminek assiilliquallrani waten nerevkarturallermine, *kiituani* qanlanglliniuq neqkairutniluku. 'And his grandmother, while he was afflicted in his eyes, continued to feed him, until *finally* she began saying that he was running out of food.' (ELL 1997:12); Ul'uq taqeksaunani ernerrluni yuinaagnek malrugnek, meq nunam qaingani et'uriinarluni, *kiituani* angyarpak pugtertaa. 'The water rose without ceasing for forty days, the water deepened over the land, and *finally* it floated the ark.' (AYA 7:17); *Kiitaugani-gguq taug'* cuucia assiirutuq. Avenriutengani taum carayim, nulirqeqataryaaqellran. 'As time passed, his life grew miserable. She was draining his spirit away, that ghost, whom he had been about to marry.' (CEV 1984:50); KIITUANI TANEM or KIITAUGANI TANEM 'oh, what if it had happened!'; < kii³-?; > kiituani tanem, kiitavani tanem

kiiya, kiiyaq men's community house; kashim # and **kiiya-** to go inside the men's community house # *literally*: 'small heat', *from the use of such houses for sweat baths*; kiiyacuar 'a small men's community house'; NUN; < kiiq-yak

kikikiaq whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*) # HBC

kilgaakuirta dog running loose alongside a team # Y; < kilgaq-?-kuir-ta¹

kilgaq anywhere at random; off the usual path; somewhere; everywhere # kilgakun 'through any route'; kilgaakun 'to the side of the main route'; Aling, *kilgarmun-llu* tuntumek tangerrlua uitaskumku uurcaraqatarpakar. Atak tua-i pissungnaqa'arteqerlaku. 'Oh my, seeing a caribou *at random*, I am going to regret it if I leave it alone. I will go ahead and hunt it.' (QUL 2003:150); A, kitak, kitak, piyungnakuvet tua-i maligcukuvgu *kilgarmun* maligesgu pisqiarniaran, ca imna pingnatukengaa pikaku. 'Oh, okay, okay, if you are able go with him *at this opportune moment* if you want to so you can help him around when he is trying to do whatever he's trying to do.' (QUL 2003:558); *Hinz' grammar (1944) and Drebert's dictionary typescript (1960) give* kilgaanun 'in vain'; > kilgaakuirta, kilgarta; < PY kilyaq

Kilgarta God # *referring to God's omnipresence*; ELLAM KILGARTII 'God' # < kilgaq-ta¹

kilineq wound; cut # kilinra imanguq 'his wound got infected (*literally*: acquired pus)'; Tauna-llu *kilineni* aunraan alingallagluteng . . . 'They got frightened because her *wound* bled . . . ' (ELN 1990:9); < kilir-neq¹; > kilirnaq

kilinercuun antiseptic; wound dressing # < kilineq-cuun

kilir- to wound; to cut one's flesh # kilirtuq 'he got cut'; kiliraa 'he wounded him by cutting' / kilip'agtuq 'he got a big cut'; Piinanermeggni alqit tuana ciisqumillagluni *kilirluni* ciisqumikun cikumun. 'While they were doing that, one sister happened to fall on her knee and *cut* herself there on some ice.' (ELN 1990:9); < ekiq-lir-; > kilineq, kilirnaq; < PE kilir-

kilirnaq type of coarse reed (*species ?*); lamprey (*Lampetra japonica*) # < kilir-naq¹

kilmaq stomach # EG; *from Aleut kilma-x (kilma-X) 'stomach', perhaps by way of Sugpiaq*

kilngar- to be on one's way here # kilngartuq 'he is on his way here'; Taugaten-am cali piqtaaranglliniluni, ayagluuqumeg nangcarluni unaggun imarpigkun *kilngarnaurtur*. He (the dog) began to do like that, traveling and towing seal oil by way of the ocean down there he'd *be coming here*.' (WHE 2000:199); NUN

kimrar- to vomit # (?); Y

kina who; someone (*in non-content-interrogative context*) # *interrogative pronoun*; kina is the absolutive case singular form as in kina taiga? 'who is coming?', kina taiguq 'someone is coming', or kina qanrutellrusiu? 'whom did you tell?'; kia, kiam, or kitum is the relative case singular form as in kia taitellruagu? 'who brought it?' or kia qimugtii qilugturta? 'whose dog is barking?'; kitumek is the ablative-modal case singular form as in kitumek qanercit? 'who are you speaking about?'; kinkut is absolutive/relative case plural form as in kinkut taigat? 'who (all) are coming?'; also kinkuni uitasit? 'with whom_{pl} are you staying?'; kituusit? 'who are you₁?'; kinkuuceci? 'who are you_{pl}?'; kituuga? 'who is he?'; kinkuugat? 'who are they?'; kituuga atra? 'what is his name?' (*literally*: 'who is his name-source?'); Ellii tua-i niicugniluni tamakunek piciatun qalangssagnek nallukminek aternek niitaqami aptaqluki *kituuciitnek*. 'She listened to how they talked about various things and whenever she heard names she didn't know, she asked *who* they were.' (ELN 1995:68); see Appendix 3 demonstratives; see Introduction on "stress-repelling bases"; < PE ki(na)

kinami because # *conjunction*; kaigtua kinami nereksaitua 'I'm hungry because I haven't eaten'; NSU

kin'anga- to do foolish, stupid things # kin'angauq 'he is doing foolish things' / NSU; *from Inupiaq kinnana-*

kinengyak dried meat # Angyinermek tua-i taq'ercami angyaucan, *kinengyauciamek* tuntut kemgitnek, ucilillinia aaniin angyartek amiitnek tuaten tamakunek. 'When she got through making a boat, since they had plenty of *dried caribou meat*, she loaded their boat with it and some of the skins.' (QUL 2003:288); < kiner-?

kiner- to dry # kinertuq (kinerluni) or kinraa 'it is drying', 'it has dried' / kinertuq (kinerrluni) or kinertaa 'it is dry'; arnam kinerciraa 'the woman is drying it'; akertem kinercetaa 'the sun has dried it'; cella kinernarquq 'the air is dry (*literally*: will cause things to dry quickly)'; kinengqauq 'it is dry'; Tua-i-llu *kinrata* mayurruluki ellivigmun. 'When they

became *dry* they put them up in the cache.’ (PRA 1995:461); > kinengyak, kinercissuun, kinertaq, kineryaq; < PE kinər-
kinercissuun clothes dryer # < kiner-te²-i²-ssuun

kinertaq, kinertalluk dried meat # Unuakumi makcara’arluteng uptut atrauquriluteng aklumeggnek, cali-llu
kinertalluliameggnek, ulligtarualiameggnek-llu uciviirucan taūgaam angyaq taqluteng. ‘In the morning getting up early
they got ready and brought down their possessions, and also the *dried meat* they’d made and the dried pike fish they’d
made, stopping only when the boat could no longer take any more.’ (PRA 1990:460); < kiner-te²-aq¹, kiner-te²-aq¹-lluk;
< PY kinərtaq (*under* PE kinər-)

kineryaq dried salmon egg(s) # < kiner-?; NUN

kinginge- to be about to have a younger sibling # NUN; < kingu-li²-nge-

kingu- to back up; to go back to where one has just been # kinguuq ‘he backed up, went back’ / *direct verbalization of*
kingu

kingu rear; back part; area behind; stern; time after # *opposite of ciu*; angyam kinguanun aqumekina! ‘sit in the back of the
boat!’; kinguani aatam ayallran nerellruunga ‘after my father left I ate’; ellalluum kinguani tumyarat
marastussiyaagata ulap’agka all’ukek ayagciqua ‘because the trail is too muddy after the rain I’ll go with my rubber
boots’; kinguliurtuq ‘he is continually at the rear’; Angukaat-llu *kinguaraatni* atsat assirilaata tua-i iqvangluteng
ciumek atsalugpianek. ‘A short time *after* [gathering] wild rhubarb, the berries started to ripen and they started picking
them, beginning with salmonberries.’ (ELN 1990:43); . . . kaaka-gguq Agaligmiut curukatalriit kiaku neqem *kinguani*. ‘.
. . see here, she told them, the Agalik people would attack next summer *after* the fish (came and the fishing season was
over).’ (YUU 1995:18); > kinginge-, kingu-, kinguliaq, kingulirneq, kingullugte-, kingumek, kingumik, kinguneq¹,
kinguneq², kingunge-, kingunrinaar-, kingupiar-, kinguqalek, kingutmurte-, kinguvar-, kinguvkutak; *cf.* kingyar-; < PE
kinju-

kinguaqerte- to feel queasy; to have a sudden eerie feeling especially when seeing someone with a large flesh wound #
NUN

kinguliaq descendant # Taringutkait makut maa-i wangkuta waniw’ wanirpak caliaqekput *kinguliaput* taūgaam
pitekluki. ‘This work of ours now is an explanation of these things, however, for the sake of our *descendants*.’ (CIU
2005:170);
< kingu-liaq

kinguliraq harpoon (or arrow) line # < kingu-li¹-aq³; > kinguliralek

kinguliralek arrow with a line attached #
< kinguliraq-lek

kingulirneq back of thigh; calf of leg; Achilles tendon; fibula (*NUN meaning*) # kingulirnerek ‘calves of legs’; . . .
kingyaartelliniuq, terikaniam mat’um keglunret *kingulirneritgun* keggmaqai. ‘. . . looking back, she realized a wolverine
was biting the wolves on the *back of their legs*.’ (QUL 2003:472); < kingu-lirneq

kingullugte-¹ to have a bad ending # kingullugtuq *or* kingullugtaa ‘it had bad results’ / kingullugtaa nerelqa ‘my meal
has had disagreeable results’; kingullugtuq angnirturalra ‘his being happy has come to a bad ending’

kingullugte-² to berate with a ridicule song recounting a person’s misdeeds # kingullugtaa ‘he sang a ridicule song
directed at him’ / *this is a special meaning from kingullugte-*¹; Qasgim iluani qenqerrayunaituq *kingullugtengraatni*. ‘Even
though they *directed a ridicule song at him*, he should not get angry inside the kashim.’ (TAP 2004:88); < kingu-lluk; >
kingullugun

kingullugun ridicule song recounting a person’s misdeeds # Watua taūgaam tamana yuarutmi ataucimi *kingullugun*
aturpakarngaicugnarquq amlleq. ‘I don’t think they will sing the *ridicule song* as they did in the past.’ (TAP 2004:83);
< kingullugte²-n

kingumek and next; at last # *adverbial particle*; ciumek nerciqukut kingumek-llu aquauteliyarluta ‘first we’ll eat and then
we’ll go to the races’; < kingu *ablative-modalis*

kinguneq¹ home; point of origin; area behind; time past # kingunengqertuq Kuigglugmek ‘his home is Kwethluk’;
utercugtuq kinguneminun ‘he wants to go back to his home’; kingunerpegun maligciqamken ‘I shall follow after you’;
kingunrurtuq ‘it is of the past’; Tava-llu pilliuq, “*Kingunemnun* tekiteqatarngatua wiinga. Yaaqvanun ayallruyuklua.”
‘Then he said, “It seems to me that I am about to arrive at my *home*. I had thought I’d gone a long distance.”’ (MAR1
2001:91); < kingu-neq⁴; > kingunrirtur-, kinguniur-; < PE kinunər (*under* PE kinju-)

kinguneq² child of the one sponsoring the *Kevgiq* (“Messenger Feast”); < kingu-neq⁴

kingunge- to get an explanation; to understand # *literally*: ‘to acquire the back(ground)’; kingunguq ‘he got an

explanation' / kingunguq tuqullranek 'he got an explanation of her death'; kingungyugtuq 'he wants an explanation'; Mikellam-llu tua-i arcaaryaaqluku Elnguq cali pingraani *kingungyulliami* cali piluni, "Ciin maliksuumiitakek?" 'Mikellaq told her to stop asking questions, but since she still wanted to *get an explanation* Elnguq repeated, "Why doesn't she want to go with them?"' (ELN 1990:75); < kingu-nge-

kingunite- to get back; to arrive home # kingunituq 'he is arriving home' / Cali-llu murilkelluki makut can'get ungalam pertellri cikuqausngalriit. Ellaqerruskani tamakut aturtuarluki utercugngauq *kingunilluni*. 'Also he should observe the grass, how it bent by the south wind and frozen in that position. If bad weather suddenly comes upon him, using these he can return and *get home*.' (YUU 1995:67);
< kinguneq-ite³-

kinguniur- to follow # kinguniurtuq 'he is following'; kinguniuraa 'he is following it' /
< kinguneq-liur-

kingunrinaar- to think back and regret what has happened # < kingu-?-

kingunrirtur- to follow; to try to catch up with; to emulate # kingunrirturaa 'he is following her' /
... pitgararkaurlluku, mayurluni ipingarraarluni pilriim, imna tayima tuntuyagaq ayakalliniluni. Ayakaan tua-i *kingunrirtulliniluku*. '... raising himself up after keeping out of sight, as he was just about to shoot an arrow at it, the young caribou took off. When it took off, he *followed after* it.' (QAN 1995:222); < kinguneq-ir²-tur¹-

kingunrurte- to be in mourning missing someone after his death and feeling his absence # Maaten-gguq tekitaq angayuqaagni taukuk tuaten-gguq *kingunrurteqapigglutek*, tuquniluku-llu qanrutkelliniaku taum nulirran, tuquan unitniluku. 'When he reached his parents' house they were *mourning* since his wife had told them that he had died, that she had left him when he died.' (MAR2 2001:52); < kingu-neq²-urte-

kingupiar- to go backward # kingupiartuq 'he is going backward, with his back toward where he is going' / kingupiarluni piyuaguq 'he is walking backward'; Tua-i-llu uitalluku aataminun pisqelluku tumni malikurluki tutmallminun tut'aqluni nem'un *kingupiarturluni* piluni. 'She decided not to do it, leaving it for her father to do. Then she retraced her tracks to the house, *walking backward* [just for fun].' (ELN 1990:61); < kingu-pik

kinguk, kinguq worm (*species ?*) # < PE kinjuq

kinguqalek woman's fur parka cut high on the sides so that there are front and back flaps # NUN; < kingu-qaq-lek

Kinguqerrat, Kinguqa Akugat, Kinguqat the constellation Corona Borealis # *said to be the 'bottom part of a parka' in Yup'ik*

kinguqlikacaar(aq*) youngest sibling # < kinguqliq-kaca(g)ar

kinguqliq* younger sibling; one at the rear # KINGUQLIRMEK MINGUGYARAAQ 'Extreme Unction' *literally*: 'anointing for the last time' (*Catholic religious neologism*); TANQILURYAQ KINGUQLIQ 'January' (*literally*: 'second cold month') (*NUN usage*) (see Appendix 7 on the Yup'ik calendar); < kingu-qliq; > kinguqlikacaar(aq*); < PY kinjuqliq (*under* PE kinju)

kinguqsig- to be far to the rear # kinguqsigtuq 'he is far to the rear' / < kingu-qsig-

kinguqvaarni later on # *adverb*; < kingu-qvaaq-localis

kingur(ar)te- to miss; to be too late for # kingu'urtaa 'he missed it' / kingu'urcarpiaramken 'I almost missed you'; Apa'urluunka wiinga tua-i *kingu'urlluki*. 'I was [born] *too late* for my grandfathers.' (KIP 1998:145); < kingu-?;
> kinguraute-

kinguraute- to be late; to not be on time # kingurautuq 'he is late' / kinguraulluni tekituq 'he arrived late (missing it)'; kinguraucarpialluunga 'I was almost late'; Nauwa tua-i caliaqavci *kingurautenrilkurrluci* tuaten pilartuci. Pissu'urqameng-llu tuaten pitulliut, *kingurautenrilkurrluteng* tua-i angungnaqluku callra ulumallra, entellra-llu. 'You know how you try to be *on time* when you have a job. They used to do the same when hunting [at sea], trying not to be *late*, catching high and low tides.' (YUP 2005:74); <
kingur(ar)te-te⁵-

kingutmun going back; going toward the back # *adverb*; < kingu-tmun

kingutmurte- to back up; to go back to where one has just been # < kingu-tmurte-

kinguvar- to go to the rear; to pass (it) down to succeeding generations # kinguvartuq 'he is going toward the rear'; kinguvaraa (*or* kinguvartaa) 'he took it to the rear, passed it down'; kinguvarcimalriit 'the things passed on to future generations'; kinguvatuluni 'hereditary'; Qipneq cali piyugngauq Yup'igtun qaneryaraq unguvavkaryugngaluku *kinguvartelluku* kinguqlirkamteñun, ... 'Kipnuk also can keep the Yup'ik language alive, letting it be *passed on* to those who come after us, ...' (KIP 1998:xi); Makut qanruyutet ciuliamteñek *kinguvarcimallruut* man'a cali maa-i tekilluku atuuluteng. 'These maxims have been *passed down* from our ancestors to the present time and are valuable.' (YUU 1995:45); Yuut atri *kinguvatuut* tuaten. 'People's names are *passed down* in that way.' (YUU 1995:30); < kingu-var-

kinguveq descendant # Tua-i qagkumiut Aanakalliim *kinguveqai*. 'The northern people are *descendants* of Aanakalliik [a certain legendary person].' (AGA 1996:210); < kingu-?

kinguvkutak ice piece with large overhang #
< kingu-?

kingyar- to look back while moving # kingyartuq 'he is looking back'; kingyaraa 'he is looking back at her' / qimugta ciumkun ayagtuq kingyaqa'aqluni 'the dog is going in front of me, looking back once in a while'; Pitacirra'urlurmitun-llu aq'veuŕlurluni. *Kingyaqsaunani* taum kinguani, ilak-llu ava-i cali aq'velriik. 'She ran — poor dear thing — as best as she could. Without *looking back* again she ran on, while her two sisters were also running quite a ways ahead of her.' (ELN 1990:54); cf. kingu-

kinkut who plural # interrogative pronoun see kina

kiparte- to go back and forth # kipartuq 'he is going back and forth' / Yugnek tangertuq una-i, tangvagai arnat angutet-llu *kipartellriit* qasgimun tuaten. 'He saw people down there, he watched women and men *walking over* to the kashim and back.' (MAR2 2001:24); Y

kipu- root; > kipukengaq, kipulkar-, kipullegte-, kipussaag-, kipute-

kipukengaq purchase (purchased thing) # Cunaw' qavaatni tekiteelliniria. Ellii tua-i quyaqapiarluni, *kipukengainek*-llu yuvrirluni. 'The explanation was that he'd arrived while they were sleeping. She was very thankful and examined the *things he'd bought*.' (ELN 1990:21);
< kipu-kengaq

kipulkar- to beat *object* to something they *subject and object* both want, using information gained from object # kipulkaraa 'he beat her to something' / Tua-i imna tauna Aavacin itran *kipulkarluku* imum nulirran aipaa anlliniluni yuqercugluni. 'When Aavacin entered, his other wife *went out at the same time* with the excuse that she was going out to urinate.' (QUL 2003:206); < kipu-?-

kipullegte- to exchange places with; to relieve # kipullegtuk 'they₂ exchanged places'; kipullegtaa 'he exchanged places with her' / Taukuk-gguq imkuk nuliak *kipullegtaullutek* waten pilartuk, uum qantaa agulluku pinarikan-ll' aipaan aqvaluku. 'It is said that his two wives would *take turns*. One would take the bowl over, and the other one would get it when it was time.' (QUL 2003:248); < kipu-?; > kipullgute-; < PE kipuŕəy- (under PE kiput-)

kipullgute- to miss each other, passing going in opposite directions; to exchange (things) unintentionally; to overlap successively (like shingles) # kipullgutuk 'they₂ passed each other unaware', 'they exchanged things with each other unintentionally'; kipullgutak 'he unintentionally exchanged the two of them (e.g., 'took someone else's, leaving his own')'; Tua-i tauŕken waniwa ayagnilriani kan' acia ciumek caliaqluku *kipullguqu'ur*luki tapernnat, waten elliluki *kipullgutaarturluki*, . . . 'However, when they started working on a basket they'd start from the bottom part first and would *overlap* the beach grass putting it this way . . .' (CIU 2005:148); < kipullegte-te⁵-

kipuqe- to buy various things # kipuquq 'he is buying this and that' / Tua-i-llu aatii piciatun *kipuqluni*, qiurpagngalngurnek-llu kipulluni. 'And then her father bought *various differing sorts of things*, and bought things that resembled big blueberries.' (ELN 1990:113); < kipute-?

kipussaag- to go peddle or trade from house to house; to buy # NUN; < kipu-ssaag-

kipusvik, kipuyvik (HBC form) store # Itrameng *kipusvigmun* piuq ellii allayugninaqluni tamana ciuqlirmi nareksailkiinek, cali-wa kanvviitarugaat, allanek-llu carugarnek tangaaluni. 'When they went into the *store* she smelled different aromas she'd never smelled before, and there were various types of candies on display there and many other things.' (ELN 1990:112); < kipute-vik, kipute-vik;
> kipusviliurta

kipusviliurta storekeeper; store manager; store clerk # < kipusvik-liur-ta¹

kipute- to buy; to purchase; to exchange places (NSU meaning) # kiputuq 'he bought something'; kiputaa 'he bought it' / kipuyutaa angyamek qetunrani 'he bought his son a boat'; Ciutnguanek *kiputellruunga* kipusvigmek. 'I *purchased* some dried apricots at the store.' (YUP 1996:38); < kipu-?; > kipuqe-, kiputesta, kipusvik; < PE kiput-

kiputesta trader; storekeeper # < kipute-ta¹

kircir- to be in pain (body part) # kircirtuq 'it (body part) is in pain' / < kirta-ir¹-

kircite- to be hot # of the weather or the temperature in an enclosure, area, etc.; kircituq 'it is hot' / Patuan-ll' tauŕg' *kircinani* man' enem ilua. 'When they closed it, it *was hot* inside this house.' (CEV 1984:31); = kiircite-

kirciur- to be ill; to suffer pain # kirciurtuq 'he is in pain' / = keggirciur-; < kirta-liur-

kirciurun sickness # NUN; < kirta-liur-un

kirta pain # > kircir-, kirciur-; cf. ekiq

kiryani- to growl (of dog) # kiryaniuq 'it is growling'; < ?-neq¹-i³-

kis'arci- to forget; to be unable to recall # kis'arcia 'he forgot it' / . . . atra niitetungramku waniwa *kis'arciaqa* . . . ' . . . I forget his name now even though I hear it often . . . ' (CIU 2005:8); < kit'e-arte-i²-

kisneq, kiyneq (HBC form) something that has settled to the bottom of a liquid; sediment # *often used in the plural*: kisneret meryaqunaki 'don't drink the sediment'; kisneriraa meq puckami mer'uteknaluku 'he removed the sediment from the water in the barrel so that he could have it for his water supply'; < kit'e-neq¹, kit'e-neq¹

kistaq yarn; wool; tassel # *from Russian* кисть (kist') 'cluster, bunch'; = kiistaq

kis'un, kis'utaq, kiy'un (HBC form) net sinker # . . . waten wani muraggaarneq mimernaarneq pugtaqucirluku *kis'ucirluku-llu enrrarneq*. ' . . . net floats were from small pieces of wood from the lateral root, and *net sinkers* from little bits of bone.' (CIU 2005:90); < kit'e-n, kit'e-taq¹, kit'e-n

kita here; take it; there it is. *exclamation; said when handing something to someone*; < kit'arta; cf. kitaki

kitaki, kitak, kitek well then; please; okay # *exclamatory particle; used with the optative mood*; kitaki mulngakurqina ayakuvet 'well then, be careful when you go'; kitak apteqerru aturyuumallemnek angyaa 'please ask him if I could use his boat'; kitak-wa '(that's) fine; good-bye' (*at the end of a telephone conversation*); Qiaviaq: Kanavet snuukuugka unitellruagka. Yaaqsinrituk. *Kitak* atrarluk waniwa. Ayak'aq: Ii-i, *Kitak-wa*. 'Qiaviaq: I left my snow-machine down there. It's not far. Okay, let's go down now. Ayak'aq: Yes, *That's fine*.' (PRA 1995:191); cf. kita

kitalaq guitar # *from English, or from Russian* гитáра (gitára)

kit'aq anchor # NUN; < kit'e-aq¹

kit'arta the one who shouts "kita" ("here it is") to start the singing and drumming, while at the same time starting to beat the drum, during an indigenous holiday # < kita-r-ta¹

kit'e- to fall into water; to sink; to drown # kit'uq or kitaa 'he or it fell into the water, sank, or drowned' / nanvami kit'ellruunga 'I fell into the water at the lake'; kic'arpialluunga angyaq uvaallrani 'I almost fell in when the boat was rocking'; kill'uni 'falling in, sinking'; kisngaituq 'it won't sink, won't fall in'; pugtaqeryaaqluni kis'a'rtuq 'it floated a while but then sank'; Maaten piuq imna watua *kit'ellermi* kuv'allallra naryarcetaarkalleq kana-i, makut-wa talaarit tuaten culugpauget nerelriit taukunek melugnek *kisngalrianek*. 'When she looked she saw the chum that she had spilled when she had *fallen in* and there were many rainbow trout and grayling eating from the *sunken* roe there.' (ELN 1990:22); > kicaq, kicaqutaq, kis'arci-, kis'un, kisneq, kit'aq, kitnaq, cf. kitngu-; < PE kit-

kitengpag- to kick hard with the heel (or toe) # < kitngig-pag²-

kitnaq steep bank # EG; < kit'e-?

kitngiar- to repeatedly kick # kitngiaraa 'he is repeatedly kicking it'; Uqra imna *kitngiarluku* tuani tua-i nayukanirluku uqutmun caugarluta uitaarasqelluta. 'We are to get to the lee side [of the drift], *kick* and dig a hole in the snow for ourself, face away from the wind, and stay there.' (QUL 2003:724); < kitngig-a-

kitngig- to kick (*especially but not exclusively*, forward with the heel) # kitngigaa 'he kicked it'; > kitengpag-, kitngiar-

kitngigpak high-bush cranberry (*Viburnum edule*) # NSK, LI; < kitngik²-rpak

kitngik¹ heel # Tua-i pingnaqluni pililuni taqipailgagu-llu aipaa up'nerkarluni *kitngianun-llu* tekpailgan taum qilagami. 'She did try but before she had finished the second [sock] it was already spring time, and had not even gotten as far as the *heel*.' (ELN 1990:32); > kitngilqitaaq, kitngilquq; cf. kitngig-; < PE kitmiy

kitngik² low-bush cranberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*) # Y, NS; > kitngigpak; < PE kitnjiy

kitngilqitaaq Achilles tendon # K, Y, NI, CAN, NUN, BB; < kitngik¹-?

kitngilquq heel of sled runner # *see Appendix 9 on parts of the sled*; < kitngik¹-quq; < PE kitmilqur (*under* PE kitmiy)

kitngu- to capsized; to tip over (of sled) # kitnguug 'it capsized or tipped over' / . . . Melnguq ekumalria ikamragni *kitngulluku* tua-i irua kilirluku cali-llu navegluku. ' . . . the sled had *tipped over* with Melnguq in it thus cutting and breaking his leg.' (ELN 1990:73); cf. kit'e-; < PE kitju-

kitu- who # *interrogative base*; *see* kina

kitug- (root); > kitugi-, kitugta, kitugte-

kitugi- to function better # Tua-i cunawa imna tutgara'urlurlua, *kitugisciiganani* ikani akiani cuukcausngaluni

qiaqcaarangnaluni. 'Well it turned out that that poor dear grandchild of hers, not able to *function better*, ducking down across there, started to just cry.' (MAR2 2001:106); Anerneni *kitugian* ayumian iterluni. 'When his breathing *got better*, then he went in.' (YUU 1995:110); < kitug-i¹-

kitugta daughter # Aanani atani-llu umyuaqak imkuk nukalpiarem atam-wa *kitugtekngani*. 'She thought about her mother and her father because she was the *daughter* of a good provider, a man in his prime.' (UNP2);UK; < kitug-ta¹

kitugtaq stepchild; adopted child; foster child #
< kitugte-aq¹

kitugte- to repair; to mend; to fix; to arrange; to straighten out a person's behavior # kitugtuq 'it is fixed'; kitugtaa 'he is fixing it' / kitugciuq navgumalriamek 'he is fixing something that is broken'; kitugcugngaaqa 'I can fix it'; Qalemam-llu negat *kitugtengnaqsaaqluki* taum cam qecullri cangtartuumaita cakaunrillinilriit. 'Qalemaq tried to *fix* the ruined snares which the animal had pulled out together with the rabbits that had been caught in them, but they were no longer useful.' (ELN 1990:89); TEMEMI NAULLUUTNEK KITUGCITULIT NAVGUUTIT 'acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)' (*medical neologism*); arenqiallugutet kitugutkangengnaqellrat 'resolution' (*legal neologism*); > kitugtaq; < kitug-?-

kitur- to pass (physically go past, or pass by in time) # kiturtuq 'he passed by'; kituraa 'he passed it' / kituqenguq 'he passed someone'; kituraut 'they pass by repeatedly'; Anqerralliniluteng tua-i. Tengssuun-llu maa-i *kiturluni*, tua-i ilaita tangssugluku. 'They started rushing out. The airplane *passed*, and some of them watched it.' (QUL 2003:592); . . . piyungramku qalervangan irniaqa pisciiganaku, kiituan pillerkaa *kiturtuq*. Ak'a-ll'-am taillrukuvet piyarluku. ' . . . I wanted to do this but because my child was crying so hard I was not able to do it, and soon, the time to do something about it *passed*. If you had come earlier, I could have done it.' (QUL 2003:258); kiturtelluki neqet kangillitesqelluki 'escapement (of fish)' (*resource management neologism*); > Kituun; < PE kitur-

Kituun Passover # Atanrem qanrutak Moses-aankuk Aaron-aaq-llu, "Makut maa-i picirkiutekai *Kituutem* . . ." 'The Lord said to Moses and Aaron, "This is the ordinance for *Passover* . . ."' (ANUC. 12:43); < kitur-n

kiu- to answer; to reply # kiuguq 'he answered'; kiugaa 'he answered him' / Ayaumariata ilai aaniin qalarutaqluku apqauraqan-llu *kiugaqluku*. 'When her sisters had left, her mother talked to her, and whenever she asked questions her mother would *answer* her.' (ELN 1990:13); > kiumra-, kiun, kiutaarute-; < PE ki(C)u-

kiugkenak east; northeast (*LI meaning*) # < kiugna-?; < PE kivknar

kiugna, kiūgna (*HBC form*) the one inside; the one upriver # *restricted demonstrative pronoun*; kiugumi or kiūg'umi (*HBC form*) 'in the one inside or upriver'; kiugkut ingleret nugtareskiki! 'move the beds that are inside to somewhere else!'; see kia(ni), the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; > kiugkenak; < PE dem. kiv-

kiumra- to talk back; to sass# kiumrauq 'he is talking back'; kiumraa 'he is talking back to her' / Makut-ggem tuqumalriit waten *kiumraaqatki*, kinguani qanernanrirniliuki piaqait. 'It is said that if one *converses with* (*talks back to*) the dead, after that that person will become mute.' (QAN 1995:152); < kiu-?

kiun answer # kiutii 'his answer'; < kiu-n

kiuneq groove in large rib of a kayak # NUN

kiuryaq, kiuryak, kiursaq (*NS form*) aurora; northern lights # kiuryirtuq 'there is an aurora'; Y, NS; = qiuryaq; < ?-yaq, ?-yaq, ?-yaq

kiutaarute- to argue # kiutaarutut 'they are arguing' / < kiu-te⁵-a-te⁵-

kive- to let down one's pants; to slip down of *pants*; to have one's pants slip down; to sink partway due to overloading of a boat (*NUN meaning*); also to be incapacitated by emotional depression (*additional HBC meaning*) # kiv'uuq 'he pulled down his (own) pants', 'his pants slipped down' (*but*, qerrulliik kiv'uk 'his pants fell down'); kivaa 'he pulled down his (another's) pants' / ukuk qerrulliik kivyugtuk angssiyaagamek 'these pants tend to slip down because they are too big'; cilla kivnarquq 'the weather is depressing'; > kivegte-; < PE kivə-

kiveg- to slip down; to slide down to the floor or ground # *generally of garment*; kivegtuq 'it slipped down' / kivegtaa 'he made it slip down'; . . . pikaken tua-i ayagluku qaspeq im' allgurluku *kivgeskiliu* kanavet acianun. ' . . . starting from the top he began to tear up the cover parka causing it to *fall to the floor* down there below her.' (AGA 1996:144); Ciisqumi-llu caniakun qillrukarangqellrulliniuk *kivegyailkutekluku*. 'These also have drawstrings in the knee areas to keep them from *sliding down*.' (CIU 2005:348); Yuk man'a ellullrullinilria teggalquyagaat *kiveggluki*. 'Here a man had slid *dragging* the little rocks with him.' (MAR2 2001:90); < kive-?

kivkar- to pick and eat the scraps of meat clinging to a bone # kivkartuq 'is picking a bone'; kivkaraa 'he is picking it' / NUN, NS

kivyaneq residue inside a container that had liquid content # NUN

kiyar-te- to look around; to scan # Nang'ercamek *kiyartelliniuk* kiatmun . . . ennguciqnganani qamna ciniini tamatum.

'When they suddenly stood up they *looked around* upriver . . . and it seemed that it was house in there on that shore.'

(WEB1); HBC; = kiarte-; < PY-S kiyar-

KRistussaaq Christ # *the R is pronounced like English r; KRistussaaq nangtequtellri 'the suffering of Christ' (title of the Moravian Protestant "Passion Week Manual," published in an older orthography as "Kristusam Nangtekutelri")*; =

Kelistussaaq; from Russian Христос (Khristós)

ku- flowing liquid *deep root*; cf. *kucuknaq*, *kuc'uq*, *kuik*, *kuime-*, *Kusquqvak*, *kuta*, *kuve-*

kua it's right here # *exclamation*; *kua-taŭga-i* 'that's how it is'; *kua-qaa?* 'is this it?'; *kua-tar'i* 'here it is'; NUN; > *kuarte-*,

Kuatarii; cf. *enclitic* =wa

kuaksikika wow, what a close call! *exclamation*;

< ?-kika

kuarte- to speak the Nunivak dialect # *said by mainlanders of Nunivak speakers because the latter use the exclamation kua, not used elsewhere*; *kuartuq* 'he speaks the Nunivak dialect' / < kua-?

Kuatarii Nunivak Islander # *mainland child's word*; *Kuatariit* 'Nunivak Islanders'; < kua-?

kuayiamciarutke- to squander # NUN

kucerte- to flirt # NUN

kucin, **kucitaq** drip-catcher # *kucicirtuq egatmek* 'she is using a pot as a drip-catcher'; Kiimi tauna taingkaq *Kuigglugmi ellallugmek kucitaugaqluni*. 'In Kwethluk only this tank was [set up as] a *drip-catcher* for rain water.' (PRA 1995:428);

< *kuta-li²-n*, *kuta-li²-taq¹*

kucir- to drip # *kucirtuq* 'it is dripping'; *kuciraa* 'it dripped on it', 'he put drops in it' / *iigka kuciqataragka* 'I'm going to put drops in my eyes'; *Paŭgani*, *akertem pugqatallrani*, *qemimi mayullinill'* *qayutun uciarluni augmeg kucirturluni*, *pitamineg*. 'Back there, where the sun was about to rise he was apparently climbing the hill with a big load, his catch, *dripping* blood.' (AGA 1996:46); < *kuta-ir¹*-

kucukaq icicle # cf. *ku-*; < PE *kucukar*

kucunaq, **kucunak** cast-iron pot # from Russian чугунок (*chugúnok*); = *cukunaq*, *sukunaq*

kucungniigar- to put head down when seated; to show sadness with head down; to sulk with head down # NUN

kuc'uq chewing gum # *Tuaten-am tauna kinguqlini tamakucimek iqmiliqerluku kuc'utun tamuagurluku*, *cat amiracetaaralriani tuaten tua-i*, *mecua ig'aqluku*. 'She put it in her younger sibling's mouth and had her chew it like *gum*, as one does to soften skins, swallowing the juice.' (MAR2 2001:62); Y, LI, NS cf. *ku-*; < PE *kuccur*

kuc'uqerte- to become dwarfed or stunted from exposure to cold # *said of dogs*. *kuc'uqertuq* 'it got stunted' / *Taum kinguqvaaraani Pilim-llu qimugkauyarai angliringluteng tua-i nenglem natiini kuc'uqerrnayukluki nem'un itrutaqluki*. 'Shortly after that Pili's puppies started growing. They would bring them inside during the coldest part of the winter so that their growth would not be *stunted by the cold*.' (ELN 1990:76); < ?-qerte-

kucuquq, **kucuquk** pelvis; pelvic bones # *Maaten-ggur-am piat maklaaraam kucuquanek tegumiarluni, unatai-gguq aungcaqluteng*. *Taumek-ggur-am cunawa tua-i egucirluni allurtellinikai!* 'They looked at her and noticed that she was holding a bearded seal's *pelvic bone*, and that her hands were bloody. She had taken the prey away from her brothers by using it (the pelvic bone) as an *atlatl!*' (CIU 2005:68); K, CAN, NUN, BB; < ?-quq; cf. *kuya*; < PE *kuḍuccir*

kucurni- for there to be a downdraft off a hill, building, etc. # NUN

kucurvik section of lip directly under philtrum #

kugkar(aq*) walrus tusk # = *tugkar(aq)*

Kuicaak Kvichak River # *the outflow of Lake Iliamna*

< *kuik*-?

Kuicaraq upper Johnson River # < *kuik*-?

kuigaar(aq*) slough; stream # *Pileryauskunek qayakeg' imkuk tamaavet kuigaarmun akagarciiquk*, . . . 'If they forcefully pushed their kayaks they will slide down to the *stream*, . . .'

(ELL 1997:408); HBC, NUN, NI; < *kuik*-?; > *kuigaarnaq*

kuigarnaq dark rock # < *kuigaar(aq)*-?

kuiggaar(aq*) six in cards # NI; < *kuik-rraq-ar(aq)*

Kuiggayagaq* Oscarville # *village downriver from Bethel*; literally: 'small river'; < *kuik-ya(g)aq*

Kuiggluk Kwethluk # *village on the Kuskokwim; literally: 'bad, or not quite right, river';* nulirqa Kuigglugmiunguq 'my wife is from Kwethluk'; < kuik-rrluk

Kuigilnguq* Kwigillingok # *village on Kuskokwim Bay; literally: 'one without a river';* < kuik-ite¹-nguq

kuignayuk valley (with or without a stream); small river # Maaten-am ellanguq, *kuignayuggaam* qukaani taklaluni.

Pektesciiganani. Yurrluku. 'When he came to he realized that he was lying in the middle of a *small river* unable to move. He was paralyzed.' (YUU 1995:78); Tuqum *kuignayuakun* tan'gercetqapigtellriakun pekteng'e'rma, . . . 'Yeah though I walk through the shadow of the *valley* of death . . . (PSALM 23:4); <kuik-?; cf. cegnayuk

Kuigpak Yukon River # *literally: 'big river';* Kuigpagmiu 'person from the Yukon'; Ayuqluku *Kuigpagmek*

Kusquqvagmek-llu caliarit tamakut quyurrluki nasvagyugyaaqluki. 'We would like to put together the works of the *Yukon* and the Kuskokwim [people] in this showing.' (AGA 1996:10); < kuik-rpak

kuigtaq river thing; muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*); fish going upriver to spawn # < kuik-taq²

kuiguag oxbow lake; any long narrow lake # . . . tan'gurraat paugkut, nanvam *kuiguam* ciiniini, cameng taug'

malirqaraluteng neplilriit pauga-i. ' . . . behind the village some boys on the bank of an *oxbow lake* were noisily chasing something.' (CEV 1984:60); *literally: 'one like a river';* < kuik-uaq; > kuiguartaq

kuiguartaq muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*) # Ugteqanrakun-gguq pakmavet qasgim qainganun, kuimara'arluni *kuiguartaq* tekittelini. 'Just when he got up on the top of the kashim, a *muskrat* came there, swimming.' (QAN 2009:382); LY; < kuiguag-taq²

Kuiguk Kwiguk # *old village site on the mouth of the Yukon; literally: 'big river';* < kuik-ruk

kuiguyuk river channel separated from other channels by sandbars # < kuik-u-yug-

kuigyaneq valley # NUN; < kuik?-neq¹

kuik river # kuiget 'rivers'; kuigmi 'in the river'; kuigtangqertuq 'there's a river there'; kuigem paingani 'at the mouth of the river'; kuigat 'their river'; Tua-i-llu-gguq taukuk nulirqellriik uitalliuk *kuigem* ceiniini kiirramek, yugmek-llu nallulutek. 'And, it is said, that couple lived on the shore of a *river*, all alone, not knowing of any people.' (MAR1 2001:41); KUIGET AANIIT 'February' (NUN usage) (*literally: 'mother of rivers'* < PY kuiyot a(a)niit or kuiyot

a(a)na(C)it) (see Appendix 7 on the *Yup'ik calendar*); > Kuicaak, Kuicaraq, kuigaar(aq*), kuiggaar(aq), Kuiggayagaq, Kuiggluk, Kuigilnguq, kuignayuk, Kuigpak, kuigtaq, kuiguag, Kuiguk, kuiguyuk, kuigyaneq, kuikaman'ayaaq, kuiliaq, kuilurar(aq), kuineq, Kuinerraq, Kuissiiq; cf. ku-; < PE kuðəy

kuikaman'ayaaq blackpoll warbler (*Dendroica striata*) # (?); < kuik?-ya(g)aq

kuiliaq manmade river channel; canal # < kuik-liaq

kuilurar(aq*) creek # NUN; < kuik-?

kuimar- to swim # kuimartuq he is swimming; kuimaraa 'he is swimming it' i.e., a lake, a river, a distance / Tauna-gguq can'giiq kuigkun asgulia. Cikemluni-gguq *kuimarturainanermi* taluyarnun iteryarpiaraqami uitaqluni, aturluni piaqluni. 'It is said that this blackfish was going upriver. As it *swam* with its eyes closed it would almost enter a fish trap, but before it did it would open its eyes.' (CIU 2005:90); < kuime-a-

kuime- to swim, *especially* in a direct line from one point to another # kuimuq 'it is swimming'; kuimaa 'it is swimming it' / Uituq-gguq maaten paluqtaq un'a ketiini *kuimelria*. 'He opened his eyes again and saw a beaver *swimming* along directly down from him in the river.' (CIU 2005:262); > kuimar-; cf. ku-; < PY ku(C)imə-

kuineq deep channel # Camani angllurqameng *kuinra* aturlug' ayagaqluteng et'unrat maligtaqu'urluku marayailngurkun. 'Down there they [animals] would dive following its *deep channel* traveling by way of the deeper place without mud.' (KIP 1998:43); < kuik-neq⁴

Kuinerraq* Quinhagak # *village on the east side of Kuskokwim Bay; literally: 'new river';* < kuik-nerraq

kuingiq, kuiniq (UK form) tobacco pipe; cigarette # and **kuingir-, kuinir-** to smoke (tobacco) # kuingirtuq or kuinirtuq 'he is smoking'; kuingiraa or kuiniraa 'he is smoking it' / kuingimek cikirnga 'give me a smoke'; kuingineq-qaa maani canrituq? 'is it okay to smoke here?'; kuingirkaq 'smoking tobacco'; *Kuingineq* wii assikenritaqa, taugaam iqmigkairucama akwaugaq *kuingirkamnek* pillruunga. 'I don't like *smoking*, but since I'm out of chewing tobacco yesterday I purchased a *pack of cigarettes*.' (PRA 1995:300); from *Chukchi* koyən 'pipe, cup'

kuir- to stuff; to plug # NUN; = kevir; > kuirar-

kuirar- to feed # NUN; < kuir-?-

Kuissiiq Queen # *village site in the Bristol Bay area;*

< kuik-?

kukeg- to ignite readily; to get singed # kukegtuq 'it ignites readily', 'it got singed' / kukgituq 'it doesn't ignite readily'; kukleq 'singed spot'; > kukgun; cf. eke¹-; < PE kukəy- and kukuy-

kukegte- to fasten the detachable head on a harpoon # Una-llu ata'urlurput tua-i atraqerrluni qayaminun nagiiquyani anlluku kukegtelluku-llu. *Kukegceciluni* malrugnek. 'Our dear old father ran down to his kayak, and pulled out his seal-hunting spear and attached the head to it. He put heads on two [spears].' (CIU 2005:62); cf. kukgaq

kukgaq, kukgar(aq*) barbed harpoon head or point designed to detach in the animal but remain attached to the harpoon shaft by a line # Tua-i ciemek waten narulkaqarraartellrin *kukgarait* yuvritullinikait tua-i ussnengqetassiarluki. 'Then they would look for chips on the harpoon head used by each hunter who had hit the game first.' (CIU 2005:64); kukgaracuar 'small point'; kukga'rpak 'big point'; cf. kukegte-

kukgun point on fire-drill; hardened black growth on the trunk of a birch tree # *the birch growths were removed and used for tinder, and also used as a medicinal tea for stomach ailments*; Kiagan tauna imna angukara'urluq ciuliqagtiit kumarutnek *kukgutnek* kenqellrianek quyuqcaaralalliniuq. 'When it was summer that old man, their leader, would gather hardened black birch trunk growths for tinder.' (YUU 1995:18); < kukeg-n

kuki- to be tall # especially of plants (?); NUN

kukiiyar- to rock from side to side # of a boat

kukikcaq translucent stone that gives off sparks when struck # K; < PE kukiγ

kukimssaq sharp bone point put on kayak paddle # Cimiamiu-llu anguaratni tauna imna malini mallgiinarluku angualliniluni, tua-i-llu agturyuumariluku tamatumek *kukimssaan* anguarutiin enrem ipegcaumalriim. 'After he changed his paddle he began to paddle closer to his hunting companion. He was soon within striking distance with that sharp bone attachment on his paddle.' (CIU 2005:18); < PE kukiγ

kukisvak glaucous gull (*Larus hyperboreus*) # Y; = kukusvak; < ?-vak; < PY kukiγvak or kukuyvak

kukiyegte- to be infirm; to be unskillful; to be inept # kukiyegtuq 'he is shaky, inept' / *Kukiyeggluni-ggur* mayurlun' egalermun. 'Leaning shakily (on the cane), he climbed to the window.' (CEV 1984:80); HBC; NUN

kuksag- to feel apprehensive # kuksagtuq 'he feels apprehensive'; kuksagaa 'he feels apprehensive about it/him' / > kuksaga-; < PE kukḏay-

kuksaga- to be bashful # kuksagauq 'he is bashful'; NUN; < kuksag-a-

kuksugte- to rock from side to side # of a boat; kuksugtuq 'it is rocking'; Mianikurluni ekluni, qeturiluni piseqellratun, *kuksuggluni* anguarluni ayangnaqluni cayaqlirluni nakriyuq. 'He carefully got onboard, relaxing as she had instructed him, and rocking back and forth he paddled and finally to started go straight.' (MAR1 2001:85)

Kukugyarpak legendary folk hero, a long-distance and long-duration kayaker # also called Tep'arrluaq (*q.v.*) in the stories; this hero is identifiable with the Inupiaq/Inuit "Great Kayaker"; there are several constant elements of the Yup'ik stories, including the hero's visit to a place where babies are born by Caesarian section, and a play on words as illustrated in the following examples: "Tang kuvyalriit qayagpalria iliit, 'Kukugyarpak-gguq tekitsuq!'" . . . "Waten-wa pillratni taringnerrlugtellilriaten, 'Kuvyarpak pitu-u-uq!'" "See, one of the net-fisherman called out, 'Kukugyarpak has arrived!'" . . . "You probably misunderstood it as 'The big fishnet caught something!'" (QUL 2003:518); "Kuvyainanratni uaqlikacagiit qayagpalliniut, 'Kukugyarpak tut'uq.'" . . . "Niiccurlalliketen-wa taryaqvak tutnillikiit." "While they were net-fishing, the ones farthest downstream cried out, 'Kukugyarpak has arrived.'" . . . "You probably heard wrongly that the king salmon have arrived." (YUU 1995:104); . . . qanlliniuq *Kukugyarpauniluni*. . . "Kukugyarpak tekitsuq!" Tua-llu-gguq tauna aanaurlua ellamiugaaraqtalria, 'Qang'a niitnerrlugtuci. Kuvyarpak-gguq cangerpagtuq.' ' . . he said that he was *Kukugyarpak*. . . "Kukugyarpak has arrived!" And then his dear mother sitting outside (said), 'No, you have misheard. The big fishnet, they say, has caught a lot.' (CUN 2008:62)

kukugte- to be pointing toward here # NUN

kukukuaq common snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*); dowitcher (*Limnodromus* sp.) # imitative; jingle said upon seeing a snipe: *Kukukuaq*, taikanirluten mayauraa / akervagkun quunerpagkun aviysku-ut 'Snipe, come closer, go up / through the intense sun, through the intense calm lead us away from danger' (ditty from Kwethluk)

kukumyalqitar(ar)- to make whistling sounds # kukumyalqita'artuq 'it is making whistling sounds';

Kukumyaqlitalarriamek niiskuni tua-i uyauguq. 'When a person hears a whistling sound, he would know that it is the sound of a human figurine.' (CIU 2005:228); < kukumyar-?

kukumyar- root; > kukumyalqitar(ar)-, kukumyar(aq), kukumyarar(ar)-; < PY kukuyar-

kukumyar(aq*) black scoter (*Melanitta nigra*) # Una-gguq ciin waten ecuunani, *kukumyarinrauyuk'ngermege'gu-llu*

mikenruniluku *kukumyarinrarmi*. 'Why then is this [egg] translucent, and even though we thought it was from a *black scoter*, it's smaller than [an egg] from a *black scoter*.' (AGA 1996:176); < kukumyar-?-

kukumyarar(ar)-, kukumyarar- (*NUN form*), **kukumsir-** (*NS form*) to whistle # kukumyara'artuq 'he is whistling'; kukumyarararaa 'he is whistling it', 'he is whistling to her' / Wiinga-w' cali nunaniqngan calillren qenercugnaunii tekillua nem'egni uitalua, *kukumyara'arlua* natmun ayagyugaqama ayagaqlua. 'And because the work you have done is so wonderful, I will arrive and stay at our house without being angry. I would go somewhere if I wanted to, *whistling away*.' (QUL 2003:346); < kukumyar-?-

kukungqsarte- to walk wobbly as when wearing high heels # NUN

kukupak spot; dot; freckle; man's labret with green and white stones (*NUN meaning*) # Man'a-llu *kukupaguayaarne*k makunek kassugaliiaarneq qaralingqelliniluni. 'And it is decorated with circles within circles and *dots*.' (CIU 2005:234); < PE kukuy

kuk'uq animal # *child's word*; K; = kuukuq; < PE kuk(k)u(r)(-)

kukusvak glaucous gull (*Larus hyperboreus*) # = kukisvak; < ?-vak; < PY kukiyyak or kukuyvak

kukutnaaq item that is situated in a small space or a particular environment # NUN

kukvagar- for dark rain clouds to develop with precipitation possible # NUN

kula'avkaaq safety-pin # *from Russian булавка (bulávka)* 'pin'; = pula'avkaa

kularvik woman's basket # NI; < ?-vik; *questioned*; cf. kellarvik

kulavak caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*) # HBC; < PE kulavay

kulic'aaq (Russian Orthodox) Easter bread # *from Russian кулич (kulích)*

kulluk waterfall # NUN; > kullugte-

kullugte- to seep (of water from a cliff, bluff, etc); for there to be a waterfall # NUN; < kulluk-?-

kul'u thumb # *from a finger-naming jingle*; cf. kumlu

kuluk'uunaq bell # and **kuluk'uunar-** to ring # kuluk'uunartuq 'it is ringing' / Uani elitnaurista amigmi uitalallruuq, *kuluk'uunangqerrluni-ll'* agayuvigtun . . . nutaan itrami elitnauristem imna *kuluk'uunacuar* kallagarcecaku nutaan tua-i aqumluta. 'The teacher would stand in the doorway, and he had a *bell* too, like church . . . when the teacher came in he'd ring the little *bell* and we'd sit down.' (KIP 1998:261); *from Russian колокол (kólokol)* 'bell' or *колокольня (kolokól'nya)* 'bell tower'

kuluilaq kerosene # *note that l is geminated but voiced (and not fortis) contrary to the usual NUN pattern; source of word unknown* # NUN

kululiaq king in cards # BB, LI; *from Russian король (koról')*

kulun ring # Arenqiapaa-ll', kassuutaqamta tang imumi *kulutiiyuunateng-llu*. . . Agayulirtem-llu tua-i naaqiqaarlunuk *kulutmek-llu* at'evkenanuk, anlunuk. 'Oh my, when we got married back then they never had a *ring* ceremony. . . . 'After the minister read to us, without putting on *rings*, we went out.' (KIP 1998:155); *a possible loan word of undetermined origin*; > kulunguaq, kuluq, kulusvak

kulunguaq earring # EG < kulun-nguaq

kuluq, kulusvik ring finger # < kulun-?, kulun-vik

kulussuq Indian not from near the Yup'ik area # EG; *from Russian колош (kólosh)* 'Tlingit'

kulutaq whip # NI

kuluvagngalngu* ox # Tua-i Moses-aam tamakut elliitellret ayagassuutet *kuluvagngalnguut-llu* tunai Levite-anun. 'So Moses presented the wagons and the *oxen* to the Levites.' (NAAQ. 7:6)

kuluvak, kuluvaq cow (domestic) # atkuka qaralingqertuq kuluviim amianek 'my parka has decorations of calfskin'; Aaron-aam teguluki aqlitet urugtai, . . . pililuni-llu suulutaamek *kuluviit* angucaluatnek. 'And Aaron took the earrings and melted them, . . . and he made from the gold a *bull* (male of the *cattle*).' (ANUC. 32:4); Cirunengqertuq yuilqurmiutartun *kuluvagtun*. 'He has horns like a wild *ox*.' (ALER. 33:17); *from Russian корова (koróva)*; *kuluvak may be a blend of kulavak and the Russian word*; > kuluvagngalnguq, kuluvaiurta

kuluvaliurta cowboy # < kuluvak-liur-ta¹

kuma- to be lit; to be on; to be burning # kumauq 'it is lit', 'it is on' / Ilaita-am cali tauna kangaciqaq *kumalria* kingunrakun maliggluki tamakut nakacuteng puyiurcetaqluki. 'Some of them also would follow behind the *lit* ceremonial pole exposing those bladders to the smoke.' (CAU 1985:62); Qerrucuunii-ll' wiinga, *kumayuilengraan*

kaminiaq. 'As for me, I was never cold even though the stove was never *burning*.' (KIP 1998:109); < eke¹-ma-; >
kumakaq, kuman, kumange-, kumaqayuk, kumarte-
kumaggsin hairbrush; comb # NUN; < kumak-?-n
kumak louse # kumiit 'lice'; NSU, EG > kumaggsin, kumakir-; cf. kumeg²-; < PE kumay
kumakaq punk; birch bracket fungus punk; birch bracket fungus; flecked-flesh polypore (*Phelinus igniarius*) (formerly *Fomes pinicola* or *Poria obliqua*) # formerly used to keep embers going for the fire, now used for reducing to ash (araq, peluq), which is mixed with leaf tobacco for chewing; kumakarcurluteng ayallruut 'they went hunting for punk'; kumakartuq aralinaluni 'he is collecting punk in order to make ash'; < kuma-kaq
kumakiarayuli monkey # < kumakir-?-yuli
kumakir- to look for lice; to pick lice # kumakirtuq 'he is looking for lice (on himself)'; kumakiraa 'he is looking for lice on him (another)' / Aren, alingnarqelriartaitellinian-am imna kiarcaaqerraarluni matarrluni *kumakilliniuq* akerta cauluku. Neresteñek qaimini *kumakirluni*. 'Well, since there was nothing scary [to see], after looking around she took her parka off and *picked lice* facing the sun. She was *picking* the lice from her body.' (QUL 2003:218); < kumak-?-ir²-; > kumakiarayuli, kumakircuun; < PY kumakir- (under PE kumay)
kumakircuun, kumakiun, kumakiurrsuun (HBC, NI form) comb, especially for lice # < kumakir-cuun, kumakir-n, kumak-liur-ssuun
kuman lamp; light # NUN, EG, UK; < kuma-n
kumange- to get fire; to have started (of fire, electricity, etc.) # kumanguq 'it got fire' / Maa-i makut nem'i, qasgimi-llu *kumangessuutellrit*. 'These were used to *make fires* in the houses and the kashims.' (CIU 2005:204); < kuma-nge-
kumaqayuk stove # Natermelnguut cikuluki nem-wa iluani maani kanerluki cat qaniit-llu. Ugaan-wa tua-i *kumaqayuitem* enait. 'The things on the floor would get frozen and anything inside the house here would get frosted and the wall boards too. It was because their houses had no *stoves*.' (QUL 2003:2); < kuma-?
kumarcissuun cigarette lighter; fire-starting device such as bow-drill; fire-drill # < kumarte-i²-cuun
kumarte- to light a fire; to ignite; to turn on *an electric appliance* # kumartuq 'he lit the fire'; 'it ignited'; kumartaa 'he ignited it' / niicugnissuutet kumareski! 'turn on the radio!'; Unuakumi tupiimi mak'arrluni piuq aanii *kumarteqatalria*, nengllikacaarluni ilua nem, ellii-llu qerrutqapiggluni. 'In the morning when she woke up she sat up and saw that her mother was about to *light* [the stove], inside the house it was very cold, and she herself felt quite cold.' (ELN 1990:60); < kuma-?; > kumarcissuun, kumartessuun, kumarun
kumartessuun board with socket(s) for tip of fire-drill # < kumarte-cuun
kumarun, kumarulluk wick; type of moss used for making lamp wicks # Cali *kumaruterluteng* maaken nunamek *kumarullugnek* pitukaitnek kinercirluki *kumarutkiutullruut*. 'Also they used what was called *tundra moss* for their wicks; they would dry them and make *wicks* out of them.' (QAN 1995:148); < kumarte-n, kumarun-lluk
kumeg¹- emotional root; > kumegnarqe-, kumegtar-, kumegyug-, kumke-
kumeg²- to scratch # to relieve an itch; kumegtuq 'he is scratching himself'; kumgaa 'he is scratching it' / Yuut makut qaingit pupigluki. Uitavakayuunateng, *kumeksuarturluteng*. . . Cunawa-gguq tamakut tamaa-i natermelnguut *kumeksuualgulit* pupikai issurit. 'The people who were staying right below the platform on the floor had sores on them. They didn't stay still. They would *scratch* here and there. . . It turned out that the ones on the floor, who had sores and were forever *scratching*, were spotted seals.' (QUL 2003:38); Y, HBC, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR; > kumeggluut, kumegneq, kumgaq, kumget, kemgun; < PE kuməy-
kumeggluut scabies # K, Y, NI, BB, CAN; < kumeg²-rrluk-plural
kumegnarqe- to be cute # of babies, animals, etc. kumegnarquq 'it (baby) is cute' / kumegnaqvaa! 'my, how cute!'; Anlliniluni *kumegnarqeqapiggluni* iirpayagaq nayicuarakegtaaraq. Angasuqaagken-llu tuaten kenekluku. 'When it came out it was a *precious* big-eyed fine little seal. Its parents loved it.' (MAR1 2001:32); < kumeg¹-narqe-
kumegneq parka ruff edging near the face # see Appendix 9 on parts of the parka; < kumeg²-neq¹
kumegtar- to be fond of babies (or other cute creatures) # kumegtartuq 'he is fond of babies' / < kumeg¹-tar¹-
kumegyug- to be fond of a particular baby (or other cute creature) / kumegyugtuq 'he is fond of a particular baby' / kumeg¹-yug-
kumgaq incised design; stripe on cloth; groove, especially on cockpit combing of kayak # < kumeg²-aq¹
kumget scabies # HBC; < kumeg²-plural

kumguar- to feel queasy # NUN

kumgun back scratcher # NUN; < kumeg-n

kumkaili-, kumkair- to remove a foreign object from between one's teeth; to pick one's teeth # kumkailiug 'he is picking his teeth' / < kumkar-?, kumkar-ir²-; > kumkailin, kumkailiq;
< PE kumka(C)ili- (*under* PE kumkar-)

kumkailin, kumkailissuun, kumkailitaq toothpick # < kumkaili-n, kumkaili-cuun, kumkaili-taq¹

kumkailiq foreign object stuck between the teeth#
< kumkaili-?

kumkaq foreign object stuck between the teeth # *and* **kumkar-** to have a foreign object, *e.g., a particle of food*, stuck in one's teeth # kumkartuq 'he has something stuck between his teeth' /
> kumkaili-; < PE kumkar-

kumke- to act fondly toward (him, it) / kumkaa 'he is acting fondly toward it (baby)' / < kumeg¹-ke²-

kumkucugniir- to remove the scent by scraping # Cali-llu ut'rutaqamki keligturaqluki taum aulukestemta,
kumkucugniirluki-gguq tua-i, . . .

'When I brought my catch home our father would scrape the skin to *remove the scent of the carcass*, . . .' (CIU 2005:260)

kumla coldness; cold thing, *especially* water # kumlamek meryugtua 'I want to drink cold water'; kumlairtuq 'it thawed'; kumlam pulaluku 'hypothermia'; Tua-llu iliit taukut yuut uavarluni amiik ikirrluku, *kumlam-llu* tekiarcani ellairrluni tayima. 'Then one of those people went toward the door and opened it, and when the *cold air* reached her she suddenly ceased being aware.' (ELN 1990:3); > kumlaciq, kumlacir-, kumlaneq, kumlaqer-, kumlaqua-, kumlate-, kumlivik;
< PY-S kumla-

kumlaciq frozen meat to be eaten in that state # Taqngata-llu ataam allanek *kumlacinek* itrulluteng. Ayuqevkenateng *kumlacit*: kumlanret, can'giirutet, allat-llu cali. 'When they finished they brought in other *frozen meats*. Various *frozen meats*: frozen fish, blackfish, and others as well.' (CAU 1985:141); < kumla-ciq

kumlacir- to cool; to freeze # kumlacirtuq 'it is being cooled'; kumlaciraa 'he is cooling it' / Taluyami tua-i taun' igyaraat kitugqaarluku pitarait-llu taukut ikamragminun kuvluki caagarluki *kumlacirluki*. 'After straightening out the funnel-shaped mouth of his blackfish trap, he poured out what little was caught into his sled and spread them out *to freeze them*.' (QUL 2003:248); < kumla-cir¹-

kumlaneq, kumlanaq (*HBC form*) frozen fish to be eaten in that state; frozen soil; permafrost; cold spring water # Akakiiget *kumlanruluteng* neryunargelartut. 'Frozen whitefish are delicious.' (YUP 1996:41); Tuatnakan-gguq yuk, nuna elagluku *kumlaneq* tekilluku, palurtelluku aqsiiik tungaunakek tamaavet *kumlanermun* pinarqaa. 'If this happens to a person they would dig down to the *permafrost*, and place the [sick person] on his stomach with his bare abdomen contacting the *frozen soil*.' (YUU 1995:50); < kumla-neq¹, kumla-?

kumlaqer- (*Y, NUN form*), **kumliqerte-** (*HBC form*) to have pneumonia # kumlaqerluku (*Y, NUN*) or kumliqerrluku (*HBC*) 'having pneumonia';
< kumla-qar-, kumla-?-

kumlaqua- to get frostbitten # EG; < kumla-?-

kumlate- to be cold # *applies to liquids and objects*; kumlatauq 'it is cold' / una meq kumlatauq 'this water is cold'; irugka kumlatauq 'my legs are cold'; kumlanani or kumlalluni '(it) being cold'; . . . nerqaqluni qanikcarmek. *Kumlatqapiarluni* tamana qanicaq qanran iluani. ' . . . eating snow now and then. That snow was very *cold* inside her mouth.' (ELN 1990:101); < kumla-?

kumlivik freezer; refrigerator; cold storage # Tuamta-llu neqsuqcaarraarluta *kumlivilek kumlivingqerquni* caquqerluki *kumliviminun* amllenrilengraata neqtaarani ek'areskateng, tua-i *kumlivia* navenrilkuni kallua-llu kalluirutenrilkuni, uksurluni kiaguyaaqvigminek uksuumainanrani ner'arkaurrluku. 'Again, fishing, a person who has a *freezer* would wrap the fish and put them in the *freezer* even though there may be a few. If his *freezer* doesn't break down and if the electricity doesn't go off, he will have something to eat during the winter after the long summer passes.' (QUL 2003:342); < kumla-i³-vik

kumlu, kumlug thumb # Tua-i-llu cuqcamegteki, *kumluryaraan* ngeliinek, waken ikuseteng waten piluki, una-ll' *kumlurteng* ukatmun perrluku, waten piqerluku. 'When they measured it they would measure from their elbow to their *thumb*, bending their *thumb* like this.' (CIU 2005:52); NS, Y, UK, HBC, NI, CAN, NR, LI, EG, BB; *cf.* kul'u;
< PE kumlu

kun'aq* edible root of spreading wood fern (*Dryopteris austriaca*) # < PY kun(n)aq

ku(ni) here; right here; now # *restricted demonstrative adverb*; Kua-ggur arnar kuni piugtur, maaggun-llu uinga anguarluni . . . 'A woman, they say, was walking *here* [on the shore], while her husband was paddling [a kayak] . . .' (WEB2); NUN; *see also* kuut and kuten; = wani

kun'uniq sea creature with human features seen on pack ice; bearded seal seen on ice floe as though it were sitting crouched over like a human # NUN; = qununiq

kupcaaq storekeeper; merchant; trader # . . . tamaani makut Kass'at alaingaaranratgun pilliniami akluit, tauna tua-i imuuluni *kupcaa*q apqiit, aklunek tuneniakluaratuluni. ' . . . then when the white people were just beginning to appear he provided merchandise, they call him "*kupcaa*q" (*storekeeper*), he sold things.' (QUL 2003:564); Aturanek taqutelartuq naqugutnek-llu, tun'aqluki *kupcaanun*. 'She makes garments and belts, and sells them to the *merchants*.' (AYUQ. 31:24); *from Russian* купец (kupéts)

kupte- to provide for # kuptaa 'he provides for her' /

kurnak big tussock; knoll # kurnaggaq 'small tussock'; NUN

kurnga- to be pigeon-toed # NUN

kurpag- to burn hard # Ala-i *kurpangelria-gguq* qasgim ilua. 'So scary, the inside of the kashim was starting to *burn hard*.' (KIP 1998:103); = ekurpag-; < eke¹-?-rpak

kuryuk spruce gum; pitch # LI

kusgua- to help; to give aid # kusguaguq 'he is helping'; kusguagaa 'he is helping him' / Maa-i mat'um nalliini yuut pilarait takumcutairutniluki. Aipainret, elliraat-llu *kusguayuirulluki*. 'Now at the present time they say that people no longer show compassion toward others. They no longer *give aid* to widows and orphans.' (YUU 1995:52); < kusgu-a-

kusguke-, kusguqe- to give aid to (him); to act compassionately toward (him) # kusgukaa 'he acts compassionately toward her' / Alerquuteksaaqerput wangkuta, wii-llu alerqulallrusaaqaatnga yuk piciatun pikangqerkuma *kusgukesqelluku* naklegnarqellria. 'It is our precept, and they would instruct me that if I had any sort of capability I should *compassionately give aid* to the pitiful.' (MAR1 2001:26); < kusgu-ke⁴-

kusgunarqe-, kulgurnarqe- to cause one to feel compassion # kusgunarquq 'it induces compassion' / < kusgu-narqe-

kusgu-, kulgur- to be protective (of one's young); to provide compassionate assistance; to take pity (on); to help # kusgurtuq 'it is being protective'; kusguraa 'it is being protective of it' / yaqulek kusguluni piyagaminek puugtuaguq 'the bird dove down protecting her young'; Yugmek tua-i tangerquni irniaminek tua-i *kusgullermini* alingnaqvallaarluni. 'If it sees a person it will be very scary when it's *being protective* of its offspring.' (QUL 2003:374); = kuygur-; *also an emotional root*; > kusgua-, kusguke-, kusgunarqe-, kulgutar-, kulguyug-; < PE kuðə(y)-

kulgutar-, kulgurtar- to be compassionate # kusgutartuq 'he is compassionate' / Aūgkut *kusgurtallruut*. Man'a-llu cali *kusgurtaryaraq* takumcukiyaraq ak'a avaken ayagluni piuguq. 'They were compassionate people. Being *compassionate* and having pity was always the custom.' (YUP 2005:44); < kusgu-tar¹-

kulguyug-, kulguryug- to feel compassion # kulguyugtuq 'he feels compassion' / Tungelqungqerquni, tungelqurran *kulguryukuni* atrarluni ikayurciqaa arnaq tauna. 'If she has a relative, her relative will come down and help her out of *compassion*.' (TAP 2004:85); < kusgu-yug-

kuskaq domestic cat # *from Russian* кошка (kóshka); = kuuskaq; > kuskarngalnguq*

kuskarpagnalnguq* member of the cat family # . . . *kuskarpagnalnguq-llu* kukupalek qusngirngalnguun-llu piyagaa qungelrallgutkeciquk. . . the *leopard* (big cat-like spotted thing) shall lie down with the kid (young of the sheep-like thing).' (ISAI. 11:6); < kuskaq-rpak-ngalnguq

Kusquqvak Kuskokwim River # Kusquqvagmiu 'person from the Kuskokwim'; *Kusquqvagmi* tuatnaaqameng, Kuipagmun tevtulliniut. 'When they did that sort of thing in the *Kuskokwim River* they'd portage over to the Yukon River.' (YUU 1995:41); *this word may come from a root ku- (q, v.) dealing with flowing of liquid; a postbase -squq small (productive in Siberian Yupik but not in Central Yup'ik); and a postbase -vak big; thus Kusquqvak may literally be a big thing (river) with a small flow; the English word Kuskokwim comes from the relative case form Kusquqviim as in Kusquqviim painga 'the mouth of the Kuskokwim'; cf. ku-*

kuta drop of liquid # mer'em kutii 'drop of water'; . . . qerratalriim mamteram acianun aqumluni . . . cam imum-gguq *kutem* tutnauraa cellakeggmilria-gguq-wa. . . he sat down under the elevated cache . . . and some kind of *drop of liquid* would land on him, and yet there was good weather too.' (MAR2 2001:66); > kucin, kucitaq, kucir-, kutyagaq; cf. ku-; < PE kutə

kutakige- to be clumsy; to be slow # NUN

kuten like this # *particle*; Kuni-llu nulirran tangerrluku iluteqerpakarluni taŭga-i qetunrani *kuten* yuungamiu carliarciqerluku . . . ‘Now his wife saw him and was very sad and she took her child out [from inside her parka] *like this* cuddling it in her arms . . .’ (WEB2); NUN, EG;
= waten; < ku(ni)-*equalis*; = waten

kutvak hunting implement used by boys; arrowhead for hunting birds # NUN

kutyagaq child walking behind parent; common eider chick # *slang, literally: ‘little droplet’* # NUN

kuuceñak, kuucnaq pelvic bone; hip # Y, NI, HBC; *cf.* kuya; < PE kuðuccinǝr (*under* PE kuðuccir)

kuucir- to add an ingredient (especially rendered seal oil); to pay for (air)fare # *literally: ‘to provide with something for getting or putting in’*; < eke²-n-lir-# NUN

kuugte- to be pigeon-toed # kuugtuq ‘he is pigeon-toed’ / < PE ku(C)u(γ)-

kuuguuyar- to be weak from cold # NUN

kuukicaaq button # *from Russian* пуговица (púgovitsa); = puukicaaq

kuukissaaq cookie # *from English* ‘cookies’

kuukuq younger brother (*LI meaning*); baby or pet (*EG meaning*) # = kuukuq; < PE kuk(k)u(r)(-)

kuuliaq tent stake (and rope) # *Kuuliarkanek-II’* imkunek ciamruulkunek ayaulluteng, qelleqluteng pilaameng. ‘They had brought some wood pieces for *tent stakes* as they were accustomed to bringing whatever they would need out there.’ (AGA 1996:176); Pelatekatun ayuqeciquq calligcimangailngurtun, *kuuliari* nucuumaangaunateng . . . ‘It will be likened to
an immovable tent; its *stakes* will not be pulled up . . .’ (ISAI. 33:20); *from Russian* колы (kóly) ‘stakes’

kuulicaaq chicken; turkey # *from Russian* курица (kúritsa) ‘chicken’

kuumagiaq eagle # EG

kuuniq horse # Tuqunargelrialguluni ciissirpauluni tumyarat mengliitni, Kegleraqluki *kuunit* iruitgun, . . . ‘A poisonous snake by the side of the path, it will bite the *horses’* legs, . . .’ (AYAG. 49:17); CAN, LK, BB, NR, LI, EG; *from Russian* конь (kon’)

kuunqerte- to pour oil or water over in preparation for eating # kuunqertaa ‘he poured oil or water over it’ / NSU; *cf.* kuve-

kuupiaq coffee # NSU; = kuuvviaq; *from Russian* кофе (kófe)

kuupik pot # *from Russian* кубик (kúbik) ‘square metal container’

kuuraq valley # NSU

kuuselaq card game similar to trumps # Y; *from Russian* козырь (kózyr’)

kuuskaq domestic cat # *from Russian* кошка (kóshka); = kuskaq

kuusqun, kuusqulluk loosely woven but fairly rigid upright grass basket (as for holding caught fish) # Elrim itrutani allakaita elliaqluki. *Kuusqullugugarneq* neqautnek itruciluteng. ‘[The celebrators of] the “Elriq” holiday set down the various items they’d brought in. They brought in lots of *grass baskets* of foods.’ (CAU 1985:141);
< ?-n, ?-n-lluk

kuut to here; to right here # *restricted demonstrative adverb; terminalis case*; Taŭga-i-ggur ellani nalluqaquniu cuum . . .
ayarungqerkuni, aritvani, *kuut* kangranun qilqaulluku *kuut* caniminun napa’arciiqaa . . . ‘If a person . . . should happen to lose the knowledge of his whereabouts . . .
if he has a walking stick, he’ll tie his mitten at
the tip of it *like this*, and post it beside him *like this* . . .’ (WEB2); NUN; *see also* kuni and kuten;
= wavet (*under wani*)

kuuvviaq coffee # and **kuuvviar-** to drink coffee # kuuvviartuq ‘he is drinking coffee’ / kuuvviara ‘his coffee’;
kuuvviartairutuq ‘there’s no more coffee’; kuuvviara! ‘have some coffee!’; kuuvviarcuun ‘coffeepot’; kuuvvialiut ‘he is making coffee’; Unuaquani tupagyarturtuq *kuuvviarnimun*, cali-llu assaliarnimun. ‘The next day she woke up to the aroma of *coffee* and of pancakes.’ (ELN 1990:95); Kuuvviaryartuqina nemnun unuaqu carkaireskuvet. ‘Come to my house for coffee after you finish your chores.’ (YUP 1996:20); = kuupiaq; > kuuvvii-; *from Russian* кофе (kófe)

kuuvvii- to make coffee # kuuvviiguq ‘he’s making coffee’; kuuvviigaa ‘he’s making coffee for him’ / kuuvviigi ‘make coffee’; Tua-i-llu aaniit *kuuvviirraarluni* qallangan saaniik, taqngan-llu aatiit tupaggluku . . . ‘And then their mother first *made coffee* when the kettle came to a boil, and when it was done, their mother awakened their father.’ (ELN 1990:62); < kuuvviaq-li²-

kuv'aq bread # *literally*: 'something that has been poured'; Y; < kuve-aq

kuve- to spill; to pour out of a container # kuv'uq 'it spilled'; kuvaa 'he spilled it', 'he poured it out' / kuvuiq 'he spilled something'; kuvevikaa mermek 'he spilled water on her'; Pigerluku Turpak uguna itqertuq qalarluni mertanqiggngaitniluni mecungurniluni iqullermini, *kuvluni-llu-gguq* mertaa. 'After a while Turpak rushed in saying that she would never fetch water again because she had gotten all wet when she fell and the water she'd fetched had spilled.' (ELN 1990:62); > kuv'aq, kuvunguar-, kuvuur-; cf. kuunqerte-, kuvugenkegte-, ku-; < PE kuvə-

kuvirneq the beveled edge on inside of hatch rim of kayak # NUN

kuvugenkegte- to be very steep # kuvugenkegtuq 'it is very steep' / HBC; cf. kuve-

kuvunguar- to drizzle # EG; < kuve-?-nguar-

kuvuur- to spill around here and there # kuvuurtuq 'it spilled around'; kuvuura 'he spilled it around' / Maqinertuyukluten pitsaqevkenii *kuvuuryaaqaqa*. 'I poured on the water without mercy because I thought that you are a seasoned steam-bather.' (YUP 1996:50); < kuve-?

kuvvinaq coffeepot # *from Russian* кофейник (koféynik)

kuvyaq, kuvya, kuvsaq (NS form) fishnet; seal-net # *and kuvya-* to fish by drift-netting or purse-seining # kuvyauq 'he is drift-netting' / kuvyaq cangliqellruuq nutaranek 'the net caught lots of fresh fish'; qemiraa kuvyaq qilagcuutmek aturluni 'he is stringing the net (attaching it to the lead-line and float-line) using a net-shuttle'; kuvyaq civtaa 'he set the net'; kuvyaq takua 'he checked the net'; kuvyarkaq 'twine for making nets'; kuvyacuar 'small mesh gillnet'; Tua-i tamaani allepgagnek . . . *kuvyarpagkiutullrulliniut* allegnek, cali-llu pikalget yualunek, yualunek piirriuluki. 'Back then, they made large-mesh gill nets out of the inner fibrous layer of willow bark. Some people used twined sinew too.' (CIU 2005:82); "*Kuvyalallruut uksumi?*" "Maani Caninermi uksumi *kuvyatulirtaituq*. Taūgaam qagaani Qaluyaani *kuvyatulirtarluni* kiingan akakiignek, wall' allanek. Maani nunamteri *kuvyayuunateng*, *kuvyalriartangqerrsuunani*, taūgaam taluyanek, mananek-llu." "'Did they fish with nets in winter?" "Here on Lower Coast in winter there weren't people using *nets*. However, to the north on Nelson Is. there were people who used *nets* just for whitefish, or perhaps other kinds. Here in our village they didn't use *nets*, there weren't any people who *fished with nets*, but fish traps and hooks [were used].' (KIP 1998:317); Kinguatni-llu qusuuret taryaquiit piata, *kuvyaaqluni*. 'After the smelt when king salmon came, he would *net-fish* [for them].' (PRA 1996*:461); . . . *kuvsanun* takuiluni ikasurtelluni. '. . . he'd let me help when he checked the *set nets*.' (QAN 2009:120);

> kuvyakuinr(aq), kuvyassur-, kuvyasta, kuvyir-, kuvyate-; < PE kuvðar

kuvyakuinr(aq*) bottom mesh of an ice dipper #

< kuvya(q)-kuinr(aq)

kuvyassur- to check a net # kuvyassurtuq 'he is checking the net' / < kuvya(q)-ssur-

kuvyasta net-fisherman # < kuvya-ta¹

kuvyate- to catch fish with a net # kuvyatuq 'he caught fish with a net' / kuvyatai 'the things he caught with a net'; < kuvya-te¹-

kuvyi- to make a net # kuvyiuq 'he is making a net'; kuvyia 'he is making a net for him' / Maa-i makut *kuvyiaqameng* qaluliaqameng-llu qilagcuutellrit makut imruyutaat. 'When they made *nets* and dipnets they had these net-shuttles as their net-making tools.' (CIU 2005:92); < kuvyaq-li-

kuvyir- to set a net # kuvyirtuq 'he is setting a net' / Tua-i-ll' waten uksumi up'nerkangvailgan nayircuucitullrulliniut *kuvyirluteng* . . . 'In the winter before spring came they *set nets* for spotted seals . . .' (QUL 2003:506); < kuvya(q)-ir¹-

kuya, kuyak hip; keelson of kayak # *see Appendix 9 on the parts of the kayak*; > kuyagcite-, kuyagtar-, kuyakcar-, kuyapegaq; cf. kuucnaq; < PE kuyay

kuyag- to have sexual intercourse # Y; cf. kuya(k);

< PE kuyay- (*under* PE kuyay)

kuyagcite- to give a hunting partner the pelvic area of the catch # NUN; < kuyak-?-

kuyagtar- to share a catch (particularly the animal's lower part) # kuyagtartuq 'he is sharing' / kuyagtarag 'shared portion of a catch';

< kuya(k)-?

kuyakcar- to move hips as during sexual intercourse # kuyakcartuq 'he (or she) is thrusting his (her) hips against something or someone'; kuyakcara 'he (she) is thrusting his (her) hips against her (him, it)' / < kuya(k)-?-car-

kuyapegaq backbone; spine # < kuya(k)-?; < PE kuyapəyar (*under* PE kuyay)

kuygu-, **kuygur-** to be protective (of one's young); to provide compassionate assistance; to take pity (on); to help # HBC;
= kusgu-

kuyug- to have sexual intercourse # HBC; cf. kuya(k)- and uyug-, of which this word is evidently a blend

kuyungtur- to knock # LI; (?)

In the NUN and EG dialects the w, as in wani 'right here', wiinga 'I, me', wangkuta 'we, us', watua 'now', etc. is realized as a stop [kʷ] (rather than a voiced or voiceless fricative), and some people prefer to write this as kw; thus: kwani, kwiinga, kwangkuta, kwatua, for those dialects.

L

For words that sound as if they start with l, look also under el.

Some Yup'ik writers modify the orthography used in this dictionary by considering any word-initial fricative to be pronounced voiceless (in this book, only s is treated this way). Consequently, to write a word that begins with a voiced l, those writers use an apostrophe before the initial l of such a word. Thus, for such writers, the words of the following l section would all be written with initial apostrophe, for example 'luuskaa' rather than luuskaa' 'spoon'.

laag- to dig # laagumauq 'it has been dug'; NUN; HBC= elag-

laalingqa- to be visiting # NS; < laalirte-ngqa-;
= elalingqa-

laalirte- to visit # within a village or city; NS;
= elalirte-; > laalingqa-

laamiq sweater # probably a loan word of undetermined origin

laampaq, **laampaaq** lamp # EG, LI, HBC; from Russian лампа (lámpa)

laanguar- to play sedentarily with toys, to play using objects as toys # NUN; = naanguar-;
< ?-uaq

Laapaaq, **Laavlaaq** Saami; Lapp # around the year 1900 the U.S. government brought Saami (Lapp as they were called then) reindeer herders to the Yup'ik area (and elsewhere in Alaska) to help in setting up a reindeer-herding industry; some of these Lapps stayed, mixing with the local population; the word itself is from English

laatanaq incense # from Russian ладан (ládan)

laavkaa, **laavka** frame building; store # Tengssuutet-llu tamaani nurnarluteng call' waten pivkenateng. Kiugkut-llu Mamterillermiut net' arugaunateng, laavkaarugartaunateng. 'Back then airplanes were uncommon [here] or lacking. Bethel upriver didn't have lots of houses, it didn't have lots of frame buildings/stores.' (KIP 1998:131); from Russian лавка (lávka); = lavkaa; > laavkiurta

laavkiurta, **laavkiiurta**, **laavkiyurta** storekeeper; trader; merchant # Neqkanek yaaqvanek taitelartuq laavkiiyurtet sunaictun. 'She brings food from afar like the ships of the merchants.' (AYUQ. 31:14); < laavkaa-liur-ta¹, laavkaa-liur-ta¹, laavkaa-liur-ta¹

lagilugpiaq (K form), **lagilugpak** (CAN form), **lagipiaq**, **lagirpak** Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*) # < lagiq-lugpiaq, lagiq-?-pak, lagiq-pik¹, lagiq-rpak

lagiq goose (*Anser* sp., *Branta* sp.); Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*) # Ellii-llu tangrami ava-i qucillgarnek, *laginek-llu* qiienga'arlluni. . . . atiin-llu piluku nutgesqelluki *lagit*, ellii qucillgaat nutegyugluki. 'When he saw cranes and geese over there he got excited. . . . His father told him to shoot the geese, that he himself wanted to shoot the cranes.' (PRA 1995:); from Aleut lax, logix' (lax, layiX) 'Canada goose', and/or imitative of the cry of the goose; > lagilugpiaq

lagte- to trip and fall # EG; = nagte-

lagturyaqleq small sea anemone (*species* ?) # NUN

lagyaneq, lagyaq ditch # NUN; < lagyaq-neq[?]

lagyaq partially underground cache; pit for cleaning fish; smokehouse # NI, CAN; more often spelled elagyaq; > lagyaneq

langraq vertical design made from fish skin on a parka # NUN

laqlar- to gobble up; to slurp down # laqlartuq 'he is gobbling up food, slurping it down'; laqlaraa 'he is gobbling it up, slurping it down' / Tua-i taum tungiinun puc'an laqlallalliniluni tua-i laqlarluni ceqviarrlugluni, enret tuaten pircillagaqluteng. 'As soon as the woman leaned toward the dog, he quickly slurped down the food, splashing broth and bone fragments all over.' (CIU 2005:90); imitative; also spelled elaqlar-

laqlaqlaaraq cackling Canada goose (*Branta canadensis minima*) # NSK

lauciq reindeer halter or harness # NSU; from Saami (*Lapp*) lawze

lave- to crouch # lav'uq 'he crouched' / lavtaa

'he bent it over, down'; lavumauq 'he is in

a crouching position'; = elave-; cf. navte-;

> lavleryaraq

laveg- to break # EG; = naveg-

lavisqaq attic; loft # partly from Russian навёс (navés) 'shed'; = navisqaq

lavkaa frame building; store # HBC; from Russian лавка (lávka); = laavkaa

lavleryaraq tunnel entrance to house # HBC; < lave-ler-yaraq

lavitak material for skin-boot soles, the yellowish skin of the bearded seal (maklak) prepared by removing the black outer layer of skin # many Yup'ik speakers consider this word to be English trade jargon and use it only as such, pronouncing the second syllable like English tack, and instead using naterkaq (*q.v.*) when speaking Yup'ik; from Siberian Russian лафтак (lafták) 'dressed hide of sea mammal'

leg-, lege- (HBC form), **legte-** (NUN form) to get scorched; to get singed; to char; to burn # underlyingly leg- is [e]leg-; legtuq (legluni), leg'uq (legluni) HBC, legtuq (leggluni) NUN 'it got singed' / lellruuq, legellruuq HBC, legtellruuq NUN 'it has gotten singed'; legtaa 'he singed it, burned it, cooked it by burning'; leg'umalria keniraq egesgu! 'throw the burnt food away!'; Tua-ll' qantat itrutellrata kinguani piqerluni anqertuq iliit legglugpak, tuaten tua-i ekurvagluni. 'Then after the bowls were brought inside, suddenly one of the men ran out holding burning plants.' (CIU 2005:386); Tua-i-gguq legtenrilkatki aturai unguvauraqeryartuq tayima ca ngel'ekluku. 'They said that if they hadn't burned his clothing, he would have lived up to a certain point.' (QUL 2003:676); > legci-, leg'un, legun, legqun, leg'uma-; also spelled with initial e; < PE ələy-

legaleq window # HBC; = egaleq; < PE əyalər

leg'aq sled brake # HBC; see Appendix 9 on parts of the sled; = elgaq, esgaq

legci- to burn or char things; to make ashes from birch fungus or other substances to mix with chewing tobacco # legciuq 'he is making ashes' / legcin 'can in which to make ashes'; < leg-te²-i²-

legcik gaff; pew # Piyalrim ayemnera'armun kanaryalrim legcigpani teguluku, . . . 'When he came to open water lead he grabbed his big gaff, . . .' (WOR 2007:108); Qamigautek, legcik-gga, anguarutek-gga malruk, legcikuareq-gga, imkut-gga . . . ayaaquneng pitullrat maklaggsuutngutullret. 'The kayak sled, the gaff, two paddles, the small gaff, the ones called seal spears — these were the tools for catching bearded seals.' (WEB1); NUN, HBC; = negcik; < PE nəyciy

legiliq parka ruff # Scammon Bay, HBC; see Appendix 9 on parts of the parka; = negiliq; < PE nəyilir, nəyilar

legleg- to scrub with steel wool or the like # NUN

legqun kindling # kinerquralriamek muragmek legquciuq 'he made kindling out of the driest piece of wood'; < leg-?-n

legtaq turquoise bead # NUN

leg'uma- to be singed; to be charred; to be burned # leg'umauq 'it is singed, charred, has a burnt spot' / < leg-ma-

leg'un, legun wick; lamp mantle # leg'utii or legutii 'its wick, its mantle'; HBC; < leg-n, leg-n

lekuk'ar- to graze (of a bullet, arrow, etc.); to touch upon (it); to brush against (it); to say something relevant to (a certain situation); # Waniwa-llu-gguq tua-i igvaqatarluku kalngaa napam avayaanun *lekukaulluni* . . . 'He was just about to come around the bend when his backpack *brushed against* the limb of a tree . . .' (YUU 1995:77); Taumun taūgaam tua-i qanerpakarluni qanelriim iliini tayima yuulci *lekuk'arluku* qanlalriit, qanerluni nall'ara'arlluku yuullerpeci iliit, elitaqluku-llu elpeci. 'But sometimes when a speaker speaks he *touches upon* an aspect of your life and it is applicable to your own experiences and you recognize it.' (YUP 2005:18)

lep'ag- to break wind loudly, expelling much flatus # lep'agtuq 'he broke wind loudly'; lep'agaa 'he broke wind loudly at him' / Tunuarlluku tua-i *lep'alliniluni*. Tua-i-llu-gguq tayim' tauna tua-i cataiteqalliniluni. 'Turning his back on it he *farted real hard*. Then instantly, it is said, that (ghost) vanished into thin air.' (QAN 1995:206); < ler-pag²-

lepaq ptarmigan intestine # *prepared by immersing briefly it in very hot water*

lepli- to make a flapping sound in the wind # NUN

leq flatus; gas expelled rectally; *vulgar fart* # and **ler-** to break wind; to pass gas; to expel flatus; *vulgar* to fart; # lertuq 'he broke wind'; leraa 'he broke wind at him' / leq'an 'if he breaks wind'; aquaqlriim lertun unitai 'the runner left them behind like a fart'; Cali-am tamakut angalkut tuunriaqameng-gguq, wagg'uq *leq'ayunaiteqtalliniut*. *Lerciullerteng* cucukevkenaku. *Lerciurqameng-gguq* tuunrait tamaq'eraqluteng. 'And they say that when those shamans are conjuring, no one is supposed to *pass gas*. They didn't choose to be *farted* on. They said that when someone *farts* on them, their helping spirits instantly disappear.' (QUL 2003:553); *underlyingly* [e]leq / [e]ler-; > lep'ag-, leraaniq, ler'a-, ler'arte-, leriig, lernaq, levaaq, leviar-, leviileviar-; = naleq, neleq; cf. [e]teq, teq; < PE əlær(-)

leqecirar- to tickle # NS; = aaleqciir-

leqleq white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons*) (NS meaning); Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*) (NSU meaning) # = neqleq; > leqlernaq; < PE nərlær and nəqlær

leqlernaq black brant (*Branta bernicla*) # NUN, NS; = neqlernaq; < leqleq-naq²

ler'a- to break wind repeatedly # lerauq 'he is breaking wind repeatedly'; leraa 'he is breaking wind repeatedly at him' / < ler-a

leraaniq aluminum or brass private coin formerly issued by canneries and trading posts # *so called because of its worthlessness outside the place of issue*; < leq-?

ler'arte-, lerr'arte- to make a churning, bubbling or gurgling sound; # ler'artuq or lerr'artuq 'it made a bubbling sound' / Pegcatni-gguq aiggani evcuuskiliki avatni augmek imirluku qanikkaq, *lerr'arpak-gguq* ciqu mellret nanret kemegmun taūgaam ataluteng. 'When they released him he shook his hands getting blood on the snow around him, and there was a loud *gurgling sound* since the smashed bones were just attached to the flesh.' (MAR1 2001:69); < leq-?

lerave- to crumble # leravuq 'it is crumbling' / leravtaa 'he is crumbling it'; NUN

leriiq bubbling, churning water # < leq-?

Lerleraaq Chinese # *probably from the way Chinese language sounded to Yup'ik speakers*

lerli- to make a clattering noise (as of solid objects being put away or being taken out for use) # NUN

lernaq bean # EG; < ler-naq¹

leryir- to gurgle; to make a gurgling noise # leryirtuq 'it is gurgling' / Tua-i-llu-am cali ellii keggini akurtaqluku cupqetaangluni mer'em iluanun *leryircelluku*. 'And also she dipped her face in and blowing out air under the water she'd *make a gurgling noise*.' (ELN 1990:26) / < leq-?; > leryiyagaq

leryiyagaq* small air bubble in water # Tamakut tua-i tuatnatuut qalrirluteng, angllurluteng nep'ngaqluteng camani, *leryiyagaat* taūgken tua-i pugluteng. 'Those [bearded seals] also dive underwater to make their mating calls, and they get noisy underwater, but only *little bubbles* come to the surface.' (PAI 2008:28); < leryiq-yagaq

levaaq outboard motor # Ayaglutek anguarlutek (*levaaryugnaunatek*) qayakun. 'They left paddling (definitely not by *outboard motor*) with the kayak.' (ELL 1997:368); Angyakun-llu ayiimeng tengalrarluteng ayagluteng, *levaartaunani-llu*. 'When they left by boat it was sailing; there were no *outboard motors*.' (KIP 1998:165); Allanitqataryukluteng ilai qalartenga'arlluteng utqerrluteng-llu angayuqaagteng qanrut'laaglukek niitellermeggnak *levaarungalngurmek*. 'Her siblings started rushing back thinking that they might be getting visitors and told their parents that they'd heard what seemed to be an *outboard motor*.' (ELN 1990:30); NI, CAN, LK, BB, NR; cf. leq

leve- to have things clinging to it # *such as herring roe on seaweed, snow on clothing, bugs on food*; lev'uq 'he or it has stuff clinging to him or it' / HBC; = neve-; < PE nəvə-

leviar- to flutter in the wind # leviartuq 'it is fluttering' / anuqem leviarutaa 'the wind is making it flutter'; cf. leq

leviileviar- to flutter in the wind # Taum tegumiaqluki *leviilevialriit*. Nutaan aqvaluki kinguani petugturangarrluki tengtenqigtenritai. 'That one held on to those that were *fluttering in the wind*. And, after that he went to get them, fastened them down, and they didn't blow away again.' (KIP 1998: 11); *cf.* leq

levlegcetaaq whirligig # *a small disk with two holes and a string through the holes — when wound and the string is pulled, the disk spins rapidly, making a whirring noise*; NUN

levlevaaq whirligig; wooden top spun with string # *imitative*

levlevlaraq sandpiper (*species ?*) # NSU; *imitative*

levlugtaq, levlugtaaq bullroarer # K; *imitative*

levvlugte- for there to be a rustling or rushing noise; to make the noise of flapping wings # Ataam atraami imna sek'aviaq ataam teguluku egtaa tamavet cellamun qasgim iluani. Sek'aviaq *levvlugpak* tengaurtuq qasgim iluani. 'Again when he went down he took that hawk and threw it there into the air inside the kashim. The hawk, with a great *rushing noise*, flew about inside the kashim.' (MAR2 2001:33)

liite- to learn; to get used to; to recognize # liiski 'learn them'; NSU; = elite-; < PE *əlit-*

Liivlek # Levelock # *village on the Kvichak River, which drains Lake Iliamna*; = Elivelek

lingra- emotional root 'grateful'; See **elingra-**

lintaq ribbon; bow # *from Russian лѣнта (lénta)*

livte- to flatten a standing object # livtaa 'he flattened it' / = elivte-

llerr'ar(aq*) whirligig; spinner toy, a disk with two holes and a string through the holes # and **llerr'ar(ar)-** to make a whirling sound # *a "whirligig" is a small disk with two holes and a string through the holes — when wound and the string is pulled, the disk spins rapidly, making a whirring noise*; Ataneq, imarpiim et'uqri *llerr'artut*; erinangqellriatun qastuluteng neplirtut. 'O Lord, the ocean's depths *make a roaring sound*; they make noise loudly like one with a voice.' (PSALM 93:3); *underlyingly* [e]llerrar(aq*); = ellaraq

llumarraq shirt; cloth; dress # Man'a-ll' tua-i elanrat *llumarrarnek-llu* pikangameng *llumarranek* elanra man'a wall-aa caquluki. 'Then they used *cloth* to cover the surrounding area and *cloth* to make a wall around it.' (PAI 2008:146); = lumarraq, numarraq; *from Russian рубáха (rubákha)*;

lugluquussaaq float; buoy # *perhaps specifically one made of loon esophagus*; *Lugluquussaanek-wa* maa-i man'a piyaraullinilria narrlutunrituq. 'This (gill net) would have a *float* of this sort because it is shallow.' (CIU 2005:84)

luluraq plant type (*species ?*) # EG

lumarrallertuyuli moth # *literally*: 'eater of cloth'; Nunurluku yuk anucimirqecetaalaran assiilngiraqan, *lumarrallertuyulim-llu* piunrirlauiatun piunrilaraten qunukek'nguaput. 'You chastise mortals in punishment for sin, consuming like a *moth* what is dear to them.' (PSALM 39:11); < lumarraq-lleq¹-tur²-yuli

lumarraq shirt; cloth; dress # Ellii *lumarraqegtaarmek* taqumalriamek pilliniluku, quyaluni-am egmianun as'arlluku, . . . 'It included a pretty factory-made *dress* for her, and she being grateful, immediately put it on.' (ELN 1990:21); Uliit-wa melqut, caquluteng tangnirqellriamek *lumarrarmek*. Tua-i maqarngatqapiggluteng. 'The blankets were bird down covered with attractive *cloth*. They very much seemed like they'd be warm.' (ELN 1990:97); *from Russian рубáха (rubákha)*; = lumarraq, numarraq; > lumarrallertuyuli

luna village; land # NUN; *reported by Curtis 1930; not recently attested*; = nuna; < PE nuna

luqaanak pink salmon (*Onchorhynchus gorbuscha*) # EG; *from Sugpiaq luuqaanak (perhaps ultimately from Athabaskan)*

luqir- slanting # *postural root*; > luqirte-, luqingqa-

luqirte- to slant # luqirtuq 'it slanted'; luqirtaa 'he slanted it' / < luqir-te²-

luqingqa- to be slanting # luqingqaq 'it is at a slant' / < luqir-ngqa-

luqruuyak northern pike (*Esox lucius*) # luqruuyiit 'pike' (*plural*); Una waniwa taryaqvagcuuciaqameng atutullrulliniluku. Makut-llu maa-i akakiignun wall'u *luqruuyagnun* . . . wall'u cuukvagnun . . . atuulriaruluteng. 'This one here was used when they made king-salmon nets. And these were used to make whitefish and *pike fish* nets.' (CIU 2005:96); Tua-i curulugkameggnek canegqaarluteng, tua-i taqicameng manaarluteng. Ilai elliin piq'urluteng *luqruuyagnek*. 'After getting some grass for their mats, they started ice fishing. Her sisters kept catching *pike*.' (ELN 1990: 70); # CAN, LK; *also spelled* eluqruuyak; *from Athabaskan, cf. k'oolkkoy (Koyukon Ath.), giliqoy (Deg Hitan Ath.)*

luqsaqerte- to become irritated or sulk because one hasn't gotten his way # luqsaqertuq 'he got irritate' / NI

luquluk sloshing sound # luquluggluni '(it) making a sloshing sound'; HBC

luquckiar(aq*) small knife; pocketknife # NUN

lur- *dimensional root*; > lurkite-, lurtu-; also spelled elur

lurlur- to swallow with a gurgling sound # NUN; *imitative*

lurkite- to be narrow # *applies to garments and parts of garments*; lurkituq 'it is narrow' / < lur-kite-

luri- *root*; > lurirte-, lurive-, lurivte-

lurirte- to gripe angrily; to talk without being invited to speak # lurirtuq 'he is griping' / lurirutaa 'he is griping to him'; < luri-?

lurive-, lurivte- to attack verbally; to jabber # lurivuq or lurivtuq 'he is jabbering' / lurivutaa 'he is jabbering at her'; < luri-?, luri-?

lurnir- to set one's direction inland; to go farther back inland # NUN

lurr'arpak the sound of gurgling water # cf. llerr'ar(aq); < ?-rpak

lurrluk very wet part of tundra; swamp # NUN

lurtu- to be wide # *applies to garments and parts of garments*; lurtuuq 'it is wide' / < lur-tu-

luskaa spoon # HBC; = luuskaa; *from Russian ложка (lózhka)*

luuciq shape; form; condition; nature; what something is like # *See at eluciq*

luucirar(ar)- to gesture # *see at elucirar(ar)-*

luuk onion # BB; *from Russian лук (luk)*

luumar-, luumaar- to fly by supernatural means # *of a shaman*; luumartuq 'he is flying by supernatural means' / Tua-i-ll' imkut tangvak'nganka ukut up'ngartut tauna angalkuq piluku, *luumarluku* ataku ivsungcetaaresqelluku. 'As I observed them, they started to get ready; they asked that shaman to prepare to *fly by supernatural means* that evening in order to induce it to rain.' (QAN 1995:306); Aren, angalkuulleraami tua-i mata'arlluni atkuni yuuqerluki luumaarluni apqitnek tengluni taman' arviryaaqellinia qecuneq. 'Well, since he was a shaman, he quickly took his parka off and *by supernatural means* flew, "luumaar", as they call it, across that crack.' (QUL 2003:508); also spelled elumar-, elumaar-; < PE əlimmar-, əlummar-

Luumarvik Lomavik # *site on the lower Kuskokwim River*; < luumar-vik

luupiq lead birdshot; BB # BB; *from Russian дрóби (dróbi)*

luuskaa spoon # manalillruunga luuskaamek 'I made a fishing lure/hook from a spoon'; Angassacuaraat ellaita tamaani *luuskaacuarqellrukiit*. 'In those days they used small [wooden] ladles for spoons.' (ELL 1997:142); *Luuskaarpagmek* ataucimek taryirluku. 'Add one *tablespoon* (big spoon) of salt to it.' (YUU 1995:62); . . . malrugnek *luuskaarpiignek* mayurcetaamek, ataucimek, *luuskaayaarmek* taryumek, . . . ' . . . two *tablespoons* of baking powder, one *teaspoon* (small spoon) of salt, . . . (YUU 1995:62); = luskaa; NSK, Y, HBC, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, EG; *from Russian ложка (lózhka)*

luussatiq horse # = luussitaq; UY; *from Russian лошадь (lóshad')*

luussiq cutting knife # *not semi-lunar*; NUN; *from Russian нож (nozh)*; = nuussiq

luussitaq horse # kipuyutellruaqa qetunraqa luussitaruamek 'I bought my son a play horse'; Aturciqua Atanermun, . . . egtellrui *luussitat* yugtuumaita imarpigmun. 'I will sing to the Lord, . . . he has thrown the *horses* and riders into the sea.' (ANUC. 15:1); Y, NSK, HBC, NI, NUN, UK; = luussatiq; *from Russian лошадь (lóshad')*

luvak saliva # EG; = nuvak, nuak; > luvayir-

luvayir- to be slimy # *of fish*; luvayirtuq 'it is slimy' / EG; < luvak-?-lir-

luve- to thread # EG; = nuve-

luvyuqnerar(ar)- to be soaked from the rain # NUN

M

maa goose bump; pore # maangi ‘his pores’; = mai, maik # NUN

maacuaq grandmother # HBC; = marrlugaq, maurluq; < ema-cuar(aq)

maacungaq grandmother # HBC and used elsewhere as a term for addressing one’s grandmother; = marrlugaq, maurluq; < ema-cungaq

maa-i here; coming this way; now; at the present time # *adverbial particle*; nunaciiqaqa qetunraqa maa-i uitalria qavani ‘I’ll visit my son who lives upriver now’; maa-i tang ‘he is coming’; *Maa-i-ngunrituq-qaa nel’istem qetunraa? ‘Isn’t this the son of the carpenter?’* (MATT. 13:55); < maa(ni)=i

maa-irpak during the present period of time; now # *adverbial particle*; Apcani aaniin qanrulluku iralullermi yuurtellruniluku tallimaurtellruniluki-llu allrakui cali *maa-irpak* arvinelgurtarkauniluki allrakui. ‘When she asked her mother told her that she had been born in the month of January and that she was five years old and would *now* turn six.’ (ELN 1990:58); *Maa-irpallarteggun* miilatgun color-alget eruryugngaut kumlami wall’u puqlami. ‘With *modern-day* detergents colored laundry can be washed in either cold or hot water.’ (GET n.d.:15); < maa-i-rpak

maak brand or ear-cut on reindeer as sign of ownership # NUN; *from English* ‘mark’

maakuluk sleeping bag # HBC; = muukuluk, maukuluk

maa(ni) here; now # *extended demonstrative adverb*; maavet ‘to here’; maaken ‘from here’; maaggun ‘through here’, ‘this way’; maani calisit? ‘what are you doing here?’; maavet tekiskan apeskiu ‘when he comes here ask him’; Taukuk kiulliniak, “Wangkuk pikapuk. Cat makut *maani* uitalriit wangkuk pikapuk. ‘Those two answered him, “They are ours. These things that are *here* belong to us.”’ (YUU 1995:100); Ciku man’a qaingani nunam assiituq uum kipusviim ukatiini. *Maaggun* pikumegnuk assirciquq. ‘This ice on the ground the near side of the store is bad. If we go *this way* [however] it will be good.’ (PRA 1995:192); Yugyallrunrituq *maanitun*, ua-i ugna elitnaurvilleq malrugnek room-angqellruuq. ‘It didn’t have a lot of people *like here in this place*; the old school downriver had two rooms.’ (KIP 1988:261); see man’a, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; > maa-i, maante-,

maatekaar-

maantaur(ar)- to stay here # maantaurtuq 'he is staying here' / maantaurallruuq 'he stayed here'; maantauraa 'stay here'; < maante-aur(ar)-

maante- to be here # maantuuq 'it is here' / maanlluni or maanenani 'being here'; "Sam-aq-qaa *maantuuq*?" "Cataituq." "'Is Sam *here*?' "He's not here.'" (YUP 1995:6); < maa(ni)-mete/nete-

maapelaq marble for playing games # *from English* 'marble'

maasslaq butter # *from Russian* масло (másló); = masslaq

maastilaq carpenter # BB; *from Russian* мастер (máster) 'foreman, master'

maatekaar-, **maatekiir-** to be up to here (indicating a height) # *Maatekaarlua* taŋgaam mecungellruunga. 'I got wet up to *here*.' (QUL 2003:730); Nug'uuq-gguq, pugglinuuq-gguq — *maatekaarlu* taum tua waten pillrua — imna-ggur' una tua-icivaq tuquleq! 'When she rose up, when she emerged — she was *up to here* according to the one who told this story — it was she, the one who died not too long ago!' (ELL 1997:488); < maaten-kiir(ar)-

maatekiir(ar)- for fog to close in and go out # NUN

maaten when; upon; when it came to pass # *conjunction; used with a secondary verb in the participial or subordinative mood*; maaten eniinun iteryaaqua cen'ircaaqlemku, cataunani 'when I went into his house to visit him, he wasn't there'; maaten itertua nerelriit 'upon entering, I saw that they were eating'; unataryaaqelriakut akwaugaq, maaten pivigkamten'un tekitukut aqevyigtaunani 'we went to go berry-picking yesterday, but when we got to the site there weren't any cloudberries'; *Maaten-gguq* uituuq akerta pitellinilria 'he opened his eyes, and discovered that the sun had risen' (YUU 1995: 102); < PE maðætən

maatuskaa wife of Russian Orthodox priest # *from Russian* матушка (mátushka)

macaaskaq*, **maciaskaq***, **mackaaq*** (HBC form), **maciaskak** (HBC form) suspenders # macaaskaak etc. 'pair of suspenders'; *from Russian* подтяжка (podtyázhka) 'garter'; = mataaskaak, pataaskaak

macaq sun # and **macar-** for the sun to be shining # macartuuq 'the sun is shining' / macaqrirpaa 'it is really hot'; macarcecaqunaki neqet! 'don't let the fish get burned by the sun!'; Unugpak tuaten pekteksaunani uituuq. Ertuuq *macaqlu* mayurluni . . . 'All night he stayed still like that. Dawn came and the *sun* rose . . .' (ESK 1899:478); NSU; > macari-, macir(ar)-, maciur-; cf. matneq, maqaq; < PE macar

maci- to expose to the heat of the sun # Tua-i-gguq ilaseng maktanqenritqataran neqa tauna qayam-gguq angenqelluku alaitaqq. Pug'aquq-gguq nevaarluni *maciluni* apqitnek. 'It [the giant fish] was bigger than a kayak and would appear when one of them [the people] was going to die. It would surface, skimming over the water, as they say, *exposing itself to the heat of the sun*.' (CIU 2005:116); < macaq-i³-

macir(ar)- to warm; to expose to heat # maci'irtuuq 'he is warming himself'; maciraraa 'he is warming it' / < macaq-ir1-?-

macari- to be hot # *of the weather; impersonal subject*; macariuuq 'it is hot' / NUN; < macar-?

maciur- to warm oneself # maciurtuuq 'he is warming himself' / < macaq-liur-

macugite- to be barely visible due to weather # NUN

mac'utaq dog salmon; chum salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*); old salmon or dried fish from lake (*additional EG meaning*) # NI, NUN, EG

mai, **maik** pore on skin # maingi or maigi 'its pores'; = maa

mainaq prospector; miner # *from English* 'miner'

mak'alunaq macaroni # EG; *from English* 'macaroni'

makaq diaper # makiraa 'he is diapering him'; Tengmianek-gguq tengmilqunek *makangqerrlartut* irniarit. 'Their children had *diapers* of bird down.' (MAR1 2001:28); Y, NI, NUN, NS; < PE makkar

mak'aaq, **makaq** "Eskimo ice cream" made with aged salmon eggs # < makte-?

mak'arte- to abruptly get upright or sit up # mak'artuuq 'he abruptly got up or sat up' / Unuakumi tupiimi *mak'arrluni* maaten piuuq aanii kiimi ak'a maktellrullinilria. 'The next morning when she awoke she *abruptly sat up* and saw that only her mother had gotten up.' (ELN 1990:15); < makte-ar(ar)te-

makcaraq resurrection # < makte-caraq

makecaraq spring-type snare for squirrels or birds # NSU; < makte-yaraq

makelvak large bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*) # Tua-i caknerlutek kasmurlutek, *makell'w' uciak*. 'They were working very hard pushing the sled, and its load was a *very big bearded seal*.' (QUL 2003:252)

makerliit cumulus clouds #

makesqiq slice of dried fish protruding upright from the skin # Y; < makte-?

makete- to rise; to get up; to set upright # *active*; / NSU; = makte-

makikcaq spring-type snare for squirrels or birds # Allamun taugaam nutaan tekicami, assirluni taqumiin *makikcaq*, taumun iterluni *makikcamun* nap'artelliniluni. 'But when it came to a *spring-snare* that was neatly set, it went in and got trapped by the *spring-snare*.' (CIU 2005:154); < makte-?

makinga- to be upright # makingauq 'it is upright' / < makte-nga-

makirauq gathering of food; one who is gathering food # *and* **makira**¹ to gather greens, tubers, berries, eggs, etc. to eat # makirauq 'he is gathering food'; makirai 'he is gathering them' / Makut avelngaat neqait naunraat acilquqait. Elagyaitnek avelngaat makunek yuut *makiralartut*. 'These mice foods are the roots of plants. People *gather* these from the mice's caches.' (YUU 1995:61); Uksumi ayagayuitellruamta, kiagmi taugaam *makiram* nalliini. 'Since we'd never travel in the winter time, (we'd travel) only in summer at the time of food *gathering*.' (KIP 1998:51); Arnat-llu *makiraluteng* ernerpak, up'nerkam erenra takelria, tayima *makirat* ayagaqameng ernerpak *makiraluteng* ayagalallruut. 'And the women *gathered food* all day -- the springtime day being long -- whenever those who went *gathering food* would go out, they'd travel, *gathering food*, all day.' (KIP 1998:269); > makiran; cf. makiur-; < PY-S makir-

makira² to go or send on an errand # makirauq 'he is on an errand'; makiraa 'he sent her on an errand' / NUN

makiran foreleg (?) # . . . ungunssimun tekituq tuqumalriamun. Tekicami ungunssimun imumun nuussini anlluku pilagluku *makiratiinek* augaulluni utertuq. Tekiutaa maaten nuliaminun nulirran imum tangraa qimugtem *makiratiinek* tekiutellinilria. '. . . he came upon a dead animal. When he came to that animal he took out his knife and cutting it he removed its *foreleg* and went home. When he brought it to his wife, his wife saw that he'd brought a dog's *foreleg*.' (UNP2); < makira¹-n

makiur- to remove roots from plants # makiurun 'device for removing roots'; cf. makira¹; < PY-S makir-

maklaaq bearded seal in its first year # < NS, K, Y, HBC, NUN, CAN, BB, NR, LI, EG; maklak-aq²

maklacuk bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*) the size of a second-year seal but with a head like an adult's #

maklak bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*) # Tua-i-llu aqsiigkenek an'ut neqet, nayiit, makliit-llu mermek avuluteng. 'And from his stomach came out fish, seals, and bearded seals, mixed together with water.' (UNP1); *note that the word maklak has been borrowed into English as "mukluk" as the name for Eskimo skin boots (kamguk, kameksak, piluguk, etc., in Yup'ik), probably because bearded-seal skin is used for the soles of skin boots*; NS, K, Y, HBC, NUN, CAN, BB, NR, LI, EG; > makelvak, maklaaq, maklassuk

maklassuk bearded seal in its second year # < maklak-?

makneq protruding thing; slice of dried fish protruding upright from the skin; < makte-neq¹

maknginar- to rise from sleeping and go without breakfast # maknginartuq 'he got up, skipping breakfast' / < makte-nginaq

maksaq spleen; upper part of abdomen # = mamcaq; < PY maksaq

makta- to be up; to be upright # *stative*; maktauq 'he is up, it is upright' / Tuquaqaan-gguq kina uptelallruat ilaita aqumlluku *maktaavkarluku*, muriigne-llu natiikun ellivikluku *maktaclrluku*. 'Whenever someone died the relatives would prepare him, sitting him up, letting him be *upright*, placing two sticks to prop him *upright*.' (CAU 1984:122); < makte-nga-; > maktaat, maktanqegcissuun; < PE makəta- (*under* PE makət-)

maktaat catalog; magazine; book # *this is a plural; from the pages rising as they are turned*; < makta-aq¹

maktanqegcissuun carpenter's level # < makta-nqegg-i²-cuun

makte- to rise; to get up; to set upright; to sit up # *active*; maktuq 'he got up, he sat up'; maktaa 'he set it upright' / makluni tupautartuq 'getting up, he had breakfast'; makcara'artuq 'he got up early'; Tupagngami *makcaaqelriim* umyugaa taugaam *makluni* pek'artevekenani-ll' tua-i. 'He woke up and attempted to *get up*, but his mind was the only part that would *function*; he himself was unable to stir.' (ELL 1997:578); = makete-; > makcaraq, makta-, maktellerkaq, makvik, makyun; < PE makət-

maktellerkaq resurrection # < makte-lleq¹-kaq

maku- one like this (*indicated something extended nearby*) # *may be used as a possessor as in Yug-imna imarniterturluni makua-llu-gguq cagnisngiimi qapngulluni.* ‘That person was wearing a gut rain parka, and since *this part* [indicating around the face] was tightened, it left an imprint on his skin.’ (QUL 2003:248); *see also uku-*; *this is the intermediate base for makut (q.v.)*

makuag ice crystal suspended in water; dust particle suspended in air # Un’a imarpik *makuangetuuq*. Cikumun tekiskuvci pugtalriamun, uivurciqerci un’a avatii kiarqurluku. Tua-ll’ ayainanerpeceŋi imkut *makuat* qevelqaquciqut. Tamakut aperturciqaat akertem tunglirnera. ‘The ocean down there has *ice crystals suspended* in it. If you get to an ice flow, go around it and look in the water around its outer edge. As you go the *ice crystals* will sparkle. They will indicate the direction of the sun.’ (YUU 1995:67); Atam, un’a imarpik meq *makuangqertuq*. . . . Kiarnaitmi tua-i nallunrilutnguaqluteng tamakui mer’em. . . . Tua-i-ll’ akerta waten nallaillinikuniu *makuat* nutaan tamakut tangernariqerrluteng. ‘See, ocean water down there has ice crystals. . . . Those things in the water can be used as an indicator when the visibility is poor. . . . And when we have aligned ourselves with the sun, those *ice crystals* will suddenly become visible.’ (QUL 2003: 694 & 696); Apqucimek-gguq call’ calilriaruut tamakut *makuat*. Misvikluku-gguq tua-i apqucirkaanek calilriaruut. ‘They say that those *dust particles* are the cause of illness. By landing on one they cause illness.’ (YUP 2005:74)

makugte- to suffer hardship or discomfort; to work hard; to be frustrated # makugtuq ‘he is having a hard time’ / irnieran makugcetaa ‘her child causes her to work hard’; Uksumek *makugcaramek-llu* nalluluteng caitqapik. ‘Of winter and *hardship* they knew nothing at all.’ (EGA 1973:5)

makumiu, makurmiu (HBC, NUN, NI form) local person # maku(r)miut ‘the local people’; maku(r)miunguunga ‘I am a local person’; maku(r)miungurtuq ‘he has become a local person’; ‘Kassuuqaarlunuk tua-i maanllunuk Qipnermi *makumiunguamegnuk*. ‘After we got married we stayed here in Kipnuk because we’re *local people* (from Kipnuk).’ (KIP 1998:157); < makumiu

makurarte- to get ripples or other disturbances (?) # Nanvaq-gguq-gga pingna-ll’ egcarturviat, uqunun callernun anuqlingraan-ll’ *makuragcuunani*. ‘There was a disposal lake back there for old oil and even if it was windy it wouldn’t get ripples.’ (CEV 1984:72)

makurrlainaq this kind of thing only # Tua-i yuk meqsugaqan *makurrlainarteggun* mer’esqumatullruat. ‘And when a person is thirsty they prefer that he drink water only with *these kinds* [of dippers].’ (CIU 2005:200); < maku-rrlainaq

mak’urte- to be exasperated; to be frustrated; to be distraught on account of the misdeeds of a close relative # NUN

makuryaq (Y, UK, LI form), **makursaq** (NSK form) mosquito # Ugaani tang amllerrsaaqem . . . tuar imkut *makuryat* tengaurturalriit. ‘On account of being so many . . . they flew around like a swarm of *mosquitoes*.’ (CIU 2005:342); < ?-yaq; > makuryiurcuun

makuryiurcuun mosquito net or repellent # < makuryaq-liur-cuun

makut these (*extended*) # *the plural of man’a (q.v.)*

makvik hook at stern of kayak # NUN; < makte-vik

makyun resurrection # Wiinga *makyutnguunga* unguvaaulua-llu, . . . ‘I am the *resurrection* and the life, . . .’ (JOHN 11:25); < makte-n

malagg’aayaq fur hat with fur ear-flaps # Mingqaarneq, aliumatnek, *malagg’aayaneq*, muruqaneq-llu piliaqluteng. ‘They’d make baskets, mittens, *fur hats*, and boot liners.’ (KIP 1998:vii); *from Russian* малахáy (malakháy); = palagg’aayaq

malak’uuq milk # Nem iluani atiit ayaumanrilkuni, maa-i *malak’uunek* aamalangelriit, bottle-aara una atiin unugmi kiimi-ll’ . . . cavkenani, . . . ‘If the father is not away but at home — now that they [babies] are starting to nurse on [store-bought] *milk* — even if the father fills the bottle himself, . . . it’s all right, . . .’ (QUL 2003:260); NI, NUN; *from Russian* молоко (molokó); = muluk’uuq

malig- to take or bring along something # maligtuq ‘he is bringing something along’ / neqkanek maligluni ‘bringing along some food’; . . . kinengyiit assikelaavki cikirnaluten malillruunga. ‘. . . because you like the dried meat, I brought some along to give to you.’ (PRA 1995:445); Tua-i-llu . . . ayakatalliniluteng Uksiyaramun upagluteng nek’ameggnek muragnek *maligluteng* tuani-gguq nunami nel’inaluteng. ‘And so they got underway, moving to Uksiyaraq *bringing along* wood so they could build a house in that village.’ (ELN 1990:11); *see also* malik; > maligate-

maligarte- to suddenly follow; to immediately accept, acquiesce, believe etc. (without consciously deciding to do so) # maligartaa ‘he suddenly went with him’ / maligarutuq ‘he suddenly went with someone’ or ‘he immediately went

along (with what someone said); Tua-llu taukut cetaman angalkut tuunriyungartelliniut Anngamacimun-llu ikayuusqelluteng. Taugaam *maligarutenrituq* piyullratnun. 'Then the four shamans wanted to perform a ritual. They wanted Anngamiq to assist them. However, he didn't *immediately go along with* what they wanted.' (YUU 1995:115); . . . tayarnerikun teguqerluk' anqerrutelliniluku. Panian-llu-gguq *maligarrrluku* qalrillagluni. ' . . . he took her by the wrists and dragged her out. Her daughter, it is said, burst out crying and *ran after* her.' (ELL 1997:116); < maligte-arte-

maligate- to go along or follow without permission # maligatuq 'he is going along without permission' / < malig-a-te⁵-

maligcuar- to go along or follow without permission # maligcuartuq 'he is going along without permission'; maligcuaraa 'he is following him without permission' / Tuakenirnek-llu Elngum kinguqlingrraanerminek ilani *maligcuarturagluki*, . . . 'From then on Elnguq, having gotten a younger sibling, started to regularly *follow along* after her siblings.' (ELN 1995:10); < malig(te)-?-; < PY maliycuar- (under PE maliy-)

maligneq carcass of animal killed by wolves # Ayalanga'arcami tekiutelangelliniuq tuntunek keglunret-ll' iliini apqitnek *malignernek*, wall' tua-i pinrilkuni, tuntum-ll' iruanek keggmiarluni qamurturluki tekitnaurtuq, yaqulegnek-llu. 'When he started going out, he started bringing in caribou, and sometimes he would bring in *dead* caribou *killed by wolves*, and if he didn't do that, he would come back with a caribou leg or some birds in his jaws.' (QUL 2003:600); Tuani tua-i caaqamek tua-i-wa apqitnek *maligneret* nalatellritnek pilallilriik caaqamek tua-i mallungetuuk tamakunek. 'Sometimes they'd get carcasses of animals *killed (by wolves)*.' (MAR2 2001:109); < maligte-neq¹

maligtaqu- to obey; to follow (instructions, precepts, maxims) # maligtaqua 'he followed it (instruction, precept, etc.)' / maligtaqutuq 'he is following instructions, being obedient, conforming'; Pisqellrit atungnaqluki inerquutellrit-llu tangvanrilengramteki angayuqaput atungnaqluki *maligtaqungnaqluki*. 'Following precepts and admonitions, even if we couldn't see our parents we would go by the maxims they gave us, try to *obey* them.' (KIP 1998:63); < maligte-?-qu-; > maligtaqusta

maligtaqusta disciple; adherent; follower # Tamakut tamaa-i aatameng qanruyutait asgurakevkenaki *maligtaqustek'lallrit*. 'There are those who are *adherents* to their fathers' precepts without questioning them.' (YUU 1995:32); < maligtaqu-ta¹

maligte- to go along; to accompany; to follow with the permission of the one followed # maligtaa 'he is going with her' / maligesnga! 'come with me!'; ernerpak pissuryugyaaqua maliggluci 'today I would like to go hunting with you'; Atiin-llu-gguq *maliggluku*. *Maligcani* tua imarpiim tungiinun atrallinilutek. 'Her father *followed* her. When he *followed* her they went down toward the sea.' (ELL 1997:120); < malik-?; > maligarte-, maligneq, maligtaqu-, maligcuar-, maligute-

maligute- to go along with someone # maligutuq 'he is going along with someone' / Tamaa-i-llu *maligut'langluni* qayarluni qayillruani taum aulukestemi. 'At that time he began to *go along* using a kayak because his guardian had made him a kayak.' (ELL 1997:362); < maligte-te⁵-

malik companion; thing taken along # Cunawa-gguq tua-i tuaten *malini* piluki ngelaitevkattullinikai. Aren, tua-i allegngaku ellii tauna *malia* caq'iqerrluni kingutmun ciku yaaqssiyaanrilan, pamna ciuneni yaaqsian. 'It turned out that was what he did to his *companions* and let them disappear forever. Well, when he tore it, his *companion* immediately turned back to the ice because it wasn't too far behind, because where they were headed was too far.' (QUL 2003:612); *see also* malig-; > malike-, malirqar-

malike- to take (it, him) along; to go along with # malikaa 'he took her or it along' or 'he went along with him' / Caqerluni ilani *maliksungarrluki* piluni negateng paqtellratki tua-i upluni aaniin mecungnaqningraagu piyunaitniyaaqengraagu, tua-i maligulluni. 'One time she decided that she wanted to *go with* her sisters when they went to check their snares, and so she got ready even though her mother warned her that the weather was warm and that melting snow makes one wet and is difficult to get around in, but she went anyway.' (ELN 1990:32); < malik-ke²-

Malimiu Inupiaq Eskimo # *from Inupiaq* Malimiu

malingurun wristguard used in archery # NS; < ?-n

maligke- to chase game; to pursue # maligkaa 'he is chasing it' / < maligte-?-

malirqar- to chase game; to pursue # malirqeraa 'he is chasing it' / *Malirqeraqluku* Maq'aq taugaam anguyuunaku. 'She would *chase after* Maq'aq but never overtake him.' (ELN 1990:108); < maligte-?

malirqe- to chase game; to pursue game # malirquq 'he is chasing game'; malirqaa 'he's chasing it' / Unani-ll' kayukitaqan imarpigmi, tamaani-llu *malirqelluteng* makuneng maklagarneng. 'Whenever it was calm out there, they'd *chase* those bearded seals.' (CEV 1984:28); < maligte-?; malirqun; < PE malirqə- (under PE maliy-)

malirqun arrow or spear thrown with the aid of a thrower # EG; < malirqe-n

maliss'aaq prayer # *from Russian* моли́ться (molít'sya) 'to pray'

malkanir- to move closer # malkanirtuq 'he moved closer'; malkaniraa 'he moved closer to it' / Alingerrluami-llu aanani

malkanirluku tangvaglukuku tauna tengssuutngullinilria tangernnairucan taūgaam tangvanrirluku. 'Since she was a bit frightened, she *moved closer* to her mother and watched the thing which was evidently an airplane, and stopped watching when it was no longer in sight.' (ELN 1990:92);

< malleg-kanir-

malleg- to be close to; to be near to # mallgaa 'he is near it' / mallgutuuq 'it is nearby'; Ilaitnun-gguuq *mallgumavkayuitait* issaliinraat. 'They never let the others *be near* the porcupine [bladders].' (CIU 2005:380); > malkanir-, mallgute-, mallguura-, mallegte-; < PY-S maḷəy-

mallegtaq closely woven grass basket pattern or other closely bound thing # < mallegte-aq¹

mallegte- to be close; to be near # mallegtuuq 'it is near'; mallegtaa 'it is near it' / Aren, *mallegtengqerluki* tua-i qaillun tekicesciigaliluki. 'Although he *got very close* to them, he just couldn't get to them.' (QUL 2003:508); < malleg-?

mallgute- for loose pack ice to surround and trap one # NUN

mallguur- to stay close to # mallguuraa 'he is staying very close to it' / Maa-i-llu tamaani tamatum nalliini qaneryaranggetullruut waten arnaq tan'gurrarmun nuyurriltaarutekluku pisqevkenaku uqrriraluku-llu pisqevkenaku *mallguuraluku-llu* pisqevkenaku . . . 'They had a maxim at that time that a young man should be wary of a woman, stay on her downwind side and keep his distance from (not *stay close to*) her . . .' (ELL 1997:320); < malleg-ur(ar)-

mallruungin seven # LI; *from Sugpiaq* mallruungin 'seven'

mallu, malluk beached carcass or other thing found while one is beachcombing # *and* **mallu-** to find a beached carcass # malluuq 'he found a beached carcass' / apa'urlurluqa akwaugaq mallussullermini ataucimek asvermek mallulliniuuq yesterday 'when my grandfather was beachcombing he found one beached walrus carcass'; Tua-i-gguuq yuulliniaqellriik tua-i *mallurarnek* taūgaam tua-i ner'aqlutek. Ilait-gguuq nutaraunaurtut *mallut*. 'They lived there eating *beached carcasses*. Some of the *dead animals they found* were still fresh.' (AGA 1996:200); > mallute-, mallunge-, mallungssaar-, mallussur-; < PY-S maḷu(k)

mallungssaar- to casually beachcomb for anything that might be useful # mallungssaartuuq 'he is casually beachcombing' / < mallu(k)-ngsaar-

mallussur- to beachcomb for carcasses # mallussurtuuq 'he is beachcombing' / < mallu(k)-cur-

mallute-, mallunge- to find a beached carcass # mallutuuq or mallunguuq 'he found a beached carcass' / < mallu(k)-?, mallu(k)-te¹-, mallu(k)-nge-

malngugte- for condensation to become frost as it chills # Tua-i-ll' aneryaarturqumta-gguuq waten cikluta pacetellerput niilluku anernemta-gguuq uum *malngugtellran* waten kumla qakmaken itellria iluvut kanrurciiqaa. 'Feeling so cold, if we bend down our heads into our parka and breathe into the parka, then *the condensation from our breath will cause frost to form* when it contacts the cold air coming in from the outside of the parka.' (QUL 2003:724)

malri twin # *and* **malri-** to give birth to twins # malriuuq 'she bore twins' / malrik 'twins'; malringqertua 'I have a twin sibling'; 'I have twins'; *Malriqataami*, yuurpailegmek callulartuk aanamek neliagkeni. . . . Tua-llu irnillerkani pinarian qetunranguuq *malrigneq*. 'When she was going to *have twins*, before they were born they fought in their mother's womb. . . . When it was time for her to give birth she had *twin sons*' (AYAG. 25:22, 24); < malruk-li-; < PE malri (*under* PE malruy)

malruigte- to have two possibilities # *as when unable to decide between two things, when there are two stations on the radio, or when a fire will not quite ignite*; malruigtuuq 'it could come out either way' / < malruk-?

malruin two groups or pairs # *this is a plural (using the special plural ending, n, for numbers); the base is malrui-*; . . . ellii-llu *malruinek* naatarnek qanganarneq taguciluni. '. . . and he brought up *two bundles of squirrel skins*' (ELN 1990:112); < malruk-?

malruingu- to be in two groups / malruinguut 'they are in two groups' / Tamakut tamaa-i apqait cauyarain enellrit *malruinguluteng*. 'The patterns of boat frame imprints on it *were two in number*.' (QUL 2003:612); < malrui(n)-u-

malruingurte- to divide or be divided into two groups # malruingurtut 'they are divided into two groups'; malruingurtai 'he divided them into two groups' / Jacob-aaq-llu alingenga'artuuq umyuassuugarluni; avgai-llu yuut ungunngssiaraat-llu *malruingurrluki*. 'Jacob became frightened with worry; he *divided into two groups* the people and animals.' (AYAG. 32:7); < malrui(n)-urte-

malruk two # *this is a dual; the base is malru- or malrur-*; malruk angyak taiguk ‘two boats are coming’; malruurtuk irniagka ‘my children have now become two in number’; malrugnek irniangqertua ‘I have two children’; Aaniraqameng-gguq angutek *malruk* nen’un itertaalallruuk . . . ‘Whenever they held the “Aaniq” holiday *two* men would go to each of the houses . . .’ (CAU 1984:51); *see Appendix 6 on numerals*; > malri, malruigte-, malruin, malruneq, malrunlegen, malrupegte-, malrurqu-, malruyagaq*; < PE malruy

malruneq measurement of the width at their ends of the index finger and the middle finger held next to each other # < malru(k)-neq¹

malrunlegen, malrunelgen, seven # *this is a plural (using the special plural ending, n, for numbers); the base is malrunleg-*; malrunlegat ‘the seventh one of them’; malrunleguut or malrunelguut ‘they are seven in number’; malrunlegnek irniangqertuq ‘she has seven children’; *see Appendix 6 on numerals*; < malruk-neq¹-lek-plural, malruk-neq¹-lek-plural; > malrupegte-

malrupegte- to have double vision # malrupegtuq ‘he’s having double vision’ / K, NI, CAN, HBC, NUN, BB; < malruk-?

malrurqu- two times # malrurquurtuq ‘it’s now happened for a second time’; *Malrurqutaagluku yuumllualuteng pilallruut, amllerrqussiyaagnek pivkenateng*. ‘They usually snort [the snuff] *two times*, not to many times.’ (CIU 2005:196); < malruk-rqu-

malrurqugnek twice # *inflected form functioning as an adverbial particle*; Nerevkarlaraatnga aiparma kaigcecuunii, *malrurqugnek yuucimni aipangellrulrianga*, . . . ‘My spouses provided food for me, never letting me go hungry; I got married *twice* in my lifetime, . . .’ (MAR1 2001:26); < malrurqu-dual ablative-modal

malrurqugni during two periods of time # *inflected form functioning as an adverbial particle*; Wii taukuk tua-i *malrurqugni* tauḡaam allrakugni tangellruarput taukuk enirarautek Pengumi aturtellukek. ‘We saw the two dance sticks used being in Penguq *for only two years*.’ (TAP 2004:53); < malrurqu-dual localis

malruuqaqe- to act on two-by-two, in pairs # Angyamun-llu ekluki *malruuqaqluki* arnacaluq angucaluq-llu tamalkuitnek ungungssinek yaqulegnek-llu, nangenritniartut. ‘And bring them onto the ark *two by two* a female and a male of every animal and bird, so that they shall not perish.’ (AYAG. 6:19); Tua-i tauḡg’ imna arulaluteng kanani *malruuqaqluteng*, angutek arnak-llu cali malruugaqlutek. ‘They’d dance down there in *pairs*, two men dancers and two women dancers.’ (AGA 1996:82); < malruk-u-qaqe-

malruyagaq* deuce in cards # BB; < malruk-ya(g)aq

maluk’ali- to be rabid; to be insane # maluk’aliuq ‘he is insane’ / NSU; *from Inupiaq* malukali-

maluknarqe- to be of uncertain condition (health, talent, etc.) # NUN; < PE (*now* PE maluyə-)

mam- *dimensional root*; > mamkite-, mamtu; cf. mame-

mamarte- to flirt # NUN

mamcaq spleen # = maksaq; < PE mamca(r)

mamcangqa- to be flattened # mamcangqauq ‘it is flattened’ / Anngami-llu-gguq qasgimun tayima iterpek’nani, man’a-wa-gguq qayiara *mamcangqalria*. ‘When he went out he didn’t come into the kashim again, but [he realized that] the kayak he’d made had *been flattened*.’ (CIU 2005:22); < mamcar-ngqa-

mamcar- flattened # *postural root*; > mamcarte-¹, mamcanngqa-; < mame-car-; < PY mamcar-

mamcartaq upper tie beam of men’s community house or small semi-subterranean house # NUN; < mamcarte¹-aq¹

mamcarte-¹ to flatten / mamcartuq ‘it got flattened’; mamcartaa ‘he flattened it’; saayikaq mamcartellinia pitsaqevkenaku ‘he flattened the dishpan by accident’; Ukut-llu-gguq tua-i nangenrita *mamcarrluku* tuaten qayaa tamana, navgurluku. ‘Then the last group *flattened* the kayak, breaking it into pieces.’ (CIU 2005:2220); < mamcar-te²-; > mamcartaq

mamcarte-² to pout # NUN

mamcaun, mamengcaun dressing for a wound # < mamcar-n, mame-ngcar-n

mame- to close in; to flatten; to heal; *in general*, to cease having any disruption of a smooth surface # mam’uq or maaaa ‘it closed in, it healed’ / mamtaa ‘he closed it in’; kilillra nuussikun mam’uq ‘the wound from the knife has healed’; mamesgu qanren! ‘close your mouth!’; Taum kinguani nutaan qainga tamana *mamengluni*. Tuar-tang kemga waten qevlercelnguq, mamkilnganani, tuar-llu tang imegneruartaingnuq. ‘After that his [body] surface began to *heal*. His flesh now looked shiny, thin, and appeared as if it was free of wrinkles.’ (KIP 1998:77); MAMYUILNUQ PUPIK or MAMYUILNGUQ NAULLUUN or MAMYUILNGUQ APQUCIQ ‘leprosy’ (*in Bible translations*); cf. mam-; > mamcaun, mamengcaun, mamyuilnguq; cf. mamr(aq*)

mameq patch # NUN; > mamr(aq)

mamkilnguaq dime # K; < mam-kite-Inguaq?

mamkilquq fontanelle (baby's soft spot on baby's head); K, NI, Y; < mamkite-quq

mamkite- to be thin # mamkituq 'it is thin' / Tamaani-w' tua-i nuna'urlurput-wa man'a *mamkitellrani*, cat paivngapiallrulliniut. 'Back then when our dear old world was *thin* [had a thin surface or crust], all sorts of things were readily available for use [when the other world was accessible].' (KIP 1998:203); < mam-kite²-;
> mamkilnguaq, mamkilquq

mamlek thigh-high skin boots with fur above the knee and waterproof material below the knee # Y, NUN; cf. amlek; < PE mamələy (*under* PE mamə)

mamqe- to make a loud noise # mamquq 'it made a loud noise' / mamqiuq 'it is repeatedly making loud noises'; mamqutuiguq 'it made a very loud noise'; NUN

mamr(aq*) patch # mam'er 'a patch'; mamraat 'patches'; mamriraa 'he put a patch on it'; NUN; < mameq-?

mamru reindeer-skin lining for boots # NSU

mamteraq cache; storehouse; warehouse # Tekicamiu qinertellia *mamteraq*, arnaq kiugna nangengqaluni nepliaguralria kelutmun cauluni, man' mengla cauluku. 'When he reached the *cache* he peaked inside, and there was a woman standing in there making noise, facing the rear, facing the wall.' (CAU 1985:110); NS, Y;
> Mamterat, Mamterilleq; < PE mamtərar

Mamterat Goodnews Bay # *village on the coast below the Kuskokwim*; < mamteraq-plural

Mamterilleq Bethel # *literally*: 'site of many caches'; *also plural for the single city*. Mamterillernun piciquq Pekyutmi 'he will go to Bethel on Monday'; Kiugkut-llu *Mamterillermiut* net'arugaunateng, laavkaarugartaunateng. 'Upriver those people of Bethel didn't have lots of houses or lots of stores.' (KIP 1998:131); *at the present time people in the Bethel area do not use the word mamteraq 'cache, storehouse', the Moravian missionaries in the late 1800s noted that the Native name of Bethel was "Mumtrekhlagamute" and learned its literal meaning from the local people who evidently used (or knew) the word mamteraq*;
< mamteraq-i¹-lleq¹

mamtu- to be thick # mamtuuq 'it is thick'; cikuq mamturlartuq uksum qukallrani 'the ice gets thick in the middle of winter'; Atam waniwa angalkumek tangvallrulianga; nengelvagluni uksumi, tumllugpagluni, tua-i qanikcaq *mamturluni*. 'I once observed a shaman during the winter when it was very cold and the ground was hard to travel, thick with snow.' (QAN 1995:306); < mam-tu-; > mamtuqaq, mamtulria

mamtulria, mamtuqaq nickel; five cents # K, BB;
< mamtu-lria, mamtuqaq

mamyuilnguq* malignancy; cancer # < mame-yuite-nguq

man'a this one # *extended demonstrative pronoun; the singular non-absolute intermediate base is mat'u- as in, mat'um 'of this one'; mat'umi iralumi qanikcaq urungelartuq 'in this month the snow begins to melt'; the non-singular base is maku- as in, makut caugat? 'what are these?' (see also the listing under maku-); makuciq 'this kind of thing'; Ayarumaang macuuq nunam tungiinun ayalureskina. 'You here, my walking staff, right in front of me, lean in the direction of the land.'* (MAR2 2001:62); Kainiqaqameng-gguq yuut piciatun nergetuut, assiilengraata-llu neqet ak'allaungraata ner'aqluteng. *Mat'um nalliini tamakut wangkuta cumacikaput. 'When suffering famine people begin to anything. Even if fish are old and spoiled they eat them. The present time we consider all these things disgusting.'* (YUU 1995:50); *see maa(ni), the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives*; > matuu-; cf. man'aman'aaq

manamaar- to offer # manamaaraa 'he offered him something' / manamaaraakut akirugarnek 'it offers us lots of money'; Cali inerquutnguluni aatiinun mikelnguq neqmek *manamaartuusqevkenaku*, ner'aqan-llu neqiinek cikiqaqusqevkenaku. 'It was admonition of theirs that the father should never offer food to the child and should not give the child pieces of his food while he was eating.' (YUU 1995:53)

man'aman'aaq traditional game similar to prisoner's base # *played outdoors between two teams of any size; when a team member gets tagged he is sequestered from the game but can re-enter, and the team that runs out of players first loses*; cf. man'a

manaq fishing lure with hook # and **manar-** to fish with hook, line, and lure; to hook for fish # *through a hole in the ice in winter or with a pole, hook, and line in summer*; manartuq 'he is hooking for fish'; manaraa 'he hooked it' / manaryartuq 'he went to fish with a hook and line'; manatgun neqsurta 'angler'; Tua-i taqsuqutengamiu *manaryuumiirrluni manani* nugleqatallerminiu pia nagcimanganani uqamainani. 'When she got tired of it and she wanted to give up on fishing,

as she was just about to yank up her *hook*, she
felt that it had snagged something heavy.’
(ELN 1990:70); NS, Y, HBC, K, NI, CAN, LI;
> manaqutaq; < PE manar

manaqutaq fishing hook, line, and pole # < manaq-kutaq

manassenkaaq nun; Catholic (*NUN meaning*) # *from Russian* монашенка (*monáshenka*)

maneq clump of grass on the tundra; tussock # NS; < PE manər

mang- root; > manglleg-, mangyuarir-

mangag- to bevel the edge of a skin for sewing (*K, BB meaning*); to split a hide (*CAN meaning*); to cut with scissors (*Y meaning*) # mangagtuq ‘it is beveled’ or ‘he is cutting with scissors’ or ‘he is splitting a hide’; mangagaa ‘he is cutting it with scissors’ or ‘he is splitting it’ / mangagtaa ‘he beveled it for sewing’ (*K, BB*); Tua-i wiinga nallunrillruaqa naterkam mangagcunailucia maniatellriami. Tua-i tauḡken manigcetellriamek ayallirlua pikuma, nutaan mangagcunaqluni. ‘I realized that it is not easy to *bevel* the edge of a boot sole skin on a rough surface. However, if I have a level cutting board, then it can *beveled* well.’ (CIU 2005:192); > mangautek; < PE manay-

mangak fortitude # mangagtuq ‘he has fortitude’; mangaituq ‘he lacks fortitude’; Qaill’ mangagtuwagaqneq tamaan’, arnani tamaa-i! ‘Oh, how they *endured* back then, those women!’ (CEV 1984:27); HBC, NS

mangamculria maimed person # Tauḡaam elpet nerevkarikuvet caitulriit mangamculriit-llu tuss’itellriit-llu cikmiumalriit-llu kelegki. ‘But when you have a feast, invite the poor, the *maimed*, the lame, and the blind.’ (LUKE 14:13); cf. ngangamciqe-, ngangamcuk

mangautek scissors # Y; < mangag-n-dual

mangayaaq*, **mangarniiq***, **mangaqcuar(aq*)** (*NUN form*) harbor porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*); probably also Dall’s porpoise (*Phocoenoides dalli*) # < PY manaq, but cf. Aleut mangidaX (manjḡaX) ‘fin whale’; < ?-ya(g)aq, ?, ?-cuar(aq)

mangelpag- to sob loudly when through crying # mangelpagtuq ‘he sobbed loudly’ / < manglleg-pag²-

mangirrar-, **mangirre-**, **mangiryag-** (*HBC form*) to chew on frozen food, or on the ice where food has frozen on the surface of the snow; to ravenously gnaw; (*of animals*) # mangirruq ‘it is chewing or gnawing’; mangirraa ‘it is chewing or gnawing on it’ / Avanir avani yaw’anii, taluyaruaqumta taluyaput civvluki, aqsagka nangugtagka, tartugka nangugtagka. Cat ilait, tuntut ilait mangirrsuggutaarilnguut. ‘Way over there our fish traps are set. I brush my belly against it. I brush my kidneys against it. Some caribou have no *teeth*.’ (CIU 2005:92); < PE manjir-

mangkiq monkey # *from English* ‘monkey’

manglleg- to sob involuntarily at intervals after crying a long time; to gasp spasmodically after crying # mangllegtuq ‘he sobbed at intervals’ / Tuani tua mertallermiini tan’gurraqegtaarmek uumek tekituq mangllegturluni. Pia, “Ciin qiasit?” “Tua-i-gg’ aṡḡkut ilanka maligcugyaaqluki nacikenka.” ‘At the time when she packed water, she came upon this nice-looking boy *sobbing at intervals*. She asked, “Why are you crying?” “Because I wanted to go along with my companions.”’ (ELL 1997:342); < mang-?;
> mangelpag-

mangnaqesta one who raises a child # NUN

mangtak (*Y, HBC, NS form*), **mangengtak** (*BB form*) beluga skin with fat attached; muktuk # *the English word muktuk comes from the Inupiaq cognate, maktak, of this Yup’ik word*; < PE manṭay

mangyuarir-, **mangyuar(ar)-** to sob from sadness # mangyuarirtuq ‘he is sobbing’ / HBC; < mang-?, < mang-?

mani- to display; to show; to put out in view; to put on the stove to cook # maniuq ‘it has been put out in view, or on the stove; he shows himself’; mania ‘he put it out in view, displayed item put it on the stove’; manitaa ‘he put it out for him’ / Tuaten cikum aciakun ayagluteng tuunritullrulliniut, angalkuucirteng maniluku, capernarqelrianek-llu piyugngacirteng. They used their powers to go under the ice, *manifesting* their shamanism and ability to do difficult things.’ (YUU 1995:41); > maniaq, maniar-, maniite-; < PE mani-

Manialnguq* Kusilvak Mountain # < maniate-nguq

manialkuq, **manialkuk** jagged ice pushed on shore by the tide; rough ice; tussock # < maniate-?

maniaq pancake; fried bread; roasted thing # and **maniar-** to roast, usually over an open fire # maniaruq ‘he is roasting something’; maniaraa ‘he is roasting it’ / Keneq kumarrluku maniararra’arluni kemegnek ner’aqluni. ‘He would build a fire and eat after *roasting* some meat.’ (QUL 2003: 680); < mani-a-; > maniarcuun

maniarcuun, maniarrrsuun frying pan # < maniar-cuun, maniar-ssuun

maniate- to be rough # maniatuq it is rough / manianani '(it) being rough'; < manig-ate-; > manialnguq, manialkuq

manig-, manigcete- to be smooth # manigtug *or* manigcetug 'it is smooth' / manigtug una tuskaq 'this board is smooth'; umyugaa manigcetug 'he is of serene and peaceful mind'; manigiuq 'he is calming down'; teggalquq manigcetellria ciluqetaartug 'the flat stone skipped repeatedly on the water'; Aren, kegginaa tua cakneq *manigceñani*. 'Oh my, his face was so *smooth*.' (QUL 2003:668); < -cete²-; > maniate-, manigcar-, manigaq; < PE maniy-

manigaq large, moving ice floe that breaks away from shore ice after ocean swell # < manig- **manigcar-, manigte-** to smooth out; to iron # manigcartug 'it is being smoothed'; manigcaraa 'he is smoothing it' / manigcariug 'she is ironing'; manigcaraa panimi taqmii augturcuun 'she is ironing her daughter's communion dress'; Tua-i makunek-llu maniatagata uumek cavigluki *maniggluki*, waten pilarniaraten. 'When they are rough, use this knife on them *smooth them out*; this is what you should do.' (MAR2 2001:7); < manig-car-, manig-te²-; > manigcarissuun, manigcarvik, manigcissuun

manigcarissuun iron (appliance) # < manigcar-i²-cuun

manigcarvik ironing board # < manigcar-i²-vik

manigcissuun carpenter's plane; smoothing tool # < manigte-i²-cuun

manignaalleryak pacific cod (*Godus macrocephalus*) # < manigna-?

manigna loche; burbot (*Lota lota*) # *perhaps so called from the round, white, egg-like bellies of the fish*; Aren, cuukvagnek tua-i keniucamegnegu *manignanek* avuluku, qainga man'a nalliikun enrunaku tua-i tangellra neqkiullinikiik, . . . 'Well, since they were cooking some pike fish with *burbot* for him, they made sure there were no bones on top that one could see, . . .' (QUL 2003:204); < manik-naq²; > manignalleryak

maninggalnguq oval # < manik-ngalnguq

manik bird's egg # MANIIT ANUTIIT 'May' (*literally: 'the coming of the eggs'*) Y, NS; > manigna, maninggalnguq, Maniit Anutiit; < PE manniy

maniite- to show to # Anngaan pillinia, "Atam ut'reskumegruk tumkamegnuk *maniiteqernaamken*." 'His older brother told him, "Let me *show* you the path that we are going to use when we go home.'" (QUL 2003:482); ". . . usviipagcit! Ciin ak'a nereksaicia wanirpak? Uqurilrianga-wa." Waten qanrrarluni, kememinek *maniitaarraarluku* kuimluni ayagtuq. ' . . . you're so crazy! Why haven't you eaten me by now. I am so fat.'" After speaking like this, he *showed* him various areas of his flesh and swam away.' (YUU 1995:74); < maani-?-te⁵-

mantiikaq shortening; lard # NR, BB, EG, LI; *from Spanish manteka probably via Tagalog Filipino mantika*

manu front side of something # manuni kuvevikaa kuuuviamek 'he spilled coffee down his front'; *opposite of tunu*; > manuilitaq, manulqaq, manumik, manuqliq, Manuquutaq, manurun, manussug-, manussuug-; PE manu

manuilitaq* apron; bib < manu-ilitaq

manulqaq front of porch of house; floor be fireplace in men's communal house (*NUN meaning*) # Kitaki tua-i *manulqacualleramegnun* keggavet piluten, tangerqiitnun ilavet, aturyartuqaa. 'Now, go out and stand in *front of our porch* where the girls can see you and start singing a song.' (CIU 2005:332); < manu-qaq

manumik brooch; pin (jewelry); one of three strands of beads on the chest of the traditional Yup'ik qaliq parka # *as worn on Nelson Is. and in the tundra area; the middle strand has a bell hanging from it; two ivory pieces, with holes in the middle hang on each side; the holes are said to represent portals to the other (spirit) world*; < manu-mik

manuqliq* foremost one # Tua-i qaill' picirkailamek, natetmuruciilamek, anngaa taun' usvitunruami, tuavet nasqunam uqranun qungceq'allinilutek taun' kinguqlini manuminun elliluku *manuqliuvkarluku*. 'Being unsure of what to do or where to go, the older brother, being wiser, had his younger brother nestle in front of him as they crouched down and huddled together on the lee side of those huge roots, having him be the *foremost one*.' (AGA 1996:132); < manu-qliq

Manuquutaq Manokotak # *village in the Bristol Bay area*; < manu-?

manurun short strip of calfskin coming down from the throat on a traditional Yup'ik parka # < manu-?-n

manussuug-, manussuugte- to hang down one's head (as from sadness); to be downcast # manussuugtuq 'he is hanging down his head' / Unugpak tua-i *manussuugluni* aliirluni manuminun cikluni atkumi iluani uitalliniluni, uitalliniluni tuaten unugpak. 'All night he *hunkered down* putting his arms in his sleeves and bending his head forward inside his parka, and he stayed like that all night.' (MAR1 2001:64); Tua-i-llu tutgara'urluni pia, "*Manussuugpakarcit!*" Tua-i-llu

kiugaa, “Tua-i-wa alainiurpakaama *manussuugtellianga*.” ‘She said to her grandchild, “Why are you are hanging down your head so much!?” And he answered her, “It’s because I’m so lonesome that I’m *downcast*.”’ (GRA 1901:280–281 & PRA 1995:453); < manu-?-

maq’acuaq puddle # EG; < ?-cuaq

maqallaq sand # NSU

maqamyuarun great-great-grandchild # < maqaq-?-n

maqanqaun great-great-grandchild # < maqaq-?-n

maqangcar- to heat up; to warm up # maqangcartuq ‘he is warming himself up’; maqangcaraa ‘he is warming it up’ / < maqaq-ngcar-; > maqangcaun

maqangcaun heater # < maqangcar-n

maqapaillitaq (*Y form*), **maqapailitaq** (*K form*) great-great-grandchild # < maqaq-?

maqaaq warmth; heat # and **maqar-** to be warm # of clothes, bedding, etc.; maqartuq ‘it is warm’ / Tang *maqaneq* tauḡaam unkut piyutullruliit atkugkanek. ‘People from the coastal areas always wanted furs for *warm* parkas.’ (CIU 2005:16); > maqamyuarun, maqanqaun, maqangcar-, maqapaillitaq, maqar-, maqari-, maqarliq, maqarqe-, maqaruq, maqautet, maqi, maqi-, maqique-; cf. macaq, matneq; < PY-S maqaq

maqarcete- to be warm # of clothes, bedding, etc.; maqarcetuq ‘it is warm’ / kuskam melqui maqarcetut ‘the cat’s fur is warm’; Tua-i ellalluk kegginaanun tut’aqami *maqarceñani* puqlanirluni piaqluni. ‘When the rain landed on her face it felt *soft and warm*.’ (ELN 1990:29); < maqaq-cete²-

maqari- to get warm; to warm up # of the weather; impersonal subject; maqariuq ‘it is warming up’ / NUN; < maqaq-i¹-

maqarliq type of stone found near Aniak # < maqaq-li¹

maqarqe- to put on warm clothes; to add insulation # maqarquq ‘he put on warm clothes’; maqarqaa ‘he put warm clothes on her’ / < maqaq-rqe²-; > maqarqun

maqarqun insulation # Tua-i-llu waniwa paltuungqerquvci paltuugci ullirrluku, tamakut can’get *maqarqutekluki* tua-i. ‘If you have a jacket, turn it inside out and use that grass as *insulation*.’ (QUL 2003:728); *Maqarqutet* yukutangaqameng cukamek maqairut’lartut. ‘When *insulation* becomes damp, it soon loses its insulating value.’ (GET n.d.:7); < maqarqe-n

maqaruq snowshoe hare; varying hare (*Lepus americanus*); locally rabbit # Imkut-wa cali kass’at ilaita atulaqait qayuqeggilit wall’u *maqaruat* it’gait. ‘Some white people use those arctic hare or *snowshoe hare* feet [for good luck charms].’ (CAU 1984:217); Nerumariameng aaniita negarkiurluki *maqaruarcuutnek*, qangqiircuutnek-llu. ‘When they finished eating, their mother prepared snares for catching *hares* and ptarmigan.’ (ELN 1990:13); K, Y, NS, HBC, NI, CAN; < maqaq-uaq

maqautet bedding # NSU; < maqaq-un-plural

maqciissuun hose; pump; faucet # < maqe-te²-i²-cuun

maqe- to ooze; to flow out; to issue forth liquid # maq’uq ‘it is flowing out, it is oozing or issuing forth liquid’; maqaa ‘it is flowing or oozing on

it’ / maqtaa ‘he is making it (liquid) flow out’ by puncturing its container, or squeezing liquid out; Yuurqainanermeggni nutaan meng’arkaугut. Quliranek *maq’erkaугut*. ‘While they drink tea they will begin to talk. They will start *telling* stories (*literally: issue forth* the stories).’ (ELL 1997:334); . . . tua-i-llu-gguq aqsiik ulli’irrlutek piciatun-llu *maqlutek* ayuqenrilngurnek canek,

. . . ‘. . . and so his belly split open and all sorts of things *issued forth from it*, . . .’ (ELN 1990:53);

> maqciissuun, maq’erri-, maqsuun, maquluk;

< PE maqe-

maq’erri- to ejaculate semen # maq’erriluni ‘ejaculating’; = maq’i-; < maqe-?-

maqi- to take a steambath; to take a sweatbath; to take a sauna bath to take a shower (*additional Y meaning*) # refers to taking a dry-heat sweatbath as in the old-time kashim (*qasgiq*) as well as to taking a wet-heat sweatbath (steambath) with the steam usually produced by pouring water over very hot rocks # maqiuq ‘he is taking a sweatbath’; maqia or maqitaa ‘he is giving him a sweatbath’ / Tua-i tauḡken *maqiqaatuneng* tamakut imkut nacitet wagg’uq pakigluki. . . . Egalra aūḡ’arluku qasgim kumareskatki camaggun imuggun ukinerkun cupluku, tua-i keneq imna mayurciquq tuaggun tuaten puyua angluni egalerkun. Qasgim ilua matnirluni, kiirpagluni *maqiluteng*. ‘Whenever they were going to take a *sauna-bath*,

they would pry up those floor planks . . . They would remove the gut covering of the skylight/smokehole when they lit a fire in the kashim, and the draft would come in through a hole, and the smoke would go out through the skylight/smokehole opening. The interior of the kashim would heat up, and they would take a *fire bath*.' (QUL 2003:32); *Maqinertuyukluten* pitsaqevkenii kuvuuryaaqaqa. 'I poured on the water without mercy because I thought that you are a seasoned *steam-bather*. (YUP 1996:50); < maqaq-i³-; > maq'erri-, maq'i-, maqili-, Maqineq, maqinerraq, maqissuun, maqivik

maqi steambath; sweatbath # *direct nominalization of the verb*

maq'i- to ejaculate semen # Ilasi-llu angutet ilait qavangumikun arniurluni maq'ikuni, ankili anguyiit arulaingqaviata elatiinun tuani-llu uitaluni. 'If one of you men has a nocturnal *emission* (ejaculates while dreaming he's dealing with a woman), that one is go outside the warriors' camp and remain there.' (ALER. 23:10); = maq'erri-; < maqe-i¹-

maqili- to build a fire for a steambath # maqiliuq 'he is making a fire for his own steambath'; maqilia 'he is making a fire for her steambath' / < maqi-li²-

Maqineq Saturday; one week's time # *probably adopted under Russian influence*; < maqi-neq¹

maqinerraq time right after taking a sweatbath # and **maqinerrar-** to have just taken a steambath # maqinerrami '(in the time) right after taking a sweatbath'; Tua-i-llu nutaan maqinerram-llu kinguani, nutaan katungqaqallratni, nutaan qeckarluni, keggiani-llu manivkenaku pull'uni taugaam. 'Then right after the *firebath*, while all the men were together for the night, he would run in and jump in front of them, keeping his face concealed.' (TAP 2003:33); Tekicami, tua-i tekicamek qasgiluni pilliniuq, imna tauna, *maqinerralliniameng-llu*, ingluturtekautii picumayuurluni taklauralria irugni amaqigullukek. 'When he went in he saw his opponent lying down on his back with his legs crossed. They *had just taken a bath*.' (QUL 203:162); < maqi-nerraq

maqiqe- to be hot # *of persons*; maqiquq 'he is hot' / NUN < maqaq-liqe²-

maqissuun hat worn in sweatbath or other gear used in sweatbath # < maqi-ssuun

maqivik steambath house # *this term is usually used to refer specifically to a small structure with a stove having rocks on its top over which water is poured to make very hot steam (probably a Russia- influenced innovation from the earlier dry-heat practice); such a structure is sometimes also called a qasgiq (q.v.), but that term is often reserved for the former large men's community house, which was, among other uses, used for dry heat sweatbaths ("firebaths")*; < maqi-vik

maqkaurkar(aq*), **maqaurkar(aq*)**, **maqaukar(aq*)** rodent louse # *exact species uncertain*

maqsuun faucet # Kuciqcaarturalria *maqsuun* cagmariyugngauq puqlamek 2,000 gallons ataucimi allrakumi. 'A leaky faucet can waste 2,000 gallons of hot water in one year.' (GET n.d.:11); < maqe-ssuun

maquluk, **maqul'uk** drainage from infected ear # and **maqulug-** for ear to drain from infection # maqulugluni ear draining from infection # < maqe-?; < PY maquluk (*under* PE maqu-)

mar- dimensional root # > markite-, martu-

marallaq* Eskimo potato (*Hedysarum alpinum*) # Y, HBC; < maraq-llaq

maralruyak stinky mud found on tidal flats, in tundra sloughs, and in streams # HBC; < maraq-?

maraq marshy, muddy lowland # Nunapiim ilii *marami* uruaraulartuq atsai-ll' nauluku. 'Part of the tundra in the *low areas* is marsh with moss and berries grow there.' (AGA 1996:176); MARAM CETAARA 'northern waterthrush' (*Seiurus novaeboracensis*); > marallaq, maralruyak, mararmiu, mararmiutaq, Marayaaq, marayaq; < PE marrar

mararmiu flatland dweller between the mouth of the Yukon and Nelson Is. # < maraq-miu

mararmiutaq* Lapland longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*); northern waterthrush (*Seiurus novaeboracensis*) # < maraq-miutaq

maraspak very wet mud # Tua-i-llu talicivigmun itqanrakun *maraspiim* kegginaakun tull'uku, uituq maaten Maq'aaq esliingamek tegumiarluni kia-i nangengqalria, ngel'arturluni. 'Just as she was about to go into the smokehouse some *wet mud* landed in her face, and when she opened her eyes there was Maq'aaq holding a sling, standing in there and laughing.' (ELN 1990:40); < marayaq-rpak

marastu- to be muddy # marastuuq 'it is muddy' / < marayaq-tu-

Marayaaq Scammon Bay # *village south of the mouth of the Yukon*; < maraq-?

marayaq mud # < maraq-yaq; > maraspak, marastu-, marayir-

marayeq tumor; lump in flesh # HBC

marayir- to be muddy # marayirtuq tumyaraq ellallillruan ‘the path is muddy because it rained’; < marayaq-ir¹-; > marayilugneq

marayilugneq piled ice mixed with mud #
< marayir-

markite- to be short # markituq ‘it trail or similar distance overland is short’ / < mar-kite²-

marlagtur- to give (or receive) gifts according to reciprocal requests during the *Kevgiq* (“Messenger Feast”) # Y; < PE marlay-

marrlugaq* grandmother # HBC, NUN, NI; Ukut-gga *marrlugairutenka* tauḡaam, angullrenka taukut, akaarertun ayuqellrulriit. ‘These, my *grandparents*, whose lives I overlapped with, lived the way people did long ago.’ (CEV 1984:29); = mauluq, maacunga; < ema-rrlugaq

martu- to be long # martuuq ‘it trail, etc. is long’ /
< mar-tu-; < PY martu-

maruara- to howl # *of animals*; maruarauq ‘it is howling’; maruaraa ‘it is howling at it’ / Elitaqngamegteggu qalarrluteng uquririluku, qanerluteng-llu cunawa-gguq tauna uumirpak *maruaraaurallrulria*, keglunret ilagallruyukluki cali piluteng. ‘When they recognized it they said that it had gotten fat, and they figured out that it must have been that one that had been *howling* all those times; they had thought it had joined the wolves.’ (ELN 1990:54); > maruarpaga-; cf. eme-; < PE maru-² or mayu-

maruarpaga- to emit loud howls # maruarpagauq ‘it is howling loudly’; maruarpagaa ‘it is howling loudly at it’ / < maruara-rpaga-

maryarta person going ahead of a dogteam, leading it; leader (of any sort) # and **maryarte-**, **marsarte-** (NS form), **marte-** to lead # *often of a person or a dog leading a team but not attached to the team, unless used figuratively*; maryartuq (or maryarciuq) ‘he is leading’; maryartai ‘he is leading them’ / iqlutmun maryarciuq ‘he is leading others the wrong way’; . . . allamek yugmek maryartesterluteng, ciulistaunateng. ‘. . . someone had to run ahead and lead [the dogs], for they had no lead dog.’ (YUU 1995:38); > maryarun; < PY-S maryar-

maryarun front piece (bow) of a sled # *see Appendix 9 on parts of the sled*; < maryarte-n

masaaq jellyfish # (?)

maskalataq masked ceremony taking place in mid-January (LI meaning); Halloween (EG meaning) # *one is not to inquire or otherwise try to determine who is under the masks; from Russian маскарád (maskarád) ‘masquerade’, though the ceremony almost certainly predates the coming of the Russians*

maskaq musk ox; nickel (coin) # *from the English word ‘musk ox’; the meaning ‘nickel’ is probably from the picture of the buffalo, which looks like a musk ox, on old nickels* # NUN

masmakiaq store-bought shoe # BB; *from Russian башмаки (báshmaki) ‘shoes’*; = pasmakiaq

masqe’rte- to scamper up to the top # masqe’rtuq ‘he scampered up’; masqertaa ‘he scampered up it’ / < mayur-qerte-

massaaq, **mass’aq** mush; oatmeal # *from English ‘mush’*

masseq old salmon near spawning # > Masserculleq

Masserculleq Marshall # *village on the Yukon River*;
< masseq-cur-lleq¹

massi- to be flattened; to be squashed; to be crushed; to be mashed # NSU; = passi-; < PY-S pasi-

massiinaq machine; sewing machine; motor, outboard motor (*additional meaning in NS, NBC, NI, CAN, UY, K, BB, EG*) # Elivrit wall’u qunguit cakneq ilaita tukuugaqluteng caitnek: saaniiganek, *massiinaanek*, anguarutainek, nutganek, qantaanek allanek-llu. ‘Their grave-markers or graves would have their valued possessions: their tea kettle, their sewing machine, their paddle, their gun, their plate, etc.’ (CAU 1986:123); Taukut tuani kiagmi tuneniallermeggni, *massiinaat* nurnallratni, tengalarluteng ayalliniut. ‘In the summer when they went trading, when *outboard motors* were scarce, they traveled with sails.’ (YUU 1995:15); MASSIINAM MAYUQETAARA ‘valve’; MASSIINAM TUGERCUUTII ‘piston’; *from Russian машина (mashína) and /or English ‘machine’*; > massiinista

massiinista engineer # < massiinaq-i³-ta¹

masslaq, **mass’laq**, **maslaq** (NUN form) butter # massliraa ‘he buttered it’; Icugg’ imkut-llu *masslat* puckanek caqulget tamaa-i-gguq tamakut cauciinaki paacamek tuan’ mallungellermeggni . . . puckaqegtaarraat imkut caquit pitekluki-gguq, cauciiteuṛluamegteki *masslat* cailkamun kuvluki assigtait tauḡaam qel’ketullrukait, taum nalliini, . . . ‘You know,

those blocks of *butter* that came in small barrels, since they didn't know what they were when they found them on the shore [after they'd fallen from] a barge, because — dear ones — they didn't know what the *butter* was . . . on account of those very nice barrels serving as their containers, they would spill them out on the tundra but keep the container, at that time, . . .' (KIP 1998:229); *from Russian* маслo (masló); = maasslaq; > masslirissuun

masslirissuun butter knife # Canek taŭgaam makunek *masslirissuutnek-llu* yaaruilrianek tanglalrianga nasaurullulnek. 'I do see girls telling story-knife stories with these *butterknives*.' (CIU 2005:318); < masslaq-ir¹-ssuun

mastar- to take a sweatbath with dry heat in an old-time kashim (*kiiya* in Nunivak) # NUN

mastilaq carpenter # EG; *from Russian* мастер (ma;ster) 'foreman, master'

mataaskaq* suspenders # mataaskaak 'pair of suspenders'; *from Russian* подтяжка (podtyázhka) 'garter'; = macaaskaak, pataaskaak

matak'acagar- to be stark naked; to be naked on top # *may be used as a postural root: Matak'acagarmelan*, meciknaurturallinia ircaqrua tua-i wani nutngallra nallunaunani. 'Since he was completely *naked*, he tried to locate the beat of his heart; it was clearly beating.' (QAN 1995:48); < matar-kaca(g)ar-

matar- undressed; without a coat # *postural root: Atkui icuw' tayima tangellrukput*. Yuuluki tua tayima natmun ayallinilria *matarmi*. 'You know, we saw his parka. He had taken it off and gone somewhere *without a parka*.' (QUL 2003:100); > matak'acatar-, matangqa-, matarrayagar-, matarte-, matqapiar-; < PE mattar-

matangqa- to be naked; to be coatless; to be undressed # matangqauq 'he is naked, coatless' / Tamarmek angun nuliani-llu *matangqang'ermek* kasnguyunrituk. 'Both of them, man and wife, even though they *were naked* they were not ashamed.' (AYAG. 2:25); < matar-ngqa-

materta hip # NUN; < PI matəqtə

matarte- to remove one's coat; to undress; to unharness; to strip; to defrock; to strip one of his title # matartuq 'he undressed, took off his coat'; matartaa 'he undressed her, he unharnessed it' / matarten! 'take off your coat!'; Tua-i imna uptuq, upluni, matarrluteng qerrulliggarluteng taŭgaam. 'That one got ready; they *stripped naked* except for just their shorts.' (MAR2 2001:19); < matar-te²-; > matarun

matarrayagar- to be naked # matarrayagartuq 'he is naked' / Illugngali *matarrayagarluni* tua-i atralliniluni-am. Mermun-llu tua tekicami anglulliniluni. 'Illugngali walked down *completely naked*. When he reached the water he dived in.' (ELL 1997:540); HBC; NI; < matar-rraq-yagar-

matarun, mataruteq shirt # < matar-te²-n

mat'lunaq cartridge; shell # = pat'lunaq, *from Russian* патрoн (patrón)

matneq warmth; heat # Ugarrngillruut, camun *matnermun-llu* pisciiganateng. 'They [fish-skin boots] were liable to "cook" and so they couldn't put them near any source of *heat*.' (CIU 2005:142); > matneqe-, matngir-, matnir-, matniur-; cf. macaq, maqaq; < PY-S matnəq

matneqe- to warm; to heat # matnequq 'he is warming himself' *in front of heater, fire, etc.*; matneqaa 'he is warming it' / < matneq-?

matngagcailkun shock absorber # < matngagte-yailkun

matngagte-, matngallaga-, matngite- to jolt # *of sled, boat, car*; matngagtuq 'it is jolting' / Tekicamiki pii ngel'arturluteng ellu'urtaalriit, *matngallagaqameng* arcarikaniraqluteng. 'When she got to them they were laughing and sliding downhill, and when their sled *went over a bump* they would laugh all the more.' (ELN 1990:65); > matngagcailkun; < PY matŋa-

matngaite- to be sturdy; to be able to withstand shocks # matngaunani '(he or it) being sturdy'; cf. matngagte-

matngir- to be burning # matngirtuq 'it is burning' / matngillagtuq 'it burst into flames'; NS; < matneq-?

matnir- to produce a lot of heat # matnirtuq 'it is producing a lot of heat' / . . . ella tua-i nenglaitqapiarluni, anuqliarluni, akerta-wa ingna qilagmi, *matnill'eryluni* ciqinra. ' . . . outside it wasn't at all cold, and it was somewhat breezy; there was the sun in the sky, and its rays felt *quite warm*' (ELN 1990:15); < matneq-ir¹-

matniur- to feel excessive heat # *by heat of fire, stove, etc.*; matniurtuq 'he is feeling a lot of heat' *from a stove or the like* / < matneq-liur-

matqapiar- to be naked (partially or totally) # matqapiartuq 'he is naked' / Tua-ll' waniwa matarrluni cali aŭgna ava-i

matqapiarluni una enirara'arluni kesianek. 'A man always removed his top garments when he performed with a dance stick.' (TAP 2004:51); < matar-qapiar(ar)-

matuu- to be this way, like this # *Matuuguq* maa-i yuum-llu apqitnek kelgurluten qanruciiqaaten picilirluku kina imna, wall'u aipan picilirluku. 'It is like this, a person, as they say, might tell you something, accusing someone, maybe your spouse.' (YUP 2005:78); Iliit aninqiyarat assilria *matuuguq*: aklullerkaq maqaqluni. 'One good way of saving [fuel, money] is this: wearing warm clothes.' (GET n.d.:9); < mat'u- (base of man'a) — u-

maukuluk sleeping bag # NS; = maakuluk, muukuluk

maumake- to be aware of obstacles while traveling # (?)

maurluq* grandmother # *maurlurlua* 'his dear grandmother'; Y, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; = marrlugaq, maacungaq; < ema-r(ur)luq; < PY əma

maurluqelliik grandmother and grandchild # *Ak'a tamaani-gguq maurluqellriik* uitaqaellriik necuarmi. 'Long ago, they say, grandmother and grandchild lived in a little house.' (UQU 1971:1); < maurluq-ke¹-lria-dual

mayar- to strip bare; to pillage; to rob; to plunder # *mayaraa* 'he took her last possessions' / NUN; cf. mayiteqe-; = ūgayar-, wayar-; < PE ivayar- (under PE ivar-)

mayarcetaar- to play a game of tag in which the tagee has something in his hand wanted by the tagger # NUN; < mayar-cetaar-

mayiteqe- to desire things of which one has been deprived # *mayitequq* 'he wants things' / *Tuaten-gguq ayuqekuni teglengarngaituq*. *Qanrucimayuilnguq-gguq inerquumayuilnguq-llu tuaten ayuqeciqluni*. *Cali-llu mayiteqevkaumalria*. 'It is said that they will not become thieves if [raised] that way. But one who is not given instruction and one who is not admonished will be like that. And also one who has been deprived [will].' (YUP 2005:136); *Ataneq nallunritan mayitequteka*; . . . 'Oh Lord, my longing is known to you; . . .' (PSALM 38:9); cf. mayar-; < PY mayitəqə-

mayuar(ar)- to climb gradually; to ascend gradually # *mayuartuq* 'he is climbing gradually'; *mayuararaa* 'he is climbing it gradually' / < mayur-ar(aq)

mayur- to go up; to climb; to ascend; to go to the mountains to camp and hunt there in spring or fall # *for* go up a gentle slope, following the lay of the land *see* tage-; *mayurtuq* 'he is going up'; 'he is going to the mountains to camp and hunt'; *mayuraa* 'he is climbing it' / *mayurtaa* 'he is putting it up higher'; *mayuutaa* 'he is taking it up with him'; *qilui mayurtut tengssuun tengellrani* 'his intestines rose when the airplane took off (he felt queasy)'; *mayuqtarturallruuq* 'he slowly struggled up'; *Piqerluni-am aqumllermun may'uqertuq*. *Tuamta-llu estuulumun may'uqerrluni* 'Abruptly it sprang up onto the chair. Thereafter it sprang up onto the table.' (QES 1973:4-5); *Tauḡken tua-i tuaten pilarraarluten pinriquet*, *nutaan pinanrirluten*, *angayuqaagpet-llu taukuk umyugaak mayurluni, mayurrluku umyugaak*. 'But if you stop what you have been doing, if you finally stop, your parents' spirits will soar, you will raise their spirits.' (QAN 1995:352); *MASSIINAM MAYUQETAARA* 'valve (in a motor)'; > *masqe'rte-*, *mayuar(ar)-*, *mayura-*, *mayurcetaaq*, *maurngik*, *mayurpik*, *mayurrvik*, *mayuryaraq*, *mayu'urneq*

mayura- to climb around # *mayurauq* 'he is climbing around' / *Caaqameng-llu murikenritqerqatgu tauna Irr'aq catairtaqluni ayakarayukapiggluni piciatun tuaten mayurayukapiggluni-llu*. 'Sometimes when they took their eyes off Irr'aq she would disappear; she would run off or she would climb up anything available.' (ELN 1990:31); < mayur-a-

mayurcetaaq yeast; leavening; baking powder # *Cetamanek unatvet imainek mukaamek, malrugnek luuskaarpiigneq mayurcetaamek, ataucimek, luuskaayaarmek taryumek*, . . . 'Four handfuls of flour, two tablespoonful of baking power, one teaspoonful of salt, . . .' (YUU 1995:63); < mayur-cetaaq

mayurngik yeast; leavening; baking powder # NUN; < mayur-

mayurpik elevated cache # HBC; < mayur-pik

mayurrvik elevated cache # NI; . . . una-gguq elatiini elagyaq, *mayurrvik*. ' . . . beside it was this cache, an elevated food cache.' (ELL 1997:54); < mayur-te²-vik

mayuryaraq ladder; stairs # < mayur-yaraq

mayu'urneq vertical stitching on kayak beneath tote-hole # < mayur-?

mecaggluk puddle # < mecak-rrluk

mecak, mecaggluk, mecanglluk puddle # *Elluarrluteng taqumalriit mecagmi imangyuitut*. 'Made properly they'd never

leak in a *puddle*.' (CIU 2005:344); > mecaggluk, mecaliaq, mecanglluk, mecqite-; cf. meq; < PE mæcay

mecaliaq sleet; wet snow # Unuaquan tanqigingarcen angutii tauna anlliniuq *mecaliqamek* qaniqallrullinilria. 'The next morning when it became light her husband went out and it had snowed during the night with a *wet snow*.' (CIU 2005:322); < mecak-li-qaq

mecalqaq wet tundra # NUN

mecanglluk puddle # < mecak-nglluk

mecangqaq hip; thigh; buttocks # . . . qanrutaa, "Unateten elliiki acianun *mecangqama*, akqiluten-llu." ' . . . he said to him, "Place your hands under my *thigh*, and make a promise.'" (AYAG. 24.2)

mecaqtaq female lapland longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*) # NUN

mecarte- to make a smacking, splashing, or splatting sound # mecartuq 'he made a splat' / mecarqurluni nerlartuq 'he eats making smacking sounds'; it'garpiik piyugaqaq mecartaqlutek 'whenever he walked his two big feet would make a splashing, splatting sound'; Tua-i-llu caqerlutek angayuqaak unugmi tupagtuk cakemna *mecartaqluni* qiaryigtaqluni-llu. 'In the night her parents woke up to the sound of something *smacking* and gnashing out there.' (AGA 1996:208); cf. eme-; < PE mæcar-

meceg- to jump # mecegtuq 'he jumped'; mecгаа 'he jumped over it' / mecegtaartuq 'he is skipping'; Aqvaqurluteng-gguq atraqerrnautut *mecegluteng-llu* tuavet cikuilqurmun. 'It is said that they would rush down running and *jump* into the open hole in the ice there.' (MAR1 2001:50); NS; cf. qeceg-; < PE mæcəy-

meci- to soak; to get soaked # meciuq 'it got soaked'; mecia 'it (liquid) soaked it' / < mecuq-i³-

meciaq seal oil (or other liquid) in which food is dipped before being eaten # *and* **meciar-** to dip food in oil (or other liquid) for eating # meciartuq 'he is dipping food (in seal oil)'; meciaraa 'he is dipping it (in seal oil)'; Nerngameng ellii neryuumiicaaqellria, aaniin-llu piluku naspaasqelluku uqumek *meciarluku* tuaten assirniluki kenirat can'giiret. 'When they ate she didn't really want to eat, but her mother told her to try it *dipping* it in oil, saying that the cooked blackfish were good that way.' (ELN 1990:78); < mecuq-liaq; < PE mæcīar- (*under* PE mæcu(y) or mæcūr)

mecig- to be clearly visible; to be able to see well # mecigtuq 'he can see well' or 'it can be seen well' / > mecigi-, mecignaite-, mecignarqe-, mecigtu-, meciite-, mecike-, mecikegte-; < PE mæciy-

mecigi- to become clearly visible; to become better able to see # *due to improved eyesight, better light, etc.* mecigiuaq 'it became more visible' or 'he became better able to see' / < mecig-i¹-

mecignaite- to be hard to see # mecignaituq 'it is hard to see' / mecignaunani 'being hard to see'; < mecig-naite-

mecignari- to become easier to see # mecignariuq 'it becomes easier to see' / Aren, ciunrak tunguriqerluni un' *mecignarilliniuq* mer'ullinilria un'a. 'Well, the area they headed for became dark, and when it became *clearer*, he realized that it was water down there.' (QUL 2003:630); < mecignarqe-i¹-

mecignarqe- to be clearly visible; to be easy to see # mecignarquq 'it is easy to see' / < mecig-narqe-

mecigtu- to have good eyesight # mecigtuuq 'he has good eyesight' / < mecig-tu-

meciite-¹ to have poor eyesight # meciituq 'he has poor eyesight' / < mecig-ite¹-

meciite-² to serve or be served seal oil # NUN; cf. meciaq

mecike- to see clearly # mecikaa 'he sees it clearly' / Qaterluni ingna ullagpaillemni *mecikvaillemku*. 'It looked white to me before I got close enough to *see it well*.' (AGA 1996:176); < mecig-ke⁴-; > meciknaur-

mecikegte- to have good eyesight # mecikegtuq 'he has good eyesight' / mecikeggluni 'having normal vision'; < mecig-kegte-

meciknaur- to try to get a better view # meciknartuq 'he is trying to get a better view'; meciknauraa 'he is trying to get a better view of it' / Maaten-am tua-i *meciknarturluku* pillinia, tua-i-am allaunritlinilria. Taungullinilria im'tan'gaurLucuar. 'He *took a better look* at him and realized that it was none other than that little boy.' (QUL 2003:682); < mecike-naur-

mecir- to soak # mecirtuq 'it is soaked'; meciraa 'he is soaking it', 'he added some liquid to it' or 'it is soaking into it' / . . . ullagarrluku nugtelliniat augmek tua-i aturai *meciumaluteng*. ' . . . they ran to him, lifted him up, and noticed that all his

clothes *were soaked* with blood.’ (QUL 2003:524); Cuyaninargellartuq-gguq cakneq man’a equk *meciraqani* cuyam. This wood tastes very much like tobacco when tobacco [juice] *soaks* into it. (CIU 2005:104); . . . assiilnguten kavirlitun *meciusngalriatun* ayuqengraata, wiinga erurciqaten qatertarilriatun qanikcartun. ‘. . . though your sins *be* as scarlet I shall wash them white as snow.’ (ISAI. 1:18); < mecuq-ir¹-

mecir(ar)- to deny doing something that one has done # *meci’irtuq* ‘he denied doing something that he did’ / *mecirautekaa tegutellni* ‘he denied having taken it’; Taūgaam Sarah *meci’irtuq* alingami qanerluni, “Ngel’aqsaitua.” Taum taūgaam pia, “Qang’a, ngel’allruuten.” ‘But Sarah, being afraid, *denied what she’d done*, saying, “I didn’t laugh.” That one [God], however, said to her, “No, you did laugh.”’ (AYAG. 18:15); Taūga-i pivkaamiu taūga *meciraqerpegnani* nangerrluni. ‘And because it was true, he did not *deny* it, and he stood up to leave.’ (CEV 1984:44); < PE məcīrār-

mecqiitaq water-soaked ice, hard to travel on #
< mecuq-?

mecqite- to step in a puddle # *mecqituq* ‘he stepped in a puddle’ / < mecak-ite³-

mecunge- to be wet or soaked # *mecunguq* or *mecungaa* ‘it is wet’ / Tekicameng-llu yuuluki tamakut *mecungelriit* aturani it’gani pii tua-i peqlirteqapiggluteng, . . . ‘When they arrived she took off her *wet* clothes and looking at her feet saw that the skin was very wrinkled from being wet, . . .’ (ELN 1990:33); < mecuq-nge-;
> *mecungte-*, *mecungyuilnguq**; < PY məcunǵ- (*under* PE məcū(ǵ) or məcūr)

mecungte-, mecumte- (BB *form for some*) to get wet or soaked # *of something that should not be wet*; *mecungtuq* ‘it got wet’; *mecungtaa* ‘he got it wet’ / *mecungtuq qukakaarluni* ‘he got soaked from the waist down’; Tua-i pivakaatni itresqelluku amci *mecungtengnaqevkenaku*, uivaarraarluni itqerrluni nutaan *mecungqapiggluni*. ‘They kept telling her to try not to get *soaked* and in fact to come back in immediately, but she twirled around first before she finally did go in quite wet.’ (ELN 1990:29); < *mecunge-te*²-

mecungyuilnguq* marsh fivefinger (*Potentilla palustris*) # NUN; < *mecunge-yuite-nguq*

mecuq liquid part of something; sap; juice; green or waterlogged wood # *mellrua atsat mecuat* ‘he drank the berry juice’; *mecunek muragtelliniuq* ‘I discovered that he had gathered green wood’; > *meci-*, *meciaq*, *mecir-*, *mecqiitaq*, *mecunge-*, *mecuqerrli*, *mecur-*; *cf.* *meq*; < PE məcū(ǵ) or məcūr

mecuqerrli wild celery (*Ligusticum scoticum*) #
< mecuq-?-li¹-

mecur- to get blood poisoning # *mecurtuq* or *mecuraa* ‘it (wound) got blood poisoning’

megamliur- to sing softly without saying words out loud # Y; *cf.* *eme-*

mecugtaq piece of wolf fur on the tip of the shoulder or armpit tassels of certain traditional Yup’ik parkas # *said to represent falling snowflakes in the winter, as a reminder to not waste food*

mege- to not want to go back to one’s undesirable former living situation # *meg’uq* ‘he does not want to go back’ / *megciquq* ‘he won’t want to leave’; > *megute-*; < PY məǵə-

megtaq bumblebee # MEGTAT NEQAIT ‘*rosewort*’ (*Sedum roseum*) # NUN; NS, HBC; = (e)vegtaq;
< PE əvəytar (*under* PE əvəǵ)

megute- to become accustomed to staying with (someone) # *especially of children*; *megutuq* ‘he has become accustomed to staying with someone’; *megutaa* ‘he has become accustomed to staying with her’ / *mikelnguq maurluminun megutuq* ‘the child has become accustomed to being with his grandmother) and doesn’t want to leave her and go back to his parents’; < *mege-te*⁵-

mekegte- to come apart at the seams #

mekiǵiq something or someone close; close relative # NUN

melek door # *and meleg-* to close # *melgaa* ‘he closed it’ / *melgumauq* ‘it is closed’; *amiik mel’ggul* ‘close the door!’

melgir- to bring along water # *melgirtuq* ‘he brought along water’; *melgiraa* ‘he brought water for him/it’ / *Piinanermeggni-gguq taukuk ilak tag’urnariniluku qanrraarlutek uptellinilutek taquarkamegnek melgirlutek-llu*. ‘As they were going on like that after he told those two that it was time to go upriver, they got ready with their provisions and brought along some water.’ (CIU 2005:88); < *meq-lgir-*

mel’ir- to get water in it; to put water into # *mel’irtuq* ‘it got water put into it’, ‘the water is high’; *mel’iraa* ‘he put water into it’ / *meliutaa meq kumla keniramun* ‘he put the cold water into the soup’; *meliumauq* ‘it has had water put into it, has been diluted’; Tua-i-gguq tauna meq, nuaminek *mel’iqerluni*, mer’itevkenani. It is said that for *his supply of water* he used his own saliva; so he didn’t go without water.’ (ELL 1997: 592);

= emir-; < meq-lir-

mellaq plug; stopper # *and* **mellar-** to plug # mellartuq 'it is plugged'; mellaraa (*or* mellartaa) 'he plugged it' / kuingiqa mellaqertuq 'my pipe is plugged'; Qengagni mellarlukkek amiilliniluku. Egalrilami-llu. 'She stopped up her nose and skinned it. That was because she didn't have a window [to open].' (MAR2 2001:50); > mellarkaq

mellarkaq caulking material such as oakum #

< mellar-kaq

mellgar(aq*) knife with curved blade, used for carving wood; crooked knife (*local term*) # mellgaraat 'crooked knives'; mellgarqa 'my crooked knife'; Una waniwa keputii, ukut-llu waniwa equgcuutai mellgaraa-llu waniwa una, una-llu ukicissuutii makut maa-i cassuukarai uitaut. 'This here is his adze, these are his wedges, this one here is his "crooked knife", this is his drill; these little tools of his remain.' (MAR2 2001:6); < PE mætləy

melnguq water beetle (*species ?*) # *edible*; MELNGUT NEQAIT 'heather' (*Cassiope* sp.); 'mastodon flower' (*Senecio congestus*); < PE mælnjʊr

melqulegcur- to trap furbearers # melqulegcurtuq 'he is trapping'; melqulegcurai 'he is trapping them' /

Yuungnaquciqaat pissurturluteng pillerteng imarpigmiutarnek, iqvaryaraq, kayangussuryaraq, neqsuryaraq *melqulegcuryaraq-llu*. 'Their subsistence way of life is by hunting sea mammals, picking berries, gathering eggs, fishing, and *trapping*.' (KIP 1998:vii); < melqulek-cur-; > melqulegcurta

melqulegcurta trapper # melqulegcur-ta¹

melqulek furbearing animal commonly trapped for its pelt # < melquq-lek; > melqulegcur-, melqulgaq

melquleliurta Fish and Game warden; wildlife officer # melquleliurtet 'Alaska department of Fish and Game'; Y, HBC, NUN, NI; < melqulek-liur-ta¹

melqulgaq small "hairy" type of crab (*species ?*)

NUN; < melqulek-aq³

melquq feather; human body hair; animal fur # . . . *melqumek* tangrrami teguluku, yuvriararraarluku inarrluni curumun cupurluku, tua-i tenguaurcelluku. ' . . . so when she saw a *feather* laying around she picked it up and examined it thoroughly, and taking it with her she lay down on the mattress and blew on it making it fly up.' (ELN 1990:99); Canek-llu narullginek keglunret-llu melqurritnek nasqurruterluteng. 'They had dance headdresses of some kind of weasel [pelt] and of the *fur* of wolves.' (CAU 1985:138); < ?-quq; > melqulek, melquleliurta, melqurriinguq, melquruuq, melquussuk; *cf.* meqe-; < PE mæljʊr

melqurriinguq* wading boot made of caribou skin # < melquq-ite¹-nguq

melqurripsaq hairless caterpillar #

melquruuq cotton; tundra cotton; cottongrass (*Eriophorum* sp.) # Mamesciigalkata-llu kilinret, nunami naumalrianek *melquruanek* patuluki nemtullruit. 'If cuts wouldn't heal they'd cover them with *tundra cotton* that grows on the land and bind them up.' (YUU 1995:52); < melquq-uaq

melquussuk shaggy dog # K; < melquq-?; *cf.* mequss'uk

melu- to cover one's eyes while the other players hide in a game of hide-and-seek # meluuq 'he is waiting for the others to hide' / > meluqetaaq;

< PY-S mælu-

melucuaq herring egg # EG; < meluk-cuar(aq)

melug-¹ to suck; to snort snuff; to smoke tobacco (*additional Y, NS meaning*) # melugtuq 'he is sucking something'; melugaa 'he is sucking it' / melugyugpaa! 'boy, do I want a smoke!'; Iluqsingraan-llu tua-i yungamun *meluusqelluku*. 'Though it was in deep, the jaeger was to *suck* it out.' (AGA 1995:128); > melugar-, melugcuun, melugsaq, melugyaq, melugyaraq, meluurun¹; < PE mæluɣ-

melug-² dented # *postural root*; > melugte-, melungqa-

melugar- to kiss (as kissing an icon, cross, or child or other relative) # melugartuq 'he is kissing'; melugaraa 'he is kissing it or him' / Joseph-aam qetunraagni iluvautak Jacob-aam canianun, elliin-llu akuqerlukek *melugarlukek*. 'Joseph brought in his two sons to the area beside Jacob, and he embraced them and *kissed* them.' (AYAG. 48:10); < melug¹-a-

melugcuun nipple of baby bottle; tube or other device for taking snuff # < melug¹-cuun

melugkaq cigarette # NI, UY, HBC, NUN; < melug¹-kaq

meluguaq cigarette # NS, LY; < melug¹-uaq

melugsaq wasp # NS; < melug-yaq; < PE məluɣɣar (*under* PE məluɣ-)

melugte- to dent / melugtuq 'it got dented'; melugtaa 'he dented it' / < melug²-te²-

melugyaq elephant # NUN; < melug-yaq; < PE məluɣɣar (*under* PE məluɣ-)

melugyar(aq*), **melugsaraq** (NS form) small gnat, such as "white-socks" or "no-see-ums" # < melug-yaq; < PE məluɣɣar (*under* PE məluɣ-)

melugyaraq mosquito # EG; < melug-yaq; < PE məluɣɣar (*under* PE məluɣ-)

meluk fish eggs; roe; fish eggs prepared by allowing them to age and become a sticky mass # *and* **melug-**³ to eat roe # *Meluitnek-llu* kinerciriaqluteng ellami agarrluku. Tamakut-llu kinssiyaagpailgata ilaqaqluki nutaranek *melugnek* puckamun ekluki, muiran-llu puckaq teq' erluku. 'They'd let their *roe* dry by hanging it outside. And before they became too dry they'd add fresh *fish eggs* and put them in a barrel, and when it was full they'd bury the barrel in a pit.' (PRA 1995*:461); HBC, NI, CAN, K, UY, BB, NR, LI, EG; > melucuaq, meluyaarngalnguut

melungqa- to be dented # melungqauq 'it is dented' / < melug²-ngqa-

meluqetaaq game of hide-and-seek # < melu-qetaaq

meluskaq snuff # *and* **meluskar-** to take snuff # meluskarvik, meluskautek *or* meluskautaak 'snuff box'; Wiinga-ll' tua-i atalleu̇rlurput aũgna angutngurrluni-am *meluskaryaurrluni*, unuakumi tang makteqarraarqami tua-i *meluskautaagni* teguaqamikek wani-am tua-i picaqnganakek, . . . 'My, that is, our dear late father started *using snuff* when he became an older man; in the mornings as soon as he got up he'd take his *snuff* box in hand like a precious possession, . . .' (CIU 2005:102); *from Russian* про́шка (próshka); = peluskaq

meluurun¹ tube or other device for taking snuff # < melur-ur-n

meluurun² wooden attachment for snare # from A F-R's list

meluyaarngalnguut cornmeal # *literally*: 'ones similar to small fish eggs'; < meluk-ya(g)aq-ngalnguq-*plural*

men'u spot; blemish # > menuite-

menge- to sing a song with soft drumming preliminary to the start of Eskimo-dancing # meng'uq 'he is singing'; mengaa 'he is singing it' / Yuarun ayagniraqan *meng'urasterluni*. *Meng'uratuli* tua-i *meng'aqluni* erinii tua-i nall'arlluku yuarutem. 'When the song would begin there'd be certain *singer* for it. One who *sang* this way would *sing* to soft drumming following the tune the song.' (CIU 2005:298); > mengruq, mengniarcuun, mengyaraq; *cf.* eme-

mengkuk labret # Tua-i-am taum kinguani tuluqelliniit tamakut *mengkuut* kangingamegteki makungqerrsaurtellruut-gguq-am angutet tua-i tuluruaqluki; kaugpauneq umyuaqluku tuluqnguarluki. 'After that when they saw the reason for those ivory *labrets* the men started having this kind (labrets), ivory reminding them of the walrus.

Mengkungqerrsaurtellruut-gguq-am tua-i tamaa-i makunek maa-i. 'They started wearing these *labrets*.' (CIU 2005:218); NI

mengla^e edge; border # nanvam menglii ciumek urulartuq 'the edge of the lake melts first'; NUNAM MENGLII, QILIIM MENGLII *or* ELLAM MENGLII 'horizon'; Iterngameng-gguq-am uavet amiigem *mengliinun* aqumluteng. 'When they came in they sat down out there *next* to the door way.' (MAR1 2001:49); = [e]ngla^e, kengla^e, nel'a^e; > menglailitaq, menglairun, menglerin

menglailitaq folded strip enclosing raw edge of fabric; edging # < mengla-ilitaq

menglair- to go around the edge if (it) # menglairaa 'he went around the edge of it' / Aqlagtenrilkurrluku-gguq tauna angun *menglairluku*. 'She *went around* that man to keep from affecting him with her emanations.' (YUP 2005:164); < mengla-ir¹-

menglairun strip of fur between the ruff and hood of a parka # < mengla-ir¹-n

menglerin, **menglerun** strip of hairless skin between the sole and the upper part of a skin boot # < mengla-?-n, mengla-?-n

mengniarcuun song # < menge-niar-cuun

mengqi- to make a crackling sound # NUN; *cf.* menqurpak, mengqullegetaq

mengqullegetaq bunchberry (*Cornus canadensis*) # NUN; *cf.* mengqi-

mengqucivak hawk owl (*Surnia ulula*); hawk (*species* ?) # Y; < ?-vak

mengquq Japanese spherical glass fishnet float # *found on beaches*; *etymology not known to compiler*; NUN; < ?-quq; *cf.*

mengkuk

mengqurpak loud noise # Qavarraarlutek unuakumi tupakanragnegun, tua-i-w' erquraqertelluku, elatiignek qakemna migpallartelliniuq. Tua-i ca qakmani *mengqurpak*. 'After sleeping, just when they woke up in the morning, as became dawn, there was a thump outside their house. There was *something loud* out there.' (QUL 2003:366); < ?-rpak; cf. eme-, mengqi-

mengruq drumstick # Y; < menge-?

mengyaraq song # < menge-yaraq

menkuke- to send a visitor away without having him or her eat # NUN

mente- to leave none # mentaa 'he isn't leaving any for her' / menciuq 'he isn't leaving any' e.g., *is eating all the food*; mentaanga akutamek 'he didn't leave any "Eskimo ice cream" for me'; Ilani *mentevkenaki* nerarkauluni. 'He is to eat and *share* with the others of his group (that is, without *failing to leave* them any).' (TAP 2004:30); < PE mənət-

menuite- to be clean; to be pure; to be without blemish # menuituq 'it is clean, it is pure'; Tua-i tagluni igvalliniuq, aren tua-i pingkut, *menuunani* paugna enem avatii tua-i. 'He went up on shore and as it came into his view, the area around the house was *clean and tidy*.' (CIU 2005:92); Tua-i tauna arenqianani acaggluarqa yuralria *menuilnganani*. When my aunt danced, she looked *radiant and pure*.' (CIU 2005:274); Ekevkarluki ungungssit *menuilnguut* malrunlegtaarluki aipaqu'urluki angucaluq arnacaluq-llu. 'He had the *clean* animals go in in seven pairs, male and female.' (AYAG. 7:2); Atawaqertut ircaqumegteggun *menuilnguut* tangrrarkaungamegteggu Agayun. 'Blessed are the *pure* in heart, for they shall see God.' (MATT. 5:8); < men'u-ite¹-

meq fresh water # and **mer-** to drink # *underlyingly* [e]meq; *see also* mer-; mermek imiqerru 'please fill it with water'; mermun kit'ellruuq 'he fell into the water'; angyamek mer'et taguski! 'bring the *buckets* of water from the boat!'; Tua-i-llu-am ellii umuarteqengluni *meliullermini* qaill' ayuqucianek *mer'em* iluani tangneq, . . . 'And then she began to think, when she was playing with the water, just how it might be to see from inside the *water*, . . .' (ELN 1990:26); = emeq; > mel'ir-, emir-, meqcarluk, merkaq, meqsug-, merkaun, mercete-, merrlir-, mercuullugpak, meriiq, merr'aq*, merr'arar(ar)-, merr'ite-, merpallag-, merpallar-, merqe-, mertar-, merte-, meryak¹, meryak²; < PE əmər(-)

meqcaq waste; human waste (?) # Imumun yaavet ciciqivikelallranun *meqcalilriamun* tekicami qaluqaarluku uka-i agiirtelliniluni. 'When she reached that place over there which was her dump pit, the place full of *human waste*, and after she'd dipped some up, she came (toward him).' (CIU 2005:286); > meqcarluk; cf. meqiq, mequq

meqcarluk puddle # Y; < meqcaq-rrluk (?)

meqcir- to soak to remove hair or fur # *of a pelt*; meqcirtuq 'it is being soaked for the hair to come off'; meqciraa 'he is soaking it' / "Wii niitelartua tua-i keligarraarluki cali-llu *meqcirraarluki* teq'umun kenicilarniluki." "Anirtima ilait tepsaq'lartut." "'I hear that after scraping them and *soaking* them to get the hair off they are soaked in urine." "So that's why some of them stink.'" (ELN 1990:98); < meqe-cir-; > meqciraq; < PY-S məqəciR- (*under* PY-S məqə-)

meqciraq skin soaked to remove the hair or fur #
< meqcir-aq¹

meqe- to shed or lose hair # *of animals or humans*; meq'uq 'it is shedding'; meqaa 'it is shedding on it' / meqluni 'losing hair'; > meqcir-, meqte-, meqneq, meqtar-, mequss'uk; cf. melquq; < PY-S məqə-

meq'ercetaaq arrow with point that detaches in the flesh #

meqiq fly egg # and **meqir-** to lay eggs # *of flies*; meqirtuq 'it (fly) laid eggs'; meqiraa 'it (fly) laid eggs on it' / Tua-i-gguq maa-i makut *meqit* inerquutngutuut, tua-i waten *meqiuluki* yugnun igmaasqevkenaki. Tukraut-gguq yuum iluani puqlangutaqateng yuk caunrirluku ilua-llu nerluku. 'People were warned not to ingest *fly* eggs. They'd hatch inside the person when they were warmed there and would destroy the person eating his insides.' (CIU 2005:190); cf. mequq, meqcaq

meqkaq something to drink # NI; < meq-kaq

meqneq bald spot # < meqe-neq¹

meqsartur- to go to quench one's thirst # meqsarturtuq 'he went to get a drink' / meqsukuvet meqsartua 'if you are thirsty go drink'; < mer-yartur-; < PY məqyartur- (*under* PE əmər(-))

meqsug- to be thirsty # meqsugtuq 'he is thirsty' / meqsuircarnarilliniuq 'it is time to quench our thirst'; Umyuarteqliniuq, "Arnaq-llu kan'a meqsunga'arteqaqsaunani." Piinanrani arnaq qanlliniuq, "Meqsunga'arpakar." 'He thought, "That woman down there hasn't become *thirsty* yet." Soon that the woman said, "How *thirsty* I've become." (YUU 1995:86); < meq-yug-; > meqsuircaun; < PY əməqyuy- (*under* PE əmər(-))

meqsuircaun soda pop # < meqsug-ir²-car-n

meqtar- to pluck a bird # meqtartuq 'he is plucking' a bird; meqtaraa 'he is plucking it' / K, BB, NR, LI; < meqte-a-

meqte- to remove fur from # *either unintentionally, as by rubbing off a patch of fur from one's garment, or intentionally, as by plucking fur out or by soaking a skin so that the fur may be easily removed*; meqtaa 'he removed fur from it' / Cali-llu waten tan'gaurluut elliraat meqluki tua-i qamiquurit ungilangyugaqata cali asmegcetuluki. 'Also orphan boys were shaved, their hair removed, when their heads tended to get lice.' (CIU 2005:214); < meqe-te²-

mequp'ayagaq* long-haired, shaggy or fluffy dog # Mequp'ayagarmek qimugtengqellruunga imumi, yugcetun-llu qallatenritararaqluni. 'I had a long-haired dog at that time, and it could almost speak Yup'ik.' (UNP2); < melquq-payagaq

mequq human excrement # Y; < ?-quq; cf. meqiq, meqcaq

meq'urtua- to be unable to breathe because of a strong wind blowing in one's face # meq'urtuaguq 'he is having trouble breathing'; HBC; < ?-tur¹-a-

mequss'uk, mequssngiq shaggy dog # < meqe-?, meqe-?; cf. melqussuk

mer- to drink # *see meq- cold liquid (specifically alcoholic beverage, but only in a certain context); for to drink (hot liquid) see yuurqar-; underlyingly [e]mer-; see also meq; mertuq 'he is drinking'; meraa 'he is drinking it' / mer'aqama 'whenever I drink'; meq'uvet 'if you drink'; merr'u! 'drink it!'; meryuumiitaqa eculria meq 'I don't care to drink the murky water'; merkaq 'something to drink'; Atanrem-llu tangercetaa muraggarmek. Tauna mermun egtaa; meq-llu mey'unariluni. 'And the Lord showed him a piece of wood. He threw it into the water, and the water became sweet (drinkable).'* (ANUC. 15:22); = emer-; > em'a, meqsartur-, mer'a-, mer'un; cf. mecuq, murqe-, miite¹-, metu-; < PE əmər(-)

mer'a- to drink repeatedly at short intervals (as when drinking liquor in order to feel its affect) # merauq 'he is drinking (liquor)'; meraa (mer'aluku) 'he is drinking it'; = mer'a-; < mer-a-

mercete¹ to let one drink # mercetaa 'he let him drink' / merceciqaa 'he will let him drink'; Cali-llu mermek cikiqatkut mer'aqluku meqsunga'artengramta-llu wangkutnek mercecuunata ellaita taūgaam cikiqeraqluta. 'Also if they gave us water we'd drink it, and even if we became thirsty we didn't let ourselves drink, but only when they gave it to us.' (YUU 1995:49); < mer-cete¹-

mercete² to be watery # mercetuq 'it is watery' / merceñani 'being watery'; < meq-cete²-

mercuullugpak high-bush cranberry (*Viburnum edule*); < meq-?-lluk-rpak

merig- caved in; folded over; hemmed # *postural root*; > merigte-, meringqa-; < PY-S məriy-

merigte- to cave in; to fold over; to hem # merigtuq 'it (riverbank) caved in'; merigtaa 'he folded it over' or 'he hemmed it'; Pugyaraa allegyaikuciumaluni meringgalriamek kassutmun. 'Its neck opening was hemmed all around to keep it from tearing.' (ANUC. 39:23); < merig-te²-; > merigneq

merigneq hem; cuff # < merigte-neq¹

Meriiq legendary creature that will suck the blood from one's big toe if one has no water in his house or tent #

Nerenriameng aaniin ellimerluku Qalemaq mertaasqelluku qessaan-llu piluku yuilqumi mer'utainateng inarcuitniluki Meriirmun putukuitgun melugluki mel'arniluki augit, tuqulluki. 'When they finished eating her mother told Qalemaq to go get some water, and because Qalemaq didn't feel like it her mother said that in the wilderness they don't go to bed without a supply of water handy because Meriiq will drink their blood by sucking it through their big toes, killing them.' (ELN 1990:48); < meq-?-iq

meringqa- to be caved in; to be folded over; to be hemmed # meringqaq 'it is caved in', 'it is hemmed' or 'it is hemmed' / < merig-ngqa-

merinite- to blend in with land formation and not be visible anymore; to disappear over a hill or mountain # NUN

merkaun soda pop # < meq-kaq-un

mernuir- to recover from being tired; to be rested up # mernuirtuq 'he is not tired any more' / mernuirk 'limbo' (*Catholic neologism*); < mernur-ir²-; > mernuircir-; < PE mərɲurir- (*under* PE mərɲur-)

mernuircir-, mernuircar-, mernuincir- to rest up # mernuincirtuq, mernuircartuq or mernuincirtuq 'he is taking a rest' / < mernuir-cir-, mernuir-car-

mernur- to be tired; to be exhausted; to be fatigued # mernurtuq 'he is tired' / mernurluni 'being tired'; Ulpiaqaraluni tallimarqunek mernuqerrluni anerteksaaralliniuq taqsuqluni cakneq. 'After doing somersaults five times he suddenly became fatigued and breathed hard at intervals being very tired.' (YUU 1995:99); > mernuir-; < PE mərɲur-

merpallag¹ to drink too much # merpallaguq 'he drank too much; merpallagaa 'he drank too much of it' / < mer-pallag-

merpallag⁻² to make a splashing sound # Qavaqerluni, nalluqerluni, maaten tupagyartulliniuq camna tang *merpallagaluni*. Maaten-gguq tua-i, . . . , kanavet tangerqallinia ervuqalria tauna arnaq qulilluni tuaten. 'He fell asleep, sunk into oblivion, and when he woke up he could hear someone *splashing water*. And then . . . he looked down and saw that woman was taking a bath and washing her hair.' (QAN 1995: 250); < meq-rpallar-

merpallar-to make a splashing sound # merpallartuq 'it splashed, made a splashing sound' / paluqtaam pamyuni merpallarcetaa 'the beaver splashed water with its tail'; < meq-rpallar-

merqe- to provide (animal, plant, object) with water; to moisten # merqaa 'he gave it some water, put water on it' / Yuraqatarluteng tua-i cauyat upluki *merqelluki*, . . . 'Being about to dance they prepared their drums, *moistening* them with water, . . .' (CIU 2005:384); < meq-rqe²-

Merr'aq^{*1}, **Merr'aryaraq** indigenous Yup'ik yearly holiday called the "Lesser Memorial Feast" or the "Lesser Feast for the Dead" in English, involving a number of ceremonies including clothing being distributed to the namesakes of the dead being memorialized # and **merr'ar**- to celebrate this holiday # *compare* Elriq, the "Greater Feast for the Dead"

merr'aq^{*2} holy water; dew # merr'artaa 'he applied holy water to it'; < meq-rraq

merr'arar(ar)- to have only tea or coffee # *without bread*; merr'ara'artuq 'he is having only a beverage' / < meq-rraq-ar(ar)-

merr'ite- to provide (human or animals) with a little water # merr'itaa 'he gave her a little water to drink' / < meq-rraq-ite²-

merlir- to be watery # < meq-rrluk-ir¹-

mertar- to fetch water # *in quantity, with pails, tank, etc.*; mertartuq 'he is fetching water'; mertaraa 'he is fetching water for it' / mertautaa 'he is fetching water for him'; Taqngameng mertailan tamana ena elkeq Qalemaq-llu *mertarlutek* tan'gercelan ellassuutmek kenurramek ang'aqlutek. 'When they were done, because that house didn't have any water she and Qalemaq *fetches water* and because it was dark they took along a lantern.' (ELN 1990:85); < meq-tar²-; > mertar-cuun

mertarcuun, **mertarrsuun** water pail; water bucket; water transporting tank # Tua-i-ll' qaluurin piluku kan'a *mertarcuun* mermek imalek tangllinia, un'a Kuigpak. 'As he took the dipper he looked into the *water bucket* and saw the Yukon River mirrored on the surface of the water.' (CIU 2005:70); < mertar-cuun

merte- to sprinkle water on; to water (plants) # mertaa 'he sprinkled water on it' / < meq-te⁶-

merug- to go under or in (e.g., the water, the ground) # merugtuq 'he went under' / merugutaa 'it pulled him under or in (*implying*, trapping him)'; ciurissuutem aliqa merugucarpiaaraa 'the wringer almost pulled my sleeve in'; Kuigem ilii carvanilria, tua-i apqiitnek *merugucugnarquq*, *merugyugnarquq* tua-i. 'Part of the river has a strong current and is a place where one can get *sucked in*. Maybe he *got pulled under*.' (QUL 2003:732); Tauḡken-am tavluni ava-i yuk pikuni, pileryagakuni waten maaggun elatiikun cikuq asmeskuni tua-i pakerqengraan carvaniquuni *merugutarkauluku*. 'But if a person panics and makes those quick movements, he is going to break the ice and the current is going to *pull him under* the ice, even though he tries to escape.' (QUL 2003:732)

mer'un dipper for drinking water # Waten pertat kegginaruarrarnek qaralingqetuut, *mer'utet*. 'The inner sides usually had designs of little faces, [inside] the bent-wood *dippers*.' (CIU 2005:200); = emrun; < mer-n

meryak¹ (*Y form*), **mersak** (*NS form*) blackfish fry # < meq-yak

meryak² mucus in eye; "sleep in the eye" # Y; < meq-yak

meter- *root*; > metervik, metraq

metervik bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) # Cetamanek pitangqertuq wangni ayuquciitnarqelrianek taringesciigalkemnek: *meterviit* tengaulallrat pagaani, . . . 'There are four things which to me are beyond understanding: *eagles* flying up above, . . .' (AYUQ. 30:19); < meter-?; < PY mətərvik (*under* PE mətəɾ)

metqe- to suffer; to be ill # metquq 'he is suffering' / NUN; < ?-teqe-; < PE mətay- (?)

metraq^{*}, **metr(aq)**^{*} (*NUN form*) common eider (*Somateria mollissima*) # metrartangqertuq or met'ertangqertuq (*NUN form*) 'there are eiders here'; Tua-i tuavet kanaami nanvamun, *metrarmek-gguq* — negeqlimta-w' angiikvagnek pilaqait — tamakucimek tua-i pitegkengami, qayamikun ekluni aqviimiu, teguamiu-gguq tua-i cimek qamiqurrakun teguqerraallrua. "As he came down to the open water, when he caught a *common eider* — our northern Yupiit call it "angiikvak" — he grabbed it first by its head when retrieving it with his kayak.' (CIU 2005:8); < meter-?; < PE mətəɾ

metenglliaqer- to spring off # NUN; cf. petengte-

metu- to absorb water; to let water in # metuuq ‘it is absorbing water, letting water in’ / Tamakut tamaa-i ava-i aūg’um qanrutkellri, imarnitet, ellalluum qaillun *metuluni-ll’* pingaunaki maaggun-llu pengegnairluku . . . ellarvang’ermi. ‘Those that she just referred to, the gut raincoats, the rain won’t tend to *be admitted* by them, thus removing any cause for worry, even if it’s raining hard.’ (ELL 1997:294); > metuyailkun; cf. meq

metuyailkun plastic or rubber sheeting # < metu-yailkutaq

mianig- root; > mianigte-, mianike-, mianikur(aq*), mianiite-

mianigte- to make noise with things # mianigtuq ‘he is making noise’; qemagciuuq qantanek mianiggluni ‘he is putting away the dishes, making noise’; < mianig-?

mianiite-, mianiate-, mianinrite- to not be a gentle person; to lack sensitivity to the pain that one inflicts on another person # mianiituq ‘he’s not gentle’, ‘he lacks sensitivity’ / < mianig-ite¹-, mianig-ate-, mianig-nrite-

mianike- to be careful; to be gentle # mianikuq ‘he is being careful’; mianikaa ‘he is being careful with it’ / mianikluten cali! ‘work carefully!’; mianiku’urluni tarenriurun agartaa ‘he very carefully hung the mirror’; mianikevkenani ‘(he) not being careful, banging things about’; Alingqercami ut’rartuq, aquaurluni. Itqerrluni akiani anuurlumi aqumkallagluni tuaten *mianikevkenani*. ‘When he suddenly got scared he went right back running. He burst in and unceremoniously plopped down on his buttocks across from his grandmother.’ (MAR1 2001:80); < mianig-ke¹-; < PE mi(C)ani(kə)-

mianikur(aq*) person who acts very slowly, with extreme caution; gentle person # < mianike-?

mic’araq (NI form), **mic’arvik** (EG form) airport; landing strip # < mit’e-yaraq, mit’e-yar-vik

mig- dimensional root; > migkite-, migpak, migpallara-, migpallagte-, migtu-; cf. eme-; < PE əməy- or əmiy-

migkite- to be quiet # migkituq ‘it is quiet’ / < mig-kite²-

migpak sudden noise; thump; thud; loud noise # Itliniut tuavet nem’un, uitaqanratgun qakma tauna tekitelliniuuq, *migpak* tull’uni nem qainganun. ‘Shortly after they entered the house, she arrived outside, [with] a *thud* landed on top of the house.’ (YUU 1995:99); < mig-rpak

migpallarte- to thud; to thump # Kauguciatun-llu *migpallarrluni* camna, *migpallarrluni* tua-i kaugtuarluku. ‘With the initial beat of the drum, something down there made a loud *thudding*, a continous beating.’ (QAN 1995:312); < mig-rpallar-?-

migpallara- to thud repeatedly; to thump repeatedly # < mig-rpallar-a-

migtu- to be loud; to be thudding; to be thumping # migtuuq ‘it is loud, thudding’ / < mig-tu-

miicir- to soak in order to leach out salt # miicirtuq ‘it is being soaked’; miiciraa ‘he is soaking it’ / miiciriuq sulunanek ‘he is soaking the salted salmon in order to leach the salt from them’; < miite¹-cir-; < PY miicir- (under PE əmər(-))

miilaq soap # . . . *miilailameng-llu* tamaani teq’umek tauḡaam *miilirluteng* erurlaameng. ‘. . . since they didn’t have *soap* back then, since they’d wash using urine as *soap*.’ (MAR2 2001:14); from Russian мыло (mylo)

miili- to grind # miiliuq ‘he is grinding something’; miilia ‘he is grinding it’ / probably from English ‘meal’ or ‘mill’; > miilitnguaq, miilissuun

miilissuun mortar; millstone # Passissuutengqertut makut *miilissuutet* allakarmeng. ‘The *mortars* have their own pestles.’ (CIU 2005:194); . . . tauna atawaunruyartuq *miilissuutem* teggarvii uyaqūranun agarrluku egeskatgu imarpigmun. ‘. . . it would be better if a *millstone* was hung around his neck and he was thrown in the sea.’ (MARK 9:42); < miili-cuun

miilitnguaq pancreas # < miili-n-uaq

miineq spring of water; place that has gotten water as through melting or flooding # Tua-i-ll’ im’ atiin una wani *miineq*, maani qacarnermi, *miineq* tugerluku tua-i ukiuvailegmi-llu cikuliurutii ayimlluni. ‘And so her father was chipping away at a *spring of water* on the side of the hill with an ice chisel, and before he made it through, his ice chisel broke.’ (ELL 1997:228); Imumek ernermiurtaangaqan *miinengaqluni* yuilqumun ayagalriit *miinerkun* tuaten ivratuameng. ‘When the days got longer and when *places with water* began to form [from the melting snow], they went to the wilderness wading through the *wet places* like that.’ (CIU 2005:346); < miite¹-neq¹

miinguartarkarcivik device for filling a bladder with fluids # NUN; < ?-vik; cf. emir-

miintaq screw; bolt # from Russian винт (vint); = uintaq

miiqar- for it to be spring thaw; for there to be high water # Aren, ellamun tua-i anyaurtenga'arcami tua-ll' piinanrani kuigan un'a ceñii *miiqangaaranga'artelliniuq* urugyungami qakemna. 'He started going outside. Soon the *water* along the sides of the river down there *started to build up* because it was starting to get warm outside.' (QUL 2003:186); . . . tua-llu qavaken kiatiin tungiinek ceñakun *miiqanerkun* tamaaggun kuimelriartanglliniuq qaũgna kiatii. . . . at the time when the sides of the river *had plenty of melt water* something appeared swimming along the side of the river.' (QUL 2003:186); < meq-lir-qar- *also spelled* emiqar-

miiskaaq dishpan; large serving dish # *from Russian* миска (miska) 'basin'

miitaq something that has been soaked or leached out # < miite¹-aq¹

miite¹- to provide *person, animal, or object* with water or other liquid # miitaa 'he gave her some water' / miiteqernga! 'give me some water, please!'; < ?-ite²-; > miicir-, miineq, miitaq, miyvik²; cf. meq; < PE əmmit- (*under* PE əmər(-))

miite²- to make a loud noise # cf. eme-

mike- to be little; to be small in size; to be young # mik'uq 'it is small' / mikluni 'being small'; mikvaa 'my, how small!'; miksiyaagtuq 'it is too small'; miklemni 'when I was young'; Aaniin-llu qanrulluku *mikellrani* waten ayuqellruniluku. 'And her mother told her that she looked like that when she *was small*.' (ELN 1990:10); mingqaa mikluku 'she sewed it small'; NS, Y, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI; = mikte-

mikelke- to find or consider it to be too small # *subject finds object too small for him, or object is too small for subject*; mikelkaa 'he finds it too small for him' / una paltuuk mikelkaqa 'this coat is too small for me'; < mikte-ke³-

mikleq smaller or smallest one or ones # mikellrat 'the smallest one of them'; mikellra 'one smaller than it'; mikellrit 'the smallest ones of them'; < mikte-lleq²; *even though this form is from mikte- (rather than mike-) for 'to be small', it is used in areas that use mike-, which also use the predictable mikenra for 'one smaller than it', etc., as well as in areas that use mikte-*

mikellru- to be smaller # mikellruuq 'it is smaller' / una mikellruuq taumi 'this is smaller than that'; < mikte-llru²-; *even though this form is from mikte- (rather than mike-) for 'to be small', it is used in areas that use mike-, which also use the predictable mikenru- for 'to be smaller', as well as in areas that use mikte-*

mikelngull(aq*) child # *older than an infant*; mikelngull'er 'a child, the child'; mikelngullraat 'children'; < mikelnguq-llr(aq)

mikelnguq* child; little one. *used in unpossessed contexts; for possessed contexts, irniaq is used*; mikelnguq qiaguq aanani anellrani 'the child cried when his mother went out'; mikelnguut aquigut ellami nengllingraan 'the children are playing outside even though it is cold'; Angutet-llu qasgimi qavatuluteng, nem'i piyuunateng. Arnat taũgaam *mikelnguut-llu* kiimeng qavatuluteng nen'i. 'The men slept in the kashim, never in the house. Only women and *children* slept in the houses.' (YUU 1995:72); *in NUN mikelnguq means any small thing, not restricted to or implying a child*; < mikte-nguq; *even though this form is from mikte- 'to be small', it is also used in areas that use mike- for this, as well as in those that use mikte-; the following are anatomical terms, probably neologisms*: MIKELNGURKAM KAYANGIVIA 'ovary'; MIKELNGURKAM KAYANGUM TUMYARAA 'Fallopian tube'; mikelngurkaq 'sex cell, *especially* sperm cell'; mikelngurkaq kayanguq 'ovum, female egg cell'; > mikelngull'er

mikeltak "darned" child, exclamation used when one is angry; adult or teenager acting like a child, *pejorative*; < mikte-?

mik'nuraq youngest child; youngest sibling # NUN; < mike-

mikte- to be little; to be small in size; to be young # miktuiq 'it is small' / miktellemni 'when I was young'; Yuum-gguq iliin picurlaumallni nalluyagucuitaa *mik'nani* . . . 'It is said that some people never forget being mistreated when they *were little* . . .' (YUP 2005:134); Can'irraam taum quliratui miktellratni. 'That person, Can'rraq, would tell them stories when they *were young*.' (CEV 1984:71) HBC, NUN, NI, CAN, EG; = mike-

mikur- to be abundant at a given place and time *mainly of fish and insects*; to gather; to swarm # mikurtut 'they are abundant' *in one place*; mikurai 'he is gathering them together' / neqet mikurtut unuamek 'there are a lot of fish running today'; egturyat mikurtut nunapigmi 'there are a lot of mosquitoes on the tundra'; . . . imarpigmun ayagluteng cali tamakut up'nerkaqu pissungekata pitarkait *mikurcetaaraqluki*, paivngavkangnaqluki. ' . . . going down to the ocean so that in spring when they started to hunt there would *be an abundance* of game available.' (AGA 1996:28); > mikuite-, Mikuryaq

mikuite- to not be abundant # . . . pingqetuyaaquq, taũgaam *mikuunateng*. ' . . . they are usually available, but *not abundant*.' (PAI 2008:38); < mikur-ite¹-

Mikuryaq Mekoryuk # *village on Nunivak Is.*; < mikur-yaq

mil- root; > milpag-, milqar-, milqun, miluqu-, miluute-; < PE milur-

milek milk # kuluvim milga 'cow's milk'; Tauna nuna naungignarqelriaruq enuqitnaunani-llu *milegmek* paatakaamek-llu. 'That land is a fertile place, with no lack of *milk* nor honey.' (AYAG. 3:8); from English 'milk'; > milekuuq

milekuuq milk # a blend of the English loan *milek*, and the Russian loan *muluk'*uuq (q.v.)

milpag-, mileqpag- to throw hard (at) # milpagtuq 'he threw something hard'; milpagaa 'he threw something at it hard' / milpautaa 'he threw it hard'; Aren, kevgarqaarluku taukugnun tua *mileqpaucaaqekiini* tegqagnun taukugnun pugumalriignun . . . 'After lifting him he *thrust* him to those two poles that were partly underground . . .' (QUL 2003:282); < mil-pag²-, mil-pag²-

milqagte- to throw oneself around; to toss about #

milqar- to throw (at) # milqertuq 'he threw something'; milqeraa 'he threw something at it' / milqautaa qimugtemun 'he threw it at the dog'; milqeraa qimugta qilulria teggalqumek 'he threw a rock at the barking dog'; < mil-qar-; > milqaun

milqeruaq one of two white decorative squares on back of parka #

milqun, milqaun something to throw # Tua-i-llu *milqut'*liluni Elnguq milqerluku aviarcan-llu nall'artevkenaku. 'She made *something to throw* [a snowball] and threw it at Elnguq but it sailed past her because she dodged it.' (ELN 1990:101); < mil-?-n, milqar-n

miluqu- to throw things # with the implication of *maliciousness*; miluquuq 'he is throwing thing'; miluqua 'he threw thing at it' / < mil-?-; > miluquyuli

miluquyuli legendary rock-throwing creature the size of a small human; by extension, monkey; ape # < miluqu-yuli

miluute- to stand out (be very noticeable) # Tuarpiaq-gguq tang tusrutkek-llu *miluutetaciit* tanqigpiim pillrani.

'Apparently his parka shoulder designs *stood out* in the bright light.' (KIP 1998:245); Anvigcuuciraluta waten ayagaaqamta up'nerkami, *miluutaquq* tua-i qanikcarmi yaaqvani. 'When we looked for squirrel dens in the springtime, it (the den) really *stood out* in the snow in the far distance.' (CIU 2005:150); < mil-?-

milu'uvkaa, milu'uvkaa rope # from Russian верёвка (veryóvka); Y, HBC, NI; = pilu'uvkaa

mimeq thigh of bird or mammal # > mimernaq;

< PE mimər

mimernaq stump of tree # < mimeq-naq²

minaq food set aside for someone # and **minar-** to leave, keep, or save food for someone else; to take food to (EG meaning) # minartuq 'he is leaving food'; minaraa 'he is leaving food for her' / uima minaraa qetunrapuk 'my husband is saving some for our son';

mineg- to become moldy # of a drying fish when a bitter-tasting substance, probably a mold, forms on its surface in damp, rainy weather; also of salmon at spawning time; minegtuq or min'gaa 'it got moldy' / > minkar-; < PE minəy¹

minek wake of a fish or a boat # min'guuq 'it is the wake of something moving through the water'

mingciq soaked and salted fish # EG; = pingciq

mingqaaq tightly coiled rigid basket made of coarse seashore grass (*taperrnat*) # < mingqe-?-aq¹;
> mingqii-

mingqe- to sew # mingquq he is sewing; mingqaa 'he is sewing it' / mingeqsaraq nalluaqa 'I don't know how to sew'; Maaten-gguq piuq natermi aqumgalria, ingna-gguq-wa aanii *mingqellria* ingleret qaingatni. 'When she observed things she saw that she was sitting on the floor, and that one, her mother, *was sewing* on the bed.' (ELN 1990:3); Tua *mingeqsuumariunga* waniwa mingqutengqerquma. 'I can *sew* now if I have a needle.' (QUL 2003:142); > mingqaaq, mingqepiarumalia, mingqessuun, mingqun;
< PE minqə-

mingqepiarumalia ordinary stitch # < mingqe-piaq-ma-lria

mingqessuun, mingeqsuun sewing machine #

< mingqe-cuun, mingqe-cuun

mingqii- to make a tightly coiled, rigid grass basket. mingqiiguq 'she is making a basket'; mingqiigai 'she is making a basket out of them (grasses)' / mingqiisten'guuq aanaka 'my mother is a basket-maker'; < mingqaaq-li²-

mingqun needle # Tamaani *mingqutkiutullrulliniut* unkut ceñarmiut waten tulurrarnek. Taūgken Akulmi maani *mingqutkiutullrulliniluteng* canek qecigtulrianun-llu aturkameggnek, qucillgaat imkut kanagaitnek . . . 'People down in the coastal areas made *needles* out of ivory. But in the tundra area people made *needles* for use on thick leather out of a fibula from a crane's lower leg . . .' (CIU 2005:240); NS, Y, K, HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, BB, NR, LI, EG; < minqe-n; >

mingucivik, mingqutnguaq, mingqusvik; < PE minqun (*under* PE minqə-)

mingqucivik needlecase # Teguqallrukai ima-tama tuani ayauteqatallratni, kakivini, *mingqucivik*. ‘Oh yes, when they were going to take her away she had grabbed her sewing kit, the *needle case*.’ (ELL 1997:156); < mingqun-li-vik

mingqusvik, mingqusviutaq needlecase # Cali-llu una *mingqusviutaq* asveruam qamiqurranek qaralingqelliniluni, *mingqusviutam* taqrakun. ‘And this *needle case* has a design of a walrus head on its front.’ (CIU 2005:236); < mingqun-vik, mingqun-viutaq

mingqutnguaq shard of rotten or honeycomb ice # ciku mingqutnguarurtaqami aarnarqenglartuq ‘the ice gets dangerous when it becomes rotten’; < mingqun-uaq

mingugissuun, minguggsuun butter-knife; paintbrush # < mingug-i²-cuun, mingug-ssuun

minguk paint; color; ointment; butter # *and* **mingug-** to spread; to smear; to paint # mingugtuq (*or* mingugiuq) ‘he is spreading something’; mingugaa ‘he is spreading something onto it’ / ukut mingugut: tungulria, qatellria, kavirliq, cungagliq, esirliq, cali-llu qiugliq ‘these are the colors: black, white, red, green, yellow, and blue’; mingugaa kelipaq saalamek ‘he is spreading the bread with shortening’; mingugtaa saalaq kelipamun ‘he is spreading shortening on the bread’; Uitertenrararliit-llu tamaa-i tamatum nalliini kegginateng *mingugaqluki*. ‘In those days, those who got red ochre for the first time would *smear* some on their faces.’ (ELL 1997:256); KINGUQLIRMEK MINGUGYARAQ ‘Extreme Unction’ *literally*: ‘anointing for the last time’ (*Catholic religious neologism*); > mingugissuun, minguuun;
< PE minuy-

minguuun paint; color; ointment; butter # < mingug-n

minir- to drizzle # *impersonal subject*; minirtuq ‘it is drizzling’ / < minuk-ir¹-

minirrluk drizzle # NUN; < minir-rluk

minkar- to become moldy # minkartuq *or* minkaraa ‘it got moldy’ / *Minkatui* atam imumek caluki, yukutam piaqaki. ‘They immediately *got moldy* when exposed to damp conditions.’ (PAI 2008:146); < mineg-qar-

minuk drizzle # < PE minəy²

miqsaq type of hard colorful blue stone # *used for making tools*

mirespag-, mirespag- to vomit copiously # mirecpagtuq *or* mirespagtuq ‘he is vomiting copiously’; mirecpagaa *or* mirespagaa ‘he is vomiting copiously on it’ / < miryar-pag²-

miryangcaq ground beetle (*Carabidae* sp.) # *literally*: ‘vomit inducer’; < miryar-ngcar-

miryaq vomit # *and* **miryar-** to vomit # miryartuq ‘he vomited’; miryaraa ‘he vomited on it’ / miryautaa ‘he vomited it out’; miryaraluni ‘vomiting repeatedly’, miryaraluni augmek ‘vomiting blood’; Tua-i kingyarqami akutamek *miryaraqluni* kingutmun. . . . Qat’riturnipaa-lli-gguq ukugkeni. ‘Whenever he turned his head back to look, he would *vomit* some of the [fat-rich] Eskimo ice cream [he’d eaten] on his shoulder. Oh my, how he created white patches on his shoulders and back!’ (CIU 2005:128); > mirespag-, miryalngu-, miryangcaq, miryaruaq; < PE miryar(-)

miryalngu- to be nauseated # miryalnguq ‘he is nauseated’ / miryalgnunarquq ‘it is nauseating’; < miryar-ingu-

miryaruaq one of two tassels on the chest and back of certain traditional Yup’ik parkas # *said to represent caribou fat vomited out by Iluvaktuq, a legendary hero, when he fled his enemies*; Tua-i-gguq atkuliaqameng uuggun wani pukirmek qaralililaraat cali-llu akiakun; *miryarualirlukek-gguq*. When women make parkas, they always put strips of white fur from calfskin or caribou belly [on the shoulders and back]. It is said that they are putting “*pretend*” vomit on it.’ (CIU 2005:130); < miryaq-uaq

mis- *dimensional root*; > miskite-, mistu-; *cf.* miscir-, miter-

miscir- to be misty # miscirtuq ‘it is misty’ / *perhaps from English* ‘misty’, *but cf.* mis-

miskite- to be hard to see or hear # miskituq ‘it is hard to see or hear’, ‘it is obscured’ / < mis-kite²-

missuuk sack # Neqet amiit tamaa-i *missuuget*, imkut tua *missuullret*. *Missuullernek* wangkuta maa-i qemagquriaqelriakut. Tamakut-llu tamaa-i ak’a neqet, neqet qeltaitnek, qeciirluki *missuulitullrulriit*. ‘There were fish-skin sacks, [like] those *gunny-sacks*. Now we save *gunny-sacks* [for later use]. Way back then they would scale and skin the fish and make *sacks* [from the skin].’ (ELL 1997:566); *from Russian* мешок (*meshók*); > missuulleg

missuulleg burlap sack; gunny sack; sackcloth #
< missuuk-lleq¹

mistu- to be easy to see or hear; to be evident; to be distinguished; to be conspicuous # mistuuq ‘it is clearly visible or audible’ / mistulria ‘one that stands out from the others’; pikna agyaq ilamini mistunruuq ‘that star up there is easier to see than the others’; < mis-tu-

mistuqute- to join with others who are doing something # NUN

misvik airport; landing strip # Nunauqapiggluteng Mamterillermiut yugyagpek'nateng. *Misvingssagaunateng-llu*. 'Bethel was just a village, and there were not many people there. They didn't have a *landing strip* either.' (QUL 2003:330); Cali anevkariuq allamek yaqulegmek nunatangucia paqnakluku. Tauḡaam mer'em cali nuna patumiiku *misvigkailami* utertuq angyarpagmun; Noah-m-llu teguluku. 'And he released another bird to look for land. However, since the water still covered the land and because there was no *place for it to land*, it returned to the ark; Noah picked it up.' (AYAG. 8:8-9); = miyvik¹; < mit'e-vik

mit'aruaq waterfowl decoy # < mit'e-aq¹-uaq

mit'e- to land from the air; to alight # mit'uq 'it landed'; mitaa 'it landed on it' / misngauq 'it has landed', 'it is landed'; mill'uni 'landing'; miciiuq 'it will land'; micuitut maavet 'they never land here'; mit'aq 'landed thing' e.g., *fowl, airplane*; Tua-i-llu-gguq kiarrnginanrani canianun *mip'allalliniuq* qangqiiq qalrialuni, "Qangqirriirriirii. . . ." 'And while he was looking around that ptarmigan *landed* right beside him calling out, "Squireeel. . . ." (CIU 2005:152); > misvik, mic'araq, mit'aruaq, miyvik¹; < PE mit-

miter- to be prominent or stand out; to be dark in color (NUN meaning) # . . . cali *mitenrulutek* mengliarutek uiterarquraumallinilutek. ' . . . and more *prominently* the decorated edges also painted with red ocher.' (CIU 2005:192); Imkut tua-i can'get naumalriit *miterluteng* nuniitni tuani calillruuq. 'The grass that grew there *stood out*, and he was working there in the middle of it.' (QUL 2003:646); cf. mistu-

mitriate- to dim (or be dim); to abate; to be less dark or intense (in appearance, color, sound, etc.) # Tauḡken agayulirtem yuvrillrani nuyat qat' riksailkuneng ilutunruvkenani-ll amiani, tangellra-llu *mitrianani*, allakaumavkarciqaa malrunlegni ernerni. 'But if the priest examines it and the hair has not turned white, and it is no deeper than the skin, but it has *abated*, the priest shall confine him for seven days.' (LEVI. 13:26); mitrialuq 'it dims'; < miter-ate-

miur- to fill; to be full # EG; = muir-

miuyigte- to scowl; to frown # miuyigtuq 'he is scowling'; miuyigtaa 'he is scowling at her' / NUN; cf. miuyineq

miuyineq partially rotten meat # miuyinruuq 'it is getting rotten'; < ?-neq¹; cf. miuyigte-

miyvik¹ airport; landing strip # HBC; < mit'e-vik

miyvik² water barrel # HBC; < miite¹-vik

mug- to suck # see emug-

mugcuun baby bottle # see emugcuun

muiqaar(ar)- to become full to capacity #

. . . qasgicuallerani atrarluni qinertellinia, kenillecuarii tua-i man' *muiqaaralliniluni* mermek. ' . . . going down he peeked into his little steambath house and saw that its little firepit *was full to the brim* with water.' (QUL 2003:186); < muir-?-

muiqerri- to drain from infection # *of the ear*; muiqerriluni '(it — the ear) draining from infection'; NUN; < muir-qar-?-

muir- to fill or become full to capacity; to become full (of the moon) # muirtuq 'it has become full'; muiraa 'he filled it' / muirumauq 'it is full to capacity'; imiraa muirluku mermek 'he filled it with water, filling it up all the way'; muiran or muirngan 'because or when it got full'; IRALUQ MUIRTUQ 'the moon is full'; IRALUQ MUIRYARTURTUQ 'the moon is waxing'; Utaqalgirluteng-gguq iralum *muillerkaanek*. 'It is said that they would wait for the moon to *became full*.' (CAU 1985:77); = miur-; > muiqaar-, muiqerri-, muira-

muira- to boil over # NS; muirauq 'it is boiling over' / < muir-a-

mukaaq flour; bread loaf (HBC, NUN additional meaning) # Tamaani murilkeqarraallemni, tunenialllruut saayunek, *mukaanek*, saarralanek, imanek, iliini-liu lumarramek. 'When I first observed things they were selling tea, *flour*, sugar, bullets, and sometimes fabric.' (YUU 1995:15); Kass'allameng mat'umeng waten-tauḡ' kass'allartutullruut tamaani, *mukaameng*, caayuumeng, . . . 'We ate white man's food, western foods, *bread*, tea, . . .' (CEV 1984:38); from Russian мукá (muká); > mukaarkat, mukaarutleq

mukaarkaq wheat; (ear of) grain # Qavanqigcami aipiriluni qavangurturtuq; tangerrluni-llu malrunlegnek *mukaarkanek* qerrunqeggluteng assirluteng naulrianek ataucimek acilqurluteng. 'When he slept he dreamt for a second time, and saw seven ears of *grain*, plump and good, growing on a single stalk.' (AYAG. 41:5); < mukaaq-kaq

mukaarutleq empty flour sack # *originally made of fabric, sometimes printed, and used for sewing when the sack was empty*; Wiinga tua-i ellangellemni waten *mukaarutlernek*, lumarranek, lumarrarranek kiingan amllernek-llu aturaunata. 'When I became aware of things, I didn't have many garments, but only what was from the cloth of an *empty flour-sack*.' (KIP 1998:155); < mukaaq-utelleg

mula nipple; tip of paddle blade # NUN; = emulek; < PE mulə(γ)

mulngag- root; > mulngaite-, mulngake-; < PY mulŋa-

mulngaite- to habitually act carelessly or recklessly, without thinking of the possible consequences # mulngaituq 'he acts recklessly' / < mulngag-ite¹-

mulngake- to act gently and carefully # mulngakuq 'he is being careful'; mulngakaa 'he is being careful with it' / mulngakekina! 'be careful!'; Tamana tamaa-i una wani tan'gaurluq *mulngakluku* aulukarkauiliniarput pissuqataaralria. 'We are to *carefully* watch over that boy, the one who is just starting to hunt.' (ELL 1997:338); < mulngag-ke²-

multuuk (BB form), **mul'tuuk** hammer # from Russian МОЛОТÓК (molotók); = mulut'uuk

mulu- to tarry; to stay away a long time # muluuq 'he is taking a long time' / mulutuuk 'they₂ usually take a long time'; muluciqua 'I'll be gone for a long time'; muluvkenak ut'reskina! 'come home right away!'; ciin muluvakarcit? 'why did you take so long?'; Anqerluni tua *muluuraqerluni* iterluni. 'Having gone out he *tarried* a while and then entered again.' (QAN 1995:58); < PE mulu-

muluk'uuq milk # Y, HBC, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; from Russian МОЛОКО (molokó); = malak'uuq

mulut'uuk, mulut'uutaq hammer # from Russian МОЛОТÓК (molotók); = multuuk

mumaa- to dance moving one's feet or legs in various ways # NUN; < mumer-a-

mumeq drumstick; a tassel, representing a drumstick, hanging from one of the calfskin pieces on the traditional Yup'ik "qulitaq" parka as worn in the coastal area # and **mumer-** to beat a drum # mumertuq 'he is drumming'; < PE muməR(-)

mumig- turned over; translated # *generally of something with similar or equivalent sides; postural root*; > mumigte-, mumiksag-, mumingqa-; < PE mumiy-

mumigarute- to reciprocate in formal gift giving; to exchange roles; to exchange places with the host villagers and go inside the communal men's house while the host villagers come out and to call out requests for specific gifts (as during the "Kevgiq" ("Messenger Feast")) # Cali ingluan cali tuaten *mumigareskuni*, cali cikirturciqaa piyugtacimitun. 'The opposite one [the recipient of the gifts], when *the process was reversed*, would present the giver with things in return.' (TAP 2004:78); . . . waniwa una eniraraaq pellukan, imna arnat yuralallrat, tua *mumigarulluteng*, arnat akluluteng uimeng akluitnek nulirrit-llu akluitnek uingit yurarluteng, arnat aqumluteng cauyarluteng uingit-llu ukut tuar imkut arnat. ' . . . after the part was over wherein the women would dance, then, *exchanging roles* the women would put on their husbands' clothes and take the drums and sing while their husbands put their wives' clothes on and danced, with the women sitting and drumming and their husbands being just like women.' (TAP 2004:106); < mumigte-ar(ar)te¹-te⁵-

mumigtaar- to go from one side to the other side # Tua-i irirrnautut, ataucikun-llu makluteng. Waten *mumigtaarturluki*. 'They would move and lean to one side in unison and straighten up. They would *sway to one side and straighten up and then sway to the other side again*.' (CIU 2005:248); mumigte-a-

mumigtaq something that has been turned over; pancake; translation # < mumigte-aq¹

mumigte- to turn over; to translate; to transliterate # mumigtuq 'it turned over'; mumigtaa 'he turned it over, translated it' / Yugtaq quliraq kass'atun mumigtaa 'he is translating the Yup'ik story into English'; mumiggluku kalikaq 'turning over the paper'; Ilait-llu aperyarat ilakluku: "radar" yugtun *mumigcesciigalnguut*, yup'igtun-llu aprumassiyaayuilnguut ayuqucimegacetun igausngaut kass'atun, . . . 'And some words, for example, "radar", can't be *transliterated* into Yup'ik, for they cannot be pronounced in Yup'ik but instead are written just as they are in English, . . .' (KIP 1998:xx); < mumig-te²-; > mumigarute-, mumigtaar-, mumigtaq

mumiksag- to do the opposite of what one is supposed to or is expected to do # < mumig-?-

mumingqa- to be turned over; to be translated # mumingqauq 'it is turned over' / < mumig-ngqa-

munaircete- to be restless # munaircetuq 'he is restless' / NS; < ?-cete²-

munait- to be soft # munaituq 'it is soft' / Y;
= unait-; < ?-ite¹-

munaqe- to be skillful with; to tend, watch, or babysit (*Y meaning*) # munaqaa 'he is skillful with it' or 'he is tending him' / munaqiuq 'he is skillful with something' or 'he is babysitting';
< munar-ke⁴-; > munaqista

munaqista babysitter; Y; < munaqe-i²-ta¹

munar- to be dexterous; to be skillful # munartuq 'he is skillful' / munaituq 'he is not skillful'; munartuq cananermek 'he

is skillful at carving'; Cali-am wii augna maurluirutka murilkelallruamku, waten makuciq teq'itqata'arqamiu tua-i *munarulluki* kemeggliryarpiaqallrit aũg'arturarraarluki keliganqegcaarturluki . . . 'Since I always used to watch my late grandmother doing things, when she worked on fish skin like this she would *carefully* scrape off all the meat from the skin, . . .' (CIU 2005:146); cf. munarnarli, munarciaq;

> munaqe-, munarcete-; < PE munar-

munarcete- to concentrate on one's work # NS; munarcetuaq 'he is concentrating' / < munar-?-

munarciaq straight-grained piece of wood useful for making things # = unarciaq; cf. munar-

munarnarli millipede # < ?-li¹-; cf. munar-

muragaq wood; log; stick # Kegglangqerrisugnaunateng-ll', qalqapiit taman' ayagnengaarallratni, kegglyaryugnaunaki *muragat* kepurluki, piaqluteng. 'They had no saws back then, and were just beginning to get axes, so instead of sawing wood, they chopped it; that is how it was done.' (CEV 1984:29); HBC, NI, CAN; < murak-aq³

muragte- to collect firewood # muragtuq 'he is gathering wood' / murairutqataameng muragtuq 'because they are soon to be out of firewood, he is getting firewood'; Neqlillernun tekicameng aatiita pelatekiurumariamiki *muragutraarluki-llu* taikut ilani unilluki ayagluni kass'arrluni. 'When they arrived at the fish-camp, when their father had finished setting up the tent for them, and after he had gotten *firewood* for them, he left his family and went to the big settlement to buy supplies.' (ELN 1990:17);

< murak-te¹-

murak wood; log; stick # muraggaq 'little piece of wood'; muriit taguskiki angyamek! 'bring the firewood up from the boat!'; muragkiurtuq 'he is chopping wood'; muragcuun 'wood stove'; Ceñ'armun auqiiryaqatartukut, tamaani amllerneq auqiirkanek *muragnek* tangaalartukut aquigaqamta. 'We'll go gather wood from the beach; we always see lots of *wood* to gather when we play there.' (ELN 1990:18); Tua-i neqniqluni imna cakneq tua-i, tauna imna *muriim* qantam imaa! 'That was delicious, that content of the *wooden* bowl!' (ELL 1997:144); Y, K, NI, CAN, BB, NR, LI; > muragaq; muragte-

murilke- to watch; to observe; to be attentive # murilkuq 'he is observing'; murilkaa 'he is watching it or him' / murilkenrituq 'he is not being attentive'; Nutaan *murilkenriagni* amik ullallinia, taikut nakacuut nanguani egtaqluki. Taुकuk *murilkenrilagni*, kalvagayaramun egtellinii, kinguatgun-llu anluni. And finally when they₂ stopped *watching him carefully* he went over to the door, tossing about those bladders he was playing with. When they₂ weren't *watching him carefully* he threw them into the entrance passage and went out after them.' (YUU 1995:87); Maaten-gguq ellanguq mat'umun nunakegtaarmun tanqircetqapiarluni camek-llu-gguq cali nalluami yuucini-llu nalluamiu *murilkessiyaagpek'nani*. 'It was at that time, it is said, that she became aware of the bright beautiful world, and because she didn't know anything yet and didn't even know that she was a human being, she did not *observe* very much.' (ELN 1990:3); *the following are legal neologisms*: murilkumauq 'he is on probation'; murilkumalleq 'probation'; murilkumalriim maligtaquarkai 'conditions of probation';

> murilketar-, murilkista

murilketar- to be observant # murilketartuq 'he is observant' / murilketaituq 'he is not observant'; murilketaicaraq 'negligence' (*legal neologism*);

< murilke-tar¹-

murilkista one who watches or observes; overseer; supervisor # akinek, kalikanek-llu murilkista 'accountant'; < murilke-ta¹

murir- to stoke # muriraa 'he stoked it' / kaminiaq muriraa equillemnek 'he stoked the stove with the wood I chopped'; < murak-ir¹-; > murirvik

murirvik stoke-hole of wood-burning stove # . . . ukatiini-wa puyirviim *murirvik*. . . . *Murirviim-wa* patua manigcetellria cavik. ' . . . this side of the chimney is the *stoke-hole*. . . . The cover of the *stoke-hole* is made of flattened metal.' (PRA 1995*:460); < murir-vik

murqe- to rinse clothes # murqaa 'he is rinsing it' / Akungqarraarluku nuggluku keligluku, melqurrirluku, *murqelluku* nutaan-llu kinercirluku. 'After soaking it they pulled it out and scraped it, removed the hair, *rinsed* it, and dried it.' (YUU 1995:66); cf. meq

murtaq batter; dough # HBC; < murte-aq¹

murte- to make into a batter # murtaa 'he is mixing or making it into a batter, stirring it, adding ingredients to it' / murciuq 'she is making a batter'; HBC; = urte-; > murtaq

muru- to sink *into snow, mud, etc.*; to put on boots without using liners in them # muruuq 'he sank in'; murua 'he sank into it' / muruqerlukek kameksiigken maligtelaagnga 'just slip on your boots and come with me quickly'; cf. murugte¹-;

> murua-, murun, muruyaq; < PE maru-¹

murua- to sink into snow or mud at every step # muruaguq ‘he is sinking in’ *as he walks*; muruagaa ‘he is sinking into it’ *as he walks* / angun anerteksaarluni muruaguq ‘the man is trudging through the snow panting’; muruanarquq ‘it is such that one sinks in at every step’; Tekicamegteki negat ellii ikayuulluni takuiluni, tua-i *murualuni* tuaten iruk-llu mecungurrutek nutaan tua-i pelleryuvsiangluni. ‘When they got to the snares she helped check them, and *walking through the deep snow* like that, her legs had become soaked and she felt uncomfortable from their wetness.’ (ELN 1990:33); < muru-a-;

> muruaneq, muruayuli

muruaneq soft, deep snow # < murua-neq¹

muruayuli legendary creature that sinks into the ground as it walks # < murua-yuli

murug- pulled down; *postural root*; > murungqa-, murugte-; < PE murđuy-

murugte- to sink or dive down; to pull inward or downward; to gather cloth as in sewing # murugtuq ‘it sank or dove down’; murugtaa ‘he pulled it in or down’ / Kanarrnginanrani-llu imna *muruggluni*. . . . *murugarrluni* tayima. ‘As it was coming down toward the seal, the seal *dove into the water*. . . . *it continued going down into the water* and disappeared.’ (CIU 2005:62); Qalrilliin tua-i *murugartelliniluni* amigmun. ‘Since it cried out, he quickly *ducked down inside* the entrance hole.’ (PAI 20008:344); Aliit-llu tamakut ilutmun *murugtelluki* waten. Ilulirnerkun camaggun ukatmun pivkarluku, nanerluku qamaggun, nek’etuluki. ‘And they *pulled* their sleeves inside. Then they put weights around the inside bottom and used it as a shelter.’ (PAI 2008:156); uqurtulriit murugtaaryugtut ‘oil stoves tend to cause downdrafts’; cf. muru-

murun, muruqaq slipper; fur liner for skin boot #

< muru-n, muru-qaq

murungqa- to be submerged # Anglluyuunateng, napangqaluteng tauḡaam qavarluteng, qamiquurrit *murungqaluteng*, suggait tauḡaam qaimi maani pugumaurluteng suggait, . . . ‘Without diving, upright but sleeping, their head *submerged*, their snouts poking out of the water, . . .’ (PAI 2008:44); < murug-ngqa-

muruyaq sinkhole # < muru-yaq

muugilitaq bra; brassiere # HBC; *see* emugilitaq

muuk breast # HBC, NUN; *see* emuk

muukuluk sleeping bag # NUN; = maakuluk, maukuluk

muulek nipple # *see* emulek

muute- to take an item for repair # muusgung! ‘take it for repair!’; *note that many writers use spellings such as* muutuq ‘he went to the clinic seeking medical help’, *and* musgu ‘take him to the clinic’, *instead of* emutuq *and* emusgu, *which is technically more proper*; NSU; = emute-

N

na house # *see* ena

na- not knowing # *deep root*; cf. naamelliin, nani, nalir-?, nallu-, nau²-

naa- to become complete in number # naagut *or* naagai ‘they became complete’ / naatai ‘he completed them’; naamaut ‘they have become complete’; naagiuq kaaltaaminek ‘he completed his hand of cards in solitaire’; Cunawa-gguq im’ tua-i erenret taukut unuut-llu talliman naacirtullratni, kegluneq tauna ayayuunani tuani tua-i ungelrumalliniaqelria. Tua-i-ll’ tallimiitni tua naangata, unugluni errluni pian piyaaqelliniut tayim’ taun’ kegluneq cataunani. ‘It turned out that while they were waiting for the five days and five nights to *be over*, [that is, during that period of time] the wolf never left, but stayed curled up there. And, when the waiting *was over*, on the fifth day after night when day broke, they looked in vain but the wolf was gone.’ (ELL 1997:38); > naaneq, naaqe-, naaqilria, naaqin, naaqun, naaqista, naaqivik, naaqun; cf. naacuqe-; < PE naḡa-

naacuke- to conserve; to ration # naacuaa 'he is conserving it' / HBC; cf. naa-

naallu I don't know # *exclamation*; cf. nallu-; EG

naamelliin, naamell', naam', naamikika, naamiki I don't know # *exclamation*; Uavet-llu Umkumiunun pillilria, *naamikika*, wall'u Up'nerkillermiunun. 'Perhaps downriver to Umkumiut, *I don't know*, or to Up'nerkillermiut.' (QAN 1995:156); = naumiki; cf. na-

naaneq completed set; complete bundle of pelts containing a number sufficient to make a parka # Tua-i-ll' atkuliungameng ukut arnat, atkugkat tamakut atrarrluki angilluki tua-i *naanret* ukut piarkateng pimariamegteki tua-i allakarluki, . . .

'When the women were ready to start makng [bird-skin] parkas, they took them [the bird-skins] down, untied them and separated them into *bundles*, . . .' (PAI 2008:164); < naa-neq¹

naanguaq, nanguarun toy; object used as a toy # irniagka anglanilartuk naanguarutkaqamegnegu kenurqutaqa 'my children₂ have fun playing with my flashlight'; Ayumian-gguq *naangualiaqekii-gguq* muraggarnek tua-i piciatun. 'Meanwhile, it is said, he would make *toys* for her out of wood.' (ELL 1997:124); = inanguar-; < naanguar-, naanguar-n

naanguar- to play sedentarily with toys; to play using objects as toys # naanguartuq 'he is playing with toys' / naanguarutaa 'he is playing with toys with her'; Neplissiyaagluki-llu *naanguaraqata* pingraateng nepengyarciqniluki neplirturaraqluteng. 'And, even though she told them that they would attract wild animals if they *played* too noisily, they did not stop making noise.' (ELN 1990:17); = laanguar-; < ?-uaq;
> naanguaq; < PE əna-

naaqe- to count; to read # naaqut 'they are being counted'; naaqai 'he is counting or reading them' / naaqiuq 'he is counting or reading'; naaqsunarqellriit 'things worth reading'; Ellii *naaqiyaurtellruami* ak'a yuinaq tekilluku apqurangluni qavcinek piccianek . . . 'Since she'd learned to *count* to twenty already, she asked how many he'd caught . . .' (ELN 1990:51); Quyanarquk cali ukuk *naaqillrek* . . . , cali Alaska Native Language Center Fairbanks-aami naaqillret. 'Thanks go also to the two (*proof*)readers . . . , and to the (*proof*)readers at the Alaska Native Language Center Fairbanks.' (CAU 1985:5); > naaquerkaq, naaqilria, naaqin, naaqista, naaqivik, naaqun, Naaqumallrat; < naa-? < PE naḏaqə- (*under* PE naḏa-)

naaquerkaq book # NUN

naaqilria student # NS; < naaqe-i²-lria

naaqin number; book (*NUN meaning*) # < naa-i²-n

naaqista reader (*as in church*); teacher (*NS meaning*) # < naa-i²-ta¹

naaqivik school # Maa-i *naaqivignek* watua tangerrsaurtellriaten. Naaqiluteng elissarluki makut elicelluki. 'You've started seeing *schools* nowadays. Through reading and reckoning they teach people, they have them learn.' (TAP 2003:23); NS; < naa-i²-vik

Naaqumallrat the Biblical book of Numbers #

< naaqe-ma-lleq-3p-3s ending

naaqun, naaquciq number # Tauḡaam makut igat naaqsaurrluki, *naaqutet*, nallunrirluku-llu, atliliriyaq. 'However, they learned to read these letters, and they got to know the *numbers*, and how to do sums.' (KIP 1998:49); Yaa-i-llu imarpik piliaqellren, angluni iqtuluni-llu, uitavikluku *naaquciilnguut* unguvalriit, angelriit mikellriit-llu. 'There You made the ocean, big and wide, the dwelling place of living things beyond *numbering*, great and small.' (PSALM 104:24);

< naa-n, naa-ciq; > naaqut'liuryaraq

naaqut'liuryaraq, naaquciuryaraq arithmetic; mathematics # < naaqun-liur-yaraq, naaqun-liur-yaraq

naataq¹ bundle of pelts (usually of a set number for the particular kind of pelt) # Canek tua-i atkugkanek, imarmiutarnek *naatanek*, piciatun pukirnernek, tua-i tamakunek iluvaucillinilriik. 'They brought *bundles* of mink pelts and young caribou skin for parkas into the kashim.' (CIU 2005:134); Aanani-ll' pian pingayuinek *naaciniararniluteng*, cali-am nalluamiu tamana apluku qavcinek *naacituciatnek*. 'When she said that, her mother said that they would have almost three *bundles* of squirrel skins, and since she [the child] didn't know [what a bundle was], she asked how many skins there were in a *bundle*.' (ELN 1990:52); < naa-te⁵-aq¹

naataq² NSU owl (*species* ?) #

naave- to transfer from one container to another by pouring # NUN; = naive-

Naayaak Virgin (Mary) # naklegtalria *Naayaak* MaRi'a 'compassionate *Virgin Mary*' (CAT 1950:44); = nay'ak, nas'ak

nacallngaar(aq*), nacallngaq Aleutian tern (*Sterna aleutica*); arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); Sabine's gull (*Xema sabini*). < nacaq-?; < PY nacaḥjaq (*under* PE nacar)

nacapcuaq monkshood (*Actonitun delphinifolium*) # NUN

nacaq hat; parka hood; cap # *and* **nacar-** to put on a hat; pull on one's hood # *nacartuq* 'he put on a hat'; *nacaraa* he put a hat on her' / *nacarraq* 'small cap or hat', *in contrast to hood*; *Tua-i-llu-gguq waniwa tua-i ceñaq tekiteqatarluku pugumaarluni nacairumaaralliniuq yun'erraar* . . .

'And right before it reached the shore it slowly emerged from the water and reached up and removed its *hood*, revealing a young man's face behind it . . .' (CIU 2005:122); *see Appendix 9 on parts of the parka*; > *nacallngaar(aq*)*, *nacapcuaq*, *nacaqupak*, *nacarpiaq*, *nacaullek*, *nacarrluk*, *nacarrlugteqe-*; < PE *nacar*

nacaqupak male lapland longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*) # < *nacaq-qupak*

nacaraq piled ice on sandbars surrounded by shore ice; shore ice piling up after ocean swells # *cf.* *nacete-*

nacarpiaq fancy hat # < *nacaq-pik*²

nacarrlugteqe- to be in a bad mood; to have gloomy thoughts # *nacarrlugtequq* 'he is in a bad mood' / *Atii-gguq house-ameng tunuani nacarrlugteqluni ellami inanglilria, ellami tua-i inangqauruni nem mengliini*. 'His father was behind their house, *afflicted with gloomy thoughts*, lounging around, lying down outside next to the house.' (ELL 1997:110); < *nacaq-rrluk-teqe-*

nacarrluk dance hat # < *nacaq-rrluk*

nacaullek emperor goose (*Chen canagica*) # < *nacaq-?*; < PY *naca(C)uḷək* (*under* PE *nacar*)

nacessnga- to be manning a lookout # . . . *tua-ll' qayarugaat tua-i nutaan agiircata atraqerrluni tauna qanrutliniluki nacessngastiita*. ' . . . when a great number of kayaks came, the person who was *manning the lookout* ran down and told them about it.' (QUL 2003:686); < *nacete-nga-*

nacessvik lookout; fish counting tower #;

< *nacete-vik*

Nacessvik White Mountain # *village on Norton Sound*; < *nacete-vik*

nacete- to look around or survey one's surroundings from a high vantage point # *nacetuq* 'he is looking around from a height'; *nacetai* 'he is looking around for them from a height' / *pissurta nacelluni kiartuq tuntuvagnek* 'the hunter is looking around from a height for moose'; = *naste-*; > *nacessnga-*, *nacessvik*, *Nacessvik*; *cf.* *nacaraq*

nacig-, naciga- (*NSU form*) to cry or feel sad because of someone's leaving # *nacigtuq* 'he is crying after someone'; *nacigaa* 'he is crying after her' / *Piciatun-ll'-am picetaarturluni ayiin-llu elliin tangvaumaluku ipcan taūgaam tagluni, tau-i nacigglung'ermi qiaavkenani*. 'She asked him to get various things for her, and when he left she watched him going downriver, and only when he disappeared behind the bend did she go up from the shore to the tent. Even though she felt like *crying over his departure*, she didn't.' (ELN 1990:37); < PE *nacciγ-*

nacin floor plank; sitting mat; planks put over fireplace in a traditional men's community house (*qasgiq*) when the fire is not lit # *nacirluten aqumi!* 'put down a mat and sit!'; *nacitet* 'plank flooring'; . . . *qasgit, maqiviit ukinengqelalriit kanaggun — tuaggun tua ukinrakun itqatarluni, nacitet aciatgun*. ' . . . the kashims, sweat bath houses, have openings down there — he was going to enter through that opening, from underneath the *floor boards*.' (QAN 1995:58); < *nateq-li²-n*; < PE *naccin* (*from* PE *natər*)

nagaayyuq, nagaayuk, nagaayugaq single rock standing alone in the water; skerry # < PY *nayaayyuq*

Nagaayyuq Gas Rocks # *near Egegik*

naginga- to be snagged # . . . *nagingaluni caarrlugni cirunregminun* . . . ' . . . *snagged* in the brush by its horns . . . ' (AYAG. 22:13); < *nagte-nga-*

nagiiquyaq spear for hunting seal used with a throwing device # *Malirquetullermeggni, maklaarcutullermeggni nagiiquyanek atutullruut. Nagiiquyanek urluvret aipangqertut. Narulkautaqłuki pugelriamun*. 'When they chased game, when they hunted bearded seal they'd use *this kind of spear*. Another weapon beside the bow (and arrow) is the *spear*. They would thrust them at the surfaced (seal).' (KIP 1998:31); *Nutgunateng, urluverkun taūgaam pitegcautetgun-llu piaqluteng. Cali nagiiquyanek, tegutnek-llu aturaqluteng*. 'They didn't have guns but they hunted with a bow and with arrows. Also they used *spears* and recovery hooks.' (YUU 1995:38); < PY *naγiiquyaq*

nagte- to get snagged; to get caught on something # *on a branch, nail, etc.*; *nagtuq* 'it got snagged' / . . . *piinanermini irua camna camun cam'umun nagtelliniuq. Nagcan pissaakaryaaraqekii nagcan camavet pull'uni caavtaallinia, yuum man' irua*. ' . . . while he was doing this his led *got caught* on something down there. When he *got caught* he tried [to free his foot] to no avail, so he bent down and felt around it, and there was a person's leg.' (QUL 2003:560); = *lagte-*; > *nagtuqaq*, *nagun*, *naguteke-*; < PE *naγət-*

nagtuqaq belt buckle; clasp fastener # *traditionally made of ivory*; < nagte-qaq; < PE naytuqar (*under* PE nayət-)

nagucir- to hinder or be hindered; to put or have an obstacle (physical or otherwise) in the way # nagucirtuq ‘there is something in his way’; naguciraa ‘he put something in her way’ / < nagun-lir-

nagun something that one gets caught on or held back by; obstacle; hindrance; place where one holds the shaft of a seal harpoon (*NUN meaning*) # nagutekaat ‘it hinders them, gets in their way’; nagutaituq ‘there is no obstacle’; Tua-i avavet ayagaqamta taangaq imutun tua-i camek *nagutaunaku* . . . ‘When we traveled there nothing would hold us back from booze . . .’ (YUP 2005:10); Tauḡken tamana utercecinarqenricaaqluni, taumun tuqumalriamun *nagutngungaunani*. ‘That would not cause them to go home; there would not be an *obstacle* on account of that one who’d died.’ (TAP 2003:28); < nagte-n

naguteke- to be held back by # nagutekaa ‘he is being held back by it, being prevented from acting by it’ / manaryarciigatuq irniani nagutekluki ‘she can’t go fishing because her children are holding her back’; < nagte-teke-

naigte- to answer back; to explain; to clarify; to disobey; to talk back; to contradict; to dispute # naigtuq ‘he answered back, didn’t do as he was told’; naigtaa ‘he answered her back, went against what she said’ / naigteksaunaku! ‘don’t go against her!’; naigtaarutut ‘they are debating, arguing’; Pamkut nukalpiartayagauniaqatgu allat makut tutgara’urluuniaqluku. Aren, imkut angullugaat *naigtaarluki* tua tamakut tutgara’urluunistai, . . . ‘When the ones back there said he was the little mighty hunter, those others would claim he was the grandchild. Well, those elders *argued back against* those who claimed he was the grandchild, . . .’ (QUL 2003:250); > naigtenrite-

naigtenrite- to comply with a request for a specific gift during a gift exchange ceremony # < naigte-nrite-

naikar- to be in contact with # naikaraa ‘it is in contact with it’ /

naive- to transfer from one container to another by pouring # naivaa ‘he poured it’ / naivuiq iqvaminek qaltamun ‘she poured what she had picked into the bucket’; = naave-; > naivvike-; < PE na(C)əvət-

naivike- to pour (*literally or figuratively*) something into (it) # Elingrayuutekluku ciuliamteñun *naivikellratnek* qanemcinek. ‘[We] are grateful to our elders for *transferring* the stories [to us/them].’ (KIP 1998: xv); < naive-vik-ke²- (*cf.* uivik and uive-)

nakaaq wild rhubarb (*Polygonum alaskanum*) # LY, CAN, BB, EG; < PE nakar

nakaar- to dip one’s head into water # nakaartuq ‘it dipped its head in’ / NSU; < PE nakkar-

nakaci- to have a full bladder # ‘he has a full bladder’, ‘he has to urinate’ / Tua-i-ll’ qurrliniluni *nakaciami*. ‘He urinated because *his bladder was full*.’ (ELL 1997:184); < nakacuk-i³-

Nakaciuryaraq, Nakaciiryaraq, Nakaciuq indigenous Yup’ik holiday often called the “Bladder Feast” in English # *occurs in December, involves honoring the collected inflated bladders of sea mammals taken by hunters during the previous year; these bladders, decorated and deflated, are put under the ice in the belief that the bladders held the spirits of the caught animals, which would then report to the other animals that they had been well treated so that the other animals would allow themselves to be caught by those hunters* # Ciin yuut ikiitugnek kumarciluteng aruvillallruat qasgimi *Nakacium nalliini*? ‘Why did people burn wild celery and disperse its smoke in the kashim at the time of the *Bladder Feast*?’ (CAU 1985:98); < nakacuk-liur-yaraq, nakacuk-?-yaraq

nakacugnaq calf; gastrocnemius muscle in the calf # < nakacuk-naq²; < PE nakacuynar (*under* PE nakacuy)

nakacugtalleq dried bladder used for ceremonial purposes # NUN

nakacuguaq light bulb # *literally*: ‘imitation bladder’; < nakacuk-uaq

nakacuguarraq* earring type # < nakacuk-uaq-rraq

nakacuk bladder # Angliami tanglalliniuq *nakacugnek* nem iquani, tanqipiartluteng. Ugkut-wa-gguq cali *nakacuut* amiigem quliini cuupiat. ‘When he got bigger he would see *bladders* [hung up] at the end of the house, and they were very bright. And those *bladders* [hung up] at over the door were dim.’ (YUU 1995:85); > nakaci, Nakaciuryaraq, nacugnaq, nakacuaguaq, nakacugtalleq, nakacunguaq; < PE nakacuy

nakacunguaq bottle # NSU; < nakacuk-nguaq

naken from where? # *look under nani*

naker-, nakercete- to be straight; to be accurate; to be accurate when shooting # nakertuq *or* nakercetuq ‘it is straight’ / nakercessvaa-lli mat’umi nutegmi! ‘my, how accurate this gun is!’; nakercaraa ‘he is trying to straighten it’; *also can be used in the quantifier/qualifier construction*: Qimugta-wa pingna uitauralria nem elatiini *nakermi*. ‘Also the dog(s) up on the shore were staked out in a *straight line* outside the house.’ (CIU 2005:92); < naker-cete²-; > nakercaun, nakerneq,

nakirneq, nak'ri-, nakriate-, nakrullugpak, nakrutvalek; cf. Nakneq; < PE nakər-
nakercaun fletching (feathering) of an arrow; arrow shaft straightener # < naker-car-n
nakerneq straight stretch in a river # < naker-neq¹
nakerqatak side wall of a semi-subterranean house # = nakirqatak; < ?-qatak
naki¹- to be good at catching game # nakiuq 'he is a good hunter' / Tua-i-gguq *nakiqaqatarqami* tuntu angutvak waten unuakumi nertua. 'It is said that when he was going to go out on a successful hunt, he would eat a bull caribou in the morning.' (CUN 2007:90); BB; cf. naki²-
naki²- to go in a straight line; to agree # EG, NUN;
 > nakissuun; cf. naki¹-
nakirneq straight stretch of a river # Tauna-gguq imna Asgirpagkam calivian kiatii man'a *nakirneruuq*, nakrenqeggiluni, kiaqvaarni tua nutaan qipluni. 'It is said that [the river] above the place Asgirpagkaq was working was *straight*, very straight, and it finally bent quite a ways upstream.' (QUL 2003:644); < ?-neq¹
nakirqatak side wall a semi-subterranean house #
 = nakerqatak; < ?-qatak
nakiryuk humerus; upper arm bone # K
nakissuun level; straight-edge # EG; < naki²-cuun
nakleg- *emotional root*; > naklegnarqe-, naklegtar-, naklegyug-, nakleke-, nakleng; < PE naŋləy-
naklegnarqe- to cause one to feel compassion; to be pitiful # naklegnarquq 'he or it causes one to feel compassion' / *Naklegnaqluteng* yuullrullinilriit yuurqayuunateng, caayurtusuunateng, kuuvviartusuunateng-llu . . . 'They were pitiful, those who lived never having hot beverages, never having tea, never having coffee . . .' (MAR1 2001:23); < nakleg-narqe-
naklegtar- to be a compassionate person; to be a caring person; to be merciful # naklegtartuq 'he is compassionate' / . . . yuk *naklegtailkuni*, kenketailkuni, wall'u malrugnek umyuangqerquni elluarlluni pingaitelliniuq. ' . . . if a person has no *compassion*, feels no love, or is two-faced, then he is not going to live a good life.' (YUU 1995:57); < nakleg-tar¹-
naklegyagute- to come to feel compassion toward; to feel sorry for # Tua-i-wa waniwa *naklegyagulluten* ullagamken. 'I have begun to *feel compassion* toward you and came to you.' (QAN 1995:240); < nakleg-yagute-
naklegyug- to feel compassion; to pity someone; to be considerate # naklegyugtuq 'he feels compassion' / < nakleg-yug-
nakleke- to feel compassion toward; to be considerate of; to pity # naklekaa 'he feels compassion toward her', 'he is considerate of her'; Qanrut'laryaaqekaitkut . . . ilaput *naklekluki* piseqelluki-llu. 'Look, they kept telling us, wanting us . . . to treat our fellow humans *with compassion*.' (ELL 1997:524); < nakleg-ke⁴-;
 > naklekun
naklekun compassion; grace (*religious term*) #
 < nakleke-n
nakleng poor thing!; so sad! # *exclamation*; Aren, tua-i cakneq naklegyugluni taum ungungssillraam paiqallinia qanerturluni, "Aling, *nakleng* atak' elpet, nayagarpeni-ll' usviipakarpaa!" 'Oh, feeling compassion, that animal went to him and said, "Oh dear, *poor thing*, look you, your sister is crazy!" (QUL 2003:384); = akleng; NS, Y, K, NI, CAN, BB, NR, NUN, LI, EG < nakleg-?
nakmig- *emotional root*; > nakmignarqe-, nakmike-, nakmiin; < PE naŋmi(nər)
nakmignarqe- to be such that one prefers it or favors it / nakmignarquq 'he is such that he causes one to favor or prefer him'; < nakmig-narqe-
nakmike- to prefer; to favor # nakmikaa 'he prefers or favors him or it' / Tamakut-gguq qikut, qikumek tangerqerluni tua-i pililaagyunaituq. Taūgaam-gguq cat qikut ilait tua-i ak'anun piutulit, tamakut-gguq taūgaam *nakmikluki* tamaa-i egacitullruut tuaten. 'They say you can't make a pot with just any kind of clay. They used a certain kind of clay that would last a long time, they *preferred* it, and made pots that way.' (AGA. 1996:6); Tua-i kana-i nallmikun tua-i kana-i pugngan, waten tua-i egutni, imna cakimi *nakmikellra* akwaugaq, teguluku, asaaquni-llu nalugluku. 'When it surfaced in the same place down there, he took his atlatl, that one that his in-law had *preferred* the day before, and raised his spear.' (CIU 2005:58); < nakmig-ke⁴-
nakmiin one's own # *adverbial particle, used for emphasis or to establish reference of possessor of 3rd person possessed subject to object*; nakmiin pikaa 'it is his own'; nakmiin qetunraqaa 'he is her biological son'; nakmiin qimugtiita qilugaat 'their own dog barked at them'; nakmiin qimugtema keggellruanga 'my very own dog bit me'; qimugtem nakmiin yun'i qilugaa 'the dog is barking at its very own person (master)'; Taūgken cali ilii yuum school-angssaaqsaunani . . . maani uitaluni *nakmiin* nel'uni, nengluni, *nakmiin* angyangluni, *nakmiin* massiinangluni, *nakmiin* ski-doo-nagluni, . . . 'But some

people [even] without having gone to school . . . live here with their *own* house, they get a house, they get their *own* boat, *their* own motor, *their* own snowmachine . . . (QUL 2003:342); < nakmig-?

Nakniq Naknek # *village on Bristol Bay*; cf. naker-

nak'nirmek since when # *interrogative particle*; < na(ni)-abl.-mod.-niq-abl.-mod.

nak'ri- to go straight path # *used in a conventionalized sentence at the end of a story (perhaps only or especially in K, CAN, and BB): CIUNERMIKUN AYAGTUQ NAK'RILUNI. 'And, so it goes' (literally: 'It goes forward going straight.') (referring to the plot of the story, or the story as a thing in itself, and/or the life of a listener who heeds the moral of the story) (see PAI 2008:436, NAT 2001:230, and CUN 2007:16);*

< naker-i²-

nakriate- to be crooked; to be unlucky at catching game # nakriatuq 'it is crooked'; 'he is unlucky'

/ < naker-?-ate-

nakrullugpak dorsal fin of arctic grayling; *also*, grayling (*Thymallus arcticus*) # < nakrun-lluk-rpak

nakrun fletching (feathers) on arrow # < naker-n;

> nakrullugpak, nakrutvalek

nakrutvalek grayling (*Thymallus arcticus*) # EG;

< nakrun-vak-lek

naku- to be cross-eyed # nakuuq 'he is cross-eyed' / kinguqliqa nakuan yungcaristet pilagturluku nakunrircetellruat

'because my younger brother was cross-eyed the doctors performed surgery on him to correct his crossed eyes';

nakulriamek uilguuq 'she's the one with the cross-eyed husband'; > nakunaq, nakuyulngu-; < PE naku(r)-

nakuke- to pick on; to torment; to fight # nakukaa 'he is picking on her' / nakukutuk 'they₂ are fighting with each other'; . . . ilavet-llu nakukengraatgen akiuqsaunaki, assircaarluten. Atam, ingluliulaquvki qiarqelarniaraatgen cali *nakukluten*, inerquuteka atunrilkuvgu. ' . . . and if your companions pick on you, don't retaliate; strive to be good. Look, if you oppose them, they'll make you cry and *pick on* you, if you don't heed my warnings.' (YUU 1995:49)

nakunaq type of large snail (*species* ?) # *said to make one cross-eyed if it is eaten*; NUN, NS; < naku-naq¹

nakuyulngu- to feel dizzy # < naku-yug-lngu-; NUN

nala- to die (of plants, animals, people); to wither, to be eclipsed; to become numb, have parasthesia (pins and needles feeling) # nalauq 'it died, etc. / nalataa 'he killed it'; akerta nalauq 'the sun is eclipsed'; talliqa nalauq 'my arm is asleep'; uksuarmi naunraat nalalartut up'nerkami-llu unguirluteng 'in the fall the plants die, reviving in the spring'; Nutaan-am im' *naliin* yaaken nulluanek amianek aũg'aulluni apa'urluminun-am maniarkaminek ut'rutliniuq. 'When it *died*, he took some meat off its buttock home for his grandfather to roast in the open fire.' (QUL 2003:320); AKERTA NALAUQ 'there is an eclipse of the sun'; IRALUQ NALAUQ 'there is an eclipse of the moon'; > nalama-, nal'aqerte-, nalate-; < PE nala-

nalama- to be paralyzed # nalamaluni 'being paralyzed'; < nala-ma-

nalaaq found thing; discovery # > nalaaq-

nalaaq- to find; to discover # nalaaquq 'it has been found'; nalaaqaa 'he found it' / nalaaquutq 'he found something'; mingqun tamallni nalaaqaa 'she found the needle that she lost'; nalaaqestiin pikciqaa 'the one who finds it will have it'; Tua-i-ll'-am tauna unguiryuumalliniami ellarramini makcami unguirami yuaryaaqlukek tua-i iigni *nalaaqesciiganakek*. 'And since he [the shaman] was able to come back to life in his own little world again, upon awakening he looked for his eyes but was unable to *find* them.' (AGA 1996:210); = nalke-, nataqe-; < nalaaq-ke²-; > nalaaqute-, nalaaqutaq; < PY nataqə-

nal'aqerte- to suffer a stroke # nal'aqertuq 'he had a stroke' / nal'aqercaraq 'stroke'; < nala-qerte-

nalaaqutaq found thing; discovery # < nalaaq-te⁵-aq¹

nalaaqute- to find something # nalaaquutq 'he found something' / nasaurluq kayangunek nalaaquutq nunapigmi 'the girl found eggs on the tundra';

. . . una waniwa quugiinrarmek pitukengaqaelliniat. Maa-i-llu watua nallemtēni yuarastait nalkutaqluteng, *nalaaqutaqluteng* makunek maa-i enernek. ' . . . this is said to be a mastodon tusk. At the present time those who look do discover, *find*, this sort of bone.' (CIU 205:208); < nalaaq-te⁵-

nalate- to kill (plants, animals, people) # nalataa 'he killed it' / Yaquleyagarnek-llu mikcuarneq miluquluki-llu muragnek *nalataqamiki* eritarraarluki nernaurluq. 'He threw sticks at the little birds, and whenever he *killed* them, after plucking them he'd eat them.' (MAR 2 2001:100); < nala-te²-

nalayaq post-spawning salmon (*NUN meaning*); chum salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*) (*EG meaning*) # = talayaq; >

nalayarrsuun; *from Athabascan, cf. nalay (Deg Hit'an Ath.), nulay (Inland Dena'ina Ath.), nolaya (Upper Kuskokwim Ath.), meaning 'chum salmon'*

nalayarrsuun fish spear used to catch spawning salmon # NUN; < nalayaq-ssuun

naleq flatus; gas expelled rectally; *vulgar fart* # *and naler-* to break wind; to expel flatus; *vulgar* to fart # NS; = [e]leq / [e]ler-, leq / ler-, neleq / neler-

naliguyaq shelter made from a tarpaulin # < nalik-?

nalik cover hanging over something; tent; shelter # *and nalig-* to be covering (it) # naligaa 'it covers it, hangs over it'; Imarpigmek-llu patuluku aturilriatun, mer'em-llu *naligluki* ingrit. 'You cover it with the deep as with a garment; the waters stood above the mountains.' (PSALM 104:6); Mer'em *naligaluku* entaqan alairaqłuni ciimarpak, tua-i tuc'araqłuku tauna qayamun ek'aqami . . . 'The water would cover it, but whenever the tide went down a big rock would become visible, and that's what he'd stand on whenever he got into his kayak . . .' (MAR2 2001:45); > naliguyaq, nalikkaar(aq), nalikutaq

nalikkaar(aq*) shelter # Ayumian tua-i anluni yaavet, uqviangqellinian uatminun agłuni apqitnek *nalikkaarilliniuq* neluagiluni. 'He went out over there and, since there were some bushes, made what they called a *shelter*, a small house.' (QUL 2003:188); < nalik-?

nalikutaq shawl # < nalik-kutaq

nalirrugtaaryaraq dilemma # < nalirrugte-a-yaraq

naliquciite- to not know which one # naliquciitaa 'he doesn't know which one (it is, is the right one) / Malrugnek niitellruunga qanemcignek. Taūgaam *naliquciitaqa*. 'I've heard two stories, but I don't know which one it is.' (QUL 2003:598); Tua-i-gguq tauna iraluiterqerłuni, iraluq imna nangłuni. Una-llu kinguqlirkaa Quayayaram iralua imna Cauyarvik pit'eqatarqan, tauna tua-i — wall'u nangellrani, *naliquciiruterllugagka-am* ukuk. 'The cycle of the moon would end and disappear for a while, and that is the month before Cauyarvik, the Thanksgiving month. Then at the beginning of Cauyarvik — I'm kind of confused about which it is, either at the end or the beginning of the cycle.' (CIU 2005:364); . . . *naliquciipagtak* ukuk, auliamek tamarmek. 'Gee, it was hard to tell which one was which because they were both bloody.' (QUL 2003:648); < nalir-ke²-uciite-

nalirrugte- to be undecided # nalirrugtuq 'he is undecided, can't make up his mind' / nalirrugtuq unuaqu wall'u yaaliaku ayallerkaminek 'he is undecided whether to go tomorrow or the next day'; Arulailliuq tumai iqukliaacata *nalirrugtaarluni*, . . . 'He stopped because the tracks came to an end and he couldn't decide [which way to go], . . .' (MAR1 2001:12); *the following are legal neologisms*: nalirrugnaqluni 'having reasonable doubt'; nalirrugniarulluni 'beyond a reasonable doubt'; nalirrugnarqellra tangerrłuku allamek pillerkiriyaraq 'benefit of the doubt'; nalirrugnaunani 'trustworthy'; < nalir-?; > nalirrugtaaryaraq

nalir- (naliq) which (one(s)) # *selectional base* naliat? 'which one of them?'; naliit? 'which ones of them'; nalirpeci atullruagu perriuteka? 'which one of you used my towel?'; naliata qimugtema keggellruaten? 'which one of my dogs bit you?'; Uitaqanrakun qakemna yuuluni elliini qanlliniuq, "Kitak amci *nalirput* ciumek itqatarta?" 'After a moment, one she thought to be a person said from out there, "Okay, which one of us is going to go in first?"' (QUL 2003:606); > nalirrugte-, naliquciite-; cf. na-

nalke- to find; to discover # nalkuq 'it has been found'; nalkaa 'he found it' / nalkutuq 'he found something'; nalkelluku or nallekluku 'finding it'; . . . , tua-i qama-i qanelkek alailamek tua-i *nalkumangairutniluku*, *nallekngairutniluk* tua-i taqsugłuku. ' . . . , and since their conversation above was audible, she heard them say that she would never be found, that they would not find her and that they should quit.' (ELL 1997:154); < nalle-ke²-; > nalkecataaq, nalkute-; < PY-S nalkə-

nalkecataaq dice # NUN

nalikiik dual woman's panties; crotch # < PE nałəkkay

nalkutaq found thing; discovery # una angqaqa nalkutaqaqa 'this ball of mine is something I found'; < nalkute-aq¹

nalkute- to find something # nalkutuq 'he found something' / . . . cali qakinernek *nalkucaqliami* iquutengnaqluku, . . . ' . . . and when she finally found a standing dead dry tree she tried to knock it over, . . .' (ELN 1990:38); < nalke-te⁵-; > nalkutaq

nallair- for a certain time to come; to reach a certain time or place; to be in alignment; to be aligned with # nallairtuq 'it (a certain time) has come' / nallairaa 'he has reached it (a certain time or place) / Cali-llu una, man'a canerlak allrakunek qavcinek cuqengqertuq, tauna *nallairaqan* tut'aqluni. 'Also this one, this epidemic happens every several years, striking

whenever that time came.' (KIP 1998:329); Erneq tauna *nallairan* kellulluni piinanrani, aren, kenengssak pagna tua-i kitulliniuq. 'When the appointed day *came*, a big fire passed in the sky.' (QUL 2003:272); Tua-i-ll' ullangnaqluku negairpiim piqtaarluni — tangrruallemni — piqtaarluni murak tamana tekitelliniluku, *nallairluku* spider-am. 'And then the big spider tried to go to it, swinging back and fourth — as I imagined it — swinging back and forth, the spider *reached* the mark right above the wood.' (ELL 1997:98); *Nallaillinikan* akerta mer'em makuari tangernariqerrluteng. 'When one *is aligned* with the sun, the tiny particles of the water will become visible.' (QAN 2003: 696); Tauna piciryarteng *nallairaqan* pilaameng, tauna tua-i aperluku. 'They usually named the same month because the festival *was held around the same time* each year.' (TAP 2004:27); < nalle-ir-

nall'arcetaarun, nall'arcetaaq lot; drawing; lottery # Kitaki *nall'arcetaarinaurtukut*, nallunrirniarput kitumun man'a aarnarqellria wangkutnun tut'evkaucianek. 'Come, let us cast *lots* so that we can find out on whose account this calamity has come upon us.' (JONA. 1:7); nall'arcetaaq permit-aq 'drawing permit' (*fish-and-game neologism*); < nall'arte-cetaar-n

nall'aringa- to intercept; to be hit, shot or intercepted # nall'aringauq 'it was hit, shot or intercepted'; nall'aringaa 'he intercepted it' / Aūgkut ava-i cauyautet cali yuarutet nalluaci maa-i, wii taūgaam nallunritanka, ellangellemni tamakut *nall'aringaluki*, elisngaluki, tangvallruamki. 'You don't know those former dances nowadays, but I do know them; when I first became aware of things I *intercepted* them (in my lifetime); I am knowledgeable about them since I experienced them.' (KIP 1998:295); < nall'arte-?-

nall'arte- to find the mark; onto run into, meet, or encounter; to arrive at the right time (for it); to correspond # nall'artuq 'it found the mark', 'he arrived at the right time'; nall'artaa 'it hit it', 'he encountered him' / iruakun nall'arlluku tuntutq nutgaa 'he shot the caribou, hitting it right in the leg'; umyuani nall'artenrilengraan angertuq 'even though it didn't correspond to what he had in mind, he agreed'; tekitellruunga nall'arlluku nerellrat 'I arrived right at the time they were eating'; aqvautellratnun nall'arullua nunasngallruunga 'I was visiting at the time the races were taking place'; Imapigmi waten *nall'arutaqameng* qanemcicetulliniameng, qanemciucetulliniameng, tamaa-i tuqungnaqucuilameng imarpigmi pissurluteng *nall'arutaqameng*, . . . 'At sea whenever they encounter each other they tell each other stories, just tell each other stories, and do not try to kill each other at sea when they *meet up together* out hunting, . . .' (QUL 2003:686); cf. nall'aruaq; < nalle-ar(ar)te²-; > nall'arcetaarun, nall'aringa-, nall'arusnga-; < PE nalar-

nall'aruaq joint at the edge of tracking stabilizer stern piece of a kayak # cf. nall'arte-; NUN

nall'arusnga- to be relevant; to be present at the right time # nall'arusngaluni 'being relevant'; nall'arusngavkenani 'being irrelevant'; < nall'arte-te⁵-nga-

nalle- that which corresponds in time and space; that which is even with # mat'um nalliini 'at the present time'; tamatum nalliini 'at that time'; apa'urluma nunamtellran nalliini 'in the time when my grandfather was on earth', 'during my grandfather's time'; nallemtēni 'in our time'; kaignam nalliini 'during a time of hunger'; piitnam nalliini 'during a time of want'; pissurnam (or pissum) nalliini 'during hunting time'; nenglillran nalliini 'during the time it was cold'; nallaituq 'it is unique, nothing compares with it'; maantellerpet nalliikun ayaumallruuq 'during the time you were here he was away'; Cataitellran *nalliini* angalkum, tamaani nuniitni, angayuqaak qanrut'lallrulliniak nequkinermek atakuqaan qantaanun elliilaasqellukek. 'During the *time* he was missing, the shaman, in their village, would tell his parents to put a little bit of food in his bowl every day.' (YUU 1995:104); Noah allrakungellruuq tiissitsaam avga, yuinarnek tallimanek cipluku tuani ulerpallran *nalliini*. 'Noah was 600 years old at the *time* of the great flood.' (AYAG. 7:6); Wiinga-ll' qayalilallruunga qavcirqunek. Taūgaam ikayurterlua, *nallemkun* wii pivkenii. Ikayurlua piaqtnga tua-i qayamek taqutaqlua. 'I made kayaks any number of times. But having *only myself* for help, I didn't do it. When others helped me, I could complete a kayak.' (KIP 1998:271); *used with the relative case of a verb nominalized by the postbase -naq* 'cause of V-ing'; kaignam nalliini 'during the time of famine' (from kaig- 'to be hungry'); nanikuanam nalliini 'during the time of distress' (from nanikua- 'to be distressed'); > nallair-, nall'arte-, nall'arusnga-, nalliinitun, nalleknguar-; cf. nalke-, nalqig-, nalkiik

nalleknguar- to be perceived as occurring because of or in conjunction with something else # Tayima-llu ilii yuunginanerpeni kinguqvaarni-ll' qanertelluku niiciqellian, "linruama tua *nalleknguarlua* assirlua." 'And while you are living, maybe you will hear someone say, "It's just because I took medicine that I am well."' (QUL 2003:324); Aren, tua-i tuatnalangarcami umyuarteqliniuq, "Aling, cat-ggem tua-i caaqata picinguigaqatki-llu nalleknguaruiaqait." 'Well, when he started doing that he thought, "Gee, when things happen, *there is a reason behind them.*"' (QUL 2003:532); < nalle-ke-uaq

nalliinitun like at the time of (it) # *essentially a particle*; Waten mat'um *nalliinitun* ayuqellrunritukut. 'We were not the same as (we are) at the present time.' (KIP 1998:165);
< nalle-possessed localis-equalis

nallime- to disappear from sight # Tua-i-llu amiigmun kalvagggluni, *nallimluni* tayima, nepliruarcetlermini tauna maklak ayuqeqapiarluku-gguq tua-i. 'And when she went down the through the doorway and *disappeared from sight*, when she issued a noise it was just like a bearded seal.' (AGA. 1996:200)

nallu *exclamatory particle used when one doesn't want to answer to tell the person who is asking questions to remain in his ignorance, or to claim ignorance for oneself; probably a back-formation from the verb base nallu-*

nallu⁻¹ to not know # *nalluuq* 'he doesn't know'; *nallua* 'he doesn't know it or her' / *nalluan-qaa?* 'don't you know him?'; *nallutaituq* 'he knows everything' *may have either positive or negative connotation*; *ellani nallua* 'he is unconscious' *literally*: 'doesn't know his world'; *nallumauq* 'he is in a state of ignorance'; Tua-i taum wani nasqurrutem kangiqapiarii *nalluaqa*. 'I *don't know* the exact the reason for the use of dance headdresses' (TAP 2004:71); *see also* *nallu*, *nallu*⁻²; > *nalluliur-*, *nallumquq*, *nallunaite-*, *nallunair-*, *nallunaite-*, *nallunrir-*, *nallunrite-*, *nalluqar-*, *nallute-*, *nalluyagute-*, *nalluyugci*; cf. *na-*, *nalluyur-*

nallu⁻² state of not knowing; unawareness # *used with possessed localis case endings*; *nallumni* tegulliniak aqlitegka 'without my knowing (*that is*, in my unawareness) he took my earrings'; Neplirciqua cakneq tuaten piyaaqekatgu *nallumni!* 'I would rant and rave if they did that to her *without my knowledge!*' (ELL 1997:176); *Qaillun* umyuan ayuqellrua aanavet kassuucesqellraten kitumun *nalluvni?* 'What was your state of mind when your mother arranged for someone to marry you *without your knowledge?*' (KIP 1998:157); Tua-i-ll' *maurlurlumi* taum *nalluani* caskukiurturalliniluni, . . . 'And so, *without his grandmother knowing* it he began to make weapons, . . .' (QAN 1995:38); > *nallutmun*; *see also* *nallu-*

nalluliur- to act concealing one's action's from # *nalluliuraa* 'he is acting behind her back' /
< *nallu-liur-*

nallumquq dull-witted person # <*nallu-quq*

nallunailkutaq mark; insignia; signpost; bouy; trail marker; cairn; marker to show where something is # *Akluitnek-llu* cassuutaitnek *nallunailkucitura'aqluki* tamalkuita tuqulriit: saskaitnek, qantaitnek, angutet anguarutaitnek, tan'gaurluut urluvritnek. 'They provided all the dead (*that is*, at their graves) with *markers*: their cups, their plates, the men's paddles, the boys' bows.' (KIP 1998:25); *Cain-aq nallunailkuciraa* aarcirtuutngusqelluku tuqucugtainun. 'He placed a *mark* upon Cain as a warning to anyone who should want to kill him.' (AYAG. 4:15);
< *nalluniate-ke*³-taq¹

nallunair- to explain; to instruct; to demonstrate; to show how; to interpret (sign, evidence) # *nallunairtuq* 'it has been explained'; *nallunairaa* 'he explained it' / *nallunairiuq* 'he is instructing'; *nallunairturaa* etgalqitarnarqellria 'he is showing where the sandbar is'; *nallunairutellrua* 'he explained something to her'; Tua-i-llu niicugnilinguameng camek-llu niitenrilameng umyuangcaarluteng *nallunaircangnaqluku* nanluciteng. 'They grew tired of listening this way without hearing anything, and instead endeavored to think about it and to *figure out* where they were.' (ELN 1990:38);
< *nallu-naq*¹-ir²-; > *nallunairista*, *nallunairtur-*, *nallunairun*

nallunairista one who shows; witness in court #
< *nallunair-*

nallunairun notice; notification; piece of evidence # < *nallunair-n*

nallunaite- to be obvious; to be clear; to be discernible; to be perceptible # *nallunaituq* 'it is clear' / *nallunaituq* ayalleq Mamterillermek Kuiggayagarmun uksumi 'it is clear how to get from Bethel to Oscarville in the winter'; Maaten-gguq-am murilkelluni piuq man'a maani imumek tua-i ikavet arviqertellrullinilria *nallunaunani* maa-i tua-i. 'Then he looked and saw that *clearly* someone had gone across to the other side.' (QAN 1995:238); < *nallu-naite-*;
> *nallunialkutaq*

nallunrilutet knowledge # *Yupiit nallunrilutait* 'Yup'ik knowledge'; < *nallunrite-n-plural*

nallunringnaqellria researcher; investigator # *literally*: 'those doing research'; *nallunringnaqellriit* 'researchers'; < *nallunrir-ngnaqe-lria*

nallunrir- to find out; to investigate # *nallunrirtuq* 'he has become knowledgeable'; *nallunriraa* 'he investigated it' / Tua-i nutaan *nallunrirluku* caksaaqelliniluku. 'Just now *finding out* that one is related to him somehow.' (QUL 2003:20);
< *nallu-nrir-*; > *nallunringnaqellriit*; < PE
nałunarir- (*under* PE *nału-*)

nallunrite- *nallunrituq* 'he knows'; *nallunritaa* 'he knows it or her' / *maantelqa nallunritaa* 'he knows I am here'; Wiinga

nallunrilkemnek qanemcitqataramci, aptenrilngerpecia atam qanemcit nalluanka amlleret. Tauḡaam nallunrita'arqemnek qanemcilarua. 'I am going to tell you about that which I know; even though you don't ask me [I admit that] there are a lot of tales that I don't know. However, I do tell those which I do know.' (KIP 1998:95); < nallu-nrite-;
> nallunritesta, nallunritevkar-, nallunritneq

nallunritesta reference of *one's character or work experience*; alabi witness # nallunritestet 'references'; nallunritestii 'his alibi witness';
< nallunrite-ta¹

nallunritevkar- to notify # nallunritevkarluki 'notifying them'; < nallunrite-vkar-

nalluqar- to lose consciousness; to faint; to not know at this particular time; to forget (*NUN additional meaning*) # nalluqertuq 'he lost consciousness'; nalluqerluni 'fainting'; < nallu-qar-

nallute⁻¹ to not know each other # nallutut 'they don't know each other' / Tamakut yuut yaaqsiuteng'ermeng *nalluteng'ermeng naklekulluteng pillruut. 'Those people, even though they [lived] distant from each other, and even though they didn't know each other, would treat each other with compassion.'* (YUU 1995:47); < nallu-te⁵-

nallute⁻² to not know what one is doing; to black out # nallutuq 'he is acting without being conscious of what he is doing' / nallulluni 'blacking out';
< nallu-te⁵-

nallutmun in ignorance; not knowing # *adverbial particle*; Maa-i-llu tegganret pilartut *nallutmun-gguq* Agayutmek qanallruyaagelliniut ak'a man'a agayumaciq ukveryararput tekipailgan. 'The elders act in ignorance of God, speaking before this present Christian faith of ours had arrived.' (CAU 1985:213); < nallu²-tmun

nalluyagute- to forget # *especially* to forget a fact or forget to do something (*whereas* *avaur-* is to forget in the sense of leaving something behind; *however*, *nalluyagute-* has acquired this meaning as well for many speakers). *nalluyagutuq* 'he forgot; *nalluyagutaa* 'he forgot it' / *nalluyagutaa nerqillerkani qimugtenek* 'he forgot that he was supposed to feed the dogs'; *nalluyagucaqunaku* 'don't forget it'; *Anluta tauḡaam aquisqaqluta iluput kailriit nalluyagutengnaqluki. Aquingramta iluput nalluyagucitellruaput kailria. 'They told us to go out and play and try to forget about our hungry stomachs. Even though we played we could not forget about our hungry stomach.'* (YUU 1995: 49); NSK Y, HBC, NI, CAN, K, BB, LI, EG; < nallu-yagute-; < PY *naḡuyaḡutə-* (*under* PE *naḡu-*)

nalluyugci-, nalluyurci- to be unknowing about what one is dealing with; to not know about that with which one is dealing # *nalluyurciuq* 'he is uninformed', 'he doesn't know about the thing(s) he's dealing with' / *nalluyurcitkaa* 'he doesn't know about it'; *Nerrlerkaqa umyuaqevkenaku ullagamtek, nalluyurcissiyaagpakaaavtek qanrucaturamtek. 'I came to you two, not thinking about eating, but rather I am going to tell you something since you two don't know what's going on.'* (QUL 2003:444); *Tauna-ll' im' nukalpiaq nalluyurciluni taumek imumek pissurnaluni umyuarteqelriamek ellitun pitaluni. 'That man in his prime didn't know that he was thinking of going hunting just as he himself was.'* (QUL 2003:628)

nalluyur- *emotional root*; > *nalluyuqe-, nalluyurnarqe-, nalluyuryug-*; cf. *nallu-*

nalluyuqe- to feel unwelcomed by (him) # *nalluyuqaa* 'he feels uncomfortable with or unwelcomed by her' / . . . *ilakutenruciquq-gguq, cali-llu-gguq nalluyuqutevkenateng. Allamek-gguq ella yuituq. ' . . they would be closer to each other, it is said, and also, it is said, they would feel comfortable around each other. They said that the world is populated by no one else [but relatives].'* (QUL 2003:22); < *nalluyur-ke*²-

nalluyurnarqe- to cause others to feel unwelcome # *nalluyurnarquq* 'he causes others to feel unwelcome'; *Tua-i makut tangvallragni imkurluteng nalluyurnaqluteng makut angutet qauḡkut-llu tan'gurraat egkumi uitalriit. 'It appeared to them as though these men and the boys in the back were not welcoming him.'* (ELL 1997:372); < *nalluyur-narqe-*

nalluyuryug- to feel unwelcome # *nalluyuryugtuq* 'he feels unwelcome'; < *nalluyur-yug-*

nalmak rib support in kayak or open boat # < PE *nalmiy* # *NUN*

nalqig- to be straight; to be correct; to be properly aligned # *nalqigtuq* 'it is straight' / *nalgicaraa* 'he straightened it' or 'he explained to someone about it'; cf. *nalle-*; < PE *nalqiy-*

nalqigte- to straighten (it); to correct (it); to align; to explain # *nalqigtaa* 'straightened, corrected, or explained it' / *qavanguqa nalqigtaa* 'he interpreted my dream'; *nalqigutaa* 'he explained something to her'; . . . *nalqigucugngaamken qanellritgun naaqiyaramek. ' . . I can explain to you how to read by phonics.'* (YUP 1996:44);
< *nalqig-te*²-; > *nalqigtesciigate-, nalqigun*

nalqigtesciigate- to be inexplicable # *nalqigtesciigatuq* 'it is inexplicable'; *nalqigtesciigataa* 'he can't explain it, can't straighten it out' (*literally or figuratively*) /

< nalqigte-ciigate-

nalqigun explanation; interpretation # Unugmi ataucimi taukuk qavangurturtuk, qavangukek-llu ayuqenrilngurnek *nalqiguterlutek*. 'In that same night they₂ dreamt and their dreams had different *interpretations*.' (AYAG. 40:5); Nangnermi yuarutmi *nalqiguteksuumaut* taukut kangit. 'In the final song their meanings could *be explained*.' (TAP 2004:52); < nalqigte-n

naltarnaq type of small fish (*species* ?) #; < ?-naq²

naluaq bleached sealskin # NSU; < PE nalu(C)ar

nalug⁻¹ to hoist; to raise; to lift; to throw into the air; to make an offering # nalugaa 'he hoisted it' / tamakut uqamailnguut naluurpiiqnaki! 'stop lifting those heavy things!'; Tua-i kana-i nallmikun tua-i kana-i pugngan, waten tua-i egutni, . . . teguluku, asaaquni-llu *nalugluku*. 'When it [the seal) surfaced, . . . he took his atlatl with the spear and *lifted it overhead*.' (CIU 2005:58); < PE nalluy-

nalug⁻² to swim from one shore to another (mainly of animals); to "send" the bladders under the ice during the Bladder Feast (*Nakaciuryaraq*) # *there may actually be two separate bases here*; nalugtuq 'it swam across'; nalugaa 'he put it (bladder) under the ice' or 'he swam across it' / Cunawa-gguq-am im' qimulvall'er . . . kanaggun-am Nunivaamun *nalugturluni* arvillrullini-ll', kuimarturluni. 'As it turned out the big dog *swam across* to Nunivak, crossed over by swimming.' (QUL 2003: 602); Cunawa tuani anluaq tauna ullagluku nutaan tamakut nakacuut qagerqetullinikait qagerqerraarluki-llu cikum acianun qerrluki. Tua-i-gguq *nalugluki*. 'So then, apparently they went to the hole in the ice and punctured all the bladders, and having punctured them, they pushed them down under the ice. This was [the process of] *sending them [the bladders] under the ice*.' (ELL 1997:292); > naluggsuun; < PE naluγ-

nalug⁻³, **naluguar**- to ceremonially bring bowls of "Eskimo ice cream" (*akutaq*) into the men's communal house during the "Aaniq" holiday # CAN; NI; < nalug²-uar-; > naluun

nalugarui- for tracks on snow to become hard and elevated (as surrounding snow sinks) # NUN

naluggsuun wading boot # EG; < nalug²-cuun

naluun food offering (in the form of a bowl of "Eskimo ice cream") used in an old-time ceremony # Tua-i-ll' wavet tuc'aramun elliaqami kayimqerluku qanercarluku, aterpaggluku tauna, una-gguq kia tuam *naluutekaa*. 'Then when she reached a stop, he pushed it (the bowl of "Eskimo ice cream") in, naming the one whom she presented it to, and saying that this *offering* is for so and so.' (ELL 1997:296)

nancunaite- to be indispensable # nancunaituq 'it is indispensable' / Tua-i ayallaq una *nancunaituq* wangkuta arnani aturturalaamteri, tua-i ca ayallaunani pisciigalan. 'A cutting board is *indispensible* because we woman always use a cutting board, it's impossible to do anything without it.' (CIU 2005:192); Waniwa-wa una nasaurluullemteri wangkuta *nancunaitelleq*. 'This one here, when we were girls, was *indispensible*.' (CIU 2005:318); < nante-yunaite-

naneq bone # . . . aiggai ciimaam qainganun elliluku kaugtualliniluki ciimarmek allamek, *nanrit* qagerluki. ' . . . placing his [the other's] hands on top of a rock he pounded on them with another rock and crushing their *bones*.' (MAR1 2001:69); NS, EG; = eneq, neneq; > nanerpak; cf. naner-; < PY-S nənəq

nanelkaunrite- to want (him) to be nearby # nanelkaunritaa 'he wants him to be near him'; Waniwa ut'reskumta atamteriun kinguqlirput malikevkenaku, tua-i *nanelkaunrit*'laamiu angukara'urluurcami angniitem ugaani tuquciquq. 'Now if we return to our father, and our younger brother isn't coming along, then because he *longs to have him nearby*, and because he's become an old man, he'll die on account of sadness.' (AYAG. 44:30-31); < nante-arkau-nrite-

nanelviite- to have no place like it; to not be able to do without; to be or consider indispensable # nanelviituq 'there is no place like it; it is indispensable'; nanelviitaa 'he can't do without it' / Kiagmi-llu nutaan akerciraqami *nanelviinani*. 'And during the summer when the sun is shining *there is no place one would rather be*.' (YUP 1996:27); Maaten tua-i ellangua aũgkut iqmik *nanelviitqapiggluku*. 'When I became aware of things I saw that those people definitely *couldn't do without* chewing tobacco.' (CIU 2005:102); < nante-vik-ite¹-

naner- to set weight on (it); to weigh down; to press; to catch in a trap (*additional meaning in NSU*) # nanraa 'he is putting weight on it' / nanraa teggalqumek kalikaq terɣnayukluku 'he weighed down the paper with a rock, thinking that it might be blown away'; nanrun 'object placed on something to make it stable or hold it down, such as a paperweight; > nanertaq; cf. nanrar-, naneq; < PE nanər-

nanercir- to hold down with something with a weight # Acituumaita qecugluki *nanercirluki* taũgaam ciimaat qaingatnun elliluki nalacirluki. 'They pulled out the grass with the roots, and set rocks on them to *hold them down*, and allowed them to dry up.' (CIU 2005:146); < nanerta-ir¹-

nanerpak seal spear or harpoon used with an atlatl # **and nanerpag-** to throw a seal spear with an atlatl # nanerpagtuq 'he threw a seal spear'; nanerpagaa 'he speared it' / Maaten avavet Kuigpagmun ellirtua tua-i makunek nuqanek pingqetuluteng. Mikelnguaraungermeng-llu pingqerraqluteng, *nanerpagluteng* nuqarluteng-llu. 'When I moved to the Yukon they were still using atlatls. Even children had their own atlatls, and *seal-hunting harpoons*.' (CIU 2005:66); < naneq-rpak (?)

nanerta, **nanertaq** weight that holds something in place; framework holding down something like an old-time skylight window # imkunek *nanerteñek* pingqetullruameng canek ussukcanek piitellermeggni negucirluki, . . . teggalqurrarneq pitullruamegteki. ' . . . they had those *weights* to hold them in place when they didn't have any nails, . . . they used small rocks for that.' (QUL 2003:226); Tua-i-ll' pikna necuariignek egalra tarenrilliniluni kana-i uqumi qantam iluani. Tua-i-ll' piqerluku pik'um *nanertairluku* pikna uyangtelliniluni kana-i. 'The skylight up above was reflected on the oil inside the bowl. As she looked at it, she saw him taking the weights off and then pulling up the corner of the skylight and looking down.' (CIU 2005:126); < naner-ta¹

naneryaq, **nanersaq** (*NSU form*) deadfall trap; any kind of trap (*NSU meaning*) # . . . *naneryartutulliniuq*. Canek piciatun qayuqeggircuutnek, uliirnek tuaten, ungunssiarnek makunek. ' . . . he would go to set *deadfall traps*. [He'd catch] various kinds: jack rabbits, white fox, those kinds of animal.' (QUL 2003:200); < naner-yaq, naner-yaq; < PE nanəryar (under PE nanər-)

nanevpak, **nanevpallr(aq*)**, **nanevpaar(aq*)** big lake # nanevpak, nanevpall'er, or nanevpaar 'a (or the) big lake'; nanevpiit, nanevpallraat, or nanevpaaraat '(the) big lakes'; Umyuarteqa'artua, tuar-tang wangni *nanevpallraam* qukaani qikercisngalriakut natmun ayagvigkailnganata, . . . 'I felt like we were stranded on an island in the middle of a *huge lake* not having anywhere to go, . . . ' (YUU 2005:144); < nanvaq-rpak

namgamcuk disabled person; person in chronic pain # **and namgamcug-** to be disabled; to be in chronic pain # Yugtun picingsautekiyulriatun *namgamculegnek*, tangvialugalua eq'uklua. 'He showed his contempt of me, looked askance at me, like a person who is mocking *those with disabilities*.' (PSALM 35:16); cf. mangamculria

namgaq towed thing # **and namgcar-** to tow # nangcartuq or nangcariuq 'he is towing something'; nangcaraa 'he is towing it' / nangcalek 'one doing the towing'; nangcauguq 'it is being towed'; Tekicamek caviggaminek *nangcautaa* kepluku unilluku-ll' egmian-llu arlluut cik'arulluku. 'When they got there, he cut her *tow-line* with his knife, leaving her there and right away the killer whales closed in on her.' (ELL 1997:22); < PE nan̄car-

namgci- to assault someone # namgciyaraq 'criminal assault'; nangcimalria 'assault victim'; < nangte-i²-

namge- to be consumed; to be used up; for there to be no more # nang'uq 'it is all used up', 'there's no more'; nangaa 'he used it up' / nangut kuuvviamek 'they are out of coffee'; nangutaa kuuvviamek 'he used up her coffee'; arautemten;ek nangucarpiartukut 'we have almost used up our supply of ash' for making *chewing tobacco*; IRALUQ NANG'UQ 'it is the end of the month'; IRALUQ NANGYARTURTUQ 'the moon is waning'; nangluku neraa 'he really attacked him verbally' (*figurative*); . . . tua-i nangluki tua anguyiit tuqulluki ' . . . they just *finished* the warriors off, killing them.' (ELL 1997:422); . . .

Turpak qanrucarturluku ak'a cangssaarneq nerellruniluteng tekipailgan ak'a nangluki, . . .

' . . . she went to tell Turpak that they had already eaten the treats before she'd arrived, that they'd already *finished* them, . . . ' (ELN 1990:46); > nangneq, nangqerte-, nangquq, nanguaqau-; cf. nangte-, nangugte-; < PE nan̄ə-

namger- standing # *postural root*; Maaten aaniit murilkuq, kinguqliat yuin *namgermi* nerelria ilai-wa ukut aqumgarmeng nerelriit. 'When their mother looked she saw that the youngest of her children was eating *standing up*, while siblings were eating sitting down.' (PRA 1995:360); NS, Y, HBC, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI; > nangengqa-, nangerte-, nangrinar-, nangrrar-; < PE nan̄ər-

namgengqa- to be standing # namgengqauq 'he is standing' / Itrami iteryaraani qasgim elaturraani pilliniuq arnaq una *namgengqalria* tanglurluni. 'When he went in, in the entranceway of the kashim, in its porch, he observed that this woman *was standing* with her snowshoes on.' (KIP 1998:346); < nanger-ngqa-

namgernga- to be standing # namgerngauq 'he is standing' / Keggsuuq, *namgerngauppek'* nak itra! 'You out there, don't just *stand* there, come in!' (QUL 2003:68); < nangerte-nga-

namgerte- to stand up # nangertuq 'he stood up'; nangertaa 'he stood it up' / namgerngauq 'he is standing'; Ellii-am tua-i *namgercaaqaluni* ayaluryugluni iik-llu qatlim ugaani uisngasciiganatek. 'She did *stand up* but felt dizzy and her eyes wouldn't stay open on account of the stinging feeling' (ELN 1990:49); < nanger-te²-; > namgernga-

namg'erte- to suddenly or abruptly stand up # Tuatnallrani taum tua-i iingirtellriim atii *namg'ertelliniluni*. . . . Nangercan taum tua-i, iingercetellran atii qaneryaaqelliniuq. . . . 'At that point the father of the one whose eye had been popped

out *abruptly stood up*. . . . When he stood up, he spoke to the father of the one who'd popped [his son's] eye.' (QAN 1995:278); < nanger-?-

nangenru- to be the last # nangenruuq 'he is the last one' / Tauna tua-i angalkulleq maani . . . *nangenruluni*. Allat ciungani angalkunek pitangqellruyaaqelria tauna taūgaam *nangenrullruuq*. 'That shaman *was the last one* here. They had shamans, others, before him, but he *was the last one*.' (KIP 1998:275); < nangneq-u-

nangnenguaq appendix (anatomical) # *literally*: 'imitation thumb'; NUN; < nangneq-uaq

nangneq last one; final one; end; vortex of hair on head; crown (top) of the head; thumb (*additional NUN meaning*) # nangerpenun peleqqel'er elliu 'put the frog on top of your head' *to determine your destiny by which way it jumps; if it jumps far forward you will have a long life*; nangneqlikacaar 'the very last one, lastborn child'; nangnermek 'for the last time'; nangneqluku 'doing it as the last'; Waniwa-ll' *nangneq* ellirluni, . . . 'Soon there was only *one left*.' (AGA 1996:174); Cagerluni tua-i apa'urluan pillinia, waniwa *nangnermek* inerquqatarniluku. Tua-i inerquutekami *nangenratnek* inerquqatarniluku. 'One time his grandfather told him he was going to admonish for the *last* time, that he was going to admonish him with his *final* admonition.' (QUL2003:312); < nange-neq¹; > nangenru-; nangnenguaq

nangqerte- to go bankrupt # nangqerrulluni 'being bankrupt', *legal/business neologism*; < nange-qerte-

nangquq end; arrowhead; spearhead; drill bit # < PE nanqur

nangrinar- to not take anything along when one goes; to go with only the clothes on one's back # < nanger-inar-

nangrrar- traveling by foot; walking; standing upright # *used in the qualifier/quantifier construction*; Piyuavkenani.

Nangrrarmi aqelqurturluni ellakun talligni aturlukek. 'It was not walking. Rather it was *standing upright* and propelling itself with its hands.' (YUU 1995:78); Tua-i-gguq taūgken naqugutaicuitellrulliniameng yuut, pitani maavet *nangrrarmi* pikuni naqugutminun qerqurluki uivetmun piaqluki qamiqurritgun. 'Because people never were withouts belts back then, he would, if traveling *by foot*, put his catch under his belt held their by their heads.' (QUL 2003:201); < nanger-r rar-

nangru- *emotional root*; > nangruke-, nangrunarqe-, nangrutar-, nangruyug-; < PY nanru(r)-

nangrucir- to bring a gift into the kashim by one dancing for the first time (though the gift is provided by the youth's sponsor) # Yuraqerraalriit-gguq tan'gaurluut wall'u nasaurluut *nangrucilallruit* tukuutnek. 'Those who were going to dance for the first time, boys or girls, would *bring in gifts*, things of value.' (CAU 1985:205); < nangrun-lir-

nangruke- to be critical of (him) # nangrukaa 'he is critical of her' / Tua-i waniw' kassuuskumegnuuk umyuarpet *nangruk'larciaqiinga* tuaten. 'If we get married, in your mind you'll always *find fault with me*.' (QUL 2003:254); < nangru-ke⁴-

nangrun gift of food or clothing bought into the kashim and hung up there in connection with a youth danding dancing for the first time # *literally*: 'device for standing (standing up the new dancer)'; Yuk yuraqataquni, tua-i-llu camek qasgimun itruciluni. Tua-i-gguq *nangrutii*. 'If a person was going to dance he'd bring something into the kashim. It was his "*standing to dance*" gift.' (CAU 1985:205); < nangerte-n

nangrunarqe- to such that one provokes criticism; to offend others with one's actions # nangrunarquq 'he provokes criticism' / nangrunaunani 'not being offensive'; < nangru-narqe-

nangrutar- to tend to be critical of people by nature # nangrutartuq 'he always finds fault with people' / < nangru-tar-

nangruyug- to feel critical of someone # nangruyugtuq 'he is critical of someone' / Taūgaam iliini pinritevkenanuk aipamegnuk umyugaa *nangruyukaryaaqaqluni* waten akulemegni. 'But there will be times when one of us will *be annoyed by what the other does*.' (QUL 2003:256); < nangru-yug-

nangte- to abuse *physically or psychologically*, to torment; to be sick, ill (*meaning in NUN and NSU*) # nangtuq 'he is sick' (NUN, NS); nangtaa 'he is abusing him' / Ayuqucia tang waten, nutaan-llu pivkenani nunaneng *nangtarkamineng*, aqvataqelr', *nangtaqluk'* tangercitaarkamineng. 'You see, it has been this way before, this is not the first time that he has gotten his *victims* from other villages, so he could *torture* them for public display.' (CEV 1984:76); > nangci-, nangteqe-, nangyun; cf. nange-

nangteqe- to be sick (meaning in NS, Y, NI, HBC); to suffer pain (meaning in K, BB) # nangtequq 'he is sick, in pain' / Maa-i icigg' makut mikelnguut *nangteqaqelriit*. *Nangteqaqata-llu* wall' assiirtaqata uavet clinic-aanun maa-i piyaureskait. Clinic-at angalkuurrluteng, angalkuksagulluki. 'Nowadays, you know, these children do *get sick*. When they *get sick*, or if they get worse, they take them to the clinic down there. The clinics have become the shamans.' (ELL 1997:518); < nangte-qe-; > nangtequn

nangtequn disease; illness; disease # Y, NI, HBC;
< nangteqe-n

nanguaqau- to be bankrupt # nanguaqauulluni 'being bankrupt'; *legal/business neologism*; < nange-?-

nangugcissuun scouring powder; scouring pad #

< nangugte-i²-cuun

nangugneq worn spot # < nangugte-neq¹

nangugte- to rub; to chafe; to abrade # nangugtuq 'it is getting worn from being rubbed'; nangugtaa 'it is rubbing on it' / ilavkum angyam ciunga nangugtaa 'the rope is rubbing on the boat's bow'; sap'akima nangurqaa 'my shoe is chafing it'; > nangugcissuun, nangugneq, nangugun; cf. nange-; < PE nanžuy-

nangugun whetstone # < nangugte-n

nangyar- *emotional root*; > nangyaqe-, nangyarnarqe-, nangyartar-, nangyaryug-; < PE nanɣar-

nangyaqe- to be afraid of (it — activity at a height, or more generally, any force of nature) # nangyaqaa 'he is afraid of it' / nangyaqaa tengssuutekun ayallerkaq 'he is afraid to travel by airplane'; < nangyar-ke⁴-

nangyarnarqe- to be frightening (of a height or any force of nature) # nangyarnarquq 'it (height) is frightening' / qulvanun mayulleq nangyarnarquq 'climbing to great heights is fearsome'; < nangyar-narqe-

nangyartar- to suffer from acrophobia or another phobia # nangyartartuq 'he suffers from acrophobia' / < nangyar-tar-

nangyaryug- to be afraid (of a height, or more generally, any force of nature) / nangyaryugtuq 'he is afraid of the height or another force of nature' / Ciin nangyaryugceci elpeci ukverkilngurni? 'Why are ye *fearful*, O ye of little faith?' (MATT. 6:34); < nangyar-yug-;

> nangyaryugyaraq

nangyaryugyaraq acrophobia or any phobia #

< nangyaryug-yaraq

nangyucinqigtaar- to have recurring pain # HBC, NUN; < nangyun-linqigte-a-

nangyun disease; illness; sickness # . . . nangyun-gguq evcugluku caiggluk wani, nangyun evcugluku. Nangyun ayagetengnaqluku.

' . . . she brushed it off (with) the wormwood, brushing off the *illness*. She was expelling the *disease*.' (TAP 2004:73);

NUN; NS; < nangte-n;

> nangyucinqigtaar-

na(ni) where? # *interrogative adverb*; nani? 'where, at what place?'; natmun? 'to where?', whither?; naken? 'from where', 'whence?'; naw'un? or nagg'un? 'through where?'; natmun piqatartit?, or natmurcit?, or natetmurcit? 'where are you going?'; naken pisit? 'from where are you coming?'; nateqvaqapiarni? 'exactly where?'; nanlucitua 'I don't know where I am'; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; > nante-, natruate-; cf. nate, nauwa, na-

nani- *root*; > nanikua-, nanilliur-

nanikiitaq lamp wick; moss used as a lamp wick # NUN; < naniq-?

nanikua- to feel desperate; to feel helpless; to feel abandoned; to be unable to cope with a situation # nanikuaguq 'he feels desperate' / nanikuataa 'he feels helpless over her'; nanikuavikaa 'he despairs over it'; Piqerluni qanungluni cella pirtunglliuiq. Akleng nanikuaguq, tayima natetmun-llu ayallni nalluluku. 'Then it began to snow and a blizzard started up. Oh dear, he *felt desperate*, not knowing where he was headed.' (MAR1 2001:37); Cuullerkani nanikuatekluku. 'He was *fearful about his future*.' (CEV 1984:35); Nakleng qingalriit aamarcilriit-llu ernerni taukuni nanikuanarqellriartangqerciqngan angelriamek . . . 'Woe unto the pregnant and nursing, for in those days there will be cause for great *distress* . . .' (LUKE 21:23); < nani-?; < PY nani-²

nanilliur- to be lonesome # nanilliurtuq 'he is lonesome' / < nani-liur-; < PY nani-²

nanili- to become short(er) # uksuarmi erenret nanililartut 'in autumn the days get shorter'; Ilumun yuullgutput waten unguviit man'a arca nanilicarpiqnaku! 'Indeed, we must stop cutting short the *life* of our fellow humans!' (ELL 1997:376); < nanite-i¹-

nanilnguarq short skin boot # Y; < nanite-nguq-?

nanilraq lamp support; post to hold oil lamp # Cali tua-i nepiaq kiani kenurrangqerrmitullruuq nanilrarluni makunek maa-i uqinertulrianek. . . . Tua-i-am qaqimaluni nanilrarrayaarluni-llu aavangtagmek, ilua nayuumaluni. 'A family dwelling also had a lamp with a large capacity for oil and a *lamp stand*. . . . It (the lamp setup) was complete including a *lamp stand*, from a burl with its inside hollowed out.' (CIU 2005:186); < naniq-?; PY-S nanilraq (*under* PE nanir)

naniq lamp; light *any kind* (LY, NS meaning); flashlight (HBC meaning) # naniq qamesgu 'turn off the light'; Kiarrluni ciunermini pilliuq naniq amna. Tava-llu pilliuq, "Kingunemnun tekiteqatarngatua wiinga. Yaaqvanun ayallruiyuklua."

'Looking around, he noticed a *light* over there in front of him. And he said, "I must be about to come back to my village. I thought I'd traveled a long way."' (MAR1 2001:91); > nanikiitaq, nanilraq; < PE nanir

nanite- to be short *in extent or duration* # nanituq 'it is short' / naninani or nanilluni '(it) being short'; nanilan or nanican 'because it is short'; Qulirat piciatun wii nallunritanka takengraata-llu *nanilengraata-llu*. 'I know all sorts of stories, whether they are long or *short*.' (AGA 1996:74); . . . pilliniuq ikamrak makuk, ikampallraak *nanitevkenatek*. ' . . . she noticed that there was a sled, a big sled, that was not at all *short in length*.' (QUL 2003:464); > nanili- nanilnguaraq; < PE nanit-

nanrar- to praise; to honor # nanraraa 'he is praising her' / ellminek nanrartuq 'he is praising himself'; nanraq'ngaq 'object of praise'; nanrauciq 'praise, glory'; Tamarmeng-llu alangaarutkaat; Agayun-llu *nanraraat* . . . 'They were all amazed at it; and they *praised* God . . .' (MARK. 2:12); cf. naner-

nante- to be where # nanta? 'where is it?'; nantellruat? 'where were they?'; nancit? 'where are you?'; nanlengraan 'wherever it may be'; nanlucia nalluaqa, or nanluciitaqa 'I don't know where it is'; nanelkan 'if it is somewhere unknown (*that is*, misplaced)'; Aanii-am apqaursaaqluku *nantellranek* nalluniluku. 'He asked his mother where she was but she said she didn't know her *whereabouts*' (MAR1 2001:86); Ayagaaqamta tua-i *nantesciigatqapiaraqtarluk*ek taukuk pinaurak meluskautezni. 'Whenever we traveled she could never be *anywhere* without her snuffbox.' (CIU 2005:194); < na(ni)-mete/nete-;
> nancunaite-, nanelviite-, nanelkaunrite-

nanuaq polar bear (*Ursus maritimus*) # NS, Y, HBC; < PE nanur

nanurte- to be shining (on) # nanurtaa 'it is shining on it' /

nanvaq lake; pond # . . . ikna qemirpall'er . . . tauna cali ircenrrauguq ika-i. Qainga pakemna kangra *nanvarra'artangqertuq*. *Nanvarra'artangqerrnilaraat*, egalrat-gguq tua-i. ' . . . that huge hill . . . that one also has "little people". They say there's a little *lake* on top of it. They say the little *lake* is their window.' (AGA 1996:182); Ayagluni tua-i-ll' ayainanermiini, *nanvamek* tekiteelliniluni *nanevpall'ermek*. 'He traveled, and while he was traveling he came upon a *lake*, a great big *lake*.' (KIP 1998:99); NANVAT CIKUTIT 'October', *literally*: 'lakes' freezing time' (NUN usage); cf. nanvista; > nanevpak, nanvarnaq, Nanvarpak, Nanvaruk, nanviuqerreq

nanvarnaq lagoon # < nanvaq-naq²

Nanvarpak Lake Iliamna # *literally*: 'big lake'
< nanvaq-rpak

Nanvartuqaq Becharof Lake # *on the Alaska Peninsula*

Nanvaruk¹ New Hamilton # *site on the Yukon Delta; literally*: 'big lake'; < nanvaq-ruk

Nanvaruk² Baird Inlet # *the body of water along the eastern side of Nelson Is.; literally*: 'big lake';
< nanvaq-ruk

nanvista common eider (*Somateria mollissima*) # NUN; cf. nanvaq

nanviuqerreq ice-free area within a larger area of floating ice; polynya # < nanvaq-liur-qerte-neq²

napa tree; spruce tree (*Y meaning*) # and **napa-** to stand upright # napauq 'it is upright' / napatailnguq 'place without trees or brush'; napam cuyai 'the tree's leaves'; napam avatai 'the tree's branches'; Piuq-gguq *napat* akuliitni nangerngaluni, nani maani nanluciiinani. 'She realized that she was standing between the *trees*, and she did not realize where she was.' (YUU 1995:80); . . . camek-llu muraggarmek *napauralriamek* tanglallrukuvci, . . . ' . . . and if you used to see some sort of pole *sticking up from the ground*, . . .' (QUL 2003:704); > Napamiut, napanguyaq, napapiaq, napaqutaq, napartaq, naparyaq, Napaskiaq, napautaq; < PE napa-

napackar- to get stuck penetrating into something # NUN

Napamiut Napamute # *village site on the Kuskokwim*; < napa-miu-plural

napan something that keeps one up, alive, or going; amulet # napatii 'his source of support'; < napa-n

napangqa- to have been erected; to be upright # napangqauq 'it has been erected', 'it is upright' / < napar-ngqa-

napallaak one of a group of seven ribs in a boat # NUN

napanguyaq rock poking out of the water or similar upright projection from a surface # NUN;
< napa-?

napapiaq willow (*Salix* sp.) # *literally*: 'authentic tree'; K; < napa-pik¹

napaqaq northern pintail (*Anas acuta*) # NUN

napaqutaq mast; sled upright # < napa-kutaq; < PE nappaqutar and napparutar (*under* PE napa-)

napar- being erect # *postural root*; > napangqa-, naparte-; < napa-?-; > naparneq, naparyaq; < PE nappar- (*under* PE napa-)

naparcilluk rigid, upright grass basket used to hold caught fish # *Naparcillugnek* can'giirutengqelallratni.

(MissuugtaiteIlrani can'giirucilallruut tupigluki can'get assigtaqluki can'giiruciaqluteng.) '[That was] when they would have their store of blackfish in a *rigid upright grass basket*. (When burlap sacks were unavailable they would make woven grass containers to hold their store of blackfish.)' (KIP 1998:85); < naparte-?-lluk

naparciurta sailor # *literally*: 'one who works with masts'; Tamarmeng-llu sun'at atanerturtait imarpiliurtet-llu, *naparciurtet-llu* tamarmeng-llu sun'atgun akluliulriit, nangerngaut yaaqvaariluku. 'And every shipmaster, and all the company in ships, and *sailors*, and as many as trade by sea, stood afar off.' (REVE. 18:17);

< napartaq-liur-ta¹

naparneq measurement from tip of extended thumb to opposite side fist # malruk naparnerek 'measurement from outsides of one's two fists with extended thumb tip touching'; < napar-neq¹

naparngali brown (or grizzly) bear (*Ursus arctos*) # *literally*: 'one that stands erect'; Y; < napar-nga-li¹

napartaq post; pole; mast; smokestack of a ship; barrel (*additional meaning in LY, HBC, NI, NUN*) # Qer'aliaqluteng muragnek cetamanek *naparcirraarluteng* tua-i-llu malrugnek muriigneq aglucetun elliviklukek malrutaararlukkek *napartak*. 'They make fish racks after erecting four wooden posts and putting on top of them two horizontal logs, on pairs of *posts*.' (PRA 1995*:460);

< naparte-aq¹; > naparciurta; < PE nappartar (*under* PE napa-)

naparte- to set (it) upright; to establish # napartaa 'he set it upright' / naparcilleq 'activity of building and development', 'act of putting something in the ground upright'; Nutaan-gguq yuut ilait alailuciaqluteng tamakut-llu *naparrluki* nunat akulaitnun wall'u qasgim yaaqsinrilkiinun. 'And then some people would erect those insignia markers, *setting them up* in the middle of the village not far from the kashim.' (CAU 1984:125); Potlatch-am tuani ilii kinguani tauna tua-i ataam *naparrluni* tuani 1971. 'The potlatch, but not in its full original form, *was established* then in 1971.' (TAP 2004:4); naparte²-; > naparcilluk, napartaq, naparngali, naparutaq

naparutaq whale fin; mast; pole # < naparte-taq¹; < PE nappaqutar *and* napparutar (*under* PE napa-)

naparyalleq stump; old post # *Naparyallret-gguq* taūgaam maani uitaluteng. Taukut tua nunaunrillinikai tuani tua-i. 'Only the *foundation posts* of the houses remained. It was no longer a settlement.' (ELL 1997:206); < naparyaq-lleq¹

naparyaq, naparsaq (*NS form*) mast; pole; post # < napar-yaq, napar-yaq; > naparyalleq, Naparyaraq, Naparyarraq; < PE naparyar (*under* PE napa-)

Naparyaraq, Naparyaar Hooper Bay # *village on the coast north of Nelson Is.*; < napayaq-aq, napayaq

Naparyarraq Napakiak # *village on the Kuskokwim*;

< naparyaq-?

Napaskiaq Napaskiak # *village on the Kuskokwim*;

< napa-

napataq dart; target; certain plant used in making Eskimo ice cream (akutaq) (*species?*) (*EG meaning*) # *and* **napatar-** to take a shot in target practice; to play darts # napatartuq 'he is target-shooting'; napataraa 'he is shooting at it (target)' / napataryartuulta 'let's go target-shooting'; *cf.* napa; < PY napatar- (*under* PE napa-)

napautaq insignia on a pole or post; marker set in the ground # . . . qungut kaulliniluki *napautait-ll'* ayemqelluki. '. . . he was clubbing the graves, breaking their *markers* in half one after the other.' (CEV 1984:43); Pillinia qasgi ingna elatiini-wa-gguq muragaq napalria, qavcigmek *napautarluni*. 'He saw a kashim over there and beside it an erect pole, with a wolverine *insignia* on it.' (QAN 1995:46); < napa-un

napauryaraq candle # Y; < napa-u-yaraq

napayuq upright or stanchion on sled # *see Appendix 9 on parts of the sled*; < napa-?; < PE napaəur (*under* PE napa-)

napiilekaa, napiil'kaa, napiilkaa file; rasp # Arnat ipegcautengqetullruut teggalqurrarneq. Teggalqurraicuitellruut arnat *napiilekaaritellratni*. 'Women had knife sharpeners only out of stone. Women never were without stones [back then] when they didn't have *files*.' (QUL 2003:576); *from Russian* напѣлка (napǐlka)

napilleq hole for rope over top of kayak # NUN

napneq joint (anatomical) # NUN; < napte-neq¹

naptaq Bering cisco (whitefish) (*Coregonus lauretta*) # HBC, NI, NUN; < napte-aq¹

napte- to be stuck; to be caught *in water, as in a net*. naptuq 'it is caught, stuck' / naptuq kuvyamun 'it is caught in the net'; napyutaa 'he fastened it to something'; Tua-i-ll' tuaken qanganaq anngami tuavet kapkaanaagnun *napluni*. 'Then when the squirrel came out [from its den] it would *get caught* by the trap.' (CIU 2005:150); Nutaan *naperqekata* nalarqelluki.

‘When they *got caught*, she would kill them.’ (QUL 2003:216);
 > napneq, naptair-; < PE napər- and napət-

naptaar- to remove fish from a gillnet # NUN;
 < napta-ir-

napu arch supporting bed of sled # *see Appendix 9 on parts of the sled*; NSU; < PE napu

naqa* valley wall; slope # Tekicamiki *naqkun* gguun mayurtuq, unugmi. ‘When he got there he climbed up the *slope* during the night.’ (MAR2 2001:77) # NS; < PE naqðar

naqir- to lash; to bind # naqiraa ‘he lashed it’;
 > naqiun; cf. naqte-, naugte-

naqiun lashing; binding # < naqir-n

naqtaar(aq*), naqtaq small container woven from grass # Makliit piaqait nakacuit *naqtaarnun* tamaavet ekluki. ‘When they got bearded seals they’d put their bladders into these *small woven-grass containers*.’ (CAU 1984:68); HBC; < naqte-ar(aq); naqte-aq

naqte- to weave; to braid # naqtai ‘she is braiding them’ / HBC; > naqtaar(aq*), naqyun, naqyute-; cf. naugte-, naqir-; < PE naqət-

naquggvik waist # *literally*: ‘place for a belt’;
 < naugte-vik

naqugneq waist # < naqute-neq¹

naugte- to put on a belt; to gird # naugtuq ‘he put on a belt’, ‘he tied something around his waist’; naugtaa ‘he put a belt on it’ / Tuquiqerra’arqameng-gguq tamaani taukug’ imkug’ angayuqaak eyaumanaurtuk, caqayuunatek. *Naqugglutek-llu* neqem pamyuanek naugutsek ellivikluku. ‘When they lost someone through death for the first time, the parents would abstain from certain things for a while, not doing anything at all. They’d *put on belts*, fastening a fish tail to their belts.’ (KIP 1998:125); > naquggvik; cf. naqir-, naqte-

naugun, naugutaq belt # naugutmiutarluni ‘wearing something hanging from the belt’; Keglunrem-wa-gguq pamyua *naugutiini* maani, yaani pamyua agalria. ‘A wolf’s tail was hanging here on his *belt*.’ (QUL 2003:424); Y, NSK, HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI; < naugte-n, naugte-taq¹; cf. Barnum 1901 list (30)

naqyun trim on parka or cloth cover parka # NUN; < naqte-n

naqyute- to fasten; to secure; to tie closed # Tuntuk-wa-gguq ukuk malruk *naqyusngalriik* amik. ‘Two caribou skins *were rolled up and tied* there.’ (PAI 2008:390); < naqte-te⁵-

naraaniq fall chum salmon # UY; *probably from Athabaskan*, cf. leghaane (*Koyukon Ath.*), leghaane (*Deg Hit’an and Holikachuk Ath.*), ‘silver salmon’ and/or noolaaghe, noolaaye (*Koyukon Ath.*), nalay (*Deg Hit’an Ath.*), noolaagh (*Holikachuk Ath.*), nulay (*Dena’ina Ath.*) ‘chum salmon’

narcig- to show one’s scorn by putting one’s finger *preferably made smelly* under another’s nose, or to push up the other’s nose # narcigaa ‘he put his finger under her nose’ / NSU; < nare-?; < PE narciy-

nare- to smell # *in the sense of detecting, not of having, an odor*; nar’uq ‘he smells something’; naraa ‘he smells it’ *actively or passively* / narneq, narleq ‘sense of smell’, ‘act of smelling’; Itrameng kipusvigmun piuq ellii allayugninaqluni tamana ciuqlirmi *nareksailkiinek*, . . . ‘When they went into the store she noticed that at first it smelled strange, of something she hadn’t *smelled* before.’ (ELN 1990:112); > narite-, narcig-, narniite-, narnirqe, naryar-; < PE narə-

narite- to show one’s scorn by putting one’s finger *preferably made smelly* under another’s nose, or to push up the other’s nose # naritaa ‘he put his finger under her nose’ / < nare-ite²-

narniite- to stink # narniituq ‘it stinks’ / < nare-niite-

narnirqe- to smell good # narnirquq ‘it smells good’ / < nare-nirqe-

narrlu-¹ to feel let down; to feel disappointed # narrluuq ‘he feels let down’ / Tua-i itramta imumun Sheldon Jackson Museum-aamun *narrlullagya aqua* taūgaam-qaa makut maani maa-i tangrrarkaput. ‘When we first went into Sheldon Jackson Museum I became *disappointed* thinking, “Is this all we’ll see?”’ (AGA 1996:6)

narrlu-² *dimensional root*; > narrlukite-, narrlute-

narrlukite- to be shallow (of a net) # narrlukituq ‘it is shallow’ / < narrlu-kite-

narrlute- to be deep (of a net) # narrlutuuq ‘it is deep’ / Tang *narrlututacia* waniwa. Kis’uterluni taūgaam enernek. ‘Look at its [the net’s] *depth*. It would have bone sinkers, however.’ (CIU 2005:84); < narrlu-tu-

narug- to intercept; to encounter; to meet # *narugtuq* 'he intercepted someone'; *narugaa* 'he intercepted him' / *arnam uini narugaa pissunermek tekican* 'the woman met (intercepted) her husband when he came home from hunting'; . . . *narukpaggaarluku kitu'urtellinikii*. ' . . . crashed hard into it [the kayak] and capsized it.' (CIU 2005:46); > *narukaute*; cf. *narulkaq*, *narullgute-*; < PE *narðuy-*

narukaute- to ram against something # *narukautaa* 'he rammed it against something' / < *narug-qar-te*⁵-

narulkaq spear # *and narulkar-* to spear # *narulkartuq* 'he thrust a spear'; *narulkaraa* 'he thrust a spear at it' / *Malirqelluteng tua-i una-i narulkaquluku. Narulkaquyaaqluku-gguq un'a cayagaq. Kanaqlayagartun-gguq un'a angtaluni qak'arnnartuq quugaarpak.* 'They chased it and cast their harpoons at it. In vain they endeavored to harpoon that little thing down there. Being, apparently, the size of a muskrat, it surfaced and dove in the water, that legendary creature.' (AGA 1996:186); cf. *narug-*, *narulpag-*, *narup'ag-*, *narullgiq*, *narussuli-*; < PE *narulðkar* (under PE *narulðy-*)

narulkiaq ermine (or weasel) (*Mustela* sp.) # NUN; = *narullgiq*

narullgiq ermine (or weasel) (*Mustela* sp.) # *Tamakucirturyaaqngameng-gguq miryallruat tamarmeng tua-i tauna narullgiq. Tua-i-gguq tamakut tauḡaam kiimeng tua qassarniitelliniut cani ungungssiarni tamaitni.* 'When they ate it, everyone vomited up the weasel meat. They say that, among all the little animals only those [weasels] are bad to eat raw.' (QUL 2003:676); UY, K, NI, CAN, BB, NR, LI; = *narulkiaq*; cf. *narulkaq*

narullgute-, narulkute- (LI form) to collapse (of animals or humans, as from a heart attack or being shot); to drop (dead) # *narullgututq* 'it or he collapsed' / . . . *ciuliqagtiit narullgulluni tuquqallinilria, qaill' piciinani.* ' . . . their leader collapsed, dropped dead, without any apparent cause.' (YUU 1995:116); cf. *narug-*; < PE *narulḡutə-*

narulpag-, narup'ag- to thrust a weapon # *narulpagtuq* 'he thrust a weapon'; *narulpagaa* 'he thrust a weapon at it' / *Tua-i-gguq tamakut piksuartek'lallni qenqerrucestek'lallni-llu narulkarqamiki tua-i akngirtengnaqluki narup'agluiki narup'agaqluki.* 'When he speared those who picked on him and got angry at him, he speared them with all his might to hurt them.' (QUL 2003:56); < *narug-pag*²-, *narug-pag*²-

narurte- to act against accepted standards of behavior; to transgress; to disobey # *narurtuq* 'he is disobeying'; *narurtaa* 'he is disobeying it or him' / *maurlumi alerquutii narurrluku ayagtuq* 'disobeying his grandmother's instructions, he left'; *Amleq qanrutkellrat ucrnaqluni, cali amllermi alerquutem narurtellerkaa alingnariluku qanrutkaqluku.* 'Much of what they speak of is praiseworthy, and they would talk about violating a precept of proper conduct as a frightening matter.' (CAU 1984:14); *Kina imna alerquutmek carraungraan narurcilria, ilaminek-llu iqlutmun eguaquriluni, Agayutem takuani kinguqliulriatun ayuquq.* 'Whosoever shall break the least of these commandments, and teach men so, he shall be called the least in the kingdom of heaven.' (MATT. 5:19); the following are legal neologisms: *angtuarunrilngurmek narurciyaraq* 'violation'; *arcaqalriamek alerquutmek narurcilria* 'felon'; *arcaqalriamek alerquutmek narurciyaraq* 'felony';

narussuli skilled harpooner or spear thrower # . . . *tauna-gguq tua-i nengaungak pitetuliuguq cali-llu-gguq nanraumaluni narussulimek, wagg'uq uyaqsuliuluni narulkallra.* ' . . . their son-in-law was a successful hunter, and was praised and known as an accurate spear thrower; when he cast his spear he invariably hit the prey each time.' (CIU 2005:56); < ?-yuli; cf. *nurulkar-*

narusvak glaucous gull (*Larus hyperboreus*) # *Kituamegen'gu kingyallinia taum uyuraan imna qayaq tangellni kuvyauqcuaralriaruluku, narusvayagaq ingna ceñami maani, . . .* 'After they passed him his younger brother looked behind at the one who was fishing and noticed that it was a glaucous gull on the shore here, . . .' (QUL 2003:490); < *naruya*¹-vak; < PE *naruyavay* (under PE *naruyar*)

naruyacuaq black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*) # < *naruya*¹-cuar(aq)

naruyake- to share food with; to be friends with
naruyakaa 'he is sharing food with her' /
< *naruyak-ke*²-

naruya¹ seagull; gull; mew gull (*Larus canus*); glaucous-winged gull (*Larus glaucescens*); northern fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); # *Ayuqenrilngurneg piliyaurtellruunga makuneg kwangkutneg ayuqeliluta tuullegneg, qilanganeg, naruyaneg, tamakuneg piliyaurtellruunga.* 'I learned how to make different kinds [of masks]; we made common loon [masks], puffin [masks], seagull [masks]; I learned how to make those.' (AGA 1996:98); < ?-yaq; > *narusvak*, *naruyacuaq*; < PE *naruyar*

naruya², **naruya very close friend or cousin # NI, NUN; > *naruyake-***

naryar- to be attracted by bait or chum # *naryartuq* 'it (fish, animal) was attracted by bait or chum' / *naryartaa* 'he

attracted it with bait or chum'; < nare-yar-; > naryarcetaaq; < PE nar(ə)yar (under PE narə-)

naryarcetaaq chum for catching fish # Caqerluni Elnguq inequngratni-am kanaqerciqliluku manaryugluni aguaggluni melugnek neqcarqaminek cali-llu *naryarcetaarkaminek* pirraarluni atraarluni ekvigarmun piluni, tuani qamanertangqerran. 'One time Elnguq, even though they'd warned her saying she'd fall into the water, because she wanted to fish so much, having gotten roe both for bait and for *chum*, went down to the cut bank because there was an eddy there.' (ELN 1990:22); < naryar-cetaaq

nasaaluk girl # *said to be an old term*; < nas'ak-?

nas'ak unmarried girl; virgin # = nay'ak;

> nasaaluk, nasaurluq, nasekcugglugaq, naskuggaq; < PE nayay

nasaurluq* young girl; queen in cards (*additional meaning in NI*) # Tua-i assirlutek taukuk iqmiutaak. *Nasaurluut-llu* tangrraqamegtekek nallunqerraarluku iiqallininaugket. 'His tobacco box was nice. And the *girls*, when they'd see it and when he wasn't aware of it, would hide it.' (CIU 2005:98); = nayaurluq*; < nas'ak-r(ur)luq

nascaraq lookout place; observation tower # EG;

< naste-yaraq

nasekcugglugaq young girl # Umyuaqqa wiinga kesianek tamaani *nasekcugglugaullemni* tuaten qanellra. 'I always remember what he said when I was a *young girl*.' (YUP 2005:166); < nas'ak-?-rrlugaq

naskuggaq young girl # Nepcetaq tauna tangvagalallruaqa, yaatiinek tauḡaam waten ullagpek'nak', Amigtulimi *naskuggaleraulua*. 'I used to see a self-adhering mask from the distance though I never went over to it when I was a *young girl* in Amigtuli.' (AGA 1996:48); NS; < nas'ak?-rraq

naspa- to try; to taste; to sample # naspaaguq 'he is trying something'; naspaagaa 'he is trying it' / naspaalleq 'sense of taste', 'act of tasting'; naspaallra 'its taste', 'the thing he tasted'; Tumaq'aq: "Neqliurpailegma suupaq *naspaqaqerru*." Aangaarraaq: "Kitak luuskaamek taiteqaa. *Naspaayugaqa*." Tumaq'aq: "Kita, kitak *naspaagiu*." 'Tumaq'aq: "Before I serve, just *try* the soup." Aangaaraaq: "Go ahead and give me a spoon. I want to *taste* it." Tumaq'aq: "Here, go ahead and please *try* it." (PRA 1995:214); HBC, NUN, NI, CAN, K, UY, BB, NR, LI, EG;

< nasper-a-

nasper- root; > naspa-, naspertur-, nasperyug-, naspete-

naspertur- to make a considered decision; to decide with hesitation considering alternatives # nasperturtuq 'he made a considered decision; nasperturaa 'he hesitantly decided concerning her' / naspertuutekaa nunami unitellerkaa 'he hesitated but decided to leave his native land'; Tua-i anguteŭrlua tauna pingnatukaryaaqviminek *nasperturluni* tua-i ilalcinglliniluni ayagnanrirluni. 'And so that poor dear man of hers after making various attempts, *made a decision* and gave up and stopped going out.' (QUL 2003:182); *Nasperturluku-llu* unicugngaluku ayuqucini cimirngairutaqaku. 'Making a decision he might leave her if she won't change her ways.' (YUP 2005:174); < nasper-tur¹-; < PE nay(ə)pərtur- (under PE nay(ə)pət-)

nasperyug- to watch covertly; to spy on # nasperyugtuq 'he is watching covertly'; nasperyugaa 'he is watching it covertly' / NS;

< nasper-yug-

naspequn example # Atam *naspequcirlua* yugmek ataucimek wii anngamnek. 'I will use my older brother as an *example*.' (TAP 2004:25); < naspete-?-n

naspete- to taste; to try # naspetuq 'he tasted something'; naspetaa 'he tasted it' / Tua-i taum angalkut asgurakellni-am *naspetlinikai*. 'He was *testing* the shaman who he doubted.' (QUL 2003:574); < nasper-?-; < PE nay(ə)pət-

nasqukuyuk, nasqukuyuaq skull (not in a living body) # Y, HBC; < nasquq-kuyuk, nasquq-kuyuk

nasqulngu- to have a headache # nasqulnguq 'he has a headache' / nasqulnguunga 'I have a headache'; nasqulngurpak 'migraine headache'; Y, HBC; < nasquq-ingu-; > nasqulnguircan

nasqulnguircan headache remedy # <

nasqulngu-ir²-car-n

nasqunaq uprooted stump in water or on beach # Nalaqucami-gguq, iigni yuurraarlukkek elliaq *nasqunam* qainganun qanerluni, "Kina tua-i agiireskan qayagauqitegnenga tekipailgan; teguyuaraatek." 'When he found a *stump*, after he took out his eyes he and placed them on top it saying, "If someone approaches call out to me before he arrives, lest he take you."' (PRA 1995*:396); < nasquq-naq²

nasqupaguaq groundsel or ragwort (*Senecio pseudo-arnica*) # HBC; < nasquq-pag²-uaq

nasquq head; the person who starts the *Kevgiq* ("Messenger Feast") # tengmiaq nasquca' arrluku nutellrua 'he shot the bird, hitting it in the head'; nasqum enra 'skull of a living person'; Wii tua-i ircenrraq tangelqa kegginautq, kegginaa tangellrunritaqa. Taūgaam tua-i wangkucicetun-llu pekluni *nasqurra* tua-i waten cingickegpak quletmun. 'The little person I saw didn't have a face; I didn't see its face. However, it moved as we do and its *head* was pointed, tapered upward.' (CIU 2005:290); Nuūqipakaquni *nasqurrungaituq*. 'If he was too poor, he would not be called upon to be a *dance festival starter*.' (TAP 2004:30); LY, NS, NI, HBC: < ?-quq; > nasqukuyuaq, nasqulngu-, nasqunaq, nasqupaguaq, nasqurrluk, nasqurrun, nasquruq; < PE

nay(ə)qur

nasqurrluk cut and dried fish head # < nasquq-rrluk

nasqurrun dance headdress; crown # Canek-llu narullginek keglunret-llu melqurritnek *nasqurruterluteng*. 'They had *dance headdresses* of weasel and of wolf fur.' (CAU 1985:138); Cukilananek-llu piirriluteng *nasqurrutekiuraat*, qamiqurranun-llu elliluku, . . . 'Weaving a *crown* of thorns for for him, they put it on his head, . . .' (MATT. 27:29); *this word is used even in areas where qamiqut rather than nasquq is used for head*;

< nasquq-n

nasquruq tussock; clump of tundra grass #

< nasquq-uaq

nassvik lookout place; observation tower; fish counting tower (as used by fisheries management authorities) # < naste-vik

nastarnaq beach bug that is similar to a tiny lobster; arthropod # NUN; < naste-aq¹-naq²

naste- to survey one's surroundings from a height # Taūga-llu-ggur piaken pia-i Qaluyaaneq *nascami* una tanglliniluku nuna. 'And when he climbed up and *looked around* from back there, from [the mountains on] Nelson Is. he saw this land [Nunivak Is.]' (WHE 2000:198); = nacete-; HBC, NUN, EG; > nascaraq, nassvik

nasvag- to show; to display # nasvagaa 'he is showing it' / nasvagiut 'he is showing things'; atkukegtaarani uiminun nasvagaa 'she is showing her new parka to her husband'; nasvalgua kulutni 'she's always showing her ring'; Tua-i-llu elliin tamalkuita unglutuumaita taukut teguluki atraulluki, Turpagmun *nasvagyarturluki*. 'And then she took them down, nest and all, to *show* them to Turpak.' (ELN 1990:24); *the following are legal neologisms*: piciutacia nasvagliuku 'proving it'; nasvautet 'court room exhibits'; > nasvagite-, nasvautet, nasvite-

nasvagite- to show something to # Y; < nasvag-?-

nasvite- to show something to # nasvitaa 'he is showing her something' / nasviciut 'he is showing someone something'; nasvitellruanga tangerrisullemnek 'he showed me what I wanted to see'; . . . qimangerma-llu anangnaitua atam pivailegma tuqupailegpecia wii-llu *nasvitqernaumci*. ' . . . even if I flee, I won't escape, but before then, before you kill me, I want to *show* you something.' (MAR2 2001:68); = nayvite-, < nasvag-?-

nataqe- to find; to discover # nataqaa 'he found it' / nataqutut 'he found something'; . . . yuaralliniat. Yuarayaaqekseng tayima *nataqevkenaku*. ' . . . they searched for her, without *finding* the one they were looking for.' (YUU 1995:80); = nalake-, nalke-; < ?-ke²-; > nataqute-; < PY nataqə-

nataqii- to be convicted (of a crime) # nataqiiluku 'convicted'; *legal neologism*; < nataqe-?-

nataqute- to find something # nataqutut 'he found something' / nalaqucama 'because I found something'; nalaquskuma 'if I find something'; Yuut-gguq tamakut tarritelliniut yuarayaaqluteng camek-gguq taūgaam *nataqutenritut*. 'Those people walked around searching for him but they didn't *find* anyone.' (YUU 1995:103); < nataqe-te⁵-

nate- what part?; some part; a certain part # natii navegta? 'what part of it broke?'; naten aknginarqa? 'where do you hurt?'; Kusquqvagmek pivkenani Kuigpiim negran *natiinet'lartuq* tauna. 'That person was not from the Kuskokwim, but rather lived *somewhere* on the north side of the Yukon River.' (CIU 2005:6); Taum kinguqvaaraani Pilim-llu qimugkauyarai angliringluteng tua-i nenglem *natiini* kucugernayukluki nem'un itrutaqluki. 'Sometime after that Pili's puppies starting growing up, and in a *certain part* of the cold weather they'd bring them into the house thinking that they might get stunted in their growth [by the cold outside].' (ELN 1990:76); *Natait-wa* neplilartut. 'I don't know *what parts* of them makes the sound.' (PAI 2008:48); < na(ni)-te³-; > natelngu-, natke-, natlugnerite-, natlugte-; cf. nani

natelngu- to hurt in part of one's body # natelnguut 'he hurts somewhere on his body' / *may be used in the interrogative*: natelngusit? 'In what part of your body do you hurt?'; < nate-ingu-

nateq floor; flooring # *Nateq-gguq* tauna, qasgim un'a *natra*, tua-i augurrluku tua-i. 'There was blood all over the *floor*, the kashim's *floor*.' (AGA 1995:150); Net marayanek *natengqellruut* tamaani. 'Houses had *floors* of dirt back then.' (YUU 1995:30); *see Appendix 9 on parts of house*; > nacin, naterkaq, nat'rarka, naternaq, natquigte-, natquik, nat'raq, nat'rar-; < PE natə

naterkaq sole material for skin boots, made from the tanned skin of the bearded seal # “Cali-llu *naterkanek naterkiaminek* tuyuraqlua.” “Qaill’ *naterkituat?*” “Also he sends me *skin-boot sole material* that he’s prepared.” “How do they prepare *skin-boot sole material?*” (ELN 1990:98);
 < nateq-kaq

naternaq starry flounder (*Platichthys stellatus*), arrowtooth flounder (*Atheresthes stomias*) # so called because flounders match the ocean floor; Makut taūgaam *naternat*, kayut-llu imarpinraat-llu kepsuitut, pelluyuitut nunamteri unani. ‘These, however, *flounders*, sculpins, and small whitefish, they have not become extinct in our village down there.’ (YUP 2005:86); < nateq-naq²; > naternarpak; < PE natə(ə)nar (under PE natə(ə))

naternarpak halibut (*Hippoglossus stenolepis*) # < naternaq-rpak

natke- to associated with in some way # Mat’um nakaciuryaram *natkuciirrai* amlertut, amlerrsaqut. ‘There is a lot of symbolism associated with the Bladder Feast.’ (QAN 1995:166); Apanuugpiim-wa *natkuyukellikii* waniwa una. ‘Perhaps it was connected in some way to Apanuugpak.’ (CIU 2005:236); Tua-i qasperet talliman taqngata, tamana-ll’ qayaq taqngan, tamakut-llu *natkai* taqngata alerquallinia taum angutem . . . ‘When the five parkas were finished, and the kayak was done, and all its associated things were ready, that man instructed him (on what he was to do) . . .’ (CUN 2007:56); < nate-ke-?

nat’liqe- to hurt in part of one’s body # nat’liquq ‘he hurts somewhere on his body’ / may be used in the interrogative: nat’liqsit? ‘In what part of your body do you hurt?’; Qasgimi unuakumi tupalliniluni *nat’liqengssaaranrilngermi* qamiqiqacagaruarluni. ‘In the morning he woke in the kashim and, although he didn’t hurt on his body, he seemed to have a bad headache.’ (QUL 2003:572); < nate-liqe²-

natlugnerite- to be flawless; to be healthy # literally: ‘to lack a bad part’; natlugnerituq ‘it is flawless’, ‘he is healthy’ / natlugnerilnguq ‘flawless thing’; Qanlartut-am yuk-gguq, yuut ayuqenrilameng, kegginamegteggun tangkegcinarqut, tangellra tua-i assirluni, *natlugnerunani*, taūgaam-gguq umyuara. ‘They say that a person — people being different from each other, their faces may be attractive — her appearance nice, *flawless*, but, they say, her mind [may be very different].’ (YUP 2005:176); < nate-lluk-neq¹-ite¹-

natlugte- to be sick in body # literally: ‘to have a bad part’; natlugtuq ‘he is sick’ / < nate-lluk

natmun to where? # look under nani

natquigte- to drift along the ground # of snow, sand, etc.; natquigtug ‘there is snow drifting near the ground’ / = natquvigte-; < natquik-

natquik drifting snow, sand, etc. # Imumek tua-i man’a *natquik* tekitaqan paangrutegminek kalguuraqluku, “Aling, makuqtarni-ll’ maani keggsaanqeg!” *Natquik* tayim’ qanikcaq egturyaqluk’ elliin. ‘At that time when the drifting snow reached [him], he’d sweep at it with his paddles, “Oh dear, these darned things try to bite!” He took the drifting snow to be mosquitoes.’ (QUL 2003:272); < nateq-?; > natquigte-

natquvigte- to drift along the ground # of snow, sand, etc.; natquvigtuq ‘there is snow drifting near the ground’ / HBC; = natquigte-

nat’raq, nateraq (NSU form) sole of skin boot; special oversole used to prevent slipping on ice # and **nat’rar-, naterar-** (NSU form) to sew on a sole # nat’rartuq ‘she is sewing on a boot sole’; nat’raraa ‘she is sewing a sole on it’ / nat’raryaqliraa kameksak ‘she finally sewed a sole on the boot’; Aaniin-am qanellratun ayuqluni tua-i mecungnaqliniluni *nat’rak-ll’-am* tua-i ayainanrani keninglutek, piurainanrani-llu it’gak mecungenglutek arenqialami tamana qanikcaq urugyunga’arcami. ‘Just as her mother had said it [the snow] was soaking wet and that caused her boot soles to get soaked, and soon, as she walked along her feet too got wet, because the snow was starting to melt.’ (ELN 1990:33); < nateq-aq³, nateq-aq³; > nat’raq-kaq; < PE natəRAR (under PE natə(ə))

nat’rarkaq sole material for skin boots, made from the tanned skin of the bearded seal # < nat’raq-kaq

natruarte- to miss how (by overshooting, undershooting, etc.) when shooting (or spearing); to miss somehow # natruarta? How did he miss? (i.e., did he undershoot? Overshoot?); NUN; < na(ni)-truarte-

nau-¹ to grow # of plants or abnormal body conditions, not of animals (in general); nauguq ‘it is growing’; naugaa ‘it is growing on it’ / Tua-i *nauluku* can’get qanganaruat-llu *naumaluku*. ‘There was grass and even wormwood plants growing all over it.’ (WOR 2007:16); . . . tuavet arulairluteng. Atsat-gguq *nautukiitnun*. ‘. . . they stopped there. It was, they say, a place where salmonberries grow.’ (AGA 1996:176)> naucaqun, naucetaaq, naucetaarvik, naucirivik, nauciq, nauci-, naucir-, naucuk, naugi-, naumrruyuk, nauktak, nauluaqar-, naungignarqe-, naurrluk, naullumirte-, naulluu-,

naunerrluk, nauneq, naungrruyak, naunraq, nauvike-; < PE nayu-
nau-² root; > nauci-, naugga, naumiki, naung, nauwa; cf. na-
naucaqun a lesson or reminder for the younger generation to learn from the experience of the elders # *good or bad*;
 naucaqutekesqelluku kinguliarnun tuavet unitellruat 'they left it there as a lesson to their descendents; < nau-car-rqe²-n
naucecii- to sow; to plant # nauceciiguq 'he is sowing' / Tangerqerciki atam yaqulget tengaulriit ellami. *Nauceciiyuitut*, . .
 . 'See the birds flying in the air. They do not *sow*, . . .' (MATT. 6:26); < naucetaaq-li-
nauceciiyurta sower; tiller; farmer # Noah *nauceciiyurtennguami* nauceciillruuq wine-arkanek. 'Because Noah was a *sower*
 he planted a vineyard.' (AYAG. 9:20); < naucecii-?-ta¹
naucetaaq blossom; flower; plant # naucetaaq uituq 'the flower is blooming'; Naulartukut yuilqumi *naucetaatun*
 naulriatun; . . . 'We grow like a *flower* growing in the wilderness; . . .' (PSALM. 103:15); NAUCETAAM
 CAQELNGATARUARITA NAYUMIQASSUUTAIT 'sepals' (*literally*: 'supports of the flower's petals'); < nau-cetaaq; >
 naucetaarvik
naucetaarvik garden # Ataneq Agayun *naucetaarviliuq* Eden-aami calaralirnermi; . . . 'The Lord God made a *garden* in
 Eden in the east; . . .' (AYAG. 2:8); < naucetaaq-vik
nauciq¹ wild rhubarb (*Polygonum alaskanum*) # NSU, LI; < nau¹-?
nauciq² hair at nape of neck # NUN(A)
naucir- to plant # nauciraa 'he planted it' / < nau¹-cir-; > naucirvik; < PE nayuccir- (*under* PE nayu-)
nauci- to create or produce (life); to provoke (an argument, a fight, etc. with someone) # nauciuq 'he provoked something'
 / Una arnaq wall'u angun, arnam pingraani ellmikutuucimikun cirlakarkauluku nuliani wall'u uini, carrlugmek
naucingnaqengraan akinauyuitellermikun, ilangciyuunaku-llu, ingluliuqsaunaku. 'Even though the male or female is
 trying to *provoke* the other, one can overpower their spouse by being composed and calm, by not retaliating, ignoring
 him and not countering him.' (YUP 2005:174); Agayun-gguq piurcillruuq Adam-aankugnek Eva-llu allamek-llu
naucivkenani. 'They say that God created Adam and Eve and did not *create* anyone else.' (YUP 2005:232); < nau-te²-li²-
naucirivik garden # < naucir-i²-vik
naucuk sore # = naurrluk; < nau¹-cuk
naugaar(aq*) sepal; calyx as of a flower # *Naugaaraat*, avayat, kenurrarvik-llu atauciurnerluteng piliaqumaut
 mulut'uugumalriamek sulutaamek. 'Its *calyxes*, branches, and the lampstand were in one, made from hammered gold.'
 (ANUC. 37:22); < nau¹-?
naugga, naugg' where is it, he, she? # nauwa nacaqa? 'where is my hat?'; Cali-llu-gguq *naugga* avani yuk tuquaqaan, uum
 yuum irniaminun aciutaqkii. 'Moreover, it is said, that whenever a person died, *somewhere* a person would give the
 name of the deceased to his child.' (ELL 1997:450); = nauwa, nauw'; < nau²=wa, nau²=wa?; cf. nani
naugi- to bear fruit or grain # naugiuq 'it bore fruit or grain' / Ilait-llu nunamun assilriamun tut'ut *naugiluteng-llu* . . .
 'And some landed in good soil and *bore grain* . . .' (MARK 4:8); < nau-aq¹-li²-
nauktak skin sore # nauktiit 'rash' # CAN; < nau¹-?
naullumirte- to feel sick # CAN; < nau¹-lluk-mirte-
naulluu- to be ill; to be sick # naulluuguq 'he is sick' / Assiriluni-llu *naulluunrirluni* taŋgaam kaigturangenganani
 nererpagturluni-llu. 'She had gotten better and was no longer *ill*, and she seemed to be hungry all the time and was
 eating a lot of food.' (ELN 1990:81); K, BB; < nau-lluk-u-; > naulluun, naulluuvik
naulluun disease; illness # Nauwa *naulluutem-llu*
 tut'aqaku yuk camun tamatumun unitnilallrullinikiit wall'u cam iterluku. 'Whenever some sort of *illness* came upon a
 person, they would say that something had left him or that something had entered him.' (CAU 1985:149); UCUUM
 NAULLUUTII 'venereal disease'; UY, K, BB, CAN; < naulluu-n; > ucuum naulluutii
naulluuvik hospital # Cunaw' tuani *naulluuvinqellinilriit* cali-llu amllerneq kipusvigugarneq pitangqellinilria. 'And so,
 as it turned out, they had a *hospital* there, and that there were lots of stores.' (ELN 1990:112); K, BB; < naulluu-vik; >
 naulluuvigtaq
naulluuvigtaq* medical term or other hospital-related thing # < naulluuvig-taq²
naullu-wa-i watch out! # *exclamatory particle*; = aullu-wa-i; NS
nauluaqar- to be growing well; to be developing properly # *of people (or plants)*; nauluaqertuq 'it/he is growing well' /
 nauluaqaumanrituq 'it is thin and blighted', 'he is developmentally behind'; Taŋgaam qanruyutekun tan'gaurluq
 nasaurluq-llu *nauluaqeryugngaluni*, wall'u angayuqaagni tangvallerimikun nepaunatek malingngallutek-llu pillragnegun

assirluni tangviimikek nauyugngaluni. 'A young man or woman can only *grow properly* through instructions, or they can develop properly by observing peaceful and cooperative parents.' (YUP 2005:108); < nau-luaqar-

naumasta vegetation; brush-like growth (*for example*, antlers) # . . . evisrayaamek taūgaam *naumasterluni*. ' . . . having *vegetation* in the form of short grass.' (YUU 1995:78); Makuneng cal' napaneng pingqelliniluni taman' nuniin, ilii tamana makuneng-ll' uqvigang. Nunam *naumastektukaineng* taūg' pingqerrluni. 'The land had those trees, some parts had willows. It had the normal *vegetation* of land.' (WEB1); < nau-ma-ta¹

naumiki, **naumi** I don't know *exclamation*; = naamelliin; < nau²?, nau²?

naumrruyuk, **naumrruyugaq*** edible vegetation # Tua-i tayim' tuaten yuulutek kaigyugnairullutek maulua-llu makugtaryugnairulluni yuilqumek waten maaken nunam *naumrruyuinek*. 'And so they₂ lived like that, no longer hungry, and his grandmother no longer had to labor over *edible vegetation* of the land from the wilderness.' (ELL 1997:10); NI; < nau-?

nauneq growth (malinant or benign) # < nau-neq¹

naunerlluk wormwood (*Artemisia* sp.); weed (*in Bible translation*) # *Artemisia* is made into a medicinal tea; also used for steam bath switches; NUN, UK, BB; < nau-neq²-rrluk

naung why have you come!, what do you want? # *exclamation*; NSU; < nau²?

naungignarqe- to be fertile # *of land*; naungignarqu 'it is fertile' / Ayakatartuci nuqlitnailngurmun *naunginarqellriamun-llu* nunamun. 'You are going to go to a prosperous, *fertile* land.' (AYAG. 33:3); < nau¹-?-narqe-

naungrruyak plant; vegetable # NI; < nau¹-?-ruiyak

naunrakayak Labrador tea (*Ledum* sp.) # LK, BB #
< naunraq-kayag-

naunraq*, **naunr(aq)** (NUN form) plant; vegetable; cloudberry or salmonberry (*local name*) (*Rubus chamaemorus*) (*additional NI, CAN meaning*) # Cali nunam *naunraineek* kiagmi katurrluki, cat tamalkuan uqvigaat-llu avasait qungalluki cungagcetellratni uqumek egnirluki. 'Also in summer they'd gather the *plants* of the land, and store away all kinds of willow shoots while they were green marinating them in seal oil.' (MAR1 2001:23); Qaltaan-ll' aipaa, caneg-ima imangqellria, wall'u-q' curanek wall'u-q' *naunranek*, naliitnek imarluni. 'His other bucket, what did it have in it, either blueberries or *salmonberries* (*cloudberry*), it contained one or the other.' (QAN 1995:84); < nau-nraq, nau-nraq; > naunrakayak, naunrarvik, naunrayagaq; < PY nayunraq (*under* PE nayu-)

naunrarvik vegetable garden # < naunraq-?-vik

naunrayagaq* sourdock (*Rumex arcticus*) # HBC;
< naunraq-ya(g)aq

naurrluk sore # = naucuk; < nau¹-rrluk

nauvike- to be a descendant of (him); to grow (of plant, cancer, etc.) on or at (it) # nauvikaa 'he descends from him'; 'it is growing on it' / Maa-i makut Niugtarmiut atam ilaita *nauvikaat* makut Tengesqauktar tauna. 'Now some of these people of Newtok are *descendants* of that Tengesqauktar.' (ELL 1997:504); . . . ayautarkauluki-llu nunamun enuqitnailngurmun *nauviksunarqellriamun-llu* . . .
' . . . and take them to a land without scarcity *where things grow well* . . . ' (ANUC. 3:17); < nau-vike-

nauwa, **nauw**' where is it, he, she? # nauwa nacaqa? 'where is my hat?'; = naugga, naugg'; < nau² = wa, nau² = wa; cf. nani

navakar- to be shocked when something terrible has happened # NUN

navcaq snow hanging over a cliff and ready to fall # NSU, NUN; > navcite-

navcite- to get caught in an avalanche # navcituq 'he got caught in an avalanche'; NSU; < navcaq-ite¹-

navcuite- to be clear; to be audible #; *impersonal subject if of the weather*; navcuituq 'the weather is clear' / < ?-ite¹-; < PE navcu

naveg- to break # *to break physically into two or more piece, to break so that it ceases to function, or figuratively, to break the rules, break one's heart, etc.*; navegtuq 'it broke'; navgaa 'he broke it' / navgiuq 'he broke something'; navgumauq 'it is broken'; navegyuaran ilangciu! 'you might break it, leave it alone!'; arcaqanrilngurmek alerquutmek navgiyaraq 'misdemeanor' (*legal neologism*); Kuuvviarutleq imirluku elliin Elngum qunguturani piluku, Irr'am-llu pini piluku cikunguamun aaniin pingraani cikuskagu *navegciqnuluku* tauna cikunguaq. 'Filling an empty coffee can [with water] Elnguq put her pet [fish] in it, and Irr'aq put hers in a glass jar, even though her mother told her that the jar would break if it [the water in the jar] froze.' (ELN 1990:77); . . . tua-i yuucurlagluta. Ilamta umyugait *navgaqluki*. ' . . . we lead a bad life. We *break* our family members' hearts (*literally*: break their minds — *an idiom*). ' (QUL 2003:334);

= laveg-; > navgur-, nav'pag-; < PE navəy-

naver- root; > naverte-, navraq, navrar-, navrite-, navriun, navrun; < PY-S navəR(AR)-

navernriar- to engage in trading, barter, and/or buying and selling # navernriartuq 'he is trading, engaging in trade' / Qanellran-gguq kinguani sun'aq tekiteellruuq, yuut-llu-gguq sun'armiunun canek *navernriaraluteng*. 'After he spoke, they say, the ship arrived, and the people *bartered* things with the ship's crew.' (AGA 1996:111); akinek navernriarliit 'money changers'; < naverte-niar-

naverte- to trade; to sell; to exchange # navertaa 'he sold it, exchanged it' / navertaa palayami aipaa taryaqvagcuutmek kuvyamek 'he traded his other boat for a king salmon net'; < naver-?

navgur- to break on purpose; to destroy # navguraa 'he destroyed it, smashed it' / "Kitaki una wani ukuut kaugtuarluku itumciu." Tua-i pisqengaku imna kaugtuarluku navguraa. "'Okay, you all beat on it and break it apart.'" Then, since they'd been told to do so, they beat on that one and broke it to pieces.' (MAR2 2001:34); Makut picirkiutet atuusqumalriit tamalkuita *navgurluki* pivakaqumta-gguq atam Ellam Yuan ellangcarniaraakut. 'If we keep *breaking* the rules, they say that the Master of the Universe will do something [teach us a lesson] so that we come to our senses.' (YUP 2005:40); picirkartuyarrluni navguiyaraq 'vandalism' (*legal neologism*); < naveg-ur-; PE navyur- (*under* PE navəy-)

navi'iskaaq, naviskaaq loft; attic # Tua-i-llu Kuul'tila'aksaq mayurluni *navi'iskaamun*, uigtualuki-llu ingleret. 'And then Goldilocks went up to the *attic*, and tried out the beds.' (KUU 1977:21); Pakma *naviskaami* taangak malruk, putiilekaak malruk, . . . 'Up there in the *attic* were two bottles of liquor, . . .' (QUL 2003:380); *from Russian* навэска (navéska) 'loft'; = navisqaq

navisqaq loft; attic # *partly from Russian* навэс (navés) 'shed'; = navi'iskaaq, lavisqaq,

nav'pag-, navpag- to break in a major way # nav'pagtuq *or* navpagtuq 'it really broke'; nav'pagaa *or* navpagaa 'he really broke it' / < naveg-pag²-

navraq borrowed thing # *and* **navrar-, navr(ar)-** (*NUN form*) to borrow # navrartuq, nav'ertuq (*NUN form*) he borrowed something; navraraa 'he borrowed it' / navrarturatuq akinek wangnek 'he always borrows money from me'; navraqaa 'he borrowed it', *literally*: 'has it as his borrowed thing'; angyan navraqsugyaaqaqa 'I would like to borrow your boat'; < naver-aq¹

navrarvik place to borrow things; site of borrowing; lending library # Maani-qaa kalikanek *navrarvigtangqertuq*? 'Is there a library here?' (YUP 1996:44); < navrar-vik

navrite- to lend to (him) # navritaa 'he lent something to her' / angutem angyaminek elitnaurista navritaa 'the man lent his boat to the teacher'; ". . . navrariyulriit *navrit'laraput*." "Kitak *navriskikuk* kalikamek." "' . . . we *loan* to those who want to borrow." "Okay then, do *loan* us a book.'" (YUP 1996:44); < naver-ite²-

navriun loaned out thing # < navrite-n; > naviuteke-

navriuteke- to loan (it) out # navriutekaa 'he loaned it out'; piqertuutaqa navriutekaqa elliinun 'I loaned my ax to him'; < navrite-n

navrun borrowed thing; trade item # Cali imarpigmiutaat taqukat, *navrutkaqluki*. 'They also had sea mammals, seals, for *trade items*.' (YUU 1995:46); < naverte-n

navte- to collapse # navtuq 'it collapsed'; navtaa 'he collapsed it' / NUN; *cf.* elave-, lave-, nave-

naw'un through where? # *look under* nani

nayagaq younger sister of a male # Anngaqellriit-gguq taukut kuigem ceñiini uitalliniaqellriit *nayagangqerrluteng*.

Nayagaat cali tauna uingqelliniluni. . . . Taum *nayagaata* uini tauna-gguq kenkenritaa. 'Those brothers, they say, were living by the shore of the river and they had a *younger sister*. Their *sister* had a husband. . . . That *sister* did not, they say, love her husband.' (MAR2 2001:71); *cf.* nay'ak; < PE nayay

nay'ak, nayaar girl; virgin (*particularly the Virgin Mary in Russian Orthodox and Roman Catholic usage*) # Agayutem Irniaqestii *Nayaar*, nunaniryua! 'Mother of God, *Virgin*, rejoice!' (ORT 2006:7); = naayaak, nas'ak; > nayaurluq; *cf.* nayagaq

nayangaq greeting # *and* **nayangar-** to nod agreement; to Eskimo-dance of women (*Y, NS meaning*) # nayangartuq 'he nodded in agreement'; 'she is Eskimo-dancing' (*Y, NS*); nayangaraa 'he nodded to her in agreement' / alqani qetunramikun nayangamek tuyuraa 'she sent greeting to her older sister by way of her son'; Quyaksukluni quuyuarluni *nayangalliniluni*. 'Thinking they were pleased with him, he smiled and *nodded his head*.' (QUL 2003:586); Tamaani *nayangatuniluki* Kuigpagmi qantullruut, . . . 'They would say that they would have "*nayangaq*" dancing back

then on the Yukon, . . .' (CIU 2005:386); > nayangarya^q, nayangkayuli
nayangarya^q, **nayangeryak** female common eider (*Somateria mollissima*) # < nayangar-ya^q
nayangkayuli yellowlegs (*Tringa* sp.) # < nayangar-?-yuli
nayaurluq* young girl # HBC; = nasaurluq; < nay'ak-r(ur)luq
Nayipar(aq*) the constellation of the Little Dipper (*English name*) # means 'seal (of some sort)' in Yup'ik; < nayiq-?
nayiq* ringed seal (*Pusa hispida*) # Tua-llu tekituq *nayirmek*. Tua-i-am uivaarluni ataam aturturarraarluni, igqiliu-am.
 'Then he came upon a *ringed seal*. He circled it, and after he sang to it, well, he swallowed it down!' (UNP1);
 > nayipar(aq); nayissuaq
nayissuaq large ringed seal (*Pusa hispida*) # CAN;
 < nayiq?
nayug- to hollow out e.g., a log, soil, snow; to skin a seal or other animal so that the skin is not split lengthwise, starting at the head and rolling the skin back over the body while cutting the skin from the flesh; in the case of a seal, the fat is cut away with the flesh, while in the case of a bird the fat stays on the skin. *nayugaa* 'he is skinning it', 'he is hollowing it out' / Taum imum pengurpallraam . . . canegnek cikvaguskiin aciakun *nayugiqeryuglutek* iirvigkiurlutek. 'At the base of that big hill where the tall grass bends over it they wanted to hollow out a hiding place.' (QUL 2003:204);
 > nayugcuun, nayugnaq; < PE nayuy-
nayugcuun, **nayuggsuun** seal-skinning knife #
 < nayug-cuun, nayug-ssuun
nayugnaq slit at each end of a net sinker #
 < nayug-?
nayugneq hollow; hollowed out place # < nayug-neq¹
nayumiaqe-, **nayumiqa-** to support # *nayumiaqaa* 'he is supporting it' / tuskaq *nayumiaqaa* ussukcautellraku aatami nem ceriinun 'he held up the board while his father nailed it onto the side of the house'; NAUCETAAM
 CAQELNGATARUARITA NAYUMIQASSUUTAIT 'sepals' (*literally*: 'supports of the flower's petals'); < ?-mik-ke²-, ?-?; cf. *nayur*-
nayur- to stay with; to look after; to lie in wait for (him); to guard # *nayurtuq* 'he is looking after someone or something'; *nayuraa* 'he is looking after her' / Tua-i-llu Mik'aq piluni elke² tainilutek *nayuryarturluki* upagviatnun Uksiyaramun. 'Mik'aq said that they had come to stay with them until they moved to Uksiyaraq.' (ELN 1990:82); > *nayurta*, *nayurvik*, *nayuryar*-; cf. *nayumiaqe*-
nayurta midwife # < *nayur-ta*¹
nayurvik duck-hunting blind or similar place from which to wait in watch for game; watchtower # < *nayur-vik*
nayuryar- to wait in watch for game # *nayuryartuq* 'he is waiting in watch for game'; *nayuryarai* 'he is waiting in watch for them' / < *nayur-yar*-
nayvite- to show something to # HBC; = *nasvite*-
negaasek type of edible plant (*species* ?) #
negacunga^q mosquito net; thin cloth (*NUN meaning*); cloth or cloth parka cover (*NSU meaning*) # Cali aturangqerrluteng *negacungarmek-llu* iluprunateng, atkuteng at'aqamegteki atu'uqluki nangellratnun, qerrulliteng-llu. 'Also they had garments of cloth, and no cloth underwear, and whenever they put on their parkas they'd wear them until they wore out, and their pants too.' (MAR1 2001:23);
 < negaq-cunga^q
negair(aq*), **negai^q** spider # *negairem* negaa or *negairaam* negaa 'spider web'; Tua-i-ll' ullangnaqluku *negairpiim* piqtaarluni — tangrruallemni — piqtaarluni, . . . 'And then the big spider tried to go to it, swinging back and forth — the way I imagine it — swinging back and forth, . . .' (ELL 1997:98); < negaq-ir(aq)
negaq snare; single mesh of a net; spider web # and **negar-** to catch of snare or noose; to be caught in a snare or noose # *negartuq* 'it got snared'; *negaraa* 'it (snare, noose) snared it' / *negaqengaqaa* 'I snared it'; *negat* 'snares; seine net'; *negapiaq* 'old-time snare that springs into the air when it catches something'; Saayuamek aatiita aaniit pia ella nenglairutqatarngatniluku nutaan ungungssiaraat pekngareskata *negani*, kapkaanani-llu paqtarkauniluki. 'When they drank tea their father told their mother that it seemed that it was going to warm up because the little animals were getting active and that he should check his snares and his traps.' (ELN 1990:78); Anglirikanituuq man'a keniaqami, makut-llu *negarturikaniirluteng*. 'A net like this stretches when it soaks up water, and the mesh increases in size.' (CIU 2005:86); Assiitellriit yuut pitaqengngaqlua *negalilaryaaqut*, . . . 'Wicked people set snares to try to catch me, . . .'

(PSALM. 119:11); > negacungaq, negair(aq), negairem negaa, negaqeggun, negaraq, negarcur-, negavyaq; < PE nəyar
negaqeggun net gage # *used to keep mesh uniform while making the net*; Ukut-am tua-i waniwa wii kingumni *negaqeggutnek*
aptuit. Negartutatekenrilngurnek calissuutet. 'Back home they call these "net gages". They are tools for making nets
with v-sized mesh.' (CIU 2005:94); < negaq-kegte-n

negaraq* line of snares for birds, suspended from a spruce-root line suspended parallel to and above the surface of the
water # < negaq-aq³

negarcur-, negassur- to check snares # negarcurtuq 'he is checking his snares' / Maurlurluni-gguq tua-i waten
negarcuraqan aqesgirrarnek maligqurnaaraa. 'It is said that he'd go with his poor dear grandmother whenever she'd
check the snares for mere ptarmigan.' (AGA 1996:164); < negaq-cur-, negaq-ssur-

negavaq one hundred; twenty-dollar bill # negavam qupii 'ten-dollar bill'; BB, NR; a \$20 bill is called by this word for 'one
hundred' because the basic Yup'ik monetary unit in BB is 20 cents (because Yup'ik numerals are a base-20 system), and one
hundred times 20 cents is \$20, but the etymology of negavaq itself not known to compiler; cf. negaq

negavgun root used as scrubber in bath; spruce root used for strings on *qelutviaq* (native guitar-like instrument) # <
negaq?-n

negavyaq¹ dried grass roots from sand dunes used as scrubbers for dishes # NUN; < negaq-?

negavyaq² (Y form), **negavlaq** (NUN form), **negavsaq** (NS form) lasso; lariat # < negaq-?, negaq-?, negaq-?

negcik gaff; pew tool for handling fish; jack in cards (BB additional meaning) # and **negcig-** to hook with a gaff # negcigaa 'he
hooked it'; Cameg-negciurcuutminek piluni ullaglukku-gguq *negcigsaaqluku* tegungnaqluku, nurturluku-gguq. 'Quickly
he grabbed his gaff and, walking over
to where she was, tried to hook her with it, but she was out of reach.' (AGA 1996:164); = legcik;
> negcikuar(aq); < PE nəyciy

Negcik a certain constellation # means 'gaff' in Yup'ik; (?)

negcikuar(aq*) small gaff # Man'a maa-i *negcikuar* maklagtaqameng, wagg'uq uurcaraqameng pitateng aqvacetaarluki
kingunermeggnun, ayaruqtukiit. 'When they caught bearded seals they'd use the *small gaff* as a staff to announce their
catch and request that fellow villagers should go fetch their catch.' (CIU 2005:4); < negcik-cuar(aq)

negeq, negeqnaq, negeqvaq north; north wind # negeqvamek anuqlirtuq 'there is a wind from the north'; neglirnermi 'in
the area to the north'; Tauna-am *neglirneran* atra niitetungramku waniwa kis'arciaqa, nunat atrat qagaani
Naparyaarmiut *negratni*, . . . 'I can't recall the name of that village to the north of it even though I used to hear it, the
name of that village north of Hooper Bay, . . .' (CIU 2005:8); > Negeqliq, negetmun; < PE nəyəṛ

Negeqliim Painga Pitka's Point # *village at the mouth of the Andreafsky River*; < Negeqliq-relative + pai-possessed

Negeqliq St. Mary's; Andreafsky River # *village on the Andreafsky River near the Yukon*; < negeq-qliq

negetmun northward # *adverbial particle*; negetmun tang waniw' ayaksailngua 'see, I haven't yet traveled to the north';
Nunautseng nengciiqaat *negetmun*, ungalatmun, calaratmun, kanaknatmun-llu. 'They will extend their territory toward
the north, toward the south, toward the east, and toward the west.' (AYAG. 28:14); < negeq-tmun

neginguq hair line on the forehead # NUN; cf. negiliq

negiliq parka ruff; edge of hood where ruff is attached *rather than the ruff itself* (NUN meaning) # atkuum negilia
keglunruuq 'the parka's ruff is made of wolf (fur)'; Maaten-gguq elitaqnariuq imna tuqulleq, . . . *negilirluni*
qayuqeggilrarmek. 'That one that had died became recognizable, and . . . he had a ruff of arctic hare.' (MAR1 2001:20);
Y, NS, HBC, NI, CAN, K; see Appendix
9 on parts of the parka; = legiliq; cf. neginguq;
> negilirkaq; < PE nəyilir, nəyilar

negilirkaq tundra hare; arctic hare; Alaska hare (*Lepus othus*) # *locally*: jack rabbit; *literally*: 'ruff material' (see example
sentence at negiliq); Imarmiutaat, kanaqliit, cuignilnguut, *negilirkat*, uliiret, kaviaret. Watngullruut maani tamakut.
'Minks, muskrats, otters, arctic hare, white fox, red fox. These animals were in this area.' (PAI 2008:216); CAN; <
negiliq-kaq

negir- to set snares # negirtuq 'he is setting snares' / Tauna-gguq uinga ayagnaurtuq kiatmegnun *negirsarturluni*
tuntunun, cup'utaitellermeggni tamaani. 'It is said that that husband of hers would go upriver from where they lived
to set snares for caribou back when they didn't have guns.' (MAR1 2001:42); < negaq-ir¹-

negituqaq hiccup # and **negituqar-** to hiccup # negituqertuq 'he hiccupped' / merluni taqevkangnaqaa negituqani 'he is
trying to stop his hiccups by drinking water'; < PE nəyituqar-

negler- to clap down on # negleraa 'he clapped down on it' / neglerluku ciissiq 'clapping down on the insect, he killed it';

< negte-ler-

negqeryaraq pistol # BB; < negte-qar-yaraq

negtaar- to press down on repeatedly; to knead # negtaartuq 'she is kneading, pressing down on something'; negtaaraa 'she is kneading it' / Keliparkaq-llu ak'a ulellruan *negtaarraarluku* kelipissuutnun ekluku. 'And when the dough rose again, she *kneaded* it and then put it into a bread pan.' (PRA 1995:413); < negte-a-; > negtaaraq

negtaaraq dough # < negtaar-aq¹

negtaat organ (musical instrument) # < negte-aq¹-plural

negte- to press down on; to push down on # negtaa 'he pushed down on it' / negcamku 'when I pushed it down'; neg'artaa 'he suddenly pushed down on it'; negutekaa 'he used it to press down on something'; negucirluku 'putting something on it to hold it down'; *Negqurarraarluku* tamaqataryaaqaqan yura'arcetaqluku. 'After *pushing it down* slowly, he would have it pop up as it was about to disappear.' (QUL 2003:126); = kenegte-; > negler-, negqeryaraq, negtaar-, negtaat, neg'utaq; cf. niig-, Negtemiut; < PY-S tənəy-

Negtemiut Nightmute # *village on Nelson Is. # perhaps so called because the wind presses down on the site*; cf. negte-

negur- to go around an obstacle in one's path # negurtuq 'he went around something'; neguraa 'he went around it' / Assiilnguq *negurru*, . . . 'Avoid evil, . . .' (AYUQ. 4:15); < PE nəyur-

negurluq loop on garment for use with a fastener (hook, button, etc.) # NUN; cf. negaq; < PE nəyurlur

neguryaq spider # NUN; < ?-yaq; cf. negaq

neguyaq air bubble in ice # < ?-yaq

neg'utaq mouthpiece of drill; part of drill at top of shaft held in mouth with teeth # < negte-taq¹

neguyak ringworm # *used in the plural, neguyiit, for one area of ringworm infection*; < PE nəyuyar

neka emotional pain; hurt feelings # *also an emotional root*; Kitaki-gguq waniwa uituumakilii *nekaka* taquulluku angiararucetenrilkurrluku. 'She said that I should remain with my husband by braiding my *anger and hurt feelings* into my hair so that they would not become loose.' (YUP 2005:52); > nekake-, nekaniqe-, nekaniur-, nekayug-; < PE nēka-

nekake- to find (it) emotionally painful # nekakaa 'he finds it emotionally painful' / < neka-ke³-

nekayug- to have hurt feelings; to be emotionally pained # nekayugtuq 'his feelings are hurt' / *Nekayutuyaaqukut* ayuqluta taūgaam qemaggluku ing'umun qanrutkenrilengramteggū tauna *nekayulput* cavkenani assinruluni, cagtevkenani-llu. 'We all *get hurt feeling*, but we should keep it inside. It is better if we do not express our *hurt feelings* to that person and let them spread.' (YUP 2005:52); < neka-yug-

nekanarqe- to cause emotional pain # nekanarquq 'it causes emotional pain' / Ilait temcinaqluteng. Ilait tuaten *nekanaqsugyaaqaqluteng*. 'Some were funny. Some could be *emotionally painful*.' (CAU 1995:171); < neka-narqe-

nekaniqe- to have hurt feelings # neka-neq²-liqe²-

nekaniur- to have hurt feelings # nekaniurtuq 'his feelings are hurt' / < neka-niur-

nek'aq future house # nekaa 'his future house';

< [e]na-kaq

nekav- root; > nekavli-, nekavte-, nekavvlugte-

nekavli- to have disheveled or tangled hair # nekavliuq 'his hair is disheveled' / < nekav-?-

nekavte- to dishevel (hair) # nekavtai 'he is disheveling them (hair)' / Y; < nekav-?-

nekavvlugte- to be disheveled # *of hair*; nekavvlugtut 'they (hair) are disheveled' / Y; < nekav-rrluk

nek'e- to have it as one's place or home # nekaa 'it is his place or home' / Nasaurluut payugtaqameng taūgaam qasgimun it'allruut, utaqualgirtuteng-llu. Taūgaam tan'gaurluut qasgi *nek'ellruat*. 'Girls would enter the kashim when they brought (their fathers) food and they would wait there (while the men were eating). However, the kashim was the boys' *home*.' (KIP 1998:287); Imna tutgara'urlūq tan'gurra'urlūluni qasgimi ellanguq tua-i amiim qulii nekluku, . . . 'That grandson, being a mere lad, grew to awareness in the kashim, *having his place* above the entrance way [it being colder and less desirable] . . .' (MAR2 2001:21); < [e]na-ke²-

nekete- to extinguish with water; to quench # neketaa 'he extinguished it' / NSU

nekevraartuq spruce tree (*Picea* sp.) # Tua-i-ll' amna kingunerminek piamiu angunayukluni — cukauq-gguq tauna

mikelnguq waten aurelaagaqluni — napamun *nekevraartumun* mayulliniluni. ‘Being worried that the baby might catch up with him — they say that child crawled extremely quickly — he climbed a *spruce* tree.’ (AGA 1996:210); Y, NS; = kevraartuq; < nekev-?

nekevyuk young man # Uikarautengqerrsaqluni-gguq, angutet iliitneng taw’ *nekevyugmeng*. ‘There was one young man whom she wanted for a husband one of the *young men* of the village.’ (CEV 1984:59); *Nekevyuurcamek* taug imkuk taum-ll’ atiin taug entun ayuqelriameng qaygilivkallinilukek. ‘Because they₂ were becoming *men*, her father had them build a kashim, similar to a house.’ (WEB1); HBC; < nekev-?

nekva- to be standing # *stative*; nekvaug ‘he is standing’ / NUN; < nek’ve-?-

nekvayar- to stand by the river and work a net by hand # nekvyartuq ‘he is working a net by hand’ / NUN; < nekev-yar-; < PE nəkvar- (under PE nəkəvə(t)-)

nek’ve- to stand up (NUN, EG meaning); to play out (of a harpoon line)(CAN meaning) # *active*; nek’vuq ‘he stood up’ / ‘standing up’; nekevciquq ‘he will stand up’; . . . qetunrani kuten yuungamiu carliarciqerluku *nekevluni* ngevrarluni tangcautellinia . . . ‘. . . she took her child out (from inside of her parka) and cuddled it in her arms, and *standing up*, after blowing her nose, she made an effort to allow her child to see (what had happened) . . .’ (WEB2); Una tua-i nek’velria taprualluk nek’velria, iquklipailgan egmianun teguluku piyugngaluku. ‘The sealskin harpoon lies would *uncoil*, it would *play out*, and they’d immediately grab it before the end of the line passed by.’ (PAI 2008:298); > nekevraartuq, nekevyuk, nekva-, nekvayar-, nek’ve-; < PE nəkəvə(t)-

nel’a° border; edge # nelii ‘its edge’; = ngel’a°, mengla°, kengla°

nel’ar- to laugh # *variant of* ngel’ar- reported from various places; = englar-, nenglar-, ngel’ar-, el’ar-

neleq flatus; gas expelled rectally; *vulgar* fart # and **neler-** to break wind; to expel flatus; *vulgar* to fart # HBC, NUN; = [e]leq/[e]ler-, leq/ler-, naleq/naler-; > nelepag-; < PE nələṛ(-)

nelepag- to expel much gas, often long and loudly # < neleq/neler-pag²-

nelernaq bean # *literally*: ‘flatus inducer’; NUN;

< neler-naq¹

nel’i- to make a house # neliug ‘he made a house’; nelia ‘he made him a house’ / < [e]na-li-

neliaq uterus; womb # . . . yuurpailegmek callulartuk aanamek *neliakgani*. ‘. . . before they₂ were born they fought in their mother’s *womb*.’ (AYAG. 25:22); = ngeliaq; < [e]na-liaq; < PE ənli(C)ar

nell’eq former house # nellra ‘his former house’;

< [e]na-lleq

nelnguq birch (*Betula* sp.) # and **nelngur-** to be tough but pliable; to be thick and viscous of liquids; HBC; = elnguq/elngur-; < PE nəŋu(r)-

nelqitaq mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) # LI

nelte- to deflate; to let out air; to leak air # HBC, NUN; = elte-; < PE nələt- (under PE nələṛ(-))

nel’u beaver house # = ngel’u

nemaa- to twist around # *Nemaaluni-gguq* tua-i piyaaqerraarluni, ataam angllurraarluni piaqami pinialikaniraqluni. ‘It would *twist all around* after its effort; after it dove it would be weaker.’ (PAI 2008:2); < nemer-a-

nemenglluk foot wrapping used in place of socks # LI; < nemeq-nglluk

nemeq binding; lashing; wrapping; bandage # and **nemer-** to bind; to lash; to wrap; to bandage # nemertuq ‘he is binding something’; nemraa ‘he is binding it’ / nemerkaq ‘something used as a binding’; Tuaten tua-i qayani tauna *nemernariqercan* pilliniug, “Kitak *nemeryulriit nemerlit*.” ‘When it was time for his kayak parts to be *lashed*, he said, “Okay, those who wish to *lash, lash away*.”’ (QUL 2003:614); > nemaa-, nemenglluk, nemercauk, nemerci, nemernaq, nemeryaq, nemiaq; < PE nəməṛ(-)

nemercauk spirally striped bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*) seal with fur that changes its direction when weta # < nemeq-?

nemerci, nemercik flexible wood strip used for making a conical wood-slat fish trap # *in particular the smaller spiraled piece coiled around the longitudinal strips (cigyak) (and with the larger spiraled piece lashing (nemiarun) to hold the strips to that spiraled piece and to maintain the spacing between the strips)*; Cali-llu muraullgutaitnek nemiarucirluki cali-llu *nemercinek* pilallemteñek *nemercilirluki* muraullgutaitnek, muragglainarnekaluyluteng, camek ilaunaki. ‘They also would bind the strips together with more wood, what we call “*nemerci*”, applying “*nemerci*” to it, more wood, making a fish trap totally out

of wood and nothing else.’ (KIP 1998:321);
< nemer-?

nemernaq root of plant; lamprey (*Lampetra japonica*) # < nemeq-naq²

nemeryaq, nemersaq (NS form) lamprey (*Lampetra japonica*) # < nemeq-yaq, nemeq-yaq;
> nemeryarcuun

nemeryarcuun lamprey-capturing implement # *consists of an oar-like stick with spikes on the edges, which is swung through the water to impale lampreys on its spikes*; < nemeryaq-cuun

nem’etaur(ar)- to stay in the house # *especially, staying in family houses that were the residences of women and small children as opposed to in staying the kashim (men’s communal house)* # nem’etaurtuq ‘he is staying in the house’ / . . . tan’gaurluut qasgi nek’ellruat. Tua-i angliriquerluteng nem’i uitananrilallruut. Cali-llu *nem’etauraasqumaavkenaki*. ‘Boys had the men’s communal house as their home. When they became a certain age they no longer resided in the family houses. They told them not to *stay in the (family) houses*.’ (KIP 1998:287); Usuuq-ata *nem’etaurpiiqnak*, agluten qasgimun qanelriit taugaam niicugniuryarturki yuucirkarpenek. Waten tang qantulriit, “*nem’etaurpakalria-gguq yuucirkaminek tan’gurraq niisngaituq*”. ‘Look, you, don’t stay around in the house, go over to the kashim instead to listen to the ones speaking concerning how you should live. They say that a lad who *stays in the house* too much won’t learn how he should live.’ (QUL 2003:8); < [e]na-mete-aur(ar)-

nemiaq fish-trap lashing material # < nemeq-liaq; > nemiarun

nemiarun fish-trap lashing # *in particular the lashing used to hone the longitudinal strips (cigyak) in place and fasten them to the spiraled piece (nemericiq)*;
< nemiaq-?-n

nemirte- to curve # *of trails, rivers, etc.*; nemirtuq ‘it curves’; NUN; = nevirte-

nemi occupant of the house # Arnat tang camek yuucirkamek angutem atu’urkaanek qanyuilnguut, waken anlluku wanirpak qanaalaameng *nemiut* ngel’allagaluteng arnarrlainaugaqameng. . . ‘Women don’t talk about anything a man will be going through, whenever they talk [people] about current events the *occupants of the house* whenever they are just women, laugh . . .’ (QUL 2003:8); < [e]na-miu

neneq bone; one of twelve or thirteen ribs in center part of kayak that have thin cross-sections at areas of bends (turn of the bilge) (*additional meaning in HBC*) # . . . nernaurtut *nenrit-llu-ggur* qangquraqluki. Makumiutaunritur tauna qimugta. ‘. . . they crunch the *bones* (of their food) when they eat.’ (WHE 2000:200); HBC, NUN; = eneq, naneq; > nenerrluk, nenriluk

nenerrluk dried fish vertebra # NUN; < neneq-rrluk

nengake- to disapprove; to reject # nengakaa ‘he rejects it’ / Agayulirtet-gguq *nengakluki* tuaten pillrat assiilnguniluku. ‘The priests *disapproved* of them, saying it was evil.’ (AGA 1996:92); Y, NUN, HBC, NS; < nengar-ke²-

nengamllugte- to be unhappy; to pout # NUN;
< nengar-?-; cf. nangamcuk

nengar- to sulk angrily, refusing to act, having not gotten one’s way; to feel jealousy on account of a member of the opposite sex # nengartuq ‘he is sulking’ / nengautekaa ‘he is sulking on account of it’, ‘he is jealous on account of her’; Y, NUN, HBC, NS; > nengamllugte-; < PE nəŋ(ŋ)ar-

nengaugitaq man from another village residing in his wife’s village; man who has married into a family # Taugaam kia-i cali Qipnermiut yung’ut allakanek, naken iluvalrianek. Ukurritanek, *nengaugitanek*, tamakunek ilangluteng, amlliriluteng. ‘However, Kipnuk upriver is getting new people, that come inland. ‘Wives from other villages, *husbands from other villages*, joining in, increasing in number.’ (KIP 1998:25);
< nengaugite-aq¹

nengaugite- to live in one’s wife’s village, having come from another village; to marry into a village or family # *of a man*; Tua-llu tamaani yun’erraq *nengaugitliniuq* taukunun ilakellrianun. ‘At that time a young man *married into* this certain family.’ (YUU 1995:20); < nengauk-ite²- (?)

nengauk, nengaugaq, nengaulak brother-in-law (*sister’s husband only*); son-in-law; uncle by marriage to one’s father’s sister, *i.e.*, paternal aunt’s husband; parallel-cousin’s daughter’s husband # < PE nəŋa(C)u(γ)

nengciun harpoon tip with hole for attachment # NUN

nengciutaq wooden holder for harpoon head # NUN

nenge- to stretch; to extend; to stand on tiptoe # neng’uq ‘it stretched’, ‘he stood on tiptoe’ / nengtaa ‘he stretched it’;

nengumauq ‘it is stretched, is in a stretched state’; Asaaqurra-gguq ayallermini tuarpiaq-gguq tauna imgutaa *neng’aqami*, tuarpiaq-gguq yuk qinerneminek tangvalriani qiluminek-gguq tuar yuk maq’lallria yaani. ‘When the harpoon is shooting through the air as [its line] *plays out*, it appears, when seen peripherally, as though a person’s entrails were flowing out from him.’ (CIU 2005:56); Tamakut-llu tua-i elatmun waten unani ekvigam ket’araani ayuqluteng, *nengumaluteng* ketmun elaqsigluteng ukut ukatmun, kuvyacuarnek tegumiarluteng usguku’urluki. ‘And more people were on the sides, right below the bank, *extending* down toward the water, holding small gill nets tied together.’ (PAI 2008:160); > nengqaaq, nengqur-, nengqussig-, nengte²-, nengugte-, nengulra-, nengulraq, nengusraar-; cf. nengsuug-, nenglugte-; < PE nəŋə-

nengelvak extremely cold weather # and nengelvag- or nengelpag- to be extremely cold # nengelvagtuq or nengelpagtuq ‘it’s extremely cold’ / Caqerluni aatiit *nengelviim* tungiini taluyani paqcaqlirluki ayagluni kiimi, . . . ‘One day their father, during the *extremely cold weather*, after a long while went out to check his fish traps by himself, . . .’ (ELN 1990:77); < nengla-vak

nengengali deck beam of kayak fourth from bow # *see Appendix 9 on parts of the kayak*

nengilite- to distribute a portion of a catch to # nengilitaa ‘he’s distributing a portion of his catch to her’ / Tamaani arlluut wagg’uq *nengilitetuit* tangvagteteng waten arvermek callugaqameng. ‘Back then killer whales, so they say, would *distribute* portions of their catch to those who watched them when they attacked bowhead whales.’ (CIU 2005:122); < nengiq-?

nenginga- to be stretched; to be extended # nengingauq ‘it is stretched’, ‘it is extended out’ / Yaqulek cilulria yuan-wa kegginaa qukaani unalviik *nengingalutek* yaqulgem yaqugcetun. ‘And the bird gliding in the air — [reveals] a human face with the big hands in the middle *stretched out* like the wings of a bird.’ (AGA 1996:33); < nengte²-nga-

nengiq portion of a catch; share # and **nengir-** to divide a catch for distribution # nengia ‘the portion of the catch he has received, his share’; Malirqaqameng tamaani narulkaquluki qayatgun waten pingayurqunek narulkartaita, wagg’uq *nengirluteng*. ‘Back then when they hunted [seals], spearing them from kayaks, the first three to spear them would divide up the catch for *distribution*.’ (QUL 2003:414); > nengirtur-, nengilite-; < PE nəŋir

nengirtur- to distribute portions of a catch # nengirturtuq ‘he is giving out portions’; nengirturaa ‘he is giving out portions of it’ / < nengiq-tur¹-

nengl- root; > nengla, nenglla, nengller-, nenglli-, nengllinaq, nengllir-, nenglliur-, nengte²-; < PE nəŋə(t)- and nəŋli-

nengla^e cold weather; coldness in the air # nenglem massiinaq ayagciigacetaa ‘the cold kept the engine from starting’; nenglenguq ‘it is getting cold’; nenglairutuq ‘it is no longer cold’; nenglaituq ‘it is not cold’; nengeltuircarluku ‘insulating it’; Pitsaqluni-llu tupaggluku Irr’aq, ellii-llu-am elluiyunqerrami makcuumiilami *nenglemun*. ‘She intentionally woke Irr’aq up, because she herself liked being comfortable and didn’t want to get up into the *cold air*.’ (ELN 1990:20); Anngameng ellii piuq ella assirngatqapiarluni *nenglainani-llu*. ‘When they went out she saw that the weather appeared to be very nice and not *cold*.’ (ELN 1990:32); NENGLEM CUQYUTII ‘thermometer’; < nengl-; > nengelvak

nenglar- to laugh # HBC, EG; = el’ar, englar-, nel’ar-, ngel’ar-; < PE əŋlar-

nenglla cool breeze; coolness # < nengl-?;

> nengllacir-; < PE nəŋlar- (under PE nəŋə(t)- and nəŋli-)

nengllacir- to cool down # nengllacirtuq ‘it is being cooled down’; nengllaciraa ‘he is cooling it down’ / Aling, quyanavvaa-ll’ neqkanglua uumek uqurilriamek yaqulegmek, atak *nengllacirlaku* aunrassiyaagyuartuq nerkumni. ‘Oh, I am so glad I caught this fat bird to eat; let me *cool it off* first lest it bleed too much when I eat it.’ (YUU 1995:74); < nenglla-cir-

nengller- to be cold # *of liquids or objects*; nengllertuq ‘it is cold’ / NUN; < nengl-?-

nenglli-, nengllar- to have cooled down after being warm # *usually of food*; nenglliur ‘it has gotten cold’ / NUN; < nengl-?-, < nengl-?-

nengllinaq spring of cold water # NUN; < nengl-?

nengllir- to be cold # *of weather; impersonal or similar subject*; nengllirtuq ‘it is cold’ / nengllirpaa! ‘how cold it is!’; Maqinerraraam kinguani *nengllirpek’ nani-llu* tamana qasgiq. ‘After a sweat bath the kashim wasn’t *cold*.’ (AGA 1996:54); Unuakumi tupiimi mak’arrluni piuq aanii kumarteqatalria, *nengllikacaarluni* ilua nem, ellii-llu qerrutqapiggluni. ‘The next morning when she woke up she sat up in bed and saw that her mother was lighting the

stove and that it was very *cold* inside the house, and she herself felt very cold.’ (ELN 1990:60); . . . caqam tauḡaam ilaq’apiani anuqvagluni *nengllirqan* tua-i nem ilii kiirisciigatqaqluni. ‘. . . once in a while, however, when it’s very windy and *cold* the interior of some houses took time to warm up.’ (QUL 2003:6); < nengl-lir-

nenglliur- to feel the cold # *of persons*; nenglliurtuq ‘he is feeling the cold’ / Tuani-gguq qavarpailegmek *nenglliunglutek* tua-i nengllian. ‘Then before they₂ slept they felt *cold* because it was cold.’ (AGA 1996:132); < nengl-liur-

nengqaaq edible fiddlehead of spreading wood fern (*Dryopteris austriaca*) # BB, LI; < nenge-?

nengqur- to stand on tiptoe # Ungulerqullrani *nengqurluni-ll’* naken maaken qainganek iggluni talliraq. ‘When he shook himself *standing on his toes*, from somewhere on his body the bracelet fell down.’ (KIP 1998:71); < nenge-?

nengqussiig- to stand on tiptoe # NUN < nengqur-

nengsuq grandmother # NSU; < PE nəɣyur

nengsuug- to press one’s knuckles against one’s forehead # *cf.* nenge-

nengtaaryarat accordion # < nengete²-a-yaraq-plural

nengte⁻¹ to be cold # *of persons*; NUN; < nengl-?

nengte⁻² to stretch (it); to extend (it); to unravel (knitting); to set a drift-net # nengtaa ‘he stretched it’ / . . . taum inerquastellran mak’arrluni uyaquni *nenglluki* kanaviallinia, “Waqaa! Tugrulluten-qa kit’uten?” ‘. . . the one who had warned him sat up and *stretched out* his neck looking down at him, “Well! Did you fall in by breaking through the ice?”’ (QAN 1995:322); < nenge-te²; < PE nəɣət- (*under* PE nəɣə-)

nengte⁻³ to set a driftnet # nengtuq ‘he set a driftnet’ / *cf.* nengte²; < PE nəɣət- (*under* PE nəɣə-)

nenguga’rte- to strain one’s muscles; to get a hernia; to get a fallen uterus after pregnancy; to stretch (it) hard # nenguga’rtuq ‘he strained his muscles’, ‘he got a hernia’, ‘she got a fallen uterus’; nengugartaa ‘he stretched it hard’ / . . . pitegcautetaanek aṡḡ’arluku nutaan *nengugarrluku* imumek qalriaq’ertelluku nalalluku nutaan ungurarkaurirluku. Kanaqliit tuaten pitullruit. ‘. . . one would remove the arrow, then *pull* its heart until it made a certain sound. Then you’d know that it was dead. That was how they killed muskrats.’ (CIU 2005:30); = enguga’rte-; < nengugte-ar(ar)te¹-

nengugtaat accordion # alqaqa nengugtaanermek elicungcartuq ‘my older sister is learning how to play the accordion’; < nengugte-aq¹-plural

nengugte- to spread out; to stretch out; to extend # *of something piled up, rolled up, crumpled, or folded*; nengugtuq ‘it is spread out’; nengugtaa ‘he spread it out’ / Una waniwa wii qemiquмку yaaken pirraarluku nag’artelluku, makut wani naaqluruki naivnirturluki waten naaqluruki *nenguggluku-llu*. ‘If I was putting the floats on this net I would count the mesh, then divide the mesh into groups, and then put the floats *evenly* on the line according to the number of groups of mesh.’ (CIU 2005:90); < nenge-?-, > nenguga’rte-, nengugtaat; < PY-S nəɣy- (*under* PE nəɣə-)

nengulercissuun scraper for fawn skins; tanning tool for softening and stretching skin # NUN; < nenge-?-ssuun

nengulra- to keep on stretching # nengulrauq ‘it keeps on stretching’; nengulraa ‘he keeps stretching it’ / nengulrayuli ‘thing capable of stretching’; *Nengulrasciiganateng-llu* peqlireskai. ‘Those soaked [in urine for waterproofing] don’t *stretch*.’ (PAI 2008:114); < nenge-?-, < PY nəɣuləR (*under* PE nəɣə-)

nengulraq rubber band; elastic # < nenge-?

nengulugte- to put under an obligation # (?); *cf.* nenge-

nenguralria kayak end part # NUN

nengusraar- to stand on tiptoe # nengusraartuq ‘he stood on tiptoe’ / < nenge-?-

nengyuaryuk dentalium # Imumi imkut qanraqellriit yuut, *nengyuaryugcuraqut-gguq* avaken naken, . . . , Ugaassat natiitnek avaken, nanvamek-gguq tua-i tuaken piinellruaraat qilqerraarluki egtaqait ciissircurqameng, tua-i-gguq tegglircurluteng. ‘Long ago I heard people talking about how they gathered *dentalia* from a place near Ugaassat, how they would weave the boot sole grass loosely and throw it into the water in the lake so they would catch the creatures, gathering (raw material for) beads in that way.’ (CIU 2005:254)

nenrilquq one’s waist at the side above the hip # HBC; < neneq-?-quq

nepa^e noise, sound # massiinan nepii eqnarquq ‘the noise of the machine is irritating’; Up’nerkami-gguq iliini yuk pektaqami yuilqumi niitelartuq amikum *nepiinek* tauḡken-gguq naken piciinani. Nunamek-llu-gguq pingaleng’ermi *nepem* tungii cataunani camek-llu-gguq tangerrnaunani. ‘In springtime, they say, sometimes a person walking in the wilderness hears the *sound* of an “amikuk” (a certain legendary creature), but it would be hard to pinpoint as to where

it came from. Even if the direction that the *sound* was coming from seemed to be from the ground, there'd be nothing there, nothing visible.' (AGA 1996:143); > nepair-, nepaite-, nepaksugte-, nepelkirte-, nepengyaq, nepengyar-, neplir-, nepetmun, nepetu-, nep'nge-, nep'ngute-, nepsallag-, nepsarpak, nepsarte-, neptu-, nepua-, nepugte-; < PE nǝpǝ

nepair- to fall silent # nepairtuq 'he fell silent' / Qayagaulriik-gguq taukuk *nepairusngiinartuk* tayimngurrluni. 'Those two that were crying out [the crane's eyes] became *quieter and quieter* and were gone.' (PRA 1995*:396); < nepa-ir-; < PE nǝpǝŋir- (*under* PE nǝpǝ)

nepaite- to be silent; to be quiet # nepaituq 'he or it is silent' / Ellii alingerrluarluni, ilai-ll' ukut *nepaunateng* uitaluteng nallunricaageng'ermeng piarkaunrilucimeggnek tuaten ulapequtekillruameng. 'She became extremely scared, and her siblings remained *silent* because even though they knew what they weren't supposed to do they had wantonly played around like that.' (ELN 1990:14); < nepa-ite¹-; < PE nǝpǝŋit- (*under* PE nǝpǝ)

nepaksugte- to make little noises # nepaksugtuq 'he is making little noises' / nepaksugtevkenak! 'don't make the least little noise!'; < nepa-?

nepcanarqe- to be sticky # nepcanarquq 'it is sticky' / Kinguakun pinaurait puyaqapiarluteng, *nepcanaqluteng*. Tamaaken qayat umciguciraqluki keluit. Imangyugnaitaqluteng. 'After that they [the mosses soaked in seal oil] became rancid and *sticky*. They'd use it to caulk the seams of their kayaks. They'd never leak.' (YUU 1995:61); < nep-te-yanarqe-

nepcaq small type of sucker fish (*species* ?) # NUN; < nep-te-yaq

nepcetaaq sticky tape; glue; bandage # < nep-te-cetaaq

nepcetaaq shaman's mask # *said to stick to the face without any visible means of a being held in place*; nepcetauguq 'it is a shaman's mask

nepcurliq snail; lamprey (*Lampetra japonica*); magnet # *Nepcurlitun* merlerurtellriatun ayuqekilit. 'Let them be as a *snail* that liquefies.' (PSALM 58:8); NEPCURLIM TEGUMIAQESTII 'cam follower in a motor'; < nep-te-?-li¹

nepeckegg- to be a good climber; to have good balance; to be able to cling to things # nepeckegtuq 'he is a good climber' / Ellii-llu angyam ceriikun piyualuni *nepeckeggniluni* qalarrluni ayaluqtaarluni cukaunani kelutmurteqcaarluni, tuaten Qalemam pisqenrilengraani. 'And she walked along the gunwale of the boat saying that she *had good balance*, and staggering a bit slowly made her way forward even though Qalemaq told her not to do that.' (ELN 1990:26); < nep-te-ckegg-

nepelkirte- to make a sound; to speak # NUN; < nepa-?-

nepengyaq ghost or spirit (*whose presence is indicated by noise at night and a cold mist*) # and **nepengyar-** to come, attracted by noise (*of animals, ghosts*); for there to be a ghostly noise # nepengyartuq 'it came, attracted by noise' or 'there was a ghostly noise'; nepengyaraa 'it came to him, attracted by his noise' / Neplissiyaagluki-llu naanguaraqata pingraateng *nepengyarciqniluki* neplirturaraquteng. 'And, even though she told them that they would *attract wild animals* if they played too noisily, they did not stop making noise.' (ELN 1990:17); Tuaten tekiteqanrakun camaken *nepengyartuqerluni*, eng-eng-aaraluni aarrarrarraalliniuq camna, "Aarrarrarraa, tutgara'urlulkayama tuparqelkuglua." 'When he reached it, a *sound* arose from down there, going "eng, eng" and saying, "Whew, my darn grandson has awakened me." (QUL 2003:238); < nepa-?

nepetmun heading toward commotion, turbulence, chaos # *adverbial particle*; . . . caumallagallutek-gguq aipaqelriik pikunek *nepetmun* ayatuuk. ' . . . it is said that if a couple are confrontational they are headed toward *chaos*.' (QAN 2008:338); < nepa^e-tmun

nepetu- to be noisy # NSU; = neptu-; < nepa-tu-

nepiaq semi-subterranean sod house # *in contrast to the both frame and log house, and to the kashim (qasqiq) or men's communal houses*; Ellangeqarraallemni yuut *nepianek* nengqellruut. Nevunek-llu naterluteng enait. 'When I first became aware of things people had *sod houses* with dirt floors for dwellings.' (YUU 1995:45); *Nepiami* uitauryuunateng it'lang'ermeng tua, cassuutengqerragameng it'lang'ermeng, *nepiani* ak'anun uitayuunateng angutet. Arnat taūgaam kiimeng *nepiani* uitaqluteng. '[Men] never remained long in the *sod house*, although they would go in whenever they had a good reason, they'd go in, but not stay long in the *sod houses*, those men. Only women dwelled in the *sod houses*.' (QUL 2003:6); < [e]na-pik

nepillineq ice stuck all winter on the mud # *cf.* nepte-

nepirag- to be slick; to be frictionless # NUN; = piirag- (*the base nepirag- may be a blend of piirag- (q.v) and nepte- 'to stick'*)

nepitag- to have things clinging to one # nepitagtuq 'it has stuff clinging to it' / < nepte-?-

neplir- to be noisy # neplirtuq 'he or it is noisy' / Murilkelluku ata tauna piniartuci, *neplissiyaagpek'naci-llu*, kiimelngukut tang maani nepengyaryuaraaci ungungssit. 'Make sure that you watch her and also don't *make too much noise*; see, we are alone here, and you might attract [unwanted] animals with your noise.' (ELN 1990:18); < nepa-lir-

nep'nge- to get sounds # < nepa-nge-

nep'ngute- to be in labor # nep'ngutaa 'she is in labor', *literally*: 'it is making noise with her' / Taum-gguq qanrutaa tamaani nunameggni, nep'ngutliniaqaki, aqsait-gguq tua-i ullirrluki tuaggun antetuat qingait. 'She told her that in their own village whenever they were *in labor* they'd slash their bellies open and took their fetuses out that way.' (KIP 1998:191); < nepa-nge-te⁵-

nepsallag- to suddenly make noise # < nepa-llag-

nepsarpak noisily; loudly # *adverb particle*; nepsarpak mikelnguut itertut 'the children entered noisily'; Ataput-llu qenertellriacetun qanerlallruut, arulairrluta nem iluani aqumevkarluta, *nepsarpak* qatguurluteng cakneq qarrluteng. 'Our father would give us instructions as if angry, having us stop whatever we were doing and sit down, then he would *loudly* raise his voice and shout.' (MAR1 2001:27); Y, NS; < nepa-?-rpak

nepsarte- to make noise # nepsartuq 'he is making noise' / nepsartevkenak 'don't make noise'; Kana-i ketiignun culurcami tagevkenani qanrumaaralliniuq *nepsartevkenani*, "Qaill' piak? Qavartuk-qaa?" 'When he landed on the shore below them without going up he said without *making noise*, "What's wrong with them₂? Are they₂ sleeping?"'; (QUL 2003:444); < nepa-?

nepte- to stick; to cling; to adhere # neptuq 'it stuck' / nepcetaa 'he made it stick'; Wagg'uq tamakut acirnaurait nepcetanek. Wagg'uq *neplartut* aūg'asciigalluteng. 'They called those [shamans' masks] "nepcetat". They'd *stick* [to the face], and be hard to remove.' (AGA 1996:54); Unuan ellamun anluni piuq, pircirluni natquik ayagaluni. Ilii *neptaqluni*, ilii-llu kituraqluni. 'In the morning going out she saw that there was a blizzard with snow blowing over the ground. Some of it would *stick* there, and some would pass on.' (YUU 1995:17); > nepcanarqe-, nepcaq, nepcetaaq, nepyun, nepcurliq, nepeckegg-, nepillineq, nepitag-, nepute-; *cf.* neve-

neptu- to be noisy; to be loud # neptuuq 'it is noisy'; Taūgken-gguq allanek nutegnek kapkaanarneq-llu itrucagnek *nepturikanirluteng* cauyarluteng atuqanirluteng-llu. 'However, it is said, that when they₂ brought in other guns and traps they beat them more *loudly* and sang out more.' (CAU 1985:81); = neptu-; < nepa-tu-

nepua- to howl # *of animals*; nepuaguq 'it is howling' / < nepa-?-

nepucuqiq rough edge of shore-fast ice formed when ice broken by wind and waves refreezes # < nepute-?

nepugte- to make noise # nepugtuq 'it is making noise' / NUN; < nepa-?-; < PY nəpuɣ- (*under* PE nəpə)

nepute- to stick onto something # neputuq 'it stuck onto something'; neputaa 'he stuck it onto something' / Tamaani arnat qingaqerraaraqata inerqutullruit angertuusqevkenaki, qingait *nepuciqniluki*. 'Back then when women had initially become pregnant they'd tell them not to chew gum, saying that their fetuses would get *stuck* to them.' (YUU 1995:36); < nepte-te⁵-; > nepucuqiq

nepyun sticky tape; glue # < nepte-n

neqa⁶ food; fish # neqet 'fishes'; neqmek neryugtua 'I want to eat fish'; neqii 'his food'; neqai 'its fish'; neqtulnguunga 'I'm tired of eating fish'; Tua-i qasgim ilua *neqngurrluni*. 'And inside the kashim there was a lot of *food* everywhere' (*literally*: 'it became *food*') (CAU 1985:130); Tua-i kaikuni umyuaqsuumiinaku tamalkuan neraa *neqni* qantani-llu painqercaarluku. 'Then, not wanting to think about if she should be starving, she ate all her *food* and licked her bowl clean.' (ELN 1990:5); . . . tamana neqliviat nunaniriluni napat, can'get-llu cungagpak, *neqet-llu* pingluteng. ' . . . that fish-camp of theirs became delightful; the trees and grass got very green, and the *fish* started coming. (ELN 1990:22); Tamaa-i tuaten ayuqelliniut tamakut *neqaitem* nalliini, ellminek mulngakluni pillerkaq. Nervallagavkenani. 'Back then that was how they were during the time when there was no *food*; they were careful in how they conducted themselves. They did not gorge [when they did get food].' (KIP 1998:339); (E)VEGTAT NEQAIT or MEGTAT NEQAIT 'rosewort' (*Sedum roseum*); ILIGVIIT NEQAIT 'poison water hemlock' (*Cicuta mackenziana*); CAQELNGATAAT NEQAIT 'mountain harebell' (*Campanula lasiocarpa*) or 'forget-me-not' (*Myosotis alpestris*) (*literally*: 'butterfly food'); MELNGUT NEQAIT 'heather' (*Cassiope* sp.) or 'mastodon flower' (*Senecio congestus*) (*literally*: 'water beetle food'); QUGYUUT NEQAIT

'mare's-tail' (*Hippurus vulgaris*) (in BB); TULUKARUUT NEQAIT 'baneberries' (*Actaea rubra*) (the plant bears poisonous berries); TUNTUT NEQAIT 'reindeer moss (a certain lichen)' (*Cladonia rangiferina*); > neqaiq, neqalluarpak, neqaluk, neq'aq, neqaraq, neqatuq, neqavruq, neqcaq, neqengqertassiyaraq, neqerrluk, neqivik, neqkaq, neqkiur-, neqli-, neqliur-, neq'liur-, neqlugcira-, neqniate-, neqnili-, neqnirliaq, neqnirqe-, neqsur-, neqte-; cf. nere-; cf. neqalleq, neqaraq, neqalluarpak, neqatuq, and neqaluk, which all suggest a variant of this base ending in a rather than e; < PE nəqə

neqaiq, neqiaq food-stealing bird # crow, gull, camp robber or gray jay, magpie; LI; < neqa-iq, neqa-?

neq'ake- to remember; to recall; to keep in mind with consideration # neq'akaa 'he remembers him or it' / Ulapeq'laquvci atam qanerturalriamek niicugniaqavci niitellerci tauna tua-i neq'akngaitarci. 'If you fiddle around while you are listening to someone speaking, you won't remember what you've heard.' (QUL 2003:694); Waniw' qanemciqatartua uumek wii neq'akurallennek, niitlemnek. 'Now I'm going to tell about this thing that I remember, that I heard.' (ELL 1997:354); = enqake-; < neq'ar-?-; > neq'akun

neq'akun dedication # < neq'ake-n

neqalleq fish scraps # . . . maaten-gguq pikestait tangrrai calliggluteng tumyaraitni-gguq-wa neqallret. Tua-i-llu-gguq tauna can'giiq tutmaqalitauyuumiilami taukut unilluki taluyat. ' . . . when he saw its (the fish trap's) owners he observed that the fish remains were strewn on their paths. And so, that blackfish went away from that fish trap not wanting to be trodden upon.' (ELN 1990:5); Makut maa-i iqertiit kelipacugluki keligturluki neqallrinneqcaarluki pitullruit. Neqallrit atam keliuqallrit assiapiartut. Before using the fish skin for sewing it was scraped clean of its brown meat and membranes. The scraped meat, when eaten, tasted very good.' (CIU 2005:344); < neqa-lleq

neqalluarpak herring (*Clupea harengus*) # cf. iqalluarpak; < neqa-?-rpak

neqaluk dried fish # NUN; < neqa-?

neq'aniur- to recall with regret; to anticipate with hope; to look forward to something # neq'aniurtuq 'he regrets something', or 'he looks forward to something' / neq'aniurutkaa 'he regrets it', 'he looks forward to it' / Up'nerkaraan erpailgan ayalallruukut, . . . Ayagarkaugaqamta neq'aniurluta unugmi ayagaqluta. 'When it's spring we start out before dawn, . . . When we are to travel we look forward to traveling and we would go at night.' (KIP 1998:269); Tua-i-gguq makut neq'aniutulit unuakumi . . . kangangyaratulit . . . apqum taum . . . nayurciiganaki cakneq. 'Sickness will avoid those who look forward to going out early in the morning.' (QUL 2003:332); < neq'ar-niur-

neq'aq placenta # < neqa-?

neq'ar- to have something come to mind; to recall; to call to mind; to be reminded of # neq'ertuq 'he recalled something', 'something came to his mind'; neq'eraa 'he recalled it', 'it came to his mind' / im'um yuum atra neq'eraqa 'I recall that person's name'; neq'allrua 'he has recalled it'; neq'ercetaa 'he reminded her'; Pilaqiinga tang, maa-i-ggur nunat ilait kenurraneg' makunek pilangata, neq'erturalaqai taukut. 'He tells me that since they now have these lights, he started being reminded of them.' (KIP 1998:239); Yuum aptaqanga neq'angcarluku, neq'angcarluku, tayim' neq'angyuunaku. 'When a person asks me a question, I try to remember and try to remember, but sometimes I don't remember.' (TAP 2004:111); > neq'ake-, neq'aniur-, neq'ari-, neq'arivik; < PE ənqar-

neq'ari- to eat small portions of a memorial dish # the dish consists of rice with raisins and is eaten in Russian Orthodox churches or homes during a memorial; < neq'ar-aq¹-li²-

neq'arin # the dish of rice and raisins # < neq'ari-n

Neq'arivik Memorial Day # Neq'arivigmi neq'ak'laraput tuqullret, kelistaita-llu manuitnun elliiluta wreath-anek. 'On Memorial Day we remember those who died and place wreaths in front of their crosses.' (YUP 1996:55); < neq'ar-i²-vik

neqaraq salmon (any species) (meaning in NSU); any little bit of food available (elsewhere) # Tamaa-i tamana pitekluki elluarrluki neqarateng auluk'lallrulliniit. 'And for that reason they took good care of what little food they had.' (KIP 1998:327); Tua-i imkut neqarapuk nernaupuk. 'Let's eat whatever little food we have.' (QUL 2003:410); < neqa-?

neqatuq dried fish caught in river # EG; < neqa-?;
cf. neqaluk

neqavruq candy; sweet fruit; fruit canned in sweet syrup # < neqa-?

neqcaq, neqcaun bait # melugmek neqcirru manan! 'bait your hook with a fish egg!'; kapkainan neqerrluggarmek neqciqiu! 'bait your trap with a little piece of dried fish!'; Tamakut-llu neqtameng meluitnek neqcarluteng manaraqluteng. 'They would hook for fish using the eggs of the fish they'd caught for bait.' (ELN 1990:22); < neqa-car-, neqa-car-n

neqengqertassiararaq test fishing # *Fish and Game neologism*; < neqa-ngqerr-tassiar-yaraq

neqepik real food; dog salmon, chum salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*) (*additional meaning in NSU*); # = neqpik; < neqa-pik

neqerrluk, neqerrluaq smoked dried fish (*particularly* salmon) # “Camek nerciqseñuk?” “*Neqerrlugnek.*” “‘What are we₂ going to eat?’” “*Smoked dried fish.*” (YUP 1995:10); Neqerrlugnek neryunqegtua. ‘I relish eating smoked *dried salmon.*’ (YUP 1995:39); Ayakataami-llu angyani, imna-gguq tua-i amirrliarqii angyaq, akicautekluku *neqerrluarmun* tua-i. ‘Before he left he traded his boat, that old skin boat, for *dried fish.*’ (CIU 2005:8); Ellivigmek-llu atrarciluni *neqerrlugnek* cali-llu kumlanernek. ‘And from the cache he took down *dried fish* and also frozen fish.’ (PRA 1995:410); < neqa-rrluk

neqilegte- to provide adequate food for (him — a family member) ?) #

neqivik elevated cache # Atam elagyangqetullruut *neqivignek*, nevunek tua-i nevut tauḡaam pikellruamegteggū. ‘You see they used to have partially underground *food caches* made of sod, since sod was all they had.’ (ELL 1997:508); HBC, Y, NI; < neqa-i³-vik

neqkaq food ready for consumption; a meal # Angutet-llu ilakellriit qasgimi quyurrarmeng uitaaqluteng. Arnaita nernariaqan payugtaqluki *neqkaitnek*. ‘Men who were related stayed together in the kashim. When it was time to eat, their women brought in their *meals.*’ (YUU 1995:27); Cali *neqkairutaqameng*, enerkuat mermun qallarvaulluki mer’atnek mer’aqluteng. ‘Whenever they ran out of *food* they’d boil bones with water and drink their broth.’ (YUU 1995:50); < neqa-kaq

neqkiur- to prepare a meal # neqkiurtuq ‘he is preparing a meal’; neqkiuraa ‘he is preparing a meal for her’ / Arenqiapaa-ll’ tua-i assiriluni apquciirulluni makluni kaminiaq kumarrluku kenirluni nutaan *neqkiurlutek*. ‘Goodness, better now and having become free of illness she got up, lit the stove, cooked, and thus *prepared a meal* for them₂.’ (QUL 2003:372); < neqa-kiur-;

> neqkiuryaraq

neqkiuryaraq recipe; art of preparing food #

< neqkiur-yaraq

neqlepik white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons*) #

< neqleq-pik¹

neqleq white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons*); Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*) (*meaning in UY, UK, BB, LI, EG*); *in some areas, a general term for goose* # . . . *neqleq*, yaqulget iliit; erinii ciilertekacagarluku tua-i. ‘. . . *white-fronted goose*, one of the birds, its voice was dry and crackly.’ (ELL 1997:586); = leqleq; > neqlepik, Neqlercurvik, neqlernaq; < PE nərləɾ and nəqləɾ

Neqlercurvik Fish Village # *site on the lower Yukon*;

< neqleq-cur-vik

neqlernaq black brant (*Branta bernicla*); Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*) (*meaning in UY, UK, BB, LI, EG*) # = leqlernaq; < neqleq-naq²

neqli- to prepare fish for storage and later use; to prepare fish for the winter # neqliuq ‘he is preparing fish for winter, working in fish camp’ / Tua-i-llu *neqlinriameng* neqtateng-llu mayurqaarluki ellivigmun, cali uksiyyarluteng. ‘And then, when they were done *preparing fish for the winter*, after having put the fish they’d caught up in the cache, they also went to fall camp.’ (ELN 1990:45); < neqa-li²-; > neqlici-, neqlilleq, neqliskengaq, neqlivik

neqlilleq fish camp # Tamaani *neqlillratni* talicivigtarluni, ellivik-wa keluqvaarni-wa pelatekaq. ‘There in their *fish camp* there was a smokehouse, a cache, and in the very back, a tent.’ (ELN 1990:17); < neqli-lleq¹

neqliskengaq namesake of the dead who is given food, water, and a change of clothes during a holiday in honor of the dead # CAN; < neqlite-kengaq

neqlite- to give offerings of food, water, and clothing to the namesake of the dead in a ceremony during a holiday such as *Merr’aryaraq* (“Lesser Memorial Feast”) or *Elriq* (“Greater Memorial Feast”) # neqlitaa ‘he gives food and other offerings in memory of the dead to him’ / neqliciuq ‘he gives out food and other offerings’; CAN; < neqa-ite³-; > neqliskengaq

neqliur- to serve food # neqliurtuq ‘he is serving food’; neqliuraa ‘he is serving food to her’ / neqliurarpenga-qaa suupamek? ‘did you dish out some soup for me?’; neqliura ‘serve’; neqliurru ‘serve him’; “Suupaq keniumauq.” “Kitak *neqliura* taivailgan Apurin.” “*Neqliurpailegma* suupaq naspaaqagerru.” “‘The soup is cooked.’” “Okay then, *serve* (it) before Apurin gets here.” “Before I *serve*, give the soup a try.” (PRA 1995:214); < neqa-liur-; > neqliurta

neq’liur- to work on fish # *cleaning them, preparing them for storage, etc.*; neq’liurtuq ‘he is working on fish’ / *Neq’liurqamta*

kiagmi assiirucetenritengnaqluki pilaraput. 'When we *prepare fish* in the summer we take care not to let them go bad.' (YUU 1995:54); < neqa-liur-;

> neq'liurtet

neqliurta food server or manager; man's second wife *after he has lost his first wife* # Cali aũgkut yuut piciatun *neqliurtaittelruut*. Taũgaam yuungnaqelriit ataucimek neqliurterluteng pitulliniut. 'Also those people didn't have just any person to take care of the food. Rather, the ones doing subsistence had a certain specific person to manage the food.' (YUU 1995:20); < neqliur-ta¹

neq'liurtet Alaska Department of Fish and Game # K; < neq'liur-ta¹-plural

neqlivik fish camp; cannery # < neqli-vik

neqlugcira- to quarrel and complain over food #

< neqa-?-

neqnialnguq (K, BB, NUN form), **neqnialquq** (HBC form) gallbladder; wormwood (*Artemisia* sp.) #

< neqniate-nguq, neqniate-quq

neqniate-, **neqniite-** to be bitter or otherwise unpleasant to eat # neqniatuq 'it tastes bad' / Alerquucetangqellruuq cali mikelnguut neryaurtaqata, iliini nerutelaasqelluki neqnek *neqnialngurnek*. *Neqnialkengraatki-llu* nerevkalaasqelluki. 'There was the precept also that when children start eating, sometimes they should be given *unappetizing* foods. Even though they find them *unappetizing*, they should be required to eat them.' (YUU 1995:50); < neqa-?-ate-, neqa-niite-; > neqnialnguq

neqnili- to enjoy food # neqniliuq 'he is enjoying his food' / neqnilliruunga akutamek 'I enjoyed the "Eskimo ice cream"'; < neqa-?

neqnirliaq sprout of a certain plant (*species?*), gathered in spring, used in *akutaq*, sweet in taste, also eaten by geese # < neqnirqe-

neqnirqe- to be sweet or otherwise pleasant to eat; to be delicious # neqnirquq 'it is sweet, good tasting' / neqniqluni '(it) being delicious';

< neqa-nirqe-; > neqnirqellria, neqnirliaq

neqnirqellria delicious food; treat; sweet(s); candy; honey # Iliita-llu kinguqliin cali cauciinaku *neqnirqellria* apluku caucianek Kass'atun. 'And one of her younger siblings, not knowing the identity of the *delicious* item, asked her what it was in English.' (PRA 1995:377); < neqnirqe-lria

neqpik, **neqpiaq** real food; dog salmon, chum salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*) (additional meaning in HBC, UK) # = neqepik; < neqa-pik

neqsur- to fish # neqsurtuq 'he is fishing' / neqsurtuq tuniarkaminek 'he is fishing commercially'; neqsurvik 'fishing place'; . . . imna kainiqellni umyuaqluku neqet tua-i tuc'ata *neqsulliniuq* cumiggluni. '. . . thinking about the time he'd suffered hunger, when the fish arrived, he *fished* persistently.' (QUL 2003:190); Qanemcitqerkut *neqsulallerpenek* uksumi. 'Would you please tell about how you used to *fish* in the winter.' (KIP 1998:319); < neqa-cur-; > neqsurta, neqsuun

neqsurta fisherman # < neqsur-ta¹; > manatgun neqsurta

neqsuun fish spear point # < neqsur-n

neqte- to catch fish # . . . ataam uterrluni nunaminun tuavet, ellii tuani *neqtenrulaami*, unangenrulaami maanimi. '. . . he'd go home again because he couldn't *catch fish* more, couldn't get animals more, there than here.' (TAP 2004:21); < neqa-te¹-

nequ- dimensional root; > nequkite-, nequtu-; < PE nəqu-

nequkite- to be narrow # *applies to openings*; nequkituq 'it is narrow' / Amiigkun *nequkilngurkun* itqici. Waniwa picurliim tungii amiigtangqertuq nequtulriamek, . . . 'Enter through the *narrow* gate; for there is a wide gate that leads to destruction, . . . ' (MATT. 7:13);

< nequ-kite²-

nequtu- to be wide # *applies to doorways and other openings*; nequtuq 'it is wide' / Unani-llu qayarluteng pitullratni aturarkaurtelluki qayaitnun cali wavet eksaraatnun man'a *neqututaciat neqututateksagulluki* calturngairulluku painganun. 'And down there when they used kayaks they custom fit (the raincoats), making the *width* (of the raincoat) match the *width* of the cockpit of the kayak; it was made to fit.' (ELL 1997:294)

neramci- to eat little bit # Naklegyugluni arnaq tauna qanlliniuq, ataki-gguq una waniw' *neramcirraarluku* taũgaam ayagyukan ayaasqelluku. 'Feeling compassion for him, she said that he ought to *eat something* first before he left.' (CUN 2007:40); < nere-? -

nerangnaqe- to try to find something to eat; to seek sustenance # nerangnaquq 'he is trying to find food' /

Carraquinrayagarmek *nerangnaqu'urluteng*. 'They would *try to eat* whatever little bit there was.' (KIP 1998:327);

< nere-?-ngnaqe-

nercetaaq poison # Tua-i-llu piuq aatiit makunek nertuniluki ilait-gguq taūgaam pupignarliit *nercetaat* neryunaitniluki tuqunaqniluki. 'Their father said that people ate those, but that *poison* toadstools were not fit to eat and would cause death.' (ELN 1990:29); < nere-cetaaq

nere- to eat # ner'uq 'he is eating'; neraa 'he is eating it' / ner'uq atsanek neqerrlugnek-llu aqsing'er mi ak'anek nereksailami nertukminek 'he is eating berries and dried fish even though he is full because he hasn't eaten his native food for a long time'; irniani nerevkaraa tepnek 'she let her child eat some aged fish heads'; carayagmun (or carayagmek) neresciurtuq 'it got eaten by a bear'; "Camek *neryugcit?*" "*Neryuumiitua*; yuurqerciqua taūgaam kelipamek aulua." "'What do you want to *eat?*" "I don't want to *eat*; I'll just have tea with bread.'" (YUP 1996:43); nernariuq 'it's time to eat'; nerenrilkuvet kaigciquten 'if you don't eat, you'll be hungry'; ciin-kiq nervallagcia? 'why, I wonder, did I overeat?'; neryugpaa! 'I sure want to eat!'; nerumaurtuq 'he is being well fed'; nerciquq or ner'ciquq 'he will eat'; irniarin iqvaineq neriat 'her children ate the berries she picked' *without her consent*; > nerangnaqe-, nercetaaq, nerep'ag-, neresta, neresevik, nerevkarin, nerilkar-, nerkuuq, nernerrlugcetaar-, nerqaina, nerqe-, nerrsuun, nertuli, neruciq, nerun, nerutaq, nervik, neryar-, nerliyar-, nerun, neryaraq; cf. neqa; < PE nərə-

nerellgucir- to eat with # nerellguciraa 'he is eating with him' / nerellgucirnga 'eat with me'; Ilu'urqa qanruskiu tekiskuma yaaliaku *nerellguciryarturciqnilituk*. 'Tell my cousin that when I come the day after tomorrow I'll come *eat with you*.' (PRA 1995:429); < nere-llgun-lir-

nerep'ag- to eat a lot # nerep'agtuq 'he's eating a lot'; nerep'agaa 'he's eating a lot of it' / < nere-pag²-

nerepsunarqe- to feel soft (of cloth) # cf. neruver- # NUN

nerescin, nerescissuun fine-toothed comb for removing lice # < neresta-i³-n

neresta louse # *literally*: 'eater'; neresciurtuq 'he's infested with lice'; Maaten imna cugitelleg tauna kingunra yuarluku caavtaarluku, tangrraa *nerestem* uum kegglinikii. 'When he felt a sting on his flesh he searched for where it came from, feeling for it, and saw that this *louse* had bitten him.' (MAR2 2001:100); NS, Y, HBC, NUN, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI; < nere-ta¹; > nerescin

neresevik table # NSU; < nere-vik

nerevkari- to have or give a feast # nerevkariuq 'he had a feast' / Taukut-gguq ilakellriit Quayayarami *nerevkarinritqatarraarluteng* piyungarcameng *nerevkaritngurtellriit*. 'That family, after not planning to *hold a feast*, suddenly wanted to have one and so they changed their mind and did *hold the feast*.' (PRA 1995:410); < nere-vkar-i²-

nerevkarin feast # ATANREM NEREVKARITII 'Holy Communion' (Moravian Protestant); < nerivkari-n

nerevyinqegge- to be soft and fluffy # cf. neruver- # NUN

neri- root; > nerilegte-, nerinike-, nerinite-; cf. neryuniur-

nerilegte- to anticipate eagerly *especially, concerning one who is away or from whom one is separated*; to await anxiously; to worry about # nerilegtuq 'he is eagerly anticipating something' / nerilegutekaa 'he anxiously awaits it', 'he is worried about it, acts on it with worry'; Utertellinilun' tua-i. Im'umek tua-i nuliaminek, nuliaqsaguskengaminek *nerileggiluni*. 'He went on home. He was *worried about* the wife he had gotten.' (QUL 2003:150); < neri-?; < PE nərīləy-

nerilkar- to choke on something caught in one's windpipe # nerilkartuq 'he choked' / nerilkallruyaaquq nerrlermini cukangnaqluni 'he choked when he ate hurriedly'; Temciyung'er mi ngel'anritengnaqluni iqmianqgerrami-llu Qalemam akutaneq *nerilkarnayukluni* . . . 'Even though she wanted to laugh, she tried not to laugh because she had some of Qalemaq's Eskimo ice cream in her mouth and she thought that she might *choke* . . .' (ELN 1990:73); < nere-?-; > nerilkarvik

nerilkarvik epiglottis # < nerilkar-vik

nerinike- to be anxious for (one's arrival, return, etc.); to be impatient for (him) to come # nerinikaa 'he is impatient for her to arrive' / Nerinik'ngeqanemkun taiguten, tua-i waniwa elpenun tangresqellua, . . . 'You've come just as I was beginning to get impatient waiting for you, as I've been wanting you to see me, . . .' (QUL 2003:160); Amci-gguq allaneq inglukaan utaqaingua, *nerinikaa*, amci pili! 'Hurry up, the one who is to compete against him is getting tired of waiting for the visitor, he's *waiting impatiently for* him, hurry up!' (QUL 2003:424); < neri-?

nerinite- to be anxious; to be impatient # nerinituq 'he is anxious' / < neri-?

neritar- to pluck (fowl) # HBC; = eritar-, erritar-, rriitar-

nerkuaq bone (or similar material) left after meat is eaten from it # = enerkuaq

nerliyar- to eat berries as one picks them # HBC;

< nere-liyar

nernerllugcetaar- to ridicule by singing after giving food and while the food is being eaten during the *Kevgiq* ("Messenger Feast") # *said of the host villagers doing this to the invited villagers*; Cali-gguq curukat tekitaqata iliini ciemek payugartelarait qasgimi. Nerngata-llu-gguq cali yuarutmek aturluteng nunalget, taukut-gguq allanret *nernerllugcetaarluki*. 'Also sometimes they'd first bring food to the kashim for the visitors ("challengers"). And, it is said, when they [the visitors] ate, the host villagers would sing a song and *ceremonially ridicule* the visitors.' (CAU 1985:162); Taum cali nalliini qenqercunaunani *nernerllugcetaallratni*, cumilngungraata qaillun qanaayunaunani. 'At the time when it was inadvisable to become angry when one was being *ceremonially ridiculed*, even though he'd be peeved it was inadvisable to say anything.' (TAP 2004:43); < nere-nerllugte-cetaar-; nernerllugcetaarun

nernerllugcetaarun ridicule song # < nenerrlugcetaar-n

nerqe- to feed # *usually dogs or babies*; nerqaa 'he is feeding it' / nerqiuq qimugteminek 'he is feeding his dogs'; amllerneq yugnek nerqilguuq 'he's always feeding lots of people'; nerqeciqaq qimugtenka neqnek 'I will feed my dogs fish'; nerqelluku or nerreqluku 'feeding him'; Elnguq avurluni piciatun ciissinek, amlleringalata-llu elliin *nerqutekluki* taukunun. 'Elnguq gathered various kinds of insects and when there were enough of them, she *fed* them to those [pets of hers].' (ELN 1990:24); < nere-rqe²-; < PY-S nƏRQƏ- (under PE nƏRƏ-)

nerqainaq food ready to be eaten # nerqainaugut 'they are ready to be eaten'; < nere-qar-inaq

nerqik west (*NUN* meaning); north (*NSU* meaning) #

nerrluk, nerrluyagaq vertebrae of fish with flesh left on, dried # Tamakut taryaquiit ulligtaqluki *nerrluyagairluki*. Cali-llu kiarneliaqluteng tamaaken kemganek *nerrluum*. 'They fillet those king salmon removing the *vertebrae with fish flesh on it*.' And they'd cut out dried fish strips from the meat on the *vertebrae with fish flesh on it* in that way; (PRA 1995*:461); < ?-lluk, < -llu-yagaq

nerrsuun (*K, BB form*), **ner'ssuun** (*Y form*) fork; eating utensil # Angutet aturait kencikumatulullrulliniut tamaani, cait-wa tua-i *nerrsuutait-llu*. 'Men's clothing and materials, including their equipment and the *implements they used for getting*, were cared for with honor and respect.' (CIU 2005:136); < nere-cuun, nere-cuun

nersuniur- to eagerly expect something good; to be optimistic # NSU; = neryuniur-; < ?-niur-; cf. neri-

nertuli one that eats; sculpin; devil fish (*local term*) (*Myoxocephalus* sp.) # < nere-tuli

neruciq meal # *e.g., dinner*; < nere-ciq

nerun bleached esophagus used as backing for beadwork decoration; man's large wooden bowl; one of two calfskin pieces on the shoulders of a certain style of traditional Yup'ik parka; skin head-ring with earflaps (?) # *the calfskin pieces are said to represent caribou fat that had been eaten by Iluvaktuq, a legendary hero, and vomited over his shoulders when he was pursued by enemies*; Tegglicuarnek tunuit *nerukaraam* mat'um qaingakun tangnircarturaumaluteng. 'Beads were stitched on *bleached esophagus* on the backs (of the gloves) as decoration.' (CIU 2005:258); < nere-n

nerutaq mouthpiece of bow-drill # NSU; < nere-taq¹

neruvailitaq great-great-great-grandchild # = teruvailitaq; < ?-ilitaq

neruver- to be soft and warm to the touch # neruvertuq 'it is soft and warm' / Cuukiingssagaunateng can'get imkut *neruvercetenqurrait* iluqliqluki tapluki waten piinirnaurtut. 'Some didn't even have any socks. They used the *softest* grass for their insoles. They would fold [pieces of grass] and use them for an insole.' (QUL 2003:2); < PE nƏRUVƏR- and nƏRUVAR-

nervik restaurant; dining hall; cafeteria; table (*additional meaning in NUN, NSU*) # < nere-vik

neryar- to eat berries as one picks them # neryartuq 'he is eating berries as he picks'; neryarai 'he is eating them as he picks' / iqvallermini muirinaciartuq neryarpakaami 'when picking berries, she took a long time to fill her container because she ate so many berries'; Tua-i-llu tauna qucillgaq tagluni *neryalliniluni* atsanek. 'And then that crane went up and *ate berries while picking them*.' (PRA 1995*:396); < nere-yar-; < PY nƏRYAR- (under PE nƏRƏ-)

neryaraq restaurant # LI; < nere-yaraq

neryuniur- to eagerly expect something good; to be optimistic # neryuniurtuq 'he is eager' / neryuniurutkaa 'he is eager for it'; Kenka . . . *neryuniurutkai* tamalkuita, . . . 'Love is *optimistic* of all matters, . . . ' (I COR. 13:7); = nersuniur-; < ?-niur-; > neryuniurun; cf. neri-

neryuniurun hope # Ukut pingayun: ukveq, *neryuniurun-llu*, kenka-llu piugarkaugut, kenka tauḡaam angenquqaat. 'And

now abideth faith, *hope*, love, these three; but the greatest of these is love.’ (I COR. 13:13); < neryuniur-n

nevaar- to run on water with outstretched wings; to skim along the surface of the water # *Nevaaraqut-gguq* tuaten assinritaqan tauna tangvagteteng wall’u ilii, tungayii wallu irniara piunrirarkaugaqaan. ‘They ran on water with outstretched wings when their viewer or one of his relatives or his child is soon to die.’ (CIU 2005:288)

neve¹- to have things clinging to it (such as herring roe on seaweed, snow on clothing, bugs on food, water weeds on a propeller); to cling # *nev’uq* ‘it has things clinging to it’; *nevaat* ‘they are clinging to it’ / *kelipaq tang igtelleq nevqallinikiit ciissit!* ‘look, the bread that has fallen is now crawling with bugs!’; *irniama alqaqa nevumauralaraa tangrraqamui* ‘my child clings to my older sister whenever he sees her’; *Piinanermini itertuq tua-i qainga qanikcillerkani anaggluku qanikcaam nevluku*. ‘One time during a storm he came inside completely covered in snow.’ (YUP 2005:8); = *leve-*; > *nevluk*, *nevlug-*; cf. *nepte-*, *nevuq*; < PE *nəvə-*

neve²- to be burning; to be glowing # *nev’uq* ‘it is burning, glowing’ / NSU

nevengqa- to be lying on the back # *nevengqauq* ‘he is lying on his back’ / IRALUQ NEVENGQAUQ ‘the moon is “lying down on its back”’ (*is a crescent, parallel to the horizon with ends pointed upward, said to foretell bad weather*); < *never-ngqa-*

never- lying on one’s back # *postural root*; *Cellangelluq nevermi enaam qaingani imarpiim ceñiini*. ‘Evidentially he came [back] to awareness lying on his back on a beach by the seashore.’ (MAR2 2001:44); > *nevengqa-*, *neverte-*, *nevgerte-*; < PE *nəvər-*

neverte- to lie on the back #; *nevertuq* ‘he lay down on his back’; *nevertaa* ‘he laid her on her back’ / . . . *alliqupani teguamui aciminun cagtaa, qainganun aqumuq; nevertuq qanerluni*, “Wani tuqungnaqlii.” ‘. . . when he’d taken his sleeping mat he spread it out under him, sat down on top of it, lay down on his back, saying, “Now, let me try to die.”’ (ESK 1899:477); < *never-te²-*

neviararuaq female marionette or figurine hung in the communal men’s house during the *Kelek* (“Inviting-In Feast”) # CAN; < *neviarcaq?-uaq*

neviarcaq, neviarc(aq*) young woman # *ingna neviarcaq mingqenermek eliteksaituq* ‘that young woman hasn’t learned to sew’; *neviarcaurqu’rtuq* ‘she gradually became a young woman’; *neviarciquq* ‘he is desperately in love with a girl’; *Tua-i-llu uksuq qukarngaringatqertelluku atam tauna tua-i nukalpiartaq qaqerluni nasaurullutmi iliitnek niitaa, aūg’um-gguq iliita panianek neviarcarmek taumek assilriamek nulianguq*. ‘Just before the middle of winter, she heard from one of her girl friends that the successful hunter had married, a daughter of one of them, a fine young woman.’ (MAR1 2001:105); *Tangerrluku neviarc(aq) angutem agtuqsailkii qingarciquq, irniciquq-llu qetunrangluni*, . . . ‘Behold, a young woman, a virgin, will become pregnant and give birth to a son, . . .’ (MATT. 1:23); > *neviararuaq*, *Neviarcaurluq*; < PE *nəvi(C)ar*

Neviarcaurluq *Elim* # *village on northern Norton Sound*; < *neviarcaq-r(ur)luq*

nevikci- to act youthfully # *nevikciuq* ‘he is acting youthfully’ / HBC; cf. *neviarcaq*

nevir- to put soil over (it) # *Nutaan patuurarraarluki nevir-luki nevunek tua nevupigneq, mat’umek nevupiamek*. ‘After covering them [the houses] they put soil on them, genuine dirt, real soil.’ (ELL 1997:418); < *nevuq-lir-*

nevirte- to curve of trails, rivers, etc. # *nevirtuq* ‘it curves’ / = *nemirte-*

nevkuq dried small fish; dried meat # *Ik’ikika qer’at unkut nev-kunek canek ayuqenrilngurnek imarluteng qerruranek nayirnek, irnerrlugnek qerruranek, canek*. ‘So much! The fish rack down there was full of dried meat of various sorts, pokes of seal, pokes of seal-gut, etc.’ (MAR1 2001:59); < PE *nəvku*

nevvli- to have a runny nose # *nevvliuq* ‘he has a runny nose’ / HBC; = *enevvli-*, *engevvli-*, *ngevvli-*

nevluk clinging debris (lint, snow, dirt, etc.) # and **nevlug-, nevlugte-** to have debris clinging to it # *nevlugtuq* ‘it has debris clinging to it’ / *qanikcaq nevlutuq napami* ‘the snow is clinging to the tree’; < *neve¹-?*

nevgerte- to turn over on the back # . . . *pitsaqevkenak’ angukaku, nevgerreskan pisqevkenaku*. ‘. . . when one happens to overtake it [the swan], if it turns over on its back one is told not to take it.’ (PAI 2008:180); < *neverte-qerte-*

nevuq dirt; soil; mud # *Nutaan patuurarraarluki nevir-luki nevunek tua nevupigneq, mat’umek nevupiamek*. ‘After covering them they put soil on them, genuine soil, real soil.’ (ELL 1997:418); cf. *neve¹-*; > *nevir-*; < PE *nəvður* or *əvður*

ngangamciqe- to be poor; to be needy # *ngangamciquq* ‘he is poor’ / *Taūgaam tegganret ngangamciqellriit-llu ciuqliartut* . . . ‘However, needy elders have preference . . .’ (GET n.d.:3); cf. *mangamculria*

ngel’a° border; edge # *underlyingly* [e]ngla°; *ngelii* ‘its border’; IIK NGELIIGNUN ‘as far as the eyes can see’; NUNAM NGELII ‘horizon’; . . . *anertequraqerciqui tua-i yaavet tuqullerpeci ngeliinun*. ‘. . . you will live in health right up to the point of

your death.’ (QAN 1995:346); = nel’a, mengla, kengla; > ngelaite-, ngel’eke-

ngel’allag- to burst out laughing # Tua-i pamkut arnait *ngel’allagalliniluteng*. *Ngel’allagaqluteng* niitnaqluteng. ‘The woman from the village back there burst out *laughing*. Audibly *burst into laughter*.’ (CIU 2005:48); < ngel’ar-llag-

ngelaite- (ngelaun . . .) to be (gone) without a limit; to disappear; to not seen or be heard of again # *usually used in the subordinative*; Arenqiapaa, ingkuurlluuk nulirqellriik irniangqertuk malrugnek arnagnek, alqaa tauna tayima paqritellruuk *ngelaunani*. ‘Oh dear, that poor couple had two children, girls, and that older sister went missing on them and *never to be seen again*.’ (YUU 1995:85); Tekitellran kinguani taukut imkut nunat angutaita ilain, ayagaqameng yuilqumun tayim’ tamaryaurtelliniluteng, apqiitnek *ngelaunateng*. Tua-i tayima tamarluteng utertevkenateng. ‘After he arrived some of the men of that village when they went out in the wilderness, would disappear, what they call “*being gone without a trace*”. Disappeared, never returning.’ (QUL 2003:610); < ngel’a-ite-

ngel’aqe-, ngelauteke- to laugh at (him) # ngel’aqaa or ngelautekaa ‘he is laughing at him’ / < ngel’ar-ke⁴-, ngel’ar-teke-

ngel’aq laugh # *and* **ngel’ar-** to laugh # *underlyingly* [e]nglar-; ngel’artuq ‘he is laughing’ / ngel’aqaa ‘it is his laugh’; Aug’angnaqaqaku cali ilain ullagluku, caniqlian-llu uum caukani cali elliin tua-i ikayurluku aug’arluku, *ngel’arluni* tuaten, *ngelautekluku*. Cali, *ngel’alriit-wa* cali makut maa-i. ‘And while he was trying to pull off [the trap], others would go up to him or the one next to him would help pull it off *laughing, chuckling* at him. The others in the room would be *laughing, too*.’ (TAP 2004:92); NS, Y, K, NI, CAN, BB, NR, LI; = el’ar-, englar-, nenglar-, nel’ar-; > ngel’allag-, ngel’aqe-

ngel’eke- to extend to (it); to end at (it); to reach as far as (it) # ngel’ekaa ‘it goes as far as it’ / Kinguverpenun man’a nuna cikiutekciqaqa Egypt-aamek ayagluku, kuik Euphrates *ngel’ekluku*, . . . ‘I will give this land to your descendants starting (it — the land given) from Egypt, and *extending as far as* the river Euphrates, . . .’ (AYAG. 15:18); < ngel’a^e-ke²-

ngeliaq uterus; womb # ngeliam painga ‘cervix’; . . . aanama *ngeliagkeni* elucilillruarpenga. ‘. . . you shaped me in my mother’s *womb*.’ (PSALM 139:13); = neliaq

ngelkarte- to extend to; to last to # ngelkartaa ‘it extends to it’ / ayagtukut akwaugaq ayalput ngelkarlluku ‘we traveled the same distance as we did yesterday’; . . . miktellemnek ayaglua, man’a *ngelkarlluku*. ‘. . . from when I was small *up to* the present day.’ (KIP 1998:319); Taum Apataassuk tangllinia naqugneni-gguq *ngelkarlluku* taitugmun pulamaluni. ‘He saw Apataassuk making his way forward wrapped in fog *up to* his waist.’ (YUU 1995:79); Umyuani-llu *ngelkarlluku* nerlarngaunani. ‘He won’t eat *to the extent of* his wishes.’ (YUU 1995: 55); < ngel’a-ke-ar(ar)te- (?)

ngelkarte- to set; to settle on; to settle down after completion of activity # HBC; = elkarte-

ngelke- to fit; to correspond in position # ngellekluku ‘corresponding to it’

ngelkeggun forehead decoration or other appliance; headdress # Aren, imna yuraquni ungungssim cetuinek *ngelkeggutekassank* unugturangartellinia. ‘Well, night came upon the one who left to get bear claws for a *headdress* to wear while dancing.’ (QUL 2003:92); . . . elqiar-im’ tayima, man’a taugaam murakuineq maani *ngelkeggutnguluni*. ‘. . . the visor was gone, but the little piece of wood served as a *forehead piece*.’ (PAI 2008:362)

ngelqaaq something that fits # *see* engelqaaq

ngell’ugtur- to suffer pain or have an ache from an injury, arthritis, etc. # ngell’ugturtuq ‘he is in pain’ / Erenret pingayuatni taukut angutet nuugiumallret *ngell’ugtullratni*, . . . ‘On the third after those men had been circumcised when they *were suffering pain*, . . .’ (AYAG. 34:25)

ngel’u beaver house # *this word is the Central Yup’ik cognate of the Inupiaq word iglu, which is the source of the English word “igloo”*; Tua-i-ll’ tuaten piata tauna imna pitgaquluni uatmurtelliniluni taukut tua-i *ngel’ut* tekicamiki kiatiitgun uuggun ekviaq man’a, atralliniluni etgatlinia tamana meq. ‘So when they did that he started going downriver shooting his bow and arrows and when he reached the *beaver houses* he went down to the bank just upriver from them since the water there was shallow.’ (KIP 1998:97); *underlyingly* [e]nglu; = nel’u; > ngel’ulluir(aq)

ngel’ulluir(aq*) barn swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) # < ngel’u-lluk-iq

ngel’ur- dented # *postural root; underlyingly* [e]nglur-; > ngel’ungqa-, ngel’urte-; = enlur-

ngel’urte- to get dented # ngel’urtuq ‘it got dented’; ngel’urtaa ‘he dented it’ / < ngel’ur-te²-

ngel’ungqa- to be dented # ngel’ungqauq ‘it is dented’ / < ngel’ur-ngqa-

ngev’a^e mucus # *and* **ngev’e-** to blow one’s nose # ngev’uq ‘he blew his nose’ / *underlyingly* [e]ngva^e and [e]ngve-; > ngevvluk

ngevvli- to have a runny nose # ngevvliuq ‘he has

a runny nose' / = engevli-, enevvli-, nevvli-;

< ngevvluk-li-

ngevvluk nasal mucus # Tua-i-llu tua-i qaleryilnguami tauna maurlurlua *ngevoluni*, kakeggluugni egtak. 'And when she got tired of bawling that grandmother of hers blew her *snot*, her mucus, and threw it away.' (MAR2 2001:106); *now* HBC, *formerly elsewhere as well*; < [e]ngva-lluk

ngillar- to stretch a skin to dry # Tuntunek tuaten, ik'iki kanaqlagnek tamakunek pilluni kinercirluki amiit tuaten *ngillarluki* kinercirluki. 'Caribou, and oh so many muskrats, he caught them, and *stretched* their skins, letting them dry.' (MAR2 2001:52); NSK; = nillar-

niamar- to be delicious #

niguak old-style snow goggles made of wood with narrow slits, which admit only a little light # = niiguak, iiguak; < ?-uaq-dual

niicu- to hear well; to be obedient; to listen and heed # niicuuq 'he hears well', 'he is listens and heeds' / *Niiculuni* tauna irniara. Aatami inerqurqani niitaqluni. 'That child of his *listens and heeds*. When his father warned him not to do something, he heard.' (ELL 1997:104); < niite-yu-

niicugni- to listen # niicugniug 'he is listening'; niicugnia 'he is listening to her or it' / Caaqami-llu ciemek qavaraqluni iliini-llu qavaryaranritaqaami ilani ilalirluki quliranek *niicugniaqluni* aatami qalamciaqaki ilani . . . 'Sometimes she would go to sleep first, but sometimes when she didn't fall asleep early she would join her sisters and *listen* to their father telling them stories.' (ELN 1990:6); niicugniliteng ciunerkiulriit 'hearing' (*legal neologism*); < niite-yug-neq¹⁻ⁱ³-; > niicugnissuutet; < PY nayacuyni- (*under* PE naya(t)-)

niicugnissuun radio; hearing aid # niicugnissuun qastucaqerru 'please turn the radio up'; *often used in the plural for one radio*, niicugnissuutet nipeski 'turn off the radio'; niicugnissuutet kumareski 'turn on the radio'; < niicugni-cuun

niicuirute- to become deaf; to cease hearing or responding appropriately # niicuirutuq 'he no longer hears', 'he no longer pays heed' / Amlleret ak'allaat Yupiit qanruyutait wani igausngalriit maa-i *niicuirutaput*. 'We are *no longer heeding* many old Yup'ik teachings (or maxims), the ones that are documented here.' (KIP 1998:xi); niicuirulluni cucangianani 'become deaf' (*NUN usage*)

niicuute- to never hear; to be deaf; to be disobedient; to be unresponsive # *in the sense of not reacting appropriately to instructions*; niicuituq 'he doesn't hear', 'he doesn't heed', 'he is disobedient' / . . .

wiinga maurlungqellrunrilama apa'urlunui-llu qulirilriamek *niicuitellruunga*. Qulirarneq niicugyaaqetullruunga tauken nani *niicunaki*.

' . . . because I myself didn't have a grandmother, nor a grandfather, I *never heard* traditional stories. I did want to hear stories, but I *lacked the opportunity to hear* them.' (CIU 2005:406); Ciin tua-i anagulluki aatan *niicuiapakarcui*, qaill', elluarrluten-qaa yuuciquten waten yuukuvet? 'Why are you so *deaf to and disobedient of* your father, and how will you lead a productive and decent life if you live like this?' (YUU 1995:121); < niite-yuite-

niig- to put weight on (it); to press down; to hold down; to pin down # niigtuq 'he is pressing down'; niigaa 'he is pressing down on it' / pelatuuga maurlumi niigaa 'he is holding down his grandmother's scarf' *as by sitting on it*; = enig-; cf. negte-, nin'genqegcar-

niiga'rte- to hear mention (of); to readily respond to instruction # niiga'rtuq 'he heard', 'he readily responded'; niigartaa 'he heard about it', 'he responded to her' / niigarlluni aqvaa qaltaq 'responding immediately, he fetched the bucket'; Una wani Inglupgayuk qulirauluku tau'gaam *niigartelaraqa*. 'I have only *heard* of Inglupgayuk in a traditional story.' (CIU 2005:308); . . . caqalriamek *niigarrngalami* kiarartelliniug, yuum mat'um tekicartuqii nukalpiam . . . ' . . . when he thought he *heard* a noise he looked around and saw this man coming toward him . . . ' (QUL 2003:144); < niite-ar(ar)te¹-

niiguak old-style snow goggles made of wood with narrow slits, which admit only a little light # = iiguak, niguak; < ?-uaq-dual

niikar- to suddenly or accidentally put weight on (it) # qer'am niikaraa aatii mayurcillrani 'the fish rack fell over on his father when he was putting things up'; Tua-i-llu unguvavakaan muriim qainganun piluku cetuminek *niikarluku* pasgerlluku nalacani nutaan nalapiarluni, nutaan tua-i nalaqaarluku ayagluni. 'And because it kept being alive, he put it on top of the wood, and *bore down on it* with his fingernails, smashing it, and when he killed it, it was dead indeed, and after he killed it, he went on his way.' (MAR2 2001:100); < niig-kar-

niinamayak partially dried and somewhat aged herring # = nin'amayak

niir- to point # niirtuq 'he is pointing'; niiraa 'he is pointing at it' / niirutaa 'he is pointing something out to her'; *the original form is enir-, but niir- is also acceptable to many speakers, especially in NS*; = enir-, kenir-

niiraraun dance baton # *has decorative appendages; is held close to the floor* # Imkuni *niirarautni* qaraliutuuq maani. 'Here, in

this area, those designs were made on *dance sticks*.' (PAI 2008:26); also spelled *eniraraun*

niirqe- to repeatedly hear # *niirquq* 'he repeatedly hears'; *niirqaa* 'he repeatedly hears it' / *niiqluki* 'hearing them repeatedly'; Yugtarmek maa-i qalartelartua nunamni *niirqelallemnek* ciulirnernek. 'I speak about the Yup'ik matters [teachings] that I used to *hear again and again* from the older generation in my village.' (YUP 2005:106); < niite-rqe¹-

niiskengaq something heard # *niiskengaqaa* 'he heard it or about it' / Anglicariyamek arnaulrianun, angutngulrianun-llu ukurpak *niiskengaqerput*, . . . 'This winter we've been *hearing* about the subject of raising children when one is a woman or a man, . . .' (YUP 2005:104);

< niite-kengaq

niisnga- to be mindful; to follow commands; to hear or listen and obey or pay heed to; to be amenable # *Piluni-llu niisnganritniluki* taukut qimugkauyaraunerraata. 'He added that they did not *follow commands* well since they had recently been puppies.' (ELN 1990:73); Aanaka wiinga anglicartekellruamku *niisngallruaqa*. 'Since my mother was the one who raised me, I *listened and paid heed* to her.' (KIP 1998:157); < niite-nga-

niite- to hear # *often with the implication of understanding or obeying*; *niituq* 'he hears'; *niitaa* 'he hears it or her' / *niitelleq* 'sense of hearing'; *niiteqeryaqunaku!* 'don't ever listen to him!'; *niicetengnaqaa* 'he is trying to make him hear'; *Niicetulit niiciiqaat* mat'um enirararaam kangia. 'Those who can listen will hear the story behind the use of this dance stick.' (TAP 2004:7); *Ciutengqellria niilli*. 'Let he that has ears *hear*.' (MARK 4:9); > *niicu-*, *niicugni-*, *niicuite-*, *niiga'rte-*, *niirqe-*, *niiskengaq*, *niisnga-*, *niitessuun*, *niitnirqe-*, *niitniite*¹-; < PE *naya(t)*-

niitellngu- to be weary of hearing (it) # *Iquklitqatallrani tua yaan' quyigiqerluni pillrani tua-i niitellngunaqluni* iquklartelliniluni. 'As it came to the end the pitch of her voice got so high that it was painful to hear [made one *weary of hearing*].' (ELL 1997:204); Nerenriameng-am qalamcicetaarluteng. *Tua-i-llu aatiita niitellnguamiki alangrunek qalamcilluki*. 'When they were done eating they asked to have stories told to them. And when their father got weary of hearing them, he told them a story about ghosts.' (ELN 1990:13); < niite-ingu-

niitessuun hearing aid # < niite-cuun

niitniite¹- to sound unpleasant; to be hard or painful to listen to # < niite-niite-

niitniite²- to burn; to sting # K, NI, CAN, BB

niitnirqe- to sound pleasant # *niitnirquq* 'it sounds nice' / *Niitnirqaqluteng-gguq* tuaten atuagaqameng yurartaileng'e'rmeng. 'It is said that they'd be *pleasant to listen to* when they were singing even though they didn't have dancers [dancing to their singing].' (CAU 1985:75);

< niite-nirqe-

nillaq, **nillaun**, **nillaraun**, **nillarcuun**, **nillarissuun** skin-stretching frame or form # *used either inside or outside the skin*; < *nillar-?*, *nillar-n*, *nillar-cuun*, *nillar-i*²-*cuun*

nillaq skin-stretching frame or form # and **nillar-** to stretch a skin to dry # *nillartuq* (or *nillariuq*) 'he is stretching something'; *nillaraa* 'he is stretching it' / *akwaugaq paluqtartallni nillaraa unamek* 'today he is stretching the beaver (skin) he caught yesterday to dry on the board'; = *ngillar-*; > *nillaun*; < PY-S *ni(i)lar-*

nin'amayak (NUN form), **nin'amayuk** (CAN form) partially dried and somewhat aged herring # Assipiat call' *tamaa-i tamakut iqalluarpiit, nin'amayugnek piaqluki*. 'They were delicious, those herrings, the ones they prepared as *partially dried and slightly aged herring*.' (PAI 2008:150); = *niinamayak*

nin'genqegcar- to store properly by making sure that food (sourdock, salmonberries, etc.) is pressed down in a keg and sealed airtight # NUN; cf. *niig-*

Ningliq Ninglick Channel # *the body of water along the north side of Nelson Is.*

niniite- to be listless # HBC; < ?-ite¹-; cf. *nuniite-*

nipcissuun fire extinguisher; candle snuffer #

< *nipe-te*²-*i*²-*cuun*

nipe- to go out; to be extinguished # *nip'uq* 'it went out' / *niptaa* 'he put it out, extinguished it'; *niicugnissuutet nipumaut* 'the radio is off'; *nipeskiu kenurraq inarpailegpet!* 'turn off the light before you go to bed!'; *Kenurrat kumaurcetaqluki nipevkayuunaki* . . . 'They would kindle the lights never allowing them to go out . . .' (CAU 1985:134); . . . *aumai nipvailgata, pikna egaleq patuluku*. *Patuan-ll'-taug' ki(i)rcinani man' enem ilua*. ' . . . before the embers *went out* they'd cover the smoke hole up there. When they covered it, the interior of the house here would be warm.' (CEV 1984:31); KENEQ NIPSUILNGUQ 'hellfire' (*from the New Testament translation*); > *nipcissuun*; < PE *nəpə-*

niraqutaq bridge; something *such as a log* used as a temporary bridge # < *nirar-kutaq*

nirar- to go across a creek, gully, etc., by a bridge or using something as a bridge; to cross by airplane # *nirartuq* 'he is crossing over'; *niraraa* 'he is crossing it' / LI, NR, UK; > *niraqutaq*; < PY *nirar-*

niriakuraqtar- to keep trying to get (him) to eat # NS; . . . *una-tang kemgiulluni irniara*, *aren niriakuraqtaryaaqluku nerevkangnaqu'urluku*.

' . . . look, that child of hers had gotten so thin, and oh how she kept *trying to get him to eat* in vain, keep trying to have him eat.' (MAR2 2001:90); *this form may be influenced by Inupiaq*

niss'uq longest or most prominent feather of bird's wing # *Naruyat-ll'* *imkut nissuit cali quyurqurluki cali, uqtanun atutuamegteki*. 'They also gathered long seagull *feathers* because they'd use them of fishing lures.' (PAI 2008:166)

nitiliq week # *nitiliq aturluku ayaumaqatartuq* 'he will be gone for a week'; *taūaam arcaqertuq, yuk pilagtulleq ciutemikun tēngaurarkauvkenani tēngssuutetgun malruk nitilik pilagtullmi kinguani* 'it is important, however, that a person who has had ear surgery must not fly in planes until two weeks after surgery'; *from Russian неделя (nedēlya)*

niucinaq sourdock (?) that grows in freshwater springs # NUN

niugite- to not make any rustling noises # *Niugilcaarangnaqluni-gguq piami elaturraagnun piluguugni unitellinilukek*.

'Because he was trying *not to make rustling noises*, he had evidently left his skin-boots in the entry porch.' (CIU 2005:322); < *niuk-ite*²-

Niugtaq Newtok # *village on the mainland north of Nelson Is.*

niugte-, niugglugte- to rustle # *niugtuq* 'it is making rustling noises' / *qimugta niuggluggluni canegteggun taiguq* 'the dog came rustling through the grass'; *Akerta quyigiuraqertelluku niugglugpalla'artelliniuq qakemna, . . .* 'As the sun was getting ever higher there was suddenly a *rustling noise* outside, . . .' (YUU 1995:98); = *nuigte-*; < *niuk-?*, *niuk-?*; < PE *nəpuɣ-* (*under* PE *nəpə*)

niuk, nivuk (*in HBC*) quiet rustling sound; peaceful harmonious quiet; the dead # *Taūgken niuni, niukurqii* *temyigivigminun anerteqeqatulria ilii*. 'Among those who live a life of *peaceful harmony and quiet*, some will live to an old age.' (KIP 1998:133); "*Taūgaam-gguq mikelngurnun alikelarnayukluni waten iingqerkuni ataucirrarmek waniw' niugnun taūgaam ayakatartuq.*" *Tamaani niuget* aptuit, *qilagmek aperyaritellermeggni, tuqumalriit-gguq nuniitnek.* "'But thinking that he might be feared by children since he had only one eye, he decided to go to the [land of] *the dead.*" They called them "*niuget*", when they were talking about heaven, the land of the dead.' (AGA 1996:214); > *niugte-*, *Niugtaq*; > *niugite-*

niurrsig- to snuffle; to inhale something # *niurrsigtuq* 'he snuffled' / NSU; = *yuryiur-*, *yuurmiur-*, *yuuryiur-*

niutuayaq lynx (*Lynx canadensis*) # NSU; *from Inupiaq niutuuyiq (ultimately from Athabaskan)*

nuaggluk phlegm # Y; < *nuak-rrluk*

nuagngalnguq* jellyfish, *literally*: 'thing similar to saliva'; < *nuak-ngalnguq*

nuagte-, nuagarte- to wet with one's tongue # *nuagtaa* 'she wet it with her tongue' / *Tua-i-ll'* *pianga taum, kitek-gguq waten iqelqugka nuagglukek qulmun elucira'arlakek*. 'Then she asked me to *wet* the tips of my fingers and make sweeping motions up toward the sky.' (AGA 1996:178); < *nuak-te*⁶-, < *nuak-te*⁶-arte-

nuak saliva # *nuaga eg'uq tangllermiini neqerrlugnek* 'he started salivating when he saw some dried fish'; = *luvak*, *nuvak*; > *nuaggluk*, *nuagngalnguq*, *nuagte-*, *nualiur-*, *nuaqceq*, *nuaqcer-*, *nuayaaq*, *nuiqe-*; < PE *nuvay*

nualiur- to suck air through the saliva in one's mouth # *nualiurtuq* 'he is sucking air through his saliva' / < *nuak-liur-*

nuaqceq slime # *and nuaqcer-* to be slimy # *nuaqcertuq* 'it is slimy' / NI; < *nuak-?*

nuarte- to stack (logs) for future use # *nuartai* 'he is stacking them' (logs) / *nuarciuq* 'he is stacking some logs'; *nuartat* 'logs stacked for future use'; HBC; = *nuirte-*

nuayaaq, nuassaaq jellyfish # *literally*: 'small saliva'; < *nuak-ya(g)aq*, *nuak-?*

nucug- to pull; to pull out; to use a fire-drill # *nucugaa* 'he pulled it out' / *nucuutuq* 'he pulled something out'; *nucugaa ussukaq uqviarmek* 'he pulled the nail out of the tree'; *Qangqiirem-gguq it'gagni nengllukek qerarcetaa, qukamunllu-gguq ellian irucualleraagni nucugarrlukek, arnassagaq-llu-gguq tayima kill'uni*. 'The ptarmigan, it is said, stretched out its feet and let her cross, and when he reached the middle it suddenly *pulled back* its little old legs and that old women fell in the water and drowned.' (CET 1971:21 & PRA 1995:452); . . . *anerneni nucukii, anarninaqngapakarta!* ' . . . she *sucked* in her breath, and boy did it ever smell like feces!' (QUL 2003:588); > *nucugcuutek*, *nucuutaq*, *nucuute-*; < PE *nuccuy-*

nucugcuun fire-drill; bow-drill # *from the fire-drill's being pulled back and forth*; < *nucug-cuun*; > *nucugcuutek*

nucugcuutak, nucugcuutek strap with handles at ends that is wound around the shaft of a fire-drill and pulled back and

forth to turn the shaft # < nucugcuutaq-dual, < nucugcuun-dual

nucuutaq fire-drill; bow-drill # *from the fire-drill's being pulled back and forth*; Kenernek-llu legcuunaki tauḡaam kenlingnaqluteng, kenliaqluteng *nucuutarmek* aturluteng. 'They didn't light things with matches, but they'd endeavor to make fires, making fires using a *fire-drill*.' (MAR1 2001:6); < nucug-taq¹; > nucuutak

nucute- to pull something (out) # nucuutuq 'he pulled something (out)' / < nucug-te⁵-

nugciq fish harpoon #

nuge- to get up on; to climb out from below; to emerge # *especially from water*. nug'uq 'he got up on something'; nugaa 'he got up on it' / nugtaa 'he hoisted it up'; *Nugcimariamiu-ll'* it'gaikun teguluku, . . . 'After he *pulled* it [the eider] out [of the water] he took it by its feet, . . .' (CIU 2005:8); Tangertuq *nugelrianek* kuigmek malrunlegnek kuluvagnek uquirlrianek, . . . 'He saw seven fat cows *emerging* from the river.' (AYAG. 41:2); > nugyaraq; cf. puge-, nuve-; PE nuḡə-

nugtarte- to move from one place to another; to undergo a transition; to move on to another topic; to change the subjects # nugtartuq 'he moved from one spot to another'; nugtartaa 'he moved it' / teggsiyaagan aqumlilitani nugtartellruuq allamun aqumlilitamun 'because his chair was too hard he moved to another chair'; kipusvik nugtartelliniuq 'the store moved [to another location]'; Aaniita-llu paltuulaagcelluku, cali-llu aliimat'laagcelluku *nugtarpailgakek* snuukuuk. 'Their mother had him quickly put on his coat and put on his mittens before he *moved* the snowmachine.' (PRA 1995:411); Taumun waten tan'gurrarmun *nugtarteqatartua* yaani island-aami Togiak-armiut yaalirneraatni, . . . 'I am now going to *move on* to the subect of that boy on an island over from Togiak, . . .' (QUL 2003:96); < PE nuḡə-

nugyaraq neck opening of parka; ladder or path by which one gets up on something # *see Appendix 9 on the parts of the parka*; < nuge-yaraq; < PY nuḡyaraq (under PE nuḡə-)

nuigte- to rustle # = niugte-

nuilrar- to tie a load on a sled # nuilraaa 'he is tying it on' / = nuvilrar-; > nuilraun

nuilraun binding for tying load on sled # < nuilrar-n

nuingaalgug- to be worried # nuingaalgutuq 'he is worried' / nuingaaluutekaa 'he is worried about it'; NSU

nuiq* dart for hunting birds or rabbits # nuiret 'hunting darts'; Narulkarcuutet tua-i canun yaqulegnun, maqaruanun-llu. Tua-i *nuiqerluku-gguq* ungungssiar, narulkarniaqamegteki *nuiqernitullrulliniit nuimeggnek*. 'They used to spear various kinds of birds and rabbits. When they speared those little creatures they'd say they *darted* them with their *bird/rabbit darts*.' (CIU 2005:68); < PE nuḡir

nuiqailitaq baby's bib # < nuiqe-ilitaq

nuiqe- to drool; to slobber # nuiquq 'he drooled'; nuiqaa 'he drooled on it' / < nuak-liqe²-; > nuiqailitaq

nuirte- to stack logs for future use # nuirtai 'he is stacking them' (logs) / nuirtat 'logs stacked for future use' or 'tepee of sticks used for temporary storage of food'; = nuarte-

nuk- root; > nukgaite-, nukgiarte-, nuki-

nukalpiaq man in his prime; successful hunter and good provider; rich man (*in NUN*) # *used more in stories than in everyday discourse*; Tua-llu-wa-gguq ukut nunat uitaarqellriit imarpiim ceḡiini. Tan'germi uitalalliniut, ercuunaki taukut nunat. *Nukalpiat* tamakut ayalaryaagelliniut ernerkarcurluteng. 'It is said that this village was located on the shore of the sea. That village lived in darkness, with day never dawning there. Those *young men in their prime* would go out to look for daylight.' (YUU 1995:86); Nunat-wa taukut etliniaqelriit kuigem ciḡiini. Nunauluteng, *nukalpiarluteng*, *nukalpiarat-llu-gguq* paningqerrluni. 'There was a village by the shore of the sea. It was a village and it *successful hunters*. And a *successful hunter* of theirs, so they said, had a daughter.' (CEV 1984:59); nukalpiarurtuq 'he became a good hunter and provider'; < nukar-pik; > nukalpiartaq; < PE nukalpiyar

nukalpiartaq young man in his prime; young successful hunter and good provider # *younger than nukalpiaq*; < nukalpiaq-taq⁵

nukaq, nukar(aq*) beaver in its second year; younger sibling (*NSU meaning*) # *the general term for beaver is paluqtaq*; < nukar-?, nukar-?; < PE nukar

nukar- root; > nukalpiaq, nukaq, nukaruaq, nuka'urluq, nukaraq; cf. nuki-

nukaraq second wife in a polygamous marriage; concubine # < nukaraq-?; < PE nukarar (under PE nukar)

nukaruaq ulna, large bone of the forearm; # < nukar-uaq

nukasegauciq less successful, not fully proficient, hunter # Picunqurrateng nukalpiartanek piaqluki picuilleraut-llu *nukasegaucinek*. 'The very best hunters were called "nukalpiartaq" and those that were next in the degree of their

success were called “*nukasegauciq*”’. (QAN 1995:36)

nuka’urluq* young man # < nukar-r(ur)luq

nukgiarte- to be fatigued # nukgiartuq ‘he became fatigued’; NUN; < nuk-?-(ar)te-

nukgiate- to be physically weak # nukgiatuq ‘he is weak’ / NUN; < nuk-?-ate-

nuki- to be physically strong # *of persons*; nukiuq ‘he is strong’ / *Nukirwaalliniur*. Tauna-ggur aani(i)n pakiumaara(a) qetunrani ingluaneg tegumiaqluku. ‘*Evidently she was very strong. His mother pried that thing up while holding her child in her other arm.*’ (WEB2); NUN, EG;
< nuk-?; cf. nukar-; < PE nukəy

nula- to grow; to expand # nalauq ‘it grew’ / Tua-i-gguq tauna qagkumiuqlia *nulallermi*nua tua-i-gguq angliluni. Tua-i qilak pagna puukaqaqii. Nagiiquyam taum qagkumiuqlian, tua-i-gguq cali elliin pisqengani, aqsarpaurtarkaqa, tauna tuatniimi, *nuliimi* waten-llu-gguq puukaami iri’irrluni pinruluni, anaggluku tauna. ‘So when his northern neighbor *increased in size*, well he grew. And he bumped into the sky up there. Nagiiquyaq’s northern neighbor, since he had so instructed him, the future “big belly”, when he *grew*, when he bumped, he surpassed that one.’ (KIP 1998:225); *Nulaaqamek* angenruaqluni, quv’aqamek-llu mikellruaqluni. ‘Whenever they₂ *expanded [to their full size by standing up]*, he seemed to be the bigger one, and when they₂ shrank down [crouched] he seemed to be the smaller one.’ (YUU 1995:88); < PE nula-

nulate- to put away carelessly, in the wrong place # nulataa ‘he put it away in the wrong place’ / Y

nuleg- to crack; to split # nulegtuq ‘it cracked’; nulgaa ‘he cracked it’ / HBC, NUN, NS; cf. nuteg-, nulgair-; < PY nuləy-

nulgair- to become facially expressionless, unsmiling # nulgairtuq ‘he has become expressionless’ / nulgairciigatuq ‘he can’t stop smiling’; Aren, qanrucani imna tauna arnaq nulirkauteksaguskengaa tauna, *nulgaiqerrlun*’ putkaami kegginaa tua-i kaviriqertelliniuq tua-i qessanayugnganani. ‘Well, when he told her that, that woman who was to be his wife *stopped smiling* and put her head down, and her face became red as if disappointed.’ (QUL 2003:148); < nulgair-ir²; < PY nulɣarir-

nulgaite- to be facially expressionless, unsmiling # nulgaituq ‘he is “stone-faced”’ / < nulgair-ite¹-

nulgair- root; > nulgair-, nulgaite-; cf. nuleg-

nuliacungaqa* female cross-cousin of a male; also male’s grandparent’s cross-cousin’s granddaughter # *literally*: ‘dear little wife’;
< nulir-cungaqa

nuliangqan one’s spouse’s maternal cousin’s spouse # nuliangqatka ‘my spouse’s mother’s sibling’s child’s spouse’; < nuliaq-ngqerr-?-n **nuliaq** wife # nuliara ‘his wife’; nuliarit ‘their wives’; nuliaqa ‘my wife’; nulian ‘your wife’; nuliiani kenkaa ‘he loves his wife’ nuliariituq ‘he does not have a wife’; nuliaqaa or nulirqaa ‘she is his wife’; nuliangqertuq ‘he has a wife’; nulianguq ‘he got a wife, got married’; nuliangeksaituq ‘he hasn’t gotten married yet’; < nulirr-?; > nuliacungaqa, nuliangqan, nuliariutelleq; cf. *Nelson 1877–1881 list*; < PE nulir(ar)

nuliariutelleq widower # < nuliaq-i:rute-lleq

nulirqellriik (married) couple; man and wife # Tua-i-llu taukuk *nulirqellriik* kuigem ceñiini kiirrarmek uitallinilutek yugmek-llu ilaunatek. ‘That *couple* lived all alone on the shore of the river without having any other people with them.’ (MAR1 2001:5); < nulirr-kellriik; < PY nuli(r)aqəɭriik (*under* PE nulir(ar))

nulirqucaraq marriage # *Nulirqucaraq* aprumauq takarnaqniluku. ‘It is said that *marriage* is sacred.’ (QAN 2009:418); < nulirr-ke-te⁵-yaraq

nuliqliute- to get as a wife # nuliqliutaa ‘he got her as his wife’ / Angalkut iliita qaillukuarluku qayuwa piluku nulirrniarluku nulirqelliniluku, *nuliqliutelliniluku*. ‘One of the shamans did something somehow, sought to marry her, married her, *took her as his wife.*’ (MAR1 2001:87); < nulir-kliute-

nulirr- wife # *this base, an alternate to nuliar- (see nuliaq above) does not undergo intervocalic velar dropping or the final rr (hence nulirra ‘his wife’; nulirrit ‘their wives’; nulirren ‘your wife’; nulirrituq ‘he does not have a wife’); is not used with consonant-deleting suffixes (hence only nulialek for ‘one with a wife’ and not *nulilek), unless the suffix starts with a velar (thus nuliqsagutaa ‘he obtained her as his wife’), and if such suffixes follow that velar with a vowel, then the final rr of the base is retained (hence nulirqa ‘my wife’; nulirqaa ‘she is his wife’); > nuliaq, nulirkaun, nulirqellriik, nulirruar-, nulirrniar-, nulirta, nulirte-, nulirtur-, nulirrucir-*

nulirkaun bride-to-be # < nulirr-kaq-n

nulirrniar- to ask to marry # nulirrniartuq ‘he asked someone to marry him, asked for someone’s hand in marriage’;

nulirniaraa 'he asked to marry her' / nulirniarutaa ing'umek arnamek 'he asked that woman to marry on his (another's) behalf'; Tamakut tua-i nukalpiat *nulirniaryaaqnauraat*. Tauna qessanaurtuq uingyuumiinani. 'Those young men would *ask to marry* her. She refused, not wanting to take a husband.' (YUU 1995:121); < nulirr-niar-; < PY nulir(ar)niar- (*under* PE nulir(ar))

nulirruar- to be deranged, thinking one has a wife when he does not # nulirruartuq 'he has the delusion that he has a wife when in fact he does not' / < nulirr-uaq

nulirrucir- to provide a bride with new clothing # done by the new husband's family; nulirruciraat 'they provided her as a bride with new clothing' / Aling maa-i mat'um nalliini taqmagpagmek tauḡaam *nulirrucilangkait* makut nuliateng. 'Well at this time they began to *provide* those brides of theirs *with clothing*, with long dresses.' (KIP 1998:127); *Nulirruciularait* aturanek nutararrlainarneḡ . . . 'They provided the brides with new clothes . . .' (YUU 1995:34); < nulirr-n-lir-

nulirta bull (caribou, moose, cattle) # . . . malruk-wa *nulirtek*, . . . elliitnguarkat. ' . . . two *bulls*, . . . for an offering.' (NAAQ. 7:88); < nulirr-ta¹

nulirte- to mate; to copulate # *of animals*; nulirtuk 'they₂ are copulating'; nulirtaa 'it is copulating with it' / *Nulirtellrata* nalliini qavangurtullruunga tangerrlua angucalunek qusngirngalngurnek *nulirtellrianek* keptarluteng, kukupagluteng, kukupayarluteng-llu. 'At the time they were *mating* I had a dream and saw that the males sheep that were *mating* were striped, speckled, and mottled.' (AYAG. 31:10); < nulirr-?

nulirtur- to marry # *of men*; nulirturtuq 'he got a wife' / Tang tua-i caqerluni tamaa-i pissurpakarluni, tamaa-i-llu *nulirturaluni* waten aipangnaluni umyuarteqenglliniuq tauna nukalpiartam qetunraa. 'Then, soon, that successful hunter's son, as he kept hunting, began to think about *getting married*, getting a spouse.' (QAN 1995:220); < nulirr-?; > nulirturciimacir-; < PY-S nulir(ar)tur- (*under* PE nulir(ar))

nulirturciimacir- to be rejected for marriage for a time by women due to shamanistic machinations # < nulirtur-?-
Nulirun October # *literally*: 'mating time of caribou'; see Appendix 7 on the Yup'ik calendar; < nulirte-n

nulluk buttock # nulluuk 'buttocks'; . . . ciutmun qimugtut nuq'lerluteng ayakarluteng ellii-llu aqumkallagluni, tua-i *nulluuk* akeka. ' . . . the dogs lurched forward and she fell back on her rear and, ouch! her *buttocks*!' (ELN 1990:63); > nullutuuyak; cf. Nelson 1877–1881 list (88); < PE nuḡu(r)

nullutuuyak snowshoe hare; varying hare (*Lepus americanus*) # nullutuuyiit 'snowshoe hares'; BB, NR, LI; < nulluk-?-yak

nulte- to tarry; to be gone for a long time # nultuq 'he has been gone for a long time' / NUN

nulukaq binding line # < nulur²-kaq

nulur¹- (*Y form*), **nuluur-** (*K form*), **nulur(ar)-** (*HBC, NUN, K form*), **nulurar-** (*NSU form*) to beckon by a hand gesture # nulurtuq, nuluurtuq, nulu'urtuq, or nulurartuq 'he is beckoning'; nuluraa, nuluuraa, or nuluraraa 'he is beckoning to her' / arnam nuluuraa irniani taisqelluku 'the woman is beckoning to her child to come'; Tua-i-llu ilateng angyam aipaani uitalriit *nulurarait* ikayuusqelluteng. 'They *beckoned* to their companions in the other boat to come help them.' (LUKE 5:7); < PE nulur(ar)-

nuluq webbing on snowshoes or bottom of ice strainer # and **nulur²-** to fill in the webbing of a snowshoe # Aling makuk-llu-am ungungssiaraat kaviaret-llu *nuluirciqagket*, cariarciqagket *nulukek*, atak makuk itrullakek. 'Oh my, foxes or other little animals might remove the *webbing* on these, gnawing on their *webbing*. I'll take them inside.' (CIU 2005:128); > nulukaq, nulurcuun; < PE nulur- (*presently* PI nuluq)

nuluraun¹ adipose fin # NUN

nuluraun² stick for tomcod fishing # NUN

nuluraq wild celery (*species* ?) # EG

nulurcuun netting shuttle for snowshoes # < nulur²-cuun

numarraq shirt; nightwear # *from Russian* рубáха (rubákha); NSU, EG; = llumarraq, lumarraq

nuna land; place; soil; earth; ground; village; country; vicinity (in space or time) # nunaka 'my land or village'; nunii 'his land or village', 'the area around it', 'the time around that time'; nuniitnun 'to their village'; nunam yui 'the people of the village, of the area, of the earth'; nunarrluk 'dirt on the floor'; NUNA PEKTUQ 'there is an earthquake'; Napat akuliitnun pulaamek Qalemaq-llu ellii-ll' piuk *nuna* patumaluni canegnek nalamalrianek, akuliitni-wa tamakut naugaaralriit can'get. 'When she went into the grove of trees with Qalemaq, she saw that *the ground* was covered with areas of dead brown grass, with growths of new green grass between them. (ELN 1990:36); Catailan anlutek piak, ak'a

yaaqsigillinilria tanglura'arluni, ellakun. Ayalliniuq, tuavet *nunaminun* ercuilngumun. 'Since he was not there, they₂ went out and saw that he was already far away snowshoeing across the sky. He traveled on, to his *village*, the one where the day never dawned.' (YUU 1995:87); Arnat kegginaqurluteng Akulurak Mission-aami tamaani 1900-aam *nuniini*. 'Women wearing masks in Akulurak Mission in around the year 1900.' (AGA 1996:67); . . . taum-ll' tutgararulum *nuniinun* aqumluni. ' . . . sitting down in the place of that dear grandchild.' (CEV 1984:84); also plural for one village; Nunat iquatni ualirnermi-gguq uitallinilutek tauna-ll' anuurluni-llu. 'He lived with his grandmother at the downriver end of the village.' (AGA 1996:154); NUNAM IQUA 'the village formerly known as Sheldon's Point'; NUNAM TAQRA 'the main vein of the earth from which all plants emerge' (*traditional idea*); NUNAM MENGLII, NUNAM NGELII 'horizon'; the following are neologisms: ATAUCIMEK ATANRUVLGET NUNAT 'borough'; STATE-AMEK PIYUNARQUCILIUMALRIIT NUNAT 'municipal'; NUNACUARNI AVATMEGGNEK ARENQIIRTURTET 'local boundary commission'; NUNAM CETRA 'land boundary'; NUNAT YUGTUTACIMEGTUN UNANGKENGAIT AKIT STATE-AMEK 'revenue sharing'; = luna; > *nunair-*, Nunakaulyaq, nunakegte-, nunakir-, nunakuarcuun, nunalgun, nunaliurta, nunalleq, nunallite-, nunate-, nunalugpiaq, nunamiutag, nunanguaq, Nunapic'ngaq, nunapik, Nunaqerrag, nunarpak, nunate-, nunaun, nuni-, nunate-, nuniur-; cf. nunaki-, nunaniq, nunate-, nuniite-; < PE nuna

nunair- to take someone's place; to usurp someone's territory # *nunairaa* 'he took her place' / *iqsagvimnek nunairaanga* 'he took my fishing spot'; Itrucinrilkuni-gguq tua-i unaitrucilria *nunairciqaa*. 'A person who came with empty hands would be taking the place of someone coming with a gift.' (TAP 2004:44); < *nuna-ir*²-

Nunakaulyaq Toksook Bay # *village on Nelson Is.*;
< *nuna-*?

nunakegtaar(aq*) beautiful country # Maaten-gguq ellanguq mat'umun *nunakegtaarmun* tanqircetqapiarluni . . . 'It was at that time, it is said, that she became aware of the bright beautiful world . . .' (ELN 1990:3); < *nuna-kegtaar(aq)*

nunakegte- to be a nice place; to arrange; to make room for # *nunakegtuq* 'it is a nice place'; *nunakegtaa* 'he made room for it, arranged it' /
< *nuna-kegte-*

nunaki- (*NUN form*), **nunakili-** (*HBC form*) to have fun # *nunakiuq* or *nunakiliuq* 'he is having fun' / Ellait-ll' tauḡ waten anluteng caluteng ulapeqluteng tauḡ aquiluteng. *Nunakililuteng*. 'They went out, played around, played physically. They had fun.' (WEB1); cf. *nuna*, *nunaniq*; < PY *nunaki-*

nunakir- to arrange a place for (him) # *nunakiraa* 'he arranged a place for him' / Natmun *nunakirluki* pilarait. 'They let them sit in a certain place.' (TAP 2004:16); < *nuna-kaq-lir-*

nunakuarcuun automobile; car # *nunakuarcuuterluni* '(he) going by car'; literally: 'device for traveling overland' < *nuna-kuar-cuun*

nunalgar- to settle down after wandering # *nunalgartuq* 'he settled down' / *nunalgartai* 'he settled them down'; < *nuna-?*;

nunalgun person from one's hometown # *nunalgutkaqa* 'he is from my home village'; Taukut-llu *nunalgutain* aptelaryaaqelliniat, "Qaillun umyuarteqluten tamakunek calisit?" 'And his fellow villagers would ask him, "What is the purpose of what you are making?"' (ELL 1997:366); Aglumayaqunak *nunalgutvet* nulirranek . . . 'Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife . . .' (ALER. 5:21); < *nuna-lgun*

nunaliurta surveyor; land use planner # < *nuna-liur-ta*¹

nunalleg old village site; former settlement; ghost town # *may be used in the plural for a single village*; "Nani yuurtellrusit?" "Cal'itmi, kanani *nunallerni* Cal'itmiuni, waten yugluteng wangkucicetun ayuqelrianek maavet taillernek makunek." "'Where were you born?" "In Cal'in, down there, in the former village, among the people of Cal'in; it had people like us, those who came here.'" (KIP 1998:319); < *nuna-lleq*

nunallite- to run aground # *nunallituq* 'it ran aground' / *angyakun ayallermi* cukaluni levaara *nunallicami* ikig'artaartuq 'when he went fast by boat the motor tipped up and down because it hit the bottom under the water'; < -*nuna-?-ite*³-; < PE *nunaḷit-* (*under* PE *nuna*)

nunalugpiaq continent # < *nuna-lugpiaq*

Nunam Iqua the village formerly known as Sheldon's Point # *village at the mouth of the Yukon*; literally: 'land's end'

nunamiutag land animal # Tua-i-llu-gguq-am taukuk nulirqellriik uitalriik keggani, pitarkat ayuqenrilnguq mermiutag, *nunamiutag-llu* unakaqluku. 'That couple lived out there, hunting various water and land animals.' (MAR1 2001:57); < *nuna-miutag*

nunanguaq map # . . . tua-i camek tangesciigalami nanluciirucami kinguneni nallunrilamiu taukun compass-amikun *nunanguakun-llu*, kingunerminun uterrluni, . . . ' . . . because he was unable see anything and he no longer knew his

exact location, he returned to his home, because he could locate it with compass and *map*, . . .’ (QUL 2003:714); < nuna-uaq

nunanili- to be happy; to enjoy oneself # *nunaniliuq* ‘he is having a good time’ / *nunanilitekaa* ‘he is happy on account of it’ or ‘he is happy for him’; Aren, tauna imna imarpigmek alegyulleq maṭ’umek tua-i ceṇamek *nunanilinrituq*. ‘Well, the one who was confident about the ocean was not so *happy* about the coast.’ (QUL 2003:630); < *nunaniq-li*²-

nunaniq delight; joy; happiness; object that brings happiness # > *nunanili-*, *nunanirqe-*, *nunaniryug-*, *nunaniryuk-*; cf. *nunaki-*, *nuna-*; < PE *nunannik*

nunanirqe- to be pleasant (especially of the land, weather, etc.) # *nunanirquq* ‘it is pleasant’ / *nunaniqluni* ‘(it) being pleasant’; *nunaniqvaa* ‘how pleasant!’; *nunanirqelartuq* man’a kiagmi ‘it is pleasant to be here in summer’; *Nenglairutaqami* man’a nuna *nunanirilartuq*. ‘When it becomes warm the land around here becomes a joy to behold.’ (YUP 1996:27); < *nunaniq-nirqe-*

nunaniryug- to be happy; to be joyful; to rejoice # *nunaniryugtuq* ‘he is happy’ / *nunaniryuutekaa* ‘he is happy on account of it’; Wangkuk anglanilunuk *nunaniryuglunuk* ngel’aqulunuk. ‘We₂ were happy, joyful, and full of laughter.’ (YUU 1995:23); *Nunaniryugnarqelriit* ‘the Beatitudes’ (*Catholic terminology*); Y, NSK, HBC, NI, CAN, UK, NR, LI, EG; < *nunaniq-yug*

nunaniryuk gray jay (*Perisoreus canadensis*) # < *nunaniq-yuk*

Nunapic’ngaq Nunapitchingak # *site of the Moravian Children’s Home near Kwethluk on the Kuskokwim; literally: ‘little tundra’*; < *nuna-cenga*q

Nunapicuaq Nunapitchuk # *village west of Bethel; literally: ‘little tundra’*; < *nunapik-cuar(aq)*

Nunapigglugaq Old Hamilton # *site on the Yukon Delta; because of the rhythmic rules of the NS dialect, speakers from this area pronounce this word with rhythmic length on the penultimate syllable, and others generally follow their pronunciation*; < *nunapik-rrluga*q, cf. *Nunapissuga*q

nunapigngalnguq brown # < *nunapik-ngalngu*q

nunapik tundra; patch of tundra; flat mound on tundra (*HBC meaning*) # *literally: ‘real land’*. *nunapigmi* iqvartut ‘they are picking berries on the tundra’; Tamana neqlillrat napalirluni uatiini-wa ceṇ’aq, akiani-wa *nunapik*, qemirtarluni, kuik-wa un’a ecuitqapiarluni teggalquyagarnek naterluni. ‘Their fish camp had lots of trees and upriver from it there was a beach, and across from it there was *tundra*; it had hills and the river down there was very clear with little rocks on the bottom of it.’ (ELN 1990:17); < *nuna-pik*¹; > *Nunapicua*q, *Nunapiggluga*q, *nunapigngalngu*q, *Nunapissuga*q

Nunapissugaq Hamilton # < *nunapik-?*; cf. *Nunapiggluga*q

Nunaqerraq New Knockhock # *old village site between the Yukon delta and Hooper Bay*; < *nuna-qaq-rraq*

nunarpaguaq globe of the world # < *nunarpak-uaq*

nunarpak large village; city; the world; nation; the planet Earth # *may be used in the plural for one large village or city; . . . piyugngarilriit tuaten aipangluteng irniangaqluteng. Nunarpaurrluteng, yugyangluteng. ‘. . . when they became able to they got married and had children. It, they, became a big village, got lots of people.’* (YUU 1995:111); < *nuna-rpak*; > *nunarpagua*q

nunatar- to pick berries # *nunatartuq* ‘he is picking berries’; *nunatarai* ‘he is picking them’ (berries) / NSK; = *unatar-*

nunate- to visit from one village or city to another # *nunatuq* ‘he is visiting in another village’; *nunatai* ‘he is visiting them’ in another village / *nunasngallruukut* malrugni nitiligni ‘we were visiting for two weeks’; *nunatauguq* ‘he is a visitor in another village’; . . . cali alerqurrluku ellmitun *nunatesqelluku* nunaminun. ‘. . . also he told him he should come for a visit to his village as he himself had done.’ (CIU 2005:10); < *nuna-te*¹-; < PY *nunatə-* (*under* PE *nuna*)

nunaun property; owned land # Ataam uterten atavet *nunautiinun* ilavnun-llu, wiinga nayurciqamken. ‘Go back to your father’s property and to your family and I will watch over you.’ (AYAG. 31:3); Tua-i-gguq tamaani *nunautmeggni* pissurvimeggni uitiita taukurluut. ‘[It was because] those poor dear ones were on their own property, in their own hunting grounds.’ (KIP 1997:95); < *nuna-un*

nunavak walrus on ice # NUN; < PE *nunavay* or *nunavar*

nungagaq tussock # HBC

nungilraun lashing # < *nungir-?-n*

nungir- fastened # *of a belt, etc.; postural root*; > *nunginga-*, *nungirte*¹-; < PY-S *nunjirtə-*

nungingqa- to be fastened # nungingqauq 'it is fastened' / . . . man'a-ll' tua-i imarnitegken nungirutiik maavet kegginaanun qapausngaluni ugaan cagnim, *nungingqaluni*. ' . . . now the [hood draw-] string of his seal-gut rain parka was imprinted on his face here, so tightly was it *drawn*.' (QUL 2003:158); < nungir-ngqa-

nungirta, nungirun belt; drawstring # qerrulliigni kivyugpakaagnek nungirucirtuq 'because his pants keep slipping down he put on a belt'; < *direct nominalization of nungirte-*, nungirte-n

nungirte⁻¹ to put on a belt; to fasten; to turn grass basket coils inward to make a narrowed spout (*NUN additional meaning*) # nungirtuq 'he put his belt on'; nungirtaa 'he fastened it' / < nungir-te⁴-; > nungilraun

nungirte⁻² to be cranky # *of a child*; nungirtuq 'he is cranky'; NSK

nungu fog # *and nungu-* to be foggy # nunguuq 'it is foggy' / NUN

nungute- to fasten a button or other garment fastener; to sew it closed # nungutuq 'he fastened it or sewed something'; nungutaa 'he fastened it or sewed it up' / Ullingqallrit makut mingeqluki, *nungulluki*, melqutuumaaita uquirraarluki. '(The sealskins) that had been cut down the belly they *sewed closed* with their fur still on after removing the blubber.' (PAI 2008:88); = nunute-; > nunguyun

nunguyun fastener for clothing # *such as a button or zipper*; < nungute-n

nuni- to settle # nuniuq 'he settled' / < nuna-li²-; < PE nunni- (*under PE nuna*)

nuniate- to be queasy # nuniatuq 'he or it (stomach) is queasy' / aqsiigka nuniatuk 'my stomach is queasy'; NSU; < ?-ate-; cf. nuniite-, nuna

nuniir- to be restless; to be homesick # NUN; cf. nuniite-

nuniite-, nuniilkarate- to be restless; to be troubled # nuniituq 'he is restless, troubled' / Herod-aaq taugaam mat'umek niicami *nuniituq*, Jerusalem-aarmiut-llu tamarmeng tuaten. 'However, when Herod heard this he was *troubled*, and all Jerusalem with him.' (MATT. 2:3); < ?-ite¹-, ?; cf. nuniate-, nuniir-, nuna, nuniite-; < PY nunanjit- (*under PE nuna*)

nunite- to run aground # < nuna-ite³-; < PE nunaḷit (*under PE nuna*)

nuniur- to dig in the earth # nuniurtuq 'he is digging' / < nuna-liur-

Nunivaaq Nunivak Island # Nunivaarmiut 'Nunivak Islanders'; *the v in this word is pronounced as ūg, like English w, by the Nunivak Islanders themselves*: Maaken atertellerneq nunameg mat'umeg, kuigneg maaken imarpigmun unaūget anutaqateng *Nuniūgaamun* napat illait atertelartut. When they drift from here, from the mainland, going from the river out to sea, some of the trees (drift-logs) come out onto *Nunivak Island*.' (AGA 1996:99); *the original meaning of this word appears to be 'tundra'*; < PE nunivay (*under PE nuna*)

nunulir- to reward # nunuliraa 'he rewarded her' / nunulirciqamken neqerrlugnek nataqekuvgu qimugteka tamalleq 'I'll reward you with dried fish if you find my lost dog'; nunuliqengyuituq 'he never rewards anyone'; *Nunuliryungraaten*, akiliryungraaten arnassagaam ciuniuryaqunaku tauten pingraan. 'Even if an old woman wants to *reward* you, wants to pay you, don't accept it whatever the case.' (YUP 2005:36); < ?-lir-; > nunuliu; cf. nunur¹-

nunuliu reward # nunuliutekaa 'it is his reward'; Kasmurrarcecilleq tauna itrarciquq quuyurniluni, camek carrarmek tegumiarluni *nunuliutminek*. 'The one who initiated the "prodding" activity would come back in with a smile on his face, holding something in his hand as his *reward*.' (TAP 2004:91); < nunulir-n

nunup'ag- to bawl (him) out # nunup'agaa 'he's bawling him out' / < nunur¹-pag²-

nunur⁻¹ to scold; to swear at (*additional NUN meaning*) # nunurtuq 'he is scolding'; nunuraa 'he is scolding her' / nunuyuituq 'he never scolds'; nunuqengyuituq 'she never scolds anyone'; arnam irniani nunurai 'the woman is scolding her children'; nunuutekaa 'she scolded on account of it'; Tua-i-llu ūgasqiarcaaqluni, igtenritqerluni-llu, alingallagluni-llu igeskuni tua-i *nunurciumaarkaungami* mayurasqumaksailatni-llu iggnayukluku. 'Suddenly she slipped, didn't quite fall off, but did get scared fearing that she might be *scolded* if she should fall, since they had repeatedly told her not to climb things lest she fall.' (ELN 1990:47); cf. nunulir-; > nunup'ag-

nunur⁻² to pinch; to squeeze; to cut with scissors # Tua-ll'-am taun' uyuraa cali tuaten kemga tamana cali taucetun anngaaton waten kemga man'a *nunurarraarluku* qanlliniut, . . . 'Then again [they did] the same to his younger brother as to his older brother, and having *squeezed and examined* his flesh thus, they said . . .' (ELL 1997:358); NUN, NI; > nunuutek

nunute- to fasten a button or other garment fastener # NUN; = nungute-; > nunuyun

nunuutek scissors # NUN; < nunur²-n-dual

nunuyun NUN button # < nunute-n

nuqaq device used for throwing spears; atlatl # Tua-llu tua-i makut *nuqat*, unani wii kingunemni imarpigmi

ang'uralrianun atutullruamegteki imarpigmiutarnun ungungssinun unkunun, yaqulegnun-llu, nerangnaqlermeggnun aturluki nutkelriatun ayuqellrulliniit . . . 'These *atlatls* were used at my home area by those hunting sea mammals and birds in the ocean; they were used like guns . . . ' (CIU 2005:52); > nuqaruaq; < PE nuqðar

nuqaruaq humerus; upper arm bone # K; < nuqaq-uaq

nuqciksuar(aq*) pin # *specific kind ?*; < nuqte-i²-ksuar(aq)

nuqcissuun winch; pulley # < nuqte-i²-cuun

nuqilraq drawstring # < nuqte-?

nuqinga- to be pulling on # nuqingaa 'he is pulling on it'; Yugmun-ggem *nuqingayuklua* amci pegcesqellua . . . 'Thinking that a person was *pulling* me, I would ask him to release me . . . ' (QUL 2003:592); < nuqte-nga-

nuqlite¹ to be dragging behind; to be unable to keep up # nuqlituq 'he can't keep up' / Tua-i-gga pingnatugyaureskan *nuqlilluku* pisqumanricaaqluku . . . 'When he began to do things on his own they did not want him to *fall behind others* . . . ' (ELL 1997:312); < nuqte-?-

nuqlite² to lack; to experience a shortage of something # Tamatum-llu nalliini akikaq nurnarqellruuq waten-llu cannery-rtaunani, taugaam yuut neqkamek *nuqlitevkenateng*. 'At that time money was scarce, since, unlike now, there were no canneries, but people didn't *lack* food.' (YUU 1995:31); < enur-ite³-

nuqsugte- to pull or fasten securely in place # Tuqukuma waniw' maaken nemteñek antenrilngerpetegnga amiika taūgaam ugna *nuqsuggluku* . . . 'If I die, don't take me out from this house, but *securely close* the door . . . ' (QUL 2003:360); < nugte-?-

nuqsugun guy line; rope, cord or string to which something is tethered; tie-rope on kayak frame to hold skin in place when putting it on the kayak # Pikna-wa aniparuaq pelacinagnek *nuqsuguterluni*. 'A model of an owl was *suspended* with strings up above.' (AGA 1996:90); < nuqsugte-n

nuqtaarcuun starter cord on an engine # < nuqte-a-cuun

nuqtar- to repeatedly pull; to tug at # nuqtartuq 'he is pulling repeatedly'; nuqtaraa 'he is pulling it repeatedly' / . . . piqerluni qerrutenrinrakun Turpiim qerryinglliami makluni ulik *nuqtarluku* ulingnaqluni . . . ' . . . as soon as she ceased being cold, Turpak started getting cold, sat up and *and tugged* at the comforter back to cover her own body . . . ' (ELN 1990:60); < nuqte-a-; > nuqtaryaraq

nuqtaryaraq drawer of dresser # < nuqtar-yaraq

nuqte- to pull # nuqtuq 'he is pulling against an outside force', 'he is putting on the brakes'; nuqtaa 'he is pulling it' / nuqluku angyaq tagtaa cen'amun 'he pulled the boat onto the shore'; nuqteksaunaku! 'don't pull at it!'; Uliilami-llu ulik *nuqluku* imgulluni uligmun uitauruni, . . . 'As Elnguq was not covered by the comforter, she *pulled it over* and wrapped herself in it staying like that, . . . ' (ELN 1990:60); > nuqciksuar(aq), nuqyun, nuqcissuun, nuqilraq, nuqinga-; nuqlite-, nuqsugun, nuqtaarcuun, nuqtar-, nuqyun; cf. Nelson 1877–1881 list; < PE nuqæt-

nuqyun pin; belt hook or buckle # *specific kind of pin ?*; < nuqte-n

nuraq yearling caribou or reindeer; calf; colt # Ellimellinia, aūgkut inglumeng takuatni, tuntuk taukuk igvaarcagnek, *nuraa* tauna pisqelluku tangvagtelluku augkunun. 'He told him to pursue its *calf* when those caribou came into view in front of their enemies, while they watched.' (YUP 2005:234); . . . tuani nataqciqertek ciulvak petuumalria *nuraq-llu* canianelnguq, . . . ' . . . there you₂ will find a tethered donkey and a *colt* next to it, . . . ' (MATT. 21:2); > Nurarcurvik; cf. nurrarinr(aq); cf. Adams 1851; < PE nURRAR

Nurarcurvik August # Y *literally*: 'time to hunt caribou calves'; see Appendix 7 on the Yup'ik calendar; < nuraq-cur-vik

nurrarinr(aq*) barren old reindeer # NUN; cf. nuraq

nurr'aq female's sister's child *nephew or niece* # nowadays also female's brother's child (*more properly* an'garaq); Tua-i anaanaurniluki piluni. *Nurr'aqniluku-llu* tauna mikelnguq piluni. 'She said that they were the [the baby's] maternal aunts. And, that that baby was their *niece/nephew*.' (ELN 1990:106); < PE nURAR(ar)

nurnaite- to be abundant # nurnaituq 'it is abundant' / also spelled enurnaite-; < enur-naite-

nurnar- to be hard to obtain; to be scarce; to be rare # nurnartuq 'it is scarce' / . . . massiinaat *nurnallratni*, tengalarluteng ayalliniut. ' . . . when boat motors *were rare* they went by sail.' (YUU 1995:15); also spelled enurnar-; < enur-naq¹

nurte- to fall short; to fail to reach # nurtuq 'it didn't go far enough'; nurtaa 'it fell short of it' / nureskan 'if it falls short'; elitnaurtuq atauciq allrakuq nurruluq 'he went to school for less than one year'; Tua-i cakun pekteng'erpet, aarnarqellriakun-llu pekteng'erpet, tuaten ellillerkan *nurruluq* tuqungaituten. 'Though you go through dangerous situations in your life, you will not die *before you reach that age*.' (CIU 2005:202); < enur-?-; > nurute-

nurute- to be insufficient; to fall short; to not go far enough # nurutuq 'it is insufficient', 'there is not enough of it', 'it (the shot) fell short'; nurutaa 'he didn't take it far enough' / atsauteka nurutuq akutamun 'my berry supply is not sufficient for "Eskimo ice cream"'; . . . iliini tua-i uksumi neqait *nurutaqluteng* up'nerkamun. ' . . . sometimes in winter their food supply would be *insufficient* to last till springtime.' (YUU 1995:20); < nurte-te⁵-

nuss'uq harpoon head# BB

nutaan just now / then for the good; finally! # *exclamation expressing that something, usually good, has just happened*; nutaan tekituq ah, 'he's arrived'; nutaan atom! 'fine, very good!'; maliqsaryunariuq nutaan, atakuyarturpak maliqsarciqua 'now that it's fine for seal hunting, I will go late this afternoon'; Tagucimariamegteki angyam ucii tamalkuita, nutaan atiita aruqutekluki tuyuutai maurluata. 'When they had finished bringing up all the boats' cargo, *it was then that* their father distributed the things their grandmother had sent them.' (ELN 1990:57); *Nutaan* tekitterrartua Tuntutuliarmek nunasngallemnek. 'I *just* came back from visiting at Tuntutuliak.' (YUP 1996:34); Aglellrat taūgaam kassuan allrakuq, nutaan eyanermek taqluteng. 'It was only after the passage of a year that the young woman who had started menstruating could, finally, stop following abstinence practices.' (YUU 1995:36); cf. nutar-; < PE

nuta(C)an (*under* PE nutar-)

nutaqaq frozen raw fish; new thing (*LI meaning*) #
< nutar-?

nutaqerrun soft melting snow; fresh snow; new ice in fall # < nutar-?-un

nutanguq indentation on top of bow of kayak # NUN

nutar- *root*; > nutaqaq, nutaqerrun, nutaraq, nutarte-, nutaryuk; cf. nutaan; < PE nutar-

nutaraq new thing; fresh thing; fresh fish (*especially in LI, UK*). # angyaryugyaaqua nutaramek 'I would like a new boat'; Misviim-llu ketiini taūgaam nemta cali-llu agayuviim keluagni *nutarat* net uaqliqluteng. 'Toward the river from the airfield and behind our house and the church are the *new* houses arrayed in a line one downriver of the other.' (PRA 1995:107); Tua-llu-gguq tua-i caqerluni maurlurluan taum qanrutlinia, "Tua-i tang nutaramek umyuarteq'laryaaqellrianga tuntumek." 'One time his dear grandmother said to him, "Look, I've been thinking about eating *fresh* caribou.'" (CIU 2005:282); Qaillun man'a pilriim *nutararnimek* tuntum tepiinek keniram tepengvakartaa man'a nem ilua? 'What is happening here that it's beginning to smell like *fresh*-cooked caribou inside the house here. How can that be?' (CIU 2005:284); AGAYUTEM AKQUTII NUTARAQ 'the New Testament'; < nutar-?; > nutarau-; < PE nutarar (*under* PE nutar-)

nutarte- to repair; to patch # NUN; < nutar-?-

nutarau- to be new # nutarauguq 'it is new' / Ca man'a qayaq *nutarauluni*, atuqaumanrilngurtun ayuqluni. 'This kayak is *new*; it looks like it hasn't been used.' (WEB1); Nangtequtii-gguq una *nutaraunritliniuq*. 'He said that the sickness he had was not *new*.' (QUL 2003:574); < nutaraq-u-

nutaryuk fresh snow # HBC; < nutar-yuk

nuteg- to shoot a firearm; to leap from fire *of a spark* # nutegtuq 'it shot out sparks', 'he shot'; nutgaa 'he shot at it' / nutgu 'shoot it'; pitangyullallermiini tuntug nutegyaaqaa taŷaam nall'artenritaa 'in his haste to get it he shot at the caribou but missed'; nutyuuq 'he is good at shooting, a good marksman'; . . . aatiit piuq nutaranek tuntuvagtarnek tumñiluni *nutegyallermiini* qangqiirnek. ' . . . their father said that he'd seen fresh moose tracks when he was going out *shooting* ptarmigan.' (ELN 1990:58); > nutek, nutengvag-, nutgutaq, nut'ga-, nutngaq, nutnger-, nutlag-, nutpag-; cf. nuleg-; < PE nutəy-

nutek gun, rifle, firearm # Ak'a tamaani *nutegmek* nallullermeggni urluvernek taūgaam caskirluteng pitgaquluki yuut tuqurqelallruit. 'Back then when they didn't know about *guns*, they used only bows for weapons shooting them with arrows and killed them.' (ELL 1997:384); nutyaaq 'small-caliber rifle'; *direct nominalization of* nuteg-

nutem from the beginning; originally # *adverbial particle*; nutem ayuquciqaa 'he has been like that from the beginning'; nutem waten ayuquq qengaqa mikelnguqerraanemnek 'my nose has been like this ever since I was a child'; Kass'artarneq aturaneq sap'akinek-llu atulang'ermeng cali Yupiit *nutem* atutukaitnek aturaqluteng. . . . 'Even though they do wear Euro-American clothing and footwear, they still use *original* Yup'ik clothing. . . .' (KIP 1998:vii); Inerqutullrukaitkut ellangeqarraallemni avaken *nutem* ayagluni inerqutngullinian qaltamun pull'uta mer'esqevkenata, qaluuricirrlainarluta taūgaam mer'esqelluta. 'They used to admonish us, when I first became aware of things, since there has been such a rule *originating* from long ago, that one should not drink water bending over the bucket but rather always to drink using a dipper.' (QUL 3002:44); < PE nutəm

nutemllaq* old-time practice; ancient custom # Imumirpak ciuliamta qanrutkuratuit cagmayunailnguut *nutemllaat*

piciyارات. 'From time immemorial our ancestors passed down various *ancient* customs and values which should not be lost.' (KIP 1998:i); < nutem-llaq

nutengqupagta little carved parts on top stiffener of kayak forepart that connects the struts # NUN

nutengvag- to pound # *of the heart*; nutengvagtuaq 'it is pounding' / Tangrrani ukatmurcan alingami utetmun aqvaqurluni, ircaqu'urlua-wa *nutengvalria* ayuqucia-llu nutngarnganani, kingyarluni piuaq maa-i pangalegluni maligeskii, . . . 'As soon as she saw it, it started coming toward her, and since she was afraid, she ran back with her heart really *pounding*, and her whole being seemed to be throbbing, as she looked over her shoulder and saw that it was bounding toward her, . . .' (ELN 1990:54);
< nuteg-pag²-

nut'ga- to repeatedly discharge a firearm # nut'gauq 'he is shooting'; nut'gaa 'he is shooting at it' / Qucillgaat-llu kingumek *nut'galuki* ikavet ceñami piyualriit. 'Next he *took some shots* at the cranes walking across there on the shore.' (PRA 1995:336); < nuteg-a-

nutgutaq gun; rifle; firearm # EG; < nuteg-taq¹

nutlag- to begin to beat fast (of heart) # NUN

nutngaq pulse; heartbeat # and **nutngar-** to throb; to beat # *of the heart or pulse*; nutngartuaq 'it is beating' / AUGEM
NUTNGALLRAN CUQII 'blood pressure'; < nuteg-?; < PY nutjar-

nutnger- for the sun to start rising higher and staying up longer after the winter solstice # Utercan-llu; tua-i-gguq akerta *nutngertaqan*, agyak-llu imkuk ellam qaralik, qulliquralriik anumariaqagnek, tua-i erenret, kiatmun-wa tua-i tanqigillrat cukariqerrngat'lartuaq, taukuk-llu imkuk agyak nallunaikutek uksum cuqek pulalutek ellamun. 'When the sun returns in full intensity, they say as if "*nutngertuaq*". After the appearance of the two stars that are one above the other, the daylight increases faster each day. And soon after that, the two stars that appear only during the winter months disappear.' (CIU 2005:368), (*the two stars mentioned but not named here are probably Altair and Tarazed in the constellation Aquila, which are used to mark the winter solstice by other Eskimo groups*); < nuteg-?

nutpag- to shoot, making a large wound # nutpagaa 'he shot it, making a large wound' / < nuteg-pag²-

nuu- to be blue in the face from not breathing because of hard crying # *usually of a child*; nuuguq 'he is blue in the face' / NUN; cf. ii-

nuugir- to circumcise or be circumcised # nuugirtuaq 'he got circumcised'; nuugiraa 'he circumcised him' / nuugiumauq 'he is circumcised; Tamarmeng angutet elpeceñi *nuugiumaarkaугut*. 'Every man child among you shall *be circumcised*.' (AYAG. 17:10); < nuuk-ir-

nuugyuk tail part of a fish # Maaten tang neq'liarkaqa piaqa, "Uumi-lli tamalkuunrilngapaa!" Maaten tua-i tangrraqa neqem *nuugyua*. Neqem *nuugyua* iciw' keggatii cataunani. 'So I looked at the fish I was supposed to cut and said, "This one sure doesn't look whole!" I looked at it and saw that it was just the *tail part* of a fish. I was the fish's *tail*, and the upper section was gone.' (QAN 2009:130);
< nuuk-yuk

nuuk projection; tip; point # alngarcuutem nuuga asemtaqa 'I broke the point of my pencil'; cingiim nuuganun angyaq culurtuaq 'the boat landed at the tip of the point' *such as a sandy projection at the end of an island*; Tauna imna yaqulek tauna tua kiartellria melquni *nuugit* tamarmeng iitalek ullagluku. 'He went to the bird looking around with eyes at the *tip* of every feather.' (QUL 2003:500); Tamuarraarluku tumaminun qecirluni, nutaan iruni mingugluki, ciutegmi-llu *nuukek*, pamyumi tauğaam *nuuga* pivkenaku. 'After he chewed it, he spat it out on his palm, and then painted his legs, the tips of his ears, but not the *tip* of his tail.' (YUU 1995:75); > nuugyuk, nuuksuk, nuusaaq, nuuyaarpaaq; = nuvuk; cf. Nuuraq; cf. Turner 1874–1877 list (36); < PE nuvuy

nuuksuk caudal flexure of fish, the point where the tail joins the body # < nuuk-?

nuuniq porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*) # LY, NSK; from *Athabaskan*, cf. noona (*Koyukon Ath.*)

nuuqar- to shoot short; to be unable to reach # nuuqairulluteng '(they) having enough to last, to not run short'; < enur-qar

nuuqite- to lack something; to be short of something # *see at* enuqite-

nuuqutkaq necessity # < NUN; enur-?-n-kaq

Nuuraq East Cape, Siberia # *Inupiaq* Nuugaq (Nuuraq)

Nuuriileng Newhalen # *village on Lake Iliamna*

nuuriyaraq deficit # *see at* enuriyaraq

nuusaaq spear with three points for spearing fish or birds; intermuscular "Y" bone of pike # *the pike bone resembles this*

type of spear; = nuuyaaq;

< nuuk-?; = nuusaarpak

nuusaarpak # large three-pointed spear # Yaqulegcuutait-wa cali *nuusaarpiit*. *Nuusaarpiit* taqumaut tulurnek pingayunek cingilegluteng. 'Also for hunting birds there are "*nuusaarpak*" spears. These spears are made with three ivory points.' (YUU 1995:66) cf. nuuyaarpaaq; < nuusaaq-rpak

nuussicuak scissors # < nuussicuar(aq)-dual (and thus literally: 'pair of little knives') and/or from Russian ножичек (nózhichek) 'small knife'

nuussicuar- to cut with scissors # nuussicuartuq 'he is cutting with scissors'; nuussicuaraa 'he is cutting it with scissors' / direct verbalization from nuussicuaq (the singular of the intrinsically dual noun nuussicuak)

nuussirpak big knife; sword # *Nuussirpateng* nunamun itumcissuutngurciiqait, panateng-llu naunrarnun kepurissuutngurrluki. 'They shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks.' (ISAI. 2:4); < nuussiq-rpak

nuussiq cutting knife # *not semi-lunar*; Malirqaqerluku ircaquakun kapluku tuqutelaraa *nuussimikun*. 'After chasing it, he'd stab it in its head and kill it with his knife.' (YUU 1995:14); NUUSSIM CAQUA 'knife sheath'; UY, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; = luussiq; > nuussicuak and nuussicuar-, nuussirpak; from Russian нож (noz)

nuussnik outhouse; toilet # EG; from Russian нýжник (núzhnik) 'latrine'

nuuter- to be tied to something # Muraggarmek *nuuterluteng* nakacugugaat ayuqenrilnguut. 'Various different bladders were tied onto a wooden stick.' (KIP 1998:219)

nuuyaaq spear with three points for spearing fish or birds; intermuscular "Y" bone of pike # *the pike bone resembles this type of spear*; HBC; < nuuk-?; = nuusaaq

nuuyaarpaaq wooden float # LI; cf. nuusaarpak; < nuuk-ghpak-aq

nuvapak flue # NUN; < nuvak-rpak

nuvak saliva # and **nuvag-** to catch a cold # nuvagtuq 'he caught a cold' / nuvii 'his saliva'; Anuurulum taum tauna uyuqlikacagaat, elucillernaaratun-ggur-am elliqiliu *nuvamineng*. 'But the grandmother restored their youngest brother to his former condition with her saliva.' (CEV 1984:88); NUN, HBC; = luvak, nuak; > nuvarpak; < PE nuvay

nuve- to string; to thread # nuv'uq 'it (needle or thread) is threaded'; nuvaa 'she threaded it' (needle or thread) / qusuurnek nuviuq 'she is stringing smelts'; nuliama pillruanga mingqutminek nuv'icesqelluni 'my wife asked me to thread her needle for her'; nuv'at 'string of things' such as fish hung up to dry, beads for beadwork; Quinagnam-wa *nuvevailganga* tamaani agleryaurpailegma-ll' tauna tuan' tekiartellrukeka. 'Before knowledge of earthy matters had penetrated and permeated me, before I'd started to menstruate, I came up on it.' (AGA 1996:180); = luve-; > nuvevik, nuvun, nuv'issuun, nuvv'ilir-; cf. nuge-; < PE nuvə-

nuvevik, nuv'ik, nuvv'ik place to thread something # Cali-llu *nuvviit* makut amuyaaqsuunateng. 'Also the holes of these are such that one can't pull things [thread] through.' (CIU 2005:240); < nuve-vik, nuve-vik

nuvilrar- to tie a load to a sled # HBC; = nuilrar-

nuv'in stringer for drying smelt # Unuaquani-llu unuakumi makcara'arluteng aanakellriit qusuuliuqataameng, *nuv'itkarlluteng* uqvigpagnek. 'The next day they got up early in the morning since mother and children were going to work on the smelt, and they gathered willows for stringers for drying the smelt.' (PRA 1995*:461); < nuve-i²-n

nuv'issuun threading device # such as the line used to set a net under the ice, or a needle-threader; Taūgaam uyamiliaqameng-llu imkunek tegglinek ayuqenrilngurnek emkiirturluki, tamakut nutaan *nuv'issuutekluki* mingqutpiarraat atutullruit. 'However, whenever they made necklaces they'd do them with different beads, and they used those regular (not gloves') needles as threaders.' (CIU 2005:240); < nuve-i²-cuun

nuvkute- to argue # nuvkutut 'they are arguing'; *Nuvkutaarutut-llu* angnerkameggnek. 'They were arguing and disputing concerning which of them was the greatest.' (LUKE 22:24)

Nuvupigaq Alaska Peninsula and the Aleutian Chain # NUN; < nuvuk-pik²

nuvuk projection; tip; point # Uum-gguq uyuraan ayaruan *nuvua* imarmiutaq. 'This one's younger sibling's walking stick's tip is a (carved?) mink.' (ELL 1997:254); HBC, NI; = nuuk; > Nuvugpigaq; < PE nuvuy

nuvun threading device; band around something # such as the line used to set a net under the ice, or a needle-threader;

Tamarmeng-llu naparutai avatiini itusngaluteng qerrirlinek *nuvutnek*. ‘All the columns had *bands* of silver.’ (ANUC. 38:17);
 < nuve-n

nuvv’ilir- to prepare handmade thread for easy threading by twisting it to a tapered end # nuvv’iliraa ‘he is preparing it’ (for easy thread ing) / < nuve-?-lir-; > nuvv’iliraaq

nuvv’iliraaq piece of handmade thread with a tapered end, ready for use # < nuvv’ilir-aq¹

nuya’illaaq bald person # NSU; *from Inupiaq*
 nuyailaaq; cf. nuyaaq

nuyalli- to have messy hair # nuyalliuq ‘he has messy hair’ / NSU; < nuyaaq-lluk-i³-

nuyaaq hair # nuyanka ‘my *head of hair*’; nuyaaq ‘my *single hair*’; nuyanka tegutut ‘my hair is tangled’; nuyai or nusai (*in NS*) ‘his hair(s)’; Picirniqpiarluni tua-i anuqa elliin kegginaani *nuyai-llu* tengaurluteng, ilait anumalriit pelatuuganek. ‘The wind blowing on her felt so pleasant and *her hair* was flying around in the air, some of it having coming out from under her scarf.’ (ELN 1990:96); Qamiqurpeceñi-llu *nuyaungmeng* naaqumaut. ‘But the very *hairs* of your head are all numbered (*literally*: on your heads, even though they are *hairs* they are counted).’ (MATT. 10:30); NS, Y, HBC, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; > nuyalli-, nuyanir-, nuyaruaq, nuyarpak, nuvavvlucangaq, nuyiur-; < PE nuyar

Nuy’aaq Nuyakuk Lake # *one of the Wood-Tikchik lakes near Dillingham*

nuyarnir- to feel the body warmth of a person without seeing the person # nuyarnirtuq ‘he feels the warmth of an unseen person’ / < nuyaaq-neq²-lir-

Nuyarpak, Nuyarpalek American Indian # *since Indians are pictured as long-haired*; < nuyaaq-rpak, nuyaaq-rpak-lek

nuyaruaq wig; hairpiece; water weed(s) # < nuyaaq-uaq

nuyavvlucangaq red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*) # CAN

nuyiur-, nuyuur- to comb or otherwise arrange one’s hair # nuyiurtuq ‘he is combing his (own) hair’; nuyiuraa ‘he is combing her hair’ / Nuyai-llu tua-i pet’ngumaluteng *nuyiurumaavkenateng*. ‘Her hair was standing up and not even combed at all.’ (CIU 2005:90); < nuyaaq-liur-, nuyaaq-liur-;
 > nuyiurun

nuyiurun, nuyuurun, nuyuirun comb; brush # *also plural for one comb*; Qalemaq, pelatuugmek qaralililriamek pillinikii, Mikellaq-llu *nuyuurutnek*, . . . ‘To Qalemaq she gave a decorated scarf, and to Mikellaq, a *comb*, . . .’ (ELN 1990:56); < nuyiur-n, nuyuur-n, nuyiur-n

nuyur- *root*; > nuyurrite-, nuyurtar-, nuyuurqe-;
 < PE nuyuy-

nuyurriltaar- to act approachable; to act unwary # *usually of animals*; Agu, agu tauna *nuyurriltaangraan* pissuqeryaqunaku. ‘No, don’t you dare to do it; even though that one acts *approachable at times*, don’t ever hunt it.’ (MAR2 2001:95); Maa-i-llu tamaani tamatum nalliini qaneryarangqetullruut waten arnaq tan’gurrarmun *nuyurriltaarutekluku* pisqevkenaku uqriraluku-llu pisqevkenaku . . . ‘At that time they used to have a saying that a young man shouldn’t hold a woman as at all *approachable* and should not be downwind of her . . .’ (ELL 1997:320); < nuyurrite-a-

nuyurrite-, nuyuite- to be tame; to be approachable; to be unwary # *usually of animals*; nuyurrituq ‘it is approachable’ / Makut-ll’ cakaniyuunateng unguvalriit *nuyurritellrit*. ‘These *unwary* animals don’t change.’ (WEB1); < nuyur-ite¹-, nuyur-ite¹-

nuyurtar- to be wild; to be unapproachable; to be timid and wary; to be untamed # *usually of animals*; nuyurtartuq ‘it is wild’ / Taukut ekellruut ilalirluki ungunssit ayuqenrilnguut, nuyurrilnguut *nuyurtalriit*, ungunssirpiit ungunssiyagaat, yaqulget-llu ayuqenrilnguut. ‘Those went in [to Noah’s ark], including animals of different sorts; the tame and the *wild*, big animals and small animals, and various types of birds.’ (AYAG. 7:14); < nuyur-tar¹-

nuyuurqe- to scare away (animals) # nuyuurqaa ‘he scared it away’ / < nuyur-rqe²-

P

paa-¹ to prostrate oneself # . . . ciketnaurtukut cali *paanaurtukut* KRistussaamun, . . . ‘. . . let us bow down and *prostrate*

ourselves before Christ, . . .' (ORT 2006:20); UY; > paallag-, paarvag-

paa-² NUN to stay behind; to stay with # = pai¹

paa-³ NUN mouth of river, den, bottle, kayak, etc.
= pai⁻²; > Paaluyar(aq*)

paacaq barge # *Paacamek* maavet tekiteqarraalriamek tangellruunga qakmaken Kuigpagmek tailuni. 'I saw a *barge* when it first arrived coming here from the north, from the Yukon.' (KIP 1998:280); *from English* 'barge'

paalaryaag- to hurriedly go forward # NS

paalraayak a certain legendary creature # *Paalraayit-gguq* tamakut nuna itumlluku pituut, ungilluku nuna. Teggellriartairulluni ciunrat, nuna itumluni unairulluni. 'It was said that "*paalraayit*" were able to move around underground. They were able to go right through the ground easily, softening the hard ground.' (CIU 2005:78); E. W. Nelson (ESK 1899:444) states: "A strange, crocodile-like animal, known as *pal-rai-yuk*, is painted on the sides of umiaks and on the inside of wooden dishes by natives along lower Yukon and Kuskwim rivers. According to the traditions of the people in this district the climate in ancient times was very much warmer than at present and the winters were shorter. In those days the mythic animals referred to were abundant in the swampy country between the two rivers. . . . At that time the *pal-rai-yuk* lived in lakes, creeks, and marshes, where it killed men and animals for food. . . . The curious likeness of these animals to the alligator, as shown in the accounts of its habits and in drawings representing it, is very remarkable."

paallag- to fall forward # *of persons*; paallagtuq 'he fell forward' / aqvaqurtuq paallaka'aqluni 'he is running, falling forward now and then'; Imna iilek ataucirrarmek, manumini uitaualria, enuuqerrluku *paallagcetliniluku*. 'He nudged that one with one eye standing in front of him, making him *fall down*.' (MAR1 2001:18); < paa¹-llag-, > paallaguaq; < PE paŋallaŋ-

paallaguaq fur hat # LI, EG; *specific kind* ?;
< paallag-uaq

paaluyar(aq*) mouth of a river; *specifically* mouth of the Mekoryuk River # NUN; < paa³-?

paame- to scratch # *to relieve an itch*; NUN, NSK, LI, Y, UK; = paume-; < PE pa(C)umə(t)-

paanger- to paddle with a double-bladed paddle # paangertuq 'he is paddling' / Maaggun tua-i taukut avatairumastaita iluatgun *paangerluni* uivelliniluni, iluatgun. 'Then he *paddled with his double-bladed kayak paddle*, moving in a circle on the inside (of the circle of enemies surrounding him)' (CIU 2005:48); = paunger-; > paangrun; *cf. Nelson 1877-1881 list*; < PE paŋəŋ-

paangrun kayak paddle with a blade at each end; pectoral fin of fish # *Paangrutet* atam imkut tak'ut, yagenrek tua-i malruk anguarutngulutek. 'You see, those *double-bladed kayak paddles* are long, they are paddles measuring two arms in length.' (ELL 1997:398); < paanger-n; > paangrussak

paangrussak pectoral fin of fish # < paangrun-yak

paankaq, paankaaq, painkaq can; container # *and* **paankar-, paankaar-, painkar-** to can # paankaraa 'he canned it' / Ik'iki-tanem *paankaat* makut akagyulriit kaimaqluteng . . . 'So many *cans* (of food) here that can roll and spill (onto the floor) . . .' (CIU 2005:394); > paankaraq, paankivik; *from Russian* банка (bánka) 'jar, pot'

paankaraq canned fish # < paankaq-aq¹

paankivik cannery # < paankaq-li²-vik

paarte- to substitute aa for ai in Yup'ik words # *used to describe the speech of those people of the Bristol Bay area (Manokotak in particular) who say, for example, kuigem paanga 'the river's mouth', rather than kuigem painga; Nuniwak Islanders share this speech pattern*; paartuq 'he substitutes aa for ai' / *imitative*

paarvag- to fall forward hard # paarvagtuq 'he fell forward' / Maligcaaakekiit saskumeggnek avalirluteng, pupsugcetaarita ciungit iqalluguanun tut'aqameng *paarvagaqluteng* ava-i. 'As the enemy warriors ran after him with their weapons, whenever the front end of their pointed-tip snowshoes bumped into the snowdrifts, they would *fall forward*.' (CIU 2005:128); < paa¹-pag²-

Paaskaag Easter; Passover # Allrakumi cayaraput amllerrluteng; Alussistuaq, *Paaskaag*, Quayayaraq, Qukitiiq, allat-llu. 'Our (newer) traditions (holidays) in the course of the year have become numerous: Christmas, *Easter*, Thanksgiving, and others.' (CAU 1985:15); *used for Passover in the Yup'ik translation of the New Testament*: 'Pillerkaqa tekituq, nevni *Paaskaaryugtua* elitnauranka ilakluki. 'My time is getting short; I will keep the *Passover* at your house with my disciples.' (MATT. 26:17); paaskaarcuun 'the paschal lamb'; *from Russian* Пáсха (Páskha)

paassataq arctic char (*Salvelinus alpinus*) # EG

paatakaaq syrup; honey # paatakiiraa assaliaq 'he put syrup on the pancake'; Piksuuminarqenruut suulutaami; neqnirqenruluteng-llu vegtaat *paatakaliaratni*. 'They are more precious than gold; and they are sweeter than honey (literally: 'syrup made by bees').' (PSALM 19:10); > paatakaarngalnguq; from Russian пátoka (pátoka)

paatakaarngalnguq* honey # Qetunramaa, neri *paatakaarngalngurmek*; assirtuq. 'My son, eat *honey*; it is good.' (AYUQ. 24:13); < paatakaa-ngainguq

paatnaq partner # Tua-i ilumuuluni tuani qaleqcuuget ukut neplilriit tua-i-ll' ullalriani kanaqlagtaicuunani nuniit, pissutullelni tamaani. Ilumuluteng-am. *Paatnaqngameng* kanaqliit-llu. 'They are *partners*. [I know] it's true; when I used to hunt, when approaching those grebes making their sounds, where they are never failed to have muskrats. It is a fact. Because the muskrats were their *partners*.' (AGA 1996:220); from English 'partner'

paayaar- to stay near # . . . keglunyaarneq tang qimugkauyarauluki pilriatun, tekiartaqata cali angu, angurutketullrukait *paayaarpek'naki* egmianun unicesqelluki . . . ' . . . they warned that if they ever came upon baby wolves in puppy stage we must not *stay near* to them but rather leave them right away . . . ' (KIP 1998:239); Angli-ggem ta'm uskurrluuk qagkuk yuak tangerquvgu *paayaarpek'naku* unicesqelallruaqa tuquciqniliten. 'I thought I told you not to *stay near* the owner of the harness out there if you see him, that you should leave him, that he will kill you.' (QUL 2003:318); < pai¹-?-

pacete- to be cooled; to be chilled # pacetuq 'it has cooled' / kuuvviaqa pacetsiyaagtuq 'my coffee has become too cool'; Tua-llu tua-i tauna imna una wanelnguq qaini *pacetengan* tupalliniuq. 'The one here woke up when his body began to *get chilled*.' (ELL 1997:578); > pacnaq, pacsaqar-

paci-, pacike- to blame; to accuse; to suspect # pacia or pacikaa 'he blames him' / Piqeryaaqluteng ellmeggnun *pacikuurulluteng* ilaseng egtelliat kana-i kanani. 'After a while they were *blaming* each other and then threw one of their number down there (into the pit).' (MAR2 2001:68); Y, NS, NUN; < PE paci-

pacigaq side of nose # NUN

paciggluk gill cover of a fish # < pacik-rrluk

paciguaq nostril; nares (outside of nostrils) # < pacik-uaq

pacik gills # paciik 'the (pair of) gills of a fish'; > paciggluk, paciguaq; < PE maciy

pacikcar- to chop up # NUN

pacnaq chilly weather # < pacete-naq

pacsaqar- to suffer a chill from going outside when sweaty; to get pneumonia # pacsaqertuq 'he suffered a chill', 'he got pneumonia' / also spelled patsaqar-; < pacete-?-qar-

pagaa(ni) up there above # *extended demonstrative adverb*; pagaavet 'to up there'; pagaaken or pagken 'from up there'; Tua-i-ll' piqerluni ayumian tua-ll' *pagaa-i* tangrruulliniuq pagna atralria *pagaaken* qilagmek . . . 'Soon it was seen, *up there*, coming down from the sky . . . ' (ELL 1997:74); Ukuut! Pingna yuk *pagken* igtellria, kangingnaurciu uitavkenaci! 'You all! The person back there fell from *up there*, look into; don't just wait around!' (YUU 1995:84); see pagna, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; = piini; Y, K HBC, NI, CAN, BB, NR, LI, EG; < PE dem. pay-

pagaq line of grain in wood # muriim pagai 'the grain of the wood'; Makuik kepuryaaqevkenaki pituit *pagait*, makunun-llu kegglarluki piyuunaki, qupurturluki taugaam, . . . 'They try not to cut across the *grain*; they never saw them but only split them, . . . ' (PAI 2008:266); < PE epay

paggluk¹ grudge; rancor # pagglungqerrsumiiteltartua 'I don't like to bear a grudge'; Aren tua-i tauna umyuamikun maurlurni tauna *paggluklinia* taum yun'erraraam taum tutgara'urluum. 'Then in his mind that young man, that grandson, became bitter against his grandmother.' (CIU 2005:286)

paggluk² wood that is very hard to whittle # NUN

pagken from up there # look under pagaa(ni)

pagkullr(aq*) raven (*Corvus corax*) # + pagkull'er 'a / the raven'; pagkullraat 'ravens'; Y

pagna the one up there above. *extended demonstrative adverb*; pag'um 'of the one up there'; pagkut 'those up there'; pagna tengssuun mit'eqatartuq 'that airplane moving up there is about to land'; Pagken kuciqetaarturallri, qerturinaurtut unani, tunguluteng taugaam; *pag'um-taūg*' tungutaciatun, qiliin. 'Those (lumps of ice) that (were) from the drips from up there, they became higher and higher down there, but they were black, with the blackness of that ceiling *up there*.' (CEV 1984:31); see pagaa(ni) or pii(ni), the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; < PE dem.

pay-

pai⁻¹ to stay behind with; to babysit # paiguq ‘he is staying behind’; paigaa ‘he is babysitting her’ / paigiuq ‘he is babysitting’; Aaniinun *paisqelluku* tauna mikelnguq taitellinikii ayakatalliniami paluqtarcurluni aatiit malikluku. ‘He brought the child over for his mother to *watch* because he was about to go out hunting for beaver with their father.’ (ELN 1990:7); = paa⁻²; > paayaar-, paigi-, paista, paitaq

pai⁻² mouth of river; outlet; opening of den, bottle, etc., cockpit of kayak # kuigem paingani ‘at the mouth of the river’; Maaten-gguq tua-i tekita kuigem *paikluku*. ‘When he got to it, he saw that it was the *mouth* of a river.’ (CIU 2005:220); Qerrurraarluku yaavet qamigautek qaingagnun elliluku, man’a-llu tua-i maavet *paim* elalirneranun elliluku. ‘After inflating it (the seal poke), I put it on top of the kayak sled, and put it (the sled) here near the *cockpit*.’ (CIU 2005:12); see *Appendix 4 on positional bases*; = paa⁻³; > ngeliam painga, Negeqliim Painga, Paimiut; cf. pass’aq, paitaalek; < PE paðǝ

paicir- to leave an inheritance for (him); to bequeath something to (him) # paiciraa ‘he left something to him’; paiciun ‘bequest’; Tua-i nutaan elluilutek yuullermegni. Tua aanamek taum tua-i *paiciutainek-gguq* taukunek, nem’ek tuntunek-llu. ‘And they₂ lived comfortably. And their₂ mother *left them* a house and caribou.’ (QUL 2003:90) / < paitaq-ir⁻¹

paigi- to babysit # paigiuq ‘she is babysitting’ / < pai¹-i²-; > paigista

paigista babysitter # paigistekapuk ‘she’s our babysitter (the one who babysits our children)’; < paigi-ta¹

Paimiut plural Paimute # *village site on the Yukon river and another site near Hooper Bay; literally: ‘people of the mouth of a river or tributary’*; Paimiuni ‘at Paimute’; < pai²-miu-plural

painqegcaar(ar)- to lick completely clean # painqegcaartuq ‘he licked something clean’; painqegcaararaa ‘he licked it clean’ / Keniranek-llu pillruaqamta iluit pairturluki, *painqegcaarluki*. ‘And whenever we had soup, we’d *completely clean* the insides (of our bowls), *with our fingers*.’ (YUP 2005:54); < -nqegcaar(ar)-

paipaq pipe # *meaning, usually, a pipe for smoking tobacco; from English ‘pipe’*

paiaq one of a set of people who go back and forth before the *Kevgiq* (“Messenger Feast”) begins after the first two Messengers have arrived at the invited village # < pairte-?

pair- to lick # pairtuq ‘he is licking something’; pairaa ‘he is licking it’ / qimugtem mikelnguq kegginaakun pairaa ‘the dog licked the child on her face’; Makpailgan-llu taum qimallran tull’uku nuqtarluku aturaikun anerteqvallagaluni, unatai-llu tuaten *pairluki*, ungaqapiggluku-llu. Before she could get up, that thing that she had been fleeing landed on her and pulled at her clothes panting hard — and *licking* her hands, and cuddling up to her!’ (ELN 1990:54); = epaar-; > painqegcaar(ar)-; < PE əpparir-

paircartur- to go to meet # paircarturaa ‘he went out to meet him’ / allanret paircarturai ‘he went to meet the strangers’; < pairte-yartur

pairkenge- to encounter someone # pairkenguq ‘he encountered someone’ / Taqicaqliami nutaan ciemek anluni yugmek-llu *pairkengluni* aatakenrilkeminek. ‘When she finally finished, she went outside and there she *encountered* someone there in front of her who wasn’t her father.’ (ELN 1990:81); < pairte-kenge-

pairrsaag- to go out to meet, greet or welcome # pairrsaagtuq ‘he is going out to meet someone’; pairrsaagaa ‘he is going out to meet her’ / Tangerrluku uikaun, anici *pairrsaagluku*. ‘Behold your bridegroom; go out and *greet* him.’ (MATT. 25:6); < pairte-ssaag¹-

pairte- to encounter; to meet # *either by chance or on purpose*; pairtuq ‘he encountered someone’; pairtaa ‘he encountered her’ / . . . waniwa-llu qukarngariqerluni, aipani tauna pairrluku. Tua-i *pairucamek*, waten *pairutqapigglutek* avitaarutevkenatek-llu, *pairullutek* tua-i tegullutek. ‘. . . and just when he was halfway there, he *ran into* his opposite number. And, when they *encountered* each other, as soon as they *met*, without trying to make way for each other, they *squared off against* each other and grappled with each other.’ (TAP 2004:35); = parte-; > paiaq, paircartur-, pairkenge-, pairrsaag-; < PE paðǝr-

paissikelaq, paisekelaq bicycle # *from English*

paista babysitter # mikelnguut paistekaat ‘she’s the children’s babysitter (the one who babysits them)’; < pai¹-ta¹

paitaalek two- or three-hole kayak # *from Russian байдара (baidára) or байдарка (baidárka) ‘canoe’, or from Yup’ik pai²-?-lek*

paitaq inheritance; reward # paitaqaa ‘he inherited it’; Taúgaam imkut ilait ava-i qanllemtun ciuliangqerquni

Yupiungermi tukuulriamek *paitaqkuniki* . . . ‘However, as I’ve been saying, if one has some of those as his ancestry,

even though he's Yup'ik, he's wealthy (as a Yup'ik), if (or, since) they are his *inheritance* . . .' (QUL 2003:350); Atawaqertut ellmikutuulriit ellarpagmek *paitangciqngameng*. 'Blessed are the meek, for they shall *inherit* the earth.' (MATT. 5:5); < pai¹-te²-aq¹; > paicir-

paivnga- to be out where it can be used or seen; to be available; to be present # paivngauq 'it is out; it is available' / Kiingita *paivngallruut*. Makut allat tuacetun uksumi *paivngatanritut*. 'These (foods) alone *were available*. Other things, like that, weren't *available* in the winter.' (KIP 1998:29); Tamaani angalkungqellratni alangrut *paivngallruut* angalkut tuunritullratni. 'At that time when they had shamans, ghosts (or spirits) *were seen* when the shamans performed their conjurations.' (YUU 1995:117); < paivte-nga-

paivte- to put (it) out where it can be used or seen; to become present and available # paivtuq 'it is set out; it has become present or available'; paivtaa 'he set it out' / paivutellruanga pitarkanek '(unexpectedly) it (nature, God, the situation, etc.) presented me with game to catch'; Kinguqliat-llu ellimerluku imkut akutat *paivcesqelluki* uaken kumlivigmek. 'She told their youngest sibling to *bring and set out* (for consumption) those (containers of) Eskimo ice cream from the freezer out there.' (PRA 1995:377); Nunam-llu qaingani cali naumalriit ayuqenrilnguut atu'urkait *paivvluteng* kiagpak: cuassaat ayuqenrilnguut, atsat, wall'u can'get, naumalriit-llu allat. 'And on the surface of the land also various growing things that (people) can use *have become available*: various greens, barries, grasses, and other growing things.' (CAU 1985:213); Tua-i-llu tuaten qanaaguraqerluteng tamakut imkut nakacuut *paivvluki* nutaan. *Paivcamegteki*, teq'unun . . . 'And then, having discussed the matter, they then *brought out* those bladders. When they *brought them out*, (they put them) in urine . . .' (ELL 1997:284); Cali-llu makut maa-i waten kangitnek *paivcingnaqurallerrput* ellmikuunrituq. 'The background information we are *providing* regarding these objects is not insignificant.' (CIU 2005:116); *Paivucateng-llu* tua-i kelugkanek piirriluteng cukatacirramegsetun. 'And when she *set out* the cordage-making material for them, they made cordage as fast as they could do it.' (ELN 1990:8); = pavte-; > paivnga-; < PE pa(C)əvtə-

paiyaar- to stay near (him) in whatever he does; to cling to him # Tua-i allakelaamku *paiyaarangraanga* narulkaqsaitela'arqa. 'And because I suspect it to be other than it seems even though it *hangs around* me, I haven't ever speared it.' (MAR2 2001:95)

pakeg- to start the upturn of the sides of a basket # pakegtuq 'the basket is starting up the sides now' / pakegtaa 'she is starting up the sides of the basket' / pakgutaa 'it is jutting up against it' (e.g., hard uncooked skins, when eaten, that are crimping one's digestive tract in a potentially fatal way); < PE pakəy-

pakegviissaaq* head of fish including pectoral fins # Neqet-llu imkut ingqiqatarqamteki cali ingqiurluku neqa, *pakegviissarit* aūg'arraarluki. 'When we are going to cut the fish into portions, we remove the *head area* when we cut the fish.' (CIU 2005:192); < pakeg-vik-?

pakemna the one up there above. *obscured demonstrative pronoun*; pak'mum 'of the one up there'; pakmumek 'from the one up there'; pakemkut 'those up there'; pakemna tutmalria cakneq avirlurtuq 'the one walking around up there is making a lot of clattering noise'; Tua-i-llu tuaten uitanginanrani kiituani-gguq *pakemkut* tengmiat qalriayaurtut qakma. 'While he stayed like that, and soon *those geese up there* began to cry out out there.' (MAR2 2001:50); *see* pakma(ni), *the corresponding demonstrative adverb*; *see Appendix 3 on demonstratives*; < PE dem pakəm-

pakerqe- to try to resist or withstand something # Taūgken-am tavluni ava-i yuk pikuni, pileryagakuni waten maaggun elatiikun cikuq asmeskuni tua-i *pakerqengraan* carvaniquuni merugutarkauluku. 'But if a person panics, and if he makes abrupt movements, if he breaks the ice around him, then even though he *tries to resist*, if there's a strong current, it will carry him away under the ice.' (QUL 2003:732); Tekican-am tua-i *pakerqeng'ermi* tayim' tua-i qavaqalliniluni. 'When it came (over him), even though he *tried to resist*, he fell asleep.' (QUL 2003:50)

pakig- to uncover something by pulling the top layers back with the hands; to go into the ocean swimming # *from the similar motion of the hands in both acts*; pakigtuq 'he uncovered something'; pakigaa 'he pulled it back' / aanama pakigluku iika nuyamek nemerluku tek'ni antelliniluku verutii 'my mother opened my eye and with a hair twisted around her index finger removed the foreign object from my eye'; Tan'gercelan kan'a can'get akuliit *pakikallia* petmiulliniluni. 'Since there was dark area in between the grass he *uncovered* it, parting the grass, and he saw that there was a pit trap.' (MAR2 2001:71);

> pakissaag-, pakiur-, pakineq; < PE pakiy-

pakigtaq* sod # HBC

pakigvik fourth top strut piece in bow of kayak # NUN

pakineq one of two openings on a traditional parka into which an arrow point design (*uminguaq*) was sewn # < pakig-

neq[?]

pakissaag- to go in search of food stored in mouse (vole) caches # pakissaagtuq 'he is looking for "mouse food"' / Anguyiuruarluteng ilait yuraraqluteng ilait-llu pissuruarluteng, ilait-llu *pakissaaguarluteng*, . . . 'Some would dance pretending to be at war, some pretending to hunt, some pretending to *gather mouse food*, . . . (KIP 1998:165); < pakig-ssaag¹-

pakiur- to take strokes in swimming or with a paddle # pakiurtuq 'he took strokes' / < pakig-ur-; > pakiurun

pakiurun pectoral fin of fish # NUN; < pakiur-n

pakiute- to pull back one's bowstring and aim an arrow at (it) # pakiutaa 'he aimed at it with his bow and arrow' / Qavciliriluni tua-i . . . *pakiulluku* tua-i unra tua-i tangvaglukku pet'ngelria, . . . 'Several times he . . . got his bow ready and aimed at his armpit, and watched it [the arrow] shoot, . . . ' (CIU 2005:224); < pakig-te⁵-

pakluk drum handle # NSU; = paplu; < PE pavlu

pakmaar(ar)- to heap up over the top # pakmaararaa 'he heaped something into it (container) up over the top' / . . . tamakut naluutait anglallruut tua-i akutamek *pakmaararaqluteng* muriit qantat. ' . . . those offerings in their names were big wooden bowls *filled to overflowing* with Eskimo ice cream.' (ELL 1997:298); < pakte-?

pakmallir- to clear up after the weather has been wet for a period of time # NUN; cf. pakmani

pakma(ni) up there above # *obscured demonstrative adverb*; pakmani qavartut mikelnguut 'the children are sleeping upstairs'; see pakemna, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; < PE dem. pakəm-; cf. pakmallir-

pakmater- to heap up over the top # < pakte-

pak'me- to be overfull, with contents heaped up over top # pak'muq 'it is overfull' / < pakte-?

pakqaar(ar)- to be overfull; to overfill # pakqaarretuq 'it is overfull'; pakqaararaa 'he overfilled it' / HBC; < pakte-?

pakte- to be full; to fill up # paktuq 'it is full'; paktaa 'he filled it up' / HBC; > pakmaar(ar)-, pakmater-, pak'me-, pakqaar(ar)-; cf. pakemna

pakugte- to turn up the sides (especially of a grass basket as one makes it) # NUN

pakuk hook of a gaff # negciim pakwa 'the hook of the gaff'

palagg'aayaq fur hat with ear-flaps # NUN, NS; from Russian малахáy (malakháy); = malagg'aayaq

palagg'uutaq steamboat; scow # . . . caqerlua puyumek tangertua tamaani ellam menglekngalkiini. Umyuartequa, " . . . qaillun-kiq nuniit ayuqniarta?" Cunawa aruvak tauna puyuuq, *palagg'uutaam* puyuqellinikii. ' . . . one time I saw smoke there on the horizon. I thought, " . . . what can their land be like?" It turned out that that smoke was the smoke from a *steamboat*.' (KIP 1998:17); from Russian парохód (parokhód)

palak'aaq strip of dried fish # BB; from Russian балы́к (balýk)

palan supporting post of bench in men's community house # NUN

palanaq sheep # EG; from Russian барáн (barán) 'wild sheep'

palaq it serves you right!; you got what was coming to you! # *exclamation*; < palarte-

palarte- to not get or give enough; to get or give insufficiently; to be insufficient # palartuq 'he didn't get enough'; palartaa 'he didn't give her enough' / palartenrituq 'he got plenty', 'it is plenty'; anuqa palartenrituq 'the wind is blowing very hard'; neqet palartenritut 'there are plenty of fish'; palarcaqunaku 'don't skimp giving things to him'; palarrngaitamken 'I'll give you what's coming to you' (*positive or negative connotation*); palartevkenani '(he) acting with force, sufficiently'; . . . kiliryuklukek aipaak piluku, uirrucagnek *palartevkenakek*. ' . . . thinking that each had wounded his opponent when they fought *unmercifully*.' (AGA 1996:140); < PE palar-; > palaq

palatkaa tent # NS; from Russian палáтка (palátka); = pelatekaq

palayaq boat; skiff # *in some areas, where 'boat' is angyaq, the present word is used for 'larger open boat'*; Maavet-llu tekiteqarraallemteñi ayagallerput *palayaruarluta* tua-i umyuaqela'arqa. 'I remember our *boat* excursion when we first arrived here.' (CIU 2005:398); UK, BB, NR, LI, EG; *perhaps from Filipino Tagalog palahu, if indeed a loan*; > palayista, palesvak

palayista boatbuilder # < palayaq-ta¹

palesvak big boat # BB; < palayak-vak

paliaraq dryas (*Dryas* sp.); cotton grass (*Eliophorum* sp.) # *exact identity uncertain to compiler*; NUN; note voiced but geminated (or fortis) l, contrary to usual NUN pattern; < PE palliq (under PE pallir-)

palir- root; > palirte-, paliryi-; < PE palir-

palircima- to be burned by the sun # *of dried fish*; palircimauq 'it is sun-burned' / < palirte-ma-

palirte- to get suntanned # palirtuq 'he got suntanned' / palirneq 'sun-tan'; < palir-?-

paliryi- to get burned on the stove; to get singed;

to be suntanned # paliryuq 'he is tanned' /

< palir-?-

palliun (paliun ?) strip of sealskin to pull kayak cover seam tight # NUN

palkaassaq, pal'kaassaq sailboat # *from Russian* barkác (barkás) 'launch'; = kalpaassaq

pal lakuq type of fish # *locally* rock bass (*species ?*); NSU

pal'llrit stitches around the opening of a kayak

(?)

pal'llitaq handrail at entranceway to old-time dwelling # Aipaa-llu-gguq kanavet cingyaaqekiit qasgim *pall'itaanun* tus'arrluni qukaqlirkun anqertelliniluni aipani maligarrrluku. 'And when they started to push the other boy into the lower entrance, he stepped on the *handrail at the entranceway* of the qasgiq and sprang out through the middle door, following his partner.' (CIU 2005:296); . . . yurangqaqainanrani kanani, *pall'itami*. ' . . . while he was part way outside down there (pushing himself upward) on the *handrail* at the entrance looking around.' (MAR2:2002:17); < + PY palitaq (*cf.* Naukan Yupik palitaq)

palqercetaaq deadfall trap # *a trap designed so that an enclosure falls over an animal entrapping it when a prop is jarred by the animal*; Tua-i-llu tamakunek pimariameng civvluku *palqercetaaq* paralunek-llu neqcirluku. 'When they had finished with them they set up the *deadfall trap* using maggots for bait.' (ELN 1990:25); < palqerte-cetaaq

palqerte- to fall over on top something, entrapping it # palqertuq 'it fell over on top of something' / palqertuq ungunssiarman 'it fell over the little animal'; < patu-qerte-; > palqercetaaq

paltuuk (LY, LK, NI, NUN, CAN, BB form), **pal'tuuk** (Y, HBC, UK form) coat; zippered parka; jacket # **paltuug-**, **pal'tuug-** to put on a coat # paltuugtuq 'he put on a coat'; paltuugaa 'he put a coat on him' / Caqerluni Elnguq tamana Agayuneq pipailgan nerumariluteng *paltuuggaarluni* anluni pelatekameggnek talicivigmun yaaruylarluni . . . 'One time, Elnguq, before that Sunday came, after they'd finished eating, first *put on her coat* and then went out from their tent to the smokehouse to use her story-knife . . .' (ELN 1990:41); *also plural for one such coat*; paltuuka or paltuunka 'my coat'; paltuugia 'take off your coat'; Itami-llu-gguq, anuurulum atkullraineng naklegyugyugnaituq, waken ayakarluk', *pal'tuugilriatun*. 'When he came in, he had no pity on grandmother's dilapidated old pullover parka, and just burst out from it from here (from the front) as if taking off a (*front-opening*) coat.' (CEV 1984:83); *from Russian* пальто (pal'tó)

palu- to starve (to death) # paluuq 'he starved' / Ak'a tayima qerruluku wall' *paluluku* ak'a tuqullruyusaaqniluku, unguvallranek alangaaquluteng tua-i. They were amazed at her surviving saying they had thought she'd already died from hypothermia or from *starvation*.' (QUL 2003:74); > paluneq; < PE palu-

paluneq skinny person # palunruuq 'he is skinny'; NSU; < palu-neq¹

paluqtaq* beaver (*Castor canadensis*) # *Paluqtaat* pamyuit uquriut. 'Beaver tails are fat.' (YUP 1996:41); Uituq-gguq maaten *paluqtaq* un'a ketiini kuimelria. Pia-gguq, "Unyuuq, *paluqtaarrlugaaq*, pamyuliik ayallacuarkamek, kitaki qer'aqrutnayalliarpenga ikavet. . . ." 'He opened his eyes and there was a beaver swimming down in the river. He said to him, "Hey, you down there, old *beaver*, you with a little cutting board for a tail, perhaps you could ferry me across. . . ."' (CIU 2005:262); *cf.* palur-; *cf.* Orlov-Pinart 1871 list (9)

palur- face down # *postural root*; Caqerluni kingyallermini piuq Turpak ingna *palurmi* ukakaraani-wa assigtaa saaniik palungqalria. 'One time when she looked back she noticed Turpak there *lying on her stomach* and near her lay an upside down kettle.' (ELN 1990:62); > palungqa-, palurte-; *cf.* paluqtaq, palurutuq; < PE pallur- (*under* PE palu-)

palungqa- to be lying face-down or belly-down # palungqauq 'he is lying on his belly' / Tua-i-llu tuani *palungqaiananermi* arenqiyunga'arrluni, cam tuar irr'ikii. 'While she was *lying on her stomach* she became uneasy; it was as if something was watching her.' (ELN 1990:54); < palur-ngqa-

palurngalria, palurngalriaraq mink (*Neovison vison*); marten (*Martes americana*) # EG; < palurte-nga-lria-?

palurte- to lie face-down or belly-down # palurtuq 'he lay face-down'; palurtaa 'he put it such that the side which is usually upward faced down' / Tua-i-ll' uirrerraarluku naliin qainganun *palurrluni*, ellii-ll' nutaan nalalliniluni. 'And after attacking her and after she died, it (the bear) *lay belly-down* on top of her and it died too.' (QUL 2003:78); >

palurngalriaraq
palurun wooden prop used in kayak making #
 < palurte-n
palurutaq, paluqutaq (HBC form) mushroom; *by extension*, quonset hut; turtle # > palurutarngalnguq; cf. palur-
palurutarngalnguq* heather (*Cassiope* sp.) #
 < palurutaq-ngalnguq
palute- to close; to capsize (of a kayak) # palutuq 'it closed by itself', 'it has been closed', 'it (kayak) capsized'; palutaa 'he closed it' / Tuaten im' qanrraarluni egaleq im' *palulluku* tayim' ayalliniluni. After he spoke, he *closed* the window and left.' (QUL 2003:280); Apanuugpiim curukalliniluku tauna qayaq *palusngalria*, . . . 'Apanuugpak rushed over to the *capsized* kayak, . . .' (CIU 2005:48); Piyalria maani anuqlirngan imna *palutelliniur* uinga. 'Her husband *tipped over* (in his kayak) because it was windy.' (WEB2); cf. patu-
pama- to respond; to be cooperative; to curve as it burns of a candle wick. pamaug 'it/he responded' / *Pamanricaaquq* ciuqlirmi, taugaam atatakuani
 . . . 'He *refused* at first, but later . . .' (LUKE 18:4)
 > pamaite-; < PY pama-
pamaite- to be stubborn; to be slow to follow instructions # pamaituq 'it is unresponsive' / Cukameklikiangraatni-gguq *pamailtaarluni*. 'As the others yelled for her to go faster, she *didn't listen*.' (CIU 2005 118); < pama-ite¹-
Pamalirug, Pamaliruk the traditionally conceived dwelling place of the dead # *sometimes identified by Catholics as Limbo*; Tuani tua-i *Pamalirugmi* nunam qaingani uitalarniluki tamakut tuqullret tuqurraarluteng. 'They say that those deceased people stay in the *land of the dead* on the surface of the land after they die.' (CAU 1984:107); *etymology unknown to compiler*
pama(ni) up there; back from the river # *obscured demonstrative adverb*; Qavarpailgan yulkitangelliniug *pamaken* pulayaranek. 'Before he slept, there started to be sounds of someone *from back there up* the trail.' (YUU 1995:123); Qavarngan . . . *pamatmun* tallik qillertellinilukek . . . 'When he was sleeping . . . they tied his arms *behind* him.' (MAR1 2001:90); *see pamna, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; < PE dem pam-*
pamerte- to flirt # NUN
pamesqatak dried fish tail # Y; < pamy-qatak
pamesquq coccyx # Y; < pamy-quq
pamna the one up back there; away from the river; *obscured demonstrative pronoun*; pam'um 'of the one back there'; pamkut 'those back there'; Tua-i *pamkut* arnait ngel'allagalliniluteng. . . . Tuarpiaq-gguq una-i unkut Kusquqvagmiut aanameggnek maligcuarlriit. 'Those women of theirs *back there* (up along the shore) were laughing. . . . It was as if the Kuskokwim men down there (on the water) were following their mothers.' (CIU 2005:48); *see pama(ni), the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; < PE dem pam-*
pamriate- to be slow; to be uncoordinated # *used to describe a little child's clumsy attempt to do something*; pamriatuq 'he is uncoordinated' /
 < pamrig-ate-
pamrig- to be adroit; to be well coordinated # pamrigtuq 'he is adroit' / > pamraite-
pamru- to be trapped by ice with nowhere to go (of walrus) # NUN
pamy- root; > pamesqatak, pamesquq, pamyuq, pamyuqaq, pamyurrauluk, pamyurtaq; cf. papsal-
pamyerte- to be itchy # < paame-?- # NUN
pamyuq, pamsuq (NS form) tail of animal or kayak; chorus of song; upper stern-piece of kayak; *in general* any tail-like thing or event # pamyua! 'encore!' (*exclamation urging another round of singing, drumming, and dancing, (literally: 'do a tail!')*); *see also Appendix 9 on parts of the kayak*; . . . Kaviarara'urluq sugg'egminek ayagluni kaviriyartuqili *pamyuminun*. Amna taugaam *pamyuan* nuuga kiimi pivkenani. ' . . . Poor ol' fox turned red to his *tail* starting from his snout. However, that tip of his *tail* alone didn't (turn red).' (YUU 1995:74); < pamy-?; < PE pamyur
pamyuqaq coccyx, tailbone # LI; < pamy-?
pamyurpalek comet # < pamyuq-rpak-lek
pamyurrauluk, pamyurraulug (HBC form) coccyx, tailbone. < pamy-?; Y, CAN, HBC, NUN
pamyurtaq, pamsurtaq (NS form) decorative tail on a parka or belt # Keglunrem-wa-gguq pamyua naqugutiini maani, yaani pamyua agalria. Keglunrem pamyuanek *pamyurtarluni*. 'There was a wolf's tail on his belt here; its tail hung there. It had a wolf tail for a *tail-type decoration*.' (QUL 2003:424); < pamy-taq⁴

panaluq lantern # LI; *from Russian* фонарь (fonár')

panaq large spear; lance # *and* **panar-** to spear # panartuq 'he thrust or threw a spear'; panaraa 'he thrust a spear at it', 'he speared it' / Maliggluku-llu aqvaqurluni iquterraarluku kap'aqluku camek imumek *panamek*, caskumek. 'He followed him running, and after he knocked him over he would stab him with a *lance*, a weapon.' (MAR1 2001:8); > panayuli; < PE pana

panayuli bumblebee # *literally*: 'one good at spearing'; panayulim puukallruanga 'a bee stung me'; Y, UK (*and middle K*); < panar-yuli

pangaleg- to run on four legs; to run at an extended gallop, both front legs striking, then both back legs; to crawl (EG *meaning*) # pangalegtuq 'it is running on four legs' / qimugta neqkaminun pangalegtuq 'the dog bounded to his food'; pangalpagtuq 'it is running fast'; Arnassagaq-gguq qimugtetun *pangalegluni*, cetuni-gguq nengqertaqluki tutgarrluk tekicarpiaarluku. 'The old lady *ran on all fours* like a dog, stretching out her nails, almost reaching the grandson.' (PRA 1995*:452); > pangalpag-, pangarvag-; < PE paṇaləy-

pangalga- to run around on four legs # Icivaq-llu-am ava-i Talliqurrnam uatiini *pangalgaliit* amllellruut makucit. 'When I picked berries below Talliqurrnaq recently there were many of these (squirrels) *running around*.' (CIU 2005:150); < pangaleg-a-

pangalpag-, pangalvag- to run fast or hard on four legs # pangalpagtuq or pangalvagtuq 'it's running hard' / < pangaleg-pag²-

pangarvag- to run fast or hard on four legs # Aren, paarvaggaarluni mak'arrluni ciugarrluni tangerqallinia, imna tauna ciuqllira, aren, keglunruluni aūg' *pangarvagluni* ayalria. 'After he fell, he quickly got up, and looking forward he caught a glimpse of it, that one in front of him, oh my, was a wolf, *running fast* going away.' (QUL 2005:426); < pangaleg-pag²-

panguussiig- to try to see # *when one is not supposed to*; panguussiigtuq 'he is trying to see'; panguussiigaa 'he is trying to see it' / Y; cf. paquussiig-

panik daughter # panigpuk or panipuk 'our daughter'; paniigpuk 'our two daughters'; panipuk 'our *three or more* daughters'; paniin 'your daughter'; paniten 'your daughters'; . . . *paningqerrluni* ataucimek. Tua-i *panini* kassiyuutekaqekii allrakuqaan, ugaani tua-i kenkem. '. . . he had one *daughter*. And, every year he threw a party for his *daughter* out of love for her.' (YUU 1995:121); Y, NS, HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; < PE panik

pap'a eat # *word used to tell a child to eat, or to refer to food when talking to a child*; Tua-i-llu aaniin piluku *pap'asqelluku* aqumllermun aqumqerluku. 'And then her mother talked to her, asking her to *eat*, sitting on the chair.' (ELN 1990:4); *imitative*

papangluaq bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*) that swims on its back #

papanglug- to swim with the tail flapping # Ugispautaa-tang taum neqerpiim, ugispaucamiu-tang arulaircan tangrraa maavet imna murak, imna *papanglulleq*. 'That large fish came way up on the beach for her, and when it had beached way up for her it stopped and she saw that it was that it was the wood (she'd carved) and it had been *flapping its tail*!' (MAR2 2001:91); NS

papanuk palm frond used at Easter in the Russian Orthodox Church # *probably a loan word of undetermined origin*

paparnaq yellow pond lily (*Nuphar polysepalum*) # *they are used to cover picked berries in a bucket*; Qenemciug-gguq anluani pegnem nataqellruniluku. Nataqaa-gguq *paparnam* nauvikumaluku. 'He told them that it was with difficulty that he found his water hole (in the ice). He said he'd found it with a *pond lily* growing in it.' (YUU 1995:90); < ?-naq²

papiq bean # papit 'beans'; *from Russian* бобы (boby)

paplu drum handle # Waniwa una apqara'arcuutem angalkum cauyaana *paplullra*. 'This was the *handle* of a shaman's drum.' (CIU 2005:266); = paklu; < PE pavlu

papsal- *root*; > papsalqitaq, papsalquq; cf. pamy-

papsalqitaq dried fish tail for eating # < papsal-?

papsalquq tail or caudal fin of fish # Tua-i-ll'-wa-gguq tekitaqami taukut imkut *papsalqut* melukaquurluki tua-i nerurarqekai Iluvaktum. 'So, when he arrived, Iluvaktuq would eat the *tail parts of the fish* by sucking them up.' (CUN 2007:86); < papsal-quq

papsi- *emotional root*; > papsike-, papsinarqe-, papsitaar-; < PE papði-

papsike- to find (it) a nuisance / papsikaa 'he finds it a nuisance'; NSU; < papsi-ke⁴-

papsinarqe- to be a nuisance / papsinarquq 'he or it is a nuisance'; NSU; < papsi-narqe-

papsitaar- to tease # NSU; < papsi-?-

paq exclamation; used in reference to feces or other smelly, messy things when speaking to small children

paq- root; > paqte-, paqna-, paqumi-, paqrite-, paquussiig-

paqna- emotional root; > paqnake-, paqnalarqe-, paqnatar-, paqnayagute-, paqnayug-; < PE paqna-

paqnake- to be curious about (it); to suspect (it); to check on (it) # paqnakaa 'he is curious about it', 'he suspects it', 'he checks it' / paqnaksagutaa 'he became curious about it'; Ca taringyugaqluku, *paqnakluku* elpeci maa-i qaill' ayuqellra *paqnakaqluku*. 'You want to understand something, are curious about it, curious about what it's like.' (KIP 1998:305); paqna-ke⁴-

paqnalarqe- to be interesting; to be curiosity provoking # paqnalarquq 'it provokes ones curiosity', 'it is interesting' / Tengssuucet akaar *paqnalarqellruut*. 'Airplanes long ago provoked curiosity.' (QUL 2003:590); nallunailngurmek paqnanaqluni 'probable cause' (legal neologism); < paqna-narqe-

paqnatar- to be inquisitive by nature # paqnatarquq 'he is inquisitive'; < paqna-tar-

paqnayagute- to become curious about (it) # paqnayagutaa 'he became curious about it' / . . . anuurlua-llu tupagyugpek'nani. *Paqnayagulluku* ullaglukku qavarpakaan angalaartaa. ' . . . and his grandmother wasn't waking up. Getting curious about her he went to her and shook her gently because she was sleeping so much.' (MAR2 2001:14); < paqna-yagute-

paqnayug- to be curious about something # paqnayugtuq 'he is curious' / Caqerluni cali ellanguq ukut yuut tass'uqluku anuteqataqiit, qalarluteng ikamraruqatarniluteng. Ellii *paqnayugluni* taumek ikamraruqaryamek. 'One time also she became aware, and these people were leading her outside, holding her hand, and talking about going to play at sledding. She was curious about the activity of playing at sledding.' (ELN 1990:3); < paqna-yug-

paqrite- to go missing; to discover (it) missing # with the implication that the thing was taken without permission; paqrituq 'it went missing'; paqritaa 'he found that it was missing' / paqritauguq 'it was found to be missing'; paqriciunga piqertuutamnek 'I found that my axe was missing'; < paq-?; < PY-S paqritə-

paqtaarta explorer; investigator # literally: 'one who checks on things'; < paqte-a-ta¹

paqte- to check; to go to check; to visit in the hospital, etc. # paqtuq 'he is checking something'; paqtaa 'he is checking it' / angutem kuvyani paqtaa 'the man is checking his fishnet'; paq'ertaa 'he went to check on it' and will be right back; paqesgu 'check on it'; paqeaarluku 'after checking on it'; paqtaput aanaput naulluuvigmi 'we visited our mother in the hospital'; Maaten-gguq tang *paqluku* caullra uyanguq, . . . yaqulecungaqa taun' qanerturallinilria. 'When he looked in to check on what it was. . . he saw that it was a cute little bird that had been talking.' (AGA 1996:134); < paq-?; > paqtaarta

paqumi- emotional root; > paqumike-; < paq-?-

paqumike- to be curious about (it) # paqumikaa 'he is curious about it' / *Paqumikluku* castun nanvam (nanūgam) etra ayuqelra emrem-llu neqnirtacia. 'They wanted to find out how the bottom of the lake was, and how the water tasted.' (WEB2); NUN; < paqumi-ke⁴-

paquminarqe- to be interesting; to be curiosity provoking # paquminarquq 'it is interesting' / NUN; < paqumi-narqe-

paqumiyug- to be curious # paqumiyugtuq 'he is curious' / NUN; < paqumi-yug-

paquneq speck of dust # NUN; < ?-neq¹

paquussiig- (Y form), **paquussaag-** (K form) to try to see # when one is not supposed to; paquussiigtug 'he is trying to see something'; paquussiigaa 'he is trying to see her' / < paq-?; cf. pangquussiig-

paralqar- to suddenly become maggoty # paralqertug or paralqeraa 'it suddenly became maggoty' / Aninqellrit-llu *paralqallinii* tep'ngarlluteng-llu. 'The ones they saved for eating later had suddenly gotten maggots right away and developed a stench.' (ANUC. 16:20); < paraluq-qar-

paraluq maggot # and **paralur-** to be maggoty # paralurtug or paraluraa 'it is maggoty' / Elluangqainanermini qanrakun tamakut *paralut* anngameng anngelliniut, iigken'gun-llu, ciutegken'gun-llu. 'When her body had been readied for burial, maggots began to come out from her mouth, her eyes, and her ears.' (CIU 2005:190); NS, Y, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; > paralqar-

paraluruq, paralunguaq grain of rice # paraluruat 'rice', literally: 'imitation maggots'; Wall'u kiingan mukaamek

suupiryukuvgu *paraluruarunaku* kantuuvvilaunaku. 'Or else you could put only flour in the soup, leaving out *rice* and potatoes.' (YUU 1995:62); < paraluq-uaq, paraluq-nguaq;

cf. qup'lu, qup'luruaq

parrvik drawstring casing on skin boot or other clothing. < parte¹-vik

partak spruce root stretched above water, from which hang a line of snares just above the water's surface, to catch waterfowl; < PE partə(R)

parte⁻¹ to seal out wind and cold by tightening a drawstring, belt, etc., on clothing # > parteq, parterin, parrvik

parte⁻² to encounter; to meet # NUN; = pairte-

parteq drawstring at top skin boot; end of net that gets tied to a rock or the like (*NUN meaning*) # Ak'allaungamek-llu tapruarmek *parterlutek*. 'Since they were made in the old times the *drawstrings* at the top of the boots were leather thongs.' (CIU 2005:344); < PE partə(R)

parteraq drawstring tube at top of skin boot or other clothing; garter. = tarpera; < parteq-aq³

parterin drawstring casing on skin boot or other clothing. < parteraq-i¹-n

paruq small bug # *variously identified as a wood louse, moth larva (which eats fur), or a tiny white bug on moldy fish or other moldy things*; Tukuutnek quyurcinrici nunam qaingani, *parut* qallrem-llu piunrirciqngatki, . . . 'Do not store up for yourselves treasures on earth, where *moth* and rust destroy, . . . (MATT. 6:19); < PY paruq

pascir- to reinforce; to stabilize # *perhaps particularly to reinforce one's ability to support self and family* # Ayuqucin *pascirluku* yuugi. 'Start living with something to *back you up*.' (QUL 2003:738); Ukuut tan'gurraat amci ayuqucinci *pascirluku* qanruyutsi maliggluku yuungnaq'ngeqerci. Nuliangekuvci elpecenek yuungnaq'ngekuvcu yuucirkarci *pascirluku*. 'You boys, it is time that you start trying to live by *stabilizing* your character, by following the teachings that you were given. *Stabilize* your way of life for when you get wives and start making a living.' (QUL 2003:738); > pascirissuun; < paste-?-

pascirissuun clamp used to hold bent piece of wood in position until the bend becomes permanent # < pascir-i²-ssuun

pascuilnguq* restoring spring on a trap # < paste-yuite-nguq

pasgerte- to smash down on (it) # Tua-i-llu unguvavakaan muriim qainganun piluku cetuminek niikarluku *pasgerluku* nalacani nutaan nalapiarluni, nutaan tua-i nalaqaarluku ayagluni. 'And because it was so alive he put it on top of the wood and pressed down on it with his fingernail *smashing* it, and when he had killed it, it had truly died, and after killing it he went on his way.' (MAR2 2001:100); > pasgerute-; cf. pateg-

pasgerute- to pack (it) on top of something # Atam-ggur' arniqevkarikuma, tan'gaurlurmek, tauna arniqluni tuquan, apertuqanga taum, atam-gguq waten *pasgerullua* qillerqullua qunguutniaraatnga. 'If I caused a young man to be affected by woman's emanations, if he died being so affected, if he implicated me, then they'd tie me up and *put me right on top (of him)* and bury me with him!' (KIP 1997:129); < pasger-te⁵-

pasmakiq store-bought shoe # BB; from Russian башмаки (báshmaki) 'shoes'; = masmakiq

pasqerte- to crush or squash suddenly # pasqertaa 'he crushed it' / < passi-qerte-

pass'aq loop or hole at the opening of a grass bag through which a drawstring is threaded; mouthpiece of water bottle # NUN; cf. pai-

passi- to be flattened; to be squashed; to be

crushed; to be mashed; to flatten, squash,

crush, or mash # passiuq 'it got smashed flat'; passia (or passitaa) 'he mashed or smashed it' / passimauq 'it is crushed or flattened'; = massi-;

> pasqerte-, passiaq, passikcaq, passimquq, passin, pass'iqerte-; < PY-S pasi-

passiaq mixture of crushed aged fish eggs with crushed berries, seal oil, and sugar # *a kind of Eskimo ice cream (akutaq)* # Tua-i *passiartulii*. Qu yanaqvaa-lli neqkegcivkarlua. 'OK, I'll eat some *crushed aged fish egg and crushed berry "akutaq"*. Thank you for giving me such delicious food.' (YUP 1996:43); < passi-aq¹; > passiarka

passiarkaq low-bush cranberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*) # Y; < passiaq-ka

passikcaq ice chisel # < passi-?

passimquq tray # < passi-quq

passin, **passissuun** pestle used to crush berries, fish eggs, etc. # Auḡna-llu anaanaka cali makucimek *passitengqertuq*. 'My late aunt had a *pestle* like this too.' (CIU 2005:182); < passi-n, passi-ssuun

pass'iqerte- to be crushed quickly # *pass'iqertuq* 'it got crushed' / < *passi-qerte-*

paste- to become set in a position # *such as hair that has been curled, a tree bent by the wind, a sled runner bent by steaming, an erect penis; opposite of penge-*; *pastuq* 'it became set' / > *pascir-*, *pascuilnguq*, *Pastuliarraq*

Pastuliarraq, Pastuliq Pastolik # *old village site on Norton Sound; Tuaten erqaaramuirrluku Pastulimun tekitellinilutek, yugsallrani Pastuliq, ciuliamta tamana nuniit.* 'When dawn came, they arrived at *Pastolik*, when *Pastolik* had lots of people; (it was) our ancestors' village.' (MAR1 2001:8); < *paste-?*, *paste-?*

pasvaagun stiff lip piece (and / or stopper?) for water container, seal poke, etc. # 'Tua-i cali-am pitait tua-i arnat caliaqluki, uquutekat-llu allakaita qassauluki *pasvaagutait* elliaqluki, ukuit kegginaillret.' And the women prepared the men's catches, and also sew the *stiff lip piece* onto the raw seal pokes where the face of the seal had been.' (PAI 2008:8); < ?-n

pasvik metacarpel in walrus flipper # < PE *paðviy* # NUN

pataaskaq* suspenders # *pataaskaak* 'pair of suspenders'; . . . *ellii-llu qerrullikegtaaraagnek pataaskalgegnak*, *cali-llu tamalkuita kanvviitanek pilliniluki, angret-wa.* ' . . . and to her [she had sent] a nice pair of trousers with *suspenders*, and she had sent candy to all and chewing gum too.' (ELN 1990:56); *from Russian* подвѣзка (*podvyázhka*) 'garter'; = *mataaskaq*, *macaaskaq*

patag-, patagtur- to act in a hurry # *patagtuq* or *patagturtuq* 'he is hurrying' / *patagtuutekaa* 'he is in a rush on account of it'; *Anqercami atraqercami ek'arcami patagluni ker'aqerrluni kuigem akianun . . .* 'She rushed out of the house, briskly went down to the shore and got into the boat, and she *quickly* crossed over to the other side of the river, . . .' (MAR1 2001:66); > *patagmek*, *patakaute-*

patagmek quickly; rapidly # *adverbial particle*; *patagmek pi!* 'do it quickly!'; *Kiik' patagmek* *tailuten qaluuriksuaraan tauna aamamnek imiryarturru.* 'Hurry up, *quickly* come here to fill that little dipper with my breast milk.' (QUL 2003:376); < *patag-abl.-mod.*

patakaute- to be late for some activity that has already started; to skip over (it) in one's haste; to overlook # *patakautuq* 'he is late'; *patakautaa* 'he skipped over it' / < *patag-qar-te*⁵-

pataq drill (for making holes) # and **patar-** to drill # *patartuq* 'he is drilling'; *pataara* 'he is drilling it' / NUN

pateg- to slap; to hit with the flat of the hand # *patgaa* 'he slapped him' / *tuvtellrani tunuakun patpallruaqa* 'when he choked I slapped him hard on the back'; *Unatminek tua-i-ll' pategluku nulluugken'gun wall'u . . . kegginaakun . . .* 'With his hand he *slapped* him on his buttocks or his face.' (QUL 2003:310); > *pasgerute-*, *patgute-*, *patguur-*, *patneq*, *patkartaar-*; cf. *patkalleg*; < PE *patəy-*

patemcug- to lick; to lick fingers # NUN

pateq marrow; brain # and **pater-** to eat marrow or brains *by sucking or otherwise*; to soak up; to absorb # *patertuq* 'he is eating marrow'; *patraa* 'he is eating marrow from it' / *patrira* *tuntuviim enra* 'he removed the marrow from the moose bone'; *Uquq iluatni patrutnatkaanun amimun, assirneratni pagaani akuqetaarluni.* 'Seal oil is repeatedly put on the skin inside [the kayak] in the bottom portion until it is *soaked up.*' (PAI 2008:284); > *paterturrsuun*; < PE *patəR-*

paterturrsuun marrow extractor # < *pateq-tur*²-*cuun* # NUN

pateryirci-, pateryagci- to have pain deep in one's bones # *pateryirciuq* 'his bones ache' / *pateryagciyaraq* 'pain in bones'; < *pateq-?*, *pater-?*

patguur- to clap the hands; to slap repeatedly # *patguurtuq* 'he is clapping'; *patguuraa* 'he is slapping him' / < *pateg-ur-*

patgute- to overlap; to slap (it) onto something # *Cali-llu waten marurpagaaqut-gguq, marurpagluni-i-i, nevqallagluni-llu-gguq yaqugni maavet patgullukek mermun, tuaten-llu-gguq-am cali piaqameng assiyuitut, . . .* 'They howl like this, is said, oh do they howl, and it falls on its back and slaps its wings here against the water, and when they do that, it's not a good sign, . . .' (CIU 2005:288); < *pagteg-te*⁵-

patiktaq plug tobacco # Y, UK; *possibly a loan word of undetermined origin*

patitussaaq potato # *from English* 'potatoes'

patkalleg bald spot # . . . *naqugutnek assilrianek aturpek'nateng, atularciqut keggagcetelrianek ilavkugnek; tangnirqelrianek nuyangqerpek'nateng, patkallengqerciqut . . .*

' . . . rather than wearing a nice belt you'll wear a rough rope, rather than having beautiful hair you'll have *bald spots* . . .' (ISAI. 3:24); cf. *pateg-*

patkar- to play a traditional ball game involving hitting the ball with the flat of the hand # *Patkartaalrianek tangtullruunga.* . . . *Tua-i-llu waten wii pegeskumku, uum-llu yaaken patkarluku, ukulleraak-wa tegussulriik.* 'I used to see the *game of*

hitting the ball with the hand. . . . If I dropped it, this one would hit it, and these two would seek to take it away.' (CIU 2005:312); < pateg-kar-; *this is likely the "hockey" game,*
p ät-k'u-t äġ'-û-g'it, listed in E. W. Nelson (ESK 1899:337)

pat'litairrsuun camera # EG; < pat'litaq-irr-cuun

pat'litaq picture # EG; from Russian портрёт (portrét); > pat'litairrsuun

pat'luunaq cartridge; shell # Atunqigtaarluki *pat'luunat* allanek taūgaam imiraqluki, allanek-llu puuliliraqluku. 'They used the *shells* over and over again, only reloading them with other bullets.' (KIP 1998:263); = mat'lunaq, from Russian патрón (patrón)

patneq measurement, the width of the four fingers (thumb excluded) of one's hand # < pateg-neq²

patqar- to scab or freeze over # patqertuq 'it scabbed or froze over' / < patu-qar-

pat'ruaq candle # NUN; < pateq-uaq

patsaqar- to suffer a chill from going outside when sweaty; to get pneumonia # patsaqertuq 'he suffered a chill', 'he got pneumonia' / also spelled pacsaqar-; < pacete-?-qar-

patu- to cover; to close; to shut # and **patu** cover; lid # patua 'he closed or covered it' / ak'a patuuq 'it is already shut'; amiik patuu! 'close the door!'; patumauq marayamek 'it is covered with mud'; patutaa 'he closed something on it', 'he shut her in'; patutellrua unateka amiigmun 'he closed the door on my hand'; patuiraa 'he uncovered it'; > patqar-, palqerte-, patuggluk, patugpak, patukutaq; cf. palute-; < PE matu(-)

patuggluk ice fog; overcast weather condition; freezing rain # patugglirtuq 'there is a cold weather condition obscuring vision'; cf. patu-rrluk; < PE patuy

patugpak tall coarse grass # NUN; cf. patu

patukutaq tarpaulin; curtain; veil # Tua-i *patukutaminek* Rebecca-m keggini patua. 'And Rebecca covered her face with a *veil*.' (AYAG. 24:65); < patu-kutaq

paug- to put a post in the ground # and **pauk**, post; support # paugun 'a post'; Tangrii, *pauggaicallerpuk* ikayuqiikuk elluarrlunuk. Aulukestaunanuk uitayallerpuk aulukekiikuk anaanama. 'See, she is helping us, treating us well in the time when we would have no *support*. Our stepmother is watching over us when we would remain without anyone to watch over us.' (QUL 2003:524); > pauke-

paūgkumiu mainlander; inlander # Ingrimun mayurlutek tukuan taum negeqvaq cauluku pillinia tamaani qalirilarniluki *paūgkumiut*. 'When they₂ went up the mountain, that host of his faced the north and said to him that there were the signs of the *mainlanders*.' (YUU 1995:103); < paūg(na)-non-singular -miu

paūgna, **paugna** (NSU form) the one back up away from the river # *extended demonstrative pronoun*; paūg'um 'of the one back there'; paūgkut 'those back there'; Kelutmun-gguq kiartuq muragugaat *paūgkut* amllerrluteng. 'He looked toward the area back from the beach and saw that *those* pieces of wood *back up there* were numerous.' (ELL 1997:114); see pava(ni), the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; > Paūgkumiu; < PE dem pav-

paugnaq* bear (*Ursus* sp.) # NUN; also reported on Khromchenko 1824 list (15) and on Orlov-Pinart 1871 list (15) for EG; < ?-naq²

pauke- to depend on # paukaa 'he depends on it/him' / . . . kitumun picisngairutnilukek, tuaten nuliqsagutnilukek, atunem *paukullutek*, *pauksagutnilukek*. ' . . . saying that no one would do it for them anymore, saying that now that they were married, they *depend* on each other, have become *dependent* on one another.' (YUP 2005:198); < pauk-ke²-

paulaq spark from a fire # Ayagluteng tua tauna-llu tekiskunegteggū nakacumeggnēk taumēk una piqerkatni puyirrlillagluni *paulanēk*, *kenernek*. 'Going along, when they overtook him, they would whip the fire with their bladders, making the *sparks* fly all over.' (QAN 1995:174); < PE payu(la)

paume- to scratch # *to relieve an itch*; paumaa 'he is scratching it' / Y, NSU, UK, EG; = paame-; < PE pa(C)umə(t)-

paunger- to paddle with a double-bladed paddle # Erinani tua aturluku *paungelliniluni* taukut qayat tungiitnun. 'While projecting his voice outward he *paddled* in the direction of those kayaks.' (ELL 1997:392); NI; = paanger-; < PE paŋər- (note that the Canadian Inuit cognates of this word have au as here)

paunraq* (NS, LY, EG form) **paunr(aq*)** (NUN form) crowberry locally; blackberry (*Empetrum nigrum*) # Uksuaraqan-gguq paniit taukut *paunrarcurnaurtut* tamaavet qavavet kuicuaraam ceñiinun. 'Whenever autumn came those daughters of theirs would look for *crowberries* there, upriver, on the shore of the little river.' (MAR1 2001:71); < PE payunrar

pautaq powder # arnam pautartaa keggini 'the woman applied powder to her face'; Ilii-llu arilluku *pautaurrluku* . . .

Akqutem Yaassiigan ciuqerra kanevluku. 'And some of it smash into a *powder* . . . sprinkle it before the Ark of the Covenant.' (ANUC. 30:36); *from English 'powder'*

pava(ni) (paūga(ni)) up there away from the shore (of river or other body of water), in the back and upper part of a kashim or the like # *extended demonstrative adverb*; Angliriluteng tua-i, *pavaken* keluqlirmeggnak nulirkassaagluteng aipangluteng. Nunaurrluteng. 'As they grew up they seek wives, get mates, from *back up there* behind them from the mainland. They became a village.' (KIP 1998:73); *the v in this word sounds like English "w" even for HBC, because it is in fact an intervocalic ungeminated ūg HBC writers may prefer to use ūg in their spelling; see paūgna, the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; < PE dem pav-*

paviate- to be sluggish # *paviatuq* 'it or he is not lively' / Y, NUN; < *pavig-ate-*

pavig- to be lively; to be vigorous; to be fast # *pavigtuq* 'it or he is lively' / *Taūgaam-gguq tauna mikelnguaraq ayagmek yuurtellruuq pekcaurcami aurrsaurcami pavigluni cakneq, ca tamalkuan ullagsugluku.* 'However, that child was characteristically swift in movement from the beginning at his birth and when started to crawl he was *very fast* and would go to anything.' (MAR1 2001:13); Y, NUN; > *paviate-*; < PY *paviy-*

pavte- to put (it) out where it can be used or seen # *pavtaa* 'he put it out where it could be used or seen' / *pavingauq* 'it is in plain sight, is available for use'; NUN; = *paivte-*; < PE *pa(C)əvtə-*

payaqcaar(ar)- to come uninvited to eat # *payaqcaartuq* 'he came over on his own accord to eat' / *Payaqcaarta malrugnek paningqertuq tamarmek aterlutek "Cikirnga."* 'The *freeloader* has two daughters both named, "Give me."' (AYUQ. 30:15)

payari- to weld; to solder # *payariuq* 'he is welding'; *payaria* 'he is welding it' / *Qanertut, "Payariusngalla assirtuq."* 'They say, "The *soldering* is good."' (ISAI. 41:7); *from Russian* паять (*payát*); > *payari-*

payarista welder # < *payari-ta*¹

payiggsiq sledgehammer # NUN

payigte- to take supplies on ahead # *payigtuq* 'he is taking supplies on ahead'; *payigtaa* 'he is taking it ahead' / NUN; *cf.* *payugte-*

payiq red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*) #

payirpak common merganser (*Mergus merganser*) #

payugte- to take food over to a friend, relative, or neighbor # *payugtaa* 'he took some food to her' / *payugun* 'the food taken over'; *arnam paniminun aatii payugtesqellrua akutamek* 'the woman told her daughter to take some "Eskimo ice cream" over to her father'; *Qasgimterrlainarluteng tuaten. Nulirrita payugqurluki neqkaiitnek merkaiitnek-llu.* 'They stayed exclusively in the kashim. Their wives *brought* them food and water for them.' (CAU 1985:61); *cf.* *payigte-*, *payukucunguar*

pay'uqar- to have one's legs get so cramped by cold that one cannot move #

payukucunguar- to present ceremonial food to (him) # *Tua-i ikiitugteqatarqata, payukucunguatuit taukut ikiitugteqatalriit waten kanavet nacitet qaingatnun aqumekkatullruit waten caniqu'urluki. . . .* 'Before they went out to pick wild celery, these celery harvesters were made to sit in a row on the floor planks and they *presented ceremonial food* to them. . . .' (QAN 1995:170); *cf.* *payugte-*

pec'aaq yellow wagtail (*Motacilla flava*); water pipit (*Anthus spinoletta*) #

pegenqapiar after very much effort # *adverb*; < *pegnem-qapiar(ar)-*

pegg'ar- to stay up very late; to stay up all night # *pegg'artuq* 'he stayed up very late or all night' / *Una aipaa erenrani qavalleg unugaqan pegg'araqluni.* 'The one who slept during the day would *stay up all night* when it was night.' (QUL 2003:442); < PE *pəyəyar-*

peginga- to have or let (it) out of one's grasp # *Tua-i-llu maani tua-i, qayami-llu avatiini, negcigpani tegumiaqenrilkaku, pegingasqenrilkiiit tarraskata cikum qaingani makut.* 'They told them that, around one's kayak, if not firmly holding onto one's big gaff, one should, at least, not totally *let it out of one's grasp* if they are walking on the surface of the ice.' (CIU 2005:4); < *pegte-nga-*

pegla- to engage in an unusual activity during sleep # *such as talking in one's sleep, sleepwalking, having a nightmare*; *peglauq* 'he is sleepwalking, talking in his sleep, etc.' / *cf.* *pel'i-*

pegleqrute- to lose one's grip on something something; to break free of something # *Taūgaam pegleqruskuvet ellinun ataniumanrirceciquten.* 'But if you *break free* of him you will no longer be under his control.' (AYAG. 27:40); < *pegler-qar-te*⁵-

pegler- to suddenly release # *pegleraa* 'he

suddenly released it' / Tatamqapiggluni ellii

cali aarpalliniluni, Turpak-llu tatamtelliniluku yaa-i iqvani *peglellermiki* kuvvlinikai, . . . 'Getting quite startled she let out a scream, startling Turpak over there who, when she *suddenly* let go of her container, spilled her berries that she'd picked . . .' (ELN 1990:28); < pegte-ler-;
> pegleqrute-

pegnem after much effort; finally # *adverb*; pegnem ikirtaa 'he opened it at last'; > pegenqapiar;

< PY-S pəɣnəm

pegte- to drop; to let go; to release; to relinquish; to give up; to break up with # pegtaa 'he dropped it' / peggluku igcetaa saskaq 'releasing the cup, he let it fall'; icivaq nasauriluni pegtellrua 'he recently broke up with his girlfriend'; pegtaa iqmineq 'he gave up chewing tobacco'; pegqaarluku 'after dropping it'; KANGINGERRAARLUKU PEGGLUKU 'acquitting him' (*legal neologism*); Tua-i-ll' pillinia atuutellinia: Tii-iiq, tii-iiq, *pegesnga, pegesnga-rraa!* 'So he spoke to it, singing: "Sea anemone, sea anemone, *release me, release me!*"' (QAN 1995:78); Wavet-llu taq'aqamegtegggu man'a cali ceñii tupigturluku pitullruat, *pegelrinarpek'naku*. 'When they finished it (the basket) to here they would weave it such that the rim wouldn't *come undone*.' (CIU 2005:148); > peginga-, pegtuqar-; < PY pəɣtə-

pegtuqar- to accidentally drop # pegtuqaraa 'he dropped it' / Arenqiapaa, it'gama ingluit nag'arlluki paallacalkarlua *pegtuqallemni* narulkama kapsarpiaraaten! 'Oh dear, when snagged my other foot, I fell, and when I *accidentally* dropped it, my spear almost stabbed you!' (QUL 2003:314); < pegte-ur-qar-

pekaksuar(ar)- to move slightly; to flutter; to stir # pekaksuartuq 'it or he moved slightly, stirred' / < peke-ksuar(aq)

pekangruyag- to move back and forth # Qapengteqerluku akitmiaqerluteng taukut imkut nagiiquyain kangrit *pekangruyagluteng* tua tayima kit'elliniluteng. 'After he threw the spear, it stuck fast and the butt of the spear *moved to and fro* and then sank.' (ELL 1997:392); < peke-?-

pekara- to stroll; to travel around # pekarauq 'he is strolling, traveling around' / Waqaa Uqumyaarallraaq, cassualuten maani *pekarasit?* 'What's up, dear old Uqumyaar; for what purpose are you *traveling around* here?' (QUL 2003:640); < peke-?-

pek'arte- to make a sudden move # Uitaqerluni akuliraa *pek'arlluni*, tuamta-llu iik pektenga'arllutek . . . 'After a while the bridge of his nose *made a sudden move*, and thereafter his eyes started to move . . .' (YUU 1995:69); < pekte-arte-

pekaunrir- to be unable to move # NUN

pekavyurte- to move slightly; to quiver # Aipaa taūgaam kan'a kana-i tua-i nallunaunani puulitacilliluni, pinertusciiganani-ll' *pekavyurrluni*. 'The other one, however, down there was surely hit by a bullet, and without much energy he was *moving around slowly*.' (QUL 2003:170); < peke-?-

pekayag- to wander around # *Pekayagnaurtuq* iillakluku, . . . Tua-llu-gguq-am cam iliini tamaani *pekayalnguqerluni* kelumegnun pavavet tagelliniluni pengumun. 'He would *wander around* marveling at it, . . . Then one day he became tired of *wandering around* and decided to go farther up on the hill.' (NAA 1970:2); < peke-?-

peksetaaq marionette or figurine hung on a string in the communal men's house and caused to move by pulling the string around during the *Kelek* ("Inviting-In Feast") # < pekte-cetaaq

peke- to make a movement that attracts notice; to stir # pek'uq 'it stirred' / e.g., *an animal or bird moving in the brush*; > pekaksuar(ar)-, pekara-, pekarte-, pekavyurte-, pekayag-, pekte-, pek'nge-, peksag-, peksallag-, pektayiite-; cf. peksu, pekneq; < PE pəkə-

pekeryaq crooked part of a tree; bend in tree limb # < ?-yaq

pekete- to walk; to move # peketuq 'he is walking'; NSU; = pekte-

pekneq tall cottongrass (*Eriophorum angustifolium*) # NUN; cf. peke-; < PE pəkneɾ

pek'nge- to begin walking *of a child*; to quicken or begin moving *of an unborn baby*. to start being up and around as in the morning # pek'nguq 'he is starting to walk' / Tua-i qavarluni unugpak, maaten tupagtuq ak'a *pek'ngelliniluteng* yuut. 'He slept all night, and when he woke up people were evidently already *up and around*.' (MAR2 2001:40); < peke-nge-

peksagte- to scatter; to distribute to different places # peksagtut 'they are scattered'; peksagtai 'he scattered them' / . . . kinguqliqu'urluteng ava-i kingutmun *peksagcugnaunateng-llu* kingutmun cal' ava-i ketmurtellriit. ' . . . in a single file, not *scattered* all over the place as they went back down to the ocean.' (ELL 1997:172); Piyarameggnun tekiskuneng anluamun kangirinqellriamun avatiinun *peksaggluteng* elaqvanun. 'When they go to the square hole in the ice where they regularly did their ritual they *distribute* themselves around it.' (YUU 1995:40); HBC, NI; < peke-?-; < PE pəkyaɣ- or

pəkyəy - (under PE pəkə-)

peksallag- to fly from its eggs # *of a bird*. peksallagtuq 'it flew off'; < peke-?-llag-; < PE pəkyay- or pəkyəy - (under PE pəkə-)

peksu, peksuq bird's egg # Tegulerluku-am tua-i *peksucuklua*, makunun yaqulegnun uutekanun-llu *peksuksukluku*. 'I snatched it up thinking that

I'd found an egg, thinking that it was an egg of those birds, the ducks.' (AGA 1996:176); Y, LI, UK, and middle K; >

peksurngalnguq, peksute-;

cf. peke-; < PE pəkyu

peksurngalnguq oval; < peksu-ngalnguq

peksute- to find eggs # peksutuq 'he found eggs' *this word is used even in areas where words other than peksu are used for egg* / < peksu-te¹-

pekte- to move; to walk; to work (*additional meaning in BB, NR, LI, EG*) # pektuq 'he is moving, active'; pektaa 'he is moving around in it' / ukvera pekcuittuq 'his faith is unshakable'; pektaituq 'he isn't moving', 'he is inactive'; pektairtuq 'he has stopped moving'; sass'aq pekpaillan 'before an hour passes'; NUNA PEKTUQ 'there is an earthquake'; TEMEM PEKCELLAGCESSUUTAI 'reflexes' (*medial neologism*); Kuigata-ll' tamana ceñii uqvigangqerrluni taūgaam marauluni paūgna keluat. Taūga *peketnaqluni* tamaani. 'The shore of their river had willow, but with mudflats behind them. It was *walkable* there.' (MAR1 2001:91); Aa-wa alingqertellrianga, pavani *pekpakarlua* cam ullagareskiinga cetamanek ipigluni, nasqumikun uqvigirluni. 'Gee, I suddenly took fright; as I was *moving* around a lot inland something suddenly approached me having four legs and bushes on its head.' (MAR1 2001:80); = pekete-; < peke-?-; > pektayite-, pekutaq

pektayite- to be steadfast; to be immobile; to stand firm # pektayittuq 'it does not move'; Kenka . . .

pektayiinani tamalkuitni. 'Love . . . is *steadfast* in all things.' (1CORI. 13:7); < pekte-?-ite-; < PE pəkət- (under PE pəkə-)

pekugkalleg talon or claw of a bird of prey #

pekutaq shovel (*specifically, snow shovel*) # and **pekutar-** 'to shovel'; EG, LI, NUN, NS; < pekte-taq¹; > pekutaruaq

pekutaruaq sternum; breastbone # K, CAN, BB, NUN, Y; < pekutaq-uaq

Pekyun Monday # *literally*: 'time for activity'; Pekyutmi ayagciqua 'I'll go on Monday'; unuamek Pekyutnguq 'it's Monday today';

< pekte-n

pekyutke- to be moved by (it) # Qanqataqumta tua-i una qanrutkeqataq'ngarput yuvirciqerput uum umyugaan *pekyutkeciqellinikii*. Tua-i-llu qanrutkenriceñarluku. 'If we are going to speak, we will examine what we are going to say, and realize that his mind will be (*adversely*) affected by it. And so we'll decide not to say it.' (QUL 2003:336); < pekte-n-ke²-

pelacinak string; twine # Tua-i-llu qerruqutaitnek neqet imiriyaraitnek melugnek ayuqucirturluku. Ellii-llu imiriluni muiran-llu *pelacinagmek* paingakun qillrulluku . . . '(Her mother) also showed her how to fill the air-sack of fish with roe to dry it. She filled one and when it was full she tied its opening with *string* . . .' (ELN 1990:41); *from Russian* полотёнце (poloténtse) 'towel', or полотняный (polotnyányy) 'of linen'

pelagasselaviir- to bless # Erenret tamalkuitni *pelagasselaviirnauramteggan* Elpet, cali ucuqnaurput Atren . . . 'Every day let us *bless* You, and praise Your name . . .' (ORT. 2006:54); *from Russian* благословить (blagoslovít') 'to bless'

pelak flag # Alaskam pelii 'Alaska's flag'; Inglukesteten qayagpagallruut Agayuvigpagpeni cirlakillerteng pitekluku; cirlakiaqameng-llu nallunailkutateng *pele*it mayurtaqluki. 'Your foes have roared within your holy place; they set up their *emblems* there.' (PSALM 74:4); *from Russian* флаг (flag) or *English* 'flag'; = vvelak

pelaqpelaq frog # also used for 'large blackfish'; EG; *imitative*; = peleqpelr(aq)

pelatekaq tent # Amlleringata-llu can'get agulluki itrani-llu natranun *pelatekam* elliluki. 'When the grass [they'd collected] became sufficient, she brought it over, went in, and put it on the floor of the *tent*.' (ELN 1990:97); = palatkaa; *from Russian* палátka (palátka); > pelatekarkaun, pelatekiur-

pelatekarkaun, pelatekarkaq canvas tent fabric #

< pelatekaq-kaq, pelatekaq-kaq-n

pelatekiur- to pitch a tent # Maaten piuk yaa-i nanvam ceñiin keluaraani *pelatekiuqatalriit* ilagket. 'Just when they₂ looked, they observed that their relatives were going to *pitch a tent* back from the lake's shore.' (ELN 1990:46)

pelatuuk scarf; woman's headscarf # and **pelatuug-** to put on a headscarf # Picirniqpiarluni tua-i anuqa ellin kegginaani

nuyai-llu tengaurluteng, ilait anumalriit *pelatuuganek*. 'The wind on her face felt so pleasant and her hair that was out of her *scarf* was flying around.' (ELN 1990:96); *from Russian* платок (platók)

peleqpelr(aq*), **peleqpelraaq** frog # *peleqpelrauguq* or *peleqpelraaruq* 'it is a frog'; Tua-i-llu Agay'aq tangerrluni *peleqpel'ermek* teguluku-llu. Tauna-llu *peleqpel'er* ayakallrani angama tuc'arpiarluku. 'Agay'aq saw a *frog* and picked it up. When that *frog* hopped off, my uncle almost stepped on it.' (PRA 1995:299); *imitative*; = *pelaqpelaq*

pel'i- to have a nightmare; to walk in one's sleep # *peliqu* 'he is having a nightmare or walking in his sleep' / NSU; *cf.* *pegla-*

pelicqiq purple; blue # *Eek* (only?) word

pelinaq mattress # LI, EG; *from Russian* пери́на (perína) 'feather bed'

peliquq (HBC form), **pel'iquq** (NS form) excrement adhering to anal area #

pelit'aaq stove # Makut, kassaurneratgun ilait pillrulriit, *pelit'aatgun* keniryaurtengaanratgun, kangiralegneng iqairissuutneng-llu *pelic'iirluteng*. 'Many people here now were born after they (the Yup'ik people) had picked things up from the white men, after they began to get *stoves* for cooking, *stoves* made at first of two five-gallon cans, or of washtubs.' (CEV 1984:29); Y, HBC, NSK, NUN; *from Russian* плитá (plitá)

pella- to fade out; to disappear; to lose consciousness # *pellauq* 'it disappeared', 'he fainted' / . . . tangvaurqii. Cayaqlirluni tayima *pellaluni*. ' . . . she watched her for a while. Finally she *was out of sight*.' (YUU 1995:82); > *pellaa-*, *pellaqar-*; < PY *əpla-*

pellaa- to lose one's way; to get lost # *pellaaguq* 'he got lost' / Pirtunguskanga *pellaaqiqellrianga* waniwa. 'If a blizzard comes upon me, I'll *get lost*.' (MAR1 2001:37); Yuk qanruyutailkuni *pellaaqriatun* pirtugmi ayuqeciquq. 'If one doesn't have a (wise) saying (to guide him), he is just like one that *gets lost* in a blizzard.' (YUU 1995:53); < *pella-a-*; > *pellaayailkun*

pellaayailkun compass; trail marker # < *pellaa-yailkutaq*

pellaqar- to faint # HBC, NUN; < *pella-qar-*

peller- *emotional root*; > *pellernarqe-*, *pellernir-*, *pellertar-*, *pelleryug-*, *pelqe-*; < PE *əplər-*

pellernarqe- to be unpleasantly messy and wet; to be repulsive; to put one off (due to cultural beliefs) # *pellernarquq* 'it is repulsive' / Taūgaam angliriaqami arnaurtaqami tua-i nutaan cumaciniariaqluni tua-i *pellernariluni* waten arnaurrluni piaqami. 'But as she grew up and became a woman (started menstruating), she'd become such that she'd *put one off*.' (CIU 2005:136); Joseph-aam waten qanrutai Egypt-aarmiunun qusngiliurtet *pellernarqelriatun* ayuqngata. 'Joseph spoke thus to them, because it was just as if shepherds *were abhorrent* to the Egyptians.' (AYAG. 46:34); < *peller-narqe-*

pellertar- to tend to feel squeamish or uncomfortable around wet, messy things # *pellertartuq* 'he tends to feel squeamish' / < *peller-tar*¹-

pelleryug- to feel squeamish or uncomfortable around wet or messy things # *pelleryugtuq* 'he feels squeamish' / Tua-i *pelleryung'ermi* camek qaneqsaunani aguaggluni maligucullruami, ivruciileng'ermi. 'Even though she *felt uncomfortable* from the wetness, she did not complain since she had insisted on going even though she didn't have wading boots.' (ELN 1990:33); < *peller-yug-*

pelqe- to feel squeamish, uncomfortable or repelled by (it) # *pelqaa* 'he felt squeamish toward or repelled by it' / Wall'u cat neqallret-llu tep'ngaqluteng uitatellriit. *Pelqevkenaki-gguq* tamakut tegulaqilaput. 'Or, food that is left out starts to get an odor, and we were told to handle it without being *repulsed* by it.' (YUP 2005:76); < *peller-ke*⁴-

pellernir- to be such as to cause (him) to not want to touch it # *pellerniraa* 'it is such as to cause him to not want to touch it'; < *peller-?*-

pellug- to happen; to pass *in time* # *pellugtuq* 'it is over', 'it has happened'; *pellugaa* 'he passed through it' (time) / aliauyllni *pellugaa* 'he got over his loneliness'; ellanglluk *pellugtuq* 'the storm is past'; erenret amlleret *pellugtut* 'many days have passed'; Kiartenrilami-llu canek allanek tangenritliniluni ellani *pellugarpailgan*. 'And because she didn't look around, she didn't see the various unfamiliar things before her awareness *lapsed*.' (ELN 1990:3); Atakuq *pelluggaartelluku* unuakurtuq — waniwa erenrem aipaa. 'After evening *passed*, it became morning — the second day.' (AYAG. 1:8); > *pellugcete-*; < *pətluy*²-

pellugcete- to forgive (an act); to waive (a requirement); to "let bygones be bygones" # *literally*: 'to let it be past'; *pellugcetaa* 'he forgave it' / . . . tauna *pellukan* imna-ll' umyugaa tayima *pellugcecesqelluku*. ' . . . and when that incident passed, they expected him to *dismiss it and forget about it*.' (TAP 2004:102); Piicagluci-llu nangengqakuvci, kitumun

pagglungqerquvci *pellugceciu*, atavci cali qilagmelnguun *pellugcetnaurai* picurlallci. 'Whenever you stand praying, forgive, if you have anything against anyone; so that your Father in heaven may also forgive you your trespasses.' (MARK 11:25);

... cali *pellugcellaqiki* assiilnguput, wangkuta *pellugcilaucimcetun* ... '... and forgive us our trespasses, even as we forgive ...' (CAT 1950:1);

< pellug-cete¹-

pellugte- to scrape a skin # *pellugtaa* 'he is scraping it' / *pellugciuq* 'he is scraping a skin'; Y; > *pellumrun*; < PY-S *pəluɣ-*

pellukutaq, pelliqutaq leaf of coltsfoot (*Petasites* sp.); leaf (in general) (NUN meaning) # *the large leaves of the coltsfoot are put over a bucket of picked berries to shield them from the sun and air*; < ?-kutaq, ?-kutaq; < PE *pəlu*

pellumrun skin scraper # Y; = *ellumrun*, *tellunrun*, *urumerun*; < *pellugte*-?-n

pelulukaaq soft wire, such as aluminum wire or solder # BB; *from Russian* *пóволока* (*próvoloka*) 'wire'

pelumessaak panties # *dual*; *from English* 'bloomers'

peluq ash of birch fungus (punk) or willow or cottonwood bark; volcanic ash # *the ash of birch fungus is mixed with cuyaq 'tobacco leaf', to make iqmík 'chewing tobacco'*; Cuya cali *pelumek* avuluku tamurvalallruuk, ancamegnegu-llu tumamegnun nutaan akagqurayaarluku nutaan tua-i-ll' iqmiutaagmegnun ekluku. 'They used to add punk ash to tobacco and then chew it; after taking it out (of their mouth), they would roll it in their palm into a little ball and then put it into their tobacco box.' (CIU 2005:102); < *pəlu*(ʀ)

peluskaq snuff # and **peluskar-** to take snuff # *from Russian* *пóшка* (*próshka*); = *meluskaq*

pelutsiaq, pelutsaaq saucer # and **pelutsiar-** to drink tea using a saucer # *pouring the tea into the saucer and drinking it from the saucer*; *aanaka yuurqalartuq pelutsiarluni* 'my mother drinks tea using a saucer'; *from Russian* *блюдце* (*blyúdtse*)

peñaiq Dall sheep (*Ovis dalli*) # *note that Dall sheep are not (presently) found in or near the Yup'ik area*;

< *peñaiq-iq*; < PE *əpnarir* (*under* PE *əpnar*)

peñaq (NS, NUN, NI, CAN, EG form), **penaq** (NUN form), **peñ'aq** (NSU form) cliff; bluff # *peñaqucuggaq* 'small bluff';

Kiagmi-llu alpaculuni maani penartullermini penami. 'In summer he'd catch cormorants when he'd climb on the cliffs here.' (WEB2); = *epnaq*; > *peñaiq*;

< PE *əpnar*

peng'garte- to worry (about) # *especially about someone who has not returned*; *peng'gartuq* 'he is worried'; *peng'gartaq* 'he is worried about her or it' / *peng'gartuq uimineq uterteksailan* 'she is worried about her husband because he has not returned yet'; *peng'garrngaituq* 'he won't worry'; *Maurluan pillinia, "Aling tua-i peng'garrluten. Tua-i tekitten cavkenak."* 'His grandmother said to him, "Oh, I was worried about you. Now you've arrived safely."' (AGA 1996:206); < *pengeg-*

penge- to resume original state after being unnaturally rearranged # *for example, a tree bent by the wind straightening up again; opposite of paste-*. *peng'uq* 'it resumed its original state' / Y; cf. *ap'nge-*, *pet'nge-*

pengeg- emotional root; *especially concerning worrying about someone who has not returned as expected*; > *pengegnarqe-*, *pengenair-*, *pengeгнаite-*, *pengegtar-*, *pengegtur-*, *pengegtar-*, *pengegtur-*, *peng'garte-*, *pengeke-*; < PE *pəŋəɣ-*

pengegnair- to cease being a cause of worry; to eliminate as a cause of worry # *pengegnairtuq* 'it stopped being worrisome'; *pengegnairaa* 'he acted on it making it not worrisome' / *Amiat-gguq-am taūgaam tua-i avirluku tua-i pengegnairluku, amiat imna tua-i anesciigaliluki. 'He braced their door [with a log] so that it would no longer be worrisome, that it, so that they couldn't escape anymore.'* (ELL 1997:420);

< *pengeg-naq*¹-ir¹-

pengeгнаite- to not be worrisome # *pengegnaituq* 'it's not worrisome' / < *pengeg-naite-*

pengegnarqe- to be worrisome; to be a cause of worry # *pengegnarquq* 'it is worrisome' / *Tua-i taūgaam tayima twenty-q allrakut ciptaqamegteggu tua-i ayagyugngariaqluteng pengegnarqessiyaagpegmateng ... 'And when people are over twenty years old, you don't have to worry about them so much ...'* (ELL 1997:48);

< *pengeg-narqe-*

pengegtar- to tend to worry # *pengegtartuq* 'he tends to worry' / < *pengeg-tar*¹-

pengegtur- to worry about (him) # *Tekitenrilan pengegturluku ... paqluku pilliniat qayaa waniwa tua-i ugingqaluni. 'Since he didn't arrive, they worried about him and went to check on him and when they did that they saw that his kayak was aground.'* (QUL 2003:92); < *pengeg-tur*¹-

pengegyug- to worry # *pengegyugtuq* 'he is worried' / < *pengeg-yug-*

pengke- to worry about (him) # pengkaa 'he is worried about him' / < pengeg-ke⁴-

pengigarneq hives # pengigarneret 'hives'; < pengiga'rte-neq¹

pengiga'rte- to break out in hives # pengiga'rtuq 'he broke out in hives' / < penguq-i³-?-ar(ar)te¹-;
> pengigarneret

pengitag- to be lumpy (of the skin of an old walrus) # < penguq-i³-?-

pengraliq rib # NSU; < PY pəɾŋaliq (*under* PE pəɾə-)

pengulkuk tussock of grass on the tundra # Kiarluteng pilliut tulukaruq ingna aqumkacilria *pengulkuum* qaingani
tungiitnun caumaluni. 'Looking around they observed that raven sitting on top of a *tussock* facing in their direction.'
(MAR1 2001:4); Y; < penguq-lkuk

pengunquq mound # < penguq-quq

penguq hill; mound # *sizes of hills from large to small (according to a Nelson Islander): pengurpall'er, pengurpak, penguq, pengucuar, pengurraq, penguyaaq, penguruaq, penguguayaaq, penguquiner* 'a great big hill', 'a big hill', 'a hill', 'a small hill', 'a little hill', 'a tiny hill', 'a baby hill', 'an imitation hill', 'a baby little hill', 'a little bit of a hill'; *the English word 'pingo' "frost heave hill", comes from this Eskimo word (or probably the Inupiaq cognate);* > pengiga'rte-, pengitag-, pengulkuk, pengunquq; < PE pəŋur

pengutakuk upright of sled # NUN

peqlirte- to be wrinkled from soaking in water # *of skin; peqlirtuq or peqlirtaa* 'it got wrinkled' / Tekicameng-llu yuuluki tamakut mecungelriit aturani it'gani pii tua-i *peqlirteqapiggluteng*, . . . 'And when they arrived she took off those wet garments of hers and saw that her feet were very *wrinkled from being soaked*, . . .' (ELN 1990:33); *cf.* peqlicir-; < PY pəqlir-

peqlicir- (*NUN form*), **peqlicar-** (*CAN form*) to soften an skin by extended soaking; to waterproof a skin by soaking it in urine # *cf.* peqlirte-

pequaq upper back part of parka # pequara 'its upper back part'; < pequq-?

pequmiggsuun backpack # HBC; < pequmig-cuun

pequmik back load # *and* **pequmig-** to carry on one's back # pequmigtuq 'he is carrying a load'; pequmigaa 'he is carrying it on his back' /
< pequ-mik; > pequmiggsuun

pequmiutaq decorative small wolverine "tail" on a traditional Yup'ik parka # < pequq-miutaq

pequmpag- to carry a heavy load on one's back # pequmpagtuq 'he is carrying a heavy load on his back'; pequmpagaa 'he is carrying it (something heavy) on his back' / < pequq-pag²-

pequnqauksuar(aq*) very small item wrapped in something # NUN

pequq¹ scruff of the neck; upper back; back # Tuaten cetamarqunek uivumariameng taqluteng qacartaarulluteng *pequmegteggun* (tunumegteggun). 'When they were done going around four times like that they'd slap each other on their *upper backs*.' (CAU 1984:78); . . . cavtellininauraa makliim man'a *peqūrra* elaturram natrani. ' . . . he would feel for it and it turned out to be a bearded seal's *backbone* on the floor of the storm shed.' (CIU 2005:162); < ?-quq; > pequaq, pequmik, pequmiutaq, pequmpag-; *cf.* pere-; < PE pəquɾ and pəku(ɣ)

pequq² piece of sod # NUN

perayak mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) # NR

percissuun bending tool # < pere-te²-i²-cuun

pere- to bend # per'uq 'it bent' / pertaa 'he bent it'; perumauq 'it is bent'; percimauq 'it has been bent'; "Qaillun qayalilallruceci?" "Mimernat navgurluki tua-i-llu, *perelriit* aklukiurluki . . ." "How did you used to make kayaks?" "(We) broke up stumps with roots and made the fittings from the *bent* parts . . ." (KIP 1988:259); > perete-, perneq, pertaq, perte-, per'ucin; *cf.* pequq

perete- to bend (it) # peretaa 'he bent it' / NSU;
= perte-; < pere-te²-

perleqciir(ar)-, perlercii- (*NUN form*) to have stiff hands from the cold # perleqciirtuq *or* perleqciiraraa 'his hands are stiff' / = perrleqciir(ar)-; *cf.* pere-

perneq bentwood rim around top of wooden bowl or other round wooden container # < pere-neq¹

perr'ite- to be clean # perr'ituq 'it is clean' / Y;
< perr-ite¹-

perr- *root*; = epr-; > perrir-, perriss'uuk, perr'ite-

perrir- to wipe; to clear up (of water) (*EG meaning*) # perrirtuq 'he wiped (part of) his body'; perriraa 'he is wiping it' / ak'a perrirtuq 'it has already been wiped'; perriruiq 'he is wiping something'; estuuluq perrirru 'wipe the table'; Ayainanermegni-llu ellii kiiryungluni, tua-i keggini perriqaqluku piluni. 'While they were traveling he began to get hot and sweaty, and so he wiped his face now and then.' (PRA 1995:336); < perr-ir²-; > perriun, perr'irpak

perr'irpak, perrirpak completely clean # *predicative particle*; Qasgirteng-gguq cakneq pirkakellruat. Tan'gurraat-llu-gguq carrirtunaaraat qasgirteng carrinpegcaararluku, caarrluggartairulluku perr'irpak, elatii-llu carrirluku. 'They held their kashim in very high regard. The boys would clean their kashim, making it very clean, removing all dirt, debris, pollution; (it would be) *completely clean*, they'd clean the area around it too.' (MAR1 2001:27); < perrir-rpak

perriss'uuk dishtowel # perriss'uuget 'dishtowels'; K; < perrir-?; note that the gemination pattern in this word is that characteristic of Russian loan words

perriuksuar(aq*) washcloth # < perriun-ksuar(aq)

perriun, perriutaq towel # . . . tamana perriun kanavet cavvluku. Maaten cavaaraa acia perriutem tamaa-i nutga. ' . . . he felt around that *towel* down there, and realized that his gun was underneath the *towel*.' (PRA 1995:335); < perrir¹-n; perrir-taq¹ > perriuksuar(aq), perriutekat

perriutekaq dried grass # *gathered in spring after the snow melts, when the grass is still pale and not yet brown*; NSU; < perriun-kaq

perrleqciir(ar)- to have stiff hands from the cold # perrleqciirtuq or perrleqciiraraa 'his hands are stiff' / = perrleqciir(ar)-; cf. pere-

perru dried soil # NUN

pertaq bent part of wooden container, hunting hat, etc. # . . . qantamek waten calillinilria, allungagkiurluku, imkukiurluku-gg' tua-i mat'um pertam [atlikraaneq] atlikkiurluku.

' . . . working on a bentwood bowl, preparing the bottom side for attachment to the *oval rim*.' (QAN 1995:24);

Pissurcuutengqetullrulliniameng tamakut wagg'uq ugtarcuuterluteng nacanek waten muragnek pertanek cingikegluteng. 'Those people had hats of *bent* wood hunting hats with pointed tips that they used while hunting for resting seals.' (QUL 2003:50);

< perte-aq¹

perte- to bend (it) # pertuq 'it arched its back'; pertaa 'he bent it' / Tua-i-llu cuqcamegteki, kumluryaraan ngeliinek, waken ikuseteng waten piluki, una-ll' kumlurteng ukatmun perrluku, waten piqerluku. 'When they measured it they would measure from their elbow to their thumb, *bending* it like this.' (CIU 2005:53); = perete-;

< pere-te²-

per'ucin form for bending sled runners, boat parts, etc.; < pere-?-n

peruq area behind # Kiitaki wani erurraarlua cimiritkanka tayima piani wani perumni uitaut, taukunek ac'etnirarpenga. 'Then after you wash my body, my change of clothes are here in the back *behind me*, so then you can dress me in them.' (MAR2 2001:13); NS

pespessaayaaq water pipit (*Anthus spinoletta*) #

< imitative-ya(g)aq

pessuqe- to be careful with; to be conserving of; to be respectful of (food) # pessuqaa 'he is careful with it, conserves it' /

Tauḡken-am imna neqallrem apqiitnek pessuqenricestii, pessuqenricestaitnek pituit neqallret cumikevkenaki, tua-i-llu cumikenripakaamiki, cumikenripakaqumteki, neqa nurnauiatun kaigtenguarkauluta-gguq. Imumek tua-i neqkaq nurnarrlukan ilaput neqkairutenrilengraata, wangkuta neqkairucaranqurraugarkauluta ilamteṇi. Tua-i-gguq-wa neqalleq pessuqenrilamteḡḡu. 'As it is said, ones that are *not respectful of food* — those who do *not watch how they take care of food* — it is said that they or we would be the ones to go hungry. When the game is just a little scarce, we are going to be the ones who are going to run out sooner than the other ones. It is said it is because we are *careless* with food.' (QUL 2003:80); cf. pessurnair-

pessurnair- to be satisfied # pessurnairtuq 'he is satisfied' / pessurnairutkaa 'he is satisfied with it' / Taumeng mikelnḡurmeng pessurnairngaituten. Ayankuuluku pessurnairutekngaitan . . . 'With that child you won't *be satisfied*. He is little and he won't *satisfy* you . . . ' (CEV 1984:85); cf. pessuqe-

pet- root; > petar, pet'ngall'aq, petengte-, petgar-, petgeq, pet'nge-, pet'ngercetaaq

petar- EG to move # EG; < pet-?-

petengtaq adipose or dorsal fin of fish or whale # Atam tua-i arveq tauna nalateqertelluku arrluyagaq keluṭmun man'a kuimurallinilria petengtaa pingna mermi cegg'uqu'urluni. 'Then right after they (killer whales) killed the bowhead whale, a young killer whale was (seen) swimming slowly in the water toward the shore, its *dorsal fin* cutting through

(the water).’ (CIU 2005:122); < petengte-aq

petengte- to set or cock (a trap or other spring-loaded device latching it into that position and thus relieving the immediate tension on its spring); to undo something tied up # petengtaa ‘he cocked it’, ‘he undid it’ or ‘straightened it’ / kapkaanaak petengtak ‘he set (cocked) the trap’; Uyamigani pillia wani qillrumauralria ca. *Petenglluku* pillia aklanqurrun. ‘He examined his neck pendant and saw that it was something all tied up. When he *undid it*, he saw that it was a weasel.’ (MAR1 2001:93); cf. metenglliar-; < pet’nge-te²-; > petengtaq

petengyaraq skin or ivory wristguard # < pet’nge-yaraq

petgar- to spring up # petgartuq ‘it sprung up’ /

< pet-?-; > petgartayuli, petgerneq, petgerrii-;

< PY-S pətyar-

petgartayuli, petngertayuli locust # in Bible translation; . . . ner’aqluni-llu *petgartayulirpagnek* paatakaamek-llu yuilqurmiutarmek. ‘. . . he would eat locusts and wild honey’ (MARK 1:6)

petgeq flake of dandruff # petgeret ‘dandruff’; petgengqertua ‘I have dandruff’; cf. Turner 1874–1877 list (13); < pet-?

petgerneq chip or chipped part of something # NUN; < petgar-neq¹

petgerrii- (petgerii- ?) to chip (of enamelware or the like) # NUN; < petgar-aq-li²-

Petmigtalek Píkmiktalik # name of village sites on Norton Sound and west of Bethel; literally: ‘place with pit traps’; < petmik-talek

petmik pit trap; pit that one can’t get out of # Kapkaanaitellermeggni pissurcuutnguut tamakut *petmiit*, igcetaat. ‘When they didn’t have steel traps, those *pit traps* were the hunting devices; they were things for the animal to drop into.’ (MAR2 2001:71); Tuqutevkenaku. Igceciu tauḡaam *petmigmun* maani yuilqumi. ‘Don’t kill him. But cast him into a *pit* in the wilderness instead.’ (AYAG. 37:21–22); cf. pet-; > petmigtalek

pet’ngall’aq adipose fin of fish # < pet-?-

pet’nge-, petenge- (NSU form) to spring off; to snap out of a tensed position; to relax from being tense or being tensed # pet’nguq ‘it sprung off’ / kapkaanaak avelngarcuutek pet’nguk ‘the mousetrap snapped shut’; Tua-i-gguq cavkenateng tua-i nutaan *petengluteng* tua-i. ‘And then, it is said, since nothing happened to them, they finally *relaxed*.’ (ELL 1997:494); opposite of ap’nge-; < pet-?, pet-?; > petengte-, petengyaraq, cf. penge-

pet’ngercetaaq spring snare designed to hang the catch in midair after springing # < pet-?-cetaaq

petuk tether; line that ties boat to shore, dog to stake or the like # and **petug-** to fasten, to tether; to tie to a post # petugtuq ‘it was tethered’; petugaa ‘he tethered it’, ‘he tied it’ to a post or similar thing / qimugta petuumauq ‘the dog is tethered’; petugkaq ‘something such as a piece of rope to be used for tying a dog to a stake, or tying a boat to something on shore; Iliit-am qimugtet *petugpailgagni* ayakallinilria, maaten elliin piak Mikellankuk, Turpak-llu malirqarakiik. ‘Before they could *tether* it, one of the dogs took off, and when she looked she saw that Mikellaq and Turpak were chasing it around.’ (ELN 1990:58); > petugaq, petugtaq¹, Petugtaq², petugturtuq, petuutaarute-; < PE pətyu-

petugaq thing that is tethered; setnet (fastened to a stake, tree etc. on the shore, as opposed to a drift net) # < petug-aq¹

petugtaq¹ small model of requested item used to request that item during the *Petugtaq* holiday #
< petuk-taq²

Petugtaq², Petugtaryaraq indigenous Yup’ik holiday celebrated in late summer, fall, or winter, involving an exchange of requested gifts between men and women of a single village # < petuk-taq², petug-taq²-yaraq

petugtur- to baste in sewing # specifically, to make temporary widely spaced stitches along the seam of the skin covering a kayak prior to making the final waterproof stitches; < petug-tur¹-

petukaq sternum; breastbone # HBC, NI

peturte- to soak; to penetrate # mainly of clothing; peturtuq ‘it got soaked’; peturtaa ‘it (liquid) penetrated it’ / NUN; < PE pəta- and pətur-

petuutaarute- to baste in sewing # Y; < petug-?-

peyug-, peyua- to walk # peyugtuq ‘he is walking’ / HBC; = piug-², piyua-; < ?, ?-a-

peyukacir- to go out pushing a sled # without using dogs # HBC; < peyug-?-

pi thing # and **pi-** to do; to say # the meaning comes from suffixes and context; piuq ‘he is acting’; pia ‘he is doing it’, ‘he is acting on it’, ‘he is saying it to her’ / pisciigatuq ‘it cannot be done’; naken pisit? ‘where are you coming from?’; waten pi! ‘do it like this!’; piyukuni pili ‘if he wants to do it he may’; pisciigacetaa ‘he is preventing her from doing it’; tan’gaurluq piuq mertalnguniluni ‘the boy says that he is tired of hauling water’; piyugtacimitun ‘as much as he wished’; piyungatacimitun ‘as much as he was able’; piarkartangqertuq ‘there’s something to do’ or ‘there’s someone

to do it'; piteng mayuutellruit ulerpagpailgan 'they took their things up with them before the flood'; piunrilkutaq 'something worthless'; TEMEM PIITESCIIGALILLRA (TAANGAMEK, KUINGIMEK, WALL'U IINRUNEK) 'addiction (to alcohol, tobacco, or drugs)', *literally*: 'the body's state of no longer being able to do without'; *Pimllukarluteng* tevvaarulluk' egtelarait. 'After a short while they would throw them, spit them out.' (KIP 1998:233); Tua-i aipani-gguq alingulluku genercaaqeng'ermi pinritengnaqluki taukut qimugtet ut' rulluki. 'Being scared for his companion, even though he was angry, he didn't let on, by doing something harsh, but rather brought the dogs back.' (ELN 1990:73); *often used, in the indicative mood, as the verb describing the observational act in an "observational construction" as for instance*: Maaten-gguq piuuq natermi aqumgalria, ingna-gguq-wa aanii mingqellria ingleret qaingatni. 'It is said that she saw that she was sitting on the floor and her mother was sewing on the bed.' (ELN 1990:3); Maaten kiarrluni piuuq tumet makut, ataucim tungiinun ayagluteng. 'Looking around he observed that there were these tracks going in a single direction.' (YUP 1995:78); *see introduction section on "stress-repelling bases"*

pia(ni) up there; back away from the river # *restricted demonstrative adverb*; piani tunucuartellruunga 'up there I fell on my back'; *see pingna, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; < PE dem. piŋ-*

piaqur- to die suddenly # piaqurtuq 'he died suddenly' / NSU; < pi-?-

piarka cross-cousin # < pi-arka

piaska piece in checkers # *and* **piaskar-** to play checkers # piaskartuq 'he is playing checkers' / piaskat 'game of checkers'; piaskarluk 'let's play checkers'; *from Russian* пѣшка (péshka) 'pawn'

piataq baseball bat # *and* **piatar-** to play ball with a bat # piataraa 'he batted it' (ball) / *from English* 'bat'

picalke- to enjoy # picalkaa 'he is enjoying it' / picalkiuq elquaneq 'he is enjoying the herring eggs'; < pi-?-

picalngu- to be disgusted # picalnguq 'he is disgusted' / umyugaa picalnguq 'he feels disgusted' *without showing it, literally*: 'his mind is disgusted'; . . . pikegtaunrilngurmek caskiuamakluku, taumek-gguq tua-i picalngutengqellruut kingunri. ' . . . such an inferior weapon, his descendants had that as a reason for *dismay*.' (CIU 2005:46); < pi-?-ngu-

picalquq enjoyable item # Kenirmiluni-llu picalqumek neqkamek taitaa ataminun . . . 'He also cooked *savory* food and and brought it to his father . . . ' (AYAG. 27:31); < pi-?

picaqe- to treasure; to cherish; to regard highly # Tua-i man'a cuya avani picaqellruat. Tua-i picaqluku imkut aũgkut pillruut. 'People back in those days *thought highly of* tobacco. They *cherished* it.' (CIU 2005:98)

picari-, picanglli- to act flustered in the presence of a member of the opposite sex to whom one is attracted; to act coy # picariuq 'he or she is flustered'; picaria (or picaritkaa) 'he is acting flustered in her presence'

picetaar- to repeatedly try to get to act; to provoke; to tease; to pester # picetaartuq 'he is teasing'; picetaaraa 'he is provoking her' / < pi-cetaaq

picetaarucilria plaintiff # *legal neologism*; < picetaarute-i²-lria

picetaarun temptation; provocation; accusation; lawsuit # < picetaar-n

picetaarute- to accuse; to provoke # Tuaten aptaat picetaarutnaluku. 'They asked him that way in order to *accuse* him.' (MATT. 12:10); < picetaar-te⁵-; > picetaarucilra

piciatun in any manner; any old which way; anywhere; of various kinds; at random # *adverbial particle*; piciatun pii! 'do it any way you please or can!'; pavavet piciatun elliniaten 'you can put them anywhere up there'; tumliaguq ungungssiaaraat tumaitnek piciatun 'it was full of tracks of various kinds of small animals'; Inangqaurluni-llu niicugniurluni piciatun nepnek. 'Lying down she listened to the sounds of various *sorts*.' (ELN 1994:13); Tauna kass'aq piciatun yuulriaruvkenani. 'That white man wasn't one who lived life *any old which way*.' (YUU 1995:15); < pi-ci-q-equalis

picilir- to accuse falsely # piciliraa 'he accused her falsely' / teglengarliuniluku piciliraa 'he falsely accused him of being a thief'; Cali uima taum picilirtungraanga piksailkuma ilangciksaunaku uitaat'laasqelluku, . . . 'Also even though my husband *falsely accuses me* when I hadn't done anything, they told me to let him be and not respond to him, . . . ' (YUP 2005:188); < pi-ci-q-lir-

picingssag- to fool around; to clown # *and* **picingssak** clown # picingssagtuq 'he is clowning around' / picingssautaa 'he is clowning around for her'; Tua-ll'-am imkut Wien-at pilangeqertelluki tamaa-i picingssaulriartangqelliniuq-am angutet iliitnek tua-i imuuluni temcinaqtuli, temcinangssatuli. 'And when Wien Airlines was in business, there was one of the men who was a *comedian*, and that one was very funny indeed.' (QUL 2003:592); Atama caavtaaqunia picingssauteksukciquq, . . . 'Perhaps my father will feel me, and I shall seem to be *mocking* him, . . . ' (AYAG. 27:12); < pici-q-ngssag-

piciq fact; something that really occurred; occasion # *Picit* ill'itni uinga qayarturyalrim imarmi cikuliullermini cikum qaangani tan'gurr'meg tanglliniur. 'On one *occasion* when he was hunting seals at sea, her husband, while hunting on the ice, saw a child.' (SOC 1946:313); < pi-ci-q; > picingssag-, picirkaq, picirkiuraq, picirnike-, picirniqr-, piciryaq,

piciu-, piciurte-

pikir- to act or be a certain way having something as one's reason or purpose # *used in the intransitive subordinate*: . . .

cakneq aliayulliniuq atami taum qanellranek *picirluni*. ' . . . he was very *sad* on account of what his father had said.' (QUL 2003:524); Tamatumek tamaa-i *picirluni* agayulirtem aũg'um Father Lonneaux arulaircetengnaqellrua. 'That *was why* Father Lonneaux tried to put a stop to it.' (TAP 2004:3); < pi-n-lir-

picirkangun verdict; regulation # *picirkangutet* 'the regulations'; < picirkaq-nge-n

picirkaq what will be; the future # *ca picirkaq piuciquq* 'whatever will be, will be'; PICIRKIURLUTENG IQLUTUN

'conspiracy'; QESSANGRAAN PICIRKARTUYARULLUKU 'sexual assault' (*legal neologisms*); < picirkaq-kaq; > picirkangun

picirkiuraq contract; predictional # PICIRKIURAQ ALERQUUTNGURTEKSAUNANI 'proposal' (*legal neologism*); < picirkaq-liur-aq

picirnike- to find pleasant to do # *picirnikaa* 'he finds it pleasant' / < picirkaq-nike-

picirniirqe- to be pleasant to do or experience # *picirniirquq* 'it is pleasant' / *Picirniippiarluni* tua-i anuqa elliin kegginaani . . 'the wind on her face was very *pleasant* . . .' (ELN 1990:96); < picirkaq-nirqe-

piciryaraq manner; custom; habit; tradition; way of life # *ciuliamta piciryaraicetun pinarqukut* 'we should act as our ancestors acted'; *nutemllaat piciryaraat* 'ancient customs'; *Yupiik piciryarait* 'Yup'ik customs'; *piciryaraqaat* 'it is their custom'; *Tuaten-am piciryaraqlaamegtegg* *tuavet-am aqumqerluteng uitaluteng*. 'Because it was their *habit*, they'd remained sitting there.' (MAR2 2001:60); *Piciryarait* amllertut tuullget. 'Loons *behave* in many different ways.' (CIU 2005:288); *Man'a Yupiuluta ciuliamta piciryaraa caunrilleksunaicaaqucia*. *Angayuqamta qanrut'laraitkut iqluvkenateng*. 'Being Yup'ik, our ancestors' *way of life* should not be regarded as something to be made light of. Our parents told us of these things in earnest.' (QUL 2003:344); < picirkaq-yaraq

piciu- to be correct; to be true; to be valid # *piciuguq* 'it is true' / . . . *ilumun-gguq-qaa piciguq? Piciuniagnegu quyaluni* . . ' . . . [she asked them] if it was really *true*. When they told her it *was true*, she rejoiced, . . .' (ELN 1990:67); < picirkaq-u-; picitutassar-

piciuneq truth # *Piciuneq eliciiqarci, picipunrem angiciiqaaci*. 'Know ye *the truth* and the *truth* shall set you free.' (JOHN 8:32); < picirkaq-neq¹

piciunrite- to be incorrect; to be false # *piciunrituq* 'it is not true' / *piciunrilkan nallunrirciqaqa* 'if it isn't true, I'll find out about it'; < picirkaq-nrite-

piciunrilnguq* falsehood; falsity # *Mulngakici qaneryariurualrianek picipunrilngurnek*. 'Beware of *false* prophets.' (MATT. 7:5); < picirkaq-nrite-nguq

piciurte- to happen; to come to pass # *piciurtuq* 'it came to pass' / *ciuliamta qanellrit picirtut* 'what our ancestors said has come to pass'; < picirkaq-urte-

piciutaciq validity; correctness; measure of truth; veracity; accuracy # . . . *piciutacia naspeskeka*.

' . . . I (had the opportunity to) test its *validity*.' (QUL 2003:708); *piciutacia nasvagliuku* 'proving it (as in court)' (*legal neologism*); < picirkaq-ta²-ciq

piciutassar- to verify # *piciutassarluku* 'verifying it'; < picirkaq-tassar-

picsaqe- to act intentionally # *also spelled pitsaqe-*; *see pitsaqe- for examples*

picu- root; < pi-?-; > picukegte-, picuqcaar(ar)-, picuqcar-, picurlak, picurlag-, picurlitqe-, picuvlag-

picugte- to be proud # *picugtuq* 'he is proud' / NUN; < pi-?

picukegte- to be careful # *picukegtuq* 'he is careful' / HBC; < picu-?

picuqcaar(ar)- to be careful # *picuqcaartuq* 'he is being careful' / *picuqcaarautekaa* 'he is being careful with it, or on its account'; *canauq picuqcaarluni* 'he is carving carefully'; < picu-?

picuqcar- to be careless # *picuqcartuq* 'he is careless' / HBC; < picu-?-

picurlagcetaar- to plot against (him) / *Assiitellriim yuum picurlagcetaalarai ellualriit* . . . 'The evil person *plots* against the righteous . . .' (PSALM. 37:12); < picurlag-cetaar-

picurlagyailkutaq something to prevent accidents or misfortune # < picurlag-yailkutaq

picurlak something that causes trouble; misfortune # *and picurlag-* to have an accident or mishap; to do wrong; to experience misfortune # *picurlagtuq* 'he is getting into trouble' / *picurlauguq* 'he is prone to trouble'; *picurlauvaa!* 'what a source of trouble!'; *Maurluan taum kenekngamiu picurlakarnayukluku* *canek pisquuyuitellinia*. 'Because his grandmother loved him, she didn't want him to have an *accident*, so she never tried to persuade him to do anything.' (YUU 1995:2); *Tang maa-i picurlagmek iqungqellria umyuani atungnaqellra*. 'Following your own whim ends in *misfortune*.' (QAN 1995:322); < pi-?-; > picurlagcetaar-, picurlagyailkutaq, picurlaun

picurlaun object, trait, or person that causes a problem; transgression # *picurlautnguq* 'he or it is a cause of trouble'; <

picurlag-n

picurlitqe- to be awkward; to be clumsy; to be accident-prone # picurlitquq 'he is accident-prone' / < picu-li²-teqe-

picuvlag- to act carelessly # picuvlagtuq 'he is acting carelessly'; picuvlagaa 'he is acting carelessly toward her' / < picu-?-

piginaq aged dried fish eggs # Y, NS; < PY piyinaq

piicak prayer # *and* **piicag-** to pray; to say the Rosary (Catholic) # piicagtuq 'he is praying' / piicaudaa 'he is praying for her'; piicagvikaa Ataneq 'he is praying to the Lord'; piiciima 'because I am praying'; Camek *piicagkun* kaigakuvci, ukvengqerquvci tua-i unakciqerci. 'If you_{pl} ask for something through *prayer*, if you have faith, you shall receive.' (MATT. 21:22);

= piicar-; < pi-icag-; > piicaun

piicar- to pray; to say the Rosary # HBC; = piicag-

piicaun prayer # piicaun ikayuusqelluni 'a prayer for assistance'; piicaun aūg'aritesqelluni 'a prayer for forgiveness'; < piicag-n

piicetaaq caulking material of moss soaked in seal oil #

piicikaq birchbark basket # K

piiciur- to pray; to say the Rosary # NI; < pi-ite¹-liur-

piikinaq pig; bacon # *from English* 'bacon'

piilitsaaq pepper # *from Russian* пépec (pérets)

piilviite- to be indispensable # piilviituuq 'it is indispensable' / Makut ayallat *piilviitut*. Angutngung'ermeng-llu ayallirturluteng ukliurlartut egaarkameggnek. 'These cutting boards are *indispensable*. Even though they are males, they cut up food to be cooked using a cutting board.' (CIU 2005:194); < piite-vik-ite¹-

piineq insole; boot liner # > piinerkaq, piinir-; < PE piyinər

piinerkaq dried grass used for insoles # Tua-i qanugpailgan *piinerkarluteng* elliviim-llu acianun qemaggluki, . . . 'And before it started snowing they got *dried grass to use for insoles* and put it under the cache, . . .' (ELN 1990:57); < piineq-kaq

pii(ni) up there # *extended demonstrative adverb*; Qemini *piini* mayulliniyalriim pii, ukatmun yuurngiinarluteg qemimi tumai. 'On the hill *up there*, going, the tracks were becoming more and more humanoid' (AGA 1996:46); NS, UK, NUN; = pagaani; *see* pagna, *the corresponding demonstrative pronoun*; *see Appendix 3 on demonstratives*

piinir- to provide (skin boot) with an insole of dried grass # Canegnek *piinirluki* ciumek tua-i-llu alliqsanek iluqlilirluki nutaan all'ukek. 'The boots were *lined with grass* in the bottom and were worn with woven grass socks.' (CIU 2005:344); < piineq-lir-

piinssaaq, piinessaaq bean # *from English* 'beans'

piipiq baby # Assiitaqameng angalkunun pitullruit yuut; aataurtengraata, aanaurtengraata, *piipicuaraungraata-ll'* mikelnguut, tua-i clinic-aqluki. 'When they were ill they took them to the shamans; even though they were fathers, or mothers, or little *babies*, children, they were taken to the "clinic".' (ELL 1997:520); *from English* 'baby'

piirag-, piiragcete- to be slick; to be frictionless # piiragtuq 'it is slick' / . . . waniwa keliutaqamiu *piiragiqeggłuni* qurrasqitaqan, . . . 'whenever he'd scrape it, becoming *slick*, whenever it would slip, . . .' (CIU 2005:162); = nepirag-, piirig-; < ?, ?-cete², ?; > piiragcar-; < PE piḍay- or piḍaray-

piiragcar- to make slick # *e.g., glazing the runners of a sled with ice, waxing skis*; piiragcaraa 'he is making it slick' / < piirag-car-

piirig- to be slick; to be frictionless # HBC, NSU; = piirag-

piirralluk (CAN form), **piirrarrluk** (Y, HBC form) small fish, such as tomcod, braided in strings for drying # Canek-gguq ayuqenrilngurnek cikirnaurait: *piirrallugnek*, neqerrluarneq wall'u assaliarrarneq. 'They'd give them various things: *braided fish*, dried fish, or a little bit of griddle cake.' (CAU 1985:43); < piirraq-lluk, piirraq-rrluk

piirraq two-ply cordage *burlap fiber or sinew*; string of interlaced fish # Tua-i-am maurluata assikluki *piirrait* elluatuunrilngalengraata. 'And so their grandmother approved of their *cordage* (that they were making) even though they weren't doing it perfectly.' (ELN 1990:8); > piirrarrluk, piirri-; < PE pirḍar- (*under* PE pirḍar-)

piirri- to spin and ply fibers; to interlace # piirriuq 'she is spinning and plying'; piirria 'she is spinning and plying it' / Tua-i-llu-am taukut alqai *piirriyungarrluteng* cukatassiarulluteng. 'Her sisters decided they wanted to *ply and spin burlap fibers into cords* (which would be used for making outer boot socks), competing to see who was the fastest.' (ELN 1990:8); < piirraq-li²-

piite- to not have something; to be absent (*additional meaning in NS, LY, NUN, EG*) # piituq 'he doesn't have something' or 'he's not here'; akinek piitua 'I don't have any money'; piilamta 'because we don't have something'; < pi-ite¹-; > piilviite-, piitnaq; < PE pinjit- (*under* PE pi(-))

piitnaq famine # **piitnar-** for there to be a famine # Tauḡaam maa-i mat'um nalliini, aaryungut amlleret makut ciulirneret, cam iliini *piitnaq* pinayukluku. 'But at this time lots of the elders are becoming apprehensive that there will be a *famine* at some time.' (KIP 1998:329); < piite-naq¹

piivaq beer # NR; *from Russian* пиво (pívo)

pikaggualek, pikagguaq helicopter # < pika(ni)-uaq-lek, pika(ni)-lek

pikagte- to mispronounce Yup'ik words by substituting the front velars g, gg, and k for the back velars r, rr, and q respectively; *less commonly*, to mispronounce by substituting back velars for front velars # *this is a speech impediment*; pikagtuq 'he mispronounces' / pikagcami apengnaqlerminiu qerrutaanga" apelrua "keggutaanga" 'because he mispronounced, when he tried to say the Yup'ik word for "I'm cold" he said the Yup'ik word for "she is biting for me"'; = pilegte-; < pi *and imitative*

pika(ni) up there above # *restricted demonstrative adverb*; pika-i tang, qerruqacunguaq! 'look, up there, a balloon!'; Nakacuut anutaqluki kalevteqataraqamegteki *pikaggun* qasgim egalrakun. 'When they were going to push them under the ice they'd take the bladders out through through the kashim's smokehole/window *up there*.' (CAU 1985:62); *see pika(ni), the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives*; > pikaggualek

pikaaq future possession; something to act with # Ingulalriit *pikangqerraaqameng-llu* qantamek itrutlartut qasgimi neqkautekesqelluku. 'When they had *enough (food)* they'd bring in bowls (of it) to the "Ingula" festival celebrants in the kashim so they would have it to eat.' (AGA 1996:112); < pi-kaq

pikarte- to obtain something # pikartuq 'he got something' / Kiagmi-wa tua-i *pikartelaameng* nurusngairulluteng. 'In summer when they'd *gather and harvest*, they would no longer be in need of anything.' (TAP 2004:9); < pikaq-te¹-

pike- to own; to have as one's things # pikaa 'he owns it' / pikaqa 'it is mine'; pikai 'they are his, he owns them'; pikiu 'have it as yours'; < pi-ke²-; > pikesta, pikite-, piksagute-

pikesta owner # ut'rutaa pikestiinun 'he returned it to its owner'; Nunavut man'a nallullemterni *pikestengqellra* picirramcetun yuullruukut. 'When we didn't know that this land of ours could have an *owner*, we lived following our own way.' (YUP 1995:47); nuna pikesteliniggluku 'conveying (land)' *literally*: 'supplying the land with an owner again' (*legal neologism*); < pike-ta¹

pikite- to give something as a possession # pikitaa 'he gave something to her' / qetunrani pikitellrua angyamek 'he gave his son a boat'; < pike-ite³-; > pikiuun

pikiun, pikiyun gift; present # pikiutekellrua angyaq qetunraminun 'he gave the boat to his son'; *the following are Catholic neologisms*: qilagmiutaa pikiun 'grace'; ikayurtekaa pikiun 'actual grace'; carluitnarqelria pikiun 'sanctifying grace'; sacramenta-melnguq pikiun 'sacramental grace'; < pikite-n, pikite-n

pikmayi- to determine ownership # NUN; < pike-?-

pikna, pikegna the one up there # *restricted demonstrative pronoun*; pik'um 'of the one up there'; pikegkut 'those up there'; Tukutukuarallraaq *piksuuq*, Canaluten tuani qiavagcit? 'Hey, you old sandpiper, *you up there*, for what reason are you crying so much?' (TUK 1974:3); Piqerluni egaleq *pikna* ikirtelliniluku yuum *pik'um*. Uyangtelliniuq arnaq *pikna*, ...
'Soon a person *up there* opened the window *up there*. A woman *up there* looked in.' (QAN 1995:238); *see pika(ni), the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives*; < PE dem. pik-

piksagute- to obtain; to take possession of (it) # piksagutaa 'he obtained it, got it as his own' / < pike-yagute-

pilag- to slit; to cut into; to butcher # pilagaa 'he cut into it, butchered it' / Cunawa-gguq tamaa-i tuaten *pilagluki* irnivkalallrit. 'It turned out that they would have them give birth by *cutting them* (cutting their bellies open).' (KIP 1998:191); > pilagtur-

pilagtur- to undergo or perform surgery. pilagturtuq 'he had surgery performed on him'; pilagturaa 'he performed

surgery on her' / pilagturiuq 'he performed surgery'; pilagtulleq 'one who has had surgery performed on him'; pilagtullran ekia tak'uq 'his surgical incision is long'; Tauna-llu Nakacuk tauna niitnaqlalria *pilagturituniluku* maani yuungcaristet alairpailgata. 'One also hears about a certain person, Nakacuk, who *performed surgery* before doctors came on the scene here.' (AGA 1996:154); PILAGTURLUKU QINGAA ARULIARTELLUKU or PILAGTURLUKU QUMIA ARULIARTELLUKU 'performing an abortion' (*medical neologism*); < pilag-tur¹-; > pilagtuarun

pilagtuarun slender-shaped clam (*species* ?) # NUN; < pilagtur-a-n

pilaq saw # and **pilar-** to saw # NR; from Russian пилá (pilá)

pilegte- to mispronounce by substituting g, gg, and k for r, rr, and q respectively; HBC; = pikagte-;
< pi and imitative

pilgu- to have power; to be strong; to be capable # Tauna kayunra *pilguuq*, *pilgunruuq*. 'The stronger one *had power*, more power to win the fight.' (TAP 2004:36); Tamatum nalliini waten *pilguirutellriit* nem'i uitalallrunritut. 'At that time the ones who lost their *capabilities* didn't stay in the house.' (TAP 2004:26); < pi-lgu-

pili- to make something # *piliuq* 'he is making something'; *pilia* 'he is making something for her' / Agayun-llu *piliuq* malrugnek angtuagnek tanqiignek. 'And God *made* two large lights.' (AYAG. 1:16); < pi-li²-; > pilinguar-

piliaq homemade thing; thing made by possessor # Maaten itertuq kiugkut can'get curuluut, avatiitni-wa muriit kevraartut caningqaluteng, uani-wa kaminiaq *piliaq*, kiatiini-wa qulqitet, natra-wa marayaq. 'Upon entering (she saw) in their grass sleeping pads, and around them on their sides spruce logs, and toward the door, a *homemade* stove, and further in, shelves, and there was a dirt floor.' (ELN 1990:12); < pi-liaq

piliaqe- to have made (it) # *piliaqaa* 'he made it' / *kia kameksiigken piliaqakek*? 'who made your skin boots?'; < pi-liaq-ke²-

pilinguaq drawing; model; arts and crafts item; artifact; representation # and **pilinguar-** to draw; to make models; to do arts and crafts # *pilinguartuq* 'he's drawing', 'he's doing arts and crafts' / *Pilinguasmí* nauwa? 'Where are the *arts and crafts items*? ' (YUP 1996:46); 200 *cipluku* cat *pilinguat* maani uitaniiluki. Tekitellemteñi irr'illruunga. 'They say there are over two hundred *artifacts* here. When we arrived, I was amazed.' (CIU 2005:412); < pili-uaq; > pilinguarta

pilinguarta illustrator # < pilinguar-ta¹

Pilip'iinaq Filipino # BB; from Tagalog Filipino Pilipino, or from English

pillaga- to be violent # *pillagayuituq* 'he is a gentle person'; Ayuqniaryaqunaku yuk *pillagayulria* . . . 'Don't envy the violent person . . .' (AYUQ. 3:31); < pi-llag-

pillerkaq the future; time when something is to happen; what will (or is supposed, planned or expected to) happen; plans # *pillerkani* nallullrunritaa 'he knew that his time had come (that is, that he was going to die)'; Tua-i-llu malirqeryugluku agyimciarluteng qalarulluteng pillerkameggnek. 'And so, wanting to chase him away, whispering they discussed their plans.' (ELN 1990:110); Umyuaqurluku qail' *pillerkani* tuatnakuni. 'He kept in mind *what he was supposed to do* if such a situation arose for him.' (YUU 1995:6); Ak'a tamaani uksumi tarritellriit alerquutengqellruut qail' *pillerkaatnek* kiskata nengelmi. 'In the olden days those who walked around in the winter had rules of behavior concerning *how they should act* if they fell in (through the ice or into open water) in the cold.' (YUU 1995:68); Taukut-gguq tua-i ingkut Sagquralriit aperturqaat yaqulget pillerkaat, tekittellerkaat, neqet-llu kuimallerkaat Kaugutmi. 'Those ones [stars], the constellation Orion's Belt indicates (by its position) *what will be with* the birds (their migration), their arrival, and that the fish will swim (upriver) in June.' (CIU 2005:364); Tua-i *pillerkaq* tekiskan, atam tayima kelenrilngaitaatnga. 'When *the time* comes, they won't fail to invite me.' (CIU 2005:222); < pi-ller-kaq

pillerkir-, pillerkiur- to make plans; to establish goals; to predict; to serve as an indication for or of (it) # *literally*: 'to provide or deal with the future'; pillerkirtuq, pillerkiurtuq 'he is making plans for himself'; pillerkiuraa, pillerkiraa 'he is predicting her future or making plans for her', 'it is an indication for or of it' / Tua-i ilaiurlukek taukuk allanrek yuurqerlutek yuurqainanermeggni *pillerkiurluteng*. They were glad to see the guests, poured them coffee, and while they were all having coffee they *discussed their plans*.' (ELN 1990:69); Tua-lli imumek wani *pillerkirluku*. Uumi atakumi, tua-i-llu tua-i tauna *pillerkiurarteng* tekiskan, erenrem atakuani tua-ll' elciq tamana aturluku. 'This *was the signal to begin*. Some time later, at even time when *the set time* came, they began the process of the deflating the bladders, in the evening.' (QAN 1995:160); 1994-aami *pillerkiqarraallemteñi* kalikaauluki taqnaluki pingnaquteput, . . . 'In 1994 when we first *laid our plans* to complete the book we were attempting, . . . (KIP 1998:xvii); Ernermi taumi *pillerkiuraatni* cali piarkauluteng. 'On that day, which they had *decided upon*, they would do it.' (TAP 2004:27); < pi-lleq¹-kaq-ir¹-

pillgu- to be a champion; to be really good at something; to have stamina # NUN; < pi-PE

l(ə)yu-

pillgucir-, pillgutke- to do the same as (he); to act together (with) # Ungungssit-llu allakarmeg-gguq ellangqertut.

Wangkuta *pillgucirciiganaki*.

... 'They also say animals have their own sense of awareness. We cannot *live with* them, ...' (YUP 2005:254); ... elpeciuggun-llu akqut'liciqua *pillgutekluki* tamalkuita yuut. '... I will make a covenant through you *with* all peoples.' (ISAI. 49:8); < pillgu-teke-

pillugte- to break # pillugtuq 'it broke' / BB; < pi-lluk

pilraute- to race; to compete in a race # pilrautut 'they are racing against each other'; ... call' iterluta cukaunata cali *pilrautevkenata*. '... also, we'd go in slowly, not *racing against each other*.' (KIP 1998:67); < pi-?-te⁵-

piluaqar- to be fortunate; to be lucky # piluaqertuq 'he had good fortune', 'he is lucky' / piluaqaqina! 'good luck!'; Akertem-wa uum ayuqucia wiinga elluarlluku *piluaqanrilkeka*. 'I do not *have the good fortune* to do justice to the way the sun is (that is, I do not have much knowledge about it).' (CIU 2005:368); Tekicartullinia angutem uum tauna tua-i cetuaq ... pilallinikii tua. Tua-i tekicamiu tua, "Aling arenqiapaa-ll' *piluaqalliniuten-am* mat'umek cetuamek!" This man approached him and saw that he was butchering the beluga. When he reached him, he said, "Oh my, *such good luck you've had* with this beluga!" (ELL 1997:266); Waniwa Agayutem pivingevkaraakut uitallerkamtefek nunami, *piluaqeraluta* yuuciqukut maani. 'Now God has given us this place as our dwelling place in the land, and we shall live *well* here.' (AYAG. 26:22); < pi-luaqar-; > piluarqun

piluarqun gift given out at a "kassiyuq" feast #
< piluar-rqe²-n; NS

pilug- to put on footwear # pilugtuq 'he is putting on footwear' / = pilugug-; < pi-?

pilugpigaq straight-grained wood # < pi-lugpiaq

piluguk skin boot (LY, HBC, NI, CAN, LK, BB meaning); clothing (NSU meaning) # and **pilugug-** to put on footwear; to dress # pilugugtuq 'he is putting on footwear'; pilugugaa 'he is putting footwear on him' / *in areas where both piluguk and kameksak (q.v.) are used for skin boot, piluguk is used for boots that go higher up the calf; piluguugka* 'my skin boots'; Aturangqerrluteng yup'igtarrlainarneq *pilugungqerrluta*, ivrucingqerrluta-llu. Yup'igtarrlainarneq sap'akirtaunani-ll' enurnapiarluteng. 'They had only Yup'ik style clothing, *skin boots*, and wading boots. Only Yup'ik style, no (western style) shoes, which were very hard to come by then.' (KIP 1998:105)

piluk pirogi; meat (*usually*, fish) pie # UY; from Russian пирок (pírok)

pilu'uvkaa rope # Jesus-aaq *pilu'uvkamek* qillrutellruatgen ... 'Jesus, they bound you with *rope* ...' CAT 1950:22); NSK, Y; from Russian верёвка (veryóvka); = milu'uvkaa

pinagneq, pinaggneq vanity # Y; "Cauga *pinaggneq*?" "Yuk pinagglartuq umyuarateqkumi ilamini quyinruyukluni, wall'u-qaa cakaartaunruyukluni cali umyuartunruyukluni." "'What is *vanity*?' "A person is vain if he thinks that he is higher than his fellows, or if he thinks he's more important or wiser.'" (GRA 1951:34);
< pinagte-neq¹, pinagte-neq²

pinagte- to feel oneself superior to others; to be vain; to be haughty # pinagtuq 'he is vain' / Y, NUN; < pi-?

pinan shoe # pinatek 'pair of shoes';

pinarqe- to be the cause; to be responsible for something that happens; to be guilty; to need something; to be possible; to be necessary # pinarqelriarurtuq 'he has become the responsible party'; Kiarrluteng *pinarqut*. 'One *must* scan the area for them.' (AGA 1996:100); Acianun kanaūget at'ernarqur, taūga *pinarqelliniur*, taw'am alingnarqessukluku piaqa ertulini penaungan. 'One can go down below, it *can be done*, but I think it's dangerous for it's a steep cliff.' (WEB2); < pi-narqe-

pinarqenrite- to not be the cause; to be innocent; to not need # Canrilinguut yungcaristemek *pinarqenritut* taūgaam naulluulriit. 'Those who are well *have no need* of a physician, but the sick do.' (MATT. 9:12); < pinarqe-nrite-

pinarqut'ke- to be the cause of (it); to be responsible for (its) happening # < pinarqe-teke-

pinarqut'lir- to charge, to indict # *legal neologism*; pinarqut'lirluku 'charging him', 'indicting him'; pulenglluku pinarqut'liumalleq 'double jeopardy'; < pi-narqe-n-lir-

pincaq substitute item # *such as matches used in place of money in a card game*; HBC; < pi-? or from English 'pinch', as in "something to use in a pinch"

pinevkar- to make rope from sealskin cutting the skin in a spiral pattern # < pinve-?- #

pinevkaraq rawhide rope # < pinevkar-aq¹

pinevneq metarsus; instep bone(s) # cf. pinve-

pinevyacagaq* piece of fringed mink fur sewn at the border of a (dance) garment # < pinevyak-?

pinevyak single hanging strip of a fringe on a garment # pinevyiit 'fringe'; paltuuliug pinevyalegmek 'she is making a fringed coat'; Kingyaraa kana-i *pinevyai* arulaurluteng. 'She looked back and saw that down there its *fringes* were in motion (indicating that he was still alive).' (MAR2 2001:90); < pinve-yak; pinevyacagaq

pingake- to like; to regard highly # pingakuq 'he regards himself highly'; pingakaa 'he regards him highly, likes him' / pingakamken 'I like you'; < pi-?-

pingasuin three groups or pairs # Up'nerkillret amllertut, ika-i ikegkut Ingriik ketiigni nunallret *pingasuin* . . . 'The spring camps were numerous, across there down from Ingriik there were *three groups* of them . . .' (KIP 1998:267); = pingayuun;
< pingayun-in

Pingayirin Wednesday # unuamek Pingayiritnguug 'it's Wednesday today'; ayagciquq Pingayiritmi 'he's leaving on Wednesday'; < pingayun-irin

pingayuun three groups or pairs # Aanani-ll' pian *pingayuunek* naaciniararniluteng, . . . 'When she said that, her mother said that they'd soon have *three bundles* (of skins), . . .' (ELN 1990:52);
= pingasuun; < pingayun-in

pingayulek triangle # < pingayun-lek

pingayuut the third one # pingayuut ingkut mikelnguut panikaqa 'the third one of those children is my daughter'; PINGAYUAT NANVAT 'Beverly Lake' (*one of the Wood-Tikchik lakes near Dillingham*); < pingayun-possessed ending

pingayun three # pingayun arnat taigut three women are coming; pingayunek qetunrangqertuq 'he has three sons'; pingayuurtut 'they became three in number'; pingayuugut 'they are three'; *Pingayuuguq* unani west coast-ami uum anuqem ataucim aperyaraa. 'The label for this one wind down on the west coast is *three-fold*.' (QUL 2003:700); TANQILRIA PINGAYUUCIQ 'the Holy Trinity' (*Catholic term*); PINGAYUAK QUPLUKU 'half dollar' (BB, LI; *literally*: 'halving their₂ third' *meaning* 'the two times twenty cents plus half of a third time', *since twenty is the basic unit of Yup'ik counting*); PINGAYUNEK CANIQALEK 'pyramid'; *see Appendix 6 on numerals*; > pingayirin, pingayuut, pingayuun, pingayuneq, pingasuun, pingayulek, pingayunek caniqalek, pingayunlegen; < PE pinayut

pingayuneq measurement of the width at their ends of the index finger, the middle finger, and the ring finger held next to each other #
< pingayu(n)-neq¹

pingayunlegen, pingayunelgen eight # Abraham-aaq tuqullruuq ak'allaurrluni, allrakungluni yuinaat *pingayunlegen* akimiarmek cipluku. 'Abraham died full of years, attaining the age one hundred and seventy five, (*literally*: twenty times *eight* plus fifteen).' (AYAG. 25:7,8); *see Appendix 6 on numerals*; < pingayun-neq¹-lek, pingayun-neq¹-lek

pingayupegcetaaq arrow with three-pronged point #

Pingayuuciq the Trinity # < pingayuu-ciq

pingciq half-dried, smoked, packed-together Dolly Varden # NUN; = mingciq; < PE pimci

pingna the one back there away from the — # *restricted demonstrative pronoun*; pingkut 'those back there'; qimugta pingna piani uirrayuuq 'that dog back there tends to growl fiercely'; "*Ping'um* uitasngaitaakuk!" . . . "*Pingna* nukalpiaq mulngakellriaruq." "*That one back there will not let us get away with it!*" . . . "*That successful provider back there is very careful.*" (ELL 1997:338); *see piani, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives*

pingnaqe- to try # pingnaquq 'he is trying'; pingnaqaa 'he is trying to act on it' / PINGNAQELLRIIT QUYURTELLRIIT 'those who try to do things together, organization, association'; < pi-ngnaqe-, pi-ngnatug-; > pingnatugta, pingnatugyaraq

pingnatug- to provide for one's household, to take part in subsistence activities; to make a living # *literally*: 'to try hard'; Qavartaraqluta uksumi *pingnatugluta* akikarcungnaqaqamta kaviarneq, uliirnek-llu. 'We'd camp out in the winter *making a living* when we'd try to hunt for saleable furs, foxes and white foxes.' (KIP 1998:263); Qimugtetgun tauḡaam pingnaqu'urluta, qayatgun-llu tallimteggun anguarluta *pingnatugaqluta*. 'Only by dogteam would we strive, and with kayaks paddled with the power of our arms we would *provide for our people*.' (QAN 1995:348); > pinagtugta, pingnatugyaraq

pingnatugta breadwinner; provider # < pingnatug-ta¹

pingnatugyaraq subsistence # < pingnatug-yaraq

pinguarceciaraq forgery # < pinguarcete-i²-yaraq

pinguarcete- to forge # *a document, signature, etc.*
< pi-uar-cete-; > pinguarceciaraq

pingutaquk rearmost post of sled # NUN

piniarute- to become or make physically weak; to sap one's strength # piniarutuq 'he has become weak'; piniarutaa 'it has made him weak, has sapped his strength' / naulluutema piniarutaanga 'my illness is sapping my strength'; Tua-i-ll'uum waniwa qerruinaam pitarkaqa alaitevkarluku, cali *piniarutevkarluku*. 'This float (on the harpoon) would keep the struck sea mammal from going out of sight and also make it *become exhausted*.' (CIU 2005:14); < pinir-arute-

piniate- to be physically weak; to be bad (NUN meaning) # piniatuq 'it is weak or bad' / Qanruyutmek-gguq maligtaqutellria alerquatmun *pinialillerkani* tekilluku unguvatuq. 'They say one who follows the [traditional Yup'ik] maxims lives until he *becomes frail* (that is, survives to an old age).' (YUP 2005:94); < pinir-ate-

pinimyug- to be pretty; to be cute # NUN

pinipaar(aq*) type of small bird (*species* ?) #

< ?-ar(aq)

piniaq strength; power # Tauna *piniaqerkauluku* man'a qanruyun. 'That instruction will be our source of *strength*.' (YUP 2005:20); Aturluta *pinin* nanrarcierput. 'So we sing and praise Thy *power*.' (PSALM 21:13); *direct nominalization of pinir-*

pinique- to like; to love # piniaqa 'he likes it' / NUN; < pinir-ke³-

piniqnarqe- NUN to be very pretty. piniqnarquq 'she is very pretty' / < pinique-narqe-

pinir- to be strong physically (*of humans, animals, and machines*); to be good; to be nice (NUN, NSU meanings) # pinirtuq 'he is strong or good' / pininruuq wangni 'he is stronger than me'; pinirtassiigutellriit 'those who compete testing their strength'; angukara'urluunge'rmi pinirtuq 'even though he is an old man, he is strong'; *Pinirtacirramitun-llu* qet'erpaumaluku uitauruni atqercuumiilami cali. 'And with all her *might* she hung on to it and stayed there because she didn't want to be swept away.' (ELN 1990:27); *see also* piniaq; < pi-neq²-ir¹-; > piniate-, pinique-, piniqnarqe-, pinium

piniteke- to overdo out of pride # pinitekuq 'he is overdoing' / < pi-?

pinium energy; strength # Tauna piniaqerkauluku, man'a qanruyun niitellerput *piniatekarkauluku* wangkuta. 'That instruction we heard will be our source of *strength*.' (YUP 2005:20); < pinir-n

pinqegg- to be neat; to be precise # pinqegtuq 'it is very neat' / < pi-nqegg-; < PE pinqiy- (*under* PE pi-)

pinrarcete- to celebrate the first accomplishment of a child (e.g., first game caught, first berries picked) with a feast and by giving the catch away #

pinrilmi- to occur on other occasions # *usually used in the consequential mood or conditional mood*; *Pinrilmikuni-llu* qanikciurinannermini alqunaq akitmiaqaqan cavtellinauraatuntum cirunra camaken pugumaluni. 'And *other times* while he was shoveling snow when it (the shovel) hit something he would suddenly feel the a caribou's antler poking up from below.' (CIU 2005:162); *Pinrilmiamta-llu* atamta taum qalarulluta cali assirluta pillerkamtenek. 'On *other occasions* our father told us that we should behave well in the future.' (YUP 2005:56)

pinritenrite- to definitely act; to definitely be a certain way # *usually, but not always (see final example below), used in the subordinative*, pinritevkenani 'without fail'; pinritevkenani 'without fail regarding it' / taikina pinritevkenak 'come without fail'; Taugaam iliini *pinritevkenanuk* aipamegnuk umyugaa nangruiyukaryaaqaqluni waten akulemegni. 'But *without fail* there will be times when one of us will be annoyed by what the other one does.' (QUL 2003:256); Kiulliniuq qaillun pinritniluni. Pillinia Guy-am, "Qaillun *pinritenrituten*. Qaillun pinrilnguq taitugmun pulamaluni agiirrngaituq." 'He answered that nothing had happened to him. Guy said to him, "Something *must have happened* to you. Anyone who is all right would not be approaching covered with fog.'" (YUU 1995:79); < pi-nrite-nrite-

pinve- to cut a hide into a long thong; to unravel # pinvuq 'he is cutting a thong'; 'it is unraveling' / pinevtaa 'he is cutting it into a thong', 'he is unraveling it'; Pelacinagnek yualukanek piiteurlullermeggni, tua-i *pinevkaqaarturluteng* qilagcuutekiulalliniut tuaten tamaani kuvyaliluteng. 'When they, poor dear ones, lacked commercial cord, they'd make net-making twine and make the nets by *cutting hide into thongs* as best they could.' (QUL 2003:506); > pinevkar-, pinevyak

pinvute- to break through a surface # . . . waten amllilaryaaquq waten-llu-gguq pikan irua *pinvulluni*.

Nugesciigaqu'urluni, nugesciiganani maavet wangkuta tutmaqngamteñun. Tua-i piyaaqaqami tua-i *pinvutaqluni*, mayurciigaqu'urluni. ' . . . she take a step like this, but in vain, when she did that, her leg would *go through*. She couldn't emerge, just couldn't get out onto what we step on. When she'd try, she'd *break through*, she couldn't climb up.' (ELL 1997:492)

pipigaq Russian (or other old and large) trade bead # *literally*: 'real thing'; Ketiini man'a tangllinia, man'a-gguq qayaan mengllii tegglinek *pipigarnek* tua-i, tanqigpak-gguq tua-i. 'He looked down in front of it, and saw that the edge of his

kayak's deck was covered with these *Russian trade beads*, all bright and shiny.' (CUN 2007:58); < pi-pik¹

pipipiaq, pipipiarpak, pipipiarpali yellowlegs (*Tringa sp.*); whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*); dowitcher (*Limnodromus sp.*) # *imitative*

piqainaq thing that is ready, ripe, easily done, available, etc. # piqainaugut 'they are ready'; ukut calialet piqainaunritut 'these tasks are not easily done'; < pi-qaina; > piqaini-

piqainaurte- to become or make ready, ripe, easily done, available, etc. # piqainaurtuq 'it is ready'; piqainaurtaa 'he made it ready' / Tagcetaa tua mengvailegmeng *piqainaurrluku*. 'He had it be brought up and *made ready* before they even began to sing.' (AGA 1996:152); Atu'urkait upluki tua-i pivailgata-ll' tua-i qaqilluki, *piqainaurrluki* tua-i. 'The equipment and clothing were made and provisions were prepared, all was *made ready for use*.' (PAI 2008:2); < piqaina-urte-

piqaini- to have it easy # *because of having some convenient device, a helper, etc.*; piqainiuq 'he has things easy' / < piqaina-
i³-

piqassngiar(aq*) one who does things very slowly # < pi-qar-?

piqer⁻¹ for something to happen presently or suddenly # *Used mainly in subordinative; Piqerluni* itliniuq saaniigmek itrulluni, qanikcarmek imarluni. 'Presently she came in bringing a kettle with snow in it.' (YUU 1995:4); . . . unaitqapiarluni-llu tua-i tauna amirluq. *Piqerluni* tauna amirluq may'uqertuq. ' . . . the cloud was very soft. Presently that cloud suddenly went upward.' (ELN 1990:49); Tua-i tamakunek qanerturauteellinii. *Piqerluteng* ukut nepaunateng qasgiq-llu nepaunani. 'So he spoke to them of these things. *Suddenly* they were silent, and the kashim was silent.' (ELL 1997:376); *With the ending -luni, this word also may function essentially as a particle without clearcut grammatical linkage to the subject of the (main) verb of the sentence: . . .* tua-i-llu *piqerluni* ngelai qiangurrluteng. ' . . . and *presently* her laughs became crying.' (ELN 1990:23); *Piqerluni* qanungluni cella pirtunglliuq. 'Presently it began to snow and a blizzard started up outside.' (MAR1 2002:37); *Piqerluni*, kiagucit iliitni, tamalliniq imm' uyuqlikacagaat, tayim' kiagmi. 'It happened that one summer their youngest brother disappeared, gone in the summer.' (CEV 1984:73); *With a transitive ending, there is reference to the general subject up to that point and to the subject past that point: Tua-i-llu tagluni, qayuw' cukangnaqevkenani. Tekicami itran aaniin piluku qainganun saaniigkaq kaminiam pishelluku. Piqerluku* Turpak ugna itqertuq qalarrluni mertanqiggngaitniluni, . . . 'And she (Elnguq) went up from the shore not trying to be particularly fast. When she arrived her mother told her to put the kettle for hot water on the stove. *As she (Elnguq) was doing this, presently* Turpak suddenly rushed in saying that she'd never fetch water again, . . . ' (ELN 1990:62); Tauna-llu niiskengaqaqengan uumikuaqan piaqami tua-i qasturikanirluni elpet niiskengaqaqellerpeni pilalliniluni. *Atam piqerluten* ayuqucin unakelangellinikii maa-i. Kiituan arulairluten-llu maa-i nangerngangnatungelangellinuten. 'It would become louder each time you heard it. And *presently* it would affect you such that it got to your well-being. Eventually you'd stop and could barely stand.' (QUL 2003:536); < pi-qar-

piqer⁻² to strike; to hit; to whack; to whip # piqraa 'he whacked it' / nallumini aiparrani piqraa 'he unintentionally whacked his friend'; piqrutaa 'he hit it against something'; Anuqenga'arcan pikaken taq'ertut; imarnitek pikaken *piqrutaarlutek*. 'When the sudden gust of wind came from up there, they stopped, and the gut-skin rain parka began to *whip* back and forth.' (QAN 1995:312); < PE ðpiqar- ir; > piqertur-, piqertuutaq, piqerutaq

piqertuar- to thrash; to spank; to chop more than once # piqertuartuq 'he is chopping', 'he is spanking someone'; piqertuaraa 'he is chopping it', 'he is spanking him' / Piqertuutakun-llu erurraarluku *piqertuarluki* itumciluni tamakunek kumlanernek. 'Using the axe, after washing it, he *chopped* them up and cut up that frozen fish.' (PRA 1995:410); < piqertur-a-

piqertur- to strike to hit to whack once # piqerturtuq 'he took a whack at something'; piqerturaa 'he took a whack at it' / < piqer²-tur¹-; > piqertuar-

piqertuutacuar hatchet # < piqertuutaq-cuar(aq)

piqertuutaq axe # Wall'u-qaa equingnaqelriamek angulluamek wall' arnamek cirliqluni tangerquvet *piqertuutaaneq* allurrluku piyunggakuvgu elpet equirut'laqiu. 'Or if you see an old man or woman trying to chop wood and having a hard time, you should take his or her *axe* from that person; if you are able to do it, you should chop wood for him or her.' (QUL 2003:328); LK, CAN, BB, NR, LI; < piqer²-tuutaq or < PE əpiq(a)ɾutar (under PE əpiqar-); > piqertuutacaur

piqrutaq, piqrun whip; switch used in steambath; axe (NUN meaning); fly rod or spinning rod (NSU meaning) # < PE əpiq(a)ɾutar (under PE əpiqar-)

piqunqegg- to be agile; to be able to do things quickly # piqunqegtuq 'he is agile' / piqunqeggsaraq 'agility'; < pi-

piquilli- to be ill-humored; to be angry # *piquilliuq* 'he is angry' / < pi-?

pirciqar- to get a splinter # EG; < pi-?

pircir- for there to be a blizzard or similar storm with blowing snow or sand # *impersonal subject verb*; *pircirtuq* 'there is a blizzard' / *atullruukut pirciinanrani* 'we sang while the blizzard raged'; *pircirluku maantaurallruuq* 'while there was a blizzard, he stayed here'; *qauḡyamek pircirtuq* 'there is a sandstorm'; *Unuan ellamun anluni piqu, pircirluni natquik ayagaluni*. 'When night fell he went outdoors and saw that there was a *blizzard* with snow blowing across the ground.' (YUU 1995:17); < *pirta* or *pirtuk-ir*¹-

pirlak, pirlaq, pirlaaq sled runner; keel strip on a kayak or open boat # *Maaten-gguq tang qecuneq tamana piat, ak'aki tua-i pirlaak ikavet nuryagutellinilriik akianun*. 'When they looked at the crack in the ice they saw that the *sled runners* would not reach to the other side (it was too wide for the sled).' (AGA 1996:136); *see Appendix 9 on parts of the sled*; < PE *pirlay*

pirpake- to cherish; to hold in high regard; to appraise highly; to look up to; to consider important; to value highly # *pirpakuq* 'he thinks he *himself* is great'; *pirpakaa* 'he cherishes it', 'he hold him in high regard', 'he considers it important' / *Picuileengraan tua-i carrarmek itruskan, tauna tua-i pirkapaa*. 'Even if one (almost) never catches things, but brings in some little thing, then they hold him in high regard.' (TAP 2003:14); *Quyayaraq pirkap'laraat yuut cali-llu maa-i aturaqluku quyalaaameng neqekameggnek cali-llu canek aturkanek*. 'The Yup'ik people consider Thanksgiving *important* and celebrate it to show their gratitude for food and other necessities of life.' (YUP 1996:56); < *pi-rpak-ke*²; < PY-S *pivakə-* (*under* PE *pi(-)*)

pirraussaag- to be demanding and aggressive # *Unani-llu pissulriani angu, pissurtengqerkan-gguq pitarka, angu pisqevkenaku pirraussaagesqevkenaki-gguq inequrnaurait*. 'At sea while hunting it is prohibited, they admonish them, that if the prey has a hunter already (that is, if it has been struck) one mustn't *act demanding and aggressive*.' (KIP 1998:147)

pirrec'vag-, pirretpag-, pirrelvag-, pirtetpag- for there to be a severe blizzard # *impersonal subject*; *pirretpagtuq* 'there is a severe blizzard' / < *pirta-pag*²-, *pirta-pag*²-, *pirta-pag*²-, *pirta-pag*²-

pirtuk, pirta snowstorm; blizzard # *Kiituan-gguq pirciinanrani pirtuum akuliikun makut yaqulget pilangut*. 'Finally while the blizzard was raging, in the middle of the *blizzard*, these birds started coming through.' (YUP 2006:262); > *pircir-*, *pirrec'vag-*; < PE *pirtur*

pirtuqciraq, pirturcir(aq) land otter (*Lontra canadensis*) # NSU, NUN, EG; *cf. Zagoskin 1842 list* (9); < PE *pirturcirar*

pisalria, pisaaqellria person from certain areas around the Yukon (Kotlik and Norton Sound and the Takchak area) in particular who uses *s* in many words where other Yup'ik speakers use *y* # *pisalriit pilartut waten: "angsaq", taḡgaam allat Yupiit pilartut waten: "angyaq"; 'those who say "s" say "angsaq" (boat) while other Yup'iks say "angyaq"; < pi-yar-lria, pi-yaaqe-lria said in the manner of the people at issue*

piskar(aq*) helper; only helper # *piskaraa* 'his only helper'; < *pi-kar(aq*)*²

pisqun rule; law; order; command # < *pi-sqe-n*

pissaar- to hunt # NSU; < *pi-ssaar-*

pissanqegg- to be active; to be talented # *"Qaill' ayuqa?" "Assirillruuq, pissanqeggiluni-llu." "How is he?" "He's well now and full of vigor." (YUP 1996:11); < pi-?*

pissage- to deliberately act in an unacceptable manner; to act obnoxiously; to intentionally do things that one should not do # NUN

pissuar- (piyuar- ?) to tempt # NUN

pissur- to hunt; to fish # *pissurtuq* 'he is hunting'; *pissuraa* 'he is hunting it' / *pissuryartuq* 'he is going hunting'; *pissuryarturtuq* 'he is going somewhere to hunt'; *angutet pissurtut tuntunek ingrini* 'the men are hunting caribou in the mountains'; *pissuryaurteksaituq* 'he hasn't yet learned to hunt'; *Nutaan tua qayirraarluku imarpigmun malikluku tua elissalliniluku mat'umek waten pissuryaraminek elliin*. 'Then, after he made him a kayak he went with him to the ocean and taught him his own way of *hunting*.' (QAN 1995:216); *Pugngaku pia, "Kitaki un'a atam maliggluku gguun pug'aqan ullagluku narulkaraqluku pissurru."* 'When it surfaced he told him, "Look, go after that one down there, and whenever it surfaces here, go over to it, and *hunt* it by spearing it.'" (MAR2 2001:11); *Nutaan uqtateng aturluki qusuurnek pissurluteng ceturnmanek-llu*. 'Then they used hooks with lures and *fished* for smelt and tomcod.' (KIP 1998:319); *PISSULLREM IMIRARKAA* 'harvest report' (*resource management neologism*); < *pi-cur-*; > *pissurta, pissurcuun*; < PY *pisur-* (*under* PE *pi(-)*)

pissurcuun, pissurrsuun hunting implement # *Ak'a-llu pissurcuuciuratullermeggni pissurcuuteteng cakneq tangnircarluki*

pilallruut, qaralirrluki tulurnek-llu canguanek aklulirqaluki. 'Back then when they would construct and maintain their own *hunting implements* they'd generally make their *hunting implements* look nice, decorating them with ivory and added representational accouterments.' (CAU 1985:96); PISSURCUUN TICKET-AAQ 'harvest ticket' (*resource management neologism*); < pissur-cuun

pissurta hunter # *Pissurtet* tamarmeng pitameng nakacuit qelekluki. 'All *hunters* saved the bladders of the animals they caught.' (CAU 1985:71); < pissur-ta¹

pissuutaq hunting implement # < pissur-taq¹

pista one who does or did something; worker; servant; slave; caretaker; provider # Tamatum nalliini elliraat tapeqluki aruqelallruit, waten angayuqameggnek *pistailnguut*. 'At that time they distributed goods to orphans as well, to the ones who didn't have their parents for *caretakers*' (TAP 2004:2); *Used without stress on the first syllable (though this is not indicated in the orthography), this word means 'one who did or is doing something, the specific nature of which is clear from context' (see Introduction on "stress-repelling bases"); thus, for example: Assilriamek-gguq taũgken pillrukani tua-i cali assilriakun ingluliurluni akinauryugngaluni taumun assirluni pisteklallminun.* 'But if (the child) had been treated with kindness, he will also respond and will be able to reciprocate with kindness to that person who had *acted* kindly toward him.' (YUP 2005:134) (*in the word in question, the second and third, rather than the first and third syllables, would be stressed: pistéklállminun, since pi here is a "stress repelling" base*); *contrast this with, for example: . . . mikelnguq aanani elpekaqamiu anqallerkaa-llu nacitua, aanani taũgaam kiingan pisteksugluku.* ' . . . when a child becomes aware of his mother, he cries when she leaves home, and he wants his mother alone to be his *caretaker*.' (YUP 2005:102) (*in the word in question the first and third syllables would be stressed, písteksúgluku, since pista here is lexicalized as 'caretaker'*); < pi-ta¹

pita⁻¹ to be a certain size, amount, age, strength, etc. # pitauq 'it is a certain size or age' / waten pitauq 'it is this size'; pitatii 'his agemate'; Taũgaam Joseph-aam qanrutai, "Alingenrici. Agayucetun-qaa wiinga *pitaunga*?" 'But Joseph told them, "Do not fear. Do I *measure up* to God?"' (AYAG. 50:19); Angalkut ayuqevkenateng pinimegteggun, tuunrait *pitatevkenateng* pilliut. 'Shamans differed in respect to their strength; their helping spirits weren't *equal* in strength.' (CAU 1985:197); Quilliquluteng ukut tua *pitatekluteng* . . . 'They were stacked on top of the other and were the same size . . .' (ELL 1997:252); < pi-ta²;- > pitalqegte-, pitassiar-, pitateke-

pitaciq extent # Tua-i-gguq yuuk imkuk nulgaingqavkenatek, angayuqaak taukuk, quyayaaqem *pitaciatun*. 'Those two people were hardly reticent or expressionless, those parents of hers, on account of their great happiness (*literally*: to the extent of (their) happiness).' (CUN 2007:34); . . . unuut qavciurtengellratni ayainanermini, qavarnim *pitaciani* . . . ' . . . after so many nights had come and gone while he was traveling, on account of *being* sleepy, (*literally*: in the extent of (his) being sleepy) . . .' (QUL 2003:518); < pita-ciq

pitalqegte-, pitacqegte- to fit just right; to be appropriate in size or in another respect # pitalqegtuq 'it is just right'; pitalqegtaa 'he is evening it out, making it right' / pitalqegglukek kameksiigka mingqekikek! 'sew my boots so that they fit just right!'; Anngaa . . . neryugtaciatur nerevkaraqluku. Uqurikayagluni. Uyuraa-wa tua-i uqurikayagpek'nani *pitalqeggluni*. 'She let his older brother eat however much he wanted. He was quite fat. His younger brother, on the other hand, was not very fat; he *was just right*.' (QUL 2003:400); < pita-?-, pita-?-

pitaq, pit'aq caught thing; quarry; gift acquired at a feast # pitani tungunquq pilallrua 'he butchered the bearded seal which he had caught'; Tekicamegteki negat takuluki, tua-i-ll' kalngagmun ekluki *pitateng*. 'When they reached the set snares they checked them and then put their *catch* into the backpack.' (ELN 1990:14); < pite-aq¹; > pitaqe-, pitarkall'er, pitarkaqa

pitaqe- to catch # pitaqaa 'he caught it' / tengmiaq kan'a akngircimalria pitaqaa 'that wounded goose down there is my catch'; pitaquestii 'the person who caught it'; Taumek nakacuut ayagcetenrilkaunrit'lallrullinikait pinariaqameng. Piluaqaumallruaqameng uterqura'aqluteng *pitaqevkarluteng-llu*. 'Then they'd never fail to send off the bladders (holding the spirits of the hunters' catch) when the time came. And thus, being fortunate, they (the game animals) would return and offer themselves to be *caught*.' (CAU 1985:40); < pitaq-ke²-

pitar- to receive the specific gifts requested in songs, during old-time holidays such as the "Kevgiq" ("Messenger Feast"); to distribute shares after a hunt # CAN; < pi-?-

pitari- to reach a certain amount, time, condition, etc. # waten sass'aq pitariuq, vvaiveklaak 'the time is now 5 o'clock'; Taukut Nukalpikcit ullakuvchiki waten wani pitariqerluku qiugararaqerluku tua-i tekitarkaugaci . . . 'If you go to Nukalpikcit at this time (of the day), as soon as it (the sky) turns a certain shade of blue, you ought to be arriving there . . .'; Tua-llu qaillun qakemna *pitarikan*, man'a-gga tua unuggsuun cikuyaraa. 'It took place when a *certain time* arrived, in the month when the water freezes over.' (QAN 1997:160); Tua-i-llu qaillun tayima qulii *pitariluni* waten, *pitariluni* cikumun elagluku, cikuliurluni. 'There was *this much* space remaining above him, *this much* space in the ice as he

worked it, digging a hole in it.’ (QAN 1997:6); Imna picurlagnillra qaillun *pitarian* kinguakun tekiteelliniuq, tua-i cangatevkenani. ‘Then *one day* his hunting partner who he said had had an accident arrived in the village, looking fine and healthy.’ (CIU 2005:20); Tua-ll’ tayima qaill’ *pitartiluku* tua-i tamaa-i caqerluni waten atakumi atiin ellimelliniluku, . . . ‘So then on a certain day in the evening her father asked her to do something for him, . . .’ (ELL 1997:22); Qaillun tua *pitarian* tayima wavet wanigga ingriurrluteng, . . . ‘With the passage of time they became mountains, . . .’ (ELL 1997:226); Taūga-llu-gguq waten, qaill’ *pitariqerluteng*, culnguameng cugmeng-ll’ nalluluteng, tuntussuameng-ll’ tunciq’qapiarenautut. ‘Well *they went along* in this way through life, knowing no other people, and when they hunted caribou, they caught many.’ (CEV 1984:73); < pi-ta²-i¹-

pitarkallr(aq*) bear # pitarkall’er ‘a/the bear’; Y;
< pitarkaq-ller(aq)

pitarkaq, pit’arkaq thing to be caught; one who is going to catch something; prey; bear (*Ursus sp.*) (additional HBC meaning)
pitarkani-ll’ maani amllerpaa! ‘there’s a lot of game here!’; PITARKAM ERNERMI ATAUCIMI AMLLERTACIRKAA ‘bag limit’ (resource management term); < pitaq-kaq, pit’aq-kaq

pitaryaraq the process whereby parts of a seal are distributed to a group of hunters after the catch #

pitassiar-, pitassiir-, pitaciar- to attempt; to try; to sample; to taste. pitassiarut ‘he is trying something’; pitassiaraa ‘he is trying it’ / < pita-?, pita-?, pita-?

pitateke- to fit each other; to be equal; to correspond in some respect, *often age*. pitatekuk ‘they₂ correspond’; pitatekaa ‘it corresponds with it’ / qetunraqa paniin-llu pitatekuk ‘my son and your daughter are the same age’; pitateku’urtelluki ‘making them equal’; < pita-n-ke²

pite- to take game # pituq ‘he caught game’ / *there is no gemination here since pi is a “stress-repelling” base (see Introduction)*; pitellruuq ‘he has caught game’; cetuamek pitukut ‘we took a beluga’; picuuq ‘he is a proficient hunter’; piculi ‘good hunter’; pitqallruunga ‘I caught a few game animals’; Caqerluni-gguq ayagyuaq *pitliniuq* yaqulpall’ermek ‘Once, they say, a young man evidently took a thunderbird (a mythical giant bird).’ (CAU 1984:33); = pit’e⁻¹; < pi-te¹-; > pitaq; < PY pitə⁻² (under PE pi(-))

pit’e⁻¹ to take game # pit’uq ‘he caught game’ / *this is a lexicalized version of pite- (above)*; pit’ellruuq ‘he has caught game’; Camek *pit’esciigaliluta*, picuirulluta, elluatuunrirluni-llu temvut. ‘We will not be able to catch animals, and our bodies will no longer be strong and healthy.’ (YUP 2005:84); = pite-; < PY pitə⁻² (under PE pi(-))

pit’e⁻² to rise (of the moon or sun); for there to be a new moon # pit’uq ‘it is rising’ / IRALUQ PIT’UQ ‘there’s a new moon’; Tua-i-llu cali una akertem *pit’ellra* cali murilkelluku. *Pit’ellra* una ukatmun aya’agqan, cali tua-i assirtuq puqlangllerkam tungiinun, cukaaqan una pillra, una ayallra. ‘People also observed the behavior of the rising sun. When the sun rose and traveled swiftly, we considered that to be a good sign, since that means it is going in the direction of warmer weather.’ (CIU 2005:368); Cali-llu aūgna imna pit’eqarraallra tua-i murilketuat iralum. ‘They used to observe closely when the (new) moon would first appear.’ (CIU 2005:362); Erenret pic’artuqatalliniameng tanqigiyarturluteng. ‘Because the days were, at that season, such that the sun was rising early, it was getting brighter.’ (CUN 2007:66); < PY pitə⁻¹ (under PE pi(-))

pitegcaraq lance; large spear # < pitegc-ar-aq¹

pitegcaun arrow # pitegcautet cingilgit ‘arrow heads’; Pitgaryaaqekiini urluvermek anglluq’alliniluni. *Pitegcaun-llu-gguq* ayagarlluni. ‘When he shot at him using his bow, he submerged himself. And, the arrow whizzed by.’ (ELL 1997:542); TULUKARUUM PITEGCAUTII ‘a certain constellation (*literally*: the raven’s arrow)’; Y, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI; < pitegc-ar-n

pitegciraq lance; large spear # < pitegc-cir-aq¹

pitegcurliq robin (*Turdus migratorius*) # *imitative and* < -li¹; cf. aaqcurliq, curcurliq

pitegte- to practice shooting with a bow and arrow # . . . taum tua-i nukalpiartam qetunraa tauna-llu elliraauruluq-llu waten, maliklutek maavet nunat elakaraatnun waten *piteggniarlutek*, malikurlutek piyaurtuk. ‘. . . that great hunter’s son and the orphan would both go just outside of the village to practice shooting together.’ (QAN 1995:216)

pittek arrow # *and piteg-* to shoot with an arrow # pitgaa ‘he shot it with an arrow’ / . . . waten-gguq tua-i *pitgem* yaaqsinricaaqaa, . . . ‘. . . it is said that an arrow could easily reach him (*literally*: wasn’t far from him), . . .’ (CUN 2007:92); > pitegcaraq, pitegcaun, pitgar-; < PE pitəy-

piteke- see at **pitke-**

pitte- to act or be a certain way having something as one’s reason or purpose # *used only in the subordinate (this is the counterpart to pitengqerr- ‘to have a reason or purpose’ for use with subordinate endings)*: camek piterluni tuaten pillrua? ‘For what purpose did he act like that?’; < pi-n

pitgaqu- to shoot with arrows # pitgaquuq 'he shot arrows'; pitgaqua 'he shot arrows at it' / Ancetaaratni tua-i anlliniuq, aren, anngan imna kapuryaaqelliniat, *pitgaquluku* tuaten. 'When she came out, they speared her and *shot her with arrows* in vain.' (QUL 2003:76); Yuut pissutullruut nutgunateng. Taugaam narulkautnek tallimegteggun piaqluteng *pitgaquluki-llu*. 'People would hunt without having guns. However, they would use spears with their hands, and *shoot them with arrows*.' (YUU 1995:66); < pitgar-qu²-

pitgar- to shoot (at) with an arrow # pitgartuq 'he shot'; pitgaraa 'he shot it' / "Kita'ak ikna nalkengnaqluku pitgaru." Pitgaraa uniurrluku. "'Go on, try to find it and shoot at it." He shot at it, missing it.' (AGA 1996:168); < piteg-a-;
> pitgaqu-

pitgarcuun tassel hanging from the armpit or just below the armpit of the traditional Yup'ik parka # *with red beads said to represent the blood of the legendary hero Apanuugpak (or Iluvaktuq ?) who had been shot with an arrow in that part of his body*; < pitgar-cuun

pitke- to act on account of (it); to act having (it) as a reason; to act for the sake of (him) # *used in the subordinate*; pitekluku 'on account of it', for the sake of it' / elpet pitekluten 'it was for your sake'; Tamana tua-i pitekluku qacungakitullrulliniuq alikaunani-llu ilaminek. 'And *it was for that reason* he had learned to be fearless and mock his fellows.' (CIU 2005:202); Tua-i nutaan taqluni tua-i qanlliniluni ca *pitkevkenaku* qaini man'a *pitekluku* wanigg' tua-i nunaniryunritniluni cakneq. 'So he finally stopped and said that it *was not on account of anything* else, but *on account of* this body of his, he wasn't happy at all.' (ELL 1997:562); < pi-teke-

pitqua- to give up and let whatever will happen, happen; to accept one's fate # pitquaguq 'he accepted his fate' / < pi-?

pitsaqenrite- to act unintentionally; to happen to act # pitsaqenrituq 'he acted unintentionally'; pitsaqenritaa 'he acted unintentionally toward him' / pitsaqevkenani 'by accident, unintentionally'; pitsaqevkenaku 'acting by accident toward him'; pitsaqenritamken 'I didn't do it to you intentionally', 'excuse me', 'I'm sorry'; navellruaqa pitsaqevkenaku 'I broke it accidentally'; Pi, *pitsaqevkenaci-qaa* niitellruuq ilaci wall'u-q' niiteksaituq . . . yung'eqarraallranek? 'Did one of you ever *happen* to hear — or maybe hasn't heard — about how it first got inhabitants?' (QUL 2003:598); <pitsaqe-?-nrite-

pitsaqe- to act intentionally or deliberately # pitsaquq 'he acted intentionally'; pitsaqaa 'he acted on it intentionally' / akngirtaa pitsaqluku 'he hurt him on purpose'; . . . ilait-llu *pitsaqluki* ikiungnaqluki wall'u temcinangnaqluki. ' . . . they *intentionally* tried to make some of them (the masks) ugly or make them so as to provoke laughter.' (CAU 1985:199); *also spelled* picsaqe-;
< pi-?; > pitsaqenrite-

pitsaqtumek intentionally # *essentially a particle*; Usuuqtallraaq, elpetun wii ayuqenrituq. Yuk anerteqellria *pitsaqtumek* tuqusngaitaqa 'You lousy person, I'm not like you. I won't kill a living person *intentionally*' (NAA 1970:9); < pitsaqe-n-abl.-mod.

piu- to exist; to be the (right) one # piuguq 'it is the one' / piuyukuten-qaa? 'do you think you're so important?', 'do you think I did something to you?', 'do you think I meant you?'; < pi-u-;
> piunrir-

piu. . . Look also under the spelling **piyu.** . . ; deletion of the **y** in this position is common in CAN, NUN, and NI

piug⁻¹ to want # Angutet ciumek petugtatuut. Aliumatnek, aasaanek, alliqsanek, wall'u neqet amiitnek *piugaqluteng* ilait. 'The men posted the first requests. Some of them would *want* mittens, gloves, twined grass socks, or fish-skin items.' (CAU 1985:24); = piyug-

piug⁻² to walk # piugtuq 'he is walking' / NUN;
= peyug-

piugna- to be able # Tuaten yuum *piugngatacimitun* cikiqenglallerkaa qanruyutnguqapiartuq. 'In that way it was very much the accepted practice for a person to give however much he was *capable* of.' (CAU 1985:27); = piyugna-

piunrir- to cease to exist; to die; to annihilate # piunrirtuq 'it ceased to exist'; piunriraa 'he annihilated it' / . . . ellam *piunrirvianun*. ' . . . until the world *ceases to exist*.' (AGA 1996:94); Nevaararqut-gguq tuaten assinritaqaan tauna tangvagteteng wall'u ilii, tungayii wall'u irniara *piunrirarkaugaagan*. 'They ran on water with outstretcd wings like that when things would be bad for some of the people watching them, or if their relatives or child would soon *die*.' (CIU 2005:288); < piu-nrir-

piur(ar)- to keep acting or being as one is # piurtuq 'he continues as he has been'; piuraraa 'he continues acting toward it as he has been acting' / piuraa! 'goodbye!', 'stay as you are!' *spoken to one person*; piurtek! 'goodbye!' *spoken to two*; piurci! 'goodbye!' *spoken to three or more*; < pi-ur(ar)-; > piuryaraq

piurte- to become ready for use; to come into existence; to create # *piurtuq* 'it became ready for use' / *tepa piurtuq* 'the aged fish is ready'; Waten-ll' *iqvaquaqlutek atsat piurtaqata*. 'They₂ would go berry picking when the berries *were ready*.' (AGA 1996:200); Tauna nallunailkutaqaa akqutma *piurtellma* unguvalrianun tamalkuitnun nunami. 'This is the indication of the promise I have *made* to all living creatures in the world.' (AYAG. 9:17); Nunat *piurtellruut* 1930-m ciungani. 'The village *came into being* in the early 1930s.' (KIP 1998:vii); < pi-urte-

piuryaraq manner; custom; habit # < piur(ar)-yaraq

piuviyucug- to be proud; to be haughty; to be stuck-up # *piuviyucugtuq* 'he is haughty' / NSU;
< pi-?

pivagte- to make a shuffling noise # NUN

pivakaq one of many such occasions or occurrences # *used primarily (only?) as in the following examples*: Tua-i-am *pivakat* iliitni qimugta im' tamalliniluni, tua-i tayima ngelaunani. 'On one *such occasion* that dog disappeared for once and for all.' (QUL 2003:602); Tua-i *pivakat* iliitni unugmi tupagyartuqalliniuk angayuqaak akemna tang mecarnaurtuq qriaryigtaqluni-llu. 'On one *such occasion* at night her parents woke up to hear the one across there making smacking and crackling noises.' (QUL 2003:266); < pi-vakar-direct nominalization

pivake- to boast; to be proud # *pivakuq* 'he boasts about himself'; *pivakaa* 'he boasts about her' /
< pi-vak-ke²-; < PE pivakə- (under PE pi(-))

pivik place; room; space; time # *pivigtuuq* 'there's a lot of space'; *pivigkaitukut* iqairissuutmek 'we don't have room for a washing machine'; anqallrani aqumlleni uniiluku piviillinia anngaan 'when he stepped out briefly, leaving his chair, his older brother took his place'; < pi-vik

piyagaq* baby animal; baby bird; chick; cub # Carayiit *piyagaqsukluki* piaqameng alingnaq'lartut. 'Bears get frightening when they (hear noise) thinking it's their *cubs*.' (ELN 1990:18); Elpeci ciissirpiit *piyagaitni*, . . . 'You *generation* of vipers, . . .' (MATT. 3:7); . . . tuacetun yaqulgem *piyagaminek* evalauciatun yaqugmi aciagnun, . . . ' . . . in that way, like a bird nesting its *chicks* under its wings, . . .' (MATT. 23:37); PIYAGAAT TENGUTIT 'July', (CAN *usage*), *literally*: 'month when the young birds take flight';
< pi-ya(g)aq

piyaraite- to lack a set or determined pattern for acting # *piyaraituq* 'there's no set way to do it, or for it to occur' / Tamaa-i tamana tuaten ayuqucia up'nerkami-llu navgurluni ayallra *piyaraunani* ernermek-llu taumek piyuunani. Taumek pitullrukaitkut, imarpik-gguq tuaten piqatarniluni qanyuituq. 'There is no *set time* in the spring when it breaks up and no certain date. That is why it is said that the ocean does not tell us what it is going to do.' (YUP 2005:90); <
pi-yaraq-ite¹-

piyua- to walk # *piyaguq* 'he is walking'; *piyuagaa* 'he is walking over or through it' / Tua-i-llu pilaucimegsetun tua-i yuuluteng *piyualuteng*, ilaita-llu maryarrluki qimugtet. 'As was their way, they got out (of the sled) and *walked*, while some of them led the dogs.' (ELN 1990:11);
= peyug-, piug-; < ?-a-; > piyuayaraq

piyuayaraq footpath # < piyua-yaraq

piyug- to want # *piyugtuq* 'he wants something' or 'he wants to do something' / = piug-¹; < pi-yug-

piyugnga- to be able # *piyugngauq* 'he can do something'; < pi-yugnga-; = piugnga-

piyugteqe- to be eager; to be enthusiastic; to be willing # Wiiurluq waniw' umyuamkun tauḡaam tua-i! Umyuaqa *piyugteqluni* tauḡken tua-i temaitkacagarlua tua-i. 'Poor old me, now I can only do things in my mind! My mind is *willing*, but my body is weak.' (QAN 1995:356);
< pi-yug-teqe-

piyunarquciq authorization; rights *when used in the plural* # *piyunarqucini* aturluku 'exercising one's rights'; *Piyunarqucit* Piyunarquciumalrianek Anguyagtemek U.S.A. 'The Bill of Rights of the Constitution of the United States of America.' (NAA 1971:1); . . . apluku-llu, "Qanruskut qaillun ayuqellriamek *piyunarqucingqerrluten* waten pilarcit?" ' . . . and they asked him, "Tell us how you have the *authority* to act like this?"' (LUKE 20:2); < pi-yunarqe-ciq

piyurrluar(ar)- to treat nicely; to be courteous # NUN

piyuun proposal; wish # *piyuutekarput* 'it is our wish'; < pi-yug-n

pu- deep root: swelling, rising in a hemisphere; cf. puge-, pupik, puve-

pualla- to stand up and dance # *a fast-paced northern-style Eskimo dance done by men*; puallauq 'he is dancing (this way)' / Maaten uyangtuq, qasgim natrani yucuayagaat unkut puallalriit, mingqutnek ayarurluteng; akngirnailitanek

nacangqerrluteng amllerluteng. 'When he peeked in he saw on the floor of the kashim many little people down there dancing away with needles for walking sticks and thimbles for hats.' (GRA 1901:280–281 & PRA 1995:453); Y, NUN, NS; < PE puvała

pucenglluk barrel; LK; < puckaq-nglluk

pucikar-, **pucickar** (NUN form) to fall down head- or face-first # pucikartuq 'he fell down' / Piqerluni amiik ikirrluni uguna-llu yuk *pucikarluni* ilutmun. 'Suddenly the door opened and a person *tumbled in head first*.' (ELN 1990:67); > pucikpag-; < PE puci-

pucikpag- to fall hard # pucikpagtuq 'he fell hard' / < pucikar-pag²-

puckacuar(aq*) condenser # *of a motor*; < puckaq-cuar(aq)

puckaq barrel; keg # Kinguani taum cali iqvaraqluteng *puckanek* imiriluteng atsalugpiarutengluteng. 'After that they'd pick berries filling *barrels* with them when they had gotten a supply of salmonberries.' (ELN 1990:30); UY, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; *from Russian бóчка (bóchka)*; > pucenglluk, puckacuar, puckarpak

puckarpak coil # *of a motor*; < puckaq-rpak

pucuunaq barrel; keg # NSK; *from Russian бочóнок (bochónok)*

pucuur- to kiss # pucuurtuk 'they₂ are kissing'; pucuuraa 'he kissed her' / LI, EG; *possibly a loan word of undetermined origin*

puga^e surfaced seal; blackfish coming to the surface (*HBC meaning*) # puget 'surfaced seals'; . . . kiagpak kuigak tamana *puget*-llu itqetaarlaamegteggu, una-i tua-i miluqunaurai ciimanek pug' aqata iliini nall'artaqluki tuquteksaunaki taugaam. Tua-i anglaniteklarai ul'aqan itraqata *puget*. Cauciinaki-llu tua-i *puget* unkut miluqularai, ciqvallagluteng angllurnautut. ' . . . because all summer *seals* came up that river of theirs, he'd target them with stones whenever they surfaced, sometimes hitting them without killing them, however. And he enjoyed them whenever the water came up and when the seals would come upstream. Without knowing that those *seals* were down there in the water he'd target them and they'd dive making a big splash.' (MAR2 2001:6); *direct nominalization of puge-*

puge- to surface; to come to the surface, emerging halfway; to come out into the open; to start coming in from the entryway or storm porch (*referring to when entryways were underground*) # pug'uq 'he or it came to the surface' / akerta pug'uq 'the sun is halfway over the horizon or halfway out from the clouds'; nayiq pug'uq 'the seal surfaced'; pugumauq 'it has surfaced'; Napat-llu akuliitgun cali maliggluku pulaluteng tua-i-llu carr'ilqamun *pugluteng*. 'Following the trail they went between the trees and then *came out into the open* at a clearing.' (ELN 1990:4); "Ua-i elaturrami nangerngauq." . . . Tua-i piqerluni *pugenqigtelliniuq* tauna imna neviarcara' urluq. Tua-llu-gguq *pugngami pia*, "Ukuk'aaq-gguq itra." "'She's standing out there in the storm-porch." . . . Then that girl *came partway in* again, and when she *started in* she (the one inside) said to her, "Ukuk'aaq says to come in.'" (CUN 2007:118); > puga, pugte-, pugler-, puglerte-, Pugnguaryaraq, pugyaraq; *cf.* pu-, nuge-, pugsuaq, puve-; < PE puḃə-

pugler- to suddenly come to the surface # puglertuq 'it came to the surface' / Carvanian tamana kuik egmian tekiarrluni taumun napartamun tua-i tegulerluku *puglerami* nutaan aneryaarluni. 'Since that river had a strong current she got to that post right away and quickly grabbed it and when she *bobbed to the surface* she took a breath of air.' (ELN 1990:27); < puge-ler-; < PY-S puḃləḃ- (*under* < PE puḃə-)

puglerneq swamp # Y; < pugler-neq¹

puglerte- to float # NUN; < pugler-?-

Pugnguaryaraq old-time Yup'ik holiday celebrated shortly before the "Nakaciuryaraq" ("Bladder Feast") # HBC; < puge-nguar-yaraq

pugsuaq ptarmigan net # *cf.* puge- **pugte-** to bring to the surface # *literally or figuratively*; pugtaa 'he brought it to the surface' / keniramek uquq pugtaa 'she ladled the oil from the boiled food'; pugciuq 'he brought something to the surface', 'he is skimming oil from the surface'; . . . camek *pugcikuma* taukuni nunani, qanernarqutmek *pugcikuma*, nunat amlleret qanemcitgun niiciiqaatnga, . . . ' . . . if I *bring up* something controversial a lot of villages will hear about me through word of mouth, . . . ' (YUP 2005:16); < puge-te²-; > pugta-, pugteqrun

pugteqrun ice piece that comes loose from the bottom and rises to the surface of the water in spring # < pugte-qer-n

pugta- to float # pugtauq 'it is floating' / Cikumun tekiskuvci *pugtalriamun*, uivurciqerci un'a avatii kiarqurluku. 'When you get to *floating* ice, go around it and and scan the area around it.' (YUU 1995:67); < pugte-a-; > pugtaqutaq, pugtaun, pugtassaq; < PE puḃta- (*under* PE puḃə-)

pugtaqutaq float on a fishnet; bouy # . . . *pugtaqutarkiurluki* tunutellget igyaraitnek-llu-gguq pikalget. ' . . . they'd prepare fishnet *floats* from (inflated) loon throats when available.' (CIU 2005:82); < pugta-kutaq

pugtassaq dead mare's-tail (*Hippuris vulgaris*) that floats on ponds in the spring (color is brown, appears tubular) # NUN

pugtaun, pugtautaq lung; float; buoy; life-jacket # pugtautet 'the lungs'; pugtauciquq 'he has an affliction of the lungs (such as tuberculosis)'; pugtaun calinriqerrluni 'the lung collapsing'; K, Y, NI, CAN, HBC, BB; < pugta-?-n, pugta-?-taq¹

pugterte- to set afloat # pugtertuq 'it started to float'; pugtertaa 'he set it afloat' / pugterqaarluku 'after he set it afloat'; Ul'uq taqeksanani ernerrluni yuinaagnek malrugnek, meq nunam qaingani et'uriinarluni, kiituani angyarpak pugtertaa. 'It flooded and before it had ended forty days had passed, the water grew deeper on the surface of the land, and he (Noah) finally set afloat the ark.' (AYAG. 7:17); Aling aren tua-i-gguq tang man'a asgulinerat tua-i pugtertellria, qayaurrluni avavet. 'Oh my, it is said that the area downstream was filled with kayaks set afloat.' (ELL 1997:390); <puge-te²-?-

pugug- to peck at thoroughly # Tua-i-llu cat iliitni unugmi iralillrani, amini imna qerqaalleraam amia qertellruamiu-gguq elaturram natiini, ac'amiu tauna anngami tengluni pugullia ukiqluku tua-i pugugluku an'allagaqluni kanavet aciminun. 'Then one moonlit night since he had stored his raven skin somewhere in the porch, after he put it on he flew off and pecked at (that dog) pecking holes in it and defecating down below him.' (MAR1 2001:73); NS; cf. pukug-

pugugyuk design on bent wooden hunting hat # NUN

pugultu lemming (*Lemmus trimucronatus*) # NUN;
= puveltuk; < PY-S puvøltu

pugurtar- to talk about (it) omitting certain things (as because one does not know them well) # Pugurtarluku qanruteklarqa taringumanritaqa. 'I talk about it leaving some things out because I don't know it fully.' (MAR2 2001:47)

pugyar- to skim the surface of a liquid # NUN;
> pugyanerrluk

pugyanerrluk foam in cooking pot or the like # NUN; < pugyar-neq-rrluk

pugyaraq neck opening of a pullover parka; parka ruff; hole at inside end of tunnel entrance to old-time house or kashim # Tamaa-i-am imarniteteng-wa tua waten acaaqekteng taūgaam pugyarait ukut pugevkenaki, . . . 'It's when they put on their seal-gut rain parkas but don't let their heads go out through their neck openings, . . .' (QUL 2003:576); Pugyararluteng imumek tua-i, pugyamek mayurluteng piaqluteng. 'They had underground entrances back then, underground entrances out of which they would climb.' (QAN 1995:112); < puge-yaraq

pukak snow that is soft but granular, found under the top layer, good for making "Eskimo ice cream" # NUN; < PE (now PI pukak)

pukiq trim on a parka; light-colored, soft belly skin of caribou or reindeer used in fancy parka designs (now largely replaced by calfskin) # Tua-i-gguq atkuliaqameng uuggun wani pukirmek qaralililaraat cali-llu akiakun; miryarualirlukek-gguq. 'When women make fancy parkas, they always put strips of the light fur from a caribou fawn belly here and underneath (the shoulders); these are representations of vomit (on account of a certain well-known story).' (CIU 2005:130); see Appendix 9 on parts of the parka; > pukirraq; < PE pukir

pukiqerte- to take the blame for something # NUN

pukiqur- to gather (it) although scarce # NUN

pukirneq skin of young caribou, used for making trim # Canek tua-i atkugkanek, imarmiutarnek naatanek, piciatun pukirnernek, tua-i tamakunek iluvaucillinilriik. 'They brought bundles of mink pelts and young caribou skin for parkas into the kashim.' (CIU 2005:134)

pukirraq light-colored fur from caribou fawn #
< pukiq-rraq

pukite- to pick and eat little things; to pick lice and squash them with one's teeth # pukituq 'he is picking' at things; pukitai 'he is picking at them' / Igvaqataararaa neviarraq, kegginaa ayimngaluni, carayiim amianek kumakiralarria, pukiartaqluni nerestainek. 'He slowly got the girl into his view and saw that her face was ugly, that she was delousing a bearskin, picking its lice and squashing them with her teeth.' (MAR1 2001:78);
< PE pukitə-

pukug- to eat bits of meat clinging to a bone after most of the meat has been removed; to pick berries carefully from scattered sites because they are few in number (NSU meaning); to pick up small object or pick berries (NUN meaning) # pukugtuq 'he is eating the bone clean'; pukugaa 'he is eating the meat clinging to it' (bone) / tuntuviim enranek pukugtuq 'he is eating a moose-bone clean'; Tua-i-llu-am aaniita pukunqercaarluki neresqelluki neqait, . . . 'After their mother told them to eat their food carefully taking all the bits of meat from the bone, . . .' (ELN 1990:4); more

generally, figuratively, or by extension, means 'to deal with it bit by bit', 'to pick away at it'; Maa-i mat'um nalliini tuar qanruciaqameng pukukaqluku una, una amaken aqvaluku qanqautekaqluku, taringnaunani. 'And it seems like when they talked to people these days, they'd deal with it bit by bit, and then they take something from over there and talk briefly about it, to the point where it is not understood by anyone.' (YUP 2005:32); Anngameng-llu-gguq, nunat-ll' taug' qayginritqallret pukugluki. 'When they came out of the kashim, they dealt bit by bit with the villagers who had not been in the kashim.' (CEV 1984:86); < PE pukuy-

pula- to go forward through a thicket, clouds, darkness, etc. # pulauq 'he is going forward'; pulaa 'he is going forward through it' / pularraarluta canegpagteggun tekiteellruukut kuigem ceñiinun 'after going through the tall grass we arrived at the bank of a river'; Mairlurluan-gguq inerqurqekii tutgara'urluni cangraan pingraan kuigem akiani canegpagnun pulaqaasqevkenaku. 'His grandmother warned her grandson that no matter what he must not go into the tall grass on the other side of the river.' (CET 1971:1 & PRA 1995:451); > pulaar⁻², pulate-, pulayaraq, pulqerte-: < PE pula-

pulaar⁻¹ to borrow # pulaartuq 'he borrowed something'; pulaaraa 'he borrowed it' / NSU; probably from English 'borrow'

pulaar⁻², **pulaar(ar)**- to walk through the brush or woods # pulaartuq 'he is walking through the brush or woods'; pulaararaa 'he is wandering through it' / Qayuw' tamaavet tunumeggnun pulaarluteng qakinernek piqatalliniameng piqertuutacuarmek maligluteng piluteng. 'This time, since they were going to walk through the forest behind their fish-camp and look for standing but dry small dead trees suitable for use as kindling, they took an axe along with them.' (ELN 1990:38); < pula-?=-

pula'avkaaq, **pulaska**q (NUN form) safety pin # from Russian булавка (bulávka) 'pin'; = kula'avkaa

pulate- to insert; to bury; to put into the midst of something # pulataa 'he put it into something' / Makut-llu maa-i muriit, makut egkuarit pulataqamegteki-kia tua-i qaillun piluki tayima pulatelartaki. 'And these wooden uluaq handles, I'm wonder how they embedded them (the blades into the handles) when they inserted them.' (CIU 2005:172); < pula-te²-

pulayaraq, **pulasaraq** (NS form) path, as through the trees or bushes # Pulasarangqerrluni keluak uqvigangqerrami. 'The area behind where they₂ dwelt had a pathway because it had willows.' (MAR1 2001:81); < pula-yaraq

pulengtaarturyaraq multiplication # < pulengte-a-tur¹-yaraq

pulengtaq frequently; often; repeatedly # adverbial particle; pulengtaq tailartuq 'he comes often'; Pulengtaq alangrunek pitullruut. 'They would frequently encounter ghosts.' (KIP 1998:203); < pulengte-?

pulengte- to do again; to repeat # pulengtuaq 'he is repeating his action'; pulengtaa 'he is repeating it' / pulenglluni akutamek neqliurtuq 'he helped himself to the "Eskimo ice cream" again'; nanvaq pulengtaarluku kuimeng'erpegu mernuyuituten 'you don't get tired even though you swim the lake repeatedly'; Tua-i-am atulliniuq: "Aa-ii-yaar! Aa-ii-yaar!" (pulenglluku qulerqunek) 'He sang: "Aa-ii-yaar! Aa-ii-yaar!" (repeated ten times)' (YUU 1995:105); > pulengtaarturyaraq, pulengtaq

pulqerte- to plunge through # pulqertuq 'he plunged through'; pulqertaa 'he plunged through it' / Aqvaqursaaqluni anguciqngalani tamaavet qecliniluni qanikarmun pulqercukaaralriamun pulqerrluni . . . 'He ran but since it seemed that it was going to overtake him, he jumped into the soft snow, plunging in . . .' (MAR1 2001:11); < pula-qerte-

pulqig- root; > pulqigte-, pulqima-

pulqigte- to assemble items into a whole # pulqigtai 'he assembled them' / < pulqig-?-

pulqima- to be in clusters # pulqimalriit 'clusters'; < pulqig-ma-

pulug- to be broke; to be without money # pulugtuq 'he is broke' / from English 'broke'; NSK; NUN; = puRug-

punerneq copper; bronze; brass # Waten-llu agkucetun cipnermiutarluni waten punerneregnek. 'And it [the belt] has tips at its ends made of copper.' (CIU 2005: 244); Zillah-llu qetunranguq Tubal-Cain-amek, tauna taqurqelartuq calissuutnek punernernek cavignek-llu. 'And Zillah had a son, Tubal-Cain, and that made tools of bronze and iron.' (AYAG. 4:22); cf. punerte-

punerte- to skim; to remove oil, foam, etc., from the surface of a liquid. punertaa 'he is skimming it' / Egaluni uqumek, imumek taggluku, qainga man'a punerteqatarluku, tarenrilliniluni egatiikun pikna egalecuaraq. 'She cooked the fat, took it off the fire, and was about to skim its surface, and then there was a reflection of the little smoke-hole up above in the cooking pot.' (MAR1 2007:6); cf. punerneq; < PY punərtə-

pupcep'ag- to pinch hard # pupcep'agtuq 'he pinched something hard'; pupcep'agaa 'he pinched it hard' / < pupsug-pag²-

pupeckaq hairpin # < pupsug-ckar-

pupeckar-, pupeskar- to pinch lightly # pupeckartuq or pupeskartuq 'he is pinching something lightly'; pupeckaraa or pupeskaraa 'he is pinching it lightly' / Akuni teguqerluku, *pupeskarluku*, cangraatni tua-i apqaungraatni ullagturallia tauna nukalpiartaq, waten piqerluku kenini. 'Taking hold of the hem of her garment by *pinching it lightly*, even though they questioned her, nevertheless, she went over to that young man, holding her folded the flair (of her parka) like this.' (MAR2 2001:57); < pupsug-ckar-, < pupsug-qar-

pupespag-, pupesvag- to pinch hard # pupespagtuq or pupesvagtuq 'he pinched something hard'; pupespaa or pupesvagaa 'he pinched it hard' / < pupsug-pag²-, pupsug-pag²-

pupignaq, pupignarliq poisonous mushroom; toadstool # Tua-i-llu piuq aatiit makunek nertuniluki ilait-gguq taugaam *pupignarliit* nercetaat neryunaitniluki tuqunaqniluki. 'Then their father told them that these (mushrooms) were edible but that others, the *toadstools*, were not to be eaten and were deadly poisonous.' (ELN 1990:29); < pupik-naq², pupik-naq²-li¹

pupigpak smallpox # < pupik-rpak

pupiguaq bracket fungus that grows on birch trees (*Poria obliqua*) # < pupik-uaq

pupik, pupicuk (NUN form) infected sore; impetigo # and **pupig-** to get impetigo # pupigtuq or pupigaa 'he or it (body part) got impetigo' / ... yuut makut qaingit *pupigluki*. Uitavakayuunateng, kumeksuarturluteng. '... these people's skin *had sores*. They wouldn't sit still, but continually scratched at themselves.' (QUL 2003:38); > pupignaq, pupigpak, pupiguaq, pupingqua-; cf. pu-; < PE pupiy

pupingerte- to squeak # of mice; pupingertuq 'it is squeaking' / ... kaviaret pissuraqluki ... uugnaraunguarluta. Avelngaunguarluta. *Pupingerrluta*, teriiqata-ll' qaskellikanirluta *pupingqaquurluta*. '... to hunt ... the foxes ... we'd pretend to be mice (voles). We'd *make squeaking sounds*, and when they sensed the noise we'd keep *squeaking* at intervals and do it more quietly.' (PAI 2008:234)

pupingqua- to have a frostbitten spot on one's skin where one has touched a cold object # pupingquaguq or pupingquagaa 'it (body part) or he got frostbite spots' / < pupik-?-; < PE pupinqur- and puvinjur-

pupsir- to pay with the necessities of life # Akilirluki mingqellrat makunek aklunek canek atu'urkaitnek. *Pupsirluki-gguq*. 'Paying the ones who sew with these things they are going to use. It's called "*pupsirluki*".' (PAI 2008:278); cf. pupsuk

pupsugcetaaq snowshoe # especially one with pointed front; Tua-i imkut anguyiit *pupsugcetaarrlainarneq-gguq* tanglunqetuut. Maligcaaqekiit saskumeggnek avalirluteng, *pupsugcetaarita* ciungit iqalluguanun tut'aqameng paarvagaqluteng ava-i. 'Those warriors always used *snowshoes with pointed fronts*. When they were being pursued by those with weapons, whenever the front end of their *showshoes* landed on the snowdrifts they'd fall forward.' (CIU 2005:128); < pupsug-cetaaq

pupsugyugualek kayak end part # NUN; < pupsug-?-lek

pupsuk pincer; pincher; scissors (additional meaning in CAN, NI, HBC; when dual: **pupsuuk**) # and **pupsug-** to pinch; to cut with scissors (additional meaning in CAN, NI, HBC); # pupsugtuq 'he is pinching something'; pupsugaa 'he is pinching it' / Wiinga kep'ilallruatnga *pupsuugnek*, *pupsuarluki* asmegetelallruatnga. 'They used to give me haircuts with a pair of scissors; they'd cut my hair with scissors.' (KIP 1998:259); > pupcep'ag-, pupeckaq, pupeckar-, pupespag-, pupsugcetaaq, pupsugyugualek, pupsulek, pupsuneq; < PE pumyuy-

pupsulek crab # < pupsuk-lek

pupsuneq measurement from the thumb (outer edge of nail) to the second joint of the index finger curled up with section from tip to first joint along inner edge of thumb # < pupsuk-neq²

pupungluur(aq*), pupungluar(aq*) (K, CAN, Y form), **pupumeluar(aq*)** (BB form) white spot, possibly a mold, inside the gill covers of an aged fish head # an indicator that the fish is ready to eat; pupungluuraat or pupumeluuraat 'spots of this sort'

pupelvag- to have burning pain; to have a high fever # Makut maa-i avani ackiit pivailgata, akerta imumek *pupelvagangluni* iillugnarillra tekilluku pingaan, makunek maa-i iillugcailkucirluteng pitullruut. 'Before (glass) sunglasses were available here, when the sun was such as to cause *burning pain* to the eyes, they would use these (slit-type goggles) to prevent snow blindness.' (CIU 2005:250); Qaika *pupelvagluni*, ... 'My body is wracked with fever, ...' (PSALM 38:7); < puqla-pag-

puqiate- to be stupid; to lack intelligence # *puqiatuq* 'he is stupid', 'he's slow mentally' / < *puqig-ate-*; < PE *puqiyit-* (*under* < PE *puqiy-*)

puqig- to be intelligent; to be smart; to be articulate # *puqigtuq* 'he is smart' / *Elissarciqan nevni waten atuucelluku puqigturalriamun elissarluku*. 'You will teach her at your house letting *one who is good with his mind* teach her by singing.' (TAP 2004:75); > *puqaite-*, *puqigli-*, *puqigneq*; < PE *puqiy-*

puqigli one who is very intelligent # . . . *avani ciuqvani waten imarpigmiut catun imutun atanvagtun puqigitun pitullrulliniit paugkut akulmiut, nunamiut*. ' . . . long ago those living on the coast regarded the inland people as very intelligent authorities.' (QUL 2003:628); < *puqig-li*¹

puqigneq wisdom # *Catholic term*; < *puqig-neq*²

puqla warmth; heat; hot water; the living spirit or life's force of an individual person # *kaminiam puqliin qavarnivkaraanga* 'the stove's warmth is making me sleepy'; *puqlii cauga?* 'what is his temperature?'; *puqliraa* 'he put hot water in it' *to warm it up*; *Ellii-llu murilkenrilami tatamluni, kegginaa-llu man'a kaviriqertelliami puqlanga'arlluni*. 'And because she wasn't watching she got startled, and her face felt as if it had turned red since it had become very warm.' (PRA 1995:336); *PUQLAM CUQYUTII* or *PUQLAM CUQCAUTII* 'fever thermometer'; *PUQLAM CUQII* '(body) temperature'; > *puqelvag-*, *Puqlamiu*, *puqlaneq*, *puqlanir-*, *puqlassuun*; < PE *puqla*

Puqlamiu black person; African-American # BB;
< *puqla-miu*

puqlaneq sun # NUN, EG, UK; *on Khromchenko 1824 list (13) and on Orlov-Pinart 1871 list (22) for EG, and on Wrangell 1839 list (18) for K*; < *puqla-neq*¹

puqlanir- to be warm or hot, but not excessively so # *applies to liquids that are not hot enough to burn one*; to have a fever; to be sunny (*additional meaning in NUN*) # *puqlanirtuq* 'it (e.g., coffee) is hot' / *mikelnguq puqlanirtuq* 'the child has a fever'; *Tua-i tuaten cimiqaqluku meq aaniita akungqavkarluki aatiita qercuanri puqlaniriata tauḡaam taqevkarluki*. 'She changed the water at intervals several times more making the water warmer each time and letting their father soak his frozen (toes) until they were completely (thawed).' (ELN 1990:77); < *puqla-neq*¹-*ir*¹-

puqlassuun hot-water bottle; thermos; heating pad; < *puqla-cuun*

purriur- (**puriur-** ?) to pick berries although there aren't many # NUN

purtua-, **purtuar-** to choke and gasp for breath as when wind blows in one's face # *purtuaguq*, or *purtuartuq* 'he is gasping for breath' / = *ep'ura-*, *puurtua-*; < *epe-ur-tur*¹-*a-*, *epe-ur-tur*¹-*a-*

puRug- to be broke; to be without money # *the R in this word sounds like English 'r' or 's' in 'measure'*; *puRugtuq* 'he is broke' / NSU; *from English 'broke'*; = *pulug-*

puRugar- to pursue in order to punish # *R sounds like English 'r' or 's' in 'measure'*; *puRugaraa* 'he is pursuing him' / NSU; *probably from English 'pursue'*

puss'iq domestic cat # *from English 'pussy'*; = *puussiq*

pusnga- to be in a bent-forward position # *pusngauq* 'he is in a bent-forward position';
< *put'e-nga-*

pustiiliq, **pustiilaq** mattress # *from Russian постель (postél)* 'bed'

put'e- to bend forward # *put'uuq* 'he bent forward' / *pull'uni kuskaq pissurtuq uugna'rnek 'slinking low, the cat is hunting mice (voles)'*; *Igvaami-llu uurpagluni, . . . pus'arlluni. Puc'artuan-gguq iik kenernek pirciyaarlutek*. 'When it came into view, it hooted, . . . and bend its head down low. When it put its head low its eyes threw out a shower of sparks.' (YUU 1995:77); > *pusnga-*, *putegte-*; < PE *put-*

putegte- to bend over something # *putegtuq* 'it bends in' / *put'gutut* 'they (blades of grass or the like) are growing inward' (as into a door or skylight); *Tamatun-gguq nalliini tuqunaqatautiini, Ugli-llu-gguq tamaani putegnallruuq tua-i putegnagaqapiggluni qantani una pusvikumaluku*. 'During the same time right before the Great Death, Ugli was found bending over, yes, very much bending over her bowl.' (CIU 2005:232); < *put'e-?- (?)*

putiilkaaq, **putiil'kaa**q, **putiilekaa**q bottle # *Nem'un itrulluku putiilekaamek cikirluku, cikunguayaaq imiqerluku*. 'He brought it in the house giving a bottle, and filled a small glass.' (KIP 1998:15); . . . *arnam ullagaa putiil'kaalgirluni mingugmek tepkegcilriamek akitulriamek imalegmek, . . . ' . . . a woman approached him carrying a bottle containing precious ointment, . . . '* (MARK 14:3); *from Russian бутылка (butylka)*

putu¹ women's welcome dance # and **putu**¹ to dance the women's welcome dance #; *Angutet cetaman nangermeng*

puallalriit arnaq-wa qukaatni *putulria*. 'Four men dance standing and a woman in the center *does the woman's dance*.' (AGA 1996:117); Y

putu² to make a hole through; to pierce # *and putu*² leather piece on a skin boot with a hole for the bootlace; hole in skin boat covering for lashing it to the frame # putuuq 'it (e.g., drill, icepick) went through'; putua 'he or it pierced it' / narulkallrua putuluku 'he speared it, making a hole through it'; . . . ciutiikun egluliurcuutii itqercami ilqurra qamna *putuluku* ilutmun. Tuqulluku. ' . . . through his ear her sinew awl entered his brain *piercing* inwards. She killed him (that way).' (MAR1 2001:90); Tua-i ussukcaucuilamegteki, ac'eqaarluku menglii *pututgun* qavyamek unavet tua-i tugucirvianun, tua-i waten qeluurluku tua-i cagnilluki tua-i uivetmun tua-i yaavet ciunganek. 'Since they did not attach them with nails during that time, the skin covering of the frame boat was stretched to fit the frame, then lashed onto the frame using a rope which was put through the *set holes*, starting from the front to the back and all the way around.' (CIU 2005:16); NI, HBC, Y, NS; > putuneq, puturtua-, putukite-, putukumyuar(ar)-, puturte-; cf. putukuq; < PE putu

putulkia- for the toes to be visible # It'gat-wa kiugkuk, yinraat *putukulkiagurluteng*, ceturngalriit uatmun. 'Oh my there were feet, of people, with *the toes sticking out*, with the legs stretched out toward the exit.' (MAR1 2001:48); < putukuq?-

putukite- to stub one's toe # putukituq 'he stubbed his toe' / putukisvikaa 'he stubbed his toe on it'; NSU; > putukuq?-

putukumyuar(ar)- to tiptoe # putukumyuartuq 'he is tiptoeing' / < putukuq?-

putukuq big toe # K, Y, NI, CAN, BB, NR, LI; cf. putu-; > putukia-, putukite-, putukuar-, putukumyuar(ar)-, putukuyuar-; < PE putukur

putukuar- to be sleeping in the water (of bearded seals) # Qavaraqameng-wa tauḡaam cikumi; . . . Ilait tauḡken mermi qavatuluteng, *putukuarluteng*. 'They [bearded seals] only sleep on the ice; . . . Sometimes, however, they sleep in the water, floating, "*putukuarluteng*".' (PAI 2008:44); < putukuq?-

putukuyuar- to run on water with outstretched wings # of a bird; < putukuq-

putulirissun hole puncher # < putu²-lir-i²-ssuun

putulri loop for bootlace on a skin boot or other such thing # < putu²-?

putuneq hole # < putu²-neq¹

puturte- to have holes (of the sole of a skin boot) # NUN; < putu²-?

puturtua- to get a hole in one's boot sole # puturtuaguq 'he got a hole in his boot sole' / NSU; < putu²-

putuskaq pillow; cushion # putuskirluni qavartuq 'he is sleeping with a pillow'; Tagluni qiaqcaaralliniluni aanami *putuskaa* teguluku. 'She went up, and she cried and cried holding her mother's *pillow*.' (ELL 1997:120); *from Russian* подушка (podúshka)

puucukcuarate- to bang one's head repeatedly on a surface # puucukcuarutuq 'he is banging his own head'; puucukcuarutaa 'he is banging her head' / < puug-?-te⁵

puug- root; > puucukcuarate-, puugtur-, puukar-

puugtua- to dive through the air repeatedly with the apparent intention of ramming something # e.g., a bird trying to drive away intruders; puugtuaguq 'it dived'; puugtuagaa 'it dived at it' / < puugtur-a-

puugtur- to dive through the air once with the apparent intention of bumping or ramming something # puugturtuq 'it dived'; puugturaa 'it dived at it' / < puug-tur¹-; > puugtua-, puugtuyuli

puugtuyuli woodpecker *any species*; flicker (*Colaptes auratus*) # < puugtur-yuli

puukar- to bump; to sting (of a bee) # puukartuq 'he bumped' (something); puukaraa 'he bumped against it' / puukautaa 'he bumped something with it' (e.g., body part); panayulim puukallruanga 'the bee stung me'; pitsaqa'artevkenii puukallemni tatemkun qiuqertellruuq 'when I accidentally bumped my forehead it got bruised'; puukanritqerluku 'almost bumping into it'; Nalirpeci ataulriim qetunrani keliparyukan, teggalqumek cikirciqau? Wall'u peksuryukan *puukatulimek* ciissimek cikirciqau? 'Which one of you, being a father, would, if your son wants bread, give him a stone? Or, if he wants an egg would give him a scorpion (a *stinging* insect)?' (LUKE 11:11); < puug-qar-; > puukaqercetaaq, puukaryailkutaq, puukpag-

puukaqercetaaq spring snare for catching ground squirrels # < puukar-qar-cetaaq

puukaryailkutaq* brush bow at the front of a sled # *see Appendix 9 on parts of the sled*; < puukar-yailkutaq

puukicaaq button # Maa-i-gguq ukut tulut piliarraat nunguyutet, maa-i-rpak kuukicaanek wall' *puukicaanek* pitukeput. 'These things fashioned from ivory are fasteners; at present we term them *buttons*.' (CIU 2005:236); *from Russian* пúговица (púgovitsa); = kuukicaaq

puukpag- to bump hard # puukpagtuq 'it bumped hard'; puukpagaa 'it bumped it hard' /
< puukar-pag²-

puuliq bullet # Pitaqavci-qaa iluani pitallerpeci nataqaqavciu *puuliq* atunqigtelararci? 'When you caught game, and when you found the *bullet* inside the animal you caught, did you use it again?' (KIP 1998:263); *from Russian* пули (púli) 'bullets'; > puulissuun

puulissuun bullet mold # < puuliq-li²-ssuun

puurtua- to choke and gasp for breath as when wind blows in one's face # = ep'ua-, purtua-;
< epe-ur-tur¹-a-

puusar- to cross oneself # *in the Russian Orthodox faith*; puusartuq 'he crossed himself' / puusa(a) 'cross yourself', 'make the sign of the cross (on yourself)'; *from Russian* Боже (Bózhe) 'God' *vocative*

puussiq, puussiiq domestic cat # *from English* 'pussy'; = puss'iq

puvair- to subside; to come down # *of swelling*; puvairtuq 'the swelling came down'; puvairaa 'it caused the swelling to subside' / < puve-ir²-

puve- to swell # puv'uq 'it swelled' / puvumauq 'it is swollen'; nangteqlemni aqsiigka puvellruuk 'when I was ill my abdomen became swollen'; Akleng-gguq piqarraami-gguq tuani pingnatullermini tutgara'urluq tauna akekataki-gguq unateuirlui. . . . Kavirpak, *puvengluteng*. 'Poor thing, when he first started subsistence hunting, that grandson, his poor hands. . . . They were all red and began to *swell up*.' (NAA 1970:4); > puvair-, puvsaq, puvute-, puvyaq; *cf.* pu-, puge-; < PE puvə-

puveltuk northern red-backed vole (*Myodes rutilus*) # = pugultu; < PY-S puvəltu

puvsaq crop or crawl of ptarmigan # NSU; = puvyaq; < puve-yaq

puvute- to swell up exerting pressure inside a confining area # Qaneryaraq-gguq anssaayuituq ikiuluni kitngiarulluni *puvucuunani-llu*. Qemangqaurallra-gguq assinruuq. 'The say that one's hurtful speech doesn't try (of itself) to come out; it doesn't kick or *apply outward pressure*. It is better to keep it stowed away inside oneself.' (YUU 2005:52); < puve-te⁵-

puvyaq air pouch of walrus to store air while underwater or asleep; crop or crawl of ptarmigan # = puvsaq; < puve-yaq

puya, puyalleq type of whipped "Eskimo ice cream" (akutaq) made from moss soaked in aged seal oil # *and* **puya-, puyalerte-, puyallerte-** to be rancid *of grease or oil*; to be dirty (*meaning in NSU*) # puyauq or pusauq 'it is rancid or dirty' / uquq puyalertuq 'the seal oil is rancid'; Piqanrakun-gguq ketiini-gguq maani qayat; qayaqegtaar-wa-gguq paūgna *puyaciaralria*. 'Just when he did that he saw a kayak on the shore, a new kayak waiting to become *rancid* (that is, for the oil put on its sealskin cover to become rancid so that the kayak would be ready for use).' (CUN 2008:60); < PE puya

puyiar- to stream forth; to be steaming # Unuakumi erenret waten *puyiallagluteng* tua-i imumek tanqigiyartuaraqerluku, taukut-llu tua-i Sagquralriit tevirluteng. 'In the mornings with day [the rays of the sun] *streaming forth* and it becoming bright, the constellation Orion would set.' (CIU 2005:364); Ilait *puyiarluteng* ugaan nutaan ipunerram, . . . 'Some were *steaming* because they had just been ladled out, . . . ' (QUL 2003:222); < puyir-a-

puyiar(ar)- to steam (emit steam) # Anqerraarluni itliniuq qantamek tegumiarluni, imai *puyiarluteng*, uunerra'arluki iqalluat. 'After she went out she came in again carrying a plate of *steaming* freshly cooked tomcod.' (YUU 1995:94); < puyir-?-

puyiir(aq*), puyiiq redpoll (*Carduelis* sp.); pine grosbeak (*Pinicola enucleator*)(*LI meaning*) # < ?-iq, ?-iq, ?

puyir- to be or make smoky; to fumigate; to burn incense # puyirtuq 'it is smoky'; puyiraa 'it is making it smoky' / . . . puiq ena uptaqamegteggu iterpailgagnek *puyilallruniluteng* ayunek. ' . . . she stated that when they got the house ready, before the two of them came in, they'd *make smoke* by burning the Labrador tea plant here.' (CAU 1985:54); < puyuq-ir¹-; > puyiar-, puyiqun, puyirvik

puyirvik, puyiryaraq chimney; stovepipe # Tua-i-llu kinguani imkunek kaassapigcuukarneq *puyirviggaalegnek* glass-anek atungluteng. 'Then, after that, they started using kerosene lamps with glass *chimneys*.' (CIU 2005:186); < puyir-vik, puyir-yaraq

puyitaaraq redpoll (*Carduelis* sp.) # HBC

puyiqun volcanic rock used as a sharpening stone # < puyir-?-n # NUN

puyunguaq puffball (*Lycoperdon* sp.) # NSU;
< puyuq-nguaq

puyuq smoke; steam; water vapor # Anngami ketmun imarpiim tungiinun kiartuq camna camani *puyuq*. Angyarpiim

tua-i *puyuqelliniluku*. Ellii tangeqsailami angyarpagmek *puyilriamek* cauciinaku *puyuq* camna. ‘When he went out, he looked toward the ocean down there and saw *smoke*. Apparently it was *smoke* coming from the big ship. Because he’d never seen a ship making *smoke* before, he didn’t know what that *smoke* was.’ (QUL 2003:392); > puyir-, puyunguaq, puyuqair-, puyuqaq, puyuqe-, puyuqumaar(aq*), puyuraar(aq*), puyurniq, puyuruaq, puyurkaq, puyurninarqe-, puyurqe-, puyurruaq, puyurte-, puyurtuq, puyurtur-; < PE puyur

puyuqair- to clean (a gun) # puyuqairaa ‘he is cleaning it’ / < puyuq-?-ir²-; > puyuqairin

puyuqairin ramrod; gun-cleaning rod #
< puyuqair-i²-n

puyuqaq smoked food # NUN; < puyuq-?

puyuqe- to be smoked; to be full of smoke (of clothes); to smoke (meat) # puyuquq ‘it has been smoked’, ‘it smells of smoke’; puyuqaa ‘it has been smoked, smells of smoke’, ‘she smoked it (meat)’ / . . . kemek *puyugerraarluku* keniulluku. ‘. . . after she *smoked* the meat she cooked it for her.’ (YUU 1995:36); < puyuq-?-; > puyuqin, puyuqneq

puyuqin fireplace in a smokehouse # < puyuqe-i³-n

puyuqneq soot # Ayainanermi, cali ciunra aũgna tan’gertanglliniuq, tuar-gguq *puyuqneq*. ‘As he was traveling, the area ahead started to get dark; it looked just like *soot*.’ (YUU 1995:84); < puyuqe-neq¹

puyuqumaar(aq*) American dipper (*Cinclus mexicanus*) # < puyuq-?-ar(aq)

puyuraar(aq*) nagoonberry; wineberry (*Rubus arcticus*) # locally often: ‘strawberry’; K; < puyuq-?-ar(aq); > puyuraarpak

puyuraarpak raspberry (*Rubus idaeus*) # literally: ‘big nagoonberry’; < puyuraar(ar)-rpak

puyurcivik smokehouse # Maaten-gguq tua-i tekicaaqaa tauna nunasek, aren netaunani, qulvarvigtaunani, *puyurcivigtaunani*. ‘He reached their village and saw that there were no houses, no caches, no *smokehouses*.’ (CUN 2007:126);
< puyurte-i²-vik

puyurkaq gunpowder; wood for smoking fish # Ilaita tuknilrianek piyugaqameng *puyurkaq* amllikanirluku pilaraat. ‘Some of them would increase the amount of *gunpowder* when they wanted them (the bullets) to be more powerful.’ (KIP 1998:261); < puyuq-kaq; > puyurkarvik, puyurkirissuun

puyurkarvik gunpowder container; powder horn # puyurkirissuun ‘gunpowder measurer’; < puyurkaq-vik

puyurkirissuun powder measurer # < puyurkaq-li²-i²-ssuun

puyurninarqe- to smell of smoke # puyurninarquq ‘it smells smoky’ / < puyuq-ninarqe-

puyurniq nagoonberry; wineberry (*Rubus arcticus*) # HBC; < puyuq-?

puyurqe- to be smoked; to feed the fire when smoking fish # puyurqut ‘they are being smoked’; puyurqai ‘he is feeding the fire to smoke them’ / < puyuq-rqe²-

puyurruaq cigarette # EG; < puyuq-uaq

puyurte- to smoke (fish) # puyurtut ‘they are being smoked’; puyurtai ‘he is smoking them’ / Ernerpak-llu unuaquaqaan kumarrluki kenillret kumavkarluki tamakunek aruvagkanek murirturluki *puyurrluki* neqet. ‘All day every day they’d make a fire in the fireplace and keep it lit, putting wood on it, to *smoke* the fish with its smoke.’ (PRA 1995*:462); < puyur-te⁶-;
> puyurcivik

puyuruaq cigarette; pipe; cigar # < puyuq-uaq

puyurtuq cigarette; pipe; cigar # NSU, NR, LI, EG, UK; direct nominalization of puyurtur-

puyurtuutaq cigarette; pipe; cigar # < puyurtur-taq¹

puyurtur- to smoke a cigarette, pipe, or cigar # puyurturtuq ‘he is smoking’; puyurturaa ‘he is smoking it’ / NSU, BB, NR, LI, EG, UK; < puyuq-tur¹-

puyuruaq, puyuruaraq nagoonberry; wineberry (*Rubus arcticus*) # Y, NS; < puyuq-uaq, puyuq-uaq

qa- speaking, vocalizing # *deep root*; cf. qalarte-, qaneq, qayag-, qallate²-, qalmar-, qalrir-, qaci-, qanike-, qas-, qatek, qarte-, qarute-

qaa¹ really?; is that so? # *exclamation*; also used as an enclitic when asking a yes-or-no question; see enclitic section

qaa² surface # Kwaten qanrutkellruat; cunera'arat-am aqvalirturluteng cikum *qaangakun* . . . 'That's how they told it; the young men ran over the *surface* of the ice . . . (WEB2); NUN; = qai-; cf. qaaq; < PE qaðə-

qaacullraq slipper # Y

qaalruar- to make murmuring sounds # Angukar tuavet amiigem canianun aquumluni, cakemkut elaturrami *qaalruangluteng* arnanek tuaten avuluteng, arnarpalluut. 'An old man sat there near the floor opening, inside, and the ones in the enclosed entryway started *making different murmuring sounds*, these being mostly women.' (ELL 1997:296)

qaalu- root; > qaaluciaq, qaaluraq, qaalurar-, qaalute-

qaaluciaq spoon # HBC; < qaaluu-?; > qaaluciaqar-

qaaluciaqar- to slip and fall, with one's feet going out forward. qaaluciaqertuq 'he fell' / HBC;
< qaaluciaq-?-

qaaluraq* spoon # *Qaaluraangken* tua-i. Neplirpqiinak, qavarnilrianga tang. 'Here are your two *spoons*. Quiet down; I'm sleepy.' (AGA 1996:204); < qaaluu-?-

qaalurar-, qaalura- to splash water repeatedly or continuously # qaalurartuq or qaaluraq 'he is splashing'; qaaluraraa or qaaluraa 'he is splashing water on it' / NUN; < qaaluu-?-

qaalute- to splash out (as with the hand or a dipper); to pour out # NUN; < qaaluu-?-

qaamyuar(ar)- to close one's eyes partially, as when squinting against light, or as a sign of intense enjoyment or satisfaction # qaamyuartuq 'he is squinting, has his eyes partially closed';
< ?-ar(aq); cf. qame-

qaang no # *exclamation*; qaang, waniku ayagngaitua 'no, I'm not going to leave soon'; = qang'a

qaag wave # NUN; = qaiq cf. qaa²-; < PE qayə(ɾ)

Qaariitaaq indigenous Yup'ik holiday celebrated in autumn in which participants with painted faces or wearing masks would go door to door asking for food; Halloween; participant in this festival or this activity (*especially* one of the two doing this at the beginning of the "Bladder Festival") # **qaariitaar-** to participate in this festival; to go trick-or-treating (NUN meaning) # *the participants say "qaariitaa cikirrarcia", ('qaariitaa; give me a little bit') in a low voice; the holiday is sometimes referred to as "Masked Festival" or "Asking Festival" in English; because this festival occurred around late October and because of what the participants did, the word "Qaariitaaq" is often used for Halloween nowadays; Nunamegggun-gguq elkartaqameng cikullran kinguani uksuarmi Qaariitaallallruut ernerni qavcini. 'When they settled down in their village after freeze-up in fall time they'd celebrate "Qaariitaaq" over the course of several days.' (CAU 1985:43); Amlleret cali qanertut kegginateng mingugluki Qaariitaallallruniluki. . . . urasqamek kangiplugmek tuaten. 'Many people say that they celebrated "Qaariitaaq" by painting their faces . . . with bluish-gray clay and charcoal.' (CAU 1985:43); Taukuk-gguq apqek qaariitaak qantanek iterqurirraartellukek unuaquani nutaan Nakaciuq ayagnilaraat. 'They began the Bladder Festival after two individuals, called "qaariitaaq", went into the houses with bowls (for food) every day.' (CAU 1985:57); . . . naugga maani school-arvigpeceñi Qaariitaaqulartuci tamatum tamaa-i unuggsuutiini tamaa-i ayagnenglartut. ' . . . they'd start [the Qaariitaaq festivity] in the month in which at your school you have Halloween.' (QAN 1995:160); > Qaariitaarvik*

Qaariitaarvik October; Halloween # *see Appendix 7 on the Yup'ik calendar*; < qaariitaaq-vik

Qaarpak, Qaarpagayaraq indigenous Yup'ik holiday celebrated in the coastal area only (elsewhere combined with *Qaariitaaq*, shortly before the *Nakaciuryaraq* ("Bladder Feast")) # *said to be an alternate name for Qengarpak (q.v.)*

qaarsaq herring egg # qaarsat 'herring roe'; Y, NS:

= qiaryaq, qaryaq, qaaryak; < ?-yaq; < PE

qa(C)aryar

qaaryak skin sore; acne pimple # qaaryiit 'rash', 'pimples'; sass'ama tayarneqa qaaryangevkaraa 'my watch caused my wrist to get a rash'; = qiaryaq, qaryaq, qaarsaq; < PE qa(C)aryar

qaategte- to feel lazy; to be languid; to be listless; to be lethargic; to be torpid # qaategtuq 'he is lethargic' / akwaugaq kiircetellrani qaategtepiallruunga 'yesterday when it was hot I didn't feel like doing anything at all'; Taumek tauten *qaategtevenata* uitaksaunata alaitellrani pisqutkellrukvut. 'That's why it was our rule not to *be lazy* and sit idle when [the fish] made their appearance.' (YUP 2005:86)

qaavesga- to be beached # . . . paacakayak *qaavesgalria* taman' qacaqerpiirluni kiagmi taman' tepelqellinikii . . . ' . . . a huge barge *beached* by the squall in the summer, driven ashore . . .' (KIP 1998:233); cf. qai-

qac'ag- to make dancing motions with one's body following the beat of music # qac'agtuq 'he is moving to the music' / niicugnissuutet kumallratni qac'agturallruuq anngaqa 'when the radio was on my older brother was making dancing motions'; < PE qac(c)ay

qacagli- to come loose # qacagliuq 'it is coming loose'; < qacagte-i¹-

qacagte- to be loosely attached # qacagtuq 'it is loose' / K; > qacagli-, qacalke-

qacalke- to fit in loosely # Itqertaqluteng *qacalkelluteng* mik'nateng. They go in (into the mouse holes) and *fit in easily*, being small.' (PAI 2008:178); < qacagte-ke³-

qacangqi- to clap # NUN; < qacarte-?-

qacap'ag- to hit hard with the palm of the hand # qacap'agaa 'he hit it hard' / Aren *qacap'agurluqii-gguq*, qanrulluku, "linginingaa! Issaluuqtaq una caqtarta?" 'Oh dear, the fox *slapped* him *hard*, saying to him, "linginingaa! This darned porcupine, what's he doing?!" (QAI 1984:9);

< qacarte-pag²-; > qacap'aguaq

qacap'aguaq fur hat with earflaps # BB; < qacap'ag-uaq

qacapleq mush made by adding water to flour that has been stir-fried without oil until brown # NUN

qacar- to be windy from the ocean # NUN; cf. qacarte-

qacarneq wall; side # Ingram-wa yaani *qacarnerani* caniqaaani akerta pugumssuaralria. 'To the side of the mountain the sun was just barely coming up.' (ELN 1990:11); "Nauwa-mi agayuvik?" "Yaa-i tang suulutaamek kelistarluni *qacarnemikun*." "'And, where is the church?" "It is over there with a gold cross on its *siding*.'" (YUP 1996:12); < qacarte-neq¹

qacarte- to hit or slap with the hand; to blow against of wind # qacartaa 'he or it slapped it' / anuqem nep'ut qacartaa 'the wind is hitting our house'; Yuum *qacareskaten* ulluvagpegun inglua-llu manikiu; . . . 'If anyone *strikes* you on the cheek, offer the other also; . . .' (LUKE. 6:29); = qassarte-; > qacpag-, qacap'ag-, qacarneq, qacarte-; cf. qacguur-, qacar-; < PE qacar-

qacautaq edible, sweet sea anemone found on rocks (*species* ?) # NUN

qacegtu- to be broad-chested # Angevkenani-gguq angutecuarraq, *qacegtuluni* tauḡaam uqilaqapiggluni . . . 'It is said that little man was small, but he was *broad-chested* and could run very fast . . .' (MAR1 2001:8); Y; < qatek-tu-

qacelli- pain to sting, burn; to whine (*additional NSU meaning*) # Y; NSU: = qatli-; < PE qaceli-

qacervag- to sting badly # qacervagtuq 'it is stinging badly' / Elliin ayuqucia assiitqapiarluni, igyaraa-llu kinerteqapiggluni, iik-llu tuaten *qacervaglutek* uicunainatek. 'Her condition was very bad; her throat was very dry, and her eyes *stung so badly* that it hurt to open them.' (ELN 1990:49); < qacelli-/qatli-pag²-

qacguur- to slap at intervals; to play a guitar # qacguurtuq 'he slapping something'; qacguuraa 'he's slapping it' / cf. qacarte-

qaci- to have a deep voice; to be deep of the voice. qaciuq 'he has a deep voice' / erinii qaciuq 'his voice is deep'; cf. qa-

qacig- easily done # root; > qacigikanir-, qacigli-, qacignarqe-, qacigte-; also used in the quantifier/qualifier construction: Tutgara'urlullraaq, *qaciita-qaa* imarpigmun pilaryukluki ciungani imarpigteksaileng'erpet uptuten? 'Grandchild, do you think that they are *not big tasks* even though you've never been to the ocean before, and thus you are getting ready (in that way)?' (QUL 2003:248); Arenqia, *qaciggarmeng-gguq* imkut nunat cir'iqertut tuntunek caperqek'ngameggnek. 'Oh my, that village suddenly had a goodly supply of caribou, and *it was easy* for them (to catch them now), which they had thought to be hard (to catch).' (QUL 2003:290)

qacigikanir- to become easier # qacigikanirtuq 'it has become easier'; panimi ikayuryaurcani qacigikanirtuq 'since her daughter has begun to help, her work load was lessened'; < qacig-kanir-

qacigli- to find something becoming easier (as with practice or the passage of time) # . . . kiituan tua-i imna auḡ'angnaqu'urqengaa *qaciglilua* atungaa, tua-i-w' assiilnguq ayalriatun imutun. ' . . finally it will *become easier* for

me to not do wrong, as it has gone away.’ (QUL 2003:256);

< qacig-i¹-

qacignaite- to be difficult # qacignaituq ‘it is difficult’ / Amlleret makut *qacignailnguut* aperyarat igaungaut Yup’igtun aperyarat kangingnaurutaitni, Steven A. Jacobson-aam taqellrini, taūgaam tamaq’apigmeng igaungavkenateng. ‘Many *difficult* words are written down in the Yup’ik dictionary compiled by Steven A. Jacobson [the first edition of the present book], but certainly not all were written.’ (KIP 1998:xxi); < qacig-naite-

qacignarqe- to be easy; to require little effort # qacignarquq ‘it is easy’ / Caviyaarneq kass’at casgukautaitnek qunguturameggun, taluyilangamta can’giircuutnek maa-i. *Qacignariluni* taluyilleq calirpagnairulluni. ‘Because nowadays we make blackfish traps out of commercial wire mesh, chicken wire, it’s *easier* now to make fish traps, it doesn’t require hard work anymore.’ (KIP 1998:321); < qacig-narqe-

qacigte- to be unoccupied; to have (leisure) time # qacigtuq ‘he has time’ / Agayunruan unuamek qacigtukut ‘since today is Sunday we’re taking it easy’; qacigarcama ceñirtua ‘because I have the time I’m visiting’; Uksuarmi cikuaqan *qacigglua* uitayuunii. ‘In the autumn when freeze-up comes, I never wait around *with time on my hands*.’ (YUU 1995:55); < qacig-?-; > qacigtenrite-

qacigtenrite- to be busy # qacigtenrituq ‘he is busy’ / Itrutmini qanlliniuq *qacigtevkenaki* calisqelluki, . . . ‘Upon coming in, he said that they should get to work *without wasting any time*, . . .’ (YUU 1995:18); < qacigte-nrite-

qacike- to find (it) to be as easy to act on as desired # Aren, *qacikngamiki* ungungssit, aren, ayalliniluni. ‘Well, since he found it *easy* (to kill) the bears, well, he went on his way.’ (QUL 2003:92); < qacig-ke³-

qacngate- to be preoccupied #

qacngercetaar- to cook well in order to tenderize # NUN

qacpag- to slap hard # < qacarte-pag²-

qacu-¹ to be loose; to not be taut; to be wrinkled; to sag # qacuuq ‘it is loose’ / qacutaa ‘he wrinkled it, gathered it (cloth)’; pelatekaq qacunguq ‘the tent is getting saggy’; kegginaa qacuuq ‘her face is wrinkled’; Inglerun tagluni, maaten pia kegginaa mikelnguun kavirpak *qacuqapiggluni*, iik-llu cikmialutek. ‘Going up to the bed she looked at her and saw that the baby’s face was all red and very *wrinkled* and that her eyes were closed.’ (ELN 1990:10); > qacuneq, qac’uqerte-; < PE qacu-

qacu-² root; > qacuir-, qacungake-, qacute-, qacuvallag-

qacuir- to despair; to get discouraged # Piningqerqina *qacuiryaqunak-llu* . . . ‘Be strong and of good courage . . .’ (ALER. 31:23)

qaculluk wolf fish (*Anarhichas* sp.) # *the black skin of this fish was used for trim on parkas*; Y, NS; < ?-lluk

qacuneq eddy # LI; < qacu¹-neq¹

qacungake- to doubt (his) ability or accomplishments; to mock; to ridicule # qacungakaa ‘he ridiculed her’ / qacungakiuq ‘he mocked someone’; qacungakaa ikamraliallra assiitniluku ‘she doubted his abilities, saying that the sled he had made was bad’; Tamana tua-i pitekluku *qacungakitullrulliniuq* alikaunani-llu ilaminek. ‘For that reason he was fearless and would *mock* his fellows.’ (CIU 2005:202); < qacu²-?-

qacuniar- to engage in illicit sex # cf. acuniar-

qac’uqerte- to suddenly go slack # *Qac’uqertaqan* cayukaniraqluku pituut tapruulut. ‘Whenever it goes *slack* they pull in the sealskin line.’ (PAI 200:382); < qacu-qerte-

qacurqe- to ridicule through song # of a shaman ridiculing another shaman # qacurqin or qacurqissun ‘ridicule song’; *Qacurqissuutaitnek* yuarutet tamakut ap’lallruit. Yuarutetgun *qacurqiaqata* ilameggnek, yuarutait aptuit, pim-gguq *qacurqissuutii*. Kiimi pinrituq tauna. Allat-llu angalkut *qacurqitullrulliniut* yuarutetgun. ‘They termed the songs “*ridicule songs*”. When they *ridiculed* their fellow shamans through song, that’s what their songs were called, a device for *ridiculing* something. He wasn’t the only one. Other shamans were *ridiculed* through song.’ (CIU 2005:202)

qacute- to refuse (him); to deny (him) his request; to turn (him) down # qacutaa ‘he refused her’ / Ciungani-llu *qacuteksailamken* camek cayugaqavet. ‘Previously I hadn’t *refused* you when you wanted anything.’ (QUL 2003:382); Tua-i taum pinritliniluku tua-i nutaan-llu tua-i tuaten tua-i cali tua-i *qacutenricaqluku* taūgaam tua-i wanirpak cikirciigataqamiu pivkenaku. ‘In the end he didn’t give him what he wanted; he wasn’t intentionally *denying* him, but at that moment he wasn’t able to give him what he wanted.’ (QAN 1995:141); < qacu²-

qacuvallag- to be disappointed # qacuvallagtuq ‘he is disappointed’ / Culurcan tua-i arenqiatelliniuq *qacuvallagluni*, pilallruani nulirqeciqluni. . . .

Tua-i *qacuvalliimi* iluteqliniuq cakneq. 'When he docked he was out of luck and he was *disappointed* since she'd told him she'd be his wife. Because he was *disappointed*, he grieved very much.' (YUU 1995:11); < qacu²-pallag-

qagaa(ni) outside; in the north # *extended demonstrative adverb*; qagaani aquiarturci 'go play outdoors'; qagaavet 'to out there' or 'to the north'; qagaaken or qagken 'from out there' or 'from the north'; Tua-llu-gguq tua-i atam arnaq-gguq una iliit tamaani tangernauraa ellami *qagaani* ingluminun qeluvkarluni tarrartaqluni. 'And so he used to see one of those women walking around *outside* there bent over to one side.' (CUN 2007:30); Una-gguq yuk *qagaani* Naparyaarmiuni up'nerkami uptellria imarpigteqatarluni. 'There was this man *up north* in Hooper Bay who in the springtime was getting ready to go out on the ocean.' (YUU 1995:102); Waten ayuqut tua-i alaunateng tayima-llu tua-i catairulluteng *qagaatmun* ayagluteng. 'They (ish and game) become available and then they are gone, traveling *northward*.' (YUP 2005:86); = qiini; see qagna, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; < PE dem. qay-

qagan lake from which a river flows; headwaters lake; fountainhead # kuigem qagatii 'the source of the river'; Tua-i-llu-gguq allamek-am maligluni-am *qagatem* ceñiikun ceñirrlutek anguarturlutek pillermegni yaqulegcurlutek, . . . 'Then another time when he and some other persons were following the shore of the *headwaters lake* while hunting birds, . . . ' (AGA 1996:182); Kemga KRistussam akurturciu; *qagatii* tuquilnguun nericiu. 'Receive the body of Christ; taste the *fountainhead* of immortality.' (ORT. 2006:28); < ?-n; > qagateke-, qagatengqerr-; < PY qayan

qagateke- to depend on # < qagan-ke²- # NUN

qagatengqerr- to have someone to support one or to depend on # < qagan-ngqerr- # NUN

qageq blackfish that has been boiled and allowed to set in its cooled, jelled broth # qagret *plural* 'day-old cooked blackfish'; qagerturtuq 'she is eating day-old cooked blackfish'; Neqkiurluteng atakumi, imirluku-llu tauna, mirluki-ll' mer'atnek, nutaam nek'eggluki puqlaunrilngurmun; kenirrarluki. *Qagiluteng-gguq*. 'They'd prepare the dish in the evening, filling that (bowl), adding their broth to then, setting them in a cool place after cooking them. That's what's meant by making "qagret".' (PAI 2008:214); cf. qager-

qager-, qagerte- to explode; to pop; to burst # qagertuq (qagerluni or qagerluni) 'it exploded, burst, popped' / qagertaa or qagerqaa 'he popped it, burst it, exploded it'; Ellam qukaanun tekicami tanqik tauna *qagertelliniluku*, *qagreskiini-llu* nallunaunani camna tanqigiqertelliniluni, . . . 'When he got to the middle of the sky he *burst open* the light, and when he *burst it open*, down below it was obviously lit up, . . . ' (CUN 2007:112); Cunawa tuani anluaq tauna ullagluku nutaan tamakut nakacuut *qagerqetullinikait qagerqerraarluki-llu* cikum acianun qerrluki. 'The explanation is that they'd go over to the hole in the ice, *burst* those bladders, and after *bursting* them, put them through under the ice.' (ELL 1997:292); < ?; > qagerte-, qag'erte-, qagpag-, qagra-, qagroute-; cf. qageq

qag'erneq hernia / qag'ernengqertuq 'he has a hernia'; pilagturtuq qag'erneni kitugcelluku 'he had surgery to have his hernia fixed'; < qag'erte-neq¹

qag'erte- to explode; to burst; to pop # qag'ertuq (qag'errluni) 'it exploded, burst, popped very suddenly' / < qager-?; > qag'erneq

qagercetaaq explosive; bomb; dynamite # < qagerte-cetaaq

qagerneq hernia # < qagerte-neq¹

qagken from out there # *look under* qagaa(ni)

qagkumiu, qagkurmiu northerner; Inupiaq Eskimo (Y, NS meaning); Yukon Yup'ik Eskimo (K meaning); Yukon or Kuskokwim Yup'ik Eskimo (BB meaning) # Tua-i *qagkumiut* Aanakalliim kinguveqai. Makumiunguut ilait. 'So, the *people up north* are the descendants of Aanakalliik (the legendary baby with the big mouth). Some of them are people around here.' (AGA 1996:210); < qagna-miu

qaglak upper part of bowl or bucket (with a groove for the bottom piece); outer rim around cockpit coaming in a kayak (and groove for tying the kayaker's raincoat to to keep the water out) # Makut-ggur-am maa-i *qaglalget* tamaani ilangartaqameng-llu, waten aviukarqagameng-llu imirluki canek piyuitellruit waten *qaglalget*. Tua-i-ggur-am uum nalamalriim waten teguaqamiu, waten tua-i *qaglalegmek* ciki'irqatni igtetulliniut imairulluteng. 'These bowls or buckets with *grooved upper parts* — when someone died or when they offered food to the dead, they never used ones with *grooved upper parts*. It was believed that when the deceased were offered food in bowls with *grooved upper parts*, the bottoms usually fell off, losing all the contents.' (CIU 2005:130); see Appendix 9 on the parts of the kayak; > qaglaya(g)aq; < PY qayla(k)

qaglaya(g)aq bowl with grooved upper part made of a separate piece of bent wood # < qaglak-ya(g)aq

qagna the one outside; the one to the north # *extended demonstrative pronoun*; qag'um 'of the one outside'; qagkut 'those outside'; qagna marastuuq, murilkelluten piyuakina 'it is muddy outside, walk carefully'; see qagaa(ni) or qii(ni), the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; > Qagkumiu, qagte-; < PE dem. qay-

qagpag-, qag'pag- to explode violently # Tua-i-gguq taūgaam etgalqitaqunek nutaan qagpagaluteg-llu pikagnek, unguvangaunata tamaani. 'Only in the shallows would they (the ice ridges) violently thrust upward, and there they apparently couldn't live.' (KIP 1998:191); < qager-pag²-

qagra- to explode repeatedly # Unani-gguq et'ulriami qagrayuunateg pituuk. 'Out there, in the deep water area, they [ice ridges] were never thrust upward.' (KIP 1998:191); < qager-a-

qagroute- to burst through net or trap # *of fish*; qagrutuq 'it burst through' / < qager-te⁵-

qagte¹- to speak Inupiaq # qagtuq 'he is speaking Inupiaq' / Y, NS; < qagna-

qagte²- to protrude or curve out # Waniwa-am ukuni uluani tangerturallemni wii una-gguq waniw' qagtemyaagami wii waniw' atuyunaketukemtun uquiriaqama . . . 'As I am looking at these semilunar knives I think I'd like this one here which isn't too curved at the bottom when I remove oil from something . . .' (CIU 2005:172); Waniw' tua-i una uquiritkarniqapiar, waten qagtevlaagami man'a. Qagtellriit anagulluteng wii atuyunakenritanka. 'Here this one would be good for removing fat, since it curves out only a little. I don't like ones that curve out too much.' (CIU 2005:174)

qai- surface; top # elliu egan kaminiam qainganun! 'put the pot on top of the stove!'; kuskayagaq qavartuq qaimni 'the kitten is sleeping on top of me'; estuulum qaingantuq 'it is on top of the table'; qaimiutauguq mikelnguq 'the child clings' to his parents, literally: 'the child is a thing of the surface' of his parents; Maaten-gguq piuq natermi aqumgalaria, ingna-gguq-wa aanii mingqellria ingleret qaingatni. 'She realized that she was sitting on the floor, and her mother was sewing on top of the bed over there.' (ELN 1990:3); Imumek-gguq tua anuqengllermi mer'em qainga natquingluni ugaan anuqlim, puyuruangluni man'a tanglleq. 'At that time when it got windy the surface of the water got snow particles blowing low over it on account of the wind, looking like some kind of smoke.' (QUL 2003:488); Tangnircarluku qaiseng, keggutnek-llu aqevlaquyarluteng, nasqurricirluteng uyamigluteng-llu, paivvluki maavet, tangniquatekluki. 'They adorned their bodies [literally: their surface] when they danced, and animal teeth dangled from their belts. They wore headdresses, and necklaces hung from their necks as adornment.' (TAP 2004:71); teq'umek. Erurcetaanga teq'umek. Teq'umek qaika erurluku. 'She had me wash with urine. I washed my body with urine.' (YUP 2005:266); Mer'em qaingiraanga aneryaarcigatevkarlua, . . . 'The water closed in over me, keeping me from breathing, . . .' (JONA. 2:5) NS, Y, HBC, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; = qaa⁻²; > qaiwar-; cf. qaklite-, qasmegute-, qasqite-, qakvar-, qaliq, qalliq, qaspeq, qayaq, qasruq, qakvar-, qaiq; < PE qaḏə

qailir- to be rough (of water); to have lots of waves # qailirtuq 'it (water) is rough, has lots of waves' / Piaken taūgaam negeqvam, calaram-llu akuliigneq anurvagaqami nutaan qaililartuq. 'However, when it was very windy from back there, between north and east, then it (the water) would be rough.' (KIP 1998:45); < qaiq-lir-

qailiur- to deal with rough water # qailirtuq 'he is riding or otherwise dealing with the waves' / Waten waniwa ayuqelriit pikegkut cingikeggluteng nacat imarpiliurqameng, meliurluteng qailiurluteng piaqameng atutullrullinikait. 'They used this sort of conical helmet whenever they traveled (by kayak) on the ocean, dealing with the water, dealing with the waves.' (CIU 2005:23); < qaiq-liur-

qaillukuar- to mess around; to tinker; to plot; to deliberate; to confer # *with either a positive or a negative connotation*; qaillukuartuq 'he is messing around'; qaillukuaraa 'he is tinkering with it' / qaillukuartut 'they are deliberating, conferring'; qaillukuarutaa 'he is deliberating over it'; qaillukuarpakarluni picurlagturainartuq 'messing around so much, she finally got into trouble'; qaillukuaruciut ulerpakan piilerkameggnek 'they are deliberating over what to do if there is a flood'; qaillukualriit 'those trying to do something' good or bad; Umyuan assiilkan qaillukuarlua picinqgatarpenga. 'If your thoughts turn bad, you might plot against me and do something to me.' (ELL 1997:88); Tua-i qaillukuaryaqaqerraarluni, cangayunglliniuq ciin tuaten picirminek. 'After he tried various things, he began to be feel irritated as to why he was unable to do that.' (YUU 1995:93); < qaillun-?; > qaillukuarta

qaillukuarta 'council member' # *neologism*; qaillukuar-ta²

qaillun, qaill' how # *interrogative adverb*; qaill' ayuqsit? 'how are you?'; qaill' pia? 'what happened?', 'what's wrong with it?', 'what's he doing?'; qaill' qanerta? 'what does he have to say'; qaill' pilartatki ukut Yugcetun? 'what do they call these in Yup'ik?'; aptellruanga qaillun kaviaret igtelilauciatnek 'he asked me how foxes make their dens'; Taum ciuggluni tangrraa, qecirraarluni-llu qanertuq "Qaillun! Ayii!" 'That one looked up at him and after spitting said, "How

indeed! Go away!’ (UUT 1974:9); NSK, Y, HBC, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; > qaillukuar-, qailluqtaar-, qailqerte-; cf. qaite-, qayu-; < PY qa(y)itə- (*under* PY-S qayu(q))

qailluqtaar- to act, change or deal with things in various ways (that may be hard to explain or describe exactly, or which the speaker doesn’t want to explain or describe exactly) # qailluqtaartuq ‘he/it is acting in various ways’; qailluqtaaraa ‘he/it is acting toward her/it in various ways’; ella qailluqtaartuq ‘the weather kept changing’; . . . maaten pia kana-i cauluku anuqa talligni *qailluqtaaqek*. ‘. . . when she went she saw her down there facing the wind with her arms *moving in various motions*.’ (ELN 1990:42);

< qaill(un)-qtaar-

qailqerte-, qailluqerte- to change one’s mood or behavior abruptly. qailluqertuq ‘he changed abruptly’ / < qaill’-qerte-, qaillun-qerte-

qaiq wave # qairet angyaput uvaavkaraat ‘the waves made our boat rock’; qairteggun (*or, much less commonly*, qairetgun) ‘through the waves’; Wagg’uq-am aqumgalaqumta angenqiurat’larciquakut imarpiim *qairan*. ‘That is to say, if we sat (where we weren’t supposed to) a *wave* on the sea would surely overwhelm us.’ (CIU 2005:194); = qaaq; cf. qai-; > qailir-, qailiur-, qairvak, qaitu-; < PE qayə(ɾ)

Qairuarmit legendary village set on high ground in the world of the “little people” (*ircenrraat*) #

qairvak big wave # *and* **qairvag-** to be very rough (of water); to have big waves # qairvaguq ‘it has big waves’ / Mer’em anguyagtek taukuk qairek *qairvagluni* aterpagcimalriik. ‘When it *was very rough* those two big waves were termed “the water’s warriors”.’ (YUP 2005:266); < qair-vak

qairvaaq big wave capable of breaking shore-fast ice # < qairvak-aq²

qaitaq beanbag-like toy # *and* **qaitar-** to play with a beanbag # qaitartuq ‘he is playing with a beanbag’; Y, NS

qaite- to have something wrong with one; to be how?; to tell how something it; to expose or reveal facts about (it/him) # qaituq ‘there is something wrong with it’ / qaita? ‘how is he, she, or it?’; qaicit? ‘how are you?’; qaitenritua ‘I’m fine’; Nunat imkut *qailluku* qanlliniluteng, ilateng qanrulluki. ‘The village talked, *exposing* her, telling their fellow community members.’ (MAR1 2001:48); NS; cf. qaillun

qaitu- to generally be rough (water) # qaituuq ‘it has generally has (big) waves’ / Taum-am pillinia Akuluraqam camna *qaituniluku* piaqaat. ‘But that one said he had heard how *stormy* Etolin Strait was.’ (QAN 1995:324); < qaiq-tu-

qaiivar- to come to the surface # qaiivartuq ‘it came to the surface’ / qaiivartaa ‘he brought it to the surface, or put it on a surface’ *as on a table*; erenret qulen kinguatni kit’elleq qaiivartuq ‘after ten days the drowned body came to the surface’; qaiivarluten! ‘come in!’ *from the notion of coming into an old-time house through an underground tunnel, or ‘come up!’ as up to a second floor*; Kitaki, yuut ellitnun *qaiivarpaailegpet* murilkeqaqerkuk. ‘Well then, before you *go up* to the level of the human world, observe us first.’ (CIU 2005:88);

< qai-var-; > qaiavrrvik

qaiavrrvik elevated storage place; platform cache # < qaiivar-te²-vik

qakegte- to lift up the parka, shirt, skirt, or dress one is wearing # qakegtuq ‘he lifted up his garment’; qakegtaa ‘she lifted it (skirt) up’ / Taūgaam tamarma angllullrunritua. Maatekaarlua taūgaam mecungellruunga.

. . . Taūgaam nengllirluni. . . *qakegglua* ilupeqa waten qemralaakilaku. ‘I didn’t completely submerge. I only got wet to here. . . However, it was cold. . . I *lifted up* my outer garment and quickly and repeated squeezed the water out of my undershirt and wrung it out.’ (QUL 2003:730)

qakemna the one outside; the one to the north # *obscured demonstrative pronoun*; qak’mum ‘of the one outside’; qakmumek ‘from the one outside’; qakemkut ‘those outside’; qakemna ciin neplirpakarta? ‘why is that one outside so noisy?’; Tua-i caqerluteng unuakumi maktelliniut ella *qakemna* assirluni nunaniqluni cakneq. ‘Then one day in the morning they woke up and realized that the world *out there* was calm and joy-inspiring.’ (YUP 1996:92); Tua-i qaillun ca-llu man’ tangerciiganaku tua-i iigminek *qakemkugnek* asqialliqluni. ‘In no manner could he see the world around him, being so ill disposed with respect to his eyes *out there* (outside of the now nonexistent field of vision of the blind boy)’ (ELL 1997:12); *see qakma(ni), the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives*; < PE dem. qakəm-

qakerci- to have irritated eyes; to be irritated (of eyes) # qakerciuq ‘he has irritated eyes’ / iigka qakerciuk iiliqngama ‘my eyes are irritated because I have sore eyes’; Y, HBC, NUN

qakerciur- to drizzle # NUN

qakerliq upper part of throat # Tamarmeng iqumangareskata aaniin taum ullagluki tekiciiqellinii tuntut qamiqurrlainaam imum irniaran *qakerliit* keggmarluki cevverqelliniaqekai ukuit tuqurqelluki. ‘When they were all fallen over (dead), his mother would go over to them, and when she got to the caribou she’d see that her child, that was nothing but a head, had bitten *the upper parts of their throats*, ripped their flesh here and killed them.’ (QUL

2003:287); < PE qakəR(luy)

qaki-, qakircite- (HBC form) to be pale; to be dry; to be bleached # qakiuq 'it is pale, dry, bleached' / qakimauq 'it is dried up, pale'; Cumikeqeryaaqaqa tua-i ilumun anernerunani, kegginaa-ll' *qakiluni*, tuqupigtelliniluni. 'Observing him, I saw that in truth he had no breath, that his face was *pale*, that he was quite dead.' (QUL 2003:548); Elpengyarturtuq angutem eriniinun maaten uituq Mikellankuk, Turpak-llu *qakilutek* murilkekiik, una-wa angun. 'Waking up from her sleep she became aware of a man's voice, and when she opened her eyes, she observed that the Mikellaq and Turpak were both *pale*, and there was this man.' (ELN 1990:39);

> qakineq, qakir-, qakirpak, qakite-

qakirpak all pale, dry, bleached # *particle*; Maaten-gguq tang qinerrluni pia imna tua-i qimugtem qamiqurran enra *qakirpak*. 'He looked in and observed that there was a dog's skull *all bleached*.' (CIU 2005:10); < qaki-rpak

qakiciraq fork in a tree #

qakiiyaq* silver salmon; coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) # Kinguatgun-llu iqalluut *qakiiyaat* piluteng . . .

Qakiiyarcurluteng-llu teq'erkameggnek . . . 'After the run of dog (chum) salmon, the *silver salmon* come . . . So they fish for *silvers* to age underground . . . ' (PRA 1995*:462); from Aleut qakiidaX (qakiiḏaX)

qakime- to get a dried skin soaking wet #

qakineq dry dead standing wood (dead tree, or part of tree) # *good to burn*; Piyuanginganermeggne *qakineqegtaarmek* tangrameng iqulluku unicuumilamegtegg-llu tamarnayukluku tua-i elke Turpak-llu iqukliqlutek kevegurluku Mikellaq maligcuarluku yuallrani cali *qakinernek*, . . . 'While they were walking, when they saw good *dry standing wood* they toppled it, and since they did not want to leave it behind, thinking that they would lose its location, she and Turpak carried it each one at an end, following Mikellaq as she looked for more *dry standing wood*, . . . ' (ELN 1990:38); < qaki-neq¹

qakir- to be rancid # qakirtuq 'it is rancid'; NSU; < qaki-?

qakite- to have an irritated throat # qakituuq 'he has an irritated throat' / Y; < qaki-?-

qaklite- to scale a height # qaklituuq 'he reached the top' / Maaten nutaan *qaklicami* kiartaa, ak'a yaaqsigillrulliniria.

'When he *reached the highest place*, he looked around for it and saw that it was already far away.' (KIP 1998:5); cf. qai-, qasqite-

qakma(ni) outside; out there # *obscured demonstrative adverb*; qakmaken 'from out there'; qakmavet 'to out there'; qakma 'out there!'; ellivicuarmek qakmani neqkaput aqvaki 'get our food from the little cache out there'; Uitainanrani nem tunuanek *qakmaken* kegluneq qakem' marurpalliniluni. 'When he was lying in wait he heard this wolf out there from behind the house, *from outside there*, howling.' (QAN 1995:116); see qakemna, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; < PE dem. qakəṁ-

qakte⁻¹ to breach (whale, fish) # qaktuuq 'it breached' / qaktaartuuq 'it is repeatedly breached'; Tua-i atam pivakarluteng tuaten-am aitarteqvaarluteng *qakcimalallin[inaurtut]*. 'As they repeatedly came to the surface they would open their mouths wider as they breached.' (ELL 1997:260); cf. qakvar-, qai-; < PE qakə-

qakte⁻² to be emotionally distressed (due to disobedient individuals, a messy house, too many chores, etc.) # NUN

qaku when? (in the future); how long from now?; a certain unspecified (or unspecifiable) time afterward; # *particle*; qaku ayagciqsit? 'when will you go?'; Taukut tua-i nagneqlirilrillruut Anagcirmiut tuani. *Qakuani-llu* qayutun allrakut piqerluki cali, wall'u-q' pingayun, ataam Uksuqallermi elriluteng. 'Those Anagciq people celebrated *Elriq* (the great memorial feast) for the last time. And then *sometime after that*, when several years had passed, maybe three, they celebrated *Elriq* at Uksuqalleq.' (AGA 1996:92); Tua-i-llu apqaungluteng tamarmeng *qaku* tekitarkaucimeggnek. 'They all began to ask *when* they'd get there.' (ELN 1990:45); *Qaku-mi* ayagciqsit Tuulkessaamun? 'When, then, will you travel to Tuluksak?' (YUP 1996:34); > qakuan, qakuaqan, qakuninrite-; < PE qaku

qakuan when some time had elapsed # *particle*; *Qakuan*, taukut ayagyuat uqilalriit paqnayugluteng kingunermeeggne utertelliniut, tuncinraat maliggluki. 'Sometime later, those fast-running young folk, being curious, returned to where they'd come from, following the caribou tracks.' (CAM 1983:324); < qaku-consequential

qakuaqan at what times?; at various times # *particle*; *Qakuaqan-mi* yuralriit ayagnilallruat? 'At *what times* then did the dancers begin (dancing)?' (KIP 1998:163); *Qakuaqan* yaaruiciaqamiu taum Nukalpiartayagaam tun'aqamiki tuaten pinauraa, nulirqeciqluluku, . . . 'At various times when that little Nukalpiartaq made her story knives, when he'd give them to her, he'd say that he will have her for a wife, . . . ' (YUU 1995:10);

< qaku-contingent

qakun hackles of dog or wolf; long hair on the back of the neck of dog or wolf # < ?-n

qakuni- to occur long afterward # *used only in the negative subordinate*; qakunivkenani 'not long afterward'; < qaku- neq¹-i³-

qakurnaq frost on trees etc., as in the fall # **qakurnar-** to frost as in the fall # qakurnartuq 'it got frosty' / Man'a-ll' ella qerruyiqaranariluni unuakumi-llu caqerluni *qakurnarluni*. 'At this time it was starting to get a bit cold and one morning there was *frost*.' (ELN 1990:55) Wine-arkat naucetaarit piunrillrui kavtagteggun cali-llu atsangtulit napat *qakurnam* piunrirluki. 'He destroyed their grapevines with hail, and the *frost* destroyed the fruit trees.' (PSALM 78:47); < PE qakur-

qak'urte- to nag; to scold # qak'urtuq 'he is scolding, nagging' / qak'urutaa 'he is nagging her, scolding her'; NUN

qakussaag- to probe manually # *perhaps specifically in sexual terms*; NUN

qaku'urtaq hawk owl (*Surnia ulula*); northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*); northern harrier, marsh hawk (*Circus cyaneus*) # > qaku'urtaruaq

qaku'urtaruaq, qaku'urtayagaq boreal owl (*Aegolis funereus*) # < qaku'urtaq-uaq, qaku'urtaq-ya(g)aq

qakvar- to win in a game; to feel uplifted; to leave behind in a race; to emerge from; to remove from water # qakvartuq 'he won, feels uplifted'; qakvarai 'he beat them'; 'he took them out' / qakvautuq 'he took fish out of the water'; cf. qai-/ , qakte-

qakvayak grass # Uani-gga amik, makuneng *qakvayagneng*, aũgatek tamalkurmek caniqerrilitarlutek. 'In winter the entranceway was closed off on both sides with woven *grass* partitions.' (CEV 1984:30); HBC; = qayikvayak

qalamciq story; tale; account of something that happened # **qalamci-** to tell about something that happened # qalamciuq 'he related what happened' / qalamcitkaa 'he told about it'; Taqiucaami *qalamciminek* maaten piuq kan'a igta it'gain ciukaraatni. 'When she had finished her *account* she looked and saw that there was a den down there right in front of her feet.' (ELN 1990:51); . . . aatii ak'a itellruami nerngellrullinilria tuaten *qalamciluni*. ' . . . her father had already started eating and was *telling about the events that had taken place*.' (ELN 1990:65); < qalarte-ciq; > qalamcite-

qalamcite- to tell (him) about something that happened # qalamcitaa 'he told him about something that happened' / Tua-i-llu *qalamcilluku* nut'ni-gguq tekupailagu taum ullagarcaaqluku . . . 'He *told* her that before he could get to his gun, that one (the animal) had rushed toward him . . .' (ELN 1990:64); < qalamci-te⁵-

qalangssak story; tale; account of something that happened # Elngum ak'a niitellrung'ermiu cali niicugniliuni aanami *qalangssiinek* . . . 'Even though she'd heard it already, Elnguq also listened to her mother's *tale* . . .' (ELN 1990:67); < qalarte-ngssak

qalaria- to yell; to scream # NUN; cf. qalarte-

qalarciissuun larynx; microphone # < qalarte-te²-cuun

qalarrneq, qalarcaraq the ability to speak # Yugcetun qalarcaramek elicungcartuq 'he's studying how to speak in Yup'ik'; < qalarte-neq², qalarte-yaraq

qalarte- to talk; to speak # qalartuq 'he is talking' / qalarutaa 'he is talking to her'; qalarutuk 'they₂ are talking with each other, having a conversation'; qalarutkaa 'he is talking about it'; Tua-i tuani keggsularniluki neqet *qalarrluni*. 'Then she *said* that the fish there bite.' (ELN 1990:69); Aaniin-llu murilkesqelluku piani aipaqluku *qalarusnguarluku*, qanercetaaraqluku tuaten. 'And when her mother told her to watch her (the baby), she kept her company, pretending to *talk* with her, and trying to let her say things.' (ELN 1990:20); UMYUALIURTET QALARUCIYARAAT 'mental health counseling'; UY, K, BB, NR, LI; > qalamciq, qalangssak, qalarciissuun, qalarrneq, qalarcaraq; cf. qa-, qalaria-

qalem- root; > qalemqar-, qalemtaayuli

qalemyaar- to be curved up # Kankiim-llu pia iqua qalemyaarluni ukatmun. 'And the front of the skate was curved up this way.' (PAI 2008:236)

qalemqar- to gobble up; sucking in # qalemqeraa 'he gobbled it up' / < qalem-qar-

qalemtaayuli elephant # < qalem-?-a-yuli

qalengquq tumor; lump in flesh # NUN

qaleqcuuk grebe (*Podiceps* sp.) # Caqerluni-llu Elngum murilkaa nanvam ilua, kankut *qaleqcuuget* ukakaraagni-wa mermi ungluungalnguq. 'And it happened that Elnguq looked out on the lake, there were *grebes* out there, and closer to her than two of the grebes was what seemed to be a nest in the water.' (ELN 1990:105)

qaleqmacir(ar)- to tickle # NUN; = qel'qecir(ar)-; < PY-S qaləqə-

qalervag-, qalerpag- to bawl; to cry loudly # qalervagtuq 'he is bawling' / qalervautekaa 'he is bawling over it'; qalerviin 'because he's bawling'; Arenqiapaa irniarpuk una tua-i atayugluni *qalervalartuq* atani nerinikluku iteryunritniluku. 'Oh dear, this child of ours wants his father and *cries loudly* all the time hoping to see him, saying that he (his father) had not wanted to come in.' (MAR2 2001:76); < qalrir-pag²-; < PE qaləR-

qaliipautaq cloth parka cover # LI; < qalliq-?-taq¹

qalilugtaq hinge of door # cf. qaliq

qaliluk, qalilurrugaq (NUN form) man's hoodless caribou-skin parka # < qaliq-?

qalipeqsaq waterproof oversock # Y; < qaliq-?

qaliq top layer; type of traditional Yup'ik parka worn by Nelson Is. and tundra-area Yup'iks that has large front and back plates of white calfskin or of mink skin; *also* the plates of calfskin; seal-gut rain parka used with a kayak (*additional meaning in HBC*) # *and* qalir- to put on such a parka # Man'a-wa kavirun cali caniqliqtukiit, *qaliliaqameng* atutukiit, qemirrlugutnun tuaten tamaani. 'And this red strip, which is always stitched next to it, is a design that is also stitched on the *front and back plates on women's fancy parkas* and on the small plates below them.' (CIU 2005:142); Man'a, nengelngaqaan cikuaya' angraan iverluteng, *qalirluteng* taŋgaam, naquggluteng maagun. 'Outside, when it got cold, they used to wade, even when ice was forming, and they *wore only seal-gut rain parkas*, tied around the waist like so.' (CEV 1084:27); > qalipeqsaq, qaliquaq, qaliraq, qalirneq, Qalirneq, qaliruaq, qaliluk; cf. qai-, qalliq; < PE qalir (under PE qaðə-)

qaliquaq roof # < qaliq-?; > qalikerkaq, qaliqerrun;
< PE qaligar (under PE qaðə-)

qaligar- to get food poisoning; to get sick or get sick and die from eating foods said to be incompatible, *such as aged fish and salmonberries*; to get ill from overeating # qaliqertuq 'he got sick from eating the wrong foods, or too much food' / HBC, NUN

qalikerkaq roofing material # *such as* tarpaper or corrugated metal sheeting # Ellangellemni net *qalikerkait* pagkut caviit mamtupiarluteng. . . . Tamakut nangyuilinguullrullinluteng tamaa. 'When I first became aware of things, the houses' roofing *material*, up there, the metal sheets, were quite thick. . . . Those did not deteriorate right away.' (KIP 1998:323); < qaliquaq-kaq

qaliqerrun log above door of semi-subterranean house or men's community house # NUN;
< qaliquaq-un

qaliraq extra covering, *such as an extra blanket*. atkuminek qaliriisqaa 'he told her to use his parka as an extra cover; < qaliq-?

qalirkaar(aq*) walrus bladder used for a water container # HBC; < qalirkaq-ar(aq)

qalirkaq seal-gut material # Nengllinriucan-ll', makut, maklagaat *qalirkaitneng* cimirluku tauna, egaleq. 'When the cold let up, they changed its smoke-hole window pane to baby bearded-*seal gut*.' (CEV 1984:30); HBC

Qalirneq Koliganek. *village on the Nushagak River*;
> qaliq-?

qalirneq one on top; roof; uppermost one #

. . . paqnaklukek qayakek pilliniagket, peñat qertuqak'acagaata *qalirernani* pakmani qayakek uitalutek. ' . . . getting curious about their kayaks they looked for them and saw that they were located up there at the *uppermost place* of the highest part of the cliff.' (QUL 2003:64); < qaliquaq-neq⁴

qaliruaq ankle-high skin boot for dress wear; coveralls; overboot (or boot padding ?) of throat hair part of caribou skin used to reduce the boots' noise in snow; slipper; sock # < qaliq-uaq

qalla- to be boiling; to churn (of liquid) # qallauq 'it is boiling' / Tua-i-llu-am makucia teggvakaan pakikatararqa, arenqiapaa, tua-i tang cakneq qerraleryulrianga, tuarpiaq imkut *qallalriit*. 'Then as I started to part the hard lump to check underneath, oh my gosh, I was so terrified; they (the mass of lice) looked like *boiling water*.' (CIU 2005:210); > qallalerte-, qall'allagcetaaq, qallama-, qallaneq, qallange-, qallarvag-, qallate-¹; cf. qallaciq; < PE qala-¹

qallaciq navel; belly button # Imna-am tutgara'urluq tauna cimiritkailami cimiriuyituq kiituani atkullrani mikelkessagucamiu *qallacia-llu* alaitenguq. . . . 'Since that grandchild did not have any clothes to change into, he never changed his clothes and soon his old parka became small for him and his *belly button* began to show, . . .' (MAR2 2001:5); < ?-ciq; > qallaciir-, qallaciurrsuun; < PE qalacir

qallaciir- to cut the umbilical cord # Ulliimiiu tau-i pillinia uskuraa man'a kepesqelluku, *qallaciirluku-zw'* tua-i. 'He went to

her and told
her to *cut its umbilical cord*.' (CUN 2007:34);
< qallaciq-ir-

qallaciurrsuun talcum powder # HBC; < qallaciq-liur-ssuun

qallaksugte- to simmer # qallaksugtuq 'it is simmering' / Kan'a-wa-gguq imarkuaq . . . manimalria *qallaksugqurluni-gguq*. 'And there was the broth down there . . . set (on the fire), *simmering*.' (CUN 2007:126); < qallate-ksugte-

qallalerte-, qallalugte- (HBC form) to gurgle (of the chest area); to wheeze # qallalertuq 'it is gurgling' / ircaqurra qallalertuq 'he has a heart murmur'; qallalerciuq 'his chest makes a rattling sound as he breathes' *because it is full of phlegm*, he is wheezing; < qalla-lerte-

qall'allagcetaaq kind of toy # *details unknown to compiler*; < qalla-llag-cetaaq

qallama- to have boiled # qallamauq 'it has already boiled' / qallamalria meq 'boiled water'.
< qalla-ma-

qallaneq eddy; spring with pool # . . . aaniignek imum taukuk aatameng pitain enrit tuntut enrit uavet imumun uakarameggni ingrim waten acianun *qallaneruarmun* kic'arturturcet'lallinikai. ' . . . their mother would have them go throw the bones of the caribou that their father had caught into the little *spring-fed pool* down from their place at the base of the mountain.' (QUL 2003:82); < qalla-neq¹

qallange- to be boiling; to begin to boil # qallanguq 'it (liquid) is boiling' / qallangcaraa or qallangevkaraa 'he is making it boil'; qallangevkaruarluku 'simmering it'; Maaten itertut kiiringellrullinilria ak'a tamana ena, aaniit-ll'-am cali keningellrullinilria, ak'a-llu *qallangengellrullinilria* tauna keniraq. 'When they came in they saw that the house had already become warm, that their mother had started to cook too, and that the stew was already beginning to *boil*.' (ELN 1990:98); < qalla-nge-

qallarvag- to be at a rolling boil # qallarvagtug 'it is boiling hard' / Tua-i-gguq tamakut, ak'a angalkut tamakut, paqtellruyaaqaat tauḡaam-gguq tauna egatii *qallarvagturalria* cauciitellruat. 'It is said that those shamans of long ago had gone to investigate it but could not determine what it was that kept *boiling* in her pot.' (CUN 2007:74); < qalla-pag²-

qallate⁻¹ to be boiling; to churn (of liquid); to be hot (of objects or weather) (EG meaning) # qallatuq 'it (liquid) is boiling' / on Khromchenko 1824 list (2) for EG and Orlov-Pinart 1871 list (19) for EG, as applying to hot weather; . . . arulaiyuunani *qallalluni* tua-i uivluni, meq imna. ' . . . that water *churned* and swirled around continually.' (MAR2 2001:44); < qalla-?; > qallaksugte-; > qallaute⁻¹; cf. qallate⁻²

qallate⁻² to talk; to speak; to discuss; to preach # qallatuq 'he is talking' / K; Mequpayagarmek qimugtengqellruunga imumi, yugcetun-llu *qallatenritararaqluni*. 'I had a shaggy dog; it could almost but not quite *speak* like a person.' (UNP2); Quyaqerluni-llu cangniluni *qallalluni* nasvagluku aanaminun, . . . 'Speaking happily she said that she'd caught a fish and she showed it to her mother, . . . ' (ELN 1990:70); > qallaute⁻²; cf. qallate⁻¹, qa-; < PY qaḷa⁻²

qallaute⁻¹ to boil (it) # qallautaa 'he boiled it' / Cali-llu *enriulluki* qallautaqłuki. Tuamta-llu kumlacirluki tuaten ner'aqluki. 'Also they'd *boil* them until the bones were soft. Next, they'd let them cool and eat them.' (YUU 1995:60); < qallate^{1-?}-

qallaute⁻² to speak to (him) # qallautaa 'he spoke to him' / Jesus-aam ataam *qallautai* ayuqestassiigutnek . . . 'Jesus again spoke to them with parables . . . ' (MATT. 22:1); < qallate^{2-?}-

qalleq rust # and **qaller-** to rust; to be rusty # qallertuq 'it rusted'; merput elagamten'ek pilleg qallertuq 'the water from our well is rusty'; Tukuutnek quyurcinrici nunam qaingani, parut *qallrem-llu* piunrirciqngatki, . . . 'Do not store up for yourselves treasures on earth, where moth and *rust* destroy, . . . (MATT. 6:19); > qalleryak;
< PE qaḷar

qalleryak orange (color) # < qalleq-yak

qall'i- to do topstitching on (it) # (?)

qallin stomach fat of ground squirrel # qallitek 'the two fat sacs in a squirrel's abdomen'; Quliranek-llu niitelaami *qallitengqerrniluki*, nasvitevkarluni tamakunek. 'From the old-time stories she'd heard, she knew about the *twin sacs* for fat storage inside the abdomens of ground squirrels and she had [her mother] show them to her.' (ELN 1990:15); < PE qatlin

qalliq* one on top; outer layer; skin scraper (*additional HBC meaning*) # qalliliraa 'he put an extra one on top of it'; Waten-am pilugunqigucirluku cali all'uku uqiggelcarluku, *qalliit* makut auḡ'arterluki. 'They had him wear lightweight

footwear and remove his heavy *outer garments*.' (TAP 2004:39); > qaliipautaq, qallissaaq; cf. qaliq, qai-; > qalliqe-; < PE qaðlir (*under* PE qaðə-)

qalliqe- to stack # Tua-i-llu imumek yurainanratni arnat iliit iterciquq, qantanek tegumiarluni payuggluni *qalliqurluki*. 'While they were dancing one of the women would come in, bringing in bowls of food carrying them *stacked one on top of the other*.' (QAN 1995:168); < qalliq-ke²-

qallissaaq sweater; LI; < qalliq-?

qalluar- (**qaluar-** ?) to rinse a cleaned seal intestine in salt water # NUN; > qalluarun

qalluarun (**qaluarun** ?) seal intestine spreader; holder for end of gut when it is washed # NUN; < qalluar-n

qalluviik traditional garment covering the legs and torso; coveralls; overalls; snow-go suit; chest waders; union suit (one-piece long underwear) # *the singular is* qalluvak; Tamaani mikelnguaraat *qalluvagnek* caqungqetullruut aturangqessuitellermeggni. 'Back then little children had body garments of the *overall* type when people didn't have (modern-style) clothes.' (MAR2 2001:47); < ?-vak-dual; < PE qaləvak

qalmar- to summon a dog by clicking the tongue or otherwise making vocal sounds; *figuratively*, to try to attract a man by flirting # qalmartuq 'he is summoning a dog'; qalmaraa 'he is summoning it' / Tua-i-gguq naqugutailngacagluni, nuqyutek-wa-gguq *qalmalriik* ciuqerrani. 'Her belt was carelessly tied around her waist, and the end pieces were *clicking, clattering about* in front of her as she walked.' (CIU 205:90); cf. qa-; < PE qalmar-

qalqapak axe # *and* **qalqapag-** to chop # qalqapagtuq 'he chopped'; qalqapagaa 'he chopped it' / Kegglangqerrisugnaunateng-ll', *qalqapiit* tamaan' ayagnengaarallratni, keggларыugnaunaki muragat kepurluki, piaqluteng. 'They didn't have saws, *axes* had just begun to become available, they didn't saw wood, but cut it (with an adze).' (CEV 1984:29); Y, NI, HBC, NS, UK; from *rælə(ræl)* 'axe' (*the protoform of Chukchi* ?aləyatte 'axe') with the trade jargon ending pak, for which cf. also taaqsipak

Qalqaq Kalskag # *village on the Kuskokwim River; etymology unknown to compiler*

qalqaruq raven (*Corvus corax*); possibly also magpie (*Pica pica*) # EG; cf. qalqerayak

qalqerayak black-billed magpie (*Pica pica*) # cf. qalqaruq; from Eastern Aleut qalqaraya-X

qalria- to make sounds other than those of human speech # *applies to animal sounds, or non-speech sounds made by humans*; qalriaguq 'it cried out' / Kuimarlutek tua-i, ellaita tua-i qalriucimeggnek *qalriagurluni*, "Aa-ta-ta-ta-ta." While they were swimming she'd *cry out* with their usual cry, "Aa-ta-ta-ta-ta-ta." (AGA 1996:220); Kegginaqilallruut *qalrialluki-ll'* ellaita qalriuciitnek. 'They'd put on masks and *cry out*, mimicking their usual cries.' (AGA 1996:30); < qalrir-a-; > qalriaciq, qalriateke-

qalriaciq animal's call # < qalria-ciq

qalriateke- to beg, wail, or whine repeatedly for # qalriatekaa 'he is begging for it' / < qalria-teke-

qalriqsaar(ar)- to howl and whistle (of wind outside of house) # NUN; < qalriqsaar(ar)-

qalriq seal's cry; large, male bearded seal giving its mating call # *and* **qalrir-** to cry out; to shriek; to make an inarticulate vocal sound # qalrirtuq 'it shrieked' / Qalemam-llu *qalrirluni* aryuqluki ilani qetaarluki tamalkuita. 'And Qalemaq, *crying with joy*, hugged all her family members, being so glad to see them.' (ELN 1990:82); Niitenrilngermi taūgken cali iliini murak kalevvluu ciutmun tugruciiquq, *qalriq* taūgaam. 'Even though one doesn't hear anything, sometimes if he jabs a piece of wood into the water, only then [would one hear] *the cry of the seal* [by means of the wood].' (AGA 1996:196); *the seal is said to go around the ocean and collect ring-like markings on its flippers; the subject of legends, such as that it is in the shape of a man in burial position*; > qalervag-, qalria-, qalriur-, qalriqsaar(ar)-; cf. qa-; cf. Wrangell 1839 list (13); < PE qaləR-

qalriur- to twitter (*of birds*); to make a certain characteristic sound # qalriurtuq 'it is twittering', 'it is making its sound' / Icigg' qanikcaq man'a tutmalriani *qalriuraurarqelria*. 'You know, the snow when it is stepped on *makes a certain sound*.' (ELL 1997:514); < qalrir-ur-

qalru northern pike (*Esox lucius*) # UK, LI, EG; < PY qalru

qaltaq bucket; pail # Arcaqerluku tan'gurraq *qaltamun* pull'uku meresqumavkenaku. 'In particular, a boy was told not to drink by bending his head down into the *bucket*.' (CIU 2005:200); NS, Y, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI; > qaltayak, qaltauq; cf. qantaq; < PE qaltar

qaltaucikaq barrel # NSU; < qaltauq-?

qaltauq, qaltaur(aq*) bucket; pail # NUN;

< qaltaq-?; cf. qantaq

qaltayak bucket made from old kayak skin # . . . alaqtliniur taum *qaltass'im* ayuqnguaraneg. ' . . . he found one just like

that *bucket*.' (WEB2); NUN; < qaltaq-yak

qalu dipnet # *and qalu-* to dip with a dipnet; to bail a boat # qaluuq 'he is dipping with a dipnet'; qalua 'he is bailing it' or 'he caught it with a dipnet' / Tua-i waten kiagaqan maururlua tauna *qaluluni* neqlingnaq'lallinilria. 'And when summer came his dear grandmother would try to get food (fish) *dipping with a dipnet*.' (CUN 2007:116); Kusquqvagmiut canglartut qusuurnek qalunek aturluteng 'Kuskokwim people catch smelt using dipnets'; > qalun, qaluryarqe-, qalutaq, qalute-, qaluurun, qaluviaq, Qaluyaaq;
< PE qalu(-)

qalugneq woman's emanation # *said to be capable of depriving men of their hunting ability or success*; Aunraryaureskuni-llu cali aunrallruluni, *qalugnera-gguq* tua-i tukniriluni. Arnam-gguq ilii picuirutnarquq. 'And they told her that her emanations would become strong after she had her first menstrual period. They say some women cause men to lose prowess at hunting.' (YUP 2005:154)

qalugte- to move with bow (of boat) high above the water # NUN

qalugya- to capsize # . . . palagg'uutaq-gguq tauna *qalugyallermi* freight-ai cat aklut kit'ellruut. '. . . when that steamboat capsized, they say, its freight, its wares, sank.' (CAU 1985:179); Y; < qalu-?; cf. qaluryarqe-

qalugyaq, qalugsaq (*NS form*) harpoon head; lance point # < ?-yaq; < PE qaluɣyar

qalun dipper for water # < qalu-n; < PE qalun (*under* PE qalu(-))

qalur(ar)- to tell about what one foresees while beating an Eskimo drum # NUN

qaluryarqe- to get swamped or filled with water; to capsize # qaluryarquq it capsized; < qalu-?; cf. qalugya-

qalussnguarrag* spoon # < qalun-?-nguaq-rraq

qalutaq ladle # *usually made of wood*; < qalu-taq¹;

> qalutarnaruaq

qalutarnaruaq sternum; breastbone # HBC; < qalutaq-naq²-uaq

qalutarte- to stir # NUN

qalute- to dip into something so as to fill with liquid or with fish (or the like) from the water # qalutuq 'it filled'; qalutaa 'he dipped it in, lifting it out full' / ivrarcuutegka qalutellruuk ivrallemni et'ulriami 'my hipboots got water in them when I waded in a deep place'; Meqsung'ermeng-llu qaluurin qanerpek'nateng teguluku *qalulluku* mermek merciiganateng. 'And even though they were thirsty they could not take the dipper, *dip* out some water, and drink it without asking first.' (KIP 1998:335); < qalu-te²-

qaluur- to repeatedly dip a dipper, or dipnet # . . . issraksuarmek can'giiret imkut pugeksuaralriit *qaluurnaurai* mikunrilata. '. . . using the little grass basket as a scoop they'd *repeatedly scooped* out the blackfish that came to the surface because there weren't many.' (QUL 2003:578); < qalu-ur-; > qaluurun

Qaluurin the constellation Big dipper # < qulu-ur-i²-n

qaluurun, qaluurin dipper for water; cup (*NSU meaning*) # Tua-i-llu elakaq ukiterraarluku piyaaq *qaluurin-am* nalluyagutellinikiik, tuqmitek-llu qalucung'ermegnekek cali angssiyaaglutek. 'After they'd made a water hole [in the river's ice] they saw that they'd forgotten the *dipper*, and although they wanted to dip their buckets in, they were too big.' (ELN 1990:79);
< qaluur-n, qaluur-i²-n

qaluviaq wooden bowl # < qalu-vik-aq²

Qaluyaaq Nelson Is. # *may be used in the plural*: Tuani pissullruukut unani akulurami *Qaluyaat* Nunivaam-llu akuliigni. 'At that time we were hunting down there between *Nelson Is.* and *Nunivak Is.*' (YUU 1995:25); Qaluyaarmiut 'Nelson Islanders'; < qalu-?

qalviryaq bog; quicksand # Yuum-gguq avatiini tamakuciq kiumangkan nuna *qalviryatun* ellirciquq. 'It is said that if it [the creature] begins to swim [under the ground] in the area around a person, then that land becomes like *quicksand*.' (AGA 1996:143); = qavliryaq; < ?-yaq

qama- to be calm *of water or wind*; to be still; to lack current *of water*; to be windless *of a place* # qamaug 'it is calm' / > qamaneq; < PE qama-

qamaamaq "Eskimo ice cream" (*akutaq*) made with aged fish roe # NS; = qamaumaq

qamaneq place lacking water current or wind; eddy; aftermath; calm time after an activity # qamanermek neq'liqliniuq 'he got a lot of fish from the eddy'; Tua-i-am uksuarmi waten unuakuayaarmi-gguq ayagya'arluni kiavet cingiim amatiinun *qamaneruarmun* taumun kuvyara'arquq. 'And then in fall time early in the morning he'd go out beyond the spit to the little *eddy* and leisurely fish with a net there.' (QUL 2003:168); *Qamanrani* tamatum atakutam *qamanrani*

melgirluteng, . . . Tua-i tuaten taum qamanrani tua uterrluteng nutaan. . . . 'After that evening meal, in its aftermath, they'd bring water, . . . And then *after* that they'd go home.' (QAN 1995:180); Ava-i-gga tua-i qanrutekngalken ava-i tamalkuan aũgna Nakacuum *qamanran* . . . 'It seems that you've told everything about the *aftermath* of the Bladder Feast . . . ' (QAN 1995:18); < qama-neq¹; < PE qamanər (under PE qama-)

qamangaq anklebone; wristbone; medial aspect of distal end of tibia or fibula # < PE qamənar

qamangatak half-dried, boiled fish #; EG

qama(ni) inside; upriver # *obscured demonstrative adverb*; qamaken 'from in there'; qamavet 'to in there'; qamatmun 'toward in there'; qamani taqukamek tumcilliniuq upriver 'he came across the tracks of a bear'; qamaggun tauḡaam anteksaunaku qiagu'rtuq 'he cried inwardly', *literally*: 'without letting it out he kept crying'; . . . pia tua-i qumingeqatarniluku qama-i. Imna tutgara'urluq ak'anun *qama'ancuumiilami* patagmek angliluni, . . . ' . . . she told her that she had a fetus inside. That grandson [the fetus], because he didn't want to be *inside* (her) for a long time, grew quickly.' (MAR2 2001:25); *see qamna, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives*; < PE dem qam-

qamaquq cockle; clam# EG; *from Aleut qamaqu-X*

qamauk sled; dogsled # Maaten kinguat tanglliniluku yucuarq kan'a yurangqamssuarluni tamakut *qamaut* kinguatni kayimluni ugtengnaqellria tagyamek. 'When she looked down there she saw a very small person barely showing behind the *sled* pushing very hard trying to get it up the bank.' (MAR1 2001:52); Y, NUN, NS; *cf. qamur-*

qamaumaq "Eskimo ice cream" (*akutaq*) made with aged fish roe # NUN; = qamaamaq

qamcetaaq sugar # NSU; < ?-cetaaq; *cf. qame-*

qamcetaar- to eat a little to stave off hunger pangs # Ilii tuaten tua-i nutarinrarmek kepulluni wall' pisciryaata kegggluku, wagg'uq *qamcetaarluni*. 'Some people would cut off a piece of fish or bite some off if they were easy to bite off, and that was what was called "qamcetaarluni" (staving off hunger pangs).' (QUL 2003:4); < ?-cetaaq; *cf. qame-*

qame- to die down (of a fire); to extinguish (*additional NS, and NUN meaning*); to taper off (in size, volume, etc.); to retreat from sight; to become dispirited # qam'uq 'it died down' or 'it tapered off' / kaminiaq qamtaa 'he turned the stove down'; puyircivian kenra qamlliniuq 'the fire in his smokehouse has died down'; qamesgu! 'turn it (the light, the burner on the stove) down', or 'turn it off!' (NS, NUN); Tua-i tuani Apanuugpak *qamllermi* taryumek maaken aalemtaalallinuq. 'Apanuugpak in his *panic and desperation* was gulping down salt water.' (CIU 2005:46); > qamenquq, qamlleq; *cf. qaamyuar(ar)-, qamcetaaq, qamcetaar-*; < PE qamə-

qamenqucagaq one of last three last ribs below the side rail at bow and stern of kayak # NUN;
< qamenquq-?

qamenquq innermost recesses of something; tapered part at end of kayak; bladder of animal (where the spirit resides after death) # Pitsaqevkenak qavaqallinikuvet tua-i ayuqucin caleryautiini *qamenqurpenun* itqerreskina! 'If you accidentally fall asleep and you feel a jolt, retreat quickly into your *innermost recesses* (your bladder)! ' (QUL 2003:50); Tauna tauḡken tallirraq, qamenqumi qamani qantaq uitauq kan'a kaungermi-llu enurluku. 'About the reach-extender ("little arm"), say a bowl is inside in the *tapered area of the kayak* and even though one reaches in he can't get at it (these are useful).' (PAI 2008:296); Mak'arutmini tua-i *qamenquminun* kiavet itqertelliniluni. 'When he awoke he plunged into the *end part of his kayak*.' (PAI 2008:434); < qam(na)-quq; > qamenqucagaq

qamigar- to go seal hunting with a small sled

and kayak during the spring # qamigartuq

'he is going seal hunting' / . . . piciryarangqellrulliniameng *qamigalriit* kanaraqameng tua-i waten mermun, wagg'uq pitarkateng aviukaqluteng neqkaitnek cikirluki. Taquateng-am ilairtaarluki mermun eg'artetullrullinikait. ' . . . because they had a certain custom, those who went *seal hunting on the ice*, when they went down to the water they would give some food as an offering to the animals they would catch. They'd remove a portion of their food and throw it into the water.' (QUL 2003:48); > qamigaun; *cf. qamite-*; < PE qamiyar- (under PE qamur-)

qamigaun small sled (especially one carried on a kayak, used to transport the kayak when one reaches stretches of ice on the water); child's store-bought sled # *also dual, qamigautek, for one sled*; Ekluni maavet *qamigautegnun* negcigmek cali tegutnek-llu ang'aqluni. 'He got into the *little sled* here taking along a gaff and seal spear.' (KIP 1998:9); < qamigar-

qamiqiqe- to have a headache # qamiqiquq 'he has a headache' / qamiqiqsuun 'headache remedy', 'aspirin'; qamiquum enra 'skull of a living person or animal'; Qasgimi unuakumi tupalliniluni nat'liqengssaaranrilngermi *qamiqiqkacagaruarluni*. 'He woke up in the kashim in the morning and even though he didn't have body pains, he had quite a *headache*.' (QUL 2003:572); < qamiquq-liqe²-; > qamiqiqerpagyaraq, qamiqiqsaraq, qamiqukuyuak, qamiquulle,

qamiquḷngu-

qamiquiqerpagyaraq migraine headache # K, CAN; < qamiquiqe-rpag-yaraq

qamiquiqsaraq headache # K, CAN; < qamiquiqe-yaraq

qamiquikuyuk, qamiquikuyak skull # K, NI, CAN, BB; Tangllinii yuut enritnek atlirluteng, taukut tupigat aciat. *Qamiquikuyugnek* ilaluteng. She saw human bones under the mat. There were also *skulls*.’ (YUU 1995:95); < qamiquukuyuk, qamiquuq-?

qamiquilleq skull # *of skeleton (vs. of a living person)*; K, CAN, BB:

qamiquḷngu- to have a headache # Waten-gguq man’a inangqauryugpakalria inangqainanermini iliini ayuqucia man’a assiirut’lartuq. Makciiquq-gguq *qamiquḷnguluni*. ‘Concerning one who likes to lie around, sometimes when he lies around his condition becomes worse. He’ll get up and find himself with a bad *headache*.’ (QUL 2003:330); NI, NUN, BB; < qamiquuq-te¹-ngu-; > qamiquḷnguyaraq, qamiquḷngurpagyaraq

qamiquḷngurpagyaraq migraine headache # NI, NUN, BB; < qamiquḷngu-rpag-yaraq

qamiquḷnguyaraq headache # NI, NUN, BB; < qamiquḷngu-yaraq

qamiqumtagaq block put under seam when sewing cover of a kayak # NUN

qamiquunguaq, qamiquuruaq, qamiquunaruaq, qamiquunaq tussock of tundra grass; < qamiquuq-nguaq, qamiquuq-uaq, qamiquuq-naq²-uaq, qamiquuq-naq²

qamiquurna stump or old tree # K; < qamiquuq-naq²

qamiquuq head; flywheel of motor # qamiqua, qamiquūrra, *or* qamiquurra ‘his head’; Tua-i-ll’ taumek teguleramiu egatmek taumek *qamiquurrakun* kuvvliniluku. ‘After he grabbed her, he dumped his pot on her *head*.’ (CUN 2007:16); Tep’liqataraqameng teq’allirraarluteng *qamiquunek* imiraqluku teq’alleq tua-i-llu muiran nunamek patuluki. ‘When they were going to make aged fish heads, after digging a pit, they’d put (fish) *heads* in the pit, and when it was full, they’d cover them with soil.’ (PRA 1995*:461); LK, BB, CAN, NI, NUN, NR; < ?-quq; > qamiquiqe-, qamiquikuyak, qamiquḷngu-, qamiquum enra, qamiquunguaq, qamiquurpak¹, qamiquurpak², qamiquurrluk

qamiquurpak¹, qamiquurpayagaq*, qamirvayagaq* goldeneye (*Bucephala* sp.). < qamiquuq-rpak, qamiquuq-payagaq, qamiquuq-payagaq

qamiquurpak², qamirvak, qamiqu’vak type of moth (*species* ?). < qamiquuq-rpak, qamiquuq-vak, qamiquuq-vak

qamiquurrluk cut and dried fish head # Qamiquit-llu *qamiquurrliluki* ilait-llu tep’liluki. ‘And the (fish) heads they made into *cut and dried fish heads*, and some they made into aged fish heads.’ (PRA 1995:461); < qamiquuq-rrluk

qamisvak large freight sled # *also dual for one sled*; Y; < ?-vak; cf. qamite-

qamite- to give something to take along on a journey # qamitaa ‘he gave her something to take along’ / aanavet-am qamitaanga ukunek neqnek ut’rutarkamnek ‘your mother gave me these fish to take along when I go home’; cf. qamisvak, qamigar-; < PY qamitə-

qamilleq ash # Aling nakleng. Tua-i-wa maulrurlurpek kat’um picirkiutii aturluku waniwa cikmilriaten. Elliin iigken kevirkiurlukek camek neqmek assinrilngurmek avuluku, *qamillermek-llu* avuluku akuqaarluni qavallerpeni iigken kevirrukek. ‘Your grandmother blinded your eyes. It was she who filled your eyes with a mixture of old food and *ashes* while you were asleep.’ (CIU 2005:284); . . . missuullernek all’uteng *qamilliraluteng-llu*. ‘. . . in sackcloth and *ashes*.’ (LUKE 10:13); < qame-lleq¹

qamna the one upriver; the one inland or inside # *obscured demonstrative pronoun*; qialria qamna irnian ullaggu! ‘go to your child, who is crying inside’ *the house*!; qam’um ‘of the one inside’; qamkut ‘those inside’; “. . . Eqnarqut *qamkuqtat*!” Ayumian-ggur-am nunullinii *qamkut* qasgimiut carayiim. ‘. . . “So irritating, *those darn ones in there*!” The ghost began to upbraid *the ones inside*, the ones in the kashim.’ (ELL 1997:538); see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; < PE dem. qam-

qamneq agate # NSU

qamqiarte- to extend to the top of (it) # Tua-i akluliurluni kameksiluni-llu nayiignek irugni *qamqiarrlukek*, mikelnguq-llu tauna kameksiluku takqupiignek. ‘So she worked on the clothes and made sealskin boots, *reaching the top* of her thighs; she made very tall boots for the child.’ (MAR2 2001:89); NS

qamquinaq men’s high wading boot # NUN

qamungelria old bear #

qamuq sled or other pulled thing # *and* **qamur-** to pull; to drag behind # qamurtuq ‘it is dragging behind’; qamura ‘he is

pulling it' / Tua-i-llu ilami qanrucateng qimugtut taukut ayagluteng, taukuk ikamrak *qamurlukek*, tamana tumyaraulliniria aturluku. 'And then when her siblings said something to those dogs, the dogs *pulled* the sled forward following the path that was to be their trail.' (ELN 1990:4); QAMURUAQ AKALRIALEK 'wheeled wagon'; > qamuqataq, qamuqayak, qamuraq, qamurar-, qamurcuun, qamurralek, qamurrar-, qamuutaq; qamurrucuaq; cf. qamauk

qamuqataq sled without a handlebar; mother bearded seal swimming with a cub on her back # NUN; < qamuq-?

qamuqayak wisdom tooth # qamuqayit 'wisdom teeth'; < qamuq-?-yak

qamuraq drawings made on a mask (*NUN meaning*); writing (*Hooper Bay meaning*) # < qamur-aq¹

qamurar-, qamuri- to draw; to write (*Hooper Bay meaning*) # qamurartuq or qamuriuq 'he is writing'; qamuraraa 'he is writing to her or on it' / atren qamurauygu! 'sign your name!'; Hooper Bay; < qamur-?-, qamuq-aq-li²-; > qamuraun

qamuraun etching brush; paintbrush with squirrel twill # NUN; < qamirar-n

qamurcuun sled brake; wagon # < qamuq-cuun

qamurralek legendary being with some sort of dragging appendage # (?); < qamuq-?-lek

qamurrar- to be pulling a sled # qamurrartuq 'he is pulling a sled' / Tua-i tauna aassaqluni wall'u Tacirrluni, wall'u camek *qamurracuarluni*, tua-i kevgaat amkut. 'He would discreetly arrive in Saint Michael, or he might be *pulling* something trying to disguise who he was, the messenger of the village over there.' (TAP 2004:33); Y; < qamur-?-

qamurrir- to have light streaming out of it (like a comet) # NUN

qamurrucuaq sled # NSU; < qamuq-cuar(aq)

qamuutaq pulling device; towline; thing that one pulls; drag handle # taryaqvak qamuraa qamuutakun 'he pulled the king salmon with a drag handle'; Ingna-gguq-gga arnaq kasmurrartii, ikamrak taukuk kasmurrartiik, tauna-llu angun *qamuutarluni*. 'That woman [was pushing] its handlebars, the sled's handlebars, and that man used a *towline* for *pulling* it.' (ELL 1997:42); < qamur-taq¹; > qamuutarrsuun

qamuutarrsuun sled with high handlebars on which the driver rests his arms # *also dual for one sled*; Y; < qamuutaq-ssuun

qanaa- to speak; to talk # qanaaguq 'he is talking' / qanaataa 'he is talking to her'; qanaatuk 'they₂ are talking to each other'; Tua-i-llu tuaten *qanaaguraqerluteng* tamakut imkut nakacuut paivvluki nutaan. 'And, then, having *discussed* the matter, they brought out those bladders.' (ELL 1997:284); Tava-qaa qunguturan *qanaatan*. Ciin yugmek *qanaaskengenganak* pivakarcit? 'Can it be that you were *talking* to your pet?! Why did it seem as though you were *talking* to a person?' (QUL 2004:148); NSK, LY, HBC, NI, EG; < qaner-a-

qanak ceiling board (of old traditional-style dwelling, sloping between rafters); caved-in area of a bluff along a river # Naternelnguut cikuluki nem-wa iluani maani kanerluki cat *qaniit-llu*. 'Things on the floor would freeze and inside the house the *roof boards* would frost up.' (QUL 2003:2); > qanakutaq, qanakvaggaq; < PE qanay

qanakutaq tarpaulin; cover # Y; < qanak-kutaq

qanakvaggaq tent # Tekicarturaa *qanakvaggaq* irnerlluk igvaqataararaa neviarcaq tauna imarnitegnak mingquralria. 'He was arriving at the gutskin *tent*, she was gradually coming into his view and he observed a young woman sewing a gutskin raincoat.' (MAR1 2001:76); < qanak-vak-rraq

qanciur- to set the table; to wash the dishes # qanciurtuq 'he is setting the table' or 'he is washing the dishes' / qanciura! 'set the table!' or 'wash the dishes!'; < qantaq-liur-

qanegyaaq shinbone # K, Y, NI, CAN, BB

qaneksuar- to speak quietly; to mumble; to grumble; to whisper # qaneksuartuq 'he is mumbling, etc.' / < qaner-ksuar(ar)-, qaner-ksuar(ar)-

qaneksugte- to speak quietly; to mumble; to grumble; to whisper; to wonder # qaneksugtuq 'he is grumbling' / . . . angayuqaak akemkuk *qaneksugcaakvimegnak* nepairtuk. '. . . after *talking quietly* her parents across there fell silent.' (MAR2 2001:80); . . . tua-i tuarpiaq tang wangni agyat ikgelilriit. Ikgeliameng tua-i, ikgeliaata umyuaqa *qaneksugtelartuq*. '. . . the me it seems to me that the stars have become fewer. Because they have become fewer, my mind *wonders* why it is so.' (CUN 2007:66); < qaner-ksugte-, qaner-ksugte-

qanemci, qanemciq story; factual account # *and* **qanemci-** to tell; to talk about something; to relate something one has experienced # qanemciuq 'he is talking about something', 'he is telling a story'; qanemcia (or qanemcittaa) 'he is telling her about something'; waten qanemciuq: . . . 'he tells it like this: . . .'; qanemcista 'the one telling a story'; Cali *qanemciaqluteng* angalkunek yaaqvanun — iralumun wall'u imarpiim terr'anun — ayalallernek. 'Also they'd *tell* about

shamans traveling far, to the moon or to the bottom of the sea.’ (CAU 1985:197); Tua-i aũgna ava-i iquklituaq *qanemciqa*. ‘And so that *story* of mine comes to an end.’ (ELL 1997:382); Cikigaam . . . *qanemcitai* elitnaurat qaill’ qasgimi uitalallermegnek, . . . ‘Cikigaq . . . *tells* the students how it was to live in the kashim, . . . (KIP 1998:285); Makut-llu *qanemcit* ayuqeqapiarluteng waten piyuilameng kalikami ellimanrilameng. ‘These *stories* are never exactly alike because they weren’t put down in writing.’ (QAN 1995:158) / < qaner-mcugte-li²-

qanemyuugar- to complain # qanemyuugartuq ‘he is complaining’ / qanemyuugautaa ‘he is complaining to him’; qanemyuugautekaa ‘he is complaining over it’; qanemyuugaun ‘a complaint’; < qaner-?-

qanemcike- to tell it (the story) # qanemcika ‘he is telling it’ / Tuaken tua-i taqellrua *qanemcikestiin*. Tuaten tua-i pitaluku *qanemcikaqa*. ‘That is where the *storyteller* stopped. This is how far I *tell* the story.’ (CUN 2007:62); < qanemciq-ke²-

qanengssak small talk; joking; story; short account # **qanengssag-** to tell a brief story; to relate a brief account of something # qanengssagtuq ‘he is telling a brief story’ / qanengssautaa ‘he is telling her something’; qanengssiit ‘short items of speech (or writing)’; Waten-wa tua-i *qanengssak* man’a tua-i waten piulria. ‘This *story* is told as it is.’ (CIU 2005:46); # < qaner-ngssak

qaneplugte- to argue; to gossip # qaneplugtuq ‘he is arguing’ / qaneplugtaa ‘he is arguing with her’; HBC; < qaner-?-

qanepsug- to whisper; to talk quietly # EG;
< qaner-?-

qaneq mouth (anatomical) # **qaner-** to speak; to utter; to converse (*additional NS, HBC, Y meaning*) # qanertuq ‘he is speaking’; qanraa ‘he said it’ / qanrutaa ‘he told her’; qanrutuk ‘they₂ are speaking to each other, talking together’; qanrutellruanga tainqigciqniiuni ‘he told me that he would come again’; qanrutellruanga tainqigtesqellua ‘he told me to come again’; qaneryaurci Yup’igtun ‘learn to speak Yup’ik’; qanra ‘his/its mouth’; qanqa ‘my mouth’; qanren ‘your mouth’; Tanqigyutaangarniluku tua-i *qanran* cali anglluutelliniluku. ‘When he *said* that he could see a little bit of light, they dove into the water with him again.’ (CIU 2005:284); kausqessuitai cuukviit qanritgun ‘he told us never to poke pike fish in their mouths’; Tauna taũgken qanemcilleg qanaatekevkenaku. *Qanteng* patuk’acagarluki, . . . ‘They didn’t talk about who had spoken [about it]. They kept their *mouths* completely shut.’ (TAP 2004:95); *the following are legal neologisms*: qanemyuugaun igaungalria ‘legal complaint’; qanerngaunani pillruniluni, wall’ piksaitniluni ‘no contest’; > qanaa-, qaneksuar-, qaneksugte-, qanemci-, qanemciq, qanemyuugar-, qanengssak, qaneplugte-, qanepsug-, qanercetaar-, qanerciigate-, qanerciryar-, qanercuun, qanercaq, qanerrsuun, qanerta, qanerviggaq, qaneryaaqe-, qaneryaraq, qannguaq, qanpag-, qanqataite-, qanqumciar(ar)-, qanrenqegg-, qanruciq, qanrute-, qanrutke-, qanyu-, qanyuilnguq, qanerkicaq, qanermiaq, qanerniar-, qanerpak; cf. qa-; < PE qanər-

qanercetaar- to try in court; to judge; to try to induce to speak # qanercetaaraa ‘he is judging her’ or ‘he is trying to get her to speak’ / Aaniin-llu murilkesqelluku piani aipaqluku qalarusnguarluku, qanercetaaraqluku tuaten. ‘When her mother told her to watch her (the baby), she kept her company, pretending to talk to her, and trying to get her to speak.’ (ELN 1990:21); *the following are legal neologisms*: qanercetaanqigcaraq cuqcistem ciuqerrani ‘adjudication’; qanercetaanricenarluku ‘dismissal’; elluaturqevkenani qanercetaariyaaqellrat ‘mistrial’; < qaner-cetaaq; > qanercetaarumalria, qanercetaarvik

qanercetaaruma- to be taken to court # Tuaten-am ayuqelria makunun alarnarqellrianun itercivignun, *qanercetaarumaaqluni-llu* [pilartuq]. ‘One who is like that becomes involved in bad situations, ends up in jail, *gets taken to court*.’ (YUP 2005:70); qanercetaarumalria ‘defendant’
< qanercetaar-ma-

qanercetaarvik court of justice # Qipnermi Yup’igtun qaneryaraq aturpallularaat agayuvigmi, *qanercetaarvigmi*, kipusvigmi, amlleret-llu nem’eggni. ‘In Kipnuk they really use the Yup’ik language in church, in *court*, in the stores, and many people do so in their homes.’ (KIP 1998:ix); ERNEQ QANERCETAARVIK ‘(Biblical) Day of Judgment’; *the following are legal neologisms*: qanercetaarviit ‘judiciary’; qanercetaarvigkun caliaqnarqellria ‘court case’; qanercetaarvigkun cimircetaariyaraq, qanercetaarvigkun akilircetaariyaraq ‘civil suit’, ‘litigation (as in a civil suit)’; qanercetaarvik qigcikevkenaku ‘contempt of court’; qanercetaarvigtaat ‘legal terminology’;
< qanercetaaq-vik

qanerciigate- to be unable to speak; to stutter; to be impossible to speak to (that is, to be disobedient, unresponsive or unheeding by nature) # qanerciigatuq ‘he cannot speak’, ‘he cannot be spoken to’ / *Qanerciiganateng* pingnaq’ngermeng, piyaqlirluteng-llu qanerluteng. ‘They [stutterers] *have difficulty speaking* even though they try to, but finally they do speak.’ (ELN 1990:99);
< qaner-ciigate-

qanerciryar- to be obedient; to listen and to heed # qanerciryartuq 'he is obedient' / Cali qanernginanrani nangertaqluni ellimeraqani, qessasuunani, *qanerciryarluni* atami qanellra maligtaquurluku. 'Also while she was being spoken to, being asked to do something, she would stand up, and she was never recalcitrant, and she *listened to and was heedful* of his father's words.' (MAR1 2001:30); < qaner-ciryar-

qanercuuciuurta radio operator # < qanercuun-liur-ta¹

qanercuun telephone; radio transmitter # Ak'a tua-i *qanercuutelliniluki* Taprarmiunun piqatarniluki. 'They had already *phoned* them that it was going to take place in Stebbins.' (TAP 2004:32); < qaner-cuun; > qanercuuciuurta

qanerkacq speech to be presented; something to talk about; gossip # qanerkaiurtuq 'he is preparing the speech he will present' or 'he is visiting around to collect gossip to talk about later'; qanerkairutua 'I have nothing further to say'

qanerkicacq whitefish (*species* ?) # EG; < qaneq-?

qanermiaq thing held in the mouth; respirator used in steambath # < qaneq-mik

qanerniar- to speak by way of justification; to speak by way of explanation; to confide # Tua-llu-gguq tua-i *qanerniarutak* tua-i umyuani assinrilan maurlurluni aũgna tua-i cali pinayukluni piunrirluluku. 'He *explained* to them that he had killed his grandmother because she had become unpredictable and he did not trust what she might do next. (CIU 2005:286); < qaner-niar-

qanerpak big mouth; person who talks a lot; sculpin, *locally*: devil fish # "Aling, tuquciq-uuq!" Tua-llu-gguq tauna maurlurlua, "Aling, *qanerpauvaa!*" "'Oh dear, she'll choke on a bone!" And then her grandmother said, "Oh dear, such a *big mouth!*"' (CUN 2007:120); < qaneq-rpak

qanerssuun tongue # EG: < qaner-cuun

qanerta spokesman; translator # qanercirnga! 'be my spokesman or translator!'; Ikegkut qasgimiut *qanertiita*, atanrata, arviisqaatek. 'The *spokesman* of that kashim across there, their leader, wants you₂ to come across.' (ELL 1997:370); < qaner-ta¹

qanerter- to suddenly say something; to blurt something out # Umyuarput cangraan angliriqertevkenata ilamtenun *qanerteresqevkenata*. 'No matter what frame of mind we're in, we are not to puff ourselves up before our fellow men, and *blurt something out* (without thinking first).' (YUP 2005:44); < qaner-ter-

qanerviggaq* close friend; confidant # Anirta yuullrulliniuten; *qanerviggaqelaqemken* tua-i, tutgarrrluk. 'How fortunate that you were born; you are my *confidant*, grandchild.' (CUN 2007:78); < qaner-vik-rraq

qaneryaaqe- to speak in vain; to stutter # qaneryaaquq 'he is speaking in vain'; 'he is stuttering' / < qaner-yaaqe-

qaneryaraq language; word; saying; Bible # kitak cali apqerru qanellren cukaunak, caperrnailngurnek qaneryaranek aturluten 'please repeat what you said, slowly, using simple words'; Yugcetun qaneryamek elicugtuq 'he wants to learn the Yup'ik language'; Kass'alugpiat qaneryaraat 'the Russian language'; Qaillun-llu piluta cat nallunriciqseta tamaani ayagayarait-llu nalluluki, *qaneryarait-llu* nalluluki. 'And I wondered how we were going to go from place to place, not knowing how to get around and not knowing *their language*.' (CIU 2005:406); Tua-i tuaten pitaluku, *qaneryararkairutua* tua-i waniwa. 'That much, and now I have no further *words* to say.' (QAN 1995:158); Yugtun Qaneryamek Calivik 'The Yup'ik Language Workshop'; < qaner-yaraq; > Qaneryaraqegtaar, qaneryariurta

Qaneryaraqegtaar(aq*) Bible; the good word # Agayutem angayuquavian *qaneryaraqegtaarai* nunanun allanun cali qalarutkarkauganka, . . . 'I shall preach the *good word* of the kingdom of God to other lands also, . . .' (LUKE 4:43); *this word is spelled "Kanerearakgtar" in the Moravian orthography*; < qaneryaraq-kegtaar(aq)

qaneryariurta preacher; pastor; linguist # Tayima ukaqvaggun tauḡaam, tuar wangni ukaqvaggun, nutaan makut *qaneryariurtet* tekilluteng. 'But it was in recent times, from my point of view, these *pastors* arrived.' (KIP 1998:141); < qaneryaraq-liur-ta¹

qanevlugte- to grumble; complain # qanevlugtuq 'he is grumbling' / qanevlugutaa 'he is complaining to him'; < qaner-?-

qang'a no # *exclamation*; "Tanglartuten-qaa elitnauristeñek?" "I-i tanglartua, atam nuyangqertut, iiluteng-llu allayugnek." "Qaill' allayugnek?" "Qatellrianek." "Pelatekacetun-qaa?" "*Qang'a*, qilagcetun." "'Did you see the teachers?" "Yes I saw them; they have hair and eyes that are different." "Different how?" "White." "Like tents?" "No, like the sky." (ELN 1990:108); = qaang; > qang'a-llu

qang'a-llu on the other hand; contrary to what might be thought *adverb*; or; or else; either . . .

or # *conjunctive particle*. qang'a-llu unuamek tekityayukaqa 'on the other hand, I thought he would arrive today'; Pivakarluni-llu piunrirluni malluuluni nunat akuliitni, *qang'a-llu* yuilqumi, *qang'a-llu* mermi. 'As he continues to live

that way, he dies, and his body may be found in the middle of a town, *or* in the wilderness, *or* in the water.’ (YUP 2005:70); Tua-i angutngurtaqameng qang’a-llu arnaurtaqameng tuatnalartut; . . . ‘Whether they become men *or* they become women they do like that; . . .’ (CAU 1985:171);

< qang’a=llu

qanganag* arctic ground squirrel (*Spermophilus parryii*) # qanganaanka ‘my squirrel-skin parka’, *literally*: ‘my squirrels’; Pinanermeggni erneq takliyaqlirluni, ilai-ll’ ukut qalartengluteng *qanganarcuryugluteng*. ‘Meanwhile, as the days were lengthening, her family started saying that they wanted to go hunting for *ground squirrels*.’ (ELN 1990:11); Y, HBC, NUN, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; < ?-naq²; > qanganarlluk, qanganaruaq; < PY qananaq

qanganarlluk marmot (*Marmota caligata*) # NR;

< qanganaq-rrluk

qanganaruaq wormwood (*Artemisia* sp.) (LK meaning); yarrow (*Achillea* sp.) (EG meaning) # *literally*: ‘imitation squirrel’; tepturraarlua unatenka qanganaruanek perrillruanka ‘after eating aged fish heads, I wiped my hands with wormwood’, *to remove the odor; the leaves of this plant are also used to make a medicinal tea*; < qanganaq-uaq

qangiar(aq*) man’s brother’s child; man’s nephew or niece through his brother # < ?-ar(aq); < PE qanijar

qangkun as one usually does # *adverbial particles*; qangkun qessaminaurtuq ‘as usual, he would also be disinclined to do something’; Tua-i-ggur’ atam tua-i uksuaqertelluku, waten *qangkun* tua-i nem’ini elaqlingqeng’ermi-llu yugnek, kiirrarmi uitavallulalliniami unugmi, . . . ‘And, it is said, when autumn came, *as was his usual practice*, even though he had neighbors by his house, he’d very much be by himself at night, . . .’ (KIP 1998:243); Al’qaat-gguq-gga *qangkun*, ilutequreluni. ‘And their sister *too*, was in sorrow.’ (CEV 1984:74):

< ?-vialis

qanglluk, qanglluq deep hole in a riverbed # Y, HBC, NS; < PE qanlu(r)

qangni- to tarry; to take a long time # NUN

qangqiiq ptarmigan (*Lagopus* sp.) # Maaten murilkut *qangqiiret* misngalriit avatiitni napayagaat akuliitni. ‘They observed that around them there were *ptarmigans* landed on the branches amidst the brush.’ (ELN 1990:12); Nerumariameng aaniita negarkiurluki maqaruarcuutnek, *qangqiircuutnek-llu*. ‘When they’d finished eating, their mother prepared snares for them, rabbit snares and *ptarmigan snares*.’ (ELN 1990:13); LK, CAN, BB, NR, LI;

< ?-iq

qangquaq frozen “Eskimo ice cream” (akutaq) # NUN

qangqullektaa, qangqulegcitaa (HBC form) bunchberry or ground dogwood (*Cornus canadensis*) # < qanqur-?-qetaaq, qangquq-?-cetaaq

qangqur- to chew on something, making a crunching noise # qangqurtuq ‘he is chewing, crunching’; qangquraa ‘he is crunching on it’ / Pilliniut imna tua aanani nerellrullia enertuumaan *qangqurluku* nangkacagarluku. ‘They saw that it [cannibal baby] had eaten his mother, bones as well, *crunching* on her and finishing her off completely.’ (QUL 2003:268);

> qangqullektaa; cf. qaq’uq; < PE qanqur-

qangvallaq ‘thing of when (in the past)’ # *used to ask the age of an inanimate thing* qangvallauga? ‘how old is it’; *literally*: ‘a thing of how long ago is it?’

< qangvaq-llaq

qangvaq when (in the past); how long ago?; for some time # *adverbial particle*; qangvaq tekiteklusit? ‘how long ago did you arrive?’; Ukut Caniliarmiut qangvaq imumi uani piqallrulriit. ‘*Some time ago* Caniliaq people did that.’ (TAP 2004:106); Ukaqvallaunritlinilriaten atam. *Qangvarnek-kiq* tua-i maani egilrasit? ‘I see that you’re not from around here. *How long* have you been traveling now?’ (CUN 2007:58); > qangvallaq, qangvarpak; < PY qanvaq (*under* PE qana)

qangvarpak for how long?; for a long time # *adverb particle*; qangvarpak naulluuga? ‘how long has he been sick?’; ayaumauq qangvarpak ‘he has been away for a long time’; Waniwa *qangvarpak* tangyuipakalaavcia tangvaurallerkarpecenun ayakatalrianga. ‘Since you have not looked at me *for so long*, I’m going to a place where you’ll always look at me.’ (CUN 2007: 70); < qangvaq-rpak

qani- to start on a journey # qaniuq ‘he is starting out’ / NUN; > qanii-; cf. qante-

qaniciurta scavenger; trash collector #

< qanitaq-liur-ta

qanii- to take supplies on ahead # qaniiguq ‘he is taking supplies on ahead, coming back for more’ / qaniiguq

atu'urkamteñek ataucikun ayaucesciigalamikut 'he took our belongings on ahead because he couldn't take us [with our belongings] in one trip'; < qani-i²-

qanikcaq* snow on the ground # puyuqnerem qanikcaq tunguria 'the soot is turning the snow dark'; Umyuangarcami-ll'-am ellii angqit'ililuni *qanikcarmek*. 'An idea popped into her mind to make a missile out of the *snow* to throw.' (ELN 1990:101); NSK, Y, HBC, NUN, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; < qanuk-?; > qanikcir-

qanikcir- to be or get snow-covered # *usually of the ground*; qanikcirtuq 'there is a lot of snow on the ground'; qanikciraa 'he put snow on it' / < qanikcaq-ir¹-

qanikciur- to shovel snow # Wangkuta-gguq "exercise"-allruukut yup'igni makuni, kesianek kevgartualuta, wall'u caliluta, *qanikciurluta*, net elatait kituggluki, tumyarat-llu kituggluki. 'We Yup'ik people got our exercise by running errands, or by working such as by *shoveling snow*, cleaning the surroundings of the houses, and fixing the trails.' (KIP 1998:291); < qanikcaq-liur-

qanikciurun, **qanikciurissuun** snow shovel; shovel (of any sort) # qanikciurucilallruiyaaqut 'they used to make snow shovels'; < qanikciur-n, qanikciur-i²-cuun

qaningir- to babble (of babies) # NUN

qaniqu- to perform shamanistic incantation wherein helping spirits were invoked # qaniquq 'he performed an incantation' / Tua-llu imkunek angalkunek qantullruut, tuunrateng-am imumek taicetaaqata'arqatki *qaniquqatarniluki* pitullruit, . . . 'They used to say about those shamans that when they were going to summon their helping spirits they'd perform this ritual incantation, . . . ' (QUL 2003:574); Tua-i-llu imumek angalkuq pakemna *qaniquermek* taqkan, . . . 'Then, when the shaman was done performing his incantations up there, . . . ' (QAN 1995:172); > qaniqu; cf. qa-

qaniqun, **qaniqussuaq** shaman's incantation to protect one from illness # < qaniqu-n, qaniqu-

qanir¹- to snow # qanirtuq it is snowing; qaniraa 'it is snowing on it' / maa-irpak qaniryara'artuq 'this season it snowed early'; *Qanirluni*, pircirluni natmun ayayunaunani. Neqkarcuyunaunani, . . . 'It snowed, and there was a blizzard, and one couldn't go anywhere. One couldn't get food, . . . ' (KIP 1998:337); ayalleq qaniutaa 'it is snowing on the one who left' i.e., *it has begun to snow along his route, after he left, to his disadvantage*; < qanuk-ir²-

qanir²- to put siding on # Nel'itullruliit naparyalegneq waten akiqlikluki muraganek-llu pagkut pirraarluki ukut-llu nutaan muraganek *qanirturluki*, *qanirluki*. 'They used to make houses and put two foundation poles across from each other, and after that *they put on siding* of wood.' (ELL 1997:418); < qanak-ir²-

qanirtur- to take precautionary measures # qanirtuun 'rule of behavior or principle to prevent later difficulties'; Tua-i tauna *qanirtuutnguluni* tamaa-i. Cat makut *qanirtuutengssaaraat* nalluaci tua maa-i. 'That is the rule. We don't know these little rules nowadays.' (ELL 1997:590); cf. qaneq

qanisqineq caked snow on the water # Tua-i-llu tekicamiu *qanisqinermun* etgalqitamun, pugtalriamun qenumun, mayurluni. 'And then when he reached the *caked-up snow on the water*, in the shallow area, the ice that had floated on the water, he went up.' (KIP 1998:5); < qanuk-?-neq¹

qanitairaq raven (*Corvus corax*) # EG

qanitaq dumping place; garbage dump; midden # Nutaan-am tua-i taum ayaninran *qanitaitnun* akuyuskunek taūgaam tangerrsuumaricqnilutek piani, *qanitaitnun*, ciqitaitnun tua-i akaguarlutek akuyullutek. 'Then when the older man told him that only if the two of them mixed themselves into their *refuse heap* would they become visible, they rolled around and stirred themselves into their *refuse heap*, their dump area.' (CIU 2005:216); > qaniciurta; < PE qanit(t)ar (under PE qani-)

qankurpak big bowl # < qantaq-?-rpak

qanli- to get near; to approach # qanliuq 'he is getting near'; qanlia 'he is getting near it' / < qante-i¹-; < PE qanli- (under PE qanət-)

qannguaq gossip; rumor; chatter # and **qannguar-** to gossip; to spread rumors; to talk idly; to babble; to tell malicious lies; to malign; to slander # qannguartuq 'he is gossiping', 'he is babbling' / qannguarutaa 'he is maligning her'; qannguarutkaa 'he is gossiping about her'; qanngualriit niicugniksaunaki! 'don't listen to the gossipers!'; Irr'aq-wa taqsuqsugnaunani *qannguaruturalria*, . . . 'Irr'aq seemed not to get tired at all and *babbled on and on*, . . . ' (ELN 1990:45); Piciqenrilkiinek uum picilirluku *qannguarulluku* piciunrilngurnek. 'Accusing another of things he did not do, *maligning and defaming* him, is a way to destroy him.' (YUP 2005:78); Sagciyaqunaci *qannguanek*. 'Don't spread gossip.' (ANUC. 23:1); < qaner-nguaq

qanpag- to shout # qanpagtuq 'he shouted' / qanpautaa 'he shouted at him'; Qanpagatevkenaki anglicangnaqluku irniaci. 'Try to raise your children without shouting repeatedly at them.' (YUP 2005:102); < qaner-pag²-

qanqataite- to be outspoken; to be a loudmouth; to speak without thinking about the consequences or implications of one's words # qanqataituaq 'he talks a lot' / *Qanqataipakaucirmitun* taum-am umyugaa navegluku. 'In as much as he speaks without thinking of the consequences so much, he hurts the other person's feelings.' (QUL 2003:338); < qaner-qar-taite-

qanqumciar(ar)- to whisper # qanqumcia'rtuq 'he is whispering' / qanqumciarautaa 'he is whispering to her'; NUN, HBC < qaner--

qanrenqegg- to be talkative; to be articulate; to be loquacious # qanrenqegtuq 'he talks with ease' / qanrenqeggiatuq 'he doesn't speak much'; qanrenqeggiautuaq 'he doesn't say much any more'; < qaner-nqegg-

qanrrugute- to converse with # qanrrugutaa he is conversing with him / < qaner--te⁵-

qanruciaq word; term; phrase; act of speaking # Aren, tuaten *qanrucliatun* nut'ni tegulliniluku. 'Well, in accord with his word (that is, as soon as he spoke like that) he (another) grabbed his (own) gun.' (QUL 2003:540); < qaner-ciaq

qanrute- to tell (him); to ask one to do something; to talk to (him); to speak to (him); to converse (*additional meaning in NS, Y, HBC*) # qanrutuk 'they₂ spoke to each other'; qanrutaa 'he told him'; *Qanruyutut*, "Qavangurturta agiirtuq." 'And they said one to another, "Behold, this dreamer cometh."' (AYAG. 37:19); qanrutkumaarkaunrilnguq 'confidential information' (*legal neologism*); qanrutaa kaigniluni 'he told her that he was hungry'; qanrutaa ikayuusqelluni 'he told her to help him'; < qaner-te⁵-; > qanruyun; see qaner-

qanrutke- to tell about (it) # qanrutkaa 'he is talking about it' / Wii tua-i nalluyagutenritellrenka *qanruteksugngaanka*. 'I am able to talk about the things I have not forgotten.' (AGA 1996:88); < qaner-teke-

qanrutkuma- to be talked about; to be spoken of; to be explained # Allaniuryaraq-am cali waten meaning-aaq tamana *qanrutkumauq*. 'Also the way of treating guests, its meaning or significance, is explained.' (YUP 2005:214); < qanrutke-ma-

qanruyun maxim; saying; proverb; wise words; teaching # Yupiit qanruyutait 'Yup'ik teachings, words to live by'; Tua-i wa alerquutet naivcimaqluteng *qanruyutetgun* wall'u allatgun qanengssagteggun quli'irteggun-llu. 'It is because the rules or precepts about what one should do are revealed through wise sayings, maxims, or through other tales and traditional stories.' (CAU 1985:12); < qanrute-n

qantaq plate; bowl; dish # qantam imaa 'the content of the bowl'; qantaq akutamek imalek 'a bowl containing "Eskimo ice cream"'; Erurturarraarluku-llu *qantamun* ekluku patuqerluku qulqitnun elliluku. 'And after washing it repeatedly they put it in a bowl, covered it, and put it on the shelves.' (CAU 1985:46); > qanciur-, qankurpak; cf. qaltaq; cf. Barnum 1901 list (13); < PY qantaq

qante- to be near; to be close # qantuaq 'he is nearby'; qantaa 'he is near it' / qanelnguq 'the one nearby'; Y, NUN, NS; > qanli-; cf. qani-; < PE qanet-

qanugglir- to snow # NUN; < qanuk-rrluk-ir¹-

qanugpag- to snow heavily # qanugpagtuq 'it is snowing heavily' / < qanuk/qanug-pag²-

qanuk snowflake # and **qanug-** to snow # qanuut 'snowflakes'; Tua-i *qanugpailgan* piinerkarluteng elliviim-llu acianun qemaggluki, . . . 'And before it began to snow they'd stow the raw material for dried grass insoles under the cache, . . .' (ELN 1990:57); > qanikcaq, qanikciurun, qanir-, qanisqineq, qanugpag-, qanunge-, qanugglir-

qanunge- to snow # qanunguq 'it is snowing', *literally*: 'it is acquiring snowflakes' / Mecungnariluni-ll' ellangllungluni kiagmi, uksumi-ll' *qanungluni* pirtungaqluni. 'The weather caused one to get wet, raining in summer, and in winter it would snow and blizzards would come.' (KIP 1998:33); < qanuk-nge-

qanvallagate- to speak angrily to (him); to yell at (him) # . . . *qanvallagatellriani* mikelnguut . . . cangayuyagarlartut, . . . ' . . . being yelled at, children . . . feel hurt, . . .' (QAN 2009:104); < qaner-pallag-a-te⁵-

qanyu- to be articulate; to be loquacious # qanyuuq 'he is articulate, a good speaker' / < qaner-yu-

qanyuilnguq* mute person; silent person # . . . niicuilnguut niicaucetai, *qanyuilnguut-llu* qaneryaucetai. ' . . . he caused the deaf to start hearing and the mute to start speaking.' (MARK 7:36); < qanyuite-nguq

qanyuite- to be silent; to be mute # qanyuituq 'he never speaks' / qanyuunani 'never speaking';

< qaner-yuite-

qapacak bald head #

qapagqur- to remove seal blubber from skin # NUN

qapaun brown rock # NUN

qapaute- to get an imprint of something pressing into it # . . . man'a-ll' tua-i imarnitegken nungirutik maavet

kegginaanun *qapausngaluni* ugaan cagnim, nungingqaluni. ' . . . now the [hood draw-] string of his seal-gut rain parka was imprinted on his face here, so tightly was it drawn.' (QUL 2003:158); cf. qapngute-

qapengte- to spear # qapengtaa 'he speared him/it' / Apanuugpiim tamakut nagiiquyani teguluki *qapengtelliniluku*.

'Apanuugpak took his spear and speared him.' (ELL 1997:392)

qapiamcetaaq spent ammunition shell tied to a piece of string and used as weapon for small game such as small birds # NUN

qapiar- to skin a seal or other animal by pulling the skin back over the body rather than splitting it; to remove blubber from skin (*NUN meaning*) # qapiartuq 'he is skinning something'; qapiaraa 'he is skinning it' / > qapiarcuun; < PE

qapir-

qapiarcuun, qapiarun seal-skinning knife #

< qapiarcuun, qapiar-n

qapilaaq, qapilaq mussel # Eqtarmiut *qapilaallritnun* tutmalartut cingilgit! 'Their arrows landed on the empty mussel shells of the Eqtarmiut (that is, they did not hit their intended targets).' (ELL 1997:416); < PY qapilaaq

qapilngu- to be tired of eating the same food all the time # qapilnguq 'he's tired of eating the same food all the time' / HBC; < ?-lngu-

qap'ite- to be sunk into mud or similar matter; to get mired # qap'ituq 'it sank in, got mired'; qap'itaa 'he sunk it into the mud' / qap'isngauq 'it got stuck in'; qap'itaartuq ceñami 'he keeps getting stuck on the beach'; Tauna-ggur kiimi irugni *qap'illukeg* pilria mecituur unui tamarmeng, nekevuyugnaunani nengelmi, . . . 'That one, they say, who has himself sunk his

legs into the mud gets wet, all his clothes (too), and can't stand up in the cold, . . . ' (WEB2);

< PE qappit-

qapleryak bubbles coming up in the water # . . . anluani kanavet uyangtellinia, anluara-gguq imumek *qapleryagnek*, waten camen piluni. ' . . . he peered into the hole in the ice and saw bubbles coming up.' (QUL 2003:246)

qapngute- to get an imprint of something pressing into it # Yug-imna imarniterturluni makua-llu-gguq cagnisngiimi *qapngulluni*. 'That person was wearing a gut rain parka and since this part [around the face] was so tight it had left an imprint on his skin.' (QUL 2003:246); cf. qapaute-

qapneq foam; froth # qapneriraa 'she skimmed the foam from it'; . . . , nauw' imkut *qapneret* nallunritliksi qapuut imkut, imna inguqallra cikuugurngatleq tamakuciulun' tua-i *qapneruqainarluni*. ' . . . that foam — perhaps you know it as froth — what had been a background of ice was now entirely foam.' (QUL 2003:508); cf. qapuk; > qapniurteqe-

qapniurteqe- to foam (*as, at the mouth*) # Tangerrluku-llu anernerrluum kaugaqamui alqunaq qanpagavkalaraa, cagniqercetaqluku, *qapniurteqevakaraqluku-llu*, qiurqelaraa, unicessiyaayuunaku-llu. 'Suddenly a spirit seizes him, and all at once he shrieks. It convulses him until he foams at the mouth; it mauls him and will scarcely leave him.' (LUKE 9:39); Makut-gguq maa-i anguarutait imumek cayugallagallratni *qapniurteqellrit*, . . . ' . . . when the paddles that were pulled back and forth made the foam.' (QUL 2003:488); < qapneq-liur-teqe-

qapsalquq wooden stock of a rifle or shotgun # NUN

qapugyaq, qapugsaq (*NSU form*) pumice stone #

< qapuk-yaq, qapuk-yaq

qapuk foam; froth; carbonated beverage (*additional LI meaning*) # Tua-i-llu-gguq nunamun amllirraarluni kingyartuq aũgna qapnerrlugpall'er atqerreskii. Uitavia *qapuurtellrullinilria*. 'And then after stepping onto the land he looked back and saw that an enormous mass of froth was drifting away. The place where he'd been had turned all to foam.' (YUU 1995:102); > qapniurteqe-; qapugyaq;

> qapuggluk; cf. qapneq; < PE qapuy

qapuggluk foam; froth # < qapuk-rrluk

qaqacuqunak buttercup #

qaqaaq, qaqataq, qaq'acuk (*NSK form*) red-throated loon (*Gavia stellata*) # *Qaqamek* qalrialriamek niitaqameng nutaan tua-i inuguarnariniluki qanraqluteng. *Qaqat-gguq* nengllirarkaunrirqan taũgaam tekitetuut. 'They'd say it was time to bring

out the dolls when they heard a *red-throated loon* crying out. *Red-throated loons*, they say, arrived only when it was no longer going to be cold.' (CIU 2005:328); *imitative*; < PE qaqəar and qaqḏa(C)ur

qaqi- *root*; > qaqima-, qaqirmirte-, qaqite-

qaqiaq bread # Y, NS; < qaq'uq-liaq

qaqicii- to finish the job; to go through completely # *Qaqiciiksaituten. Qaqiciiksaitaatgen*, cali piciqaatgen unuaqu. 'You haven't *finished the job* yet. They haven't *finished with you*, they will come after you again tomorrow.' (CIU 2005:222); Tua-i taum uilingiatam pia, "Tua-i *qaqiciigarpenga* nuliqsagutarpenga." "The spinster woman said to him, "You have *gotten me completely* (*held on to me in all the different forms I've taken to evade you*). Now you have acquired me for a wife.'" (CIU 2005:254); < qaqite-?

qaqima- to be complete; to be completely equipped; to have everything needed; # qaqimaug 'it is complete' / Taūḡken taukut akiqliput, elliraat, aanangqerrsaaluteng *qaqimaluteng* angayuqertuumalriacetun *qaqimalriacetun* ayuqluteng. 'But our neighbors across from us, orphans [though they may have been], had a mother, and [their lives] were *complete*, just like having a *complete* set of parents.' (YUP 2005:30); . . . qayat aklungqetullruut *qaqimaluteng*, negcikuarluteng, tallirpacuarluteng muraggarmek, . . . ' . . . kayaks *had all necessary equipment*, having a little gaff, and a reach-extender, . . . ' (ELL 1997:590); Ena tua-i man'a *qaqimaluni*, tukuuluni. 'This household *had everything*; it was wealthy.' (QUL 2003:366); . . . pisqumacirpeceñek *qaqimarikuvci* . . . ' . . . when you have *finished doing* the things commanded of you . . . ' (LUKE 17:10); < qaqi-ma-

qaqirmirte- to be all there; to be complete in number # qaqirmirtut 'they are all there' / < qaqi-?

qaqite- to finish; to complete; to go through all; to not omit or pass over any; to spend (period of time) # qaqituq 'it is finished'; qaqitaa 'he finished it' / qaqiciuq 'he's done everything'; Tauna tua-i avenqegkuralliniluku yuut *qaqilluki*. 'He divided it evenly between the people, (giving portions to) *all of them*.' (YUU 1995:22); Jacob-aaq-llu iraluq *qaqilluku* tuantuq. 'And Jacob stayed there *spending* the month.' (AYAG. 29:14); Erenret malrunelgatni Agayutem caliani *qaqicimariamiki* arulairtuq caliaminek. 'On the seventh day, when God had *completed* his work, he ceased his labor.' (AYAG. 2:2); < qaqi-?; > qaqicii-; < PY qaqitə-

qaquaq crosspiece or ball-like hand grip at upper end of single-bladed paddle # > qaquaqnginaq; cf. qaquq; < PE qaqu(ṛ)

qaquaqnginaq single-bladed paddle hand grip at upper end that is one piece with the handle #
< qaquaq-?-inaq

qaquq middle finger # K, NI, CAN, HBC, NUN, BB; cf. qaquaq; > qaqunite-; qaqurtuute-; < PE qaqu(ṛ) (?)

qaqunite- to give the finger # NUN; < qaquq-?

qaqurtuute- to engage in a finger-pulling contest # Aling aren tuamta-ll' tan'gaurluut imumi pinirtaarcetnaurait qasgimi pillerkaicetun. *Qaqurtuutelluki* tuaten. 'Oh my, and then they would have the boys practice competing to see who had more strength as they do in a competition, and they would have them engage in *finger-pulling contests*.' (KIP 1998:115); < qaquq-tur-te⁵-

qaq'ulektaaq pilot bread; cracker # Y, NS; < qaq'uq-?-qetaaq

qaq'uq* bread # qaqiuq 'she is making bread'; Tamakut-am qatellriarpiit cunawa loaf-at makut *qaq'ut*, tamakucit iinrukluqi qemaggluki. 'Those big white things, which turned out to be loaves of *bread*; they put them away to be used as a kind of lucky charm or medicine.' (MAR2 2001:70); Y; NS; *from Inupiaq* qaqquq 'bread', *from Inupiaq* qaqquq- 'to crunch' (*cognate of Yup'ik* qangqur- (*q.v.*)); > qaqiaq; qaq'ulektaa

qara- to have all that one wants or needs # qarauq 'all his needs are met' / NSU; < PE qara-

qaraliq insignia; mark; decoration as on a parka # angli-ll' atkugpet taukuni qaraliini tangniqvaa! 'wow, the designs on your parka are beautiful!'; Maurlumi-llu eniini ellii Elnguq irr'iqapiggluni *qaraliaralegmek* kaminiamek tuaten ayuqellriamek tangerpaaluami. 'And at her grandmother's house, she, Elnguq, was very much amazed seeing for the first time a stove with *decorative* metalwork like that.' (ELN 1990:7); ELLAM QARALII 'CONSTELLATIONS'; < PY qara

qari- to delay; to stall # qariuq 'he is delaying'; / qaritaa 'he delayed him, stalled him'; . . . nunurciqaat tauna *qaritelerteng-llu*, man'a-ll' bingo-llerteng arulairtellra . . . ' . . . they will scold that one for *interfering* with them or stopping their bingo game . . . ' (TAP 2004:34); *often occurs in the negative*: Uini qasgimi qavaan *qarivenani* qasgimun agqerrluni, qasgimiut tupagqelliniluki, tauna panini irniaranun ak'a nangqatalliniluku. 'Because her husband was sleeping in the kashim, *without delaying* she ran over to the kashim, awakened the residents of the kashim and told them that her daughter was about to be consumed by her baby.' (CAM 1983:322);
> qariteke-

qariteke- to be slowed down by (it); to be delayed or halted by (it) # Tua-i tamana *qaritekaqluku* taūgaam-gguq tua

cukariinarluni angullrak. 'And that would *slow her down*, but it was said that she kept getting faster and faster at catching up to them.' (ELL 1997:486); Akiirluku kitulliniluku, ilangcivkenaku, qaritekevkenaku. 'We passed by it on the other side of it ignoring it, not *wasting his time over it*.' (QUL 2003:420);

< qari-teke

qarliar(aq) black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa trydactyla*) # NUN; = arliaq, tarliaq, *from Aleut aḡligaḡ* (arliyaX)

qarmaq lump of earth; piece of sod # < PE qarmar

qarriimar- (**qariimar-** ?) to be a good hunter # NUN

Qarr'unAQ Kokhanok # *village on the south shore of Lake Iliamna*

qarte- to yell; to shout; to speak loudly in a commanding voice # qartuq 'he spoke loudly'; qartaa 'he spoke loudly to him' / Ataput-llu qenertellriacetun qanerlallruut, arulairluta nem iluani aqumevkarluta, nepsarpak qatguurluteng cakneq *qarrluteng*. 'And our father would speak as if angry, stopping us in the middle of house and having us sit down, speaking loudly, *shouting hard*.' (MAR1 2001:27); Agayulirtem agayussuutet ayagniqaki *qarrluta* . . . nangteqellriamun malirquesqelluta, . . . 'The priest, holding the religious articles in out first, *speaks commandingly* to us telling us to follow the . . . suffering one, . . .' (CAT 1950:92); NS; cf. qarute-, qa-

qarute- to persuade; to encourage; to comfort; to console; to induce (to do something); to convince; to bribe # qarutuq 'he is persuading someone' *to do something*; qarutaa 'he is persuading her' / *Qaruteqtaryaaqekiini* taqsugpek'nani qiamallinilria. 'Although she tried to *console* her, she kept crying, unable to stop.' (YUU 1995:11); qaruciaraq or qaruyun 'comfort, encouragement'; cf. qa-, qarte-; < PY qarutə-

qaryaq fish egg; herring egg on kelp # EG, NUN (*with a of the first syllable underlyingly aa but compressed*); = qaarsaq, qaaryaq, qiaryaq; < PE qa(C)aryar

qas- *dimensional root*; > qasiaq, qaskelli-, qaskite-, qastu-; cf. qa-; < PE qatə

qasegpallr(aq*), **qasegpakayallr(aq*)** big kashim # . . . tua *qasegpakayallraam-gguq*, tua *qasegpallraam* elaqlianun taumun nerpall'ermun itqataaralliniluni. ' . . . and next to a great big kashim, a big kashim, was a very large house, which he entered cautiously.' (ELL 1997:418);

< qasgiq-rpallr(aq)

qasgi, **qasgiq** men's community house; "kashim"; steambath house # *and qasgi-* to go to the kashim # *originally a moderately large structure in which the men of a community resided and worked; also used for sweatbaths, dances, and feasts; few if any of the original buildings of this sort remain; in some areas the word is now used for the small, low buildings in which steam baths are taken (see also maqivik); note that the English word "kashim" for these structures comes from the relative case form of the Yup'ik word qasgim, as in qasgim natra 'the floor of the kashim' (see also Kusquqvak 'Kuskokwim River', where the English comes from the Yup'ik in the same way); Tauna tua-i qasgi kan'a quyungqavikurluku. Qakmaken unuakumi erteqatarluku, arnaita anguteteng neqliurluki qantatgun qasgimun payugtaqluki. Tan'gaurluut-llu qasgimi neru'urluteng. 'They used that kashim down there as a gathering place. From outside, just when the day was about to break in the morning, their women would dish food into their men's bowls and bring them to the kashim. The boys too ate in the kashim.'* (KIP 1998:27); Tauna anaanairutka wani malikluku, maligtesqenganga-am aanama, paqnayugngama, malikluku *qasgilunuk* tuunriqatallratni. 'I went with my late aunt, because my mother asked me to go with her and since I was also curious; I went with her to *the kashim* where they were going to perform shamanistic rites.' (AGA 1996:54); NS, Y, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI; = qaygiq; > qagiarnaq, qasgiiqenge-, qasgimiu

qasgiarnaq temporary above-ground structure at summer fish camp # < qasgi-arte-neq¹

qasgiiqenge- to ritually "take over" a men's community house # qasgiiqengut 'they "took" over the *qasgiq* / *done by guests during a holiday*; *Qasgiiqengqata'arqameng* pikartelartut uqilauralriamek ukut curukat. 'When they were going to "take over" a kashim the "attackers" would choose a fast runner.' (TAP 2004:39);

< qasgiq-ir²-kenge-

qasgimiu resident of the kashim; man or boy whose usual place of residence was the (local) kashim # *Qasgimiut* uitainanratni itliniuq kan'a tumnaq-wa-gguq tegumiara akutamek imarluni, . . . 'While the residents of the kashim were waiting there, she came in carrying an platter full of Eskimo ice cream, . . .' (CIU 2005:378);

< qasgi-miu

qasiaq noise of impact # Tua-i-ll' *tuc'ami* qatngerpak tut'ellininaurtuq, *qasiara-llu* ekviit aciatgun ayagluni, Napaskiarmiut-llu niilluku. 'When it landed it would land with a loud impact, and the *sound of its impact* would go under the cut-banks of the river, and the people of Napaskiak would hear it.' (CIU 2005:40);

> qasiakepiar-, qasiarcetaaq; < qas-?-

qasiakegg- to readily conduct sound # qasiakeggan 'when it conducted sound better'; Qanikcaq imna mamturiqami *qasiakepiartuq*. 'When snow gets thick *sound can easily travel through it*.' (PAI 2008:230); < qasiaq-kegte-

qasiarcetaaq bell # < qasiarte-

qasiarte- to make a ringing noise # qasiartuq 'it is ringing' / < qasiaq-?-; > qasiarcetaaq

qaskelli- to become quieter; to decrease in volume (of sound) # qaskelliuq 'it became quieter' / tiiviiq qaskellicarru! 'turn the television down!'; < qaskelli-

qaskiq color; intensity of color # qaskingqertuq kavirlimek 'it has the color red'; meq qaskiituq 'water has no color'; Unallu teggalqupiamek pitukiicetun cali waniwa tua-i *qaskirluni*. 'This one has about the same *shade* as a "real rock" (type of rock).' (CIU 2005:208); cf. qas-

qaskite- to be quiet; to be low in volume # qaskituq 'it is quiet, low in volume'; qaskinani 'quietly, softly'; < qas-kite-; < PE qatəkit- (*under* PE qatə)

qasmegute- to overlap # qasmegutaa 'it overlaps it'; Aren, tekicani taum nukalpiarpallraam teguqallinia, amilkurlurluku tua-i, unatni waten *qasmeguterpagluki*. 'Oh dear, when he reached him that big man in his prime got a hold of him and, he being so thin, his (the big man's) hands *overlapped* (when he put his arms around him).' (QUL 2003:282); Tulimarluteng-gguq waten *qasmegusngalrianek*. 'It is said that their ribs *overlap* each other.' (QUL 2003:318); cf. qai

qasmig- to put in one's kayak # qasmigaa 'he put it in his kayak' / NUN; < qayaq-mik

qasmigutaq sealskin loop to hold harpoon shaft at stern of kayak # NUN

qasmii- to tuck shirt in pants # NUN

qasmike- to carry in one's kayak # qasmikaa 'he is carrying it in his kayak' / NUN; < qayaq-mik-ke²-

qaspeq thin hooded pullover garment, of length varying from below the hips to below the knees, usually of cloth nowadays (formerly of thin skin), often brightly colored and well decorated (especially those made for women), worn as a parka cover, as a jacket or dress; anorak; snowshirt; rain parka or other uninsulated parka; "kuspuk" # **and qasper-** to put on or wear a cloth parka cover # qaspertuq 'she put on a parka cover'; qasperaa 'she put a parka cover on her' / Nutararrlainarneklulirarkaugaak. Piluguuk, cuukiik, ilupri, qerrulliik, atkua, *qaspera*, kaumatii, . . . 'They will provide him with completely new clothing. His skin-boots, his socks, his underwear, his pants, his parka, his *cloth cover parka*, his mitten(s), . . .' (TAP 2004:78); An'ut muragnek ayarurrarluteng *qasperluteng-llu*. 'They went outside using small wooden walking sticks and *wearing cloth cover parkas*.' (CIU 2005:354); qasperen 'your cloth parka cover'; < qai-peq (*compare* ilupeq *and* ilu); > qasperrluk; < PY qaspəq

qasperrluk fish-skin parka that could serve as a tent # < qaspeq-rrluk

qasqaara- to make noise # Watpik *qasqaaralriamek* mikelnguarnek watpik pitaunani. 'There were absolutely no children *making noise* at all.' (QAN 2009:186)

qasqite- to scale a mountain or other height; for a stage of life (usually, childhood) to be over # qasqituq 'he reached the top' or 'it (childhood) has passed'; qasqitaa 'he scaled it' / Yuuyuksuarpekuk, *qasqiareskuvet* pikavet kingyarluten murilkeqaqikuk. 'In case you think we are humans, when you *get to the top*, look back and observe us.' (QUL 2003:112); Pinariami tua-i angliriami nulirtulliniuq yun'erraraullni *qasqican*. 'When it was time and when he'd grown up, he got a wife, when his boyhood *was over*.' < ?-ite³-; cf. qaklite-, qasqite-, qai-

qasrulek, qasgulek, qasruliq ribbon seal (*Histiophoca fasciata*) # *Qasrulget-llu* tamakut up'nerkami nurnapiarluteng. 'And in spring *ribbon seals* are very rare.' (PAI 2008:52); < qasru-lek, qasruq-lek, qasruq-li¹; cf. qai; < PE qa(C)əɾuləy (*under* PE qa(C)əɾur)

qasrulek² birchbark bucket # < qasruq-lek

qasruq birchbark # = kasruq, qayruq; > qasrulek²; > qasrulek¹, qasrulek², qai-; < PE qa(C)əɾu(r)

qassaq, qassaulria raw flesh or meat # **and qassar-** to eat raw flesh or meat # qassartuq 'he is eating raw food; qassaraa 'he is eating it raw' / qassaulria 'raw flesh or meat' (*also*); akakiigem meluanek qassallruunga 'I ate the whitefish roe raw'; Tua-i keniumalria tautun ayuqngaunani, taūgaam *qassauluki* mingqucitullrulliniut. 'In as much as when cooked, it [the bone] wasn't the same, they would make needles using them [the bones] in their *raw* state.' (CIU 2005:240); Aa-aa imarmiutaaraurluu-uuq akutaarpenek cikinrilkuvnga *qassarciqamkaa-aan!* 'Ah, dear ol' mink, if you don't give me your Eskimo ice cream, I'll *eat you raw!*' (CUN 2007:108); > qassaya(g)aq

qassarte- to hit; to slap with the hand; to blow against (of wind) # NSU; = qacarte-; < PE

ac(c)ay-

qassaya(g)aq* frozen raw whitefish aged before freezing and served frozen # *Qassayaangqertua* ama-i kumlivigmi, neryartuqina tekiskuvet, . . .

'I have *frozen aged whitefish* in the freezer; come eat when you get in, . . .' (PRA 1995:429); <

qassaq-ya(g)aq

qass'uqitak open marshy area, as when a lake has dried up and grasses have started to grow in its place #

qassuutaq large ladle # < qayuq-taq¹

qassuuciaq small ladle # < qayuq-ciq-?; > qassuuciarraq

qassuuciarraq* spoon # < qassuciaq-rraq

qasuuciaq spoon # NSU, NUN; < qayuq-ciq-?; cf. qayuq

qastu- to be loud # qastuuq 'it is loud' / qastucaqerru 'would you please turn it (radio, TV, etc.) up' / qas-tu-

qas'urneq place where ice forms on the edge of sandbar; overflow on sea, lake, or river ice in spring #

qasvar- to ladle # qasvaraa 'he ladled it'; NS, NUN; < PE qayvaq

qasvaun ladle # NS, NUN; = qayvaun; < qasvar-n

qatangllugte- to be loose fitting # qatangllugtuq 'it is loose fitting' / < ?-nglluk

qategmiaqar- to fall forward on chest # NUN

qategpagate- to yell; to shout # *Qategpagalluta* pikumteni *qategpagatellerput* atanqelluku uitatuq. 'If we address him by yelling, then he stays unresponding [when not yelled at], only responding to our yelling.' (YUP 2005:124);

< qatek-rpaga-?-

qatek chest (anatomical) # > qacegtu-, qatekcugte-, qat'gaq, qatguur-, qatkeggliq, qatpag-; cf. qa-;

< PE qatəy

qatekcugte- to speak harshly # qatekcugtuq 'he is speaking harshly' / qatekcugutaa 'he is speaking harshly to her'; HBC;

< qatek-?-

qatellria, qatelria white thing, the color white # angyani qatellriamek mingugaa 'he is painting his boat white';

Tuulleguaq minguumaluni *qatellriamek*, tungulriamek kavirlimek-llu . . . 'The loon mask is painted *white*, black, and red . . .' (AGA 1996:217); < qater-lria, qater-lria

qatenquq white spot # qatenqurraunani 'without a white spot on it'; < qater-quq

qater- to be white # qatertuq 'it is white' / arlunat qatetuut 'polar bears are white'; Tangerrisugluku maaten pia qainga kavirceñani acia-llu *qaterluni*. 'Wanting to see it, she observed that its top was red and its bottom *was white*.' (ELN 1990:28); > qaterli, qaterliar(aq), qatellria, qatenquq, qaterpak, qaterqurpagtaq, qat'ri-, qatrin; < PE qatər-

qaterli, qaterliq white thing; arctic fox; white fox (*Vulpes lagopus*); small white bead; white clothing used when seal

hunting in winter # Tua-i-llu itertuq maaten nacartuumaluni *qaterlivialuk-wa* qaspera. 'And then when he came in he had on an old *white* cover parka with its hood pulled up.' (CIU 2005:352); = qaterliar(aq*); < qater-li¹-

qaterliar(aq*) arctic fox; white fox (*Vulpes lagopus*); small white bead # Ataam kingunrakun *qaterliar* iterluni, cali tuaten *qaterliararuamek* kegginaqurluni, . . . 'When he went out, a *white fox* came in, one wearing a *white fox* mask, . . .' (CIU 2005:274); Y, NS, HBC; = qaterli; <

qater-li¹-ar(aq)

qaternin white parka used for hunting in snow and ice # Yug-una picuumirtacini niilluku, melqulegcuqatalria, anluni tua-i nut'ni teguluku aturani-ll' *qaternitni* aturluku, . . . 'A person who is about to go hunt a furbearer, heeding his

desire to catch it, goes out taking his gun and wearing his clothing, his *white parka*, . . .' (AGA 1996:94); < qater-?-n

qaterpak very white; all white # *predicative particle*; Tua-i anyaqliameng tekicaqliameng ellaullinilriamun maaten piuq ella man'a *qaterpak* qevleqtaarturluni-llu, yaani-wa kenrungalnguq kumalria. 'When they finally went out and when they

arrived at what turned out to be the outdoors she looked around and saw that the world was *all white*, and that it was sparkling and in the distance a fire seemed to be burning.' (ELN 1990:4); < qater-rpak

qaterqurpagtaq sclera; white of the eye # NUN;

< qater-quq-rpak-taq²

qat'gagglugte- (K, NI, CAN, BB form), **qat'garllugte-** (Y, HBC form), to have chest congestion # < qat'gaq-?-rrlugte-,

qat'gaq-rrlugte-

qat'gailitaq bone armor for chest; breastplate # *Qat'gailitaq* kalivneyagarkiuraat suulutaamek qipumalriamek

pelacinagtun. 'They made on the *breastplate* chains of pure gold twisted like cords.' (ANUC. 39:15); < qat'gaq-ilitaq

qat'galngu- to have chest congestion # NUN;

< qat'gaq-Ing-

qat'gaq, qategaq (NSU form) chest (anatomical) # often used in the plural to refer to one person's or animal's chest; qat'ganka 'my chest'; qat'gamkun akngikutagtua 'I have a pain in my chest'; Maaten imna panini tangllia ak'a nalallrulliniluni evsieran inglua, qat'gai ukut, nanglliniluku nanertuumaita. 'When he looked at that daughter of his he observed that her other breast was already gone — her chest here had been eaten, bones and all.' (MAR1 2001:10); < qatek-aq³, qatek-aq³; > qat'gagglugte-, qat'gailitaq, qat'galngu-

qatguur- to shout repeatedly # qatguurtuq 'he is shouting'; qatguuraa 'he is shouting it' / qatguurutaa 'he is shouting at or to her'; Qatguuruteksaunaki, qanpallagateksaunaki, taūgaam qanpiaraulluki, inequraqluki. 'Without shouting at them, without yelling at them, just speak seriously to them, telling them what one ought not to do.' (YUP 2004:122); < qatek-ur-

qatkeggliq widgeon (*Anas americana*) # < qatek-keggliq

qatli- to sting # qatliuq 'it is stinging' / qatlinarquq tauna naucetaaq 'that plant causes stinging (when touched or tasted)'; Ellii-am tua-i nangercaaqluni ayaluryugluni iik-llu qatlim ugaani uisngasciiganatek. 'And she stood up alright but felt dizzy and her eyes wouldn't open on account of the stinging.' (ELN 1990:49); Tua-i maulurlua tauna yagarcepakaami cagerluni qantamek piluni akutellinilria qamllermek melugmek avuluk, canek-wa tua-i qatlinarqellrianek avuluk. So his grandmother, because she was so busy, took a bowl and mixed ashes with fish eggs, adding some stinging compounds to it.' (CUN 2007:4); K, NI, CAN, NUN, BB; = qacelli-; > qacervag-, qatlinaq

qatlinaq nettle (*Urtica lyalli*); rope made of nettle fiber # Qatlinat-wa ilavkuut. Ak'a tamaani ilavkugtangqellruuq qatlinanek piaqluki. 'Nettle plants are (made into) rope. Long ago there was rope called nettle (rope).' (KIP 1998:129); < qatli-naq¹; < PE qaceli-

qatmak diaphragm of cod (colored black) #

qatneq¹ middle finger # Scammon Bay, Marshall, and perhaps elsewhere; = katneq

qatneq² swim bladder of fish #

qatngerpak impact; bang # Egtaqani pagg'un eggaarluni kanarcami-llu-gguq mermun tuc'ami qatngerpallarruni cingqullagluni, qasiara-llu kiattmun qemitgun ayagluni. 'Whenever he threw it it would buzz overhead, and directed toward the water, it landed with such impact that it made a thunderous cracking sound that traveled upriver to the hills.'; cf. qatngite-

qatngicailkutaq shock absorber # < qatngite-cailkutaq

qatngite- to jolt; to feel a jolt # qatngituq 'it jolted, felt a jolt' / Atam tangerqakuk ayuqucin qatngitniartuq ugaan tua-i iigken tuknitaciak! 'You [literally: your condition] will feel a tremendous jolt when he looks at us because his vision is so strong.' (QUL 2003:48); > qatngicailkutaq; cf. qatngerpak; < PE qatnjur-

qat'nguq, qat'ngun, qatngun half-sibling; cross-cousin; close friend whose requests one mustn't refuse # Iciw' maa-i qaleqcuuget kanaqlagtaicuilinguq nuniit. Qat'ngutekngameng-gguq tua-i. 'You know, the area where there are grebes never lacks muskrats. It's because they are related in this certain special way.' (AGA 1996:220); Makut-am qatngutkilriit caluteng arenqiakulluteng-llu tamaani pingatelliniameng waten narurtaarutsiyaanrilkurrluteng. 'Those who were friends that way in those days seemed to be reluctant to make requests of one another in order to keep from disappointing each other.' (QAN 1995:140); < PE qatəŋjun

qatpag- to shout # qatpagtuq 'he shouted'; qatpagaa 'he shouted it' / qatpautaa 'he shouted at her'; qatpautuk 'they shouted at each other'; qatpagayuli 'person who shouts a lot'; Pingraan taum arnassagaam qatpautaqluku nerngaitniluku. 'Nevertheless that old woman would shout at him, saying that he wasn't going to eat.' (CET 1971:11 & PRA 1995:451); < qatek-pag²-

qatqurpagtaq, qatqupagtaq sclera; white of the eye # HBC; < qater-quq-rpak-taq⁴, qater-quq-rpak-taq⁴

qat'ri- to become white; to turn white # qat'riuq 'it became white'; qat'ria 'it turned it white' / arnam lumarraq qat'rivkaraa 'the woman whitened (bleached) the cloth'; Keggutai-llu qat'rivkarluki milgem mel'allran. 'And letting his teeth become white from drinking milk.' (AYAG. 49:12); < qater-i¹-

qatrin white camouflaged parka # < qater-i¹-n # NUN

qatugaq hot pack; hot compress # and **qatugar-** to apply a hot pack # qatugartuq 'he is using a hot pack'; qatugaraa 'he is applying a hot pack to it' / qatugaraa iruni cagnelria 'he is putting a hot compress on his sore leg'

qatviaq moose hide tanned on both sides; leather prepared like suede; tarpaulin # Lumarraqegtaarne-llu pilget taitut, . . . qecigkilngurnek-llu qatvianek. 'Everyone who possessed good cloth, . . . or thin leather, brought it.' (ANUC. 35:23); > qatviista; < PY qatviaq

qatviista tanner; leather worker # Ellii allanruuq Simon-ami *qatviisteñi*. 'He lodges with Simon the *tanner*.' (ACTS 10:6); < qatviaq-li²-ta¹

qaucirte- to have wrinkled skin from too much wetness; to be waterlogged # *as of a person's hands*; qaucirtuq 'it is wrinkled' / Imarnitek-wa-gguq tua-i *qaucireskek*, mecungqapiarlutek. 'His gut rain parka was *waterlogged*, completely soaked.' (QUL 2003:248)

qaucuk sore on scalp # < qauk-cuk; cf. qauraq

qaūgeq, qaūgiiq* spectacled eider (*Somateria fischeri*) # qaūgret or qaūgiiret 'spectacled eiders'; qaūgruuq or qaūgiiruuq 'it is a spectacled eider'; Tua-i-ll' nutaan ingcata unkumiutaat imarpigmiutaat qecililriit qengallget, cingayiit, kukumyaraat, metraat, *qaūgret*; . . . 'Then when the ocean birds molted, the ones with thick skins, the king eiders, surf scoters, black scoters, common eiders, *spectacled eiders*; . . .' (PAI 2008:158); < PE qavəyaq

qaūgkumiu upriver person; resident of the upriver area # < qaūgna-non-singular-miu; also spelled qawkumiu

qaūgna, qaugna (NSU form) the one upriver; the one inland or inside # *extended demonstrative pronoun*; qaūg'um 'of the one inside'; qaūgkut 'those inside'; qaūgna kagiu! 'sweep the area inside!'; Iternaurtukuk *qaūgna* capumaluni cingyaamek. 'When we₂ would enter, we'd see the *back area inside* was covered with a tarp.' (AGA 1996:122); see qava(ni), the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives

qaūgyaq sand # qaūgyam tengaurtualriim neqauteput qaūgyingevkarai 'the flying sand is making our food sandy'; . . . ayuqerkauguq yugtun umyugailngurtun *qaūgyami* nel'ilriatun. ' . . he will be like a foolish man who builds a house upon the *sand*.' (MATT. 7:26); Ciuqlirmi ulligtaruani pia kemgiqtaarluni, tua-i tangniinani, agarcaaqnigani-llu iggluni *qaūgyaurrluni-llu*. 'When she looked at the first fish she had prepared, its flesh was cut unevenly, and when she hung it up it fell on the ground and got all covered with *sand*.' (ELN 1990:40); < ?-yaq; > qaūgyaqer-, qaūgyarrlainaq; < PE qavəyar

qaūgyaqar- to have a grinding feeling as from arthritis (of one's joint(s)) or bone spurs # K, Y, NI, CAN, HBC, BB; < qaūyaq-qar-

qaūgyarrlainaq desert; sandspit # < qaūgyaq-rrlainaq

qaunqe- to protect; to care for # qaunqaa 'he is taking care of it' / qaunqiuq 'he's taking care of something'; ayakuma qimugteka qaunqekiu! 'please take care of my dog when I go!'; qaunqenritua 'I'm too busy' *to give it attention*; Cat tamakut-llu cali agalriit cali elaturramun anulluki taūgaam *qaunqelluki* cakneq. 'They [the bladders] hanging there were taken out to the storm porch but only with great *care*.' (QAN 1995:166); < ?-ke²-

qaunqesta caretaker; overseer # qaunqestiit 'their overseer'; qaunqesteka 'he is their overseer'; Atanrem Cain-aq aptaa, "Nauwa-mi kinguqliin Abel-aq?" Kiugaa, "Nalluaqa, kinguqlirma-qaa *qaunqestekaanga*?" "The Lord asked Cain, "Where is your brother, Abel?" He answered him, "I don't know; am I my brother's *keeper*?" (AYAG. 4:9); < qaunqeta¹

qaunqista caretaker; overseer # qaunqisten'guuq 'he is an overseer'; < qaunqe-i²-ta¹

qauqaq brow of cliff; brow-like edge # NUN;
< qauq²

qauq¹ sore on one's scalp # and **qaur-** to have sores on one's scalp # qaurtuq or qauraa 'he has sores on his scalp' / Cali *qauraqaki* yuut, tan'gaurluut teq'urrit teq'icirraarluki cakneq ak'allaurluk, tamatumek qulilluki *qaurit* iinruaqluki. Assiriaqluteng. 'Whenever people had *head sores* they'd prepare boys' urine, aging it a long time, and wash their hair with it as a medicine for their *head sores*. They'd heal.' (YUU 1995:52); > qaucuk; cf. qauq²

qauq² forehead; brow # NSU; cf. qauq¹, qauqaq, qaurtuq; > qauqaq, qauraq

qauq³ dawn # Erenret *qauratni* uitaniluni tauna tawa aapaa qaneryaaqur, kegginaquni tauna aperluku, . . . 'He said that he was at the "*dawning* of the days" as depicted on his mask, . . .' (AGA 1996:62); NUN; < PE qarū

qauraq forehead; brow # Wangkuta cung'umek piuratuarpur. Allani-ll' nunani *qauramek*.

Allani-ll' nunani tategmek. 'We call it (the forehead) "*cung'uq*". In other villages, "*qauraq*". And in yet other villages, "*tatek*".' (CIU 2005:164); LK, HBC, NUN, BB, CAN, < qauq²-?

qaurtar- to brace a rifle on top of something to steady one's aim # NUN

qaurtuli very whitish clay # *Qaurtuli* qaceckenruuq urasqami, aipaa. "'*Qaurtuli*" is much whiter than "*urasqaq*", but it is like it (being light-colored clay).' (PAI 2008:282)

qaurtuq broad whitefish (*Coregonus nasus*) # qaurturturtu'rtuq 'he keeps eating whitefish'; Tua-i imkunek nerlallemtenek

qaurtunek cetegtane¹ nerlartukut, *qaurtunek-llu* kinertarne² avuluki. ‘Concerning those we used to eat, we ate frozen whitefish, adding some dried whitefish.’ (MAR2 2001:49); Y, NI, HBC, UK, NSK; cf. qauq²

qavacilleq dried eye mucus; “sleep” in the corner of one’s eye # K, NI, Y, CAN, BB; < qavar-cilleq

qavaliqtaq jump-rope # and **qavaliqtar-** to jump rope # NUN

qavamli- to take a nap # qavamliuq ‘he is taking a nap’ / < qavar-?-

qavangcar- to put to sleep # *by rocking, soothing, or otherwise causing to relax*; qavangcartuq ‘he is trying to go to sleep’; qavangcaraa ‘he is putting her to sleep’ / Inarrluni qavangcartuq teggalqumek akicirluni. ‘Lying down he tried to sleep using a rock as a headrest.’ (AYAG. 28:11); Caaqami-llu aatiita qavangcaasqaqluki taqsuqaqami, quliringigtenrita³qamiki. ‘And sometimes their father would tell them to try to sleep when he felt tired and he didn’t tell them another story.’ (ELN 1990:6); < qavar-ngcar-

qavanguq dream # qavangumni ayagtua iralumun ‘in my dream I went to the moon’; qavanguqaa ‘he dreamed about it, her’; Aptenqigcani qaiill’ picianek, qavangumine⁴q qalamcilluku. ‘When he asked her again, she told her about her dream.’ (ELN 1990:25); < qavar-?; < PY qavanuq (under PE qavar-)

qavangurtur- to dream # qavangurturtuq ‘he is dreaming’ / unuk qavangurtua ayallinilrianga ikamrarlua yuilqumun ‘at night I dreamt that I went on a sled journey to the wilderness’; Qavangurturtuq mayuryarane⁵q, tekisngaluteng nuname⁶q qilagmun, an’gilat mayurluteng atrarluteng-llu taukutgun. ‘He dreamed of a ladder, reaching from the earth to heaven, with angels going up and coming down on it.’ (AYAG. 28:12); < qavar-tur²-; < PY qavangurtur- (under PE qavar-)

qava(ni) (qaūga(ni)) inside; inland; upriver # *extended demonstrative adverb*; Imapik-llu cikuirucan qavavet neqlillernun upagluteng. ‘When the ocean became free of ice, they moved upriver to their fishcamp.’ (KIP 1998:53); Taigaqami qavaken Kusquqvagmek ayagluni ceñirtaqluni maavet-llu Caninermun tekilluni. ‘Whenever he’d come from upriver, from the Kuskokwim and along the coast arriving here at Canineq.’ (YUU 1995:15); the v in this word sounds like English “w” even for HBC, because it is in fact an intervocalic ungeminat⁷ed ūg. HBC writers may prefer to use ūg in their spelling; see qaūgna, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives

qavap’ag- to sleep deeply or late # qavap’agtuq ‘he’s really sleeping’ / < qavaq/qavar-pag²-

qavaqar- to fall asleep # qavaqertuq ‘he fell asleep’ / Pitsaqevkenak qavaqalliniku⁸vet . . . ‘If you happen to accidentally fall asleep . . .’ (QUL 2003:50); < qavar-qar-

qavaq sleep # and **qavar-** to sleep # qavartuq ‘he is sleeping’ / qavaa mamtuuq ‘he is a deep sleeper’, literally: ‘his sleep is thick’; qavaraqama ‘whenever he sleeps’; Ilai-llu ukut serr’irangluteng Turpak taūgken qavanertuami neplingraagne⁹q pekteksaunani qavaarluni. ‘Her sisters began to stir around, but Turpak, who was a sound sleeper, continued to sleep without stirring despite their noise.’ (ELN 1990:21); Cali-gguq tua-i qavalguluni. Qava’arqami-gguq qavaumanaurtuq, ertengraan-llu qavarlun’. ‘Also he would always be sleeping. Whenever he slept, he would sleep a long time, and even though dawn broke he’d be sleeping.’ (QUL 2003:70); . . . qavan peggluku qavaryungerpet. Qavaq caunrituq. ‘. . . give up on your (getting plenty of) sleep, even though you want to sleep. Sleep is nothing.’ (YUP 2005:102); > qavacilleq, qavamli-, qavangcar-, qavanguq, qavangurtur-, qavap’ag-, qavaq, qavaqar-, qavara-, qavarcetaaq, qavarcuun, qavarni-, qavartar-, qavaryug-; < PE qavar-

qavara- to doze off repeatedly; to be sleepy (NS, LY, NI, CAN, EG meaning) # qavarauq ‘he is repeatedly dozing off’ or ‘he is sleepy’ / . . . qavaraaqami anguarutni taman’ tegumiaqnginanermini pegtuqerluku . . . ‘. . . whenever he’d be dozing off, he’d drop his paddle while he was holding it . . .’; < qavar-a-

qavarcetaaq sleeping pill; general anesthetic;
< qavar-cetaaq

qavarciq rope for climbing # NUN

qavarcuun sleeping bag# < qavar-cuun

qavarni- to be sleepy # qavarniuq ‘he is sleepy’ / Waniwa tamalkumta qavatuukut qavarningaqamta unugmi. ‘Now all of us sleep whenever we get sleepy at night.’ (YUP 2005:126); Y, HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG < qavar-neq¹-i³-; > qavarniir-; < PY qavarni- (under PE qavar-)

qavarniir-, qavarniirte- to become alert after being sleepy # Nutaan tua cegg’aqangnaqluni pilriim qavarniirrluni. Qavarniircan . . . ‘Then, trying to become more awake, he became more alert. And when he became more alert . . .’ (QUL 2003:50);
< qavarni-ir²-, qavarni-irte-

Qavartaaq Whitefish Lake # near Aniak; = Qavarteq; < qavartar-?

qavartar- to stay overnight during a journey; to camp out # qavartartuq 'he is staying overnight' / kiak qavartaryallruukut ingrinun atsiyallemten'i 'in summer we went camping in the mountains when we went berry picking'; Tua-i-llu ayaumaluteng unuaquani cukavkenateng kaassalinacuarluteng. Tagqaqluteng, malrurugnek-llu qavartarluteng. 'And so they traveled every day, not fast, with a little gasoline outboard. They went up, *camping* twice on the way.' (ELN 1990:197); Tua-i ayaglutek qavartaraqlutek, unugaqatek qavartaraqlutek. 'And so they₂ traveled *camping out*; when night came upon them, they'd *camp out*.' (QUL 2003:288); < qavar-?-; > Qavartaaq

Qavarteq Whitefish Lake # *near Aniak*; = Qavartaaq

qavarvik sleeping bag; bedroom; bed (in NUN)

< qavar-vik; < PY-S qavarvik (*under* PE qavar-)

qavaryug- to be fast asleep; to be in a deep sleep; to sleep very soundly # *i.e., hard to wake up*; qavaryugtuq 'he is in a deep sleep' / . . . inarrluni qavaqalliniluni. Qavalliniluni, tua-i qavaryugluni. ' . . . he went to bed and fell asleep. He slept; he *slept very soundly*.' < qavar-yug

qavcicuar(aq*), qavcicuaq marten (*Martes americana*) # *used even in areas where terikaniaq rather than qavcik is used for wolverine*; Qavaken nutaan kiaqlimteñek paluqtarneq kipukengaqluteng imkunek-llu qanganarneq, qavcicuanek, terikanianek tamakunek tamaa-i, keglunernek. 'From inland, from our hinterland, we'd purchase beaver, ground squirrel, marten, wolverine, and wolf [pelts].' (PAI 2008:216);

< qavcik-cuar(aq), qavcik-cuar(aq); < PY qavcicuaq (*under* PE qatvi! or qavciy)

qavcik wolverine (*Gulo gulo*) # Nem'i elatii naparucirciqniluku nallunailkucirluku qavcigmek, terikaniamek. 'Outside his house, he said, he would put up a post, a totem, of a *wolverine* (qavcik), a wolverine (terikaniaq — another word for wolverine).' (CIU 2005:10); LY, NI, HBC, NS; > qavcicuar(aq); < PY qavcicuaq

qavcin how many?; how much?; several # *base* qavci-; qavcin allanret tekitat? 'how many strangers arrived?'; qavcinek qimugtengqercit? 'how many dogs do you have?'; nerpiit amiingqelartut qavcinek 'big houses often have several doors'; qavcirqunek nanvartellrusit manaryarluten? 'how many times did you go to the lake to hook for fish?'; qavcirta? 'what time is it?'; qavciliritngua unuamek? 'what day of the week is it today?'; qavcitun akingqerta? 'how much does it cost?'; qavciklaagta? 'what time is it?' (-klaag- *is from English 'clock'*); ernerni qavcini 'for several days'; qavciugat neqet pitai? 'how many are the fish he caught?' *i.e., how many fish did he catch?*; qavcitellrusit? 'how many did you catch?'; qavcirraat 'a few'; qavcirrarnek pingqertua 'I have a few'; > qaviurte-; NS, Y, NI, NUN, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG

qavciurte- to become quite a few in number in number; to have become how many? # qavciurtut 'they have become quite a few'; 'quite a few of them have occurred', 'a good number of them have occurred' / Allrakut qavciurtat tayima maani egilrallrucima? 'For how many years now have I been traveling?' (*literally: 'the years have become how many'*) (CUN 2007:58); Angutem arnam-llu agayulirta qanrutarkaugaak qavciureskata erenret kassuutellerkamegneq. 'The man and woman will talk to the priest a good number of days before they are to get married.' (*literally: 'when the days become a certain number'*) (CAT 1950:95); . . . unuut qavciurtengellratni . . . ' . . . when a number of nights had passed . . . ' (*literally: 'when the nights had begun to be a considerable number'*) (QUL 2003:518); Tua-i-am nutaan allrakut qavciurcata pisqengaiceteng nutaan tamana atungellruat. 'Then after several years they began to use that one since they'd told them to do that.' (TAP 2004:60); . . . allrakut-llu qavciurrluteng, akaurpakaan naken-llu waniw' kingunengqerruciitnilutek. ' . . . so many years having passed, because it had been such a long time now, they said they didn't know where they had come from.' (QUL 2003:668); *note that qavciurte- also means, coincidentally, 'to become a wolverine'*; < qavin-urte-

qavi- to kill or otherwise harm one in his/its sleep # Tua-i-am qavarngan qaviluku camek imumek qavissuutmek, tamaani picirsaraqellratni yuut. 'And then when he slept he killed him in his sleep with a something for killing one in his sleep, as was people's way back then.' (MAR1 2001:90); Tua-i picim iliini tauna maulua . . . tauna tua tutgarami iik, qaviluku, qavaani kenillrem araneq, qamellranek, iik tua-i kevinililutek . . . 'Then one day his grandmother, her grandson's eyes — *doing it to him while he slept*, in his sleep — she stuffed his eyes with ashes from the firepit . . . ' (ELL 1997:13); < qavar-i³- (?)

Qaviayarmiu (Y form), **Qaviayak** (BB form) Inupiaq Eskimo # *from Inupiaq Qawiažaq*

Qaviayarmiut site in the northeast part of Nunivak Is. # *meaning native people from northern Alaska (who are said to have landed and formed a settlement, now gone, at that site)* # NUN

qavirtaqe- to hear something for the first time and find it strange; to review a new word over and over so as not to forget it # NUN

qavirte- to go a curved path; to set or be set askew # qavirtuq 'it went in a curve', 'it went askew' / Akitiikun-am taringelliniluku tukeryaaqellrani akitni tamana tua-i akitii ketmun qavirtellrullinian, tua-i ayautesciurucia

taringelliniluku. 'Through the orientation of her pillow they understood [what had happened, that] when she'd struggled against them her pillow down there, had become *askew*, and thus they understood that she'd been kidnapped.' (CIU 2005:218); Cumikeciqaci Negtemiut qamna qama-i ingriat tangvagluku straight-arluci ullakuvciiki makut wani waten taksuryilriit *qaviruterrlugluki* ullagcikliki, . . . 'If you observe when you approach Nightmute straight on, by observing its mountain back there, (you'll see that) those elongated (snowdrifts) are *at a slight angle* as you approach them, . . .' (QUL 2003:702); < PY qavir-

qaviur- to dream # qaviurtuq 'he's dreaming' /

< qavar-liur-

qavliryaq bog; quicksand # LI; = qalviryaq; < ?-yaq

qavlunaq streak or wake made on the surface of water by a fish or animal swimming at or just below the surface; silver salmon; coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) (additional HBC meaning) # "Arenqiapaa! Anglluriarput." Tua-i-ll' imumek elavluni ayalria piut, "Tang ava-i *qavlunaa* nallunaicaaqellria." "'Oh dear! We had it dive on us.'" And as he moved forward crouching down, they said, "There, its *wake on the water* is still visible.'" (CIU 2005:80); < ?-naq²; cf. qavluk; < PY qavlunaq

qavlunguaq a certain constellation (?) that resembles an eyebrow # NUN

qavluk eyebrow; eyebrow hair # qavluk 'eyebrows', qavlugka tunguuk 'my eyebrows are black'; qavlunka meq'ut 'my eyebrow hairs are falling out'; < ?-luq; cf. qavlunaq, qavyurte-; < PE qavlu(R)

qavya, qavyak walrus-skin line made from the outer part of a split thick skin # Man'a-wa *qavya*, tua-i atulriarullrulria, maaten wii murilkua. Wangkuta-llu maaten ellangua angyarluta angyapiamek, tua-i imkunek maklagnek amilegmek. Tua-i makunek maa-i *qavyanek* tugutengqelallruuq. 'Walrus-skin rope like this was very useful when I was little. When I first became aware of my surroundings my family had a frame boat covered with bearded seal skins. The skin was lashed onto the frame with these *walrus-skin ropes*.' (CIU 2005:16); Man'a-wa tua-i maa-i *qavyagmek* pitukiitnek pingqellinilria, asverem amianek, wagg'uq mangaggluku mamkellicaumalriamek . . . 'It has what they called "*qavyak*", which was made from a walrus skin that was scraped and made . . .' (CIU 2005:12)

qavyungqa- to be frowning # qavyungqauq 'he is frowning' / < qavyur-ngqa-

qavyur- root; > qavyungqa-, qavyurte-: < PE qavyurtə-

qavyurte- to glower; to frown # qavyurtuq 'he frowned'; qavyurtaa 'he frowned at her' /

< qavur-te²-; cf. qavluk

qawkumiu upriver person; resident of the upriver area # < qaũgna-plural-miu; also spelled qaũgkumiu

qayaarcitaaq bell # HBC; < qayaarte-citaaq

qayaarte- to ring # qayaartuq 'it is ringing'; qayaarteqatartuq 'it's going to ring'; > qayaarcitaaq

qayag- root; > qayaga-, qayagpag-; cf. qa-

qayaga- to call repeatedly # qayagauq 'he is calling repeatedly'; qayagaa 'he is calling her repeatedly' / < qayag-a-, > qayagaur-

qayagaur- to call over a distance # qayagaurtuq 'he called out'; qayagauraa 'he called out to her' / Imna Pili Elngum qimugtii *qayagaurangraatni* niicuumiilan tua-i uamcetevenkateng taumun ayagluteng unilluku. 'Because Pili, Elnguq's dog, did not hear them when they *called* to it repeatedly, they did not let him delay them, but left it behind.' (ELN 1990:17); < qayaga-ur-

qayagpag- to call loudly; to yell; to shout # qayagpagtuq 'he called loudly'; qayagpagaa 'he called her loudly' / < qayag-rpag-; > qayagpaga-

qayagpaga- to call loudly repeatedly # qayagpagauq 'he called out loudly repeatedly'; qayagpagaa 'he called out loudly to her repeatedly.' / *Qayagpagiima* aturani unilluku qimallruuq. 'When I *called out*, he left his clothing and fled.'

(AYAG. 39:18); < qayagpag-a-;

> qayagpagayuli

qayagpagayuli guillemot (*Cepphus* sp.) #

< qayagpaga-yuli

qayaq kayak # and **qayar-** to kayak # qayartuq 'he is kayaking' / qayaa (or qasaa for NS and NUN (where it is pronounced "qass'a")) 'his kayak'; Imkut tua-i tamakut-llu waten ataurtellriit, temirten'gurtellriit tuaten, *qayiuraqata*, nerluki tuaten aũg'alteng makut piaqluki. 'And even those who had become fathers, who had become adults, *when they were working on a kayak*, would eat the scraps they'd removed [from the skins].' (ELL 1997:284); Nut'an-am angturiluni piũgagyalrim tar' *qayartussuunani* pilliniur taũga-i, *qassaatenrilngermi*. 'Then he grew up and he never went *kayaking* even though he didn't lack for *kayaks*.' (WEB2); > qasmig-, qasmike-, qayartur-, qayaruartalek, qayavaalii; cf. qai

qayartur- to go kayaking; to hunt for seal (*especially for NUN, with, or nowadays, without a kayak*) # qayarturtuq 'he is kayaking', 'he is hunting seals' / < qayaq-tur²-

qayaruartalek dowitcher (*Limnodromus* sp.) #
 < qayaq-uaq-talek

qayavaalii exclamation used when one sights a kayak approaching in the distance # NUN; < qayaq-?

qayegyaq spotted seal (*Phoca largha*) # = qayigsaq;
 < PE qaḍiyyar # NUN

qayemgu thick shore-fast ice # Aren, tus'arcami imna *qayemgukun* tamaaggun tayim' pekluni itraqili. 'When he landed he started walking over that *thick shore-fast ice* and walked heading to the land.' (QUL 2003:684); < PE qayəmyu(r)

qaygiq men's community house; "kashim"; steambath house # *see qasgiq for more information*; Cuuk ukuk malruk *qaygimi* uplutek, qalirlutek-llu. 'These two people got ready in the *kashim* and put on gut rain-parkas.' (CAU 1985:53); HBC; EG; = qasgiq; < PE qaḍyi

qayigsaq spotted seal (*Phoca largha*) (in NSU); ringed seal (*Pusa hispida*) (in CAN this is used if a local person is named *nayiq*, the usual word for this type of seal) # = qayegyaq; < PE qaḍiyyar

qayikvayak wheat grass (*Agropyron* sp.) # Maaten tang aciqsigiami ciuneni tangerqeraa nanvak kankuk waten iqugteklutek akuliik *qayikvayagnek* imkunek canengqerrluni. 'When she got down quite low, she saw two lakes separated by a strip of land where *wheat grass* was growing.' (AGA 1996:218); = qakvayak; ?-vak-yak

qayruq tree bark # = qasruq, kasruq, HBC; < PE qa(C)ərur

qayu- root; qayucita? 'what time is it?' (HBC);
 > qayumi¹, qayumikika, qayutun, qayuwa; cf. qaillun

qayugarte- to crack when bending # NUN

qayumi¹ just as could be expected; indeed # *exclamation, adverb*; yungcarista taiciqnillrat qayumi tekitellrulliniuq 'the doctor that they said was supposed to come has indeed arrived';
 < qayu-?; > qayumikika

qayumikika, qayumiki, qayumi² I don't know # *exclamation*; Y, NS; < qayumi-kika

qayuq soup; broth; blood # > qassuutaq, qassuuciaq, qasuuciaq. qayuqeggliq

qayuqcarniar- to barter for food; to ask if one has something to trade for food # NUN

qayuqeggliq tundra hare; arctic hare; Alaska hare (*Lepus othus*) # *locally*: jack rabbit; Cali-am ellii murilkelluni kiarqurluni ungungssiarnek.
 Tua-i-am cali *qayuqeggliqpallugnek* tangaaluni. 'Again she was on the lookout for animals. And again she saw mostly *arctic hares*.' (ELN 1990:65); Y, NS, HBC, K, NUN, BB, NR, LI < qayuq-keggliq

qayuri- to be murky or milky appearing (of ocean water) # NUN

qayutun how many?; how much? # *interrogative adverb*; qayutunek (qayutuneng) pingqercit? 'how many do you have?'; qayutuugat? 'how many are they?'; HBC, Y, NS; < qayu-equalis

qayuwa this time; to my surprise; for some unknown reason; how? (Y, NSU *additional meaning*) # *particle*; qayuwa taiguten 'you came, to my surprise'; qayuwa ayuqa? 'what is it like?'; qayuwa tang neq'liqellriakut 'this time we did catch a lot of fish'; Tua-i-llu tekicaqliamek *qayuw*' itqertevkenani aatani ikayualuku tauna kemek ellivigmun itertellragu. 'This time when they finally arrived home she didn't go right in but instead she helped her father put the meat away in the cache.' (ELN 1990:65); *Qayuwa* atam neryuumiilnguq tua-i, . . . 'For some reason he didn't want to eat, . . .' (CUN 2007:102);
 < qayu=wa; > qayuwete-

qayuwete- to be out of sorts; to be not quite right; to be not oneself # Tuaten-gguq unegken qugtanrrarqami *qayuwetnaurtuq* ayuqucia allauluni. Tua-i-am aptellia, "Panik, ciin ilikun *qayuwellarcit*?" "*Qayuwetenrituq*, mernuama piunga." 'Whenever she'd just gone down to get wood she'd seem to *not be herself*, her condition would be different (than normal). "Daughter, why are you sometimes *out of sorts*?" "I'm not *out of sorts*; it's just because I'm tired." (MAR1 2001:31); Qaltani tauna tegumiaqluku tuaten waten manuminun piluku taum qaingani mernuircarnaluni aqumelriim cellii tayima. *Qayuwelliqerrluni*. 'She took her pail and put it in front of her to rest on top of it, and sitting her state of consciousness changed. It became *altered*.' (MAR2 2001:72); < quyuwa base ete-

qayvaun ladle # HBC; = qasvaun; < qasvar-n

qecaruq tripe; stomach lining tissue of caribou or moose # < ?-uaq; < PE qəcaru(C)ar

qecceg- to jump; to perform a certain component of the Bladder Feast # qeccegtuq 'he jumped'; qecgaa 'he jumped over it' / Nakaciuryaram mat'um qaner kai amllertut caqtaarturallri. Tuamte-llu-gguq cali piqerluteng *qeccegluteng* tan'gurraat. 'There is much to say about the Bladder Festival and the activities associated with it. Moreover, the boys *would perform the "jump"*.' (ELL 1997:306); Y, HBC, K, NUN, NI, LI, EG; > qecgaur-, qecengqayuli, qeckar-, qec'nge-; cf. meceg-; < PE qəṭəy- and qəṭəṛ-

qecengqayuli grasshopper # < qecceg-?-yuli

qecervak gull (*species* ?) # < ?-vak

qecgaur- to jump or hop repeatedly; to jump rope # qecgaurtuq 'he jumped repeatedly'; qecgauraa 'he jumped over it repeatedly' / qecgaurturluni maqaruaq ayakartuq 'the rabbit fled hopping'; Mingqerrarluki-llu qaingani *qecgaurluteng*, cikumek tuaten tugauruku, aunrarcetaarluku-gguq. 'After they sewed up [the holes from the harpoon], they *jumped up and down* on its surface, and poked it with ice, making it bleed inside.' (YUU 1995:22); < qecceg-a-ur-

qecigkite- to be thin # *of a skin or similar thing*; qecigkituq 'it is thin' / Allgiaraat imkut *qecigkilnguaraat* arnat atkuktullruit. 'Oldsquaw [skins], being *thinner*, were used for women's parkas.' (CIU 2005:338); < qecik-kite²-

qecigpak walrus (*Odobenus rosmarus*) # LI, EG;
< qecik-rpak

qecigtu- to be thick and tough # *of a skin*; qecigtuuq 'it is thick and tough' / < qecik-tu-

qecik skin; hide; rind; scab (*additional meaning for K, BB, CAN*); rope, cord or string (*additional meaning for NSU*) # Taum-gguq angutem kegginaa tungungqaluni, *qecignek-llu* neqet *qeciitnek* qasperluni, . . . 'That man's face was black, and he wore a cover parka of *skin*, of fish *skins*, . . .' (CAU 1985:26); NUNAM QECIA 'sod'; > qecigkite-, qecigpak, qecigtu-, qecikluk, qecip'atuli, qeciquataq; cf. Nelson 1877–1881 list (61); < PE qəciy

qecikluk warm spot in river that does not freeze # K, BB; < qecik-?; cf. kiciggluk **qecip'ag-** to spit hard # > qecip'atuli

qecip'atuli beluga (*Delphinapterus leucas*) # LI;
< qecip'ag-tuli

qeciq spittle # and **qecir-** to spit # qecirtuq 'he spit'; qeciraa 'he spit at it' / qeciutaa 'he spit it out'; Tuamtellu meqsugyaaqluteng pikata pinaurait, "Kitek *qeciqaqaa*." *Qeciqaqan qecia* qapnerilkan pinauraat, "Meqsungeksaitelliniuten cali." Tua-i taugken *qecia* qapnengkan pinauraat, "Kitak nutaan mer'a, meqsunglliniuten." 'When they [the youth] would say that they are thirsty, they [the elders] would tell them, "Go ahead, *spit* a little." When he'd *spit*, if his *spit* wasn't frothy they'd tell him, "It seems that you still haven't become thirsty." And only when his *spit* would get frothy would they tell him, "Go ahead and drink now; it seems you've gotten thirsty.'" (CIU 2005:198); > qecip'ag-, qeciqr-, qecirniir-, qecirvik, qeciryailkun

qeciqr- to have an attack of diarrhea # qeciqrtuq 'he had diarrhea' / NUN; < qecir-qar-

qeciquataq seal or walrus stomach or walrus bladder inflated to serve as a net float or used as a water container # < qecik-kutaq

qecirniir- to eat something to remove the taste of what one has just previously eaten # e.g., to have "Eskimo ice cream" (*akutaq*) after dried fish; qecirniirtuq 'he is having some food after the main course' / < qecir-neq¹-i³-ir²-

qecirvik spittoon; spit can # qecirvingqellruyaaqut kuuvviarutlernek 'they used old coffee cans as spit cans'; < qecir-vik

qeciryailkun something eaten after eating frozen fish or receiving communion # < qecir-yailkutaq

qec'issuun vise; clamp. < qet'e-i²-cuun

qeckar- to jump # qeckartuq 'he jumped'; qeckaraa 'he jumped over it' / qeckaraluni ayakpagtuq 'it took off jumping'; Irr'am-llu tass'uqsuatek tass'uqluku. Irr'aq-am tua-i pilaucimitun tua-i aqvaqualuni, *qECKaqa'aqluni* tuaten agaqaqluni piluni. 'Since Irr'aq wanted to hold hands with them, they held hands with her. Irr'aq in her fashion would run, *jump* and now and then hang suspended held up by their hands.' (ELN 1990:83); Y, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG;
< qecceg-qar-; > qeckartaayuli

qeckartaayuli kangaroo. < qeckar-?-a-yuli

qec'nge-, qecngerte- to bounce off; to jump up # qec'nguq 'it jumped'; qec'ngaa 'it jumped it' / neqa qec'nguq 'the fish jumped' *out of the water*; Ellaita-llu tekicatgu nalteng *qecengvikluku* tua-i-am aviarrluni-am pillermini iquluni. 'When he reached the place they were [hiding] they *jumped* at him and when he jumped aside to avoid being captured he slipped and fell.' (ELN 1990:110);
< qecceg-nge-, qecceg-?-

qecug-¹ to pull out with the roots intact # qecugaa 'he pulled it out' / qecugciigatuq 'it can't be pulled out'; qecuutaa 'he pulled it out with the others, unintentionally'; Waten uksuarmi-llu nakaciuqata'arqameng tamaa-i ikiitugnek pitullruut *qecugluki* waten nalukuneng kenerkameggnek. 'In fall, when they were going to hold the Bladder Feast,

they'd *pull up* wild celery stalks to use as a torch when they send off bladders through the ice hole.' (QAN 1995:136); > qecugaq, qecugmig-, qecuguaq, qecuur-; cf. qecuneq; < PE qəc(c)uɣ-

qecug-² for ocean ice to break off from the main ice # Aren, maaten tang kiaqerrluni pilliniuk kelutmun, ak'akik' tua-i atertengellrullinikii anuqiliria-wa. Tua-i kelua ak'a yaaqsigillrulliniluni. Pamaggun *qecuulluku* keluakun. 'Quickly, he looked back at the shore and saw that he had drifted away, and the wind was blowing hard. The area behind him was already a long distance away. The ice had *broken off* way back there.' (QUL 2003:508); NI;

> qecuneq

qecugaq woven thing # < qecug-aq¹

qecugmig- to grasp with the hands; to scratch by clawing # qecugmigtuq 'he grasped, it clawed'; qecugmigaa 'he grasped or clawed it' / Aren, ang'uqercamiu ciutegkenkun *qecugmigluku* nuqtelliniluku. 'Well, when he finally caught up with him, he *grabbed* him by his ears and pulled him.' (QUL 2003:428); < qecug-mik

qecuguaq edible fiddlehead of spreading wood fern (*Dryopteris austriaca*) # Y; < qecug-uaq

qecuneq crack in (ocean) ice exposing open water; open lead in (sea) ice # Maaten-gguq tang *qecuneq* tamana piat, ak'aki tua-i pirlaak ikavet nuryagutellinilriik akianun. 'Lo and behold, they saw that *crack in the sea ice* was now to wide to reach across with the sled runners.' (AGA 1996:134); Aren, angalkuulleraami tua-i mata'arrluni atkuni yuuqerluki luumaarluni apqitnek tengluni taman' arviryaaqellinia *qecuneq*. 'Oh dear, since he was a shaman he stripped down and slipped out of his parka and flew through the air by shamanistic means, as it's called, flying and crossing over the *open lead*.' (QUL 2003:508); < qecug²-neq

qecuqite- to choke on liquid; to drown # qecuqituq 'he choked' / tauna meqiu qecuqicaaqevkenak! 'drink that, being careful not to choke!'; *Qecuqilluteng* tua-i kuigni uitalriani cuignilnguut. 'The otters, being being stuck [in the trap] in the river, would drown.' (PAI 2008:224); < ?-ite³-

qecuur- to pull repeatedly # qecuurtuq 'he pulled repeatedly at something'; qecuuraa 'he pulled it repeatedly' / Atam tua-i taumek nangnermek pakegvissaamek picirlutek kenkutenrilriik arnaŭluullaqellriik. Tegullutek tua-i *qecuurullutek* callunglutek. 'On account of that last fish head, they stopped loving each other, those two old ladies. They began to fight, grabbing each other, and *pulling* at each other [at each other's hair].' (QUA 1997:9); < qecug-ur-

qela spirit # and **qela-**¹ to practice divination # *perhaps particularly through determining a person's ailment by tying a string around his forehead and testing it by pulling in different directions* # qelauq 'he is divining'; EPRILNGUQ QELA 'the Holy Spirit'; Y, NUN; > qelalek, qelatu; cf. qelarvag-, qelali-;

< PE qəla²-

qela-² to have cramped muscles # EG

qela-³ root; > qelanernarqe-, qelapegte-; < PE qəla¹

qela-⁴ root; > qelali-, qelarvag-

qela-⁵ to put up the sail; to go or pull up a cliff or pole using a rope # NUN

qelaake- to hold on to (it) # Umyuarteqliami-gguq tayima, "Aren, ukuk caskukatek *qelaakenritakek*. Piarkaukunegnengga caviggatek tegumiaquryarngatekek." 'It is said that he probably thought, "Gee, the two are not *holding on* to their knives. If they were going to do me harm they'd hang on to their knives."' (QUL 2003:440); cf. qelke-

qelalek diviner # Y; < qela-lek

qelali- to be pitch black # NUN; < qela⁴-?

qelanernarqe-, qelalernarqe- (NUN form) to cause one to waste time # qelanernarquq 'it makes one waste his time' / Anguarluni kessianeg *qelalernarquq*, nerininarqur. 'Paddling, it always *slows one down*, makes one anxious.' (AGA 1996:100); < qela³-?-narqe-; < PE qəlanəɾ(əɾ)- (under PE qəla¹)

qelapegte- to hinder; to be lethargic # qelapegtuq 'he feels hindered, is lethargic'; qelapegtaa 'he is hindering her' / Kitak tua-i makut wani wiinga-llu *qelapegutenka* kitugikilit waken ayagluteng. 'Well now, let those things that *hold me back* be remedied from now on.' (NAT 2001:230);

< qela³-?-

qelarvag- to be pitch black # qelarvagtuq 'it is pitch-black' / NI; < qela⁴-pag²-

qelatu- to have powers of divination # "Imuuguten-qaa qangvarpak niiskengaqa angalkuq?" Im'um kiugum, kiugaa: "Ii-i, taunguunga." Aptaa-am ataam kiugum, "Imuuguten-qaa qangvarpak niiskengaqa qakmani *qelatuli*?" "Are you the one I've heard about all these years, the shaman?" That one back there asked. He answered him, "Yes, I'm that one." Again the one in there asked him, "And are you the one I've heard about all these years from up north that *has powers of divination*?" (MAR2 2001:32); Y; < qela-tu

qelcaq, qelcavak net into which fish are driven by people who walk in and thrash the water (*Y meaning*); bird snare made of spruce root (*K meaning*); seine (*NS meaning*) # < ?, ?-vak

qelemneq penny # *cf.* qelme- # NUN

qelemte- to blink # qelemtuq 'he blinked'; qelemtak 'he blinked them₂' (his eyes); < qelme-?-

qelemyaq (*UY, middle K form*), **qelemsaq** (*NSU form*) eyelash # < qelme-yaq, qelme-yaq; *cf.* qemeryaq

qelengllak scar; kink; wrinkle # Cunawa-gguq tang taukut *qelengllaita* wani pilallinikait, arnat tamakut qellugcet'lallinikait. 'The reason, it turned out, was that those women were leaning to one side because of the scars from the incisions made on them.' (QUL 2003:510); < qelengte-rrlak

qelengneq pleat # < qelengte-neq¹

qelengquq lump; hard berry # NUN; < ?-quq

qelengte- to pleat; to tuck; to wrinkle # qelengtuq 'it is pleated, wrinkled'; qelengtaa 'he pleated or tucked it' / qelengtak qerrulliigni kivyugngagnek 'he made a tuck in his pants because they tended to slip down'; > qelengneq, qelengllak; *cf.* eqe²-

qelerte- to bother; to frustrate # NUN

qelkataq treasured thing # < qelke-?

qelke- (*K form*), **qel'ke-** (*Y, HBC, NI form*) to save; to keep; to conserve; to take care of # qelkaa 'he kept it' / lumarrallruar qelkaa callmaknaluku qerrulliignun allgumalriignun 'he saved the little piece of cloth in order to have it as a patch for the torn pants'; Tua-llu wiinga tua-i kinguneūrlurput umyuaqaqamku, aling nakleng wangkuta yuuyaraūrlurput tang tua-i *qel'kenritlinikout* Yup'ignek aprumalriani. 'When I think back to how we've lived, I feel sad realizing that we Yup'ik people are not *holding on to* our traditional ways.' (CIU 2005:408); qel'ketalria 'one who takes good care of things'; > qelkataq, qelketar-; *cf.* qelaake-

qelketar- to habitually conserve and take care of things # qelketartuq 'he is one who habitually takes care of food and belongings well' # Aūgna avani kiagceciarkaulliniuq. *Qelketanruluni* yuugarkaulliniuq, catuliuluni. 'That one will conserve the summer's fish, making them last for the whole winter. She's one who will live her life *conserving food and supplies*, being that way.' (CIU 2005:188); < qelke-tar-

qellucungaq one who has the same name as oneself; namesake # = qelluraq; < qelluq-cungaq

qellugtaq sourdock (*Rumex arcticus*) # Y

qellugte- to be bent or distorted in shape as from a scar # Tamaani-gguq arnat makut kangarnaurtut inglumeggnun *qelluggluteng*, kangaqcaarnaurtut. Cunawa-gguq tamaa-i tuaten pilagluki irnivkalallrit. 'There, it is said those women would walk *bent over* to one side, they'd walk as best they could. The reason was that they'd have them give birth by cutting [their abdomens as in a C-section].' (KIP 1998:191); Tua-i tang qanemcinek-llu neq'ayugteqsunrilama, uguan' *qellugtem*. 'I do not readily remember stories on account of [my] *decrepitude*.' (ELL 1997:400); *cf.* qelluqite-

qellukaq aged seal flipper #

qelluq colon (anatomical) # < ?-luq; > qellucungaq, qelluraq

qelluqite- to suffer aches and pains; to pull taut # Wall'u arnassagarnek amllerneq pitaicaaqaluni, taūgaam ilait cali *qelluqitengluteng*. 'Although there may not be many old women now, some of them are starting to *suffer aches and pains*.' (KIP 1998:341); *Qelluqiarrngapiinret* iliitni kingyaq'alliniuq imna tauna kaviaq agalriara keglunrem pangalegturluni tua tekitaqami kegqeryaaqaqamiu *qelluqiartelallinilria*. 'One time when he *felt a tug* he looked back and saw that there was a wolf running [after him] and that when it would catch up with him it would take a nip at the fox hanging [from his side] and that's when he'd *feel the tug*.' (QUL 2003:202); Caskuni narulkaun egcani ayalliniuq pagg'un ellakun. Atrami-llu qelluqilluni tuaten, tuavet maklagmun tut'elliniuq ngelqaqu'urluni. 'When he threw his weapon, the harpoon spear, it went up through the air. And when it came down, it struck the bearded seal with its line *pulled taut* just enough.' (YUU 1995:22); < qellur-ite³-; > qelluqiun; *cf.* qellugte-

qelluqiun physical infirmity # Maa-i elpeci man'a pillerci camek *qelluqiutaituq*, wiinga tuaten ayuqellemni camek *qelluqiutaitellruunga*, umyuaqa aturluku piyugaqama piaqlua. 'At this time of your life you don't have *infirmities*, and when I was at that stage I didn't have *infirmities* and I was able to follow my inclinations to do what I wanted to do.' (KIP 1998:341); < qelluqite-n

qelluqniaqar- to flex back when stretched tightly # NUN

qellur- to shrink # qellurtuq 'it shrank' / qelluumauq 'it has shrunk'; qellurtaa 'he crimped it to decrease its size'; puyurciviim painga qellurcimaq 'the stovepipe's opening is crimped'; NUN, HBC, NS; > qelluqite-

qelluraq one who has the same name as oneself; namesake # qellu'urqaqa 'he is my namesake', 'he has the same name as

me'; = qellucungaq; < qelluq-aq³; *derivation semantically unclear to compiler, but cf. tutgaraq, iluperaq*

qelme- to close one's eyes; to die (euphemistic) # qelmuq 'he closed his eyes'; qelemnuni 'closing his eyes' / qelemngaug 'he is keeping his eyes closed'; . . . *qelemngaurluni* pelatekamegni uitaurainanrani kanguruaq pakemna qalrialakalliniug pelatekaagnun qainganun mill'uni. ' . . . while he was staying in the tent with *his eyes closed*, a snow bunting landed on their tent and started chirping up there.' (QUL 2003:388); > qelemyaq, qelemte-

qelperte- to open (can etc.) # . . . kellarvini teguamui angitai. *Qelpercamui* imai egtai avatmun, . . . ' . . . when he took his pouch he untied it. When he'd *opened* it he threw its contents about.' (ESK 1899:477); Paqnayaguskaku taun' tunuquyagaq *qelperrluku* tava ilua tangresqelluku. 'When they became curious about the caribou fat, *he opened* it and told them to look inside.' (CAU 1985:38);
< PE qəɬpaɾ-

qel'qecir(ar)- to tickle # qel'qecirretuq 'he is tickling someone'; qel'qecirreraa 'he is tickling her' / HBC; = qaleqmacir(ar)-

qelqerrute- to be close together # Wii-llu piyugyaaqlua tuaten amta-llu *qelqerrulluteng*. 'I wanted to be like that, but [my stitches] *were close together*.' (QAN 2009:130)

qelquaq kelp; textured lungwort (a lichen) (*Lobaria scrobiculata*) # > qelquayak; cf. elquaq

qelquayak beach greens (*Honckenya peploides*) # HBC; < qelquaq-yak

qelqun shaman's paraphernalia # Y

qelta fish scale; bark of tree; eggshell; peel # qeltet 'scales'; Manuni tanglellinia, akakiigem *qeltii* nepingalria. 'He took a quick look at the front of his garment and saw that there was a whitefish *scale* clinging to it.' (YUP 2005:182); Ak'a tamaani atsat mecuitnek, napat-llu *qeltaitnek* kepcissuutengqelallruut. 'Long ago they used berry juices and tree *barks* for dyes.' (YUU 1995:60); Y, HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; > qeltairissuun; qeltengalnguut; < PY-S qaltə

qeltairissuun device for removing scales; peeling implement # < qelta-ir²-i²-ssuun

qeltengalnguut rolled oats # *literally*: 'things like fish scales'; < qelta-ngalnguq *plural*

qelu- to pull up; to tighten; to be cramped *of a muscle* # qeluug 'it is tight', 'it is cramped'; qelua 'he pulled it up' / qelutaa 'he tightened it'; kiimallenmi qeluqercaaqellruuq iruma aipaa 'when I was swimming one of my legs got a sudden cramp'; kiimenani-llu-gguq urluvni tauna *qelusciiqataqluku* yugnek tauḡaam nanercirluni *qeluaqluku*. 'By himself he could not *pull back* his bowstring, but with others to hold it down he would *pull it back*.' (YUP 2005:236);
> qeluarci-, qelun, qeluyaraq; cf. qelurni-, eqe²-;
< PE qəlu

qeluarci- to be edematous; to have dropsy; to suffer severe muscle cramps in the legs due to starvation or nutritional deficiency # qeluarciuq 'he has fluid in his tissues' / Arenqiatuq-gguq cirliq'ngengami tua-i peggluku. *Qeluarciluni* irugminek; neqailnguut-gguq waten neryuirutaqameng irugmeggnnek nangteq'ngetuut, tua-i-gguq *qeluarciluteng*. 'Too bad; because he was having a difficult time physically, he gave it up. He was *suffering from severe cramps* in his legs; it is said that those who lack food and/or have nutritional deficiencies start to suffer pain in their legs, and that's what these *cramps* originate from.' (CIU 2005:324);
< qelu-?

qelun¹ spring or similar thing under tension # e.g., a bowstring, guitar string, blade of bowsaw or bucksaw; Tua-ll' pillinia urluvra-gguq *qelutairtuq*, *qelutii* kevkartuq. 'He told him that his bow had lost its *bowstring*, that its *bowstring* had snapped.' (ELL 1997:80); < qelu-n; > qelutaraq, qelutnguuyaq, qelutviaq, qelutviar-

qelun² piece of flesh under the tongue # NUN

qelumirrsuun meat hook # NUN

qeluqlite- to suddenly strum on something under tension (to beat a drum; to pluck a string) # Tauḡaam cauyat *qeluqlitelriit* nallunritellruui. Tuarpiaq tamana kaugtualaqqii. 'But he knew how to *beat* drums. It was as though he was pounding on it.' (KIP 1998:11)

qelurni- to have droopy eyes; to be sleepy # qelurniuq 'he has droopy eyes'; cf. qelu-

qelutaraq (K, Y, NI, NUN, CAN, BB form), **qeluternaq** (HBC form) tendon under tongue #
< qelun-?

qelutnguuyaq bucksaw; bow saw; coping saw; hacksaw # i.e., a saw whose blade is under tension; NUN; < qelun-?

qelutviaq stringed musical instrument, such as guitar, banjo, or harp # Nanrarcui Ataneq aturcetaatgun; atuucui aturcetaarluci *qelutviaryaratgun*. 'Praise the Lord with the lyre; make melody to him with the *harp*.' (PSALM 33:2); < qelun-?

qelutviar- to cough hollowly # qelutviartuq 'he is coughing hollowly'; HBC; < qelun-?

qeluyaraq notched end of bow where bowstring is fastened # < qelu-yaraq

qemag⁻¹ to not want to leave # *usually of a child*; qemagtuq 'he doesn't want to leave' / cf. qemak

qemag⁻² *postural root*; > qemagte-, qemangqa-; cf. qemag¹-

qemagte- to put away for safekeeping; to place (body) in coffin # qemagtuq 'it was put away'; qemagtaa 'he put it away' / Tuaten taun' angilluku kalmaanaminun qemagarrluku. 'He untied it and *put it away* in his pocket.' (QUL 2003:566); < qemag²- te¹-; > qemaggvik

qemaggvik, qemaggviutaq pocket; sewing box; container; bag # < qemagte-vik, qemagte-viutaq

qemak thing one puts away # Tamaani nerescitullratni yuut, imumek teguurluki qemakelliaqamegteki kegggluki nuyait cipeggluki nerestait ciirqaqluki. 'Back then when people had lots of lice, one would take them when he had them as *something to be put away*, and using his teeth on them strip them off the hair, smashing their lice.' (QUL 2003:46); *direct nominalization of qemag²-*

qemangqa- to be put away for safekeeping # qemangqauq 'it is stored away' / Nunakegcarluki natmun ilameggmun qemangqavkarluki. 'They would have their relatives put them in a good place and *keep them stored* there.' (TAP 2004:59)

qemeryaq, qemersaq (NS form) eyelash # . . . qemeryami akuliitgun kiarqurluni . . . ' . . . through the spaces between his *eyelashes* he look around

. . . ' (ESK 1899:478); LY, K, HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, BB, NR, LI, EG; < ?-yaq; cf. qelemyaq; < PE qəməryar

qemiq* hill, *especially* part of a ridge of hills; lead line or float line of a net; back or backbone (anatomical) # and **qemir-** to string the lead line or float line of a net # qemirtuq 'he is stringing' a net; qemiraa 'he is stringing it' / Tua-i-gguq maa-ayallinilria qemiq-llu tua-i tekcamiu qemiq tevvliniluku. 'And so now he had gone, and when he reached the *hill* he went up and over the *hill*.' (ELL 1997:52); Tamana neqlillrat napalirluni uatiini-wa ceŋ'aq, akiani-wa nunapik, qemirtarluni, . . . 'That fish-camp of theirs had lots of trees and downriver from it was a sand beach; on the other side there was tundra with some *hills*, . . . ' (ELN 1990:17); > qemirrluk, qemirrlugte-; < PE qemir

qemirrlugte- to have a backache in the upper back # qemirrlugtuq 'he has a backache' / < qemiq-rrlugte-

qemirrlugun piece of calfskin in the middle of a traditional Yup'ik parka with three tassels hanging from it, often having a "drawn bow and arrow" or a fish-tail design stitched on it; smaller plate below the large front and back plates on parka # < qemirrluk-?-n

qemirrluk spine; backbone; back # < qemiq-rrluk;

< PE qəmirlyu and qəmirlyur (under PE qəmir)

qemitaag- *root*; > qemitaagte-, qemitaange-

qemitaagte- to be in a hurry, wanting to go but prevented from leaving # qemitaagtuq 'he is in a hurry' / Unuakumi ayakuvci qemitaagggluci tuavet ciunerpecenun cukangnaqluci ayagarkauguci . . .

'In the morning when you leave *in a hurry* go quickly to your destination . . . ' (KIP 1998:35);

< qemitaag-?-

qemitaange- to begin to hurry # qemitaanguq ayagarkaullni mallgian 'he is beginning to hurry because his departure time is approaching';

< qemitaag-nge-

qemitaq* muskrat or squirrel that has been hung by the neck to dry after being skinned # Tua-i qemitauciqapiggluteng ilait-llu kass'aeskuni aatiita ang'aqluki qemitarnek piarkauluni . . . 'They had so many *dried squirrels* that he decided that he should take some *dried squirrels* to their grandmother when he went to the fur traders, . . . ' (ELN 1990:17); Uksuarmi atam uqungetuut qanganaat. Tua-i amiirluki waten inglugegggluki qemiciluki agartaqaput. 'In fall the squirrels would start to get fat. After they skinned them they make *dried squirrel* of them, hanging them up in pairs.' (CIU 2005:150); < qemite-aq¹

qemite- to strangle # qemitaa 'he strangled it' / qemituq (ellminek) 'he hanged himself'; maqaruq kapkainaqngani tuqutaa qemilluku 'he killed the rabbit that he had caught in the trap by strangling it'; > qemitaq; < PE qəmit-

qemqaciyar- to squeeze # NUN

qemrar- to mash by squeezing with the hand to remove liquid # qemrartuq 'he squeezed something'; qemraraa 'he squeezed it' / Tua-i-llu uksuarmi tan'gerpiit amlleriata, qaill' piluku-ll' ekluku qantamun qemrarluku puyalereskii uru, . . . 'In the fall when there were lots of crowberries, they put them with rancid moss in a bowl and *squeezed it by hand*, . . . ' (PAI 2008:108); > qemrarissuun

qemrarissuun wringer # < qemrar-i²-cuun

qena- to be sick; to be ill # qenauq 'he is sick' / UK, BB, NR, LI, EG; > qenaa-, qenan, qenavik; < PY qəna-

qenaa- to moan # Tua-i-llu akaurcan *qenaalriamek* niilluteng camaken. 'And for a long time they heard someone *moaning* down there.' (CAU 1985:87); Qeralliniluni igvallinia nukalpiaq una nevengqaluni, matangqaluni tua-i uligtuumaluni, *qenaagurluni* tua-i. 'He went across and saw a young man lying naked with a blanket, and *moaning*.' (PAI 2008:396); < qena-a-

qenagyaq shinbone # K, Y, NI, CAN, HBC

qenan illness; disease; sickness # *Qenatekluki* tua-i tamakut tuqutuut-gguq. 'They'd get *sick* from them and die.' (CIU 2005:82); BB, NR, LI; < qena-n

qen'aq mud # EG; *this word may actually be* ken'aq

qenarqe- to be infuriating # qenarquq 'it is infuriating' / qenavqaa! 'how infuriating!'; = eqnarqe-; < eqe¹-narqe-

qenavik hospital # BB, NR, LI; < qena-vik

qenavyuq underhair # LI; = qinavyuq; cf. qivyuq

qener- root; < eqe¹-?; > qenerte-, qennga-, qennge-, qennguar-; < PE qənər-

qenercinrraq*, **qenercenrraq***, **qenercineq** (HBC form) swollen lymph node in the neck; gland; tonsil # < ?-nerraq, ?-nerraq, ?; cf. qenerte-; < PE qənərɕir

qenerrneq anger; wrath # Assiilnguut ayagnillrit: 1) pinaggneq 2) aglumanaq 3) arniurnaq 4) *qenerrnaq* 5) iluliurnaq 6) ciknanaq 7) qessaneq 'The [seven deadly] sins are as follows: 1) pride, 2) greed, 3) lust, 4) *wrath*, 5) gluttony, 6) envy, 7) sloth' (CAT 1950:75); < qenerte-neq²

qenerte- to be angry # qenertuq 'he is angry' / qenrutaa 'he is angry at him'; qenrucaqunii 'don't be angry with me'; Qenertaqameng-wa taūgaam umyuateng assiitaqata "God damn you"-tulriit. 'Only when they're angry, when they are in a bad frame of mind, do they say "God damn you."' (QUL 2003:586); < qener-?; > qenerrneq; cf. qenercinrraq

qengacuar(aq*) horned puffin (*Fratercula corniculata*) # < qengaq-cuar(aq)

qengakuatuli nasal consonant # *the Yup'ik voiced (erinelget) nasals are m, n, ng; the Yup'ik voiceless (erinailnguut) nasals are m', n', n'g;* < qengaq-kuar-tuli

qengallek king eider (*Somateria spectabilis*) # Imkut-llu makut *qengallget* atkuliluki mikelngurnun. 'They made those *king eider* [skins] into parkas for children.' (KIP 1998:137); < qengaq-?-lek; < PE qəŋaləɣ (under PE qəŋar)

qengapcuar(aq*) limpet shell # NUN; < qengaq-?-cuar(aq)

qengaq nose; deuce in cards (*additional meaning in Y*) # *also dual for one nose or both nostrils*; qengagka umciuk qusrama 'my nose is plugged because I have a cold'; . . . ilait iirpauluteng, *qengarpauluteng*, ilait kanagkitqapiggluteng, ayuqevkenateng. ' . . . some with big eyes, with big *noses*, some with very short legs, all different.' (MAR1 2001:38); > qengacuar(aq), qengakuatuli, qengallek, qengapcuar(aq), qengaraq, qengarar-, qengartaq, qengaruaq, qengaruk, qengaryak, qengaryuguaq, qengaruvagaq, qengaruvaq; cf. qenngiq, qennguq; < PE qəŋar

qengaraq shin; tibia; shinbone; funny bone # *and* **qengarar-** to hit the funny bone in one's elbow # qengarartuq 'he hit his funny bone'; < qengaq-aq³; < PE qəŋarar (under PE qəŋar)

Qengarpak indigenous Yup'ik holiday celebrated in the coastal area only (elsewhere combined with *Qaariitaaq* (q.v.)), shortly before the *Nakaciuryaraq* ("Bladder Feast") # *said to be an alternate name for Qaarpak (q.v.); the name Qengarpak is from the practice of wearing masks with big noses;* < qengaq-pak

qengartaq central ridge on a paddle blade # Tauna tua-i angutet iliit nengaugicami anguarucilalliniuq, anguarutmi-gguq kanaggun *qengartaan* aipaana nuagakun, anguarutni kakimqiggluku anguarucinaurtuq. 'One of the men moved in with his inlaws and made paddles shaping his paddle such that it would have a sharp point at the tip of one of its *ridges*.' (CIU 2005:16); < qengar-taq⁴

Qengartarak, **Qengartaraak** the constellation Cassiopeia # means 'nose of some sort' *in Yup'ik*; < qengaq

qengaruaq larynx; Adam's apple # < qengaq-uaq

qengaruk snowbank # *literally: 'big nose' from the shape;* . . . natquigem tenglluku, *qengarugmun* tekitaqami akitmiarrrluni qecengluni pagg'un piaqluni. ' . . . the snowy wind along the ground blew it away, and whenever it reached a *snowbank* it would bounce off through the air.' (MAR2 2001:74); < qengaq-ruk

qengaruvagaq sculpin with pointed nose and orange spots # NUN; < qengaq-?

qengaryak striped jellyfish that is eaten in the fall # *exact identification unknown to compiler*; BB; < qengaq-yak; < PY

qəŋaryay (*under* PE qəŋar)

qengaryuguaq kayak bow with a tote hole above the bowpiece # < qengaq-?-uaq # NUN

qengneq excavated water-filled storage hole in the ground, used as a cool storage place for pokes of seal oil # NUN; < PE qəŋnəŋ

qennga-, **qenngar-** to be easily angered; to be bad tempered; to be irascible # qenngauq 'he is easily angered' / . . . waniw' nutaan ugna ualirnerpetegni uitalria . . . tan'gerliq, nutaan tua-i *qenngapiaq*. Tua tangellni tamalkuan uirrsugturtii irniyaalria. ' . . . now downriver from you two there is a black bear that is very *bad tempered*. She has a cub and wants to fight anything she sees.' (QUL 2003:376); < qener-nga-; > qenngaite-, qenngali-

qenngaite- to be slow to anger; to be even tempered # Tua-i-ll' qimugta Pili itran naanguaqluku caqtaarutengraagnegu taukuk aaniin uitallukek tauna qimugta *qenngailan*. 'When the dog Pili came in, they [the children] played with her, and even though they played rough with it, her mother let it be since that dog *was even tempered*.' (ELN 1990:7); < qennga-ite-

qenngali one who is easily provoked or angered; bad-tempered person # < qennga-li¹

qennge- to become angry # qennguq 'he is becoming angry' / qenngutaa 'he is becoming angry at her'; qenngutkaa 'he is becoming angry on account of it'; . . . *qenngut'lang'erpeceteng* elicetengnaqluci, elpeci taŋgaam elitnauraiceci. ' . . . even though you all *become angry at* them, they are trying to get you to learn, they are just teaching you.' (KIP 1998:65); < qener-nge-

qenngiq bridge of nose # *and* **qenngi-** to hit a fish on the head to kill it # qenngia 'he hit it'; Ulmi tua-i iverluteng qalualuteng, wangkuta keluitni kellulluki *qenngistenŋuluta*. 'They would wade in the high tide and dipnet fish, while up on land we watched them and were the ones who *hit the fish on their heads to kill them*.' (PAI 2008:138); > qenngitaq; cf. qennguq, qengaq

qenngitaq, **qenngissuun** club for hitting fish #
< qenngiq-taq¹, qenngiq-cuun

qennguar- to sulk # qennguartuq 'he is sulking' / Tua-i-llu makyutarraarluteng ayakataata Irr'aq nacigluni *qennguarluni*. 'After they ate breakfast, when they were about to leave, Irr'aq cried wanting not to be left behind, and she *sulked*.' (ELN 1990:111); < qener-nguar-

qennguq cartilage in fish-head # cf. qenngiq, qengaq; < PE qəŋŋu(r)

qenqerte- to suddenly get angry # qenqertuq 'he suddenly got angry' / qenqerrutaa 'he suddenly got angry at him'; qenqerrucaquunii 'don't get angry at me'; Tua-i-ll'-am ellii piciliisqumavkenani *qenqerrluni* nalluyaguarrlukek-llu carayik qastuluni pia, "Wii-qaa?" 'And she, not wanting to be blamed, *flew off the handle*, forgetting about the two bears, and loudly said, "Me?" (ELN 1990:19); < qenerte-qerte-

qenu broken or slush ice # *and* **qenu-** to freeze # *in some areas, especially of BB and CAN, this is the general word for all ice and freezing*; qenuuq 'it froze'; *Qenum* acianun tayim' kalevvluki tamakut nakacuut, ayagtelluki camaggun. 'They'd push those bladders under the *ice*, and send them off down through there.' (KIP 1998:297); > qenuilquq, qenunguaq, qeniurun, qenulraar(aq); < PE qənu

qenuilquq open hole in river ice during winter; fontanelle the soft spot in a baby's skull # Uksurqan-gguq ima taugaam uani kuigata paingan kiakaraani *qenuilquq*, tua-i *qenuilquuguratulliniaqelria*, tua-i *cikuyuunaku*, piciryaraqluku. 'It was said that in the winters not far up from the mouth of their river there would be an *open hole in the river ice*, customarily *open water* where it never froze, ever.' (QUL 2003:158); K, CAN, NI, HBC; < qenuite-quq

qenuirun, **qeniurun**, **qenuirissuun** dipper for removing fragments of ice from a water hole or fishing hole in the ice # Mikellaq-wa kinguani kalngagluni missuullermek, Turpak-wa kinguani tegumiarluni cikuliurutmek, ellii-llu kinguatni *qenuirutmek* tegumiarluni. 'And Mikellaq came next, carrying a gunny sack on her back, and then Turpak, carrying an ice chisel, and behind them she herself, carrying an *ice dipper*.' (ELN 1990:69); < qenu-ir²-n, qenu-liur-n, qenu-ir²-i²-cuun

qenunguaq glass # Y; < qenu-uaq

qenulraar(aq*) thin ice # < qenu-?-ar(aq); cf. cikulraar(aq)

qenutaq dog whip # Wiinga Artuqailnguq Ataneq kaugtuarciqanka *qenutamkun* . . . 'I, the All-powerful Lord, will strike them with my *whip* . . . ' (ISAI. 10:29); possibly from Russian кнута (knut)

qep'ag- to hug or squeeze vigorously # qep'agtuq 'he squeezed something hard'; qep'agaa 'he squeezed it hard' /

aryuqngamiu uini qep'agaa 'since she was glad to see her husband, she gave him an enthusiastic hug'; < qet'e-pag²-
qepagte- to serve food in a kashim (men's community house — qasgiq) # qepagtaa 'she is serving food to him' /
qepirte- to act forcefully or vigorously # qepirtuq 'he is acting vigorously' / qepirutaa 'he is acting vigorously on it'
qepsuun belt # NS; < ?-cuun; cf. qep'sun
qep²te- to roll up the skirt or him of one's garment and tie it at the waist; to fasten a belt around the waist #
 Kasnguyunrituq-llu *qep²luni* . . . 'He wasn't ashamed, he *fastened his waist sash* . . .' (MAR1 2001:69); > qep²yun
qep²yun, qep'sun (NSK form) belt; loincloth; waist sash worn by dancers # . . . tuaten-gguq *qep'sutiin qulii*
tenguqlirteqapiggluni. ' . . . and above his waist sash it (his garment) was *overstuffed as if ready to burst*.' (MAR1 2001:69);
 < qep²te-n, qep²te-n; cf. qepsuun
qer- *dimensional root*; > qerkite-, qertu-; = ker-, qur-; < PY-S qər-
qer'aq fish rack # *also plural for one fish rack*; iniillruunga taryaqvagnek ulligtamnek qer'anun 'I hung the king salmon
 which I had prepared on the fish rack'; Taūḡken qer'at *kevraarturpallugnek* pilaruluteng. *Qer'aliaqluteng* muragnek
 cetamanek naparcirraarluteng tua-i-llu malrugnek muriignek aglucetun elliviklukek malrutaararlukkek napartak. 'The
fish rack was made mostly of spruce wood. They would make *fish racks* by first putting four pieces of wood as poles,
 stuck into the ground, with two parallel pieces fixed horizontally on top of the two pairs of poles.' (PRA 1995*:460); =
 ek'raq, ker'aq; < PE əkəɾar-
qerar-, qer'ar- to cross over; to go across # qerartuq 'he is crossing'; qeraraa 'he is crossing it' / qerautaa 'he is taking him
 or it across'; nanvaq qeraraa qayakun 'he crossed the lake by kayak'; Tua-i cikumaan tamana kuik ciuqlirmi
 picuqaarluteng *qerarluteng*, tekicamegtegg-llu manarvini aaniita apertualluki ukiciyaraminek elakanek. 'And since
 that river was frozen over, going carefully at first, they *went across*, and when they arrived at her ice-fishing place their
 mother showed them how to make holes for
 ice fishing.' (ELN 1990:70); = ek'rar-, ker'ar-;
 > qeratmun; qeraryaraq, qerarun, qerarrun; LY, LK, HBC, CAN, BB; < PE əkəɾar-
qeratmun crosswise; perpendicularly # *adverbial particle*; Tua-i-lu cali napapianek iqtuuralrianek inivililuteng tamakuk
 muriik qaingagnun elliluki *qeratmun*. 'And then they made a drying rack from thicker willow, putting them *crosswise* at
 a right angle between and on top of the two [horizontal] pieces of wood.' (PRA 1995*:460);
 < qerar-tmun
qerarun sail # = qerrarun; < qerar-?-n; < PY qəɾarun (*under* PE əkəɾar-)
qeraryaraq bridge; crossing place # < qerar-yaraq
qercirar- to scrape and bleach a sealskin # qerciraraa 'he scraped and bleached it' / NS, Y
qercur- to get frostbitten (*NUN meaning*); to freeze-dry a skin outside in winter until it gets while (*CAN meaning*) # >
 qercua-, qercuqaq / qercuqar-, qercurpak, qercurtaq
qercua- # qercuaguq or qercuagaa 'he or it got frostbitten' / akwaugaq manallemni qercualliniunga tekemkun 'yesterday
 when I was hooking for fish I got frostbitten on my index finger'; qercuamaug 'it is frostbitten'; qercuaneq or
 qercualleq 'frostbitten spot'; Tua-i-llu kamilarrluni itrami cunaw' *qercuallinikii* qaterpak-llu putukui. 'And then when
 he came in he removed his footwear and it turned out that his toes had evidently gotten *frostbitten* and were all white.'
 (ELN 1990:77); < qercur-a-
qercuqaq hard frozen fish # *and qercuqar-* to freeze (it, blackfish or the like) # Aren, tua-i pitani taukut *qercuqerluki*
 utercami, . . . 'Oh, when he came home he *froze* what he'd caught, . . .' (QUL 2003:248); Aling, tutgara'urlull'er tanem
qercuqayaarneq nutaranek neqkangqerpagta. 'Oh my, how it is that that grandchild now has some fresh *frozen blackfish*
 for food.' (QUL 2003:248); NI; < qercur-qaq
qercurpak all white # *predicative particle*; . . . anuqlirluni imarpik qailirluni cakneq, qairet tua-i qagraluteng *qercurpak*. ' . . .
 it was very windy, the ocean had rough waves, the waves were breaking, *all white*.' (CIU 2005:246); Tupiganek-gguq
 canegnek amingqetullratni, tamakut akuliitgun qinertaa kiavet, neviarqaq kiugna egkumi caliuralria. Iirpauluni,
qercurpak-gguq tuarpiaq. 'Back when they used doors made of woven grass, he peeked at her in there through the
 spaces between the grass of the door and saw that the girl in the back of the house was working. She had big eyes; it
 was like she was *all white*.' (UNP1); Ketiini-gga-gguq, qurrullugpakayak, ugaani-gguq teq'im, imaa *qercurpak*
 teq'umeng. 'And there below him was a great, wicked cask of urine. Oh the way the urine in it looked, why it was *pure*
white with age!' (CEV 1984:81); < qercur-rpak
qercurtaq freeze-dried skin; white trim on dance hat # < qercur-?-aq¹
qerkilqurraq* lowest point # Tua-i-am qanlartut kaugpiit qertunqurraat *qerkilqurrauluki* tangtuyukluki. 'They say they
 think walrus view high places as being *low spots*.' (QUL 2003:64);

< qerkite-lleq²-quq-rraq

qerkite- to be low # *of cliffs, hills, not airplanes, trees*; qerkituq ‘it is low in height’ / Elaturrat assinrulatut pilimaaqameng elaqliq amiik *qerkillruluni* iluqlirmi. ‘Porches are better when they are made with the outside doorway *lower* than the inside one.’ (GET n.d.:19); < qerkituq ‘it is low’; < qer-kite²-; > qerkilqurraq

qerpertaq “Eskimo ice cream” (akutaq) made with the fresh roe of whitefish and mashed cranberries, which give it a violet color #

> qerpertarngalnguq

qerpertarngalnguq* violet or purple # < qerpertaq-ngate-nguq

qer’qaaller(aq*), qerqaaller(aq*), qereqaaq raven (*Corvus corax*) # Y, NS; < imitative and -ller(aq)

qerqaq “Eskimo potato” (*Hedysarum alpinum*) # *Qerqasuuqlunuk* tuaten uksurpak neqkamegnek. ‘We also gather “Eskimo potato” for our winter food.’ (NAA 1970:2); NS, Y

qerqauq loon (*Gavia* sp.) # NSU

qerqiugte- for there to be the crunching sound as made by boots on cold snow # . . . qanikcam qaingani uksumi pektaqamta neplitulria *qerqiurtemek* wangkuta, qerqiuggniluki aptuaput . . . ‘. . . in winter when we walk on the surface of the snow it makes a *crunching noise*, which we call “qerqiugte-”.’ (ELL 1997:154); Amta-llu-gguq tang kangallra qakma *qerqiugtella* qanikcarmi niitnarqaqluni. ‘But they could hear him *crunchingly* walking on the snow outside.’ (QUL 2003:580)

qerqulluk partition of woven of grass; woven grass mat (for insulation or the like) # . . . irniami imkunek *qerqullugnek*, tamakut *qerqulluut*, nalluaci elpeci, can’get tupigluki plywood-aatun angtariluki, ketii una capkucillinia. ‘. . . when she gave birth, with that partition — those partitions, well, you don’t know about them, but they are woven from grass as big as a piece of plywood, she used it as a barrier to conceal this one.’ (CAM 1983:320); *Qerqullucuarnek-llu* curulugkayagaitnek piluk’ tapiqaqluki nemqaqluki. ‘They would include a small *woven mat* and wrap it around it.’ (KIP 1998:125);

< ?-lluk

qerra- to increase in volume; to rise up (*for example*, as dough does) # > qerraleryug-, qerraneq, qerranquq², qerranret, qerrari-, qerrarte-, qerrata- qerratarte-, qerrayurneq; cf. qerrur-; < PY qarar-

qerralerte- to be incoherent; to be mentally upset # Tua-i qiilqallermini ukugneg’ iluraagminek, *qerralerrluni* . . . ‘So when he got excited about seeing his two cousins, he *babbled incoherently* . . .’ (KIP 1998:227); Tua-i umyuani *qerralertengraan* tua uitangnaqngami uitaluni. ‘Although his mind was *very upset*, he stayed because he was really trying hard to stay.’ (QUL 2003:574); cf. qerra-

qerraleryug- to get goose-pimples suddenly, as when feeling a chill down one’s spine # qerraleryugtuq ‘he got goose-pimples’ /

< qerra-ler-yug-

qerraneq, qerrarnek, qerranquq¹ blister # = erraneq; < qerra-neq¹, qerra-neq¹, qerra-quq

qerranquq² cave # Carr’ilqaq tamalkuan elpenun cikiutekciqaqa *qerranquq-llu* tuani uitalria tapqulluku. ‘The entire field I’ll give to you and also the *cave* that is there I’ll include with it.’ (AYAG. 23:10); < qerra-quq

qerranret ribcage # < qerra-neq¹-plural

qerrari- to get blisters # qerrariuq *or* qerraria ‘he or it (body part) got blisters’ / qerrariunga it’gamkun ‘I have blisters on my feet’; < qerra-i¹-

qerrarte- to undercut a river bank # *as the water or a legendary creature might*; qerrartaa ‘it is undercutting it (the bank)/

qerrarun sail # Man’a-w’ call’ tengssuuterpall’er, akaartaq call’ tamaani. Man’a-w’ cali angyaq akaartaq *qerraruterluni-llu*. ‘There was also a big old airplane, one from long ago, there. And also a boat with *sails*, one from long ago.’ (KIP 1998:61); = errarun, qerrarun; < qerar-?-n; < PY qərarun (*under* PY qərar-)

qerrata- to be up off the ground, partially or totally, not collapsed # Makut maani tatkit imuugut tua-i nunamek *qerrataluteng*, . . . ‘These kayak racks here are *high off* the ground.’ (QAN 1995:144); Cuunateng-ggur ikegkut *qerrataluteng-gguq* taūḡken enellret.’ They weren’t inhabited, but those old houses across there were *still standing* (*not caved in*).’ (CEV 1984:47); < qerra-?-

qerratarte- to lift or raise up; to be lifted up; to open the door a little # qerratartuq ‘it went up by itself’; qerratartaa ‘he raised it up’; ‘he opened it a little’ / tengssuun qerratartuq ‘the airplane lifted off the ground’; anuqem pelatekam caniqaa qerrataqercetellrua ‘the wind made the side of the tent rise up’; Mecungluni-llu, canegtailkan napalegmi pikan, napayagaat kangritnek ayemqiluni iluminun iterluki, aturani mecungelriit *qerratarrluki*, kemni agtuusngavkarpeknaku. ‘If he gets soaked and there’s no dry grass around, but if one is where there are trees or brush,

he should break off the ends of the branches and insert them between his body and his clothes, *raise* the wet clothes off his body and not allow them to touch his flesh.’ (YUU 1995:68); < qerra-?; > qerratarun

qerratarun roof “rib” of house # *Qerratarutet-llu* makut aglut taŋgaam, keyimeng-taw’ tunguurenaurtut pagkut-ll’ *qerratarutet*, evegneng amaqlirluteng nunameng cillaqlikacagirluteng. ‘The *ribs* and beams supporting the roof stood out, because they alone were blackened with soot; there was grass on top of the *ribs*, with an outer layer of sod on top of that.’ (CEV 1984:30); HBC; < qerratarte-un

qerrayaq little room at side of entrance; corner # NUN

qerrayurneq cave; valley; dip in land # < qerra-?

qerre- root; > qerrellrute-, qerrler-, qerrsak, qerte-;
cf. qertuneq

qerrecqercete- to freeze-dry # *Ulugturluki-llu* erviarturarraarluki taqkuni nuvluki qimugtem piyugngailiinun wagg’uq *qerrecqertelluki* nenglemi. Tua-i-gguq tuaten nenglemi *qerrecqercetellret* ciyuitut waten kinengraateng. ‘Then she’d wash the skins by hand, and when she was done, she would string them on a line and hang them out where the dog couldn’t get at them, in the cold, to *freeze-dry*. Fish skin that was *freeze-dried* was difficult to crack or break.’ (CIU 2005:146); cf. qerru-

qerrellrute-, qerrelqute- to be uncomfortably crowded # *of people, or things that are crowded together*; qerrellrutut ‘they are crowded’; qerrellrutai ‘he crowded them together’ / tangercetaarvigmi yuut qerrellrutellruut akwaugaq ‘the people were crowded in the movie theater yesterday’; < qerre-?-te⁵-, qerre-?-te⁵-; cf. qugrute-

qerretrar- to form a hard snow crust during a cold spring night preceded by a warm day # NSU; = qetrar-; < PY qirəṭrar- or qiqəṭrar- (*under* PE qirə- or qiqə-)

qerrike- to masturbate (refers to males) # NUN

qerringa- to be lodged in a crack; to be stuffed in to something # . . . qayaan ilua tangllinia, apqiit ayapervian qayaan wani paingan ayagkariin keluani caviggaa pikna *qerringauralia*. ‘. . . he looked at the inside of his [the other’s] kayak, behind what they call the kayak’s stanchion here by the hatch, and saw that his knife *was lodged* there.’ (QUL 2003:642); < qerte-nga-

qerriqetaar- to sparkle # qerriqetaartuq ‘it is sparkling’ / Tangvaurallrani-tang imarpigmi tayima anguarutii-llu *qerriqetaalnguami* tayima pellakili. As she was watching it [the kayak as it was going] out on the sea, its paddle *sparkled* in movement until it disappeared from sight [in the distance] as if tired of sparkling.’ (MAR2 2001:98); < qerrir-qetaaq

qerrir- root; > qerriqetaar-, qerriraayaq, qerrircar-, qerrircete-, qerrirliq, qerrirun, qerriryak

qerriraayaq bald person # NUN; < qerrir-?

qerrircar- to shine (it); to polish (it) # qerrircaraa ‘he is making it shine’ / Tungulriit-am aŋgkut *qerrircautnek* pilarait un’gani, tunguq’apiararluteng. ‘They call those black ones [stones] the ‘*polishers*’ down there; they are very black.’ (AGA 1996:158); < qerrir-car-

qerrircete- to be shiny # qerrircetuq ‘it is shiny’ /
< qerrir-cete²-

qerrircetellria silver-colored thing; silver (metal) # Makut maa-i elliitait ciuniurarkaten: suulutaq, *qerrircetellria*, punerneq-llu; . . . ‘This is the offering that you shall receive from them: gold, *silver*, and brass; . . .’ (ANUC. 25:3); < qerrircete-lria

qerrirliq silver-colored thing; silver (metal) # Agayutnguarit atanruviit piliaqumaut *qerrirlimek* suulutaamek-llu; yuut unataitgun taqumaluteng. ‘Their chief idols are made of *silver* and gold, fashioned by the hands of humans.’ (PSALM 135:15); < qerrir-li¹

qerrirun ramrod # NSU; < qerrir-?-n

qerriryak tin (metal) # Tamarmeng makut ekuayuilkai, suulutaq, qerrirli, punerneq, cauvik, *qerriryak*, wall’u imarkaq, . . . ‘All of these (metal) which don’t burn: gold, silver, brass, iron, *tin*, or lead, . . .’ (NAAQ. 31:22); < qerrir-yak

qerrin bullet mold # *used in the dual*, qerritek, *for one mold*; < qerruq-li²-n

qerrler- to be uncomfortably crowded # qerrlertuq ‘it (the space) is crowded’ / qerrlerutuq ‘he is being crowd by others’; qerrlerutaat ‘they are crowding around him’; tangercetaarvik qerrlerutellruuq ‘the theater was crowded’; . . . yugugaat-llu maligtaat qerrlerulluku-llu.
‘. . . many people followed him and *pressed in on him*.’ (MARK 5:24); < qerre-?-; < PE qəṛləṛ-

qerrluq lip; any one of the stones around firepit # qerrlugka ‘my lips’; Igyarait ikingqaut qungutun, alunguteteng iqluyaramun atularait, *qerrluit* imangqertut ciissirpiit tuqunaitnek. ‘Their throats stand open like graves, they use their

tongues to tell lies, their *lips* are full of the serpents' venom.' (ROMA. 3:13); K, Y, NI, CAN, NUN, BB; < ?-luq; > qerrlurcaq; < PE qaqluy

qerrlurcaq fishhook that is baited and set below the ice, held in place with a stick across the hole, and left unattended to be checked periodically #
< qerrluq-car-

Qerrlurcarturvik the month of October # < qerrlurcaq-tur-vik

qerrsak Adam's apple #

qerrsi-, qerrsig- to speak in a deep voice # qerrsigtug 'he is speaking in a deep voice' / "Aullu!" Qanertug taqukarpak erinvauluni *qerrsiqapiggluni*. "Watch out!" said the big bear with his loud *deep* voice.' (KUU 1973:31); < PE qarya

qerrsuryak blue thing # NUN; cf. qesur-

qerru- to freeze to death # qerruug or qerrua 'he froze to death' / Tauna yul'inguallni ellami paqtellinia, arnaq pikna akluunani matarmi *qerruyuaralria* uqetmun caugarrluni, anuqii tunulluku, qerrulluni qungingaluni. 'He went outside to check on that model of a person he'd made outside, and there was a woman up there, who was without clothes, *shivering* with her back to the wind, curled up and cold.' (ELL 1997:102); > qerrute-, qerruyanarqe-; QERRUYARPIARLUNI 'suffering from hypothermia'; < PE qiru-

qerrua- (qerua-?) to tailor so as to enlarge # NUN

qerruarte- to get a sliver in one's flesh # qerruartug or qerruarta 'he or it got a sliver' / > qerruarun cf. qerrur-; < PE qəru(C)artə-

qerruarun sliver in the flesh # < qerruarte-n

qerruinaq harpoon float # Yuk alerquumaluni kitngukan *qerruinaa* tua-i teguqangnaqesqelluku. 'A person was instructed to try to grab his *float* if his kayak turned over accidentally.' (CIU 2005:12); < qerrur-inaq

qerrulliik *dual* pants; trousers; underpants (*BB meaning*) # *the base is* qerrullig- *as in* qerrulligpiik 'a big pair of pants'; mingugillelmi qerrulliigka mingugglainaurtellruuk 'when I was painting my pants got all covered with paint'; . . . Irr'aq-llu suukiigneq, ellii-llu *qerrullikegtaaraagneq*, pataaskalgegnek, . . . ' . . . [gave] Irr'aq a pair of socks, and her, a nice pair of *pants* with suspenders, . . . ' (ELN 1990:56); NS, Y, HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, K; > Qerrullik, qerrullilraak, qerrulviik; < PE qarufiy

Qerrullik Kotlik # *village on the Yukon delta; said to have been so named because the river there resembles a pair of pants in form*; < qerrulliik

qerrullik heart in cards # BB, NI; *singular of* qerrulliik

qerrullilraak *dual* underpants; bloomers #
< qerrulliik-ller(aq)

qerrulviik *dual* big pants # < qerrulliik-vak

qerrunqegg- to be fully inflated # qerrunqegtug 'it is fully inflated' / qerrur-nqegg-

qerruq arrow; bullet # Anuurluum teguamiu pitgartug, *qerrua* ayakartug avavet. Tutgara'urluum teguamiu pitgangnaqellriim, *qerrua* igtug acianun. 'When the grandmother took it and shot the bow, her *arrow* flew to over there. When the grandson, took it when trying to shoot the bow, his *arrow* fell to the ground at his feet.' (MAR1 2001:81); QERRUM AYEMNERA a certain constellation (*literally*: 'the break in/ of the arrow'; *English name not known to compiler*); Y, NS, HBC, NUN; = erruq; > qerrirun, qerritek, qerruyaarcuun; < PE qarður

qerruqacunguaq, qerruqacetaaq inflated ptarmigan craw; balloon # Nem kiircallra ayuquq qerrunnaqellriatun *qerruqacetaamek* ukinelegmek. 'Heating the house is like trying to inflate a *balloon* with a hole in it.' (GET n.d.:4); < qerrur-qar-cuk-nguaq, qerrur-qar-cetaaq

qerruqutaq inflatable container or container-like thing, such as a balloon, ptarmigan's crop, stomach sac of mammal #
Tua-i-lu qerruqutaitnek neqet imiriyaraitnek melugnek ayuqucirturluku. 'She showed her how to fill the air sac of the fish with fish eggs.' (ELN 1990:41); < qerrur-kutaq

qerrur- to inflate # qerrurtug 'it inflated, swelled with air'; qerruraa 'he inflated it' / nayiim amia qerruraa 'he inflated the hair-seal skin'; qerruumauq 'it is inflated'; Pitaqameng nakacugtateng ilaqluki *qerrurluki*. 'Whenever they caught game animals they'd *inflate* their bladders and add them to those of previously caught animals.' (CAU 1985:60); > qerruinaq, qerruqacunguaq, qerruqutaq, qerruraa, qerrurissuun, qerruyaq; cf. qerruarte-, qerra-; < PY qəruR-

qerruraa sealskin poke; any inflated thing # < qerrur-aq¹

qerrurcuun nozzle of something inflated, such as a bladder float, tire tube, etc. # < qerrur-cuun

qerrurissuun tire pump; air compressor # < qerrur-i¹-cuun

qerruskaq one who gets cold easily # < qerrute-?

qerrute- to be cold # *of humans and animals*; qerrutuq or qerrutaa 'he is cold' / qerrupaa! 'my, how cold I am!'; qerrutaanga 'I feel cold'; Unuakumi tupiimi mak'arrluni piuq aanii kumarteqatalria, nenglikacaarluni ilua nem, ellii-llu qerrutqapiggluni. 'In the morning when she woke up she sat up in bed, she observed that her mother was going to make a fire in the stove, that it was very cold inside the house, and that she herself *felt very very cold.*' (ELN:1990:60); = errute-; >; qerruskaq; < qerru-te⁵-; < PY qərutə- (*under* PE qiru-)

qerruuneq (qeruuneq ?) measurement from fingertip to armpit or chest # NUN; = quruneq

qerruutaq (qeruutaq ?) clouds on the horizon all around but with blue sky above # NUN

qerruyaarcuun shotgun # NS, Y; < qerruq-ya(g)aq-cuun

qerruyanarqe- to be very cold # *of the weather*; qerruyanarquq 'it is cold' / Cali kesianek net-llu kumauralriaruvkenateng, qerruyanaqluteng kesianek. 'Also the houses didn't have fires going constantly, and they were always *very cold.*' (KIP 1998:293); < qerru-yanarqe-; < PE qiruya- (*under* PE qiru-)

qerruyaq, qerruyak goose pimple, goose bump; air bubble under ice # qerruyanka anqertellruut anlemni nem'ek nenglemun 'I got goose pimples when I went out of the house into the cold'; < qerrur-?, qerrur-?

qerrvik ivory fastener for sewing bag # NUN

qertat tubers collected by the mice; mouse food # Y; < qerte-aq-plural

qerte- to put into a confining space; to stuff # qertaa 'he put or stuffed it into a confining space' / qerqaarluku 'after stuffing it in'; qercaku 'because he stuffed it in'; qerreskuvgu 'if you stuff it in'; Cunawa tuani anluaq tauna ullagluku nutaan tamakut nakacuut qagerqetullinikait qagerqerraarluki-llu cikum acianun qerrluki. 'The explanation was that, at that time they'd go over to the ice hole, and then after puncturing and deflating the bladders, they'd *stuff* them under the ice.' (ELL 1997:292); < qerre-te²-; > qerringa-, qertat

qertu- to be high # *of cliffs, hills, not airplanes, trees*; qertuuq 'it is high' / nunamun qertulriamun nel'iqatartua 'I am going to build a house on the high ground'; = ertu-; > qertunqucuk, qertunqurraq

qertuneq gas in one's stomach or otherwise confined; gas pressure; height of something; compressed air # qertuniqua 'I have gas in my stomach'; Elqaarluki qertunriutenqegcaararraarluki . . . kic'arturtelluki taukut nakacuit elakamun, kuigem iluanun ukimalriamun. 'After deflating them and completely *relieving the pressure* in them, . . . they had their [the animals] bladders sunk through a hole in the river's ice.' (QUL 2003:36); Atam tua-i akerta qertunrirluku pitlinilira. 'The sun's height [above the horizon] *became less* and then it set.' (NAT 2001:220); < qertu-neq¹; > qertuniur-; cf. qerre-

qertuniur- to burp # qertuniurtuq 'he burped'; NUN < qertuneq-liur-

qertunqucuk hummock; mound # < qertuneq-qucuk

qertunqurraq* highest place # Kaugpiit atam makut cikut taūgaam qertunqurraitni ugingangnaquratuut. 'The walrus would try to stay hauled out on only the *highest places* on the ice.' (QUL 2003:64); < qertu-neq³-quq-rraq*

qerturvik mouthpiece of seal float # NUN

qes'arte- to suddenly embrace # Tua-i ellii quyaqerluni qes'arrluku tauna qimugteñi. 'Thankfully *she threw her arms around* her dog.' (ELN 1990:54); < qet'e-arte-

qesran pouch # NUN; = qisran, cf. issran

qessa- to be unwilling to act; to refuse to do something; to feel lazy # qessauq 'he doesn't feel like doing anything' / qessam angraaten 'the disinclination to do things has become habitual with you' (*idiom; literally: 'sloth agrees with'*); Ellii-llu up'nerkiyaryuumingluni, umyuaquragluku up'nerkiviteng tuaten-llu qessangluni cayuumiirutengluni. 'She began to yearn to go to spring camp and all she could think of their spring camp and she *no longer felt like doing anything.*' (ELN 1990:93); > qessaircir-, qessaite-, qessake-, qessalgu-, qessanake-, qessanayug-, qessaneq, qessanquq, qessamkaq; < PE əq(ə)ya-

qessaircir- to willingly do unrequested favors (in the hope of being rewarded); to try to ingratiate yourself # qessaircirtuq 'he is performing favors' / Kamilarcaaqeciquten qessairciucirpetun ayautarkaugamken. . . . Cirliqnguarpek'nak, qessairciucirpetun maligesnga. 'In vain will you take your your boots off [and try to stay] in accordance with your propensity to *willingly choose* [to be with her], for I'm going to take you away with me.' . . . Don't pretend that you've been overcome by the power of another, in as much as you had *willingly chosen* [to be with her], follow me.' (MAR2 2001:82); < qessa-ir²-cir-

qessaite- to be industrious; to be hard-working; to not be lazy # qessaituq 'he is industrious' / Tua-i imna tauna nasauruq *qessailami* tua-i cayugpagluni, tua-i caliyugpagluni, . . . 'Since that girl *wasn't lazy*, she always wanted to do something, always wanted to work, . . .' (ELL 1997:136); < qessa-ite¹-

qessake- to refuse to allow (him) to do something; to forbid (him) from doing something # qessakaa 'he doesn't want or doesn't permit her to do something' / Ellii-llu ikamraqatalliniata maligucugluni. Ikamraryuameng-llu *qessakevkenaku* ilain, tua-i malikluku. 'And since they were going to go sledding, she wanted to go along with them. And since they wanted to go sledding, her siblings didn't *refuse* to take her along.' (ELN 1990:14); < qessa-ke³-; < PE əq(ə)yakə- (*under* PE əq(ə)ya-)

qessalgu- to always be lazy # qessalguuq 'he is lazy' / < qessa-lgu-

qessamkaq lazy person; sluggard # < qessa-?

qessanake- to be indifferent toward (it — an obligation); to avoid (it — an obligation); to not take (it) seriously # qessanakaa 'he is not regarding it as he should' / Taūgken imna tauna tua-i tuaten pilria, imna school-allermi waten elpeciucetun qessayugluni school-allni *qessanakluku* pinritqetaaryulleq tamaa-i imumek makut grade-ai kinguqsigluteng. 'However, that person when he is going to school like you, being lazy and *indifferent* toward his schooling, skipping school now and then, well, his grades are low.' (QUL 2003:298); < qessa-nake²-

qessanayug- to be disappointed; to feel regret concerning lost opportunities or over what one has done # qessanayugtuq 'he is disappointed' / *Qessanayugluni-gguq* tauna tangerrisugyaaqellruamiu. 'He was *disappointed* because he had wanted to see it.' (YUU 1995:77); Aūgna taūgken ava-i qessanakluki Agayutem alerquutai wall'u inerquutekellrungraaki anglanaqvakaata kesianek atungnaqu'urpakaquniki, tuqukumta *qessanayullerkamteħun* tekittellerkarput. 'But if we live ignoring God's rules or do fun things all the time, ignoring the admonishments, we will *regret* what we did, when we die.' (QUL 2003:16); < qessa-?-yug-

qessaneq sloth; laziness # < qessa-neq²;

qessanquq lazy person; sluggard # qessanquuguq *or* qessanqurruuq 'he is a lazy person'; Ciutiim, Cugg'erem-llu aanasek niisngaluku neqkanek quyurcilartuk, taūgaam una Pamyuq *qessanqurruluni*. 'Ciutiiq and Cugg'eq, heeding their mother's words, would gather food, but Pamyuq was a *lazybones*.' (QES 1973:1); < qessa-quq

qessaniur- to do what one is doing though not because one wishes to do so; to act unwillingly # Tua-i-ll' tamaa-i waten *qessaniurluteng* yuullruciat uliinatang, qava'arqameng amlleq uligmek. Tua-i atkuteng yuuvkenaki inarrluteng. 'Concerning their life back then — *not that they wanted it that way* — but, many people slept without blankets. They would lie down without removing their parkas.' (QUL 2003:2); *Qessaniurcetenrilnga*, tang amiik kelucaumalria, irniamal-llu qavallgucirlua, makcesciigatua cikirnaluten. 'Don't bother me (*literally*: don't [try to] make me *do something when I don't want to*), see, the door is locked, my children are sleeping with me, I can't get up to give you anything.' (LUKE 11:7); < qessa-niur-

qessayagute- to not want (it, him) anymore # qessayagutaa 'he doesn't want it anymore' / Tua-i umyugaan qam'um asgurakluku, tua-i qanrutenqegcaarallruani, *qessayagutenritnayukluni* umyuarteqluni, . . . 'And in her mind she was reluctant to believe her because he had convinced her otherwise and she still thought it might not be the case that he *no longer wanted her*, . . .' (QAN 1995:292); < qessa-yagute-

qesuir- to lose color # qesuirtuq *or* qesuiraa 'it lost color, the colors ran from it' / = qeyuir-; < qesur-ir²-

qes'un barrel hoop; drawstring; belt # < qet'e-n

qesur- root; > qesuir-, qesurliq; cf. qerssuryak, qiu-

qesurliq blue color; blue thing; purple color; purple thing # . . . lumarraqegtaar qiugliq, qesurliq, kavirliq, qusngit melqurrit . . . ' . . . cloth of blue, purple, and scarlet wool . . .' (ANUC. 25:4); = qiurliq, qeyurliq, qiugliq; < qesur-li¹

qesuuq blue-gray thing (or the color itself) # *note voiced geminated s, contrary to the usual NUN pattern* # NUN

qesuuraq blue vivianite # *mineral used for making dye*; < qesuuq

qet'e- to embrace; to hug; to squeeze # qet'uq 'he hugged something'; qetaa 'he hugged her' / qell'uku cingaraa 'hugging her, he kissed her'; qeskii irniani 'she hugged her child'; qes'utuk 'they₂ are hugging each other'; . . . imegturaqerluki perriutani *qeq'urallinii* mecungellratni kuterpaagartelluki. ' . . . he rolled up his towel and kept *squeezing* it when it was wet and caused it to drip water.' (QUL 2003:208); = eqte-; < eqe²- te²-; > qec'issuun, qep'ag-, qes'arte-, qes'un

qetek underground tuber of horsetail plant “water berry” (*Equisetum arvense*); coal # *along with other tubers, this is often called “mouse nuts” or “mouse food” in local English because it is collected by mice and then taken by people from the mouse caches; the second meaning, “coal”, is because of the similar black coloration of both*; Aruvak-llu an’uq qengagkenek, piunrirlria-llu keneq kumalriit-llu *qetget* anluteng qanrakun. ‘And smoke came out of its nose and a destroying fire and burning *coals* came through his mouth.’ (PSALM 18:8); < PY qəṭək

qeteq middle; human back or backbone (*NS meaning*); round sewn bottom or top of cylindrical bag (*CAN meaning*) # > qeteqliq; < PE qəṭər

qeteqliq middle finger # NS, UY, UK < qeteq-qliq

qeter- lying back; leaning back against something # *postural root*; > qetengqa-, qeterte-, qetermiar-, qetqailitaq < PE qəṭər

qetengqa- to be lying back; to be leaning back against something # qetengqauq ‘he is lying back’, ‘he is leaning with his back against something’ / < qeter-ngqa-

qeterte- to lay back; to lean back # qetertuq ‘he leaned back’; qetertaa ‘he leaned it back’ / Tekicami nererrarluni, taum elautellran nalliinun *qeterrluni* encinerciaralliniuq. *Qetercan* tauna arnaq piciaangaalliniuq. ‘When he arrived, after he ate, he *lay back* against the place where she’d buried him [the boy] and relaxed. When he lay back that woman became very upset.’ (YUU 1995:127); < qeter-te²-

qetermiar- to swim on one’s back # qetermiartuq ‘it is swimming on its back’; qetermiaraa ‘it is crossing it swimming on its back’ / < qeter-mig-

qetgaq neural arch of the spinal disk in a fish backbone # (?)

qetgun song used in the “Qecek” celebration or performance, a certain part of the Bladder Festival # Tua-i-am tamaa-i tamakut *qetgutet* waten picimegtun ayuqevkenateng. Avaken tayim’ ciuliameggnek ayagluteng tamana tamaa-i yuarun, *qetgun*, kinguvarturnalliniria, tua-i tamaa-i elissautekaqluku-llu. ‘And those *activities they did in “Qecek”* weren’t done in any old way. The *songs used for “Qecek”* were passed down from their ancestors to their descendants, and were used at that time for teaching.’ (ELL 1997:306); NI; < qeceg-n

qetqailitaq back support # Taqngamegtegg-llu natermun curiurluku aqumlluku, qungcurrluku, *qetqailicirluku* muriignek tunuakun. ‘And when they finished with it (the body being readied for burial), they prepared a pad for him, sat him down, flexed his knees and provided *support for the back* with two pieces of wood behind him.’ (YUU 1995:42); . . . tuqumalriit piciryaraacetun tamaani muragagnek-am apqiitnek *qetqailicircetlinilria* waten muragak kapullukek nem natranun, . . . *Qetqailitaqluku* tauna upcetellria. ‘. . . according to the custom of treating bodies of the deceased back then, he had them provide *support for his back* with two pieces of wood, as they say, poking those pieces of wood into the (dirt) floor of the house, . . . He had it as a *back support* that which he had them prepare.’ (QUL 2003: 546); < qeter-qar-ilitaq

qetrar-, qetr(ar)- (*NUN form*) to form a hard snow crust during a cold spring night preceded by a warm day # qetrartuq ‘the snow is crusted’ / *Qetraraqan* assikluku tua-i cukamek ayagaqluta. ‘When the *snow is crusted*, we like it as we travel fast then.’ (KIP 1998:269); = qerretrar-; < PY qirəṭrar- or qiqəṭrar- (*under* PE qirə- or qiqə-)

qetruk hard stone used for tools and weapons #

qetu- *root*; > qetunraq, qetupseq, qetupserte-, qeturi-, qetute-

qetugte- to hurry # qetugtuq ‘he is in a hurry’ / Ala nangercaaqaurnut-gguq, anuuruluum qanerpakarluni aqumqəñaurai *qetugangraata*, atakuquurluku. ‘Oh they tried to stand up from time to time, but the grandmother cautioned them and made them sit down in spite of their *eagerness*, telling them to wait a while.’ (CEV 1984:79); HBC, NUN

qetumla- to be skillful; to be dexterous # *at sewing, berry picking, etc.* qetumlauq ‘she is skillful’ / Ciuqlirmi, qetumlaitqapiararluni pilinguara-llu tangniitqapiararluni, . . . ‘At first she wasn’t dexterous and her creation didn’t look good at all, . . .’ (ELN 1990:32); Amllalaryaaqellriakut — aling yugni-lli imkuni *qetumlavaa* — tua-lli-wa atkuliaqekaitkut imum aanamta unugpak mingeqluni unugcuutmek kenurrirluni. ‘There were lots of us [children] — oh my, how *skillful* those old-time people were — then our mother would make us parkas sewing all night long by the light of a small night lamp.’ (CIU 2005:150)

qetunraq*, qetunr(aq*) (*NUN form*) son; child

(*NUN meaning*) # Tauna-gguq nukalpiartaq . . .

cali *qetunrangqerrluni* waten tan’gurrarmek, tan’gurrauluni. ‘That man in his prime, they say, . . . also had a *son*, a boy, a young boy.’ (QAN 1995:212); *Qetunramaa*, atavet aanavet-llu alerquutai atuqiki, . . . ‘My *son*, follow your father’s and mother’s instructions, . . .’ (KIP 1998:133); *Qetunraulriim* wall’u paniulriim angayuqaagni-am . . . qigciklukek, . . . ‘A *son*

(literally: one who is a son) or a daughter must respect his or her parents.’ (YUP 2005:112); Tua-i-gguq uku’urkarcurluni tauna arnaq, *qetunrani* nulirkarcurluku. ‘And they say that that woman is seeking a daughter-in-law, looking for someone for her *son* to marry.’ (MAR 2 2001:53); Mikcuarmek uluamek *qetunrairutma* pillranek allragi cakneq iillayullruunga. ‘I was quite impressed with the little semilunar knife that my late *son* made a few years ago.’ (CIU 2005:172); Y, NS, HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, < qetu-nraq, qetu-nraq; > qetunriur-; < PE qətunrar

qetunriur- to give birth; to rear many children # NUN; < qetunraq-liur-

qetupseq weakling # Y; < qetu-?; > qetupserte-

qetupserte- to be weak; to be uncoordinated # Y; qetupsertuq ‘he is weak’ / < qetupseq-?

qeturi- to relax one’s muscles’ # qeturiuq ‘he relaxed his muscles’ / Tegg’ivkenak atam *qeturiluten*. ‘Don’t get tense, relax your muscles.’ (MAR1 2001:84); < qetu-i¹-

qetute- to be soft; to be pudding-like # qetutuq ‘it is soft’ / qetulnguq ‘the soft one’; Ukuk wavet ayagluni qeckaryaqaqan iruk qap’itaqlutek, tamatum *qetullilluku* nevum marayauruyulluku. Iciw’ imkut marayat *qetusngakai*, tuaten tua-i. ‘Whenever he would try jumping here, his legs would sink into the mud; that earth got soft on him, becoming *soft* mud. You know how *soft* mud is, like so.’ (QAN 1995:200); < qetu-?-; < PE qətut-

qevcaa- to bounce away repeatedly; to splatter out repeatedly # qevcaaguq ‘it bounced repeatedly’; qevcaagaa ‘it bounced repeatedly on it’ /

< qevcerte-a-

qevcerte- to bounce away; to splatter out # *for example, something that fell, hot oil that spatters, etc.*; qevcertuq ‘it rolled away’ / Piqerluni tua-i tauna ūging’a qanikiuksuarainanrani atsalugpiam kan’a inglua yura’artelliniluni. *Qevcercan* teguqerluku iqemkarluku tamualliniluku. ‘Suddenly, while her husband was carefully clearing the snow half a cloudberry popped out. When it *bounced away from where it was*, she grabbed it, popped it into her mouth and chewed it.’ (CUN 2007:128); Atam ca tuarpiaq akalria qaūgna cauga, natquigem akuliini *qevcertaqluni* waten. Camun nagtaqami *qevcerrluni* yaavet tut’aqluni. ‘What could that one in there be, something that seems to be rolling in the midst of the snow, blowing along the ground, bouncing away like that. When it gets caught on something, it bounces and lands further over.’ (MAR2 2001:74); > qevcaa-; < PE qəvcay-

qevelqaquur- to glitter # Imumek akercirluku imarpigmi uyangqalriani una-i mer’em iluani *qevelqaquurluteng* tua piciatun. ‘When the sun is *shining*, when one looks into the ocean one can see them *glitter* throughout the water.’ (QUL 2003:696); < qevlerte-?-

qevelqetaar- to sparkle; to glitter # . . . wall’ nani iliini tarenrani wall’u cam ilaq’apiaraani kegginaithi arnat *qevelqetaaarluteng* qaraliit cat imkut. ‘. . . or, somewhere in a picture, or on women’s faces, such decorations *sparkle*.’ (QUL 2003:696)

qevinga- to be neglectful of; to be neglected / qevingauq ‘it is something discarded, is not being taken care of’; qevingaa ‘he is neglectful of it’ / Alikiciu qenertellria atanrulria, ayuqulluku uirranilriamun yugtutulimun; kia imum qenertesuniu unguvani *qevingaciqaa*. ‘Fear the angry ruler, as he is comparable to a growling lion; he who provokes him to anger will *be neglectful of his own life*.’ (AYUQ. 20:2); < qevte-nga-

qevleqsaq large rectangular earring with glass and copper head on it # NUN

qevleqtaar- to sparkle; to glitter # Tua-i anyaqliameng tekicaqliameng ellaullinilriamun maaten piuq ella man’a qaterpak *qevleqtaarturluni-llu*, yaani-wa kenrungalnguq kumalria. ‘And when they finally went out, when they reached what turned out to be the outdoors, she saw that the world around her was bright white and *sparkling*, with what seemed to be a fire burning in the distance.’ (ELN 1990:4); < qevlerte-qetaar-

qevlercete- to shine; to glitter; to sparkle # qevlercetuq ‘it is shining’ / qevlernelnguq ‘shining thing’; Nani iliini tangerqalalrianga imkunek *qevlerceñateng* qaraliuluteng . . . ‘Somewhere [in the ocean] I’ve seen those things *glittering*, like they were decorations . . .’ (QUL 2003:696); < qevlerte-cete²-; > qevleri-

qevleri- to become shiny; to start to glisten. # qevleriug ‘it became shiny’; qevleria ‘he made it shiny’ / kaminiam qacarneri perrillruanka qevleriluki ‘I wiped the sides of the stove until they began became to shiney’; < qevlerte-i¹-

qevlerli flea; small fly # NUN; *exact identification unknown to compiler; cf. qevlerte-*

qevlerpak very glittery; very shiny # *particle*; . . . tua ciugtelliniluni pilliniug tungulria pagna atralria uskurarluni, uskuraa-gga *qevlerpak* tua quletmun tayima. ‘. . . looked up and saw a black thing up there descending attached to a thread; and the thread was *all aglitter* all the way up.’ (ELL 1997:238)

qevlerte- to shine; to glitter; to sparkle. # qevlertuq ‘it is shining’; qevlertaa ‘he made it shine’ / > qevlercete-, qevleri-,

qevleqsaq, qevleqtaar-; cf. qerlerli, qevli-; < PE qəvlər-

qevli- (NUN form), **qevlia-** (NSU form) to shine; to glitter; to sparkle. cf. qevlerte-

qevte⁻¹ to neglect; to forsake # qevtaa 'he is not taking good care of it' / > qevinga-

qevte⁻² to be angry; to be frustrated # qevtuq 'he is angry or frustrated' / qevutaa 'he is angry at her'; < PE qəvə(t)-

qeya- to cry # qeyauq (or qesauq for NS and some Y) 'he is crying' / = qia-; HBC, LI, NS, UK, NR; < PE qīḏa-

qeyurliq blue color; blue thing # HBC; = qesurliq, qiugliq, qiurliq; < qesur-li¹

qia- to cry # qiaguq 'he is crying' / qiatekaa 'he is crying on account of her or it'; qiavkaraa 'he is making her cry (intentionally or accidentally)'; Unuakumi tupagtuq ak'a maktellrulliniliit, *qialriamek-llu* niicami piuq Qalemaq *qiaqcaaralria*. *Qialuku-llu* nutaan tangerpaaluamui tua-i alangarluni. 'In the morning Elnguq woke up and noticed that her family had already gotten up, and she heard someone crying. It was Qalemaq crying quietly. Since this was the first time she'd ever seen her crying, Elnguq was quite surprised.' (ELN 1990:75); NS, LY, NI, NUN, CAN, LK, BB, NR; = qeya-; > qiaculngu-, qian, qiarqe-, qiateke-

qiacua- to be tearful # < qia-?-

qiaculngu- to feel like crying; to be on the verge of crying # qiaculnguq 'he feels like crying' / Cakneq-lli elliini umyugaa *qiaculnguuaa-am* tuamta-llu. 'Oh, how very much that one, in her mind, felt like crying then.' (UNP2); < qia-?-lngu-

qian dirge; mourning song; song sung during the "Elriq" ("Greater Memorial Feast"); deceased person for whom "Elriq" is held # Caluku-kiq man'a *qiateuṛluqa* nallunriciu? 'How do you happen to know my dear old mourning song?' (CUN 2007:28); < qia-n

qiaq edible lining of seal intestine # > qiaryaq, qiaryigte-

qiarqe- to make (him) cry intentionally # qiarqaa 'he made him cry' / Atam, ingluliulaquvki *qiarqelarniaraatgen* cali nakukluten, inerquuteka atunrilkuvgu. 'Look, if you tend to counterattack them, they'll make you cry, picking on you, if you don't follow my warning.' (YUU 1995:49); < qia-rqe-

qiaryaq herring eggs # so called because they crackle when eaten; NUN; = qaarsaq, qaryaq, qaaryak, < qiaq-yaq or < PE qa(C)aryar; cf. qaarsq

qiaryigte-, qiaryegte-, qiarsegte-, qiar- (LI form) to make a crackling or crunching noise to have a grinding feeling in joints # qiaryigtuuq 'it is making a crackling noise'; qiaryigtaa 'he is making a crackling noise with it' / cikut qiaryiggluteng kuigkun an'ut 'the ice is going out the river, crackling as it goes'; Nem'elngurni-ll' qakma waten man'a *qiaryigquratullruameng* qanikcamun waten tutmalriani, tutmarqateng. 'When one is inside the house, [one can hear] crunching sounds when the snow is being stepped on, when they step on it.' (ELL 1997:514); Tua-i pivakat iliitni unugmi tupagyartuqalliniuk angayuqaak akemna tang mecarnaurtuq *qiaryigtaqluni-llu*. 'One time at night her parents woke up, and someone on the other side would slurp and make crunching sounds.' (QUL 2003:268); < qiaq-?-, qiaq-?-, qiaq-?-

qiaryimtaaq cartilage # K; < qiaryigte-?

qiateke- to mourn over (him) # qiatekaa 'he is mourning over him'; Taūgaam-gguq tamana qiatii waten-gguq *qiatekurarqut* tamaani umyuiqaqameng waten *qiateku'urluteng* aturpagturluteng, aturturluteng. 'It is said that they'd mourn over him like this when they were in a grieving state of mind, singing, always singing his dirge.' (CUN 2007:24); < qia-teke-

qigaq seal flesh with blubber # NUN

qigcig⁻¹ to look sideways without turning one's head; to look at using one's peripheral vision; to look out of the corner of one's eye # qigcigtuuq 'he is looking out of the corner of his eyes'; qigcigaa 'he is looking out of the corner of his eyes at her' / Ilaminun-gguq-am cunawa tangernayukluni kanavet waten meciknauquniu, taum tua-i kanavet *qigcigluku* tangvallinikii. 'Thinking that a companion of his might see him if he focused on him down there, he looked at him out of the corner of eye.' (QUL 2003:98); > qigcimiate-, qigeckar-; cf. qigcig⁻²; < PE qikciy- (under PE qikə⁻¹)

qigcig⁻² emotional root; > qigcignarqe-, qigcigyug-, qigcike-; cf. qigcig⁻¹; kencig-; < PE qikə⁻¹

qigcignarqe- to cause one to feel respect; to be esteemed # qigcignarquq 'it causes one to feel respect'; Arcaqerluki makut ciulirneret, angayuqaak-llu, arnat, arnassagaat *qigcignarqellruut* cakneq takarnaqluteng. 'Especially elders, parents, women, and older women, were esteemed, and treated with deference.' (YUP 2005:54); < qigcig⁻²-narqe-

qigcigyug- to feel respect # qigcigyugtuq 'he feels respect' / . . . angucetangqellruuq Simeon-aamek aterluni, tauna ellualriaruq, *qigcigyulriaruluni-llu*. ' . . . there was a man named Simeon; he was righteous and devout person.' (LUKE

2:25);

< qigcig²-yug-

qigcike- to respect; to esteem # qigcika 'he respects it' / Tua-i-llu cali makut nunani waten pingnatuungengamta yuum aklui *qigcikliki* cakneq. 'When we started to make a living, we *were extremely respectful* of a (another) person's belongings in the villages.' (YUP 2005:54);

< qigcig-ke²-

qigcimiate- to feel disgraced # qigcimiatuq 'he feels disgraced' / Picurlaumallruniluteng piaqata tamakut angutet ciunrit cakneq-gguq uitanerrluggnautut. *Qigcimianateng*. 'When things didn't go well for them, the leaders of those men would not be at ease. They'd *feel disgraced*.' (CAU 1985:88); < qigcig¹-?-ate-

qigeckar- to glance or peek out of the corner of one's eye # qigeckartuq 'he glanced sideways'; qigeckaraa 'he glanced sideways at it' / < qigcig-kar-

qigiquq ivory spear head # NUN

qiguig*, **qiguir(aq*)** red (tree) squirrel (*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*) # < ?-iq, ?-iq; < PY qiyuiq

qiilera-, **qiilra-** to make gleeful sounds # qiilerauq 'he is making gleeful sounds' / < qiilerte-a-, qiilerte-a-

qiilerte- to experience strong, joyful feelings and show them; to show one's excitement # qiilertuq 'he is gleeful' / qiilerutekaa 'he is gleeful over it'; qiilertua unuaqu aanaka tekiteqataan 'I'm excited because my mother is going to arrive tomorrow'; . . . nutaan tua-i aatiin apcan maligucugluni pisqelluku. Tua-i-am ellii *qiilerrluni* uptelaagluni apqauruni qavcinek kapkaanarneq pisquciminek. ' . . . when she asked if she could go along, her dad answered giving her permission. And so she *excitedly* got ready quickly and asked about how many traps he wants her to get.' (ELN 1990:50); < ?-lerte-; > qiilera-; < PE qi(C)əliR- (*under* PE qi(C)əliR-)

qiimiu northerner # *specifically* resident of the Norton Sound (Unaliq) area (*q.v.*) # Atraan aptaa waten qagkumiut aperyaraqngamegtegu, "Qiiq." Aptaa, "Kia qiiirtaten?" 'Because the northern people's term for themselves sounds like it has the word for "gray hair" ["qiiq"] in it, he asked him, when he came down (from the north), "Who removed your gray hair?" (TAP 2004:41); < qii(ni)-miu

qiin root tool; digging tool # NUN

qii(ni) outside; in the north # *extended demonstrative adverb*; Tua-i-gguq tuani *qiini* nunani nukalpiaq tauna qetunrangqellria tan'gurrarmek kaigcetevenaku anglicarluku. 'And, they say, there *in the north* in a village there was this hunter who had a son, a boy, and he never let him go hungry as he raised him.' (MAR1 2001:68); Tua-i anulluki *qiivet* camek imiqerluki uqamalkuciqerluki anuqem tengcuarai elliki. 'Take them *outside* fill them with something to weight them down so that the wind won't blow them away, and set them out there.' (MAR2 2001:7); NS, UY, UK, NUN; = qagaani; *see* qagna, *the corresponding demonstrative pronoun*; *see Appendix 3 on demonstratives*; > qiimiu; < PE dem. qay-

qiiq* gray hair # Aanaurlua arnassagaqapiaraurluni tua-i-gguq qamiqurra *qiirurtelliniluni*. 'His poor old mother had become very much an old woman, and her head had become all *gray hair*.' (CUN 2007:61); < PE qiðəR

qiirayuli peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*).

< *imitative and* -yuli

qiitek window frame; skylight frame # NUN;

= qiteq

qiive- to tremble; to shake; to quiver; to curl (hair) # qiivuuq 'it is trembling' / qiivtaa 'he is shaking or curling it'; angukara'urluum unatai qiivelartut 'the old man's hands tremble'; Alingem ugaani Cikemyaq pekcesciiganani tuani uitalliuq *qiivluni* cakneq. 'On account of fear Cikemyaq couldn't move and stayed there *trembling* badly.' (CIK 1972:21); < PE qivə(R)-

qiivuusaaq drill # *cf.* qiive-;

qikar- to ponder, standing still and worrying about the future # < PE qikar-

qikertaq island # kan'a tang qikertarraq atsipialria 'look, that little island down there has a lot of berries'; Ayainanermiini tua-i *qikertamek* taumek cali tekituq. Taum ima arnam qanrutellrullinikii *qikertamek* cali ayakan ullaasqevkenaku allakekaku. 'As he was traveling he came upon an *island*. That woman had told him that if he should come to some *island* and it seems strange to him, then he ought not go there.' (CUN 2007:44); *cf.* qikerte-; > Qikertarpak; < PE qikərtar

Qikertarpak St. Lawrence Is. (*Y, NI meaning*); Stuart Is. (*NS, Y meaning*); Kodiak Is. (*EG meaning*) # *literally*: 'the big island'; Tua-i-gguq tuani keggani *Qikertarpagmi* Tacirmiut ketiitni yugpak, qanemciulria tauna niillalqa. 'Out there on *Stuart*

Is., there is a giant person offshore from Stebbins that I hear stories about.' (MAR1 2001:88);
 < qikertaq-rpak

qikerte- to go up to a height to scan the surrounding area # qikertuq 'he is looking around'; qikertaa 'he is looking around for it' / cf. qikertaq

qikiq¹ tripod for holding a pot over a fire #

qikiq² woven beach grass rope used to hoist kayak onto kayak rack # NUN

Qikmirtalegmiut Kikmiktalikamiut # *site on the north shore of Nunivak Is.*; < *qikmiq-talek-miu-plural; cf. qikmiruaq

qikmiruaq pussy willow catkin; calyx; cuplike part of a flower, cone, etc. # . . . tangnircautai naunraat, tapeqluki naugaaraat, *qikmiruarit-llu* ataaciurnerurrluki. ' . . . its *cups*, its *calyxes*, and its petals were of one piece with it.' (ANUC. 37:17); *originally literally*: thing like a dog; < *qikmiq-uaq; cf. *Siberian Yupik and Sugpiaq* qikmiq 'dog' (< PE qikmir)

qikulnguyaq peanut butter # NUN: < qikuq-?

qikuq, qiku, qikuyaq clay; oil lamp made of clay # qikuuguq 'it is clay'; qikumek ak'allamek aanaka nalaqutellruuq 'my mother found an old clay lamp'; Egatait-wa *qikut*. Tamaani egacistengqellruut, qaillun egaciyaraq nallunricestaitnek. 'Their pots were of *clay*. Back then they had pot makers, who were their specialists in the art of making pots.' (YUU 1995:27); > qikulnguyaq, qikuyak

qikuliurta potter # . . . caunrirluki-llu navguumalriatun qikutun *qikuliurtem* piliallraturun. ' . . . and dash them to pieces like a *potter's* vessel.' (PSALM 2:9); < qikuq-liur-ta

qikutaq bin used for temporary storage of fish before they are prepared for drying # Tuani *qikutarluteng* caniatni qer'at. *Qikutaq* tuskallernek avaterluni ilua-llu nat'liumaluni tuskanek. 'There they had a *fish bin* next to the drying racks. The *fish bin* had old planks on the sides and a bottom made of planks.' (PRA 1995*:461)

qikuyaq infertile soil on which nothing grows and which oozes water when stepped on # < qiku-

qilaamruyaaq either of two lanterns hanging from the kashim ceiling during a dance # Waten yura'arqameng pagaavet agarrluki muriit piliat kenurranek imirluki, *qilaamruyaaneq* apraqluteng. 'Whenever they'd dance they'd have wooden lanterns with lamps inside hanging up there; they were termed "*qilaamruyaaq*".' (AGA 1996:84); < qilak-?

qilag- to make a fishnet by a knot tying-like process; to mend a fishnet; to knit # qilagtuq 'he is making a fishnet' or 'he is knitting'; qilagaa 'he is mending it' or 'he is knitting it' / *Qilagluki* kuvyacuariaqluteng. 'They would make small-mesh nets through a *knot tying-like net-making process*.' (YUU 1995:66); Maa-i-am tua-i cuqmegteggun tayima *qilaumalria*; cuqmegteggun tua-i *qilallrat*. 'Now *the net was made* according to their own measurements; through their own measurements they *made the net*.' (CIU 2005:84); > qilagaq, qilagcuun, qilagkaq, qilakeggun; < PE qilayə-

qilagaq¹ knitted thing; net that been made by a knot tying-like process # Tua-i pingnaqluni pililuni taqipailgagu-llu aipaa up'nerkarluni kitngianun-llu tekipailgan taum *qilagami*. 'She did try, and before she could finish its [the sock's] mate, spring came, and this was even before she had reached the heel of her *knitting*.' (ELN 1990:32); < qilag-aq¹

qilagaq² roof of the mouth; hard palate # < qilak-aq³; < PE qilayar (under PE qilay)

qilagcuun, qilaun net-making device; netting shuttle; knitting needle # Maa-i makut kuvyiaqameng qaluliaqameng-llu *qilagcuutellrit* makut imruyutaat. 'When they made fishnets, and dipnets, these *net-making devices*, these netting shuttles [were what they used].' (CIU 2005:92); < qilag-cuun, qilag-n

qilaggluk cloud # NUN; < qilak-rrluk; < PE qilayʔuy (under PE qilay)

qilagkaq yarn; fishnet twine # < qilag-kaq

qilagmiutaq* heavenly personage (in Bible translation and Christian prayers, etc.); lemming (*Lemmus trimucronatus*) # *literally*: 'one that comes from the sky', *lemmings are called by this name because they were traditionally said to fall from the sky*; QILAGMIUTAAT AYUQUCHIT 'the virtues' (Catholic term); < qilak-miutaq; < PE qilaymiu(C)utar (under PE qilay)

qilagturaq splicing of line loop through seal harpoon head # NUN

qilailleg- to be overcast or whited out # *of the sky*;
 < qilak-?-

qilak sky; heaven; ceiling # Anngami piuq ella tanqigingaaralria ngelii ava-i tanqinruluni, *qilagmi*. When she went out she saw that it was beginning to get light and the horizon was brighter than *the sky* up above.' (ELN 1990:68); . . . pikngamegtegggu *qiliim* angayuqauvia. ' . . . for theirs is the kingdom of *heaven*.' (MATT. 5:3); . . . nunam qaingani pili *qilagmitun* . . . ' . . . on earth as in *heaven* . . . (MATT. 5:10); QILIIM MENGLII or QILIIM NGELII 'horizon'; > qilaamruyaaq, qilagaq², qilaggluk, qilagmiutaq, qilailleg-; < PE qilay

qilakeggun net gauge # *implement used to measure the mesh size while making a fishnet*; < qilag-kegte-n

qilakutaq canopy; awning; # Tuamta-llu Agayun qanertuq, “*Qilakutartangli tumarnermek mer’ek akuliik, avvlukek malruurrlukek mer’ek.*” ‘And God said, “Let there be a *firmament* in the midst of the waters, . . .”’ (AYAG. 1:6); < qilak-kutaq

Qilangaarusvik August # *literally: ‘puffins’ departure time’; see Appendix 7 on the Yup’ik calendar*; NUN; < qilangaq-ir²-te⁵-vik (with ai becoming aa per Nunivak dialect)

qilangaq tufted puffin (*Fratercula cirrhata*); horned puffin (*Fratercula corniculata*) (NUN meaning) # Ayuqenrilngurneg piliyaurtellruunga makuneg kwangkutneg ayuqeliluta tuullegneg, *qilanganeg*, naruyaneg, . . . ‘I learned to make various things [on masks]; we made likenesses of loons, *puffins*, seagulls, . . .’ (AGA 1996:98); > Qilangaarusvik; < PE qilangnar

qilkirtaq inlaid piece of ivory; stone in ring; diamond # and **qilkirtar-** to sparkle # Meluskarviullrungatellrulliniluni maaten tangrraqa. Tua-i-am *qilkirciqumalliniluni*, tua-i-wa picaqellruamegteki. ‘I see that it evidently was a snuffbox. It was made with *inlaid decoration* because they treasured them.’ (CIU 2005:102); Tanqiktaalria agyacuuar, caucin paqnak’larqa wii. Ak’akii ellam quliini, *qilkirta(a)tun* qilagmi. ‘Twinkle, twinkle, little star, how I wonder what you are. Up above the world so high, like a *diamond* in the sky.’ (MIK 2006:47)

qillerneq knot; “knot” in throat (*additional NUN meaning*) # < qillerte-neq¹; < qil̥əɾnəɾ; cf. Nelson 1877–1881 list (59, 60)

qillerpautaq hair braided in two braids with beads at the base of the braids # NUN; < qillerte-?-

qillerqe- to tie repeatedly or securely # qillerqaa ‘he tied it up’ / Qavarngan qecignek taptaarluki *qillerqelliniluku*, pamatmun tallik qillertellinilukek, . . . ‘When he was asleep, she *bound* him with a thong, doubling it back and forth, and tied his arms in the back, . . .’ (MAR1 2001:90); < qillerte-rqe¹-; > qillerqaaq, qillerqista

qillerqaaq, qillertaaq tied bundle # < qillerqe-?-aq, qillerte-?-aq

qillerqista policeman # *literally: ‘one who ties (people) up’*; < qillerqe-i²-ta¹

qillerte- to tie # qillertuq ‘it has been tied’; qillertaa ‘he tied it (the rope, usually)’ / qillrutaa ‘he tied it (the bundle)’, ‘he tied it to something or with something’; qillercimauq or qillrucimauq ‘it is tied’; qillertairaa or qillrutairaa ‘he untied it’; qillrutak ‘he tied them₂ together’; ilavkuk qillertaa ‘he tied the rope’; neqerrluut qillrutai ilavkugmek ‘he tied up the dried fishes with a rope’; Ellii-llu imiriluni muiran-llu pelacinagmek paingakun *qillrulluku* aipirluku-llu aanami imillranek. ‘She filled one, and when it was full she *tied* its opening with string and paired it with one her mother had filled.’ (ELN 1990:41); > qillerneq, qillerqe-, qillerpautaq, qilleryug-, qillrutaaq, qilqucngiar(aq); < PE qil̥əɾ-

qilleryug- to have an asthma attack # qilleryugtuq ‘he is having an asthmatic attack’ / anerniqsaraq qilleryugyaraq ‘asthma’; < qillerte-yug-

qillrutaaq rope or string for tying # qillrutarkaq nanitessiyaagtuq ‘the string for tying is too short’; < qillerte-taq¹

qilnganeryaraq grief #

qilqar- to suddenly tie; to die from an asthma attack # qilqertuq ‘it got tied up’, ‘he died of an asthma attack’; qilqaraa ‘he tied it’ / qilqautaa ‘he tied it to something or with something’; Tuamta-ll’ naunraat nalliitni, makiraqataameng, kamilarrluteng it’gameggnun yualurraq *qilqaulluku*. ‘At salmonberry time, when they were going to gather them, they’d take off their boots, and *tie* a thread to to their toes.’ (YUU 1995:36);

qilqucngiar(aq*) something that is all wrapped up, tied up, bound # Cikiraa camek uumek *qilqucngiarmek* nemrumaurluni. ‘He gave him something *all tied up*, all bound up.’ (MAR1 2001:64); < qiller-?

qilri hawk (*species ?*) # NUN; < PI qilriq

qilucuk inflamed appendix # < qilu-cuk

qilu, qiluq, qiluk intestine; entrails; gut # Mingqaat qaralirkiularait makliit maklaaraat-llu *qiluitnek*. ‘They make decorations for the grass baskets from bearded seal and young bearded seal *gut*.’ (YUU 1995:60); Tengssuutecuarkun tengenginannermini tuar igteqatalalria. *Qilui-llu* iluani qama-i qungvagyuagaqluteng. ‘While she was aboard the little plane, it was like she was going to fall. Her *intestines*, inside of her, became all queasy.’ (PRA 1995:376); qilurpiit ‘large intestines’; > qilucuk, qiluguaq, qilunaq, qilungayak, qilnguuyaq; < PY-S qilu

qilua- to bark repeatedly # qiluaguq ‘it is barking repeatedly’; qiluagaa ‘it is barking repeatedly at her’ / < qilug-a-

qilug- to bark # qilugtuq ‘it is barking’; qilugaa ‘it is barking at him’ / . . . nu’ni-gguq tekipailgagu taum ullagarcaaqluku tekipailgagu-llu-gguq ciulista taigartellrani *qilugluni* tuaten uirraniluni taum caugarrluku tua-i anirturluku. ‘. . . before he could get to his gun, it rushed him, but before it reached him the lead dog suddenly came over, *barking* and

growling and faced it and thus saved him.’ (ELN 1990:64); > qilua-; < PE qiluy-
qilunaq intestine’s J-hook after stomach (*specifically of a walrus*) # < qilu-? # NUN
qilungayak belt of floating ice formed by currents, sandbars, etc. # < qilu-ngayak
qilunguuyaq small intestine; single macaroni noodle (*neologism*) # < qilu-? # NUN
qiluruq, qilunguaq tube; pipe # *literally*: ‘thing like an intestine’; < qilu-uaq
qimag- to flee; to run away # qimagtuq ‘he fled’; qimagaa ‘he fled from her’ / Ayagaaqan yuilqumi, yaaqsingraan
qimagaqluku tangercecuunateng. ‘When he’s traveling in the wilderness, even though he’s far away, they *flee* from him,
not allowing themselves to be seen by him.’ (YUP 2005:100); > qimaguuyaq, qimalria;
< PE qimay-
qimaguyuq, qimaguuyaq gosling; duckling; domesticated animal # Up’nerkami maani yaulegcuyuitellruut yuut.
Tauḡaam *qimaguyut* angliriaqata nutaan yaulegculangelallruut. ‘In the springtime here people never hunted birds.
Only when the *goslings* grew did they then start hunting birds.’ (KIP 1998:269); Wiinga ayalrianga tuarpiaq *qimaguyuq*
tauna tamalria . . . ‘I am going forth like a lost *sheep* . . .’ (ORT 2006:59);
< qimag-?
qimaruaq rainbow smelt (*Osmerus mordax*); eulachon (*Thaleichthys pacificus*) # EG
qimug- to pull vigorously # *of dogs*; qimugtuq ‘it is pulling vigorously’ / *Qimulaata* ciuqlirmi qimugtet, tamarmeng
ekluteng ikamagnun. ‘Because the dogs would *pull hard* at first, everyone got into the sled.’ (ELN 1990:11); > qimugta
qimugcin, qimugcitkaq, qimugcessuun dog food; food for the dogs # . . . atrarlartut neqkamek nurutellriit
qimugcitkamek-ll nurutellriit, tuavet Qip’ngayagmun. ‘When they ran short of food, and ran short of *food for the dogs*,
they’d go down to Black River.’ (AGA 1996:130); < qimugta-i³-n, qimugta-i³-n-kaq, qimugta-cuun
qimugcinraq* dog feces; dog track; trace or thing of dogs # . . . piuq makut *qimugcinrarngalnguut* tumet caumaluteng
taum unitamek tungiinun. ‘. . . she saw what looked like *dog tracks* going toward the place they had left [the meat].’
(ELN 1990:63); Piqerluni cakian ellimerutlia akucesqelluku *qimugcinrarnek* ananek. ‘One day her mother-in-law
ordered her to make Eskimo ice cream with *dog feces* [instead of berries].’ (MAR1 2001:70); < qimugta-linraq
qimugcivilkuk “dog pit” for dog remains to be put in # K; < qimugta-li-vik-?-lkuk
qimugglugaq* doggie # Tua-i-ll’ cat iliitni tua-i iqvaryaqatarluni tauna imna *qimugglugii*, uptengraan qayuw’ ciin un’
upcunrita? ‘And then one day while she was getting ready to go pick berries, she wondered why it was that this time
her *doggie* didn’t get ready to go.’ (QUL 2003:458); < qimugta-rrlugaq
qimuggnguaq non-husky dog # = qimugtenḡuaq;
< qimugta-uaq
qimugkar(aq*), qimugkaraq puppy. # Yuungani . . . nutaan tawani taw’ uitaluni *qimugkararneg* irnilliniluni. ‘When let
her off . . . then while she stayed there she gave birth to *puppies*.’ (WHE 2000:198); NSU, NUN; < qimugta-?, -kar(aq),
qimugta-kar(aq)¹
qimugkauyar(aq*) puppy; dog # Tauḡaam qanerluni qimugteteng ak’allaurecata quyaniluni ukunek Pilim
qimugkauyarainek tua-i cimiqiqniluki anglikata, . . . ‘However, he said that since their dogs had gotten old he was
thankful for Pili’s *pups*, and that he’d have them as replacement [dogs] when they grew, . . .’ (ELN 1990:62);
Tan’gaurluq-gguq *qimugkauyartun* ayuquq. ‘They say a boy is like a *puppy*.’ (QAN 2009:228); < qimugte-?
qimugta dog # qimugtii ‘his dog’; qimugtem pamyua nanituq ‘the dog’s tail is short’; Ikamraat tua-i uciaqapiararluni,
qimugtait-llu angaqeqapiggluteng. ‘Their sled was heavily loaded and their *dogs* were straining hard to be on their
way.’ (ELN 1990:11); Maa-i makut *qimugtet* umyangqerrsaqut, qanerciigatut tauḡaam. ‘Dogs do have *minds*, but they
can’t speak.’ (QAN 2009:1-2); IRALUM QIMUGTII ‘the star Sirius’ (*literally*: ‘the moon’s dog’); *the word qimugta also refers*
to a boy chosen to follow the two “mothers” (“aanak”) and try to grab “Eskimo ice cream” from them during the “Aaniq” holiday;
< qimug-ta¹; > qimugcin, qimugcivilkuk, qimugglugaq, qimuggnguaq, qimugtenḡuaq, qimugkauyar(aq),
qimukcuar(aq), qimulvak
qimugteḡuaq non-husky dog # = qimuggnguaq;
< qimugta-uaq
qimukcualler(aq*) puppy; small dog # < qimugta-kcuar(aq)-ller(aq)
qimukcuar(aq*) puppy; pussy-willow catkin # NUN; < qimugta-kcuar(aq)
qimulurayak big bad dog # Tauna-ggur *qimulurayag* aciani maketnanrilria upuyutekluku . . . ‘Speaking ill about that *big*
bad dog which had ceased to arise from her bed . . .’ (WHE 2000:198); < qimulvak-rayak

qimulvak big dog # qimulvall'er 'great big dog'; Tua-i-llu tauna tukua qimugtengqelliniluni *qimulvall'ermek* angqapigtellriamek tungulriamek ciutek-llu palungalutek. 'And that host of his had a dog, a great big dog, a huge one, black with laid-down ears.' (MAR 1 2001:53); < qimugta-vak;
> qimulurayak

qimunqe- to age quickly after staying youngish throughout one's life #

qinangnir- to look into corners, bays, etc. # NUN

qinavyuq down; underhair # NUN; = qenavyuq; cf. qivyuuq

qinerte- to sight *with the aid of binoculars, or from an elevated point*; to look outside *through a window, hole, etc.* # qinertuq 'he looked out'; qinertaa 'he sighted it' / Tua-i tekiteqarraallruan tauna arulairluni *qinerrluni* pilliniuq qimugkauyartangqellinilria kiugna. 'When she came to that [house] first, she stopped, *peered inside*, and way back there was a puppy.' (ELL 1997:198); > qinqar-, qinquur-, qinrun, qinrute-;
< PE qinær-

qingaqa- to reject # qingaqa 'he rejected it' / NUN, HBC, NSU; < qingar²-ke⁴-

qingaq fetus # *and qingar¹* to be pregnant # qingartuq 'she is pregnant'; qingaraa 'he has gotten her pregnant' / *Qingalriit* tuaten anertevkangtuut angliaqata *qingateng*. *Qingateng-llu* anguterkaugaqata kukupangaqluteng kegginaat, . . . 'Those who are pregnant start breathing heavily like that as their fetuses grow. When their fetuses are male their faces get freckles, . . .' (ELN 1990:92); QINGALRIIT UITAVIAT 'prematernal home associated with a central hospital (for women from distant villages)';
> qingarniur-, qingir-, qingiun; < PE qinjar-

qingar² to reject something # *especially a food*. qingartuq 'he rejected something' / NUN, HBC, NSU; > qingaqa-, qingarnarqe-, qingaryug-; cf. qingar¹-; < PE qinjar-

qingarnarqe- to be annoying # qingarnarquq 'it is annoying' / NUN, HBC, NSU; < qingar²-narqe-

qingarniur- to sense a pregnancy gone bad # *more specifically, for the sea to react to one who breaks traditional rules and goes out to sea hunting when there has been a miscarriage or stillbirth in his family*; *Qingarniurqamek-gguq* tua-i tut'aquk camaggun qairek. 'It is said that a pair of waves hit down there in reaction to one going out on the ocean who breaks traditional rules concerning miscarriage or stillbirth in his household.' (KIP 1998:189); < qingar-niur-

qingaryug- to feel displeased; to be indignant # qingaryugtuq 'he is displeased' / Imarpiim qenqercaraa. Meaning-aara Eskimo-ryarakun imarpiim-gguq qenqercaraa, *qingaryugluni-gguq* 'This is how the ocean gets angry. In [Yup'ik] Eskimo *feeling displeased or being indignant* is the word we used to describe the ocean that is angry.' (YUP 2005:266); Tauḡaam Jesus-aam tangramiki *qingaryugtuq* qanrulluki-llu, "Mikelnguut wangnun taivkarciki, . . ." 'But when Jesus saw them, he *was indignant* and told them, "Let the children come to me, . . ."' (MARK 10:14); < qingar²-yug-

qingir- to impregnate (meant literally); to get pregnant # qingiraa 'he got her pregnant' / Adam-aam nuliani Eve-aq *qingiraa*. 'Adam got his wife Eve pregnant.' (AYAG. 4:1); < qingaq-lir-

qingirte-, qinike- to scrutinize; to watch or examine critically # qingirtuq 'he is looking closely'; qingirtaa 'he is examining her critically' / Arenqiallugutekait *qingirrluki* yuarraarluki, arenqiallugutii-llu-gguq nalaqngamegteggu, piciatun piyugnaunateng tauna aṡḡ'arluku. 'After *looking for* the causes and analyses of the problems, when they locate them, they would remove them, but not without careful consideration.' (KIP 1998:223); Pilapigeskuvet qessavkenak tumellra aṡḡna *qingirteqerru*. 'If you are really what you say you are, don't be reluctant to *check* the path he has taken.' (QUL 2003:534)

qingiun semen # Tauḡaam Onan-aam . . . *qingiutni* elliin . . . cailkamun maq'ilartuq . . . 'But Onan . . . spilled his seed . . . on the ground . . .' (AYAG. 38:9); < qingir-n

qinkiq female sedge plant (*Carex* sp.) # Nanvat-llu ceñaitni uitalrianek kelugkarnek-gguq makunek *qinkinek* kelirluki. 'They'd use these coarse grasses that are found around the lakes, the *female sedge plants*, to make stitches in them (or weave them).' (MAR2 2001:48); Y; < PE qinki(q)

qinqar- to take a peek # qinqertuq 'he peeked'; qinqeraa 'he peeked at it' / Tekicamiu *qinqalliniuq* necuaqegtaar man'a, nerr'ayagaq man'a kenurrlarluni. 'When he reached it, he *peeked in* and saw that it was a nice little house, and that this little bitty house had a lamp.' (AGA 1996:204); < qinerte-qar-

qinquur- to observe secretly # qinquuraa 'he observed her' / < qinerte-?-; > qinquussaag-

qinquussaag- to peek # Angurrluk' tamaaggun keluut akulaitgun *qinquussaakaryaquanak* egilrainanemteñi. 'Don't you dare *peek out* through the seams while we are traveling.' (QUL 2003:466); < qinquur-ssaag-; cf. tangquussaag-

qinrun, qinrutaq telescope; gunsight # qinrutek 'pair of binoculars'; < qinerte-n, qinerte-taq¹

qinrute- to sight with (it) # Pissurtem nutek tunaa Mecaq'amun, "Kita, kitak nutkaa". Tua-i Mecaq'am tegua alingengermi cakneq. *Qinrulluku* nutegtuq, egmian qetqallagluni cailkamun. 'The hunter gave the gun to Mecaq'aq, "Here, go ahead and shoot." And Mecaq'aq took it even though he was very frightened. *Sighting with it*, he fired, and promptly fell to the ground on his back.' (UUT 1974:13); < qinerte-te⁵-

qinu-¹ to be upset and fussing; to cry (*EG meaning*) # qinuuaq 'he is upset and fussing'; qinua 'he is upset with it' / ciin qinuvakarta? 'why is he fussing so much?'; Tuaten-am ilaksaaqluku cangalkevkenaku. Tua-i-am *qinulliniluku*, mernungucamegtegu. 'They had him amongst them without being bothered by him, but after a time they got *upset with him* because they were getting tired of him (of his behavior).' (MAR1 2001:68); Caqerluni tupalliniuq egaleq tua-i pikna *qinuaraunani*. 'One day when he woke up, the window up there was *still and quiet*.' (YUU 1995:96); > qinucetaar-, qinuir-, qinuite-, qinurqe-; < PE qinu-

qinu-² to send a son- or daughter-in-law back to his/her parents because he or she is not a being a good spouse for one's child; to expel (him) from the village #

qinucetaar- to provoke deliberately, especially by teasing; to annoy # qinucetaaraa 'he is provoking her' / kinguqliin qinucetaanrilgu! 'stop provoking your younger sibling!'; < qinu-cetaaq

qinuciara- to suffer delirium as before death # Tua-i-ll' caqerluni tuquqatallermini tauna tua-i Apaqaassugaq . . . tua-i *qinuciaratekliniluku* tuquqataami. 'Then one day when he was about to die he *hallucinated* [seeing] Apaqaassugaq . . . since he was about to die.' (QAN 1995:142); < qinu-?-

qinuir- to quiet down (of a child); to calm down (of a person or the weather) # qinuirtuq 'he calmed down' / Tamaa-i tua-i tuquagnek nunat imkut tua-i *qinuirutliniluteng*. 'Then when they₂ died that village *became peaceful*.' (QUL 2003:456); < qinu-ir-

qinuite- to be quiet (of a child); to be calm (of a person or the weather) # qinuituq 'he or it is calm' / qinuunani '(he/it) being calm'; < qinu-ite¹-; > qinuitneq; < PE qinuñit- (*under* PE qinu-)

qinuitneq peace # *Catholic term*; < qinuite-neq²

qinurqe- to pester; to provoke # qinurqaa 'he is provoking her' / Camek tua-i *qinurqestaunateng* nutaan tuani uitalliniluteng nunani. 'Now they lived in that village without anyone *creating disharmony* among them.' (QAN 1995:124); < qinu-rqe²-

Qinuyang South Naknek #

qinuyunqegg- to be untamed; to be wild # NUN

qipalluraq inner canthus (inner corner of eye around tear duct) #

qip'aq thick intertwined thread # qipiuq 'she is making thread'; Kuvyait-wa cali *qip'at* yualut. 'And their nets [were made from] *thick, intertwined sinew*.' (YUU 1995:66); < qipe-aq¹; > qip'arpak, qip'ayagaq

qip'arpak rope # NUN; < qip'aq-rpak

qip'artaar- to play or compete with a slanted pole over which one flips trying to land on the feet # Pugutiini amigmek pilliniak, kitak-gguq keggani qasgim uqrani *qip'artaarnaurtut*, muragaq kapulluku qeckaraluku *qip'artaatullruut*. (Wii-ll' naspaaqtang'erma kanarma ulpiartelallruunga nalluamku.) 'As soon as he came out the door, they₂ asked him to join in *flipping* in the lee of the kashim, as they used to put a pole slanted in the ground and compete in *flipping* over the pole. (Even though I tried, I would somersault, landing head down because I didn't know how.)' (KIP 1998:227); < qip'arte-a-

qip'arte- to suddenly twist; to turn sharply # . . . uyanga'rtuq, aũgna-llu-gguq qayaan pamyua *qip'arrluku*. ' . . . he looked ahead and saw that the tail of his kayak *turning sharply* [around the bend].' (QUL 203:486); < qipte-arte-

qipaun net shuttle; net-hanging needle # < qipe-?-n # NUN

qip'ayagaq* smaller diameter intertwined thread; wire (*NUN meaning*) # < qip'aq-ya(g)aq

qipe- to twist; to ply thread # qip'uuq 'it is twisting'; qipaa 'he is twisting it' / Taluluni tuaten imkunek yualunek, makut ungungssit cat, tuntut taqukat-llu yualuitnek waten *qupurrluki, qupurrerraarluki qip'iluki, qip'urluki* yualuktullruit tamaani. 'They split that sinew; they'd *ply* the sinew of these animals, the caribou and the seal, and after they'd *plied* it, they'd make *plied* thread, by *intertwining* the sinew; that's how they used them for thread back then.' (ELL 1997:138); > qip'aq, qipaun, qiperrlugte-, qipte-, qipneq, Qipneq, Qip'ngayaq, qipsaq, qipsuun, qipuurayaq, qipuma-

qiperrlugte- to fret actively and noisily # *of a dog pulling on its chain and making noise, or of a fussing child, or of a person*

tossing in his sleep; qiperrlugtuq 'it is fretting', 'he is tossing in his sleep' / Tua qiperrlugpegnani tua-i maligtaquuraulluni taukuk angayuqaagmi tayima alerquaguralaagni maligtaquurautesqelluku. 'Without making a fuss he went along because his parents used to give him guidance and had him follow it.' (ELL 1997:136); < qipe-rrluk

qipiamcetaaq toy for boys; bolas # NUN

Qipneq Kipnuk # village on the coast south of Nelson Is. in the Canineq area; Qipnermiut 'the people of Kipnuk'; < qipe-neq¹

qipneq bend in a river # Cakmani-gguq qipnerem, kuigem qipneran- anelrarluni kuik tamana qipluni-llu. Wani-gguq amatiini uitaug qipnerem. 'Downriver, at the bend, the river's bend — going downriver the river turns. He lived behind the bend.' (QAN 1995:46): < qipe-neq¹

Qip'ngayak Black River # site on the coast south of the mouth of the Yukon

qipsaq, qipsak screw; thread on a pipe or bolt # Qaillun tua-i nuqtengraan aũg'arngaitniluku. Cunawa-gguq qipsamek, ellminek qipulluni itetulimek agavigluni. 'No matter how it was pulled, they say it wouldn't come out. The reason was that it was hung with a screw setup that would twist itself in.' (QUL 2003:366); = qivvsaq; < qipe-yaq, qipe-yaq

qipsuun screwdriver or other device for twisting # < qipe-cuun

qipte- to go in a curve; to return; to go around the bend # qiptuq 'he followed a curve, or turned back'; qiptaa 'he followed a curve around it or sent it back' / qipyutaa 'he took it back to where it came from, returned it'; Ayumian tayima qipcan kingunrakun. Maaten tua nakirneq man' igvaryartuarluku pillinia, ava-i aũgna qipteksaitellinil'. 'Then he went around the bend, [that one was right] behind him. He could see a straight part of the river and noticed that the one ahead hadn't gone around the bend.' (QUL 2003:644); . . . qayamegnun ekurluki taũgamt'-ll' qipyulluki nunamegnun. '. . . putting them into their kayaks they then took them back to their village.' (WEB1); < qipe-?-; > qip'arte-

qipuma- to be twisted; to be warped # physically or in one's character; qipumauq 'it is twisted'; lignegun tangellra assirluni qamna taũgken iluani, umyugaan alerquutii qipumalriatun ayuqluni. 'In the eyes she's attractive, but inside her, the moral character is as if it's twisted.' (YUP 2005:176); < qipe-ma-

qipuuraq drill # LI; < qipe-ur?

qiqia- to harass sexually # NUN

qiqiullek ruddy turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*) # NUN

qiqiyiayuli hawk (*species* ?) # HBC; < imitative and -yuli

qiqli- to harden (of prints in snow); to be stuck open (of a trap) # NUN

qiri- to want something from someone # NUN

qirruarte- (**qiruarte** ?) to mope when bothered by someone # NUN

qirussiq* decorative appendage # ornament on hat, mask or dance baton; Maa-i enirarautet makut taũgaam qirussiit cimilartut. 'The only things that changed on dance sticks were the ornaments.' (TAP 2004:59); Waten ilait kegginaqut qirussingqerrlallruut, cat imarpigmiutaat tengmilqut-murag-man'a waten taũgaam akagenqeggaqluni canek melqunek pingqerraqlun'. Unatnek-llu agaluteng, unaksuarnek, qirussit iliitnun pimaluteng. 'Some of the masks have appendages. Certain ocean bird masks were ringed with wooden strips with feathers on them. Little human hand carvings would hang from the appendages.' (AGA 1996:102)

qisran pouch # such as a pouch for a harpoon head; includes pouch-like things such as the calyxes of cloudberry; qisratairai atsalugpiat 'she removed the calyxes from the cloudberry'; Aren tamakut imkut qayat pugtertellriit tuaten pitegcautemeng qisraksuarait katagturluki . . . 'So those kayaks floating down there were dropping some of their little arrow containers . . .' (ELL 1997:388); = qesran; cf. issran

qissengqa- to be pouting # qissengqauq 'he is pouting' / HBC; < qisserte-ngqa-

qisserte- to pout # qissertuq 'he pouted'; qissertaa 'he pouted at her' / HBC; > qissengqa-; cf. qissiq

qissinga- to be insane; to be rabid # qissingauq 'he is insane' / < qiste-nga-

qissiq lip # qissik 'lips'; qissiqqa 'my lip'; NUN;

> qissiryaraq; cf. qisserte-; < PY qisiq

qissiryaraq tunnel entrance or log at doorway to old-time house # NUN; < qissiq-yaraq

Qissunaq Kashunak # river and old village site near Hooper Bay and Chevak; the people of Qissunaq now live mostly in Chevak.

qiste- to have a convulsion or seizure; to go berserk; to become rabid # qistuuq 'he had a fit' /

> qissinga-, qistetu-; < PE qi(C)ət- and qit-

qistetu-, qistelar- to be epileptic; to be subject to seizures # qistetuuq or qistelartuq 'he is epileptic' / Ataneq, qetunraqa takumcukiu, qistelartuq, nangteqeqapiggluni-llu. 'Lord, have mercy on my son; he is subject to seizures and and suffers

greatly.’ (MATT. 17:15); < qiste-tu-, < qistelar-

qiteq window frame; skylight frame # . . . unugni qavallratni qasgimi, caviggani tauna anulluku, qasgim egalran *qitrān* acianun, . . . , nuniutelliniluku, . . . ’. . . at night when they were sleeping in the kashim, he went out with his knife, and under the kashim’s skylight’s *frame*, he jabbed it into the soil, . . . ’ (PAI 2008:420); *see Appendix 9 on parts of house*; = qiitek

qitevte- to fidget, squirm, and babble (of children); to jabber; to be speaking any language other than Yup’ik; to speak English # qitevtuq ‘he is speaking English’ / qit’vutaa ‘he is speaking to him in English’; qitevcuumiituaq ‘he doesn’t care to speak English’; Ellii-am tua-i elicukapiggluni, aaniita-llu elicesqumalliamiu Kass’atun nallunrilkeminek apertuuqurluku. *Qitevcuilami-llu qitevcaramek elicungcarpek’*naku. ‘She wanted to learn very much, and because her mother wanted her to learn English she taught her what little she knew. Because [her mother] didn’t actually *speak English*, she didn’t teach her how to *speak it*.’ (ELN 1990:13); > qitevnaga-; < PE qitəvə(t)-

qitevnaga- to speak English usually or well # qitevnagauq ‘he speaks English usually or well’ / < qitevte-nga-

qitngayug- to not be able to look right at someone due to respect; to be shy # NUN

qitngir- *emotional root*; > qitngiqe-, qitngirnarqe-, qitngiryug-; < PE qitŋir-

qitngiqe- to be dazzled by (it — bright light) # qitngiqaa ‘he is dazzled by it’ / < qitngir-ke-

qitngirnarqe- to be dazzlingly bright # qitngirnarquq ‘it is dazzling’ / qitngirnaqvaa ‘how bright it is!’; < qitngir-narqe-

qitngiryug- to be dazzled by bright light # qitngiryugtuq ‘he is dazzled’ / Eglerrluni, eglerrluni imumek alqunaq waniwa-llu tekiteqarraqatanritaak cev’artuq tanqigmun, arenqiatuq tengauyunaircami iggluni kiarcunailagnek pamkuk iigni *qitngiryuum* ugaani. ‘He traveled on, and suddenly — he was not about to get to it — he cut through to the bright light, and oh dear, because it was impossible for him to fly, he dropped down since his eyes couldn’t see due to *the dazzling light*.’ (MAR2 2001:23); < qitngir-yug-

qiu blueberry (*Vaccinium uliginosum*); water sky (reflection of open water in the middle of an ice field seen as a dark blue area in the sky) # *and qiu-* to be or become bluish # qiuguq *or* qiugaa ‘it is or became bluish’ / Iqvaraqluteng-llu *qiunek* akutarkameggnek. ‘They would pick *blueberries* to use in their Eskimo ice cream.’ (PRA 1995:461 (see 1997 or further reprintings)); Tua-i-llu *qiut* piata cali iqvarluteng tamakunek. ‘And when the *blueberries* were ready, they picked them too.’ (ELN 1995:43); Tua-i-llu nererraarluteng keniramek tamakunek *qiurpaungalngurnek* cikiani ellii naspaaluni tua-i neqniqpiarluni. ‘Then after eating the cooked food, he gave her some of those things that looked like big *blueberries*, and she tried them and they were very tasty.’ (ELN 1990:113); = qeyu-; > qiugaarculleq, qiugcete-, qiugliq, qiuguciaranga’artellria, qiukcaq, qiuneq, qiungaar(ar)-, qiuq, qiuracetaaq, qiurliq, qiurqe-, qiute-, qiuryaq, qiugtalek; *cf.* qesur-; < PE qiyu(y)(-)

qiugaaq bluish area; water sky (reflection of open water in the middle of an ice field seen as a dark blue area in the sky); shade of new growth of hair on a man’s face # Ak’aniunrituq-gguq yun’erra’ar an’uq *qiugaariluni*, ungangaarluni. ‘Before long a young man came out, with the *shade of new hair growth on his face* as he was just beginning to get whiskers.’ (CUN 2008:60); < qiu-?

qiugcete-, qiuglircete- to be blue # Imarpik-llu un’a tua-i mertaunani ecirluku. Tauna taūgaam tua-i, nanvatun tua-i waten ayuqurluni piami, quliii pikna *qiucequrallinilria*. ‘The ocean out there had no open water, being covered with a thin film of ice. But because that one place was in fact [open] like a lake, up above it there was a *blue* reflection.’ (CIU 2005:6); < qiu-cete²-, qiugliq-cete²-

qiuggiq hermit crab # NUN

qiugguiq crack in shore ice # NUN

qiugliq blue color; blue thing # Qaillun qucillgaam iik *qiugliurtellrak*. ‘How the crane’s eyes became *blue*.’ (PRA 1995*:396); = qiurliq, qesurliq, qeyurliq; < qiu-li¹; > qiurpak

qiuguciaranga’artellria young man who has recently begun to show dark shade of facial hair # < qiu-?-nge-ar(ar)te-lria

qiugtalek teal duck (*species* ?) # NSU; < qiu-?-lek

qiukcaq yearling, gray beluga # NSU; < qiu-?

qiuneq Mongolian spot on lower back of Eskimos and other Mongoloid peoples; bluish spot on the skin; hematoma # < qiu-neq⁴

qiungaar(ar)- to begin to turn blue # < qiu-nge-?

qiuq* boulder; large rock # Maaten-gguq imna pengumun ugtuq ik’ikika *qiurpall’er* teggalqurpall’er una. ‘When he got

up on the hill, oh my, there was a big *boulder* there, a great big rock.’ (NAA 1970:2); Nuna-llu pektuq, *qiuret-llu* qupurluteng, . . . ‘There was an earthquake, and the *rocks* split, . . .’ (MATT. 27:51); < PE qiy̆y̆u

qiuqlak hair # qiuqliinka *plural* ‘my hair’; NUN;
< qiur-?

qiur- to shear; to clip off growth; to cut closely (as when cutting hair close to the scalp or cutting grass off at the ground) # qiurtuq ‘he is shearing something’; qiurai ‘he is shearing them off’ / Aaqiitaayaarrluaũrluq tua-i-llu una *qiuryallinilria*, caneggluni. ‘Dear ol’ Aaqiitaayaarrluaq went to *cut* grass stalks, gathering grass.’ (JOE 2008);
> qiurcuun; < PE qiy̆ur-

qiuracetaaq black turnstone (*Arenaria melanocephala*) # < qiu-?-cetaaq

qiurcuun shears; lawnmower # < qiur-cuun

qiuqliq blue color; blue thing # = qiuqliq, qesurliq, qeyurliq; < qiu-li¹; > qiurpak

qiurpak all blue # *predicative particle*; Aũgkut-wa ingrit *qiurpak*, canimetngatqapiggluteng. ‘Those mountains over there were *all blue*, seemingly very close by.’ (ELN 1990:47); < qiu-rpak

qiuqrq- to make bluish; to bruise # qiuqrqaa ‘he bruised it, turned it blue’ / . . . kinguvran qamiquq *qiuqrqeciqa*, elpet-llu kitngiakun kinguvra kegciqan. ‘. . . his descendant will *bruise* your head, and you will bite his descendant on his heel.’ (AYAG. 3:15); < qiu-rqe²-

qiuryaq, qiuryak (*BB form*) northern lights; aurora # *also plural for the aurora*; qiuryiinanrani-gguq kukumyararquet qiuryat atrarciquq ayauulluten-llu ‘they say that when the aurora is out, if you whistle, the aurora will come down and take you away’; = kiuryaq; < qiu-yaq, qiu-yaq; < PE
ki(C)uryar

qiuryi- to make a crunching or growling noise (as when walking on snow, or the stomach growling, but not an animal growling) # NUN

qiute- to make bluish; to bruise # qiutaa ‘he bruised it, turned it blue’ / < qiu-te²-

qivalngucuaq whirlpool # NUN

qivayaq branch # NUN, NSU; < ?-yaq; cf. avayaq

qivigpak in great numbers # *adverbial particle*; Kukumyrauluteng anglluq’ertut, angluq’erraarluteng-llu tagngameng, *qivigpak* tengluteng. ‘Being black scoters they dove, and after they dove, they came up, and flew off *in great numbers*.’ (KIP 1998:311)

qivir- to add to; to supplement # qiviraa ‘he is adding something to it’ / qiviraa akutaq tan’gerpagnek issuumayagarnek-llu ‘she put crowberries and raisins in the “Eskimo ice cream”’; “Akutaryunkeqapigtua.” Akutamek cikirngani maaten pillia *qivirluni* yuut cetuitnek. ‘When she gave him some “Eskimo ice cream” he saw that it had had human fingernails put into it!’ (MAR1 2001:65); < PY qivir-

qivru- to be heartbroken; to mourn # qivruuq ‘he is brokenhearted, in mourning’ / Aren, atiin taum qanrutekngatgu anluni, *qivruq’allermini* taumek qetunrarminek uirlerluku qimugtem nalatellranek aquiqcaarainanrani. ‘Oh, when they told his father about it, he went outside *brokenhearted* because of the death of his son from being mauled by a dog while playing.’ (QUL 2003:132); > qivruke-; < PE qivru-

qivruke- to mourn over; to be sad on account of; to be grieving for # qivrukaa ‘he is mourning over it, is sad over its loss’ / Elliin-llu waniw’ qetunrani *qivruksaaqngamiu* tua-i waniw’ qenerrniluni. ‘He said that he was angry, because he was *in grief over* his son.’ (QUL 2003:134);
< qivru-ke⁴-

qivvsaq screw # NUN; = qipsaq; < ?-yaq

qivyunguaq a certain plant (*species?*) # < qivyuuq-uaq

qivyuuq, qivsuq (*NS form*) underhair; down # meqtaquet qivyuit allakaqiki ‘when you pluck (birds), put their down aside’; Imkut-llu enirarautet cali tuaten *qivyurrarneq* nuulirluki. ‘Their dance batons had *down feathers* at the tips.’ (AGA 1996:86); > qivyunguaq; cf. qinavyuq, qenavyuq; < PE qivyuu(r)

quacerte- to have wrinkled skin from soaking in water # NI

quagci, quagciq sourdock (*Rumex arcticus*) # Kinguani taum *quagcilluteng* kenirluki-llu puckamun qemaggluki uksurpak cali akutaqluki nerciqngamegteki. ‘After that, they’d gather *sourdock*, cook them and store them in a barrel, because they’d be eating them in “Eskimo ice cream” all winter.’ (ELN 1990:43); Y, NSU, NI, CAN LK, BB, NR, LI; >
quagciruaq; < PY quv̆y̆ci(q)

quagciruaq kayak paddle with blade that gets thinner toward tip # < quagciq-uaq

quaguk sharp edge; ridge # . . . *quagiluni* una. *Quaguin* qaingit cali tua-i tevaumaluteng. ‘. . . this one is made with *sharp edges*. The surfaces [sides] of its *sharp edges* have incised grooves.’ (CIU 2005:34); > quagulek; < PE qu(C)ayḏuy

quagulek three-cornered skin-sewing needle; glover’s needle # Waten mingqellriani nauwa amuyaaqelartuq tua-i iliit pisciiganani mingqutpiakun. Tua-i-llu picikukut, “Aling amuyaaqvaa-lli uumi. *Quagulegmek* cimiqata’arqa amuyaaqsuilngurmek. ‘When sewing sometimes the needle can’t be drawn through [the skin], if it’s a regular round needle. Then we say, “Oh my, this doesn’t go through well. I’m going to change to a *glover’s needle*, which never has trouble being drawn through.”’ (CIU 2005:240); < quaguk-lek

qualqamyi- to get ripples as water calms from a disturbance # NUN

quannga- to be stupid # quanngauq ‘he is stupid’ / NSU

quaq meat or fish to be eaten raw and frozen # < PE qu(C)ar; see Adams (21)

quarnaq larch; tamarack (tree) (*Larix laricina*) # Una-gguq waniwa *quarnaq* uqamailnguq aavangtak. Tua-i waniwa taqumaluni kaugtuutauluni, makunek tua-i imkunek unarciarkartaqameng atutuliuluni. ‘This, here, is a heavy *tamarack* burl. It has been made into a sledgehammer, or maul, used when they got wood of the sort used for making implements.’ (CIU 2005:160); Makut-llu cali nekevraartut tamakut tua-i *quarnanek* pitukait tegqapiggluteng. ‘And these spruce-like trees they call “*quarnat*” [*tamarack*] are extremely hard.’ (QAN 2009:302); < ?-naq²

quarruuk stickleback (*Pungitius pungitius*), locally needlefish # Tamaani neqait makut *quarruugut*, pitaqetuit qaluluki. . . . *Quarruugut* ayuqenrilngurteggun taqluki nerlallruit. Ak’allicirluki, mirluki taryirluki puckamun ekluki. Ak’allaucata-llu nerluki. Kenirluki-llu uqirluki ner’aqluki. ‘In those days they used dipnets to catch *sticklebacks*. . . . They prepared the *sticklebacks* in various ways to eat them. They’d age them. They’d put them in water, salt them, put them in barrels. When they were cured they would eat them. Sometimes they added seal oil to them after they cooked them and ate them that way.’ (YUU 1995:61); Arnaurluullugii uyangtuq, *quarruuk* un’a asguqcaaralria aturluni. ‘The little old lady looked down [over the side of the boat], and there was this *needlefish* making its way upriver, and singing.’ (QUA 1997:29); Y, HBC, K, NI, BB, NR, LI, EG

quarta¹ cataract in the eye # and **quarta-** to have a cataract # quartauq ‘he has a cataract’ / K, Y, NI, CAN, NUN, BB; = quverta; < PE quvərtə-

quarta² anal itch # and **quarta-** to have an anal itch

quartauq ‘he has an anal itch’ / Y, NUN;

< quyar̥ta(r)

quaryarnaq yellow-fin sole (*Limanda aspera*) # NUN

quasqiarte-, quasqite- to slip # NUN, EG; = qurrasqite-, ūgasqite-

qucak messy person # and **qucag-** to be messy # qucagtuq ‘it is a mess’ / qucauguq ‘he is a messy person’; cf. qucavliqe-

qucakiq black currant (*Ribes hudsonianum*) # BB

qucavliqe- to not be dexterous # NUN; cf. qucak

qucavvlag- to be messy; to be unkempt # Tua-i uqlarluni *qucavvlagluni*. Nuyai-llu tua-i pet’ngumaluteng nuyiurumavkenateng. ‘She was messy, *unkempt*. Her hair had sprung out of place, not having been combed.’ (CIU 2005:90);

< qucak-?; cf. qucavvluk

qucavvluk, qucanglluk unkempt person; messy person # Imuunrituq-qaa pangalegturluni ayatuli *qucanglluuulrianun* napcuumiinani? ‘Isn’t that the one [the story] about the one [animal] that ran along not wanting to get caught in the trap of the *messy people*?’ (CIU 2005:154); < qucak-rrluk; cf. qucavvlag-

qucgutaq story knife # and **qucgutar-** to tell stories illustrating them with a story knife # qucgutartuq ‘she is telling stories using a story- knife’; HBC

qucillgaq* sandhill crane (*Grus canadensis*) # Tua-lli-wa-gguq tauna *qucillgaq* piyuaqtaralarria atsanek yuarluni. . . . Tuakenirnek-llu-gguq *qucillgaat* tamarmeng iingit qiuglircet’lartut. ‘And, they say, this *crane* went walking looking for berries. . . . And ever since then, they say, all *cranes*’ eyes have been blue.’ (PRA 1995*:396); = HBC, NI, CAN, LI, BB, NR; cf. tacellgaq, qucilkuryuk; = qucillngaq

qucillngaq* sandhill crane (*Grus canadensis*) # *Qucillngaam* irugni nengllukek mikelnguut qerarcetai. ‘The *crane* stretched out its legs and let the children cross over [on them].’ (KUP 1977:13); less common variant of qucillgaq

qucilkuryuk sandhill crane (*Grus canadensis*) # NUN; cf. qucillgaq

qucuniqu red-throated loon (*Gavia stellata*) # HBC, NUN

quc'urte- to be sad # quc'urtuq 'he is sad' / quc'urrluni '(he) being sad'; Maurluan aptaa, "Waqaa akleng tutgara'urluuq, ciin imutuunripakarcit? Ciiurluq quc'urpakarcit?"

'His grandmother asked him, "What's going on, poor dear, grandson, why are you not your usual self? Why, poor dear, are you so *sad*?"' (NAA 1970:2); Y

qucuvike- to want a garment (which is, however, too small) # NUN

qugaacitaaq hammer # HBC

qugar- to swell (of prostate) # qugarluku 'swelling of the prostate'; cf. qurak

qugautnaq wolf fish (*Anarhichas* sp.) # NI, NUN;

< ?-naq²; < PE quyðarutnar (*under* PE quyðar-)

qugcuaqer- to be startled # qugcuaqertuq 'he got startled' / qugcuaqercitaa 'he startled her'; HBC, NUN; < PE quylur-

qugcuun canine tooth; eyetooth; protruding tooth; supernumerary tooth (canine tooth growing through gums); wedge; wooden spike; club (for hitting) # *Qugcuulvak* pakmani elliciquq qasgim egalran mengliinun. Ciemek pugelria allam yuum nasqurra'arluku, nasquṛrakun kaugturciqa taqinarluku. 'A *big wooden club* will be placed up there by the skylight of the kashim. The other person will club the head of the first one to reach the top instantly killing him.' (NAA 1970:9); Una waniwa keputii, ukut-llu waniwa *qugcuutai* mellgaraa-llu waniwa una, una-llu ukicissuutii makut maa-i cassuukarai uitaut. 'This adze of his, his *wedges*, his carver's hook, his drill, these little tools of his, they remain.' (MAR 2 2001:6);

< ?-cuun; cf. equk

qugmelnguq* tree swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*) # NR; = equgmelnguq, qungmelnguayaaq;

< ?-mete-nguq; cf. equk

qugniilnguq* cottonwood (*Populus balsamifera*) #

. . . qulvarviit waten tutemqangqetullruut imumi, avngulek man'a, *qugniilnguq*, imna ellegpak, waten ak'lirturaumaluni . . . ' . . . the caches had [notched] stairways, balsam poplar, *cottonwood* [*two names in both Yup'ik and English for the same tree*], very thick [logs]; from that was made the stairway . . . (CUN 2007:80); LK, CAN; < ?-niite-nguq; cf. equk

qugnira- for there to be gusts of wind # NUN

qugrute- to be overcrowded # qugrutuq 'it is overcrowded'; < ?-te³-; cf. qerrellrute-

qugtar- to gather firewood # qugtartuq 'he is gathering firewood'; qugtaraa 'he is gathering firewood for her or it' / Taugken atani cakneq ikasurluku, equgnek-llu ikasuqluku *qugtarturluni* kiagmi, equut alaitaqata. 'However, he'd help his father, help him with firewood, *getting wood* in the summer when the firewood appeared [no longer under the snow].' (MAR1 2001:30);

< ?-tar²; cf. equkalso spelled equgtar-; < equk-tar²-; > Qugtarvik; < PE qəḏuytar- (*under* PE qəḏuy)

Qugtarvik King Salmon River # *on the Alaska Pen.*;

< qugtar-vk

qugtuqaq femur; thighbone < ?-tuqaq; > qugtuqaruaq; cf. equk

qugtuqaruaq tall thin pail # *literally*: 'imitation thighbone, 'thing like a thigh'; < qugtuqaq-uaq

quguquguaq pectoral sandpiper (*Calidris melanotos*) # NR; *imitative*

qugyinraq* swan quill # Qaqimaluni man'a piuq, nakruterluni-llu ukunek. Waten ayuqellriit wangkuta imumi pitullruaput *qugyinrarnek*, qugyuum yaquṛrinek. 'When finished, it [the arrow] would have these stabilizers. For the ones like these [the stabilizers], back then we "*qugyinraq*", swan's wing [feathers].' (CIU 2005:34); < qugyuk-linraq

qugyuguaq fleabane; groundsel (*Senecio congestus*) #; Cali-llu qeltairraarluki tayarulunguat, qanganaruat, atsaruat, *qugyuguat-llu* ikiituut-llu ner'aqluteng. 'Also, after peeling the fresh willow shoots, the artemisia, the chamomille, the *groundsel*, and the wild celery, they'd eat [them].' (PRA 1995*:461); K; < qugyuk-uaq

qugyuk, qugsuk (NS form) tundra swan (*Cygnus columbianus*) # Iliini *qugyuut* it'gaita amiitnek mingqaat qaralilallruit. 'Sometimes they'd make decorations on their baskets from the skin of *swans*' feet.' (YUU 1995:60); Qatellriarrlainarneq *qugyugtangqerrukaqa*. 'I thought that there were only white *swans* in existence.' (YUP 1996:42); QUGYUUT NEQAIT

'mare's-tail (*Hippurus vulgaris*)' (BB usage); > qugyinraq, qugyuguaq, qugyutnguq; < PE quyḏuy

qugyutnguq 'mare's-tail (*Hippurus vulgaris*) # Y;

< qugyuk-?-uaq

quilekupiaq ice crystal from extreme cold weather; silvery speckle # *and quilekupiar-* to have silvery speckles (on dried

fish, or an exterior surface in the cold) # NUN

quinag- *emotional root*; Y, HBC, NS, NI; > quinagnarqe-, quinagyug-, quinake-; < PE quiyinay-

quinagnarqe- to be repulsive; to be ugly; to be disgusting; to be earthy # quinagnarquq 'it is repulsive, ugly, disgusting, earthy' / *Quinagnam-wa* nuvevailganga tamaani agleryaurpailegma-ll' tauna tuan' tekiartellrukeka. 'I came upon it before the awareness of earthy matters had sunk in for me, before I started menstruating.' (AGA 1996:180); < quinag-narqe-

quinagyug- to be disgusted; to be repulsed # quinagyugtuq 'he finds something disgusting' / < quinag-yug-

quinake- to find (it) disgusting # quinakaa 'he finds it disgusting' / Neqet taukut qunguurniluk' tegucunaitniluki, *quinakluki*. 'They said that the food had turned into a grave, so that it inhibited one from taking any of it, as they found it disgusting.' (ELL 1997:512); < quinag-ke²-

qukacenga*, **qukacuayaalek** wasp # *literally*: 'one with a little waist'; qukacengaat eniit nallumni tut'ellruaqa 'I unknowingly stepped on a wasp nest'; < qukaq-cengaq, qukaq-cuar(aq)-ya(g)aq-lek

qukailitaq belt # EG; < qukaq-ilitaq

qukakiirar- to be in (water, mud, tall grass, etc.) up to the waist; to extend as far as one's waist # qukakiirartuq 'he's in up to his waist' / qukakiirarnarquq 'it's waist deep'; < qukaq-kiirar-

qukalek nine in playing cards # NUN; < qukaq-lek

qukaq middle; center; waist; lumbar vertebrae; lower back # *and* **qukar-** to reach the midpoint # . . . teq'allermek pilisqengani unuakurpak elagluni, maaten erneq *qukaan* unatmi tumiik piak kavirpak qerrarnerek-wa malruk. ' . . . she made a pit since she'd been told to do so, digging all morning, and when the day reached its midpoint [at noon] she observed that the palms of her hands were all red and that there were two blisters there.' (ELN 1990:42); Kan'a-w' natran *qukaani* ukinerpall'er. 'And in the center of its floor there was a great big hole.' (QUL 2003:622); Taum-llu aipaan teguamiki *qukaitgun* kepluki, iquatgun-llu usgulluki. 'And when his companion took hold of them he cut them through their centers, he tied them together at their ends.' (CAU 1985:85); IRALUM QUKALLRA 'half moon'; ERNEREM QUKALLRA, ERENREM QUKALLRA, ERNEREM QUKARYARAA, ERENREM QUKARYARAA 'noon, midday'; erenrem qukaryarani tekita 'the day has reached its midpoint, it is noon'; > qukacengaq, qukailitaq, quakalek, quakqliq, qukarneq, qukarralek, qukartuqar-, quki-, qukvir-, qukakiirar-

qukaqliq* middle one. < qukaq-qliq

qukarneq middle area; midsection of a fish #

< qukaq-neq⁴

quk'arte- to subside (of bad weather) and then start up again # NUN

qukartur- to act on the middle of (it) # qukarturaa 'he did something to it in its middle' / tangrraanga qukartuqerlua 'he looked at me squarely in the eye'; . . . yugnun kegginait arnat-llu *qukarturaluki* kegginait tangyuicestait, nutaan pissungaqameng pitarkanun atupiarluki waten kiarutkaqamegteki nutaan iingit tuknitulriit.

' . . . they didn't want men to look women directly in the face, so that when they went hunting their eyesight would be strong for seeing the game.' (QUL 2003:48); < qukaq-tur²-

qukarralek nine in cards # NI; < qukaq-rraq-lek

qukassaq old-fashioned rope used for hanging fish # EG; < quka-?

quke- to refrain from going from house to house during one particular day of the "Qaariitaaq" ("Asking Festival") # *on the other days of which the people did go from house to house*; HBC; cf. qukaq

quki- hit or otherwise act right in the center of something # Tua-i-gguq imna asaaquq ayalria, atrarluni-llu; arenqiapaa-gguq maklak tauna pugtainanrani qemirrlua tua-i *qukiqapiarluku* tamana kapuckalliniuq, makliim qemirrlua. 'And then, it is said, that flying harpoon descended; and oh my when that bearded seal surfaced, it hit right in the middle of its back, it penetrated, [into] the bearded seal's back.' (CIU 2005:58); < quka-i³-

qukilngu- to have one's ears hurt by loud noise # qukilnguq 'his ears hurt from the noise' / Iquklitqatallrani tua yaan' quyigierluni pillrani tua-i niitellngunaqluni iqukliartelliniluni. Qavcirqunek-gguq tua tuatnauq. Arcariinarluni taun' iqua *qukilngunarqellra*. 'As it (the song) came to an end, the pitch of her voice got so high that it was painful to hear. She did that several times. Its earsplitting end got worse and worse.' (ELL 1997:204); "Ui"-llrani erinii *qukilngunaqluni* akngirnaqluni. 'When he made a "wee" sound his voice became earsplitting and painful. (YUU 1995:110); < qukir-ingu-

qukir- to hurt or be hurt in the ears, or annoyed, by loud noise # qukirtuq 'his ears hurt from the noise' / qukirtaa 'he is hurting her ears with his noise'; qukirtarpenga 'you're hurting my ears with your noise'; NUN, NS; > qukilngu-; < PE qukir-

Qukitiq Fourth of July holiday # Yuut aquvaatelartut *Qukitiimi*. 'People have races on the Fourth of July.' (YUP 1996:); <

quki-(u)tiq

qukvir- to part and pull back each half # qukviraa ‘he parted it’ / nuyiurraarlua qukvirai nuyanka ‘after combing my hair she parted it’; Aren erinani-gguq ancaku qayat imkut avegyartulliniluteng, *qukvirluteng*. ‘Oh, when he let out his voice, all those kayaks started to divide, *parting and moving aside*.’ (ELL 1997:392); < qukaq-?; < PY qukvir-

qula^e area above; ten; ten in cards # qulii ‘the area above it’, or ‘its deck-stringer’; nem quliikun tengssuun kiturtuq ‘the plane passed over the house’; Ugkut-wa-gguq cali nakacuut amiigem *quliini* ecupiat. ‘Those bladders up *above* the door were very dim.’ (YUU 1995:87); . . . *tengauluteng nunam qul’ariikun.* ‘. . . flying through the *area above* the land.’ (NAAQ 11:31); *the use of this word for the number ten is because there are ten digits in the upper part of the body*; qula ‘ten’, *when used in counting*: malrunlegen, pingayunlegen, qulngunrita’ar, qula ‘seven, eight, nine, ten’; qulen (or qulet) ‘ten’, *when used in a sentence*: Tua-llu ukut uqulegayagaat *qulen* uitalliut nanvam ceñiini. ‘The *ten* little pintail ducks evidently stayed on the shore of the lake.’ (PEK 1977:25); qulnek pingqertua ‘I have ten’; qulnguut ‘they are ten in number’; qultun or qul’tun ‘for ten (dollars)’; *see Appendix 6 on the numerals*; > qulair-, qularaq, qulcungaqaq, quleqsig-, quletmun, qullsur-, qulmurte-, qulqin, qulruarte-, qulvani, qulvarqulngunritaraan, qulnguyan, qulngurutailnguut; *cf.* qulaq*, qularaq, quliq, qulliq, qussig-, quyig-; < PE qula-

qulaq*, qula fore or aft deck-stringer of a kayak # Makut-llu cali unarcianek cauyanret, cauyarait, paingit-llu *qulaat-llu* pagkut. ‘And they make the ribs as well as the cockpit and *deck stringers* out of straight-grained wood.’ (PAI 2008:266); *see Appendix 9 on the parts of the kayak*; *cf.* qula^e;

> qularaq

qulagirte- to visit # qulagirtuq ‘he is visiting’; qulagirtaa ‘he is visiting him’ / EG

qulair- to pass over # qulairaa ‘it passed over it’ /

< qule-ir²-

qular- to intentionally omit something while speaking # Tamaa-i *qularyugnaunateng* aũgkut ciuliat taringepiartelluki ayagyuateng qanrutetullrukait tamaa-i. ‘Those elders did not *keep things from* their young people, but taught them everything they needed to know and understand.’ (YUP 2005:156); Wangkuta tan’gurrarni ellangarteqarraallemteñi *qularluteng* pillrunritut tungemteñun arcaqerluku ma’tum arnam tungiinun. . . . *Qulautekevenaku* navguuteklerkaa uum arnam ap’lallinikiit wangkutnun. Tua-i *qularpek’nateng*. ‘When we young men first became aware of our surroundings, those people did not *withhold things* from us, especially about women. . . . They told us ways a woman can harm and ruin us without remorse. They did not *withhold things*.’ (YUP 2005:162); Apeqmeggnek *qularpek’nateng* qanrutkenritengnaqevkenaku. ‘It was what they termed “*qularpek’nateng*” (*not withholding information*), which means they didn’t try to censor anything.’ (ELD 1984:24); *cf.* qul’ar-

qul’ar- to refrain from talking about something; to refrain from saying the name of someone recently deceased by calling a similarly named object by a different word # *this widespread Eskimo practice resulted in the adoption of descriptive terminology for objects (including body parts) that bear the name of the deceased; the original term was reinstated after a child was born and given the name of the deceased, but in some cases the substitute term had become so well established that it remained in use*; qul’artuq ‘he is refraining from saying the name of a deceased person in this way’; qul’aryaraq ‘the practice of giving objects new names (for this reason)’; Uani-am nunamta nuniini Nuqarrluut amllertut atret. Tamana tua-i piluku cali ilaita, wagg’uq *qul’arluteng* “Egutnek” piaqluki. Ukut wani Tuntutuliarmiut *qul’arenqegtut*, *qulautekluki* apqitnek. Tamakut-llu piunrillret apenrillkurquratullruamegteki tamaani. ‘Down around our area, there are have been many people named “Nuqarrluk” (*literally*: “old atlatl”). So some people call them (the atlatls) “egutet” (*literally*: “throwers”), thus *refraining from saying the name of the dead*. The people from Tuntutuliak follow the custom of *refraining from saying the names of the dead*, it’s called practicing “qul’ar(yaraq)” toward them. Back then (it was done) because they would *avoid saying the names of those who had passed away*.’ (CIU 2005:52); *cf.* qular-

qularaq fore and aft lengthwise deck stiffeners of kayak # *see Appendix 9 on the parts of the kayak*;

< qulaq-?

qulcungaqaq eight in playing cards # NUN, NI;

< qula-cungaqaq

quleqsig- to be located high # quleqsigtuq ‘it is high up’ / quleqsigiuaq ‘it is getting higher’; < qule-qsig-

quletmun upward # *adverbial particle*; Tua-i-llu anngameng ellii ciuggluni *quletmun* piuq imna ella amirluunani, akercirluni-llu. ‘And when they came out, she tilted her head *upward* and saw that that sky wasn’t cloudy, and in fact it was sunny.’ (PRA 1995:429); < qule-tmun

quli- to make aged fish (Dolly Varden, trout, or silver salmon) in fall and freeze them in rock-lined ditches for winter use # NUN; < quluk-li²-

qulic'aq oldest one; firstborn #

qulicungaq older brother # *Qulicungama-w'* tua-i qanemcillra man'a nalluyagucuilkeka. 'I never forget what my *older brother* related.' (KIP 1998:125); CAN, NI; < quli('caq)-cungaq

qulig- to crack (as from dryness); to suffer great thirst (even to the point of death) # quligtuq or quligaa 'it cracked' / ellalliqsailan naucetaarvik qulinguq 'because it hasn't rained the garden (soil) is cracking'; . . . Moses-aamun qanerluteng, "Ciin anucikut Egypt-aamek *quligtelluta* tuquvkaryarturluta irniaput-llu ungungssiput-llu?" ' . . . saying to Moses, "Why have you brought us out of Egypt, letting us *die of thirst* along with our children and livestock?"' (ANUC. 17:3); > qulineq; < PY quliy-

quliik back (anatomical) # HBC; cf. *quliq*

qulineq crack # < qulig-neq²

qulip'ak, qulip'agaq skin boot with beaver trimming # NS

quliq side rail of sled # see Appendix 9 on the parts of the sled; cf. qula, quliik, qulliq; < PE qulir

quliranguarrsuun story knife # EG; < quliraq-uaq-cuun

quliraq¹, qulir(aq) legend; traditional story; subject of a traditional story # *handed down by word of mouth and involving fictional, mythical, legendary, or historical characters, or animals taking on human characteristics, told for entertainment and edification*; Una wani uluaq umyuaratequtaqa waniwa *qulirauluku* niigartellruaqa, . . . 'I remember this [kind of] semilunar knife; I heard about it as *the subject of a story*.' (CIU 2005:174); *Quliraq* tauna, nukalpiaq taun' qetqaci'irtellermi tua-i qetqaciraucimitun tuqulliniluni, . . . 'The subject of the traditional story, the man in his prime, when he fell on his back, just when he fell on his back, he died, . . . ' (AGA 1996:114); *Quli'irmek* tutgara'urluquralriignek kiimek . . . 'It's a *story* about a grandson and grandmother who lived by themselves . . . ' (CUN 2007:116); > quliranguarrsuun; qulirarta, quliri-; < PE qulirar-

quliraq^{*2} very old dwelling site, said to be of first Yup'ik people, around Russian Mission and Goodnews Bay # cf. quliraq¹

qulirarta storyteller; Protestant minister (in some areas where *agayulirta* (q.v.) is reserved for a Roman Catholic or Russian Orthodox priest) # < quliraq-ta¹

quliri- to tell a legend # quliriuq 'he is telling a legend'; quliria (or quliritaa) 'he is telling her a legend' / Tuaten tua-i ava-i qulirilriatun yuralartut arnat, elicelluki piciryaraitnek. 'The women danced as if they were *relating a legend*, letting them [the audience] learn from their [the dances'] movements.' (TAP 2004:66); . . . maulumeggnek apa'urlumeggnek-llu quliristengqetullruata tamaani, wiinga maulungqellrunrilama apa'urluunii-llu qulirilriamek niicuitellruunga. ' . . . when they [others] had *storytellers* in the persons of their grandmothers and grandfathers back then, I myself, since I didn't have a grandmother of grandfather, never heard people telling *stories*.' (CIU 2005:406); < quliraq-li²-

qulitaq design from caribou fawn skin sewn onto a parka; type of traditional Yup'ik parka with two pieces of calfskin on the back (called by the same name as the parka design), and two calfskin pieces on the chest (called *cauyak*) # *worn in the coastal (Canineq?) areas*; cf. qulite-

qulite- to wash hair. qulituq 'he is washing his own hair'; qulitaa 'he is washing her hair'; also qulitai 'he is washing them' (hair) or 'he is washing their hair' / Tua-i-llu taukuk arnak qulitellinilutek nuyatek kituggluki, qaisek-llu kituggluku. 'Those two women *washed their hair*, fixed their hair, and fixed their clothes.' (MAR1 2001:18); Mermek-llu pivkenata teq'umek qulitevkarluta. 'We didn't use water; they had us *wash our hair* with urine.' (CAU 1985:65); cf. qulitaq; < PE qulit-

qulliq* top one; upper one; attic # qulliqut 'they are stacked one on top of the other'; qulliqellriit 'things that are stacked one above the other'; Tua-i-llu Kuul'tilakessaaq mayurluni qullirmun, naspaaluki-llu ingleret. 'And then Goldilocks went up to the *attic*, and tried out the beds.' (KUU 1973:21); Yukutaq nem qullikacagiinun pikuni, nem maqarqutii tamaanelnguq assiiruciiguq amlleq-llu kiiq cagmaryaurciqluni amllermek-llu akimek cagmarciqluni. 'If moisture gets into the *attic* of the house [above the insulation], the entire insulation of the house can be ruined, and much heat will begin to be lost, and also much money will be wasted.' (GET n.d.:7); INGELREK QULLIQELLRIIK 'bunk-bed'; cf. qula, qulliq; < PE qullir

Qulliq Lake Nerka # *one of the Wood-Tikchik lakes near Dillingham; this word may be the name of only part of the lake*

Qull'iq* Chukchi Peninsula of Siberia # *also plural for the peninsula*; Qull'irmiut 'residents of the Chukchi Peninsula'; NSU

qullsur-, qul'ssur- (*Y form*), **qulyug-** to be or cost ten dollars # qullsurtuq 'it costs ten dollars' / < qule-cur-, qule-cur-, qule-yug-

qulmurte- to rise; to go up; to ascend # qulmurtuq 'it is going up' / < qule-murte-

qulngunritara(aq*) nine # *literally*: ‘not quite ten’; qulngunrita’ar ‘nine’, *when used in counting*: pingayunlegen, qulngurita’ar, qula ‘eight, nine, ten’; qulngunritaraan (or qulngunritaraat) ‘nine’, *when used in a sentence*: qulngunritaraan yuut taillruut ‘nine people came’; qulnguritaraugut ‘they are nine in number’; qulngunrita’arnek qimugtengqertua ‘I have nine dogs’; qulngunritaraat ‘the ninth one of them’; Alerquutet *qulngunritaraat*: ilan piciliryaquaku.’ (YUA 1945:44 & LIT 1972:21); The *ninth* commandment: Thou shalt not bear false witness.’ See Appendix 6 on numerals;

< qula-u-nritar(ar)-

qulngurun tenth (one or part) # . . . cikiutvet-llu tamalkuita *qulngurutait* tunlarciqanka . . .

‘. . . of all that you give I will surely give *one tenth* . . .’ (AYAG. 28:22); Alerquutet *qulngurutiit*: ciknayaqunak ilavet iliinek . . . ‘The *tenth* commandment: Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor’s . . .’ (YUA 1945:44 & LIT 1972:21);

< qule-u-?-n

qulngurutailnguut nine # *Qulngurutailnguutni* Ilalkescillra. ‘At the *ninth* Station of the Cross.’ (CAT 1950:67); see Appendix 6 on numerals; NS, Y; < qula-u-?-n-ite¹-nguq

qulnguyan nine # see Appendix 6 on numerals; BB, LI; < qula-u-?-n

qulqin, qulqervik shelf # qulqitet ‘cupboard’; Pelatekam iluani estuulurtarluni, kaminiamek, *qulqitnek*, ingleret-wa.

‘Inside the tent there was a table, a stove, *shelves*, and beds.’ (PRA 1995*:460); < qule-?-n, qule-?-vik

qulrarvik elevated cache # EG; < qula-?-vik

qulvarvik elevated cache # Maaten tekicarturaa tauna ena puyirluni, *qulvarvik-wa* elatiini. ‘As he was about to get to that house, he observed that there was smoke coming up from it, and there was an *elevated cache* outside of it.’ (MAR2 2001:100); Y, K, BB, NR, LI; < qulvar-vik

qulruarte- to overshoot above the target; to miss by shooting too high; to go above (it) # qulruartuq ‘it overshot’; qulruartaa ‘he overshot it’ / Ellakun-ll’ anguarluteng *qulruarqaqluku* pitaqsugnaitem ugaani kituraqluku pilallinilriit. ‘And he would paddle through the air, *going above* them, unable to catch them, he’d pass right over them.’ (ELL 1997:326); < qule-?-

qulucuk hump on person’s back # *cf.* qulugte-; < PE qulucuy

qulugcaraq sourdough pancake # LI; < ?-yaraq; *cf.* quluk

qulugneq hump on the back # UNGUNGSSIQ QULUGNELEK ‘camel’; Tua-i Sarai pitekluku atanrata Abram-aaq elluarrluku ciuniuraa, cikirluku-llu qusnginek qusngirngalngurnek, kuluvagnek, ciulvagnek, pisteñek, ungunssinek-llu *qulugnelegnek*. ‘On account of Sarai, their chief greeted Abram properly, and gave him sheep, goats, cows, donkeys, slaves, and camels (*humped* animals).’ (AYAG. 12:16); < qulugte-neq¹

qulugte- to be hunchbacked or stooped # qulugtuq ‘he is hunchbacked or stooped’ / UNGUNGSSIQ QULUGTELLRIA ‘camel’; Ungungssiq *qulugtellria* mingqutem iingakun itlerkaa qacignarqenruuq tukuulriim Agayutem angayuquavianun itlerkaani. ‘It is easier for a camel (*humped* animal) to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter God’s kingdom.’ (MARK 10:25)

quluk aged fish (Dolly Varden, trout, or silver salmon) made in fall and then frozen for winter use (*NUN* meaning); aged blackfish prepared by placing them in a grass of moss line hole in the ground (*CAN* meaning) # = qussuk; > quli-; qulungnaq; *cf.* qulugcaraq; < PY quluk

qulungnaq aged blackfish # NS; < quluk-naq²

qulungllugte- to be baggy; to be soggy; to not be energetic # NUN

quluuraq sulfur; brimstone; Hell # Atanrem-llu ellallircetaa Sodom-aamun Gomorrah-mun-llu, kenermek *quluuramek-llu*, . . . ‘And the Lord rained down upon Sodom and Gomorrah fire and *brimstone*, . . .’ (AYAG. 19:24); Assiitellrianun yugnun pircirciciiqa kumalrianek qetegnek *quluuramek-llu*; ‘On the wicked he will rain burning coals and *sulfur*.’ (PSALM 11:6); Ukuk malruk egcimaug unguvarrarmek nanvamun *quluuramek* ekualramun. ‘The two of them where thrown alive into the lake of burning *sulfur*.’ (REVE. 19:20)

qulvaq area high up # and **qulvar-** to elevate # qulvartuq ‘it is put up’; qulvaraa ‘he put it in a higher place’ / qulvaumauq ‘it is elevated’; qulvanek ‘from high up’; Tengengami tua-i mayulliniluni pagaavet *qulvanun*. Tua-i mernullerkani piluku tua-i *qulvani* yaqiucuaqaqluni tengaurturaliniluni. ‘When she flew, she went upward to *high above*. And in as much as she’d become tired, *high above* she flapped her wings now and then as she’d fly.’ (AGA 1996:218); < qula-var-; > qulvarvik

Qulvinraq Kolavinarak River # *the stream along the southeastern side of Nelson Is.*

qumaaq tapeworm often found in fish or seal # qumiquq ‘he or it has tapeworms’; Cam cam uum asmuurmianga *qumiim*

cam . . . 'Some sort of a *tapeworm* is tearing me apart . . . ' (*part of chant or song*) (MAR2 2001:100); < quma(ɾ)

qumaqite- to be totally preoccupied with sex, becoming enervated # *apparently of men only*; qumaqituq 'he is "sex crazy"' / angun pissutuli aglenrarmek arniuquni qumaqiciuq, picuirulluni-llu 'if a hunter gets sexually involved with a woman who just menstruated for the first time, he will be "sex crazy" and will no longer be able to hunt'; = qumiqite-

qumcir- *emotional root*; NUN; > qumciryug-, qumcirnarqe-, qumcitar-; cf. qungvag-; < PY qumci(ɾ)-

qumciryug- to feel ticklish # qumciryugtuq 'he feels ticklish' / NUN; < qumcir-yug-

qumcirnarqe- to make one ticklish # qumcirnarquq 'it makes one ticklish' / NUN; < qumcir-narqe-

qumcirtar- to be ticklish by nature # qumcirtartuq 'he is ticklish by nature' / NUN; < qumcir-tar¹-

qume- to freeze # qum'uq or qumaa 'it froze' / Tuamtellu ilii anagullutek piluguugni mecungtellrullinikatek cingiryaraak *qumuskaku* tauna cal' tua cingiryaraak patgumaaqluku. 'And if one's skin-boots had gotten too wet and their bootlace froze to it, they'd put their hands over it (to thaw the lace).' (QUL 2003:2); HBC, NUN, NI

qumig-, qumiar- to hold inside (clothing) # and **qumik, qumiaq** enclosed thing; thing inside; fetus (*additional meaning for HBC, NUN, NS, Y*) # qumigtuq 'he put something inside'; qumigaa 'he put it inside' / qumigluku anutaa irniani 'she brought her child outside, holding it inside' (her parka); Ataki tang tauna tua-i *qumia* nep'ngekan pinerrliquteqernauqa, tua-i qanrusnguaqia 'See here, tell me if her *fetus* starts being stuck [during birth] so I can help her [to give birth].' (QUL 2003:512); > qumilek, quminge-

qumilek pregnant woman; prune (*BB meaning*); # *literally*: 'one with a thing inside'; < qumik-lek

quminge- to get pregnant # quminguq 'she got pregnant' / qumingellemni 'when I got pregnant'; < qumik-nge-

qumiqite- to be totally preoccupied with sex becoming enervated # *apparently of men only*; qumiqituq 'he is sex-crazed' / = qumaqite-

qumli- *emotional root*; > qumlike-, qumlinarqe-, qumliyug-

qumlike- to be annoyed at (him); to feel contempt for (him); to scoff at (him) # qumlikaa 'he is annoyed at him' / Ilaita-gguq qanrutaqaceteng asgurakluki *qumlikluki-llu* pilartait, tamaa-i tamakut alangrutuut. 'Some people when told things [about ghost] don't believe the people who tell them, and *scoff* at them, and these are the ones who see ghosts.' (QAN 1995:204); Atawaqertuci *qumlikekaceci* nangluci-llu . . . 'Blessed are you when people *revile* you, and persecute you . . . ' (MATT. 5:11); < qumli-ke²-

qumlinarqe- to be annoying # qumlinarquq 'he is annoying, irritating' / qumlinaqvaa! 'how irritating!', 'darn him!, who does he think he is?'; < qumli-narqe-

qumliyug- to be annoyed # qumliyugtuq 'he is annoyed at someone' / < qumli-yug-

qunackegg- to be very tart; to be very sour # qunackegtuq 'it is tart' / Waten-gguq kavirliturraarluni, imkunek *qunackellriit* icugg' kavirlit, makunek cimerlinek, wall' cukilegneq, tamakut tamaa-i cali inerquulluki. 'After eating cranberries, which, as you know *are very tart*, they were told not to eat smelt or sticklebacks.' (KIP 1998:193); cf. qunarliq, quunarqe-

qunarliq sourdock (*Rumex arcticus*) # NSK, UK; cf. qunackegg-, quunarqe-

qunavte- to split sinew or bark # qunavtaa 'he split it' / Tua-i mauluan kemyuksagucamiu, yualunek *qunavcirraarluni* piirriluni qelutekiuqiliu allamek tamana urluveq. 'When his grandmother gained more confidence in him, she *split some sinew*, and then made a new bowstring for that bow.' (YUU 1995:2); > qunavun

qunavun sinew splitter; bark splitter # Aren tua-i kevkartellinian, pikaitenrilami yualunek qelutekiulliniluk' tamaa-i, imkurluki *qunavutmek*, qupurrluki. "Oh dear, because it had broken and since she didn't lack sinew, she began to make a string for his bow, doing this with a *sinew separator*, separating the strands.' (ELL 1997:80); < qunavte-n

qungag- to withdraw or retreat to a smaller area; to pull back to a smaller area; to bunch up (of stitches being sewn) # qungagtuq 'it/he withdrew, retreated, pulled back' / qungagtaa 'he pulled it back, brought it into a smaller area'; Tua-llu tua-i tamakut imkut qayarugaat *qungalliniluteng* tuavet nunanun. *Qungagluteng* taguriita akiatnun ika-i . . . kuigem akianun ikavet carr'ilqerrarmun mayurluteng, aren tuani tua-i atakuyarcilliniluteng. 'Then that great host of kayaks *retreated* to that village. When they *retreated* further up across there on the other side . . . [they] went up to the other side of the river to a clearing and waited there for evening to come.' (ELL 1997:394); Tak'uq tauna qanemciq, ilii pivkenaku piciqaqa, *qungaggluku* ilii qanrutkeqerluku carraq. 'That story is very long, but I will tell a portion of it, I'll tell it *condensing* it.' (CIU 2005:70); Imkunek-llu iitallernek tupigluki kangrit, aciit kankut *qungaggluki*. Perriutarraat.

'They wove those tall cotton-grass stalks, *pulling together* the lower parts of them. The results were small wipers.' (CAU 1985:23);

> qungagyug-

qungagyug- to painfully shrink or shrivel due to starvation # *of the stomach*; < qungag-yug-

qungasvik trunk, box, bag or other storage container; bentwood box; sewing box # Tua-llu-gguq atakuan iralirluni, pillia pakmani ca imna *qungasviggani* aqvasqell'uku mamterami tayim aganiluku. 'Then when the moon rose in the evening, she asked her to get a *bag* that was hanging in the food cache.' (AGA 1996:162);

< qungate-vik

qungate- to put away; to stow # qungatuq 'it has been put away'; qungataa 'he put it away' / qungaciuq 'he stored something away'; Cali nunam naunrainek kiagmi katurrluki, cat tamalkuan uqvigaat-llu avasait *qungalluki* cungagcetellratni uqumek egnirluki. 'Also, in summer they gathered the land's plants, and they'd *put away* willow shoots while they are green adding seal oil to them.' (MAR1 2001:23);

> qungasvik; < PY qunatə-

qungcuq back of the knee # **and qungcur-** with knees flexed and legs folded toward the body # *postural root*; > qungcungqa-, qungcurte-, qungcuutaq; cf. qungte-; < PE qunqur-

qungcungqa- to have the knees flexed # qungcungqauq 'his knees are flexed' / tuqumalriit qungcungqaita qungitelallruit 'they used to bury their dead with their knees flexed'; < qungcur-ngqa-

qungcurte- to flex the knees # qungcurtuq 'he flexed his knees'; qungcurtaa 'he bent her knees' / < qungcur-te²-

qungcuutaq child's sleeping bag made with sleeves; bunting # < qungcur-taq¹

qungelra- to crouch; to curl up; to be huddled # Judah yugtutulitun ayuquq, pitani tuquqaarluku utertaqluni igteminun, *qungelraluni-llu* tuani. 'Judah is like a lion, after he kills his prey he brings it to his den, and *crouches* there.' (AYAG. 49:9); Qimugta-wa uguna *qungelralria* amlliika, agtungramni-ll' cavkenani. 'I stepped over the dog *huddled* in the entranceway, and even though I touched it, it didn't do anything.' (YUU 1995:81); cf., qungte-, ungelruma-

qungi- to bury # qungia 'he buried her' / NUN; < qunguq-li²-

qunginga- to have one's legs folded (and sit hunched up); to be curled up # qungingauq 'he is sitting in a ball with his legs folded up toward his chest' / . . . akuunani matarmi qerruyaralria uqutmun caugarrluni, anuqii tunulluku, qerrulluni *qungingaluni*. ' . . without clothes, naked, shivering, facing away from the wind, with its wind at her back, being cold, *all hunched over and curled up*.' (ELL 1997:102); < qungte-nga-

qungisvik cemetery; graveyard # < qungite-vik

qungite-, qungi- to bury # qungitaa 'he buried her' / . . . tua-i yuunrian *qungitelliniluku*. ' . . and so, when she died they *buried* her.' (ELL 1997:434); < qunguq-li²-te⁵; > qungisvik

qunglullag- to twitch; to shudder # Kap'lerraarluku-ll' tua-i arulatliniluku tauna, una-ll' *qunglullagluni*. *Qunglullakarluni* tua-i tuquqerluni. 'After stabbing him, he shook him; he *shuddered*. He *shuddered* spasmodically and fell dead.' (QAN 1995:48); K, Y, NI, BB; < ?-llag-

qungmelnguayaaq tree swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*) # LI; = qugmelnguq; < ?-mete-ingu-?-ya(g)aq; cf. equk

qungte- to fold one's legs # qungtuq 'he folded his legs'; qungtaa 'he folded her legs' / qunglluni 'folding his (own) legs'; > qunginga-; cf. qungcur-, qungelra-, qunguq

qunguiq, qunguir(aq*) arctic or white fox (*Alopex lagopus*); black bug that infests fish that are being dried # < qunguq-iq

qunguq grave; coffin # Nunaminun tekiteiliuq can'gurneret tauḡaam ukut, ik'ikika-wa keluatni *qungurugaat!* 'He arrived at his village and observed that all that was left was grassy mounds, and behind them were oh so many *graves!*' (MAR1 2001:93); also dual for one grave;

> qungite-, qunguiq; cf. qungte-, qunguturaaq

qunguturaaq pet; domesticated animal # *not a work dog; originally a wild animal kept for a time as a pet*; qunguturiuq naruyamek 'he made a pet of a seagull'; Arenqia, *qunguturaaq* ima ta'm neqkaanek pillemni qanaatelaamku tua-i kiimelama aipaqucirkamtun, . . . 'My goodness; When I give my *pet* food, I do talk to it because I am alone, and it is like my companion, . . . ' (QUL 2003:148); Nayiyagaat melqurrit assiapiat. Ut'rucitait. Unani tua-i *qunguturaaqerraarluki* ilait ayagcetaqluki. 'The fur of ringed-seal pups is beautiful. They didn't take them home. After keeping some as *pets* for a time down on the ocean, they'd let them go.' (PAI 2008:42); cf. qunguq; > qunguturi-

qunguturi- to keep an animal as a pet # Taūgaam tua-i makunek ungunssiarnek aiparrarkaminek *qunguturingnaqu'uryaaqaqluni*. Nalayulkugluteng-am *qunguturiurluryaaqaqan* ungunssiaaraat makut. Ayuqenrilngurnek tua-i ungunssiarnek *qunguturiyaaqaqluni*. 'However, he kept on *making pets*, companions for himself, of various animals. But, poor thing, whenever he *made pets*, those animals would go and die. He *made pets* of various different animals, but in vain.' (QUL 2003:138)

qunguturiurta cowboy; shepherd; herder #
 < qunguturraq-liur-ta¹

qungvag- *emotional root*; > qungvagnarqe-, qungvagtar-, qungvagyug-, qungvake-, qungvagciir-; cf. qumcir-

qungvagnarqe- to be ticklish (cause one to be tickled) # qungvagnarquq 'it tends to tickle one' / asguruaqa qungvagnarquq 'my parka ruff tickles'; < qungvag-narqe-

qungvagtar- to be easily tickled # qungvagtartuq 'he is ticklish by nature' / < qungvag-tar-

qungvagyua- to feel queasy # qungvagyuaquq 'he or it felt queasy' / . . . akagluni cikmirmi, tua-i-llu tuc'ami pengum terr'anun uilluni pagna qilak tangerrluku, tuarpiaq tamana nuna uivaalria, ilua-llu cali *qungvagyualuni*. ' . . . she rolled down with her eyes closed, and when she landed at the bottom of the hill she opened her eyes and looked up above at the sky and the ground was as if it were revolving, and her insides got all *queasy*.' (ELN 1990:27); < qungvagyug-a-

qungvagyug- to be tickled # qungvagyugtuq 'he is in a ticklish mood, is tickled by something' /
 < qungvag-yug-; > qungvagyua-

qungvake- to be tickled by it; to be given a creepy feeling by (it) # qungvakaa 'he has a ticklish or creepy feeling on account of it'

qungvagciir, qungvagciur- to tickle # qungvagciiraa 'he is tickling her' / qungvagciirluku mikelnguq ngel'arcetaa 'he made the child laugh by tickling him';
 < qungvag-?-

qungyar- to be jealous (between men and women) # qungyartuq 'he or she is jealous' / qungyautekaa 'he is jealous on account of him [his rival].'; *Qungyarnarqellriit* umyuamek navgurinarqellriit ciutegpeggun niiteng'erpeki, angu ukveqsapunaki tamakut. 'Absolutely do not believe those things that cause *jealousy* and wreck havoc in the mind even if you hear them with your own ears.' (YUP 2005:32); > qungyarcetaaq; < PE qunyar-

qungyarcetaaq bird decoy # < qungyar-cetaaq

qunigqe- to have dried mucus in one's eyes # qunigquq 'he has dried mucus in his eyes'; NUN; < qunik-?-

qunik dried mucus in eye; "sleep" in eye # NUN, EG; > quniggluk, qunigqe-; < PE quniy and qulvi

quniggluk dried mucus in eye; "sleep" in the eye; HBC; < qunik-rrluk

qunu- to be reluctant to part with one's possessions # qunuquq 'he is reluctant to part with something' / qunuquq akiutminek 'he is reluctant to part with his money'; > qunuite-, qunuke-, qununarqe-, qunutungar-, qunuyug-; < PE qunu-

qunuite- to be generous; to be unpossessive # qunuituq 'he is generous, not possessive' /
 < qunu-ite¹-

qunuke- to be reluctant to part with (him or it); to feel possessive of (him or it) # qunukaa 'he doesn't want to part with it' / ayakatallrani qunuksaaqaa 'when he was about to leave she didn't want him to go'; Aullut'ar, *qunuksaaqvagciken*, kiima elliquama aliyugciqngama. 'Oh dear, how very *reluctant I am to part with you*, since I'll be lonely when I'm by myself.' (QUL 2003:378); < qunu-ke⁴-

qununarqe- to be something that one does not wish to part with; to be precious # qununarquq 'it is precious' / qununarqellriit 'precious things'; Unguvasi-qaa *qununarqenruuq* neqkani, temsi-llu *qununarqenruluni* aturarkani? 'Isn't your life more *precious* than food, and your body more *precious* than clothing?' (MATT. 6:25); < qunu-narqe-

qununiq legendary person who lives in the sea and wears a gut rain parka; seal that appears in human form; mermaid # Wiinga *qununinek* niitelaryaaqua taūgaam waten ungunssiuuluku, ukuk uatek tukulleglutek, yuuluni keggatii arnauluni nuyarpiluni. 'I have heard about "*qununit*", but I have heard that the lower half of its body is that of a seal, while the upper half of its body is that of a woman with long flowing hair.' (CIU 2005:276); = kun'uniq

qunutungar- to be stingy # qunutungartuq 'he is stingy' / < qunu-tu-ngar-; cf. qunutungarcuun

qunutungarcuun dip in back of neck # cf. qunutungar-cuun

qunuyug- to feel reluctant to part with something; to be stingy with something # qunuyugtuq 'he feels reluctant to part with something' / *Qunuyugpek'nata* ikayuutekluki taūgaam pisqelluki ikayurnarqelrianek. 'They told us to help those in need of help without *being stingy*.' (YUP 2005:48); < qunu-yug-

qupa^e half; half-dollar; dime (*additional BB meaning in those areas where 20 cents is the basic unit of money*) # and **qupe-** to split; to crack # qup'uq 'it split'; qupaa 'he split it' / qupumauq egalrem ecia 'the windowpane is cracked'; Imnaur̥luq utertelleq qamiganrilngermi taum tua-i pitami *qupiinek* cikilliniluku . . . 'He gave the dear one who went home without having gone seal hunting *half* of his own catch . . .' (QUL 2003:632); Ataam-llu equgcuutet tamakut kaugturluki *qup'artaqluki* makut equut. 'And again, by pounding on those wedges they would *split* these pieces of wood.' (MAR2 2001:6); Kepraarluku tuani *qupaa*. *Qupngani qup'uq*. 'After he cut it (across the grain), he *split* it. When he *split* it, it *split*.' (MAR2 2001:8); PINGAYUAK QUPLUKU 'half dollar' (BB, LI; *literally*: 'halving their₂ third' *meaning* 'the two times twenty cents plus half of a third time', *since twenty is the basic unit of Yup'ik counting*); > qup'arte-, qup'ayagaq, qup'ayagaq, qupneq, qup'issuun, qupucaaraat, qupun, qupur-, qupurre-; < PE qupə-

qupalaaq robin (*Turdus migratorius*) # EG

qupanuar(aq*) gray jay; camp robber (*Perisoreus canadensis*) # < ?-ar(aq)

qup'arte- to immediately split # qup'artuq 'it immediately split'; qup'artaa 'he immediately split it' / Aaqiitaayaarrluaŋrluum aŋ'um *qup'artaanga* arenqialami. 'Dear old Aaqiitaayaarrluq *split* me in two, oh dear.' (JOE 2008); < qupe-arte-

qup'ayagaq fish cut in half to hang and dry # NUN; < qupa-aq¹-ya(g)aq

qup'ayugaq one having the same name; name sharer # *usually people stand in this relationship if they were named after the same deceased person*; Stebbins area

qupcungaq* quarter; 25 cents # < qupa-cungaq

qup'issuun, qupcuun wedge; rip saw; or other splitting tool # Muragkiurnarqaqameng-gguq enernek *qup'issuutnek* aturluteng muragkiuraqluteng. 'Whenever they needed to split wood, they'd split the wood using bone *wedges*.' (CAU 1985:89); < qupa-i²-cuun, qupe-cuun

qup'lu, qup'luq maggot; grub; larva # and **qup'lu-** to become maggoty # Y, HBC, NI; = quvlu; > qup'luruaq; < PE qupəl̥rur

qup'luruaq, qup'lunguaq grain of rice; macaroni noodle # *literally*: 'imitation maggot'; Y, HBC; < qup'lu-uaq, qup'lu-nguaq; cf. paraluq, paraluruaq

qupneq fissure; crack; crevice; crevasse # *Qupnengqelartut* ilait evunret tua-i nequtulrianek qanikcam qiliumaluki. Tamakut-gguq tamaa-i picurlagcecilartut ilait. 'Some pressure ridges have *crevasses* roofed over by broad expanses of snow. Some of these can cause tragic accidents.' (PAI 2008:294); < qupe-neq¹

qupngur- for there to be open water with icebergs beyond # NUN

qupucaar(aq*) piece of split kindling # < qupe-?

qupun wedge; lateral line of fish; short narrow V-shaped calfskin piece on the shoulder of a traditional Yup'ik parka # < qupe-n

qupur- to split repeatedly; to split (it) up # qupurtuq 'it split'; qupuraa 'he split it up' / Ellam nengliin cakneq cimiqetaalriim maani Alaskami umcigutet caulking-aanek atelget *qupurcet'larai*. 'The coldness of the air, which varies greatly here in Alaska, causes the insulation called caulking to *develop cracks*.' (GET n.d.:18); < qupe-ur-

qupurre- to split finely # Taluluni tuaten imkunek yualunek, makut unguningssit cat, tuntut taqukat-llu yualuitnek waten *qupurrluki, qupurrerraarluki* qip'iluki, qip'urluki yualuktullruit tamaani. 'She split those sinews from caribou and seals, into strands *split them finely*, and after *splitting them finely* she would twist them, and that's how they'd get their thread, back then, by splitting them [the sinews].' (ELL 1997:138); < qupe-?-; > qupurrissuun

qupurrissuun sinew splitter # Tua waten ipegluteng minqucetun tauḡaam ellegluteng. Tauḡaam kankut iquit cakneq ipeckeggluteng tamakut tamaa-i talussuutekluki, *qupurrissuutekluki*. 'They were sharp like needles, but thick. However, at their ends down there they were very sharp; those were their sinew separators, *sinew splitters*.' (ELL 1997:140); < qupurre-i²-ssuun

qupurruyuli a certain legendary being with a human female face and is a spirit belonging to a shaman that helps people in distress at sea by bringing them a box of provisions on its back # Tauna-am *Qupurruyuliq* pikestemini tuani tua-i atuulliniuq capernaqluni. '*Qupurruyuli* performed in miraculous and extraordinary ways for its owner.' (CIU 2005:124)

quq'uyaq legendary old and hard-to-kill polar bear # Tua-ll' tua-am niitelartuq piinanermini, wagg'uq makunek *quq'uyanek*, caskum iterngailkainek. Qaingit tamarmeng enrulrianek, tua-i aqsaat-ll' enruluteng. Tulimarluteng-gguq waten qasmegusngalrianek. Tua-i narulkam iterciiganaki. . . . Imkuciuyaaqluteng, arlunauyaqluteng tauḡaam

ak'allat, ugaan' ak'allaum, aqsait-llu enrilqurriulluteng, enrurrluteng tamarmeng. Igyarait-gguq tauḡaam kiimeng callaluteng anarcuutait-llu. 'And so while he was living, he heard about animals called "*quq'uuyaq*" that weapons cannot enter. Their body is all bones, and their abdomen is all bones. It is said that their ribs are all overlapping. Spears cannot penetrate them. . . . They are actually polar bears, but they are so old that their abdomens are bones. Their esophagus and rectum are the only openings in their bodies.' (QUL 2003:318); *from Inupiaq (King Is. dialect form)* quqquyaq, *or* < PE (*presently* PI) qupquriaq

qur- *dimensional root*; NSU; > qurkite-, qurtu-; = qer-

qura- *root*; HBC, Y; > qurayarnarqe-, qurasqite-;

= qurra-, ūga-

qurak prostate # *cf.* qugar

qurayarnarqe- to be slippery # qurayanarquq 'it is slippery' / HBC; < qura-yar-narqe-

qurasqite- to slip # qurasqituq 'he slipped' / Y, HBC; < qura-?-

qurkite- to be low # qurkituq 'it is low' / < qur-kite²-

qurrailitaq diaper # < qurre-ilitaq

qurrasqi- *root*; > qurrasqinarqe-, qurrasqite-;

= qura-, ūgasqi-

qurrasqicailkun device to keep one from slipping # . . . qurrasqicullerkaa piamiu ussukcallruar-gguq kep'arrluku nuuganun kaugtuarluku kaputaa, iqua pugumaurtelluku, *qurrasqicailkuciulluku*.

' . . . concerned about it being slippery, he cut off an old nail and poked it, hammering it, into the end [of his walking stick] letting it protrude and serve as a *device to keep him from slipping*.' (QUL 2003:528); < qurrasqite-yailkun

qurrasqinarqe- to be slippery # qurrasqinarquq 'it is slippery' / < qurrasqite-narqe-

qurrasqite- to slip # qurrasqituq 'he slipped' / qurrasqicaqunak; qurrasqinarqeqapigtuq! 'don't slip; it's very slippery!'; NS, LY, NI, NUN, CAN, LK, BB, NR; < qurrasqi-?-; > qurrasqicailkun

qurre- to urinate; to spawn (of fish) # qurr'uq 'he urinated'; qurraa 'he urinated on it' / qurrsugtua 'I have to urinate'; iqalluarpiit qurr'ut 'the herring are spawning'; Tua-i-llu-gguq yuqercuguaqili. Arnassagaam-gguq pia, "Ataki tumamnun *qurri*." Tutgarlluum kiugaa, "Aa-aa, kiika-wa tumamun *qurrneq* nallukeka." 'And so he pretended to have to relieve himself. The old lady said to him, "Go ahead and *urinate* into my palm." The grandson answered her, "Er, ah, I don't know about *urinating* into a palm.'" (CET 1971:13 & PRA 1995:451); > qurrenkaulug-, qurrailitaq, qurrsaraq, qurrsuun, qurrun, qurrvik; < PE qurə-

qurrenkaulug- to be spawned out (of fish) # NUN; < qurre-?-

qurrluk, qurrlugtaq spring; waterfall # *cf.* qurre-, qurrlur-; < PE qurlur-

qurrlur- to cascade down # qurrlurtuq 'it cascaded down'; qurrluraa 'it cascaded down on it' / Kuigem *qurrlulriim* Eden-aami mertelaraa naucetaarvik. 'In Eden a *cascading* river watered the garden.' (AYAG. 2:10); Tangerqallinia anngani augmek tua kegginaa *qurrlura'arluni*. 'She saw her brother and noticed that his face had blood *flowing down* it.' (QUL 2003:474); *cf.* qurre-, qurrlur-; < PE qurlur-

qurrsaraq urethra; penis # < qurre-yaraq

qurrsuun penis # Angun naulluutengluni *qurrsuutmikun* maq'laquni, maqellra menuulriaruq. 'If, getting a disease, a man has a discharge from his *member*, then he is ritually unclean.' (LEVI. 15:2); < qurre-cuun

qurrulluk urine bucket # *specifically for urine (without feces) to be saved for skin-processing and washing purposes*; Cali-am wii aḡna maurluirutka murilkelallruamku, waten makuciq teq'itqata'arqamiu tua-i munarulluki kemeggliyarpiaqallrit aḡ'arturarraarluki keliganqegcaarturluki nutaan *qurrullugmun* teq'umek imalegmun akurrluki. 'Since I always used to watch my late grandmother doing things, when she was going to treat this kind of thing (fish skin) with urine she would carefully scrape off all the meat from it, and when it was totally clean, she would put the skin into the *urine bucket*, containing urine.' (CIU 2005:146); < qerrun-lluk

qurrun chamber pot; honey bucket; commode; potty # Cali ilaitni qanlallruut *qurrunnek* ciqiciuralaasqelluki picuciqniluki qessayuilkata. 'Also sometimes they said that they'd tell them to go empty the *commodes*, saying that they'd be good at catching game if they weren't reluctant to do things.' (CAU 1985:91); AYAGCETULI QURRUN 'flush toilet'; < qurre-n; > qurrulluk; < PY-S qurun (*under* PE qurə-)

qurtu- to be high # / qurtuuq 'it is high' / < qur-tu-

quruneq measurement from fingertip to the armpit or chest # NUN; = qerruuneq

qus'alugarte- to start coughing # Tangvalriani tua-i waten pirraarluni *qus'alugartaqluni*. 'As one watched him he would do this and *start coughing* then.' (CIU 2005:196)

qusenglluk CAN bronchitis (bad cough with sputum) # CAN; < quser-nglluk

quseq cough; cold # *and* **quser-** to cough; to have a cold # qusertuq 'he is coughing', 'he has a cold'; qusraa 'he is coughing at him' / igyarani qusqerluni carriraa 'he cleared his throat with a short cough'; Tauḡken-gguq tua-i im' ukvertalria tua-i piciukluki pilria, ilani *qusengraata* cakneq *qusyuunani*. 'They say, however, concerning one who believes in these things that, even if his associates *have colds*, he never *gets colds*.' (YUP 2005:74); = quyeq/quyer-; > qus'alugte-, quserpak, quspag-, qusrircaun; < PE quyəR-

quserpak the flu epidemic of 1918 # < quseq-rpak

Qusiirvik May # *see Appendix 7 on the Yup'ik calendar*; < qusuuq-?-vik

qusngiq reindeer; sheep # *This word was probably used prior to 1900 in regard to reindeer pelts traded from Siberia, where cognates of the term are used for reindeer in Chukchi and Koryak, native languages of reindeer herders there; reindeer herds came to the Yup'ik area around 1900, when the government sponsored reindeer herding in Alaska with animals and herders from Siberia (later from Lappland). In any event, in the early decades of the twentieth century this word was used in Yup'ik Bible translation in place of sheep, because reindeer, like sheep, are gentle, domestic animals that need protection — essentially the only such animals known to Yup'ik people at the time. Later, with the decline of reindeer herding and with increasing familiarity with the English Bible, the word qusngiq in the Bible was understood as sheep, especially in the Kuskokwim and Bristol Bay areas, while it retained its original meaning, reindeer, in other Yup'ik areas. Piluguuk-wa tang qerrcurpak qusngilinraak atrarutegni-lli cakneq miluupaa, uuggun ciuqamegnegun alngarlutek, maaggun-llu caniqamegnegun alngarlutek. 'And her boots were of reindeer skin, all white, and, wow, were the vertical stripes ever striking in appearance, and there were dangling tassels on the sides.'* (CIU 2005:274); Mulngakici qaneryariurualrianek piciunrilngurnek. Taukut ullalaraiceci *qusngit* amiitnek aturluteng, tauḡaam ilumegteggun keglunruluteng alingnarqut. 'Beware of false prophets, which come to you in *sheeps'* clothing but inwardly are ravenous wolves.' (MATT. 715); *from Chukchi qoraṇə 'reindeer', or Koryak qoyaṇa 'reindeer'*; = quynqiq; > qusngiliur-, qusngirngalnguq, qusngiyagaq

qusngiliur- to herd sheep or reindeer # < qusngiq-liur-; > qusngiliurta

qusngiliurta shepherd; reindeer herder # Wiinga *qusngiliurtenḡuunga* assirlua, qanertuq Ataneq; *qusngiliurtem* assilriim unguvani pegtarkaugaa qusngit pitekluki. 'I am a good *shepherd*, says the Lord; a good *shepherd* will lay down his life on account of his sheep.' (YUA 1934:21 & LIT 1972:10); < qusngiliur-ta

qusngirngalnguq* goat # Ingrit-llu alingalliimeng qecgaullruut *qusngirngalngurtun*; pengut-lu cali qecgaurluteng *qusngiyagartun*. 'From fear the mountains jumped about like *goats*, and the hills jumped like *lambs*.' (PSALM 114:4); < qusngiq-ngalnguq

qusngiyagaq* lamb; reindeer calf # Isaac-aaq qanertuq, "Muragkangqertuten kenermek-llu kumarcissuutekaatnek, nauwa-mi *qusngiyagaq* ekuagarka?" 'Isaac said, "You have wood and kindling to build a fire, but where is the *lamb* for the sacrifice?"' (AYAG. 22:7); < qusngiq-yagaq

qusngulluk bronchitis (bad cough with sputum) # quser-?-lluk

quspag- to cough hard # < quseq/quyer-pag²-

qusrircaun cough medicine # < quseq-ir²-car-n

qussig- to be located high # qussigtuq 'it is high' / Pingayuulriakut wani wangkuta, pingayuatnun tunkaku nutaan tamakut *qussigturanritgun* cali ayagnirluki waten aciqsigiinallratnun, . . . 'We are three in number when something was given to the oldest, then it [the gift giving] would proceed from the *highest [in age]* down to the lowest [in age], . . . ' (TAP 2004:97); = quyig-; cf. qula^e

qussuk aged fish (Dolly Varden, trout, or silver salmon) made in fall and then frozen for winter use # Y; = quluk

qussuq middle finger (?) # EG

qusuuq rainbow smelt (*Osmerus mordax*) # kiagmi yuut Kusquqvagmiut qusuurculartut qalutgun 'in the summer Kuskokwim people fish for smelt with dipnets'; Kinguatni-llu *qusuuret* taryaquiit piata, kuvyaaqluni. 'After the *smelts* [ran], when it was time for king salmon, he would fish with a net.' (PRA 1995*:461); Y, NI, NI, NUN, CAN, K, NR; = quyuuq; > Qusiirvik

qusva- *emotional root*; Y, NS; > qusvake-, qusvanarqe-, qusvayug-; = quyvag-; < PE quvya(yuy)-

qusvake- to be happy over (it) # qusvakaa 'he is happy over it' / Y, NS; < qusva-ke²-

qusvanarqe- to make one happy # qusvanarquq 'it makes one happy' / Y, NS; < qusva-narqe-

qusvayug- to be happy # qusvayugtuq 'he is happy' / Y, NS; < qusva-yug-

quta¹ solid ground # Ungungsilkuk tangellren piulleq taŭgaam catairulluni, petmigmek-llu *qutailngurmek* mayurtarka
piunritlerkaminun-llun ayagluni, . . . 'The beast that you saw was, and is not, and is about to ascend from the
bottomless (literally: one without *solid ground* (at the bottom)) pit and go to destruction.' (REVE. 17:8); cf. quta²; >
qutailqite-, qutirtur-, qutqir-;
< PE quta

quta² two of a kind in playing cards # HBC *etymology unknown to compiler, but cf. quta¹*

qutailqite- to trip; to stumble # < quta¹-ite¹-ite³-

qutak rotten meat; odorous thing; body odor; *especially* crotch rot # and **qutag-** to be rotten (of meat); to be odiferous #
qutagtuq or qutagaa 'it is rotten, smelly' / qutagninarquq 'it smells rotten'

qutegneq vanity # < qutegte-neq¹

qutegte- to gloat; to boast; to act as if one is better than others # qutegtuq 'he boasted'; pitniluni maklaarneq qutegtuq 'he
bragged, saying that he caught some bearded seals'; qimugtevvut-ggem qagna qutegtellria 'our dog out there is acting
as if it is superior'; *Qut'gutkenrilngerminiu* tua-i picullni tamakutgun nakacugteggun Nakaciumi picullra
nallunaitaqluni. 'Even though he did not *boast* about his ability to catch game, his prowess at hunting is revealed
during the Bladder Festival through those bladders of his [the bladders from the sea mammals he had caught].' (CAU
1985:91); > qutegneq, qutegna-, qutkaq

qutegna- to be arrogant # qutegnauq 'he is arrogant' / Allam umyugaakun pingaunii wii, wii taŭgaam umyuamkun
tua-i. Tua-i-gguq *qutengnaluni*. Ilani catkevkenak picirkiqayunaunani-llu. Angenruluni ilamini ukuni, *qutengnaluni*-
gguq tua-i. 'I would ignore the thoughts and feelings of anyone else, but only [pay attention] to my own thoughts and
feelings. Such a person is said to be *arrogant*, disregarding his associates, not taking them into account. He holds
himself greater than his fellows; they say that he's *arrogant*.' (YUP 2005:40); < qutegte-nga-

qutirtur- to walk on shore as when beachcombing as a boat accompanies one out in the water # NUN; < quta-?-

qutkaq arrogant person # Waten pilqaanga civuqliuluku: "Yuullerpeni *qutkauyaqunang*." 'This is what he told me first:
"Do not be *arrogant* while you live.'" (YUP 2005:48); HBC; < qutegte-?

qutnguk sealskin parka (*NUN meaning*); parka made with two caribou skins (*CAN meaning*) #
> qutnguyagaq

qutnguyagaq young seal # HBC; < qutguk-yagaq

qutqir- to sit close to the edge (as on a cliff, or on one's chair) # NUN; < quta-?-

qutqur- to mispronounce # NUN

qut'raaq, qut'rauk sandhill crane (*Grus canadensis*) # Y, UK, LI; from Aleut quḏraaX, and/or imitative of the cry of the crane,
which is expressed as qeter-r-r-r-

qutug- to snore # qutugtuq 'he is snoring' / Unuaquani tupagyarturtuq tan'germun, *qutulria-wa* kina. 'The next morning
she woke up to the darkness and there was someone *snoring*.' (ELN 1990:68); cf. qutuk; < PY-S qutuy-

qutuga- to snore # qutugauq 'he is snoring' / HBC; < qutug-a-

qutuk collarbone; clavicle; stupid person (*idiomatic; though this may be from qutug-*) # cf. qutug-; < PE qutu(y)

quu¹- to close in # for example, a hole in the ice freezing in; the hole in a pierced ear healing shut; quuguq 'it closed in' /
ukinregka quulliniuk 'the holes in my pierced ears have healed shut'; quugarutaat 'they closed in around him';
Angpianek piliurraarluteng unaggun quungurirnauraat-gguq. 'After they make very large ones, they would draw in
the bottom section closing it.' (KIP 1998:127); Tua-i-gguq taum kinguani cali quugaqengyarpialrianek qanlangut yuilqumi.
'After that they would mention those that almost got closed in (by ice, trapped) around someone in the wilderness.' (KIP
1998:237); Tua-i-gguq tauna terpak quuqetaarturakayagluni. 'That big sea anemone would open and close, open and close.'
(CUN 2007:94); > quuqetaaq, quurruyag-, quutaar-; cf. eqe²-, quu²-, quumig-, quurute-; < PE quḏu-

quu²- root; > quuleciraq, quulerte-, quulqaq, quunaq, quunarqe-, quunite-, quussniaq; cf.
quu¹-; < PY-S quṽələr-

quugaaq, quugaarpak legendary animal said to live underground; mammoth (*Mammuthus primegenius*) # the tusks of these
animals are found in Yup'ik areas and were traditionally identified with legendary animals said to live underground at the present
time; lik tuarpiaq akangganatek. Keggutai-wa imkut quugaarpiit keggutaicetun ayuqngacaaqellriit taŭgaam
allayuuluteng. Cauciinaku tua-i. 'Its eyes were like they were rolling. Its teeth seemed like the teeth of the "quugaarpak"
but strange. We didn't know what it was. (YUU1995:24); Narulkaquyaaqluku-gguq un'a cayagaq. Kanaqlayagartun-

gguq un'a angtaluni qak'arnnartuq *quugaarpak*. 'They were attempting to harpoon some little thing down there. It was as big as a baby muskrat, and it would breach, that "*quugaarpak*".' (AGA 1996:188); E. W. Nelson (1899:443) states: "The bones of the mammoth . . . are said to belong to an animal known as the *ki-lug-u-wuk* [or] *ko-gukh-puk* . . . The creature is claimed to live underground, where it burrows from place to place, and when by chance one of them comes to the surface, so that even the tip of its nose appears above ground and breathes the air, it dies at once. This explains the fact that the bones of these animals are nearly always found partly buried in the earth. The Eskimo say that these animals belong to the underworld and for that reason the air of the outer world is fatal to them." *also spelled* *equgaarpak*; < ?-rpak; > quuqiinraq; cf. Orlov-Pinart 1871 list (6)

quugiinraq fossilized mammoth ivory # Una tang teggalqurruvkenani enrullinilria *quugiinrarmek* pitukiit. Im'um ak'a tamaani nunavut ungungssirpangqellrani makunek wagg'uq *quugiinrarnek*, una waniwa *quugiinrarmek* pitukengaqelliat. Maa-i-llu watua nallemtēni yuarastait nalkutaqluteng, nalaqutaqluteng makunek maa-i enernek. 'Apparently this is not a rock but a kind of ivory ("bone") they called *mammoth ivory*, it comes from a large animal that lived in our area long ago, *mammoth bone/ivory*. At the present time, people still find *mammoth ivory/bone* when they look for it.' (CIU 2005:208); < quugaar(pak)-linraq

quuk thing carried on the shoulder; firewood (*EG meaning*) # and **quug-** to carry on one's shoulder # quuget 'firewood', 'shoulder loads'; HBC; EG; = equk/quuk

quuleciraunrilnguq* unleavened (bread) # Ernerni malrunlegni nerlarciquci *quuleciraunrilngurnek* kelipaneq. 'Seven days shall ye eat *unleavened* bread.' (ANUC. 12:15)

quuleciraq, quuleq (*Y, HBC form*) sourdough; homebrew # Urtamek tamaani *quulecirilallruut* assaliaqameng carrarmek ilakuigaqluteng. Tua-i-llu tauna ilakuq mermek auluku uitavkaqarraarluku-llu unugpailgan mukaamek ilaluku. 'From the dough they made *sourdough*, and whenever they made pancakes, they'd leave a little bit [of the dough]. And then, to that which they left [the "*sourdough* starter"] they'd add water, let it stand and before the evening, add some flour.' PRA (1995*:460); < quu²-?-cir-aq¹, quu²-?; > quuleciraunrilnguq, quulerninarqe-, quulrircaun

quulerninarqe- to smell sour # quulerninarquq 'it smells sour' / < quuleq-ninarqe-

quulerte- to be sour; to have heartburn # quulertuq or quulertaa 'it is sour' / < quu²-lerte-

quulqaq heartburn # HBC; < quu²-?

quulrircaun baking soda; antacid # < quuleq-ir²-cuun

quumig- to grasp in one's lap or crotch; to hold back one's urine or feces # quumigtuq 'he is holding something'; quumigaa 'he is holding it' / murak quumigluku nayumiaqaa 'grasping the wood between his legs, he is holding it steady'; < ?-mik; cf. quu¹-

quumkaute- to close around; to clasp # Tua-i-llu pivakarluni iliita kegggluku, *quumkaulluku*. Auḡ'arciiganani. 'After a while one of them bit him, *clamped* around his foot. He couldn't get it off.' (ELL 1997:250); Tua-i-tuq-tanem atama cakitellregkenek *quumkaulluten* qimugtem anaatun pitarrluten egglaken acin qilagcirluku. 'I wish I could *clasp* you between pieces of my father's cut wood and toss you up as if you were dog feces.' (KIP 1998:69); cf. quu¹-

quunaq sourness; sourdock (*Rumex arcticus*) (*additional Y meaning*) #; Y; < quu²-naq¹; > quunarliaraq, quunarliq

quunarliaraq bog cranberry (*Oxycoccus microcarpus*) # HBC; < quunaq-li¹-ar(aq)

quunarliq wild rhubarb (*Polygonum alaskanum*) # EG; < quunaq-li¹

quunarqe- to taste sour # quunarquq 'it tastes sour' / Iliit-llu aqvaqurluni urungalngurmek aqvatuq, *quunarqellriamek-llu* mecirluku, . . . 'And one of them ran and got a sponge, and filled it with something *sour* [*vinegar* or *sour wine*], . . .' (MATT. 27:48); < quu²-narqe-

quunenge- to become calm (of weather) # quunenguq 'it became calm' / Anuqet tamalkuita tenglluk' tua-i-llu *quunengluni*. *Quunengan-llu-gguq* atrainanermi qavaqalliniluni. 'He was blown away by the wind from every direction and then it *became calm*. When it *got calm* he fell asleep as he was going down.' (ELL 1997:98); < quuneq-?-nge-

quuneq calm weather # Qavarlun' tua-i anglaniluni *quunermek* puqlerpagmek. 'So he was sleeping, enjoying the *calm* weather and the warm air.' (ELL 1997:98); < ?-neq¹; > quunenge-, quunir-; cf. quunuk; < PE quy(ə)nəq

quunir- to be calm (weather, sea, one's surroundings, etc.) # quunirtuq 'it is calm' / quunillruuq-ggem tanem unuaq 'apparently it had been calm this morning'; Tua-i-ll' tupagyaqliami tupagtuq ayuqucia *quunirluni*. 'When he finally woke up, he realized that it was *calm* all around him.' (ELL 1997:114); Aqu melliniuq imarpik caugarrluku. Imarpik tua-i *quunirluni* cakneq. 'He sat down facing the sea. And, the sea was very *calm*.' (YUU 1995:98); < quuneq-ir¹-; > quunirciyuli

quunirciyuli robin (*Turdus migratorius*) # Y;

< quunir-?-yuli

quunite- to pucker one's lips in reaction to sour food; to have a sour taste in one's mouth from eating sour food # quunituq 'he is reacting to sour food' / < quu²-neq²-ite³-

quunuk period of clear calm weather lasting until one reaches destination # Kana-i-gguq qikertaq tanglaryaaqaa quunugem-gguq ngelqaqsaaqaa qerallra. 'It is said that he would see the island down there and the time it would take to cross over to it would match the *period of calm weather*.' (MAR2 2001:95) (*note: quunugem may be an archaic form of quunuum*); cf. quuneq

quuqaq¹ narrows # *used in the plural*, quuqat; EG

Quuqaq² Golden Gate Falls on the Kiseralik River #

quuqessngitak runt; smallest egg in a nest; smallest pup in a litter, etc. # Y; = uuqessngitak

quuqetaaq jellyfish # NUN; < quu¹-qetaaq

quurituasta ambassador; envoy # *Quurituastet-Illu* uitanqegcivkaringnaqellriit qiaqapiggluteng. 'The *envoys* of peace weap bitterly.' (ISAI. 33:7)

quurpallr(aq*) a certain legendary monster # Waten-gguq imum', nanvaq kuiguarluni ceñii man'a, ceñiinek-gguq camaken pugciquq *quurpall'er* angluni melqurrunani keggapak-wa-gguq qainga, tua-i-gguq tauna. 'It is said that in those days the lake was an oxbow lake, that from its near shore down there will emerge a "*quurpall'er*" monster which is large and furless and its skin is all rough, it is said.' (KIP 1998:315); cf. quugaarpak

quurruyag- for fog or mist to close in and clear up repeatedly # NUN; < quu¹-?-

quuruq valley # NS; < PE quḏuqur (*under* PE quḏu-)

quurute- to close in on or around (it) # Pikna tua-i tangerqallia can'get *quurulluku* acitmun elivqerringaluteng pika-i, angpartelliniluku. 'When she looked up above her she saw that the grass had flattened downward *covering* the hole, so she parted the grass to open it up.' (MAR2 2001:72); < quu¹-te⁵-

quuskegcir- to smile # quuskegcirtuq 'he smiled'; quuskegciraa 'he smiled at him' / Angun-llu tan'gaurluq tangerlluku waten *quuskegcirciiganaku* ugaan ungacinayukluku. 'And, seeing a man, a young lad, we couldn't *smile* at him because he might develop affection for us.' (YUP 2005:156); < quuyur-kegte-?-

quussniaq sourdough # NR; < quu²-neq²-liaq, *but perhaps instead from, or influenced by Russian квáшеный (kváshenyy) 'fermented'*

quutaar- to wink # quutaariuq 'he winked' / quutaaritaq 'he winked at her'; < quu¹-?-

quuyuar(ar)- to smile # . . . Anirtuutem atiin tangrramia quuyuarluni pianga, "Qasgim elaturraa carriran.

Nek'enrilngerpeki-llu qakemkut, carriquvki yuut quyaciquq." ' . . . when Anirtuun's father saw me, he *smiled* and told me, "You are cleaning up the porch of the kashim. Even though those are not your houses, if you clean it up people will be grateful."' (YUP 2005:30); < quuyur-ar(ar)-

quuyupitaara- to always smile (at) # Cali qanruyutnguluni quuyupitaarauquraasqevkenaki angutet. *Quuyupitaarauquralriit-gguq* aglumaksukluteng pituut. *Quuyupitaaranrilengraan-gguq* angutem aglumakuniu piarkaugaa. 'There is also a maxim that they [girls] should not *always smile* at men. They say that men will think they (the girls) desire them if they *always smile* at them. They say that even if she doesn't *always smile* at him if a man desires her, he'll have her (as his wife).' (KIP 1998:119); < quuyur-?-

quuyur- smiling # *used in the quantifier/qualifier construction*; tangvagaqa quuyurma 'smiling I looked at him'; Tuani tua-i cingarturitellrani tauna caqukegcicapiarluni, *quuyurmi* ikirrluku. Alaircan-llu nulgairrluni kegginaa kaviriqerrluni, 'When he had a certain gift requested from him, he opened the nicely wrapped [reciprocal gift] *smiling*. When it became clear [what he'd been given in return despite his failure to comply with the request] his face turned red.' (TAP 2004:99); > quuskegcir-, quuyuar(ar)-, quuyurni-, quuyurpag-, quuyurarr(ar)-; < PE quuyuy-

quuyurni- to smile # quuyurniuq 'he smiled' / quuyurnitaa 'he smiled at her'; Taquican-am aatiin *quuyurnilluku* eligarnniluku pia. 'When she'd finished, her father *smiled* at her and told her that she had learned quickly.' (ELN 1990:52); < quuyur-neq¹-i-³; cf. quu¹-, eqe²-, quuyurarr(ar)-

quuyurpak all smiling # *and quuyurpag-* smiling a big smile # *used in the observational and quantifier/qualifier constructions*: quuyurpagmi '(he) smiling a big smile'; Maaten piuq maulua *quuyurpak*, quyam ugaani. 'When she looked she saw her grandmother, *with a big smile* on account of being grateful.' (ELN 1990:107); < quuyur-pag²-

quuyurarr(ar)- to smile continuously # quuyurra'artuq 'he's smiling continuously' / quuyurallruuq 'he was smiling continuously'; quuyurarrataaq 'he's smiling at him continuously'; *may be used in the quantifier/qualifier construction*:

quuyurra'armi '(he) smiling continuously';
< quuyur-?-ar(ar)-

quvauk light gray or brown dog # qimugtengqertua quvaugmek 'I have a gray dog'

quve- to decrease in size; to shrink # Tuamtellu-gguq *quvngamek* tauna call' Nagiiquyarta qagkumiu, cali-gguq tua-i mikliyaauq. Nutaan-ggur-am ellii tua-i *quvngami* cali tua-i mikcuaraurluni. 'And when they₂ decreased in size, Nagiiquyarta, the one from up north, became smaller. And then when he *shrank* he became very little.' (KIP 1998:225); Nulaaqamek angenruaqluni, *quv'aqamek-llu* mikellruaqluni. 'Whenever they₂ expanded [to their full size by standing up], he seemed to be the bigger one, and when they₂ *shrank down [crouched]*, he seemed to be the smaller one.' (YUU 1995:88);
< PE quvə-

quverta cataract in the eye # HBC, NUN; = quarta¹; < PE quvərtə-

quvlu, quvluq maggot; larva; grub # NUN;
= qup'lu; < PE qupəlur

quvluruaq grain of rice # NUN; = qup'luruaq;
< quvlu-uaq

quvqetaaqar- to shrug one's shoulders # NUN; < PE quvə-

quya- to be thankful; to be grateful; to be glad; to be appreciative # quyauq 'he is thankful, glad' / quyatekaa 'he is thankful or glad because of it'; quyavikaa (or, quyaa) 'he is thankful to her', 'he thanks her'; quyakaa 'he appreciates it'; quyataa 'he is thankful because of something that has happened to her'; Tua-i-ll'-am ellin *quyiimi* Piliullinian tekican qell'uku tuaten paircelluni. 'And because she was *thankful* since it evidently was Pili, when it came over she hugged it and let it lick her.' (ELN 1990:90); Elpenga'arrluni-llu quyaluni *anerteqellni* man'a tekilluku *quyatekluku*, irniani-llu cavkenaki. 'Becoming aware [of these things] one would be *grateful, being thankful* that his life had extended up to this time, and that his children were okay.' (TAP 2004:76); > quyana, quyanarqe-, quyavike-, Quayayaraq; < PE quya-

quyana thank you # *exclamation*; quyana tailuten 'thank you for coming'; quyanarpiit-lli 'thank you very much';
"Quyana." "Aang." / "Canrituq." ""Thank you." "You're welcome."";
< quya-na¹; < PE quyanar (under PE quya-)

quyanarqe- to cause one to be thankful # quyanarquq 'it makes one thankful'; quyanaqvaa 'thank you very much';
quyanarqellriit 'those things or people that make one grateful', 'acknowledgments (as in a book)'

quyavike- to be thankful to (him); to thank (him) # quyavikaa 'he is thankful to him', 'he thanks him' / quyavikamken 'I am thankful to you'; . . . itqertut, mertameggnek itrulluteng. Maurluata-llu *quyavikluki*, qanrulluki-llu tua-i qessailnguut picularniluki, cikirluki-llu sugg'aliyaarneq.
' . . . they burst in, bringing in the water they'd gotten. Their grandmother *thanked* them, telling them that those who aren't reluctant to do things have good fortune when hunting, and she gave them little crackers.' (ELN 1990:8); Amllertut yuut *quyaviksukngaput* ikayuutellret ukut kalikaat piliaqumallratni. 'The people who we want to *express our gratitude* to are numerous, the ones who helped out when this book was made.' (KIP 1998:xxiii); Agayutma *quyavikamken* aūg'aricavnga assilngumnek . . . 'My God, I *thank* you because you've taken away my sins . . .' (CAT 1950:82); Agayutvut quyinermi, . . . *Quyaviklaut* aulukngakut kusgualuta-llu. 'Our God on high, . . . Let us *thank* Him because He takes care of us and protects us.' (YUA 1945:40 & LIT 1972:20); Elpet quyavikamteggem, Uaspataq. 'We thank you, Lord.' (ORT 2006:25); < quya-
vik-ke²-

Quayayaraq Thanksgiving # *Quayayaraq* pirpak'laraat yuut cali-llu maa-i aturaqluku quyalaameng neqekangaqameng cali-llu canek aturkanek. 'The Yup'ik people consider *Thanksgiving* important and celebrate it because of their gratitude for food and other necessities of life.' (YUP 1996:56); TANQILRIA QUAYAYARAQ 'Holy Eucharist' (*Catholic term*); < quya-yaraq

quyeq cough; cold # and **quyer-** to cough; to have a cold # Nulirra *quyertuq, quyerraarluni* pia takusaami, "Niituten-qaa?" Kiunrituq. 'His wife *coughed*, and after she *coughed* she said to him, when she looked over her shoulder, "Did you hear?" He didn't answer.' (MAR1 2001:61); HBC, NS; = quseq/ quser-; > quypag-; < PE quyər-

quyig- to be located high; to be high in status, spirits, etc. # quyigtuq 'it is high' / Umsugaa tutgara'urluum *quyigtuq*, anglaniuq. 'The grandson's spirits *were high*; he was enjoying himself.' (MAR1 2001:76); *Quyilriani-llu* calingerpeci nallunritarkauluci. 'And even if you work in *high positions*, you will know [what to do].' (YUU 1995:57); Amllermi akiillrurlartuq kallulegmek uligmek atullerkaq thermostat-am *quyilriami* uitaurlallerkaani. 'It's usually a lot cheaper in terms of electricity to use a blanket than to keep the thermostat turned *high*.' (GET n.d.:6); = qussig-; > quyigtaciq,

quyigi-; cf. qula^e

quyigi- to go higher and higher # quyigiug 'it is going higher and higher' / Akerta *quyigiuraqertelluku* niugglugpalla'artelliniug qakemna, . . . 'As the sun *got higher* there was a rustling noise out there, . . .' (YUU 1995:206); < quyig-i¹-

quyigtaciq height; score; level (e.g., grade in school) # quyigtacia 'its height'; 'his score'; Camek *quyigtacingluten* elitnaunermek taqellrusit? 'What *grade* were you in when you quit school?' (KIP 1998:259); < quyig-ta²-ciq

quyngiq reindeer # HBC; = qusngiq (q.v.)

quypag- to cough hard # HBC; < quyeq/quyer-pag²-

quyungtur- to knock # EG; *the form recorded here may actually have initial k*; = kuyungtur-

quyur- gathered together # *postural root*; yuut quyurmeng niicugniat atanerpak 'the people are listening, gathered together, to the president'; > quyungqa-, quyurte-

quyungqa- to be gathered together # quyungqaut 'they are gathered' / Maaten anngameng qasgi uivaat, tunuat igvaraas, aren tua-i yugugglugugaat *quyungqalriit*. 'When they went outside they went around the kashim, and when the back area came into their view, they saw that there were lots and lots of people *gathered* there.' (QUL 2003:424); > quyur-ngqa-

quyurrvik meeting place; community hall # quyurrvikaat 'they gathered at it'; < quyurte-vik

quyurte- to gather together; to collect # quyurtut 'they gathered'; quyurtai 'he gathered them' / quyurtaartut 'they got together for a time', 'they had a conference'; Ayagniameng atakumi tamarmeng *quyurrluteng*. 'When they were going to start they all *gathered together* in the evening.' (CAU 1985:71); Tangercitaqaqluku atakuraan, nunat cuit *quyurrluki* qaygimun, ilalkelluku, . . . 'He displayed him every evening, *gathering* the people of the village in the kashim, and tormenting him, . . .' (CEV 1984:76); quyurtellrat arulairluni 'adjourning (the meeting)'; PINGNAQELLRIIT QUYURTELLRIIT 'those who try to do things together, organization, association'; > quyurrvik

quyuuq rainbow smelt (*Osmerus mordax*) # HBC; = qusuug

quyvag- *emotional root*; HBC; > quyvagnarqe-, quyvagyug-, quyvake-; = qusvag-; < PE quvya(yuy)-

quyvagnarqe- to make one happy # quyvagnarquq 'it makes one happy' / HBC; < quyvag-narqe-

quyvagyug- to be happy # quyvagyugtuq 'he is happy' / HBC; < quyvag-yug-

quyvake- to be happy over (it) # quyvakaa 'he is happy over it' / HBC; quyvag-ke²-

R

*For other words that sound as if they start with **r**, look under **er***

rriitar- to pluck a bird # EG; = eritar-, erritar-, neritar-

rruur- to wash (dishes) # rruurumauq 'it has been washed'; EG; = erur-

S

saaganeq kayak side-stringer # *see Appendix 9 on parts of the kayak*; = caaganeq; cf. sagte-

saagaq, saagaun sled brake # *see Appendix 9 on parts of the sled*; K, BB; < ?-, ?-n; cf. esgaq, sagte-

saalaq shortening; lard # Tunrraarluki-llu melqulget aturyukmegnek canek paivciluni, mukaamek, *saalamek*, kuuvviammek, saayumek, suutamek, taryumek, saarralamek-llu. 'After selling the pelts, he set out the various items they'd want to use: flour, *shortening*, coffee, tea, soda, salt, and sugar.' (PRA 1995:461 (see 1997 or further reprintings)); NSU, Y, CAN, K; *from Russian сало (sálo)*; = caalaq

saaliq vest # NR; *from Russian шаль (shal')* 'shawl'

saaneq yardage (of fabric); sheeting # Mulut'uugtut *saanermek* suulutaamek, . . . 'And they did beat the gold into *thin plates*, . . .' (ANUC. 39:3); < PI saat¹ 'be thin' (*but PI should be PE*); and -neq¹

saanigguaq teapot # < saanik-uaq

saanik, sainik, saaniik kettle # Piluguuk, cuukiik, ilupri, qerrulliik, atkua, qaspera, kaumatii, egatekai, *saanigkaa*, kenirvigkaa, neqkai, cali yuurqerkai. Ca tamalkuan pingnaqluku pilartut. 'Boots, socks, underwear, pants, parka, parka cover, gloves, pans, cooking pot, *kettle*, food, and tea. They tried to provide him with everything.' (TAP 2004:78); *from Russian чайник (cháynik)*; = caanik, cainik; > saanigguaq, saanili-

saanili-, saaniili- to heat a kettleful of hot water; to make tea # saaniliuq 'he heated the kettle; made tea' / saanilitaa 'he made tea for him'; Tua-i-llu egmian kenirluni cali-llu *saanililuni* tuaten assaliluni. 'And right away she cooked, *heated the kettle*, and made griddlecakes.' (ELN 1990:108); Taum tua-i tuyum ciuniurlukek kaminiaq kumarrluku *saanilitellinilukek*. 'That host welcomed them, lit the stove, and *made tea for them*.' (YUU 1995:7); < saanik-li-, saaniik-li-

saarralaq sugar # Tua-i-llu yuurqamek angayuqaagket taukut irniatek aukaneq masslirraarluki, *saarralamek-llu* kanverraarluki avqukcaarluki cikirluki. 'And then when their parents were going to have tea they buttered the bread that went with the tea and sprinkled some *sugar* on it and gave some to their children.' (ELN 1990:5); saarralalissiyaagluni 'showing symptoms of diabetes', *medical neologism*; UY, K, CAN, BB, NR, LI, EG; *from Russian сáxap (sákhár)*; = caarralaq; > saarralarninarqe-, saarralartussiyaagngailnguq, saarralir-

saarralarninarqe- to be sweet; to be sugary # kuuvviaqa saarralarninaqsiyaagtuq 'my coffee is too sweet'; < saarralaq-ninarqe-; > saarralarninarqellria

saarralarninarqellria sweet thing; candy # < saarralarninarqe-lria

saarralartussiyaagngailnguq* diabetic # < saarralaq-tur²-ssiyaag-ngaite-nguq

saarralir- to add sugar # saarralirtuq 'he added sugar' or 'it has had sugar added'; saarraliraa 'he added sugar to it'; *Saarralirluku-llu* malrugnek saskagnek, akulluku saarralaq urugvianun. 'Add in two cups of *sugar*, stirring the sugar until it dissolves.' (YUU 1995:64); < saarralaq-ir¹-

saaruin story knife # < Y; = yaaruin

saaskaq, saaskaq cup # *from Russian чáшка (cháshka)*; = caskaq, caaskaq, saskaq, saskaq

saayikaaq washtub; washing machine # NR; *from Russian шáйка (sháyka)*

saayirissuun teapot; tea kettle # Mermek puqliriqataquvet kuuvviarkamek, saayurkamek wall'u allam pikaanek, arenqinruuq *saayirissuutekun* puqlirillerkaq egatekun patuilngurkun pivkenani. 'Whenever you heat water for coffee or tea or anything else, it is important not to heat it in a pot or *tea kettle* without a cover.' (GET n.d.:14); < saayuq-ir¹-i²-cuun

saayuuq tea (either the leaves or the liquid) # *and saayur-* to drink tea # Wii tang nerellruama kainrilngua, saayuryugtua taugaam. 'I'm not hungry because I've already eaten, but I'd like to drink tea.'; Quliraneq niicugniyukuvci, . . . kelgiluci, neqkegarluki, akutarturtelluki *saayumek-llu* nutaan assilriamek culriamek *saayirilluki* atilirluki yuurqertelluki nurusngairulluki *saayumek*. 'If you want to listen to stories, . . . issue invitations, provide good food, let them eat Eskimo ice cream, and give them an inexhaustable supply of good strong *tea* to drink out of saucers.' (ELL

1997:333); LK, CAN, BB; *from Russian чай (chay)*; = caayuq;

> saayirissuun

saginga- to be spread out # sagingaut 'they are spread out, arrayed in front of us' / Umyuaqellruyaaqaqa augkut iqugmiaut wani *sagingallratni*. 'I recalled it when those bag fasteners *were spread out* before us.' (CIU 2005:236); < sagte-nga-

sagiq flounder, *either starry flounder (Platichthys stellatus) or arrowtooth flounder (Atheresthes stomias)*; sand dab (*Citharichthys* sp.) # BB; *from Aleut chagiġ (cayix)*; = cagiq

Sagquralriit the constellation consisting of the aligned stars in Orion's belt # *means 'strewn ones' in Yup'ik; three or four stars*; Sassaunateng-wa pilallruriit. Agyanek taūgaam pagkunek sass'irluteng. Murilkelluki agyat pagkut pillruit. Inggut-llu yaani pingayun qulliquralriit, *Sagquralrianek* pilallrit, erteqatarqan pug'aqluteng. Sass'aqluki pagkut agyat. Aling aren, murilkelluteng yuut yuullruut. Agyat tua-i cuqyutekluki. 'They didn't have clocks. However, they told time with the stars up there. They observed them very carefully. Those three in a vertical line, called "*Sagquralriit*", they came up every day. Those stars were their clock. Oh my, people lived their lives observing them, They used the stars to measure time.' (KIP 1998:55); Nangyartullrani taukut tua-i *Sagquralriit* imkut cetaman waten unuakuarmi erenret mayuqatallratni, tua-i-llu tayima tevirluteng.' At the end of the moon's cycle, the four stars "*Sagquralriit*" would start disappearing just at daybreak in the early morning.' (CIU 2005:364); Tua-i-gguq neqet tut'ellerkaat taryaquiit, yaqulget-llu tekitellerkaat imumek piyararteng nall'arlluku piarkaugaqata tua-i tuaten taukut aperturqaat. Ellamun sass'aqnilarait taukut *Sagquralriit* agyat ikegkut nallunrilkeput. 'If the bird season and the salmon season were to come at their usual time, those stars would show it. They say that those "*Sagquralriit*" across there, those stars which we know about, are the timekeepers for the seasons.' (CIU 2005:364); = Cagquralriit; < sagte-ur(ar)-lria-plural

sagte- to scatter; to spread out; to be in disarray # sagtut 'they are in disarray'; sagtai 'he scattered them, spread them out' / man'a nep'ut sagtuq 'this house of ours is a mess with everything scattered around'; sagtaa kuvyani 'he is spreading out his net'; . . . neviarcaraam tuacetun cali manua *saggluku* nerevkatullinia. ' . . . having her *spread* her skirt out in front, she would have the girl eat.' (CIU 2005:188); = cagte-; > saginga-, Sagquralriit, sagtet; < PE ciḡay-; cf. yagte-

sagtet dog-team gangline and harnesses # < sagte-plural

Saguyaq Clark's Point # *cannery site at the mouth of the Nushagak River*

sainar- to sign one's name # sainartuq 'he signed'; sainaraa 'he signed it' / sainarluku! 'sign it!'; sainarilleq 'endorsement' (*legal neologism*); *from English 'sign'*; > sainarilleq

sakaassiik church caretaker; secondary chief (*LI meaning*) # *from Russian заказчик (zakázchik) 'client'*

salayaq dock; wharf; cannery; saltery # salayamun itutuq 'he pulled up alongside the wharf'; BB, NR, LI, EG; *listed in Barnum 1901 list from Nelson Is. for the mouth of the Yukon and glossed as 'summer storehouse for fish'; from Russian сарáй (saráy) 'shed'*

salkuuyaq, sal'kuuyaq casserole of meat or fish with potatoes, onions, etc. # *from Russian жаркóе (zharkóe) 'roast'*; = cal'kuuyaq;
> sal'kuuyarvik

sal'kuuyarvik frying pan # EG; < sal'kuuyaq-vik

sangupaluq swallow (*species?*) # EG

sanqegg- to be at peace; to be satisfied; to be straight, young and flawless; to be aware and alert # sanqegtuq 'he is at peace', 'it is flawless', 'he is aware and alert'; sanqeggan 'because he/it is at peace, flawless, aware and alert'; Kitaki tutgarlung, *sanqegturalriamek* atam equyaarmek waten pitalriamek avayangqerpanrilngurmek yuarluten, pingayunek yagnernek kepucartua. 'See here, grandson, look for a *straight, young, flawless* piece of wood, with no big branches, and cut off three arm lengths of it.' (MAR2 2001:8)

sapakaq fox # EG; *from Russian собáка (sobáka) 'dog'*

sap'akilek jack in cards # LI; < sap'akiq-lek

sap'akiq shoe; manufactured boot # ukiagnek sap'akigni allagnek piuq 'because his shoes have holes in them he bought another pair'; Tuamta-llu tamaani yuulriit *sap'akinek* atuyuunateng. Pilugugluteng taūgaam, . . . 'Also in those days people never wore *manufactured footwear*. Only skin boots, . . . ' (YUU 1995:66); *from Russian сапоги́ (sapogí) 'shoes'*; = cap'akiq; > sap'akilek

sapat'ag- to scold # sapat'agaa 'he is scolding her' / K; = savat'ag-

sapeq cigarette # BB; *possibly a loan word of undetermined origin*

sapun fence # EG; = capun

sarrsa- to drink tea # sarrsauq ‘he is drinking tea’ / sarrsayugtuten-qaa? ‘would you like to have some tea?’; BB; *from Aleut* chaḡsaḡ (caXsaX) ‘fish broth’; = carca-

saskaq, saskaq cup # *from Russian* чашка (cháshka); = caskaq, caaskaq, saaskaq, saaskaq;
> saskiurun

saskiurun dishtowel # < saskaq-liur-n

saskuk, saskuq implement; tool; weapon # saskirluni kaugtullrua qimugta ‘he hit the dog with a weapon’; Tulukaruum pillinia, “Alingnaqvaa-ll’, elpeni tua-i saskurrailavet arenqiatelaqatalliniatgen, uqilailavet-llu. Ataki saskuliqernaamken.” ‘Raven said to him, “Oh, for goodness sake, because you don’t have *anything with which to defend yourself*, the others are going to make it difficult for you, also because you are not fast on your feet. Let’s see now, allow me to make you a *weapon*.”’ (QAI 1984:27); SASKULLUARQESSARAQ ‘weapons violation’ (*legal neologism*); = caskuk; < PE caḡku

sass’aq, sassaag (BB form) clock; watch; hour # qipaa sass’aq arvinlegnun tekiteellran ‘she wound the clock when it struck six’; Elitnaurat mikcuaraat elitnaulartut Yup’igtun qaneryamek sass’am avgani ernerpak sass’ami-llu ataucimi qaqiutnatkamegnun high school-amek. ‘Little students study in the Yup’ik language for half an hour a day, and then for one hour a day until they finish high school.’ (KIP 1998:ix); “Sass’artangvailgan canek atulallruceci?” “Sassaunateng-wa pilallruriit. Agyanek tauḡaam pagkunek sass’irluteng.” “‘What did you use before there were *clocks* here?’” “‘They managed without *clocks*. They had only the stars up above for telling *time*.” (KIP 1998:55); Camun sass’aq kaugaan nerlarceci? ‘At what *time (hour)* do you eat?’ (YUP 1996:54); “Qavciklaagmi ayagciqseci?” “Cetamanun sass’aq kaukan ayagyullruuk.” “‘At what *time* will you leave?’” “He wanted to leave at four *o’clock*.”’ (PRA 1995:429); *from Russian* часы (chasy); = cass’aq

savat’ag- to scold # savat’agaa ‘he is scolding her’ / = sapat’ag-

save- to row # LI; = cave-, yave-; > savun; < PY yavə-

savte- to feel or touch intentionally with one’s hand # LI; = caavte-, cavte-; < PE cavət-

savun oar # LI, UK; = cavun, yavun; < save-n

sayak, sayalleq (LI form) red salmon; sockeye salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*) # sayiit ‘red salmon (plural)’; Tuamtellu pelliuta taryaqvagnek cali tamakunek tuamtellu iqallugnek neqnek tua-i sayagnek, kangitnernek, qakiyyarneq, imarpinrneq, qusuurnek. ‘And then when they’re done with king salmon, there are chum salmon, *red salmon*, dog salmon, silver salmon, whitefish, and smelt.’ (YUP 2005:86); = cayak;
< PY cayak

sayangaq front area of hill, mountain, etc. # Aren qanganaq anlliniuq waten ingrim sayangaakun. ‘Well, the squirrel came out like this on the *front* of the mountain.’ (CIU 2005:152); Una waniwa qanganaq ingulautmek aturluni ingrim sayangaani, ingrim sayangaakun anluni. ‘This squirrel was singing a slow song as it came out of its den on the *front* of the mountain.’ (CIU 2005:154); cf. caa; < PE caḡə-

seg- to cut fish in preparation for drying; *in places where* ulligte- (*q.v.*) means to cut fish in preparation for drying, seg- means to cut open the abdominal cavity of a fish or mammal # *underlyingly* [e]seg-; segtuq ‘she is cutting fish’; segaa ‘she is cutting it’ / seg’umauq or segg’umauq ‘it is cut, ready for drying’; sek’kuvet ‘if/when you cut fish for drying’; Tua-i amllerneq-llu piliqlanrilnguq tua-i qavcinek-llu pill’uni, anuurluan imum segluki agarrlarai imkut neqtarra. ‘He didn’t catch much but he did catch some, and his grandmother *cut in preparation for drying*, and hung those few fish he caught.’ (MAR2 2001:4) Y, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; = ceg-, esseg-; > seg’aq, segg’aruaq, segvik, segyaraq;
< PE ciḡəy-

seg’aq, segg’aq fish cut in preparation for drying # Arnam segg’amek cikiraa inisqelluku. Mecaq’am tegua. Egmian-llu segg’aq cellu’urtuq iggluni-llu cailkamun. ‘The woman gave him a *cut fish*, telling him to hang it up. Mecaq’aq took it. And, immediately the *cut fish* slipped out of his hands and fell on the ground.’ (UUT 1974:11); < seg-aq¹, seg-aq¹

segg’anqegg-, segganqegg- to be alert; to be full of vigor # Moses-aq allrakungluni yuinarnek arvinlegnek tuqullruuq; segg’anqeggumaluni iik-llu cali takviglutek. ‘Moses died at 120 years of age; he *was full of vigor* and his eyesight was sharp.’ (ALER. 34:7); Kiarallinkii paḡgani segg’anqeggiluni. ‘He became *alert* and scanned the mainland for her.’ (WHE 2000:198); Paallagaqluta erenrem qukallrani, unugmi pilriacetun, segganqellriit akuliitni tuqumalriatun ayuqliriluta. ‘We stumble in mid day as if in night, among the *vigorous* we are like the dead.’ (ISAIA. 59:10); < segg’ar-nqegg-

segg’ar- to become more active; to become wide awake. *underlyingly* [e]ssgar-; segg’artuq ‘he became wide awake’ / alangrulriim qavalria segg’arqaa ‘the unnatural occurrence caused the sleeper to become wide awake prematurely’; Caarkaucini umyuaqengnaqluku segg’angcarluni, umyuaqerrluku, aatani cunaw’ malikarkauillinkii. ‘Trying to

remember what she was going to do that day she made an effort to *become fully awake*, and then she remembered that she was going to go with her father that day.’ (ELN 1990:15); = cegg’ar-, essgar-; > segg’anqegg-; < PY əsɣar(ar)- (*under* PE əðə)

segg’aruaq split and dried pike # LI; < seg-aq¹-uaq

segvik dock # LI; < seg-vik

segvara cannery # LI; < seg-yaraq

selapaq broad-brimmed hat # *from Russian* шляпа (shlyápa); = cillapaq

Selavi Russian Christmas # *celebrated on January 6; from Russian* сла́ви (slávi) ‘praises’; = S’laavi

seleg- to do as one wishes # *often of the mischievous behavior of a child*; selegtuaq ‘he is doing as he wishes’ /

selin whetstone # EG; = cellin, ellin

selip’ussaaq slipper # BB; *from English* ‘slippers’

seng’ur- to overflow # *underlyingly* [e]ssngur-; seng’urtuaq or seng’uraa ‘it is overflowing’ / Y;
= ceng’ur-; < PY ciɲur-

senkaq land otter (*Lontra canadensis*) # Keltellanritut camek, yaaqvanun-llu tamakut *senkat*. ‘They weren’t wary of anything, and they went a great distance, those otters.’ (QAN 2009:254); Y;
= cenkaq, cinka

seq sweat; perspiration; condensation # *and ser-* to sweat; to perspire; to have condensation form on it # sertuaq ‘he is sweating’, ‘condensation is forming on it’ / Elcessuutengqerquvet egmian kumareskiu kenirvigpet egalri *seng’ekata*. ‘If you have ventilator [fan], turn it on right away if your kitchens windows start to *get steamed up*.’ (GET n.d.:14); *underlyingly* [e]sseq / [e]sser-; K, Y, NI, CAN, BB; = esseq / esser-, ceq / cer-; < PE əðir-

serr’ir- to move and make noise as one wakes up from sleep # Kiavaqanrakun irniara *serr’irtuaq*, ūgayalaagluni atkuilaagluni tegua. ‘Just as she came in his child *began to wake up*, and after quickly taking off her parka and clothes, she held him.’ (MAR2 2001:79); Ilai-llu ukut *serr’irangluteng* Turpak taŭgken qavanertuami neplingraagnek pekteksaunani qavaarluni. ‘Her family members began to *move around as they woke up*, but Turpak slept on without moving even though they were noisy, since she always slept soundly.’ (ELN 1990:21); *cf.* segg’ar-

serrsallag- to make a sizzling sound # Qiatmek tamatumek aturturainanrani *serrsellalliniliteng* kankut ellilaraat. ‘As he was singing that dirge that kindling down there *made a sizzling sound* [from his tears].’ (CUN 2007:28); *imitative*

setiinka pig # Suulutaatun kulutetun *setiinkaam* cigvikekiitun; tuaten ayuquq arnaq kenegnalria taŭgken ellatuvkenani. ‘Like a gold ring on a pig’s nose (*literally*: as its nose bead), that is what a beautiful woman is like without good sense.’ (AYUQ. 11:22); # = cetuinka, cetiinka, citiinka, sitiinka; *from Russian* задíнка (zadíńka) ‘back cut of meat’

siima stone; rock; gallstone or kidney stone (*additional meaning for NUN*) # Qeterya(a)lkuciqaallrullinia taŭga-i itegmikaarluku taumeg taŭga-i, *siimameg* allameg. ‘With her foot she pushed in another one of those *rocks* for a backrest.’ (WEB2); Mayuryalriameng *siimaurtelliur* taŭga-i. ‘After climbing up he turned into *stone*.’ (WOR 2007:118); NUN, LI, EG; = ciimaq; > siimara(aq*), simpak; < PE ya(C)amaq

siimara(aq*) small rock; large pebble # NUN;
< siimaq-ar(aq)

siipaq chain # BB, LI; *from Russian* цепь (tsep’)

siissiq insect; bug; cold-blooded crawling thing; pimple # *and siissir-* to become infested with insects; to become infected # BB; = ciissiq / ciisir-

siligaq, siliyaq jelly; jam # *from Russian* желé (zhelé)

silin vest # *from Russian* жилéт (zhilét)

simpak large rock; boulder # NUN; < siimaq-rpak

singssiiyaq elf; dwarf # LI; = cingssiik

sitaaq old-style coffin in which a person was interred with his knees folded and drawn up near his chin, formerly elevated on four short posts # = citaaq

sitiinka pig # Ner’aqluteng tuaten *sitiinka*at kemgitnek . . . ‘They eat the flesh of *pigs* . . .’ (ISA. 65:4); *from Russian* задíнка (zadíńka) ‘back cut of meat’; = cetiinka, cetuinka, citiinka, setiinka

siyuq small thrush-like bird (*species ?*) # . . . qeyaqanrakun *siyuq* egalerkun uyanglluni uikesqelluni. ' . . . while she was crying *the little bird* peeked in through smokehole and said that he wanted to marry her.' (GRA 1901:279); = ciyuq

The following words written with initial clusters of two consonants are all from Russian or English. They may be pronounced and written with an e before the initial consonant cluster; for example, stuuluq 'table' may also be estuuluq.

skaapaq, skaapaaq shelf # skaapat, skaapaat 'shelves; cupboard'; *from Russian шкаф (shkap)*

skauk barge # EG; *from English 'scow'*

skuulaq (Y, HBC, NI, NUN form), **skuuluq** (BB, NR, LI, EG, NI form) school # *and skuular-, skuulur-* to go to school # *from Russian школа (shkóla) and /or English school; > skuularaq, skuularista, skuularvik*

skuularaq, skuuluraq student # < skuular-aq¹, skuular-aq¹

skuularista, skuulurista teacher # < skuular-i²-ta¹, skuular-i²-ta¹

skuularvik school # Y, HBC, NI, NUN: < skuular-vik

skuulutaq skillet; frying pan # *from Russian сковородá (skovorodá)*

skuutaq sheet (rope) of sailboat # *from Russian шкот (shkot)*

S'laavi Russian Christmas # Kass'alugpiat cali-llu Kass'alugpiarunrilngermeng ilagautetuut *S'laavilrianun* January-mi.

'Russian Orthodox and also those who aren't Orthodox celebrate *Russian Christmas* together in January.' (YUP 1996:55);

= Selavi; *celebrated on January 6; from Russian сла́ви (slávi) 'praises'*

smiiyaq snake # EG; *from Russian змея́ (zmeyá)*

snuukuug snowmachine # *may be used in the dual for a single machine; Kanavet snuukuugka unitellruagka. Yaaqsinrituk. 'I left my snowmachine down there. It isn't far.'* (PRA 1995:191); *from English 'snow-go'*

spaak spark plug # *from English*

spicka (NI, HBC, CAN form), **spiikka** (Y, EG form) match # *from Russian спичка (spíchka)*

staalista churchwarden; church caretaker # *from Russian ста́роста (stárosta)*

stakaanaq glass pitcher; chimney for kerosene lamp # BB; *from Russian стака́н (stakán) 'drinking glass'*

stelussaq carpenter's plane # *and stelussar-* to plane wood # stelussaumaug 'it has been planed down or smoothed'; *from Russian стру́ж (struzh);*

= stulussaq

stikluug, stik'luug glass # *substance or drinking glass; from Russian стекло́ (stekló)*

stulussaq carpenter's plane # *and stulussar-* to plane wood # *from Russian стру́ж (struzh);*

= stelussaq

stuuluq table # . . . *stuulum* qainganun ellisqellukek caniqliqlukek. ' . . . asking her to place them side by side on top of the table.' (QUL 2003:380); *from Russian стол (stol); = estuuluq*

suassaaq wild soup greens of any kind # = cuassaaq

sug- root; > sugaq, sugar-, sugkite-, sugtu-, suguaq, suungcarista; *see also* cuk, yuk; < PE inuy

sugaq small doll; figurine # *and sugar-* to play with dolls # sugartuq 'she is playing with dolls' / sugarviutaq 'container for dolls'; BB, NR; = cugaq, yugaq; < sug-aq³; > sugaruaq; *cf.* suguaq

sugaruaq small doll; articulated figurine for play # BB; < sugaq-uaq

sugg'agte- to make a swishing sound in the air # Ayainanermini naken imumek *sugg'agtellriamek* niicami piqalliniug Tulukaruk man'a. 'As he was going along, he heard the sound of wings *swishing* from somewhere and then saw that it was Raven.' (QAI 1984:27)

sugg'aliq cracker; pilot bread # *specifically means the manufactured, substantial unsalted crackers known as "pilot bread" (or "hardtack") common in the North but not elsewhere; Maurluan-llu cikirlukek, yuurqaamek, sugg'aliyaarneq neqnirqellriamek. 'And her grandmother gave them, when they drank tea, a tasty little cracker.'* (ELN 1990:7); *from Russian суха́рь (sukháry); = cugg'aliq*

sugg'eq upper or lower part of a snout or beak; lip # sugg'rek or suggrek 'its beak, its (or his) lips'; . . . Kaviarara'urluq *sugg'egminek* ayagluni kaviriyartuqili pamyuminun. Amna taŭgaam pamyuan nuuga kiimi pivkenani.' . . . poor ol' Fox

turned red from his *muzzle* to his tail. But only the tip of his tail did not become that way.' (YUU 1995:74); = cugg'eq; > sugg'elin, sugg'erpak

sugg'elin bridle # Piqrutat *sugg'elitet-llu* atulartut kuuninun ciulvagnun-llu, tuaten-llu piqertuarnarquq usviilnguq. 'They use whips and *bridles* on horses and donkeys, and like that a fool is to be whipped.' (AYUQ. 26:3)

sugg'erpak dowitcher (*Limnodromus* sp.); shoveler (*Anas clypeata*); yellowlegs (*Tringa* sp.) # < sugg'eq-rpak

sugkite- to be short in stature # *of humans*; sugkituq 'he is short'; sugkinani '(he) being short'; tan'gaurluq nasaurumi sugkillruuq 'the boy is shorter than the girl' / = cugkite-; K, BB, MY; < sug-kite-²

sugtu- to be tall # *of humans*; sugtuuq 'he is tall' / sugturiuq 'he is growing taller'; angun arnami sugtunruuq 'the man is taller than the woman'; K, BB, MY; = cugtu-; < sug-tu-

suguaq small doll; figurine # BB, MY; < sug-uaq;
cf. sugaq

suicekaa candle # EG; from Russian свéчка (svéчка); = ciucekaa, cuicekaa, cuucekaa

suinaq twenty # EG, MY; = cuinaq, yuinaq

suk person human; being # MY (i.e., some speakers in area from Mountain Village to Marshall); see yuk for more information; cf. sug-; = cuk, yuk

sukunaq cast-iron pot # from Russian чугунок (chugúnok); = kukunaq, kucunaq

sukutaq moisture # EG; = cukutaq, yukutaq

sulissuliar(aq*) song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*) # < imitative and -ar(aq)

sulunaq salted fish or meat that is eaten after it is cut up and leached to remove excess salt # *Sulunaneq-llu* neqnek tegulluten erunqigtaarluki pingayurqunek, mermun-llu akurrluki unugpak uitavkarluki. 'Take *salted fish*, wash them, changing the water three times, and let them soak in water overnight.' (YUU 1995:63); from Russian солёный (solyo'nyy); = culunaq;
> sulunivik

sulunivik saltery # = culunivik; < sulunaq-li²-vik

sumcarista doctor # NR; = suungcarista

sumpaq jacket # NR; from Russian шýба (shúba)

sumpuluq gun-cleaning rod; ramrod # from Russian шóмпол (shómpol)

sun'aq ship; barge # Maaten tamana ingriuyukelqa alairtuq *sun'am* tengalrautaqlinikek. 'The thing I had thought was a mountain came into view and it turned out to be the sail of a *ship*.' (KIP 1998:15); from Russian сýдно (súдно)

supa'aksaq shoe-pac # EG; from English

suraq blueberry (*Vaccinium uliginosum*) # Qengaqegcinruunga elpeni. Kuigem akiani ingrim mengliini *surat* narkenka. 'I have a better nose than you. On the other side of the river at the edge of the mountain I smell the *blueberries*.' (MAQ 1973:13); = curaqa; > surav'ak

surav'ak type of large blueberry (*Vaccinium* sp.?); locally: huckleberry # BB; = curavak; < suraq-vak

surrsurpak mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); shoveler (*Anas clypeata*) # = curcurpak; imitative and < -rpak

survir- to examine # MY; = curvir, cuvri-, ivrir-, suvri-, yivri-, yuvri-, yurvri-

suugi- to scrub; to wash floor, walls, etc. # suugiuq 'he is washing the floor'; suugia 'he is scrubbing it' / Maaten piut aaniit kiugna taklalaria caniani-wa ca qatellriamek imgumaluni, maurluat-wa natermi *suugilria*. 'When they looked they saw that their mother was lying down back there and next to her there was something wrapped up in white, and their grandmother was *scrubbing* the floor.' (ELN 1990:9); also spelled *essugi-*; = cuugi-; > suugissuun

suugissuun scrub brush # < suugi-cuun

suukiiq sock # suukiini callmagaa egumumalria 'she darned her unraveled sock'; *Suukiimek-llu* caunata. *Suukiingqessuunata* wangkuta. 'We didn't have any *socks*. We never had any *socks*.' (KIP 1998:139); from Russian чу́лки (chúлки) 'socks'; = cuukiiq

suukuyaq, suukuuq silk # from Russian шёлкое (shyólkoye) 'silken'

suuliyar-, suuliar- to go to a movie or a show # suuliyartuq or suuliartuq 'he went to a movie or a show'; < suuq-liyar-

suuluciyyurta goldsmith # < Calistekameggnek piut *suuluciyyurtemek* agayut'lisqelluku; . . . 'They hire a *goldsmith* to make a god; . . .' (ISAI. 46:6); suulutaq?-ta

suulutaq gold # Agayutmek nallulriit agayutengqertut pilianek qerrirlinek *suulutaanek-llu*, yuum unatmikun piliarinek. 'Those that don't know about God, have gods of silver and *gold* made by the hands of man.' (PSALM 115:4; *from Russian* золото (zóloto); > suuluciyyurta

suungcarista medical doctor # BB; = yungcarista, cungcarta, sumcarista; < sug-u-nge-car-i²-ta¹

suupaq soup; stew-like soup served as a main course # *Suupan* ata nerkiu nangluku, kaigaqameng-gguq umyuaq'larait ciinlluguaraluteng ciin nerellrunrilucimeggnek taumek neqmeggnnek. 'Be sure to eat all your *soup*, because, they say, when people are suffering famine they think about it and regret not having eaten their food [when it was available].' (ELN 1990:5); *from Russian* суп (sup) *and/or from English*; = cuupaq

suuq movie; show # *from English* 'show'; > suuliyar-, suurvik

suuri spotted seal (*Phoca largha*) # NUN; *from Aleut* isugĩx̂ (isuriX); = issuriq

suurvik movie theater # < suuq-vik

svrir- to examine # MY; = curvir, cuvrir-, ivrir-, survir-, yivrir-, yuvrir-, yurvir-

suy'uqerte- to become very sad and despondent # < suyute-qerte- (?)

suyute- to turn down a stove or lamp # suyutaa 'he turned it down' / suyusngauq 'it is low, dim'; = cuyute-; *cf.* cungu-; > suy'uqerte-

T

ta- or **tas-** prefix used with demonstratives in NSU for anaphora, emphasis or repeated reference, e.g., taingna 'that one, the one over there' *from* ingna 'the one over there'; the form *tas-* is used primarily with consonant-initial demonstratives, e.g., taspikani 'there, up there' *from* pikani 'up there' (but also tasiani (or taingani) 'there, over there'; outside of NSU, this prefix appears only in tauna, tavani, tamana, and tamaani (though outside of Yup'ik this prefix is used in Siberian Yupik and Inupiaq); see Appendix 3 on demonstratives

taa- to come # NUN; = tai-; > taayam

taaki, taa oh my! exclamation expressing surprised reaction to what another has said; Y; *cf.* ataki

taamaq king in checkers # *from Russian* да́ма (dáma) 'lady, queen'

taamlek, taalek (EG, NUN form) darkness; dwelling place of the spirits # *and taamleg-, taamlegcete-, taaleg-* (EG, NUN form) to become dark # *Taamleg'aranga'arcan* iralur mayunercirluku arulairutlinia. 'Because it had *become dark*, they stopped and waited for the moon to come up.' (KIP 1998:239); *Taamlegcetellrianek* mingulget ciqinqariyuitut kenurramek taumek kenurraat amllermarqellriit tamakucinek avatelegni. 'Things that have *dark* paint don't reflect the rays from a light, and the lights must be increased in such surroundings.' (GET n.d.:17); < PY-S ta(a)mlək

taamlegi- to become dark # *of surroundings*; taamlegiuq it is becoming dark / Iralum-gguq tua akerta kesianek maligqurluku. Caqapigtaqami anguaqamiu kassuutaqlutek. Cella-gguq *taamlegiaqluni* ugaani kasngusuum. 'The moon, it is said, always follows the sun. Very occasionally he overtakes her and they wed. The world, it is said, is *plunged into darkness*, due to shame.' (UNP3); < taamlek-i¹

taanganrirciigacaraq alcoholism # < taangar-nrirciigate-yaraq

taanganrirciigalnguq* alcoholic # < taanganrirciigate-nguq

taanganrirciigate- to be addicted to alcohol #

< taangar-nrir-ciigate-; > taanganrirciigacaraq, taanganrirciigalnguq

taangaq liquor # *and* **taangar-** to drink liquor # taangartuq 'he is drinking' / *Taangaryunqellriit* nernertulriit-llu

cairuciingata. 'Heavy drinkers and gluttons will come to have nothing.' (AYUQ. 23:21); TAANGAM

ANGLICURLAGCETELLRA QUMIULLRANI 'fetal alcohol syndrome' (*medical neologism*); ANERNERAKUN TAANGAM CUQYUTII

'breathalyzer' (*legal neologism*); taangarpallalria 'alcohol overdose' (*medical/legal neologism*); from Aleut taangaᖅ (taaᖅX)

or Sugpiaq taangaq 'water'; > taanganrirciigate-, taangarvik, taangaryaraq, taangatu-, taangiqe-; cf. Zagoskin 1842 list (1),

Dall 1866 list (8)

taangaryaraq (excessive) drinking # < taangar-yaraq

taangarvik bar; liquor store # < taangaq-vik

taangatu- to drink (alcohol) regularly (to excess) # taangatuli 'heavy drinker, problem drinker'; Unugmi qavalriit

qavatuut-gguq, unugmi-llu-gguq *taangatulit taangatuluteng*, . . . 'At night sleepers sleep, and at night drinkers drink, . . .'

(KIP 1998:289); < taanga-tu

taangiqe- to be drunk; to be inebriated # taangiquq 'he is drunk' / Qasgimi-llu *taangiqellria-llu* iterluni qanaagaqan

piciatun, qenerluni-llu unuaquani akinaurlaraat canek akingqerkan-llu akinek itrucelluku qang'a-llu equgnek,

piciatun canek neqkanek-llu. 'And if the *inebriate* came to the kashim and talked nonsense or said anything in anger,

the next day they'd give him a fine, and if he had any money they'd have him bring in the money or wood or some

kinds of food.' (MAR1 2001:27); < taangaq-liqe²-

taaq tar; pitch # Puyiryararpenek *taartun* ayuqellria maq'ngareskan, puyiryaran carrirnaria. 'If something like *tar* oozes

out from your chimney, it is time to clean out your chimney.' (GET n.d.:8); from English 'tar' though pronounced without

the final 'r', unless a non-loan, cognate of Inupiaq taaq 'darkness'; > taarte-

taaqassaaq skin for chewing # *and* **taaqassaar-** to chew on a skin to soften it. taaqassaartuq 'she is chewing on a skin';

taaqassaraa 'she is chewing on it'; aaqassaaq / aaqassaar-

taaqsipak (Y, K form), **taaqcipak** (NSU form) African-American; black person; Negro # from Inupiaq trade jargon taaqsipak

'dark one'; = taqsipak, taqcipak; cf. tungupak, qalqapak

taarri- to swat oneself or another in a steambath to tone muscles and stimulate sweating # taarriuq 'he is swatting

himself'; taarria 'he is swatting her' / > taarrin; < PY taar(ar)i-

taarrin, **taarrissuun** steambath switch or whisk # *a small bundle of branches used to swat the body during a steambath; also*

plural for one switch; < taarri-n, taarri-cuun

taarte- to coat with tar or pitch # Angyarpali muragmek assilriamek uitavililuki ucii, *taarrluku* ilua elatii-llu 'Make an ark

of good wood, make compartments for its cargo, *cover it with pitch* inside and out.' (AYAG. 6:14); < taaq-te⁶-

taassiq dishpan # from Russian таз (taz)

taatuggluk mist # < taituk-rrluk # NUN

taatuir(aq) Kittlitz's murrelet (*Brachyramphus brevirostris*) (*identification uncertain*) # = taituir(aq); NUN

taavaaqiq leaf tobacco # NSU; partly from Russian табák (tabák)

taave- to hurry excitedly # NUN; = tave-; > tavqar-

taavtaaq clam # Tua-i atralliniuq piyualuni tuavet qanrucatni cat ceṇarayiit amlleriniluki, *taavtaat*, amyiiit-llu. 'He walked

down there when they told him that those things of the shore were becoming plentiful, the *clams*, and the oysters.'

(CIU 2005:322); = aatevtaaq, tavtaaq; NI; < PY taavtaaq

taayam come! # *exclamatory particle*; < taa=am # NUN

tacellgaq sandhill crane (*Grus canadensis*) # NSU; cf. qucillgaq; < PY tatəlyar

taces- *dimensional root*; > taceskite-, tacestu-; = cacet-, cas-; cf. cayaq

taceskite- to lack fortitude; to lack strength; to lack courage # taceskituq 'he lacks fortitude, strength, courage' / NS, Y; <

taces-kite-

tacestu- to be unwavering, stable, strong, brave # tacestuuq 'he is unwavering, stable, strong, brave' / NS, Y; < taces-tu-; >

taceturqaur-

taceturqaur- to comfort (someone) # < tacestu-?-

tacilaq sharpening or grinding stone; whetstone # NUN

taciq sandspit and bay formed by it; lagoon #

> Taciq; PE tacir

Taciq St. Michael # *village on the southern shore of Norton Sound*; < taciq

tackaq woman's beaded hairnet # *perhaps from Russian сётка (sétká) 'net'*

tag'aq surf; tide that brings things ashore # . . . patuqcautaa ciulavigneq imarpiim ceñiini tag'am erullrinek, . . . ' . . . she covered it over with sea grass root which the surf had washed over, exposing it on the shore of the sea, . . . ' (MAR2 2001:90); < tage-aq¹

tag'arte- to quickly go up on the shore; to quickly pull (it) up onto the shore # tag'artuq 'he quickly got out of the water'; tag'artaa 'he quickly pulled it out of the water' / . . . Cupluralriim qayani tag'arrluku-w' tua-i iiqerluk' tangvaurluki palurngaluni. ' . . . Cupluralria quickly pulled his kayak up on the shore, hid it out of view, and observed them lying on his belly.' (AGA 1996:188); < tage-ar(ar)te-

tagaurak rainbow trout (*Salmo gairdneri*) #

tagcilleq thing washed ashore from the sea # Iliit-llu qanertuq kiagmi-gguq tang cat amlleret ceñami tagautetuyaaqekai taūgaam-gguq watqapik tagcillernek nakacullernek tangyuunateng. 'One of them said that in summer lots of things get washed up on the shore, but they never see bladders that have been washed up.' (CAU 1985:35); < tage-te²-i²-lleq¹

tagcirayuk barnacle # < tage-?-yuk

tage- to go up from a body of water; to go up any gradual incline; to move back from the center of attention # *for to go up (not following the lay of the land) see mayur-*; tag'uq 'he went up'; tagaa 'he went up it' / tagtaa 'he pulled it up and away' e.g., *pot from stove, boat from water*; tagutaa 'he brought it up with him'; cen'aliurpek'naci amci tagici! 'don't play on the shore, come up right now!'; angyani tagtaa 'he pulled his boat ashore'; tag'uq imarpigmek kuigkun 'he went up from the sea by the river'; tagciraa 'he motioned to him to come up'; egan tagesgu! 'remove the pot from the stove!'; Taqngamek neqtatek tagulluki taglutek. 'When they₂ were done they came up from the shore bringing their catch with them.' (ELN 1990:23); Inglerun tagluni, maaten pia kegginaa mikelnguun kavirpak qacuqapiggluni, iik-llu cikmialutek. 'She got up on the bed, and she observed that the infant's face was all red and wrinkled and its eyes were shut.' (ELN 1990:10); > tag'arte-, tag'aq, tagcilleq, tagcirayuk, tagelviiyaq, tagenquq, tagtaq, tagte-, taguyun; < PE tayə-

tagelviiyaq tunnel passage under the snow # *from the water to the den of muskrats, land otters, or mink* # Camani taūgaam qanikcaam aciani kuiget ceñaitni kangarluteng tagelviiyamegteggun. 'Down there, however, under the snow at the shores of the rivers they'd go through their passageways.' (PAI 2008:222); < tage-?

tagenquq tunnel passage under the ground # *from the water to the den* # < tage-quq

taggiyar- to climb up on bed # NUN

tagura- for there to be a sudden gust of wind # NUN

tagtaq winnings in a gambling game # < tage-te²-aq¹

tagte- to bring in toward oneself and/or upward # *for example, one's winnings in gambling, something taken up off the floor, a pot from the stove, a boat from the water, guests on their way to visit someone else, etc.*; tagtaa 'he brought it toward him or up' / Nuq'lerluku keggngagu manani, tagtelraa, . . . 'She quickly pulled it [the line], because it [the fish] bit her hook, and she quickly brought it in, . . . ' (ELN 1990:23); Pitaqngaku wangkuk ikayualuku taggluku tauna maklak. 'When he caught it, we₂ helped him pull in that bearded seal.' (YUU 1995:24); < tage-te³

tagun snout harness for unruly dog #

tagurun corner post of traditional house # < ?-n

tagutuar(aq*) pet # NUN; < ?-ar(aq)

taguyun basket or other device for bringing things up from the shore # < tage-te⁵-n

tai- to come to the area of the speaker # taiguq 'he came here' / taiqaa 'please come over here'; qanrutaa taisqelluku 'he told him to come over to him'; elucirararaa taisqelluku 'he gestured for him to come over'; neqkat taigut 'the food has come, has been brought'; Cassurluten tang tua maavet maa-i taillinisit? 'For what purpose have you come here?' (ELL 1997:372); Mikelnguut wangnun taivkarciki aviraucaqunaci-llu, . . . 'Let the little children come to me and do not block the way, . . . ' (MATT. 19:14); PINRICUNAILNGUQ QANERCETAARVIIM TAISQUTII 'subpoena' (*legal neologism*); = taa-; > taikanir-, taitai, taite⁻¹, taite⁻², taivkar-

taicir- to be foggy # *impersonal subject*; taicirtuq 'it is foggy' / taiciqan 'if it is foggy'; taillrani 'when it was foggy'; taician 'because it is foggy'; Tua-i-llu mer'em makuari tamakut aturluki imumek kiarnaunani taicirluni compass-aitellratni, kinguneq-llu nanlucirulluni, taugaam waniw' nallunrit'lararput akerta yaaken tua-i pagaaggun ayatullra

nalluvkenaku. 'We'd guide ourselves with the reflective ice particles in the water when visibility was low, when it *was foggy*, when they didn't have compasses, when we didn't know anymore where we'd set out from, but knew the course of the sun up there, knew its path.' (QUL 2003:696); < taituk-ir¹

taigtur¹ to smooth # taigturaa 'he is smoothing it out' / Ayumian tua-i imna qanganakegtaaraminek all'uni *taigtuqerluni*. 'Straight away he put on his very good squirrel parka and *smoothed out* it out.' (MAR2 2001:113)

taigtur² to be outside without a coat # HBC; (?)

taikanir- to come closer; to bring closer; to explain, to clarify # taikanirtuq 'it moved a little closer'; taikaniraa 'he brought it closer', 'he explained it' / Aperyarat ayuqenrilata *taikaniumalriit* ilait ukut iliitnek canimegteggun igangqertut, . . . 'Because the words are different, some of them *have explanations* written next to them, . . .' (CAU 1985:220); Aūgkuk ava-i taringcetaarukaraak example-aak qanllelnun apqengagka kenkamun *taikaniquautngunayuklukek* qanqautek'luugutagka. 'I have spoken about these two examples because I thought they'd *clarify* for us the principles of love.' (YUP 2005:12); < tai-kanir-; > taikaniutii

taikanium explanation; meaning; clarification; definition # < taikanir-te⁵

taima elsewhere # *adverb*; Y; *for more information see* tayima; = tayima

taimiurta choir director # K, BB; *from English* 'time'

taingkaq oil drum; tank # Kiircaucetaunani-llu, kaminiaq taūgaam una imna *taingkam* kepīi. Tamakunek kaminiigaqluteng. 'There were no heaters, but a stove made from a cut off *oil drum*. They made stoves of that kind.' (KIP 1998:303); *from English* 'tank'

taiq inner layer of sealgut removed before further processing # < + PE taiy- 'remove a layer' (cf. Siberian Yupik tiy-, Naukan Yupik tiay-, Inupiaq/Inuit taak-)

tairvag- to be very foggy # tairvaguq 'it is very foggy' / Nunami maani kingunicugngauq yuk kiarnaitqapigtengraan. Pircingraan wall'u *tairvangraan*. 'On land here a person can get home even if the visibility is very poor. Even if there's a blizzard or *dense fog*.' (YUU 1995: 67); < taituk-vag-

taimai come here! *exclamation used, especially to children, in place of the usual second person optative* taigi; < tai-tai

taite¹ to pass (it) here (to speaker); to give it over (to speaker) # *not in the sense of giving a gift*; taituq 'he passed something over'; taitaa 'he passed it over' / mingugissuun taisgu 'pass, or give, me the butterknife'; taryuq taiteqerru 'please pass, or give, me the salt shaker'; tailluku 'passing it here'; < tai-te²

taite² to bring (it) here (to speaker); to come or to bring for speaker # taituq (or taiciuq) 'he brought something over'; taitaa 'he brought it over' or 'he came over or brought something over for him' / Tuani tua-i arnauqteqarraallemni aanama uumek *taitaanga* allgiaraam amianek. 'Then when I first began menstruating my mother *brought* this skin of an oldsquaw duck *for me*.' (YUP 2005:266); Ayagceciyuq-llu qamiquiresqelluku John-aaq itercivigmi. Taum-llu qamiquūra *taitaa* qantakun, tunluku-llu nasaurilmun, . . . 'He sent someone to decapitate John in prison. And he *brought* his head on a platter and gave it to the girl, . . .' (MATT. 14:10-11); Allaneq-llu cali akinek *tailluta* neqkanek kipuyutkamteñek. 'And we've *brought* other money to buy food for us.' (AYAG. 43:22); < tai-te⁵

taitnauraar- to sing and through song ask for specific gifts from the other village's people (host from guests, or guests from host) as during the "Kevgiq" ("Messenger Feast") # < taite¹-nau-?-

taituir(aq*) Kittlitz's murrelet (*Brachyramphus brevirostris*) (*identification uncertain*) # = taatuir(aq); Y; < taituk-ir(aq); < PY tayituqi(C)aq (*under* PE tayətuq)

taitung fog; mist # taitugmun 'into the fog'; taituum akuliini 'amidst the fog'; Aren, *taitunglliniluni-ll'* qakemna. Tua-i tangerqauvkenani yaaqvanun, taicirluni. 'Oh dear, a *fog* developed out there. And so one couldn't see into the distance; it was foggy.' (QUL 2003:96); > taatuggluk, taituir(aq), taicir-, tairvag-; < PE tayətuq

taivkar- to be stormy # *of weather*; taivkartuq 'stormy weather is closing in' / < tai-vkar-

takaayi- to be or make elongated # . . . nanvarraq iqkunani, takaayiurluni waten . . . 'the pond wasn't wide, it was elongated . . .' (PAI 2008:168); < take-?-

takaite- to lack self-restraint; to be overly forward; to have no feelings of proper respect for others # takaitevkenak 'don't be forward, disrespectful'; Tauna arnaq *takaunani*, kasngukevkenani ellminek, nem'ini-llu uitayuunani; . . . 'That woman is *loud and wayward*, is never ashamed of herself, never stays at her home; . . .' (AYUQ. 7:11); < takar-ite¹

takaneq stick poked into the ground at an angle and used to hold a pot over a fire # < ?-neq¹; < PY takar¹

takar- *emotional root*; > takaite-, takaqe-, takarnarqe-, takartar-; < PY takar²

takaqe- to feel shy, respectful, or intimidated toward (him); to be deferential to (him); to be awed by (it); to dread (it) # takaaqaa 'he is shy of, respectful toward, or intimidated by her' / aturaqegtaarneq atkulget nenglem takaqsuitai 'the cold doesn't respect people with fancy parkas'; Qigcikarkaugaten *takaqluki-llu* yuut ak'allaurtellriit. 'You must honor and defer to the aged.' (LEVI. 19:32); < takar-ke⁴-

takarnaite- to not be intimidating; to not cause one to feel shy # takarnaituq 'he doesn't make one shy', 'it's not such that one has to feel intimidated, or respectful around it' / Umyuaqelarniaci wani qaillun elitnaullerkarci itraqavci tem'ircessiyaagpeknaci, kitngiassiyaagpeknaci *takarnailengraan* man'a elitnaurvigci. 'Always keep in mind how it is that you are being educated whenever you come in; don't make too much racket, don't kick around even when this school of yours doesn't really seem like something one has to act toward with respect.' (KIP 1998:67); < takar-naite-

takarnarqe- to be intimidating; to be such as to cause one to feel shy or respectful # takarnarquq 'he is intimidating, makes one feel shy and respectful' / takarnarquciriluku 'notorizing it'; Catun imutun kencignarqellriatun *takarnarqellriatun-llu* nakacuut pitulallrulliniit. 'They treated the bladders as something that is to be revered and respected.' (CAU 1985:60); < takar-narqe-; > takarnarqun

takarnarqun seal (e.g., a seal on a letter) # Malrunlegat-llu *takarnarqun* callarcaku qusngiyagaam, qilagmi nepaiteqertuq avekngalkiini. 'When the lamb broke open the seventh seal there was silence in heaven for about half (an hour).' (REVE. 8:1); TAKARNARQUCIRISTA KALIKANEEK 'notary public' (*legal neologisms*); < takarnarqe-n

takartar- to tend to feel shy or intimidated by one's nature; to be a shy person # takartartuq 'he is shy by nature'; Tua-i-llu wangkuta ayagyuaani tuaten ayuqesqelluta arcaqerluta pitullruitkut, niisngaluta, *takartarluta*. 'They especially asked us young people to be like that, to be heedful and respectful.' (YUP 2005:14); < takar-tar¹-

takaryug- to feel shy, respectful, or intimidated # takaryugtuq 'he feels shy' / Nutaan-gguq nerumariluteng aklui Cung'um aqvaaki nallunrirluni uikaquciminek tauna *takaryuum-llu-gguq* tull'uku puqlanga'arlluni-llu-gguq arenqianani-gguq tua-i man'a ayuqucia. 'When they'd finished eating when Cung'uq went and got her luggage, she said that having found out that he was her future husband, *shyness* came over here and she became flushed all over, and that's just how it was.' (ELN 1990:82); < takar-yug-

take- to be long # tak'uuq 'it is long' / taktauq uutun 'it is as long as this one'; takenruuq uumi 'it is longer than this one'; Tauḡaam can'giircuutet angluteng *takluteng* it'ganernek malrunlegnek wall' qulmek. 'However, blackfish traps are large, seven or ten feet long.' (KIP 1998:321); Cigyit *takluki* qillerrluki-llu `gguun, tua-i-llu nutaan cauyara'arluteng. 'The strips of wood were long, and they tied them here; then they drummed' (CIU 2005:390); > takaayi-, takelmun, takelmur-, takla-, taksur-, taktaciq, taktassiar-; < PE takə-

takelmun marking, cutting, moving, etc. lengthwise # *adverbial particle*; < take-tmun

takelmur- to cut, mark, etc. lengthwise on (it) # < take-?

takla- to be lying down # *stative*; Kitaki maligcugngakuvnga maligesnga, arenqiatuq ikna yun'erra'urluq *taklauq* ika-i tangrriqluni. 'Okay then, if you can come with me, then come with me; that young man across there is lying down totally besotted.' (MAR2 2001:88); < take-?-; > taklar-, taklaur(ar)-, taklay'ar-

taklarte- to lie down; to become bedridden # taklartuq 'he is lying down, he became bedridden' / Mamlurluminun agluni nererraarluni akianun tua *taklarrluni*. 'He went over to his dear old grandmother after eating and lay down across from her.' (QUL 2003:234); < takla-?-

taklaur(ar)- to rest lying on one's back # taklaurtuq 'he is resting on his back' / Angalkut qavciuluteng-am unani tuunriluteng, qavarayaaqluni tutgara'urluq uani amiim quliini inglermi *taklaurallermi*ni kelutmun cauluni. 'Several shamans were conjuring out there, and the grandson was nodding off when he was resting on his back facing the back (of the kashim) on the sleeping bench above the door.' (MAR2 2001:21); < takla-ur(ar)-

taklay'ar- to lie around lazily # *has negative connotation*; taklay'artuq 'he is lying around' / < takla-?-

takqupak longer or longest thing # Agluqrit-llu cali imkut *takqupiit*, ikamranun angatuanun aturaqluki, pirlaaqluki. 'The longer jaws of them (the whales) they'd use for the runners on big sleds.' (PAI 2008:100)

taksagnira- for there to be sudden gusts of wind # NUN

taksur- root; > taksurenqellria yaassiiguaq, taksuryi-; < take-?-

taksurenqegg- to be elongated # TAKSURENQELLRIA YAASSIGUAQ 'rectangle'; < taksur-nqegg-

taksuryi- to become or have become elongated # Imkut qagkut *taksuryiurluteng* quaguaraat-am qagaa-i taq'rugalriit tua qanikcam qaingani. 'Those little ridges (snowdrifts) out there *are elongated* and many have just been created on top of the snow.' (QUL 2003:702); < taksur-?-

taktaciq length; duration # angyam taktacia arvinlegnek yaaltangqertuq 'the length of the boat is six yards'; neq'akciqaqa yuullma taktaciatun 'I'll remember it for as long as I live'; Tuaten uitaqluteng nakaciullrata *taktaciatun*. 'They'd stay like that for the *duration* of the bladder feast.' (PRA 1995:459); < take-taciq

taktassiar-, taktaciar- to measure the length of # taktassiaraa or taktaciaraa 'he measured its length' / < take-taciar-, take-taciar-;
> taktassiarcuun

taktassiarcuun, taktaciarcuun yardstick; ruler; tape measure # < taktassiar-cuun, taktaciar-cuun

taku-¹ to check a fish trap or fishnet # takua 'he is checking it' / takuiguq 'he is checking a fish trap or fishnet'; Tua-i piyunariaqan kuvya *takuaglukku*. Iliini unugiuraraqluteng mikurngataqata neqet. 'And, when it was time, they'd *check* the net. Sometimes they'd spend the entire night net-fishing when fish were plentiful.' (PRA 1995:461 (see 1997 or further reprintings)); < PE taku-; cf. taku-², taku-, takvik, takuyar-

taku-² to try; to taste # EG; cf. taku-¹

taku- presence; (life)time # *used with possessed localis case endings*; takumni qiallruuq 'he cried in my presence'; yuirutellruut takumni 'it (a village site) got abandoned during my lifetime; Iquvanrilnguun tamana qanemcikellrua qamani Massercullermi agayulirtem *takuani*. 'Iquvanrilnguq told that story up in Marshall in the *presence* of the priest.' (AGA 1996:159); cf. taku-¹

takuli- to chew food to soften it for someone, usually a little child, to eat # takuliuq 'she is chewing food for a child'; takulia 'she is chewing it (food) for a child' / takulitaa 'she is chewing food for him'; < ?-li²-

takumcu- *emotional root*; > takumcuke-, takumcunarqe-, takumcutar-, takumcuyug-; < PE takumcu- (*under* PE taku-)

takumcuke- to have pity on (him); to feel compassion toward (him); to be merciful toward (him) # takumcukaa 'he has pity on her, feels compassion toward her' / *Takumcukengramken* qaillun pisciigatamken. 'Even though I *feel pity toward* you, I can't do anything for you.' (MAR2 2001:92); Tauḡaam elpet, Ataneq, *takumcukia* assirivkarlua-llu, . . . 'But you, Lord, *be merciful toward* me and make me better, . . .' (PSALM 41:10); < takumcu-ke⁴-; > takumcukun

takumcukiyaraq pity; compassion # Man'a-llu cali kusgurtaryaraq *takumcukiyaraq* ak'a avaken ayagluni piuguq. Ilaput-gguq aṡḡkut tuaten pilallrulliniut. 'This tradition of giving aid and feeling *compassion* has been practiced since long ago. They say that our people have practiced them from time immemorial.' (YUP 2005:44);
< takumcuke-i²-yaraq

takumcukun mercy; pity; compassion # Tua-i Agayutem naklegtalriim *takumcukutiikun*, tanqigmek pakmaken eruskakut,. . . 'Through the *mercy* of compassionate God, when the dawn with the light from above breaks upon us, . . .' (LUKE 1:78); < takumcuke-n

takumcunarqe- to be pitiful; to merit compassion # takumcunarquq 'he merits compassion or is pitiful' / Tua-i-llu pilaucimeggetun taquarluteng neqkameggnek ayagluteng, Irr'aṡrluq nacingraan, cali-llu *takumcunarqengraan*. 'As was their way, they packed food for their outing and went on their way, even though poor Irr'aq cried after them, and even though she *was being pitiful*.' (ELN 1990:105); < takumcu-narqe-

takumcutar- to be compassionate # takumcutartuq 'he is compassionate' / Caprilnguq Agayun, *takumcutalria* Aatama, ilutequkut assiilnguut aturlalput pitekluki, . . . 'Almighty God, our *compassionate* Father, we are grieved on account of the sins we commit, . . .' (CAT 1950:71);
< takumcu-tar¹-

takumcuyug- to feel compassion; to feel pity # takumcuyugtuq 'he feels compassion' / Ellii *takumcuyugluni* akngirtellriamek taumek Melngumek piluku assiricqniluku kilinra . . . 'She *felt compassion* for Melnguq, who'd been hurt, and she assured him that his wound would heal, . . .' (ELN 1990:72); < takumcu-yug-

takuqe- to reveal one's thought to (him) # Tua-i tuaten *takuqaa*, nutaan qanrupaalugaa nuliani, . . . 'He *revealed his thoughts* to her, telling his wife for the first time, . . .' (MAR2 2001:30)

takuyar-, takusar- (NS *form*) to look sideways by turning one's head; to look over one's shoulder; to look back # takuyartuq 'he is looking over his (own) shoulder'; takuyaraa 'he is looking at her over his (own) shoulder' / "Aa-a uterquraa, ankuvet tauḡaam *takusaqia*; nek'a una tangerqiu." . . . Anlliuq. . . *Takusallia-m* imna *takusaasqelleq* qayuqegglim tauna elagallra tauna qavalliniluni, qayuqeggli-wa tamakut anait. "Yes, do go back, but when you go out *look back* at me; look at this house of mine." . . . He went out. . . He *looked back at* it, and saw that that one that he

looked back at was a arctic hare's digging (den), where he'd slept, there were arctic hare droppings.' (MAR1 2001:92); cf. taku-

takvialnguar(aq*) boreal owl (*Aegolius funereus*); great gray owl (*Strix nebulosa*) # NR, LI;
 < takviate-nguq-ar(aq)

takviate- to have poor eyesight; to see poorly (of the eyes) # takviatuq 'he has poor eyesight' / Tauḡaam iici *takvialkata*, temci-llu tan'germeciiqut; 'However, if your eyes *are poor*, your body will be in darkness;' (MATT. 6:23);
 < takvig-ate-; > takvialnguar(aq)

takvigtu- to have good eyesight # takvigtuuq 'he has good eyesight' / < takvik-tu-

takvik pupil of the eye # *and* **takvig-** to see normally # takvigtuq 'he sees normally' / TAKVIIM TUMYARAA 'optic nerve'; lingelliniluni yuut iingita *takvinerpaitnek*. 'He had gotten eyes that were able to *see better* than (normal) people's eyes.' (QUL 2003:392); > takviate-, takvigtu-; cf. taku-;
 < PE takviy-

takviun pupil of the eye # NUN; < takvig-n

tala- to be confused; to be mixed up # EG; < PE tala(t)-

talaariq rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) # Tua-i-llu Turpak neqcirnginanrani Elngum murilkartaa manani *talaarirpiim* ullakii keglerluku-llu pitauluni. 'And while Turpak was baiting her hook, Elnguq turned her attention to her own hook and saw a big *rainbow trout* approach it and bite it, getting hooked.' (ELN 1990:23); *from Athabaskan*, cf. telaghi (*Upper Inlet Dena'ina Ath.*)

talayaq spawning salmon # *locally as calico salmon*; = nalayaq; *from Athabaskan*, cf. nalay (*Deg Hit'an Ath.*), nulay (*Inland Dena'ina Ath.*), nolaya (*Upper Kuskokwim Ath.*), meaning 'chum salmon'; Y, HBC

tali- root; > talin, talineq, talite-

talicivik shelter for smoking fish; smokehouse # *literally*: 'place to shelter things'; Tamaani neqlillratni talicivigtarluni, ellivik-wa keluqvaarni-wa pelatekaq. 'There in their fish camp there was a smokehouse, a cache and behind them a tent.' (ELN 1990:17); < talite-i²-vik

talin screen; shade # < tali-n

talineq shadow; shade # Makut-wa napat *talinvakayait* ak'aki takluteng. 'The *shadows* of these trees were oh so long.' (ELN 1990:97);
 < tali-neq¹ or tali-neq⁴; < PY talineq (*under* PE talu(-))

talir- to engage in Inupiaq-style Eskimo-dancing in which men and women alternate in a straight line facing the drummers # talirtut 'they are dancing Inupiaq-style' / Iciw' imkut qagkurmiut aqumqerluteng iqukliqa'arrluteng, tua-i-gguq *talirluteng*. 'You know how those Inupiaqs sit in a line and dance Inupiaq style.' (AGA 1996:118); Y; *from Inupiaq* taliq-

talirneq back of the head; dip in back of neck # NUN; HBC; < ?-neq¹

taliruaq type of clam # NI

talite- to shelter from wind, sun, rain, snow, etc.; to shade # talituq 'he or it is sheltered'; talitaa 'he or it is sheltering it' / *Taliyutekluki* akertemun, qitngiryullerkarteng man'a *talilluku*. 'They had them (the visors) as *shades* against the sun, *shading* against their being dazzled by it.' (CIU 2005:244); > talicivik; < PE talit- (*under* PE talu(-))

talkar- to darken suddenly # NUN

talkarte- to get or give a small scratch; to be vaccinated or to vaccinate against smallpox # talkartuq 'he got a small scratch or vaccination'; talkartaa 'he gave her a small scratch or vaccination' / < tallegte-qarte-

tallegcissuun steel wool; scouring pad # < tallegte-i²-cuun

tallegneq scratched spot; healing wound # < tallegte-neq¹

tallegte- to scratch; to scour # tallegtuq 'it got scratched'; tallegtaa 'he scratched it' / talligmikun tallegqelliniuq pulallermini amrailngurmek atuami 'he got scratched on the arms when he was walking through the woods in a sleeveless shirt'; Caavtaarluni-llu-gguq atrarluni kuiggarmun iigni *tallegcaaqqegegni* tua-i cakanirpek'natek. 'Feeling his way he went down to the stream, but it didn't make any difference with his eyes that he *scrubbed*.' (CUN 2007:4); > talkarte-, tallegcissuun, tallegneq; < PE catiy-¹

tallimaat fifth one # *a selectional word*; irniamegnuk tallimaat kassuuteksaituq 'our fifth child hasn't gotten married'; TALLIMAAT NANVAT 'Lake Kulik' (*one of the Wood-Tikchik lakes near Dillingham*);
 < talliman-possessed ending

tallimain five groups or pairs # Quyruciyaram nalliini ataneq cikilararkaugarci quyrutellerpeci avenrita *tallimaingitnek*.

‘At the time of harvest you shall give to the master one *fifth* part of what you have gathered.’ (AYAG. 47:24); Kuluviit akiqlikerkat *tallimainguluki* kiputellruunga, . . . ‘I have bought *five* pairs of oxen, . . .’ (LUKE 14:19); ukut tallimainguluteng avgumaut ‘these are divided into five groups’; < talliman-in

talliman five # tallimanek irniangqertuq ‘he has five children’; tallimataarlutenng ‘five at a time’; see Appendix 6 on numerals; Qanemcilriit piut ernerni cetamani wall’u *tallimani* nakaciularniluki. ‘Those who were telling stories said that they had the Bladder Feast over a period of four or *five* days.’ (CAU 1985:43); note from the second usage in the following example that the singular is *tallima(q)* or *tallimak*: *Tallimaugut-gguq* angutet taukut, arnaq-wa tauna. Tauna kinguqliteng *tallimakluku* angutet taukut, arnamek arvinlirluteng. ‘Those men, they say, were *five* in number, and there was that woman. That younger sibling of theirs was the *fifth* one of those men, and the sixth was the woman.’ (MAR2 2001:71); *Tallimarqunek* evcugaqluku. ‘Five times they brushed him off.’ (QAN 1995:254); YUINAAT TALLIMAN ‘one hundred’ (i.e., five twenties); AVENRITA TALLIMAINGIT ‘one fifth of them’; Quyruciyaram nalliini ataneq cikilararkaugarci quyrutellerpeci *avenrita tallimaingitnek*. ‘At the time of the harvest you_{pl} must always give the ruler one *fifth* of what you_{pl} gather.’ (AYAG. 47:24); < talliq-?; > tallimaat, tallimain, tallimarraq, Tallimirin; < PE tallimat (under PE taḭir)

tallimaq one dollar # from ‘five’ since one dollar is five times twenty cents, basic monetary unit; BB, LI; singular form of talliman

tallimarraq five in cards # NI; < talliman-rraq

tallimiri- to reach the fifth of a series # Tallimarqunek, evcugaqluku. Ayuqucia-ll’ man’a tuaten tua-i *tallimirian* ayuqucia man’a uqegliluni, uqegliqerrluni. ‘They brushed him off five times. The *fifth time* his being felt lighter in weight, much lighter.’ (QAN 1995:254); . . . *tallimirirraarluten* makeskuvet kiareskuvet imkut nunaten alaiciqut tayima kiartellerpet ciunrani.

‘. . . the *fifth time*, when you get up and look around your village will appear in the direction where you are looking.’ (QUL 2003:72); < tallima(n)-i³-

Tallimirin Friday # Tallimiritmi ayagciqua ‘I’ll leave on Friday’; unuamek Tallimiritnguuq ‘today is Friday’; < talliman-irin (or tallimiri-n)

tallineq measurement from one’s fingertips to his armpit with the arm (and hand) outstretched # < talliq-neq²

tallinin measurement from the extremity of one’s fist to his armpit with the arm outstretched # < talliq-?

talliq arm (anatomical) # Yuk tua-i *tallimi* nanillranek pitegcaucinrilkurruluni; yuum *tallini* cuqyutekluku. ‘A person never made his arrows shorter than his *arm*; a person used his *arm* as his measuring tool.’ (CIU 2005:32); Wall’u-gguq canek tegulaupakarlua ernerpak amllernek canek tegulaupakarlua, *talligka* yuarama nuugatnek ayaglutek talligka nangengaituk. ‘Even having held and carried many things all day, my *arms*, starting at my finger tips, will not wear out.’ (YUP 2005:72); > talliman, tallimaq, tallineq, tallinin, talliqiun, talliquq, Talliquq, talliraaq, tallirpacuar(aq), tallirpik, tallirraq

talliqiun corner timber in a kashim (men’s community house) # < talliq-?-n

Talliquq Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands # Talliqurmiu ‘Aleut’; < talliq-quq

talliquq flipper of seal; foreleg of animal # talliquṛrit ‘their flippers’; < talliq-quq; < PE taḭiqur (under PE taḭir)

talliquataq spur of mountain # Alla taṁgaam an’aqami ingrim maaggun *talliquataakun* pangalegturluni ayatulliniuq, taum arnam qucanglluulriim makikcaanun napcuumiinani. ‘There is another story about a squirrel that ran on the *spur* of a mountain, refusing to go into the spring snare of a messy woman.’ (CIU 2005:154); < talliq-kutaq

talliraaq bracelet; armband # Taumek waniwa taitaput suulutaat tangnircautet, *tallirat*, kulutet, aqlitet, uyamiit-llu wangkuta tegulput. ‘We brought golden ornaments, *bracelets*, rings, earrings, and the necklaces that we took.’ (NAAQ. 31:50); Canegnek tallitek qulvaggun *tallirirlukek*, nasqurrucirlutek-llu cali canegnek. ‘They put *armbands* of grass high up on their arms, and also made headbands of grass.’ (CAU 1985:56); < talliq-aq³

tallirnaq curved part of major lateral root on spruce stump # used for making curved parts of kayaks, open skin boats, and sleds; < talliq-naq²

tallirpacuar(aq*) short-handled gaff #

tallirpik right hand # tallirpingqertuq ‘he is right-handed’ (literally: ‘he has a right hand’);

. . . tekiskani *tallirpian* tungiinun avitarkauluni, *tallirpiteng-gguq* talliteng nalluit. ‘. . . when it (the bear) gets to one, he should dodge to its *right hand* side, since they (bears) aren’t *right handed*.’ (YUU 1995:70); Taṁgaam elpeci cikiqengkuvc

iqsulirneci nallulit *tallirpilirnerpeci* caliaritnek. 'But when you give alms, do not let your left hand know what your *right hand* is doing.' (MATT. 6:3); < talliq-pik²; < PE *takirpiy* (*under* PE *takir*); > tallirpilirneq

tallirpilirneq right-hand side # unatni tallirpilirneret kiliamiki iqsumikun igangnaq'lallruuq 'because he had gotten cut on his right hand, he'd been trying to write with his left hand'; Nunaput kuigem caniani uitauq *tallirpilirnerani* kuigem asgulriani. 'Our village is located beside the river on the *right-hand side* of the river as one goes upstream.' (PRA 1995:107); . . . aipaa *tallirpilirneranun* aipaa-llu iqsulirneranun. ' . . . one onto his *right-hand side*, the other onto his left-hand side.' (MARK 15:27); < tallirpik-lirneq

tallirraq hook used to pull things from the end of the kayak to the cockpit, the other end being used to push thing to the end # < talliq-rraq

tallur- *emotional root*; > talluqe-, tallurnarqe-, tallurtar-, talluryug- < PE *tatur*; > tallurna

talluqe- to be shy, respectful or intimidated with respect to (him) # talluqaa 'he is shy of her, respectful toward her, inhibited by her' / < tallur-ke⁴

tallurnarqe- to cause one to be shy, respectful, deferential, or intimidated # tallurnarquq 'he makes one feel shy' / < tallur-narqe-

tallurtar- to be habitually shy, respectful, or intimidated # tallurtartuq 'he is shy by nature' / < tallur-tar-

talluryug- to feel shy, respectful, deferential or intimidated # talluryugtuq 'he feels shy' / Waten-llu iterpaalulriani, friend-ama nem'eggun aguskanga, tua-i pekviinii nerestem keggengraanga tua-i kumegyunggramku *talluryuglua* pekviini uitalua. 'Thus, upon coming in for the first time, if my friend brought me over to their house, even if a louse bit me and I had no good alternative, and even if I wanted to scratch it, *feeling respectful* I'd accept things that way because I had no alternative.' (YUP 2005:140)

tallurna thank you! # *exclamation*; tallurnarpiit-lli! 'many thanks!'; < tallur-na¹

talmag- to spawn (of fish) # talmagtut 'they are spawning'; NUN; < PY-S *tamlay-*

talu partition between the areas of two families in a shared house # < PE *tal*u(-); cf. *taluyaq*, *talurte-*

talun, **talurissuun**, **talussuun** sinew splitter # *Talutet* imkuulartut cingickeggluteng tua ellegluteng taugaam. '*Sinew splitters* are sharply pointed, but also thick.' (ELL 1997:140); < *tal*u-n, *tulur-i*²-cuun, *talussuun*

talu split sinew # *and talu-* (NI, NUN *form*), **talur-** (K *form*) to split sinew # *taluuq* or *talurtuq* 'it is split'; *talua* or *taluraa* 'he is splitting it' / Aren, uptenga'arcan maulurluan taum caqussayugaq uqumek imillinia, mingqutmek-llu cikirluku, yualuarnek-llu, yualunek imkunek *taluanek* qavcirrarnek. 'Oh, when she was ready that dear old grandmother of hers filled a poke with oil, and give her a needle, and thread, a few pieces of *split-sinew* thread.' (QUL 2003:236); Kinercirraarluki-llu talutmek *taluluki*. Nutaan-llu tua-i *talurraarluki* piirriluki. 'After they dried them, they *split* them with a sinew splitter. Finally then, after they *split* them they'd ply them.' (CIU 2005:84); > *talun*, *taluu*taq

talurte-, **talugte-** to go out of sight # *talurtuq* 'he went out of sight' / *talurngauq* 'it has gone out of sight'; Yaaqvanun-llu ayallerkaqa alikellruaqa nunat *taluggluki*, nunat *taluggluki* ayakuma tuunramun nernayuklua. 'I was afraid to go far *out of the sight* of the village, thinking that if I *went out of sight* of the village a spirit would eat me.' (AGA 1996:99); cf. *tal*u

taluyaneq measurement, the distance from the folded elbow of one outstretched arm to the ends of the fingertips of the other outstretched arm # < *taluyaq-neq*²

taluyaq fish trap # *also plural for one fish trap*; *taluyat* can'giircuutai imarmiutarmek cangellrulliniut 'his blackfish trap caught a mink'; Kuigpagmiut canglartut manignarneq *taluyarpagteggun* 'Yukoners catch loche with large fish traps'; Tauna-gguq atam can'giiq kuimaralarria, tua-i-llu-gguq ukunun *taluyanun* tekilluni, . . . 'That blackfish, they say, was swimming along, and he came to this *fish trap*, . . .' (ELN 1990:5); > *taluyaneq*, *taluyarkaun*, *taluyiurun*; cf. *tal*u

taluyarkaun chicken wire or wire mesh # *raw material for modern fish traps*; < *taluyaq-kaq-un*

Taluyat the constellation Bootes # *literally*: 'fish traps'; < *taluyaq-plural*;

taluyiurun willow root # *used for lashing of a fish trap*; NUN; < *taluyaq-liur-n*

taluutaq sinew splitter; grass comb (?) # < *tal*u-taq¹

taluute- to move (it) around # . . . *culuni-gguq taluutnanrirai* . . . ' . . . so it is said, it can no longer *move* its wing feathers around . . .' (KIP 1998:227)

tamaa at once; right away; immediately; as soon as possible # *adverbial particle*; *tamaa ut'reskina!* 'come back right away!'; Makut allerquutet atuquvki qerrungaituten, wall'u *tamaa* pinialingaunak. 'If you follow these rules you won't get cold,

or (if you do) you won't get weak *right away*.' (YUU 1995:69); cf. tamaani

tamaa(ni) there (at that place or in that situation whose identity is immediately known to listener); back then (in the distant or relatively distant past) # *extended demonstrative adverb*; Ceŋ'armun auqiiryaqatartukut, *tamaani* amllernek auqiirkanek muragnek tangaalartukut aquigaqamta. 'We'll go gathering firewood on the shore; *there* we see lots of wood to gather when we play.' (ELN 1990:18); *Tamaani* qasgimi kalukalartut, anglaniluteng. 'Back then they'd have the traditional feasts in the kashim, and enjoy them.' (YUU 1995:8); AK'A TAMAANI 'a long time ago'; see tamana, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; cf. tamaa; > tamaaten

tamaaten in Your (God's) manner; according to Your will # *used in Russian Orthodox and Roman Catholic translations of Christian prayers and other religious texts*; Atavut wangkuta, tayimanelnguq qiliit qaingatni, *tamaaten* tanqignaurtuq atren elpet; *tamaaten* tutnaurtuq elpet angayuqaucin; *tamaaten* piunartuq picirkiucin elpet qaillun qiliit qaingatni tuaten nunam qaingani . . . 'Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name, thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as in heaven . . . ' (ORT 2006:26); Atamta, qiliit qaingattelnguq, *tamaaten* tanqignaurtuq atren elpet; *tamaaten* tutnaurtuq angayuqaucin; *tamaaten* piunartuq picirkiucin nunam qaingani qiliit qaingatni elucimitun . . . (same part of the Lord's Prayer) (CAT 1950:1); *Tamaaten* ilukegcinaurtut qilagmelnguut! *Tamaaten* nunaniryugnurtut nunamelngurni! 'According to your will may those in Heaven be happy! According to your will may those on earth be joyful!' (ORT. 2006:33); < tamaa(ni)-equalis

tamaceñaq bird-skin parka # < tamar²-?; > tamaceñi-

tamaceñi- to make a parka out of various types of bird skin # < tamacenaq-li²-

tamak'acagar-, tamak'ackagar-, tamak'akackagar- absolutely all # *used in the quantifier/qualifier construction*; Waten qasgimi quyurtaqameng piqatarqata angutet imkut *tamak'ackacagarmeng* ukveqngamegteki angalkuut, unugcuutmun ayakata'arqata angalkut iliit, angutet imkut *tamak'akackacagarmeng* qasgilalliniut, tua-i tan'gurraat-llu *tamak'acagarmeng* qasgiluteng. 'When they gathered in the kashim, when they were going to do that, *all* those men, since they believed in shamans, when one of the shamans was about to go to the moon, *all* those men would go to the kashim, and the boys would *all* go to the kashim.' (QUL 2003:556); Tua-i-ll' ellangellma kinguakun tengssuun nepliryaqlirturainaqan tua-i *tamak'acagamta* paqnaknaurput. 'And after I became aware of things, whenever an airplane would finally make noise and be heard, *absolutely all* of us would be curious about it.' (QUL 2003:590); see Appendix 2 on the inflection of the quantifier/qualifier construction; < tamar-kaca(g)aq

tamalkuq one dollar; the whole thing # *singular form, as a noun, of tamalkur-*

tamalkur- all; whole; entire; every # *used in the quantifier/qualifier construction though usually only with third fourth person endings as with first and second (and often fourth) person the shorter base tamar- is used instead*; ak'a paqtellruanka negat tamalkuita 'I already checked *all* the snares'; Quayaviksuganka cakneq ciulirneret *tamalkuita* ikayuutellret . . . 'I want very much to thank *all* the elders who helped out . . . ' (AGA 1996:viii); . . . *tamalkuan* neraa neqni qantani-llu painqercaarluku. ' . . . she ate *all* her food and licked his plate clean.' (ELN 1990:5); Yuut tangerrluku *tamalkurmeng*. 'All the people saw it.' (TAP 2004:79); Patuani nuna *tamalkurmi* tunguriuq, . . . 'Because it cast shade over it, the *entire* land became dark, . . . ' (ANUC. 10:15); Anqerluni itruqurilliniluni tua-i *tamalkuucietun* cetuanek tuaten. 'After going out briefly she brought in belugas in their *entirety*.' (QUL 2003:108); Ataneq, Agayutmaa, umyuaqa *tamalkirrluku* nanrarciaqamken. 'Oh Lord, my God, I will praise you, *entirely* devoting my mind (toward that purpose).' (PSALM 86:12); see Appendix 2 on the inflection of the quantifier/qualifier construction; < tamar-?

tamana the one there; that one; the extended thing whose referred to already # *extended demonstrative pronoun*; tamatum 'of that one'; tamakut 'those'; tamana cavun taguskiu! 'bring up that oar!'; Maqinerraraam kinguani nengllirpek'nani-llu *tamana* qasgiq. 'Right after the steambath *that* kashim was not cold (inside).' (AGA 1996:54); see tamaa(ni), the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives

tamaqernikiyagaq skinny young seal in springtime # NUN

tamar-¹ to lose; to misplace # tamartuq 'it is lost'; tamaraa 'he lost it' / tamariuq 'he lost something'; tamaqertuq 'it suddenly disappeared'; Ilait taugaam piciryarat *tamarluteng*: yuraryaraq, yagyarat allat-llu ak'a piciryarallrit. 'However, some of these customs have been *lost*: dancing; abstinence practices, and other former customs.' (KIP 1998:vii); Tua-i-ll' pivakarluni nulirra imna tayim' *tamarluni*. Nuliani *tamariluku* taum nukalpiartam. 'His wife was nowhere to be seen, *lost*. That man in his prime had his wife go missing on him.' (QAN 1995:102); < PE tammar-

tamar-² all; whole; entire; every # *used in the quantifier/qualifier construction; used mostly with third and fourth person endings*, tamarmeng tangellruit 'they all saw them'; tamaita tangellruit 'they saw them all'; tamiin 'all of it'; tamarkenka 'both of them'; yuk tamarmi ner'uq 'every person is eating' (note the use of the singular; this sentence is equivalent to yuut tamarmeng ner'ut 'all the people are eating'); . . . nangerciigua tayim' imna tayima mernulqa *tamarmi* catunani. ' . . . I

stood up, and *all* my tiredness was gone.’ (QAN 1995:348); Tauḡaam *tamarma* angllullrunritua. Maatekaarlua tauḡaam mecungellruunga. ‘But not *all* of me went under the water. I got wet only up to here.’ (QUL 2003:730); *see Appendix 2 on the inflection of the quantifier/qualifier*; > tamalkuq, tamalkur-, tamarmirte-, tamat, tamatmun, tamiini, tamqapiar-; < PE tamar-

tamarmirte- to do something wholeheartedly; to do something in its entirety # Tengmiirvigmi-llu tua-i *tamarmirrluteng* yuirulluteng makut nunat. ‘And in March the village had emptied of people *altogether*.’ (KIP 1998:268); Tauḡaam Agayutem angayuqauviani kina imna Agayutmun *tamarmirrluni* calikuni, elliini angenruuq. ‘But whoever in God’s kingdom devotes himself *wholeheartedly* to God, such a person is greater than him.’ (LUKE 7:28); < tamar²-mirte-

tamarqellriit scattered ice in ocean # < ?-Iria-plural

tamat all kinds # Itrutuq tuntunek tuaten aminek meqciranek, nayirnek tuaten mallunek, maklaarneq-llu mallunek *tamanek*. ‘He brought in caribou with skins that had shed, beached seal carcasses, and beached bearded seal carcasses of *all kinds*.’ (MAR2 2001:9); < tamar²-plural

tamategte- to sew skins together for a parka #

tamatmun in various directions # *adverbial particle*:

< tamar²-tmun

tamatuu- to be that # Tua-i kamaku’urluku nuliani piksailengraan. *Tamatuuluni*. ‘He was constantly alleging things of his wife even though she hasn’t done anything. *That’s (an example of) what it is*.’ (YUP 2005:200); < tamatu- (*base of tamana*) -u-

tamiini everywhere # *adverb*; meq tamiini uitauq ‘water is everywhere’; < tamar²-localis

tamlu, tamluq chin # ?-luq, ?-luq; > tamlurnaq, tamlurun; *cf.* tamu-; < PE tamlu

tamlurnaq triangular bowl made for boys; three-sided dish; trapezoid shape that resembles a chin # NUN; < tamluq-naq

tamlurun chin tattoo # Tauna-gguq *tamlurutengqertuq*. Ak’a arnassagaat tamlumegteggun qaralingqetullruut gguun.

Tamlurutait-gguq tua-i. Mingqutmek kapurluteng *tamluruciaqluteng*. ‘That one had a *chin tattoo*. In the past old women had decorations on their chins here. Those were their *chin tattoos*. They would make *chin tattoos* by pricking the skin repeatedly with a needle.’ (KIP 1998:179);

< tamlu(q)-?-n; < tamulurun (*under* PE tamlu)

tamqapiar- all; whole; every # *used in the quantifier/qualifier construction*; . . . nag’arrluni acilqullermun mecagmun paallagluni, *tamqapiarmi* mecungurrluni, . . . ‘. . . tripping on a root she fell headlong into a puddle, getting *completely* soaked, . . .’ (ELN 1990:36); < tamar-qapiar(ar)-

tamu- to chew once # > tamua-, tamuali-, tamuaneq, tamukaaq, tamukassaaq, tamukassaar-; *cf.* tamluq; < PE tamur-

tamua- to chew # tamuaguq ‘he is chewing’; tamuagaa ‘he is chewing it’ / tamuamallrua arucetaaq ‘he chewed on the dried fish skin for a long time’; tamuaksugtuq ‘he is nibbling’; . . . teguvailgagu-llu qimugkauryaraam ak’a *tamualuku* igqalliniluku. . . and before she could pick it up, the puppy had already *chewed* it up swallowed it down.’ (ELN 1990:78); < tamu-a-;

> tamuayagaq, tamuayarat

tamuali- to chew food to prepare it for eating # *usually for a child*; tamualiuq ‘he is chewing food for someone’; tamualia ‘he is chewing it for someone or he is chewing food for her’ / tamualiaq ‘food chewed up for someone’; irniani neqerrlugmek tamualitaa ‘she is chewing dried fish for her child’; Turpak-llu elkeq tamualiaqluki neqerrlugnek cali *keggutait* piniriksailata. ‘Turpak and she would chew on the dried fish to soften it for them because their *teeth* hadn’t gotten strong yet.’ (ELN 1990:76); < tamu-aq¹-li²

tamuanaq spawning fish hung to dry #

tamuayagaq chewing tobacco # BB; < tamua-ya(g)aq

tamuayaraq molar # < tamua-yaraq

tamukaaq edible pussy-willow catkin # < tamu-?

tamukassaaq skin to chew on *such as dried fish skin* # and **tamukassaar-** to chew on a skin to soften it # tamukassaartuq ‘he is chewing on a skin’; tamukassaaraa ‘he is chewing on it’ / < tamu-?

tanaaluk boy # *said to be an old term*; < taneg-?

tane- (NUN, NS form), **tanegte-** (HBC form) to scrub; to wash one’s hands # tanaa ‘he is scrubbing it’ / taniuq ‘he is scrubbing’, ‘he is washing his hands’; > tan’gun; *cf.* tanir-, tanukar-

taneg- root; > tanaaluk, tanekcitagaq, taneksagglugaq, tan'gaurluq, tan'gurraq; < PY-S tanyurar

tanekcitagaq* young boy # NI; < taneg-?

taneknaarallr(aq*) young boy # Aren, taunallrayagaqtaq-gguq-am im' *taneknaarall'er* quyaqanrituq! 'Well, that little squirt, that *young boy* wasn't happy!' (QUL 2003:532); NI; < taneg-?-llr(aq)

taneksagglugaq* young boy # HBC; < taneg-?-rrlugaq

tanektallr(aq*) young boy # Tauna-gguq tutgara'urlua *tanektallrauluni* angevkenani tua-i. 'His grandson was just a *young boy*, not very big.' (AGA 1996:164); NSK; < taneg-?-llr(aq)

tanem ever; why; how on earth! # *adverbial participle; used with exclamations and questions, expressing perplexity or exasperation*; ciin tanem ayallrusia? 'why did I ever leave?'; ingna tanem nervakarta! 'why on earth does that one keep on eating!'; qaillun tanem pillrusiu? 'whatever did you do to him?'; Aling, angli-lli-llu *tanem* qavallinivaa-ll' taumi tan'gaurlumi! 'Oh my, *how on earth can it be* that that boy has slept so much!' (CUN 2007:4); KIITUANI TANEM or KIITAUGANI TANEM 'oh, what if it had happened!'; > tanemkur-; < PY-S tanəm

tanemkur- to express (unwarranted) exasperation toward (him) # Tamakut tamaa-i piksailengraan apqitnek *tanemkurluku* qanrutaqluku. 'Even though she hasn't done anything, he speaks to her, as it's termed, *expressing exasperation* toward her.' (YUP 2005:200); < tanem-?-

tang look! # *exclamation*; tang, pagna tengssuun tailria! 'look, the airplane up there is coming here!'; tang una mingqaaqa assirilria qaraliliamni! 'look, my basket is looking better since I put decorations on it!'; Aatiin-llu tangramiki tamakut tumet piluni, "Ak'a *tang* keglunret naryangllinilriit unitamegnun." 'And when her father saw those paw prints he said, "*Look*, already the wolves have been drawn by the scent of what we left behind.'" (ELN 1990:63); < tang-

tang- root; > tang, tangemcuke-, tangke-, tangniite-, tangnirqe-, tangquussiig-, tangrriiqe-, tangrru-, tangssiite-, tangssug-, tangvag-; < PE taŋər-

tangaa- to keep looking at with yearning # tangaagaa 'he is looking at it' / < tangerr-a-

tangaliuqur- to travel behind another; to work with another # NUN

tangaliute- to mingle with others; to participate in an activity # NUN

tan'gaurluq* boy; lad # Tua-i anglilliniuq tauna *tan'gaurluq* pavavet-llu kelumegnun ayangssiaqluni, caaqami ingrim taum kelumegni uitalriim avatiini tuntunek tangernaurtuq. 'And that *boy* grew, and he would go up in land from them and sometimes he would see caribou around that mountain that was located inland from them.' (YUU 1995:2); < taneg-?-r(ur)luq

tangcuke- to pick on; to torment # Unguvalriit tamakut ilaita-ggur-am *tangcukluku-ll'* uumiknauraat! 'Some of those sea mammals *tormented* him; they would despise him!' (CAU 1985:37); *Tangcuklaqiit-gguq-am* yuut, elluarrluku-llu qanrucuunaku. 'People *picked on* him, never spoke to him decently.' (MAR1 2001:62)

tangemcuke- to look down on; to feel superior to # tangemcukaa 'he looks down on her' / < tang-?-ke²-

tangenqigcinarqe- to be pleasant to look at # tangenqigcinarquq 'it is pleasant to look at, it looks good' / < tangerr-nqigte-i²-narqe-

tangeq strip of seal blubber from which oil has been rendered; seal cracklings # Y, NUN, NS; > tangevkayak, tangviaq; < PE taŋər

tan'geq darkness # miklemni tan'geq alikellruaqa 'when I was little I was afraid of the dark'; Tua-i tayim' unuut-llu erenret-llu nalluluki *tan'germi* tua uitiimi taum iluani. 'She didn't know day from night because she stayed in the *dark* inside that there.' (ELL 1997:152); Aciraa-llu tanqik "Ernermek" *tan'geq-llu* "Unugmek." 'He called the light "Day" and the *darkness* "Night".' (AYAG. 1:5); > tan'gercete-, tan'geri-, tan'gerliq, tan'gerpak; < PE taɾəɾnəɾ (*under* PE taɾəɾ)

tangercetaaq movie # *and* **tangercetaar-** to watch a movie # tangercetaartuq 'he is watching a movie' / George Bunyan-aam Naparyaarmium ukuk paluqtaruak kegginaquk pilialqak 1946-aami *tangercetaalillratni* Disney-nkut Alaska Eskimo-mek. 'George Bunyan of Hooper Bay made these beaver masks in 1946 when the Disney company made the *movie* "The Alaskan Eskimo".' (AGA 1996:57); < tangerr-cetaaq; > tangercetaarvik

tangercetaarvik movie theater # < tangercetaar-vik

tangercete- to show # tangercetuq 'he let himself be seen'; tangercetaa 'he showed it' / sap'akigni yuulukek suukiiqegtaaraagni qilagak tangercetak 'taking off his shoes, he showed his brand-new knitted socks'; < tangerr-cete-¹

tan'gercete- to be dark # tan'gercetuq 'it is dark' / tan'gerceñani 'being dark'; Ernertaunani nuniit *tan'gercequraraqluni*. 'There being no day, their village was continually *dark*.' (CIU 2005:302);

< tan'geq-cete²-

tan'geri- to become dark # tan'geriuq 'it is getting dark' / *Tan'geriyaurrlun'* waten uksuarmi. 'It was in fall time like this, when the darkness comes earlier.' (AGA 1996:202); < tan'geq-i¹-

tan'gerliq black bear (*Ursus americanus*) # . . . taum *tan'gerlim* tauna pikii, "Arenqiapaa, usuuq tang pivakarluni nayagarpet pitaqerkaurteqataqiiten." ' . . . that black bear said to him, "Oh for goodness sakes, your younger sister is eventually going to kill you."' (QUL 2003:378); < tan'geq-li¹-

tan'gerpak crowsberry; curlewberry (*Empetrum nigrum*); locally: blackberry # Tua-i tauḡken tangnircaucirturlaamegteki-ll'-am tamaani, tuarpiaq makut *tan'gerpagnek* kepcimalriit. 'Since they always decorated them in those days, these appear to be dyed with crowsberries.' (CIU 2005:148); Nunivaarmiut pituit paunranek. Ilaita-llu qaḡkut Hooper Bay-rmiut, Chevak-armiut-llu kavlakuanek pituluki tamakut *tan'gerpagnek* wangkuta pitukput. 'Nunivak people call them "paunrat". Some people at Hooper Bay and Chevak call them "kavlakua(raa)t", and we call them "tan'gerpiit".' (CIU 2005:216); UY, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI; < tan'geq-rpak

tangerr- to see # tangertuq 'he sees' (something); tangrraa 'he sees it' / tangerrsuqaqa 'I want to see it'; tangerrluku 'seeing it'; tangenrritaa or tangenritaa 'he doesn't see it'; tangerciqamken unuaqu 'I'll see you tomorrow'; tangrrutuk 'they₂ see each other'; tangertuq ellminek tarenriurutkun 'he sees himself in the mirror'; tangerrluku kaillni 'because of his hunger' literally: 'seeing his own hunger'; Qialuku-llu nutaan *tangerpaaluamiu* tua-i alangaarluni. 'Because she was seeing her crying for the first time she was very much surprised.' (note use of transitive subordinative on qia-) (ELN 1990:75); < tang-; > tangaa-, tangenqigcinarqe-, tangercetaaq, tangercetaar-, tangercete-, tangerrinar-, tangernnarqe-, tangerrsaillkutaq, tangerrsuutek, tangnerrar-, tangnerrayak, tangrruaq, tangrruar-, tangrruu-, tangssugnarqe-

tangerrnaite- to not be visible; for visibility to be poor # tangerrnaituq 'it is not visible' or 'visibility is poor' / *Tangerrnaunani* tayima irugkenek-llu nasaurloom tangyuunani. 'Visibility being poor, he didn't see the girl's legs.' (KIP 1998:287); < tangerr-naite-

tangernnarqe-, tangerrnau- to be visible; for visibility to be good # tangernnarquq 'it is visible' or 'visibility is good' / Man'a ceña napailan yaaqvarnun kiartellriani *tangerrnaqngan* ava-i malrugnek tungulriigneke cagnek tangerrluni. 'Because that shore didn't have trees and because visibility was good when one looked into the distance, one could see two black things.' (ELN 1990:19); < tangerr-narqe-, tangerr-naq¹-u-

tangerrsaillkutaq camouflage # < tangerr-yailkutaq

tangerrsuutek binoculars # < tangerr-cuun-dual

tangertaagute- to exchange knowing glances with one another # tangertaagutut 'they are exchanging knowing glances with one another' / ciin tangertaagucetek? 'why were you₂ exchanging knowing glances?' < tangerr-?-te⁵-

tangevkar- to let one see, or be seen # Irniaqellinikii angayuqaagminun-llu *tangevkayuunaku*. 'It was her child and she never let it be seen by her parents.' (QUL 2003:264); < tangerr-vkar-

tangevkayak, tangevkayagaq strip of seal blubber from which oil has been rendered; seal cracklings # NI; < tangeq-?-kayag-, tangeq-?-kayag-aq⁷

tangiq bowpiece on keel of kayak (or open boat) # NUN

tangke- to look at; to see; to watch # tangkaa 'he is looking at it', 'he sees it' / Man'a uskura qerruinam uum tangerrluku kinguneqa-am neq'akekeka, mangagciurarqata kaugpagnek *tangketullruamki*. 'Seeing this poke's skin line, I am reminded of how things used to be since I used to see them when they scraped walrus skin.' (CIU 2005:16); NS, Y; < tang-ke⁴-

tangluq snowshoe # and **tanglur-** to snowshoe # tanglurtuq 'he is snowshoeing' / Imkunek *tanglunek* at'etulliniut *tanglut* . . . Muruayailkutet imkut qanikcarmi qetulngurmi. 'They used to put on those snowshoes. They are devices to prevent one from sinking into soft snow.' (QUL 2003:558); TULUKARUUM TANGLURALLRI or TANGLULLRET 'the Milky Way' (so called because in legend the Milky Way is the snowshoe trail of the Raven when he retrieved the sun); < PE tanlur

tanglurar(ar)- to walk across the snow using snowshoes # tanglura'artuq 'he's walking with snowshoes' / tanglurallruuq 'he walked with snowshoes'; *Tanglura'arluni* calaratmun ayalliniuq tauna imna tulukarugaurluq. 'Walking with snowshoes that dear old raven went toward the south.' (CUN 2007:112); < tanglur-?-

tangnerraq thing or person seen for the first time or not recognized # and **tangnerrar-** to see for the first time; to not recognize at first # tangnerrartuq 'he sees something for the first time'; tangnerraraa 'he sees it for the first time', 'he doesn't recognize her at first' / tangnerrarluni allanernek mikelnguq qiaguq 'the child cried at the sight of the strangers'; tangnerraryaaqamken 'I didn't recognize you at first', 'I thought you were someone I hadn't seen before'; < tangerr-nerraq

tangnerrayak stranger or strange thing seen for the first time # Aren, tua-i makut iillayualuteng naken paivngalillranek tangnerrayagmek. 'My, those around here were amazed at the stranger and where she appeared from.' (QUL 2003:232);
 < tangerr-nerraq-yak

tangniite- to be unpleasant to look at. tangniituq 'it is unpleasant to look at', 'it looks bad' / Kegginaa tua qiuk'acagarluni tua-i tangniinani tua-i kegginaa qiuluni! 'His face was very blue, his face was *unsightly* being blue!' (ELL 1997:580); < tang-niite-

tangnircar- to strive to look nice; to decorate # tangnircartuq 'he strove to look nice'; tangnircaraa 'he decorated it' / < tangnir(qe)-car-; > tangnircaun

tangnircaun ornament; decoration # Cali uyamigluteng, uyamigneq piluteng cali tamakunek nasqurrucirluteng-llu tangnircautekluki pilartut. 'Also they put on necklaces, and by using necklaces and putting on headdresses they had these items as *ornamentation* when they danced.' (TAP 2004:71); < tangnircar-n

tangnirqe- to be pleasant to look at; to be attractive # tangnirquq 'it is pleasant to look at', 'it looks good' / tangnirqutkaq 'something with which to beautify oneself'; Assirluteng tua-i tangnirqepiarluteng kenugngaluteng cakneq. 'They were nice, *very attractive*, all spruced up.' (CIU 2005:254); < tang-nirqe-; > tangnircar-

tangpeq old kayak skin # Kiarrluni kiani egkumi pilliuq qayam amillra, acirlaqait tamakut qayat amillrit tangpernek, augem mecilliniluku kia-kiani. 'He looked around and in there in the back there was an old kayak skin — they called such old kayak skins "tangpeq" — and blood had soaked into it.' (MAR1 2001:48); NS; < + PY-S tanpəq

tangquussaag-, tangquussiig- (Y, HBC form) to spy on; to peek # tangquussiigaa 'he is peeking at her' / Maaten tamaaggun kelugteggun qinquussaagluni piuq, aren, kegluneq un' uskurarturluni pangarvalria, uluni anlluku aitamri. . . . Inerqullruluku tangquussaagesqevkenaku. 'She peeked out through the seams and, oh, she saw that this wolf was running in harness, sticking out its tongue with its mouth open. . . . They had told her not to *peek*.' (QUL 2003:466); < tang-?-; tang-?-; cf. paquussiig-, qinquussaag-

tangrriiqe- to be visually attracted; to be infatuated # tangrriiquq 'he is infatuated'; tangrriiqaa 'he is infatuated with her' / nukalpiaq tangrriiquq neviarcamek 'the young man is infatuated with a girl'; < tang-?-liqe²-

tangrrinar- to see without doing anything else; to see without responding to what one sees; to ignore; to overlook # tangrrinaraa 'he just saw it/him and ignored it/him' / tangrrinarpek'naki 'don't ignore them', 'don't overlook them'; < tangerr-inar-

tangrriu look at him / it!; see! # *imperative particle*; Uyivaangam, atiinun qer'ararutlia: "Tangrriu! Qetunraan amalikelluku, qetunraqvakaqen!" 'Uyivaangaq brought him across to his father: "Look at him! You thought your son was a great man, this one here who was your son until now!" (CEV 1984:86); Maurlurluan pillinia, "Tangrriu, iciwa qanrutellruyaakekemken iqlungarniluki makut nukalpiat." 'Her grandmother said to her, "See, remember how I told you that young men were liars.'" (YUU 1995:11); < tangerr-?-optative

tangrruacugyaraq hallucination # BB; < tangrruar-?-yug-yaraq

tangrrualiartha theater manager, projectionist #
 < tangrruar-liur-ta¹

tangrruag hallucination; vision; illusion; movie # and **tangrruar-** to hallucinate; to have visions; to go to a movie; to imagine things; to visualize; to picture (in the mind) # tangrruartuq 'he is hallucinating, having a vision, watching a movie, etc.'; tangrruaraa 'he is hallucinating it, imagines he sees it, sees it in his mind's eye' / tangrrualqa alingnarqellruuq 'the movie I saw was frightening'; Qaneqsaunateng tangvauteqerluteng aaniin pillinia, "Aling, waniwa-qaa tangrruartukut wangkuta?" 'Without saying a word they just looked at each other and his mother said to him, "Gee, are we *imagining things*?"' (QUL 2003:190); Tangrruaraqamki yuut tamakut ciumteñi yuullret takumcunaqluteng yuullrulliniut. 'Whenever I *picture* those people who came before us, (I think that) they led pitiful lives.' (YUU 1995:52); MALRUGNEK TANGRRUARLUNI '(he/she) having double vision' (*medical neologism*); < tangerr-uaq; > tangrruacugyaraq, tangrrualiartha, tangrruarar-, tangrruarun, tangrruarvik

tangrruarar- to watch with enjoyment # tangrruarartuq 'he is watching'; tangrruararaa 'he is watching it' / < tangrruag-?-

tangrruarun fictitious thing # < tangrruar-n

tangrruarvik movie theater # < tangrruar-vik

tangrruu- to be visible; to be seen # tangrruuguq 'it is visible', 'he was seen' / tangrruullruuq-gguq Mamterillermi 'they say he was seen in Bethel'; . . . kass'am aklua caitqapik maani tangrruuyugnaunaku. ' . . . goods of the white man definitely weren't *seen* here.' (AGA 1996:12); Cali maa-i amllerteggun tangrruugut imumirpak Yupiit piciryarait. 'Also, at the present time, in many ways the age-old Yup'ik customs are *to be seen*.' (KIP 1998:vii); < tangerr-?-

tangssiite- to entertain; to amuse; to put on a show for # tangssiitaa 'he is entertaining her' / Atam tua-i tayima nayagaan qasgilluku *tangssiitniarai* yuut. 'Look, they'll soon bring your sister to the kashim to *entertain* the people.' (CIU 2005:222); Avaqutaa-ata, uitavkenang! Ukut *tangssiiluki*, piki atakuat nanilcarluk! 'Son, don't stay idle. *Entertain* these people, make their evening shorter!' (CEV 1984:81); < tang-?-

tangssug- to look at; to watch # tangssugtuq 'he is watching something'; tangssugaa 'he is watching it' / Canimelliinarluni tua. Tauna tua-i uyuraa qianrirluni tua taumek tangssunglutek. 'It was getting all the more close. His younger brother stopped crying and they began to watch that one.' (ELL 1997:74); < tangerr-yug-

tangssunarqe- to be pleasant to look at; to be well worth looking at; to look interesting # tangssunarquq 'it looks good', 'it looks interesting' / tangssunarqellriit 'things that are worth looking at', 'interesting things'; . . . *tangssunarqengraan* angu tangvauryaqunaku. ' . . . even if it looks *interesting*, don't stare at it.' (KIP 1998:253); < tangerr-yu-narqe-

tan'gun washcloth, scrub brush # < tanegte-n

tan'gurraq* boy; lad; jack in cards; child of either sex (*NUN meaning*) # Tamaani makut angutet *tan'gurraat-llu* qasgimterpallurluteng pilallrulliniameng. Qasgi una quyurtaarvikluku calivikluku elitnaurvikluku-llu. 'Back then those men and *boys* mostly lived in the kashim. The kashim was their gathering place, workshop and school.' (CAU 1985:14); < taneg-?-rraq; < PY-S tanyuraq

tangvag- to look at; to watch # tangvagtuq 'he is watching' (something); tangvagaa 'he is watching it' / tangvagcetuq 'he is letting himself be seen' *going out, visiting, etc.*; E. W. Nelson-aaq tangvallminek Massercullermiut nuniitni petugtalrianek qanemciuq. 'E. W. Nelson spoke about the "petugtaq" celebration that he had seen in Marshall.' (CAU 1985:25); < tang-vag-;

> tangvagtelleg, tangvaur(ar)-

tangvagtelleg alibi witness # *legal neologism*;
< tangvag-te²-lleg

tangvaur(ar)- to stare # tangvaurtuq 'he is staring'; tangvauraraa 'he is staring at her' / Tua-i *tangvauraqarraarluku* alingalliimi qalrillagluni aanani-llu ullagarrluku, teguamiu-llu aaniin piluku alingnaitniluku tauna. 'After she'd *stared* at him for a short while she suddenly became frightened, cried out, and rushed over to her mother, and when her mother picked up she told her that that one wasn't to be feared.' (ELN 1990:7); < tangvag-ur(ar)-

tangviaq (*Y form*), **tangviarlluk** (*K, BB, HBC form*); **tangviarrluggaq** (*NI, CAN form*) strip of seal blubber from which oil has been rendered; seal cracklings # Alla alerquun yuk enriskan, *tangviarrluggmek* igevkarluku iqua tegumiaqluku, igevkarraarluku *tangviarlluk* cayugluku antaqluku. 'Another precept is that if a person gets a bone caught in his throat then he should be made to swallow a *strip of rendered seal blubber* while one holds on to the end of it, and after he's swallowed it, one pulls out the *blubber strip* and draws it (the bone) out.' (YUU 1995:50); < tangeq-?, tangeq-?-rrluk, tangeq-?-rrluk-rraq

tanir⁻¹ to wash one's face; to scrub # tanirtuq 'he is washing his face' # Y, HBC; cf. tane-, tanukar-

tanir⁻² to remove meat from (it — a bone) # NUN

tanite- to keep oneself from being seen by game or an enemy # Pissurai anuurlumi imutun pisquciatun aurluki pissurai. *Tanilluki* piaqluki, kiituani tekita waniwa. 'He hunted them according to his grandmother's instructions; he hunted them by crawling after them. He would *hide from* them, until finally he reached them.' (MAR2 2001:12); NS

tanqiate- to be dim; to lack brightness # tanqianani 'being dim'; < tanqik-ate-

tanqigcete- to be bright # tanqigcetuq 'it is bright' / unuaquan tanqigiarautiini 'as soon as the morning was light'; < tanqik-cete²-

tanqik brightness; moon (*NUN meaning*); month (*NUN meaning*); holy thing # and **tanqig-** to be bright # tanqigtuq 'it is bright' / akertem tanqiatun 'like the brightness of the sun'; tanqia kenurraam qitngirnarquq 'the brightness of the lamp is dazzling'; tanqigpagtuq NUN 'the moon is shining'; Tua-llu Agayun alerquiguq, "*Tanqigtangli*" — *tanqik-llu* piurrluni. Agayutem-llu *tanqik* tangrramiu assikaa. Elliin-llu avtak *tanqik* tan'geq-llu. 'And God said, "Let there be light" — and there was *light*. And God saw that the *light* was good, and God divided the *light* from the darkness.' (AYAG. 1:2-4); *Tanqiuguq! Tanqiuguq! Tanqiuguq!* '(It is) *holy*! (It is) *holy*! (It is) *holy*! (ORT 2006:25); TAQUKAT TANQIAT 'March' (*NUN usage*), literally: 'seals' month'; TENGAURTET TANQIAT 'April' (*NUN usage*), literally: 'kittiwakes' month'; see Appendix 7 on the Yup'ik calendar; also listed for 'moon' on Wrangell 1839 list (17) for K and in Orlov-Pinart 1871 (23) for K; > tanqiate-, tanqigcaq, tanqigcete-, tanqilissuun, tanqilria, tanqiluryaq, tanqiun, tanqivyugte- cf. Petroff (10); < PE tanqir

tanqigcaq bright one; holy one # < tanqig-caq

tanqilissuun calendar # NUN; < tanqik-li²-cuun

tanqilria bright one; holy one # Agayun qanertuq, “Taikaniryaqunak. Kamilarten tauḡaam, nangengqaviin tauna *tanqilriaruan*.” ‘God said, “Come no further. Rather, take off your shoes, for the place where you are standing is *holy* ground.”’ (ANUC. 3:5); tanqilrialgillrua ‘he brought him some holy water’; ANERNEQ TANQILRIA ‘the Holy Ghost’; *the following are Catholic neologisms*: TANQILRIIM MARY-M CARRLUUNANI PIURTELLRA ‘immaculate conception’ (of the Virgin Mary); TANQILRIA ILAKUUCIQ ‘Holy Communion’; TANQILRIA QUYAYARAQ ‘Holy Eucharist’; < tanqig-lria

tanqiluryaq cold month # TANQILURYAQ CIUQLIQ ‘December’ (*literally*: ‘first cold month’); TANQILURYAQ KINGUQLIQ ‘January’ (*literally*: ‘second cold month’); NUN; *see Appendix 7 on the Yup’ik calendar*; < tanqik-?

tanqivyugte- for a flicker or glimmer of light to be visible # . . . tan’gercetkacagarpegan’, tanqigmek caksualria-gga tua *tanqivyugteksualria*. ‘. . . not being completely dark, there was a little bit of light, a little light was glimmering.’ (ELL 1997:156); < tanqig-?

tanqiuksuar fontanelle; baby’s soft spot on head # NUN; < tanqiun-ksuar-

tanqiun seal-gut skylight window # NUN; < tanqi-n; > tanqiuksuar

tanukar- to scrub # NI; *cf.* tane-, tanir-

tanugun scrubber # tanugukar ‘small scrubber’; *cf.* tane-, tanir-

tapengyak binding material (dried grass, skin) # Una-llu tua-i terua tua-i ak’allartaurcami *tapengyaarayagarmek* qup’arcailkuterluni, teriterluni. ‘Since this notch had become old it has a notch reinforcing feature, something to prevent its splitting, from a little bit of *binding material*.’ (CIU 2005:30); Piqerluteng agarciut *tapengyagmek* pikavet, uqumek-llu mingugluku *tapengyak* tamana aqsarqelleq. ‘They hung *binding material* up there, smeared the *binding material* with oil — that spiral cut strip from an animal stomach.’ (MAR2 2001:17); < taper-yak

tapenqun double amount (for example, a double set of raingear that a hunter might use when encountering wet weather at sea) # NUN; *cf.* tapte-; < ?-n

tapeq something given, taken or brought along with something else # Tamatum nalliini kalukarpek’nateng. Piullra tauḡaam tauna angutem neqrarmek wall’u akutarrarmek *tapengqerrisugngaluni*. ‘Around that time they didn’t hold a feast. But, that thing that the man requested could be *supplemented* with a little bit of fish or Eskimo ice cream.’ (CAU 1985:24); Tayimngugerluni imna arnaq an’uq umyugaan umyuarteqellranek tegumiarluni qaltamek mer’utmek *taperluni*. ‘After that woman was gone a short time, she came back bringing what he’d wished *and also* a container of water.’ (MAR2 2001:24); > tapir-; < PE tapær(-)

taper- root; > tapengyak, tapernaq, tapraq, Tapraq, tapruuluk

tapernaq coarse seashore grass used when dried for making baskets and other things (*Elymus arenarius* or *Elymus mollis*) # Makut-llu *taperrnat*, imarpiim ceñiini naumatulit, arnanun arcaqerluteng aglenrarauluki pisqevkenaki. ‘When women had just had their first menstrual periods, they were told that it was important not to handle that *coarse grass* that grows on the shore.’ (YUP 2005:256); < taper-naq²

tapir- to give, take or bring something along with # tapiraa ‘he gave it back and something along with it’ / kemegmek tapillinia qantaq payugtamek imangqelleq ‘he gave some meat (to me) when returning the plate I had used to give him food’; Pilaggaarluku amia tamana iruanek *tapirluku* atmallinia. ‘After butchering it he packed its skin on his back *along with* its leg too.’ (YUU 1995:92); < tapeq-ir¹-

taplegte- to double; to do two things in one action # (?); < tapeq-?

tap’luqutyaq chin tattoo; cockle # *from its markings, which resemble chin tattoo*; NSU; *partly from Inupiaq* tavluq ‘chin’

tapneq fold; crease; pleat # < tapte-neq¹

tapqute-, tapquute- to include with another or with the others # tapqutaa or tapquutaa ‘he included it along with the others he was acting on’ / Akilirisciigalkuvet ingleten-llu *tapquulluki* ūgayarciqaatgen. ‘If you cannot pay, they will strip you bare *including* your bed too.’ (AYUQ. 22:27); “Qaqiciiksaitaatgen, cali picikaatgen unuaqu. Tua-i tauḡaam wii *tapquteŭrlurciqlikiitnga*.” ‘They aren’t finished with you; they’ll do you in tomorrow. And they’ll probably *include* poor old me too.’ (CIU 2005:222); < tapeq-ke-te⁵-, < tapeq-ke-?-te⁵-

Tapraq Stebbins # *village on Norton Sound*; < tapraq*

tapraq* thong or rope used for binding things made of tree roots or animal hide; isthmus; spit of land # Imarnitek-llu yaavet cali unkut nacitet kangiraitnun elliluku cali maavet qillrulluku, yagnernek *taprarmek* uskurirluku. ‘And the raincoat too he put over there in the corner of the floorboard, tying it up with yards of *leather thong* being used to attach it.’ (QAN 1995:308); < taper-aq³; > Tapraq, taprartaq, tapricilleq

taprartaq hide thong or rope # Ayumian tua-i egaleq ikiqanirluku *taprartamek* akaar ilavkullratnek, aqevlenciluni. 'Then he opened the skylight more and let dangle down a *leather thong* of the sort they used as rope long ago.' (QUL 2003:226);

< tapraq-taq⁵

taprite- to have pain in the hands after long hours of work # NUN

tapricilleq holes on the edge of a kayak skin on the aft and fore decks that were used to draw the deck seams together with a thong lacing prior to the final sewing # < tapraq-li²-?-lleq

taprualuk babiche; rounded line made from the skin of a young bearded seal # < tapruaq-?

tapruaq skin rope made from skin of spotted seal pups # < taper-?; > taprualuk, tapruar(aq)²

tapruar(aq*)¹ semipalmated plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*) # NUN

tapruar(aq*)² thin line made from thin skins ringed or spotted seal and used for binding and making king salmon nets # < tapruaq-?

tapruartaq man's large median stone lip-plug # NUN

taptaar- to fold (it) up; to double (it) over repeatedly # taptaaraa 'he folded it repeatedly', 'he folded it up', 'he doubled it over repeatedly' / Qavarngan qecigneq *taptaarluki* qillerqelliniluku, . . . 'When he began sleeping, she tied him with pieces of hide *doubling them over*, . . .' (MAR1 2001:90);

< tapte-a-; > taptaaryaraq

taptaaryaraq, taptaalriik pocketknife # < taptaar-yaraq, taptaar-lria-dual

tapte- to fold; to double # taptuq 'it is folded'; taptaa 'he folded it' / Cuukiingssagaunateng can'get imkut neruvercetenqurrait iluqliqluki *tapluki* waten piinirnaurtut. 'Not having any socks, they would line their boots with the softest of that grass, *folding* it over they'd use it for insoles.' (QUL 2003:2); Akinek ayautellerci *tapluku* ayaualluci; akit-llu qemagcimallret issratevceñun malikluki nallumeggni ekellruyuarait. 'Take away with you the money you brought, *doubling it*, in case they inadvertently put the money in your bag and you brought it along.' (AYAG. 43:12); > taptaar-, tapneq; cf. tapenqun < PE tapət⁻¹ (under PE tapər(-))

taqailnguq* brown (or grizzly) bear (*Ursus arctos*); untiring person # < taqaite-nguq

taqaite- to be untiring; to be persistent; to persevere; to be bold; to be reckless # taqaituq 'he is persistent' / Kasemneruqapiarallinivagcetek! *Taqaitellinivagcetek!* 'You two are so *persistent!* You two just don't quit!' (ELL 1997:58); Qessayullerpet arrsaurceciqaaten, *taqaunani* taūgaam caliuralria tukuurtetuq. 'Your being lazy will make you poor, but he who keeps working *persistently* becomes a wealthy man.' (AYUQ. 10:4); < -ite¹-; > taqailnguq

taqaq vein # HBC; = taqeq; < PE taqar and taqər

taqayugerte- to be fatigued; to be tired from overwork # cf. taqe-

taqcagte- to be about to finish what one is doing #

< taqe-

taqcipak African-American; black person; Negro # NUN; from *Inupiaq trade jargon* taaqsipak;

= taaqsipak, taqsipak

taqe- to quit; to finish # taq'uq 'he finished'; taqaa 'he finished it' / taqutuq 'he completed something'; taqitaa 'he finished with it'; taqiuuq 'he finished with things'; taqiuskuvet kitak maligeskia 'when you finish your chores, come with me'; taqumauq 'it is completed, ready'; taqumanrituq 'it is not completed'; taqcuaqernariuq 'it is time for a short break'; Niicuumiilani-llu qiangluni, nenglairuskan-llu malikciqnuluku piani taūgaam *taqluni*. 'Because he didn't want to listen to her she started to cry, and it was only when he told her that she could go along when it warms up, that she *stopped*.' (ELN 1990:14); TAQUCILLEQ PICIRKAMEK 'contract' (*legal neologism*); used with a nominalized verb to express 'after V-ing', as in the following three examples: Ungungssit men'ermek *taqngata* angun tegutuq kulutmek akitulriamek suulutaamek . . . 'When the animals *had finished drinking* the man took out a valuable gold ring . . .' (AYAG. 23:22); *Taqngameng nernermek* egmianun cali ayagluteng. 'When they finished eating they left again immediately.' (ELN 1990:45); Aren, imna-ll' pakemna kanguruuq qalrialuni mis'artelleq *qanenermek taqngan* pillinia, elliin waniwa alerqualuku iingevkaryuumayaaqniluku. 'Well, *when he stopped talking*, the snow bunting that landed chirping told him that it would be able to make him start seeing by telling him what to do.' (QUL 2003:388); > taqaite-, taqcagte-, taq'i-, taqiir-, taqinar-, taqmigte-, taqsuarir-, taqte-, taqucivik, taqucilleq picirkamek, taqumalria;

< PE taqə-

taqeq vein # taq'ni kep'arlluku piqerturaa 'he cut his vein chopping it with an axe'; NUNAM TAQRA 'the main vein of the earth from which all plants emerge' (*traditional concept*); = taqaq; > taqerpak; < PE taqar and taqər

taqerpak aorta # < taqeq-rpak

taq'i- to change one's mind and not do something as planned; to change (of one's thinking) # taqiuq 'he changed his mind' / tangercetaaliyallerkaminek taqiuq 'he changed his mind about going to a movie'; taq'itaa 'he changed his mind about it'; Umyugaa *taq'inglliniuq* taum tutgara'urluan, canek caruyagnek, . . . 'The thinking of that grandson of hers started to *change*, imagining various bad things happening.' (CUN 2007:8); < taqe-i²-

taqiir- to insist # taqiirtuq 'he is insisting' / taqiirutaa 'he insists that she act'; "Pivkenak tutgara'urluuq nulirgeciqerpenga nugusnga." Arenqialan *taqiiran* tutgara'urluum nugutaa elaturramegnegun. "'Grandson, don't act that way! You'll have me as your wife, pull me up.'" Because she *insisted*, that grandson pulled her up into the entry porch.' (MAR2 2001:40); < taqe-?-

taqik (Chevak (only?)) genitalia # *and* **taqig-** to have sexual intercourse (of humans) # taqik 'penis'; taqiik *dual* 'vagina'; > taqikartuliq, taqilek; *cf.* taqikaq, taqikataq; < PE taqiy-

taqikaq blackfish # NUN; *cf.* taqik

taqikartuliq slough with lake at end # < taqik-?-tuli

taqikataq whitetailed ptarmigan (*Lagopus leucurus*) # BB; *cf.* taqik

taqikcar- for there to be a south or east wind with stormy weather, a harbinger of fish coming in #

taqilek clam # HBC; < taqik-lek

taqinar- to kill instantly # Qugcuulvak pakmani elliciquq qasgim egalran mengliinun. Ciemek pugelria allam yuum nasqurra'arluku, nasquṛrakun kaugturciqaa *taqinarluku*. 'A big wooden club will be placed up there by the skylight of the kashim. The other person will club the head of the first one to reach the top, *instantly killing him*.' (NAA 1970:9); < taqe-nginaq

taqingssak trout (*sp.* ?) # EG; *cf.* taqik

taqmak dress # *and* **taqmag-** to put on a dress # taqmagtuq 'she is putting on a dress'; taqmagaa 'she put a dress on her' / Atanviim qetunraanek uingluni. (Tua-i-w' *taqmakegcivakaan* cucullikii.) 'She got the chief's son for her husband. (Well, it was likely because she had such a beautiful *dress* that he chose her.)' (QUL 2003:90); < PY taqmak

taqmigte- to be fully grown # taqmigtuq 'he is fully grown' / Tua-i-gguq arnaurrluni tua-i *taqmigglluni*, mikelnguunrirluni, nasaurlluunrirluni, neviarcaraunrirluni, arnaurrluni taūgaam *taqmigglluni*. 'And so she becomes a woman, *grown up fully*, is no longer a child, no longer a little girl, nor a young lady, but rather becomes a woman, *grown up*.' (YUP 2005:172); < taqe-?-

taqneq, taqneluk (NUN form) adult # Maqirraarcelluki-llu qantatgun, qantarrarteggun payuggluki makut neviarcaraat *taqnerurtenga'artellriit*. 'After they'd taken a sweatbath, the young women, those who had just *reached adulthood*, brought little bowls of food to them.' (AGA 1996:80); < taqte-neq¹-, taqte-neq¹-?

taqsipak African-American; black person; Negro # HBC; *from Inupiaq trade jargon* taaqsipak; = taaqsipak, taqcipak

taqsuarir- to be insistent # < taqe-?-

taqsuqair- to be rested # taqsuqairtuq 'he is rested' / taqsuqairutuq 'he has gotten all rested up'; < taqsuqe-ir²-; > taqsuqaircar-

taqsuqaircar- to be resting # taqsuqaircartuq 'he is resting' / < taqsuqair-car-

taqsuqe- to be tired # *physically or otherwise*; taqsuquq 'he is tired' / taqsuqutaa 'he is tired of her'; taqsuqutekaa 'he is tired of it'; taqsuqngapaa 'oh, how tired I seem to be!'; *Taqsuqua* sen'ermek neqnek. 'I *am tired* from cutting fish for drying.' (TAQ 1977:29); . . . taikut muragtateng ciuqlirmi ang'aqurluki ayagturluteng, kiiryungameng, *taqsuqngameng-llu* unilluki tamaavet. '. . . whereas at first they'd taken the wood they got with them as they went on their way, now because they were getting hot and because they *were tired* they left it behind there.' (ELN 1990:38); > taqsuqair-; *cf.* taqe-

taqte- to be fully grown # taqtuq 'he is fully grown' / < taqe-?-; > taqneq

taquaq provisions for a trip or outing # Unuaquan unuakuayaarmi tua-i makcararluteng *taquarkameggnek-llu* piluteng ernerpak kayangussuqataameng tua-i ayagluteng, . . . 'The next day they got up early, and prepared the *food for their outing*, because they were going to hunt for eggs all day, and they went on their way, . . . ' (ELN 1990:35); > taquite-; < PE taqu(C)ar

taqucivik factory # < taqe-te⁵-i²-vik

taquite- to provide with food for a journey # tuquitaa 'he gave him food for the trip' / Elliin-llu-gguq qantaa, *taquiquatuani* taum' aanami, qantaa akutamek imarluni. 'His mother, they say, always *gave him food to take with him on*

his trip in his bowl with Eskimo ice cream in it.' (AGA 1996:188); < taquaq-li²-te⁵-

taqutiig graduation; celebration of the end of something (e.g., war) # quyacilluci taqutiillerpeceñi 'congratulations on your graduation'; . . . nerlerteng tauna anguyallermeggnun tua-i taqutiigluku nangniurutekluku. ' . . . their eating was their celebration of this matter of bringing it to an end.' (QUL 2003:690); < taqe-tiiq-lleq

taqukaq, taquka brown (or grizzly) bear (*Ursus arctos*) (NS, Y, K, BB, NR, LI, EG meaning); seal (HBC, NI, NUN, CAN meaning) # Tauna-am nukalpiarat tuavet qayalgirluni anelrarluni taqukassuryartulliniuq . . . 'And their proficient hunter and provider taking his kayak along went out to hunt seals . . . ' (QUL 2003:682); Alerquucetangqertuq curukaqan taqukaq, yuk qimagpeknaku pektaarpeknaku uitasqelluku. 'There is this precept that if a bear charges, a person shouldn't flee, but should stay in place without moving.' (YUU 1995:70); TAQUKAT TANQIAT 'March' (NUN usage), literally: 'seals' month'; see Appendix 7 on the Yupi'ik calendar;
> taqukanguaq, taqukassuun, taqukinraq

taqukanguaq reindeer moss (a lichen) # < taqukaq-uaq

taqukassuun seal net # NI, NUN; < taqukaq-ssuun

taqukinraq* product of a bear or seal; bear gut; bear scat; seal product # Taqukinraat-gguq makut makuni umkumiutarni irnerrlugni nangegiallruut. 'Bear gut [parkas] are said to last longer than sea mammal gut [parkas].' (CUN 2007:56); < taqukaq-linraq

taqumalria store-bought; manufactured article; prepared item; finished item # taqumalriit 'finished items'; < taqe-ma-lria

taqupseq earring # Y; cf. taquq

taquq¹ braid # and **taqur-** to braid # taqurtuq 'she is braiding her (own) hair'; taquraa 'she is braiding her (another's) hair' / taquumauq or nuyai taquumaut 'her hair is braided'; alqerpet-gguq taqurliten! 'ask your sister to braid your hair!'; > taquutaq; cf. taquq², taqupseq, taquupiitaq; < PY-S taquq

taquq² wall; area right alongside; side area # taquṛrani 'at its wall', 'against its wall; right alongside it'; tumyarat taquṛratni 'at the side of the path'; Ullagluku, tangluugni qulvarviim taquṛranun ellilukek, nem qainganun mayulliniuq egalerkun qinerrnaluni. 'Going over to it, he placed his snowshoes against the side of the cache, and went up to the top of the house to peek in through the window.' (YUU 1995:86); . . . ketiinun aqumgerluku amiigem taquṛranun qantaa nanglerkaa utaqaqelluku. ' . . . she also told her to sit down in front of him, right on the side of the door, and to wait for him to finish (the contents of) his bowl.' (QUL 2003:232); . . . angullugaat makut maaken qasgim taquugkenek qanqaqungartelliniut, . . . ' . . . these old men from the sides of the kashim started speaking, . . . ' (QUL 2003:232); cf. taquq¹

taquupiitaq, taquupik earring # HBC; cf. taquq¹

taquutaq woman's hair ornament # < taquq¹-taq¹

tarrarte- to make no attempt to help those who are busy working # NUN; cf. tarrarte-

tarenrair- to take a photograph or X-ray; to take or make a picture or image of something # tarenrairtuq 'he got photographed'; tarenrairaa 'he photographed her' / tarenraircecarturciqukut 'we will go have someone take our pictures'; tarenrairyarturciqukut 'we will go have our pictures taken'; yungcaristem tarenrairai naulluulriim enri 'the doctor X-rayed the sick person's bones'; Icivaq Nome-ami tarenrairyullratni imkut pinka, . . . 'A while ago in Nome when they wanted to photograph those things of mine, . . . ' (TAP 2004:62); < tarenraq-ir²-; > tarenrairissuun, tarenrairista

tarenrairissuun camera # . . . qanemcillri tarenrairissuutekun imiucimallruut elitnauruteknaluki Yup'igtun yuuyaram elitnaurutiini. ' . . . the things he relates were filmed with a camera so that they can be used for the teaching of the Yup'ik way of life.' (KIP 1998:xiv); < tarenrair-i²-cuun

tarenrairista photographer # < tarenrair-ta¹

tarenraq, tarenr(aq*) (NUN form) image; picture; likeness; reflection; photograph; shadow # tarenraa kassuutellragnek aaniin piksugaa 'her mother wants to have a picture of their wedding'; Tava-llu umsugarteqengnaqluni pilliuq, "Wall'u-qaa imna tarenraqaqa." 'And then he tried to think, and said (to himself), "Or, could it be that that is my reflection."' (MAR1 2001:92); . . . cam tanqigcelnguum amatiinlengraan ca alaitetuq tarenraa. ' . . . the image of something that's bright will be visible even if it's on the other side (of a translucent sealskin).' (QUL 2003:168); taren'er 'photograph' (NUN usage); < tarneq-aq³, tarneq-aq³; > tarenrair-, tarenriur-; < PE tar(ə)nəR

tarenrir- to cast a shadow; to be reflected in something # Tua-i-ll' pikna necuariignek egalra tarenrilliniluni kan'a-i uqumi qantam iluani. 'And then their little house's window was reflected in the oil inside the bowl. (CIU 2005:126); < tarneq-ir²-; > tarenriyaraq

tarenriyaraq area between the shoulderblades; base of the neck # K, CAN, NI, BB; < tarnrir-yaraq

tarenriur- to look at one's reflection # tarenriurtuq 'he is looking at his reflection' / Unavet atrarluni *tarenriurluni* mermun, ellakeggan-llu . . . 'He went down there and *saw his reflection* in the (still) water, since the weather was good . . .' (AGA 1996:42); < tarenraq-liur-; > tarenriurun

tarenriurun mirror # Tava-llu pilliak, "Uqumek atam egaqertek tarenriugerniartukut nalirput kenegnaareniarta." Uqumek egalliuq qallarvaulluku. *Tarenriurutaitellermeggni*. 'She said to them₂. 'You₂ cook blubber into oil, so that we can (use it to) see which of us is the most lovely.'" They₂ cooked the blubber, bringing it to a boil. That was when they didn't have any *mirrors*.' (MAR1 2001:59); Maa-i tanglartuku tuarpiaq *tarenriurutkun* mecikutesciiganata . . . 'Now we see as through a *glass*, darkly . . .' (1COR. 13:12); < tarenriur-n

tari spirit # *Tariit* tamakut alingnaqniaqait — nakacuut *tariit*. 'Their *spirits* can cause havoc — the *spirits* of bladders (of caught game).' (CAU 1985:70); Igaucilriit iliiit piuq ukvellruniluku tamakut *tariita* tamaantelallrat, taūgaam tangrrumavkenateng. 'One of the writers states that they believed that the *spirits* were in the bladders but they were invisible.' (CAU 1985:95); > tariite-, tarike-, taringe-, tarirte-; cf. tarr'i, taru

tariite- to lack understanding # tariituq 'he lacks understanding' / Makut-qaa assiilngurmek atulriit *tariitelartut*? 'Do those who follow evil *have no understanding*?' (PSALM 53:4); < tari-ite¹-

tarike- to bother; to tease *especially a member of the opposite sex* (Y, NI, HBC meaning); to guard; to watch out for; to look after (K meaning) # tarikuq 'he is watching for something'; tarikaa 'he is looking after her' or 'he is bothering her' / Taumek *tarikici* nalluavciu erenret naliatni Atanerpeci tekitellerkaa. 'Watch out therefore, because you don't know on which day your Lord will come.' (MATT. 24:42); < tari-ke²-; > tarikesta

tarikesta guard; watchm # Elpeci *tarikestekangqertuci*, ayagci . . . 'You have a *watchman*, go on your way . . . (MATT. 27:65); < tarike-ta¹

taringcetaarun metaphor; example; explanation; parable # Waten *taringcetaarucirluta* qanrutetullruakut, . . . 'They gave us the following *example*, . . .' (YUP 2005:158)

taringe- to understand; to comprehend # taringuq 'he understands'; taringaa 'he understands it' / taringenritamken 'I don't understand you'; Cali-llu tamalkuan pinritevkenak *taringengnaqniaran*. *Taringenrilkuvgu* apniaran tuniarta mumigcesqelluki. 'And also you should try to *understand* everything without exception. If you don't *understand* it, you should ask the seller to translate it.' (NEL n.d.:8); Y, NSK, HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; < tari-nge-; > taringcetaarun, taringnaurun, taringun

taringnaurun explanation # qanrucit taringnaurutait 'explanations of the terms'; < taringe-naur-n

taringun understanding # *Catholic neologism*; < taringe-n

tarirte- to talk in a voice audible to one's listener but not to a third party; to whisper # tarirtuq 'he is whispering' / tarirutaa 'he is whispering to her'; HBC; < tari-?-

tarliaq mew gull (*Larus canus*) # NR; = arliaq, qarliar(aq), from Aleut agligaḡ (arliyaX)

tarnaq¹ wild celery; cow parsnip (*Heracleum lanatum*) # = tarvaq; cf. tarnik; from Aleut taagangī-s (taaranyī-s) 'lateral stalks of cow parsnip'

tarnaq² soul; spirit; soul of person # Allat cali yuut ellam iluani piciryarait tuqulrianun amllelallruut, ukvelaameng amlleret tuquyuilngurmek yuum *tarnaaneq*; tauna yuum *tarnaa* unguvauratuluni tuqungraan, natmun-llu ayagvingqellranek cali ukverluteng. 'Other people in the world have a multiplicity of practices for the dead, because many believe in the immortal *soul* of a person; that that person's *soul* continues to live even though he dies; they believe also in it's having a place to go to.' (CAU 1985:149); = tarneq; < PE tar(ə)nər

tarneq soul; spirit; soul of person # tarnera pagglugmek uqamaituq 'his soul is weighted down with rancor'; = tarnaq²; > tarenraq, tarenrir-; cf. taru; < PE tar(ə)nər

tarnik poisonous plant that grows around ponds (*species* ?) # cf. tarnaq¹ # NUN

tarperaq drawstring tube at top of skin boot or other clothing # NUN, HBC; = parteraq

tarr- root; > tarranqegg-, tarrarte-, tarr'u

tarranqegg- to be active and healthy # tarranqegtuq 'he is active, healthy, capable of getting around and doing things, of taking care of himself' / < tarr-?-

tarrarte-, tarirte-, tarrate-, tarrite- to wander around; to roam around # tarrartuq 'he is wandering around' / Tua-i-llu tag'urluteng caaqameng yugnek tangrraqluteng *tarrartellrianek*. 'And coming up from the shore occasionally they'd see people *wandering around*.' (ELN 1990:112); Macaaskaarrluk-gguq *tarrirrnaurtuq* alingnartaarluni, keggutiin aipaa

cataunani. 'Macaskaarrluk, they say, would *roam around* acting extremely scarey, with one of his teeth missing.' (MAC 1977); Catngunrilnguut assiitellriit yuut *tarratelartut* yuullguteteng iqluurluki. 'Worthless evil people *go around* telling lies to their fellows.' (AYUQ. 6:12); Tua-i *tarritaqamta*, aquiluta, ernerpak tamana umyuaqenriqaarluku umyuaqarcarturnaurput alerquuterralput. 'And whenever we *roamed around*, playing, after not thinking about it all day, then we would begin to recall our rules of behavior and life.' (YUU 1995:49); < tarr-?- , tarr-?- , tarr-?- , tarr-?- ; cf. tararte-; < PY-S tarar-

tarr'i listen; let's see # NUN; *exclamation*; cf. tari

tarriarte- to suddenly wander # < tarrite-arte-

tarr'u go away; leave me alone # *exclamation used toward dogs, bees, etc.*; < tarr-?

tartuq kidney # tartuk 'kidneys'; Ayiimi-am tua-i cikmirluni atulliniluni, "Avanir avani yav'anii, taluyaruaqumta taluyaput civvluki, aqsagka nangugtagka, *tartugka* nangugtaka. Cat ilait, tuntut ilait mangirrsuggutaarilnguut." 'As he (the blackfish in the story) went on his way, he closed his eyes and sang, "Way over there our fish traps are set. I scrape my belly against it. I scrape my *kidneys* against it. Some caribou have no teeth.'" (CIU 2005:92); < PE tartu

taru, taruq human being; person # *this word is sometimes known but rarely used instead of yuk, the usual word for person, but it (taru) is the standard word for 'person' in EG, is used sometimes in NUN (and elsewhere perhaps), and is historically identifiable as an "Aglurmiut" word; it may have been a shaman's word elsewhere; Nunivak example: Pinginanermini qamani arnalquaraungalngur qanlliniur, "Tututgirrlug, tarum ityuilkiikug, itraakug, curraumaarru."* 'At that moment someone who seemed to be an old lady spoke from within, "Grandchild, a *being* has never come in on us; someone is here; go out to (meet) him!"' (WOR 2007:112); Aglurmiut example: Kwangkuta *taruni* pitekluta *taruurtellriaten* nunamteri maani kapevkarluten-llu panamek anguyiit iliitnun, . . . 'On account of us *men (humans)*, you became a *man* on our earth here and let yourself be pierced with a spear by some of the soldiers, . . . ' (SBO

1896:9 & 2006:8); > tarungssak, tarupiaq, taruurte-, taruyamaarrun; cf. tarneq; < PE taru

tarungssak Chinese # EG; < taru-ngssak

tarupiaq Alaska Peninsula Eskimo (or "Aleut", as is said locally) from Egegik # EG; < taru-piaq

taruurte- to be born # EG; < taru-urte-

taruyamaarrun dance fan, finger mask # Makunek tua-i waten *taruyamaarruterluteng* kenugngalrianek aturluteng; una nangertellria makucinek tua-i *taruyamaarrucirluni* yuraraqluni. 'They used these kinds of beautifully decorated *dance fans*, each person who stood up to dance would be holding *dance fans* like these.' (CIU 2005:298); < taru-?-n

tarvaq, tarvak wild celery; cow parsnip (*Heracleum lanatum*) # and **tarvar-, tarvag-** to fumigate and ritually cleanse (one's body) with the smoke of burning wild celery # Tua-i taugken tua-i tamakut itrucamteki, qilqerraarluki kuma'arlluki tua-i *tarvarluta*. Unuaquaqaan nangellratnun *tarvarturnauraitkut* tamakunek. 'At home a few plants (wild celery) were tied together and lighted, and we *smudged our bodies with the smoke*. We continued to *smudge our bodies with the smoke* every day until the plants were gone.' (CIU 2005:386); = taruaq¹; from Aleut taagangi-s (taaranyi-s) 'lateral stalks of cow parsnip'

taryaqvagcuun king salmon net # < taryaqvak-cuun

taryaqvak, tarsarpak (NSU form) king or chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) # Kinguatni-llu qusuuret *taryaqviit* piata, kuvyaaqluni. 'After the smelt when the *king salmon* came, he'd net-fish.' (PRA 1995*:461); Kat'um-kin kana-i amirlum acian neqtaanek ner'tullemnek *taryaqvagmek* uqurilriamek tuquvailegma-tuq waniw' nerqerlii! 'Oh how I wish that before I die, I could eat a fat *king salmon* like I used to eat that were customarily caught from below that cloud!' (QAN 1995:248); < ?-vak, ?-rpak; > taryarvagcuun, taryaqvayagaq; < PE taryaqvay

taryaqvayagaq* jack king salmon, a small, immature king salmon # < ?-ya(g)aq

taryiraq, taryiqitaq, taryitaq salted salmon strip #

< taryir-aq¹, taryuq-?, taryuq-?

taryir- to salt; to add salt to (it); to be salty # taryirtuq 'it's salty'; taryiraa 'he salted it' / taryissiyaagtuq 'it's too salty'; taryiumauq ak'a 'it's been salted'; Taqngata-llu nutaan akurrluki mermun *taryirluku*, erenregni malrugni. 'When they are done, soak them *adding salt* to the water, for two days.' (YUU 1995:60); < taryuq-lir-; > taryiraq

taryirissuun saltshaker # < taryir-i²-cuun

taryuq, tarsuq (NS form) salt; brine; ocean; sea # Talliman taugaam cipcaaqaqamiki *taryuugaqluni* qaillun mey'unaunani.

'But whenever he exceeded the limit of five, it tasted *salty* (it would be brine) and was not drinkable.' (ELL 1997:332); >

taryitaq, taryurngalnguq, taryurrluk, taryirissuun; < PE ta(ð)yur

taryurrluk salt rime or crust # *as collects on boot soles when walking on sea ice*; < taryuq-rrluk

taryurngalnguq* Epsom salts # < taryuq-ngalnguq

tas- see ta-

tass'igyugciur- to run out of time # NUN

tassiitaq breastplate used when carrying a backpack or other back-load #

tass'uqe-, tass'ur- to hold by the hand # tass'uquq 'he is holding hands with someone'; tass'uqaa 'he is holding her hand' / tass'uquk 'they₂ are holding hands'; Anngameng Qalemankuk Mik'aq-llu qes'arullutek Irr'am-llu *tass'uqsuatek tass'uqluku*. 'When they went outside Qalemaq and Mik'aq hugged each other, and because Irr'aq wanted them to hold her hand, they both held her by the hand.' (ELN 1990:83); Aren, tua-i qakma *tass'urluku* ayautelliniaqekii taum tan'gerlim, pekqurlutek. 'Well, that black bear walked him there, *holding his hand*.' (QUL 2003:386); < PE tatyur-

taste- to fray # *of rope, thread, etc.*; tastuq 'it frayed'; tastaa 'he frayed it' / Cetuat-llu yualuitun ayuqluteng tua-i, *tastaayuunateng*. 'Beluga sinew seem never to *fray*.' (PAI 2008:106); = caste-

tastuqite- to become stuck because an opening is too small to go through # tastuqituq 'it *being too large* got stuck' / = castuqite-; < tastur-ite³-

tastur- to be too big to fit into # tasturtuq 'it is too large to go through'; tasturaa 'he is too large for it' / = caltur-; > tastuqite-; < PE tat(ə)tur- under PE tatə-)

tataite- to be quick to respond (and help out) # Taringan *tatailnguq?* Uunguuq waten pikuma camek egmian nang'erciiquuten pinrilengramken. 'Do you understand what a *quick and willing responder* is? It is when I do something and you will immediately jump up (to help) even though I don't ask you.' (YUP 2005:72); # < ?-ite-; cf. tatervak

tatamallag- to suddenly get startled # < tatame-llag-

tatame- to be startled # tatamuq 'he got startled' / tatamtaa 'he startled her'; tatamngaitaa 'he won't startle her'; Tua-i elitnauryaraminek umyuaratequrainanrani cam tengviklukek. Ellii-llu murilkenrilami *tatamluni*, kegginaa-llu man'a kaviriqertelliami puqlanga'arrluni. 'And while she was thinking about her school something flew up on them. And because she wasn't alert she *got startled*, and her face flushed and she broke out into a sweat.' (PRA 1995:336); cf. tave-; < PE tatamə(t)-

tatangquq cartilage (especially in fish head) # picalqukipiaranka tatangqurrit sayiit 'I really like red salmon cartilage'; < -quq; = tetengquq; < PE natanqur

tatek area at back of fish skull; forehead (*UK, UY, HBC, EB meaning*) # tatga 'his or its forehead'; . . . aaniin-llu cav'arrluku *tatgakun*. Piluni-llu puqlanirniluku. ' . . . her mother felt her on her *forehead*. She said that it was hot.' (ELN 1990:79); = tautek; < PY-S tatək

tatellgaq sandhill crane (*Grus canadensis*) # EG; = tacellgaq; < PE tatəlyar

tatervak one who is slow to respond # Imna taūgken niiteng'ermi aqumgaluni tua-i uitalria tatervak-gguq tua-i tauna. Makut-llu ungungssiiit ilait tatervaugut. Tuntuviit-llu makut ping'ermeng aqumgayugluteng, nangertevkenateng. 'That person, however, who stays seated even though he hears you, is a *slow responder*. And some of the animals are also *slow responders*. These moose want to stay on the ground and not stand up no matter what happens to them.' (YUP 2005:72); < ?-vak; cf. tataite-

tatkik two pairs of crossed poles, each pole with one end stuck in the ground, and each pair bound at the crossing-point, used to support a kayak and keep it off the ground # *and* **tatki-** to put on a pair of crossed-pole supports # tatkia 'he put it up' / qayaq tatkimauq 'the kayak is resting on supports'; . . . ena una, ketiini-wa qayak kankuk *tatkimalriik*. ' . . . this house, and down toward the river from it were two kayaks *on crossed-pole supports*.' (YUU 1995:99); < PE tatəkə (under PE tatə)

tauciin first time # *used in counting*; Tua-ll' yugcetun tallimarqunek ulpiarcesqelluku pikani naaqikuni-w', *tauciin*, aipaa, pingayua, cetamii, tallimii. Tang yugtun naaqiyaraq. 'If she told her to roll over five times in Yup'ik, she would count: *first time*, second, third, fourth, fifth time. That's the way to count in Yup'ik.' (QUL 2003: 72); cf. atauciin

taūgaam, taūg'am (*UY form*) however; but; only; except for; instead # *conjunctive particle*; irniara tekituq taūgaam maurlua pivkenani 'her child arrived, but not her grandmother'; taūgaam ataucimek cikillruanga 'he gave me only one'; kuimaryugngaunga taūgaam piyuumiitua 'I can swim but I don't care to'; Ilait *taūgaam* piciryarat tamarluteng . . . 'Some customs, *however*, are lost, . . .' (KIP 1998:vii); Kuigata-ll' tamana ceñii uqvigangqerrluni *taūgaam* marauluni

paŭgna keluat. ‘The shore of their river had willows,
but behind them there was a marshy area.’

(MAR1 2001:91); Taum-gguq tua-i nukalpiam qasgini tauna maqiviuyuilan calivikuratuluku *taŭgaam*. ‘Because it was not used for bathing,
that proficient hunter always used his kashim
as his workshop *instead*.’ (QUL 2003:622);

< tava(ni)=am

taŭgken even though; however; but; from there # *conjunctive particle*; taŭgken inerciigalngermi niiculuni ‘even though he is mischievous, he pays heed’; Ilai-llu ukut serr’irangluteng Turpak *taŭgken* qavanertuami neplingraagnek pekteksaunani qavaarluni. ‘Her family members began to stir from sleep and move around, *but* Turpak slept on without making any movement even though they were noisy, since she always slept so soundly.’ (ELN 1990:21); < tava(ni)-*ablative ending* -ken

taŭgak’estauna see what happened, that’s what you get # *exclamatory particle*; NUN

taumiqlak thing from there or then # *tauna-localis*-?

tauna that one; the thing near the person being spoken to # *restricted demonstrative pronoun*; taum ‘of that one’; taumi ‘in that one’; taikut ‘those’; saskaq kitak tauna taiteqerru ‘please hand me that cup’; pania neryunqegtuq, taumek uqurilria ‘her daughter loves to eat, and for that reason she is fat’; *see tua(ni) or tava(ni), the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives*; < ta(prefix)-una; > taunginarmek, taungu-

taunginaq, taunginarmek without anyone intending it to be so # *particle*; taunginaq tangrraqa ‘I see him *unintentionally* on his part or mine’; tuqullruuq *taunginarmek* ‘he died *of natural causes, not by the acts of a person*’; < tau(na)-nginaq, tau(na)-nginaq-*abl.-mod.*

taungu- to be that one # taunguuq ‘it is that one’ / “Imuuguten-qaa qanvarpak niiskengaqa angalkuq?” Im’um kiugum kiugaa, “Ii-i, *taunguunga*.” “‘Are you that one, the shaman I’ve heard of for so long?’ That one in there answered him, “Yes, I’m that one.” (MAR2; 2001:32);

< tau(na)-u-

tatek forehead # LI; = tatek; < PY-S tatək

tautunrir- to become frail; to become terminally ill # NUN

tava-i, taŭga-i that’s enough; well then; and then; that’s all # *see tua-i for forms with various enclitics*

tavallut’ava it happened and there’s nothing
that can be done about it. *exclamation*; NSU;
< tava(ni)-?

tava(ni) (taŭga(ni)) there # *restricted demonstrative adverb*; the ‘v’ in this word sounds like English ‘w’ even for HBC because it is in fact an intervocalic ungeminated ŭg; HBC and NUN writers prefer the spelling taŭgani (or tawani), since for them ‘v’ would sound like English ‘v’ rather than like English ‘w’; tavatellengraan (taŭgatellengraan) ‘even though it was like that’; tavatnatulit (taŭgatnatulit) ‘those who act that way’; NS, NUN, HBC; *see tauna, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives*; = tuani; > tavallut’ava; cf. taŭgaam, taŭgken

tavaq I doubt it # *particle*; Pirraarluteng-gguq pinaurtut, “Tavaq tamakut yuugut.” Irr’ikluki. ‘After she said that, then she’d say, “I doubt that those are humans.” They were fascinated with them.’ (PAI 2008:212); < tava(ni)

tavatellengraan nevertheless # *essentially a particle*; Ukut-llu kinguqliit yul’inraurtaqluteng. *Tavatellengraan* maligtelliniluku, . . . ‘The one’s after them [those prints] would turn humanoid. *Nevertheless* he followed it, . . .’ (MAR1 2001:91);
< tava(ni)-*equalis*-?-*concessive*

tavci belt # *and tavci-* to put on a belt # tavciuq ‘he put on a belt’; tavia ‘he put a belt on her’ / < PE tavci

tave- to hurry excitedly; to panic # tav’uq ‘he is hurrying’, ‘he is panicking’; tavaa ‘he is reacting to it in a panic’ / Taŭgken-am *tavluni* ava-i yuk pikuni, pileryagakuni waten maaggun elatiikun cikuq asmeskuni . . . ‘But if a person *panics* and makes abrupt movements, and if he breaks the ice around him . . .’ (QUL 2003:732); = taave-; cf. tatame-; > tavcillag-

tavcillag- to suddenly panic # Taŭgaam tangrramegteggu alangaallruut; *tavcillagluteng-llu* qimagarrluteng. ‘But when they saw it they were astounded, and fled *in a panic*.’ (PSALM 48:5);
< tave-llag-

tavigtaq braid; braided thing # EG, NUN; <

tavigte-aq¹

tavigte- to string dried tomcod or other fish by running the body of one through the gill opening of the next; to braid # tavigtai 'he is stringing them'; 'he is braiding them' / HBC, NUN, EG;
> tavigtaq

taviir(ar)te- to happen all of a sudden # taviir¹rtuq 'it happened suddenly' (ii is not compressed) / NUN

tavqar- to panic # tavqertuq 'he is panicking' / NUN; < taave-qar-

tavtaaq clam # HBC; = aatevtaaq, taavtaaq

taya- to be exhausted; to be frustrated, confused, and anxiety ridden # tayauq 'he is exhausted' / tayataa 'he or it made him exhausted';
> tayatevkar-

tayarneq wrist # also plural for one wrist or pair of wrists; tayarnerenka 'my wrist or wrists'; aviqiarceltellrui tayarneni 'he sprained his wrist'; Tua-i pisingan *tayarneregkenkun* teguqalliniluku. Aren, *tayarnerikun* teguqertelluni ungungssiurcartulliniq, imna tua-i ungungssiq. 'Then, as he'd been instructed he grabbed her by the wrists. And when he grabbed her by the wrists she started to turn into an animal.' (QUL 2003:240); < ?-neq¹; > tayarneri'iryailkutaq, tayarnerilitaq, tayarnerun; < PE *tayarnər*

tayarneri'iryailkutaq, tayarneriryailkun wrist guard # < tayarneq-ir(ar)-yailkutaq, tayarneq-ir-yailkutaq

tayarnerilitaq bracelet; wristband # < tayarneq-ilitaq

tayarnerun knitted cuff on a sleeve to keep out the cold # < tayarneq-n

Tayarumiu Japanese; Chinese; Asiatic # NUN;

< Tayaruq-miu

Tayaruq¹ Aleutian Aleut # EG; > Tayarumiu; from Aleut *tayag̃-x̃* (tayarū-X) 'person'

tayaruq² mare's-tail plant (*Hippurus vulgaris*) # Taum nanvam ceñ'akacagii canegtarluni akuliitni-wa urut unaqvaatni-wa iitaat auluteng *tayarunek*, meq-wa un'a. 'There were grasses right along the shore of that lake and between them was moss, and toward that water down there green tall grass interspersed with *mare's tail*.' (ELN 1990:36); > tayarulunguaq

tayarulunguaq new edible willow growth # Cali-llu qeltairraarluki *tayarulunguat*, qanganaruat, atsaruat, qugyuguat-llu ikiituut-llu ner'aqluteng. 'And also, after peeling the outer layer off, they'd eat *new willow shoots*, artemesia, chamomile, groundsel, and wild celery.' (PRA 1995*:461);
< tayarug-?-uaq

tayatevkar- to be limp from exhaustion # Itertuq *tayatevkaqapiaralliuq* mernullni nalluluku. 'He went in and was completely limp from being exhausted and didn't know how tired he was.' (MAR2 2001:11)

tayima elsewhere # *adverbial particle*; refers to the absence from the speaker's and listener's area of that which is talked about; from ima (see imna) and the sole Yup'ik prefix ta-; also spelled ta-ima; tayima ayallruuq 'he has left, has gone elsewhere'; tayima tang issratka tamarngalkeka 'I think I have lost my tote bag'; < ta(prefix)-im(na); = taima; > tayimngu-, tayimngurte-

tayimatmun into the area out of sight, as in the distance # *adverbial particle*; Tua-i *tayimatmun-am* tua-i pitlinikii taun'. Maaten-gguq tua-i pitegcautni tamana tarikaa kemganun pulallinilria. 'Then he shot it, shooting into the area out of his perception. When he sensed [the path of] his arrow, he realized it had pierced its flesh.' (CUN 2007:6); < tayima-tmun

tayimngu- to be elsewhere; to be lost # tayimnguq 'he is elsewhere' / tayimnguvakarcit? 'why were you away for so long?'; Ayagluni tayima uterciinqniluni atata. Ayagluni ernerpak-tang *tayimnguuq*. 'He left — going somewhere else — saying he'd return later. He left, see, and he was gone all day.' (MAR2 2001:96); < tayima-u-

tayimngurte- to disappear; to cease; to get lost # tayimngurtuq 'it has ceased', 'it has disappeared' / "Angayuqaaq! Camtang ayakauteqataqiikuk!" Qayagaulriik-gguq taukuk nepairusngiinartuk *tayimngurrluni*. "Master! Look, something is about to take us away!" Those two which were calling out became silent as their cries faded and finally disappeared.' (PRA 1995*:396); < tayima-urte-

tegak male seal in rut # Y, NUN cf. tek'ar-; < PE *təyyay*

tegalqingayar(aq*) Aleutian tern (*Sterna aleutica*); arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*) # NR

tegalquq rock; stone; kidney stone; gallstone # HBC, UK; = teggalquq

tegelciq thief # HBC, NI; < tegleg-?

tegelkar- to suddenly steal; to snatch # < tegleg-kar-; > tegelkassaagalria

tegelkassaagalria thief # Wiinga-llu tua-i qanrucimaaqama qalarucilriamek nall'arkengaqama imutun tua-i

tegelkassaagalriatun ayuqlalalrianga umyuamnek aũg'anritaqaŋ. 'When I encounter someone giving instruction, I'm like a thief for my own wisdom, that is, if I don't forget it.' YUP 2005:16); < tegelkar-saag-?-lria

tegel'pag- to steal in a big way # . . . tua-i-llu cumikenriceuaqaqatni *tegel'pagluni*, picurlatmuaqautekluku. ' . . . whenever they aren't watching him he'll *steal in a big way* and get himself into a lot of trouble over it.' (QUL 2003:342); < tegleg-pag²-

teggalqupiaq a particular type of small dark stone used for whetstones, not broken when exposed to heat # < teggalquq-piaq

teggalquq rock; stone; kidney stone; gallstone # Tua-llu tua caqerluni — nateqvani-llu tayima pillrua — uumek *teggalqumek* tekitelliniluni tua ne'tun tua angtaaluni. Tua-i *teggalqurruluni*. 'And then one day — I don't know exactly where — he came upon a *rock* as big as a house. It was a *rock*.' (ELL 1997:236); UY, LK, NI, CAN, BB, NR, LI; = tegalquq; < tegge-quq; > teggalqupiaq

tegganeq elder # Pitqerraaqaŋ *tegganret* arcaqakluki pita imna tamalkuan aruqutkaqluku. Qanlallruameng-llu cikiun arcaqerluni *tegganernun*, uterciigniluku amllenruluku. 'When one catches game for the first time the *elders* are important, the entire catch is distributed. They say that giving a gift to the *elders* is important since it will return manifold.' (CAU 1985:94); = teggneq; < tegge-a-neq¹

teggarvak large rock or stone # < tegge-vak

tegge- to be hard; to be tough # tegg'uq 'it is hard, tough' / Aqumyaaquq aqumlitarpagmun *teggsiyaagluni*. Mikenranun aqumlitamun aqumyaaquq qetucessiyaagluni. 'She sat down in the big chair and it was too *hard*. She sat down in the smaller chair and it was too soft.' (KUU 1977:15); > teggalquq, tegganeq, teggarvak, teggenquq, tegg'eraq, tegg'erpak, tegg'i-, teggliq, teggmaarrluk, tegg'utaq, tegke-, tegqaq, teggsak; cf. tek'ar-

teggenuq hard thing; hard, unripe berry; styloid processes (bones in fish); tumor; lump in flesh; elder person (*additional NS meaning*) # < tegge-quq

tegg'eraq hardwood # = etgeraq; < tegge-?

teggerpak shrubby cinquefoil or tundra rose (*Potentilla fruticosa*) # a plant from which a tea is made; often in plural: teggerpiit < tegge-rpak

tegg'i- to harden; to tense up # teggiuq 'it hardened' / *Tegg'ivkenak* atam qeturiluten! 'Don't tense up, relax!' (MAR1 2001:84); *Tegg'iyuunateng-llu* uqurquraumalriit. 'Those that are kept well oiled never get *hard*.' (CIU 2005:350); < tegge-i²-;

> teggia-, tegg'ite-

teggia- to become tense; to be hard in some places and soft in others # teggiaguq 'it got partly hard'; < tegg'i-a-

teggigte- to giggle # teggigtuq 'he is giggling' / teggiksugtenrilu! 'stop that giggling!'; Tamaa-i tuaten cali tua-i-w' akusraruqurpek'naki mikelnguut piuraasqelluki, usviircalaraput-gguq *teggiguqu'ur*luki-llu piaqamteki, qanruyutnek pivkenaki, qaill' piqa'arqata-llu ngel'allagatekluki. 'Back then they told us not to play noisily with children all the time; we would raise them to lack common sense when we raise them with uncontrolled giggling without giving them precepts (of life) but rather by laughing at them whenever they do some little thing.' (YUP 2005:122); *imitative*

tegg'ite- to be constipated # tegg'ituq or tegg'itaa 'he is constipated' / < tegg'i-te⁵-

teggiurci- to be in labor (giving birth); to have labor pains # teggiurciuq 'she is in labor' / *Teggiurcian* cakneq irnivkartekaan qanrutaa, "Alingeŋkenak, cali qetunranguten." 'When she was in *hard labor* her midwife said to her, "Don't be afraid, you're getting another son." (AYAG. 35:17); < tegge-?-

teggliaraq arrow with metal tip # < teggliq-ar(aq)

teggliurrsuun hacksaw # HBC; < teggliq-liur-ssuun

teggliq metal; bead # Caviggaat-llu tamaani *teggli*t makut nurnallratni. Caviggaat tua-i cakneq nurnallratni qelekluki cakneq caviggateng pitullrulliniit. Tua-i nanikuakluki tamaqallerkait. 'In those days, that's when these *metal* knives were scarce. When knives were scarce they'd take care of them. And they'd fret over them if they lost them.' (QUL 2003:28); Maaten tang taq'ak uuggun patuiryarauluni asveruacuar . . . Iilirluku-llu *teggliirraagnek*. 'When he finished it, it had a latch, a little model of a walrus . . . and he made eyes for it from two little *beads*.' (CIU 2005:98); < tegge-li¹; > teggliaraq, teggliliurrsuun

teggmaarrluk boiled half-dried salmon; dog salmon; chum salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*) # Murilkellemni pitullruut neqet qeltaitnek, *teggmaarrluut* qeltaitnek waten ituqurluki tua-i. 'When I observed it being done they did it by putting it (the cover) together from fish skins, *chum salmon skins*.' (AGA 1996:138); Y, NSK;

< tegge-maarrluk

teggneq elder # *Teggnere*t makut maa-i ciuliqagtenġuarkaulyaaqut camun tamiinun, . . . ‘These *elders* now are supposed to be the leaders in all respects, . . .’ (TAP 2004:102); Y, HBC, NUN; = tegganeq; < tegge-neq¹; teggneraq

teggneraq* elder # Takaqenrikacagarluku-llu tua *teggneraungraan*, ciuqliq’ngermegtegggu carraungraan itrutenrilan. ‘And even though he was an *elder*, if he didn’t bring in even a small gift, he would lose the people’s admiration and respect.’ (TAP 2004:14); < teggneq-aq³

teggsak hardwood for bows, sled runners, etc. # NUN: < tegge-?

tegg’utaaq splint; cast; brace # tegg’ucirtuq ‘it is splinted or braced’; tegg’uciraa ‘he splinted or braced it’; < tegge-taq¹

teggvak conical wooden trap for otter or mink # *the traps are built strong to withstand the animal’s biting; the animal drowns in the trap*; . . . cuignilngurcuutet tamakut pituut taluyat. *Teggvagnek* aterluteng. . . . Cuignilngurcuutet taūġken tamakut *teggviit*, . . .

‘. . . those otter traps were (a sort of) fish trap. They called it “*teggvak*”. . . . Otter catching devices were “*teggviit*”.’ (PAI 2008:224)

tegke- to be too hard *in texture* for (him / it) # tegkaa ‘it is too hard for him’ / < tegge-ke³-

tegleg- to steal # teglegtuaq ‘he stole’; teglegaa ‘he stole it’ / teglegia ‘he stole from him’; teglegiuq ‘he stole from someone’; tegelgumauq ‘it’s been stolen’; teglegyaqunak ‘do not steal’; PICIQNGAUNANI TEGLELLEQ ‘embezzling’ (*legal neologism*); > tegelciq, tegel’pag-, tegelkar-, teglengar-, tegliur-; cf. tegu-; < PE təyləy-

teglek white mark on fingernail (“theft mark”) # NUN; *direct nominalization of tegleg-*

teglengar- to be a thief # Angayuqaagni-llu-gguq cakenrirarkaulukek inerquumayuiliami, *teglengariluni* tua-i. ‘If one is never admonished, he can cease paying attention to his parents and become a *thief*.’ (YUP 2005:134); < tegleg-ngar-

teglessaagta, teglegissaatuli thief # < tegleg-ssaag¹-ta¹, tegleg-i²-saag¹-tuli

tegliur- to steal something # Kass’am taum *tegliullruiyukluku* melqulgutminek, . . . ‘That white man thought that he was *stealing* his furs, . . .’ (YUP 2005:22); < tegleg-liur-

teggaaq hardwood for bows, sled runners, etc. #

< tegge-?

tegguciraaq cord to make a seam in a kayak # NUN

tegu- to take; to take in hand; to pick up # tegua ‘he took it’ *in his hands* / tegutuq ‘he took something’; teguu! ‘take it!’, ‘pick it up!’; seg’at teguurarai elliaqluki iqairissuutmun ‘she is gathering the cut fish and putting them in the washtub’; . . . aaniin tauna irniaq murilkuralaagu qiagaqan *teguaq*luku. ‘. . . because her mother constantly watches that baby and she *picks it up* whenever it cried.’ (ELN 1990:10); tegunqigngaunaki unicilleq (mikelngurnek wall’u cautminek) ‘abandonment (of children or property)’ (*legal neologism*); > teguaq, tegui-, tegukengaq, tegular-, teguler-, tegullitaq, tegumiaq, teguqar-, tegun, teguneq, tegusta, tegute-, teguyaraq; cf. tegleg-; < PE təyu-

teguaq something taken; adopted child; captive; crimp in the sole of a skin boot # Allani nunani Agaligmiuni *teguartangqelliniuq* arnamek. ‘In another village, Arolic, there was a *captive* woman.’ (YUU 1995:17); . . . taūġaam-gguq tauna egatii qallarvagturalria cauciitellruat. Tuarpiaq-llu-gguq tang yuum piluguan nat’raa *teguarluni* iquugmikun, qallaucetaarturqii. ‘. . . however, they didn’t know what was in that pot of hers boiling away. It was like a person’s skin boot’s sole having *crimps* at the ends, that was being boiled.’ (CUN 2007:74); Nalluyaguteqeryaqunaciu *teguarullerci* Egypt-aami. ‘Never forget that you were *captives* in Egypt.’ (ALER. 24:22); TEGUARKAQ AKITULRIA ‘collateral’ (*legal neologism*); < tegu-aq¹; > teguarcuun, teguarun; cf. Nelson 1877–1881 list (103)

teguarcuun, teguarun device for crimping boot soles # < teguaq-cuun

tegui- to forfeit; to lose something by it’s being taken away # teguiluku ‘forfeiting it’; < tegu-i²-

tegukengaq animal caught without weapons *by hand*; captive person; arrested person #

< tegukenge-aq¹

tegukenge- to capture (an animal or person); to arrest # KALIKARTAQ YUGMEK TEGUKENGSSUUN ‘warrant (for arrest)’ (*legal neologism*); < tegu-kenge-; > tegukengaq

teguler- to grab; to quickly pick (it) up # teguleraa ‘he grabbed it’ / *Tegulerluku-am* tua-i peksucuklua, . . . ‘I *quickly picked it up* thinking it was an egg, . . .’ (AGA 1996:176); Tua-i-ll’ taumek *teguleramiu* egatmek taumek qamiqurrakun kuvvliniluku. ‘Then he *grabbed* it and dumped the contents of the pot on her head.’ (CUN 2007:16); *note that when a vowel-initial suffix follows this base, the semi-final e is usually not deleted, hence its presence in teguleraa (cf. also bases ayaper-, and ellimer-);* < tegu-ler-

tegulkaute- to be bunched together (of hair or the like) # NUN

tegullitaq pot holder # < tegu-?-taq¹

tegumiaq something held in the hand or arms; dance fan; baby's rattle # Tauna ayarulilleq angun qasgimelnguut qukaatnun piluni tamatumek ayarumek *tegumiarluni*. 'That man who made the staff went to the middle of the people in the kashim *holding* that staff *in his hand*.' (CAU 1985:25); < tegu-mik; > tegumiaqe-; < PE təyum(m)I(C)ar (under PE təyu-)

tegumiaqe- to hold or carry in one's arms or hand(s) # tegumiaqaa 'he is holding it' / Tua-i-llu ava-i ciungatni uterrluni piicikani-llu *tegumiaqluku*. 'And over there in front of them she was going along *carrying* her birchbark basket *in her hands*.' (ELN 1990:103); NEPCURLIM TEGUMIAQUESTII 'cam follower in a motor'; tegumiaqucilluku 'holding something in trust for him' (*legal neologism*); < tegumiaq-ke²-

tegun recovery hook, used to take killed seals out of water; harpoon that is used without an atlatl (throwing device) # < tegu-n; < PE təyyun (under PE təyu-)

teguneq warp strand when twining grass # *see keluk for the weft strand*; < tegu-neq

teguniyagaq fibrous stem of plant #

teguqar- to clutch in the hands, claws, or the like # pitani avelnagaq iggiayulim teguqerluku tengutaa 'the owl flew away with the mouse it had caught, clutching it'; < tegu-qar-

tegurciurun, tegurrlurun tangle remover; comb with widely spaced teeth # Auḡkut-llu negartulriit nuyiurutet *tegurrlurutnek* piuratuit. Maa-i tua-i *tegurciuruciaqellinikait* makut-am maa-i. 'Those combs with widely spaced teeth are *tangle removers*. These *tangle removers* were the ones they made.' (CIU 2005:212); < ?-un, ?-un; cf. tegute²-

tegusta policeman; state trooper # *literally*: 'one who takes (people)'; < tegu-ta¹

tegute⁻¹ to take something; to pick up something # tegutuq 'he took something; he picked something up' / Tua-i-llu Turpiim taum aipaaneq saaniigem cikilaagluku, cikuliurutmek *tegulluni* qalarluni elakaq-am cikumaarkauniluku. 'And Turpak hurriedly gave her the other kettle, and *picked up* a shovel, saying that the water hole will be frozen over.' (ELN 1990:61); < tegu-te⁵-

tegute⁻² to be tightly tangled # tegutut 'they are tangled' / nuyanka tegutut 'my hair is tangled'; cf. tegurciurun

teguteguaq pectoral sandpiper (*Calidris melanotos*); # HBC; = tukutukuar(aq*)

teguyaraq handle # Tua-i-llu tekicamiu amik pia allayugmek *teguyararluni*. 'And when she got to it she saw that the door had a strange kind of *door handle*.' (ELN 1990:112); < tegu-yaraq

tegyiar(ar)- to peek; to spy # NUN

tekagte- to move around # *with negative connotation, perhaps of purposeless motion*; (?); > tekallnagaq

tekallnagaq one who messes around, is careless in a silly way # < tekagte-?-

tek'ar- to have an erection of the penis; to have something projecting out; to spew forth # tek'artuq 'he has an erection', 'he or it has something projecting out' / Piqerluni-ggur un', qeyngiinaani, tukua ak'a-ll' augmeng *tek'allagun* qanmikun. 'Suddenly, being squeezed harder and harder, his host just *spewed forth* with blood through his mouth.' (CEV 1984:86); Enermek ipegaumalriamek *tekauralriarcitukminek* anguarutni cimira tag'uraqerlutek. 'As they₂ were going up he exchanged his paddle for one with a sharpened bone *projecting out from it*.' (CIU 2005:18); > tekallragte-, tekarte-, tek'i-

tekallragte- to stand on end (of hair) # NUN; < tek'ar-?-

tekalragte- to pack (things) so loosely that they don't all fit # NUN

tekarte- to protrude; to stand on end # NUN; < tek'ar-

tekciuk, tekciugaq, tekciugglugaq, tekcitak (CAN form), **tekctica(aq*)** (NUN form), **tekcilunaq** savannah sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*) # < ?, ?, ?-naq², ?-rrlugaq

tekep'ag- to urinate in an arc (refers to male) # NUN

tekeq index finger; thimble (*additional meaning in Y, UK, HBC, NR, LI, EG*) #. tekunikun qerruartuq 'he got a splinter in his index finger'; Cukaringellrani-gguq imna tauna naqugutmiutarraa keglunrem pamyua wani agalria, tuarpiaq-gguq avani *tekeq* nengingauraria. 'When he ran faster, that wolf tail hanging on his belt was just like an *index finger* sticking out.' (QUL 2003:426); > tekeryuk, teklin, tekneq, tekrun: < PE təkər

tekeryuk wingtip feather # . . . tua-i-gguq imumek yaqulgem *tekeryuanek* mer'ucilallruit. *Tekerkyuk* akurrluku aitartelluku-ll qanranun ellngartelluku. Ellnganriqreskan-llu cipeggluku. Tua-i-gguq miitaa. ' . . . they used a bird's *wing feather* to give them (children) water. They'd dip the *wing feather* and have (the child) open his mouth and then let the water run in (from the feather held above the mouth). When it quit flowing, they'd squeeze out more with their hands. So that's how they gave him water.' (CIU 2005:198); < tekeq-yuk

teki hard white bone inside the cranium of fish # NUN

tek'i- to have an erection # NUN; cf. tek'ar-

tekiarte- to arrive at destination directly (in time or space) # Aanakalliiq ciutegni *tekiarrlukek* qanerluni. 'Aanakalliiq (the legendary cannibal baby) had a mouth that *extended* right to his ears.' (AGA 1996:208); < tekite-ar(ar)te-

tekingnaqe- to try hard to reach one's destination # tekingnaquq 'he trying hard to get to where he's going'; tekingngaqaq 'he's trying hard to get there' / Nutaan tua-i pitacirmitun *tekingnaqliniuq*. Tua-i anguvailgani tekitelliniluni. Tekicami itqerrluni inglemunun aqumqalliniuq. 'Now then with all her might she *tried to get there*. And, before it could overtake her she arrived. When she arrived she went right in and plopped down on her bed.' (YUU 1995:12); < tekite-ngnaqe- (cf. tuqute- and tuqungnaqe-)

tekiq earwax; cerumen # < PE təkðə(ʀ)

tekiqatar(ar)- to dance before the host villagers during a holiday; to dance the arrival dance # *said of the guest villagers*; Qasgimun ciuniameng, *tekiqata'arluteng*. *Tekiqata'arluteng* imkut allanret yurarluteng. Yuraqatarluteng imna *tekiqatarararka*q iterluni kana-i kan'a neviarqaq . . . 'When they were received at the kashim they *did the arrival dance*. Doing the arrival dance those visitors did dance [with spirit]. When they were about to dance, that girl *who was going to do an arrival dance* went in . . . ' (CIU 2005:352); . . . waten qamaken Takcanek curukallrat kiagmi. *Tekiqata'arluteng-gguq* kanani Tuutalgarmiut ketiitni, tamaaken eglertessuutmeggneg tagvailegmeng, arulamek waten *tekiqata'arcuutmeggneg-wa* pilliniluteng. 'In the summer the festival guests had come from Takcak upriver there; they were *doing the arrival dance* down there in front of Pilot Station before they came up from their canoes. They danced to a proper *arrival dance* song.' (AGA 1996:152); < tekite-?

tekitarkaq future # Ukut kalikaat aturluki piyuutekaput pugtavkaumatkesqelluki elitelput ciulirnemteñek *tekitarkami* aturarkauluki. 'Using this book, it is our wish that what we have learned from our ancestors will be thus available to "stay afloat", to be used in the *future*.' (KIP 1998:x); < tekite-arka

tekite- to arrive; to reach; to come upon # tekituq 'he arrived'; tekitaq 'he reached it, got as far as it' / tekituq nunamun 'he arrived at the village'; tekituq elakamek 'he came upon a water hole or he arrived from a water hole'; tekiuciyaq 'importation (of banned substance)' (*legal neologism*); > tekiqatar(ar)-, tekiutaq, tekingnaqe-, tekitarka, tekiute-; < PE təkīt-

tekiutaq meal on arrival; welcome meal # Uini tekitnayukngamiu kenilliniuq *tekiutarkiurluku*. 'Because she thought her husband would arrive, she cooked, preparing him a *welcome meal*.' (YUU 1995:127); < tekite-taq¹

tekiute- to arrive with (it); to bring with one # tekiutuq 'he arrived with something'; tekiutaa 'he arrived with it' / Carayagmek-gguq tangellret tuaten akaguanritaqaqameng ciqitami, naulluutmek ciunermeggnun *tekiutetuut* naulluuvkarluki. 'It is said that if those who have seen a ghost don't roll around in the dump area, they *bring* sickness home *with them*, causing people to be ill.' (YUU 1995:7); Tua-i *tekiucamiu*, itrulluku nem'un aipani pillinia, "Kitaki, una waniwa elluarrluku, auluknieran!" 'So when he *arrived with him*, he took him into the house and said to his wife, "Please care for him well!"' (QAN 1995:14); < tekite-te⁵-; < PE təkīdūtə- (*under* PE təkīt)

tekivsiar- to go farther toward one's destination # tekivsiartuq 'he went on toward his destination' / Tua-i ayuqucini utumaricuaraan atmiurluni taumek tua-i atmaminek tuntumek qayaminun *tekivsiarluni* pilliniuq, utertelliniuq. 'When he felt better, he put on his backpack filled with caribou, *went on his way* to his kayak, and then headed home.' (QUL 2003:540); < tekite-vsia-

teklin measurement from the tip of the thumb to tip of index finger when each is stretched out away from the other # < tekeq-?

tekneq measurement being the width of the last section of one's index finger # < tekeq-neq¹

tekpacuk back part of fish stomach # < ?-cuk

tekrun thimble # NSK; < tekeq-n

Teksik Tikchik Lake (and River) # *one of the Wood-Tikchik lakes near Dillingham*

tela'a what a surprise! # *exclamation*; HBC

tellunrun skin scraper # K; = ellumrun, pillumrun, urumerun; < ?-n; < PY-S pəhuy-

telt oh yeah; that's what you say # *exclamation expressing a mocking attitude*

tema⁶ body; main part to which something is attached # temet 'bodies'; Elkek-llu Turpak-llu aipaqluku Irr'aq apqaurlukunallunrilkekngamegnek canek piciatun tuaten *temiin* atritnek . . . 'She and Turpak kept Irr'aq company asking her about what words she knew, including the names of various parts of her *body* . . .' (ELN 1990:66); Pissurcuukarani taūgaam tamakut tua-i cali-llu *tememini* maani qaimini uitalriit yuunanritui pissurcuutekngamiki. 'However, he wouldn't take off his few hunting accessories which stayed on his *body* here, on his clothing, because those were the things he'd hunt with.' (CIU 2005:26); TEMEM PEKCELLAGCESSUUTAI 'reflexes' (*medial neologism*); > temeqliq, temeqvanek; cf. temia-; < PE təmə

temci- *emotional root* > temciarauteke-, temcike-, temcinarqe-, temciyuke-; < PE təmci-

temciarauteke- to laugh at derisively # temciarautekaa 'he is laughing at her derisively' / < temci-?-teke-

temcike- to find (it) funny; to laugh at # temcikaa 'he finds it funny', 'he is laughing at it' / Tua-i iliikun *temciklartua* wangnek . . . 'And sometimes I laugh at myself . . .' (YUP 2005:206); < temci-ke⁴-

temcinarqe- to be funny # temcinarquq 'it is funny' / < temci-narqe-; > temcinarqellria

temcinarqellria a joke # temcinarqerrilulriit 'some things that are slightly funny'; < temci-narqe-lria

temcitar- to tend to find things funny # temcirtartuq 'he tends to find things funny' / < temci-tar¹-

temciyug- to find something funny; to be amused # temciyugtuq 'he finds something funny' / < temci-yug-

temeqliq^{*} undershirt (*BB meaning*); innermost part # Tua-i-gguq ceñami tuaten anguyak ayagnillruluku wii niitela'arqa.

Taūgken pavani *temeqliitni* aavcaalriigneq ayagnirluku niitaqlua. 'I hear that war started that way on the coast.

However, *inland* there I hear that it started with two people throwing darts.' (CIU 2005:22); < tema-qliq

temeqvanek from long ago; from far away # *adverbial particle*; < tema-qva-*ablative-modalis*; cf. temyig-

temia- to have a throbbing pain # Aatii apcani elliin qail' ayuquciagnek kiuluku puqlaniqapiarnilukek *temialutek-llu* aviranaqlutek. 'When she asked her father how they felt, he said that they were very warm and were *throbbing with a pain* that he'd rather not have.' (ELN 1990:78); cf. tema

tem'iq rumbling noise # tem'iq niitaa 'he heard a rumbling noise'; tem'irpak 'a big rumbling noise'; > tem'irte-

temiquyugglugaq bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*) that is very large # NUN

temirta adult # temirtet 'adults'; Imkut tua-i tamakut-llu waten ataurtellriit, *temirten'gurtellriit* tuaten, qayiuraqata, nerluki tuaten aūg'alteng makut piaqluki. 'And even those who had become fathers or *adults*, when they made kayaks, would eat the scraps (of skin) which they cut off.' (ELL 1997:285)

tem'irte-, **tem'i-** to make a rumbling noise # tem'irtuq 'it is rumbling' / Tua-i piuraqerluni cama-i nevuq qasgim aciakun *tem'irrluni* tuaten kitulliniluni. 'Soon it moved through the ground under the kashim *making a rumbling noise*.' (QAN 1995:190); < tem'iq-?, tem'iq-?

temli- to sleepwalk # temliuq 'he is sleepwalking' / Aaniin qail' piqerluni tupaggluku nallunrilamiu *temlitucia* Turpiim.

'Her mother woke her up knowing about Turpak's *sleepwalking* habit.' (ELN 1990:21); cf. eme-; < PE ətəmli-

temtemtaaq pectoral sandpiper (*Calidris melanotos*); ruffed grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) # *imitative*

temyig- (*K form*), **temyi-** (*BB form*), **temyigi-** (*NUN form*) to be old; to be elderly # temyigtuq 'he is elderly' /

tengak pubic hair # tengiit 'pubic hairs'; > tengayuk¹; < PE tənəy or tənə

tengalraq sail # and **tengalrar-** to sail # tengalrartuq 'he or it is sailing'; Tua-i cav'urluta ayagaqamta wangkutni cukangataqluta. *Tengalrarluteng* taūgaam pilriit cukaqluteng. 'When we rowed it seemed to us that we were moving fast. Those who *used sails*, however, would really go fast.' (YUU 1995:31); < tengē-?; > tengalrautaq, tengalrarcuun; < PE tənəɫɾar- (*under* PE tənəɫə-)

tengalrarcuun sailing vessel # < tengalrar-cuun

tengalrautaq flag # < tengalraq-taq¹

tengaur- to be in flight; to fly around # tengaurtuq 'it is flying' / unuamek-qaa tengssuutet tengaurtut? 'are the planes flying today?';

< tengē-ur-; > tengaurcuun, tengaurta

tengaurcuun (*BB, LI, NR form*), **tengaurrsuun** (*EG form*) airplane # < tengaur-cuun, tengaur-cuun

tengaurta black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*) # TENGaurTET TANQIAT 'April' (*literally*: 'kittiwakes' month'); NUN; <

tengaur-ta¹; > Tengaurtet Tanqiat

tengayuk¹ throat hair of caribou # < tengak-yuk;
< PE tənayuy (*under* PE tənay or tənə)

tengayuk² index finger # *word used in a finger-naming jingle*; < ?-yuk

tenge- to fly; to take off in flight # teng'uq 'it flew off' / ak'a tamaani yuut ukvelallruut angalkut tengyugngaciatnek iralumun 'long ago people used to believe that shamans could fly to the moon'; Tua-i tenglliniluni. *Tengengami* tua-i mayulliniluni pagaavet qulvanun. Tua-i mernullerkani piluku tua-i qulvani yaqiucuaqaqluni tengaurturaliniluni. 'It flew off. When it flew off, it went up high above. To stave off tiredness, it flapped its wings now and then as it glided.' (AGA 1996:218); PIYAGAAT TENGUTIIT 'July', (CAN usage), literally: 'month when the young birds take flight'; > tengalraq, tengalrar-, tengaur-, Tengemqapiar, tengesqaar(aq), tengessuun, tengleryaq, tengssuun, tengte-, Tengen, tengute-; < PE tənə-

tengelpag-, tengelvag- to punch hard with one's fist # tengelpagaa or tengelvagaa 'he punched him hard' / Aren, ullagarrrluku-gguq qayuqegglim *tengelpaglurluraa*, man'a tua-i aren ayakutaraa akngirrrluku. 'Gosh, the arctic hare punched the poor thing, and hurt it in the temple area.' (QAI 1984:5); < tenglug-pag²-

tengempak giant bird # NUN; < tengmiao-rpak

Tengemqapiar April # *see Appendix 7 on the Yup'ik calendar*; < tenge-?

tengesqaar(aq*) green-winged teal (*Anas crecca*) #
< tenge-?

tengessuun airplane # NSU; = tengssuun; < tenge-cuun

teng'guar(aq) small black, blue, and white bird seen on the ocean (*could be a shearwater*) # NUN

tengleryaq (HBC form), **tengleryagar(aq*)** (NUN form) gnat found on beaches, gets in eyes #
< tenge-ler-yaq

tengluk fist # *and* **tenglug-** to punch with one's fist # tenglugaa 'he punched him or it' / tengluarautuk 'they₂ are having a fistfight'; Kiituani imna tan'gaurlluni *tenglugaa* nataqusngairucamek. Tutgara'urlua nekayugtuq. 'Finally she *slugged* her dear boy because they couldn't find what they were looking for. Her dear grandson's feelings were deeply hurt.' (GRA 1901:280-281 & PRA 1995:453); > tengelpag-; < PE tənluɣ(-)

tengmiacuar(aq*) sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter striatus*) # < tengmiao-cuar(aq)

tengmialler(aq*) raven (*Corvus corax*) # < tengmiao-ller(aq)

tengmiao bird; fowl # Neryungami unuaquan ercan qerruni teguamiki ayagtuq *tengmiarcurluni*; *tengmiarcaryaaquq tengmiartaituq*. 'The next day when day broke, because he started to want to eat, he took his arrows and he went on to hunt birds. He hunted birds all right, but there were no birds.' (ESK 1899:476); TENGMIARET IRNITIIT (NUN usage) 'June', literally: 'birds give birth'; TENGMIARET TANQIAT (NUN usage) 'May', literally: 'birds' month'; *see Appendix 7 on the Yup'ik calendar*; > tengempak, tengmiacuar(aq), tengmialler(aq), tengmiaqsar(aq), tengmiarcuun, tengmiarpak, tengmiarrluk, Tengmiirviguaq, Tengmiirvik, tengmiqsaq; < PY tənmi(C)aq (*under* PE tənə-)

tengmiaqsar(aq*) small bird # < tengmiao-?

tengmiarcuun shotgun # < tengmiao-cuun

Tengmiariuq indigenous Yup'ik holiday celebrated shortly before the *Nakaciuryaraq* ("Bladder Feast") # HBC; < tengmiao-?

tengmiarpak mythical "thunderbird" # *the subject of legends; said to have had a nest at the top of Pilcher Mt. near Marshall; E. W. Nelson* (ESK 1899: 45) states: "This is described as an enormous eagle which varies in its habits according to locality. . . . said to catch either whales or deer." < tengmiao-rpak

tengmiarrluk (HBC form), **tengmiarpak** (Y form), **tengmirrluk** (NUN form) golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*); bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) # < tengmiao-rrluk, tengmiao-rpak

Tengmiirviguaq March # *see Appendix 7 on the Yup'ik calendar*; < tengmiao-?-vik-uaq

Tengmiirvik April # *see Appendix 7 on the Yup'ik calendar*; < tengmiao-?-vik

tengmilquq bird; fowl # NS

tengmiqsaq type of bird (*species* ?) # < tengmiao-?

tengqucuk tip of parka hood # Y; < ?-qucuk

tengru- to be enthusiastic or eager *especially*, to be eager to go # tengruuq 'he is acting enthusiastically' / tengruluni imirai imirarkani 'he eagerly filled out the forms'; Tua-i-llu-am ellii *tengrungluni* umyuarateq'ngengami uksiyallerkameggnek,

qavanguqengluku-llu ayagviteng. 'And she started to be *eager* thinking about how they'd be going to fall camp and she started to dream about where they would go.' (ELN 1990:44); > tengrucetaarun, tengruke-; < PY tənru-

tengrucetaarun preview (as of movie) or anything to arouse enthusiasm # < tengru-cetaar-n

tengruke- to be enthusiastic about (it) # tengrukaa 'he is acting enthusiastic about it' / Maa-i cali yuut quyurrluteng callerkarteng *tengruk'laqiit*, cali neqkun ilaliurutlerkarteng cakneq *tengruklu*. 'People are *enthusiastic* about what they are going to do when gathered together, and they are very *enthusiastic* about their fellowship through the (shared) meal.' (CAU 1985:13);
< tengru-ke⁴-

tengssuuciurta pilot # < tengssuun-liur-ta¹

tengssuun airplane # miskunani tengssuun agiirtuq 'the plane is approaching, just barely visible'; tengssuun mit'uq 'the plane landed'; tengssuun teng'uq 'the plane took off'; Piuq maaten pagna carpak tengaulria quleqvaarni caucianek ellii apcan aaniin piluku *tengssuutnguniluku*. 'When she looked she saw that there was a big object flying way up there, and when she asked her mother what it was, she told her that it was an *airplane*.' (ELN 1990:92); Cali-llu kass'artaunani, *tengssuutetaunani-llu* man'a. Levaanek-llu tangyuitellruunga. 'There were still no white people, and no *airplanes* here. I never saw outboard motors.' (YUU 1995:31); < tenge-cuun;
> tengssuuciurta, tengssuuterpak

tengssuuterpak, **tengssuulvak**, **tengssu'rvak** big airplane # < tengssuun-rpak, tengssuun-vak, tengssuun-vak

tengtarkaq Alaska cottongrass (*Eriophorum* sp.) # NUN

tengte- to blow away # tengtuq 'it was blown away'; tengtaa 'it blew it away' / anuqem kalikaq tengtaa 'the wind blew the paper away'; tengesngaitaa or tengngaitaa 'it won't blow it away'; < tenge-te²-; <PE tənət- (*under* PE tənə-)

tengtengaaq guitar; banjo; ukulele; or other plucked stringed instrument # *imitative*

tenguga'rte- to be unable to breathe because of a blow in the solar plexus; to have the wind knocked out of one # tenguga'rtuq 'he cannot breathe' / < tenguk-ar(ar)te²-

tenguggluk "Eskimo ice cream" made with fish liver # < tenguk-rrluk

tengupalek burbot, loche (*Lota lota*) # EG;

< tenguk-rpak-lek

tengugtaarun game of tug-of-war # < tenguk-?-a-n

tenguk liver; solar plexus # Kaigamek-llu tua-i qassarlutek *tenguan* iliinek. 'Since they were hungry, they ate some of its *liver* raw.' (ELN 1990:61); > tenguga'rte-, tengupalek, tengugtaarun, tenguggluk, tenguqe-, tenguqlirte-

Tengun August # *see Appendix 7 on the Yup'ik calendar*; < tenge-n

tenguqe-, **tenguqaar-** to show physical strain by facial expression # *as when lifting a heavy object or defecating*; tenguquq 'he is straining' / Atmagluku ut'rutaa tavaten *tenguqluni*. "Uqamaitengnaagar una." 'He brought it back carrying it on his back and *showing the strain*. "Oh, it's so heavy.'" (MAR1 2001:81); < tenguk-?, tenguk-?-

tenguqlirte- to have a feverish, throbbing pain; to be puffy and sick-looking # tenguqlirtuq 'he or it (body part) is puffy and sick-looking' / . . . tuaten-gguq qep'sutiin qulii *tenguqlirteqapiggluni*. '. . . he was *painfully full* above his belt.' (MAR1 2001:69); Caluteng nunurnganateng-llu, wagg'uq umyuameng qamum *tenguqlirtekvaka'arqaku* una qanrutarkani, tutgarani, usruni, cani pini tungayani, umyuami apqiitnek *tenguqlirtekvaka'arqaku* tua-i qanrutaqluku nunurnganaku. 'They (the elders) would seem to be scolding them in some way, but inwardly in the mind it would be very much a source of *pain* to have to talk that way to one's grandchild, nephew, or any sort of relative.' (YUP 2005:46); < tenguk-?-

tengurpag- to occur late at night # NSU; tengurpagtuq 'it happened late at night' /
< ?-rpak

tengute- to fly away with (him/it) # tengutuq 'it flew away with something'; tengutaa 'it flew away with it', 'he flew away with her' / Tauna-gguq arnaq mertallrani atakumi taum wani yaqulpiim *tengutelliniluku* natmun qavavet ingrimun qertulriamun Kuigpiim ceñiini, tuavet tua-i mis'ulluku. 'And when that woman was getting water in the evening the huge bird *flew off with* her to somewhere inland on the high mountain beside the Yukon River, and landed with her there.' (AGA 1996:86); < tenge-te⁵-
> Piyagaat Tengutiit

tepa^e smell; aroma; odor; scent; emanation; aged fish head # tepet 'odors'; qurrutem tepii tukniyuq 'the smell of the honey bucket is strong'; tepturtuq or tepnek ner'uq 'he is eating aged fish heads'; Wall'u cat neqallret-llu *tep'ngaqluteng* uitatellriit. 'Or, food scraps that are left around start to stink (get an *odor*).' (YUP 2005:76); Arnat-gguq angutni

teptunruut. Tangerrluku kina ungacirliu tan'gaurluq arnam. Maaggun-gguq *tepeput* eltetuut. Angun-gguq *tepaillruuq* angutnguami, arnaq taugken aunratuami *teptunruluni*. They said that women had more *scent* than men. Look at how a woman attracts any young man. Our *scent* leaks out through here, they say, and a man has less *scent* because he's male. A woman, however, has more *emanations* because she menstruates.' (YUP 2005:150); > tepci-, tepkegte-, tep'li-, tep'ngaayak, tepcuar(aq), tepsarqe-, teptu-, teptuli; < PE tǝpǝ

tep'aq, tep'aryaq driftwood or other thing that has drifted ashore # < tepe-aq¹, tepe-aq¹-yaq; < PE tǝpǝar (under PE tǝpǝ-)

tepci- to taste; to have the taste in one's mouth # tepciyugngaaqa 'I can taste it'; < tepa-ci-

tepcuar(aq*) fish that has been frozen after being allowed to age slightly, eaten uncooked and frozen # < tepa-cuar(aq)

tepe- to drift ashore # tep'uuq 'it drifted ashore' / teptaa 'it (e.g., the wind) brought it ashore';

> tep'aq, tep'errluaq; < PE tǝpǝ-

Tep'arlluaq alternate name of the legendary hero, Kukugyarpak (q.v.) # < tep'aq-rrluk-aq²

tepkęgaun perfume # Tamakut aturluki kencignarqellriamek mingugkiurniartuten pilauciicetun *tepkęgauciaqameng tepkęgaucitilit*. 'Using these, you shall make a sacred ointment in the manner of a *perfumer* when he makes *perfumes*.' (ANUC. 30:25); < tepkegte-car-n

tepkęgilria incense; fragrant spices # . . .

tukuutmegnek-llu cikiraat, waniwa suulutaamek, aruvagkamek-llu *tepkęgilriamek*, uqumek-llu. ' . . . they gave her riches, gold, *fragrant incense*, and oils.' (MATT. 2:11); < tepkegte-i²-lria

tepkęgte- to have a good smell; to have a good aroma # tepkęgtuq 'it smells good' / Pigerluni atam kenerrliullinilria tauna maurlurlua, tua-i-gguq *tepkęgniriluni* man'a nem ilua tua-i arenqianani. 'Soon his grandmother started up a fire and the inside of the house took on a *pleasant aroma*.' (CIU 2005:284); < tepa-kegte-;

> tepkęgaun

tepli- to have food particles or stains around one's mouth # tepliuq 'there is food around his mouth' / < PE tǝpli

tep'li- to age fish heads for eating by burying them # tep'liuq 'he is making aged fish-heads' /

< tepa-li²-; > teplicir(aq)

teplir(aq*) aged fish head # NUN; < tep'li-li²-cir¹-aq¹

tepluar- to spit # tepluartuq 'he spit'; tepluaraa 'he spit on it' / NUN; cf. tevvaar-

tep'ngaayak fish that has been frozen after being allowed to age slightly, eaten uncooked and frozen # < tepa-?-yak

tepsarqe- to stink; to be odiferous # tepsarquq 'it stinks' / tepsaqvaa! 'boy, it stinks!'; Angurrlugmek-gguq tan'gaurluq *tepsakluku* qanqeryaqunii. 'They told me never to say that a young man *stank*.' (YUP 2005:151); < tepa-?

teptu- to be odoriferous # teptuuq 'it is odoriferous, has a strong smell' / < tepa-tu-; > teptukuyuq, teptuyak

teptukuyuq valerian (*Valeriana capitata*) # *this herb was boiled, and the resulting liquid poured over linen nets to remove any fishy smell so that the smell would not scare fish away*; Y; < teptu-?

teptuli high-bush cranberry (*Viburnum edule*); odoriferous plant or insect # < tepa-tuli

teptuyak beach greens (*Honckenya peploides*) #

< teptu-yak

tepumirtur- to go in and out (of the fog) # NUN

teq anus; rectum; bottom; sea anemone; diamond in cards (*additional meaning for LI*) # *underlyingly* [e]teq; terr'a 'its anus', 'its bottom'; nanvam terr'ani 'at the bottom of the lake'; terr'et 'sea anemones'; Tii-iq, tii-iq, pegesnga, pegesngarr-ai! Angama, angacarama, nulirran aipaaneq nunuliramken uqinranek, 'Sea anemone/anus, sea anemone/anus, release me, let me go! I'll reward you with one of my uncle's wives, the fatter one,' (CUN 2007:96); Aling arenqiapaa-ll', etiiq tang pegteqernga. Angama nulirran assinqurraaneq cikirciqamken. 'Oh dear, sea anemone/anus, release me. I'll give you one of my uncle's wives.' (KIP 1998:171); Teuŕluuq kacuuq caitua piitua angaitua teq'ermek naullruunga! 'Poor dear sea anemone down there, I have nothing, I don't have anything because I grew from a pit.' (QAN 1995:82); Angayaarrlugmun marayamun kitua, tell'itesciiganii; kisngaunga et'ulriami, . . . 'Into the mire and mud I sink, I cannot get a foothold on the *bottom*; I am sunk in the depths, . . .' (PSALM 69:2); > teq'aq, teq'ar-, teqsuqaq, teq'uciq, teq'ulungssaq, teq'uuq, ter'aq, terlak, terr'ilitaq, terruaya(g)aq, tertuli, teryurauluk; cf. leq; < PE ǝtǝr

teq'aciileq, teq'alleg pit; hole in the ground # Tep'liqataraqameng *teq'allirraarluteng* qamiqunek imiraqluku *teq'alleg* tua-i-llu muiran nunameq patuluki. 'When they were going to make fermented fish, after they made a *pit*, they filled it with fish heads and then when the *pit* was full up they covered it with soil.' (PRA 1995:461 (see 1997 or further reprintings)) < teq'ar-cilleq, teq'ar-lleq¹

teq'aq fish aged or stored in a pit; pit # *and* **teq'ar-** to bury in a pit # teq'ertuq 'he is burying something'; teq'eraa 'he is burying it' *food or other thing* / < teq-?; > teq'aciileq

teqiyaar(aq*), **teqirayuli** (Y form), **teqelquayaq** (NS form) arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); Aleutian tern (*Sterna aleutica*) # < ?-ar(aq), ?-yuli, ?

teqsuqaq adipose fin of a fish; tail feathers of a bird; tail fin of an airplane # Cauyat-llu avatait waten allgiaraat *teqsuqritnek* kapusvikluki qivyurranek nuulirluki. 'On the periphery of the drums they stuck in oldsquaw *tail feathers*, attaching a few down feathers on their tips.' (AGA 1996:87); < teq-?-qaq

teq'uciq coccyx; human tailbone # Y; < teq-uciq

teq'ulungssaq clam (*species* ?) # HBC; < teq-?

teq'uq urine # = etquq; Mermek-llu pivkenata *teq'umek* qulitevkarluta. 'They had us use *urine* and not water for washing our hair.' (CAU 1985:65); TEQ'UM TUMYARAA 'ureter; urethra'; < teq-quq; < PE ətəqur

ter'aq whale tail # Tangenqigtellemni *ter'agni* mayurcatek, meq amlleq qurrlullagtuq. 'When I looked again, I saw how, when it lifted its *tail*, a large amount of water was stirred up.' (YUU 195:24); Arevret taugken tua-i tamakut cali malluutuluteng un'gaani nunamni. Cali imkut ingkut *terait* qassarluki cali pituyaaqait, . . . 'Whale carcasses are found ashore down there in my place. People eat their *tails* raw, . . . ' (PAI 2008:102); < teq-aq²

teriaq, **teriayaaq**, **teriar(aq*)** weasel; ermine (*Mustela* sp.) # *especially in summer brown coat; in winter coat it is called* narullgiq *in most areas*; Imkut *teriaraat* tayima tangernnaunrilriit, narullgit-llu. 'Those ermines and *weasels* aren't seen anymore.' (PAI 2008:216); NUN; K; < PE təriyar (*under* PE təriy)

teriir- to react to a strange animal by becoming very alert and emitting low, muffled barks # *of a dog or other animal*; teriirtuq 'it barked in a muffled way'

terikaniaq, **terikaniar** wolverine (*Gulo gulo*) # Tekicameng Irr'aq iteryuumiilan *terikaniamek* qamani tangrrarkauniluku piatni iteryunga'arlluni. Tua-i-llu itrucatni irr'iqapiggluni *terikaniamek* yuvriarluku. 'When they arrived, Irr'aq didn't want to go in, but when they told her that she'd see a *wolverine* inside, all of a sudden she started to want to go in. And when they brought her in she marveled at the *wolverine* and examined it.' (ELN 1990:66); UY, K, CAN, BB, NR, LI, EG; cf. terikarte-; < PE tərikanni(C)ar (*under* PE təriy)

terikarte- to stand alert; to be proud in a silly way # cf. terikaniaq

terikeggiate- to not be very sensitive to sound or motion # terikegiatuq 'it is not sensitive'; terikeggiallruuq 'it is less sensitive'; < terikegg-i¹-ate-

terikegg- to be very sensitive to sound or motion # Uliiret taugken *terikeggluteng*, ciuteggluteng. 'White foxes, on the other hand, are *very sensitive to sound and motion*; they have good ears.' (PAI 2008:230); terikenruuq 'it is more sensitive'

terlak, **terlaaq*** swale; dry creek bed; pit; ditch; socket # . . . kucuqut iciw' iruyagait nengqelalriit *terlauluteng* tua-i akagenqeggluteng . . . ' . . . the pelvis bones, you know, their little leg joints, have places (where they fit) which are round *sockets* . . . (CIU 2005:68); . . . alerquaqrallruani maaggun *terlaarteggun* aurrurluku ullaasqelluku . . . 'because she'd instructed him to approach it by crawling through the *swales*. . . (MAR2 2001:108); < teq-?

terrigte- to catch (a person) talking about one # NUN

terrigyug- to yearn for fresh fish # NUN

terr'ilitaq diaper # < teq-ilitaq

terruaya(g)aq* doughnut # *literally*: 'little imitation anus'; K, BB; < teq-uaq-ya(g)aq

terteq humpback salmon; pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*) # NSU

tertuli lynx (*Lynx canadensis*) # *literally*: 'one well endowed with a bottom'; Tertulit maqaruanek nertuut. 'Lynx eat hares.' (YUP 1996:41); < teq-tuli

teru area at foot of person, animal, bed, etc.; bed partner who sleeps with his body heading in the opposite or the perpendicular direction at the end of the bed; notch for bowstring in end of arrow shaft or at end of bow # ingleret teruat 'the foot of the bed'; teruklutek inareskitek! 'you₂ go to bed each facing opposite directions' (head-to-foot)!; Una-llu nakrutain aciat nemervimi ngeliinek, wangkuta piciyarallemcetun avani, kavirquraumaluni *teruni* tekilluku. 'An area below the stabilizers starting from the binding, in accordance with our custom, is painted red all the way to its *notch*.' (CIU 2005:34); Tua-i-llu iluvaucamegteggu aviukaqvikluku tauna tuqumalria, natiinun *teruanun-llu* aviukaqraarluteng . . . 'And when they brought the bowl of food further in (to the house) they'd put a pinch of food by its [the body's] *foot area* as a food offering for the deceased . . . ' (CAU 1985:122); Taqukam . . . paallagviklinia. Waniwa-gguq patginanarani, yuk imna tengelria ciuqerranek, pagg'un quliikun. Yaavet-llu *teruanun* tuc'ami ngel'arturluni.

‘The bear sprang it him. Then while it was slapping (at him), that person flew up in front of it, and over it. When he landed at *its foot behind it* he was laughing.’ (YUU 1995:13); *cf.* **teruvailitaq**

teruvailitaq, **terupailitaq** great-great-grandchild # LI; = **neruvailitaq**; < **teru-ilitaq**, **teru-ilitaq**

teryeri- to begin a coiled grass basket # NUN

teryurauluk coccyx; human tailbone # BB, K, NI
< **teq-**?

tetenge⁻¹ to have a grinding feeling in the joints # **tetengluteng** ‘grinding feeling in joints’; NUN; *cf.* **tetengquq**

tetengquq cartilage # HBC; = **tatangquq**; < PE **natanquq**

tetenge- (*NUN form*), **tetenge**⁻² (*NI form*) to bulge; to be full almost to bursting # . . . **tuaten tua-i tumyarani** **peknginanermini tekiteelliniuq maklinrarmek uumen anrutarpall’ermek**, **cakneq-llu-gguq tetengvaa**. ‘. . . while he was walking on the trail he came upon a large bearded-seal stomach, and, on my, was it *full almost to the point of bursting*.’ (QAN 2009:320)

tetgaq upturned part at front of sled runner # *see Appendix 9 on the parts of the sled*

tevaar- to carry (a child) on one’s back # **tevaaraa** ‘she is carrying him on her back’ / < **teve-a-**

tevagneq engraved mark; ditch # **Tua-i-ll’-am waniwa taum yuut iliita aklui nallunailkutanggqellrulliniut ukunek** **tevagnernek waniwa tallimauluteng**. ‘Some people’s belongings had recognition marks — these *engraved marks*, five in number.’ (CIU 2005:162); **Makut-gga tevagneret waten tua-i ayuqnganateng**; **tanglallrullikci**. ‘Also there were *ditches* looking something like this; you must have seen them.’ (ELL 1997:242); < **tevak-neq**?

tevak groove # **Cali-llu tua-i caniryamek waniwa tangerpek’nii, taugaam ukunek tevagnek**. **Kan’a-llu akitnam ciungatun ayuqsaaqluni, tevagnek taugaam tua-i piluni elalirnemikun**. ‘I don’t see an extra point on it, but I see these *grooves* here. And the front end of the point resembles an “akitnaq” (a certain type of arrow); but it has *grooves* on its outer side.’ (CIU 2005:34);
> **tevagneq**

tevatevaaq, **teviteviar(aq)** (*NUN form*) American golden plover (*Pluvialis dominica*); black-bellied plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*) # *imitative*

teve- to go over or through a portage; to set (sun, moon, etc.) # **tev’uq** ‘he is portaging’; **tevaa** ‘he is portaging over it’ / **tevutaa** ‘he is taking it over a portage’; **akerta tev’uq** ‘the sun is setting’; **Aa ciin pikna umyuama qam’um teveviknaluku** **alkau pikna?** ‘Ah, why is it that in my thinking I find it feasible to *go over* that one up there?’ (MAR2 2001:15); = **et’ve-**;
> **tevaar-**, **tevt-**, **tevyaraq**, **Tevyaraq**, **tevyuli**; < PE **ətəvə-**

tevegtu- to make spaced cuts on fish flesh # **tevegtuuq** ‘it has widely spaced cuts on it’; **tevegtua** ‘he made the cuts in it, spacing them widely’ / **Nernermeng-llu taqngamek uptesqellukek taugamt’-llu aaniigneng-llu taum aaniita makut pisqaqaat caneng tauga neryungnarcarluk’ tevegtuareluki**. ‘When they had finished eating she asked them to get ready, their mother asked them to make it (the fish) look appetizing, *cutting it evenly*.’ (WEB1)

tevigte- to cut fish into chunks # *so as to put into a barrel with oil*; **tevigtaa** ‘he cut it up’ / **tevigciuq** ‘he is cutting fish up’; **tevigtaq** ‘a chunk of fish put into a barrel with oil’; HBC

tevinga- to be draped over something # **tevingauq** ‘it is draped over something’ / < **tevt-nga-**

tevir⁻¹ to disappear; to dematerialize; to vanish; to set (sun, moon, etc.) # **tevirtuq or teviraa** ‘it is gone’ / **akerta tevirtuq** ‘the sun set’; **Cali Caninermium qanrutkaa tua-i erenrani uluararraarluteng akerta-llu tevian taqluteng**. ‘Also this Canineq person talked about how on that day (after the death) after they’d been cutting with a semi-lunar knife they’d stop (using it for a period of time) when the sun *set*.’ (CAU 1985:127); < PE **təvir-**

tevir⁻² to add as an ingredient in (it) # **teviraa** ‘he put some into it’ / **suupaq teviraa cuassaaneq** ‘she put greens in the soup’; . . . **camna-ll’ acia tamakunek cuukviit agluqritnek amllertatekluki tua-i tevirliku**. ‘. . . and they *put in* those pike jawbones to the bottom (of the pot) down there (where they couldn’t be seen and would be eaten causing injury or death).’ (QUL 2003:204)

tevir- to put dried fish or other food in seal oil in a sealskin poke # **teviruq** ‘she is putting dried fish in seal oil in the sealskin poke’ / HBC; < **tevir**⁻²⁻ⁱ-

tevviriyukar- to be curious; to be nosy # NUN

tevtararaq* decorative (or otherwise distinctive) pattern on sewn item # *and* **tevtara’ar-** to sew in this pattern # < **tevt-**?

tevt- to drape over something # **tevtuq** ‘it got draped over something’; **tevtaa** ‘he draped it over something’ / **tevingauq** ‘it has been draped over’; **paltuuni tevtaa inivigmun** ‘he draped his coat over the clothesline’; **teverqai** ‘he hangs them

one after another'; Qauḡna-ll' amirkanek tus'arlluku *teveqvik'lallrukii* qasgim egkua. 'He'd hang the bearded seal skins covering the entire back of the kashim.' (AGA 1996:190); < teve-te²-; > tevinga-

tevuq solid ingredient; bread or other accompaniment to tea or coffee (NS *meaning*) #;
 > tevir²-, tevrkaq

tevrkaq bread # NS; < tevuq-kaq

tevvaar- to spit # tevvaartuq 'he spit' / *imitative*; cf. tepluar-; < PE tɔvvuy-

Tevyaraq Iliamna # *village on the north shore of Lake Iliamna*; < teve-yaraq

tevyaraq, tevcaraq (NUN *form*) portage # tevyarakun angyaput kevegluku tevtellruaput 'we took our boat through the portage by carrying it'; < teve-yaraq, tevtē-yaraq

tevyuli muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*) # . . . ac'etnauraatevyulit aqsanritnek pilugulirluku-llu. ' . . . they had him dress [in clothes] made of *muskrat* belly skins, and put on skin boots too.' (CAU 1985:130); NI, CAN, BB; < teve-yuli

teyqiqe- to be clumsy while working # teyqiquq 'he is being clumsy' / HBC; < ?-liqe²-

tiiguayaaq striped broadcloth # < tiik-uaq-ya(g)aq

tiik, tiiggluk mattress ticking; striped cloth; calico # Iciw' cingyaangqetullrulriit tamaan' tulvaanek qatellriamek, *tiignek-llu* imkunek pilallritnek . . .
 'You know, they had those tarps back then of white canvas and of what they called "ticking"
 . . .' (AGA 1996:122); *from Russian* тик (tik);
 > tiiguayaaq

tiissiq legendary large, caterpillar-like creature that leaves a scorched trail # NSU; cf. ciissiq

tiissitsaaq, tiicitsaaq one thousand # Methuselah-m allrakui tapeqluteng amllertaut *tiissitsaam* avga, yuinaat yuinaq pingayunek cipluku, qulngunrita'arneq cipluku. Yuunrirluni-llu. 'Methuselah's years amounted to one half of a thousand, and twenty times twenty-three, and nine in addition (total: 969). And he died.' (AYAG. 5:27); *from Russian* тысяча (tysyacha); = ciissitsaaq

tiivartar- to make a crackling noise (as of lightning or the like) # NUN

tiiviiq television # *and* **tiiviir-** to watch television # *from English* 'TV'

tiiaq tiny usually black sea anemone # NUN; cf. eteq

ti'tassiq northern pintail (*Anas acuta*) # NSU

titig otitis; runny ear # (Kwethluk); *possibly from Russian* течь (tech') 'to flow'

tu- deep root: impact; cf. tuk-, tu'e-, tuma, tuner-, tuger-, tukni-, tumak, tunge-

tua-i that's enough; well then; and then; that's all # *exclamation, conjunction; often marking a change in theme*; TUA-I-LLU 'and then'; TUA-I-NGUNRITUQ 'goodbye', 'this is not the end'; TUA-I-QAA? 'is that all?', 'what else?'; TUA-I-WA 'just because'; tua-i-gguq taukuk anngaqlriik qavainanragi uksumi kiangelliniluni 'and so, it is said, while those two brothers slept through the winter, summer had arrived'; tua-i aqsunga 'that's enough, I'm full' *in response to being offered more to eat*; = tava-i, taḡa-i; < tua(ni)-i

tuakenirnek from that time on # *adverbial particle*; Aqumqanrakun, tauna Nukalpiartayagaq itqerrluni. Itqercami pillinia, "Waknirnek tua-i nuliqsagutamken." Nuliqsagutellinia imna *tuakenirnek*. 'A young proficient hunter rushed in just as she sat there. When he came he said to her, "From now on I'm taking you as my wife." She was his wife *from then on*.' (YUU 1995:12);
 < tuaken (*at tuani*)-?-ablative-modalis

tualleq large, moving ice floe that breaks away from shore ice after ocean swell # < tuaq-lleq

tuallituar- to consider what going to happen and accept it (?) # *Tuallituarluni* tua-i umyugaa piqataryukluni. 'His mind considered it, thinking they were going to come after him.' (PAI 2008:388); Tuamtell' piinanermeggni ukut qanernaurtut, cali waniw' alikelallma ayagnillra, *tuallituarnaurtut*, tua-llu-gguq qakma aanag' itqatartuk. 'Meanwhile they would talk, and consider the origin of my fears, and the mothers were about to come in.' (KIP 1998:309)

tuamta-llu, tuamtellu then again; furthermore; moreover # *conjunctive or adverbial particle*; tuamta-llu taqngameng nernernek anngaminun neryarturluteng 'and when they got through eating again they went to his older brother's to eat'; agayulirta ayaggaarluni tengssuutmikun tuamta-llu ernerpak qip'arlluni 'the priest left with his airplane and then came back again the same day'; Anuqengucateng arulailliniut capurciurluteng. Tamaanlluteng-llu ernerni amllerni. Tua-i kiingan yuurqalalliniut saayumek saarralirluku. *Tuamta-llu* saarralautairutliniluteng. 'Because it got windy on them, they stopped and were weatherbound. They were there for many days. They drank only tea with sugar. Furthermore they ran out of sugar.' (YUU 1995:15); Cali *tuamta-llu* yuilqui yuk mer'ilkuni mermek . . . 'And moreover if a

person is out of water in the wilderness . . . ' (ELL 1997:590); < tua(ni)=amta=llu

tua(ni) there # *restricted demonstrative adverb*; tuani aqumgallruuq 'he was sitting there'; tuavet ellu 'put it there' *near you*; tuaken teguu 'take it from there'; tuatelluku 'for that reason'; see tauna, *the corresponding demonstrative pronoun*; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; = tavani; > tua-i, tuakenirnek, tuamta-llu, tuar, tuaten, tuatkacagaq, tuatna-

tuag shore-fast ice on the ocean # Tua-i kanaami alerqullratun *tuam* ngeliikun ungalatmun ayalliniluni. Ayagturaqerluni cingineq una igvaryartullinia ingna yug aqumgalria *tuami*, caniani-w' aūg' maklak. 'When he got down (to the shore) in accordance with instructions he went southwards along the edge of the *shore-fast ice*. After going along for a while he started to round a point and saw that person sitting there on the *shore-fast ice* with that bearded seal next to him.' (QUL 2003:250); = tuvaq; > tualleq; < PE tuvar

tuar, tuarpiaq like; similar to # *adverbial or conjunctive particle*; Maaten murilkaa kegginaa, iirpiik ukuk qukaani. Nutaan *tuar* mikelngurmek tangellria, elitaqevkenaku-llu. 'When she observed his face, there were two big eyes right in the middle of it. *It was like* she was seeing a child for the first time; she didn't recognize him.' (ELN 1990:7); *the postbase -piaq is often used with either the word tuar (hence tuarpiaq) or with the word indicating the thing to which the comparison is being made*; **tuar** Yupiaq 'like a Yup'ik'; **tuarpiaq** yaani aatamitun nangengqalria 'over there, he was standing just like his father'; < tua(ni)-?, **tuar-pik**¹

tuaten like that # *adverbial particle*; tuaten pinrilu! 'don't act like that!'; > tua(ni)-*equalis*: > **tuatqua-**

tuatqua- to give up; to accept things the way they are; to resign oneself to circumstances beyond one's control # Aren, tua-i umyuaminek anglaninringami, a, *tuatqualliniluni* tua-i umyugaa, "Tuqukilii tua-i, nangteqelnguunga, . . ." 'Oh dear, since she wasn't happy anymore she just *gave up*, thinking, "I should just die; I'm so tired of the torment, . . ."' (QUL 2003:74); < tuaten-?

tuatkacagaq exactly like that # *adverbial particle*;

< tuani-kaca(g)ar-

tuatna- to act that way # **tuatnauq** 'he is acting that way'; **tuatnaa** 'he is acting toward it that way' / **tuatna!** 'do it like that!'; **tuatnallruunga** 'I did it that way' (the way you were talking about); . . . tamakut cali aūgkut ciuliaput *tuatnaut*. ' . . . *the same happened* to our ancestors.' (ELL 1997:432); Elpeci-ll' tan'gaurilurni agurrugmek *tuatnaqeryaqunaci*. 'And you boys, don't ever *behave like that*.' (KIP 1998:122); Kusquqvagmi *tuatnaaqameng*, Kuigpagmun tevtulliniut. 'When they *did that* on the Kuskokwim, they would cross over to the Yukon.' (YUU 1995:41); **tuatnallruniluku** 'alleging it happened that way' (*legal neologism*); < tua(ni)-tna-; cf. watna-

tuave- (HBC form), **tuavte-** (NUN form) to be very busy; to be swamped with work # **tuavuq** or **tuavtuq** 'he is very busy' / **tuavellruuq** 'he was swamped with work'; **tuavluni** '(he) being swamped with work'; **tuaveqatartuten** 'you're going to be swamped with work'; **tuavnarquq** 'it is such that it will swamp one'

tuc'araq step; rung of a ladder; rug # < **tut'e-yaraq**

tuc'eñaq, Tuc'inaq (HBC form) insole # < **tut'e-?**, **tut'e-?**

tuc'ete- to blame it # **tuc'etaa** 'he blamed it on someone' / angutem **tuc'etaa** qimugtemi tuqullra arnamun 'the man blamed the death of his dog on the woman'; < **tut'e-cete**¹

tugaur- to strike or jab repeatedly as with an ice chisel # **tugaurtuq** 'he is striking or jabbing something'; **tugauraa** 'he is striking or jabbing it' / manaryallemni ukiciunga **tugaurtulua** manarvigkamnek 'when I was going ice fishing I made a hole at my fishing place by using an ice chisel'; Mingqerraarluki-llu qaingani qecgaurluteng, cikumek **tuaten tugaurluklu**, aunrarcetaarluku-gguq. 'After he sewed them (the holes in the carcass), they jumped up and down on top of it, and *jabbed* it with a piece of ice trying to make it bleed.' (YUU 1995:22); < **tuger-?**

tugeq ice chisel for making holes in river, lake, or sea ice # *and* **tuger-** to strike with the point of a stick, ice chisel, etc.; to hit the cut-bank (of water in a river) # **tugertuq** 'he or it struck something'; **tugraa** 'he struck at it' / MASSINAM TUGERCUUTII 'piston'; = tuuq; > **tugeryaraq**, **tugkar(aq)**, **tugneq**, **tugrun**; cf. **tu-**; < PE **tuṽər(-)**

tugeryaraq large log parallel to the back of a kashim that supports the planks that cover the firepit # < **tugeq-yaraq**

tugcilqar- to lace a thong through loops on a kayak skin and tighten it # from

tugiryarte- to have pain (in bones) # NUN

tugkapagaq trout fry # NUN

tugkar(aq*), **tugkaraq** walrus tusk # Tuluuluteng-llu wall' *tugkarauluteng* aperyameggni makut agciit. 'These inlaid design pieces are ivory or *walrus tusk* as they say.' (CIU 2005:102); < tuger-kar(aq)¹; < PE tuḡəkar(ar) (*under* PE tuḡər(-))

tugglugpak male grass plant # < ?-rpak

tugneq place where the ice has been picked; the way to use an ice chisel; point where the river current cuts the bank at a bend # < tuger-neq¹

tugrinaq "Eskimo ice cream" made with sourdock #

tugrun ice chisel # < tuger-n

tuig- turned around # *postural root*; > tuignga-, tuigte-

tuignga- to be turned around 180 degrees # tuinggauq 'he is turned around 180 degrees' / < tuig-nga-

tuigte- to turn around 180 degrees # tuigtuq 'he turned around'; tuigtaa 'he turned it around' / ataucirqumek tuigtuq ayallermini 'he turned around once as he left'; . . . ciulisteŋi asvaiqluku ciungatnun taukut qimugtemi pirraarluku, utetmun-llu ikamrak *tuigqaurraarluk*ek tua-i uterrlutek, . . . ' . . . after he secured his leader at the head of his dogteam, he *turned* his sled *around* and headed home, . . . ' (ELN 1990:65)

tuir(aq*) American tree sparrow (*Spizella arborea*) # . . . pug'uuq-gguq maaten *tuirauluni* imna tua-i yaqulget wani kanevnekacagiit. Nakleng. ' . . . he got to the surface and saw there a *tree sparrow* at the bottom of the little scattering of birds. Poor thing.' (KIP 1998:113); < ?-iq

tuk- *deep root*; > tukar-, tucker-, tukriar-, tukriar-; cf. tu-

tukaayuq wild parsley (*Ligusticum scoticum*) # NUN, NS

tukangcar- to raise, to rear (a child) # *literally*: 'to try to induce to kick'; tukangcaraa 'he is raising her' / < tukar-ngcar-

tukar- to kick with both feet (from a lying position, as a baby does) # tukartuq 'he is kicking'; tukaraa 'he is kicking it or him' / Tangerqeraak-tang mikelnguyagaq una *tukalria*, tan'gaurluuluni. 'They took a look at this little child *kicking* and it was a boy.' (MAR2 2001:99); . . . uyu'urmi qayaa kinertanek tua-i ucivigtutaciatun ucilliniluku. *Tukarluki* tuaten nek'egtaqluku. ' . . . he loaded his brother's kayak with as much dried meat as it would hold. He'd *pushed them in with his feet*, packing them in place there. (QUL 2003:408); < tuk-?-; > tukangcar-; < PE tukkar-

tukar(ar)- to explain the masks during a dance during the *Kelek* holiday # *said of shamans*; tuka'artuq 'he is explaining the masks'; CAN; cf. tukar-; > tukaraun

tukaraun shaman's mask, song or figurine # CAN; < tukar(ar)-n

tukarta rope; cord; loop of line through seal harpoon head # < + PY tukarta (cf. *Siberian Yupik* tukarta 'seal harpoon line')

tuqeqnirte- to resist; to pull # Tuqeqnirtengermeng-gguq pissuutailnguq tua-i arulairngaituq. 'If they try to pull back and resist, one without powers won't be able to move.' (PAI 2008: 400); tucker-?

tuker- to push or brace with one's feet; to hatch (of an egg) # tukertuq 'he is bracing himself with his feet'; 'it is hatching'; tukraa 'he is pushing against it with his feet' / tukqertuq 'it (gun) kicked'; kayangutanka iisuraalinraat tukellruut akwaugaq 'the sandpiper eggs which I found hatched yesterday'; . . . ungiliit tua-i qerruluteng tuquluteng, aūgkut taūgaam ingqiyagait *tukeryutullruut*. ' . . . the lice would freeze to death, but their little nits would *hatch*.' (CIU 2005:214); TUKERVIK AYAGAQ 'deck beam just fore of the cockpit deck beam of a kayak'; < tuk-?; > tuk'naayaaq, tukpag-; cf. *Wrangell 1839 list* (16); > tuqeqnirte-, tukervik, tukite-; < PE tukər-

tukervik strut fore and aft next to large strut running across top of kayak; one of the three ribs in front of hatch # NUN: < tucker-vik

tukeryaraq chopping block for splitting pieces of wood # < tucker-yaraq

tukir- to be a guest # tukirtuq 'he is a guest'; tukiraa 'he is a guest of his' / Kauturyaraat-am yugnun *tukituluteng*. 'Swallows, it seems, like to *stay with* people.' (AGA 1996:44); Y, HBC, NUN; < tukuq-ir¹-; > tukirvik

tukirvik hotel; room or apartment (for rent) # < tukir-vik

tukite- to give out gifts to (him) # Maaten-gguq tauna angukar piat tuaten-gguq *tukitelliat* canek, cikirtulliat. 'When they looked at that old man they noticed that they were *giving* him gifts, presenting them to him.' (MAR2 2001:70); NS; < tukuq-?-

tuk'naayaaq fish fry (baby fish) # < tucker-?-ya(g)aq

tukni- to be strong; to be potent; to be powerful (of medicine, eyeglasses, shamanistic powers, odors, etc.); to be strong (in any sense) (EG *meaning*) # tukniuq 'it is potent' / una tukninruuq taumi 'this one is more powerful than that one'; ackiigken tukniuk 'your eyeglasses are strong'; Atam clorox-aartun ayuqut tamakut teq'ut *tuknirilriit*. 'That urine that becomes *potent* is like Clorox.' (ELL 1997:446); KANGINGNAURTET TUKNINRIT 'grand jury'; > tukniate-; cf. tu-

tukniate- to be weak # tukniatuq 'it is weak' /

. . . yuut tangellratni angalkuungermi imuuluni *tuknialnguq*. ' . . . in the view of the people. Even though he was a shaman, he *was weak* (in his powers).' (QUL 2003:28); < tukni-ate-

tukpag- to kick hard # < tucker-pag²-

tukriar- to knock # tukriartuq 'he knocked'; tukriaraa 'he knocked on it' / unuum qukaani yugnikek'ngaqa tukriallruuq kaingellermi 'in the middle of the night my friend knocked when he was hungry'; Kaigaci, tua-i cikiumaciquci; yuarci, tua-i nataquciquci; *tukriarci*, tua-i ikirucimaciquci. 'Ask and you will be given, see and you will find, *knock* and it will be opened for you.' (MATT. 7:7); < tuk-?-

tukriayuli legendary underground dweller that knocks on the earth's surface # tukriar-yu-li

tukrun doorstep or the like # < tucker-n

Tuksuk Toksook Bay #

tukulleggaq* beach greens; sea chickweed (*Honckenya peploides*) # NUN *literally*: 'small foot'; < tukullek-rraq; cf. it'garralek

tukulleguaq plant type (*species* ?) # EG

tukullek flipper of seal; foot (of human or animal) (HBC, NUN *additional meaning*) # tukullgek 'flippers₂' or 'feet₂'; Tua-i yuvrirluku pivakarluku *tukullgi* cillartait tuaggun tua-i angullrullinikii taum nagiiquyam. 'And he examined its *flippers*, spreading them apart and saw that that spear had caught it there.' (CIU 2005:62); Cali-wa ukut cuum tumai *tukullgi* murualriit maani qanikcami, . . . 'Also these human tracks, his *feet* were sinking into the snow here, . . . ' (AGA 1996:46);

< tuk-?; HBC, NUN > tukulleggaq

tukuq host; wealthy person; in-law acquired by marriage of child, sibling, or self # *and* **tukur-** to have possessions; to be wealthy # tukurtuq 'he is wealthy' / Tua-i-llu tauna *tukua* qimugtengqelliniluni qimulvall'ermek angqapigtellriamek tungulriamek . . . 'That *host* of his had a great big black dog . . . ' (MAR1 2001:53); > tukir-, tukuqe-, tukur-, tukurliq, tukuu-, tukurtaar-; < PE tukur

tukuqe- to be a guest of (his) # tukuqaa 'he is his guest' / Taukuk-gguq tua-i *tukuqurallrek* taryaqvaulinilutek. 'Those two whose *guest* he'd been evidently were king salmon.' (CIU 2004:88); < tukuq-ke²-

tukurliq wealthy person # Y, HBC, NUN; < tukuq-li¹

tukurnaqa edible yellow seaweed (*species* ?) # NUN; < ?-naq²

tukurtaar- to be crassly well-off; to be ostentatious with wealth; to give gifts in large number as at celebrations # *has negative connotations now, formerly was more positive*; *Tukurtaarpek'nateng* Petugtatuut. Kevgirayaraq tauḡaam *tukurtaaryarauguq*. 'Gifts and goods exchanged during "Petugtaryaraq" were minimal. But on the other hand, "Kevgirayaraq" was when people demonstrated their ability to provide, and many gifts were shared among the people.' (CIU 2005:382); < tukur-?

tukutukuar(aq*) pectoral sandpiper (*Calidris melanotos*) # *imitative*; = teguteguaq

tukuu- to be wealthy # tukuuguq 'he is wealthy' / . . . qulugtelliim anllerkaa mingqutem iingakun qacignarqenruuq *tukuulriami* Agayutem angayuqauvianun itlerkaani. ' . . . it is easier for a camel to go out through the eye of a needle than for a *wealthy* person to go into God's kingdom.' (MATT. 19:24); < tukuq-u-; > tukuutet

tukuun wealth; riches # Tauḡaam elpeci qilagmi *tukuutekangengnaqici* parut qallrem-llu piunrirngailkainek, uḡayaritulit-llu navgulluteng teglegngailkiitni. 'Instead, strive to have your *wealth* in heaven where bugs and rust won't destroy it nor thieves break in and steal it.' (MATT. 6:20); < tukuu-n

tukuurte- to become wealthy # tukuurtuq 'he got wealthy' / Auḡna ava-i qanrutek'ngaa *tukuurrluni*. 'That person he mentioned *got rich*.' (TAP 2004:39); < tukuq-urte-

tulag- to arrive (especially at land from the sea) # tulagtuq 'he arrived'; tulagaa 'he reached it' / < PE tulay-

tulignaq bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*) that is dark on the belly and gray on the top #

tuli'ik a small bird #; HBC, EG; (*species* ?); cf. tuusiik; < PE tuḏiy

tuli'ilkaaq, tulilekaa metal dish # *such as a pie pan; from Russian торёлка (torélka) 'plate'*

tulikaq dowitcher (*Limnodromus* sp.) # BB; cf. tuli'ik

tulimaq (HBC, NI, CAN, Y, LK form), **tulimaraq** (Y, K, BB form) rib # Ilaita-gguq qantait akutanek imaqaarluteng *tulimaraneq-llu-gguq qaliqamaarluteng. 'Some of them had bowls filled with Eskimo ice cream and topped with (seal) ribs.'* (CIU 2005:132); *Tulimaq-llu aturluku arnamek piliuq, iluvaulluku-llu angutmun. 'Using the rib he made a woman, having her be a companion to the man.'* (AYAG. 2:22); < ?, tulimaq-aq³; > tulimarte-, tulimite-; < PE tulimar

tulimarte- to cut at a rib-like juncture # tulimartaa 'he cut it at the ribs'; < tulimaq-?-

tulimite- to share the seal one has caught by giving the ribs to fellow hunters # < talimaq-?-ite²-

tulukarnarar(aq*) swallow (sp. ?) # TULUKARNARAAM ALUNGELLRA 'cowslip' (*Caltha palustris*); NUN

tulukaruk, tulukaruq (Y form) raven (*Corvus corax*) # . . . qasgim iluani *Tulukaruk qanlliniuq, "Wii-tuq-tam kingumek ayakarlua, ernengullamci."* '... inside the kashim Raven said, "I should go at last; let me bring you all daylight."' (YUU 1995:86); TULUKARUUT NEQAIT 'baneberries' (*Actaea rubra*), (literally: 'ravens' food'); *the plant bears poisonous berries*; TULUKARUUM AYARUA 'the constellation Orion or Orion's belt', (literally: 'raven's walking staff'); TULUKARUUM PITEGCAUTII 'a certain constellation' (undetermined); TULUKARUUM TANGLURALLRI 'the Milky Way' (so called since in a traditional story the Milky Way is Raven's snowshoe tracks as he walked across the sky having stolen back the sun); < PE tulukar

tulungqa- to be leaning against something, to be supported by being put on something (e.g., the surface of the ice) # tulungqauq 'it is leaning against something' / wiinga-wa tua wani tamatum egkum iquani, naparyarluni aũgna uitalria, waten nangerrlua *tulungqalua* ikavet tangvaurkeka 'I was here, at the end of the back wall which had a post, standing and leaning against it as I watched her' (ELL 1997:282); < tulur-ngqa-

tuluq* ivory # alqaqa tuluqegtaarmek yaaruitengqellruyaaquq taũaam nanvamun kic'etellrua 'my older sister had a really nice ivory story knife but she dropped it in the pond'; Nuusaarpiit taqumaut *tulurnek* pingayunek cingilegluteng. 'Pronged spears are made with three ivory prongs.' (YUU 1995:66); > tuluruq; < PE tulur-

tulur- leaning against something, supported by something # *postural root*; > tulungqa-, tulurte-; < PE tulur-

tulurte- to lean against something; to support it by putting it on something (e.g., the surface of the ice) # tulurtuq 'he leaned against something'; *tulurtaa* 'he leaned it against something' / Tua-i-ggur-am pitsakevkenan' et'ulriamun kiskuvci, cikumun-gguq *tulurrluku* irugnun-llu qumiulluku tamaaggun mayuryugngaluci cikum qainganun. 'And if you accidentally fall into deep water, they say that you can climb up on the surface of the ice by leaning it (one's staff) on the surface of the ice and grasping it between the legs.' (KIP 1995:187); < tulur-te²-

tuluruq large piece of bent wood firmly fixed to the ground over which a skin is placed for scraping and stretching # < tuluq-uaq

tuluryaq, tuluryaaq canine tooth; eyetooth # Aqsiik ullingqalutuk. *Tuluryagglainarneq* kegguterluni. 'Its stomach was slashed open. It had only canine teeth.' (AGA 1996:172); < tuluq-yaq, tuluq-ya(g)aq; < PE tuluryar (under PE tulur)

tuluvkuyuggaq feather # *Tuluvkuyuggaq* taũgaam mecierluku qantar-im' minugluku. 'Then he took a feather and dipped it into the mixture and painted the bowl.' (AGA 1996:106); cf. culuk

tulvaaq, tulvaarraq heavy cloth; denim # Wiinga-w' pingentratgun pillruama, iliit-llu *tulvaarrarmek* itrutlallria alkungyugvikaqatni. 'Since I was there when it became available, one of them would come in bringing heavy cloth since someone had requested wall covering material.' (AGA 1966:120); from Russian толевый (tólevyy) 'roofing felt'

tuma^o footprint; track; trail # tumet tracks; tan'gerlim tumai maligcuarturluki pissullruat 'following the black-bear tracks, they hunted it'; Nutaan cikumi cali, qainga man'a assingraan, imarpigmi, ciuneni yuvrirrlainarluku *tumtangqengraan*. 'Although the surface of the sea ice looks good, one has to keep checking his foreground even though there may be tracks there.' (YUP 2005:4); > tumci-, tumengqerr-, tumingiq, tumlia-, tumlliqe-, tumnirqe-, tumte-, tumyaraq; cf. tu-; < PE tuma

tumag- to be bitter-tasting and dry # *said of seaweed*; tumagtuq 'it tastes bitter' / NUN; > tumagaq, tumagliq; < PE tumay-
tumagaq tannin # Cuukvaguat *tumagaitnek* meq imirluku tua-i. 'The bitter part of the alder (bark) was added to the water [to make dye].' (CIU 2005:350); < tumag-aq¹

tumagcur- to grab small ball-like portions of Eskimo ice cream carried by women and hide them in the cracks as in the

porch of the men's communal house, to be looked for later, during the "Aaniq" holiday # *said of certain boys called "dogs" (qimugtet (q.v.)); CAN; < tumak-cur- (?)*

tumagliq low-bush cranberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*) # Umyuaqertelliamiki-llu imkut kavirlit tumaglit apluku aatiit qaku aqvaciqucianek puckaq, cali-llu *tumaglilegmek* akutaryungniluni. 'And when she recalled those red cranberries, she asked their father when they'd get the barrel, saying that she was beginning to want Eskimo ice cream with *cranberries* in it.' (ELN 1990:66); < tumag-li¹; < PY tumayliq (*under* PE tumay-)

tumak (K, Y, NI, CAN, HBC, BB form), **tum'i** (NUN form) palm of hand # "Wall'uq' *tumiigemnun?*" "Yuut *tumaitnun* qurrsuitaqukuk!" "Or, how about into my *palms?*" "We do not pee in people's *palms!*" (WOR 2007:19); > tumagcur-, tumagneq; cf. tu-

tumagneq measurement of the width of the palm (flattened and with the fingers and thumb held together) # < tumak-neq¹

tumangqa- to be assembled; to be "in shape" (of a person) # tumangqauq 'it is all together', 'he is in shape' / < tumar-ngqa-

tumaqcaa, **tumartaq** patchwork quilt < tumarte-car-?-, tumarte-aq¹

tumar- assembled # *postural root*; > tumaranqellria, tumarayuli, tumangqa-, tumarte-; < PE tumar-

tumaranqellria stone that breaks when exposed to heat # < tumar-?-nqegg-lria

tumarayuli legendary magical kayak type that can repair itself # < tumar-?-yuli

tumarcat jigsaw puzzle. < tumarte-?-plural

tumarneq wristbone; tarsus (bone in middle of foot); styloid processes (bones in fish); assembly (assembled thing); one of several ice pieces that have suddenly surfaced after being stuck to bottom # Tuamta-llu Agayun qanertuq, "Qilakutartangli *tumarnermek* mer'ek akuliik, . . ." 'Then God said, "Let there be a canopy *assembled* in the midst of the waters, . . ."' (AYAG. 1:6); < tumarte-neq¹

tumarte- to assemble; to fix; to put "in shape" (of a person) # tumartuq 'it is repaired'; tumartaa 'he fixed it' / levaani angiaarluku tumartaa 'he assembled his motor after taking it apart'; Nangtequtii alaitenrilengraan tuunramikun tau'gaam caliluku, kituggluku, *tumarrluku*, ayaggluku. 'Even though his affliction wasn't visible, he (the shaman) worked with his spirit powers on him (the patient), fixed him up, *shaped him up*, and cast out his affliction.' (ELL 1997:520); < tumar-te²-; > tumaqcaa, tumarcat, tumarneq

tum'arte- to follow tracks; to trail # tum'artuq 'he is following tracks'; tum'artaa 'he is following its tracks, trailing it' / Nernginanermeggni aatiit piuq nutaranek tuntuvagtarnek tum'niluni nutegyallermini qangqiirnek. Unauqu nutaan ikamrarluni *tum'artarqauniluku*. 'While they were eating, their father said that he saw moose tracks when he hunted ptarmigan. Tomorrow, he said, he'd go by *sled following its tracks*.' (ELN 1990:58); < tuma-te-ar(ar)te-

tumci- to find tracks # tumciuq 'he found tracks'; tumcia 'he found its tracks' / < tuma-ci-

tumengqerr- to have an opportunity to act # tumengqertuq 'he has an opportunity' / tumengqerquma 'if I have the opportunity'; < tuma-ngqerr-

tumig- to cup something in hand; to cup the hands # NUN

tumilngu- to be very hungry; to growl (of the stomach); to have food caught in the lower part of the throat # tumilnguq 'his stomach is growling' / NUN; < ?-lngu-

tumingiq insole # tumingirkat 'dried grass to be used for insoles in boots'; NUN; < tuma-?

tumite- to have food stuck in the esophagus # NUN

tumkaq the path that one will take # Taum arnam . . . tarnaa ayautellrullinia angalkut iliita tuqunret tumyaraatnun, apertuulluku-gguq *tumkaanek*. 'One of the shamans took along the soul of a woman . . . on the pathway of the dead, showing her *the path she will take*.' (CAU 1985:120); < tuma-kaq

tumke- to go by way of (it) # tumkaa 'he went by way of it' / tumekluku 'going by way of it'; < tuma-ke²-

tumlia- to be full of footprints or tracks # tumliaguq 'it is full of prints' / Tua-i tamana tumyaraak *tumlialuni* piciatun ungungssiaarat tumaitnek. 'That trail of theirs *was full of tracks*, the tracks of various animals.' (ELN 1990:62); < tuma-lir-a¹-

tumlliqe- to have a bad trail # tumlliquq 'he has a bad trail (to travel on) / Tumkepagluni tua-i *tumllisugnaunani*. 'He had a perfect trail, definitely not *having a bad trail*.' (QAN 1995:316); < tuma-lliqe-

tumnaq large oblong wooden bowl that can be used as a serving dish # tumnacuar *or* tumnaruaq 'small oblong wooden bowl'; Qasgimiut uitainanratni itliniuq kan'a *tumnaq-wa-gguq* tegumiara akutamek imarluni, . . . 'While the residents of the kashim were waiting there, she came in carrying a *platter* full of Eskimo ice cream, . . .' (CIU 2005:378); < PE tumənar

tumnirqe- to be a good trail # tumnirquq 'it (trail, way) is good' / < tuma-nirqe-

tumte- to find tracks # tumtuq 'he found tracks' / Camek-llu *tumllutek*, cam-llu taum nerrliniluki talliman cangtakek. 'And they₂ *found the tracks* of something, and that something had eaten five of the things (rabbits) they'd caught.' (ELN 1990:89); > tum'arte-

tumyaraq trail; path; road; route; way (figuratively) # Tumyaraq tua-i nallunrilamiu caavtaarturluku tua-i tekiteurlulliniluni. 'Since he knew the way by feel, the poor old one arrived at his destination.' (CIU 2005:282); Atamta apa'urlumta-llu qalaruyutii nalluyagutevkenaku *tumyaraqluku* pingnaquraasqelluki. 'I told them not to forget but to strive to use our fathers' and grandfathers' instructions as their *path or way* (in life).' (YUP 2005:84); *may be used in the plural for a single trail*: Tua-i-llu tagluni *tumyaratgun*, . . .

'She went up by the *path*, . . .' (ELN 1990:107); MIKELNGURKAM KAYANGUM TUMYARAA 'Fallopian tube'; TAKVIIM TUMYARAA 'optic nerve'; TEQ'UM TUMYARAA 'ureter; urethra' # < tuma-yaraq

tunciur- to herd reindeer # < tuntu-liur-

tune- to exchange; to give; to trade; to sell # tun'uq 'it is given, sold'; tunaa 'he gave it to someone' / nutek tunellrua qetunraminun 'he gave the gun to his son (to use, but can also be permanent giving, perhaps in exchange for something else)'; tuniuq 'he is selling something'; tunviirutuq 'he can't give any more', 'he has no more to give'; angyacuarallni tunaa yuinarnek tallimatun 'he sold his little old boat for one hundred dollars'; tun'ivikaa 'he sold something to him'; . . . uumun ciuqlirmun teggnermun *tunciqaat*. Cali yuarluteng, yuarluteng, cali ang'uralriamek nalkuskuneng tunglianun *tunluku*. ' . . they will *give* it to the first elder. And, while searching and searching, and if they find something greater they *give* it to the next ones.' (TAP 2004:97); Tekicamiu *tunngaku* pillinia taum, "Una-mi cauga?" 'When he reached him and when he *gave* it to him that person said to him, "And what then is this?"' (YUU 1995:21); > tuneniar-, tuniaqe-, tuntur-

tuneniar- to sell; to trade # tuneniartuq 'he is selling or bartering' / Qanemcitnaamken . . . Kass'amek maavet tekiteqarraallermek maani Caninermi pektelaqerraallermek *tuneniarluni*. 'Let me tell you . . . about the white man who was one of the first pioneers here, who was one of the few to travel around the Canineq area *selling* goods.' (YUU 1995:15); < tune-niar-

tuner- *dimensional root*; > tunerkite-, tunertu-; cf. tu-

tunerkite- to not have a strong impact # tunerkituq 'it does not have a strong impact' / < tuner-kite²-

tun'ernarqe- to cause one to feel embarrassed; to be shameful # tun'ernarquq 'it or he makes one embarrassed' / Aling, tua-lli-wa kaigtura'urlurraarlua cucukirlua neqmek kaigakuma *tun'ernaqciqvagcia*. 'Oh, after I've been hungry for so long, if I'm choosy when I beseech someone for food, it will *be so shameful!*' (QUL 2003:68); < tunrir-narqe-

tunertu- to have a strong impact # tunertuuq 'it has a strong impact' / nutma tukqallra tunertuuq 'my gun's kick is strong'; Tua-i-am encuum tamana cukarivkalliniluku; aren carvaneq-wa tua-i *tunerturivkallia*. 'The outgoing tide made it faster; it made the current *stronger*.' (AGA 1996:138); < tuner-tu-

tunga^e direction of; area toward # nunam tungiinun ayagtuq 'he is going in the direction of the land'; tungen cumikluku 'watch the direction in which you are going'; . . . camek imumek niitelliniluni unegken kuigem tamatum paingan *tungiinek*. ' . . he heard something from down there from the *direction* of the mouth of the river.' (ELL 1997:184); > tungair-, tungayak, tungcirtur-, tungelquq, tungliq, tunglirneq, tungyuq; cf. tu-; < PE tunə-

tungair- to go back to specifically get someone who has been left behind # tungairaa 'he went back to get her' / . . . nuliani wani-gga maaken aqvallruniluku *tungairniluku* tau-i-gga paqniluku ' . . saying that he had specifically come here *to get* his wife from here, that is, he had come this way in order to find out about her' (QAN 1995:110); < tunge-ir²-

tungaite- (**tungaun** . . .) to be face-to-face; in person # *apparently used only in the subordinative*: tangerciqamken tungaunak 'I'll see you in person'; ligpegun-gguq taūgaam tangerquvgu *tungaunaku* nutaan ukveqina. 'Believe it only when you have seen it *in person* with your own eyes.' (YUP 2005:78); Ilumun Agayutem elliin *tungaunani* eriniatesciigalamikut cauyakun uuggun erinialluta pituluni. 'Truly since God himself cannot speak to us *in person* he speaks to us through this drum.' (CIU 2005:116); Agayun *tungaunaku* tangellruaqa, taūgken cali unguvalua. 'For I have seen God *face-to-face* and yet I am still alive.' (AYAG. 32:30); Maa-i tanglartukut tuarpiaq tarenriurutkun mecikutesciiganata, tuani taūgken *tungaunata* tangvauciiqut. 'Now we see as through a glass darkly, but then we will see *face-to-face*' (1CORI. 13:12); <

tunge-ite- (?)

tungayak, tungay'ak, tungayaq, tungayaak relative; cousin # Tuamte-ll' tua-i ilii tamaa-i yuurqerkangqerturayuilameng, yuurqerkailnguq iliini kelenrilkatni, anluni yuurqalassaageŭrlurluni *tungayaagani* paqtaarluki. 'And then not everyone had a supply of tea or coffee, so a person who lacked a supply, although he was not invited, would go out to check to see which of his *relatives* was drinking a hot beverage.' (QUL 2003:4). . . . tuaten pillruut Atanrem Moses-aakun alerquutii aturluki, uingluteng *tungayameggnek*. ' . . . thus as the Lord had commanded Moses they took husbands from among their *cousins*.' (NAAQ. 36:10, 11); . . . niicugniu qanelqa — nalluyagulluki ilaten *tungayaten-llu* pikina. ' . . . listen to what I say — forget your family and your *relatives*.' (PSALM 45:10); < tunge-?, tunge-?, tunge-?; cf. tungelquq

tungcirtur- to ask to come or bring something back # tungcirturaa 'he asked her to come back' / taq'ercugnaunaku-am *tungcirturalliniluku*. 'unceasingly he asked that she *be brought back* to him.' (ELL 1997:44); < tunge-cir-; < PE tunjcir-

tungelquq relative; cousin; someone who acts like a relative # tungelqurri amllertut 'she has a lot of relatives'; *Tungeqlquqeltek* nallunrirluku, cakeltek nallunrirluku. 'They₂ became aware that they *were related*. They learned that they were cousins or somehow related.' (TAP 2004:11); < tunge-quq; cf. tungayak

tungeq menstrual pad # Y; < PE tunjər

tungi- to provide a pad under something # Tua-i-llu aquumluni ellurluni, *tungiqerluni*. 'She sat down and slid down after putting a mat under herself.' (MAR2 2001:91); < PE tunjər-li-

tungimaq insulating mat # NUN; < PE tunjər

tungite- to bind the spiraling strip of wood onto the longitudinal strips of a traditional fish trap # "Waten atam cali," *tungicesqelluki* imkut. Imkut *tungiskiliki* anuurluan imum. Tua-i *tungilluki* iquklitevkenaki . . . "Like this also," she instructed him how to *bind* them (the longitudinal strips). That grandmother of his *bound* them. She *bound* them till she got to the part where they would taper to an end . . . ' (MAR2 2001:7)

tunglar- to harden; to tense up the muscles # EG

tungliq* second one # *functions as an appositive or as a selectional word*; irniak tungiq angutnguq or irniaragnek tungliak angutnguq 'their second child is a male'; < tunge-liq; < PE tunj(ə)lir (*under* PE tunjə-)

tunglirneq the particular side of some specified geographical place or direction # Nunivaam *tunglirneranek* erinatangluni, asveyagaam eriniinek, qilugturalria tuarpiaq-llu. 'From the Nunivak *side* a voice arose, a young walrus's voice, like barking.' (KIP 1998:7); Tua-i-llu-wa tua-i inerqungraatni uivqertellria calaram kiugum *tunglirnera* atu'urrluku. 'Even though they'd warned her, she quickly went around toward the *side* on the eastern side.' (CIU 2005:120); Sagquralriit atakumi agaalirnerkun ungalam tunglirnerakun mayuraqut, . . . 'The "Sagquralriit" (a particular constellation) in the evening across there rises up from the southern side, . . . ' (CUN 2007:66); < tunga-lirneq

tungmagte- to bury (the dead) # tungmagtaa 'he is burying her' / tuqulriit yaaliakuani tungmagtelarait 'they bury their dead on the second day after death'; tungmagesgu 'bury him'; tungmagingalria 'buried one; grave'; Waniwa' tuqu'urluquma *tungmagtevenii* pikavet taŭgaam qulvarvigpecenun mayuullua kiavet egkuanun man'a caniaq maktatekluku aqumllua uitavkaqicia. 'When I die, poor me, don't have them *bury* me, but rather take me up to your fish cache and set me up sitting against the back wall.' (QUL 2003:244); TUQULRIANEK TUNGMACISSUUN 'burial of the dead'; cf. tungvagte-

tungu- to be black # tunguuq 'it is black' / tunguuralria 'little black spot'; > tungulleralria, tungulria, tungulriaya(g)aq, tungunga-, tungungalnguq, tungunqeggliq, tunguleq, tungunqucuk, tungunquq, tungunqurpagtaq, tungupak, tunguri-, tunguryak, tungurpak, tungussiqatak; < PE tunju-

tunguleq black scoter (*Melanitta nigra*) # cf. tungunqeggliq; < tungu-?

tungulleralria black person; African-American # K, BB; < tungu-ller(aq)-lria

tungulria black thing # tungulria yaassiik taiteqerru! 'please bring me the black box!'; < tungu-lria

tungulriaya(g)aq* cross fox (*Vulpes vulpes var.*) # < tungu-lria-ya(g)aq

tungunga- to have a dark complexion # tungungauq 'he is dark' / An'uq, maaten tangrraak imkuk angayuqaagken tan'gurra'urluq una *tungungaluni* qaterpek'nani-llu makutun ayuqevkenani mikelnguwartun tunguluni-llu kemga, taŭgaam kenegnarluni. 'When he was born, his parents looked at him, and the lad *had a dark complexion*, not white like these other children, dark of flesh, but attractive.' (MAR2 2001:26); < tungu-nga-

tungungalnguq* gray thing # < tungu-ngalnguq

tungunqeggliq black scoter (*Melanitta nigra*) # cf. tunguleq; < tungu-keggliq

tungunqucuk wide strip of otter fur below the light-colored decoration at the hem or cuff of a traditional Yup'ik parka, or other dark fur trim on a parka # < tungu-qucuk

tungungqu, tungunquq bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*) # Tamakut taũḡken makut angtuat makliit wall' *tungunqut*, . . . atauciuyaaqelriik taũḡaam allakarmek atengqertuk, . . . 'These big ones, "maklak" or "*tungunquq*", are one but have different names (two names for the bearded seal), . . . ' (ELL 1997:282); Caqerluni tua-i iliit maliin *tungunqutliniluni-am* tua-i malia. 'One day one of his companions caught a *bearded seal*, his companion did that.' (QUL 2003:612); NI, CAN; < tungu-quq

tungunqurpagtaq iris of eye # K, Y, NI, CAN, HBC, BB; < tungu-quq-rpak-taq⁴

tungupak black person; African-American #
< tungu-rpak; cf. taaqsipak

tunguri- to blacken # tunguriuq 'it turned black'; tunguria 'it blackened it' / Tulukaruum *Tungurillra* 'How the Raven Became Black' (MAR1 2001:74); < tungu-i¹-

tungurpak all black; very black # *predicative particle*; Caqerluni ellarayanguq Agayunerrluni tua-i anuqlirluni caaqameng tua-i amirlut tengnartut agaamun tangvalriani iliini-llu amirliqapiggluni *tungurpak* kallaggluni tanqigpallagaluni-llu tuaten. 'One day the weather became stormy and for a whole week it was very windy. Sometimes when they watched the clouds they would slide across the sky, and sometimes the sky would be *very dark* with thunder broken by occasional lightning.' (ELN 1990:41); Elleũrluan-wa man'a anernera *tungurpak*. 'Poor him, now his breath was a *black vapor*!' (QAN 1995:244); < tungu-rpak

tunguryak, tunguyaaq brown thing; gray thing; black thing (NUN *meaning*) # < tungu-yak, tungu-ya(g)aq

tungussiqatak dark colored (from mud or sand) piled ice # < tungu-?

tungvagte- to put away for later use # tungvagtaa 'he put it away' / NSU; cf. tungmagte-

tungyuq, tungyu incoming tide # tungyirtuq 'the tide is coming in'; NUN; < tunge-?; < PY-S tunyuq

tuniaqe- to sell (it); to trade (it) # tuniaqaa 'he sold it' / Melqulget amiit tuniaqelarait. 'they sell the skins of fur-bearing animals.' (YUP 1996:41);
< tune-niar-ke²-

tuniar- to sell things; to trade things; to market things # tuniartuq 'he is selling' / *Tunianeq* arenqiallugcugyailkutarnek. 'The marketing of insurance' (NEL 1978:6); tuniarutkaa 'he is selling (or sold) it'; < tune-niar-

tuniartha seller; dealer # Paqluki qavcin *tuniartha* cali-llu qalarutekluki piyuketen cali-llu nutaan assinrulriamek kiputarkiurluten, ayuqeltassiarluki-llu akiit cali-llu qelkutait. 'Check out a number of *dealers* and talk about the things you want and determine which is the best one to buy, comparing prices and coverage.' (NEL 1978:8); < tuniar-ta

tuniarvik marketplace # Cass'ami qulngunrita'armi cali ayiimi tangertuq allanek qacigtellrianek *tuniarvigmi*. 'At nine o'clock when he went on his way he saw others taking it easy in the *marketplace*.' (MATT. 20:3); < tuniar-vik

tuniquaq jade # NUN; *probably from Inupiaq* tuniquaq 'soapstone lamp' (*from* PI tunəq 'legendary pre-Eskimo')

tunngaq tufted puffin (*Fratercula cirrhata*) # NUN;
< PY tunjaq

tunjaq saucepan; bowl

tunrike- to feel beholden to (him); to feel embarrassed around (him) # tunrikaa 'he feels beholden to her' / < tunrir-ke⁴

tunrir- to feel embarrassed because one is imposing on someone; to feel beholden because of an inability to reciprocate for things someone has done for one; to feel embarrassed by the actions of someone (such as a child for whom one feels responsible) # tunrirtuq 'he feels embarrassed' / tunriutekaa 'he feels embarrassed on account of it'; tunriituq 'he never feels embarrassment';
> tun'ernarqe-, tunrike-

tuntu caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*); reindeer (*additional meaning especially in K, BB*) # tuntut neqait amllertut nunamteñi tuntutailan 'reindeer moss is plentiful in our area because there are no reindeer'; Nukalpiaq-gguq tauna uitaarqellria, kuigem ceñiini. Kiimi yuuluni. Pavavet *tuntunek* pissuraqluni. Unavet-llu imarpigmun issurissuraqluni. 'A young proficient hunter, they say, lived by shore of the river. He lived alone. He'd hunt *caribou* up there back from the river. And he'd hunt seal down there out at sea.' (YUU 1995:105); *especially in K and BB this word tuntu is also used for reindeer, the smaller domesticated relatives of caribou, which were introduced into the Yup'ik area around 1900, and to*

distinguish caribou from reindeer, caribou are sometimes called tuntupik or tuntupiaq; (literally: 'genuine caribou');
TUNTUT NEQAIT 'reindeer moss, a lichen (*Cladonia rangiferina*); > tunciur-, tuntulek, tuntunaq, tuntuq, tunturpak, tuntussiik, Tuntutuliaq, tuntuvak, tunturyuaryuk, Tunturyuk; < PE tuntu

tuntulek reindeer herder # < tuntu-lek

Tuntuq a constellation formed of Perseus and Auriga # HBC

tuntunaq one side of two-piece end or next-to-end deck beam of kayak # tuntunak 'two-piece deck beam of kayak closest or next closest to bow or stern'; see Appendix 9 on the parts of the kayak;
< tuntu-naq²

tuntur- to give (it) away # tunturaa 'he gave it away' / li-i, aruqutekluki, imkut-ll' inugarugani *tunturluki* tamalkuita. 'Yes, they distributed them. They gave all her dolls.' (KIP 1998:127); Tukuuqapiggluni-gguq *tunturiluni*, uilget-llu-gguq *tukuunqelluku*. 'Being very rich she became able to give away gifts, and she was wealthier than those with husbands.' (MAR1 2001:16); < tune-tur¹-

tunturpak horse (NSU meaning); moose (EG meaning) # literally: 'big caribou'; < tuntu-rpak

tunturyuaryuk caribou of some sort in stories with a porcupine; legendary caribou-like creature # *Tunturyuaryuktaq* una cassuaqtarta tukaarqa minguniraa? 'What is this darned caribou creature doing messing up my trail?' (QAI 1984:17); . . . issaluuq at' reskii kuimarciganani, *tunturyuaryuk-ll'* ingluklarmegni. *Tunturyuaryuum* pairrsaagyungaani qessaqtarluni ellminek piarkauniluni. ' . . . porcupine drifted down unable to swim — it was when porcupine and caribou-like creature were rivals — even though caribou-like creature wanted to go out to meet him in the water, he said he could do it (get to land) himself.' (AGA 1996:114); < tuntu-?-yuk

Tunturyuk the constellation Ursa Major # literally: means 'great caribou'; Wiinga-llu nalluvkenaki taukut Sagquralriit, Kaviaraat-llu nallunrit'lallruyaaqanka. Cali-llu *Tunturyuk* pikani. 'As for me, I recognize "the Spread Out Ones" (Orion's Belt), and I used to recognize the "Little Foxes" (either the Pleiades or Ursa Minor). Also, the Great Caribou (Ursa Major) up there.' (CIU 2005:368); < tuntu-yuk; < PE tunturduy (under PE tuntu)

tuntussiik, tuntussiikaq, tuntussuliangalek yellowlegs (*Tringa* sp.); solitary sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*) # derivation (connection with caribou) semantically unclear to compiler; < tuntu-?, tuntu-?, tuntu-?

Tuntutuliaq Tuntutuliak # village on the Kuskokwim River below Bethel

tuntuvak moose (*Alces alces*) # Pigerluni aatiin *tuntuvinrarnek* tumnek apertuulluku, tua-i-llu unuakurpak maliggluki tamakut tumet. 'Then her father pointed out to her the moose tracks, and they followed those tracks all morning.' (ELN 1990:59); tuntuviit 'moose (plural)'; tuntuviim kemga 'moose meat'; tuntuviim cirunrek 'moose antlers'; < tuntu-vak; < PY-S tuntuvak (under PE tuntu)

tunu back of; area in back of # applies to human bodies, buildings and similar immovable objects, etc.; opposite of manu; tunumni 'behind me'; Taqngamiu nem'eng-am *tunuanun* uitavillminun aqumluni nacarluni iggangliuralliniluni. 'When he finished it he sat down behind their house where he had lived, put on his hood, and leaned on his side.' (ELL 1997:112); *Tunumnun* kinguvaa Satan-aaq. 'Get thee behind me, Satan.' (MARK 8:33); > tunucuk, tunuirun, tunumig-, tunumike-, Tununeq, tunupirtaq, tunupirte-, tunupista, tunuq, tunuqliq, tunute-, tunutellek

tunucuk back of head just above the neck; occipital bump # Umyuangarcami-ll'-am ellii angqit'liluni qanikcarmek. Turpak-llu *tunucuarrluku* milqerluku. 'When she suddenly got an idea, she made a snowball and threw it at Turpak, hitting her in the lower back of the head.' (ELN 1990:101); K, Y, NI, CAN, BB; < tunu-cuk; cf. Nelson 1877–1881 list (112, 113)

tunuirun shortcut channel # Agna taugken imna tumyaraqelallerput *tunuirukarauluni*. 'The route we take across there was a little shortcut channel.' (CIU 2005:40); Y, HBC; < tunu-ir²-n

tunumig- to carry on one's back # tunumigtuq 'he is carrying something or someone on his back'; tunumigaa 'he is carrying her on his back' / Elnguq takumcunarian aatiin *tunumigluku* ut'rulluku. 'Because Elnguq became so pitiful, her father brought her home, carrying her on his back.' (ELN 1990:16); < tunu-mig-

tunumike- to have at or on one's back # tunumikaa 'he is carrying it on his back' / Tua-i *tunumikluku* mamteranun tekitaqamek uyangqavkaraqluku. 'Then, with him on her back, whenever they came to a smokehouse, she'd have him look in.' (CIU 2005:388); < tunu-mik-ke²

Tununeq Tununak # village on Nelson Is.; < tunu-neq⁴

tunupirtaq common loon (*Gavia immer*) # NUN;
< tunu-?

tunupirte- to put on clothing back to front # NUN; < tunu-?-

tunupista male common eider (*Somateria mollissima*) # NUN; < tunu-?

tunuq tallow; back fat; back of body (*K, Y, NI, CAN additional meaning*) # < tunu; > tunuquyugaq, tunuruag
tunuqliq* one right behind # tunuqliqu'rluteng 'one right behind the other'; < tunu-qliq
tunuquyugaq, tunuquyuggaq caribou tallow # CAN, Y; < tunuq-quq-?
tunuruag pancreas # HBC; < tunuq-uaq
tunute- to turn one's back (on) # tunutuq 'he turned away'; tunutaa 'he turned his back on her' / tunuyutuk 'they₂ are turned back-to-back'; Tua-i ataam *tunulluku* ayalliniluni, ayagturalliniluni tua-i. 'Turning his back on him, he left and kept on going.' (CUN 2007:44); < tunu-te'³
tunutellek, tunutlek, tunucellek, tunullek, tunucillek (*HBC form*) arctic loon (*Gavia arctica*) # Tua-i pivakarluni *tunutellgem* kayanguinek tekicami-am tua-i, malruulutek, tua-i teguqatarlukek *tunutellek* ciuqerranun mip'allalliniluni. 'So when she came upon the loon eggs, they were two in number and as she was about to take them, a loon landed all of a sudden right in front of her.' (AGA 1996:214); Ingilnguq *Tunutellgek-llu* 'the Blind Boy and the Loons' (story title) (ELL 1997:6); < tunu-?, tunu-?, tunu-?, tunu-?, tunu-?
tupag- to wake up # tupagtuq 'he woke up' / tupagtaa 'he woke her up' *intentionally or accidentally*; tuparqaa or tupagqaa 'he intentionally woke her up'; tupaumauq 'he is awake'; tupagyara'artuq 'he woke up early'; tupagararalartuq 'he wakes up early'; tupii! 'wake up!'; tupagesgu 'wake him up'; Tua-i-ll' makcami pilliniuq, "Waqaa! Tutgar, *tupaksaituten-qaa?*" Kiulliniluku ak'a *tupallruyaagniluni*, . . . 'When he got up he said, "Hello there! Grandchild, haven't you *awakened* yet?" And he answered him saying that he had indeed already *awakened*, . . .' (QAN 1995:52); > tupagyaaqe-, tupautaq; < PE tupay-
tupagyaaqe- to experience "sleep paralysis"; to partially awaken, feeling that one cannot move # *one having this experience feels that he will regain his ability to move after he makes even the slightest movement*; tupagyaaquq 'he woke up feeling that he couldn't move' / < tupag-yaaqe-
tupautaq breakfast # *and* **tupautar-** to have breakfast # Tupagcani tupagluni, tupiimeng *tupautaarraarluteng* upluni . . . 'When she woke him up, he woke up, and when they all woke up, after having some *breakfast*, he got ready, . . .' (MAR2 2001:67); < tupag-taq¹
tupeg- to be excited to see someone (*NSU meaning*); to be responsive (*NUN meaning*) # tupegtuq 'he is excited to see someone' / > tupeke, tupgiate-
tupeke- to be excited to see (him) # tupekaa 'he is excited to see him' / NSU; < tupeg-ke⁴-; = tupke-; < PE tupəkə
tupgiate- to be unresponsive # < tupeg-ate- # NUN
tupipiarumalria woven-grass sock # < tupig-piaq-u-ma-lria
tupicilleq one of six holes in rim to lash to frame of kayak # NUN; < tupiq-?
tupig- to weave # tupigtuq 'she is weaving'; tupigaa 'she is weaving it' / tupigtuq canegnek curulugkaminek 'she is weaving a grass mat for herself'; Missuugtaittelrani can'giirucilallruut *tupigluki* can'get . . . 'When there weren't any gunny sacks around, they'd make containers for blackfish by *weaving* grass . . .' (KIP 1998:85); > tupigat, tupipiarumalria, tupilluk; < PY tupir-
tupigaq woven thing; grass mat; string of small fish arrayed for drying # . . . qunguliluku muraganek, yaassiigenkeglukek qunguk, *tupiganek-llu* iluqlilirlukek. ' . . . they made him a coffin out of wood, making it rectangular shaped, and they lined the coffin with *grass matting*.' (YUU 1995:42); < tupig-aq¹
tupilluk wide finely woven grass mat # NUN;
< tupig-?
tupiq'uyaq mosquito-net tent around a bed # NSU; *from Inupiaq* tupiq 'tent' or tupiyužaq 'little tent'
tupiq lashing # *and* **tupir-** to lash # *perhaps only the type of lashing used to hold the ribs and stringers of a kayak together*; > tupicilleq, tupirtaarute-, tupiutaq; < PY tupir-
tupirtaarute- to baste in sewing # Y; < tupiq-?-
tupiutaq lashing of kayak hatch to its supports # NUN; < tupiq-taq¹
tupke- to take care of; to accept; to babysit # tupkaa 'he is taking care of her' / Tauğa-ggur taum civunran tauğ', *tupekluku*, uingyunrilami. 'She *accepted* him because prior to that time she had not wanted to get a husband.' (CEV 1984:61);
. . . ancamiu *tupekluku* piurallinia, qayar tamana, kinracirturallinia. ' . . . when it was taken outside he *took care of* the kayak as it dried.' (WOR 2007:108); NUN, HBC; = tupeke-; < PE tupəkə-
tupugaq hardwood; hickory # *perhaps from Russian* дубовый (dubóvyy) 'oaken'

tupuk whitefish (*species ?*) # NSU; *from Inupiaq* tipuk ‘whitefish’

tupuuluq axe # UK, EG; *from Russian* топор (topór)

tuqluk tunnel entrance to traditional semi-subterranean house # NSU; *from Inupiaq* tuqšuk ‘tunnel entrance’

tuqluq throat; trachea; windpipe # *and tuqlur-* to call out; to summon; to call be name; to telephone # tuqlurtuq ‘he is calling out’; tuqluraa ‘he is calling out to her by name’ / Tua-i waten nangniiqatarmiaqameng imkut ingluteng *tuqlurluk*’ taisqelluki. ‘So when they were going to have the final session, they would *call by name or summon* their rivals to come over.’ (AGA 1996:14); . . . *tuqluqatni* taiciquq amkut ikayurpek’naki. ‘. . . if they him *call by name*, he will come and not help out those over there (where he is).’ (TAP 2004:20); TUQLUM PAANGA (*NUN usage*) ‘larynx, voice box’; > tuqluk; *cf.* turquq; < PE tuqlu(γ) *and* tuqlur

tuqluun kinship term; calling name (the name by which a person is customarily called or referred to — often a relational term or based on one — as distinct from his or her actual name) # tuqluciraa ‘he gave her a calling name’; < tuqlur-n

tuqmik bucket; pail # . . . nem-llu ilua kiarrluku. Pilliniuq *tuqmigtangqellinilria*, mermek imarluni. Umyuarteqliniuq, “arnaq-llu kan’a meqsunga’arteqaqaunani.” ‘. . . he looked around the interior of the house. He looked and there was a *bucket*, with water in it. He thought [endeavoring to guide her actions by the power of his mind], “that woman down there hasn’t gotten thirsty for a while now.”’ (YUU 1995:86); K, NR, LI, EG; < PY tuqmik

tuqnar- to finally swallow with difficulty # Igluku ca *tuqnarluni* mermek tuvtengleggluni neviarcaq imna mertuq pegnevkaqerluni igyaraani pellugluku. ‘She swallowed something, *swallowing water with difficulty*, chokingly she drank the water with it, finally getting past the throat.’ (MAR2 2001:25)

tuqsiiq small harpoon or dart for seal # EG

Tuqsuk Tooksoq Bay #

tuqsuk widening or bay at the mouth of a river # *cf.* PI tuqžuk ‘entrance tunnel to house’

tuqtuq inboard engine; boat with an inboard engine # Y, HBC; *imitative*

tuqu death # *and tuqu-* to die (animals or humans) # tuquuq ‘he died’ / tuqumauq ‘he is dead’; tuquullret akluitnek ekuagilartut ‘they burn the clothes of those who have died’; Wiinga nanikuallruunga cakneq aanaka *tuquullrani*. ‘I was overwhelmed and felt despair when my mother *died*.’ (YUP 2005:142); *Tuqu*, cukia nanta? ‘Oh *death*, where is thy sting? (1CORI. 15:55); Nangyaryugaqluteng-lu ilait qaillun ayuqellerkaaneq *tuqum* kingua . . . ‘Some fear what it will be like after *death* . . .’ (CAU 1985:151); Wangkuta tan’gurrarni arnaq una qanrutkaqamegtegu wangkutnun una nancecuiat, arnaq-gguq *tuquuguq*. Tua-llu tua-i *tuquucia* una maaten taringluku pinaurput ava-i aūgna nulirturpailemta arnamek agturakengkumta tua-i tuqutellriatun ayuqluta man’a unguvaqallemterni tememta qaillun kayutacirkaa. ‘When we young men were instructed about women, they never failed to include the statement, “It is said that a woman is *death*.” When I came to understand what they meant when they said that a woman is *death*, it was like a woman caught and killed us if we touched her before getting married, affecting our health and well-being while we were alive.’ (YUP 2005:162); . . . pitekluta aunrallruami *tuqutekluta-llu* anirtuamikut . . . ‘. . . for us he bled and *died* for us to save us . . .’ (YUA 1945:49 & LIT 1972:25); > tuqucetaaq, tuquilria, tuquma-, tuqunaq, tuqunarqe-, tuquneq, tuqunnaqe-, tuqunquq, tuqunret, tuqutarayuli, tuqute-, tuquyia-; < PE tuqu(-)

tuqucetaaq poison # < tuqu-cetaaq

tuqui- to experience a death (as of a family member) # tuquiguq ‘someone near to him died’ / Tua-i-ll’ *tuquingameng* nem iluani watqapik pupsuarngaunateng, uluarngaunateng, ernerni tallimani. ‘When they *have had a death* in the house they absolutely will not use scissors or a knife for five days.’ (KIP 1998:125); < tuqu-i²-

tuquilria mourner # < tuqui-lria

tuquma- to be dead # tuqumauq ‘he/it is daad’ / tuqumayuksaaqaa ‘I thought it was dead’; < tuqu-ma-; > tuqumalria

tuqumalria corpse # KANGINGNAURISTA TUQUMALRIANEK ‘coroner’; < tuquma-lria; QAILLUN TUQUMALRIIM TUQUILLRAN KANGINGENNAQUTII ‘coroner’s inquest’; > tuqumalriit

tuqumalriit the dead; cemetery (*additional LI meaning*) # tuqumalriit nuniit ‘the land of the dead’; unguvalriit tuqumalriit-llu ‘the living and the dead’; < tuqumalria-plural

tuqumkassua (tuqumkayua ?) small sculpin with striped markings around jaw (*sp. ?*) # NUN

tuqunaq, tuqunarliq poison; poison water hemlock (*Cicuta sp.*) (*EG meaning*) # < tuqu-naq¹, tuqunaq-li¹

tuqunarqe- to be poisonous # tuqunarquq ‘it is poisonous’ / . . . neryunaitniluki *tuqunaqniluki*.

‘... saying that they weren’t to be eaten, that they *were poisonous*.’ (ELN 1990:29); < tuqu-narqe-
tuquneq (the) dead # tuqunret nuniit ‘the dwelling place of the dead’; < tuqu-neq¹
tuqungnaqe- to try to kill # tuqungnaqaa ‘he tried to kill him’ / Taŋgaam tua-i allanret naken tekitellriit
tuqungnaqu’urluki. ‘However, he’d *try to kill* the strangers who arrived from anywhere.’ (QUL 2003:622); Imarpigmi
waten nall’arutaqameng qanemicetulliniameng, qanemiucetulliniameng, tamaa-i *tuqungnaqucuilameng* . . . ‘At sea
whenever they encounter each other they’d tell each other stories, just tell each other stories, because there they do not
try to kill each other . . .’ (QUL 2003:686); < tuqute-ngnaqe- (cf. tekite- and tekingngaqe-)
tuqunqucuar(aq*) freckle # < tuqunquq-cuar(aq)
tuqunquq mole on skin; dead plant; dead branch # Y; < tuqu-quq; > tuqunqucuar(aq)
tuqutarayuli murderer; killer # < tuqu-?-yuli
tuqute- to kill; to choke on a bone (*additional K meaning*) # tuqutuq ‘he choked on a bone’ (*K usage*); tuqutaa ‘he killed it or
her’ / ellminek tuqutuq ‘he killed himself’; tuquciuq avelngarneq ‘he killed some mice’; tuqulluku ‘killing it’;
tuquciyaqunak! ‘thou shalt not kill!’; tuqucaqunak ‘don’t choke on a bone’; tuqucarpiartua ‘I almost choked on a bone’;
tuqulluku ‘killing it’; tuqucilleq yugmek ‘homicide, murder’; ellminek tuqutelleq ‘suicide’; tuquterraarluku *or*
tuquqaarluku ‘after killing it’; tuquciiqaa ‘he will kill it’; tuqusngaitaa ‘he won’t kill it’; *the following are legal neologisms*:
umyugairrluni tuqucilleq, 5-99 allrakuni itengqayugngaluni ‘manslaughter’; alakelluku tuquciyaraq, 5-99 allrakuni
itengqayugngaluni ‘second-degree murder’; pitsaqutmek tuquciyaraq, 20-99 allrakuni itengqayugngaluni ‘first-degree
murder’; uluryakluku tuqucilleq ‘justifiable homicide’; < tuqu-te²-; < PE tuqut- (*under* PE tuqu(-))
tuquyia- to be in the throes of death # tuquyiaquq ‘he is in the throes of death’ / tuqu-?
turqe- to land multiple times # Qanikciurutiin-ll’ egqaqellra qakma qakmum nemta qainganun *turqelluni*. ‘(The snow)
that he’s shoveling *is landing* out there on top of our house.’ (QUL 2003:40); < tut’e-rqe-
turquq, turtuqaq throat; trachea; windpipe # Y;
< ?-quq, ?-tuqaq; cf. tuqluq
turruluq, turuluk cousin; good friend # Tauna-am, ukuk-gguq Apanuugpiinkuk Pangalgalaria-llu *turruluqelriik* . . . ‘Those
two, Apanuugpak and Pangalgalaria, were *cousins, good friends* . . .’ (CIU 2005:42); Avaken ayagluni elissallruami,
usvitoriuraami elissarluni, tua elitkacagarlutek tauna-llu *Turuluni-ll’*, *Turulullraminek-llu* pilaqengani elissarluku tauna.
‘Because from the time when he was first able to understand, he learned, they both learned, and he taught his *Good*
Friend, the one called his *Good Friend*.’ (ELL 1997:422)
turtuniaq big clam (*species* ?) # EG
turun outermost slat on a sled bed # *see Appendix 9 on the parts of the sled*; < ?-n
tusailitaq shoulder band on a parka # < tusek(*tusa)-ilitaq
tusairnaq grebe (*Podiceps* sp.) # < ?-naq²
tusek shoulder # tus’ka *or* tuska ‘my shoulder’; Tua-i kingyarqami akutamek miryaraqluni kingutmun. . . . Tua-i
qat’rilutek *tusgek*. ‘Whenever he looked back he’d vomit “Eskimo ice cream” toward the back. . . . So his *shoulders*
became white.’ (CIU 2005:128); K, Y, NI, CAN, BB; = tuyek; > tusailitaq, tusneq; cf. tutek; < PE tuyæ; *the present Central*
*Yup’ik form was probably a dual originally; the obsolete singular *tusa shows up in tusailitaq and tusneq*
tuskaq board; plank # Qikutaq *tuskallernek* avaterluni ilua-llu nat’liumaluni *tuskanek*. ‘The fish bin had siding of *planks*
and the inside floor of it was of *planks*.’ (PRA 1995*:460); *from Russian* доска́ (doská)
tuskuar- to carry with straps around shoulders # NUN; < tuyek-?-
tusneq measurement being the width from the outside edge of one should to the outside edge of the other # <
tusek(tuya)-neq²
tusnga- to rest on a base or foundation; to depend on something; to be attached # tusngauq ‘it rests on something’;
tusngaa ‘it rests on it’ / tusngauq teggalqumun ‘it rests on the rock’; qulqerviit tusngaut qacarnermun ‘the cupboards
are attached to the wall’; Acia-gguq qerrataluni tayima ataucimek it’ganrungalngurmek, acini *tusngavkenaku*. ‘It was
suspended in the air about a foot off the ground, not *resting on any foundation*.’ (YUU 1995:77); = tuynga-; < tut’e-nga-,
tut’e-nga-; > tusnganqaar-, tusngavik, tusnganeq
tusnganqaar- to have justifiable anxiety # tusnganqaartuq ‘he feels anxious’; < tusnga-?
tusngavik, tusnganeq foundation # *Tusngavikiu* Ataneq. Ukverluten, cacetuluten. ‘Let the Lord be your *foundation*. Have
faith, take heart.’ (PSALM 27:14); < tusnga-vik, tusnga-neq¹
tusrun, tusrulluk short, narrow, V-shaped calfskin on the shoulder of a traditional Yup’ik parka #
< tusek-n, < tusrun-lluk

tuss'aq ace in playing cards # = tuussaq; *from Russian* туз (tuz)

tuss'aqerte- to abruptly change from being happy to being sad # HBC

tuss'araq step; rung of a ladder; stage # Ilii-llu amirkam makliim qainganun nangerrluni *tuss'araqluku* yuraqatararluni. 'Sometimes when one was going to dance, he'd stand dancing on top of a bearded seal skin, having it as his *stage*.' (AGA 1996:194); < tut'e-yaraq; < PE tutyar(ar) (*under* PE tutə-)

tussite- to be crippled; to be lame; to limp # tussituq 'he is lame' / tussilluni 'limping'; tussicami 'because he is limping'; tussiskuni 'if he is limping'; kukitellruami akwaugaq tussituq 'he is limping because he stepped on something sharp yesterday'; < tut'e-?

tus'un, tus'utaq elevating block; prop; wedge; time or amount of impact or occurrence # Tamatumek yuarutmek *tus'ucirluku*. 'It was an *indication* then with that song that the time had come.' (TAP 2004:105); < tut'e-n, tut'e-taq¹

tut'at plural fish in a basket, dried and packed down # < tut'e-aq¹

tut'e- to step on; to land on; to arrive *not of people*; to come over one (*of an emotion (see below)*) # tut'uq 'he stepped on something'; tutaa 'he stepped on it' / anaq tuc'aqunaku! 'don't step on the feces!'; tuq'urarai 'he keeps stepping on them'; taryaquiit tut'ut 'the king salmon have arrived'; uksuq tull'uku cataitellruuq 'he was gone until the arrival of winter'; tuskii-wa 'and it landed on it'; *this base (and perhaps only this verb base) can be used with a subject that is a verb base expressing an emotion used directly with a relative case noun ending as in the following*: iluteqem (qiam, alingem, angniitem, or angnim, etc.) tutaa 'grief (crying, fear, sadness, happiness) came over him'; qenqertem *tut'engraani* . . . uitangnaqluni anertevkaqapiggluni unatek-llu qet'erpaumalutek 'even though sudden anger *came over her* . . . she tried to remain (as she had been) breathing hard and with her hands tightly clasped' (ELN 1990:61); Makut atawaqautet *tull'it* Joseph-aamun . . . 'May these blessings *come upon Joseph* . . . (AYAG. 49:26); *see also derived forms* tuc'araq, tuc'en'aq, tuc'ete-, turqe-, tusnga-, tuss'araq, tussite-; cf. tu-

tutek bedmate # *and* **tuteg-** to sleep next to (another); to sleep with (her) # tutegtuq 'he is sleeping next to someone'; tutgaa 'he is sleeping next to her, sleeping with her' / tutegtuk *or* tutgutuk 'they₂ are sleeping together'; miklemni anngaqa tutkelallruaqa 'when I was young I had my big brother for a bedmate'; Rachel-aaq qanertuq, "Waniwa pisteka Bilhah. *Tutgu* irniangniartuq wiinga pikamnek, aanaurniartua elliikun." 'Rachel said, "Here is my servant Bilhah. *'Sleep with her so that she can have a child for me, so that I can become a mother through her.'*" (AYAG. 30:3); > tutga(raq); cf. tusek; < PE tutəy(-)

tutemqaaq stair; rung of a ladder; bridge (*Y meaning*) # . . . qulvarviit waten *tutemqangqetullruut* imumi, avngulek man'a, qugniilnguq, imna ellegpak, waten ak'lirturaumaluni . . . 'back then elevated caches would have a *ladder*, a thick cottonwood log with notches in it . . . (CUN 2007:80); < tut'e-?; < PE tutməqar (*under* PE tutə-)

tut'esteke- to blame; to be angry with # tut'estekuq 'he blamed himself'; tut'estekaa 'he blamed her' / Uitacurlagyaqunaci *tut'esteksaqunaci-llu* tun'illerci ukunun wangnek pitekluku. 'Do not be distressed or *blame* yourself that you sold me.' (AYAG. 45:5); < tut'e-ta¹-ke²-

tutgar(aq*) (NI, CAN, LK, BB form), **tutgaraq** (NS, Y, HBC, K, NR form), **tutgara'urluq*** (Y, K, NR, LI form) grandchild # tutgaraa, tutgarii, *or* tutgara'arlua 'his grandchild'; tutgaraqa, tutgarqa *or* tutgara'urluqa 'my grandchild'; Ukut-gguq nunat ilangqertut maulurlurmek *tutgara'urlurluni*. *Tutgara'urlua-gguq* Pupitukaarmek aterluni. 'This village had living there a grandmother and her dear *grandchild*. Her *grandchild* had the name Pupitukaar.' (PUP 1977:1); Irniaten-llu kenekluki. Charlie-m-llu *tutgarani-llu* irniani-llu kenekluki. 'You love your children also. And Charlie too loves his own *grandchildren* and his own children.' (TAP 2004:2); < tutek-ar(aq), tutek-ar(aq), tutgaraq-r(ur)luq, tutgaq-rrluk; cf. qellu-raq

tutga'rrluk, tutgarrrluqaq grandchild; darned grandson # *term implying irritation, frustration, etc.*; Tua-i ak'a yurarngan *tutga'rrluk* maurluan pillia, "Qanrut'laryaaqamken-ggem . . ." 'Because that *darned grandson* was dancing already, his grandmother said to him, "It seems that I've been telling you in vain . . ." (AGA 1996:174); *Tutga'rrlung*, keneq malleppiinaku, uuciiquten! 'Darned grandson; don't get so close to the fire; you'll get burned!' (UNP1); < tutgaraq-rrluk

tutmaqaq step or rung of a ladder # < tutmar-qaq

tutmar- to step more than once; to walk on # tutmartuq 'he is stepping on something'; tutmaraa 'he is stepping on it' / neqet tutmauteksunaitut 'fish should not be left around where people might step on them'; Usuuq qavarpiiqnak, *tutmaraatgen*. 'Hey you, don't sleep so much, they are *stepping* on you.' (YUU 1995:28); < tut'e-mar-; > tutmaryaraq, tutmaqaq; < PE tutmar- (*under* PE tutə-)

tutmaryaraq mat; walkway # < tutmar-yaraq

tutneq wooden crosspiece for the foot on a snowshoe # Maaten tanglugni tekiteilliak qakilliuk ak'allaurrlutek.

Tegumiakek qeciik *tutnekek* pilliak arulliuk. "Cakneq-lli wangni qavallinivaa!" 'He went to his snowshoes and saw that

they were bleached and had become old. 'When he picked up the leather webbing, its *wooden crosspieces* were rotten.
"Oh my, I must have slept a long time!" (MAR1 2001:92); < tut'e-neq?

tuvtiqe- to fear (him); to be afraid of (him); to respect (him) # EG

Tuulkessaaq Tuluksak # *village on the Kuskokwim River upriver from Bethel; etymology unknown to compiler*

tuullek common loon (*Gavia immer*); yellow-billed loon (*Gavia adamsii*) # "Cauga tam *tuullek*?" "Yaqulpagnek-wa pitukait, tunutelleppagnganateng, . . ." "What is this '*tuullek*'?" "They refer to them as great big birds, and they look like big loons, . . ." (QUL 2003:170); cf. *tunutellek*; < PE tu(C)utløy

tuunralek shaman; person with a familiar spirit # Ukvekan-qaa *tuunralek* (angalkuut)? Tuunricellartuten-qaa? Qang'a-llu Irniaten? Qang'a-llu ilaten? Ak'allaat-qaa piciryarallrit aturlaraten? 'Do you believe in *one with familiar spirits* (shamans)? Do you let the power of the shamans' incantation and conjuring be used on you? Or your children? Or your family members? Do you follow the old ways?' (CAT 1950:76); Taūgaam-gguq amlleq, tamaani *tuunralegteggun* pitullermeggni, amlleq-gguq nalkuqaqlartuq tamakut *tuunralget* pissuutiitnek. 'However, back then when they relied on *shamans* a lot (of game and the like) was found with the *shamans*' hunting devices.' (AGA 1996:154); < *tuunraq-lek*

tuunrangayak evil spirt; the Devil; Satan # Niitellemnek waniw' . . . qanemcikciqaqa qasgim qanemcikellratnek, *tuunrangayiim* iterqaaqellranek. "I'm going to tell it exactly the way I heard it . . . just as they told it in the kashim, about how an *evil spirit* tried in vain to enter." (QAN 1995:184); "Ayii *tuunrangayaak*" . . . Nutaan *tuunrangayiim* unitaa . . . 'Go away, *Satan*' . . . So the *Devil* left him . . .' (MATT.

4:6-7); < *tuunraq-kayag-*

tuunraq, tuunr(aq*) (NUN form) shaman's helping spirit; familiar spirit; *nowadays often* devil # *Tuunraq* tauna ikayuqellriatun pikaqluku, kiingan anirtuutekluku tamaani, yuungcaristetaunani-llu cellangeqarraallemni. 'He'd have that *spirit* as a source of help, only for saving people then, as there weren't any doctors around when I first became aware of things.' (AGA 1996:34); Tua-lli-wa cali atralriaten *tuunram* nuniinun, Anirturtemni, navgurluku amiiga asvailucirpetun; . . . 'And You did descend into the realm of the *devil*, My Savior, shattering its gates with your power; . . .' (ORT. 2006:37); TUUNRAM CIUTII 'mushroom' (NUN usage); *literally*: 'spirit's or devil's ear'; < ?-nraq; > *tuunralek*, *Tuunrangayak*, *tuunri-*; < PE tuiyənɾar

tuunri- to use spirit power; to traffic with familiar spirits # *tuunriuq* 'he is using spirit power' / *Ata*cirqumi aūg'umek *tuunrilrianek* tangertua. Alingelqa tauna avausuitaqa. 'Once I saw *spirit power* being invoked. I've never forgotten the fright I felt.' (AGA 1996:54); < *tuunraq-i*³-; < PE tuiyənɾi- (*under* PE tuiyənɾar)

tuupicaaq quarter; twenty-five cents # LI; *from English* 'two bits'

tuuq ice chisel for making holes in river, lake, or sea ice # = *tugeq*

tuurkaq bread # LY; *perhaps from English* 'dough'

tuusiik, tuuyiik lesser golden plover (*Pluvialis dominica*); black-bellied plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*) # = *tuvik*; cf. *tuli'ik*; < PE tuðiy

tuuskayag-, tuuykayag- to be disoriented; to act scatterbrained # *tuuskayagtuq* 'he is disoriented'; *tuuskayagyaq* 'confusion'; < ?-kayag-; < PE tucilar-

tuussaq¹ horizontal log in men's community house # NUN

tuussaq² ace in playing cards # NUN; = *tuussaq*; *from Russian* туз (*tuz*)

tuuta^e frozen-over place; ice bridge between floes #

tuutaalquciq Hutchin's Canada goose (*Branta canadensis hutchinsii*) # NSK **Tuutalgaq, Tuutalgarmiut** Pilot Station # *village on the Yukon*; < *tuutaq-lek*?, *Tuutalgaq-miu*

tuutangayak Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*) # *tuutangayiit* 'Canada geese'; Y, HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, LK, BB, NR; < *tuutaq-kayag-*

tuutaq labret # Makut-llu-gguq-am yuut *tuutarrarluteng* aqumganaurtut, cunawa-gguq asveret. 'And some of these "people" seated there had *labrets*, and were actually walruses.' (ELL 1997:344); > *Tuutalgaq, tuutangayak, tuutaruaq*; cf. *Nelson 1877-1881 list* (107); < PE tu(C)utar

tuutaruaq rose hip (*Rosa acicularis*) # *literally*: 'imitation labret'; Issaluuq-gguq tauna ayainanermini kuiggaam akianun takuyartuq *tuutaruarugaat* agkut. *Tuutaruat* atam tangnirqeyagarluteng picalqurruyaarluteng-llu pituut. 'One day as the porcupine was wandering along a river he saw many, many *rosehips* across the river. To the porcupine, *rosehips* are very tantalizing, appetizing, and delightful to the eye.' (CIU 2005:260); < *tuutaq-uaq*

tuvapak piece of gravel # NUN; cf. *Muset 1891 list (5), Barnum 1901 list (45)*; < PE *tuvapay*

tuvoir(ar)- for ice to break up unplugging the river mouth; for shore-fast ice to break up # < *tuvaq-ir²-?*

tuvaq shore-fast ice # = *tuaq*; > *tuvoir(ar)-*; < PE *tuvar*

tuvar²taq big seal that stays on pack ice and has pups in spring (*species ?*) # NSU; < *tuvaq-taq²*

tuvcu- root; > *tuvcuguaq*, *tuvculqurraq*, *tuvcunguarvik*; cf. *tuve-*

tuvcuguaq Adam's apple # CAN, BB; < *tuvcu-uaq*

tuvculir- to get food stuck in throat # < NUN; *tuvt-*

tuvculqurraq tumor; lump (in flesh) # K; < *tuvcu-quq-rraq*

tuvcunguarvik lump in throat # K, Y, NI, CAN, HBC, BB; < *tuvcu-uar-vik*

tuve- to cake up; to become lumpy # *tu'v'uq* 'it caked up' / > *tu'v'i-*, *tuvlak*, *tuvt-*; cf. *tuvcu-*

tu'v'i- to become constipated # *tuviuq* 'he has become constipated'; < *tuve-i²-*

tuvlak lump of caked matter # *as in batter or snow*.

< *tuve-?*

tuvqa- emotional root; > *tuqvake-*, *tuvqatar-*, *tuvqayug-*; cf. *tuvraq*

tuqvake- to act generously toward (him) # *tuqvakaa* 'he saved some and shared with him' / *tuqvakiyaraq* 'generosity';
Wiinga-llu irnianka pissiyaanrilengramki, tuvqakluki anrutait. 'Even if I didn't have much for my children, I made sure their stomachs didn't go empty.' (QAN 2009:34);

< *tuvqa-ke⁴-*

tuvqatar- to be of a generous nature; to be considerate # *tuvqatartuq* 'he is a generous person' / *Una tuvqataryaraq cali ilani umyuaqsugluki, qunuyugpek'nani*. 'This generosity is a matter of thinking of others and not being selfish.' (YUP 2005:94); < *tuvqa-tar¹-*

tuvqayug- to act generously # *tuvcayugtuq* 'he's being generous' / *Man'a ilameggnek aulukillerteng wall'u ilameggnek tuvcayugturluteng* *yuut imumirpak pikngamegtegu, tamakut-llu tua-i tuqullret tuaten ayuqutellrullinikait*. 'Because this matter of watching over one's fellow man, or being generous to one's fellows, was a characteristic of theirs, they treated the dead in that way.' (CAU 1985:105); < *tuvcayug-*

tuvcqertat set of twenty loche fish # < *?-plural*

tuvcraq successful hunter; one on whom one can depend # *Tuvram-qaa ayuqucia nalluarci?* *Ca-gguq tamiin pitaqluku canek tua-i tekiuqaqluni nunamiutarnek imarpigmiutarnek-llu*. 'Do(n't) you know what a "tuvraq" is? It's one who brings home all sorts of sea and land game animals.' (CIU 2005:132); cf. *tuvcqa-*; < PE *tuvcraq*

tuvt- to choke; to become choked # *tuvtuq* 'he choked on food', 'it got choked up'; *tuvtaa* 'it choked it' / *tuvcarpiaartua* 'I almost choked to death'; *kuik tuvtuq cikumek* 'the river became choked with ice'; *tuvtun* 'object caught in the throat'; *Wateqtall'er pinaluni aũgna pillinilria, anirtima nulirqa camek-llu mertallermmini tangrruallruuq mell'ermini-llu tuvcarpiaarluni, aũguulliniuq ava-i*. 'No wonder that, when my wife was packing water, she had a vision of something when she drank and she almost choked, and it was that one!' (MAR2 2001:27);

> *tuvculir-*; cf. *tuve-*; < PE *tupæt-*

tuvt- to be constipated # *tuvtuq* 'he is constipated' / < *tuve-te⁵-*; cf. *tuvtuucicaraq*

tuvtuucicaraq constipation # CAN, NI, BB, HBC; cf. *tuvt-*

tuyek shoulder # HBC, NUN; = *tusek*; > *tuskuar-*;

< PE *tuyə*

tuyik lesser golden plover (*Pluvialis dominica*); black-bellied plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*) # NUN; = *tuuyiik*; < PE *tuđiy*

tuynga- to rest on a base or foundation; to depend on something; to be attached # HBC; = *tusnga-*

tuyngavik, tuynganeq foundation # HBC;

< *tuynga-vik, tuynga-neq¹*

tuyuq¹ reader; lay preacher; pastor; village chief (LL, EG meaning) # possibly from Russian *тоѳн* (*toyón*); perhaps influenced by *tuyuq²*

tuyuq² thing that one sends; mail-order item # and **tuyur-** to send; to send for; to order (e.g., by mail) # *tuyurtuq* 'he ordered something'; *tuyuraa* 'he sent her something' / *tuyullrua neqerrlugnek qetunrani* 'he sent his son some dried smoked fish'; *cuyamek qetunramikun tuyullruuq* 'he ordered tobacco through his son'; *tuyullruuq paltuugmek Sears-Roebuck-aanek* 'he ordered a coat from Sears-Roebuck'; *tuyuutaa* 'he ordered something for her'; *tuyuqai neqerrluut*

getunraminun 'he sent the dried fish to his son'; Qanerluni-llu qanganartellikan *tuyurciqniliten* pitainek. 'And she said that if he happened to catch ground squirrels he will *send* you what he's caught.' (PRA 1995:299); Maurluan tua-i taum *tuyurtequallinia* tauna ilakutni Kuinerraarmi aqvasqellutek. 'That grandmother *relayed a message* to her relative in Quinhagak he should get them.' (PAI 2008:326); > tuyurcuun; < PE tuyur-

tuyurcuun mail-order catalog # < tuyur-cuun

Tuyuryaq Togiak # *village in the Bristol Bay area*;
< ?-yaq

U

uakarar- area right downriver from possessor # uakaraani 'just downriver of it', immediately on the downriver side of it'; Pitegcurlim taum ikani Caputnguarmiut uakaraatni elanellruarii akma uitauq. 'Robin's dugout nest was across there right downriver from old Chefnak.' (KIP 1998:177); < uan-karaq

ualirneq area toward the exit # < ua(ni)-lirneq

uamcaaq half-dried, boiled fish # EG

uame- to waste time; to occupy time frivolously # uamuq 'he is playing around without accomplishing anything' / uamtaa 'he is wasting her time, keeping her from working'; uamutkaqa 'I'm using it to waste time or it is delaying me'; Una waniwa qanemciqata'arqa tak'urangraan. *Uamteqataramci*. 'I'm going to tell this story even though it is long. I'm going to *take up* your time.' (CIU 2005:280); > uamqe-, uamulqutaq; < PE uða(t)-

uamqe- to play; to fool around; to babysit; to distract # uamquq 'he is playing'; uamqaa 'she is babysitting him' / uamqiuq 'she is babysitting'; uamqitaa alqani 'she is babysitting for her older sister'; *Uamqelnguqertua*, maryarteqataramken. 'I'm tired of *fooling around*, now I'm really going to lead you.' (NAA 1970:6); Makut *uamqurageryartuqernaunka*. 'I am going to *distract* them.' (QUL 2003:472); Y, LI; < uame-?-;
> uamqun

uamqun toy; something that serves or acts as a distraction or hindrance # Kiimelngerpet ayakaa, *uamqutaileng'erpet* tekicararanrullerkarpenun. 'Go alone without anyone to *hinder* you, so that you can return right all the sooner.' (QUL 2003:528);
< uamqe-n

uamqutke- to toy with; to have as a toy # uamqutkaa 'he toyed with him', 'it's his toy' / Tua-am unitevkarluni tua-am paqnayagulluku aqevluni anguluku. *Uamqutkumallia* ernerpak nukalpiartani tauna. 'He'd allow himself to be left behind, and then being curious about him, he'd run and overtake him. Thus he *toyed with* that young man all day.' (NAA 1970:8);
< uamqun-ke²-

uamulqutaq something that keeps one from doing what he wants to do; something that occupies one's time; hindrance; distraction # Ellii-am maligucungraan cali cukaitelaan *uamulqutaqsuumiinaku* ilain unilluku. 'Even though she wanted to go along too, because she was slow, and not wanting her to be a *hindrance* to them, they left her behind.' (ELN 1990:13);
< uame-n-kutaq

uan body from the waist down; skirt; haunch # Wiinga qununinek niitelaryaaqua tauḡaam waten ungunssiluluku, ukuk *uatek* tukulleglutek, yuuluni keggatii arnauuni nuyarpiluni. 'I have heard about "qununiq" (legendary mermaid-like creature), that it's an animal, with the *lower part of its body* like a seal's flippers, and its upper part human, a woman with long hair.' (CIU 2005:276); cf. uate-, uḡasek; < PE uyan

ua(ni) downriver; by the exit; on the right facing the ocean # *restricted demonstrative adverb*; taqukaq uani uitauq 'the bear is downriver'; uavet 'to downriver or the exit'; uatmun 'toward downriver or the exit'; uaken or ugken 'from downriver or the exit'; uaggun 'through downriver or the area near the exit'; Tua-i tan'gerian nutaan nunat uatiitgun *uaggun* kanarluni . . . 'When it became dark he then walked downriver of the village, through the *downriver* area . . . ' (QAN 1995:42); see ugna, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; > ualirneq, uaqliq,

uaqvaaq, uaqnaq, uate-; < PE *dem* uy-

uaqliq* part of house near the door; area downriver # uaqliq cakemna nengllirtuq 'the area by the door over there is cold'; Misviim-llu ketiini taŋgaam nemta cali-llu agayuviiim keluagni nutarat net *uaqliqluteng*. 'Toward the river from the airfield, but behind our house and the church, the new houses are arrayed *one downriver of the next*.' (PRA 1995:107); < ua(ni)-qliq

uaqvaaq* area far downriver # uaqvaarni 'far downriver'; < ua(ni)-qvaaq

uaqnaq southwest # LI; < ua(ni)-?

uar- to let out a yelp (of dogs mostly) # uartuq 'it yelped in pain' / *imitative*; > uara-

uara- to wail; to yelp repeatedly # qimugta uarauq 'the dog is yelping' *in pain*; uaratai 'the things he is wailing for, the objects of his (a child's) intense desire'; < uar-a-

Uaspataq God # *used in Russian Orthodox prayers*; Naklekikut wangkuta, *Uaspataq*, naklekikut wangkuta. 'Have mercy on us, Lord, have mercy on us.' (ORT 2006:54); *from Russian* господь (gospod') 'God', 'Lord'

uassaaq horse # LK; *from English* 'horse'

uassiaq west; west wind (*NSU meaning*); north; north wind (*NUN meaning*) # < PY u(ŷ)atsaq or u(ŷ)atyaq (*under* PE uyan)

uata^e area downriver or toward the exit from possessor # uatairaa 'he went by the downriver side it'; Nem-wa keluani agayuvik. Agayuviiim-llu *uatiini* kelinikaaq. 'Behind the house is the church. And on the *downriver side* of the church is the clinic.' (PRA 1995:107); *cf.* uan; < ua(ni)-te³-; > uakarar-; < PE uyan

uataq cotton # NSU; *from Russian* bára (váta) 'wadding'

uci load; cargo; burden # qayani uciliraa taquanek 'he loaded his kayak with provisions'; Tua-i caknerlutek kasmurlutek, makelvall'er-w' *uciak*. 'They were working very hard, pushing it [the sled], as its *load* was a huge bearded seal.' (QUL 2003:252); > uciar-, uciir-; *cf.* ucinglluk; < PE uci¹

uciar- to be heavily laden; to be completely full of cargo # uciartuq 'it is loaded down' / Caqerluni tuaten unuakumi kiarrnginanrani, atam qaŋna angyaq igvallinilria, tua-i-gguq *uciarluni*. 'One time, in the morning when he was scanning his surroundings, a boat appeared upriver, and it *was heavily laden*.' (YUP 1005:11); < uci-?; < PE uci(C)ar- (*under* PE uci¹)

uciir- to unload # uciirtuq 'it has been unloaded, is now empty of cargo'; uciiraa 'he unloaded it' / uciiraat paacaq tuskanek 'they are unloading lumber from the barge'; < uci-ir²-; > uciirta, uciirvik; < PE uciŋir- (*under* PE uci¹)

uciirta longshoreman; cargo handler # < uciir-ta

uciirvik dock; wharf # < uciir-vik

ucing- *root*; > ucinglluk, ucinguq, ucingvak

ucinglluar(aq*) medium-sized beaver # < ucinglluk-ar(aq)

ucinglluk beaver in its third year # < ?-nglluk;
> ucinglluar(aq); ucingvak; *cf.* uci

ucinguq old woman # EG; *from Sugpiaq* ucinguq

ucingvak large beaver # < ucing(lluk)-vak

ucluryaq whirlwind # Y; = ull'uya; < ?-ya; < PE ulə(t)luyar-

ucngate- to be haughty (especially because of what one has unexpectedly acquired) # ucngatuq 'he is haughty' / Kanavirta una imumek *ucngatevkenani* piyraulria. 'A person who is downcast is not *haughty*.' (QUL 2003:110); ucngalnguq 'one who is haughty (especially on account of his new wealth)'; < ?-ate- or ?-ngate-

ucugnaq, ucuguaq (*NSU form*) carrot # < ucuk-naq, ucuk-uaq

ucugyamqitak oval shape # NUN; < ucuk-?

ucuilleg front lateral fin of fish # BB < ucuk-ir²-lleg¹

ucuk genitalia; penis; vagina # may be used in the dual for one 'vagina'; uculiurluku 'fondling her or his genitals'; ARNAM UCUUGKEN CENKEK 'vulva'; UCUUM NAULLUUTII 'venereal disease' > ucugyamqitak, ucuilleq, ucugnaq, ucukacellŋiir(aq), ucukcaq, ucumqatak; *cf.* uyug-, ussug-; < PE ucuy; *cf. Nelson 1877–1881 list (120, 121)*

ucukacellŋiir(aq*) song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*) # ucuk-?

ucukcaq nail; peg # NSU; = ussukcaq; < ucuk-?;
< PY ucukcaq (*under* PE ucuy)

ucumqatak anal fin # NUN; < ucuk-?

ucur- *emotional root*; > **ucue-**, **ucurnarqe-**, **ucuryagte-**, **ucuryug-**; < PE **ucur-**

ucue- to praise; to be in awe of (him); to express one's respect toward (him); to revere # **ucuaqaa** 'he praises, reveres, or respects her' / **ucuuquq ellminek** 'he exalts himself'; **allanek yugnek ucuaqituaq** 'he expects too much of other people'; **Taum kinguakun uqilariqerrluni. Ilain-llu ucuaqluku yaaqvanun ayallra, tekitaqami qanemciaqan natmun ayallminek.** 'After that he became fleet-footed. His fellows were *struck with awe* at him when he told them how far away he'd come from whenever he arrived.' (YUU 1995:79); **Nanramteggen ilukegcitkamteggen, ciktaarvikamteggen ucuaqamteggen quyavikamteggen-llu ucurnan angtailan.** 'We praise You, we are well pleased with You, we bow down to You, we revere You, and we are thankful to You because Your praise-worthiness is boundless.' (YUA 1945:51 & LIT 1972:25);
< **ucur-ke**²-

ucurnarqe- to be worthy of respect; to be praiseworthy; to be awesome; to be glorious # **ucurnarquq** 'he is worthy of respect', 'he is praiseworthy' / **Tengssuutet tamaani ucurnarqellruut cakneq tua-i ucurnaqluteng.** 'Back then, airplanes were *worthy of praise, very praiseworthy.*' (QUL 2003:594); **Kina Elpetun ayuqa tanqiullermikun ucurnaqluni?** 'Who is like You, *glorious, in holiness?*' (ANUC. 15:11); < **ucur-narqe-**; > **ucurnarquciq**, **ucurnarqutke-**

ucurnarquciq, **ucurnarqun** glory # **Angayuqauvik, piniq-llu ucurnarquciq-llu elpet pikngavki, . . .**

'For Thine is the kingdom, the power, and the *glory, . . .*' (MATT. 6:13); < **ucurnarqe-ci**q, **ucurnarqe-n**

ucurnarqutke- to honor # **ucurnarqutkaa** 'he is honoring it' / **Ca tamalkuan tamakut ucurnarqutkengnaqluku yuungameng tamatum nalliini yurallermeggni.** 'They strove to *honor* everything at that time when they danced because they were Yup'ik.' (CIU 2005:320);

< **ucurnarqe-tke-**

ucuryagte- to boast about oneself # **Waten ucuryaggluku yuuqaasqevkenaku, catungraan unangyungraan canek pitungraan, ucuryagteqaasqevkenaku.** 'They told one to live without *boasting* no matter what he acquired, they told him not to *boast.*' (KIP 1998:131);

< **ucur-**?

ucuryug- to be in awe; to be alarmed # **Aren, ucuryugluteng tua-i. Iillayugluteng, "Qaill' auḡkut nalarqaki?"** 'Oh my, they were *full of awe.* They were amazed. "How did he kill them?"' (QUL 2003:290); **Umyuaqa ucuryunrilan anlua ellamun.** 'Because I wasn't *alarmed,* I went outside.' (QUL 2003:546); < **ucur-yug-**

ūga . . . instead of ua . . . at the beginning of words for some speakers in the Togiak area; for example ūgaqliq instead of uaqliq 'downrivermost area, or area most by exit', **ūgan'i instead of uani** 'downriver, or by the exit' (note the gemination in **ūgan'i** as with other non-stress-repelling (see Intro.) "short" bases (e.g., in **Yup'ik** 'authentic person', **nem'i** 'in the house'); see also **ūgi . . .**

ugaani, ugaan' because of; as a consequence of; on account of # *used with a verb that is treated as a noun and put in the relative case, this unique construction expresses a very strong causal connection*; **uqamaitem ugaani kit'elliniuq** 'as a direct consequence of being heavy it sank'; **nangteqem ugaani maktesciigatellruuq** 'because he was sick he couldn't get up'; **qavaryuum ugaani inartuq** 'because of the desire to sleep he lay down'; **qastum ugaani niitaat** 'because of loudness of voice they heard him'; **angniitem ugaani aluviliurtuq cakneq** 'because of sadness he was very tearful'; **Akitmi-llu acianun ellinauraa taum ugaani qunukem.** 'And she would put it under her pillow *on account of* possessiveness (toward it).' (CIU 2005:320); **Aatiit-llu caqerluni qanganarcuuciqatarniluni piuq, ellii-llu paqnayuum ugaani maligcugluku aatani apqaurturluku maligucugluni.** 'Once, when her father said he was going to set squirrel traps, *on account of* curiosity, she wanted to go with her father, and she kept asking to go along.' (ELN 1990:15); **Kiituan' tamakut nulirrniartek'lallni eq'uyagutlinii, angqitkangqerkuni-llu milqerarkauluki ugaani uingyuumiitem.** 'Eventually getting peeved at their seeking her hand in marriage, if she had something to throw, she'd throw it at them, *due to* her disinclination to take a husband.' (YUU 1995:121); = **uguani**

Ugaassat Alaska Peninsula and/or Aleutian Islands (loosely speaking) # **Ugaassarmiu** 'Aleut'; from *Sugpiaq* name, *Ugaasaq* and *plural ending*, for *Ugashik*; cf. *Ugaassiq*

Ugaassiq *Ugashik* # EG; from *Sugpiaq* name, *Ugaasaq*, for *Ugashik*

ūgalguun fish-skin bag; ammunition pouch; quiver for arrows #

ūgaq'allaga- to retch; to gag # **ūgaq'allagauq** 'he is retching' / **Ngel'arturluni tuaten ūgaq'allagaluni temcikluni ellminek.**

'Laughing like that, she *gagged*, finding herself so funny.' (PAI 2008L272); *imitative*; = **waq'allaga-**

ug'ar- to be good weather for traveling # **ug'artuq** or **ug'araa** 'the weather is good' /

ug'arte- to abruptly get up on top of something # **Amiicuarkun itqertuq yaassiicuaaraak-llu qaingagnun ug'arrluni.**

‘Popping in through the little door, he *jumped up* on top of the little box.’ (QES 1973:8); < ugte-ar(ar)te-
ūgasek tundra hare; arctic hare; Alaska hare (*Lepus othus*) # *locally*: jack rabbit; NI, CAN; cf. uan

ūgasqinarqe- to be slippery # ūgasqinarquq ‘it is slippery’ / K; = qurrasqinarqe-; < ūgasqite-narqe-

ūgasqite- to slip # ūgasqituq ‘he slipped’ / Tua-i-llu ūgasqiarcaaqluni, igtenritqerluni-llu, alingallagluni-llu igeskuni tua-i
nunurcumaarkaungami mayurasqumaksailatni-llu iggnayukluku. ‘She *slipped* and almost fell off, and she got
frightened because if she did fall she’d certainly be scolded since they’d told her not to climb, thinking that she would
fall down.’ (ELN 1990:47); UY, UK, LI; = qurrasqite-; > ūgasqinarqe-; < PE qura(yaqit)-

ūgayar- to strip bare; to take off one’s clothes; to pillage; to rob, to plunder # ūgayartuq ‘he got undressed’; ūgayaraa ‘he
stripped him of his possessions’ / anguyagtet ingluteng ūgayarait ‘the soldiers plundered the enemy’; arnam uini
ūgayaraa cavullermegni ‘the woman left her husband destitute when they got divorced’; Tekilluni-am caqerluni itrami
tua-i ūgayarluni nuliani unangkengaminek tua-i camek piluku neqkaarmek, tangllinia manuani akakiigem qeltii
nepingalria atkuani. ‘One day when he got home and *took off* his garments and mentioned to his wife his little catch, he
noticed a whitefish scale stuck on the front of her garment.’ (YUP 2005:182); = wayar-, mayar-; > ūgayarituli, ūgayite-;
< PE ivayar- (*under* PE ivar-)

ūgayaran legendary giant in Kuskokwim-area folklore #

ūgayarituli thief; robber # Tukuutnek quyurcinrici nunam qaingani, . . . ūgayaritulit-llu navgulluteng teglegciqngatki.

‘Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, . . . where *thieves* break through and steal.’ (MATT. 6:19); < ūgayar-i²-
tuli

ūgayite- to give one’s belonging to (a younger female when a girl has her first menses) # ūgayitaa ‘they gave something
to her’ / Iciw’ arnaurtaqameng tamaani cateng naanguateng pikenritullrukait, waniwa-gguq ūgayiqurluki.

ūgayiqurturluki cateng tunlarait ilameggnun. Taumek tua-i yaaruitmek cikillranga ūgayillua aren quyaqapiarallruunga
tua-i. ‘You know, back in those days when a girl had her first menses they did something called ūgayiqurluki. They *gave*
their things to their (younger relatives). When her story knife *was given* to me, I was very happy.’ (CIU 2005:320); Tua-i-
gguq taūgken tamakut ūgayiqurluki canek tua-i piciatun-gguq cairluku tua-i. ‘And they they would *give them her*
belongings, taking various things from her.’ (KIP 1998:125); < ūgayar-ite²-

uge- root; > ugi’irte-, ugirte-, ugte¹-

ūgi . . . instead of ui . . . at the beginning of words for some speakers in the Togiak area; for example ūgitauq instead of uitauq ‘he is
staying’; ūging’a instead of uinga ‘her husband’, and ūgit’ellruuq instead of uitellruuq ‘he opened his eyes’ (note the
gemination in ūging’a and in the base ūgit’e- as is usual in non-stress repelling (see Intro.) “short” words and bases); Ii-i,
ak’arpagnun ūgit’alliniluni nallumini. Tua-i-ll’ tauna-llu gguq imna ūging’a cataunani tayim’, ūgit’ayuilami-gguq
ūging’a tauna ayagturatuami, . . . ‘Yes, without realizing it she had stayed with them for a very long time. And that
husband of hers was gone; he never stayed idle; he was always going somewhere, . . .’ (CUN 2007:126); see also ūga . . .

ugi’irte- to beach accidentally and fast # of a boat; ugi’irtuq ‘it (boat) beached, ran up on the shore’ / < uge-?-

uginagumaq mother bearded seal swimming near an ice floe on which her pup is lying # NUN(A

uginaq sea lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*) # Nayiit, makliit, issurit, cali allat, wall’u asveret, uginat, cetuat-llu nakacuit piaqluki.
Cali negeqlirmiut arevret, . . . ‘They would deal with the bladders of spotted seals, bearded seals, ringed seals, and
other (seals), or walrus, sea lions, and belugas that way. Also, for northerners, whales, . . .’ (CAU 1985:42); < uge-naq²; =
uinaq; > uginagumaq; from Aleut uyina-X ‘broad-shouldered sea lion bull’

ūginga- to be perched on an elevated flat object, such as a floating block of ice, the shore, or a table # ugingauq ‘it is
perched on something’ / Kaugpiit atam makut cikut taūgaam qertunqurraitni ugingangnaquratuut. ‘Walrus, however,
always try to *stay perched* on the highest parts of the ice.’ (QUL 2003:64); < ugte¹-nga-

ugirte- to beach (of a boat); to pull (a boat) onto shore # ugirtuq ‘it (boat) beached’; ugirtaa ‘he beached it’ (boat) / < uge-
?-

ugiyaqar- to run aground (accidently or purposely) with a boat # NUN

ugka^e cooked food # Tua-i ikirngaaqata taukut, cillangqaaqata, cillaptertaqata taluyat neqnek-gguq tua-i
nallunailkutauluteng taukut taluyat ugkekameggnnek. ‘When the fish traps were seen open it was a sign of fish, of their
future *food*.’ (CIU 2005:370); Tua-i-llu-gguq egan tauna teguamiu kenillermun kanavet kuvvliniluku ugketuumaan. ‘She
took the pot and dumped it on the fire, along with the *food* in it.’ (CUN 2007:126); < + PE uykə- (cf. *Siberian Yupik* uxka
‘cooked food’)

ugken from downriver or by the exit # *look under* **ua(ni)**

uglaniiq ferocious bear # LK; < ?-iq

uglarun pancreas # CAN; < ?-n

ugluussiq caterpillar # NUN; *perhaps from Inupiaq uyžuk* 'bearded seal' and postbase -ciq (*q.v.*); *cf. discussion at* **uguguaq**

ugna the one downriver or by the exit # *restricted demonstrative pronoun*; **ugna** amiigmeIngurmun ikircessgu! 'let the one at the door open it!'; **ug'umun** 'to the one downriver or by the exit'; **ugkut** 'those downriver or by the exit'; Waniwa Pengurmiut Atrivigmiut-llu **ugkut** uitalruut yaaqsiutevkenateng. 'The downriver villages of Penguq and Atrivik were not far from each other.' (TAP 2004:18); *see* **ua(ni)**, the corresponding demonstrative adverb; *see* Appendix 3 on demonstratives; < PE *dem* uy-

ugnaraq* (HBC form), **ugugnaraq*** (NSU form) vole (*Microtus* sp.) # Caungremeng-gguq taug **ugnararraungremeng-llu** tayim alikevkenaku taug. 'Whatever they are, even if they are only little voles, they aren't scared of him.' (WEB1); = **uugnar(aq*)**; < PE uyđuynar (*under* PE uyđuy)

ugtaq, **ugtalria** seal on an ice floe or shore # **Ugna-gguq** kuiggaq, ukut Qipnermiut nunaupailgata, maklaarneq *ugtartangqelgulartuq*. . . Tauna tua-i **ugtalria** uani **ug'um** paingani pitaqaqluku. 'That little river downriver there, before Kipnuk became a village, always had bearded seals *hauled out* on the shore (or ice floes). . . He would catch seals that had *hauled out* down there at the mouth of that (river) down there.' (KIP 1998:31); < **ugte¹-aq**, **ugte-a-lria**; > **ugtarcurcuun**

ugtarcurcuun bentwood hunting hat # < **ugtaq-cur-cuun**

ugte¹ to climb or get on top of something; to put

on top; to "haul out" (of seal or walrus) # **ugtuq** 'he got on top'; **ugtaa** 'he put it up' / **estuulum-am** qainganun **ugtelliniuq** look, 'he got up on top of the table'; . . . qerarluku kuik tamana **uggluni** nunam qainganun. ' . . . crossing that creek he got up on top of the land.' (MAR1 2001:10); Tua-i-llu-gguq **ugtuq**. Ugcami kameksallraagni yuugak, . . . 'And so she got up onto it (the sleeping platform in the house). When she got up on it, she took off her old skin boots, . . .' (GRA 1901:280–281 & PRA 1995:453); < **uge-?**; > **uinga-**, **ugtaq**

ugte² to remove one's footwear # **ugtuq** 'he took off his boots'; NUN

uguani, **uguan'** because of; as a consequence of; on account of # *used with a verb which is treated as a noun and put in the relative case, this unique construction expresses a very strong causal connection*; Tua-i tang qanemcinek-llu neq'ayugteqsunrilama, **uguan'** qellugtem. 'I can't remember stories on account of (my mind) being decrepit.' (ELL 1997:400); = **ugaani**

ugu- to pile up # *usually of ice, as when floes on the water slide up on one another*. **uguut** 'they (ice blocks) piled up'; NUN; = **evu-**; > **uguneq**

uguci- to perform acupuncture # NUN

ugunret piled-up ice; pressure ridge # NUN;
= **evunret**; < **ugu-neq¹-plural**

uguguaq furry caterpillar # *from unattested *uguk cognate to Inupiaq uyžuk* (**uyruk**) 'bearded seal' and postbase -uaq 'imitation, thing like'; *cf. Siberian Yupik maklak* 'bearded seal' (as in (Central) *Yup'ik*) and *maklawaaq* 'caterpillar'; *see also* **ugluussiq**

ugyumi- to grumble # NUN

ugyuun plant type (*species* ?) # EG

ui husband # **uinga** pissurtuq 'her husband is hunting'; **uikaqa** 'he is my husband'; **uiksagutaa** 'she got him for her husband'; **uingunani** 'without a husband'; **uiruk** 'big husband'; Cunaw' Qalemam *uiklinikii*. Elliin murilkak ukuk Qalemankuk *uini-llu* tangerqaquurautaqlutek, quuyurniquraulutek tuaten. 'The reason turned out to be that he was Qalemaq's husband. She observed that Qalemaq and her husband kept looking at each other and smiling at each other.' (ELN 1990:82); Tauna-gguq nulirran *uini*, yuut-llu tupagpailgata, mermek payuggnauraa unuakumi. 'It is said that his wife would serve her husband water in the mornings before people woke up.' (MAR1 2001:17); . . . paniak tauna *uiluni*, irniarluni-llu. ' . . . their daughter had a husband and children.' (YUU 1995:80); . . . *uiruni* tauna, tua-i kenkepiarluku *uikellinikii*! ' . . . she really loved that big husband of hers; he was her husband!' (CUN 2007:92); > **uicungaq**, **uikaun**, **uiigaq**, **uilgun**, **uilingiataq**, **uinge-**, **uinguaq**, **uinguar-**; < PE **uyi**

ui- to fade; to lose color # **uiguq** 'it faded' /

uicqar- to land a boat on a beach # **uicqertuq** 'he landed'; **uicqeraa** 'he landed it' / = **uiyaqar-**

uicungaq* male cross-cousin of a female; son of a woman's mother's brother or father's sister, *also* female's grandparent's

cross-cousin's grandson # *literally*: 'dear little husband'; Petugtami angutet arnanek ingluluteng cikirtaagutaqluteng, imkut-llu nuliacungateng wall'u *uicungateng* arcaqerluki ingluliuryugaqluki. 'At the "Petugtaq" (feast wherein requested gifts were given) men would have women partners with whom they'd exchange gifts, and it was especially desired to have female cross-cousins of males or *male cross-cousins of females* as opponents in teasing each other.' (CAU 1985:182); < ui-cungaq; < PY uicuṇaq (*under* PE uyī)

uig- to sample; to taste; to try; to measure # uigtuq 'he is trying something'; uigaa 'he is trying it' / Tua-i-llu yuaraak. Yuaryaaqekiik; nataqenritaak. *Uigyaaquk* tua-i wanirpak nataqutenrituk. 'So they looked for it. They looked in vain for it; they didn't find it. They *tried* in vain and they didn't find anything.' (GRA 1901:280-281 & PRA 1995:453); > uigtua-, uigtur-

uigarte- to suddenly open one's eyes # < uite-ar(ar)te-

uigtua-, uigtuar- to sample; to taste; to try # uigtuaguq 'he is trying something'; uigtuagaa 'he is trying it' / Tua-i-llu Kuul'tila'aksaq mayurluni navi'iskaamun, *uigtualuki-llu* ingleret. 'And so Goldilocks went up to the attic and *tried out* the beds.' (KUU 1977:21); NS, Y, HBC, NI, NUN; < uig-tur¹-a-

uigtur- to dance one's first dance during the *Kelek* ("Inviting-In Feast") # *said of a young man*; CAN; < uig-tur¹-; > uigturcuun

uigturcuun a mask that a man makes in accordance with his own wishes, the first mask that a young man uses when he first dances # CAN; < uigtur-cuun

uilgaq unmarried woman (*including* widow) # Tauna atii angutngurtenglliniuq, pilaryaaqellinia *uilgaungairutniluku*, . . . 'Her father was becoming an old man and told her that she couldn't remain an *unmarried woman* anymore.' (YUU 1995:121); < ui-?; < PE uyilyar- (*under* PE uyī)

uikaun bridegroom # < ui-kaq-n

uilgun woman's husband's brother # Wangkuk tua-i *uilgutma* nulirra-llu, uingan taum yuarutainek yuratullruukuk. 'We two, that is, I and my *husband's brother's* wife, would dance to the songs that husband of hers had composed.' (CIU 2005:388); < ui-lgun

uilingiataq older (but still desirable) unmarried woman; spinster # Tangerrluku yun'erra'armek uumek tangnerrayagmek allanitaakut. Wall' ima-qaa *uilingiatarliq-llu* amna nulirrniiallikii. 'Look, this young man that we've never seen before has visited us. Perhaps he came to ask to marry that *spinster*.' (UNP2); < ui-?

uil'kaq, uil'kaa, uilekaq fork # *from Russian* вилка (vīlka)

uiluq clam; clamshell; spoon (*additional meaning in LY, CAN, BB, NR, LI*) # Agaa-i-am *uilunek* yuangarrluni, *uiluq-am* qupraarluku tucaaqekiini kill'uni. 'Across there he scrambled around looking for clams, split a clam open when he stepped on it, and fell into the water.' (WOR 2007:22); = uviluq; < uiluruyak; < PE uvilur

uiluruyak meadow jumping mouse (*Zapus hudsonius*) # *considered a bad omen*; uiluruyit pamyuit tak'ut 'the tails of meadow mice are long'; *derivation semantically unclear to compiler, but* < uiluq-? and cf. agluruyak; E. W. Nelson (ESK 1899:442) *describes a fearsome mythical animal, "the sea shrew", wi-lu-gho-yuk, clearly the same word as this.*

uinaq sea lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*) # HBC; = uginaq

uinge- to acquire a husband; to marry # *of a woman*; uinguq 'she got married' / Wiinga qessangerma *uingevkallruanga* aatama, . . . 'Even though I was disinclined, my father had me *get married*, . . . (YUP 2005:190); < ui-nge-

uingiar(aq*) bog cranberry (*Oxycoccus microcarpus*) # Paningayaq: "Caugat *uingiaraat*?" Ackiar: "Icugg' tumagliungalnguut, amitkacagalriamek epungqerrluni, ataucirrarmek yualukarrarmek, tumagliq-wa." 'Paningayaq: "What are *bog cranberries*?" Ackiar: "You know, the ones like low-bush cranberries, but with very thin stems, and with a single berry per stem, otherwise like low-bush cranberries."' (QAN 1995:82); < ?-ar(aq)

uinguaq, uingussaq lover; pretended husband; imaginary husband # *and uinguar-* to pretend to have husbands; to imagine one has a husband when one doesn't # uinguartuq 'she pretends to have a husband' or 'she imagines she has a husband' / < ui-nguaq; < PE uyīṇ(ṇ)uḍar (*under* PE uyī)

uinguyuk inedible red worm found on beaches (*species* ?) # NI, NUN < ?-yuk

uintaq screw; bolt # *from Russian* винт (vint); = miintaq

uipinipaaq white-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*); golden-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia atricapilla*) #

uiq* marmot (*Marmota caligata*) # . . . qiuiret-llu *uired* uitavikaqluki. ' . . . *coney*s (marmots) have the boulders as their dwelling places.' (PSALM 104:18); K, BB; *imitative*

uirler- to snarl or maul suddenly # *uirlerluq* 'it suddenly snarled'; *uirleraa* 'it suddenly snarled at it, mauled him' / Tauna tua-i qacerluni erenrani qetunracuayagiik tauna aquillrani waten qimugtem *uirlerluku* nalaarturlulliniluku. 'One day when their little son was playing, a dog suddenly mauled him and killed him instantly.' (QUL 2003:132); < *uir(re)-ler-*

uirrani- to snarl and growl # *uirraniuq* 'it is snarling'; *uirrania* 'it is snarling at it' / Taum-llu curukiini cali aipiriluku nutegyaqengraani maa-i cali tailuni nutaan keggutni tangerrnaqluki *uirraniluni*. 'When it rushed at him, he shot it a second time but it kept coming, baring its teeth and *growling*.' (ELN 1990:63); < *uirre-?*; < PE *uyirani-* (*under* PE *uyir(ar)-*)

uirre-, uir- (NSU form) to fight; to roar in fight # *uirruq* 'it is fighting'; *uirraa* 'it is fighting it' *another dog or a person* / qimugtek *uirruk* or qimugtek *uirrutuk* 'the dogs₂ are fighting'; . . . alingnargelaami ayuqluni *uirrelriatun* yugtutulitun, . . . ' . . . because he is frightening like a *roaring* lion.' (AYUQ. 28:15); > *uirler-*, *uirrani-*; < PE *uyir-*

uita- to stay; to remain; to be situated; to live # *uitauq* 'he or it stays', 'it is situated' / *nem'i* *uitauq* 'he is in the house'; maani uitaciqua pingayuni ernerni 'I shall stay here for three days'; ataka Mamteriilerni uitalartuq 'my father lives in Bethel'; *uitaqaqaa* 'wait a minute!'; *uitanqegciq* 'he lives peacefully or comfortably'; *uitaurallruuq* 'he stayed on, continued to stay put'; *uitaurciiganani* 'being hyperactive' (*medical neologism*); Tua-llu-wa-gguq ukut nunat *uitaarqellriit* imarpiim ceñiini. And so, they say, there *was* this village on the shore of the sea.' (YUU 1995:86); *uitaaqellriik* 'they₂ lived there'; assingnaqluni *uitauq* 'he is trying to live right'; Nerenriata *uitaqainganratgun* itqertuq uguna angaklinikiit . . . 'Shortly after they had finished eating, a man who turned out to be their uncle came in . . . ' (ELN 1990:7); "Tutgarlluk, atam *uitaqa*. Matarten." Matartuq. "Qaillun, matarma-qaa waten *uitasqellua?*" "Grandchild, *stay* put. Take off your clothes." He took off his clothes. "What's going on that you want me to *be* naked like this?" (MAR2 2001:87); QINGALRIIT UITAVIAT 'prematernal home'; *uitacurlagceciyaraq* 'disorderly conduct' (*legal neologism*); > *uitacurlagceciyaraq*, *uitanqegci-*, *uitaurciigate-*, *uitate-*; < PE *uvita-* (*under* PE *uvi(t)-*)

uitanqegcin, uitanqegcillerkaq peace # *Uitanqegcitmek* unisvikamci, *uitanqegcitmek* cikiramci, . . . 'Peace I leave with you, *peace* I give to you, . . . ' JOHN 14:27); < *uita-nqegci-n*, *uita-nqegci-lleq-kaq*

uitassuun, uitan eye; on Wrangell 1839 list (19) for K and in Orlov-Pinart 1871 list (22) for K; not attested in modern Yup'ik; < *uite-a-cuun*, *uite-a-n*

uitate- to let be; to leave undisturbed # *uitataa* 'he is leaving it alone' / *uitasgu* 'leave it alone', 'let it be'; *uitasnga* 'leave me alone'; Amci, ayii, irniama aatiin *uitasngaitaaten!* 'Hurry up and go; my child's father won't *let you be!*' (YUU 1995:83); < *uita-te*²-

uite- to open one's eyes; to wake up; to bloom (of flowers) # *uituq* 'he opened his eyes' / *neplirpakaavci* piipiq *uituq* 'since you are so noisy, the baby is waking up'; *uisngauq* 'his eyes are open', 'he is awake'; *uiten!* 'open your eyes, wake up!'; qimugkauyaraat uitengut 'the puppies are starting to open their eyes'; *naucetaaq* *uituq* 'the flower is blooming'; Qerruqatarluni iik-llu cikmirciiganatek, *uiterpaumalutek*. 'He was about to freeze to death and his eyes could not close; they were wide *open*.' (YUU 1995:68); Y, NS, K, HBC, NUN, NI, CAN, BB, NR, LI, EG; > *uitassuun*, *uitemssuaq*; < PE *uvi(t)-*

uitemssuaq snow goggles # HBC; < *uite-*

uitera, uiter(aq*) soft red rock; ochre # *Uitertenrrayagalria* nutaan tan'gurraq . . .

kegginaa-gguq mingugciq *uitermek*. 'When a young man gathers *ochre* for the first time he will smear his face with *ochre*.' (ELL 1997:256); *Uitera*-q-gguq tallurtartuq. Waten-gguq tua-i kavirciaqami yuk allamun yugmun tangvagcetevkenani tunusngaurulu *taūgaam* kavircitullruuq. . . . Yugnek-gguq-am tangvagerluni kavicegggluni taqsuituq. *Taūgaam*-q-gguq yuum atuacim aulukluku waten aulukekani assirluni taq'erkauluni kavicegggluni tua-i-gguq talluryunrilami. 'It is known that *ochre* is very shy and unpretentious. When a person painted something red, she turned her back away from others and concealed her work . . . When a person is making something red while others are observing her, the color will come out in a weaker shade. But when someone made something red without observers, the color would come out sharp and distinctly red, because it did not feel intimidated.' (CIU 2005:258); < PE *ivitərar*

uiterter- to dye with ocher # Kangaciqamek calikuneng caliciqaat tua muragaq man'a tua caliluku, *uiterluku-llu*. 'When they'd work on the ceremonial staff, they would use wood and *dye it with ocher*.' (QAN 1995:168); < uitera-q-te⁶-

uitqaci- to be unoccupied; to have free time # uitqaciuq 'he has free time' / caarkairucami uitqaciuq 'since he is done with his work he is unoccupied'; cf. uita-

uivaar-, uivvaar- to revolve repeatedly; to circle repeatedly # uivaartuq 'it is revolving'; uivaaraa 'it is going around it repeatedly' / ... akagluni cikmirmi, tua-i-llu tu'ami pengum terr'anun uilluni pagna qilak tangerrluku, tuarpiaq tamana nuna *uivaalria*, ilua-llu cali qungagyualluni.
'... she rolled down with her eyes closed, and when she landed at the bottom of the hill, she opened her eyes, and looked at the sky up there, it was like the world was *going around in a circle*, and her insides felt all queasy.' (ELN 1990:27); Tua-i-llu pissurtet nanerpateng teguluki nakacugnek qillerrvikumalriit *uivvaarluku* kan'a iteryaraq, tuamte-llu nakacuut kalevvluki tuavet anluamun. 'The hunters took their spears with the sea mammal bladders tied to them and *repeatedly circled* around the (ice hole) entrance down here, and then pushed the bladders into the hold in the ice.' (CAU 1985:79); < uive-a-, uive-a-; > uivaartur-, uivaaryaraq; < PE uyivðar- (*under* PE uyivə-)

uivaartur-, uivvaartur to continue to circle repeatedly # Tuamta-ll' nalugiqatarqameng unuakuayaarmi, nakaculget egalrem ikingqalrim avatiini *uivaarturluteng*, qasgim qaingani. 'And early in the morning when they were going to perform the ritual, those who had the bladders (of the animals they'd caught) *went round and round* the open skylight on top of the kashim.' (YUU 1995:39); < uivaar-tur¹-

uivaaryaraq revolver # < uive-a-yaraq

uivacetaaq wheel # < uive-a-cetaaq

uivagci-, uivagcir- to be hesitant; to go in circles (figuratively); to be anxious # Aling quyanavaa-ll', tua-i tang allaunritliniavet qaillukuarutnayukluten taūgaam ukunun ciunerpeceñun, *uivagcirkesevnga*. 'I'm so relieved that you aren't someone else, thinking that these people in your host village might do something to you, you did make me so *anxious*.' (KIP 1998:247); < uive-?-

uivaq vertebra # uivat 'spine', 'vertebrae'; UIVAM ARIVNERA (*NUN form*), UIVAM USGUNRA (*K, Y, NI, CAN, HBC, BB form*) 'spinal disk'; < uive-aq¹;
< PE uyivvar (*under* PE uyivə-)

uivcetaaq top (toy) # Caukiaqata'arqameng qantam allungalgem iluanun *uivcetaaq* piluku waten-llu elliurluku. 'When they play the game "turn to me", they'd spin a *top* in the bottom of a bent-wood bowl, inside it.' (CIU 2005:316); < uive-cetaaq

uive- to circle; to revolve; to rotate # uivuq 'it is going around in a circle'; uivaa 'it is going around it' / uivtaa 'he is turning it around'; uivutaa 'he is taking it with him as he goes around'; Apiatam-llu kinguani cali *uivevsiaarraarluku* nanvaq uterrluteng kalngateng muinrilengraata. 'After lunch and after *going around* the lake some more (gathering eggs), they went home even though their backpacks weren't full.' (ELN 1990:105); = uyive-; > uivaar-, uivagci-, uivcetaaq, uivenqegg-, Uivik, uivluk, uivneq, uivquq, uivtaaq, uivun, uivur-; cf. Nelson 1877-1881 list (127); < PE uyivə-

uivenqegg-, uivtanqegg- to be round; to be spherical # uivenqegtuq 'it is round'; Maaten murilkartaa aanani uquringllinilria-llu, aqsiik-llu anglutek *uivenqegnganatek*. 'When she took a look at her mother, she saw that she had evidently become fatter, and that her belly was big and seemed so *round*.' (ELN 1990:99); / < uive-nqegg-; > uivenqellria

uivenqellria circle # Enirluku piuq *uivenqellria*, "Tut'aqameng cat tua-i una nagingauralria aūgaarcet'laraat patuqerrlutek-llu kapkaanaak. Tua-i ca pitauluni." 'Pointing to the *disk*, he said, "When something steps here it gets caught; it releases the mechanism and the trap snaps shut. And so it's caught."' (ELN 1990:52); < uivenqegg-lria

Uivik, Uiv'ik, Uivevik December # Nakaciutullruut-gguq uksumi *Uiviim* wall'u Irallulraam nalliini. 'They held the Bladder Feast in winter around *December* or January.' (PRA 1995:458); see Appendix 7 on the Yup'ik calendar;
< uive-vik, uive-vik, uive-vik; concerning Uivik (*as opposed to Uivevik*), cf. naivik and naive-

uivluk marsh marigold (*Caltha palustris*) # the name comes from the round shape of its leaves; NUN;
> uive-?

uivneq joint or connecting point of a hoop-like object # < uive-neq¹

uivquq knot in wood; circular cap of squirrel or other skin with beaded decorative bands # *Uivqurra* ayaruan kangranun qillrutaa, nacao qanganaq. 'He tied his (another's) *circular hat* to the top of his (the other's) staff (which projected up); his hat was of squirrel fur.' (MAR2 2001:90); < uive-quq

uivqurraq* circular cap of squirrel or other skin with beaded decorative bands # < uivquq-rraq

uivtaaq top (toy) # *and* **uivtaar-** to spin # Waniwa 'ggun *uivtaarakauluku*, tua-i-llu malruulutek — una nucugterluni — uumek waniwa nemerluku. 'They *spin* it (the fire drill), there are two — one pulling the cord — winding around here.' (CIU 2005:204); < uive-te²-a-?

uivukaq hyaline cartilage # (?)

uivun device for stirring # < uive-n

uivur- to go around something thoroughly # Tua-i-llu nanvaq *uivurluku*, apiatarnarian-llu aqumqerluteng can'get akuliitnun nerluteng. 'They *worked their way around* the lake, and when it was time, they sat down amid the grass and ate.' (ELN 1990:105); < uive-ur-

uivutar- to give the namesake(s) of the deceased a complete set of new clothing during the *Elriq* ("Greater Memorial Feast") or *Merr'aq* ("Lesser Memorial Feast") # uivutaryaraq 'the ceremony of clothing a person in this way'; CAN; < uive-te⁵-?-

uivvluqaq round bowl made for girls # NUN

uivvsak round labret # NUN

uiyamte- to be in the way # uiyamtuq 'he is in the way' / *from English 'way' and Yup'ik suffix -mte-*

uiyaqar- to land a boat on a beach # uiyaqertuq 'he landed'; uiyaqaraa 'he landed it' / = uicqar-

ukakarar- a little on the side toward speaker (or focus of attention) from possessor # Caqerluni-llu Elngum murilkaa nanvam ilua, kankut qaleqcuuget *ukakaraagani-wa* mermi ungluungalnguq. 'And one time Elnguq looked into the lake and saw that down there were grebes, and *on the near side of* a couple of them there was what appeared to be a nest in the water.' (ELN 1990:105); < ukate-karaq

ukamar- to tow a boat with a rope while walking along the shore # ukamartuq 'he is towing something'; ukamaraa 'he is towing it' / Yaqutgiarcankut ukut upalriit. Angyarrlugluteng. Aatiit *ukamarluni*. 'Yaqutgiarcaq and family were moving. They used a large skin boat. Their father *was walking along the shore, pulling it with a rope.*' (WOR 2007:12); < PE ukamar-

ukangiig access to something; potential to obtain something # *and* **ukangiir-** to obtain what one can (of food) by doing one's best # Tamaani-wa kaigaqameng kaitulliniut, camek *ukangiiritlertmeggni* kass'artarmek. 'Back then when people went, they starved because they *lacked the potential to obtain* any store-bought food.' (CIU 2005:320); Tua-i canek tuaten *ukangiirluki* waten kiagaqan pilaamek, naunrainek-llu paug'um nunam, atsainek-wa tua-i unangnatuutaqluku taun' maulurluni. 'When it was summer, *she'd do whatever she could* about them (foodstuffs), gathering the plants and berries of the land up there for her grandmother.' (CUN 2007:118); cf. uka(ni)

uka(ni) in the area toward here; in the area through which we came # *extended demonstrative adverb*; ukani agiirtellemten'i qerrutepiaqiikut 'back there while we were coming we were very cold'; *see* ukna, *the corresponding demonstrative pronoun*; *see Appendix 3 on demonstratives*; > ukaniku, ukaqsig-, ukate-, ukatmun, ukatrute-, ukanirpak; < PE *dem* uk-

ukanirpak historically; up till now at least # *adverbial particle*; Teggneq cali tuaten teggnermek tangeqsaitukut *ukanirpak* tuaten pinriqualriamek, pingailngurmek-wa pingraata. 'Throughout our history we have never seen an elder who gave up and didn't participate' (TAP 2004:102); Tua-i picim iliini tauna maulrua qaillun umyuarteqluni, inerquutaqapiarmek *ukanirpak* niitetukemteŋek, . . . 'Then one day his grandmother thought about a very serious prohibition which we used to hear about *since time immemorial*, . . .' (ELL 1997:12); < ukani-rpak

ukaniku in the near future # *adverbial particle*; Ukaniku piyunarqekumta cali ukucetun naaqerkarpeceŋek igauciyugyaaqukut. 'In the near future, if it's possible for us, we would like to write more like this for you to read.' < ukani-ku

ukaqsig- to be close (to here) # ukaqsigtuq 'it is close by' / neqlillrat ukaqsinruuq Mamterillerni 'their fish camp is closer than Bethel'; < ukani-qsig-

ukaqvaggun in the near future; recently # *essentially a particle*; Ukaqvaggun microwave oven-aat paivngangellruut tamakut-llu aninqinertunruluteng cani tamaitni kenircuutni. 'Recently those microwave ovens have begun to come on the scene and they are more economical to use than any other cooking device.' (GET n.d.:14); < uka(ni)-qva-*vialis*

ukate- this side # ukatiini 'on this side of it' # Ciku man'a qaingani nunam assiituq uum kipusviim *ukatiini*. 'This ice on top of the ground is bad on *this (toward us) side* of this store.' (PRA 1995:192); < uka(ni)-te³-; > ukakarar-

ukatmun toward here; this way; on this side # *adverbial particle*; Maaten pug'uq yucuayaaq . . . iirpayagauluni, qanerpayagauluni *ukatmun* cauluni. 'When it came in (to the house), it was a little person with big eyes and a big mouth facing *this way.*' (GRA 1901:288); < uka(ni)-tmun

ukatrute- to shoot short of a target # ukatrutaa 'he shot short of it' / < uka(ni)-trute-

ukayiruaq, ukasiruaq cottongrass (*Eriophorum* sp.) # *from unattested ukayiq, ukasiq cognate to Siberian Yupik ukaziq 'snowshoe hare' (with cognates also in Inupiaq and some Sugpiaq, cf. PE ukaðir), and postbase -uaq imitation, thing like*

ukeggna the one approaching # *see ukna*

uki- to get a hole (in it); to get pierced # *ukiuq 'it got a hole in it' / ukimauq 'it has a hole in it'; elakaq ukiuq 'the water hole is all the way through to the water', i.e., the person making the hole finally chipped all the way through the ice, permitting the hole to fill with water; > ukii-, ukima-, ukineq, ukinqucuk, ukilqaar(aq), ukite-, ukivkaneq, ukiyaaq; < PE uki-²*

ukicissuun drill; awl; hole-making device, auger # *< ukite-i²-cuun*

ukii- to pierce a hole through # *ukiiguq 'he pierced through' / Tua ukiingnaqluni ukiivailegmi-ll' ayimlluni panini taun' meqsullrani. 'When his daughter was thirsty, he tried piercing a hole through [the ice], but before he could pierce through, his pick broke.' (ELL 1997:230); < uki-?*

ukima- to have a hole in it # *ukimauq 'it has a hole in it' / Aipaan taum qimugkauyaraam qanran qilii piak ukimaluni aipaan taugken qanra assirluni. 'The roof of the mouth of one of the puppies had a hole in it, but the mouth of the other one was fine.' (ELN 1990:59); < uki-ma-*

Ukiivak King Is. # *in the Bering Sea near Nome, formerly inhabited by Inupiaq people*

ukilqaar(aq*), ukiqlak open-weave grass bag #
< uki-?

ukineq hole (especially a hole made intentionally) # *ciin una puyirvik ukinengqerta? 'why does this stovepipe have a hole in it?'; Anngamek piuq ukinerugaat nunam qaingani, tekiteellrani cataiqaarluteng, tanqigmek anlluggluteng. 'When they₂ went out, they saw lots of holes in the ground that hadn't been there when he'd arrived, and they were glowing with light.' (YUU 1995:81); ukinerpall'er or ukinvall'er 'huge hole'; < uki-te²-neq¹*

ukinqucuk upper bow-piece (with tote-hole) of kayak # *see Appendix 9 on the parts of the kayak;*
< uki-qucuk

ukiqlaaq* open-weave grass basket # *cf. uki-*

ukirqe- to make multiple holes in (it) # *ukirqai 'he is making holes in it' / . . . angyaat ukirqelliniat, mermek-llu imangami kill'uni. ' . . . he made holes in their boat, and when water came in it sank.' (YUU 1995:19); ukiqluku '(he) making hole after hole in it'; < ukite-rqe¹-; > ukirqissuun*

ukirqissuun drill; awl; hole-making device #
< ukite-rqe¹-i²-cuun

ukisqaq strong, capable person; source of assistance # *ukisqangqertuq 'he has a source of assistance'; Kitak atu'urkiurnaurpuk ukisqaqlunuk! 'Okay, let's make clothing for him, helping each other!'; (QUL 2003:110); NS; > ukisqir-; < PY ukisqaq*

ukisqir- to help # *ukisqiraa 'he is helping her' / HBC, NI, CAN, NUN, BB, NR; ukisqiutuq 'he is helping out'; < ukisqaq-ir¹-*

ukite- to make a hole in it # *ukitaa 'he made a hole in it' / ukiskina! 'get your ears pierced!'; Wagg'uq, "Cikum ukicugngaurtii, ayakuaryaunaku iinga-llu inglulengraan, kegginaa-llu qaillun ayuqengraan." Cikum-gguq ukicugngaurtii camaken uksumi anguyugngauq. 'And they said, "Do not refuse one who can make a hole through the ice, even though he is missing one eye and his face is disfigured." They say that one who can make a hole through the ice can get food from underneath during the winter.' (YUP 2005:160); < uki-te²-; > ukicissuun, ukirqe-; < PE ukit- (under PE uki-²)*

ukiutnaq snap or clasp; hard-shelled sea creature that resembles a stick # *the creature is about two inches in length and half an inch in width, and to eat it one breaks the shell in half and sucks out the contents (species ?); NUN*

ukivkaneq open hole in river ice during winter # *Y; < uki-vkar-neq¹*

ukiyaq seal's breathing hole in ice # *BB; < uki-ya(g)aq*

ukli- to cut up food in preparation for cooking; to dice # *ukliuq 'he is cutting up something'; ukliia 'he is cutting it up' / . . . Mikellaq-llu kemegmek ukliqengani, ukliluni, aaniit-llu kenirluni. ' . . . and Mikellaq cut up some meat because she'd been told to cut it up, and their mother cooked.' (ELN 1990:66); cf. uklir-; < PE uyukli-*

ukliaq cooked piece of fish # *< ukli-aq¹*

uklir-, uk'lir- to provide solid ingredients in soup # *ukliraa 'he is providing it with solid ingredients' / < ?-ir¹-; cf. ukli-ukna, ukeggna the one approaching # restricted demonstrative pronoun; kituuga ukna? 'who is that coming?'; uk'um '(of)*

that one approaching'; ukegkut 'the ones coming'; ernerni ukegkuni 'in the days to come'; Tua-i-ll' ika-i nangerrluni kiarqaarluni ayumian-gguq *ukna* ukatmun agiireskili. 'And then, across there, he stood up, and after looking around, straight away *that one coming* approached from the distance toward this area.' (CIU 2005:180); see Appendix 3 on Yup'ik demonstratives; < PE dem uk-

uksi- to spend the winter # *uksiuq* 'he is spending the winter' / *Tau̯gaam-gguq maani* — *uksumi cikungellra ayagluku pilliut* — *uksivimeggnun* nunameggnun quyurtaqluteng. 'But here — maybe starting when ice formed in winter — they gather at their *wintering headquarters* village.' (CAU 1985:12); < *uksuq-i³*; < PE *ukyi-* (*under* PE *ukyur*)

uksii-, uksui- to spend the fall # *uksiiguq* or *uksuiguq* 'he is spending the fall' / < *uksuaq-i³*; > *uksiiyar-*, *uksuilleq*

uksiiyar-, uksuiyar- to go to fall camp # *uksiiyartuq* or *uksuiyartuq* 'he went to fall camp' / *Tua-i-llu uksiiyarpailegmeng ceñ'* *armi aquinginanermeggni* *yakiicimaagulluteng* *tuaten camek qalrialriamek niitut*, . . . 'And then, before they *went to fall camp*, while they were playing tag on the shore, they heard something calling out, . . . ' (ELN 1990:30); < *uksii-yar-* **uksuilleq, uksuivik, uksiiyaraq** fall camp # . . . *aipaan taum piyaaqellinia tua-i alangruamek, uksuillerni qavartarlutek*. ' . . his companion tried to tell him about it, because they were experiencing a supernatural presence, spending the night in the *fall camp*.' (QAN 1995:206);

< *uksui-lleq¹*, *uksui-vik*, *uksii-yaraq*

uksuaq* fall; autumn; last autumn # *and uksuar-* to become autumn # *uksuartuq* 'it became autumn'; *uksuaraa* 'it became autumn on him' / *Tan'geriyaurrlun' waten uksuarmini*. *Qakurnaryaurrluni-llu*. 'It started getting darker *in autumn* like now. And also the frost started to form.' (AGA 1996:202); *Tua-i-llu uksuarluni cikuluni-llu, yuut-llu pektengluteng cikukun tamaaggun*. 'Autumn came, and ice formed [on lakes and rivers], and people started walking on the ice there.' (MAR1 2001:5); < *uksuq-?*; > *uksii-*, *uksuaqu*, *uksuarpak*; < PE *ukyur* (*under* PE *ukyur*)

uksuaqu this coming autumn # *adverbial particle*;

< *uksuaq-ku*

uksuarpak all autumn # *adverbial particle*; *Tamaanlluteng-llu uksuarpak uksurpak-llu*. 'They were there *all autumn* and all winter.' (YUU 1995:100); < *uksuaq-rpak*

uksullaq* thing of last winter # *kumlivigmek luquuyagmek uksullarmek aqvaten* 'get one of last winter's pike from the freezer'; < *uksuq-llaq*

uksuq winter; last winter; year # *and uksur-* to become winter # *uksurtuq* 'it became winter'; *uksuraa* 'winter came upon it (the land)' / *uksuq melqulegcullrunrituq* 'last winter he didn't trap for fur'; *uksumi* 'during the winter'; *uksuuguq* 'it is winter'; *uksuurtuq* 'it has become winter'; *uksurcuun* 'something used for winter'; *Tua-i-llu cat iliitni uksumi, uksum-wa qukaani tamaani nengllillran nalliini qasgimiut uitanginanratni, angutet tamaani qasgimi uitauratullratni*, . . . 'And then, one time in the *winter*, in the middle of *winter*, during the time when it was cold, when the residents of the kashim stayed in, when the men stayed in the kashim, . . . ' (MAR1 2001:49); > *uksi-*, *uksuaq*, *uksullaq*, *uksuqu*, *Uksurnarli*, *uksurpak*, *uksurtaq*; < PE *ukyur*

uksuqu this coming winter # *kiak kiputellruunga nutaramek snuukuumeq uksuqu aturnaluku* 'last summer I bought a new snowmachine to use this coming winter'; < *uksuq-ku*

Uksurnarli Portage Creek # *village near Dillingham*; < *uksuq-naq¹-li¹*

uksurpak all winter # *adverbial particle*; < *uksuq-rpak*

uksurtaq thing of winter; snow bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*) # < *uksuq-taq²*

uksussaq vinegar # *from Russian* ўксус (*úksus*)

uku- one like this (*indicated something on oneself or nearby*) # *used with a possessor (or the equivalent) as in*: *aũg'um arnam ukua iqauq* 'that woman's area here (indicating something on oneself) is dirty'; *ukuituq* 'it doesn't have one like this (indicating something on or near oneself)'; *Kegginaqurtangqellinilria ukua*, *kegginaqumek*, *imkunek kegginaqunek-wa tua-i muraganek*. 'In *this part* of it (narrator indicating on or near himself), there was a evidently a mask, a mask, one of those kinds of masks which are made out of wood.' (QAN 1995:52); *Ukatmun kingyaraqami miryaraqluni akutamek*. *Qat'riturnipaa-lli-gguq ukugkeni*. 'When he would turn his head and look back in this direction, he'd vomit out some "akutaq" ("Eskimo ice cream"). Oh my, how white, so they say, *his areas here and here* became (narrator indicating his shoulders).' (CIU 2005:128); cf. *maku-*; < *base for ukut (q.v.)*

ukurraq, ukuaq (NUN, HBC, NS form) daughter-in-law; sister-in-law brother's wife only; parallel cousin's son's wife # *Tuaten-gguq tua-i ayuquq cali, muragtun caliarkarniilngurtun yuk, nengaugkarniinani, panigkarniinani, ukurrarkarniinani-llu*. 'One can be like a piece of wood that is difficult to work with, difficult as a son-in-law, a daughter, or a *daughter-in-law*.' (YUP 2005:80); > *ukurrite-*; < PE *ukurar*

ukurritaq woman from another village residing in her husband's village; woman who has married into a family # Taprarmiunuk ukurritauguq 'she is living in her husband's village, Stebbins'; Tuani-am tua-i ukurritauyaaqellrem amaken Qinarmek, ayagtelluku-gguq ilain, taqvailgata anguyalriit. 'Although she was *living in her husband's village* having come from Qinaq, her relatives sent her away before the warring stopped.' (KIP 1998:197); < ukurrite-aq¹

ukurrite- to marry into a certain village or family; to get married # *of a woman*; ukurrituq 'she got married into a family' / Nunanun allanun nugtarluni nengaugicaraq wall'u ukurricaraq qaneryarantangqertuq cali inerquutnek. 'There are instructions and admonitions concerning moving to another village, becoming a son-in-law or *becoming a daughter-in-law*.' (YUP 2005:180); < ukurraq-ite²; > ukurritaq

ukurmiu person from this place right here # Maa-i ukurmiunek ilangqelliniukut ayagyuaneq elitnauraneq. 'We have young people, students, people from *right here*, attending.' (ELD 1984:4); < uku-miu

ukut these # *plural of una (q.v.)*; > ukurmiu

ukveke-, ukveqe- to believe # ukvekaa *or* ukveqaa 'he believes it or her' / ukvekenritamken *or* ukveqenritamken 'I don't believe you'; Taūgaken ayagnirluku cuut ukvekenglliniat ukicimayukluku Nanwarciar imarpigmun. 'From that, people began to *believe* that Nanwarciar had a passage (underground) that led to the ocean.' (WEB2); Atam nukalpiat iqlungartut; tauna ukveqenrilgu. Nulirkani amlerrata iliitnek nuliangeciquq. 'Look, young men lie; don't *believe* him. Because there are many potential wives for him, he will take one of them for a wife.' (YUU 1995:10); < ukver-ke⁴-

ukveq religion; belief; faith # *and* **ukver-** to believe; to have faith # ukvertuq 'he believes' / ukvertacia 'the depth of his faith'; qanemcia ukvernaituq 'his tale is hard to believe'; ukvertua Agayutetangqerrucianek 'I believe that there is a God'; Cali yuut ukvelartut yuum tarneraneq tuquyuilngurmek. 'Also people *believe* in the immortal soul of a person.' (CAU 1985:34); Ciin nangyaryugceci, elpeci ukverkilngurni? 'Why are you terrified — you of little *faith*?' (MATT. 8:26); > ukveke-, ukveraite-, ukvernarqe-, ukverneq, ukvertar-, ukverun; < PE ukvəR-

ukveraite- to be incredulous; unbelieving; to be overjoyed; to marvel # ukveraituq 'he is overjoyed' / Nanraumali Ataneq! Ukveraitnarquq kenekminek nasvagillra wangnun . . . 'The Lord be praised! His showing his love toward me makes one *marvel* . . .' (PSALM 31:21); < ukver-aq¹-ite¹-

ukvernarcar- to pledge; to swear truthfulness or loyalty; to guarantee # Ukvernarcarirraara wangnun, . . . Tua-i Esau ukvernarcariluni paitarkani Jacob-aamun pikarkaurcetaa. 'Pledge to me first, . . . So Esau *pledged* and allowed his birthright to pass to Jacob.' (AYAG. 25:33); < ukver-narq-car-i¹-

ukvernarqe- to be believable; to be trustworthy; to be credible # ukvernarquciq 'credibility'; . . . tamarmeng-llu alerquutai ukvernaqluteng. ' . . . and all his precepts *are trustworthy*.' (PSALM 111:7); < ukver-narqe-

ukverneq faith # < ukver-neq²

ukvertar- to tend to believe things # ukvertartuq 'he tends to believe' / Taūgken-gguq tua-i im' ukvertalria tua-i picuiyukluki pilria, ilani qusengraata cakneq qusyuunani. 'But, one who *tends to believe* in the truth of these things, even if others get colds, he never gets a cold.' (YUP 2004:74); < ukver-tar¹-

ukverun, ukveruciq religion; belief; faith # < ukver-n, ukver-ciq

ukveryagute- to come to believe (it/him) # ukveryagutuq 'he has come to believe'; ukveryagutaa 'he has come to believe it, or him' / Waniwa tang arnassagaama qaneryarat-ll' ilait elitaqsaurcamki ukveryaguskeka'll'-am tamana tua-i. 'Now that I'm an old woman, because I've begun to learn this things that have been stated, I've *come to believe* that [tradition].' (AGA 1996:110); < ukver-yagute-

ula^o high tide; flood # Tua-i ul'aqan, una, ula mayuraqan kit'aqluni qaill' pitalriamek. 'Whenever the tide came up, when the *high tide* rose, this one would be under the water this far.' (PAI 2008:200); *see also* ule-; < PE ulə(-)

ulakitaar- to play tag # ulakitaartut 'they are playing tag'; NSU; *cf.* ullag-; < PY ulakitaar-

ulapeqe- to waste time; to act wantonly (and perhaps cruelly); to take advantage of someone; to play around # ulapequq 'he is wasting time, playing around' / ulapequtekaa 'he is using it to waste time, he is playing around with it or her'; . . . tumyarat taukut tekiartellinii ulapeqellrata nuniini inuguacuar una arenqianani kenugngaluni. ' . . . when she got to the path, at the place where they'd been *playing around* there was a little doll and it was certainly well adorned.' (CIU 2005:332); Ulapequcilaagnek-llu ungungssiarnek cascigalivkaraqluki. 'Wantonly they mistreated animals, making it so

that the animals couldn't do anything.' (AYAG. 49:6); Tua-i taum arnam tunllinii taukut nakacuut. Quyaluni tegullinii, angniriqerrluni. *Ulapequteklinii*, egqaqluki tuaten. 'And the woman give those bladders. He gladly took them and got very happy. *Playing with them*, he threw them about.' (YUU 1995:87) cf. *ulapsagte-*

ulap'aq waterproof boot # Amiiitnek tamakut *ulap'angqellruukut* imumi. Wiinga-ll' angullruanka. Wiinga-ll' aturaqluki. 'We had *waterproof boots* from their skin. I caught the tail end of that era; I also used to use them.' (AGA 1996:184); = *alap'aq*; from 'rubber'

ulapsagte- to make a mistake; to forget # *ulapsagtuq* 'he made a mistake'; cf. *ulapeq-*

ulariq type of berry called "apple berry" (*species ?*) # *picked in spring; they make the mouth dry*; LI

ulcetaaq baking powder; yeast; or other leavening agent # . . . *ulcetaarutet* iciw' imkut anglallrulriit imumi, taukut terr'at ukilleryayagirturluku ussukcamek. ' . . . back in those days *baking powder* cans were large; they made little holes in the bottom with a nail.' (CIU 2005:196); < *ule-cetaaq*

ule- to rise (of liquid or semiliquid, e.g., dough); to be high tide (*coast and along tidal rivers*); to flood (*inland*); # *ul'uq* or *ulaa* 'the tide is high'; 'it is flooding'; 'the level of the liquid is rising' / *un'gaken anuqlirpakaami ulnguq* 'because the wind is blowing from downriver it is beginning to flood'; *negtaaraq ulcirtuq kaminiam caniani* 'the bread dough is left to rise by the stove'; *ulesqaar* 'a little flood'; *ulesqiirluni* 'flooding a little'; *Taukut-llu keliparkat ulcirluki, ulngata-llu uulluki*. 'She waited for the dough shaped into loaves to *rise*, and when they *rose* she baked them.' (PRA 1995:413); *ulengnaqenrilnguut* 'nonprofit corporation' (*literally*: 'those that don't try to rise (above others for profit)') (*legal neologism*); see also. *ula*; > *ulengnaqenrilnguut*, *ulcetaaq*, *ulerpag-*, *ulerpak*, *uleve-*, *ulevlar-*, *ulute-*; < PE *ulə(-)*

ulerpak flood # and **ulerpag-** to flood # *ulerpagtuq* 'it is flooding' / *ulerpautaa* 'it is flooding it'; . . . *nunam pektellrakun wall' ulerpagkun cagmarilleq*. ' . . . earthquake or flood damage.' (NEL 1978:3); *Tangerlluku ulerpagcetqata'arqa nuna unguvangqellriit tamalkuita piunrirluki*. 'See, I am going to bring a *flood* upon the earth and destroy all life.' (AYAG. 6:17); < *ule-rpak*

uleve- to well up (of water from beneath the earth or ice); to babble (of one speaking) # *ulevuq* 'it is bubbling up', 'he is babbling' / NSU; = *ulve-*; < *ule-?*

ulevlaq spring (of water) # and **ulevlar-** to have a constant visible flow of water as evidenced by bubbles # *ulevlartuq* 'it (water) is entering' / *Nasaurluut-gguq iliit kingunruluni ivqatallrani iliit kingyarluni piuq nanvaq tauna camaken ulevlat anngartellinilriit*. 'When the last girl began to go into the water, one of the people in front looked back and noticed *water bubbles* coming from the bottom.' (CIU 2005:118); *Ulevlarpallraat anqerrluteng*. 'Large bubbles would surface.' (PAI 2008:28); < *ule-*; < PE *uləvlar-* (*under* PE *ul(ə)*)

ulevleruyak bumblebee flower; lousewort (*Pedicularis* sp.) # *the roots of this plant are eaten*; < ?-*ruyak*

ulevte- to be messy; to mess up # *ulevtuq* 'it is messy'; *ulevtaa* 'he messed it up' / NUN, NS

ulganaq parka ruff # NUN; < *uuleg-a-naq*¹

uligaaq coat # NSU; < *ulik-?*

uligiayuli ghost said to have a big blanket, which it wraps around children who are out too late at night playing hide-and-seek, it then takes them away # < *ulig-?-yuli*

uligui- to distract attention from its young by pretending to be disabled and thus drawing an intruder's attention to itself (of a bird) # *uiiguiguq* 'it (bird) is performing its distracting act' /

uliiq arctic fox; white fox (*Vulpes lagopus*) # *Qavartaraqluta uksumi pingnatugluta akikarcungnaqaqamta kaviarneq, uliirnek-llu*. 'We'd camp out in the winter while doing subsistence activities trying to get furs, red fox and *white fox*, to sell for cash.' (KIP 1998:263); < PY *ulayaq*

ulik blanket; quilt # and **ulig-** to use a blanket # *uligtuq* 'he put on a blanket'; *uligaa* 'he put a blanket on her' / *Uliilami-llu ulik nuqluku imgulluni uligmun uitauruni, piqerluni qerrutenrinrakun Turpiim qerruyinglliami makluni ulik nuqtarluku ulingnaqluni uliami taugaam taqluni*. 'As she was not covered by the *blanket*, she pulled the *blanket* over and wrapped herself up in the *blanket* staying warm like that, but as soon as she became warm, Turpak started getting cold, sat up and pulled the *blanket* back trying to *cover* herself with the *blanket*, stopping only when she was *covered with the blanket*.' (ELN 1990:60); *Qanikcamek nuna ulilaraa* . . . 'He *blankets* the earth with snow . . .' (PSALM 147:16); > *uligaaq*, *uligiayuli*, *ulikutaq*, *ulilek*; < PE *uliy(-)*

ulikutaq, **ulikussuk** something thrown over the shoulders and used as a robe; shawl; cloak # *uligmek ulikutarluni*

aqumgauq ‘putting a blanket over his shoulders as a shawl, he is sitting down’; ‘Tua-i-llu qayagpagagtaryaaqerraarlukkek itqercami kaviavialuarani *ulikutaqeqerluki* anqertelliniluni. ‘She yelled out some instructions to them, and when that did not work, she rushed back into the house, and she grabbed her fox-fur *piece*, wrapped it around her shoulders, and went out.’ (CIU 2005:230); Aqevlerucirarkaugan-llu kangiraikun *ulikussukluku* aturan. ‘You shall make tassels on the corners of the *cloak* you wear.’ (ALER. 22:12); < ulik-kutaq

ulilek beaver in its third year # Y; < ulik-lek; cf. paluqtaq, *the general term for beaver*

uliun sinew before it is split to use for sewing; top layer of back muscle and ligaments used for making sinew #

Tamakunek tamaa-i tuntut piitnek *uliutaitnek* pituut. ‘They use those *ligaments* from the muscles on the back of the caribou [for sinew].’ (PAI 2008:106); < ulik-n;

< PE uli(C)un

ullacuk bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*) with dark fur # NUN

ullag- to approach # ullagaa ‘he approached it or her’ / ullautuq ‘he approached something’; ullagartaa ‘he rushed up to it’; ullagarutuq ‘he himself rushed up’; Tua-i-am apqaurturluni pilaucimitun tauna Elnguq, tua-i-llu paqnakngamiu kaminiaq *ullagluku* canimek murilkaa, qaraliarluni piciatun. ‘And so, asking questions as was her way, Elnguq *went over* to the stove out of curiosity and when she looked at it from the side she saw that it had various decorations.’ (ELN 1990:7); *Ulliini* mak’arrluni uirraniluni tuaten *ullagiinaarluku*. ‘When she *went over* to it, it stood up and slowly *approached* her growling!’ (ELN 1990:80); > ullaute-; cf. ulakitaar-

ullaute- to approach something; to come to something # ullautuq ‘he approached something’; ullautaa ‘he brought (him) to something’ / Nunat-gguq ukut piaqata allat nunat *ullautaqluteng* Elriliyarluteng. ‘When the village did that, the other village would *come* for the Great Memorial Feast.’ (CAU 1985:129); Cikmialmalria-llu ellinun *ullautaat*, . . . ‘They *brought* to him a blind man, . . .’ (MARK 8:22);

< ullag-te⁵-

ull’eruaq (ul’eruaq ?) exterior grove of an oval bowl # NUN

ulligtaq fish cut for drying # < ulligte-aq¹;

> ulligtaruaq

ulligtaruaq split and dried small fish, such as whitefish, pike, or trout # Unuakumi makcara’arluteng uptut atrauquriluteng aklumeggnek, cali-llu kinertalluliameggnek, *ulligtarualiameggnek*-llu uciviirucan tauḡaam angyaq taqluteng. ‘They got up early in the morning and got ready to go by taking their possessions down to the boat, and also they loaded the meat they’d dried and *small split dried smoked fish* and stopped only when there was no more room in the boat.’ (PRA 1995*:460);

< ulligtaq-uaq

ulligte- to cut fish for drying, in the traditional manner, making cuts so that air can reach all parts of the flesh (*LK meaning*); to turn over (*NUN meaning*); to mess things up; to scatter things (*EG meaning*) # ulligtuq ‘it is cut for drying’; ulligtaa ‘she cut it for drying’ / ulligciuq ‘she is cutting fish for drying’; > ulligtaq; cf. ullirte-; < PE ulir-

ullinga- to be turned inside out # ullingauq ‘it is inside out’ / < ulte-nga-

ullirneq a cut # Y; < ullirte-neq¹

ullirtaaq coat; jacket # *so called because of the way in which it opens in front, in contrast to the traditional pullover parka*, atkuk; BB, NR, LI, EG; < ullirte-?

ullirte- to open or cut so as to expose the inside # ullirtuq ‘it is opened, cut open’; ullirtaa ‘he cut it open’ / Atam tua-i ava-i upyut’ngareskaku, mikelnguq anyungareskan, uuggun waniwa uum ipegcarturalallrakun tua-i aqsiiik *ullirrlukek* irnivkarniarput. ‘When the child is ready to come out, we cut her [the woman’s] abdomen with the knife we’ve been sharpening and take the baby out.’ (CUN 2007:31); > ullirneq, ullirtaaq; cf. ulligte-; < PE ulir-

ullukarak tool box # NUN

ull’ute- to collapse on the people in the building as during an earthquake # ull’utaa ‘it collapsed on him’ or ‘it (the ground) swallowed him as during an earthquake’ / < ulte-te³-

ulluvak cheek # ulluviigken ‘your cheeks’; Yuum qacareskaten *ulluvagpegun* inglua-llu manikiu. ‘If a person slaps you on the *cheek*, turn the other one.’ (LUKE 6:29); < ?-vak; > ulluvalqin, ulluvalquq; < PE uhuyay

ulluvalqin gill cover of a fish; operculum #

< ulluvak-?

ulluvalquq cheek of a fish, cut from the fish #

< ulluvak-quq

ull’uyaq whirlwind # ull’uyam kalikallerpakayall’er quletmun tengtaa ‘the whirlwind blew the large piece of paper

upward'; Ataneq, *ull'uyam* ayagaskiitun urr'artun ayuqlirivkarki, . . . 'Lord, make them like the dust blown about by a whirlwind, . . .' (PSALM 83:13); K, BB; = ucluryaq; < ?-yaq; < PE ulə(t)luyar-

ulmirte- to flare # e.g., copper tubing; < PY ulmirtə-

ulpeg- to be boiling # ulpegtuq 'it is boiling' / NUN

ulpecuqnaq toy or game in which a stick is tossed up and the player tries to have it fall into or through a small hole in a handheld component # NUN; cf. ulpegte-

ulpegte- to upend so as to check or clean underneath # Muragnek qaill' taktalrianek tegumiirluta, akiqliqluta waten, kuiggaq kelugkat aciirluku *ulpegtaqluki* waten. 'We'd get a stick of certain length, and after putting the stick under the overhanging grass along the side of the stream, the two holding the ends of the stick would *turn up* the grass, getting under it.' (PAI 2008:196)

ulpete- to somersault # EG; cf. ulpiarte-

ulpiarte- to somersault # ulpiartuq 'he is doing a somersault' / mikelnguut ulpiartaartut nunapigmi 'the children are somersaulting on the tundra'; Ancamegnegu pilliniak, *ulpiartaaresqelluku* tallimarqunek, tegulayunaitniluku. 'After they'd took him out, they told him to do five *somersaults*, telling him he was undesirable to touch (otherside).' (YUU 1995:98); cf. ulpete-; < PE ulpə¹ or ulpət (*under* PE ulət-)

ulqiq potato; wild potato plant (*Claytonia tuberosa*) # NUN; = utqiq; < PE ulqir

ulqucinak parka made with the fur side inward # Wiinga-llu tevyulineq *ulqucinaarauluki*. 'Me too, (they'd have me use) a *fur-side* in parka of muskrat skins.' (CAU 1985:130); < ulte-?

ulruk pair of pants # and **ulrur-** to put on pants # ulrurtuq 'he put on pants'; ulruraa 'he put pants on him' / *the noun* ulruk is a dual with base ulrur- as in ulrurpiik 'big pair of pants'; BB, NR, LI, EG; > ulrusiik

ulrussiik old pair of overalls # < ulruk-?

ulte- to turn inside out; to reverse # ultuq 'it turned inside out'; ultaa 'he turned it inside out' / ullesgu! 'turn it inside out!'; ullelluku 'turning it inside out'; Waten-gguq tang alangrulriit tamakut, makuit, aliit *ultaqelriit* elatmun, qerrulliit-llu makut akuit pingermeng cali ullingluteng; negiliit-llu cali ullingluteng. 'Like this, they say, those who encountered an apparition would have their sleeves *turned inside out*, and their cuffs and hems and ruffs also turned inside out.' (QAN 1995:196); > ullinga-, ull'ute-, ulqucinak; < PE ulət-

ulu, uluq tongue # uluni kegqeraa tamuallerminiu cukangnaqluni 'he bit his tongue when he chewed it, trying to chew fast'; Yuucuaqaurullerpeni qanerpeggun ilaten ilakniteksaqunaki. *Ulu* mik'lengermi akngirnarquq. 'During the brief span of your life don't say anything to your fellows without considering their feelings. Even though *the tongue* is small, it can hurt.' (YUP 2005:66); Y, NS, HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, UK, LI, EG; > uluckegcir-, ulucuar, ulukaq, ulungayaraq, uluvirte-; cf. uluaq, uluar-; < PY-S ulu(q)

uluq traditional Eskimo woman's knife shaped like a broad wedge set in a handle opposite the arc-shaped edge; semi-lunar knife; any type of knife (*CAN meaning*) # sometimes called 'ulu' in English, from the Inupiaq name for this kind of knife; the sharp edge of an uluaq is its kegginaq, the handle is its egkuaq; uluakun ulligciuq 'she is cutting fish for drying with a semi-lunar knife'; Uluvminek-gguq tauna tan'gauruller tegumiarrarluni. Tauna-llu-gguq aipaa nasaurluq *uluamek*. Nanikuangengamek taum tan'gaurullraam tauna nasaurluq pillinia, "Uluarpegun kepqerru." 'The little boy clutched his bow and arrow and the girl her *semi-lunar knife*'. When they panicked, not knowing quite who to do, the boy told the girl, "Cut it with your *semi-lunar knife*.'" (PAI 2008:400); NS, Y, NI, NUN, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI; cf. ulu; > uluara-, ulurpak; < PE ulu(r) and ulurar

uluar- to saw # uluartuq 'he is sawing'; uluaraa 'he is sawing it' / NS; cf. ulu-; > uluarun; < PE ularar-

uluara- to use a knife # Amllermi inerquutngullrulliniuq caliyaraq arcaqerluni *uluarayaraq* wall'u piqertuaryaraq. Cali Caninermium qanrutkaa tua-i erenrani *uluararraarluteng* akerta-llu teviaan taqluteng. 'There were prohibitions [after a death] concerning work, *cutting with a knife*, or chopping. A person from Canineq has told about how they would use *knives* during the day, then as soon as the sun sets they'd stop using them.' (CAU 1984:127); CAN; < uluaq-?

uluarun saw # NS; < uluar-n

uluckegcir-, uluc'ukcir- to babble; to blab # uluckegcirtuq 'he is babbling' / < ulu-?, ulu-?

ulucuar uvula # Y; < ulu-cuar

ulug¹- to flex a skin or the like to make it pliant by working it with both hands in a circular motion; to crumple # ulugtuq 'he is softening a skin'; 'it is wrinkled'; ulugaa 'he is softening it' / ulugaq 'something that has been softened by being worked on with the hands'; Cali-llu *ulukuni* amiitnek wangnun ikayuusqelluni tua-i-wa pitlikan uini. 'Also when she was going to *soften* the skins, she wanted me to help her, that is, if her husband happened to catch any (squirrels).'

(PRA 1995:299); > ulugcuun, ulugglug-; < PE uluy-
ulug²- to twinkle # > ulugtalia
ulugtalia twinkling star or beacon; the Morning Star # < ulug-tar¹-lia
ulugcuun, uluggsuun washboard # < ulug¹-cuun
ulugglug-, ulugglugte- to be wrinkled # *of clothes*; ulugglugtuq 'it is wrinkled' / < ulug¹-rrluk, ulug¹-rrluk
ulukaq slate stone formerly used to make semilunar knives # Uluarit-wa cali ciimat, *ulukarne* acirluki piaqluki. 'Their semilunar knives were made of stone they called "*ulukaq*".' (MAR1 2001:23);
 < ulu-kaq
ulunalek three-cornered needle # EG
ulungayaraq (HBC form), **ulunguyar(aq*)** (NI, CAN, NUN form) uvula # < ulu-u-yaraq, ulu-u-yaraq
ulupirute- to talk to # *Ulupiritelliniluku* qantullinian, qaillun piluku pillranek, apqaulliniluku. 'He *talked* to it, since it was able to talk, interrogated it as to how it came to be the way it was.' (MAR2 2001:43); Y; < ulu-?
uluqaq something or someone that one can or should turn one's head and eyes away from # . . . assirluni arenqianani-gguq tangrraarluni *uluqauokenani*. ' . . . being so fine that, oh dear, after one had seen him, he wasn't *one that one could take one's eyes off*.' (CIU 2005:174); < ulur-qaq
uluquq lee side # uluqũr ra 'its lee side'
ulur- to turn one's head and eyes away; to ignore # ulurtuq 'he turned away'; uluraa 'he turned away from it' / aqessngaqatallermi uluraa 'when he was about to sneeze he turned his head away from her'; Imumi nunamini [nunavni] nerevkalrunrilkuvni neresqessarpek'nak, tangrraarluku *ulullrukuvni*. 'He wouldn't have asked you to eat in his village if you hadn't asked him to eat in your village, if you had *ignored him* after seeing him.' (QUL 2003:22); Taūgaam wiinga *ulullerpenga* nanikuallruunga. 'But when you *turned your face away from* me I was dismayed.' (PSALM 30:7); > uluqaq; cf. ulurya-
ulurpak large semi-lunar knife # Tua-i-llu aturluni ikani, yuarutni iqukliran imum arnangiallerraam *ulurpak* egtaa tungiinun, maa-maani tailuni, uniurqurluku tull'uni, egkuara taūgaam alaunani. 'So she sang across there, and when her story came to an end that ugly old woman threw the *large semi-lunar knife* toward him, and it came, toward here, and, barely missing him, it landed with only its handle visible.' (MAR1 2001:66); Waten-gguq ayarua *ulurpall'ermek* cingilegluni. Yuilqumek-gguq agiirtaqaan ayaruni tauna waten piyuatekluku, akertem-gguq aciani qevlerpallaraaqluni tauna ayarum cingilga. 'His staff had a *large double-edged blade* at its tip. When he was approaching from the wilderness walking with his staff, the sun would sparkle on the tip of his staff.' (CIU 2005:174); < uluaq-rpak
ulurrugnaq legendary sea monster said to devour whales # < ?-naq²
ulurya- *emotional root*; > uluryacir(ar)-, uluryaite-, uluryake-, uluryanar-, uluryatar(ar)-, uluryayug-, uluryarutaq, uluryatar(ar)-,
uluryake- to fear especially getting hit by (it); to cringe before (it) # uluryakaa 'he fears (getting hit by) it' / < ulurya-ke²-
uluryanarqe- to cause one to fear (getting hit); to cause one to cringe / uluryanarqu 'it causes one to wince or quiver with fright', 'it is threatening' / . . . akertem-gguq aciani qevlerpallaraaqluni tauna ayarum cingilga. *Uluryanaqluni* alingnaqluni. ' . . . the tip of his staff would sparkle under the sunlight. It was *intimidating* and scary.' (CIU 2005:174); < ulurya-narqe-
uluryayug- to show fear; to cringe / uluryayugtuq 'he winced, afraid of being hit' / < ulurya-yug-
uluryacir(ar)-, uluryaca(ar)- to threaten to hit him with something held in the hand and used as a weapon # uluryaciraraa 'he is making threatening motions at him' / Eq'ngengami kegginaakun piirraminek *uluryacirallinia*. 'Exasperated, she *made motions to strike him* in the face with the sinew that she was braiding.' (YUU 1995:127); < ulurya-?-; > uluryaciriyaraq
uluryaciriyaraq assault # < uluryacir(ar)-i²-yaraq
uluryaite- to not fear getting hit; to not cringe; to be cruel # < ulurya-ite¹-
uluryarutaq native-made maul consisting of a log with one end thinned to serve as a handle # < ulurya-?-taq¹
uluryatar(ar)- to flinch # uluryata'arluni '(he) flinching'; A, *uluryatarallrani* tua-i unrakun 'ggun pitgallralliniluku. 'Ah, when he *flinched* he went ahead and shot him here through the armpit.' (QUL 2003:430); < ulurya-?-
ulute- to flood; to inundate # ulutaa 'it is flooding it' / cupraarcelluku ulerpiim nep'ut ulutellrua 'after breakup the flood inundated our house';

< ule-te⁵-; < PE ulutə (*under* PE ulə(-))

ul'utvak "whitecoat"; newborn or unborn seal, *especially* spotted seal (*Phoca largha*) # < ?-vak

uluvirte- to scold, to give a tongue-lashing # uluvirtuq 'he is giving someone a tongue-lashing'; uluvirtaa 'he gave her a tongue-lashing, bawled her out' / < ulu-?-

uluvlite- to rustle # BB

ulve- to well up (of water from beneath the earth or ice) # Tauḡaam meq *ulvelartuq* nunam acianek nuna mirluku. 'But the water *welled up* from under the earth and watered the earth.' (AYAG. 2:6); = uleve-; > ulvelria

ulvelria spring (of water) # Kuigtalegmun mermek-llu *ulvelriatalegmun*, nunam-llu aciakun kuiggartalegmun, qurrulruteng kuignayugni qemini-llu. 'To one with rivers, to the one with *springs*, and underground streams gushing forth in the valleys and hills.' (ALER. 8:7); . . . *ulvelriit* mer'et ulvenrircetaqluki. ' . . . it makes the *springs* of water cease to flow forth.' (PSALM 107:33);

< ulve-lria

um- *root*; > umci-, umcig-, umek, umeg-, umgi-

umci-, **umcigi-** (*HBC form*), **umcigci-** (*HBC form*) to be plugged; to be stuffed; to have nasal congestion # umciuq 'it is plugged', 'he has nasal congestion'; / qengagka umciuk 'my nose is stuffed'; < um-?-

umcig- to be airtight # umcigtuq 'it is airtight' / umcigtaa 'he made it airtight'; umcigtai nem'i akulqucui urunek 'he sealed the cracks of his house with moss'; qallilirluku nunamek umciggluku 'making it airtight by covering it with a layer of dirt'; "Qaillun ayuqellrua nepiami marayami uitalleq?" "Assillruuq. Nenglliurnaunani *umcickarnaunateng-llu* cat. Assirluni tua-i nenglliyaunani kumauranrilngermi." 'What was it like staying in a semi-subterranean house?' "It was nice. It didn't tend to cause one to get cold and nowhere did it require extra *sealing*. It was good, never cold even though a fire wasn't burning." (KIP 1998:301); > umcigun; < PE umciy- (*under* PE uməy-)

umcigun, **umcigutekaq** weather stripping; caulking; oakum; plug # < umcig-te²-n, umcig-te²-n-kaq

umcinginga- to refrain from having seal oil until summer at the time when one's son first catches a seal # NUN

ume- to panic; to be in a dither # um'uq 'he is in a panic' / NS; > umruksuar-

umek door; hatchway; cover # *and umeg-* to close; to turn off; to close off; to cover over # umegtuaq 'it (door, store, etc.) closed'; umgaa 'he closed it' / niicugnissuutet umegki! 'turn off the radio!'; umget 'the doors'; Amik-llu *umegturluku*, kan'a-llu kenirlallrat maqilriit *umgumaluni*. 'The door was *closed* and the firepit down there was covered (with planks).' (AGA 1996:54); PIQATARRAARPEKNATENG UMEGLUKU 'emergency closures (of fishing or hunting season)'; IMAM UMGUTII 'November' (*NUN usage*); *literally*: 'the sea's closing in (with ice)'; > umguci-, umkaryaraq

umgi- to have a stuffed nose; to have nasal congestion # HBC; < um-i²-

umguci- to bring a small gift for the communal men's house during the *Kevgiq* ("Messenger Feast") # CAN; < umeg?-?

umi- to fade away and be gone (for a long time) # umiuq 'it is gone' / umivkenani 'not being gone for long';

Cetamarqunek tuatnarraarluteng tayima *umiluteng*. 'After they did that for the fourth time, their noise diminished until it *was gone*.' (MAR1 2001:44); > umiqer-, umiqsig-, umiqvanek

umialek wealthy person # NSU; *from Inupiaq* umialik 'boat owner, boat captain'

umi, **umik**, **umiq** hard stone used to make tools and weapons; stone arrowhead or harpoon point; spade in cards (*additional BB, NI meaning*) # Tauna-am pilliniuq tua-i tuqutenritqaasqelluni, *umikamek*, *umikaatnek* nunulirciqniluki. 'He told them not to kill him, that he'd reward them with *arrowhead material*.' (PAI 2008:342); > umilek

um'i spades (in playing cards) # NUN

umilek arrow with stone arrowhead; three-cornered skin-sewing needle (*in HBC*) # < umi-lek

umingmaq musk ox (*Ovibos moschatus*) # *from Inupiaq* uminmak, *since musk oxen were introduced to this area from Greenland* # NUN

uminguaq one of two pieces of calfskin sewn to make a V pattern just below the strip of otter fur across the chest and back of a traditional Yup'ik parka or on skin boot # < umi-uaq (?); *but cf. Inupiaq* umik 'whisker

umiqer- to occur a while later # *used in the subordinative (only ?)*; Kiituani *umiqercelluku* kingurakun paitmurtuq, . . . 'Then he, *after a while*, went following her toward the mouth of the river, . . .' (GRA 1901:293); Imumi murilkessagutua, up'nerkami tua-i waten un'a ketvut cikuirtellra *umiqerluku*, Kusquqvagmek muriit an'aqelriit. 'Back then, I began to watch what was happening and in spring, down at our seashore, *shortly after* it became free of ice, drift logs would come out from the Kuskokwim.' (PAI 2008:244); < umi-qar-

umiqsig- to be almost inaudible because of distance; to be remote in a general sense # umiqsigtuq 'it is inaudible and far off' / Tuamta-llu-gguq niiciquq iliini naken tua-i umiqvanek ama-i niitnarqevyaagarluni tuatnayaarluni, qanikciurutem tutmallra, *umiqsigluni* ama-i egqaqellra. 'And sometimes he would hear snow landing as it is being shoveled but it would *barely be audible*.' (QUL 2003:42); Man'a-ll kuingill'er. Man'a-llu kuingimi taangaq tuarpiaq *umiqsinrurtuq*. Tamaa-i tamana ayagyuama usviirutii. 'And now there's this bad kind of smoking. When one smokes [marijuana] it's like liquor; but one becomes more *remote*. This is what is making our youth crazy.' (ELD 1984:53); < umi-qsig-

umiqvanek from the distance; from out of sight # *adverbial particle*; tengssuun umiqvanek neplirtuq 'the airplane is making noise from far off'; < umi-qva-*ablative-modalis*

umkaryaraq stovepipe damper # < umeg-qar-yaraq

Umkumiut prominent fish camp on Nelson Is. #

< ?-miu-*plural*

umlluaqar-, umllekar- to cook rare # HBC; < uu-;

= uungllekar-, uuvlaar-, uvluaqar-

umnaq rope # EG; cf. unraq

umran roughly woven grass cover used to protect drying fish from rain # NUN; < ?-n; cf. um-

umruksuar- to tremble, shake # HBC; < ume-?-ksuar-

umsuaq, umsugaq mind; idea; thought; mental activity; frame of mind # *Umsugaa* iluteqkanirtuq. 'His feelings became more and more hurt.' (MAR1 2001:4); NS = umyuaq, umyugaq; > umsuarrulaar-, umsuarteqe-; cf. usvi; < PY-S umyuyzaq

umsuarrulaar- to be in a panic # umsuarrulaartuq 'he is in a panic' / NSU; < umsuar-?

umsuarteqe-, umsugarteqe- to think # Tua-gguq *umsuartequq*, "Wall'u-qaa wanguuq kan'a? Wang'ungatuq kan'a." 'Then he thought, "Or could that one down there be me? It's probably me down there."' (AGA 1996:162); Y, NSU; = umyuarteqe-; < umsuaq-teqe-, umsugaq-teqe-

umta fog # and **umte-** to be foggy # umtuq 'it is foggy' / Y

umyuacuar- to partially lose one's sanity # umyuacuartuq 'he is somewhat crazy' /

< umyuaq-cuar(aq)

umyualiurta psychiatrist; psychologist; counselor; social worker # UMYUALIURTET QALARUCIYARAAT 'mental health counseling'; < umyuaq-liur-ta¹

umyuallgutke- to agree (in thought); to be of one mind; to have the same opinion; to think like or alike # umyuallgutkuk 'they₂ have the same opinion'; umyuallgutkaa 'he has the same opinion as her' / < umyuaq-llgun-ke²-

umyuanga'rte- to suddenly get an idea # umyuanga'rtuq 'he just thought of something' / < umyuange-ar(ar)te¹-

umyuange- to get an idea # Tua-i *umyuangani*, unugmi qavallratni qasgimi, caviggani tauna anulluku, . . . When he got the idea, at night while they slept in the kashim, he took his knife outside, . . . ' (PAI 2008:420); < umyuaq-nge-

umyuanqutag- to have a tantrum # umyuanqutagtuq 'he is having a tantrum' /

< umyuaq-?

umyuaq mind; idea; thought; mental activity; frame of mind # umyuara assirtuq 'his idea or frame of mind is good', 'he is happy'; umyuani cimira or umyualinqigtuq 'he changed his mind'; umyuani ngelkarlluku 'to the extent that he had it in mind'; Apqaullerminiu tuar Nalaurmek tuar aaniin *umyuara* assiitellria. 'When she questioned her about Nalauq, it was as if her mother's mind was troubled.' (ELN 2990:84); Tua-i-ll' *umyuani* assiircan . . . 'And so, since he got into a bad frame of mind (became angry) . . . ' (ELL 1997:124); Pingraani-am elliyartuusqelluki tuquarqauniluki ilangcivkenaku qunguturaraqkauniluki *umyuani* aturluku tua-i algacakluki taukut unglutuumaita. 'Even though she told her to put them back since they would die, saying she'd have them for a pet she followed her own inclination and kept them [the little birds] and their nest too.' (ELN 1990:24); MALRUGNEK UMYUALEK 'hypocrite' (*neologism used in New Testament translation*); = umsuqaq, umyugaq; > umyuacuar-, umyualiurta, umyuallgutke-, umyuange-, umyuanqutag-, umyuaqe-, umyuaqegci-, umyuarcirtur-, umyuarite-, umyuarniur-, umyuarrliqe-, umyuarrlugcarar-, umyuartu-, umyui-, umyuiqe-; cf. usvi; < PY-S umyuyzaq

umyuaqe- to think about # umyuaqaa 'he is thinking about it' / umyuaqnarquq 'it is memorable'; uumiku taiyara'arciqua *umyuaqluku* tauna 'I'll come early next time with that in mind'; umyuaqenritliniaqa-am tua-i maqissiyaayuilama 'I hadn't thought of it since I don't often take steam baths'; Alussistuami cikiriuyullermeggnek yugnek cikirilartut *umyuaqluki* tuqullret. 'During Christmas Yup'iks give gifts commemorating the departed.' (YUP 1996:56); = umyugaqe-; < umyuaq-ke²-

umyuaqegci- to anticipate something with relish; to be in a good frame of mind # umyuaqegciuk 'he anticipates something good, is in a good frame of mind' / < umyuaq-kegci-

umyuarcirtur- to consider one's actions (before acting) # Cali-ll' nunakenrilkemteñi uitakumta nunataangelriaci tua-i, tua-i-gguq *umyuarcirturluki* qaill' qanruteksailengraitkut, murilkuraasqerñauraitkut tamaani. 'Also if we stay in a village not our own — since you are starting to visit the villages — they would tell us to be careful, *to consider our actions* even if they haven't told us (about the particular situation).' (KIP 1998:189); < umyuaq-cir-tur-

umyuarite- to be stupid; to lack mental ability; to lack common sense # umyuarituk 'he is stupid or lacks sense' / = umyugaite-; < umyuaq-ite¹-;
< PY umyuyaritə- (*under* umyuyžaq)

umyuarniur- to be anguished; to worry; to regret; to feel remorseful # umyuarniurtuk 'he is worried' / umyuarniurutkaa 'he is worried over it'; umyuarniurtuk qaillun ayallerkaminek 'he is worried over how he will go'; umyuarniurtua assiilngumnek 'I regret my sins'; Elpet, Agayun, qavarciigacet'lararpenga; *Umyuarniuryaaqem-llu* ugaani camek qanerciigataqlua. 'You, God, keep me from sleeping; On account of *anguish* I cannot speak.' (PSALM 77:4); = umyugarniur-;
< umyuaq-niur-; > umyuarniurun

umyuarniurun anguish; anxiety; worry; regret; remorse # umyuarniurutkaa 'he regrets it, has anguish over it'; < umyuarniur-n

umyuarrliqe- to have malicious or malevolent thoughts; to have evil intentions # umyuarrliqut 'he has evil intentions' / umyuarrliqutaa 'he has evil intentions towards her'; Tua-i anuurlurpet kat'um *umyuarrliqluni* tuaten elliquiten 'Your grandmother down there has *malevolently* made you become like that' (ELL 1997:14); < umyuaq-lliqe-

umyuarrlugcarar- to regret one's actions; to feel remorse; to worry # umyuarrlugcarartuk 'he feels remorse' / Ciin *umyuarrlugcaralarceci* aturarkarpeceñek? 'Why do you *worry* over what you will wear?' (MATT. 6:28); < umyuaq-rrluk-?

umyuarteqe- to think # umyuartequq 'he is thinking' / camek umyuarteqsit? 'what are you thinking about?'; umyuartequa ayagnayukluku 'I think that he might go'; umyuarteqsaaqellruunga unuaqu Tallimiritngunayukluku 'I thought wrongly that tomorrow would be Friday'; Y, NSK, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI; = umsuarteqe-,
< umyuaq-teqe-

umyuartu- to be wise # umyuartuuq 'he is wise' /
< umyuaq-tu-; > umyuartulriit

umyuartulriit the Wise Men (Biblical) # < umyuartu-lria-*plural*

umyuassuugar- to be distressed; to be troubled #
< umyuaq-?-

umyugailkacag- to lose one's train of thought; to be unable to concentrate; to be unable to think clearly # < umyugaq-ite¹-?
?-

umyugailkar- to act thoughtlessly # umyugailkartuk 'he is acting thoughtlessly';
< umyugaq-ite¹-qar-

umyugaite- to be stupid; to lack mental ability; to be foolish # umyugaituk 'he is stupid or lacks sense' / Kina-llu qaneryaramnek makunek niitellria aturpek'naki-llu, ayuqerkauguq yugtun *umyugailngurtun* qaūgyami nel'ilriatun. 'Whoever hears these words and doesn't follow them is like a *foolish* man who builds a house upon the sand.' (MATT. 7:26); = umyuarite-; < umyuaq-ite¹-; < PY umyuyaritə- (*under* umyuyžaq)

umyugaaq, umyu(g)aq mind; idea; thought; mental activity; frame of mind # umyugaa assirtuk 'his idea or mind is good', 'he is happy'; umyugaan cacetuqutekluku 'with his mind fortified by it'; . . . *umyugaa* tua-i assirpek' nani taum tutgara'urluan pillinia, "Meqsugyaaqua."
' . . . being in a bad frame of *mind*, that grandson of hers said to here, "I am thirsty."' (CIU 2005:286); *note that words based on this form are used even in areas where umyuaq is used, if the suffixes are such that the g is geminated; thus a person who says umyuaqa 'my mind', umyuartequq 'he thinks', etc., may say umyugaa 'his mind', and umyugaituk 'he lacks mental ability', rather than umyuara and umyuarituk, so that the word for these speakers should be considered umyu(g)aq, cf. postbases -ya(g)aq 'baby N', and -kaca(g)ar- 'to be very V'; = umsuaq, umyuaq; > umyugailkar-, umyugaite-, umyugaqe-, umyugarniur-, umyugartur-, umyugiur-; cf. usvi; < PY-S umyuyžaq*

umyugaqe- to think about # umyuaqaa 'he is thinking about it' / = umyuaqe-; < umyuaq-ke²-

umyugarniur- to be anguished; to be anxious; to worry; to regret # = umyuarniur-; < umyugaq-niur-

umyugartur- to think # umyugarturtuq 'he is thinking' / cameng umyugarturcit? 'what are you thinking about?'; HBC, EG; < umyugaq-tur²-

umyugiur- to follow one's whims; to indulge oneself (because of having abundance); to think (*NUN meaning*) # umyugiurtuq 'he is following his whims' / Cali irniangama irnianka neqmek *umyugiurcetellrunritanka*. 'Also when I got children I did not let them follow their whims concerning food.' (YUU 1995:56); < umyugaq-liur-

umyui- to be insistent (like a child); to follow one's whims # umyuiquq 'he follows whatever whim he has' / < umyuaq-i³-

umyuiqe-, umyualiqe- to be mentally ill; to have a troubled mind; to be severely depressed # umyuiquq 'he has a troubled mind' / umyuiqluni 'being mentally ill'; Tamana-am tamaa-i *umyuiqsaraq* cali nalqigtellermeggni nalqigutekaat umyuiqsiyaalria-gguq taūgaam umyugaan-llu mat'um unaketua, callerkairutetua. 'When they explain mental illness they say one's state of mind overcomes him and disables him.' (YUP 2005:42); < umyuaq-liqe²-, umyuaq-liqe²

una this one; the one near the speaker # *restricted demonstrative pronoun*; ukut 'these three or more'; ukuk 'these two'; uum 'of this'; uumi 'in this'; usuuq or uyuuq 'hey, you there!'; una caknaluku ut'ruciu? 'for what purpose did you bring this home?'; uunguuq 'it is this'; ukuugut 'they are these'; uunguciitaqa 'I don't know what it is', 'I can't think of it'; uumek nerkuvet naulluuciqsugnarquten 'if you eat this you might get sick'; uunguciitua 'I can't choose', 'I don't know what it is', 'I can't think of it'; see wa(ni), the corresponding demonstrative adverb;

see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; > uumi; < PE dem. uv-

una¹ to work on by hand, without using tools; to handle; to touch (*EG meaning*) # unaluku 'working on it by hand'; Taūga im'um arnaunrata, pitacirramitun, *unalliniaqkai* pitait. 'And that younger sister of theirs did the best she could to take care of whatever they caught.' (CEV 1984:72); > unair-, unake-, unange-, unangig-, unatar-; <PY-S una⁻¹

una² to play (of puppies) # unaut 'they (puppies) are playing'; NSU cf. unga-

una³ root: > unair-, unairute-, unaite-

un'a the one down below; the one toward or at the river # *extended demonstrative pronoun*; un'um 'of the one down there'; unkut 'those down there'; unyuuq or unsuuq 'you down there!'; un'a tang kuigem ceñii marastuuq 'see, the area along the river is muddy'; Tua-ll' kuicuar *un'a* entaqan tua-i amlligerlun' ikavet qer'aqertaqluni. 'When the tide is low in that creek down there, one crosses to the other side with just a step.' (AGA 1996:202); see una(ni), the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; > unkumiutaq; < PE dem. un-

unaci- to wash one's hands # unaciuq 'he is washing his hands' / < unan-i³-; > unacissuun

unacissuun washbasin # < unaci-cuun

unaciur- to shake hands # unaciurtuq 'he is shaking hands with someone'; unaciuraa 'he is shaking hands with her' / unaciurtuk 'they₂ are shaking hands'; < unan-liur-

unair- to lose coordination; to be spastic; to become numb; to become unfit; to go limp # unairtuq 'he lost coordination' / Angutngung'er mi arnaungermi-llu ayuqluni piyuilnguq *unaqiarulluni* kemga piniaqulluni. *Unairluni-wa* tua-i pilallil' qessangluni. 'Either a man or a woman can become unfit and his body strength will dissipate. Getting soft, he doesn't care to do things.' (YUP 2005:74); < una³-ir²-

unairute- to become soft # unairutuq 'it got soft' / < una³-i:rute-

unaite- to be soft # unaituq 'it is soft' / Mikenranun aqumllemun aqumyaaquq *unaitessiyaagluni*. 'She sat on the smaller chair but it was too soft.' (KUU 1973:15); = munaite-; < una³-ite¹

unake- to obtain (it) # unakaa 'he obtained it' / Tamakut tamaa-i amlleret tua-i atkugkat *unakelarait*, taūgken qaqiucameng amiirluki. 'They would get lots (of animals or birds) for making parkas, and only when they had a complete number would they skin them.' (PAI 2008:162); KAIGATET UNAKEK'NGAT 'grants (of money or the like)'; < PY-S unakə- (*under* PY-S una⁻¹)

Unaliq Yup'ik Eskimo from the Norton Sound area, especially from the villages of Elim and Golovin on the north shore, and Unalakleet and St. Michael on the south shore; speaker of the NSU dialect # < una(ni)-li¹

unan hand; seal flipper # also plural for one pair of hands; unategka or unateten 'your hands'; Ilain caaqameng *unatai* cavaqluki aliimatairraarluku. 'Her family members from time to time would feel her hands [checking for frostbite] after removing her mittens.' (ELN 1994); . . . unateteng talliteng-llu kiingita pugtaqluki. ' . . . letting only their hands and arms come to the surface.' (CAU 1985:85); Tangerciki *unatenka* it'ganka-llu. 'Behold my hands and my feet.' (LUKE

24:39); Y, K, HBC, NUN, NI, CAN, BB, NR; < una¹-n; > unaci-, unaciur-, unatair(ar)-

unange- to obtain something # unanguq 'he obtained something' / unangelliniq iqvallermini 'she got lots of berries when picking'; AKIT UNANGKENGAT 'PROCEEDS' (legal/business neologism); > unangkengaq; < PY-S unanə- (*under* PY-S una-¹)

unangig- to be a fast berry picker # unangigtuq 'he is a fast berry picker' / < una¹-ngig-

unangkengaq what one has obtained (as by subsistence activities) # < unange-kengaq

una(ni) down there toward water or toward the exit # *extended demonstrative adverb*; unaken 'from downriver there'; Taum nanvam ceñakacagii canegtarluni akuliitni-wa urut *unaqvaatni-wa* iitaat auluteng tayarunek, meq-wa un'a. 'Closest to the shore of that lake there was grass, and between the grass there was moss, and *out in the lake from there*, tall cotton grass, mare's tail and then the water itself beyond that.' (ELN 1990:36); *see un'a, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives*; < PY *dem. un-*

unaqserte- to feel weak from fear, exertion, or sickness; to feel washed out; to almost collapse # unaqsertuq 'he felt weak' / Kainritniluni piluku meqsugniluni taūgaam, mak'arteqaataryaaqluni-llu maaten piuq *unaqserteqapiggluni*, aqumngami piuq ayalngurrlugluni. 'She told her that she wasn't hungry but that she was thirsty, and when she tried to get up fast she *felt very weak*, and when she sat up she felt dizzy.' (ELN 1990:49)

unarciaq straight-grained piece of wood useful for making things # *Unarcianek* tuaten, saaganerkanek, cauyararkanek tuaten. 'Straight-grained wood like that, for stringers and ribs (for the kayak).' (PAI 2008:244); > unaciiyurcuun; = munarciaq; < PE unarcir

unarciyurcuun woodworking tool # < unarciaq-?-cuun

unasmieur- to challenge # NUN; < PE unaðmi-

unatair(ar)- to have cold hands # unatairtua *or* unatairaraanga 'I have cold hands' / < unan-ir(ar)-

unatar- to pick berries # unatartuq 'he is picking berries'; unatarai 'he is picking them' / . . . atsat naugaqata *unataryarqan-llu* ikayuryaurrluku. ' . . . when the berries became ready to pick, whenever she went *berry picking*, he would help her.' (MAR2 2001:54); LY, HBC, NUN, NS, EG; = nunatar-; < una¹-?-; < PY unatar-

unavag- to go down # akertam unavallrani 'as the sun set'

unayaqe- to ask someone to accompany one; to invite along # unayaqaa 'he asked her to go with him' / unayaqiuq 'he asked someone to go with him'; ilungama unayaqellruanga iqvaryaucuglua 'my cousin asked me to go berry picking with her'

unegken from downriver # *look under* un'ga(ni)

unegna the one down(river) there; the one toward the sea; the one out to sea # *extended demonstrative pronoun*; un'gum 'of the one downriver'; unegkut 'those downriver'; unegna atam tangerqerru agiirtellria! 'look at that one approaching from downriver!'; *see un'ga(ni), the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives*; > unegkumiu; < PE *dem. uny-*

unegkumiu downriver person; resident of the downriver area # < unegna-non-singular-miu

unegtaq the one left behind; loser in a race or card game # Aa wii-llu *unegtaungaiteqertua* ilagauteqerciqua pilrianun. 'As for me, I just *won't be left behind*; I'll join the others.' (MAR2 2001:18); < unegte-aq¹

unegte- to remain; to stay behind # unegtuq 'he stayed behind' / un'ga'rtuq 'he was left behind'; mauluminun panika unegtuq 'my daughter stayed behind with her grandmother'; uneggli 'may he stay behind'; Aren *uneggngaitua*, maligtarkaugamken ayakuvet. 'Well, I *won't stay behind*; I will go with you when you leave.' (KIP 1998:101); > unegtaq, un'garte-; < PE unəy-

uneq armpit; foreleg or flipper pit # Cunawa-gguq, *unrakun* taum taqukam anqertellerrnini ircaquṛran nalliikun nuussimineq kapellrullinikii. 'The reason was, it turned out, that when he slipped past the bear's *foreleg pit* he had stabbed it with his knife right through the heart.' (YUU 1995:14); > unermik; < PE unəṛ

unermik, unermiaq something carried under the arm (gripped between arm and body) # *and unermig-, unermiar-* to put or have under one's arm. unermigtuq 'he put something under his arm'; unermigaa 'he put it under his arm' / unermiaqa una uqamairiuq 'this thing I'm carrying under my arm is getting heavy'; < uneq-mik, uneq-miaq

unga- to show affectionate attachment by clinging to another (usually of a child who clings to an adult) # ungauq 'he is showing affectionate attachment' / ungakaa *or* ungavikaa 'he is showing affectionate attachment to her'; > unganarqe-, ungaqtar-, ungatar-; *cf.* una²-; < PE unja-

ungagaq, ungaggaq, ungaguaq black “reindeer moss”, a lichen # < ungak-aq³, ungak-rraq, ungak-uaq; < PY-S unay̆zaq (under PY-S unak)

ungagciiq, ungagciraq bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*) with long rolled-up whiskers # < ungak-?

ungaggli- to be whiskery # ungaggliuq ‘he is whiskery’ / < ungak-rrluk-i³-

ungair- to remove one’s whiskers; to shave # ungairtuq ‘he is shaving’; ungairaa ‘he is shaving him’ / *Ungailallruut ungairyulriit*. Ipegcarluki-ll’ ilait takumni uluanek *ungailallruut* kelikarluki. Pupsugnek-llu pingameng pupsuugnek piaqluteng. Ilait-llu ungangqerrsuumiinguut qecuktarturluki piaqluki, nang’urainaraqluteng . . . ‘Those who wanted to remove their whiskers removed them. Sharpening them in my sight, they’d shave with a knife, scraping them [the whiskers] off. When they got ahold of tweezers they did it with tweezers. And some who didn’t want to have whiskers did it by pulling them out, and they [the whiskers] would finally be well plucked . . .’ (KIP 1998:281); < ungak-ir²-; > ungaircuun; < PY-S unayir- (under PY-S unak)

ungaircuun, ungairissuun, ungairun razor # Alunguten *ungairutatun* ipellriatun ayuqluni, . . . ‘Your tongue is like a sharp razor, . . .’ (PSALM 52:2); < ungair-cuun, ungair-i²-cuun, ungair-n

ungak whisker; beard hair; mustache hair # ungiinka ‘my whiskers’; Catangqerrmiqatarta tanem alingnarqellriamek?!’ Uyangqataarnartuq; ala-i, kan’a melqurrlainaq *ungagglainaq*. ‘And what on earth could this scary thing be? He would bend over slowly, looking down and eek, down there was something covered with fur and *whiskers*.’ (MAR1 2001:92); . . .tuarpiag-gguq asevem *ungii*, plastic-aarnganani akagenqeggluni. ‘. . . like a walrus *whisker*, it looked like plastic, and was perfectly round.’ (PAI 2008:402); > ungagaq, ungagciraq, ungaggli-, ungair-, ungalek, ungalruk; < PY-S unak

ungalaq south; south wind; east (*LI meaning*) # ungalamek anuqlirtuq unuamek ‘there is a wind from the south today’; ungalirtuq ‘there is a south wind blowing’; Nunautseng nengciiqaat negetmun, ungalatmun, calaratmun, *kanavatmun-llu*. ‘They will extend their territory toward the north, toward the south, toward the east, and toward *the west*.’ (AYAG. 28:14); > Ungalaqliit, ungalaqlirneq; < PE unalar (under PE unan)

Ungalaqliit plural Unalakleet # *village on Norton Sound at the border between Yup’ik- and Inupiaq-speaking regions; so called from an Inupiaq point of view because it is their southernmost village*; < ungalaq-qliq

ungalaqlirneq southwest # < ungalaq-qliq-neq⁴

Ungalek the Bearded One; name for God according to a traditional conception # Cali ilait qanraqluteng *Ungalegmek*. Ilaita ellamun yukniluku tauna Ungalek. ‘Also some of them spoke of the *Bearded One*. Some said that the *Bearded One* was the owner of the world.’ (CAU 1985:213); < ungak-lek

ungalruk nose area of moose, seal, walrus, etc. # Itrutaqamegteki tua-i tamakut taqukat ayuqenrilnguut, pirrlainanrilngermeng piqa’arqata, tua-i tamakut taqukat elluarluki ciuniulallruit arnaita. . . .ugg’un *ungalruggen’gun* mermek kuvqerluku tallian-ll’ ingluakun. Tua-i-gguq merrilluki. ‘Occasionally, when they brought in those different kinds of seals, their spouses received them and took care of them properly. . . . here on the *nose* they spilled a little bit of water as well as on the front flipper. It is said that they were providing them with water to drink.’ (ELL 1997:280); Tua-i-llu ukuk waniwa, kat’utun ayuqeqapigtenricaaq, tua-i-am cali iniqsakallermi tayima apeqmeggneq iliita asveq una kaugpak narulkallrullinikii tua-i *ungalruca’arlluku*. ‘This walrus figurine tells of the hunter’s extraordinary experience when he speared it *near its nose*, killing it.’ (CIU 2005:24); < ungak-?; cf. PI uməlruc

unganarqe- to be such as to induce clinging affection / unganarquq ‘he makes you feel affection for him, want to cling to him’; < unga-narqe-

un’ga(ni), un’gaa(ni) downriver; toward the exit # *extended demonstrative adverb*; un’gavet or un’gaavet ‘to downriver’; un’gaken, un’gaaken or unegken ‘from downriver’; un’gani-gguq tumcillruuq tuntuvagmek ‘he said that he found moose tracks down river’; un’gavirtellruut ‘they went downriver’; see unegna, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; < PE dem. uny-

ungaqtar-, ungamqi- (*HBC form*) to respond affectionately to an adult’s cooing (usually of a child) # ungaqtartuq ‘he is responding affectionately’ / < unga-qtaq, unga-?

un’garte- to abruptly stay or be left behind # Taumek piicauskiki ilaput un’gartellret. ‘Therefore pray for the remnant of our people.’ (ISAI. 37:4);

< unegte-arte-

ungatar- to develop affection easily # ungatartuq 'he is affectionate by nature' / < unga-tar¹-

ungaulug- to shake one's head from side to side # ungaulugtuq 'she is shaking her head' / Tua-i-llu-am ellii pitsaqsunqerrami-am *ungaulugaluni* tuaten ircaquni cavcimaluku inarrluni. 'And, being the way she was, she started *shaking her head from side to side* while holding her hand on her heart, and collapsed.' (ELN 1990:28);
> ungaulugte-

ungaulugte- to shake (it, *especially* the head) in disapproval # ungaulugtaa 'he shook it in dismay' / Qanraqluteng Ungalgem-gguq yuut uqlaupaka'arqatki neqet *ungaulugtelarai* wall'u ellangcarluki, kainiqevkarluki wall'u allakun nanikuavkarluki. 'They'd say that if people are wasteful of food, then the Bearded One (God) *shake his head from side to side* or (otherwise) reprimands them, or lets them suffer in another way.' (CAU 1985:213); Qanrat pitekluku piunrirciqai, tangertaita-llu qamiquateng *ungaulugciiqait*. 'Because of what they said he will destroy them, and those who see them will *shake* their heads in horror.' (PSALM 64:8);
< ungaulug-te²-

ungelkaa fish steak cut transversely # cf. unglekaa

ungelruma- to be curled up (of a dog, wolf, etc.) # Qimugta-gguq tauna uatiini *ungelrumauralria* ciutek naparareskilik. 'That dog, they say, *was curled up* in the area toward the door of her, with its ears perked up.' (KIP 1998:71); . . . kegluneq tauna ayayuunani tuani tua-i *ungelrumalliniaqelria*. ' . . that wolf didn't leave, but *stayed curled up* there.' (ELL 1997:38); cf. qungelra-

ungi- to become soggy; to get sodden; to get waterlogged; to dissolve; to disintegrate; to be reduced to powder # ungiuq or ungia 'it got soggy' / ungिता 'he made it soggy'; kameksiigken alukek ungilliniuk 'your boot-soles got soggy'; Tamakut-llu tua-i imkuturut, *ungiluteng* tua-i, *ungiqapiarluteng*. Mukaatun ellirluteng. Imkut teguniyagait-llu *ungiluteng*. Tua-i-llu qayanun angyanun-llu assirikata puyat tamakut, elliluki. 'That moss *gets dissolved, disintegrates*. It becomes like flour. The fibrous stems of the moss *disintegrate*. Then when it is just right they put that moss and oil mixture on kayaks and on boats.' (PAI 2008:108);
> ungicetaaq, ungirqe-; cf. uni-; < PE unji-

ungicetaaq dried fish skin for chewing # NI; < ungi-cetaaq

ungilak louse (LK meaning); spruce cone # and **ungilag-** to itch # ungilagtuq 'it itches' / ungilagtua 'I itch' i.e., my body itches; ungilakan kumgu! 'if it itches, scratch it!'; ungiliit 'lice', 'spruce cones'; Tua-i-llu-gguq avelngaag puguraluteng mermi. Cunawa-gguq arnassagaam *ungilai*. 'And so the mice surfaced in the water. It turned out they were the old woman's lice.' (CET 1971:21 & PRA 1995:452); Kumakiqernga tang qamiquqa *ungilagpakartuq*. 'Pick the lice off me, please, for my head is very *itchy*.' (YUU 1995:98); > ungilagliar(aq), ungilayaq; < PE unilay-

ungilagliar(aq*) gnat # . . . *ungilagliaraat* nerilkautek'laraci, tauḡken ungungssiq qulugtellria ig'aqluku. ' . . you strain at swallowing gnats, but swallow a camel.' (MATT. 23:24); < ungilak-?-ar(aq)

ungilayagaq* tiny biting gnat # < ungilak-yagaq

ungilegte- to whine # Tuaten qanqegtaaauqurluku tuani unuakumi qatguurutevkenaku mikelnguq cali tuaten *ungilegtengraan* pisqumaluku. 'They told us to speak softly and kindly to the child in the morning without shouting at him even if he is *whining*.' (YUP 2005:118)

ungiliqe- to itch # EG; < ungilak-liqe²-

ungiqar- to cushion # upautaquluq ici-w' uligmek ungiquerluku 'they moved with her wrapping or cushioning her with a blanket'

ungirqe- to soak and soften # Tauna-llu tua-i aipani waten amirkamek kiagmi waten amirkaq kenilluku cetuanek-llu kevirkainek egaaruluki *ungirqelluku* tauna. 'During the summer he had his wife soak and soften a young bearded seal skin poke and had her stuff it with cooked beluga meat.' (ELL 1997:570); < ungi-rqe²-

ungllekaa boiled fresh fish # cf. ungelkaa # NUN

unglu nest # ungluringaarpenga 'you embrace me like a nest'; Tua-i-ll'-am ullagarrrluki qalarluni *unglutniluni* mayuqerrluni napamun qanrutengraani Turpiim ak'a aitaupayagaurtellruniluki kayangut. 'And so she rushed over to it, saying that she had found a *nest*, and she climbed the tree even though Turpak had told her that the eggs had already hatched into baby birds.' (ELN 1990:24); Pitsaqevkenak nalaquskuvet yaqulgem *ungluinek* napami wall'u nunami, aaniit-llu evaluni kayangumini wall'u piyagamini, aaniit taikut tegungaitan. 'If you accidentally find a bird's *nest* in a tree or on the ground, and the mother is sitting with her eggs or young, you shall not take the mother.' (ALER.

22:6); > unglunguaq; < PE unġlu

unglunguaq bowl # *literally*: ‘imitation nest’; BB;
 < unglu-uaq

ungpaar(aq*) (NUN form), **ungpek** (NS form) short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*) # < PE unṗəy

ungu- to drive rabbits, geese, or other game into an area where they can easily be killed # unguut ‘they are driving game’;
 unguit ‘they are driving them’ / unguyartut ‘they are going on a game drive’; > ungumrar-, Unguurvik; cf.
 ungungssiq; < PE unṗu-

ungucugte- to grumble # NUN

unguir- to come back to life # unguirtuq ‘it came back to life’ / Up’nerkaan tua-i akerta mallgian ataam imkut tuqullret
 naunraat *unguirluteng* nauluteng ataam. ‘When spring came the sun came closer again and the plants that had died
came back to life and grew again.’ (EGA 1973:29); Tua-i ilangciaraqaasqevkenaku, tuqutengraaku *unguinrilngaitniluku*.
 ‘He told that one to leave him alone, saying that, should he be killed, he will not fail to *come back to life*.’ (QUL
 2003:312); ungircetaa ‘he brought it back to life’; . . . tuaten tuqukuma *unguirniartua* nunakegtaarpenun qilagmun. ‘. . .
 when I die I’ll *come back to life* in the good place in heaven.’ (CAT 1950:59; cf. unguva-

ungulerqur- to shake oneself all over # Apanuugpak imna matarciiqelliniuq, matareskuni-llu *ungulerqurluni* tua cairluni.
Ungulerquqan pitegcautet imkut cingilgit kaimluteng unavet acianun. ‘Apanuugpak would undress, and as he
 undressed he’d *shake* everything loose. When he *shook himself*, the arrowheads would fall to the ground.’ (ELL
 1997:414); < PE unġləy-

ungullugte- to be wrinkled # NUN

ungumrar- to drive fish into net by slapping the water with a paddle or stick # < ungu-?;
 > ungumraun

ungumraun stick splashed in water to drive fish into a dipnet # Man’a-gguq taangaryaraq arrsagmun *ungumrautauquq*.
 Cali-llu pikaicaramun cali *ungumrautauluni*. ‘This drinking is something that will drive one to poverty. It’s something that
 will drive one to the point of lacking all things.’ (*figurative use*) (KIP 1998:289); < ungumrar-n

ungungssiar(aq*) domesticated animal (in Bible translation); small(er) animal # . . . taūgaam imkut tan’gurraat
 pitaqerraarit yaquleyagaat allat-llu *ungungssiaraat* nakacuit qelkaqluki kinercirraarluki. ‘. . . however, they dried and
 then saved the bladders of those little birds and *smaller animals* that were the first catches of the boys.’ (CAU 1985:60); <
 ungungssiq-ar(aq*)

ungungssiq land mammal; quadruped; bear (*Ursus* sp.) # Ilait *ungungssit* uksuraqan igteliluteng nunam aciani wall’u
 neliameggni qavarluteng uksurpak, puqlangan taūgken ataam tupagluteng up’nerkami. ‘Some *animals* make
 underground dens when it is winter or hibernate all winter in the houses they’ve made, only waking when the warm
 weather comes back in spring.’ (EGA 1973:19); Cali yuilqumi *ungungssit* yugnek curukaqenglartut. Yuk
 murilkevkenani ayakuni *ungungssimun* tekiciiquq. ‘Also in the wilderness *bears* attack people. A person, if he isn’t
 watchful as he goes on his way, can come upon a *bear*.’ (YUU 1995:70); UNGUNGSSIQ QULUGNELEK or UNGUNGSSIQ
 QULUGTELLRIA ‘camel’; UNGUNGSSIM AMIAN CAVIGTAA ‘big game tag’; cf. unguva, ungu-; < PY unṗunsiq

ungunqukar(aq*) harlequin duck (*Histrionicus histrionicus*) # < ungunqun-kar(aq); NUN

ungunqun man’s labret # > ununqukar(aq); NUN

unguqupak wooden device used to keep stitches evenly tight as when sewing a waterproof seam on a kayak skin #

unguquutaq plug to close hole on a sealskin float #

Unguurvik February # *see Appendix 7 on the Yup’ik calendar*; < ungu-ur-vik

unguva life # and **unguva-** to be alive # unguvauq ‘it is alive’ / Cali-qaa unguvau? ‘Is it still alive?’; Tua-i ellii
 tangerpaaluami *unguvalriamek* qanganarmek irr’iluni . . . ‘For the first time she saw *living* squirrels and she was
 amazed . . .’ (ELN 1990:16); UNGUVA NANGYUILNGUQ ‘life everlasting’; > unguvalria, unguvan, unguvarrar-; cf.
 ungungssiq

unguvalria black bear (*Ursus americanus*); living thing # < unguva-lria

unguvan heart; fish heart (in areas where *ircaquq* is a general term for heart) # Maaten tua-i pilliniuq *unguvataitellinilria*,
unguvatni yuariaaqellinia. Nalaqsugnairutaa. ‘To his amazement he found that he had no *heart*; he searched in vain for
 his *heart*; he couldn’t find it.’ (QAI 1984:25); UY, NSU, NUN, UK, BB, NR, LI, EG; < unguva-n; > unguvatarar-

unguvarrar- being alive; still alive # *used in the quantifier/qualifier construction*; < unguva-rrar-

unguvatarar- to have a pounding heart # unguvatarartuq ‘his heart is pounding’ / NS;
 < unguvan-?-

uni- to dissolve; to disappear # uniuq 'it dissolved' / mer'urtellermi saarralaun unilliuq 'when the sugar got wet it dissolved'; > unime-, unista, unite-, uniurte-, univkaraq; cf. ungi-

uniarte- to suddenly or abruptly leave behind # uniartaa 'he suddenly left him' / uniartaatnga 'they just left me behind'; Tua-i ellii *uniarrnayukluni* anluni ikamragi ekumauryarturluni uliit qaingatni. 'And she, thinking that she might *be left behind*, went out and got on the sled on top of the blankets.' (ELN 1990:9); < unite-ar(ar)te-

unime- to forget (to leave behind, or to not remember); to leave out # unimuq 'he forgot'; unimaa 'he forgot it'; *Unimaanka* tauḡaam watua cat tangerrluku tauḡaam una qanruteksuumayaaqqa kegginaquq. 'I *can't* recollect them (the stories behind the masks), but I can look at one and I can talk about the mask.' (AGA 1996:30); / Y, HBC, NI; < uni-?-

unineq water mark from a drip or from high tide # < unite-neq¹; NUN

unigtaraq spruce (*Picea* sp.); sapling #

unista deceased parent # Urluvilua-llu *unistema* pitegcaucilua-llu meq'ercetaanek. 'My *late father* made me a bow and arrows with points that dislodge.' (PAI 2008:298); < uni-ta¹-

unite- to leave (it) behind; to go away from (it) # unituq 'he is left behind'; unitaa 'he left her or it behind' / unicimauq 'he has been left behind'; unitaat neqlilleq 'they left fish camp'; nacan unicaqunaku 'don't leave your hat (behind)'; Muiran-llu uqamailan tuavet *unilluku* patunqercaarraarluku piciatun canek nallunaikucirluku-llu . . . 'Because it was full, and heavy, they *left* it there, covering it well with various things and putting a marker on it . . .' (ELN 1990:55); uniyutellruuk 'they₂ separated, got divorced'; < uni-te²-; > uniarte-, unineq; < PE unit-

uniurte- to overlook; to miss the mark # uniurtaa 'he missed it', 'he overlooked it' / uniurutaa 'he missed with it'; neqliullermi uniurtellinia kinguqlikacaarateng tan'gaurluq 'when she was serving it seems she overlooked their youngest boy'; nutlemku uniurtellruaqa 'I missed it when I shot at it'; Qayaq tua-i unuakumi cetuluni igvarqan pitgaraqluku wall' *uniurcuunaku* egmian tua-i paluartaqluni. 'When a kayak would come into view in the morning they'd shoot arrows at it, and since they never *missed*, it would capsize immediately.' (ELL 1997:408); < uni-?-; < PE uni(C)ur-

univkaraq legend passed down from generation to generation; thing of the past # univkariuq 'he is recounting the past, telling a traditional story'; Tamakut-wa *univkarat*, imkut ak'a, ciuliameng aturlallritnek *univkarinilalriit*. 'They say those *legends* are *accounts* of things the ancestors experienced long ago.' (AGA 1996:38), Y, NS; < univkar-aq¹; > univkarssuun; < PE univkarar

univkarssuun story knife # NUN; < univkar-ssuun

univkaq tale; account # and **univkar-** to tell; to relate # Tua-i wani-wa uumek *univkamek univkaarqatartua* ciumek tamaquvci qaillun wall'u cat aturluki kingunitengnaqlerkarpeceñek. 'Now I'll *relate* a *tale* of what to do to try to find your way back if you are lost.' (YUU 1995:67); < PE uni(C)ur-

unkumiutaq sea mammal # unkumiutarturcetenritqeraanga 'for once he didn't let me eat any sea-mammal meat'; unkurmiutaat irnerrluit 'sea mammal guts'; < un'a-miutaq

unrapigaq small thin straight log from a spruce sapling # Ellii camek pikaitniluni *unrapigaq* naparciiqnuluku nem'i elatiinun qamiqunai qulliqłuki; mimernai. 'He told him that we would erect a *small thin log* from a *sapling* with its root side up next to his house.' (CIU 2005:10)

unraq spear line; spear with line attached # NSU; cf. umnaq

un'u clothing; garment # un'uka 'my garment'; Tauna-ggur kiimi irugni qap'illukeg pilria mecituur *unui* tamarmeng, nekeyyugnaunani nengelmi, qumqautarkauluku nekevkenani. 'But that one that dug a place for his legs, all of his *garments* are soaking wet, he can't stand in the cold, and if he stands up he freezes right away.' (WEB2); NUN

unuaku in the morning # *adverbial particle*; *Unuaku* tua-i tamakucimek tua-i tamuagurluku, egenriuskan-llu igłuku. 'In the morning they'd chew one like that and then swallow when there was no liquid left in it.' (QUL 2003:4); UNUAKUM AGYARTAA 'Venus; the Morning Star'; < unuaq-ku; > unuakuar, unuakutaq

unuakuar early morning # unuakuarmi 'in the early morning'; unuakuayaar 'very early in the morning' < unuaku-?

unuakutaq breakfast # and **unuakutar-** to eat breakfast # Seven-klaagmi *unuakutalartukut*, twelve-klaagmi-llu apiatarluta, tua-i-llu six-klaagmi atakutarluta. 'We *eat breakfast* at seven, lunch at twelve and dinner at six.' (YUP 1996:54); < unuaku-taq¹

unuamek today # *adverbial particle*; maani ellallirtuq unuamek 'it is raining here today'; Cagerluteng tupiimeng aaniita pii, "Unuamek ikna nunapik paqciqaput, aatavci atsatsassinii." 'One time when they woke up, their mother said to them, "Today we'll check the tundra across there; your father says the berries are ready."' (ELN 1990:25); < unuaq-ablative-modalis

unuaq this past morning # *adverbial particle*;

< unuk-?; > unuaku, unuamek, unuaqu, unuaquaqaan; < PE unnu(C)ar (*under* PE unnuq)

unuaqu tomorrow # *adverbial particle*; unuaqu tangerciqamken 'I'll see you tomorrow'; tekiciqsugnarqut unuaqu wall'u yaaliaku 'they will probably arrive tomorrow or the next day'; ayallerpet unuaquani tekituq 'he arrived the day after you left'; unuaquciqaaten 'tomorrow will be your day'; < unuaq-ku; > unuaquaqaan, unuaqute-; < PE unnu_{RA}qu (*under* PE unnuq)

unuaquaqaan daily; every day # *adverbial particle*; Tua-i-am tuaten *unuaquaqaan* pissulalliniuk piliqlutek. 'Every day they₂ would hunt, catching a lot of game.' (YUU 1995:127); < unuaqu- *contingent mood*

unuaqute- to make plans for the next day # Tua-i-llu caqerluni angayuqaagket *unuaqullutek*, tua-i unuaqu up'nerkiyaqatarluteng. 'Then one time their parents *made plans for tomorrow*; tomorrow they would go to spring camp.' (ELN 1990:95); < unuaqu-te²-

unugssuun, unugcuun night-light; moon (*NI and some CAN meaning*) # Qavallerminek tupakalliniuk cakneq-lli-gguq pik'umi qasgim egalrakun *unugcuutmi* itqertellrani tua-i tanqigcepaa, nunaniqvaa. 'She awoke from her sleep and saw that the *moonlight* coming in through the kashim window up there was bright and beautiful.' (WOR 2007:94); < unugssuun, unugcuun

unugi- to spend the night # Iliini *unugiuraraqluteng* mikurngataqata neqet. 'Sometimes they'd *spend night* after night fishing when the fish were there in great numbers.' (PRA 1995:461 (see 1997 or further reprintings)); < unug-?-i³-

unugpak all night # *adverbial particle*; < unuk-rpak

unuir(aq*) bat (*Myotis lucifugus*) # Tau²gaam makut maa-i yaqulget ner'arkaenrilkeci: yaqulegpiit, kenriiret, qakurtat, eskaviat, tulukaruut, naruyat, *unuirat-llu*. 'However, you are not to eat these winged creatures: eagles, short-eared owls, goshawks, hawk owls, ravens, sea gulls, and *bats*.' (ALER. 14:12); < unuk-iq

unuk night; last night # *and unug-* to become night. unugtuq 'night fell'; unugaa 'night fell on him' / unugmi ayayuitut 'they never leave at night'; unuk qavarciigatellruunga kuuvviassiyaallruama 'last night I couldn't sleep because I had too much coffee'; unuguq 'it is night'; unugpailgan before night falls'; ernerpak unugtuumaan 'all day and night'; Caskut tua-i aturngaunaki ernerni taukuni tallimani *unugni-llu* tallimani. 'They were forbidden to use cutting implements for those five days and five *nights*.' (ELL 1997:38): Tua-i cuyait napat igtengvailgata caqerluni *unugyungarluku* qimugtut qilungluteng. 'Before the leaves of the trees began to fall one day, as *nightfall* approached the dogs began to bark.' (ELN 1990:56); > unugi-, unugpak, unuir(aq), unuku; < PE unnuq-

unuku tonight # *adverbial particle*; unuku naaqiciqua imkunek kalikanek 'tonight I'll read that book'; < unuk-ku

upag- to change one's place of residence; to move; to run toward someone (*NSU meaning*) # upagtuq 'he moved' / upallruukut Tuntutuliarmun yaaliagni 'two years ago we moved to Tuntutuliak'; Pinarian-am cali neqlillmeggnun *upagluteng*, kiagmi. 'And when the time was right they *moved* to their fish-camp in the summer.' (ELN 1990:37); Kuigilngurmek-llu *upiima* maavet tua-i makumiungulua. 'And when I *moved* here from Kwigillingok I became a local.' (KIP 1998:59); < PE upay-

upete- to get ready to go # NSU; = upte-; < PE upət-

upenerkaq spring (season) # NSU; = up'nerkaq

upinga- to be ready # upingauq 'he or it is ready' / Aren, nutaan tua-i *upingariamek* ayalliniuk negetmun. 'Now that they were *ready* they headed north.' (QUL 2003:408); < upte-nga-

uplerquute- to prepare to leave on short notice # NUN; < upte-?-

up'nerkaq spring (season) # *and up'nerkar-* to become spring # up'nerkartuq 'it became spring'; up'nerkaraa 'spring came upon it' / up'nerkami angutet tan'gurraat-llu kanaqlagcularlut 'in spring men and boys hunt muskrats'; < upte-neq¹-kaq, upte-neq¹-kaq; = upenerkaq; > up'nerkarpak, up'nerkarrvik, up'nerki-; < PE upən(ə)rakðar (*under* PE upən(ə)rar)

up'nerkarpak all spring # *adverbial particle*; < up'nerkaq-rpak

up'nerkarrvik spring camp # Y; up'nerkaq-te¹-vik

up'nerki- to spend the spring # < up'nerkaq-i³-; > up'nerkilleq, up'nerkiyar-

up'nerkilleq, up'nerkivik spring camp # *Up'nerkivigmi* qayuw' ellii qangqiircuucirluni qavcirrarnek cali-llu

maqaruarcuucirluni. 'In *spring camp* she set several squirrel snares and also rabbit snares.' (ELN 1990:35); < up'nerki-lleq, up'nerki-vik

up'nerkiyar- to go to spring camp # up'nerkiyartuq 'he went to spring camp.' / < up'nerki-yar-

up'nge- to start to get ready # up'nguq 'he is starting to get ready' / up'ngutaa 'he's starting to get for it ready'; Tua-i aturkaitnek-gguq *upengluteng*, up'ngulluki. 'They started *preparing* what they'd use; *getting them ready*.' (PAI 2009:2); cf. upte-

upte- to get ready to go # uptuq 'he is getting ready'; uptaa 'he is getting it or her ready' / upluteng '(they) getting ready'; upesngaituq 'he won't get ready'; upcavet 'because you got ready'; upeskuvet 'when you get ready'; upnaluni 'in order to get ready'; upepailegma 'before I get ready'; upyutaa uini taquarkaaneq 'she is getting travel provisions ready for her husband'; > upinga-, uplerquite-, up'nerkaq, up'nerkar-; = upete-; cf. up'nge-; < PE upət-

upute⁻¹ to say unfavorable things about (him); to criticize; to gossip about (him); to comment unfavorably on (him); to complain about (him) # uputaa 'he is saying unfavorable things about her' / uputaariuq 'she is gossiping'; assiilkaqa uputaariyunqeggan 'I don't like her because she likes to gossip'; Ava-i ciuqermini ciktaallrani *upucung'ermiu* iluteqsiyaagpakaami *uputenritniluku*. 'He said that even though he wanted to *comment on* her while she was bowing he didn't *comment on* her since he was so sad.' (QUL 2003:396); Qanruyutet maligtaqukuvcki nepaunaci *uputestaunaci*-llu yuuciquci. 'If

you follow the precepts you will live a quiet

life without anyone's *criticizing* you.' (YUP

2005:62); *Upucaqunaku* ilan piciqenrilkiinek picilirluku. 'Thou shalt not *bear false witness*.'

(the eighth commandment) (CAT 1950:3); . . .

kiimursugyamek, piciliutmek-llu, *uputaaryamek*, pivaksamek, aakulagcaramek-llu. '. . . (of, about) selfishness, slander, *gossip*, pride, and confusion.' (1CORI. 12:20)

upute⁻² to tell (him) something; to speak to (him)

Y

uq- shelter # *deep root*; cf. uqeq, uqite⁻¹, uqivigaq, uqvik, uqurrsuk, uqumigte⁻²

uqamailkutaq, uqamalkutaq weight; ballast # tauna ciin maligutaa uqamailkutaunaluni? 'why did that person come along to be a dead weight?'; Teggallqurrullrunritut, angqauluteng taūgaam. *Uqamailkucilallruit* angqat iluitgun. 'They weren't rocks, but rather balls. They put *weights* inside the balls.' (CIU 2005:312); < uqamaite-kutaq, uqamaite-kutaq

uqamailtaciq, uqamaltaciq weight of something # uqamailtacia or uqamaltacia 'its weight'; Patgumaurlluku tua-i tallimi *uqamaltaciakun*. 'He continued to leave his hand there, using just the *weight* of his arm.' (QAN 1995:190); < uqamaite-taciq, uqamaite-taciq

uqamailtassiir-, uqamaltassiir-, uqamailtassiar-, uqamaltassiar- to weigh # uqamailtassiiraa, uqamaltassiiraa, etc. 'he is weighing it' / < uqamaite-taciar-, uqamaite-taciar-; > uqamailtassiirun

uqamailtassiirun, uqamaltassiirun, uqamaltassiarcuun scale for weighing # Pitalqellrianek cuqcissuutnek *uqamaltassiarcuutnek*-llu atulaqici. 'Use accurate rulers and *scales*.' (LEVI. 19:36); < uqamailtassiir-n, uqamailtassiir-n, uqamailtassiir-cuun

uqamair- to become heavy; to feel very listless; to partially awaken, feeling that one cannot move; to experience "sleep paralysis" # *one having sleep paralysis experience feels that he will regain the ability to move after making even one slight movement*; uqamairtuq 'he partially awakened, feeling unable to move' / < uqamaq-ir²-; < PE uqimanjir-

uqamairi- to have become heavy # uqamairiuq 'it got heavy' / . . . *uqamairiut* wiinga-llu arturyagulluki. '. . . they have become too heavy for me to bear.' (PSALM 38:4); < uqamaq-ir²-i¹-

uqamaite- to be heavy # uqamaituq 'it is heavy' / uqamaitessiyaagtuq 'it is too heavy'; uqamailnguq 'heavy thing'; Tua-i am uqamailtassiikataliniluteng naliteng *uqamailqurrautassiarlluku*. 'And so they were going to weigh themselves to see which was the *heaviest*.' (QUL 2003:196); < uqamaq-ite¹-; > uqamailkutaq, uqamailtaciq, uqamailtassiir-; < PE uqimanjit-

uqamaq weight; pound # . . . *uqamangqertuq* uspernek tiisitsaak malruk yuinaat-llu qulngunritaraat akimiarmek cipluki.

‘... it *weighed* two thousand one hundred and ninety-five pounds.’ (ANUC. 38:24); > uqamair-, uqamairi²-, uqamaite-; cf. uqiggete-

uqenqar⁻¹ to put all one’s strength into doing something # Aqvaucuan aipani ellii *uqenqerluni* piluni ellii, tua-i-llu kiturluku Turpak. ‘She (Turpak) wanted to race and she (Turpak’s sister) ran *as fast as she could* and got ahead of Turpak.’ (ELN 1990:63)

uqenqar⁻² to have the wind blow from behind while one is traveling # uqenqertuq ‘he has the wind blowing from behind him’; < uqeq-?-

uqeq leeward side; sheltered side # uqra ‘its lee side’; Ull’uyirluni ingrim tamatum *uqrani*. ‘There were small whirlwinds in the *lee* of that mountain.’ (YUU 1995:23); Nauḡḡ, ava-i inerquumalallruukut arnaq una agiieskan *uqlirnerakun* kituusqevkenaku. ‘Since long ago we’ve been admonished that if a woman approaches she is not to be passed on her *lee (downwind) side*.’ (ELL 1997:339); > uqenqar²-, uqerrsuun, uqetmun, uqrir-, uqraq; cf. uq-; < PE uqəq

uqetmun toward the sheltered side; away from the wind # < uqeq-tmun; = uqutmun

uqer- to wipe the anal area after defecating # uqertuq ‘he is wiping his (own) anal area’; uqraa ‘he wiped his (another’s) anal area’ / aan, uqernga! ‘mother, wipe me!’; > uqrun², uqriutaq; < PY uqəṛ-

uqerrsuun hat # UK; < uqeq-cuun

uqi- to have plenty of food and other goods; to have much oil # *of a seal*. uqiuq ‘it has a lot of oil’ / < uquq-i³-; > uqite²-, uqiinaq, uqilngu-, uqiqite-, uqiqur-, uqivik

uqicetaar- to ceremonially share blubber and meat from a freshly caught seal # uqicetaartuq ‘she is sharing’ / Tengruluteng cakneq *uqicetaatuut*, uqiquutuata-llu uqunek kemegnek tapirluki, arnarrlainaat angutmek ilaunateng. ‘The women only, excluding men, enthusiastically *share* blubber with meat too when they have a “seal party”.’ (YUP 2005:39); < uqite²-cetaar-

uqiggeli-, **uqigli**- to become light in weight # uqiggeliuq ‘it is getting light’; uqiggelia ‘he is making it lighter’ / Maaten pilliniuq ayuqucia *uqigliqertellinilria*. ‘Suddenly he realized that he didn’t feel listless anymore (*literally*: saw that his condition *had become light*).’ (YUU 1995:99); < uqiggete-i¹-, uqiggete-i¹-; < PE uqinjitli- (*under* PE uqinjit-)

uqiggete-, **uqaggete**- (*HBC form*), **uqgete**- to be light in weight # uqiggetuq ‘it is light’ / uqiggenani ‘(it) being light’; kevegluku taisgu tauna uqiggetnguq! ‘lift and bring that light thing!’; Aren waqaa tuaten-qaa maqaqluteng pilugugtuumarpet, atkuun-llu tauna maqarcetuq, maqarcessngapakarta. Atam *uqiggelcarluten* pikina! ‘My, but you have such heavy thick and warm boots and parka! *Lighten up!*’ (NAA 1970:7); Unaruluq taḡken *uqaggellrului*. ‘This poor fellow is *lighter*.’ (CEV 1984:43); > uqiggeli-; cf. uqamaq, uqila-; < PE uqinjit-

uqiinaq mixture of berries, sugar, and seal oil # K; < uqi-nginaq

uqila- to be fleet-footed; to run fast # uqilauq ‘he runs fast’ / uqilatauq qimugtetun ‘he runs as fast as a dog’; Taum-llu nuraam taum aanani *uqilanruami* unilluku. ‘Because that fawn *ran faster* than its mother, it left her behind.’ (YUP 2005:234); > uqilali; cf. uqiggete-; < PE uqila-

uqilali fast runner # < uqila-li¹

uqilngu- to feel sick from eating too much fatty food # uqilnguq ‘he is feeling sick from eating fatty food’ / uqilngunarquq ‘it (food) is too rich in oil’; *Uqilnguqeryuama* tang tunurraungraan-llu wii akutartuqsaitelalrianga. ‘I avoid eating Eskimo ice cream since I *get sick so easily from eating* even a small amount of caribou back *fat*; it’s as if I’ve eaten too much of it.’ (YUP 1996:43); < uqi-ingu-; < PE uqḏilḡu- (*under* PE uqḏur)

uqiqite- to become flooded with gasoline or oil # uqiqituq ‘it got flooded’ / < uqi-ite³-

uqiqur- to distribute seal blubber and meat and gifts when someone has caught a seal; to give a “seal party” # *formerly only women and girls participated*; uqiqurtuq ‘she is passing out strips of blubber’; uqiqurai ‘she is passing them out’ / Wall’u tan’gaurluq pitqerraaraan ilait cenarmiut *uqiquraqluteng* nerevkariluteng-llu. ‘Or when a boy makes his first catch some of the seacoast dwellers *give a “seal party”* and a feast.’ (CAU 1985:95); < uqi-?-

uqir- to put oil in # uqirtuq ‘it has oil put in it’; uqiraa ‘he put oil in it’ / Aling arenqia, naken waniw’ kenurraqa *uqirciu*? Cakneq-llu tanqigiqerpaa! ‘My goodness, where did you get more *oil to fill* my lamp? It’s so bright!’ (QUL 2003:239); < uquq-ir¹-; > uqirissuun, uqirvik

uqirissuun funnel # < uqir-i²-cuun

uqirvik, **uqiryaraq** fuel tank # < uqir-vik, uqir-yaraq

uqissaqsuun blubber carrier #

uqisnga- to be sheltered # Tua-i-tuq *uqisngalii* yaqugpet aciagni!. 'Let me *be sheltered* under your wings!' (PSALM 61:4); < uqite-nga-

uqisvik sheltered spot; shelter; refuge # = uqiyvik; < uqite-vik

uqite⁻¹ to take shelter # uqituaq 'he took shelter'; uqitaa 'he put it in a sheltered spot' / > uqisnga-, uqisvik; cf. uq-; < PE uqgit- (*under* PE uqær)

uqite⁻² to distribute seal products (blubber and the like) and gifts # uqicitaaryarnariuaq 'it is time to go get seal blubber'; Piciatun taûgaam uqitetuit akutanek-llu piaqluteng, amllermek akutamek. 'They gave out various things when *giving out seal products*, but especially "Eskimo ice cream".' (PAI 2008:120); < uqi-te⁻⁴; > uqicetaar-

uqiyvik sheltered spot; shelter; refuge # HBC; = uqisvik; < uqite-vik

uqivik, uqivigaq container for oil # < uqi-vik, uqi-vik

uqlar- to become messy; to pollute # uqlartuaq 'he got messy'; uqlaraa 'he got it messy' / nuna man'a uqlaasqevkenaku 'we are told not to pollute the earth'; Pika-i paallacalkarvillra, agyat *uqlausnganateng* ayuqut. 'Up there, (at) the place where he (Raven) stumbled, the stars seem to be *all jumbled up*.' (YUU 1995:87); Tua-i-llu neqliyarameng, neqsuameng aturluki tuamtellu qelteñek tua-i yuvgermek tuaten, tamana tua-i *uqlautnguluni*. 'They used them (their kayaks) when they went fishing, and so again it would *be grimy* with scales and fish slime.' (PAI 2008:286)

uqlir- to be set or ready to act *usually to spear or shoot*, to take aim # uqlirtuaq 'he is set to act' / uqliutaa 'he is set to act on or with it, he is aiming at it'; = urnir-; < PE uqlir-

uqnaq cooked horsetail or mare's-tail tuber *taken from mouse caches*; berries cooked with blood # HBC; < uu-?-naq¹

uqnarliq cooked blackfish # HBC; = uuqnarliq;
< uu-?-naq¹-li¹

uqnarqe- to be burning hot # HBC, NUN; = uuqnarqe-; < ?-narqe-

uqni- to have a fever # NUN; < uu-?-naq¹-i³-

uqnir- to heat (of liquids) # NUN; < uu-?-naq¹-lir-

uqniraaq dish of cooked sourdock and salmon roe # NUN; < uqnir-aq¹

uqraq shelter; windbreak # Tua-i arenqialami tauna *uqrarmun* tuavet aqumqauñlulliuq. 'And so, that being how it was, that poor dear one sat down there in the *sheltered area*.' (CAU 1985:209);
< uqeq-aq¹

uqriilitaq shelter; windbreak # NUN; < uqraq-ilitaq

uqrir- to go through the area on the sheltered side of (it); to pass downwind or down-current of (it) # uqriraa 'he went on the sheltered side of it' / *Uqriquniu-gguq* nasauruq tepii narkuniu arniqciquq, ala-i. 'It is said that if he *passes downwind* of a girl and if he smells her odor (female emanations) he will be adversely affected thereby, oh dear.' (KIP 1998:129); < uqeq-ir²-

uqriutaaq diaper # BB; < uqer-?-taq¹

uqrun¹, **uqrutaq**¹ shelter; windbreak # uqrucirturluku 'shielding it from the wind'; Tuavet tua-i arullailliniuk tua-i taukut *uqrutaqeqerluki*. 'He stopped there and used it as a *shelter from the wind*.' (ELL 1997:194); < uqeq-n, uqeq-taq¹

uqrun², **uqrutaq**², **uqrutarkaaq**, **uqrutarkaun**, **uqrilitaq** toilet paper (or other material to wipe anus) # Tenguraluteng kingunratni-ll' tua-i caarkaiteqerluni *uqrutalleruarmek-gguq* taûgaam pukukcaarturluni. 'They flew off and then there was nothing to do but nibble on scraps of *something for wiping the backside*.' (QAN 1995:96); < uqer-n, uqer-taq¹, uqer-taq¹-kaq, uqer-taq¹-kaq-un, uqer-ilitaq

uqsunaq^{*}, **uqsunaaq** aged fish head # LI, UK;
< uqsuq-naq²

uqsuq head (UY, LI, UK, EG meaning); aged fish head (HBC, NS meaning) # Tekiutaa tuamta-ll'-am *uqsuanek*. Kiituani tua-i arenqaituaq elliin-llu nereksaitelaryaakekai uingan imum nernaaurai. 'Then he brought its [the carrion's] *head* to her. Alas, she'd never eaten such a thing before, but that husband of hers had.' (UNP2); Taumek cukilanamek ac'etaat *uqsuakun* . . . 'Then they made him put on a [crown of] thorns on his *head* . . .' (ORT 2006:52); > uqsunaq, uqsuqaq, uqsurpayagaq; < PY uqsuq

uqsuqaq northern pintail (*Anas acuta*); fat of fatty bird (NUN meaning) # Tua-i-llu piqerlutek piyuanginanermegni teng'ilutek malrugnek *uqsuqaqnek*. 'And then suddenly while they₂

were walking they had two *pintails* fly up.’
 (ELN 1990:36); NI, CAN, K, BB < uqsuq-?;
 > uqsuqerpak

uqsuqerpak (*K form*), **uqsurtaq** (*NI form*) mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) < uqsuqaq-rpak, -?; cf. uqulkataq, uqulkatarpak; and
 yuukaq, yuukarpak

uqsurpayagaq nickel; five cents # LI; < uqsuq-payagaq

uqtaq hookless lure used to attract fish when dipnetting or spearing; hook (*additional CAN meaning*) # Cali-llu *uqtarluteng*
qusuurnek piliqaqluteng. ‘Also they caught a lot of smelt with *hookless lures* (and dipnets).’ (YUU 1995:61); from Aleut
 uXtaX ‘fish hook’; > uqtaqnga

uqtaqnga rainbow smelt (*Osmerus mordax*) # CAN; < uqtaq-kenga

uquaq oil slick from a boat or dead animal; fish oil taken from the surface of fish broth # < uquq-?

uquarique- to die of an overdose of oil # < uquq-ar(aq)-liqe-

uquarqe- to appear oily and milky # *specifically refers to water where fish are spawning*; NUN;
 < uquq-?-

uquggluk mold (fungus); “leprous” disease of garments and structures (in the Bible) # and **uqugglug-** to be moldy #
uqugglugtuq ‘it is moldy’ / *Uqugglugnimek tepsarquten anluten qimugtet nuniitni akaguaryartua*. ‘You smell of *mold*;
 go out and roll on the ground where the dogs are.’ (CIU 2005:134); < ?-rrluk; < PE uquy

uquinaq mixture of berries, sugar, and seal oil # K; < uquq-nginaq

uquir(aq*) pectoral sandpiper (*Calidris melanotos*); pomarine jaeger (*Stercorarius pomarinus*) #
 < uquq-iq; < PY uqui

uquirte- to run out of fuel # *uquirtuq* ‘he or it ran out of fuel’ / < uquq-ir(ar)te

uquirun fat scraper # < uquq-ir-un

uqulega northern pintail (*Anas acuta*) # Tua-llu *ukut uqulegayagaat qulen uitalliut nanvam ceñiini*. ‘So these ten baby
pintails were living on the shore of the lake.’ (PEK 1977:25); Y, HBC, NI, NUN; < uquq-lek-aq³

uqulek fried bread # HBC; < uquq-lek

uquliurta oil worker; oilfield worker # < uquq-
 liur-ta¹

uqulkatagpak mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) #
 < uqulkatak-rpak; cf. uqsuqaq, uqsuqerpak; and yuukaq, yuukarpak

uqulkatak northern pintail (*Anas acuta*) # NI;
 < uquq-?; > uqulkatagpak

uqulkuk motor oil # < uquq-lkuk

uqumaarrluk fish slightly aged and stored in seal oil; *locally* poke fish # < uquq-maarrluk

uqumelnguq* smoked fish soaked in seal oil # NUN; < uquq-mete-nguq

uqumigte⁻¹ to cut hair short # *uqumigtuq* ‘he got a short haircut’; *uqumigtaa* ‘he gave him a short haircut’ / NI

uqumigte⁻² to have the wind blow from behind while one is traveling. *uqumigtuq* ‘he has the wind blowing with him’;
Natetmuruciirucamek tua-i uqumigglutek ayalliuk. ‘When they became disoriented, they began to go *with the wind*.’
 (AGA 1996:132); NUN, Y, NI

uqumcuq buff-breasted sandpiper (*Tryngites subruficollis*) #

uqumleq (*HBC form*), **uqumluk** (*NUN form*) mixture of berries, sugar, and seal oil. < uquq-?, uquq-?

uqumyagngalnguq* pearl # *in Bible translation*; . . . *tangnircaumalriami-llu sulutaamek . . . uqumyagngalngurnek-llu*, ‘. . .
 adorned with gold, . . . and *pearls*.’ (REVE. 18:16); < uqumyak-ngalnguq

uqumyak quartz # *so called because of its light color, resembling seal fat*; < Maurluanam *taum tua-i kamakengamiatu*
aluqatkamek taumek pillinilria, ikiitugmek-llu, teggalqumek-llu uqumyagmek. ‘Because his grandmother was
 beginning to suspect it [to be other than human], she took out a beaver castor, some wild celery, and a *quartz* rock.’
 (PAI 2008:332); < uquq-yak; > uqmygngalnguq; < PE uqđumyaq (*under* PE uqđur)

uqunge- to get oil; to gain weight; to catch a seal # *uqunguq* ‘he got oil’, ‘he became fat’, or ‘he caught a seal’ / < uquq-
 nge-

uqungnak fuel oil # NUN; < uquq-?

uqunguaq olive oil # EG; < uquq-uaq

uqup'alek fry bread # K; "fry bread" is the characteristic widespread Native American homemade deep-fried biscuit, sometimes called "Eskimo doughnut" locally, known as "bannock" in Canada;
< uquq-?-lek

uquq oil; especially seal oil; blubber; by extension any edible oil; in context also fuel oil; lubricating oil; gasoline # Kenurrluteng qikunek *uqumek* imalegneq. 'For lamps they had clay vessels full of seal oil.' (CAU 1985:48); Tamukaanek-llu caqerluteng aurluteng tua-i-llu meciarluqi uqumek nerluqi. 'And once they gathered pussy willow catkins, dipping them in seal oil as they ate them.' (ELN 1990:16); . . . *uquirirraarluni-llu* makliim taum *uqua* pilagtuarluku . . . ' . . . after she removed the blubber she butchered that bearded seal's blubber . . . ' (CUN 2007:19); < ?-quq; > uqi-, uqir-, uquaq, uquariqe-, uquarqe-, uquinaq, uquir(aq), uquirun, uquleqaq, uqukatak, uqukuk, uquumaarluk, uquumleq, uquumyak, uquumelnguq, uquungnak, uquunguaq, uqup'alek, uqurcailkun, uqurcir-, uquri-, uquurkaq, uquurkellicarssuun, uquurliq, uquurpak, uquurte⁻¹, uquurte⁻², uquurvik, uquurte-, uquucilleq, uquucunguaq, uquviarluk, uquuryak; < PE uqður

uqurcailkun oiler wick (in a motor) # < uquq-?-yailkun

uqurcir- to make a temporary patch, as on a kayak, with blubber; to seal a leak with seal oil or blubber # uquq-?

uquri- to be fat # of humans, animals, fish, or birds; uquriuq 'he is fat' / Tuquvailegma-tuq waniwa

. . . taryaqvagmek *uqurilriamek* nerqerlii! 'Before I die . . . that I could eat a fat king salmon!' (QAN 1995:242); < uquq-i¹-

uquurkaliurta oil worker; oil company # < uquurkaq-liur-ta¹

uquurkaq fuel oil; petroleum; gasoline; kerosene # kenurram uquurkaa 'lamp oil'; Kaassalinaq *uquurkaqaa* snuukuum. 'The snowmachine used gasoline for fuel.' (NEK 1981:21); < uquq-kaq;
> uquurkaliurta

uquurkellicarssuun carburetor # NUN; < uquq-kelli-car-cuun; NUN

uquurliq* silver or coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) # Y; < uquq-li¹li¹

uquurpak fried bread # NUN; < uquq-rpak

uquursuk parka hood; hat # cf. uq-

uquurte⁻¹ to apply oil to # uquurtuq 'it has been oiled'; uquurtaa 'he oiled it' / Cali-llu ivruciput qeciit aturraarluki, yuuluki kinercirluki, kinraqata *uquurtaqluki* cali qayamcetun piluki. 'Also after using our skin wading boots, we'd take them off and dry them, and whenever they were dry we'd apply oil to them like we do to our kayaks.' (PAI 2008:284); < uquq-te⁶-> uquurun; PE uqður- (under PE uqður)

uquurte⁻² to catch a seal # uquurtuq 'he caught a seal' / < uquq-te¹-

uquurun lubricating oil # NUN; < uquurte¹-n

uquurvik, uquuryaraq fuel tank # < uquq-vik, uquq-yaraq

uquuryak¹ pus # and **uquuryag⁻¹** to have pus # Tang kavirpagluni igyaran, iiragken-llu (qenercinraagken-llu) *uquuryaglutek*. 'Your throat is red and your tonsils are covered with pus.' (YUP 1996:51); Kiitaqluku qatellriamek *uquuryagngalngurmek* nevumaluteng. 'When it (the dressing) is peeled off, it has stuck to it a white substance that looks like pus.' (PAI 2008:108);
< uquq-yak

uquuryak² white cloud that rises from the horizon # and **uquuryag⁻²** for a white cloud to arise on the horizon # NUN

uquutmun toward the sheltered side; away from the wind # . . . paqtellinia, arnaq pikna akluunani matarmi qerruyuaralria *uquutmun* caugarluni, anuqii tunulluku, qerrulluni qungingaluni.

' . . . when he checked on her he saw that woman up there without clothes, naked, shivering with her back to the wind, curled up and cold.' (ELL 1997:102); < uqeq-tmun; = uqetmun

uquucilleq, uquucivik pit or container for storing seal oil # NUN; < uquq-un-li²-lleq, < uquq- un-li²-vik

uquucunguaq glass; glass bottle # NUN; < uquq-?-uaq

uqu'urniq type of light-colored stone used for whetstones #

uquurte- to become oily by accident # literally: 'to become oil'; uquurtuq 'it got oily'; uquurtaa 'he got it oily' / "Uumi-lli pellernaqvaa! Melqunka *uquurtanka*," qanertuq Taqukaq. "This is so yucky! I've gotten my fur all oily." said Bear.' (TAQ 1977:43); < uquq-urte-

uquutellek musket; heavy large-caliber shoulder firearm # NUN

uquutvaguaq poison water hemlock (*Cicuta mackenzieana*) # Neqivigluteng kanaqliit. Imiraqluki neqkameggnek

uquutovaguanek, . . . 'Muskrats have their food storage places. They'd fill them with their foods, with *poison water* hemlock, . . .' (PAI 2008:228); < ?-uaq

uquviarlluk strip of seal blubber # HBC; < uquq-?-rrluk

uqviaq*, **uqviaaraq**, **uqvigaq** willow (*Salix* sp.); *more generally*, tree # . . . qugtarqamta qakineruarnek *uqvianek* ekqutkamteñek . . . ' . . . whenever we'd get dried *willows* for kindling . . .' (AGA 1996: 102); < uqvik-aq²; > Uqvigartalek

Uqvigartalek the traditional boundary point between Yup'ik and Inupiaq territory near Golovin on the Seward Peninsula # *literally*: 'place with many willows'; < uqvigaq-talek

uqviggluk pussy willow # EG; < uqvik-rrluk

uqvigpik (*Y form*), **uqvigpiaq** willow (*Salix* sp.) # Unuaquani-llu unuakumi makcara'arluteng aanakellriit qusuuliugataameng, nuv'itkarluteng *uqvigpagnek*. 'The next day the children and their mother got up early in the morning because they were going to work on the smelt, and they gathered stringers from *willow* shoots.' (PRA 1995*:461); < uqvik-pik², uqvik-pik²

uqviicar(aq*) redpoll (*Carduelis* sp.) # < uqvik-?

uqviinraq willow root # < uqviaq-linraq

uqvik willow (*Salix* sp.); *more generally*, tree #
> uqviaq, uqviggluk, uqvigpik, uqviicar(aq), uqvinraq; cf. uq-; < PE uqviy

uqvinraq drift log # (?); < uqvik-nraq

uralate- to be lethargic due to illness or other physical problem # NUN

uraluq starry flounder (*Platichthys stellatus*)(BB meaning); wild celery (*Angelica lucida*) (LI meaning) # cf. uraruq

uraruq starry flounder (*Platichthys stellatus*)(HBC, NUN meaning); round whitefish (*Prosopium cylindraceum*) (BB, LI, NR meaning); edible sea slug, orange or purple in color (*species* ?) (NI meaning) # cf. uraluq; < PY uraruq

urasqaq (CAN, NI form), **urasquq** (NUN form) white or gray clay (which is mixed with caribou hair and used to make pottery) # Kegginateng mingugluki *urasqamek*, *urasqarrluteng*. 'They'd paint their faces with *white clay*, apply *white clay* to themselves.' (TAP 2004:106); . . . qungut *urasqercimalriit* . . . ' . . . *whited* sepulchers . . .' (MATT. 23:27); = urr'aq; < PE URRAR

uravyunqegg- to be crisp and crumbly # NUN

urciq loop at end of line #

ure-¹ to melt; to dissolve; to run *of colors*; to run down (soil from a slope); to have a dirty face # ur'uq or uraa 'it is melting, etc.' / urtaa 'it (e.g., sun) is melting it'; mikelnguq ur'uq 'the child has a dirty face'; qerrulliik ur'illiniuk 'the pants are "running"' i.e., *their color is fading in the wash*; saalam uria 'she is inconvenienced by the melting of the shortening'; . . . pingna-wa manuanani nunanirqelriami ingrim *urillrani* nerpall'er pingna qer'artaunani taugken. ' . . . there in front of where the mountain formed good land as it (*the soil*) ran down from its slope, there was a large house but without any meat rack.' (MAR2 2001:91); > urte-, uruma-; cf. urug-; < PY-S urə-

ure-² root; urcaarluku or urevkangnaqluku 'sustained yield' (*Fish and Game terns*); > urelriit, ureneq

urelriit parent's cross-sex siblings and their children # < ure²-lria-plural

urelvaute- to aim # Tua-i-gguq qavciliriluni cupngan, *urelvaucaaqaa* taum aatiin, wavet tua-i keputpakatarluku, aren *urelvauqaarluku-gguq* engaarraarlun' un' mangllegluni tuaten. 'When he [the shaman] blew out a certain number of times, that father [of the child] *aimed*, ready to chop, but after he had *aimed*, he cleared his nose and sobbed.' (KIP 1998:213)

urenke- to have time (for it); to be intent on what one is doing; to be unoccupied otherwise # urenkuq 'he is intent on what he is doing, is unoccupied with anything else'; urenkaa 'he has time for it; he is able to devote himself intently or diligently to it' / urenkekuma piciaqaa 'when I have time, I'll do it'; Cumikluku pillinia, yaatii tua-i aūgna *urenkelluku*, egilaurallinila. 'Observing it, *intently looking* at the area around it, he found out that it was moving.' (QUL 2003:678); Tangertuten-qaa angutmek *urenkelluni* calilalriamek? 'Do you see a man who is working *intently*?' (AYUQ. 22:29); > urenkenrite-, urenkun

urenkenrite- to be busy; to have no time for (it) # urenkenrituq 'he is busy'; urenkenritaa 'he is too busy for it' / urenkenrilama ikayurciigatamken 'because I'm busy I can't help you'; < urenke-nrite-

urenkun opportunity of importance; time to devote to what one is doing; thing of intense interest # Kiagmi *urenkutmek-am* tailliut unkut ceñarmiut Kusquqvagmi maani kevgirarkauluteng apeqmeggnak. 'In the summer the coastal people came with the *intention* of participating in what's called the Messenger Feast here in the Kuskokwim.' (AGA 1996:196);

Urenkutmek pillerkillruukut arcaqaknaluku yugtun qanemcit igaungallerkaat, tamarcetenritengnaqlerkaat-llu. 'Using the *opportunity*, we planned for the all-important matter, writing the spoken Yup'ik to try to prevent it from being lost.' (KIP 1998:xv); . . . caungan-mi yuk *urenkutek'larcui* aulukluku-llu; tuquarkaungraan tarikluku? ' . . . what then is a person that he should be *something of intense interest* to you, that you should take care of him even though he is bound only for death?' (PSALM 8:4)

urluveq, urluraq (*NSU form*); **urlu** (*NUN form*) bow for shooting # Apa'urlurpet *urluvqaa*, pitegcautai-llu, tangluk-llu. 'It's your grandfather's *bow*, his arrows, and his snowshoes.' (YUU 1995:2); Tua-ll' pillinia *urluvra-gguq* qelutairtuq, qelutii kevkartuq. 'Then he told her that his *bow* had come unstrung, that his bowstring had snapped.' (ELL 1997:80); < PE *urluvər*

urneq, urrleq overflow; increase; descendant; spillover; excrescence # yuum urneri 'the person's descendants'; . . . kiartuq, nunai kankut alaunateng kana-i tamatum ingrim *urellrani* uitiimeng. ' . . . when she looked around, she saw her village visible down there because it was located at the mountain's *spillover* (onto the plain; that is, at its base).' (QUL 2003:72); > ure⁻²; cf. *uryur-*

urnir- to be set or ready to act *usually to spear or shoot*; to take aim # urnirtuq 'he is ready' / urniutaa 'he is ready to shoot it or spear it'; urnia! 'get ready' to spear or shoot!'; Iqluluku, tangvallrani *urenpausngarraarluni*! 'He was lying to him after he'd been *aiming directly at him*!' (QUL 2003:314); = uqlir-; < PE *urnir-*

urniur- to regret something # NUN

Urr'agmiut Ohogamiut # old village site on the Yukon

urr'aq, urrasquq white or gray clay, powdery when dry; silt # *the clay was mixed with caribou hair and used to make pottery*; 'Kinguveten-llu amllertarivkarciqanka nunam *urraatun*. 'And I shall cause your descendents to be as numerous as the *fine sands* of the earth.' (AYAG. 13:16); Tua-i *urr'aqegtaarmek* tua-i *urr'arrlirluni* tua-i, cai tua-i tamarmeng tua-i. 'He was covered with *white clay, very nice white clay*, all over his body' (ELL 1997:500); = urasquq; < PE *urraR*

urre- to urinate # EG; = qurre-

urr'i- (ur'i- ?) to have diarrhea # NUN

urr'urruayuli common loon (*Gavia immer*) # BB

urtaq batter; sourdough # urtaq ilau! 'add some more (water to the sourdough and mix flour) to the batter!'; urciuq 'she is making sourdough batter'; Qulqitet-llu qaingatnun *urtaq* elliluku. *Urtamek* tamaani quulecirilallruut assaliaqameng carrarmek ilakuigaqluteng. 'They would set the *batter* on the shelf to become sour when they made sourdough pancakes, leaving a little sourdough (for starter).' (PRA 1995*:460); < -urte-aq¹

urte- to make into a batter # urtaa 'he made it into a batter' / assaliarka qurtellrua 'he made the pancake mix into a batter'; Tamarmek imarlutek muirumalutek mukaamek uqumek *urcimalriamek*, . . . 'Both filled full with flour *mixed* with oil, . . .' (NAAQ. 7:73); = murte-; < ure¹-te²-; > urtaq

urug- to thaw; to melt # urugtuq *or* urugaa 'it is melting' / cikuq urugtaa 'he is melting the ice'; cikumek urugciq 'he is melting some ice'; Taugaam tua-i akercillrani tamana qanuk *urugluni* erenrumainanrani. 'But when it became sunny the snow *melted* during the day.' (ELN 1990:57); . . . ircaquqa-llu cuicekaarkatun *urugluni*. ' . . . and my heart *melts* like a candle.' (PSALM 22:14); > urugcir-, urunquq, uruumaq; cf. ure-, uqugluk; < PY-S *uruy-* (*under* PY-S *urə-*)

urugcir- to warm up; to thaw # urugcirtuq 'he is warming up'; urugciraa 'he is thawing it' / Turpak-llu ellimerlukek petuusqelluki qimugteteng *urugcillrani* aatiit. 'She told Turpkak and her to tether their dogs while their father *was warming up*.' (ELN 1990:77); < urug-cir-

urugnaq arrow with barbed ivory point #

urugun skin scraper # see

uruma- to be warm (of a person) # Tuamta-llu-gguq nutaan tukninruluku piyukuniu, qurrerraarluni teq'uq cal' uqumek avuluku, meq'unui nutaan-gguq tua-i *urumanrurpagarkauluku*. 'And if he wants to increase the potency, he is to add seal oil to his pee and drink it. When he drinks it, he is going to be doubly *warmed*.' (QUL 2003:734); < ure-ma-

urumerun skin scraper # = ellumrun, pellumrun, tellunrun

urunqiq, urunquq spot on top of an elevated place from which the snow has melted; thawed patch # Tua-i-llu kiagutiini tua-i imumek *urunqit* amlleriqcata qanikcartuumaan, tua-i kamilarrluta. Tua-i an'aqamta nem'ek yaavet *urunqimun* aqvaqurluta agqertaqluta. 'And in early summer when the *thawed patches* became numerous, (but) with snow too, we

would go barefoot. When we went out from the house we'd rush over to *the snowless patch* over there, running from one such spot to another.' (KIP 1998:137); Tua-i tamaa-i ima tanem *urunqineq* tua canek tan'gerpagnek-llu nerqaqluni tamaa-i tumemini pingluni tamaa-i. 'Oh yes, it was then that she started eating crowberries and other kind of berries along her way from *patches where the snow had melted*.' (ELL 1997:160); < urug-neq¹?, urug-neq¹-quq?

uruq sphagnum moss (*Sphagnum* sp.); menstrual pad # Amllepiartut atam maani *urut* tamakut. Neqnguut. Neqkaput, akutauluteng. Puyaurtaqata neryugngarilaraput. 'There is really lots of *sphagnum moss* around here. It's food. It's our food, as "Eskimo ice cream". We can eat it after it becomes aged mixed with seal oil.' (PAI 2008:86); < PE *urður*-

uruuma- to have melted; to have thawed; to be unfrozen # uruumaq 'it has melted' / Nutaan tua-i avatiitni qanikcarraat *uruumanrilnguut* atsat amlleraqluteng. 'Now the berries were plentiful around the patches of *unmelted* snow.' (ELN 1990:102); . . . muragak kapullukek nem natranun, *uruumiiku* nem natra. ' . . . poking the two pieces of wood into the (soil) floor of the house since the floor was *not frozen*.' (QUL 2003:546); < urug-ma-

uruvak great-great-grandparent #

urvagnaq sea cucumber # NUN

uryur- to overflow; to spill over # uryurtuq 'it is overflowing'; uryuraa 'it is overflowing it or from it' / Mer'utka uryurtuq. 'My cup *runneth over*.' (PSALM 23:5); cf. ure-; < PE *uryur-* and *uryar-*

usaaq*, **usaaraq** line attached to a spear; leather rope (for spear) made of seal or walrus skin # Tauna-wa tua-i *usaaq*, qerruinaemek pilallratnek iqugluku. Waniwa *usaam* iquanun petuumassuutekaa tauna. 'A float was tied to the end of the *leather rope*. Here is the part where the *leather rope* was tied.' (CIU 2005:12); < PY uya(C)aq

uscaryuyagaq ice that one can climb up on without it breaking # < uste?-

useqnak two-year-old spotted seal (*Phoca largha*) # useqniim amia 'two-year-old spotted sea skin'; NI; = uyeqnak; cf. issuriq, *the general term for these seals*

usgu- to add to; to extend # usgua 'he extended it' / ak'a usguuq 'it has already been extended'; Tuamta-llu *usguqatarqa* qanemcimek Kuigpagmiutarmek. 'Now I'll *add* another story to this, one that comes from the Yukon people.' (QUL 2003:638); > usgute-; < PE *uyyu-*

usguneq knuckle; link joint; knot # Apqucingetuut tamakut. *Usgunrit* assiirulluteng. 'They get infirmities. Their *joints* get bad.' (PAI 2008:68); UIVAM USGUNRA 'spinal disk'; K, Y, NI, CAN, BB; < usgute-neq¹; > usguniqe-, uivam usgunra

usguniqe- to suffer arthritis or other joint problems # usguniquq 'he is having painful joints'; < unguneq-liqe²-

usgute- to be attached or connected; to be spliced # *of two similar things*; usgutuk 'they are attached to each other'; usgutaa 'he attached it to something' / usgucimauq 'it has been attached'; ak'a usgutuk caviyagaak 'the two wires are already connected, spliced'; = uygute-; < usgu-te²-; > usguneq; cf. uskuq

uskaanaq snowshoe hare; varying hare (*Lepus americanus*); locally rabbit # EG; from Russian ушкán (ushkán) 'hare'

uskuq rope, cord; umbilical cord # > uskuraq, uskurari-, uskurtuliaraq; cf. usgute-; < PE uyukkur(ur)

uskuraq tether; harnesses and gangline; kite string; string of toy # and **uskurar-** to harness # uskuraraa 'he harnessed it' / uskuriraa 'he provided a line for it'; Man'a *uskuraa* qerruinam uum tangerrluku kinguneqa-am neq'akekeka, . . . 'Seeing the *tether line* of this skin float I'm reminded of my past, . . .' (CIU 2005:17); ESPAAM USKURAA 'spark plug wire'; UY, HBC, NI, CAN, LK, BB, NR, LI, EG; < uskuq-aq³

uskurari- to have long stringy feces # uskurariuq 'he has long stringy feces' / < uskuq?-

uskurtuliaraq* bog cranberry (*Oxycoccus microcarpus*) # Y, NS; < uskuq-?

usneq chipped place; caved-in part of riverbank # = ussneq; < uste-neq¹

uspeq weight; pound # and **usper-** to weigh # usperaa 'he weighed it' / ellminek uspertuq 'he weighed himself'; Aturluni suulutaamek yuinaat pingayun akimiarmek *uspernek*, piliaqellruu kenurrarvik aklui-llu. 'He made the lamp holder and its fittings using seventy-five *pounds* of gold.' (ANUC. 37:24); < PE *uspær-* (*under* PE *uðæy-*)

usraqpakiiqertellria squirrel with bright spots (in summer) # (?)

usruq man's sister's child; man's niece or nephew through his sister # = uyruq; < PE uyuru(r)

ussar- to check; to look around # ussartuq 'he checked'; ussaraa 'he checked it' / NUN

uss'ariyak eroded high sand dunes or eroded high coast that cannot be climbed # NUN; *cf.* **uss'aryuk**

uss'arneq chipped place; caved-in part of riverbank # < **uss'arte-neq**¹

ussarquralria three in playing cards # NUN

uss'arte- to chip # Tua-i tauḡken taum tua-i cingilga *uss'artellrullinikan*, tuani narulkauteḡlrani, tua-i naliatnun ekiliqarraaruciḡkunegteḡgu, tua-i taumun *uss'arneḡmek* cingileḡmun pikliutelluku tauna pitarkaḡ. 'However, if someone's spearpoint had *chipped* when he struck an animal, and if they didn't know which one of them had wounded it, then the caught animal would belong to the one whose spearpoint had the *chip*.' (CIU 2005:64); < **uste-ar(ar)te-**; > **uss'arneq**

uss'aryuk riverbank # Anlliniut, atralliniut tua-i ceḡami maani yugugaat *uss'aryuum* qaingani tangssukatalriit piurquraullutek ayalriigneḡ. 'They went out, and they went down and saw lot of people up on the *riverbank* who there going to watch the two who were going to go [racing].' (QUL 2003:420); . . . egmian aurrluni im' *uss'aryugkun* tayim' mayulliniluni. '. . . immediately crawling going up the *riverbank*.' (QUL 2003:646); < **uss'arte-yug-** (?); *cf.* **uss'ariyak**

usserqe- to erode; to keep on chipping, caving in # Nuyiurutnguyaaqut ukut, tauḡaam tulurraugut ukut tangellrat. Tauḡaam *usserqenglliniliteng* keḡginait-llu, . . . 'This had been a comb that appears to be ivory. However, its toothed edge evidently has started to *wear away more and more*, . . . ' (CIU 2005:210); < **uste-rqe**¹-

ussneq chipped spot; caved-in part of riverbank # = **usneq**; < **uste-neq**¹

ussuciaq post for oil lamp # NUN

ussug- *root*; > **ussukaascengiir(aq)**, **ussukataq**, **ussukcaq**, **ussungiq**, **ussungluq**; *cf.* **ussugcin**, **ucuk**

ussugcin digging tool; ground or ice spud # **ussugciksuar** 'small such tool'; Taum-gguq tua-i anngami tangrraa angyam iluani ekumalria *ussugcin-wa-gguq* tegumiara. Tua-i tangvakartelluni nunam tungiinun tugrusnguaqii, taum tua-i ciunra ustelliniuq man'a ceḡa. 'When he came out he saw someone inside the boat holding a *digging tool*. And, when he looked him that one made impact motions toward the land and the shore in front of him caved in.' (CIU 2005:224); *cf.* **ussug-**

ussukaascengiir(aq*) Townsend's warbler (*Dendroica townsendi*) # < **ussug-**?

ussukataq fire-drill; bow-drill # *in particular*, the shaft of the drill; < **ussug-**?

ussukcaq nail; peg # *and* **ussukar-** to hammer a nail or peg; to mortise # . . . ayarukiulliniuq uqvilqurrarmek tua-i-ll' waten ayaruḡluku piluniu, nuuga inga qurrasqicullerkaa piamiu *ussukcallruar-gguq* kep'arrluku nuuganun kaugtuarluku kaputaa . . . ' . . . he made a staff out of a piece of willow, and, because its tip might slip, he cut an old *nail* in two and pounded it into its tip . . . ' (QUL 2002: 526); Tua-i nutaan qaqicata makut, quyurrluki tangaarraarluku, assiata, *ussukcaraqluki-am* waten, piyaiḡkucirturluki. 'Then, when these were finished, they grouped and examined them closely, and finding them appropriate they *pegged or mortised* them like this, fastening them with to keep them in place.' (PAI 2008:256); = **ucukcaq**; < **ussug-**?; < PY **ucukcaq**

ussukcaute- to nail (it) up; to crucify (him)* . . . kelistanun-llu *ussukcaulluki*, . . . ' . . . and they *nailed* them to the crosses, . . . ' (MATT. 23:34); < **ussulcaq-te**⁵; > **Ussukcautelleq**

ussukcautelleq¹, **ussukcausngalleq**, **ussukcaucimalleq** crucifixion # < **ussukcaute-lleq**, **ussukcaute-nga-lleq**, **ussukcaute-ma-lleq**

Ussukcautelleq² Easter # NUN; < **ussukcaute-lleq**

ussungiq shaft of bow-drill # *and* **ussungir-** to start fire by friction with a bow-drill # NUN; < **ussug-**?; > **ussungirkaq**

ussungirkaq reddish wood used for bow-drill shaft # NUN; < **ussungiq-kaq**

ussungluq edible sea creature, tubular and transparent, with visible guts, *perhaps* a sea slug (*species* ?) # NI, NUN; < **ussug-**?

uss'utali queen; king # *from Russian* госудáрь (gosudár') 'sovereign'

ussuuq (**usuuq** ?, **uyuuq** ?) grass that grows in sandy areas and has prickly leaves (*species* ?) # NUN

uste- to erode; to chip; to cave in # **ustuq** *or* **ustaa** 'it caved in, eroded, chipped, collapsed' / **ussluni** '(it) caving'; **usciiquq** 'it will cave in'; **uspailgan** 'before it caves in'; **ussnia** 'he said it caved in'; > **uscaryuyagaq**, **uss'arte-**, **uss'aryuk**, **usserqe-**

, usneq, ussneq; cf. uyte-; < PE uytə-

usuuq hey you!; you here! # *exclamatory particle; this is the vocative form of una (q.v.); it can be shortened to uss*; NS, LY, LY, NI, NUN, CAN, BB, NR;
= uyuuq

usvi intelligence; awareness; sanity # = uyvi;
> usviir-, usviite-, usvillugte-, usvingqerr-, usvitu-; cf. umyuaq; < PE uyvi

usviilkayag- to go berserk; to become violently insane # usviilkayagtuq 'he went berserk' /
< usviite-kayag-

usviilqi- to outwit or be outwitted; to defraud; to deceive # usviilqiuq 'he was outwitted'; usviilqia 'he outwitted him' / Jacob-aam tua-i *usviilqia* Laban-aaq nallunrircetenrilamui ayakatallermi. 'Jacob *outwitted* Laban because he didn't let him find out that he was going to leave.' (AYAG. 31:20); *Usviilqingnaqsapunaku* nunalguten, wall'u teglegiluku. 'Do not *defraud* your neighbor, or steal from him.' (LEVI. 19:13); < usviite-?

usviir- to become mentally ill; to become insane; to lose one's mind # usviirtuq 'he became insane' / Ilait-gguq tamakut uingyuumilengraata uingevkaqait *usviirut'lartut*, umyugairulluteng, . . . 'Some of them who were forced to take husbands even though they didn't want to marry *became mentally ill*, lost their minds, . . .' (YUU 1995:35); < usvi-ir²-

usviite- to be insane; to be crazy; to be mentally ill; to be foolish; to lack common sense # usviituq 'he is crazy' / usviinani '(he) being crazy'; *Usviilnguq* qanertuq umyuamikun, "Agayutetaituq." 'The *fool* says to himself, "There is no God."' (PSALM 53:1); < usvi-ite¹-; > usviilkayag-, usviilqi-

usvillugte- to be insane # usvillugtuq 'he is insane' / usvillugtellria 'insane person, mentally ill person'; USVILLUGCARAQ ALERQUUTNEK NAVGILLERKANI TEKILLUKU 'criminal insanity' (*legal / neologism*):
< usvi-lluk

usvingqerr- to be sensible; to have a good mind # usvingqertuq 'he is sensible' / < usvi-ngqerr-

usvitu- to be wise # usvituq 'he is wise' / usvituli 'wise one'; < usvi-tu

utakinaq volcano # NR; < PE utakinəq or utakinaq

utaqa- to wait (for) # utaqauq 'he is waiting'; utaqaa 'he is waiting for her' / utaqanga! 'wait for me!'; utaqasciigiamken 'I can't wait for you any longer'; utaqiima 'because I've been waiting'; Cat iliitni avelngaq utertellrani *utaqauraraa* igtiin amiigan caniani elavqerluni. 'One time he *kept waiting* for the mouse while it was returning, crouching beside the door of its den.' (KAV 1972:9 & PRA 1995:317); NS, Y, NI, NUN, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; = utaq-; > utaqalgir-; < PE utaqə-

utaqalgir- to wait for something to occur # utaqalgirtuq 'he is waiting' / Mamterillerni utaqalgirtuq irnillerkaminek 'she is waiting in Bethel for her child to be born'; < utaq-?-;
> Utaqalgirvik

Utaqalgirvik Purgatory (Christian conception) # Ikayuqiki-llu angayuqaanka, atanrenka-llu, tungayiinka, elluarluteng pistonka, anerneret-llu *Utaqalgirvigmelnguut*. 'And help my parents, my masters, my relatives, the righteous servants, and the souls in *Purgatory*.' (CAT 1950:8); < utaqalgir-vik

utaqlir- to wait (for) # NS; = utaq-

ute- root; > uterte-, utengqa-, uteryug-, utelmun, utetmun, utqiar-, utqite-, uteskiaqer-, ut'rarte-, ut'rute-

utelmun homeward, toward one's point of origin # *adverbial particle; Utelmun-llu* paqnaqkengarput uterrvikluku pialuku. 'And *on the way back* we'd return to the place that we were curious about to check it.' (PAI 2008:230); = utetmun; < ute-tmun; > utelmuar-

utelmuar- to backtrack # Piyunaitelliniaqan *utelmuarluta* allakun mallengnaqu'uraraqluki. 'When it [the trail] wasn't suitable we'd *backtrack* and approach on another route.' (PAI 2008:234);
< utelmun-?-

utertengkiu(ar)- to go with the intention of returning the same day # < uterte-?-

utengqa- to be back (home); to be visiting at one's former home # utengqauq 'he is visiting his old home' / Tua-llu aūg'umun ayakata'aryaramun cali ten minutes *utengqaqaqerlii*. 'Allow me to *return* to the topic I started with for ten more minutes.' (QUL 2003:256); < uterte-ngqa-

utertaq chorus # utertaara 'its chorus'; < uterte-a-

uterte- to return; to go back # utertuq 'he returned'; utertaa 'he returned along it (a route)' / uterten 'come back'; unuaqu ut'reskina 'come back tomorrow'; uterrngaituq 'he won't come back'; uterciiquq 'he will come back'; utercugtuq 'he wants to come back'; Equgmek tangerpek'nani *uterrnaurtuq* perrirpak tekinaurtuq caanginarluni. 'Not seeing any firewood he'd *return*, and he'd arrive completely without having achieved any results.' (ESK 1899:475); ATAKUMI

UTERTELLERKIURAQ 'curfew' (*neologism*); < ute-?-; > utengkiur(ar)-, utengqa-, utertaaq, ut'rarute-, utrinar-, ut'rutaq; < PE utər-

uteryug- to be homesick; to want to go home # uteryugtuq 'he is homesick, wants to go home' / Tuunriinanermini taqngami pilliniuq, arenqialnguq-gguq tang tua-i una tuunriskengaa, *uteryulria*, tuqulinrem tungiinun tua-i aviuccessaangraani. 'When he was finished using his spirit powers, he said that the one he was using his powers on *wanted to return* in the direction of death even though he'd been trying to lead him away.' (QUL 2003:574); < ute-?-yug-

uteskiaqer- to ricochet; to bounce back; to turn around and come back # HBC; < ute-

utetmun homeward, toward one's point of origin # *adverbial particle*; Tua-i-llu *utetmun* umyuarteqengluni ciuliallminek. 'On the way back he began to think about his ancestors.' (PRA 1995:376); = utelmun; < ute-tmun

utgucik cooking pot # NUN; < uu-?-uciq; < PE utyuciγ

utngugartaq trigger string (?) for squirrel snare #
< utnguk-aq³-taq⁴

utnguk wart # > utngungssaq, utngugartaq; cf. Nelson 1877–1881 list (124); < PE utŋur

utngungssaq* tuber of mare's-tail plant (*Hippurus vulgaris*), found in mouse caches; locally mouse food; mouse nuts # Imkut-llu call' *utngungssaraat* papitussaayaarngalnguut, tua-i-gguq tuaten quunanek avukegcagteskevkenata, inerqunqegcatullruitkut. 'They forbade us mix *mare's-tail tubers*, those things that look like little potatoes (or beans), with sourdock.' (KIP 1998:193); < utnguk-?

utqerr- to row # utqertuq 'he is rowing'; utqerraa 'he is rowing it' / Y; > utqerrun

utqerrun oar # Y, NSK; < utqerr-n

utqerte- to return hurriedly # utqertuq 'he returned hurriedly' / Tua-i-llu taukuk nukalpiak qessavkenateg-am tumllermegteggun *utqertellinilutek* tayima. 'And then those men₂, without delay or hesitation, *returned hurriedly* by the same path they came on.' (CAM 1983:322);
< uterte-qerte-

utqiar- to reverse one's course # NUN; < ute-?-

utqiq potato; "wild potato plant" (*Claytonia tuberosa*) # NS; = ulqiq; < PE ulqir

utqite- to ricochet; to bounce back; to turn around and come back # utqituq 'it bounced back' / Piqertuutaq-llu tuc'ami egmian *utqitliniluni*. 'When the axe hit it, it immediately *bounced off*.' (PAI 2008:312); < ute-?-

ut'rarute- to go and return on the same day # ut'rartuq 'he went and came right back' / Alingqercami ut'rartuq, aqvaqurluni. 'Overcome by fright, he came right back running,' (MAR1 2001:80); < ute-?-

ut'rarute- to bring (them) back to one's own village and have them dance there and request specific gifts, during the *Kevgiq* ("Messenger Feast"), instead of exchanging places in the host village's communal men's house # *said of the guest villagers doing this to host villagers*; CAN < uterte-ar(ar)te-te⁵-

utrinar- to return empty-handed, without catching anything # utrinartuq 'he returned empty-handed' / . . . caaqami *utrinalaami*, tallimarraarneq-llu kapkaanangqerrami nutaan yuinaq tallimanek cipluku qanganautengluni. ' . . . because sometimes she'd *come back empty-handed* and because she only had five traps, she only caught twenty-five squirrels.' (ELN 1990:55); < uterte-inar-

ut'rute- to return (something); to bring home # ut'rutuq 'he brought something back'; ut'rutaa 'he brought it back' / calissuun ut'rutaa pikestiinun 'he returned the tool to its owner'; ut'rutaqaa 'it is the thing he brought home'; Kitak tua-i nutaan kingunemegnun *ut'ruskuk*. 'Now, would you *take us₂ back* where we came from.' (CIU 2005:224); < ute-te⁵-

ut'rutaq skin tag; acorn-squash shaped projection near newborn's ear, said to be the remnant of a second person # < uterte-taq¹

utuma- to be better # utumauq 'it is better' / nerevkallrua utumaaurlianek neqautmegnek 'he let her eat the better ones from their₂ food supply'; > utumari-, utumarte-

utumari- to become better; to recover # utumariuq 'it is getting better' / Kapurraartelluni, *utumariami* ayalliniuq ernerkarcurluni, calaram tungiinun. 'After he'd been stabbed, when he *recovered* he went on his way looking for daylight in a southerly direction.' (YUU 1995:86);
< utuma-i¹-

utumaringnaqsaraq rehabilitation # < utumari-ngnaqe-yaraq

utumarte- to improve # utumartuq 'he is improving'; utumartaa 'he is improving it' / utumarun 'improvement'; <

utuma-?-

utuqa- to be aged (of sealskins) # utaquuq 'it is aged'; < PE utuqqar

utvak snow that has been carved into a block #

< ?-vak

uu- to be cooked # uuguq *or* uugaa 'it is cooked, done' / uumauq 'it is completely cooked, ready'; uumanrilnguq tan'gerlim kemga neryaqunaku! 'don't eat the undercooked bear meat!'; Tua-i-llu qimugtait uitanginanratni nepairulluteng keniraq-llu *uuluni*, nerluteng-llu. 'Their dogs were quieting down while they were there, and the cooking *got done*, and they ate.' (ELN 1990:20); > uqnaq, utgucik, uungllekar-, uuqitar-, uuqnarliq, uuqnarqe-, uussaar-, uute-, uuvlaag-; < PE uyū-

uucissuun bread pan; baking pan # Paraluruuq, neqet-llu keniinanratni pie-am elaqlirkaanek pililuten aūg'umek negtaallerpenek, uucissuutekun takelriakun. 'While the rice and fish are cooking, make pie crust in a *baking pan* with the dough you made.' (YUU 1995:64);

< uute-i²-cuun

uucivik oven # < uute-i²-vik

uuga'rte- to cook quickly as by placing in boiling water # uuga'rrluk 'food that is cooked this way'; < uute-ar(ar)te-

uuggun through here # *Look under* wa(ni) 'here'

uugiyun wild celery (*species* ?) # EG

uugkete- to give up; to quit # uugketuq 'he gave up', 'he quit'

uugnar(aq*) vole (*Microtus* sp.); locally, mouse # Anipat iciw' *uugnarnek*, avelngarneq, nertulriit. 'Owls, you know, eat voles, voles (*in another dialect's word*).' (AGA 1996:74); NI, CAN, BB, = ugnaraq; < PE uyḏuynar (*under* PE uyḏuy)

uuleg- root > ulganaq, uulegte-, uulenge-, uulganarqe-, uulgatar(ar)-; < PE uṇuləy-

uulegte- to shiver; to shake # uulegtuq 'he is shivering'; uulegtaa 'he is shaking it' / < uuleg-?-; cf. uulungak, uulungiiq

uulenge- to start to tremble; to start to shake # NUN; cf. uulegte-

uulganarqe- to be frightening; to cause one to tremble # uulganarquq 'it is frightening' / < uuleg-a-narqe-

uulgatar(ar)-, uulegyatar(ar)- (*HBC form*) to tremble # uulgata'artuq *or* uulegyatarretuq 'he is trembling' / . . . *uulgata'arluni* tuaten, maaten Qalemaq murilkartaa qiaṛlulria piani. ' . . . she was *shivering*, and she saw poor Qalemaq crying up on the bank.' (ELN 1990:27); < uuleg-?-, uuleg-?-

uullaq parboiled blubber or flipper strips preserved in seal oil # NUN, CAN; cf. uu- from NUN and PAI 2008:8

uulungak piece of fringed fur (mink, squirrel belly, etc.) sewn on hem or hood of garment # cf. uulegte-

uulungiiq parka decorated with a fringe of squirrel belly # Tamaani-gguq *uulungiingqetullruut* qanganaat aqsanritnek kenuggluki. 'At that time they had *squirrel-skin parkas* decorated with squirrel bellies.' (CIU 2005:322); cf. uulegte

uumi recently; this time; once # *adverbial particle*; Uumi tekicama egmianun uitavigkamnun pirraarlua agutellruanka tuyuuteten alqavnun Nev'amun. 'When I arrived at my dorm *recently*, I immediately took what you'd sent over to your sister Nev'aq.' (PRA 1995:299); < una-*localis*; > uumirpak, uumiarqu, uumiku

uumi, uumek, uumun in this, from this, to this # *Look under* una 'this'

uumi- emotional root; > uumike-, uuminarqe-, uumitar-, uumiyug-; < PE uyūmi-

uumiarqu, uumiaraq in the near future # *adverbial particle*; < uumi-ar(aq)-ku, uumi-ar(aq)-ku

uumike- to be infuriated at (him) # uumikaa 'he is infuriated by or at her' / uumikutut 'they are angry at one another'; Atanema, assiilngunka tamalkuita *uumikanka*, . . . 'Lord, I am *furious* at all my sins, . . .' (CAT 1950:6); < uumi-ke⁴-

uumiku next time # *adverbial particle*; uumiku cali tangerciqamken 'I'll see you again soon'; < uumi-ku

uuminarqe- to be infuriating; to be irritating # uuminarquq 'it is infuriating, irritating' / uuminaqvaa! 'darn it!'; < uumi-narqe-

uumirpak in the past period of time (days, hour, minutes); for some time now # *adverbial particle*; Ukut-llu tang qimugtet uatmuculnguuralalriit *uumirpak*. 'These dogs, see, have kept on looking down river *for some time*.' (ELN 1990:19); < uumi-rpak

uumitar- to be of an irritable nature # uumitartuq 'he is irritable by nature' / < uumi-tar-

uumiyug- to be peeved; to be irritated; to be infuriated # uumiyugtuq 'he is peeved, irritated, infuriated' / < uumi-yug-

uuneq burn on the flesh # Wall'u yuum qaingani *uunertangqerqan*, . . . Melqut-llu *uunrani* qat'rillrukata . . . 'Or whenever there's a *burn* on a person's body, . . . If the hairs on his *burn* turn white . . .' (LEVI. 13:24-25); < uute-neq¹

uungllekar- to cook rare # = umlluaqar-; < uu-?;

> uungllekaraq; < PE uyujilar- (*under* PE uy-)

uungllekaraq rare-cooked meat or fish; < uungllekar-aq¹

uunguciicaraq confusion # < uunguciite-yaraq

uunguciirute- to have become confused; to not know # Tama-i-llu nani-ll' uitacini *uunguciirulluku*. 'And at that point he was not *able to pinpoint* his own location.' (QAN 1995:222); < una-u-ci-q-irute-

uunguciir- to get confused # Waken wanigga *uunguciirtaqa*. 'From this point onwards I *am unsure* about the rest.' (ELL 1997:250)

uunguciite- to be confused; to not know # *literally*: 'to not know what it is'; Tua-i tang wiinga kingunemta caqapiara nanteqapiaraucia tua-i waniwa *uunguciilkeka* . . . 'Presently I'm *not exactly sure* where our home is located . . .' (QAN 1995:266); < una-u-ciite-

uuqassugar- to worry; to feel apprehensive that something might happen # uuqassugartuq 'he is worried' /

uuqassugartua kitnayukluku 'I am worried that he might drown'; Cikiqengllerkaq-llu cakneq tengrunaqluni. Camek pikaitellerkaq *uuqassugarnaqluni*. 'Gift-getting makes one excited with enthusiasm. If one should lack things to give in return, it makes one *worry*.' (CAU 1985:28)

uuqessngitak runt; smallest egg in a nest; smallest pup in a litter, etc. # = quuqessngitak

uuqitar- to have a burning sensation (at intervals) # uuqitartuq 'he has a burning sensation' / Unatai-gguq tuar *uuqitalriit* ugaani-gguq kumlatem. 'His hands appear to have *had a burning sensation* on account of the cold.' (YUU 1995:6); < uu-?-

uuqnarliq (*K form*), **uuqnarniq** (*Y form*) cooked blackfish # . . . nulirrit *uuqnarlinek* egaluteng qantat imirluki. ' . . . their wives boiled up some (*cooked*) *blackfish* filling the bowls.' (AGA 1996:80); = uqnarliq; < uu-?-naq¹-li¹, uu-?-naq¹-li¹

uuqnarqe- to be burning hot # uuqnarquq 'it is hot' / . . . arnassagaat tamakut puqlamek *uuqnarqelriamek* kuvluki, paralut tuquqertelluki. ' . . . the old women poured *boiling hot water* over them, instantly killing the maggots.' (PAI 2008:148); Kuuvviaq cali *uuqnaqsiyaagtuq*. 'The coffee is still too *hot*.' (YUP 1996:39); = uqnarqe-; < uu-?-narqe-; > uqni-; < PE uyur- (*under* PE uy-)

uuqnituq (*Y form*), **uuqniquq** (*NI form*), **uuqniikuuq** (*Y form*) bumblebee # Uuqniikuuq, qassarluku! 'Bumblebee, eating it raw!' (*children's ditty said upon seeing a bumblebee, from Emmonak*)

uuquciik fox (*species* ?) # EG

uur- to toot; to whistle; to make an "uu" sound # *of steam whistles and similar sounds*; uurtuq 'it whistled'; uuraa 'it whistled at it' / *imitative*

uurcaq one coming to get help holding a gaff as a signal that he has caught a sea mammal # *and* **uurcar-** to go to get others to help one # Atam tua-i unavet piqtaalriit pivakarluteng qakemkut qanngartelliniut *uurcamek* cam'umek. (Nangrrarmeng tagelriit unaken *uurcarniluki* pitullrukait.) 'After they started going to the ocean at various times, someone suddenly mentioned *a person walking up holding a gaff, coming for help*. (They used to say of someone walking home in this way that he was "*uurcar-*").' (KIP 1998:217); Kitak tua-i pilaggu, pilaggaarluku taqkuvet uterrluten yaavet kangimun *uurcaryarturniartuten*. 'Go ahead and butcher it and after you butcher it when you are finished go back to the bay and *get some help*.' (QUL 2003:150)

uurcara- to regret a loss that might have been prevented by appropriate action # uurcarauq 'he regrets what happened'; Umyuarteqliniluni-am, "Aling, kilgarmun-llu tuntumek tangerrlua uitaskumku *uurcaraqatarpakar*. Atak tua-i pissungnaqa'arteqerlaku." 'He thought, "Oh my, seeing a caribou just anywhere here, if I leave it alone I am going to *regret* it. I will go ahead and try to hunt it.'" (QUL 2003:148); < PE uyuyur-

uurritaq "sea egg"; chiton # EG

uussag-, **uussaar-** to cook frozen fish after it is thawed # uussaaraa 'he is cooking it' / uussaariuq 'he is cooking thawed frozen fish'; < uu-?-

uussiiqar- to cook rare; to half cook # NUN

uusqunguaq a type of moss used for making lamp wicks #

uusurte- to have a rash; such as a diaper rash; to become raw and irritated from constant moisture *of flesh* # uuyurtuq 'he or it (body part) is raw' / uuyurciluni '(he) having diaper rash'; = uuyurte-

uutaq hard candy or other hard-baked food; bread # < uute-aq¹

uutar- to apply heat or steam to (it) # *Uutarluki-gguq* saaganret pitegcautet-llu epukait makut pituit. 'They say that they apply heat to side stringers and arrow shafts.' (PAI 2008:266); < uute-?-

uute- to burn (flesh); to cook by baking or roasting *rather than boiling* # uutuq 'he burned himself'; uutaa 'he cooked it, burned it' / uusngaituq 'it won't get burnt'; caskami imaanek uucetaa 'he burned her with the contents of his cup'; Tutgarrlung, keneq mallegpiiqnaku, *uuciiquten!* 'Grandson, don't go so close to the fire; you'll get burned!' (UNP1); Tua-i-llu elkek panini-llu taukut pie-yarkat qaqicata *uulluki*. 'And when the pies were ready she and he daughter baked them.' (PRA 1995:413); < uu-te²-; > uucissuun, uucivik, uuga'rte-, uuneq, uutaq, uutar-; < PE uyut- (*under* PE uyū-)

uutkaa, uuteka'aq duck; *especially* mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); northern pintail (*Anas acuta*) # Caqerluni-gguq *uuteka'artangqertuq* aterluni Macaq'amek. It'garpiik piyuagaqan mecartaqlutek. 'Once, they say, there was a duck named Mecaq'aq. When it walked, its feet would make a smacking noise.' (UUT 1974:1); Maaten ullagluku piaqa wangni una *uuteki'inraq* peksuq. *Uuteki'inrartun* tua-i angtaaluni. 'Then I approached and found what appeared to be a mallard egg. It was the size of a mallard's.' (AGA 1966:176); Y; *from Russian* ўтка (útka)

uutuk sea urchin # < PY uutuk

uutun like this one # *Look under* una 'this'

uuturrluk flake of dandruff # NUN; < ?-rrluk

uuvlaag- to cook rare # uuvlaagtuq 'it is undercooked'; uuvlaagaa 'he undercooked it' / = umlluaqar-, uvluaqar-; < uu-vlaag-

Uuyarmiut plural an old name of present-day Bethel # < ?-miu

uuyurcailkun talcum powder # < uyurte-yailkutaq

uuyutair- to remove frostbitten skin # . . . *uuyutairraarluni-gguq* nerciquq. '. . . he said that he would eat after he'd removed the frostbite from his skin.' (PAI 2008:332)

uuyurte- to have a rash, such as a diaper rash; to become raw and irritated from constant moisture *of flesh* # uuyurtuq 'he or it (body part) is raw' / uuyurciluni '(he) having diaper rash'; = uusurte-, > uuyurcailkun

uvaa- to rock from side to side (of a boat) # uvaaguq 'it is rocking' / Ellerrarrluni man'a, amta-llu-gguq qayaak-llu *uvaavkenani*. 'There was a bubbling, whirling rushing sound here, and yet their₂ kayak wasn't rocking.' (AGA 1996:138); = eveqaa-; < uver-a-; < PE uvə(C)a- or əvə(C)a- (*under* PE uvər- or əvər-)

uver- slanting; tilted # *postural root*; = ever-; > uvengqa-, uvenqegg-, uverte-, uvaa-, uvqercug-; < PE uvər- or əvər-

uvengqa- to be slanted; to be tilting # uvengqauq 'it is slanting, tilting' / < uver-ngqa-

uvenqegg- to be steep # uvenqegtuq 'it is steep' / < uver-nqegg-

uverneq slope # . . . tua-i qanikcarkun qengaruum-llu *uverneranun* tekicami inarmi tull'uni, . . .

'. . . when he reached the slope of the snowbank, he landed (at the bottom) lying down, . . . ' (CIU 2005:340); < uverte-neq¹

uverte- to tilt; to slant # uvertuq 'it tilted'; uvertaa 'he tilted it' / Ketii-gguq tua-i aūgna *uverrluni*, kuik taman' kananritaraqerluku. 'The area below sloped down, barely reaching the river.' (QUL 2003:152); < uver-te²-; > uverneq, uverteckegg-

uverteckegg- to be steep # uverteckegtuq 'it is steep' / < uverte-ckegg-

uviluq thin-necked clam # HBC; = uiluq; < PE uvilur-

uvluaqar- to cook rare # HBC; = uuvlaag-, umlluaqar-; < uu-?-qar-

uvqercug- to suddenly rock # Y; < uver-qar-?-

uvruar(ar)- to go or be outside without a coat # NUN

uvrun pullover; sweater # NUN

uya neck (often non-anatomical or non-human); figurine of human used as amulet # putiil'kam uyii 'the neck of the bottle'; Tua-i-llu waniwa ukut *uyaugut, uyat*. Waniwa *uyat* atkuliluki, temliluki yaqulget *uyaitnek*. *Uyarrrlainarnek*

atkuliluki. . . . Tua-i-gguq qalriatuut makut kukumyalqita'arluteng. Kukumyalqitaralriamek niiskuni tua-i *uyauguq*. 'These are what we call "*uyat*" [*human figurines*]. The parkas were made from bird-*neck* (skins). They made them parkas out of just the *necks*. . . . It is said that they make sounds by whistling. If one hears something whistling it is an "*uya*" [*human figurine*].' (CIU 2005:228); for anatomical neck, see *uyaquq*; > *uyakite-*, *uyalek*, *uyalquq*, *uyamik*, *uyangte-*, *uyaquq*, *uyatu-*; < PE *uya(qar)*

uyakite- to be near; to be short; to be narrow # *uyakituq* 'it is near', 'it is short', 'it is narrow' / NI; < *uya-kite*²-

uyalegpak double-crested cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*) # *Uyalegpait*. Ang'ut makut angenrit piyuatuluteng-llu piyuapiarluteng, lagitun piyuatuluteng. 'Double-crested cormorants. They are larger (than pelagic cormorants), they truly walk; they walk like geese.' (PAI 2008:170);
< *uyalek-rpak*

uyalek pelagic cormorant (*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*) # Taqnerungermeng arnautengermeng-llu *uyalget* tamakut atkukaqluki. 'Even though they were adults and even though they had become older women, they had those cormorant parkas.' (CIU 2005:338); < *uya-lek*; > *uyalegpak*; < PY *uyaləy* (under PE *uya(qur)*)

uyalquq area of seal behind head; neck area of seal # < *uya-quq*

uyamik necklace; pendant; cross worn as a pendant # *Uyamigani* pillia wani qillrumauralria ca. Petenglluku pillia aklanqurrin. 'He saw that his *neckpiece* had something tied to it. When he untied it and smoothed it out he saw that it was a weasel.' (MAR1 2001:93); < *uya-mik*; < PE *uyamiy* (under PE *uya(qur)*)

uyangte- to look over a barrier; to look through the door or window; to peek in or out # *uyangtuq* 'he is looking over or through a barrier'; *uyangtaa* 'he is looking through a barrier at it' / ' . . . nem qainganun mayulliniuq egalerkun qinerrnaluni. *Uyangtelliniuq*, arnamek, angutmek, yungqellinilria. ' . . . he climbed to the top of the house to look in through the window. When he *looked down* he saw that it had people, a woman and a man.' (YUU 1995:86); < *uya-?*; < PE *uyaḡ-* or *uyanəḡ-*

uyaqe- to hit with a missile or projectile # *e.g., a rock, spear, bullet*; *uyaqaa* 'he hit it' / *uyaqutuq* 'he hit something'; *uyaqsuuq* 'he has good aim'; Ilait *uyaqsunaqluteng-gguq* apqitnek, narulkautellriani nall'ararucunaqluteng. 'Some were *accurate*, so they term it, hitting right on target when something (a spear) was thrown with them.' (CIU 2005:54)

uyaqinraq backbone # < *uyaquq-ir*¹-*nraq*

uyaqsuk pearl # NUN

uyaqucuayaalek northern pintail (*Anas acuta*) # NR, LI; < *uyaquq-cuar-ya(g)aq-lek*

uyaqukiirar-, **uyaqukiir(ar)** to be in up to the neck # *in water, tall grass, etc.*; *uyaqukiirartuq* or *uyaqukiirtuq* 'he's in up to his neck' / *uyaqukiirarnarquq* or *uyuqukiirarnarquq* 'it's neck deep'; Piqertuq maaten ellii mermi nangengqalria *uyaqukiirluni* caumaluni ceŋ'am tungiinun. 'When she observed her surroundings, she saw that she was standing in the water *up to her neck* facing the shore.' (ELN 1990:22); < *uyaquq-kiirar-*

uyaquq neck (anatomical) # *uyaqua*, *uyaquŋra*, or *uyaqurra* 'his or its neck'; Tuqunricaaqellria *uyaquuni* taŋgaam kepumiita kiarcecurlagluni. 'He wasn't really dead but since his *neck* was cut (that is, his throat was slit), he was unable to look around well.' (QAN 1995:72); < *uya-quq*, > *uyaqinraq*, *uyaqucuayaalek*, *uyaqurrilitaq*, *uyaqurrin*, *uyaraq*, *uyarr'uyaq*, *uyaqukiirar-*;
< PE *uya(qur)*

uyaqurrilitaq scarf; dog collar # < *uyaquq-ilitaq*

uyaquŋrun necklace; dog collar # < *uyaquq-n*

uyaraq necklace # HBC; < *uya-?*

uyarr'uyaq, **uyarr'uyar(aq*)**, **uyarruyuaq** semipalmated plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*); ruddy turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*) # < *uya-?*

uyatu- to be distant; to be long; to be wide # *uyatuuq* 'it is distant', 'it is long', 'it is wide' / *Uyatutacirkaa* cuqluku narulkarcuutmi uskuraan utaqallinia. 'He waited for it (the seal), calculating the *distance* that his spear's line would extend.' (YUU 1995:22); NI; < *uya-tu-*

uyeqnak two-year-old spotted seal (*Phoca largha*) # HBC; = *useqnak*; *cf. issuriq*, the general term for these seals

uyerqe- to approach in order to get food, such as bait in a trap # *uyerquq* 'he or it came over to eat'; *uyerqaa* 'he or it came to him or it for food' / HBC; *cf. uyiqe-*

uygute- to be attached or connected # HBC; = *usgute-*; < PE *uyyu-*

uyiqe- to keep going back for more; to take freely; to get a lot of food at a party # *uyiquq* 'he keeps going back for more';

uyiqviiqnak! 'don't overdo it (wastefully)!; Tamaa-i akluitnek tegutelallminek atii *uyiqvluni* pillilria. 'His father had their clothes that he had *taken freely*.' (QUL 2003:274); < ?-liqe¹-; > uyiqvik; cf. uyerqe-;

< PE uyiqə-

uyiqvik smorgasbord, buffet, meal with various types of food laid out for diners to select #

< uyiqe-vik

uyive- to turn # HBC; = uive-; < PE uyivə-

uyruq man's sister's child; man's niece or nephew through his sister # HBC; = usruq; < PE uyuru(γ)

uyte- to cause to cave in # uytaa 'he made it cave in' / uylluku 'making it cave in'; uyeygu! 'make it cave in!'; HBC; cf. uste-; < PY uytə-

uyug- to have sexual intercourse (of humans) # uyugtuq 'he is having sexual intercourse with someone'; uyugaa 'he is having sexual intercourse with her' / uyugtuk or uyuutuk 'they₂ are having sexual intercourse'; cf. ucuk, kuyag-; < PY uyuy-

uyunge- to squat down; to collapse # uyunguq 'he squatted', 'he collapsed'; uyungumauq 'he is squatting'; Ak'anun-llu pivkenani tauna taqukaq pilualuqerrluni, aciminun-llu *uyungluni*. *Uyungan* pillinia Makalaq, "Taitai, tuquuq." 'For a long time that bear had no success, and then it *collapsed* down on the ground beneath it. When it *collapsed*, he told Makalaq, "Come; it's dead.'" (YUU 1995:13); Tauḡa-gguq *uyungqerrluni* taukut ineqsuarautekluki . . . atuutai . . . 'Squatting down and cooing to them . . . he sang to them . . .'

(WOR 2007:110); > uyungqa-, uyungssuar-;

< PY-S uyunə-

uyungllugte- to be wrinkled (of clothing) # NUN

uyungqa- to be squatting # uyungqauq 'he is squatting' / < uyunge-ngqa-

uyungssuar- to stand with one's knees bent slightly # uyungssuartuq 'he is standing with his knees bent slightly' / < uyunge-cuar(aq)

uyur(aq*) younger sibling # *brother or sister*; Arenqialnguq-wa tua-i umyuan eq'engkan taumek *uyu'urpenek*, uitasngailavnga! 'It is unfortunate, because if you become enraged about your *younger brother*, you will not leave me alone!' (ELL 1997:88); > uyuqliar(aq*); < PY uyuraq

uyuqliq* youngest sibling # < uyuraq-qliq

uyuruar- to hum or sing a wordless tune (especially when going out in the morning to check the weather) # NUN

uyuuq hey you!; you here! # UY, UK, NBC, LI, EG; = usuuq; < una-yuuq

uyvi intelligence; wisdom # HBC; = usvi; < PE uyvi

V

For words that sound as if they start with **v**, look also under **ev**, since many writers prefer to spell such words with an initial **e**, or if this is unsuitable, with an initial apostrophe.

vegtaq* # bumblebee # Maaten-gguq an'uq allat ungunssit ak'a pekngellrullinilriit, yaquleyagaat, qanganaat, avelngaat, *vegtaat*, cat-llu tauten allat ungunssiyagaat. 'On going out they saw that other animals had begun to stir, little birds, squirrels, mice, *bumblebees*, and other small creatures like that.' (CIK 1972:3); Cali Ataneq Agayutsi ayagceciciquq tamakunun puukatulineq *vegtarneq*, . . . 'Also the Lord your God will set upon them stinging *bees*, . . .' (ALER. 7:20); VEGTAAT NEQAIT 'rosewort (*Sedum roseum*)'; VEGTAAT PAATAKAALIARAT or VEGTAAT PAATAKAARNGALNGULIARAT or VEGTAAT NEQKAUTAIT 'honey'; . . . neqnirqenruluteng-llu *vegtaat paatakaaliaratni*. ' . . . and they are sweeter than honey.' (PSALM 19:10); Nereksaunak anagarulluten *vegtaat paatakaarngalnguliatneq*; . . . 'Don't eat an excess of *honey*; . . .' (AYUQ. 25:16); . . . ner'aqluni-llu petgartaayulirpagnek, *vegtaat-llu neqkautaitneq*. ' . . . and he would eat locusts and (wild) *honey*.' (MATT. 3:4); also spelled evegtaq: NI; LY, NI, CAN, LK, BB, NR, LI, EG

vegtar- to gather grass # vegtartuq 'he is gathering grass'; vegtaraa 'he is gathering grass from it' / Canegtangqerqan tangellni canegnek *vegtarluni*, can'get-ll' imkut iquit-ggun tamarkenka qillerrlukek, qillerqaarlukkek nutaan curuqlukkek aqumluni. Tua-i nulluuk mecungengaunatek. 'If one sees any grass, he should *gather* it, and tie the ends of two bundles together, and having tied them, have it for a pad to sit on. Then one's buttocks won't get wet.' (QUL 2003:736); also spelled evegtar-; < vek-tar-; > vegtarcuun

vegtarcuun sickle # < vegtar-cuun

vek grass #; plural: veg'et 'grass'; NS; *underlyingly* [e]vek; > vegtaq, vegtar-, vesraarar(aq)

verquun awl; tool for prying or unraveling # < ?-n

verte- to get a foreign object in one's eye # vertuq or vertaa 'he got something in his eye' / veringauq 'he has something in his eye'; vertua carangllugmek 'I got some dirt in my eye'; = everte-, erevte-; > verun

verun, ver'un foreign object in the eye # verutii 'the foreign object in his eye'; verutengqertua qemeryamek 'I have an eyelash in my eye'; Ciin-llu *ver'un* mikengraan tangvagciu ilavet iingani, tauḡken *ver'uten* angelria iigpeni elpekevkenaku? 'Why do you look at the *speck* even though it is small in your brother's eye, but overlook the large object in your eye?' (MATT. 7:3); = ervun, evrun; < verte-n, [e]verte-n

vesraya(g)aq*, **vesraarar(aq*)** tender new grass # Maaten ellangyungami ellangelliniuq maram qukaani, *vesrayaarnek* tauḡaam naumasterluni. 'When he finally came to, he was in the middle of a vast field of *short grass*.' (YUU 1995:78); Can'get kepularaten tuamtellu *vesraaraat* qemit qacarneritni allat naunginanratni. 'You harvest the grass and while *new grass* grows on the sides of the hills . . .' (AYUQ. 27:25); < vek-?, vek-?

viuq gray-cheeked thrush (*Catharus minimus*) # *imitative*

vvelak flag # *from English 'flag' or Russian флаг (flag); = pelak*

W

In NS, HBC, and the north part of NI, **w** is pronounced voiced just like **ûg**, while in NUN and EG a labialized front velar stop is used instead and often written **kw**, thus, for example, **kwaten**, **kwall'u**, **kwiinga**, and **kwangkuta**, instead of **waten**, **wall'u**, **wiinga**, and **wangkuta**.

wa- root for first person personal pronouns word referring to immediacy in time or space; see Appendix 1 on personal pronouns; > wangkuta, wangkuk, wii, wani, watna-, watua, wall'u, waqaa; < PE uv-

wacivetun like now # *adverbial particle*

wagg'uq that is to say; in other words; it is called # *particle*; Cali tamakut angalkut tuaten cikum aciakun ayatulit, *wagg'uq* kill'uteng, kiingan cetamarqunek pituut. 'Shamans who went under the ice, *that is to say*, submerged, did that thing four times.' (YUU 1995:41); Nutaan tua-i qayani ucilirluku ayalliniuq tua-i allganrilngurtun qayaa uqum tamatum tua-i patgumiini allganra, meq iterpek'nani qayaanun. *Wagg'uq* uqurcirluku. 'When he loads his kayak, he sets out, and his kayak is like one that didn't get a hole in it because the kayak's hole is covered with that seal blubber, and the water doesn't get into his kayak. *It's called "laying on blubber"*.' (CIU 2005:20); also spelled wa-gguq; < wa=gguq

wagg'uq-qaa exclamation expressing disappointment or dissatisfaction

wakencuillak one who reacts or retaliates immediately without thinking it over #

wak'nirnek from this time on; from now on; henceforth # *adverbial particle*; Wak'nirnek nem'elnguut tallimaukuneng pingayun malruk ingluciqagket, malruk-llu taukunun ingluliullutek. 'From now on a household of five will be divided three against two, and the two against the others.' (LUKE 12:52); < wani-?-ablative-modalis

wall'u, **wall'** or # *conjunctive particle*; una pikiu wall'u ingna 'you can have this one or that one'; 'do this or that'; wanirpak-qaa kuvyaq civcarturyugan, wall'u ataku? 'do you want to set the fishnet now, or later this evening?'; < wa = llu; > wall'upik

wall'upik really, I wonder # *interjectional particle*; NSK; < wall'u-pik

wang . . . (as in wangni, wang'ukuvet, etc.) Look under wii, wiinga

wangkuk we_{dual}; us_{dual} # see appendix on personal pronouns; < wa-?

wangkuta we_{plural}; us_{plural} # *see appendix on personal pronouns; Wangkuta avani iluramta cakneq ilangciaralallruakut qaillun-llu kiusciiganata, qenqerrluta-llu pisciiganata. 'We were teased intensely by our cousins, and until we couldn't answer back; we just got angry but we couldn't do anything.'* (YUU 1995:31); Tuaten cali ciuliamta *wangkutnun* egmircugngariluki. 'In that way our ancestors made it possible to pass them down to us.' KIP 1998:iii); Taukut nunat, nunaulliriit, nunaullinilriit, nani ak'a, ak'a tamaani, nunat, tua waten *wangkucicetun* nunaulluteng. 'That village — it was a village somewhere, a village like this, like us at the present time — long ago it was a village.' (ELL 1997:432); Tua-i-gg'nen'i piqalaryaagengramteki taugaam makut maa-i qanruteknanriraput *wangkuungramta* nallunrilengramteki tua-i ukut-llu waniwa tanglarait. 'Even though we speak about them in the houses, we've generally stopped talking about these things, even though *we are who we are* and even though we know about them, and they see that.' (ELL 1997:300); Agayun ugaspatauguq cali nasvaguq Ellminek *wangkutnun*. 'God is the Lord; He reveals Himself to us.' (ORT 2006:8); < wa-?

wang'u- to be me # wang'ukuvet cayarcit? 'if you were me what would you do?'; tarenrami wanguuq 'it's me in the picture'; wanguunga 'it is I, it's me'; wang'ukuvet elpet-llu piyartuten 'if you were me, you'd do it too'; Kitaki tua-i atkullraanka all'uki, pilugullraagka-llu all'ukek, *wang'unguarluten* tua-i qasgi. 'Put on my old parka and my old boots and go over to the qasgi, pretending to be me.' (CIU 205:222); < wa(see wii)-u-

wani here; now # *restricted demonstrative adverb*; wavet 'to here'; waken 'from here'; *see una, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives*; > wak'nirnek, waniku, wanirpak, waniwa, waten, watkacagaq, watna-; cf. kuni, kuut, kuten

waniku later on # *adverbial particle*; < wani-ku; > wanikuarqu

wanikuarqu a little later on # *adverbial particle*; < waniku-?-ku

wanirpak now and for a short time hence; for a while # *adverbial particle*; caqatarceci wanirpak? 'what are you going to do now?'; < wani-rpak

waniwa, wanigga now # *adverbial particle*; Tua-i-llu *waniwa* unuaqulluteng, unuaqu ayagarkaurrluteng Uksiyaramun. 'And now they made plans to move to Uksiyaraq the very next day.' (ELN 1990:114); *pronounced with the vowel of the second syllable (rhythmically) lengthened (and without geminating the consonant heading the final syllable) — this is a lexicalized form of wani-wa*; < wani = wa, wani = -wa

wani-wa, wani-gga here (it is)! # *exclamatory particle*; Nem-wa keluani agayuvik. *Wani-wa* nem uakaraani qulvarviput. Qulvarviim-wa aciani ikamraq. 'And behind the house, (is) the church. And here, a little downriver of the house, (is) our cache. And beneath the cache, (is) the sled.' (PRA 1995:107); wani-gga-qaa man'a nuna aqevyilituli? 'is this the place that usually has lots of cloudberries?'; *pronounced with gemination of the consonant heading the final syllable (and without (rhythmically) lengthening the vowel of the second syllable)*; < wani = wa, wani = wa

waniwau- to be these # waniwauqut 'they are these' / < waniwa-u-

waq'allaga- to retch # waq'allagauq 'he is retching' / *imitative*; = uaq'allaga-

waqaa hello; what's the matter?; 'what are you doing here?'; 'what can I do for you?' # *exclamatory particle*; waqaanrituq 'nothing's up, I don't need anything' *in answer to waqaa*; = aqaa; < wa = qaa

wataimarta? what time is it? # *from English 'what time' and Yup'ik interrogative ending*

waten like this # *particle*; waten pi! or waten pii! 'do it like this' as I am showing you!; = kuten; < wa(ni)-equalis

watkacagaq exactly like this # *adverbial particle*; < wani-kaca(g)ar-

watmi, wat'um nalliini now at this time # *particle*; < wa(ni)-?-localis

watna- to act like this # watnauq 'he is acting like this' / Tamaani ak'a Nakaciumi-llu arcaqerluteng tegganret auluktullrulliniit neqkatgun. . . .

Watnaaqameng neqnek canek-llu allanek qasgicilallruut qasgi tua-i cikirluku, nutaan-llu tamakut taitellrit ayagasciigalnurnun aruqutekluki. 'Long ago during the Bladder Feast they made a point of taking care of the elders with food. . . . When they acted in this way they'd bring whatever foods or other products they had to the kashim, that is, give them to the kashim, then they would distribute whatever was brought into the kashim to those who couldn't go out and around.' (CAU 1985:94); cf. tuatna-; < wa-tna-

watngu- to be present, actual # . . . uliiret, kaviaret. *Watngullruut* maani tamakut. Paluqtaat-llu piyuunateng. ‘. . . white foxes, red foxes. These *were present* here. But beaver weren’t.’ (PAI 2008:216); < wa-u-

watngurte- to become present, actual # Alerqulalliniit, yuarutet *watngureskata* atullrit qavciureskata, tallimaureskata-ll’ atullrit tekiciiqniluteng. ‘They told them that, if the songs they sang *were performed* a certain number of times, five maybe, they would return.’ (QUL 2003:556); < wa-urte-

watpik, watqapik never ever!; without fail! # *adverbial demonstrative; emphatic*; watqapik aṁg’utun pinqigcaqunak! ‘never do what you did again!’; < wa-?-pik, wa-?-qapigte-

watlirqantar of course # *particle*; Tauna tua-i qailluivkenani, “Agh. *Watlirqantar* nevengqaurayuriaqellria.” ‘That one, without giving it another thought explained, “Ah. *Of course* it [the moon] is always lying down [at this time].”’ (CIU 2005:362); < wa-?-

watua, wat’auḡa (*NS, HBC form*) just now; right now; that’s fine by me, just go ahead and do it # *exclamatory or adverbial particle*; watua anellruuq ‘he just went out’; neriu watua! ‘eat it right now!’; < wa-tava(ni)

watuacetun like nowadays # *adverbial particle*; Tua-gguq cat alaillallruut nuna can’egtellrani *watuacetun* ayuqenritellrani. ‘Things were distinct when the land was thin, not *like it is nowadays*.’ (AGA 196:38); . . . avani ungairutengqelallruut waten watua *watuacetun* pivkenateng, tuar’ nuussit. ‘. . . back then they had razors, not *like nowadays*; but, like knives.’ (QAN 2009:296);
< watua-equalis

wayar- to strip bare; to pillage; to rob; to plunder # wayartuq ‘he stripped, undressed’; wayaraa ‘he plundered him’ / matartellruuq wayarluni ‘he stripped completely naked’; = mayar-, ūḡayar-

wii, wiinga I; me # *see Appendix 1 on personal pronouns*; wiinga neryarturciqua ‘I shall go eat’; wangnun ‘to me’; wangnek ‘from or about me’; wangni ‘on me’, ‘with me (at my house)’, ‘than me’; wangkun ‘with me (by means of me’; wang(ce)tun ‘like me’; ingna angun sugtunruuq wangni ‘that man is taller than I’; wangkun piciqua ‘I’ll do it by myself’; < wa-nga (*1st person sing. ending*), wii-nga; > wang’u-

Y

yaag- to follow a traditional practice associated with birth, death, illness, puberty, etc., consisting of abstaining from certain foods or activities # yaagtuq 'he is abstaining' / yaaga! 'abstain!'; yaagumauq 'he has been abstaining'; NUN, HBC; = eyag-; PY inay-

yaakucugglugaq giant bird # NUN

yaaliagni day before yesterday or year before last (*K, Y, BB meaning*); three days ago or three years ago (*NI meaning*) # *adverbial particle*; Yaaliagnirnek qavaumalriaten, tua-i cali qavarluten, taumek assigtan imailnguq! 'You have been sleeping since the day before yesterday, and you are still sleeping and that is why your container is empty.' (CAU 1985:144); < yaa(ni)-liaq-localis; cf. amatiigni

yaaliaku day after tomorrow or year after next (*K, Y, BB, LI meaning*); three or more days hence or three or more years hence (*NI meaning*) # *adverbial particle*; Akungqamaqatuit teq'umi. Unuaquani wall' yaaliakuani nugtaqluki. 'They soak them in urine for some time. On the next day or on the day after that they take them out.' (CIU 2005:146); < yaa(ni)-liaq-ku; cf. amatiiku

yaalirtaq dark-colored bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*) # Tua-i-gguq taugaam waten malrugnek pitetuuq tauna nayirmek, yaalirtamek cal' nayirmek aipirluku. Imkut tungulriit nayit yaalirtanek pituit. Qaingit nayiungermeng icuw' cam iliini tungulrianek pitqatuut, tamakunek. He told him that the other man catches two kinds, the regular seal and the dark-colored bearded seal. They call those dark seals "yaalirtat". The body is like that of a regular seal, but they are dark in color.' (QUL 2003:418); = eyalirtaq; < eyaq-lir-?

yaaltaq, yaal'taq yard (length) # cetamanek yaaltanek ciitsaamek kiputellruunga 'I bought four yards of fabric'; yaaltackellria or yaal'tackellria 'cubic yard'; yaaltanqellria or yaal'tanqellria 'square yard'; from Russian ярд (yard), or English 'yard'; = yaltaq

yaamaq rock # EG; cf. ciimaq, siimaq; < PE
ya(C)amaq

yaal(ni) over there; yonder # *restricted demonstrative adverb*; yaavet 'to there'; yaatmun 'toward there'; yaaken 'from there'; yaaggun 'through there'; yaani ingkut maniaqatartut makliit tartuitnek 'those people over there are going to roast the kidneys of bearded seals'; tang yaa-i! 'look, over there!'; see ingna, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; > yaaliagni, yaaliaku, yaaqliqe-, yaaqsig-, yaaqva-, yaaveskanir-, yaaveskaniur-, yaate-; < PE dem. in-

yaaqliqe- to be situated in a line (not necessarily straight) # yaaqliquq 'they are in a line' / Ak'akik', takluteng, yaaqliqurayagarluteng, nakacuut angtatkevkenateng. 'They were spread out in rows one after another, those bladders of differing sizes.' (QAN 1995:164); < yaa(ni)-qliq-ke²-

yaaqsig- to be distant # yaaqsigtuq 'it is distant' / New York City-q yaaqsigtuq Mamteriilmek 'New York City is far from Bethel'; yaaqsikiini ceñam 'far offshore'; yaaqsinrilkiini 'in the area not far from it'; yaaqsigpek'naku 'not being far from it'; < yaa(ni)-qsig-; > yaaqsigtaciq

yaaqsigtaciq distance # mat'um yaaqsigtacia kalikivigmun yaaqsigtangatuq maaken agayuvigmun 'the distance from here to the post office seems to be the same as from here to the church'; < yaaqsig-taciq

yaqvaq area farther away # Tuaken nangerngallerpenek nacesgu yaqvaq tamalkuan. 'From there, from where you've been standing, look over the whole area in the distance.' (AYAG. 13:14); the previous example notwithstanding this word is usually used with a possessed ending: yaaqvani 'in the area farther away'; yaaqvanun '(to) farther away'; yaaqvanek 'from

farther away'; yaaqvaqanirtuq 'he moved farther away'; yaaqvanurtuq or yaaqvalirtuq 'he went far into the distance'; < yaa(ni)-qva-

Yaarayuli, Yaayaalria Swede; Norwegian # BB; *so called because of the way they say 'yes' in their languages*; < ?-yuli, ?-Iria
yaarcaq Laysan albatross (*Diomedea immutabilis*) #

yaarui- to use a story knife to draw pictures on mud or snow and tell a story to go along with it # *a traditional and still common activity of young girls*; yaaruiguq 'she is telling a story-knife tale' / Nel'inguarluni yaaruiluni acililuku-llu cat-llu ellinguurturluki . . . 'He made an imaginary house with a story knife, putting in a bed and other things . . .' (ELL 1997:100); < igaq-uaq-li²-; > yaaruin

yaaruin story knife # imumi yaaruicilallruut tulunek tauḡaam mat'um nalliini yaaruilartut mass'lrissuutetgun 'in the old days they made story knives of ivory, but nowadays they use butter knives for drawing story-knife pictures'; Y, NSK, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI; = saaruin; < yaarui-n

yaassiickellria cube # < yaassiik-?-Iria

yaassiigek suitcase; trunk; footlocker # Yuaran pia aatiin qullirmun yaassiigek iluagnun qemagtellruniluku uqurqaarluku. 'When he looked for it, his father told him that he had put it away inside the footlocker in the attic after oiling it.' (PRA 995:335); < yaassiik-dual

yaassiigenqegg- to be square # yaassiigenqegtuq 'it is square' / < yaassiik-nqegg-; > yaassiigenqellria

yaassiigenqellria, yaassiigenqelria square # . . .

yaassiigenqelriaruarkauluni maraq, menglai cetaman taktaaqluteng tiissitsaanek yaaltanek, nunarpak qukamenani. ' . . . to be a square of pasture land, its boundaries four thousand yards long, the settlement in the middle.' (NAAQ. 35:5); < yaassiigenqegg-Iria

yaassiik box # qemagtai aklut yaassiigem iluanun 'he packed the clothes into a box'; AKQUTEM YAASSIIGA 'the Ark of the Covenant (Biblical)' (*literally*: 'the Box of the Promise'); TAKSURENQELLRIA YAASSIIGUAQ 'rectangle'; *from Russian ящик* (yáshchik); > yaassiickellria, yaassiigek, yaassiigenqegg-

yaate- area beyond # yaatiini 'in the area beyond it'; Ayalalqa yaaqsigtuq, akmavet-llu yaaqsinrat Oregon-aamun, Seattle-aam yaatiini yaaqvanun amavet. 'The place I went to is far, outside, far from them, to Oregon, beyond Seattle, very far, outside.' (KIP 1998:257); < yaani-te³-; > yaatiir-

yaatiir- to speak to a group of people directing one's words at a particular person in the group; to look at while passing by; to go beyond # yaatiirtuq it or he went beyond; yaatiiraa 'he is directing his words at her' *singled out within in the group*, 'he is looking at it while passing by' / Yaatiirluni. (Tallirpilirnermi) Yaatiirluni. (Iqsulirnermi) 'It goes beyond. (To the right). It goes beyond. (To the left)' (*moves in a game, kapuckaryaraq, like mumblety-peg*) (KAP 1998:11); < yaate-?

yaaveskanir- to go further # < yaa(ni)-terminalis-kanir-

yaaveskaniur- to save food for later # NUN; < yaa(ni)-terminalis-?-

yag- to abstain # See eyag-, yaag-

yagarcete- to be busy working # yagarcetuq 'he is busy' / Tua-i caqerlun' tauna maulurlua qanlliniuq yagarcecsiyaalarniluni tua-i arenqiatniluni, tamakunek-wa tua-i calingaami. 'Then one time his grandmother complained that she was too busy, because she was incessantly working on those things.' (CUN 2007:4); K; = cagarcite-; < ?-cete²-

yag'arussuk net thrown over birds to capture them # NSU; < yagte-?

yagipra- to slap # Tuaten kegginaigtun yagipraluki piseqessuitait, nulluakun tauḡaam ping'erme caksaitniluku. 'They told us never to slap them on their faces, but that it is said that it would do him no harm [if the child was slapped] on his buttocks.' (YUP 2005:118); < yagte-?=

yagira- to make the arm motions in an Eskimo dance; to thrust out one's arm(s) as when striking or threatening someone # yagirauq 'he is making the arm motions in an Eskimo dance' / < yagte-?-; > yagiraciq

yagiraciq, yagiran the arm motions in an Eskimo dance # Tamakut tamaa-i yagiratet qanemciugut, quliratun ayuqut. 'Those arm motions in the dance would tell the story, just like a traditional spoken story.' (TAP 2004:65); < yagira-ci, yagira-n

yagneq fathom; distance between the ends of one's arms extended outward in opposite directions # uum kuvyama taktacia yuinarnek yagnengqertuq 'this net of mine has a length of twenty fathoms'; < yagte-neq¹; < PE iyayṇər (*under*

PE iyay-)

yagte- to stretch out one's arms; to raise one's hand; to engage in hand-to-hand combat; to fight # yagtuq 'he is extending his arms'; yagtaa 'he is reaching out to it, he is fighting him' / yagutuk 'they₂ are fighting each other'; Yug'eũrluut-wa aũgkut ellmegnek cuqekluteng calitulruliit. Tua-i calikuneng wavet elliluku *yaggluku* pinaurtut, "Una pikanrulliniuq waniwa." "Those dear people back then used their own body measurements in making things. When they'd make something they'd *extend their arms* her and say, "This measurement is right for it." (CIU 2005:96); aruqellratni angernek ellii-llu yagtuq 'when they passed out gum he too reached out his hand'; mikelnguuk sugg'alimek allurtaigaullutek yagutuk 'the two children are fighting over a cracker'; yaguyutaa 'he is fighting for him'; nutaan unuaquan erqaaraqertelluku tanqigiarqertelluku nutaan qasgimiut imkut yagutelliniluki 'the next day early in the morning, just as it was getting light, they had a contest with those in the men's community house'; = cagte²-; cf. sagte-, cagte¹-, yaquq; cf. *Wrangell 1839 list* (129); > yag'arussuk, yagira-, yagneq, yakiicimaagute-, yakiitaaq; < PE iyay-

yakiicimaagute- to play a game of tag # yakiicimaagutut 'they are playing tag' / Tua-i-llu uksiiyarpailegmeng ceñ'armi aquinginanermeggni *yakiicimaagulluteng* tuaten camek qalrialriamek niitut, tuar levaq, . . . 'One time, shortly before going to fall camp, while the children were *playing tag* on the beach they heard a noise which sounded like an outboard motor, . . .' (ELN 1990:30); K; < yagte?-te⁵-

yakiitaaq game of tag; act of tagging in the game # < yagte-?; cf. akimitagaq, alakiitaaq

yaltaq (NUN form), **yal'taq** (HBC form) yard (length) # from Russian ярд (yard), or English 'yard'; = yaaltaq

yaqiur- to flap wings (of a bird) # yaqiurtuq 'it is flapping its wings' / *Yaqiuresqateng-gguq* taukut imkut piyagaat *yaqiuqtanga'areskilit*. 'When she told them to *flap their wings* the young ones began to *flap their wings*.' (CUN 2007:100); < yaquq-liur-

yaqulegcuun shotgun # < yaqulek-cuun

yaqulegpak common loon (*Gavia immer*); arctic loon (*Gavia arctica*); bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*); golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*); eagle (general) # Urr'urruayulinek pituaput wangkuta *yaqulegpagnek-llu*. 'We call the "urr'urruayulit" and *common loons*.' (CIU 2005:280); . . . tailuteng cukataluteng *yaqulegpiim* tengaulauciatun. ' . . . coming as fast as an *eagle* flies.' (ALER. 28:49); < yaqulek-rpak

yaqulek bird; duck; fowl; angel (NSU meaning) # literally: 'one with wings'; Angutet-llu angutngung'ermeng tua-i *yaqulget* atkukluki. Atkulget amllerrluteng *yaqulegnek*. 'And men, even though they were men, had *bird* (skin with feathers) parkas. Those with *bird* parkas were numerous.' (CIU 2005:342); YAQULGET INGUTIIT 'July'; = caqulek; < yaquq-lek; > yaqulegcuun, yaqulegpak, yaquleyagiurta, yaqulkussagaq, yaqulpak

yaquleyagaq baby bird; Fish and Game officer # *the officers are said to be so called because of their appearance (like ducklings) in their uniforms*; yaquleyagaq-gguq napam qaingani aturpagtuq 'the little bird in the top of the tree, they say, is singing out'; yaqulek-ya(g)aq

yaquleyagiurta, yaquliurta Fish and Game officer # yaquleyagiurtet 'Alaska Department of Fish and Game'; < yaqulek-ya(g)aq-liur-ta¹, yaqulek-liur-ta¹

yaqulkussagaq* small bird # < yaqulek-?

yaqulpak, yaqulvak bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*); golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*); eagle (general) # Tauna-gguq arnaq mertallrani atakumi taum wani *yaqulpiim* tengutelliniluku natmun qavavet ingrimun qertulriamun Kuigpiim ceñiini, tuavet tua-i mis'ulluku. 'When that woman went to fetch water in the evening, the *eagle* flew away with her to somewhere inland to a high mountain by the shore of the Yukon, and landed her there.' (AGA 1996:86); < yaqulek-rpak, yaqulek-vak

yaquq wing # also plural for one wing; yaqua, yaquũra, yaqui or yaquũri 'its wing'; kagiuq yaqutgun 'she is sweeping the floor with a wing'; Naruyinraq-gguq *yaquq* mermun akurqaarluku qanminun-llu cipegggluku. 'After dipping the gull *wing* into the water, he also squeezed the liquid from it into his mouth,' (YUU 1995:37); the form *yaqungqellria* can be used for 'winged thing, one with wings', to avoid confusion with yaqulek 'bird, one with wings', thus: Tamarmeng-llu ciissit *yaqungqellriit* menuulriaruut. 'And all creeping insects *with wings* are ritually impure.' (LEVI. 11:20); = caquq; < ?-quq; > yaqiur-, yaqulek; cf. yagte-; < PE iyaqur

yar- to tattoo # see eyar-

yarra kin of some kind # Y

yave- to row # NSU; = cave-, save-; > yavun; < PY yavə-

yavun oar # NSU = cavun, savun; < yave-n; < PY yavun (under PY yavə-)

yay'ussaq dried tomcod or whitefish that has been frozen all winter; leftover fish from winter split from the back and dried # Sagciluteng tuamtell' arnat tua-i, *yay'ussanek-am* pilaqait sagqurluki, piirriluki pivkenaki. . . . Assirtut. 'The women would spread put out (the fish) they called *yay'ussat* without braiding them. . . . They are good.' (PAI 2008:204);

yiinraq* thing of a human; evidence or remains of a human #

yiir- to occupy; to people # *see* eyir-

Yiissus, Yiissussaaq Jesus # *from Russian* Иисус (Iisus); = Ciissussaaq

yiistaq yeast # *from English*; = iistaq

yik'ute- to point out the person (in question or responsible) # . . . Kuigglugmiut *yik'ucaaqqelliniat* nall'arllukek taukuk ken'gutkelriik. Kamaklukek tua-i taukugnun piyukluku. ' . . . people in Kwethluk *had suspected for certain* these two men who were close friends. They suspected that they were the ones . . . ' (PAI 2008:324); < yuk-?-

yinqigun descendant # < yuk-linquegte-n

yinraq* thing of a human; evidence or remains of a human # Maaten kuiguam iquakun kanartuq ak'anun pivkenani maaten kanaami ketmun ceñaq tangrraa *yinraat* ukut enret. 'As he went down toward the end of the long oxbow lake, but not for long time, he saw *human bones* down there on the beach.' (GRA 1901:288); Tuc'ami nutaan qaini pillinia *yinraunrillinilria* qainga man'a, ungunngssiurtellinilria. 'When he got to the bottom (of the water) he looked at his body and saw that his body was no longer of a *human*, but that it had become an animal.' (PAI 2008: 128–130); = yiinraq; < yuk-linraq

yir'- to occupy; to people # *see* eyir-: Agayutem-llu atawaqaasqai qanrulluki, "Irnikici amlleriinarluci nuna *yirluku* atanirturluku-llu." 'God blessed them, and said to them, "Be fruitful and multiply, and *populate* the earth and subdue it.'" (AYAG. 1:28); Nunarpiit mat'um ciungani yuitelallret *yil'arciqaci*. 'You will *settle* the desolate towns.' (ISAI. 54:3); Nunami *yir'arkarpeceñi*, yuut tamaani angalkumirtaatulit naspequtek'larait; 'In the land which you will *occupy*, the people there give heed to soothsayers;' (ALER. 18:14); < yuk-lir-

yitaar- to scold; to denounce # yitaaraa 'he scolded her' / Pharisee-aanek *yitaarillra* 'his *denunciation* of Pharisees' (*section heading at* LUKE 11:37)

yit'e- (*K form*), **yiite-** (*Y form*) to have a stranger come upon one; to come upon as a stranger # yit'uq or yiituq 'he met a stranger'; yitaa or yiitaa 'he came as a stranger upon him' (*literally*: 'he produced a person — in the person of himself — for him'; *cf.* allanite-) / yisvigpuk 'the one who came to us, the one we came to, our host'; Urvumi qaralia maniqaaqu, ellin-llu taman' urluvmi tua tegumiaqngamiu *yitkarcaaqqevkenaku* tauḡaam iqua puggluku tangvakarcetliniluku cali. 'When he showed him his bow's insignia, he showed him the insignia on his bow too, since he was holding it so that he did not *reveal* himself to him by letting the end [of the bow] protrude too visibly.' (QUL 2003:100); Yupiunricugnarquq imna *yisvigpuk*. 'That one that appeared to us out of the blue probably isn't a human.' (MAR2 2001:95); < yuk-i²-te⁵-

yivrir- to examine # Ca tamalkuan *yivirturluk*. 'Examining everything.' (KIP 1998:193); CAN; = curvir-, cuvrir-, ivrir-, survir-, suvrir-, yuvrir-, yurvir-; < PE iyuvrir- and iyivrir-

yuale'rsaq crab # NSU; = ivalriiyak

yualukaq sewing thread made of caribou, whale, or moose sinew; any sewing thread # tuntuviit yualuitnek yualukirluteng mingqelallruut ak'a tamaani 'they sewed using moose sinew as thread in the old times'; < yualuq-kaq; yualukarvik

yualukarvik spool for (or from) thread #
< yualukaq-vik

yualunguaq fish-skin thread # < yualuq-uaq

yualukiuraq hand-twisted sinew or linen thread #
< yualuq-kiur-aq¹

yualuq sinew; tendon; thread # Taluluni tuaten imkunek *yualunek*, makut ungunngssit cat, tuntut taqukat-llu *yualuitnek* waten qupurriluki, qupurrerraarluki qip'iluki, qip'urluki *yualuktullruit* tamaani. 'She separated the *sinew* of these animals, she split the *sinew* of caribou and seals, after splitting them she plied them into thread; she would make *thread* from them by plying them at that time.' (ELL 1997:138); IIM YUALUI 'the optic nerve'; = ivaluq; < ?-luq; > yualukaq, yualukiuraq, yualunguaq; < PE ivalu

yuar- to look for; to miss; to long for # yuartuq 'he is looking for something', 'he misses someone or something'; yuaraa 'he is looking for it', 'he misses her or it' / camek yuarcit? 'what are you looking for?'; yuarnarquq 'it (or he) makes one miss it (or him), long for it (or him)'; yuaraa iqmiutaq tamallni 'she is looking for the snuffbox which she lost';

“Tutgara’urlumkutagaq. Angu! Cagmarciqenrituq. Kiingan mingqutkapuk. Natmun cagmarciu? Cagmallerpeni ik’ikika *yuaru!*” Tua-i-llu *yuaaraak*. *Yuariaaqekiik*; nataqenritaak. “‘You darned little grandson. No! It is not to be misplaced. It’s our only needle. Where did you misplace it? Go on and *search* for it where you missplaced it.” So they *searched* for it. They *searched* for it in vain; they didn’t find it.’ (GRA 1901:280-281 & PRA 1995:453); YUARILUKU TEGUILUKU-LLU ‘search and seizure’; YUARCUUN KALIKARTAQ ‘search warrant’, (*legal neologisms*);
= ivar-; > yuar-; cf. yuarun; < PE ivar-

yuaralek glove # Akulmi makut aigsaanek pituaput makut. Ilaita-llu *yuaralegnek* piaqluki. Kuigpagmi-llu-gguq aasgaanek piaqluki. ‘In the tundra area we call these “aigsaat”. ‘And some call them “*yuaralget*” (*literally*: those with fingers). And on the Yukon, it is said, they call them “aasgaat”.’ (CIU 2005:258); < yuaraq-lek

yuaraq digit; finger; toe # yuaranka puvngelartut kumlataqameng ‘my fingers and toes swell up whenever they are cold’; . . . kulutet atulallrit *yuarameggni* qengameggni-llu . . . ‘. . . the rings they wear on their *fingers* and in their noses . . .’ (ISAI. 3:21); YUARAM KEGGINAA or YUARAM NUUGA ‘fingertip’ = yugaraq, cugaraq; > yuaralek; cf. yuk

yuarii- to search suspected persons # *Yuariiigai-llu* ciuqlikacagiitnek ayagluki kinguqlikacagiitnun . . . ‘And he *searched* them (starting) from the oldest one of them going on to the youngest one of them . . .’ (AYAG. 44:12); < yuar-?

yuarukar(aq*) song sung during the *Kevgiq* (“Messenger Feast”) requesting specific gifts # CAN; < yuarun-kar(aq)

yuaruksualler(aq*) song during the *Kevgiq* (“Messenger Feast”) that is designed to make the listener ashamed of having offended the one singing the song # NI; < yuarun-ksuaq-ller(aq)

yuarulluk ritual song; song used to obtain what is desired # Tamana tua-i *yuarulluk* ellalluggsuutnguluni.

Ellalliisqumakuniu tua tamana *yuarulluk*, yuarun-gga tua tamana, atulriaruarkauluni. ‘That *ritual song* was an instrument for bad weather. If one wanted bad weather, that *ritual song*, that song, would be sung.’ (ELL 1997:150); < yuarun-lluk

yuarun song; music # *includes old-time songs, modern secular songs and Christian songs*; Tuaken-llu tua-i ayagluteng *yuarutnek* nutaranek *yuarucirluteng* nakaciullmeng nalliini *yuarutkameggnnek*. ‘From that point they began new *songs*; they prepared many *songs* during the Bladder Feast time, their own *songs*.’ (CAU 1985:63); Mikelnguut Yuarutait Yugcetun ‘Yup’ik Children’s Songs’ (*title of compact disc and booklet published in 2006*); (AGAYUSSUUTET) YUARUTET ‘hymnal’; Y, NS,
NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI; = ivarun; < ?-n;
> yuarukar(aq), yuaruksualler(aq), yuarulluk;
cf. yuar-; < PY ivarun

yuc’illia- to have signs of human habitation #

. . . tauna tua pissuryaraat *yuc’illiaciqniluku*.

‘. . . saying that that hunting ground of theirs would *have signs of human habitation*.’ (QUL 2003:406); < yuk-?

yugaq doll; human figurine # Tua-i ilait qavani Kusquqviim kangrani yuilqumun elliluki, makut wani apqeteng *yugat* pitullrulliniit. ‘People in the upper regions of the Kuskokwim River put *figurines* they called “*yugat*” out in the wilderness.’ (CIU 2005:228); < yuk-aq²; = sugaq; cf. cugaq

yug’aq shaman’s mask or representation of his familiar spirit # CAN, Y < yuk-aq³

yugaraq digit; finger; toe # = yuaraq, cugaraq; cf. yuk

yugg’acngiar(aq*) elf; one of the legendary “little people” # Y

yugiyugiq robin (*Turdus migratorius*) # NSU; imitative

Yugngalnguq*, Yugngalnguar(aq*) Asian; Japanese; Filipino; Italian; something that seems to be a person # *literally*: ‘one similar to an Eskimo’; aŭgna Yugngalnguq yuuyukluku yugcetun qalarutellruaqa ‘thinking that the Asian was an Eskimo, I spoke to him in Yup’ik’; Tuaten migpallarqaarcelluku, niiskengangelliniluteng. *Yugngalngurmek* qakmaken piyualriamek ena uivluku. ‘After it made a thud it was quite audible. *Something that could be person* was walking around the house out there.’ (YUU 1995:65); < yuk-ngalnguq, yuk-ngalnguq-ar(aq)

yugniite- to be unfriendly # yugniitug ‘he is unfriendly’ / < yuk-niite-

yugnike- to feel comfortable with (him); to consider (him) a good person; to regard (him) in a positive light # yugnika
‘he feels comfortable with her’, ‘he considers her a good person’ / Tamana call’ tamaa-i inerquutekarput, eq’ukiksaunata ilamterek piseqelluta, ilaput taŭgaam tamalkuita kenekluki *yugnikluki*. ‘We are admonished by our tradition not to bear enmity toward our fellow, but rather to love all of them and to *regard them in a positive light*.’ (KIP 1998:39); < yuk-nike-;

> yugnikek'ngaq

yugnikek'ngaq one whom one feels comfortable with; friend # yugnikek'ngaq-llu akwaugaq equillemegni pitsaqevkenaku it'gaakun kilillruaqa 'yesterday when my friend and I chopped wood I accidentally cut him on the foot'; Waniwa kenka tamiini angenrulria, yuum unguvani piieskaku *yugnikek'ni* pitekluku. 'Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his *friend*.' (JOHN 15:13);

< yugnike-kengaq

yugninarqe- to smell of human use or habitation # yugninarquq 'it smells of humans' / < yuk-ninarqe-

yugnirqe- to be friendly; to be gracious # yugnirquq 'he is friendly' / < yuk-nirqe-' < PE inuynir- (*under* PE inuy)

yugtaq artifact; Eskimo artifact; Native-made item; homemade thing; Yup'ik food item # yugtauguq 'it is a Native-made thing'; Nerangnaqutnun canun piciatun aturtuq qayaq tamaani avani ciuqvani, wangkuta ngel'ekluta, *yugtaat* makut qayat taqelriit tayima. 'The kayak was used for all sort of subsistence activities in the past, but starting with our generation, the use of *truly Eskimo-type* kayaks has ceased.' (PAI 2008:316);

< yuk-taq²; > yugtarvik

yugtarvik museum of man-made artifacts #

< yugtaq-vik

yugte- to commit murder or manslaughter # yugtuq 'he killed a person' / yug'eskuvet 'if you kill a person'; < yuk-te¹-; < PY yuytə- (*under* PE inuy)

Yugtun, Yugcetun in the Yup'ik Eskimo language; like a person; like a Yup'ik # Maaten cam mat'um estuuluungalnguum kelua murilkaa una kass'arpall'er, nuyarrlainaq-wa kegginaa, cali qaterrlugluteng nuyai. Waqaallrani-llu *Yugcetun* tatamallagluni, erinvangqerran-llu. 'Behind something like a table she saw a big White Man, his face all hairy, and his hair blonde. When he said hello in *Yup'ik* she was startled, and he had a big voice.' (ELN 1990:113); Tua-i tauna ircenrraq *yugcetun* ayuqluni. 'That *leprechaun* was like a person.' (CIU 2005:294); < yuk-equalis, yuk-equalis

yugtutuli man-eater; lion; shark # Kassugusngaata inglukestema, *yugtutulitun* kailriatun yuum kemganek. 'My enemies encircle me, like a *lion* hungry for human flesh.' (PSALM 57:4); < yuk-tur²-tuli

yuguaq ball (*NUN* meaning); human or human-like figure; doll; figurine # *literally*: 'imitation person'; *note that in NUN* 'person' is *cuk*, not *yuk*; Qaingani-llu-gguq yul'inguarluni — icigg' pilinguarluni *yuguamek*, arnaruamek. 'On top of it he made an imaginary person — you know, he drew a *make-believe person*, an imaginary woman.' (ELL 1997:100); Elpenun *yugualiyaqunak*, . . . 'Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven *image*, . . .' (ANUC 20:4); = suguaq, yunguaq; < yuk-uaq

yugugaq* many people # yugugarnek tangellruukut 'we saw lots of people'; yugugaat taillruut 'may people came'; *note that g is not geminated here, unlike in other words derived from yuk (base yug'-)*; < yuk-rugaq

yug'urte- to become a human # Anernerkun Tanqilriakun cali Mari-akun Nayaarkun cali *yug'urtellria*. 'Through the Holy Spirit and also through the Virgin Mary He *became a man (human)*.' (ORT. 2006:22); Mecaq'am erinakegcarraarluni pia, "Usuuq kitak qanrutqernga qaillun pilua *yug'urtellerkamnek*." 'Mecaq'aq, after clearing his throat, said to him, "You here, tell me what I should do to *become a human*." (UUT 1974:9); < yuk-urte-

yugyag- to have many people; to be populous # yugyagtuq 'there are many people' *here* / anutiillrani man'a ena kalukallemterni yugyallruuq 'when it was his birthday we had a party and there were a lot of people at this house'; yugyaurciiquek 'you₂ shall become many' *i.e., have many descendants*; Nunani *yugyalriani* Nakaciulrianek tanvallrunritua. 'I haven't seen the Bladder Feast in *populous* villages.' (CIU 2005:372); < yuk-yag-; < PE inuyyay- (*under* PE inuy)

yugyak (*BB form*), **yugyaq** (*LI form*) arctic char (*Salvelinus alpinus*).

yuilquq wilderness; uninhabited place # pissullemni unukautellranga yuilqumi qavartallruunga 'when I was hunting and night fell on me, I camped in the wilderness'; *Yuilqumilluni* tua-i *yuilqumi* tua-i uitaluni. 'He was in the *wilderness* and he stayed in the *wilderness*.' (ELL 1997:552); < yuk-ite¹-quq

yuilriq witch or ghost that walks in the air above the ground and has no liver; a large monster that lives in the mountains and eats people (*LI meaning*) # < yuk-?

yuinaq* twenty # *see Appendix 6 on numerals*; "Qavcirtit?" "Yuinaat pingayun arvinlegnek cipluku allrakunglua maa-i." "How old are you?" "I'm sixty (three times *twenty*) six years old now." (KIP 1998:319); YUINAAM YUUM IPIA 'four hundred' (*recorded by E. W. Nelson* (ESK1899:239) (*as yuinam yuum ipia*), *by Francis Barnam* (GRA 1901:222) (*as yuinaq ipiat or yuinaripiat*), and also found in *Naukan Yupik in Siberia* (*as yuginam yuum ipia*); = cuinaq, suinaq; < yuk-nginaq; > yuinaunritaraan; < PE inuyinnar (*under* PE inuy)

yuinaunritaraan, yuinaunrita'ar nineteen # *Yuinaunrita'artun* akingqelliniuq tauna saaniik. 'Apparently that teakettle

costs *nineteen* dollars.’ (YUP 1996:29); see Appendix 6 on numerals; < yuinaq-u-nritar(ar)-, yuinaq-u-nritar(ar)-
yuk person; human being # if used with a suffix that retains the *g* of the stem and follows it with a vowel or replaces the *g* with a
consonant and follows it with a vowel, the *g* or the replacement consonant will be geminated; yul’irtuq ‘it has many people’;
yup’ik ‘real person’, ‘Southwestern Alaskan Eskimo’; if used with a velar-dropping suffix, velar dropping in such cases is
optional (though preferred), for example, yui or yug’i ‘its people’; yuut or yug’et ‘people’; sometimes retaining the velar
renders of more literal meaning, for example: yug’urtuq ‘it became a person’ (in contrast to yuurtuq ‘he was born’);
yug’uluni ‘(he) being a person or Eskimo’ (in contrast to yuuluni ‘(he) being alive’); in context yuk may mean ‘offspring’,
‘owner’, or ‘Southwestern Alaskan Eskimo’: una yuk’aqa ‘this is my child’; ut’rutaa navraq yuanun ‘he returned the
borrowed thing to its owner’; yung’uq ‘she got a child’, ‘it got an owner’; yuuyuksaaqaqa ‘I thought he was an
Eskimo’, ‘I thought it was a human’; “uin-qaa yuuguq?” “qaang, kassauguq” “‘is your husband an Eskimo?’” “no, he’s
a white man”; further examples: yugtaituq ‘there is no one here’; yuut taigut ‘people are coming’; yugtanguq ‘it got
inhabitants’; yugtaituq ‘there’s no one there’; yuituq ‘it doesn’t have an owner’; aninguam yua ‘the encased pus inside
the boil’ (literally: ‘the person of the boil’); tangellruunga pingayunek yugnek pamani ‘I saw three people back there’;
Yuunrilngermi, qimugten’gunge’rmi, niisngariluku yun’i. ‘Although it wasn’t a person, and although it was dog, it
began to heed its owner.’ (YUP 2005:136); Atanrem tangrrai nunam yui assiitqapiggluteng kesianek, . . . ‘The Lord saw
that the people of the earth were always very evil, . . .’ (AYAG. 6:5); . . . umyuaqevkalarciqait alerquutenka, wiinga-llu
elpeci yuk’arkauluci.
‘. . . they will remind (you) of my commandments, and you will be my people.’ (NAAQ. 15:40); Imna-w’ qayam yua
tayima. Tua-i aqvalgirluku. ‘That kayak’s owner (person) was gone. They went back to get him.’ (QUL 2003:636);
Nakaciuryarakun qigckillerteng pitameggnek, cali quyalteng maniluku tamakunun pitameng yuitnun:
Ukvelallrulliniameng cam unguvalriim yua nakacuani uitalarniluku, . . . ‘Through the Bladder Feast they’d show
respect for the game they’d caught, and display their gratitude to their quarries’ spirits: In that they believe that a
living creature’s spirit resided in its bladder [when the animal was about to be killed its spirit entered its bladder], . . .’
(PRA 1995:458); Caperrnarqut tamaani yullret aūgkut, yuk’egtaaraat assilriit tangvallrenka. ‘Those people of the past
were superb, the ones I saw were good, fine, people.’ (AGA 1996:112); the word yuk is the source of the English term “yua”,
which along with its Inuit/Inupiaq counterpart “inua” is used in anthropological literature for the “soul”, “spirit”, or “essence” of
a person, animal, or object in traditional Eskimo belief; ELLAM YUA ‘the Person of the Universe; God’; Tamaani tamakut
yuut Agayutmek qaneqsaunateng, waten taūgaam qanraqluteng, ‘Ellam Yua’. Ellam Yua qigcikluku callermeggni
tamiini, tua-i cakneq qigcikluku. ‘In those days people did not use the word “God”, but they would say “the Person of
the Universe”. In their daily lives they showed the Person of the Universe great reverence because they were keenly
aware of his presence and behaved accordingly with respect and honor.’ (CIU 2005:274); NS, Y, Hooper Bay (but for
Chevak, see cuk), NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI; = cuk, suk; > yik’ute-, yuc’illia-, yugaq, yug’aq, Yugngalnguq, yugniite-,
yugnike-, yugninarqe-, yugnirqe-, yugtarvik, yugte-, yugtutuli, Yugtun, yug’urte-, yugyag-, yuilquq, yuilriq, yuinaq,
yuk’acessngiar(aq), yuk’apiaq, yuksagute-, yuliaq, yul’inraq, yuliur-, yulkia-, yulkitange-, yulkiite-, yull’itaq,
yun’errar(aq), yungcar-, yungruyak, yunguaq, Yup’igcetun, Yup’ik, yuss’ug-, yuu-¹, yuurte-¹, yuvyiite-; cf. sug-, yit’e-,
yuaraq, yuuniartuq; < PE injuy
yuk’acessngiar(aq*), **yuk’acengiar(aq*)** midget # Y; < yuk-?-ar(aq), yuk-?-ar(aq)
yuk’apiaq a regular person; real person # Tua-i yuk’apiartun tauna qimugtii, yum’i tua-i qanellra maligtaquluku. . . . ‘That
dog of his followed his master’s speech like a regular person. . . .’ (MAR2 2001:35); < yuk-qar-piaq
yuksagute- to adopt # yuksagutaa ‘she adopted him’ / yuksagutellrua alqami irniara ‘she adopted her older sister’s
child’; < yuk-ke²-yagute-
yukutaq moisture; dampness; mildew # yukutarninarquq ‘it smells of mildew’; Minkatui atam imumek caluki, yukutam
piaqaki. The fish being dried immediately get moldy when they are exposed to damp conditions.’ (PAI 2008:146); =
cukutaq, sukutaq; > yukutarte-; < PE iyukuta(r)-
yukutarte- to be moist; to be damp; to have mildew # yukutartuq or yukutartaa ‘it is mildewy’ / Kiagurrlainalaami
yukutarcuunani-llu ella, naulluun ca piciatun assiilnguq cataunani. ‘Since it was always summer, the world was never
damp and mildewy, and evil sickness of any sort was nonexistent.’ (EGA 1973:5); < yukutaq-?
yuliaq adopted child # kinguqliqa angayuqaagma yuliaqaak ‘my younger sibling is my parents’ adopted child’; < yuk-
liaq
yul’inraq* evidence of human presence, such as human footprints or human excrement # Tava-llu tumaikun eglerrluni,
tumai tamakut picirtaangelliniluteng, yuc’ungaurtaqluteng-llu tumain ingluit, ingkut-llu ciuqliit yul’inraurtaqluteng.
‘And then he followed its tracks, and those tracks began to alternately change, every other one becoming a small

humanoid's, and the ones in front becoming *human*.' (MAR1 2001:91); = yinraq; < yuk-linraq, yuk-linraq

yuliur- to gossip about people; to deal with people through shamanistic power # . . . kangarlua ukuk wani caumallutek tekiciiqagka qanerturalriik. Maaten-gguq niicugniqerciqagka *yuliurlutek* taugaam, yuum taum nalluani callranek ikiullranek qanaalriik. ' . . . while walking I would hear these two people facing each other and talking. I would listen to them and they would *be gossiping* about people's misdeeds behind their backs.' (YUP 2005:16); Niicugnilaraten-qaa *yuliulriit?* 'Do you listen to *gossipers*?' (CAT 1950:80); Tuunrilangluni *yuliurluni*. When he began using shamanistic powers he *used them on people*.' (PAI 2008:326); < yuk-liur-

yulkia- for there to be sounds, or other indications, often unexpected, of human presence # yulkiaguq 'there are indications of humans being present' / Tua-i-llu piinanrani qakemna yuk *yulkialuni*. 'And then a little while later there was a person *making human sounds* out there.' (ELL 1997:116); < yuk-?

yulkiite- for there to be no sounds, signs, or other indications, of human presence / yulkiituq 'there are no sounds of humans around' / Tekicami tangvaumaqeryaaqellinia, *yulkiinani*. 'When he arrived, he looked around it in vain, there *was no sign of human presence*.' (YUU 1995:86) / < yuk-?-ite¹-

yulkite- to make one's presence known, intentionally or not, by making noise or giving other indications # Itqertelluku qakemna qakma *yulkitliniluni*. 'Just as they entered someone outside the house *made his presence known* by making noise.' (QAN 1995:256); Tua-i nutaan tuatnangamek *yulkit'langlutek*. *Yulkitaqagnek* tamakut anguyaita-am pileryautaqlukek. 'When they₂ began to do that *they made their presence known by the noises they made*. Whenever those two *made noises that could be detected*, the enemy warriors would attack them.' (ELL 1997:408); < yuk-?-kite³-

yulkitange- to become aware of a human presence through sounds or other indications # Qavarpailgan *yulkitangelliniuq* pamaken pulayaranek. 'Before he fell asleep *he heard someone* from the trail beyond.' (YUU 1995:123) < yuk-?-nge-

yull'itaq human sounds or other indications of human presence # *Yull'itanrilan* mayurluni-am egalerkun uyangcartullinia. 'Because there were no *sounds of humans*, she went up and looked through the window.' (CUN 2007:42); < yuk-?

yun'err(aq*), yun'err(aq*) male teenager; young man # yun'erra'ar or yun'erraq 'a young man'; yun'erraraat or yun'erraa 'young men'; Tamaa-i-gguq nukalpiam uum *yun'erraraam* una wani neviarc ar umyuamikun al'kengaqamiu, waten-gguq tua-i pilinguitua. 'When a lad, a *young man*, became attracted to a girl and sought the opportunity with her, he'd make these things for her.' (CIU 2005:236); < yuk-nerraq; < PY yu(u)nraq (*under* PE inuq)

yungaq jaeger (*Stercorarius* sp.) # = cungarrlugaq; < PI iyuŋŋar

yungcar- to treat medically; to heal # yungcartuq 'he is being treated medically'; yungcaraa 'he is treating her medically' / . . . naulluulriit-llu amlleret uqumek mingugait *yungcarluki*. ' . . . applying oil to the many sick people, he *healed* them.' (MARK 6:13); Qanikkaam qainganun piluteng uksurpak calinaurtut *yungcariluteng* naunrarnek nunami qanikcam aciani. 'Being on top of the snow, all winter they [the little elves] would work *healing* the plants on the ground under the snow.' (EGA 1973:27); *note that yungcar- and yungcarista are used in NUN where 'person' is cuk, but not in HBC, where 'person' is also cuk; there, cungcar- and cungcarta are used instead; < yuk-nge-car-; > yungcaraq, yungcarista, yungcarvik, yungcaun; < PY yuŋcar- (under* PE inuq)

yungcaraq one who has been medically treated; patient # < yungcar-aq¹

yungcarista, yungcarta (*Y form*) medical doctor; physician; healer # *Yungcaristen'guyaramek* elitnaurtuq. 'She's studying to become a *doctor*.' (YUP 1996:17); = suungcarista, yuungcarista; < yungcar-i²-ta¹, yungcar-ta¹

yungcarte- to seek the essence of someone; to seek (its) person (owner or human form) # Tua-i angnirluteng yurarluteng ilakuyun atuqata'arqamegtegu waniwa *yungcartetuut* tua-i una cauyaq aturluku. 'And through happily dancing when they were going to use it to bring people together they'd *strive for the essential spirit of the people* using the drum.' (CIU 2005:112); Kitaki uitatevkenaku *yungcarteqerru*. 'Go ahead, don't leave it alone; *seek its owner*.' (QUL 2003:542); *Yungcarcesqen'gatgu* tuatnaluni tauna angalkuq pilliniuq, atam-gguq kana-i paqcugtainun paqcesqelluku. 'When they asked him to *seek its human form*, the shaman told the curious ones to come and look down there.' (QUL 2003:542)

yungcarvik hospital # < yungcar-vik

yungcaun medicine # < yungcar-n

yung'elraarun any of the first human inhabitants of the world # < yuk-nge-?-n

yung'eqarraarun firstborn child # yung'eqarraarutii 'his firstborn'; yung'eqarraarutkaqa 'he is my firstborn'; Elliin Egypt-aami tuqutellrui angutet, *yung'eqarraarutait* yuut ungunssiaaraat-llu. 'In Egypt He slew the male *firstborn* of humans and animals.' (PSALM 135:8); < yuk-nge-qar-rraar-n

yungqerr- to be inhabited (by humans or animals) # taūgaam kaviarneq yungqertuq 'it is inhabited only by foxes'; < yuk-ngqerr-

yungruyak extraordinary person # < yuk-?-ruyak

yunguaq doll; figurine, = suguaq, yuguaq; NSU;
< yuk-nguaq

yunriur- to beget a child # yunriurtuk 'they₂ begot a child' / NSU; < yuunraq-liur-

Yup'igcetun, Yupiacetun in the Yup'ik Eskimo language # < Yupik-*equalis*, Yupiaq-*equalis*

Yup'ik, Yupiaq Yup'ik Eskimo; ordinary or ordinary person (in contrast to shamans and the like) # *literally*: 'real person', 'authentic person', or 'person of our sort'; *originally the form Yup'ik was used in the northern area (NS, Y, some NI) while the form Yupiaq was used in the southern area (K, CAN, BB), while certain places (Chevak, Nunivak, Egegik) had other forms (Cup'ik, Cup'ig, Tarupiaq), but the form Yup'ik is now used as a common term (though not replacing Cup'ik and Cup'ig);* ing'um aatii Yupiuguq aanii-wa avek 'that person's father is a Yup'ik Eskimo and his mother half'; Yup'igtaq 'Yup'ik thing, tool, artifact, food'; Yup'igtaat neqkat enurnartut maani 'Yup'ik foods are hard to obtain here'; Agayutmi Kass'artaituq *Yup'igtaunani-llu*, tamalkuita yuut irniaqai. 'In [the sight of] God there are no Whites and there are no *Yup'iks*; all people are His children.' (GRA 1951:21); Ilak-wa cali ikegkuk tua-i ika-i maaten tauna tua-i allakarrarmi uitalria *yupiunritlinilria* angalkuuluni taūgaam pillinilria tauna. 'Unlike his two partners over there, that one who was by himself was not an *regular person*, but was a shaman instead.' (ELL 1997:578); < yuk-pik¹, yuk-pik¹; > Yup'igcetun

yuqerrvik outhouse; toilet; privy # angutet yuqerrviat 'men's room'; arnat yuqerrviat 'ladies' room'; < yuqerte-vik

yuqerte- to defecate or urinate in an appropriate place; to relieve oneself # *has the politeness of "to go to the toilet"*; yuqertuq 'he is relieving himself' / yuqerteqatartua 'I'm going to relieve myself'; yuqercugtua 'I have to relieve myself'; Ingupiarrarmek aritvagluni anciquq naquggluni nacarluni-llu *yuqerrluni*. Tallimani tua-i ernerni tuaten eyatulliniut tamakut aglenraraat. 'Wearing only one mitten and putting on a belt and hat she goes out to *relieve herself*. For five days the newly menstruating practice this custom.' (CIU 2005:258); = cuqerte-; > yuqerrvik; < PY-S yuqar- (*under* PE iyyur-)

yuq'uq target # *and* **yuq'ur-** to shoot at a target # yuq'urtaartuq 'he is target shooting'; Pissurta pia, "Kitak qanrutqernga qaillun pilua *yuq'urtellerkamnek*." Pissurtem nutek tunaa Mecaq'amun, "Kita, Kitak nutkaa." 'He said to the hunter, "Go ahead, tell me what I must do to be a *target shooter*." The hunter gave the gun to Mecaq'aq, "Here, go ahead and shoot.'" (UUT 1974:13); Y

yur⁻¹ to defend verbally # Y, K, CAN, NI, BB, NR, LI; *see* eyur⁻¹

yur⁻² to jell # *see* eyur⁻²

yuranerrlugcaraq a dance during the *Kevgiq* ("Messenger Feast") designed to cause specific people to bring in requested gifts # Y; < yurar-nerrlugte-yaraq

yurapigcaraq a gift-requesting dance during the *Kevgiq* ("Messenger Feast") NI, Y, CAN # < yurar-pig-?-yaraq

yuraq Eskimo dance # *and* **yurar**⁻¹ to dance in the traditional Eskimo style # NSU *of women only*; yurartuq 'he is dancing'; yuraraa 'he is dancing it' a dance / yurautaa 'he is dancing for him'; Ak'a imumi ciuliaput imutun neq'arilriatun nunat yuit quyurrluteng nerevkarirpalallruut *yurarluteng-llu*. 'In days past as a memorial to our ancestors, the people of the villages would gather and hold a big feast and *dance*.' (PRA 1995:458); Tuaten tua-i ava-i qulirilriatun yuralartut arnat . . . 'The women dance as if they are telling a legend . . .' (TAP 2004:66); Tua-i-llu avelngaam pia kaviaq, "Tua-i ner'arkaurtarpenga. Kitak nervailegpenga atuullua elpet *yurauteqernaauramken*." 'And so the mouse said to the fox, "Well, it's fated that you'll eat me. Go ahead before you eat me, sing to me and let me *dance* for you.'" (KAV 1972:11 & PRA 1995:317); yuraliyartuq *or* yuriyartuq 'he is going somewhere to take part in the dance'; NS, Y, K, HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, BB, NR, LI, EG; > yuranerrlugcaraq, yurapigcaraq, yuraryaraq; *cf.* yuarun; < PY-S yuržar-

yurar⁻², **yura'arte-** to check outside; to poke one's head out as to take a look; to emerge; to pop us into view # amiigkun maaten yura'artuq iinga qiuluni 'as he popped outside by the door, I saw that he had a black eye'; Asveret iliini *yura'arrvik'larait* qayat. 'Sometimes walrus *emerge from the water* onto kayaks.' (PAI 200:290); = curar-

yuraryaraq way of dancing; separate hood used with hoodless parka # < yurar²-yaraq on

Yurialnguq* Upper Kuskokwim Athabascan Indian # < yuriate-nguq

yuriate- to speak in a language that cannot be understood # < ?-ate-; > yurialnguq

yuringa- to be in a jelled state # Tua-i-ll' unuaquan apiatami nutaan *yuringiita* ipuutnek piluteng qantat imirturluki. *Yuringaqapiarluteng* tua-i, mer'at-llu *yuringaluni*. 'Then the next day at lunch when they (the blackfish) were *jelled* they'd fill the bowls with a ladle. They'd be very much *jelled* and their liquid would be *jelled*.' (PAI 2008:214); < eyur²-te²-nga-

yurneq cold draft # Y; < ?-neq¹; cf. eyur⁻²

yurrluk wicked person # Agayutmaa, aviusnga assiitellrianek yugnek, tegumiaqestemnek aarinateng *yurrlugnek*. 'My God, separate me from bad people, from *wicked people* who grasp at me without restraint.' (PSALM 71:4); < yuk-rrluk; > yurrluulria

yurrluulria wicked person; scoundrel # Atataarqu *yurrluulriit* catairuciiqut; 'In a little while the *wicked* will be no more;' (PSALM 37:10); < yurrluk-u-lria

yurturuaq small dark piece of fur at the very top of light-colored garment hood ruff (said to represent a black bear sitting on a mountain of snow) or small light piece of fur on dark-colored garment hood ruff (said to represent a polar bear) # < ?-uaq

yurvir- to examine # Tua-llu tua-i makut pissuukarani *yurvirluki* piurallinii. 'Then he *examined* the (magical) hunting paraphernalia that he usually used.' (ELL 1997:584); NI; = cuvrir-, curvir-, ivrir-, survir-, suvrir-, yivrir-, yuvrir-; cf. yurar⁻²; < PE iyuvrir- and iyivrir-

yuryiur- to inhale something # Anuqsarii cauluk' tua-i anuqa *yuryiullinikii* ellacugnimek ak'anek naruraami. 'Since she was smelling the smells of the world for the first time in a long time, she faced the direction the breeze was coming from and kept *inhaling*.' (QUL 2003:228); = yuurrmiur-, yuuryiur-, niurrsig-; < PE niður-

yuss'ug- to be groggy; to be hung-over # yuss'ugtuq 'he is groggy hung-over' / = yuussug-, < yuk-?-

yuul¹- to live; to be alive; to be a Yup'ik Eskimo # *literally*: 'to be a person'; *the Yup'ik Eskimo connotation is there in certain contexts*: uin-qaa yuuguq wall'u kassauguq? 'is your husband a Yup'ik Eskimo or a white man?', *but not in other contexts*: apa'urluqa cali yuuguq 'my grandfather is still alive', *and*, tangellren yaaqvani yuullrunrituq, tuntuvayarquq taūgaam 'the one you saw isn't a person; instead it was likely a moose'; Cali-llu waten *yuugurallemteñi*, ilavut, ciuqlirput wall'u kinguqlirput umyugaa navgualuku pisqevkenaku taūgaam maligtengnaqu'urluku *yuusqelluta*. 'Also in our *life* we're told not to perturb the minds (of) our relatives, our elders or those younger than up, but we are to *live* following them [our precepts].' (ELL 1997:6); < yuk-u-; > yuuciq, yuulgun, yuullgun, yuumavik, yuun, yuunginar-, yuungnaqe-, yuungui-, yuunraq, yuunrir-, yuutnguarka, yuutu-; < PE inuḡu- (*under* PE inuḡ)

yuul²- to disembark; to take off (clothing); to remove a net or snare; to take out from a vessel or container # yuuguq 'he got out of a boat, sled, etc.'; yuugaa 'he removed it', 'he took it off or out' / kuvyani yuugaa 'he took out his net'; paltuuni yuugaa kiircetsiyaagan 'he took off his coat because it was too hot'; yuuguq angyamek 'he got out of the boat'; yuugiuq 'he is taking out nets, traps, or snare, 'he is taking something out of a vessel or container'; yuunga'rtuq 'it suddenly came off'; > yuugaq, yuumavik, yuugissuun, yuuman, yuussuun; < PE niḡu-

yuuciq life; lifetime; immortal soul # yuucia yuum akwanun pisciigatuq 'a person's life cannot go on forever'; yuucimini tangeqsaitaa 'during his life he never saw her'; Cunawa-gguq, tua-i ava-i nakacugnek qanemcilrianga, camavet nakacuanun *yuucia*, unguvii itqercesqelluku pilallinikait. 'It is as I told you concerning bladders, apparently they would tell it [the seal] to quickly get its *life-spirit*, its life-force, into its bladder [when it was caught by a hunter].' (QUL 2003:44); < yuu¹-ciq; < PE inucir (*under* PE inuḡ)

yuugaq photograph # *from the photograph's "removing" the image of a person or thing; or perhaps rather from yuk 'person'; BB; < yuu²-aq¹*

yuugissuun camera # BB; < yuu²-i²-cuun

yuukaq northern pintail (*Anas acuta*) # NSU, HBC; = iyukaq; > yuukarpak; < PE in(ə)yukar

yuukarpak mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) # NSU, HBC = iyukarpak; < yuukaq-rpak; cf. uqsuqaq, uqsuqerpak and uqulkatak, uqulkatagpak

yuulerviuk, yuulerviugaq gray-cheeked thrush (*Catharus minimus*) #

yuulgun one born in the same year; agemate; peer # yuulgutai 'his agemates, his contemporaries'; Anirta-wa makut *yuulgutenka* aquigaqata ullagaqamteng alingqerrluteng ayakaqulartut. 'So that's why my *peers* run away in fright whenever I approach them.' (AGA 1996:162);

< yuu-lgun

yuulgutkelriit, yuulgutkellriit age cohort; generation # Tuaten-llu ukut maa-i *yuulgutkellriit* assilnguut ayuqeciqu. 'So will it be also with this evil *generation*.' (MATT. 12:45); = yuullgutkelriit; < yuulgun-ke²-lria-*plural*

yuullgun fellow human being # Yuk tuqucillrukan *yuullgutminek*, qimagauvkaqiciu tuqunatkanun, ikayuryaqunaciu. 'If a person kills his *fellow human being*, you shall pursue him until he is killed; you shall not help him.' (AYUQ. 28:17); > yuullgutelriit

yuullgutkelriit age cohort; generation # = yuulgutkellriit; < yuullgun-ke²-lria-*plural*

yuullrurte- to reach a certain age # qaillun pitalriamek yuullrurcit? 'how old are you?'; yuinarnek yuullrurtua 'I am twenty years old'; < yuu¹-lleq-urte-

yuulraaq ocean swell or wave; thin flexible sheet of ice on ocean; nilas #

yuulria one who lives an ordinary traditional life # Tuamta-llu tamaani *yuulriit* sap'akinek atuyuunateng. Pilugugluteng taugaam . . . 'Furthermore at that time *ordinary traditional people* didn't wear shoes. They used skin-boots only . . .' (YUU 1995:66); < yuu-lria

yuuman drawstring at the waist of a garment # < yuu²-ma-n

yuumavik photograph # *from the photograph's "removing" the image of a person or thing; or perhaps rather from yuk person*; LI; < yuu²-ma-vik

yuun a voice that identified a dead person and could be summoned up by a shaman, according to traditional belief # < yuu¹-n

yuungcar- to treat medically; to heal # yuungcartuq 'he is being treated medically'; yuungcaraa 'he is treating her medically' / < yuk-u-ngcar-; > yuungcaraq, yuungcarista, yuungcarvik, yuungcaun

yuungcaraq one who has been medically treated by a doctor or treated by a shaman; patient # < yuungcar-aq¹

yuungcarista medical doctor; physician; healer # *Yuungcaristen gurrluni* tua-i. Tuunrilangluni yuliurluni. 'He became a *healer*. He used spirit power to work on people.' (PAI 2008:326); Tuunraq tauna ikayuqellriatun pikaqluku, kiingan anirtuutekluku tamaani, *yuungcaristetaunani-llu* cellangeqarraallemni. 'He [the shaman] had the helping spirit to render aid, only to save one at that time; there were no *medical doctors* when I first became aware of the world.' (AGA 1996:36); = suungcarista, yungcarista; < yuungcar-i²-ta¹

yuunginaq ordinary person # *and yuunginar-* to lead an ordinary, unexceptional life; to live in the traditional way; to be married; to possess no shamanistic powers # yuunginartuq 'he leads an ordinary life' / yuungina'urluut 'ordinary people living the old way'; < yuu-nginaq

yuungcarvik hospital # < yuungcar-vik

yuungcaun medicine # < yuungcar-n

yuungnaqe- to make a livelihood by the traditional means of hunting and fishing, picking berries, food preserving, etc.; to live by subsistence # *literally*: 'to endeavor to live'; yuungnaquq 'he follows a subsistence lifestyle' / Maa-i cali Yupiat alerquutait *yuungnaqsaramun* amllertut. 'Now the Yup'iks' rules concerning *making a living by subsistence* are many.' (CAU 1985:11); < yuu-ngnaqe-

yuungui- to have things easy # yuunguiguq 'he has things easy' / K; < yuu-nguaq-li²-; > yuunguite-

yuunguite- to act superior toward (him); to be unsympathetic toward (him) # yuunguitaa 'he is acting superior to him' / Yuunguisciigatua. 'I cannot act superior toward others.' (YUP 2005:62); < yuungui-te²-

yuuniar- to complain (especially of one's aches and pains, or troubles); to moan and groan # yuuniartuq 'he is complaining' / yuuniarauq 'he repeatedly'; Atam-gguq tauna mikelnguq tuaten anglicaqumteŋi agamyauluni *yuuniartuq* . . . 'Look, it is said that if we raise that child that way, he'll be restless and *complain* . . .' (YUP 2005:120); Agayutem niicamiu *yuuniarallrat* neq'akaa akqutkellni . . . 'When God heard their *groaning* He remembered His covenant . . .' (ANUC. 2:24); cf. yuk

yuunin high skin boot worn by women # NUN

yuunraq child # NSU; < yuu-neq¹-aq³; > yunriur-

yuunrir- to die; to pass away # *euphemistic; of humans; literally*: 'to cease living'; yuunrirtuq 'he passed away' / Tua-i-ll'

pivakarluni maulua tauna yuugurngailami tua-i *yuunrilliniluni*. 'Then some time later his grandmother, because she wasn't going to live forever, *passed away*.' (ELL 1997:206); < yuu-nrir-

yuupiksagte- to be restless (especially when others are going out from the village during nice weather) # NUN

yuupkaa slip; petticoat # *from Russian* юбка (yúpka) 'skirt'

yuurleqtaa Jell-O; jellyfish (*in BB*) # < ?-qetaaq; cf. eyur²-

yuurqaarcuun spoon # < yuurqar -cuun

yuurqaq, yuurqaaq hot beverage; tea # *and* **yuurqar-** to drink by sipping (hot drink such as coffee, tea, or hot chocolate); yuurqertuq 'he is drinking a hot beverage'; yuurqeraa 'he is drinking it'; yuurqam tepii 'the smell of the hot beverage'; yuurqallruuq 'he had a hot beverage'; *Yuurqerinanragini-ll'* angayuqaagteng taukut irniakek airrangluteng. 'And while their parents *drank the hot beverage*, their children told string stories.' (ELN 1990:5); < yuurte²-?; > yuurqaarcuun, yuurqaun; < PE niðurqar (*under* PE niður-)

yuurqaun cup for coffee or tea # < yuurqar-n

yuurmiur- to inhale something; to snuffle # yuurmiurtuq 'he snuffled' / = niurrsig-, yuryiur-, yuuryiur-; < PE niður-

yuurnnerr(aq*) newborn child # < yuurte¹-nerr(aq)

yuurvilleq birthplace; birthday # yuurvillra 'his birthplace or birthday'; < yuurte¹-vik-lleq¹

yuurte¹ to be born # *literally*: 'to become a person'; yuurtuq 'he was born' / kinguqliqa yuurtellruuq anutiimni 'my younger sibling was born on my birthday'; Kuigilngurmiuni ellanglua, maani *yuurrlua*. 'I became aware in Kwigillingok; I *was born* here.' (KIP 1998:59); CAILKAKUN YUURTELLEQ 'child of unwed mother'; YUURTELLREM ERUYUTII 'birthday'; < yuk-urte-, yuurnnera'ar, yuurrvilleq

yuurte² to sip a hot beverage # yuurtuq 'he took a sip'; yuurtaa 'he sipped it' / HBC; > yuurqar-

yuurte³ to curve or bend (of river, road, trail) # yuurtuq 'it curves' / NUN

yuurun birthday # yuurte¹-n

yuuryiur- to inhale something; to snuffle # Ilait-w' qengait paiurluit tungurpak, puyuqnermek *yuuryiurturalrat*, qengait puyuqnerem itliniluki. 'And the fronts of the nostrils of some of those poor souls were pitch black because they had been *inhaling* soot; soot had gotten into their noses.' (QUL 2003:4); = niurrsig-, yuryiur-, yuurmiur-; < PE niður-

yuussug- to be groggy; to be hung-over # yuussugtuq 'he is groggy, hung-over' / = yuss'ug-, < yuk-?-

yuussuun hook for dragging recently killed seals # NI; < yuu²-cuun

yuuteke- to have as one's livelihood; to live by (it) # yuutekaa 'he lives by means of it' / . . . neqa kiingan *yuutekellruamegtegg*u kass'artartaitellrani man'a. ' . . . fish was their sole *livelihood* when there were no imported foods hereabouts.' (AGA 1996:32)

yuutnguarkaq thing that is useful for life # *may be a source of food, wise advice, etc.* < yuu-tnguarka

yuutu- to be robust; to be healthy and strong. yuutuq 'he is robust' / < yuu-tu-

yuuyaraq way of life # *in particular*, the Yup'ik way of life; Maa-i *yuuyaraq* man'a cimiapiartuq. 'At present the (*Yup'ik*) *way of life* has changed very much.' (KIP 1998:53); < yuu¹-yaraq

yuvgeq fish slime # = cuvgeq; *Yuvgeq-llu* mermek ping'erme erurciigalami, neptetuami, kelikarluku taugaam pilriani aũg'atuluni. 'Fish slime can't be washed off even with water because it adheres; instead one has to scrape to remove it.' (PAI 2008:286); < PE nəvɣur

yuvrir- to examine # yuvrirtuq 'he is examining something'; yuvriraa 'he is examining it' / Cakneq-llu quyavikarput Irene Reed-aq Alaska Native Language Center-aami calilria . . . sass'at amlleret aturluki ilagarluta caliluni *yuvrirluki* igausngalriit, alangqalriit-llu kituggluki. 'We are grateful too to Irene Reed, who works at the Alaska Native Language Center . . . and spent many hours with us working, *checking* what was written and correcting the errors.' (KIP 1998:xxv); *the following are legal neologisms*: CIUNGULUKU YUVRIRLUKU QANERCETAARVIGMI 'arraignment'; APQAURTET YUVRINQIGTELLRAT 'cross-examination'; YUVRINQIGTESQUMALUKU PICURLAUTNI QANERCETAARVIIM QUYINRANUN 'appeal'; NS, Y, K, NI, CAN, BB, NR, LI; = curvir-, cuvrir-, ivrir-, survir-, suvrir-, yivrir-, yurvir-; > yuvririyaraq, yuvriun; < PE iyuvrir- and iyivrir-

yuvririyaraq 'investigation' # *the following are legal/business neologisms*: AKLUT AMLLERTACIITNEK YUVRIRIYARAQ 'inventory'; KALIKANEK YUVRIRIYARAQ 'audit'; < yuvrir-i²-yaraq

yuvyiite- to be unsmiling; to be unfriendly # yuvyiituq 'he is unfriendly' / LI; < yuk-?-ite¹-

CONTENTS

VOLUME 1

PREFACE	9
Added to the Preface for the Second Edition, 11	
GENERAL INTRODUCTION	15
Yup'ik Sounds and Spelling	15
Dictionary Format and General Content of Entries	15
Alphabetization, 15; Basic Format of Entries, 15; Bases That Can Be Both Nouns and Verbs, 16; Concerning Derived Forms and the Difference in Their Handling Between the 1984 and Present Editions, 16; Concerning Entries for Words That Are Neither Nouns or Verbs (or Are Special Categories of These), 17; Exemplification, 17; Multiword Lexemes and Neologisms, 18; Indication of Dialect Restriction, 19; Etymologies (Word Origin), 19; Further Indications of Relation to Other Entries, 20; Citation Forms for Yup'ik Words, 21; A Convention Concerning Gender in Third Person Singular, 23; Concerning Scientific Names for Biota, 23; Explanation of Symbols (Other Than Those Mentioned Above) Used in Yup'ik Entries, 23; "Special" te Versus Regular te Terminating Verb Bases, 24; Roots, 24; Entries Directing the Reader to a Preferred Spelling, 25; Indication of the Polarity of Verb Bases, 26; References to Unverified Word Lists and to E. W. Nelson's Work, 28	
Special Problems and Topics	28
The Problem of Verb Tense in Translating from Yup'ik to English, 28; The Problem of Initial e in Yup'ik Words, 29	
Yup'ik Dialects	35
General Central Yup'ik, 35; Norton Sound, Hooper Bay–Chevak and Nunivak Island: NS, HBC, NUN, 36; Norton Sound: NS, 36; Hooper Bay and Chevak: HBC, 38; Nunivak Island: NUN, 42; Egegik: EG, 45	
Phonology and Orthography	46
General Description of the Yup'ik Writing System, 46; Yup'ik Alphabet Chart, 47; Stop Consonants, 47; Fricatives, 48; Nasals, 49; Vowels, 50; Automatic Devoicing, 50; Marked Gemination, 50; Syllabification, 51; Stress and Related Features of Pronunciation, 51; Primary Stress (Inherent and Rhythmic Stress), 51; Stress Retraction, 51; Loss of Stress in Final Syllables, 51; Rhythmic Length, 51; Automatic Gemination, 52; Secondary Stress, 52; Stress-Repelling Bases, 52; The Apostrophe, 53; The Hyphen, 53; Comparison of Modern and Older Orthographies, 53	
Published Sources of Quoted Examples	54
BASES	59

VOLUME 2

POSTBASES	727
ENDINGS	917
ENCLITICS	931
UNVERIFIED WORDS FROM OLDER SOURCES	939

APPENDICES	959
Appendix 1. Inflection of Personal Pronouns	961
Appendix 2. Inflection of the Quantifier/Qualifier Construction	962
Appendix 3. Demonstratives	963
Appendix 4. Positional Bases	973
Appendix 5. Lists of Roots by Type	974
Appendix 6. Numerals	977
Appendix 7. Calendar	979
Appendix 8. Kinship Terms	980
Appendix 9. Diagrams and Map	982
Appendix 10. Loan Words	987
Appendix 11. (Hitherto) Unpublished Texts Used as Sources of Examples	1002
 BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LEXICAL SOURCES	 1005
 ENGLISH-TO-YUP'IK INDEX	 1013

LIST OF FIGURES

<i>Frontispiece</i> : James King's Norton Sound wordlist of 1778	8
<i>Map</i> : Central Alaskan Yup'ik	14
Demonstratives, Figure 1	965
Demonstratives, Figure 2	965
Demonstratives, Figure 3	966
Demonstratives, Figure 4	966
Qayaq: Kayak (<i>showing parts</i>)	982
Ikamraq: Dogsled (<i>showing parts</i>)	983
Akaartaq Ena: Old-style House (<i>showing parts</i>)	984
Atkuk: Traditional Parka (<i>showing parts</i>)	985
<i>Map</i> : Yup'ik Place Names	986

A

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

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

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

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

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

yuvrir- 'to examine'	yuvriaraa 'he inspected it thoroughly', 'he is giving him a medical examination'
piqertur- 'to whack'	piqertuaraa 'he is whacking it repeatedly'
kaugtur- 'to strike'	kaugtaraa 'he is striking it repeatedly, beating it'
pissur- 'to hunt'	pissuartuq 'he is out hunting' (<i>implies a longer duration than the form without the postbase</i>)
iver- 'to take a few steps in the water'	ivrartuq 'he is wading in water'
ater- 'to get down off'	atrartuq (<i>used throughout Yup'ik</i>) 'he is going down,

something' (NUN, NSU
only)

descending'

iter- 'to enter'

itrartuq 'he is going farther in, going inland'

kuime- 'to swim'

kuimartuq 'he is swimming around'

carve- 'to flow'

carvartuq 'it is flowing' (*implies greater time, distance, or amount than the form without the postbase*)

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

aper- 'to utter'

apaagaa 'he mentioned it repeatedly'

cakner- 'to struggle to function'

caknaaguq 'he is straining'

qaner- 'to speak, to say'

qanaaguq 'he is talking'

uver- (root) 'tilting'

uvaaguq 'it (boat) is rocking'

nasper- (root) 'considering
alternatives'

naspaaguq 'he tasted it, tried it'

Form **+a-**:

igar- 'to write'

igarauq 'he is writing letters to various people; is
scribbling'

qavar- 'to sleep'

qavarauq 'he is repeatedly dozing off'; 'he is sleepy'
(*addition meaning in Y*)

anar- 'to defecate'

anarauq 'he is defecating repeatedly or having diarrhea'

ciikar- 'to have loose stool'

ciikarauq 'he has diarrhea'

ayag- 'to leave, to go'

ayagauq 'he is traveling, moving from one place to
another'

enir- 'to point at'

eniraluki 'he is pointing at them one after another'

nacig- 'to cry after someone
who is leaving'

nacigauq 'he is crying after someone who is leaving' (*in NSU this form has supplanted the form without the postbase*)

atur- 'to sing'

aturauq 'he is singing various songs'

qutug- 'to snore'

qutugauq 'he is snoring' (*in HBC this form has supplanted the form without the postbase*)

qager- 'to explode'

qagrauq 'it exploded repeatedly' (also describes waves)

breaking on a beach)

nuteq- 'to shoot'

nut'gauq 'he is repeatedly shooting'

mur- 'to sink in'

muruaquq 'he is sinking into mud or snow with every step'

qavarni- 'to be sleepy'

qavarniaquq 'he keeps dozing off'

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

ceñirte- 'to visit'

ceñirtaartuq 'he is going from house to house visiting'

(c)ellu'urte- 'to slide'

(c)ellu'urtaartuq 'he is sliding down repeatedly'

qet'e- 'to squeeze'

qetaaraa 'he is repeatedly squeezing it'

ulpiarte- 'to somersault'

ulpiartaartuq 'he is repeatedly somersaulting'

nuagte- 'to wet with saliva'

nuagtaaraa 'he is repeatedly wetting it with his saliva'

Qavarallruan qanrutellruaqa inarteqelluku. 'Because he kept dozing off — *repeatedly* sleeping — I told him to go to bed.'

Niicugniaqa aanaka alerquagillrani ayakatalrianun tan'gaurturnun. 'I listened to my mother giving advice to — *repeatedly* advising — the young boys who were about to leave.'

Net itertaarai yum'inek yuarluni. 'He went from house to house, entering each one — *repeatedly* entering them, *one after another* — looking for his children.'

Unatmi yuarait nengtaarai. 'She *repeatedly* stretched the fingers of her hands.'

{-aaq see -q}

{-aar- see -r-}

?alliqe- to suffer the lack of the quality of being V # *non-productive; takes intransitive endings only*. <-ate-liqe²-

pinir- 'to be strong'

pinialliquq 'he is having a hard time because he is weak'

puqig- 'to be intelligent'

puqialliquq 'he is suffering from the lack of intelligence'

arenqig- 'to be comfortable'

arenqialliquq 'he is suffering from the lack of comfort, is poor', 'he is suffering hardship'

+'(g)aq¹ that which has been V-ed

Used productively only with verb bases that can take a transitive ending. With a possessed ending, means 'that which possessor V-ed'. Also found non-productively with verb bases that take only intransitive endings, with the meaning 'that

which has V-ed' (see final example). > -arkaq, -kegtaar(aq*), -kengaq, -liaq, -taq³, -yaraq; < PE *pb.* ḏar

iqair- 'to wash'	iqairaq 'washed article of clothing', 'laundered article'; iqairanka 'the things I washed'
-------------------------	---

kenir- 'to cook'	keniraq 'cooked food'
-------------------------	------------------------------

ega- 'to cook by boiling'	egaaq 'boiled fish steak'
----------------------------------	----------------------------------

atur- 'to wear, use, sing'	aturaq 'something that has been worn, used, or sung', 'clothing'
-----------------------------------	--

pite- 'to capture (game animal)'	pitaq 'caught game animal, quarry'
---	---

mumigte- 'to turn over'	mumigtaq 'translation', 'pancake', etc.
--------------------------------	--

elag- 'to dig'	elagaq 'dug out hole in the ground'
-----------------------	--

qipe- 'to twist'	qip'aq 'string resulting from plying threads'
-------------------------	--

uu- 'to cook'	uugaq 'the thing that is cooked'
----------------------	---

mit'e- 'to land'	mit'aq 'a landed bird, plane, etc.'
-------------------------	--

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

-aq² (usually does not alter meaning of noun base)

Marginally productive; used by some speakers in certain areas on certain bases and postbases ending in g

neqerrluk 'smoked dried fish'	neqerrluaq 'smoked dried fish'
--------------------------------------	---------------------------------------

maklak 'bearded seal'	maklaaq 'bearded seal' (<i>younger than maklak</i>)
------------------------------	--

uqvik 'willow'	uqvialq 'willow'
-----------------------	-------------------------

-pik 'genuine N', e.g., Yup'ik	-piaq 'genuine N', e.g., Yupiaq
--	---

+mik 'thing held with one's N' e.g., uyamik 'thing worn hanging from the neck'	+miaq 'thing held with one's N', e.g., uyamiaq 'thing worn hang from the necklace'
--	---

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

> -rrlugaq, -rugaq*; < PE *pb.* ar

qengaq 'nose'	qengaraq 'shinbone'
----------------------	----------------------------

tulimaq ‘rib’	tulimaraq ‘rib’ (<i>variant</i>)
cingilek ‘arrow- or spearhead’	cingilegaq ‘arrow- or spearhead’ (<i>variant</i>)
qatek ‘thorax’	qat’gaq ‘chest’ (<i>anatomical</i>)
cakiq ‘parent-in-law’	cakiraq ‘brother- or sister-in-law’ (only in the sense of one’s spouse’s sibling)
uskuq ‘rope, cord’	uskuraq ‘harness’
ilupeq ‘underwear’	iluperaq ‘great-grandchild’ (<i>derivation semantically unclear to compiler</i>)
qelluq ‘colon’ (<i>anatomical</i>)	qelluraq ‘namesake’ (<i>derivation semantically unclear to compiler</i>)
tutgaq ‘one slept next to, bedmate’	tutgaraq ‘grandchild’
culuk ‘spine of feather’	culugaq ‘dorsal fin of fish’
nateq ‘floor’	nat’raq ‘sole of skin boot’
murak ‘wood’	muragaq ‘wood’ in HBC, where murak means ‘hardwood’
tarneq ‘soul, spirit’	tarenraq ‘reflection’, ‘image’, ‘photograph’
cauyaq ‘drum’	cauyaraq ‘kayak rib’
kangiq ‘source’, ‘peak’, ‘tip’	kangiraq ‘corner’
akuliq ‘middle’	akuliraq ‘bridge of nose’
itek ‘toe cap of skin boot’	it’gaq ‘foot’
talli ‘arm’	talliraq ‘bracelet’
qilak ‘sky’, ‘roof’	qilagaq ‘roof of mouth’
avngulek ‘cottonwood’	avngulgaq ‘cottonwood sapling’
arnaq ‘woman’	arnaraq ‘girl’ (<i>NSU form</i>)
angyaq, angsaq ‘boat’	angsaraq ‘skiff’ (<i>NSU form</i>)

{-aq see -q}

+(g)aqe- to usually V; to repeatedly V; to habitually V # used primarily in continuing narrative with other conditions

stated or implied; > -qaqe-; < PE pb. ḏar and ḏaqə-

nere- ‘to eat’	ner’aquq ‘he would eat . . .’
qia- ‘to cry’	qiagaquq ‘he would cry . . .’
qavar- ‘to sleep’	qavaraquq (or qava’arquq) ‘he would sleep’

Waten akutaq avuluni atsayagarnek assiraquq. ‘The Eskimo ice cream is *usually* good with raisins mixed in like this.’

Tua-llu-gguq taukut uita**aq**ellriit tuani nem’i. ‘And so, it is said that they *would* stay in that house.’

Kaiga**q**ami ner’aquq nervigmi. ‘Whenever he got hungry — *would* get hungry — he *would* eat in a restaurant.’

Erenret-gguq tamaita aipa**q**alut^{ek}, cali-llu nerellgut^{ek}lut^{ek} ner’a**q**lut^{ek}. ‘Every day they — *regularly* — kept each other company and with each other as eating partners they *would* eat.’

{-ar- see -r-}

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

neqkaq ‘food’	neqkaar ‘little piece or quantity of food’; neqkaaraat ‘little pieces or quantity of food’
yualuq ‘sinew’	yualuar ‘little piece of sinew’
Yugngalnguq ‘Asian’, ‘Latin’	Yugngalnguar ‘Asian’, ‘Latin’ (<i>no apparent change in meaning</i>)
equk ‘wood’	equaraq ‘little stick’ (<i>NSU form</i>)
ciamruq ‘driftwood’	ciamruaraq ‘little piece of driftwood’ (<i>NSU form</i>)
ciimaq ‘stone’	ciimaaraq ‘little piece of stone’ (<i>NSU form</i>)
ungungssiq ‘animal’	ungungssiar ‘smaller animal’

Note the use of this postbase with time words:

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

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

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

eritar- 'to pluck'	eritarararaa 'she is hardly plucking it, removing only a few feathers'; 'she is leisurely plucking it'
atrar- 'to go down'	atraartuq 'he is going down a little at a time, leisurely'
utaqalgir- 'to wait'	utaqalgiartuq 'he is waiting patiently'

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

tanglur- 'to snowshoe'	tanglura'artuq 'he's going using only snowshoes'; tanglurarallruuq 'he had gone using only snowshoes'
kamilar- (root) 'being barefoot'	kamilara'artuq 'he' just going barefoot'
kameksak 'skin boots'	kameksaga'arluni 'going using only skin boots'
inartessuun 'pajamas'	inartessuutera'arluni 'going wearing only pajamas'

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

sap'akiq 'shoe'	sap'akirara'arluni 'going wearing only shoes' (not winter boots)
suukiiq 'sock'	suukiirara'arluni 'going wearing only socks'
kemek 'flesh'	kemgararallruuq 'he went in the flesh, partially or totally naked'; kengara'arluni '(he) going in the flesh'

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

nanite- 'to be short'	nanita'rtuq or nanitarartuq 'it is a little short'
kemgite- 'to be skinny'	kemgita'artuq 'he is little skinny'
usviite- 'to be crazy'	usviita'rtuq 'he's a little crazy'

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

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

Suddenness” in the Introduction to the Postbase, and see last sentence example below; < PY pb. **arartə-**

alikenge- ‘to become afraid of’	alikenga’artaqa ‘I suddenly became afraid of it’ alikengararutaqa ‘I suddenly became afraid of what might happen to him’
kepe- ‘to sever’	kep’a’rtuq ‘it severed completely through, the last strand broke’, ‘it snapped’
tangvautenge- ‘to begin to look at each other’	tangvautenga’artuk ‘they ₂ suddenly began to look at each other’
mit’e- ‘to alight’	mis’a’rtuq ‘it suddenly alit, landed’
qet’e- ‘to put arms around’	qes’artaa ‘he hugged her quickly and released her immediately’
makete- ‘to rise’	mak’artukut ‘we suddenly sat up in bed’
puge- ‘to come to the surface’	pug’a’rtuq ‘it suddenly surfaced’
uu- ‘to cook’	uuga’rtuq ‘it cooked fast’
ciite- ‘to smash’	ciigartaa ‘he quickly smashed it’
nuliqsagute- ‘to get as a wife’	nuliqsaguartaa ‘he swiftly got her as his wife’
uterte- ‘to return’	ut’ra’rtuq ‘he went and came back shortly’
qakegte- ‘to lift one’s garment’	qakga’rtuq ‘she quickly lifted up her skirt and let it down again’
ayag- ‘to leave’	ayaga’rtuq ‘it fled’
tupag- ‘to wake up’	tupaga’rtuq ‘he suddenly woke up’
igvar- ‘to appear’	igvaartuq ‘he appeared suddenly, popped into view’
aūg’ar- ‘to get out of the way, to come off’	aūgaartuq ‘he immediately got out of the way, it suddenly came off’
takuyar- ‘to turn one’s head’	takuyaartuq ‘he suddenly turned his head’

Ellimellrani mertaasqelluku nasaurloom niigartaa. ‘When he told her to fetch water the girl responded *immediately*.’

Paqnayuum ugaani mikelnguq taiga’rtuq. ‘Driven by curiosity, the child *quickly* came over.’

Itran qil’ungartaa taum qimugkauyaraam ‘When he came in that puppy started — *just then* — barking at him.’ (YUU 1995:108) (see section on “*Gemination and/or Syncope with the Base with Postbase Expressing*

:(ng)ar(ar)te-² to hit or get hit in or on one's N # *used only with body part nouns*; = -car(ar)te-; > -qliarte-; < PE pb. ŋar-¹

ii 'eye'	iinga'rtuq 'it was hit right in the eye'; iingartaa 'he hit it right in the eye'
iruq 'leg'	iruartaa 'he hit it on the leg'
nasquq 'head'	nasqurra'artaa or nasquartaa 'he hit it on the head'
yaquq 'wing'	yaquṛrartaa 'he hit it on the wing'

Yaquleyagaam puukaraa qamiquorra'arlluku piyuanginanrani. 'A little bird flew into him, *hitting* him right in the head as he was walking.'

+(g)arka^q that which is to be V-ed; that which will V # < -aq¹-kaq; > -arkau-, -tnguarka^q

pite- 'to catch game'	pitarka ^q 'game animal, quarry'
cali- 'to work'	caliarka ^q 'task to be done'
ekua- 'to burn'	ekuagarka ^q 'thing to be burned'; 'burnt offering (in the Bible)'
atur- 'to wear, to sing'	aturarka ^q (or atu'urka ^q) 'clothing to be worn, one who is to sing'
tupig- 'to weave'	tupigarka ^q (or tupi'igka ^q) 'something to be woven (e.g., grass, or burlap fibers)'

Pitarkartaitniluni maani ayallruuq qamavet pissuryarturluni. 'Saying that there was no game — *future things* to catch — here, he went upriver to hunt.'

+(g)arka^q- will V (it); should V (it); to V (it) in the future # *this is not used with intransitive endings, -arkau- being used instead; also in NUN the ar of this postbase may be reduced or deleted*; < -arka^q-ke²-

akute- 'to mix (it) in'	akutarkaqaqa 'I will mix it in' (NUN)
mamrir- 'to patch' (NUN)	mamrirerkaqaa or mamrirkaqaa 'he will patch it' (NUN)

Maa-i tuaten nallunritarka^qerci tan'gauriluni makuni. 'Also now, it is something you must know about, you boys — you *have it as a future thing* to know about.' (KIP 1998:289)

Angutem-gguq arcaqerluni nuliani kenkarka^qaa. 'It is said that, above all, a man must love and cherish his wife — *have her as a future person* to love.' (YUP 2005:196)

+(g)arka^qenrilka^e that which possessor must, should or would not V # < -arka^q-nrite-ke¹-

Amlleq neq'ak**arka**qenrilkeka neq'aqercetaqluku pian, tuarpiaq waten elpet qanrutkurluki. 'When you talk like this it makes me remember much that I would not remember otherwise — *something* that I do not have as my future remembered thing.' (TAP 2004:111)

Makut-llu maa-i yaqulget ner'**arka**qenrilkeci: Yaqulegpiit, iggiayulit, eskaviat, . . . 'These birds you must not eat: Eagles, owls, hawks, . . . — *things that for you are not future things to eat*' (LEVI. 11:13)

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

nere- 'to eat' (<i>agentive</i>)	ner'arkauquq 'he will eat or it will be eaten'; ner'arkaugaa 'he is supposed to eat it'
---	---

kuve- 'to spill' (<i>patientive</i>)	kuv'arkauquq 'it will be spilled'; kuv'arkaugaa 'he will spill it'
---	--

ayag- 'to leave' (<i>intrans. only</i>)	ayagarkauquq 'he will leave'
--	-------------------------------------

tuqute- 'to kill' (<i>trans. only</i>)	tuqutarkauquq 'it will be killed'; tuqutarkaugaa 'he will kill it'
---	--

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

Carrlulek ungunngssiq egmianun nalat**arkauquq**. 'A diseased animal must be destroyed — *is a future thing to kill* — immediately.'

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

Tulukarugaurluuq ner'**arkaunrir**arpaenga, anagiarpaenga. 'Dear old Raven, you can no longer eat me — to you I have *ceased being a future thing to eat* —; I'm escaping you.' (CUN 2005:104)

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

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

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

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

kitur- 'to pass'	kitu'urtaa 'he went right on past it fast'
-------------------------	---

yurar- 'to come into view' (<i>obsolete in most areas</i>)	yura'artuq 'it popped into view'
--	---

?a:rute- to come to lack the quality of being V or of N-ness # < -?-te⁵-

pinir- 'to be strong'

piniarutuuq 'he has become weak'; **piniarutaa** 'it has made him weak, has sapped his strength'

ipeg- 'to be sharp'

ipgiarutuuq 'it has become dull' (*irregular in formation*)

neqa^e 'food'

neqniarutuuq 'it has become unpalatable'

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

puqig- 'to be intelligent'

puqiatuuq 'he is stupid'

pinir- 'to be strong'

piniatuuq 'he is weak'

ipeg- 'to be sharp'

ipgiatuuq 'it is dull' (*irregular in formation*)

nuki- 'to be strong' (*NUN*)

nukgiatuuq 'he is weak' (*NUN*)

arenqig- 'to be comfortable'

arenqiatuuq 'it is uncomfortable'

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

maante- 'to be here'

maantaurtuuq 'he is staying put here'; **maantauraa** 'stay put here!'

tuante- 'to be there'

tuantauraa 'stay put there!'

nem'ete- 'to be in the house'

nem'etaurtuuq 'he is staying put in the house'

Maantaurqaqina unuamek; tang, ella ayaganailnguq. 'Stay put — *continue* to be — here today; look, the weather is not good for traveling.'

C

{-caaqe- see -yaaqe-}

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

qavange- 'to begin to sleep'

qavangcaartuuq 'he is trying to sleep'; **qavangcaararaa** 'he is trying to induce her to sleep'

assir- 'to be good'

assircaartuuq 'he is behaving (well)'; **assircaararaa** (or **assircaarautaa**) 'he is treating her well' (*note shift from*

predictable meaning: he is trying to get her to behave)

nepaite- ‘to be quiet’

nepailcaartuq ‘he is trying to be quiet’

cukaite- ‘to be slow’

cukailcaarpiiqnak ‘try not to be so slow!, stop being slow!’

qessaite- ‘to be willing to work’

qessailcaartuq ‘he is endeavoring to be a willing worker’

niugite- ‘to not rustle’

niugilcaarallruuq ‘he tried not to make any rustling noises’

Qavang**caar**ainanrani erenrani ella teminguq qavarciigalivkarluku. ‘While he was *trying* to sleep during the day, the air began rumbling, preventing him from sleeping.’

{-cagute- see -yagute-}

{-cailkutaq see -yailkutaq}

{-cak see -kcak}

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

angun ‘man’

angucaluq ‘male animal’

arnaq ‘woman’

arnacaluq ‘female animal’

{-caqlir- see -yaqlir-}

{-caquna- see -yaquna-}

{-car- see -yar-}

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

elite- ‘to learn’

elicartuq ‘he is studying’ (trying to learn); **elicaraa** ‘he is teaching her’ (trying to get her to learn) /

ellange- ‘to acquire sense’

ellangcaraa ‘he is trying to put some sense into her’ (e.g., by reprimanding her)

yunge- ‘to acquire a person, to get a life’

yungcaraa ‘he is medicating her,’ *literally:* ‘he is trying to get her to acquire a (new) life’

tumarte- ‘to be in order’	tumaqcaraa ‘he is trying to put it in working order; he is patching it’
kitugte- ‘to be fixed’	kitukcaraa ‘he is trying to fix or adjust it’
elluarte- ‘to be correct’	elluaqcaraa ‘he is correcting it, adjusting it’
assir- ‘to be good’	assircaraa ‘he is making it good, fixing it’; assircartuq ‘he is improving himself’
manig- ‘to be smooth’	manigcaraa ‘he is ironing it, smoothing it’
ipeg- ‘to be sharp’	ipegcaraa ‘he is sharpening it’
pinir- ‘to be strong’	pinircartuq ‘he is strengthening himself, building up his muscles’

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

{-caraq *see* -yaraq}

{-carar- *see* -yarar-}

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

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

ii ‘eye’	iica’rtuq ‘it got hit right in the eye’; iicartaa ‘he hit it in the eye’ /
it’gaq ‘foot’	it’gaca’artaa ‘he hit it in the foot’
yaquq ‘wing’	yaqucartaa ‘he hit it in the wing’

Qecian ciulian, camek umyuarteqevkenani maligcuarinanrani anuqmi, **iicarrluku** tutaa. ‘While she was following him in the blowing wind without thinking of anything, his spittle *hit* her right in the eye.’

{-carpiar- *see* -yarpiar-}

{-cartur- *see* -yartur-}

{-caurciiqe- *see* -yaurciiqe-}

{-caurte- *see* -yaurte-}

-cengaq* one with a small N #

ii ‘eye’	iicengaq ‘one with little eyes’
-----------------	--

qukaq ‘waist’

qukacengaq ‘wasp’ (*lexicalized*)

nunapik ‘tundra’

Nunapic’ngaq ‘site of the Moravian Children’s Home near Kwethluk’

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

Noun examples:

tuqu- ‘to die’

tuqucetaaq ‘poison’

nepe- ‘to stick’

nepcetaaq ‘glue, tape’

qavar- ‘to sleep’

qavarcetaaq ‘sleeping pill, anesthetic’

anar- ‘to defecate’

anarcetaaq ‘laxative’

alarte- ‘to err’

alarcetaaq ‘person or thing that tries to lead people astray;
religious cultist’

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

nere- ‘to eat’

nercetaaq ‘poison’

aru- ‘to become soft, rotten’

arucetaaq ‘dried fish skin softened by chewing so it may be eaten; any skin chewed like gum’

Verb examples:

qinu- ‘to fuss’

qinucetaaraa ‘he is trying to provoke her’

alinge- ‘to fear’

alingcetaaraa ‘he is trying to scare her’

inarte- ‘to lie down’

inarcetaaraa ‘he is trying to get him to go to bed’

pi- ‘to do’

picetaaraa ‘he is provoking, tempting her’

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

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

igte- ‘to fall’

igcetaa ‘he caused it to fall, dropped it’

ayag- 'to leave'

ayagcetaa 'he let her leave, sent her away'

Arnarn paniminun manigcarcetai iqairat. 'The woman *had* her daughter iron the clothes.'

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

Aataka nererraarcelluku anellruunga. 'After my father ate, I went out.' *literally:* 'After I *let* my father eat, I went out.' (*compare*, Aataka nererraarluni anellruuq. 'After my father ate, he went out.')

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

tan'geq 'darkness'

tan'gercetuaq 'it is dark'

taamlek 'darkness'

taamlegcetuaq 'it is dark'

kiiq 'heat in the air'

kiircetuaq 'it (air) is hot'

maqaaq 'warmth'

maqarcetuaq 'it (garment, bedding, etc.) is warm'

tanqig- 'to be bright'

tanqigcetuaq (*also* **tanqigtuaq**) 'it is bright'

manig- 'to be smooth'

manigcetuaq (*also* **manigtuaq**) 'it is smooth'

ipeg- 'to be sharp'

ipegcetuaq (*also* **ipegtuaq**) 'it is sharp'

kavir- (*root*) 'redness'

kavircetuaq 'it is red'

keggag- (*root*) 'roughness'

keggagcetuaq 'it is rough'

Kiircelan ena kenirtuaq ellami. 'Because the house is hot — *has the quality of being hot* —, she is cooking outside.'

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

mukaaq 'flour'

mukaarciaq 'she is buying some flour'; **mukaarcia** 'she is buying some flour for him'

angyaq 'boat'

angyarciaq 'he is buying a boat'

tengssuun 'airplane'

tengssuuteciaq 'he is buying an airplane'

melugkaa 'cigarette'

melugkarciaq 'he is buying cigarettes'

@~+ciar(ar)- to wait patiently for object to V # *not used with motion verbs; used mostly with transitive endings, but may be used with an intransitive ending in a reflexive sense; < -cir¹-ar(ar)-*

kumlate- 'to be cold'

kumlaciaraaraa 'he is patiently waiting for it to cool'

nipe- 'to go out' (flame)

nipciararaa 'he is patiently waiting for it to go out'

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

cali- ‘to work’

calisciigaliuq ‘he can’t work any longer’

atur- ‘to use’

aturciigaliaqa ‘I can’t use it any longer’

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

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

tangerr- ‘to see’

tangerciigataqa ‘I cannot see it’

qavar- ‘to sleep’

qavarciigatua ‘I can’t sleep’

Qavarciigalama naaqqatartua. ‘Because I *can’t* sleep, I’ll read.’

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

lingqerrsaqut, tauḡaam tangerciigatut; ciutengqerrsaqut, tauḡaam niitesciiganateng. ‘They have eyes, but *cannot* see; they have ears, but *cannot* hear.’ (ISAI. 44:8)

{-ciiqe-} *see -cique-*

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

nante- ‘to be where’

nanluciirutua ‘I no longer know where I am’;

nanluciirutaqa ‘I don’t know where he is anymore’

uungu- ‘to be this’ (*from una*)

uunguciirutaqa ‘I become confused about it’

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

nante- ‘to be where’

nanluciitua ‘I don’t know where I am’; **nanluciitaqa** ‘I don’t know where he is’

kituu- ‘to be who’

kituuciitaqa ‘I don’t know who he is’

qavar- ‘to sleep’

qavauciitaqa ‘I don’t know if he slept’

ayuqe- ‘to be like’

ayuquciitaput ‘we don’t know what they are like’

uungu- ‘to be this’ (*from una*)

uunguciitaqa ‘I am confused about it’

Angutmun teguciitaqa nuussiq. ‘I don’t *know whether* the man took the knife.’

Cauciitan-qaa? ‘Are you unsure — do you *not know* — what it is?’

Qimugteka qilu**uciita**qa. 'I don't know whether my dog is barking — *don't know concerning* the barking of my dog.'

Wiinga-ll' tamakut cauci**itellru**anka, qaillun ayuq**uciita**qluki. 'I *didn't know* what they were, and I *didn't know* what they were like.' (KIP 1998:305)

Tua-i ukut wani qanlanglliniliteng ilai, "Arenqiapaa! Arenqiapaa! Putukuilnguq imna caci**itenritu**q." 'One of them said, "Oh my! Oh my! That Putukuilnguq knows — doesn't *not know* — what he's doing.'" (CIU 2005:36)

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

[e]na^e 'house'	nec'illeq 'worthless, tumbledown house'
angyaq 'boat'	angyacilleq 'old abandoned boat'
yuk 'person'	yuc'illeq 'worthless person, one not worthy of being a person'
avayaq 'branch'	avayacilleq 'knot in wood' (<i>lexicalized</i>)

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

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

qia- 'to cry'	qiacilliuq (<i>or qiacillia</i>) 'he looks as if he has been crying'
atur- 'to use, to wear'	atucilliuq 'it seems to have been used, worn'

Itlemni anqertuq tan'gaurlucuar curartuc**illiluni** iqemvagluni-llu camek. 'When I came in, the little boy rushed out, *looking as if* he had been eating blueberries and with his mouth full of something.'

@:(u)ciq condition of possessor with respect to V; incidence of V; occurrence of V # *takes possessed endings almost exclusively (but see use with iliitni below); although this is a nominalizing postbase, if the embedded verb is considered intransitive, then a subject for that embedded verb in the absolutive case may be used (rather than a possessor for the derived noun in the relative case) (see first sentence example below); if the embedded verb is considered transitive, then the possessed ending of the derived noun agrees in person and number with the object of that embedded verb, and that object can be expressed by a noun in the absolutive case, while the subject of the embedded verb can be expressed by a noun in the terminalis case (see second sentence example below); see also Practical Grammar . . . of Yup'ik (p. 367ff); not used with -cique/-ciique-; instead, -cirkaq is used for the future; > -ciirute-, -ciite-, -kuciq, -taciq, -cirkaq; < PE pb. ucir*

assir- 'to be good'	assiucia 'whether it is good'
cuka- 'to be fast'	cukacia 'whether it is fast'
kaig- 'to be hungry'	ciin kaiguciqa 'why I am hungry'

nere- ‘to eat’

nani nerucin ‘where you ate’

ayuqe- ‘to be like’

ayuqucia ‘what it is like, its condition’

pi- ‘to do’

piciuguq ‘it is the truth, the way it is’

cau- ‘to what’

cauciat ‘what they are’

takta- ‘to be that long’

taktacia ‘its length’

*Note how the various types of **te** ending bases (and **cete** ending bases) behave with this postbase.
With bases ending in vowel plus **te** as in the next example:*

tekite- ‘to arrive’

tekiyucianek ‘about whether he arrive’

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

piluaqercete- ‘to grant good fortune’

piluaqercessucianek ‘about whether he’s been granted good fortune’

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

kiircete- ‘to be hot’

kiircecianek ‘about whether it is hot’

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

ceñirte- ‘to visit’

ceñirucianek ‘about whether he is visiting, or whether someone is visiting him’

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

nereksaite- ‘to not have eaten’

nereksailucianek ‘about whether he’s eaten’

ete- ‘to be’

elucia ‘the way it is; its form’ (lexicalized)

Also, with lexicalized and irregular meanings:

iver- ‘to wade’

ivruciq ‘wading boot’

nere- ‘to eat’

neruciq ‘meal’

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

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

Qanruteksaitaanga qaillun taktacianek. ‘He hasn’t told me how long it is — about the degree to which, how much, it has *the state* of being long.’

Nalluaqa ciin qavarciigalucin. ‘I don’t know why you can’t sleep — concerning the the cause of your *condition* of being unable to sleep.’

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

Qanrutaanga qaillun angutmun ikayullrucivnek. 'He told me how that the man had helped you — concerning *the fact that* the man helped you.'

Nutaan nallunri'rqa nepcurlit neqnguciat. 'I just learned that snails are food (are edible) — learned *the fact of* their being food.'

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

erte- 'to dawn'	erucit iliitni 'one dawn'
atakuu- 'to be evening'	atakuucit iliitni 'one evening'
ayag- 'to depart'	ayaucit iliitni 'one time when departing'

Taūga-i piurelun'-am taūgaten piyalria, **picit** ill'itni taūga-i ellimerrsaqiini ayagyalrim tayima tekitenritliniur. 'And so it went on, but one time — on one of *the occasions* — when she had sent him out he did not come (back).' (WHE 2000:200)

+ciqe- / **@ciiqe-** to V in the future; will V # *the second cited form is used with bases that end in **te**, after the **te** is dropped; in HBC, however, **-ciqe-** may be used with such bases, and **te** retained; not used with the optative mood; **-ki-** is used instead; not used with **-lleq** or **-ciq;** **-kaq** is used with these instead; generally not used with **-nrite-**; **-ngaite-** is used instead; > -ciaqiar- / -ciiqiar-, -ciqli- / -ciiqli-, -yaurciiqe-; < PE pb. ciqə-*

cali- 'to work'	caliciquq 'he will work'
nere- 'to eat'	nerciquq (K, BB form); ner'ciquq (Y, HBC form); nereciquq (NSU form) 'he will eat'
elite- 'to learn'	eliciqaa; eliteciqa (HBC form) 'he will learn it'
pairte- 'to encounter'	pairciiqaa; pairteciqua (HBC form) 'he will encounter her'
pair- 'to lick'	pairciqua 'he will lick it'

Nererraarluni qavarningkuni inar**ciiquq**. 'After eating, when he becomes sleepy he *will* go to bed.'
Unuaqu ellallir**ciqsug**narquq. 'Tomorrow it *will* probably rain.'

+ciqiar- / **@ciiqiar-** to be about to V; to be going to V # *the second cited form is used with bases that end in **te**, after the **te** is dropped; NUN; < -ciqe- / -ciiqe-?*

nere- 'to eat'	nerciqiartua 'I am about to eat'
tekite- 'to arrive'	tekiciqiartuq 'it is about to arrive'

+ciqli- / **@ciiqli-** to probably be going to V # *the second cited form is used with bases that end in **te**, after the **te** is dropped; used with the enclitic **=wa** and a participial ending and the enclitic **=wa**; < -ciqe- / -ciiqe-lli-*

inarte- ‘to lie down’

inarciiqlilria-wa ‘he will probably go to bed’

nere- ‘to eat’

nerciqlikii-wa ‘he will probably eat it’

Unuaqu-wa ikayur**ciqlikiinga**. ‘He *will* probably help me tomorrow.’

@~+**cir**⁻¹ to let (it) V; to wait for (it) to V; to make (it) V # *drops base-final te; not used with motion verbs; used mostly with transitive endings, but may be used with an intransitive ending in a reflexive sense; > ciar(ar)-; < PE pb. c(c)ir-*

mernur- ‘to be tired’

mernurcirtuq ‘he is making himself tired’; **mernurciraa** ‘he is making her tired’ /

nau- ‘to grow’

nauciraa ‘he is waiting for it to grow’

ule- ‘to rise’ (liquids)

ulciraa or **ul’ciraa** ‘he is letting it (dough) rise or he is waiting for the tide to come in’

tepenge- ‘to acquire an odor’

tepengciraa ‘he is letting it ferment’

mecunge- ‘to get soaked’

mecungciraa ‘he is letting it soak’

kumlate- ‘to be cold’

kumlaciraa ‘he is letting it cool off or freeze’

kinerte- ‘to be dry’

kinerciraa ‘he is letting it dry’

qame- ‘to die down’

qamciraa ‘he is waiting for it to die down’

palu- ‘to starve’

paluciraa ‘he is starving it’

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

+**(s)cir**⁻² to get V-ed (*usually to one’s detriment*) # Y; = **-ciur-**; < -ta-lir-; > -ciryar-

tegleg- ‘to steal’

teglegcirtuq ‘it got stolen’

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

assir- ‘to be good’

assiucirkaa ‘whether it will be good’

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

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

iqair- ‘to be washed’

iqairciryartut ‘they are easily washed’

qaner- ‘to speak’

qanerciryartuq ‘he is easy to speak to, listens attentively’

nere- ‘to eat’

neresciryartuq ‘it is easy to eat’

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

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

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

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

cali- 'to work' **calicitaa** 'he is working in her place' (i.e., rather than she)

qalarte- 'to speak' **qalarucitaa** 'he spoke in her place'

qaner- 'to speak' **qanrucitaa** 'he spoke in her place'

maante- 'to be here' **maanlucitaa** 'he is here instead of her'

mertar- 'to pack water' **mertaucitaa** 'he is packing water in place of her'

Elitnauristeci naulluungan elitnauriciciiqaqa. 'Because your teacher is ill I shall teach *in his place*.'

... qanruyutengqertuq: "Kia picisngaitaaten, elpenek tauuḡaam auluklerpeggun yuullren egelruciiqan."

'... there is the maxim: "No one will *do it for you*; you are responsible for your own life.'" (QAN

2009:410

+(**s**)**ciur-** to get V-ed (*usually to one's detriment*) # *used only with verb bases that can take transitive endings; yields a verb base that takes only intransitive endings; the agent of the action, that is, the subject of the embedded transitive verb, may be expressed by a noun in the terminalis or ablative-modal case; K, BB, HBC; = -**cir-**; < -ta¹-liur-*

nere- 'to eat' **neresciurtuq** 'it got eaten'

tegleg- 'to steal' **teglegciurtuq** 'it got stolen'

Neresciurtuq carayagmun (*or* carayagmek). 'It *got* eaten by a bear.'

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

pupsug- 'to pinch' **pupeckaraa** 'he took it between his thumb and forefinger,
he pinched it lightly'

qigcig- 'to look out of the
corner of one's eye' **qigeckaraa** 'he glanced at it out of the corner of his eye'

qeceg- 'to jump (over)' **qeckaraa** 'he jumped over it' (*perhaps a shorter distance than*
qecgaa)

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

tungu- 'to be black' **tunguckegtug** 'it is very black'

tanqig- ‘to be bright’

tanqickegtuq ‘it is very bright’

nepete- ‘to stick’

nepeckegtug ‘he is able to climb or balance well’

cingik ‘point, tip’

cingickegtug ‘it is very sharply pointed’

napa ‘tree, post’

napackegtug ‘it (post, tree) is very straight’

ii ‘eye’

iickegtug ‘he has well formed eyes’

{-cu- see -yu-}

{-cuar- see -yuar-}

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

neqa^e ‘fish’

neqcuar or **neqcuaraq** ‘a little fish’; **neqcuaraat** ‘little fishes’; ‘fish fry’

angyaq ‘boat’

angyacuar or **angyacuarag** ‘little boat’

qavcik ‘wolverine’

qavcicuar or **qavcicuaq** ‘marten’ (*lexicalized*)

Irregularly and lexicalized:

irni- ‘to give birth’

irnicuar- ‘to miscarry’

Necuarangqertug. ‘He has a *small* house.’

Necuarartangqertug. or **Necuartangqertug.** ‘There is a *small* house.’

Ayainanermini **necuar**mek imumek tekicartulliniluni, tua-i tanqigceñani. ‘As he was going along, he came upon this brightly lit *little* house.’ (AGA 1996:204)

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

{-cugar- see -yugar-}

{-cugcali- see -yugcali-}

{-cugnaite- see -yugnaite-}

{-cugnarqe- see -yugnarqe-}

{-cugnga- see -yugnga-}

+cugninarqe- (*Y form*), **+cugnilarqe-** (*NUN, NSU form*), **-cugninarqe-** (*K form*) to smell or taste like N # *takes*

intransitive endings only; < -cuk-ninarqe-; < PE pb. nitə-

anaq ‘feces’

anarcugninarquq, anarcugnilarquq, anacugninarquq ‘it smells like feces’

neqerrluk ‘dried fish’

neqerrlucugninarquq, neqerrlucugnilarquq, neqerrlucugninarquq ‘it smells like dried fish’

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

neqerrluk ‘dried fish’

neqerrlucugnituuq ‘it smells like dried fish’

{-cugyaaqe- see -yugyaaqe-}

{-cuirute- see -yuirute-}

{-cuite- see -yuite-}

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

putukuq ‘big toe’

putukucuk ‘sore toe, ingrown toenail’

qauq ‘sore on head’

qaucuk ‘sore on head with loss of hair’

tan’gurraq ‘boy’

tan’gurracuk ‘no-good boy’

arnaq ‘woman’

arnacuk ‘no-good woman’

tunu ‘back of body’

tunucuk ‘back of head immediately above the neck, occiput’ (*lexicalized*)

nau- ‘to grow’

naucuk ‘growth on body, tumor’

kelipaq ‘bread’

kelipacuggluk ‘sourdough bread’ (*lexicalized*)

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

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

{-cuqe- see -yuke-}

{-culi see -yuli}

-culngu- to be indisposed with respect to one’s N; to have trouble V-ing # *takes intransitive endings only; < -cuk-lngu-; < PE pb. culŋu-*

aqsak ‘stomach’

aqsa^cu^lngu^unga ‘I have a stomachache’

mertar- ‘to fetch water’

merta^cu^lngu^uq ‘he is having trouble fetching water’ (e.g.,
spilling it)

ella ‘awareness’

ella^cu^lngu^uq ‘he is feeling poorly’

{-cunaite- *see* -yunaite-}

{-cunari- *see* -yunari-}

{-cunarqe- *see* -yunarqe-}

-cunga^q cute little N; little N (*NSU meaning*) # < -cuk-?-; < PE *pb.* cuna^q

al’qa^q ‘older sister’

al’qa^ccunga^q ‘older but not oldest sister’

ema (*root*) ‘grandmother’

ema^ccunga^q ‘grandmother’ (*HBC form*)

[e]na^e ‘house’

nec’unga^q ‘little house’ (*NSU form*)

cura^q ‘blueberry’

cura^ccunga^q ‘raisin’ (*lexicalized*)

ui ‘husband’

ui^ccunga^q ‘male cross-cousin of female’ (*lexicalized*)

nulia^q ‘wife’

nulia^ccunga^q ‘female cross-cousin of male’ (*lexicalized*)

uyura^q ‘younger sibling’

uyura^ccunga^q ‘youngest sibling’

quli(’ca^q) ‘firstborn’

quli^ccunga^q ‘older brother’ (*CAN, NI form*)

{-cunqegg- *see* -yunqegg-}

{-cunqeggli *see* -yunqeggli}

{-cunrite- *see* -yunrite-}

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

pi ‘thing’

pissurtu^q ‘he is hunting’; pissuraa ‘he is hunting it’

tuntu ‘caribou’

tuntussurtu^q ‘he is hunting caribou’

kayangu(q) ‘egg’

kayangussurtu^q ‘he is gathering eggs’

neqa^e ‘fish’

neqsurtu^q ‘he is fishing; he’s fishing (by gillnet)’

nayiq ‘seal’

nayircurtu^q ‘he is hunting seals’

yaqulek ‘bird’	yaqulegcurtuq ‘he is hunting birds’
kuvya(q) ‘fishnet’	kuvyassurtuq ‘he is checking the fishnet’
kapkaanaq ‘trap’	kapkaanarcurtuq ‘he is checking traps’
aki ‘money’	akissurtuq ‘he’s prospecting for valuable minerals’ akissuq ‘prostitute’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
kumakaq ‘birch tree fungus’	kumakarcurtuq ‘he’s harvesting birch tree fungus (to use with chewing tobacco)’

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

pi- ‘to do’	picurlagtuq ‘he had an accident, met with misfortune’ picurlak (<i>or</i> picurlaun) ‘misfortune’
uita- ‘to stay’	uitacurlagtuq ‘something interfered with his stay, he is not at peace; he is uncomfortable with his stay’
qavar- ‘to sleep’	qavacurlagtuq ‘he didn’t sleep well’
nere- ‘to eat’	ner’curlagtuq <i>or</i> nercurlagtuq ‘he didn’t eat well’; ‘something disturbed his eating’; ‘he didn’t enjoy his food’
kipute- ‘to buy’	kiputecurlagtuq ‘he bought the wrong thing, or bought something which proved defective’

Eniitni yugyassiyaagan unuk qavacurlagtua. ‘At their house, since it was so full of people, I did *not* sleep *well* last night.’

Tua-i naugga avani irnicurlagluki, yuungcaristetaitellrani qanlallrulriit, ‘They spoke of *complications* from childbearing, back in the days were there were no doctors,’ (ELL 1997:474)

Una tua-ll’ assirtuq, tua-i inerquun man’a maligtaquurluku piuralria. **Picurlagngaituq** tauna. ‘It is good to act in accordance with the proscription. He won’t experience misfortune — *bad* consequences or *bad* associated occurrences.’ (QAN 1995:318)

Picurlautekanka nalluluki. ‘I was unaware of the things that threatened me — of my future (potential) sources of *bad* fortune.’ (YUP 2005:138)

{-cuuma- *see* -yuuma-}

{-cuumiir- *see* -yuumiir-}

{-cuumiir(ar)te- *see* -yuumiir(ar)te-}

{-cuumiite- *see* -yuumiite-}

{-cuumir- *see* -yuumir-}

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

iqvar- 'to pick berries'	iqvarcuun 'berrypicking device, bucket, etc.'
cali- 'to work'	calissuun 'tool'
nere- 'to eat'	ner'ssuun or nerrsuun 'eating utensil, fork'
tenge- 'to take flight'	tengssuun 'airplane' (<i>lexicalized</i>)
tengaur- 'to fly'	tengaurcuun 'airplane' (<i>lexicalized</i>)
igar-, alngar- 'to write'	igarcuun, alngarcuun 'pencil, pen' (<i>lexicalized</i>)
iqairi- 'to remove dirt'	iqairissuun 'washing machine' (<i>lexicalized</i>)
mingqe- 'to sew'	mingqessuun or mingeqsuun 'sewing machine' (<i>lexicalized</i>)
arnassagaq 'old woman'	arnassagarcuun 'old-age pension for a woman' (<i>lexicalized</i>)
angukara'urluq 'old man'	angukara'urlurcuun 'old-age pension for a man' (<i>lexicalized</i>)
anuqa^e 'wind'	anuqessuun 'windsock, storm lantern, wind generator'
vegtar- 'to harvest grass'	vegtarcuun 'sickle'
mertar- 'to get water'	mertarcuun 'bucket for hauling water'
ukici- 'to make a hole'	ukicisuun 'awl; drill'
auḡ'ari- 'to remove'	auḡ'arissuun 'eraser' (<i>lexicalized</i>)
niicugni- 'to listen'	niicugnissuun 'radio; hearing aid' (<i>lexicalized</i>)
pissur- 'to hunt'	pissurcuun 'hunting implement; hunting license'
qanganaq 'squirrel'	qanganarcuun 'squirrel trap'
egturyaq 'mosquito'	egturyarcuun 'mosquito net; mosquito repellent'
unuk 'night'	unugcuun 'moon' (<i>lexicalized, for NI, CAN</i>); nightlamp (<i>elsewhere</i>)
augtur- 'to take communion'	augturcuun 'communion dress'
qaner- 'to speak'	qanercuun 'telephone'
ermig- 'to wash the face'	ermigcuun 'washbasin'
ayaga- 'to travel'	ayagassuun 'device (vehicle, garment) for traveling'
ipegcar- 'to sharpen'	ipegcarissuun 'whetstone'
iqairi- or evigi- 'to wash'	iqairissuun or ervigissuun 'washing machine'

clothes’

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

Maa-i tua-i makut avani ciuqvani pissur**cuute**llrit yaqulegnek, cali-llu tua-i kanaqlagcur**cuute**kluki.

‘Long ago these were their hunting *devices* for birds, and also their muskrat hunting *devices*.’ (CIU 2005:30)

Ellalliur**cuute**karnirluteng call’ tamakut. Cetuat tauḡken qiluit egcuunaki. ‘And they make good material for raincoats — *devices* for dealing with rain. They also never discarded beluga intestines.’ (PAI 2008:58)

Tauḡaam pillinia angyisqelluku ayag**cuute**kameggnek. ‘However, she told him to make a boat for them to travel in — to be their future *means* of travel.’ (YUU 1995:100)

{-cuuq *see* -yuuq}

E

{-esqe- *see* -sqe-}

{-esquma- *see* -squma-}

G

{-gaqe- *see* -aqe-}

{-gar(ar)- *see* -ar(ar)-}

{-gar(ar)te- *see* -ar(ar)te-¹}

{-garkaq *see* -arkaq}

{-garkau- *see* -arkau-}

{-g'aya'aq *see* -r'aya'aq}

{-ggaar- *see* -rraar-}

{-ggaq* *see* -rraq*}

{-gglainaq* *see* -rrlainaq*}

{-gglak *see* -rrlak}

{-ggluar(ar)- *see* -rrluar(ar)-}

{-gglugaq* *see* -rrlugaq*}

{-gglugte- *see* -rrlugte-}

{-ggluk *see* -rrluk}

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

maa(ni) 'here'

maagguirtuq 'he is coming along this route'

pava(ni) 'back up there'

pavagguirtuq 'he is going through the area back up there'

nani 'where?', **naw'un** 'which
way?'

nawuirta? 'which way is he going?'

{-gi- *see* -i-²}

{-gpaga- *see* -rpaga-}

{-gpagninarqe- *see* -rpagninarqe-}

{-gpagnite- *see* -rpagnite-}

{-gpak *see* -rpak}

{-gpakar- *see* -rpakar-}

{-gpallar- *see* -rpallar-}

{-gpallr(aq*) see -rpallr(aq*)}

{-gpalluk see -rpalluk}

{-gpau- see -rpau-}

{-gpi- see -rpi-}

{-gqe- see -rqe-}

{-gqu- see -rqu-}

{-gugaq* see -rugaq*}

{-guk see -ruk}

{-gurainar- see -urainar-}

{-guralar- see -uralar-}

{-gur(ar)- see -ur(ar)-}

{-gurluq* see -r(ur)luq*}

{-gvag- see -rvag-}

I

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

cuka- ‘to be fast’

cukariuq ‘it is speeding up’; **cukaria** ‘he is causing it to speed up’

amlller- ‘to be numerous’

amllleriuq ‘it increased in number’

utuma- ‘to be better’

utumariuq ‘it is improving’

tungu- ‘to be black’

tunguriuq ‘it is turning black, getting dark’

qertuta- ‘to be that high’	qertutaria ‘he is raising it that high’
ange- ‘to be big’	angliuq ‘it is getting big, he is growing’
take- ‘to be long’	takliut ‘they are getting long’
nanite- ‘to be short’	naniliut ‘they are getting short’
uqiggete- ‘to be light in weight’	uqiggeliuq (or uqigliuq) ‘it is getting light’
ikgete- ‘to be few’	ikgeliut (or ikegliut or ikeggliut) ‘they are becoming few’
assir- ‘to be good, well’	assiriuq ‘it is becoming good, he is getting well’
kavir- (<i>root</i>) ‘red’	kaviriuq ‘it is becoming red’
taamleg- ‘to be dark’	taamlegiuq ‘it is getting dark’
tanqig- ‘to be bright’	tanqigiuiq ‘it is getting bright’
qater- ‘to be white’	qat’riuq ‘it is becoming white’
naker- ‘to be straight’	nak’riuq ‘it is straightening out’
neqnir(qe)- ‘to be tasty’	neqniria ‘he is making it tasty, natural forces are making it tasty’ (<i>i.e.</i> , it is becoming tasty)
canimete- ‘to be near’	canimelluiq ‘it got near’; canimellia ‘it got near it’
kiiq ‘heat in air’	kiiriuq ‘it is getting warmer’

Ayainanermini nakacuut elcetaqluki, . . . Tamaani aninqevkenani elcet’lallrani erneq takliniuq, aninqingan-llu erneq nanililuni. ‘As he went along he’d let air out of the bladders, . . . When he liberally let air out, the day apparently was long, and when he conserved (the air) the day *got* short.’ (YUU 1995: 87)

. . . tua-i taum nuuga tugkaraam ip’giluku. ‘. . . making that tip of ivory *more* sharp.’ (QUL 2003:610)
. . . issurit amllerituut unami nunamteñi. ‘. . . spotted seals *become* numerous down there in our area.’ (PAI 2008:48)

Qimugkauyarani nerquralarai anglisqumamiki. ‘He feeds his pups frequently because he wants them to grow — *become* large.’

Ella qanillrani ernerpak nuna qat’riuq. ‘When it was snowing all day, the land *became* white.’

+(g)i⁻² to V something; to do some V-ing; to suffer the V-ing of something # “*detransitivizing*” (or “*half-transitive*”) and “*sufferer*” postbase; used with verb bases; in the case of an intransitive ending used with this postbase on a patientive or transitive-only verb, the sense of acting to one’s disadvantage is not present, and the postbase becomes a detransitivizer, providing an intransitive for patientive and transitive verbs similar to the intransitive of an agentive verb; see also Practical Grammar of . . . Yup’ik (p. 123ff); < -ag-li²-; > -irin; < PE *pb.* ði-

tamar- ‘to lose’ (<i>patientive</i>)	tamariuq ‘he lost something’ (<i>vs.</i> tamartuq ‘it got lost’; tamaraa ‘he lost it’)
---	---

ini- ‘to hang to dry’ (<i>trans. only</i>)	iniiguq ‘he is hanging something to dry’
iqair- or ervig- ‘to wash’ (<i>patientive</i>)	iqairiuq or ervigiuq ‘he is washing a load of wash’
mumigte- ‘to turn over’ (<i>patientive</i>)	mumigciuq ‘he turned something over’

Iqairiuq paltuugmek. ‘He is washing a coat — is washing *something*: a coat.’

Tamariuq akinek. ‘He lost some money — lost *something*: money.’

Kuv’iyaqunak mermek. ‘Don’t spill any water — spill *anything*: some water.’

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

nere- ‘to eat’ (<i>agentive</i>)	neriuq ‘he (<i>subj.</i>) ate to someone’s disadvantage’; neria ‘he (<i>subj.</i>) ate to her (<i>obj.</i>) disadvantage’
kuve- ‘to spill’ (<i>patientive</i>)	kuviuq ‘he (<i>subj.</i>) spilled something’; kuvia ‘he (<i>subj.</i>) spilled something to her (<i>obj.</i>) disadvantage’
tuqute- ‘to kill’ (<i>trans. only</i>)	tuquciuq ‘he (<i>subj.</i>) killed something’; tuqucia ‘he (<i>subj.</i>) killed something to her (<i>obj.</i>) disadvantage’
ayag- ‘to leave’ (<i>intrans. only</i>)	ayagiuq ‘he (<i>subj.</i>) was disadvantaged by something’s leaving’; ayagia ‘he (<i>subj.</i>) was disadvantaged by it (<i>obj.</i>) leaving (escaping)’

Qimugtem neria angun. ‘The dog ate the man’s food — ate *to the disadvantage* of the man.’

Melqulegcurta anagiuq kaviarmek. ‘The trapper lost the fox by its escaping — had something, a fox,
escape *to his disadvantage*.’

Qanrutaanga elpenun teglegillruniluni. ‘He told me that you stole from him — told me that you had
stolen something *to his disadvantage*.’

Tua-i-llu piqerlutek piyuanginanermegni teng’ilutek malrugnek uqsuqagnek. ‘Then, suddenly, as they
were walking, two pintail ducks flew off *on* them.’ (ELN 1990:36)

-i-³ to be full in one’s N; to spend the N # *takes intransitive endings only; non-productive; occurs only with some body part nouns and words for periods of time; from -li- to make, but in the words cited below, the meanings are fixed and the presumed longer form (where l and the preceding vowel are not dropped) is not used; see also the discussion under -li-; > -ngssi-, -rpi-*

aqsaq ‘stomach’	aqsiuq ‘he is full, satiated from eating’; ‘she is visibly pregnant’ (NUN, NSU meaning)
nakacuk ‘bladder’	nakaciunga ‘I have a full bladder, have to urinate’
uksuq ‘winter’	uksiuq ‘he is spending the winter’

up'nerkaq 'spring'

erneq 'day'

allrakuq 'year'

up'nerkivik 'spring camp'

erniuq 'he is spending the day'

allrakiuq 'he is spending the year'

Irregularly in form:

kiak 'summer'

unuk 'night'

kiagiuq 'he is spending the summer' (*perhaps from *kiagaq, see -aq³*)

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

Uksiuq nunarpagmi caliluni akingengnaqluni neqsurcuutekaminun aturarkaminek. 'He *spent* the winter working in the city in order to try to make money for his fishing gear.'

:(ng)icag- to be in need of N; to lack N # *takes intransitive endings only; < -ite-?-; < PE pb. njicay-*

pi 'thing'

murak 'wood'

neqa^e 'fish; food'

piicagtuq 'he is lacking something'; 'he is praying'; **piicii** 'pray' (*lexicalized*)

muraicagtuq 'he is lacking firewood'

neqaicagtuq 'he is lacking food'

Uksurpak yuut makumiut kaminiarcuutmek uqurka**icag**turalruut. 'All through the winter the people of this place kept *being in need of* stove oil.'

@~+(ng)iinar- to V more and more # = **-ngiinar-**; < -?-nginar-

nere- 'to eat'

uste- 'to erode'

imairute- 'to become empty'

murir- 'to have much wood'

yuar- 'to look for'

kaig- 'to be hungry'

atur- 'to use, to sing'

nerngiinartuq 'he is eating more and more'

ussngiinartuq 'it is eroding more and more'

imairusngiinartuq 'it is losing more and more of its contents'

muririinartuq 'it (river) is accumulating more and more driftwood'

yuariinaraa 'he looked more and more for it'

kaigiinartuq 'he is getting hungrier and hungrier'

aturiinaraa 'he is using or singing it more and more'

Makut-llu naparugaat irr'iluki paqnakluki natmun cali ayalriani amlleri**iinar**ngat'laata. 'She looked with wonder and awe at the trees, for it seemed that wherever one went there'd be more and more of them — their numerousness would be *more and more*.' (ELN 1990:9)

{-ikika *see* **-kika**}

?ilitaq device for protecting N; device for dealing with N or with V-ing; device for counteracting V # *non-productive*; < -?-taq¹; < PY *pb.* *ηilitaq*

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

:(ng)illiqe- to suffer from the lack of N or V # *takes intransitive endings only*; < -ite-liqe²-; < PE *pb.* *ηiliqə-*

angyaq ‘boat’	angyailliquq ‘he is suffering from the lack of a boat’
murak ‘wood’	murailliquq ‘he is suffering from lack of wood’
assir- ‘to be good, well’	assiilliquq ‘he is suffering from something (<i>often body part</i>) not functioning well’

Ava-i ilailliqelrianek qanemcilriakut. ‘We have just been talking about those who have *experienced the loss* of family members.’ (YUP 2005:266)

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

{-ima- *see* **-ma-**}

{-imaar(ar)- *see* **-maar(ar)-**}

{-imari- *see* **-mari-**}

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

atauciq ‘one’	atauciik ‘one pair’; atauciin ‘one group’
malruk ‘two’	malruin ‘two pairs, two groups’
pingayun ‘three’	pingayu in or pingasu in ‘three pairs, groups’

cetaman ‘four’

cetamain ‘four pairs, groups’

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

Taillruut pingayuinguluteng. ‘They came in three *groups*.’

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

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

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

pai ‘mouth of river’

painginarmun ‘just to the mouth’

yuk ‘person’

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

kegge- ‘to bite’

kegginaq ‘face’ (*lexicalized*)

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

qavar- ‘to sleep’

qavainartuq ‘he is finally sleeping’

qeya- ‘to cry’

qeyainartuq ‘he is finally crying’

yurar- ‘to dance’

yurainartuq ‘he is finally dancing’

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

ceñ’a ‘shore’

ceñ’air ‘sandpiper’; ‘yellowlegs’

neqa^e ‘fish’

neqaiq ‘crow’; ‘camp robber’

qunguq ‘grave’

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

cuyaq ‘leaf’

cuyaiq ‘inchworm’; ‘geometer larva’

negaq ‘snare’

negaiq, negair ‘spider’

unuk ‘night’

unuiq, unuir ‘bat’

uquq ‘oil’

uquir ‘sandpiper’; ‘jaeger’

Also perhaps from this postbase:

?

qiguiq ‘tree squirrel’

?, cf. **canek** 'grass'

can'giiq 'blackfish'

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

Natural phenomena (takes intransitive endings only): > **irin**

akerta 'sun'

akercirtuq 'it is sunny'

(c)ellalluk 'rain'

(c)ellallirtuq 'it is raining'

kavtak 'hailstone'

kavcirtuq 'it is hailing'

taituk 'fog'

taicirtuq 'it is foggy'

qanuk 'snowflake'

qanirtuq 'it is snowing'

pirta, pirtuk 'blizzard'

pircirtuq 'there is a blizzard'

agluryaq 'rainbow'

agluryirtuq 'there is a rainbow'

qiuryaq 'aurora'

qiuryirtuq 'there is an aurora'

puyyuq 'smoke, steam, vapor'

puyirtuq 'it is smoky, steamy'

ivsuk 'rain'

ivsirtuq 'it is raining'

Game-capturing devices (takes intransitive endings only):

negaq 'snare'

negirtuq 'he is setting a snare'

taluyaq 'fish trap'

taluyirtuq 'he is setting a fish trap'

kuvyaaq 'fishnet'

kuvyirtuq 'he is setting a fishnet'

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

atsaq 'berry'

atsirtuq 'it is well provided with berries'; **atsiraa** 'he added berries to it'

keneq 'fire'

keniraa 'he built a fire under it' (*Y meaning*); 'he is cooking it' (*K, BB meaning*)

ateq 'name'

aciraa 'he named it'

imaq 'contents'

imiraa 'he put something in it'

equk, murak 'wood'

eqiraa, muriraa 'he is stoking it'

:(ng)ir-² to deprive or be deprived of N; to remove N from; to un-V; to pass through the N area of (it) # *only marginally productive with verb bases*; > -ir(ar)-, -ir(ar)te-, -nrir-, -i:run, -i:rute-, -lguir-; < PE pb. njir-

imaq ‘contents’	imairaa ‘he emptied it’
uci ‘load, cargo’	uciiraa ‘he unloaded it’
caqu ‘wrapping’	caquirtuq ‘it has been unwrapped’; caquiraa ‘he unwrapped it’
amiq ‘skin’	amiiraa ‘he skinned it’
minguk ‘paint’	minguiraa ‘he removed the paint from it’
pivik , [e]na ^e , nuna ‘place’	piviiraa , enairaa , nunairaa ‘he took her place (where she had been sitting, standing, etc.)’
ilag- ‘to get tangled’	ilairtuq ‘it got untangled’; ilairaa ‘he untangled it’
puve- ‘to swell’	puvairtuq ‘the swelling went down’
arula- ‘to be in motion’	arulairtuq ‘it stopped’

Cikuiraa elakaq mertallermini. ‘He *removed* the ice from the water hole when he was getting water.’
With positional bases, this postbase means to pass through the area indicated by the positional base with respect to the grammatical object.

qula^e ‘area above’	qulairaa ‘it passed above it’
canir- ‘area beside’	caniiraa ‘it passed beside it’
ukate- ‘side toward here’	ukatairaa ‘it passed by on the side of it toward here’
aci ‘area under’	aciiraa ‘it passed under it’
avate- ‘area away from’	avatairaa ‘it passed by in the area away from it’

Cali-llu una, man’a cangerlak allrakunek qavcinek cuqengqertuq, tauna nallairaqan tut’aqluni. ‘Also this one, this epidemic is cyclical coming back every several years, striking when that time came — *occurring* at the corresponding time.’ (KIP 1998:329) (*from nalla^e ‘time corresponding to possessor’*)
 Ciunriraa ‘he got in front of it’ (*from ciuneq ‘space in front’*)

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

ciun ‘ear’	ciutairtuq or ciutairaraa ‘his ears are cold’ /
it’gaq ‘foot’	it’gairtua or it’gairaraanga ‘my feet are cold’
unan ‘hand’	unatairtuten-qaa? or unatairaraaten-qaa? ‘are your hands cold?’

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

only; < -ir-?-; -ngair(ar)te-, -yuumiir(ar)te-

iruaq ‘leg’	iruirtuaq ‘his leg got broken’; iruirtaa ‘he broke her leg’
iglaq ‘esophagus’	iglairtuaq ‘he scorched his throat’
assir- ‘to be good’	assiirtuaq ‘it took a sudden turn for the worse’; assiirarucianek ‘whether it took a sudden turn for the worst’ (<i>the otherwise deleted (ar) show up in this form</i>)
ii ‘eye’	iingi’rcugnarquq ‘he probably got hurt in the eye’ (<i>note that the extra stress on the syllable ngi’r reveals the influence of the deleted (ar); compare the stress pattern in</i> iingiryugnarquq ‘he probably lost an eye; perhaps he lost his sight’)

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

aipaq ‘companion’	Aipirin ‘Tuesday’
pingayun ‘three’	Pingayirin ‘Wednesday’
cetaman ‘four’	Cetamirin ‘Thursday’
talliman ‘five’	Tallimirin ‘Friday’
qavcin ‘how many?’	qavciritngua? ‘what day is it?’

Pingay**irit**nguciquq unuaqu. ‘It will be Wednesday — the *third* weekday — tomorrow.’

Tangerciqamken Tallim**irit**mi. ‘I’ll see you on Friday — the *fifth* weekday.’

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

aana ‘mother’	aanairutka ‘my late mother’
alqaq ‘older sister’	alqairutii ‘his late older sister’
aata ‘father’	aatairutiit ‘their late father’
qimugta ‘dog’	qimugtairutii ‘the dog he lost; the thing that caused him to lose his dog’
angayuqaq ‘parent’	angayuqairutii or angayuqriutii ‘his late parents’

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

ciku ‘ice’	cikuirutuaq ‘it doesn’t have ice any more’; cikuirutaa ‘he
-------------------	--

	has removed the ice from it'
uluq 'knife'	uluariutuq 'she doesn't have a knife any more'
kemek 'flesh'	kemgiutuq 'he has lost flesh, become thin'
assir- 'to be good'	assiirutuq 'it is no longer good, it has become bad'
cuka- 'to be fast'	cukairutuq 'it has become slow'
melquq 'fur, feather'	melquirutuq, melqurriutuq 'it no longer has fur or feathers'
angayuqaq 'parent'	angayuqairutuq, angayuqriutuq, angayuqerriutuq 'he has lost his parents' (<i>through their death</i>)

Cikum qaltaq iluiritaa. 'The liquid in the pail has frozen (over).' *Literally: 'the ice has taken away the interior of the pail.'*

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

nuna 'land'	nunaituq 'it doesn't have land, he doesn't have a place'
nunaun 'owned property'	nunautaituq 'he doesn't own any land'
ui 'husband'	uingituq 'she has no husband'
angyaq 'boat'	angyaitua 'I don't have a boat'
qiiq 'gray hair'	qiirituten 'you don't have any gray hairs'
kemek 'flesh'	kemgituq 'he is skinny'
pi 'thing'	piituq 'he doesn't have any'; 'he's not here' (<i>lexicalized for Y, HBC, NS</i>)
nepa^e 'sound, noise'	nepaituq 'it is quiet'
yuk 'person, owner'	yuituq 'it has no owner, no resident'
irniaq 'offspring, child'	irniarituq 'he has no children'
cuka- 'to be fast'	cukaituq 'it is slow'
assir- 'to be good'	assiituq 'it is bad'
takar- (<i>emotional root</i>) 'respectful, restrained'	takaituq 'he lacks restraint, is forward'

?ite-² to provide with the wherewithal to V # *non-productive; takes transitive endings only; < PE pb. lit-*

pike- 'to have'	pikitaa 'he gave her something'
------------------------	--

mer- ‘to drink’

merr’itaa (*also miitaa*) ‘he gave her something to drink’

nare- ‘to smell’

naritaa ‘he let her smell something odorous’ (*as a gesture of scorn*); *by extension*, ‘he pushed her nose up’

?(ll/q)ite-³ to encounter (in some sense) N; to experience V-ing # *non-productive; there seems to be no rule to predict which form the postbase will take; generally takes intransitive endings; < PE pb. lit-*

kinguneq ‘rear area, starting point’

kingunituq ‘he reached home’

ciuneq ‘front area, end point’

ciunituq ‘he reached his destination’

nuna ‘land’

nunallituq, nunituq ‘it ran aground’

aki ‘other side’

akillituq ‘he reached the other side’; **akillitaa** ‘he reached the other side of it’

iquk ‘end’

iquklituq ‘it came to an end’

ciku ‘ice’

cikullituq, cikulqituq, cikuliqituq ‘he encountered some ice (*as while traveling*)’

ngel’a ‘boundary’

ngell’ituq ‘he reached his goal’

mecak ‘puddle’

mecqituq ‘he stepped in a puddle’

kumla ‘cold’

kumelqituq, kumlaqituq, kumlituq ‘he encountered cold’ (*as while traveling*); ‘was stunned by touching something very cold’

anuqa^e ‘wind’

anuqituq ‘he ran into some wind’

eneq, neneq ‘bone’

enrituq, nenrituq ‘he choked on a bone’ (*lexicalized*)

teggalquq ‘rock’

teggalqituq ‘he hit a rock’

ane- ‘to be born’

anllituq ‘it is his birthday’

et’u- ‘to be deep’

et’uqituq ‘he reached a deep spot (*in the water*)’

etgate- ‘to be shallow’

etgalqituq ‘he reached a shallow spot’

quunaq ‘sourness’

quunituq ‘his lips puckered from the sourness’

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

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

K

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

Examples illustrating dropping vs. keeping of (g):

tanqig- ‘to be bright’	tánqikácagártuq, tanqikacaartuq ‘it is very bright’
puqig- ‘to be smart’	puqíkacágartuq ‘he is very smart’

Other examples illustrating all three versions of this postbase:

qavarni- ‘to be sleepy’	qavarnikacaartuq, qavarnikacagartuq, qavarnikacgartuq ‘he is very sleepy’
kaig- ‘to be hungry’	kaikacagartuq, kaikacgartuq ‘he is very hungry’
assir- ‘to be good’	assikacagartuq, assikacgartuq, assik’acagartuq ‘it is very good’
cuka- ‘to be fast’	cukak’acagartuq ‘it is very fast’
mernur- ‘to be tired’	mernuk’acagartuq ‘he is very tired’
tamar- (<i>quantifier/qualifier root</i>) ‘all’	tamak’acagaita ‘all of them’

Matak’acagarmelan, meciknaurturallinia ircaqrua tua-I wani nutngallra nallunaunani. ‘Since he was *completely* naked, he sought to locate his heart and its beating revealed its location.’ (ELL 1997:48)

{-kaci- *see* -qaci-}

{-kainaq *see* -qainaq}

{-kainaurte- *see* -qainaurte-}

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

kuuvviaq ‘coffee’	kuuvviakaineq ‘a little bit of coffee’
--------------------------	---

+kaniir(ar)- to become more V # < -kanir-?-

assiirute- ‘to get worse’

assiirutkaniirallruuq ‘it has become worse’

assiri- ‘to get better’

assirikaniirtuq ‘it became better’

+kanir- to V more with greater intensity # *with bases ending in Cte-, this postbase may drop the te and the preceding consonant*; > -kaniir-, -kanir(ar)-; < PE *pb.* kkanir-

assiirute- ‘to get worse’

assiirutkanillruuq ‘it has gotten even worse’

assiri- ‘to get better’

assirikanirtuq ‘it is getting better, he is getting well’

ullag- ‘to approach’

ullakaniraa ‘he is moving closer to it’

quyurte- ‘to gather’

quyurtekanirtut, quyuqanirtut ‘they are coming closer together, they extended their meeting’

ca- ‘to do something’

cakanirtuq ‘it has changed, been affected’ (*lexicalized*)

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

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

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

assiirute- ‘to get worse’

assiirutkanirallruuq ‘it got still worse’

assiri- ‘to get better’

assirikani’rtuq ‘it is really getting better and better’

ullag- ‘to approach’

ullakaniraraa ‘he is moving closer and closer to it’

{-kapiar(ar)- see -qapiar(ar)-}

{-kapigte- see -qapigte-}

+kaq raw material for N; future N; unrealized N # > -arka, -llerka, -karci-, -kite¹-, -kiur-, -natka, -cirka; < PE *pb.* kōar

kuvyaq ‘fishnet’

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

neqa^e ‘food’

neqkaq ‘meal, food ready for consumption’

uitavik ‘place to stay’

uitavigkaq ‘future place to stay’

pitaq ‘caught animal’

pitarka ‘animal to be caught’

Ikamrarkaitua. ‘I have nothing to make or buy a sled with — I don’t have *the wherewithal or material* for a sled.’

Tekituq uitavigkaminun. ‘He arrived at the place where he would stay — at his *future* staying place.’

Vegtartuq piinerkaminek. 'He is gathering grass — as *raw material* — for his insoles.'

Suupaliuq uimi pikaanek. 'She is making soup for her husband — for her husband's *future* thing (food).'

{-kaqe- see -qaqe-}

{-kaqur(ar)- see -qaqur(ar)-}

{-kar- see -qar-}

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

anguarun 'paddle'

anguarukar, anguarukaraq 'small paddle'

tunuirun 'slough'

tunuiruka'ar, tunuirukaraq 'small slough'; **tunuirukaraat** 'small sloughs'

angun 'man'

angukara'urluq 'dear little old man'

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

ikayur- 'to help'

ikayurkaraqa, ikayurka'rqa 'my helper, my only helper'

cali- 'to work'

caliskaraq 'the only worker'; **caliskaraat** 'their worker, or the one of them who is a worker'

yuraute- 'to dance for'

yurauteskaraat 'the only one who will dance for them'

pi- 'to do'

piskaraat 'helpers'

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

canir- 'area beside'

canikaraani 'right beside it' (*vs.* caniani 'beside it')

ciu- 'area in front'

ciukaraani 'right in front of it' (*vs.* ciungani 'in front of it')

uate- 'area downriver'

uakaraani 'right on the downriver side of it'

kete- 'area toward water; into the middle of the room'

kek'araani 'right toward the river side of it'; 'right on its side away from the wall'

+karci- to buy something to serve as one's N # < -kaq-ci-

neqa^e 'food'

neqkarciuq 'he is buying food'; **neqkarcia** 'he is buying food for her'

qalqapak ‘axe’

qalqapagkarciuq ‘he is buying an axe’, ‘he is buying that
which will be his axe’

{-karraar-} *see -qarraar-}*

{-karyaquna-} *see -qaryaquna-}*

{-kataar(ar)-} *see -qataar(ar)-}*

{-katar-} *see -qatar-}*

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

anar- ‘to defecate’

anaqaunrirtuq ‘he is constipated’

qaner- ‘to speak’

qanqaunrirtuq ‘he cannot speak’

nare- ‘to smell’

narkaunrirtuq ‘he cannot smell’

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

ayag- ‘to go’

ayakayagtuq ‘he went, darn him’

nere- ‘to eat’

ner’kayagtuq ‘he’s eating, darn him’

kuimar- ‘to swim’

kuimakayagtuq ‘he’s swimming, darn him’

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

calla- ‘to spread open’

callakayak ‘canker sore’

cella ‘awareness’

cellakayagtuq ‘he went berserk’

cirunelek ‘one with antlers’

cirunel’kayak ‘caribou’ (*word used in stories*)

akacag- ‘to overturn’

akacakayak ‘surf or white-winged scoter’

ca ‘thing’

carayak ‘monster, ghost, bear’

ella ‘weather’

ellarayagtuq ‘the weather is very poor’

tuunraq ‘shaman’s familiar
spirit’

tuunrangayak ‘the Devil’

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

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

angyaq ‘boat’

angyakcak ‘something that looks like a boat’;
angyakcaka ‘a boat that looks like my boat’

penguq ‘hill’

pengukcak ‘something that looks like a hill’

kass’aq ‘white person’

kass’akcak ‘one who looks like a white person’

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

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

angyaq ‘boat’

angyakcuaraq, angyakcuarreq ‘small boat’;
angyakcuaremeng ‘from the small boat’

ena^ε ‘house’

enekcuaraat ‘little houses’

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

assir- ‘to be good’

assikeckacagartuq, assikeckeckacagartuq,
assikeckeckeckacagartuq, etc. ‘it is excellent’

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

nere- ‘to eat’

nerkii ‘the thing he is eating’; **nerkemni** ‘in the thing I am eating’

atur- ‘to use’

atuqen ‘the one you are using’

kipute- ‘to buy’

kipuskii ‘the one he is buying’

tangeqsaite- ‘to not have seen’

tangeqsailkii ‘the one hasn’t seen’

kitugte- ‘to fix’

kitugeskii ‘the one he is fixing’

Arnaq kassuuteqataqii nulialqaqa. ‘The woman he is about to marry — his soon-to-be partner in marriage — is my former wife.’

Ilaita taūgaam nunat yaaqsinrilkemeng yuit kel’tullruit. ‘Some, however, invited the people of villages which were not far from them (from their villages).’

Amllernek ayuqenrilngurnek ungungssirtangqertuq maani Alaskamek pilaqitni. ‘There are many different kinds of animals here in the place that they call Alaska.’

Elliu irniama enuqiinun. ‘Put it out of reach of my child — into the area which is beyond his reach.’

-ke-² to have as one's N # *used primarily with transitive endings, though it may be used with a dual or plural intransitive ending in a reciprocal sense, or with a singular intransitive ending in a reflexive sense; see Practical Grammar of . . .*
 Yup'ik (p. 163ff); > -kellriik, -ksagute-, -kliute-, -lqe-, -kutaq, -tateke-, -teke-, -vike-; < PE *pb.* kə-¹

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

Qaillun ilaksiu uika? 'How are you related to my husband — how do you *have him as a relative*?'

Una pikaqa. 'This is mine — I *have it as my thing*.'

Kia kameksiigken piliaqakek? 'Who made your boots — who *has them as his made things*?'

@-ke-³ to find (it) to be V # *used primarily with adjectival te- ending bases, though it is also used with some others; takes transitive endings only; > -nake-, -nike-, -turnike-, -niilke-*

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

-ke-⁴ to feel V toward (him / it); to V (object) # *used mainly with "emotional roots"; takes transitive endings only*

takar- (<i>root</i>) 'shyness, respect'	takaqaa 'he feels shy and respectful toward her'
temci- (<i>root</i>) 'humor'	temcikaa 'he finds it humorous, funny'
cumaci- (<i>root</i>) 'repulsion'	cumacikaa 'he is repulsed by its dirtiness'
keneg- (<i>root</i>) 'love'	kenkaa 'he loves her'

peller- (*root*) 'revulsion from contact'

pelqaa 'he is repelled or disgusted by it touching him'

kumeg- (*root*) 'affection toward children and animals'

kumkaa 'he feels affectionate toward it'

tangerr- 'to see' (*or, root tang-*)

tangkaa 'he sees it' (*Y, NS usage*)

pengeg- (*root*) 'worry (*especially, about one one who hasn't returned*)'

pengkaa 'he is worried about him'

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

qunu- 'to be possessive'

qunukaa 'he is possessive of it'

cikna- 'to be jealous'

ciknakaa 'he is jealous of him'

tengru- 'to be enthusiastic'

tengrukaa 'he is enthusiastic about it'

ngel'ar- 'to laugh'

ngel'aqaa 'he is laughing about it'

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

ella 'weather, world, awareness'

ellakegciuiq 'he is in a pleasant frame of mind; the weather is nice'

umyuaq 'mind'

umyuaqegciuiq 'he has pleasant thoughts, in positive mood'

tepa^e 'odor'

tepkegciuiq 'it has a nice smell'

angyaq 'boat'

angyaqegciuiq or angyakegciuiq 'he has a good boat'

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

ella 'weather, world, awareness'

ellakeggiuiq 'he has gotten into a pleasant frame of mind; the weather has become nice'

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

qayuq 'soup'

qayuqegqliq 'tundra hare', 'jackrabbit'

cingik ‘point’

cingikegqliq ‘type of whitefish with a pointed head’

qatek ‘throat’

qatkegqliq ‘widgeon’ (duck)

-kegtaar(aq*) good N; nice N; new N # *for some speakers, k of this postbase remains k even with r-final bases;*
< -kegte-aq¹-ar(aq*)

nuna ‘land’

nunakegtaar ‘good land’

qayaq ‘kayak’

qayaqegtaar or **qayakegtaar** ‘good kayak, new kayak’

qayaqegtaaraqa ‘my good new kayak’

qaneryaraq ‘word’

qaneryaraqegtaar ‘the Bible, the good word’

Alussistua**qegtaarmek** piamken. ‘I wish you a *merry* Christmas.’

-kegte- to be good N; to have good N # *for some speakers, k of this postbase remains k even with r-final bases; takes intransitive endings only; > kegci-, keggi-, -kegtaar(aq*), -kegqliq; < PE pb. kiγ-*

ella ‘weather’

ellakegtuq ‘the weather is good’

tepa^e ‘odor, smell’

tepkegtuq ‘it has a nice aroma’

cingik ‘point’

cingikegtuq ‘it is sharp, pointed’ (*equivalent to cingikegciuq*)

+kelli- (*also +killi-*) to have N to a decreasing degree # *Used only with “dimensional roots”; takes intransitive endings only; = -killi-; < -kite²-i¹-*

qas- (*root*) ‘loudness’

qaskelliuq ‘it is getting quieter’, ‘it is getting less loud’

tuner- (*root*) ‘power’

tunerkelliuq ‘it is getting to have less impact’

mis- (*root*) ‘visibility, perceptability’

miskelliuq ‘it is getting more obscure, harder to see or hear’

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

aipaq ‘spouse’

aipaqellriik ‘married couple’

maurluq ‘grandmother’

maurluqellriik ‘grandmother and grandchild’

nulirr- ‘wife’

nulirqellriik ‘married couple’

ila ‘relative, kin’

ilakellriit ‘family’

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

ega- ‘to cook’

egakengaq ‘something that is being cooked’; **egakengaa**
‘the thing he (*possessor*) is cooking’

assike- ‘to like’

assikek’nganka ‘the things that I like’

piyug- ‘to want’

piyukengaa ‘the thing that I want’

yugnike- ‘to consider a good
person’

yugnikekengaa ‘his friend, the one he considers a good
person’

nere- ‘to eat’

nerkengaa ‘the thing he is eating’

atur- ‘to use’

atuqengait ‘the things they are using’

kipute- ‘to buy’

kipukengaa ‘the thing he bought’

@~**-kenge-** to V something # *drops base final te; used only with verb bases that can take transitive endings; takes only intransitive endings; this is an additional detransitivizing ending sometimes giving a slightly different meaning from -i¹; > -kengaq*

akngirte- ‘to hurt, be hurt’

akngirkenguq ‘he is hurting someone’ (*vs. akngirtuq* ‘he
got hurt’)

manar- ‘to hook fish’

manaqenguq ‘he hooked something’ (a fish) (*vs. manariuq*
‘he hooked something (not a fish)’)

kipute- ‘to buy’

kipukenguq ‘he is buying something’ (*equivalent to*
kiputuq)

pairte- ‘to encounter’

pairkenguq ‘he encountered someone’

Nega**qenguq** malrugnek maqaruagnek. ‘He snared two rabbits — he *snared something*: two rabbits.’

{**-ketaar-** *see* **-qetaar-**}

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

tai- ‘to come’

taikina ‘come!’ (*in the future*); ‘do come’

qanrute- ‘to tell’	qanruskiu ‘tell him!’ (<i>later</i>); ‘do tell him’
ceñirte- ‘to visit’	ceñireskilaput ‘let’s visit them’ (<i>later</i>)
ayanrite- ‘to not go’	ayanrilkilta ‘let’s not go’ (<i>later</i>)
atur- ‘to use’	atuqiu ‘use it!’ (<i>later</i>); ‘do use it’
aqume- ‘to sit down’	aqumekiluk, aqumkiluk ‘let’s both sit’ (<i>later</i>)

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

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

ciisquq ‘knee’	ciisqukiirartuq ‘he’s in up to his knees’
qukaq ‘waist’	qukakiirartuq ‘he’s in up to his waist’
qallaciq ‘belly button’	qallacikiirtuq ‘it comes up to his belly button’
maate- (<i>root</i>) ‘here’	maatekiirtuq (<i>or</i> maatekaartuq) ‘it comes up to here’ (<i>indicating where</i>)

Piqertuq maaten ellii mermi nangengqalria uyaqukiirluni caumaluni ceñ’am tungiinun. ‘When she observed, she saw that she was standing in the water *up to* her neck, facing the shore.’ (ELN 1990:22)

?(i)kika (*emphatic*) # *non-productive; ends the following exclamation:*

ak’akika ‘so far away!’
ik’ikika ‘so many!, so much!’
naamikika ‘I don’t know!’
ineqsikika ‘how cute!’
kuaksikika ‘what a close call!’
qayumikika ‘I don’t know!’
acakikika ‘told you so!’

+killi- to have N to a decreasing degree # HBC; = -kelli-; < -kite²-i¹-

+kite⁻¹ to give N to object to use or possess; to supply object with N # *takes transitive endings only*; < -kaq-li²-te⁵-

neqa^e ‘food’	neqkitaa ‘he gave her food’
ikamraq ‘sled’	ikamrarkitaa ‘he gave her a sled’
pi ‘thing’	pikitaa ‘he gave her something to have’
angyaq ‘boat’	angyarkitaa ‘he gave her a boat’

nutek 'gun'

nutegkitaa 'he gave her a gun'

nacaq 'hat'

nacarkitaa 'he gave her a hat'

qimugta 'dog'

qimugtekitaa 'he gave her a dog'

Neqailcallratni neq**kitai** neqauciami. 'When they were short of food, he *gave* them food, because he had a lot of food on hand.'

+kite-² to have N to a small degree; to have only a small amount of N # *used primarily but not exclusively with "dimensional roots"; takes intransitive endings only; > -kelli-, -killi-, -nerkite-*

mam- (root) 'thickness'

mamkituq 'it is thin'

nequ- (root) 'width'

nequkituq 'it is narrow'

qer- (root) 'non-human height'

qerkituq 'it is low'

sug-, cug- (root) 'human height'

sugkituq, cugkituq 'he is short'

iq- (root) 'width'

iqkituq 'it is narrow'

qas- (root) 'loudness'

qaskituq 'it is not loud'

aki 'value'

akikituq 'it is of little value, it is cheap'

umyuaq 'mental activity or ability'

umyuarkituq 'he is rather dull'

pivik 'space, room'

pivigkituq 'it has small capacity'

qecik 'skin'

qecigkituq 'it (skin) is thin'

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

+kiur- to prepare something to be N # < -kiq-liur-

neqa^e 'food'

neqkiurtuq 'he is preparing food'; **neqkiuraa** 'he is preparing food for him'

qavarvik 'place to sleep'

qavarvigkiurtuq 'he is preparing a place to sleep'

{-kliarte- *see* -qliarte-}

{-klikacaar(aq*) *see* -qlikacaar(aq*)}

{-kliq* *see* -qliq*}

-kliute- to have obtained or claimed as one's N # *takes transitive endings only*; < -ke²-?-te⁵-; < PY *pb.*

li(C)utə-

pi 'thing'

pikliutaqa 'it is mine now'

angyaq 'boat'

angyaqliutaa 'he has taken possession of it, claiming it as his boat (even if it doesn't really belong to him)'

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

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

-knaggait- to totally lack N # HBC; < -?-ite¹-

Kemek**knaggaunan** 'qainga-gguq-gga, kumelriatun tauḡa ciyanerrlain', kiliqtallerrlainaq, kemgunani, matarayagarmi. 'He was very skinny — *completely lacked* flesh —; his body was that of one covered with scratches and cuts, skinny and naked.' (CEV 1984:82)

-knig- to suddenly V (motion) # NUN

angaqerte- 'to jerk forward'

angaqerteknigtuaq 'it suddenly jerked forward'

Nunakuarrsuun ayak**knillruuq** ciutmun. 'The vehicle *suddenly* moved forward.'

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

@-**ksagaq** very ugly N # *drops base-final te*; HBC

Ugaani-gguq qayarriqem, iquuk qalurrlutek. Qayak**ksagaq**! Anelreluni-llu-ggur uka-i . . . anguk**sagar**-ukna. 'A kayak so *miserable* that both ends were pointed upward. A very ugly old kayak! And in it, coming downstream . . . was a *very ugly* man.' (CEV 1984:74)

-ksagute- to acquire or claim (it) as one's N # *takes transitive endings only*; < -ke²-yagute-; < PY *pb.* kyaḡutə-

ui 'husband'

uiksagutaa 'she got him as her husband'

pi 'thing'

piksagutaput 'it's ours now'

nulirr- (*root*) 'wife'

nuliqsagutaa 'he got her as his wife, she (*object*) is now his (*subject's*) wife'

[e]na^e 'house'

neksagutaqa 'I got it as my house'

yuk 'person, child'

yuksagutaa 'he adopted him'

angyaq 'boat'

angyaqsagutaat 'they got it as their boat, 'it (*object*) is now their (*subjects'*) boat'

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

-ksaite- to not have V-ed (yet) # < -?-ite-; > -ksaitelar-; < PY *pb.* kyalitə-

kiu- 'to answer'

kiuksaituq 'he hasn't answered yet'

kainge- 'to get hungry'

kaingeksaitua 'I haven't gotten hungry yet'

atur- 'to use'

atuqsaitaqa 'I haven't used it yet'

ayag- 'to leave'

ayaksaitut 'they haven't left yet'; **ayaksailnguq** 'the one who hasn't left'

Qakingelliniuq aneksailami. 'He is getting pale because he *hasn't* been out.'

Allanret tangeqsaitanka qavallruama. 'I *haven't* seen the visitors because I was sleeping.'

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

aara- 'to shout'

aarakaitut (= "aaraksaatut") 'don't shout' (*literally*: 'they haven't shouted', *implying* 'and neither should you')

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

ullag- 'to approach'

ullaksaitelaraa 'he has never approached him'

narulkar- 'to spear'

narulkaqsaitelaranka 'I have never speared them'

{-ksig- *see* -qsig-}

{-ksigi- *see* -qsigi-}

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

egan 'pot'

egaksuar 'small pot'

tengssuun 'airplane'

tengssuuksuaraat 'small airplanes'

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

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

nere- 'to eat'

nereksuartuq 'he is nibbling'

qaner- 'to speak'

qaneqsuartuq, qaneksuartuq 'he is whispering'

aqvaqur- 'to run'

aqvaquqsuartuq, aqvaquksuartuq 'he is trotting along'

@-ksugte- to V in a small way # *the k of this postbase remain k even with r-final bases; drop base-final te and a fricative preceding a base final te; non-productive.*

cungite- 'to whine, whimper'

cungiksugtuq 'he is whimpering while fussing'

teggigte- 'to giggle'

teggiksugtuq 'he is giggling softly'

qia- 'to cry'

qiaksugtuq 'he's crying softly'

qallate- 'to boil'

qallaksugtuq 'it is simmering'

qaner- 'to speak'

qaneksugtuq 'he's mumbling, grumbling, wondering, speaking in a small way'

{-ktaq see -qtaq}

{-ktarar(ar)- see -qtarar(ar)-}

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

unuk 'night, last night'

unuku 'tonight'; **unuaku** 'tomorrow morning'

kiak 'summer, last summer'

kiaku 'next summer'

uksuq 'winter'

uksuqu 'next winter'

atata 'later'

atataku 'even later'

wani 'now'

waniku 'soon'

uumi 'last time'

uumiku 'next time'

icivaq 'some time ago'

icivaqu 'some time from now'

unuaq 'this morning'

unuaqu 'tomorrow'

from **yaa(ni)** 'over there'

yaaliaku 'two days/years hence' (Y, K, BB meaning); 'three days/years hence' (NI meaning)

amatii 'away from it'

amatiiku 'three days/years hence' (Y, K, BB meaning); 'two days/years hence' (NI meaning)

?	ataku 'this evening'
?	allamiku 'next year'
qa- (<i>interrogative morpheme</i>)	qaku 'when?' (<i>in the future</i>)

Unua**qu** unuakumi ayagciqua. 'Tomorrow in the morning I shall leave.'

Anngami ayallran unua**qu**ani tekittelruuq. 'He arrived the day after his brother left.'

Unua**qua**qan manalartuq. 'He fishes every day.'

{-ku- see -qu-}

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

arucetaaq 'dried fish skin'	arucetaarkuaq 'uneaten, leftover dried fish skin'; arucetaarkuara 'the dried fish skin that he did not eat'
ila 'part'	ilakuaq 'a leftover'
iquk 'end'	iqugkuaq 'cigarette butt'
neqerrluk 'dried fish'	neqerrlugkuaq 'leftover dried fish'
eneq 'bone'	enerkuaq 'bone' (or other leftover to be discarded) from food

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

nuna 'land'	nunakuartuq 'he is going by land'; nunakuarcuun 'automobile' (<i>lexicalized</i>)
imarpik 'sea'	imarpigkuartuq 'he is going by sea'
nanvaq 'lake'	nanvakuartuq 'he went by the lake'

–**kuciq** one of the same kind as N # *used primarily but not exclusively with demonstrative pronoun bases; if used with a possessed ending, the possessor possesses the embedded noun; k of this postbase remains k even if the base ends in r; < ? (perhaps ultimately the non-singular indicator for demonstrative pronouns) –ciq*

im(na) 'the aforementioned one'	imkuciq 'a thing of the same kind as the one known to speaker and listener'
ma(n'a) 'the one here'	makuciq 'this kind of thing'
tau(na) 'that one'	taukuciq 'that kind of thing'

angyaq 'boat'

angyakucin 'a boat of the same kind as yours'

ca 'what'

cakuciq 'what kind'; **cakuciuga?** 'what kind is it?'

Cakucimek qimugtengqercit? 'What *kind* of dog do you have?'

Nek'ucivnek kipuciiqua. 'I shall buy the same *kind* of house as yours.'

-kugte- to be about to V; to be going to V; to plan to V # **k** of this postbase remains **k** even if the base ends in **r**

atur- 'to use'

atukugtaqa 'I am planning to use it'

ca- 'to do what?'

cakugcit? 'what are you going to do?'; 'what do you plan to do?'

ayag- 'to leave'

ayakugtua 'I am planning to leave'

qavar- 'to sleep'

qavakugtuq 'he is about to sleep'

Tua-llu tua-i utertekuggluteng piinanermeggni tamana imna taukut unuucaten, qavarngariata ikegkut, arvirluteng. 'And then, while they were *thinking about* going home, as soon as night came upon them, when everyone seemed to be asleep over acrosss there, they crossed over.' (ELL 1997:398)

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

tuntuvak 'moose'

tuntuvakuiner, tuntuvakuineq 'a little bit of moose meat';
tuntuvakuinraat, tuntuvakuineraat, tuntuvakuinret
'little pieces of moose meat'

kuuvviaq 'coffee'

kuuvviakuiner, kuuvviakuineq 'a little coffee'

Enquinermek nalkutaqamek aũg'araqluku. Enrinqegcaartuluku. 'When they found the *tiniest* bone, they would remove it. They carefully debone it.' (QUL 2003:202)

%kuir- to go along N; to go following N # *takes intransitive endings only; cf. vialis case ending %kun; cf. ?kuar-; < PE pb. k(k)u(C)aR-*

kuik 'river'

kuigkuirtuq 'he is going by the river'

nuna 'land'

nunakuirtuq 'he is going on land'

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

... qanrucimallruniluki umyuarteqesqevkenaki wall'u qanresqevkenaki angalkikunaluki.

'... told them that they were not to even think or talk about his *plans* to shamanize.' (YUU 1995:117)

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

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

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

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

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

< -kuna-yaaqe-

cali- ‘to work’

calikunayaaquq ‘he is considering working’

yurar- ‘to dance’

yurakunayaaquq ‘he is thinking about dancing’

kipute- ‘to buy’

kiputekunayaaqaa ‘he is considering buying it’

Ayakunayaaqerraarlua-am taqiunga. ‘I *considered* leaving but changed my mind.’

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

pb. kutar-

pi- ‘to do’

pikutagaa ‘maybe he will act on it’

nere- ‘to eat’

nerkutagaa ‘maybe he will eat it’

ayag- ‘to leave’

ayakutagtuq ‘maybe he will leave’

qavar- ‘to sleep’

qavakutagtuq ‘perhaps he will sleep’

pinir- ‘to be good’ (NUN)

pinikugtuq ‘it probably is good’ (NUN usage)

–**kutaq**, –**kun** thing to be used as N would be used; small N # *only marginally productive*; < -ke²-taq¹; < PE pb. q(q)un

ila ‘part of, one of, relative,
kin’

ilakutaq ‘relative, kin’ (*specifically*)

qanak ‘roof board’

qanakutaq ‘tarpaulin’

napa(q) ‘tree, pole’

napaquataq ‘support post’

kicaq ‘anchor’

kicaquataq ‘net sinker’

ulik ‘blanket’

ulikutaq ‘shawl’

patu ‘cover’	patukutaq ‘tarpaulin’, ‘curtain’, ‘veil’
angyaq ‘boat’	angyaqutaq ‘something used as a boat, such as a block of ice used as a raft to cross water’
nalik ‘cover’	nalikutaq ‘shawl’
ciru ‘cover’	cirukutaq ‘something used as temporary cover to, <i>for example</i> , keep rain off one’s body’
qilak ‘sky, ceiling’	qilakutaq ‘canopy, awning’
talliq ‘arm’	talliqutaq ‘mountain spur’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)

Also, irregularly (and lexicalized):

kenurte- ‘to throw light on’	kenurqutaq ‘flashlight’
kallagte- ‘to rattle’	kallakutaq ‘ptarmigan crawl’
<i>cf.</i> PE pəlu ‘leaf’	pellukutaq, pellsuqutaq ‘leaf of coltsfoot plant’; ‘any leaf’ (<i>NUN meaning</i>)
pugta- ‘to float’	pugtaqutaq ‘net float’
eke-, ekua- ‘to burn’	ekqutaq (<i>or ekqun</i>), ekuanqutaq (<i>or ekuanqun</i>) ‘kindling’
atsaq ‘berry’	atsakutak ‘salmonberry leaf and stem’ (<i>NUN</i>)
aunr(aq) ‘crowberry’	paunerqutaq ‘crowberry leaf’ (<i>NUN</i>)

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

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

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

neqa^e ‘food, fish’	neqkuyuk ‘a small, bad piece of fish’
elicarista ‘teacher’	elicaristekuyuka ‘my not-so-good teacher’
meq ‘water’	mek’uyugaq ‘a little bit of water’
ataneq ‘master, lord, boss’	atanekuyuk ‘chief’

aipaq ‘partner, other of pair’

aipaquyuk ‘placenta, afterbirth’ (*lexicalized*) NUN

qamiquq ‘head’

qamiqukuyuk ‘skull’

{-kva *see* -qva}

{-kvaaq* *see* -qvaaq*}

L

–**laag-** to V quickly; to V in a hurry # < PE *pb*. *ᐱᐱᐅ-*

nere- ‘to eat’

nerlaagtuq ‘he is eating in a hurry’

melug- ‘to smoke’

melulaagaa ‘he is smoking it quickly’

makete- ‘to get up’

maktelaagtuq ‘he got up quickly’

kegge- ‘to bite’

kegg’laagaa ‘he bit it quickly’

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

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

angyaq ‘boat’

angyalaa’rtuq ‘he got a new boat’; **angyalaarallruuq** ‘he has gotten a new boat’

qayaq ‘kayak’

qayalaa’rtuq ‘he got a new kayak’

ateq ‘name’

at’laa’rtuq ‘he got a new name’

{-lainaq *see* -rrlainaq}

{-lak *see* -rrlak}

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

Angyalil**lallruuq**. 'He *used to* make boats.'

Ner**lallruyaaqanka**. 'I *used to* eat them (but now I don't).'

~+**lar-** (Y, UK, NI form), @~+**lar-** (NS form), **-lar-** (NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG form) to V customarily; to V regularly # in the NS form's pattern, **tl** becomes **ll**; > -ksaitelar-, -laryaaqe-, -lallru-, -uralar-; < PE *pb.* la(Ṛ)-

qayali- 'to build a kayak'

qayalilartuq 'he builds kayaks'

nere- 'to eat'

nerlarai 'he eats them' (*customarily*)

aurre- 'to crawl'

aurrlartuq (NS, Y form), **aurrelartuq** (K, BB form) 'he crawls' (*vs.* **aurruq** 'he is crawling')

kipute- 'to buy'

kiputlarai (Y form), **kipullarai** (NS form), **kiputelarai** (K, BB form) 'he generally buys them'

ceñirte- 'to visit'

ceñirtellarai (Y form), **ceñirrlarai** (NS form), **ceñirtelarai** (K, BB form) 'he regularly visits them'

kuimar- 'to swim'

kuimarlartuq (Y, NS form), **kuimalartuq** (K, BB form) 'he swims' (*vs.* **kuimartuq** 'he is swimming')

pi- 'to do, say'

camek una pilartatgu? 'what do they call this?'

Nani uitalarcit? 'Where do you live — *regularly* stay?'

Natmun meq pilarcui? 'Where do you *usually* put the water?' (YUP 1996:49)

Cali tamakut ilagaullallret, pipigglarngatliata-wa tua-i ilaita tangerrlarait. 'Also, some people (*regularly*) see those (the spirits) (*regularly*) joining in, since they evidently really (*regularly*) did so (in days gone by).'

 (CIU 2005:384)

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

Kumlanertul**laryaaqua** tauḡaam kainritua waniwa. 'I *usually* eat frozen fish, *but* I am not hungry now.'

Tupagyaral**laryaaquq**. 'He *usually* wakes up early (*but not this time*).'

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

melquq 'feathers, fur'

melqulek 'furbearing animal'; **melqulget** 'furbearers'; **nunam melqulgi** 'the furbearers of the land'; **melqulegcurta** 'trapper' (*lexicalized*)

qengarpak 'big nose'

qengarpalek 'one with a big nose'

tuunraq 'shaman's familiar spirit'	tuunralek 'shaman, one with a helping spirit'
yaquq, caquq 'wing'	yaqulek 'one with wings, bird,' 'angel' (<i>NSU meaning</i>); caqulek 'angel' (<i>NUN meaning</i>)
qulugneq 'hump on back'	ungungssiq qulugnelek 'camel' (<i>in Bible translation; literally, 'animal with a hump'</i>)
umyuaq 'mind'	malrugnek umyualgek 'hypocrite' (<i>in New Testament translation; literally, 'one with two minds'</i>)
ciruneq 'antler'	cirunelek 'one with antlers'; 'caribou' (<i>lexicalized</i>)
tuntu 'caribou; reindeer'	tuntulek 'reindeer herder' (<i>lexicalized</i>)

Kituuga arnacuq nuyarpalek? 'Who is the little woman with the long hair — *the one having long hair?*'
 At'lek Mecaq'amek anngaqaqa. 'The one with the name Mecaq'aq is my older brother.'

-ler- (*K, BB form*), **~+ler-** (*Y form*) to V suddenly and willfully # = **-ter-**; > -leryag-; < PE *pb.* -tər-

tegu- 'to take in hand'	teguleraa 'he grabbed it'; 'he manhandled him'
qaner- 'to speak'	qanlertuq, qanerlertuq 'he spoke sharply or angrily'
nuteg- 'to shoot'	nut'lertuq, nuteglertuq 'he suddenly shot'
nere- 'to eat'	nerleraa 'he gobbled it down'

Also, irregularly:

kegge- 'to bite'	kegleraa (<i>rather than *keggleraa</i>) 'it suddenly bit him'
aurre- 'to crawl'	aurlertuq 'he suddenly crawled'
iqmig- 'to put in one's mouth'	iqemleraa (<i>also regularly iqmilraa</i>) 'he popped it in his mouth'
negte- 'to press down'	negleraa 'he clamped down on it'
uirre- 'to fight' (of animals)	uirleraa 'it suddenly mauled him'; 'it growled or snarled at him'

-leryag- (*K, BB form*), **~+leryag-** (*Y form*) to V abruptly; to V in a huff # < -ler-?-

ane- 'to go out'	anleryagtuq 'he went out in a huff'
taq'i- 'to change one's mind'	taq'ileryagtuq 'he abruptly and angrily changed his mind'

iter- 'to come in' **it'leryagtuq**, iterleryagtuq 'he rushed in'

ca- 'to do something' **caleryagtuq** 'he acted abruptly'

Caleryagaluni aturanek qemagciuq qenertelliami. 'He put the clothes away (acting) *in a huff*, apparently in anger.'

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

quu- 'to pucker' **quulertuq** 'it is sour'; **quulerrluni** 'being sour'

puya- 'to be rancid' **puyalertuq** 'it is rancid' (equivalent to **puyauq**)

? **qevlertuq** 'it is shining'

qalla- 'to boil' **qallalertuq** 'it is gurgling'

-lgir- to take along N # < -lek-?-lir-

qimugta 'dog' **qimugtelgirtuq** 'he is taking along a dog or dogs'; **qimugtelgiraa**
'he is taking along a dog for her'

qayaq 'kayak' **qayalgirtuq** 'he is taking a kayak along with him'

Also, non-productively with certain verb bases:

utaqa- 'to wait' **utaqalgir-** 'to wait for something to occur'

aqva- 'to go get' **aqvalgir-** 'to retrieve (something)'

Irniialgirluni tekituq. 'He arrived along*with* his children.'

Kitaki, angayuqaagpet neqka**lgira**akuk, akutaturnaurtukuk. 'Okay, your parents have *carried food along* for us, so let's eat Eskimo ice cream.' (QUL 2003:42)

. . . itertaalarniluki nen'un qanta**lgirluteng**. ' . . . (she) said that they would go from house to house, *bringing* bowls along with them.' (CAU 1985:23)

-lgu- to always V; to be able to V (NS meaning) # NS; > -lguir-, -lguirute-, -lguite-, -lguri-; < PE pb. **l(ə)yu-**

kuimar- 'to swim' **kuimalguuq** 'he always swims'; 'he can swim' (NS meaning)

atur- 'to use' **atulguaqa** 'I always use it'; 'I can use it' (NS meaning)

-lguir- to cease being able to V # NS; < -lgu-ir²-

kuimar- 'to swim' **kuimalguirtuq** 'he ceased being able to swim'

-lguirute- to be no longer able to V # NS; < -lgu-i:rute-

kuimar- 'to swim'

kuimalguirutuq 'he can no longer swim'

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

kuimar- 'to swim'

kuimalguituq 'he cannot swim'

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

nuna 'land'

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

[e]na^e 'house'

nelgutenka 'those who live in the same house as I do'

Also, irregularly (because from verbs):

ane- 'to emerge' (as at birth)

anelgutai 'its littermates, his age-mates'

yyu- 'to live'

yyulgun 'age-mate; peer'

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

-lguri- to become able to V # NS; < -lgu-i¹-

kuimar- 'to swim'

kuimalguriuq 'he has become able to swim'

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

keggsu- 'to tend to bite'

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

usvitu- 'to be wise'

usvituli 'wise one'

navtu-, nav'tu- 'to be breakable'

navtuli, nav'tuli 'fragile, breakable thing'

imartu- 'to have a lot of contents'

imartuli 'one with a lot of contents'

yurayu- 'to dance well'

yurayuli 'a good dancer'

neryunqegg- ‘to love to eat’	neryunqeggli ‘one who loves to eat’
pic’u- ‘to be good at catching game’	pic’uli ‘a good hunter’
miluquyu- ‘to be good at throwing’	miluquyuli ‘legendary creature that throws heavy things, often identified as an ape or monkey’
yugtutu- ‘to customarily eat people’	yugtutuli ‘man-eater, cannibal, lion’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
tevyu- ‘to be good at portaging’	tevyuli ‘muskrat’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
tertu- ‘to be well endowed with a rear end’	tertuli ‘lynx’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
iqlungar- ‘to tend to lie’	iqlungarli ‘liar’
teglengar- ‘to tend to steal’	teglengarli ‘thief’

Also, from bases not formed with one of the postbases mentioned above:

puqig- ‘to be intelligent, knowledgeable’	puqigli ‘intelligent person, knowledgeable person’
kayu- ‘to be strong’	kayuli ‘strong person’
uqila- ‘to run fast’	uqilali ‘fast runner’
alingtar- ‘to be cowardly’	alingtarli ‘coward’
qennga- ‘to be quick to anger’	qenngali ‘one who angers easily’
qiur- ‘to be bluish’	qiurliq (<i>also</i> qiugliq) ‘blue thing’
cungak ‘bile’	cungagliq ‘green thing’
esiq ‘egg yolk’	esirliq ‘yellow thing’
kavir- (<i>root</i>) ‘red’	kavirliq ‘red thing’
qater- ‘to be white’	qaterliq ‘white thing’
uquq ‘oil’	uqurliq ‘silver salmon’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
tan’geq ‘darkness’	tan’gerliq ‘black bear’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
elngur- ‘to be tough’	elngurliq ‘strong sewing thread’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)

tumag- ‘to taste dry and bitter’ **tumagliq** ‘cranberry’ (lexicalized)

tegge- ‘to be hard’ **teggliq** ‘metal, bead’ (lexicalized)

tukur- ‘to be wealthy’ **tukurliq** ‘wealthy person’

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

-li⁻² to make N; to make N for (him); to make N out of (it) # see also **-i³-**; > **-kite⁻¹**, **-liaq**; < PE pb. **li⁻¹**

angyaq ‘boat’ **angyaliuq** or **angyiuq** ‘he is making a boat’; **angyalia** or **angyia**
‘he is making a boat for her, he is making a boat out of it’

[e]na^e, **ena^e** ‘house’ **neliuq**, **enliuq** ‘he is making a house’

tengssuun ‘airplane’ **tengssuuteliuq** or **tengssuuciuq** ‘he is making an airplane’

kuuvviaq ‘coffee’ **kuuvvialiūq** or **kuuvviiguq** ‘he is making coffee’

quliraq ‘legend’ **quliriuq** (preferred to **quliraliuq**) ‘he is telling a legend’

maqaq ‘warmth’ **maqiuq** ‘he is taking a steambath’ (lexicalized)

kayanguq ‘egg’ **kayangiuq** ‘it is laying an egg’

igaruaq ‘representative of something, drawing’ **yaarui-** ‘to draw with a story knife’ (lexicalized, via unattested **igaruali-** and **igarui-**)

Also, with irregular form and meaning:

neqa^e ‘fish’ **neqliuq** ‘he is preparing fish for winter’ (the regular form with this postbase is **neq’liuq** ‘he is making fish’)

Una mikelnguq qaspeliciqaqa. ‘I will *make* a cloth cover parka for this child.’

Una lumarraq qaspeliciqaqa. ‘I will *make* a cloth cover parka out of this cloth.’

Naucetaarviliqatarniluni aqvai elagcuutet. ‘Saying that she was going to *make* a garden, she went to get the digging tools.’

Cali-llu taum qanemcikestellran pillermini neq’lillruniluku iqalluarpagnek, . . . ‘Furthermore, the one who

told this story also said that [the Raven] *made* fish, herring fish, . . .’ (ELL 1997:246)

{-li- *see* -i-¹}

-liaq a made N; N made by possessor # *see* “Irregular Possession with Certain Postbases” in *Introduction to the Postbases*;
< -li²-aq; < PY *pb.* li(C)ar

pi ‘thing’	piliaqa ‘the thing I made’; piliaqaqa ‘it is the thing I made, I made it’
angyaq ‘boat’	angyalian or angyan ‘the boat you made’ (<i>whether it is owned by you or not</i>)
ca ‘thing, act’	caliaq ‘something done, completed task, job’
ciu ‘front, predecessor’	ciuliaq ‘ancestor’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
agayun ‘god’	agayut’liaq ‘idol’
kuik ‘river’	kuiliaq ‘man-made river channel’
equk ‘wood’	eqiaq (<i>preferred to</i> equliaq) ‘chopped firewood’

Atkulialqa assiituq. ‘The parka I made — my *made* parka — is not good.’

Kia piliaqau una atkuk? ‘Who made this parka — has this parka as his *made* thing?’

{-liar- *see* -liyar-}

{-liarte- *see* -qliarte-}

{-likacaar(aq*) *see* -qlikacaar(aq*)}

-linqigte- to change one’s N; to get another N # < -lir-ngqigte-

angyaq ‘boat’	angyalinqigtuaq ‘he got another boat’; angyalinqigtaa ‘he provided her with another boat’
nuna ‘land’	nunalinqigtuaq ‘he moved to another village or city’
ateq ‘name’	at’linqigtuaq or acinqigtuaq ‘he got a new name’
at’aq ‘clothing that has been put on’	ac’inqigtuaq (<i>preferred to</i> at’alinqigtuaq) ‘he changed his clothes’

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

qimugta ‘dog’	qimugtelinraq or qimugcinraq, qimugtelin’er (<i>NUN form</i>) ‘dog’
---------------	---

feces, dog tracks'

atsaq 'berry'

atsalinraq 'berry juice, trace of berries'

yuk 'person'

yul'inraq or **yinraq** 'human feces, tracks, or other evidence of humans'

quugaa(rpak) 'mammoth'

quugiinraq 'fossilized mammoth ivory'

issaluuq 'porcupine'

issaliinraq 'porcupine quill, porcupine bladder'

qugyuk 'swan'

qugyinraat 'swan feathers, swan bones'

. . . yuk itertuq kaviinrarmek kegginaqurluni qalriagurluni kaviacetun. ' . . . a person came in wearing a fox mask — *thing of foxes* — and crying out like a fox.' (CIU 2005:274)

Carayalinrarnek nalaqucameng iqvalriit alingengut. 'Because they found *signs of* bears the berry pickers began to get scared.'

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

at- (root) 'down'

atliq, acliq 'area below, cellar, saucer'

kete^a 'area toward water';
'area away from wall in
room'

kelliq 'area nearer to the water'

qula^e 'above'

qulli^q 'area above, attic'

akula^e 'between'

akuli^q 'area between'

{-liq see -li-¹}

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

neqa^e 'fish'

neq'liquq 'he caught a lot of fish'

tuntu^vak 'moose'

tuntuvaliquq or **tuntuviquq** 'he got a lot of moose'

iqva^q 'picked berry'

iqviquq 'he picked a lot of berries'

Also, irregularly (because from verb bases):

pite- 'to catch game'

pit'liquq 'he caught a lot of game'

cange- ‘to catch fish or the like’

cangliquq ‘he caught a lot of fish or the like’

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

-liqe-² to be afflicted in one’s N or with respect to N # *used only with body part terms, and a few other nouns as shown below; takes intransitive endings only; > -lliqe-, -illiqe-, -alliqe-; < PE pb. liqə-*

qamiquq ‘head’

qamiquliquq or **qamiquiquq** ‘he has a headache’

ilu ‘inside, digestive tract’

iluliquq ‘he has a stomach ache’

keggun ‘tooth’

kegguteliqaa or **kegguciqua** ‘I have a toothache’

aqsaq ‘stomach’

aqsaliquq or **aqsiquq** ‘he has a stomachache’

umyuaq ‘mind’

umyualiquq or **umyuiquq** ‘he is mentally ill’

ciun ‘ear’

ciuteliquq or **ciuciquq** ‘he has an earache’

Also with the following non-body-part nouns:

taangaq ‘liquor’

taangiquq (*preferred to taangaliquq*) ‘he is drunk’

nuak ‘saliva’

nuiquq (*preferred to nualiquq*) ‘he is drooling’

neviarcaq ‘girl’

neviarciquq (*preferred to neviarcaliquq*) ‘he is desperately in love with a girl’

tangrraq ‘seen thing’

tangrriquq (*preferred to tangrraliquq*) ‘he is infatuated’

Qamiqusuutmek iinrullrung’e’rma qamiquiqua cali. ‘Even though I took an aspirin — device for when one is *afflicted* in the head — I still have a headache.’

-lir- to have lots of N; to provide with or be well provided with N; to add N to (it) # *see also -ir-¹ for lexicalized combinations involving this postbase, and for other uses, probably extensions of the basic meaning;*

< -lgir-, -linqigte-, -linraq, -liqe-¹; < PE pb. lir-*

atsaq ‘berry’

atsalirtuq or **atsirtuq** ‘it has lots of berries’; **atsaliraa** or **atsiraa** ‘he provided it with berries, added berries to it’

qiiq ‘gray hair’

qiilirtua ‘I have many gray hairs’

egturyaq ‘mosquito’

egturyalirtuq or **egturyirtuq** ‘there are lots of mosquitoes’

ateq ‘name’

at’liraa or **aciraa** ‘he named her’

Also, irregularly:

nepa^e ‘sound’

nep^elirtuq ‘it is noisy’ (the regular form would be **nep^elirtuq** meaning ‘there are lots of noises’)

Akusnginanemni camek umyuarteqevkenii aanama tailuni uqigeraa akutaqa uitaqarraarluni-llu atsilukku. ‘While I was whipping up a mixture, and somewhat distracted, my mother came over and added a little bit of oil, and after waiting a while she added berries to it.’

@liri- to become or cause to become more and more V # used only with bases ending in e (including **te**, which is dropped); < -i¹-i¹-

ange- ‘to be big’

angliriuq ‘it is getting bigger and bigger, growing more and more’

nanite- ‘to be short’

naniliriut ‘they are getting shorter and shorter’

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

?lirneq area in the N direction; one of the N direction # used primarily with positional bases and demonstrative adverb bases to make the location more specific and concrete; < ?liq-neq⁴

aki ‘area across’

akilirneq ‘the area on the other side’; **akilirnera** ‘the area on the other side of it’

kingu ‘behind’

kingulirnera ‘the area behind it’

kelu ‘back with respect to river’; ‘back toward wall in room’

kelulirnermi ‘in the area back from the river’; ‘in the area toward the wall’

keta^e ‘front with respect to river’; ‘area away from wall in room’

kellirnermi ‘in the area toward the river’; ‘in the area away from the wall’

yaa(ni) ‘yonder’

yaalirnermi ‘farther in the distance’

elata^e ‘outside’

elalirnermi ‘in the area outside’ (irregular)

qula^e ‘above’

qulirnermi ‘in the area above’; ‘in the top area’ (irregular)

uka(ni) ‘near’

ukalirnermi ‘in the area nearby, toward this side’

ua(ni) ‘by the exit’

ualirnermi ‘in the area by the exit’

tallirpik ‘right side’

tallirpilirnerani ‘on the right side of it’

negeq ‘north’	neglirnera ‘the area north of it, the northern part of it’
Pingayiritmi ‘on Wednesday’	Pingayiritmilirnermek ‘since Wednesday’
ciu ‘time before; area in front’	ciulirnermi ‘toward the front area’; ciulirneq ‘elder, old-timer’ (lexicalized)

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

keggun ‘tooth’	kegguteliurtuq or kegguciurtuq ‘he is brushing or otherwise working with his (own) teeth’; kegguteliuraa or kegguciuraa ‘he is cleaning her teeth’
nuyaq ‘hair’	nuyaliurtuq or nuyiurtuq ‘he is fixing his hair’; nuyiurun or nuyuurun (<i>irreg.</i>) ‘comb’
qanikcaq ‘snow’	qanikciurun (<i>from qanikcaliurun</i>) ‘shovel’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
qusngiq ‘reindeer’ (<i>NUN, Y</i>); ‘sheep’ (<i>K, CAN, BB</i>)	qusngiliurtuq ‘he is cooking reindeer meat’ (<i>NUN usage</i>); qusngiliurta ‘shepherd’ (<i>K, CAN, BB usage</i>)
equk ‘wood’	eqiurtuq ‘he is chopping wood’ (<i>the longer form, equliurtuq, is not generally used</i>)
ciku ‘ice’	cikuliurun ‘ice pick, ice spud’

Also, irregularly:

neqa ^e ‘fish, food’	neqliurtuq ‘he is serving food’; neqliuraa ‘he is serving food to her’ (<i>the regular form, neq’liurtuq, means ‘he is working with fish or food’</i>)
---------------------------------------	--

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

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

{-liute- *see* -kliute-}

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

agayu- ‘to pray’	agayuliartuq, agayuliartuq ‘he is going to church’
-------------------------	---

yurar- ‘to Eskimo dance’	yuraliyartuq, yuraliartuq ‘he is going to an Eskimo dance’
tangercetaaq ‘movie’	tangercetaaliyartuq, tangercetaaliartuq ‘he is going to a movie’
Alussistuaq ‘Christmas’	Alussistualiyartuq, Alussistualiartuq ‘he is going for Christmas’
Paaskaaq ‘Easter’	Paaskaaliyartuq, Paaskaaliartuq ‘he is going for Easter’

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

ayag- ‘to leave’	ayalkiituq ‘it is not apparent whether he left’
nere- ‘to eat’	nerelkiituq ‘it is not apparent whether he ate’

–lkia- to give evidence or indication of N or V #

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

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

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

Tayim’ ilaci tan’gurrarni imarpignaalangkuneng tanglarciquq yaqulecuarnek aṅkunek qateryaaqelriameng yaqūrrit tauḡaam tungul**kialuteng**. ‘When one of you boys starts going out to the ocean, you will see little birds that, although they are white, *have a little bit of* black on their wings.’ (QUL 2003:50)

–lkite- to make a noise or give other evidence of N #marginally productive; takes intransitive endings only

qaneq ‘mouth’	qanelkituq ‘he made a noise with his mouth’; ‘there was someone speaking somewhere in the distance’
nepa^e ‘sound’	nepelkituq ‘he made a noise’; ‘there was a noise somewhere in the distance’
yuk ‘person’	yulkituq ‘he made a noise indicating the presence of people’
erina ‘voice’	erinalkituq ‘he spoke in a small, distant voice’

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

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

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

Cassul**kug**cit-mi tanem, eluciilnguug? ‘And whatever are you after, you *no-good*, shapeless thing?’

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

kuve- ‘to spill’	kuv’llagaa, kuvvlagaa ‘he suddenly spilled it’
quuyurni- ‘to smile’	quuyurnillagtuq ‘he suddenly smiled’
ngel’ar- ‘to laugh’	ngel’allagtuq ‘he suddenly laughed’
ellngar- ‘to spring a leak’	ellngallagtuq ‘it suddenly sprang a leak’
qalrir- ‘to cry out’	qalriilagtuq ‘he suddenly cried out’

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

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

eke- 'to burn' or **keneq** 'fire' **kenngallagtuq** 'it burst into flames'

cit'**gallagtuq** 'it (squirrel) is making its characteristic (*sudden*) alarm calls'

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

Meryuamku-am kuvv**lagaa**. 'Just because I wanted to drink it, he purposely (*suddenly*) spilled it.'

Puckaq kevvlemku ellng**allagtuq**. 'When I picked up the barrel, it *suddenly* sprang a leak.'

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

ak'a 'ago, time past'

ak'allaq 'old thing'; aged one'

uksuq 'last winter'

uksullaq 'thing of last winter'

yuk 'person'

yull'aq 'artifact left by people of the past'

akwaugaq 'yesterday'

akwaugallaq 'thing of yesterday'

kiak 'summer'

kiallaq 'thing of last summer'

kass'aq 'white person'

kass'allaq 'thing of the white man, something borrowed from white culture' (*compare* **kass'artaq** 'manufactured or mass-produced thing')

maraq 'mudflats'

marallaq "Eskimo potato" (*Hedysarum alpinum*) (*lexicalized*)

nutem 'from the beginning'
(*particle*)

nutemllaq 'old-time practice; ancient custom'

uka(ni) '(on) the near side'

ukaqvallauguq 'it is a very recent thing'

-lleq¹ former N; one that V-ed or was V-ed; act or state of V-ing # *see "Irregular Possession with Certain Postbases" in Introduction to the Postbases; see also Practical Grammar of . . . Yup'ik (p. 254ff); not used with -ciqe-/ -ciiqe-; instead, -llerkaq is used for future forms; for Y and NS this postbase functions in the same way as, and in place of -ciq (q.v.; see also first sentence example below); cf. -neq²; > -cilleq, -llerkaq, -llru-, -lqe-, -llruar(aq*), -utelleq; < PE *pb. lər*¹
With noun bases, means 'former N':*

angyaq 'boat'

angyalleg 'that which was a boat'; **angyallra** 'his former boat; that which was his boat but is either no longer a boat, or no longer his'

qame- 'to die down' (fire)

qamlleq 'ash' (*lexicalized*)

With verb bases, means 'the one that V-ed or the act of V-ing' (if used with an unpossessed ending), or 'the one that

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

nere- 'to eat'

ner'lleq, nerrleq 'the one who ate or the act of eating'; **nerellra** 'the one he (possessor) ate, the food he was eating'; 'his act of eating,' or 'it's state of being eaten'

ayag- 'to leave' (cannot take transitive endings)

ayalleq 'the one who left or the act of leaving'; **ayallra** 'his act of leaving'

Nalluunga qetunrarpennun tuqutellranek carayak. 'I don't know if your son killed the bear — about your son's act of killing the bear.' (Y, NS usage)

Arnaq tangellren nulirqaqa. 'The woman that you saw is my wife.'

Uillra sugtunrullruuq wangni. 'Her former husband was taller than I am.'

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

Aatami yuunrillra ilutequtekaa. 'He is grieving over his father's death — condition of having died.'

Arnam ceñirtellra agayulirteñguuq. 'The person the woman visited — the one that she had visited — is a priest.'

Arnam ceñirtestellra agayulirteñguuq. 'The person who visited the woman — the woman's former visitor — is a priest.'

Allanrem tangellran quyavkaraanga. 'The sight of the visitor — the act or fact of seeing the visitor — made me thankful.'

@lleq² one more V than possessor(s), the most V of the possessors # used only with adjectival bases ending in te (which is dropped); other adjectival bases use -neq³; takes possessed endings only; forms "selectional bases" (see Practical Grammar of . . . Yup'ik (p. 258)); > -llru²-, -lqurraq*

kemgite- 'to be skinny'

kemgillrat 'the skinniest one of them, the one smaller than they are'; **kemgillrit** 'the skinniest ones of them, the ones skinniest than they are'; **kemgillra** 'the one skinniest than it'; skinniest 'the ones smaller than it'

assiite- 'to be bad'

assiillrat 'the worst one of them, the one worse than they are'

picuite- 'to not catch game'

picuillra 'the one who is not as skilled as he is in hunting'

mikte- 'to be small' (variant of mike-)

mikellrat 'the smallest one of them' (used even by those who use mike- as the base rather than mikte-, though mikenrat is used too; cf. -neq³)

Qimugtema mikellrat qilutuuq qastunruluni ilamini. 'My smallest dog — the smallest one of my dogs — barks louder than the others.'

-l(er)aq* shabby, old N # *when (aq*) is deleted, ll is geminated unless it follows a rhythmically lengthened or heavy syllable*; > -qpallr(aq*)

angyaq ‘boat’	angyall’er, angyallraq ‘shabby boat’; angyallraat ‘shabby boats’; angyall’e’rmi ‘in the shabby boat’
qayaq ‘kayak’	qayall’er, qayalleraq ‘shabby kayak’; qayalleraat ‘shabby kayaks’
[e]na^e ‘house’	nell’e’rqa ‘my shabby house’

-l(er)kaq future act of V-ing; unrealized act of V-ing # *this is used rather than -ciqe-/-ciiqe- with -lleq; < -lleq-kaq*
Qanrutaanga qaillun ayallerkarpenek. ‘He told me how you would go — about your *future act* of going.’
Aqvallerkaa nalluyagutellruaqa. ‘I forgot to get it — forgot the *future act* of getting it.’
Kaillerkamteñek alingua. ‘I’m afraid of us becoming hungry (lacking food, starving) — of our (*possible*) *future state* of being hungry.’
Nulirtullerkani alikaa. ‘He is afraid to get married — of his own (*possible*) *future act* of getting married.’
Ilumun qanrutamci, alerquutet iliit carraungermi qaqimarivailgan piunrirngaituq qiliim nunam-llu
iquklitlerkaagnun. ‘Verily I say unto you, before it is fulfilled the least of these commandments will not
be done away with until heaven and earth come to an end — until their *future fact* of coming to an end.’
(MATT. 5:1)

-llgu- to be good at V-ing # NUN; < PE *pb. l(ə)yu-*

cali- ‘to work’	calillguuq ‘he’s good at working’
pi- ‘to do’	pillguuten ‘you have real stamina’

-llgun fellow V-er; V-ing partner # *takes possessed endings or non-singular unpossessed endings; cf. -lgun;*
< -?-u-n

ayag- ‘to leave’	ayallgutii ‘his traveling companion’; ayallgutet ‘fellow travelers’
agnguar- ‘to dance’	agnguallgutii ‘his dancing partner’
cali- ‘to work’	calillguteten ‘your fellow workers’
yyuu- ‘to be a person’	yuullgutput ‘our fellow humans’
nasaurllu- ‘to be a girl’	nasaurlluullgutai ‘her fellow girls’

Also, irregularly (because from a noun):

ateq ‘name’	atellgutii ‘one who has the same name as he’
--------------------	---

Antai maq**illgut**'ni. 'He drove out his steambath *partners*.'

Nerqatartukut. Ner**ellgucir**kut. 'We are going to eat. Eat with us — be our eating *partner*.'

Cal**illgute**klallruaqa. 'I used to work with him — used to have him as a *partner* in working.'

Cali wiinga allam **pillgucir**lua. 'And someone else would work with me — provide me with a *partner* (in the person of himself) in acting or being a certain way.' (CIU 2005:366)

–**lli-** to maybe V; to perhaps V # *implies wondering or questioning; provides a polite way to ask a question*; > -cilli-, -llini-, -ciqli-/ -ciiqli-

melug- 'to smoke'

melugyulliuten 'perhaps you'd care to smoke'

nerellru- 'to have eaten'

nerellrulliuq 'perhaps he ate'

anuqlir- 'to be windy'

anuqlillikan 'if it happens to be windy'

Qaqit**ellikumte**ggu caliarkarput unuaqu pissuryaqilta. 'If we *happen* to finish our work let's go hunting tomorrow.'

–**llini-** to V without being directly observed by the speaker # *may be translated as 'evidently', 'apparently', or 'I discover that', but in many cases any English translation for this postbase would imply a stronger qualification than that of the Yup'ik*; < -lli-neq¹-I³-

ayag- 'to leave'

ayalliniuq 'I discover that he left; evidently he left; (i.e., 'I did not see him go but I now see that he is gone')

nere- 'to eat'

ner'llinia, nerrlinia 'evidently he ate it'

Ak'a mit'**elliniuq** tengssuun. 'I see that the airplane has already landed.'

Qalarrnginanemter*ni* tang tengssuun teng**llinil**ria. 'While we were talking, lo and behold, the airplane had (*evidently*) taken off.'

Tua-i-llu qerruteng**llini**ami keggutai-llu kavcagtengluteng, ilain-llu ulivsiangraatni cakanirpek'nani. Tua-i-llu ut'rulluku, uterrnginanermegg*ni* qavaq**allinil**uni. 'And so, since she (*evidently*) was becoming cold and her teeth were beginning to chatter, although her her sisters tucked the blanket around her better, she did not feel any better. And so they took her back, and while they were taking her back (*evidently*) she fell asleep.' (ELL 1990:4)

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

neqa^e 'fish'

neqliquq 'its (river's) fish are poor'

keggun 'tooth'

keggutelliquq 'he has bad teeth'

tuma^e 'trail'

tumlliquq 'he is following a trail that is in poor condition'

angyaq 'boat'

angyarriquq 'his boat is in poor condition'

ii 'eye'

iilliquq 'he has sore eyes, is having eye trouble'

{-llite- see -ite-³}

-llru-¹ to have V-ed # *used with intransitive and transitive endings in Y, NSK, NI, CAN, LK, BB, NR, LI, and EG; in HBC, NUN, and UK not used with transitive endings; rather -lqe- is used instead; < -lleq-u-; > -lallru-, -llrunrite-*

qavar- 'to sleep'

qavallruuq 'he slept'

nere- 'to eat'

nerellruaqa 'I ate it'

ane- 'to go out'

anellruuq 'he went out'

tuqute- 'to kill'

tuqutellrua 'he killed it'

@llru-² to be more V # *used only with adjectival bases that end in te (which is dropped); for other adjectival bases, -nru- is used; the thing to which the subject is compared may be expressed by a noun in the localis case;*

< -lleq²-u-

mikete- 'to be small'

mikellruuq 'it is smaller'

nanite- 'to be short'

nanillruuq 'it is shorter'

Sugkillruunga elpeni. 'I am shorter than you.'

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

ca 'thing'

callruarai 'his few poor possessions'

akluq 'clothing'

aklullruarai 'his few poor clothes'

qantaq 'bowl'

qantallruaraat 'a few worn-out bowls'

-llrunrite- to not have V-ed # < -llru-nrite- (*note that these two postbases rarely occur together in the opposite order*)

nere- 'to eat'

nerellrunrituq 'he didn't eat'; nerellrunritaa 'he didn't eat it'

-llrurte- to have already V-ed # < -lleq-urte-

Angliaqameng tauḡaam qingatuut, aglellrurtaqameng uingumariaqameng-llu. 'Only when they grow up do they become pregnant, when they *have already* menstruated and have gotten husband.' (ELN 1990:62)

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

nere- ‘to eat’	nerellugturtuq ‘he ate in a hurry’
ayag- ‘to leave’	ayallugturtuq ‘he left in a hurry’

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

Irregularly and highly lexicalized:

–**ingu-** to be indisposed with respect to N or to V-ing; to be tired of V-ing # *when used productively with verb bases,*

preserves polarity; otherwise takes intransitive endings only; > -culngu-; < PE pb. lñu-

Examples of this postbase used productively:

mertar- ‘to fetch water’	mertalnguunga ‘I am tired of fetching water’
ikayur- ‘to help’	ikayulnguqa ‘I am tired of helping him’
neqerrlugtur- ‘to eat dried fish’	neqerrlugtulnguq ‘he is tired of eating dried fish’

Examples of non-productive occurrences:

nasquq ‘head’	nasqulnguq ‘he has a headache’
uqir- ‘to have much oil’	uqiinguq ‘he feels sick from eating too much oily food’
miryar- ‘to vomit’	miryalnguq ‘he is nauseated’
epsar- ‘to suffocate’ (<i>actually</i> ‘to “go” suffocate’)	epsalnguq ‘he feels bad due to the lack of fresh air’
<i>root for</i> cuminge- ‘to seethe’	cumilnguq ‘he is peeved because someone has bested him or teased’
?	tumilnguq ‘his stomach is growling’
?	aayalnguq ‘he is dizzy’

Kuuvvial**nguniluni** saayumek yuurqallruuq. ‘Saying he was *tired* of drinking coffee, he had tea.’

Epsal**ngunaqngan** man’a egaleq ikirteqatarqa. ‘Because it is stuffy — causes one to feel *indisposed* in regard to lack of air — in here, I’ll open the window.’

-lqe- to have as the thing one has V-ed; to have V-ed # *used only with verb bases that can take transitive endings; the resulting verb base takes only transitive endings; used in HBC, NUN, and UK to express past time with transitive endings (rather than -llru-, which is used with intransitive endings in HBC, NUN, and UK, and with both transitive and intransitive endings elsewhere; < -lleq¹-ke²-*

tangerr- ‘to see’	tangelqaqa ‘I saw it’ (HBC, NUN, UK); ‘it is the thing I saw’
nere- ‘to eat’	nerelqaa ‘he ate it’ (HBC, NUN, UK); ‘it is the thing he ate’

-lquq old broken piece of N # *semi-productive*

murak ‘wood’	muralquq ‘broken piece of driftwood’
ca ‘thing’	calquq ‘any old thing, a piece of junk’; calqunka ‘my junk’

cuyaq ‘tobacco, leaf’

cuyalquq ‘piece of leaf tobacco’

-lqurraq* the one(s) most V # *functions as an appositive rather than a selectional base* (cf. **-lleq²**); < **-lleq²-quq-rraq**
Irniqa kemgil**qurraq** qavartuq. ‘My skinniest child is sleeping,’ (compare alternate Yup’ik formulation for
this: Irniama kemgillrat qavartuq.)
Irnianka kemgil**qurraat** qavartut. ‘My skinniest children are sleeping.’ (compare alternate Yup’ik formulation
for this: Irniama kemgillrit qavartuq.)

-lria the one who is V-ing # *when followed by another suffix, the form of this postbase is -lriar-; the relative singular is -lriim, and the dual and plural absolutive and relative are -lriik and lriit respectively; other dual forms are based on -lriig-; forms other than these are based on -lria; when added to a base so that a voiceless consonant (especially t) and e precede the lr of this postbase, this lr may be optionally devoiced to llr (except in HBC); generally does not take possessed endings (except in the case of lexicalized combinations); with “special” te the postbase -nguq is usually used instead of this; this morpheme is also the marker of the “intransitive participial mood”; see Practical Grammar of . . . Yup’ik (p. 382ff); > -kellriik; < PY pb. lriaq*

cali- ‘to work’

calilria ‘the one who is working’ (compare **calilleq** ‘the one who worked, **calista** ‘the one who works’); **calilriartangqertuq** ‘there are people working’; **calilriit** ‘the ones working’; **calilriignun** ‘to the two who are working’

take- ‘to be long’

takelria, takellria ‘one that is long’

qavar- ‘to sleep’

qavalria ‘the one sleeping’

iter- ‘to come in’

itelria, itellria ‘the one coming in’

akag- ‘to roll’

akalria ‘the one rolling’; ‘ball’; ‘wheel’; ‘car’ (lexicalized); **akalriara** ‘his car’

Tungul**riamek** qimugtengqertua. ‘I have a black dog — I have a dog, a black one.’

Ayainanermini tekituq angulvall’ermun equil**riamun** nem elatiini. ‘As he went on he came to a big man chopping wood outside a house — to big man, one who was chopping. . . .’

Yungcaristem alerquallruanga naulluul**riit** qavarcecesqelluki. ‘The doctor told me to let the sick ones sleep.’

-luaqar- to V well; to V enjoyably; to V beneficially # cf. **-luatar-**; < PE pb. l(l)u(C)ar-

qavar- ‘to sleep’

qavaluaqertuq ‘he is sleeping well’

nere- ‘to eat’

nerluaqallruunga ‘I ate well’; **nerluaqallruaqa** ‘I enjoyed eating it’

pi- ‘to do’

piluaqaqina ‘good luck!’

yuu- ‘to live’	yuuluaqertuq ‘he lives well’
nau- ‘to grow’ (of plant)	nauluaqertuq ‘it is growing well’

Piluaqaumanrituq. ‘It isn’t done *right*.’

Nerluaqaqsaituq. ‘He hasn’t eaten well, hasn’t eaten the way he usually does.’

Neqkangqeluaqanrirtuq. ‘He no longer has a *sufficient* supply of food.’

Cikiluaqaqiikut. ‘He gave us something *beneficial*.’

Tailuaqalliniuten. ‘*Good* thing you came!’

{-luar(ar)- see -rrluar(ar)-}

-luataq good N # *and* **-luatar-** to V well; to V with satisfaction # NSU

qimugta ‘dog’	qimugteltuataq ‘good dog’
yuk ‘person’	yuluataq ‘good person’
[e]na^e ‘house’	neluataq ‘good house’
nere- ‘to eat’	nereluatartuq ‘he ate well’
qavar- ‘to sleep’	qavaluatartuq ‘he slept well’

{-lugaq* see -rrlugaq*}

-lugpiaq original N; authentic N # *marginally productive; forms with this postbase are generally lexicalized:*

< -?-pik²; < PY *pb.* luypiyaq

kass’aq ‘white man’	Kass’alugpiaq ‘Russian’; ‘member of the Russian Orthodox Church (white or native)’
atsaq ‘berry’	atsalugpiaq ‘cloudberry, salmonberry’
lagiq ‘goose’	lagilugpiaq ‘white-fronted goose’
ikamraq ‘sled’	ikamralugpiaq ‘large freight sled’
yuk ‘person, Eskimo’	yul’ugpiaq ‘old-time person, person of long ago’
nuna ‘land’	nunalugpiaq ‘continent’

Aqsarpak-llu kic’etungraan imarpigmi ayagatungraan, taum callugtiin camavet mel’**ugpiamun** imarpiim et’uqranun taryul**ugpiamun** igulluku. ‘And, even though Big Belly was used to sinking down and traveling in the ocean, that opponent of his dragged him down all the way to the depths of the sea — to the *genuine* water in the depths of the sea, to the *genuine* brine.’ (YUU 1995:89)

{-lugte-} *see -rrlugte-*

{-luk} *see -rrluk*

?luq (*anatomical word ending*) # *non-productive; occurs in a number of anatomical words; meaning of postbase undetermined, and bases of the following unidentified; < PE pb. lu(Ṛ)*

qavluq ‘eyebrow’

tamluq ‘chin’

kumluq ‘thumb’

curluq ‘nostril’

qerrluq ‘lip’

uluq ‘tongue’

alug ‘sole of foot’

nulluq ‘buttock’

qelluq ‘colon’

yualuq, ivaluq ‘tendon, sinew’

M

:(u/i)ma- to be in a state of having V-ed or having been V-ed; to have been V-ing for a long time # **(u)** *used with bases ending in a consonant or e (but not te); (i) used with bases ending in te; with bases that describe getting into a state, this postbase means to be in that state. With other bases it yields a verb meaning that the action has been occurring for some time; preserves polarity, but if used with an intransitive ending and with a verb base that can take transitive endings, then it can have a passive meaning (see example with nere- below); cf. -ngqa-, -nga-; > -maar-, -mari-, -tuumar-, -squma-, -yuuma-, -yuumir-; < PE pb. (u)ma-*

ciku- ‘to freeze’

cikumauq ‘it is frozen’

tuqu- ‘to die’

tuquumauq ‘it/he is dead’ (*vs. tuqu(llru)uq* ‘he died’)

qercua- ‘to get frostbitten’

qercuamauq ‘it is frostbitten’

nere- ‘to eat’

nerumauq ‘he has eaten or it has been eaten’; **nerumaa** ‘has eaten it’

nipe- ‘to go out’

nipumauq ‘it is out, extinguished’

makete- 'to rise'

makcimaug 'he is upright'

tupag- 'to wake up'

tupaumaug 'he is awake'

kaig- 'to be hungry'

kaigumaug 'he has been hungry for a long time'

nare- 'to smell'

narumaaqa 'I keep smelling it (whether or not it is here)'

Kaminiaq nipumayuksaaqluku ellillrui igat qainganun. 'Thinking that the stove *was* out, he put the letters on it.'

Aturciigataput una levaag navgumiin. 'We cannot use this motor because it *is* broken.'

Uksuumainanrani elitnaullruunga. 'During *the course of* the winter I went to school.'

Kiagumainanrani calillruunga. 'During *the course of* the summer I worked.'

–**maa** my N, . . . ; my Ns, . . . # *vocative with further address; this is actually a special form with a special function of the 1st person singular relative case; cf. -mta*

irniaq 'child'

irniamaa 'my child, . . .', 'my children, . . .'

Qetunramaa, atavet, aanavet-llu alerquutai atuqiki, . . . 'My son, follow your father's and mother's precepts, . . .' (KIP 1998:133)

Yumaa, niicugniqercia qanrutnaamci; . . . 'My children, listen to me, I shall speak to you; . . .' (PSALM 50:7)

Kitak nutaan panimaa, . . . aipangesqumangluten cingumangamken. 'Look, *my daughter*, I am beginning to wish that you would get a spouse; I prod you.' (QUL 2003:600)

Agayutmaa, Agayutmaa, ciin unicia? 'My God, my God, why have you forsaken me?' (PSALM 22:1 & MATT. 27:46)

Nuliamaa, una kulun tun'aqa elpenun nallunailkutaqesqelluku kassuutellmegnun. 'My wife, I give this ring to you as a token of our marriage.' (CAT 1950:99)

:(u/i)**maar-** to just V (for a short duration, or without making a big deal of it); to take a V # NUN

apte- 'to ask'

apcimaarru 'just ask him'

tangssug- 'to look'

tangssuumaaraqa 'I took a look at it'

qanengssi- 'to tell a story'

qanengssimaara 'why don't you tell story'

Tauḡaten pimaarnginanrani neviarcara'ar una anqerrluni tangerqallinia tauḡauḡet. 'At that *very moment* a young woman suddenly came out and met him face to face.' (WOR 2007:112)

:(u/i)**maar(ar)-** to V slowly (*K, NI meaning*); to V to the surprise of others (*HBC meaning*) # < -ma-ar(ar)-

makete- 'to rise'

makcimaartuq 'he got up slowly' (*K, NI*), 'he got up to the surprise of others' (*HBC*)

iter- 'to enter'

itrumaartuq 'he entered slowly' (K, NI), 'he entered to the surprise of others' (HBC)

Tamaq'aqanrakun, tua-llu-gguq qamaken qasgim iluanek yuk kiugna **anumaartuq** qerrutmek tegumiarluni. 'At the moment it disappeared a person *slowly* came out from the kashim carrying a chamber pot.' (QUL 2003:126)

?**maarrluk** food prepared by V-ing; (potential) food that is V; food that has N # *non-productive; forms with this postbase are lexicalized; < -?-rrluk*

ega- 'to boil'

egamaarrluk 'half-dried and boiled fish'

aru- 'to be soft, rotten'

arumaarrluk 'fish slightly smoked and stored in seal oil'

tegge- 'to be tough'

teggmaarrluk 'dog salmon' (Y)

uquq 'seal oil'

uqumaarrluk 'fish slightly smoked and stored in seal oil'

?**mar-** to V for a while; to V more than once # *non-productive; sometimes seems to change the meaning very little; < -mar-*

ige- 'to swallow'

igmaraa 'he is swallowing it over and over'

kegge- 'to bite'

keggmartuq 'it is repeatedly biting; **keggmaraa** 'it is repeatedly biting him'

tut'e- 'to step'

tutmaraa 'he is stepping on it (more than once)'

qurre- 'to urinate'

qurrmaraa 'he is urinating on it'

aurre- 'to crawl'

aurrmartuq 'he is crawling'

:(u/i)**mari-** to have finished V-ing; to have already V-ed; to have been V-ed # < -ma-i¹-

nere- 'to eat'

nerumaria 'he has already eaten it'

ayag- 'to go'

ayaumariuq 'he has already gone'

akilite- 'to pay for (it)'

akilicimariuq 'it's already been paid'

Imlaugit **anumaria**qameng atertelartut ula carvaq-llu maliggluku yuinaak malruk wall yuinaat pingayun erenret aturluki. 'When their eggs *are done being* laid, they drift with the tide or current for forty to sixty days.'

Aturai cimiumariaata mertarcuutekegtaarmek cali qaluuritkegtaarmek cikirraarluku pia, "Kitak tua-i nutaan mertaa." 'When he *had finished* changing his clothes, she gave him a fine bucket and dipper and said to him, "Go ahead, please fetch water."'

Ayagyaqunak aya**marik**uma tauḡaam. ‘Don’t go until after I *have* left.’

Ner**umarik**umta ayagciqut. ‘When we *finish* eating we’ll leave.’

–**mcaugar-** to V in a small way # NS

nere- ‘to eat’

neremcaugartuq ‘he is nibbling, snacking’

qavar- ‘to sleep’

qavamcaugartuq ‘he is napping, dozing’

–**mciur(ar)-** to V a little at a time #

nere- ‘to eat’

neremciurtuq ‘he is eating a little at a time’; **neremciurallruuq**
‘he ate a little at a time’

unatar- ‘to pick berries’

unatamciurtuq ‘he is picking berries a few at a time’

–**mcuar(ar)-** to V a little # *cf.* -**cuar(ar)-**

tangernnarqe- ‘to be visible’

tangernnarqemcuartuq ‘it is partially visible’

qurre- ‘to urinate’

qurremcuarallruuq ‘he accidentally urinated a little’

–**mcugte-**, –**mssugte-**, –**myugte-** to V to a small degree; to V in a small way #

nere- ‘to eat’

neremyugtuq, **neremssugtuq**, **neremcugtuq** ‘he is nibbling’

qaner- ‘to talk’

qanemcugtuq *etc.* ‘he is grumbling, mumbling’

quser- ‘to cough’

qusemcugtuq *etc.* ‘he is coughing little coughs’

qenerte- ‘to be angry’

qenertemcugtuq ‘he is just slightly angry’

Qan**emyugteng**’e’rmeng ayagyugpek’nateng akwaugaq ayallruut. ‘Even though they grumbled — spoke in a *small way* — not wanting to go, they left yesterday.’

%~**mete-** / %~**nete-** to be at N # a contraction of the localis ending %~**mi**, *etc.*, and the obsolescent verb base **ete-** meaning ‘to be’; takes intransitive endings only; may take subordinatives in **-lu-** (**-luni**, **-luteng**, **-lua**, *etc.*) or in **-na-** (**-nani**, **-nateng**, **-nii**, *etc.*); see also Practical Grammar of . . . Yup’ik (p. 84ff)

angyaq ‘boat’

angyamtuq ‘it is in the boat’ (*from* **angyami** ‘in the boat’ and **etuq** ‘it is’); **angyaanetuq**, **angyaantuq** ‘it is in his boat’; **angyantut** ‘they are in the boats’

ilu ‘inside’

iluanetuq, **iluantuq** ‘it is inside it’ (*from* **iluani** **etuq**)

pika(ni) 'up there'

pikanetuq, pika'antuq 'it is up there'

na(ni) 'where'

nanta? 'where is it?'

Avelngayagaq natrem aciantuq. 'The little mouse *is* under the floor.'

Im'um nanlucia (*from nante-ci-q-possessed ending*) nalluaqa. 'I don't know where that thing *is*.'

Tua-i tamaani unugpak mermenani tua-i. 'And so all night he *was in* the water.' (NAT 2001:228)

Tua-i-gguq-am cellamelluni allanrem imum uitallran taktaciatun, asiin kesiani iterluni. 'And so he *was (in the)* outdoors as long as that stranger stayed there, coming in only when he went away.' (MAR1 2001:3)

@~+mi- to V also # < PE *pb.* mi-

age- 'to go over'

agmiuq 'he also went over'

inarte- 'to lie down'

inarrmiuq 'he went to bed also'

elite- 'to learn'

elismia 'he learned it too'

nallunrite- 'to know'

nallunrilmiuq 'he also knows'

yurar- 'to dance'

yurarmiuq 'he is dancing too'

tatamte- 'to startle'

tatamesmia, tatammia 'she startled him too'

Qangkun qessaminaurtuq. 'As usual, he gets lazy.'

Tuanllutek tua-i. Yuulutek-wa tua-i. Ilakek-llu tua-i tamaa-i tekismilliniluteng. 'They₂ stayed there. They₂ lived there. Their₂ family *also* came.' (AGA 1996:140)

Yaaqvani-llu akmani Ingqilit inerquutengqerrmilalliniut . . . 'The Indians of the lower 48 states *also* had prohibitions . . . ' (CAU 1985:96)

. . . pinrilmiami-llu unran aciakun anqertaqluni. '. . . and, *also* when he did not do that, he would slip out from its (fore)limbs.' (YUU 1995:13)

+mik, +miaq thing held in one's N # and +mig- to put in one's N # < PE *pb.* miy

qaneq 'mouth'

qanermiaq 'thing held in the mouth, such as a respirator used in a steambath'; **qanermigtuq** 'he put something in his mouth'; **qanermigaa** 'he put it in his mouth'

tunu 'back'

tunumikaa 'he is carrying it on his back' (has it as the thing held on his back); **tunumigaa** 'he put it on his back to carry it'

itek 'front part of boot'

itegmigaa 'he kicked it with the front of his foot'

uneq 'armpit'

unermiaq 'thing held under the arm'

uya(quq) 'neck'

uyamik 'necklace or other thing worn on neck'

keni(q) 'front part of parka cover'

kenimikaa 'she is holding it in the front skirt of her parka cover' (with the cloth gathered around it)

Also, irregularly:

iqeq 'corner of mouth'

iqmik 'thing held in the mouth' (not to be eaten), specifically, 'chewing tobacco'; **iqmigaa** 'he put it in his mouth' (not necessarily to eat it)

kegge- 'to bite'

keggmiaq 'thing held in the teeth by biting on it'

qayaq 'kayak'

qasmigaa 'he put it in his kayak' (*NUN usage*); **qasmikaa** 'he is carrying it in his kayak' (*NUN usage*)

-mirte- to act like N # *non-productive*

kass'aq 'white person'

kass'amirtuq 'he's acting like a white person'

tuunraq 'shamanistic spirit'

tuunramirrluni '(he) practicing shamanism'

arnaq 'woman'

arnamirtuq 'he is (is acting) effeminate'

tamar- (*root*) 'all, entire'

tamarmirtuq 'he is putting all his effort into what he's doing' (*lexicalized*)

Tamakut tamaani tamatum nalliini waten angalkumirrluteng-wa pilaameng, nasvalarait cali tamaaggun. 'Back in those days some of those who *practiced* shamanism revealed their powers by using things like that.' (TAP 2004:72)

Tengmiirvigmi-llu tua-i tamarmirrluteng yuirulluteng makut nunat. 'In April this village becomes *totally* depopulated.' (KIP 1998:267)

+milli- to probably also V; to most probably V or be V #

ega- 'to cook'

egamilliuq 'it must be cooked'

nunanir- 'to be enjoyable' (*NUN*)

nunanirmilliuq 'it must be wonderful'

~+miu inhabitant of N; resident of N; tribe-member of or from N # *generally refers to humans: may be used, in the plural, as part of the village name, cf. localis case ending -mi; > -miutaq; < PE pb. miru*

Mamterilleq 'Bethel'

Mamterillermiu 'resident of Bethel'; **Mamterillermiut** 'residents of Bethel', 'Bethel'

?	Urr'agmiut 'Ohogamiut' (<i>old village on the Yukon</i>)
?	Umkumiut (<i>a prominent fish camp on Nelson Is.</i>)
Qissunaq 'Kashunak' (<i>old village near Chevak</i>)	Qissunarmiullret 'the former village of Kashunak'
pai 'mouth of river'	Paimiut 'Paimiut' (<i>old village on the Yukon and another near Hooper Bay</i>); people of the mouth of a river
cellin 'whetstone'	Cellitemiut 'Sleetmute'
negte- 'to press down on'	Negtemiut 'Nightmute' (<i>perhaps because the wind presses down on the site</i>)
ceñaq 'shore'	ceñarmiu 'shore dweller, inhabitant of the coast'
napa 'tree'	Napamiut 'Napamiut' (<i>old village on the Kuskokwim</i>)
Kuigpak 'Yukon River'	Kuigpagmiu 'one who lives on the Yukon'
Qaluyaaq 'Nelson Island'	Qaluyaarmiut 'Nelson Islanders'
Canineq 'the coast between Nelson Is. and the mouth of the Kuskokwim'	Caninermiut 'people of Kwigillingok, Kongignak, Kipnuk, and Chefnak'
akula^e 'land in between'	Akulmiut 'the people of Nunapitchuk, Kasigluk, Atmauthluak, and nearby former villages' (<i>lexicalized; so called from their being between encircling low hills</i>)
ca 'what'	camiungusit 'where are you from?; where do you reside?'
Kusquqvak	Kusquqvagmiunguunga 'I reside on the Kuskokwim River'
Fairbanks	Fairbanks-armiunguunga 'I'm a resident of Fairbanks'
qasgi(q) 'men's communal house'	qasgimiut 'those who live in the men's communal house'
qagaa(ni), qii(ni) 'out there, north'	Qiimiut '(northern) Norton Sound Yup'ik people; Unaliq people'

With demonstrative pronouns, usually used with the non-singular base:

man'a, makut 'one(s) here'	makumiut 'those who live in this place; local people'
qagna, qagkut 'one(s) out'	qagkumiu 'northerners'; 'Yukoners'; 'Inupiat'

there, one(s) north'

unegna, unegkut 'one(s)
downriver'

unegkumiu 'one who lives downriver'

qaṽgna, qaṽgkut 'one(s)
upriver'

qaṽgkumiu 'one who lives upriver'

paṽgna, paṽgkut 'one(s) back
there'

paṽgkumiu 'mainlander' (*NUN, NI usage*)

pagna, pagkut 'one(s) upland'

pagkumiu 'uplander'

kinkut 'who (plural)'

kinkumiunguyit? 'where are you from?' (*NUN usage*)

Umyuaqa nallartenricaaqellruuq yaaqvarmiupiamek Kass'amek aipangellrani, taṽgaam . . . tailuni nunaṽteni kassuutellruuk. 'It troubled my mind when she married a white man from a distant place — *someone who lived far away* — but he came and they got married in our village.' (QAN 2009:166)

Sometimes comes after a possessed ending of a positional base:

Akertem aciarmiū 'black person' (*lexicalized; literally, 'dweller of the area beneath the sun'*);

. . . kuigem iluarmiungulua tangyuitellruunga makunek ' . . . I, being a *dweller* of the area within the river (i.e., along the river system), have never seen those.' (CIU 2005:66)

+miu- to be at N; to stay at N # NUN

ella 'outside'

ellamiuciqukut 'we shall stay outside'

angyaq 'boat'

angyarmiuguq 'he is in the boat'

ena^e 'house'

enmiussuun 'house slipper' (*lexicalized*)

~+miutaq* one whose place is N # *generally of animals*; < -miu-?

Yuilquq 'wilderness'

yuilqurmiutaq 'wild animal'

qilak 'sky'

qilagmiutaq 'one of the heavenly host'; 'lemming' (*lexicalized; so called because they supposedly fall from the sky*)

imaq 'contents, often watery
contents'

imarmiutaq 'mink' (*lexicalized*)

maraq 'swamp'

mararmiutaq 'longspur, waterthrush' (*lexicalized*)

meq 'water'

mermiutaq 'aquatic animal'

nuna 'land'

nunamiutaq 'land animal'

imarpik ‘sea’

Imarpigmiutaq ‘sea mammal’

un’a, unkut ‘one(s) out at sea’

unkumiutaq ‘sea mammal’

qai ‘surface’

qaimiutauguq ‘it (child) clings to its parent’ (*lexicalized*)

Cukaringellrani-gguq imna tauna naqugut**miutarraa** keglunrem pamyua wani agalria, tuarpiaq-gguq avani teker nengingauralia. ‘When he began to run faster, that wolf tail *hanging from* his belt was sticking out like an erect forefinger.’ (QUL 2003:426)

Nemiutaullruuq tamatum nalliini. ‘During that time he was always in the house — a *resident* of the house — (and not in the kashim).’ (TAP 2004:25)

+miuyaar- to speak the language or dialect of the residents of N # *cf.* **-saar-**; < -miu-?-

Yupiit ilait Kuigpag**miuyaar**luteng qalartelartut, ilait-llu apqait Caninermiut apqitnek

Unegkum**miuyaar**luteng qalartaqluteng, wall’u apqait Cupiit Qissun**miuyaar**luteng qalartaqluteng.

‘Some Yup’ik *speak the dialect of the people of the Yukon*, and some, called “Caninermiut”, *speak the dialect of the people of downriver*, and those called Cup’ik *speak the dialect of the people of Kashunak*.’ (BES n.d.:iii)

-mli- to V casually or aimlessly # < PE *pb.* mli-

nanrar- ‘to praise’

nanramlia ‘he is casually or teasingly praising her’

piyua- ‘to walk’

piyuamliuq ‘he is wandering around’

nere- ‘to eat’

neremliuq ‘he is casually, slowly eating’

-mssag- to V in a small way #

nere- ‘to eat’

neremssagtuq ‘he is nibbling’

qaner- ‘to speak’

qanerssugtuq ‘he is chatting’; ‘he is mumbling’

-mssugte- to V in a small way # *see* **-mcugte-**

-mta our N, . . . ; our Ns, . . . # *vocative with further address; this is the ending of 1st person plural relative case with a special function; cf.* **-maa**

Ataneq Agayut**mta**, anirturkut, . . . ‘Oh Lord *our God*, save us, . . .’ (PSALM 106:47)

-myag- to not V enough #

nere- ‘to eat’

neremyagtuten ‘you are not eating enough’ (to be satisfied)

qavar- ‘to sleep’

qavamyallruunga ‘I didn’t sleep enough’

-myugte- to V in a small way; to tend to be V # *see* -mcugte-

N

@(u)n (also **@₃(u)taq**) instrument or device for V-ing; time of V-ing # *only marginally productive as an instrumental, except in some dialects (e.g., HBC) where it is more fully productive; the items on the list below are all lexicalized: = taq¹; > -cuun/-ssuun, -irin, -i:run, -lgun, -llgun, -natkaq, -tassiigun, -tateke-, -teke-, -tnguarkaq; < PE pb. un*

unguva- 'to live'

unguvan 'heart' (NSU, UK, BB, NR, LI, EG, NUN usage)

ega- 'to cook' (NS, Y, HBC)

egan 'cooking pot' (general term); **egatii** 'his pot'; **egatnguuq** 'it is a pot'

(c)elli- 'to whet'

(c)ellin 'whetstone'

kagi- 'to sweep'

kagin 'broom'

agayu- 'to worship'

Ayagun 'God'

apte- 'to ask'

apyun 'question'

kiu- 'to answer'

kiun 'answer'

una- 'to work on manually'

unan 'hand' (K, NI, BB, CAN form)

mingqe- 'to sew'

mingqun 'needle'

kegge- 'to bite'

keggun 'tooth'

qurre- 'to urinate'

qurrun 'chamber pot'

kepe- 'to sever'

kepun 'adze'

cuqte- 'to measure'

cuqyun 'ruler'; 'pattern'; 'gunsight'

qia- 'to cry'

qian 'dirge'; 'mourning song'

kumarte- 'to light; to ignite'

kumarun 'lamp wick'

naqugte- 'to put on a belt, to gird'

nuqugun 'belt'

cave- ‘to row’	cavun ‘oar’
anguar- ‘to paddle’	anguarun ‘paddle’
paanger- ‘to paddle with a double-bladed paddle’	paangrun ‘double-bladed paddle’
qinerte- ‘to sight’	qinrun ‘scope’; qinrutek ‘pair of binoculars’
capu- ‘to block’	capun ‘weir’
cupe- ‘to blow’	cupun, cup’un ‘ember’; ‘gun’
egte- ‘to throw’	egun (<i>some K usage</i>) ‘atlatl’
eke- ‘to get in’	ekun ‘ticket’
alaite- ‘to be visible’	alailun ‘trail marker’
qanrute- ‘to tell’	qanruyun ‘maxim’; ‘wise saying’; ‘teaching’
alerqur- ‘to command; to instruct’	alerquun ‘precept’; ‘commandment’
inerqur- ‘to forbid; to admonish’	inerquun ‘admonition’; ‘prohibition; law’
aper- ‘to show, pronounce’	aprun ‘(game) trail’
eglerte- ‘to move’	eglerun ‘canoe’
ag’ur- ‘to continue to go over’	aguun ‘canoe’
yungcar- ‘to medicate’	yungcaun ‘medication’
cuqete- ‘to measure’	cuqyun ‘pattern’; ‘ruler’
ipug- ‘to ladle’	ipuun ‘wooden ladle’
kauma- ‘to have one’s hands in something’	kauman ‘mitten’
pekete- ‘to move, work’	Pekyun ‘Monday’
kaug- ‘to strike’	Kaugun ‘June’ (striking time for fish)
tenge- ‘to fly off’	Tengun ‘August’ (when birds fly off)
perrir- ‘to wipe’	perriun ‘towel’

ingte- ‘to molt’	Ingun ‘July’ (when birds molt)
qenuir- ‘to remove ice’	qenuirun ‘ice scoop’
yuar-, ivar- ‘to search’	yuarun, ivarun ‘song’ (<i>semantic derivation unclear</i>)
kavirte- ‘to redden’	kavirun ‘ochre, red dye’
qanikciur- ‘to work on snow’	qanikciurun ‘snow shovel’ or ‘any shovel’
mayur- ‘to climb’	mayuun ‘ladder, ramp’
nuyiur- ‘to fix hair’	nuyiurun, nuyiurutet ‘comb’ (<i>also, nuyuurun, nuyuurutet, lexicalized</i>)
inqe- ‘to coo’	inqun ‘cooing name’
mer-, emer- ‘to drink’	mer’un, emrun (<i>NUN form</i>) ‘cup’
kuma- ‘to be lit’	kuman ‘light, lamp’ (<i>NUN usage</i>)
kenir- ‘to point’ (<i>NUN form</i>)	keniun ‘index finger’ (<i>NUN usage</i>)
tanqig- ‘to be bright’	tanqiun ‘window, skylight’ (<i>NUN usage</i>)
nungute-, nunute- ‘to fasten’	nunguyun, nunuyun ‘button or other fastener’
legte- ‘to singe, to burn’	legcin ‘burner for making ash’
aki- ‘to prop’	akin ‘headrest, pillow’
ayag- (<i>root</i>) ‘leaning on some thing’	ayaun ‘thumb’ (<i>K, BB usage</i>)
alunge- ‘to lap’	alungun ‘tongue’ (<i>K, BB usage</i>); ‘dog-feeding trough’
cinge- ‘to push’	cingun ‘elbow’ (<i>K, BB usage</i>)
kaki- ‘to push needle in fabric; to take a stitch’	kakin ‘straight pin’
kape- ‘to stab; to poke’	kapun ‘spear point; hypodermic needle’
kakeggluir- ‘to blow the nose’	kakeggluirun ‘handkerchief; tissue’
kiircar- ‘to heat a space’	kiircaun ‘heater’
ikite- ‘to open’	ikirun ‘introduction; preface’
maqarqe- ‘to make (it) warmer’	maqarqun ‘insulation’

qaluur- 'to repeatedly dip'	qaluurun 'dipper'
ipug- 'to scoop'	ipuun 'ladle'
yaarui- 'to make a non-permanent drawing'	yaaruin 'story knife'
tukuu- 'to be wealthy'	tukuun 'wealth'
caqu- 'to wrap'	caqun 'mother' (<i>lexicalized</i>)

Also possibly some the following, though probably not from this postbase:

?	aklanqurrun 'weasel' (<i>NS usage</i>)
?	ciun 'ear'
?	aquun 'skin stretching form'
?	qagan 'lake at the head of a river'
?	ingun 'boat seat'
?	imarnin 'gutskin rain parka for use with kayak'
?	uliun 'ligament of back used for sinew'
? (<i>cf. aliq</i> 'sleeve')	aliiman, aliuman 'mitten'
? (<i>cf. angu-</i> 'to overtake')	angun 'man; male'

@~+na¹ oh, how it causes one to be V! # *forms exclamations; non-productive; from -narqe- by truncation*

quya- 'to be thankful'	quyana 'thank you!'
tallur- 'respectful, shy'	tallurna 'thank you!'
kapegcug- 'dreading'	kapegcugna 'how dreadful!'

@~+na² in order to V; for the purpose of V-ing # *used with the subordinative mood only; > -kunayaaqe-, -nayuke-, -natkaq, -nanrir-; < PE pb. na-*

nere- 'to eat'	nernaluku 'in order to eat it'
inarte- 'to lie down'	inarnnaluni 'in order to lie down, planning to go to bed'
elite- 'to learn'	elitnaluni 'in order to learn'

atur- 'to use'

aturnaluku 'in order to use it'

Taillrulliniuq maavet ceñirrnaluta. 'He came here (*in order*) to visit us.'

Pamavirtellruut iqvaryarnaluteng. 'They went back there *in order* to go berry-picking.'

@~+**naciar-** to V late; to take a long time in V-ing # < PE *pb.* nacilar-

tupag- 'to wake up'

tupagnacialluunga 'I woke up late'

inarte- 'to lie down'

inarnaciartuq 'he is going to bed late'

nere- 'to eat'

nernaciaraa 'he took a long time to eat it, he ate it late'

Mitnaciartuq tengssuun. 'The airplane is landing *late*. Or The airplane is *taking a long time* to land.'

@~+**naite-** to tend not to cause one to V # *takes intransitive endings only; this is the negative of -narqe-; < -nar-ite*¹-

alinge- 'to fear'

alingnaituq 'it is not frightening'

takar- 'to feel shy'

takarnaituq 'he doesn't make one shy, he is not intimidating'

@~+**nake-** to consider (it) to tend to cause one to V # *takes transitive ending only: < -nar-ke*³-

alinge- 'to fear'

alingnakaa 'he considers it frightening'; 'it (*object*) is frightening to him (*subject*)'

@~+**nanrir-** to cease V-ing; to stop V-ing forever; to not V any more # < -na²-nrir-

cali- 'to work'

calinanrirtuq 'he stopped working, he doesn't work any more'

yurar- 'to dance'

yurarnanrirtuq 'he doesn't dance any more'

atur- 'to use'

aturnanriraa 'he doesn't use it any more'

@~+**naq**¹ one that causes V-ing # *and @~+nar-* to cause V-ing # *non-productive; > -narqe-, -naite-, -nari-, -nake-, -nartaar-, -niur-; < -nar*

qatli- 'to sting'

qatlinaq 'nettle' (*lexicalized*)

tuqu- 'to die'

tuqunaq 'poison'

neler- 'to expel flatus'

nelernaq 'bean' (*NUN usage; lexicalized*)

kaig- 'to be hungry'

kaignaq 'famine'

naku- ‘to be cross-eyed’	nakunaq ‘mollusk, said to make one cross-eyed if eaten’ (<i>NUN usage; lexicalized</i>)
keneg- (<i>root</i>) ‘love’	kenegnartuq ‘she is lovely’
enur- ‘to lack’	enurnartuq ‘it is scarce’
cilur- ‘to glide, skip on water’	cilurnaqaq ‘a flat stone’
pacete- ‘to be chilled’	pacetnaq ‘chilly weather’
piite- ‘to lack’	piitnaq ‘great need, famine’

Often used in the relative case possessing **nalliini** ‘in the time of —’

pissurnam nalliini ‘during hunting time — in the period corresponding to when it *conducive* to hunting’
 . . . enuqisngaunateng-llu kainiqnam nalliini. ‘. . . neither will they suffer shortage during a time of famine
 — *cause* of people suffering hunger.’ (PSALM 37:19)

Tua-i tamaani neqaiturpiim ellarrlugpiim piitnam nalliini, qiugaarcullrek taukuk. ‘(They were) those two
 who had looked for an indication in the sky of open water (an ice blink) during of time of continual
 lack of food, or very bad weather, or famine — *cause of deprivation*.’ (CIU 2005:6)

. . . utercularyaaqeng’erpeci school-arnam nalliini . . . ‘. . . even if you would like to go home during school
 time — in the time *when one is supposed to go to school* . . .’ (QUL 2003:300)

?naq² one like N # *non-productive; occurs in a number of names of fish, animals, birds, and plants, perhaps not always with the meaning given above.*

Manik ‘egg’ (<i>NS only</i>)	manignaqaq ‘loche, burbot’ (<i>all Yup’ik</i>)
nateq ‘floor’	naternaq ‘flounder’
iru ‘leg’	irunaq ‘steelhead trout’
neqleq, leqleq ‘white-fronted goose’	neqlernaq, leqlernaq ‘black brant’
cikik ‘only ground squirrel’ (<i>NS only</i>)	cikignaqaq ‘lake trout’ (<i>K</i>)
mimeq ‘thigh of bird or mammal’	mimernaq ‘stump of old tree’
qamiquq ‘head’	qamiquernaq ‘stump of old tree’
nanvaq ‘lake’	nanvarnaq ‘lagoon’

tuntu 'caribou'

tuntunaq 'one side of two-piece end or next-to-end deck beam of kayak'

From unidentified bases (but likely with this postbase):

qanganaq 'ground squirrel'

arraaq 'sea otter'

cavirrutnaq 'whitefish'

ceqpilunaq 'sparrow'

paugnaq 'bear' (NUN)

kanayurnaqaq 'loche, burbot'

taperrnaq 'seashore plantain';
'beach grass for making
baskets'

tusairnaq 'grebe'

arlunaq 'polar bear'

assigarnaq 'beluga' (LI)

qugautnaq 'wolf fish'

ceturrnaq 'arctic cod'

paparnaq 'poison water hemlock'

tarnaq 'wild celery'

quarnaq 'tamarack'

Also occurs in a number of place names

{-naqe- see -narqe-}

@~+naqsaqe- to be feasible to V now # *for polarity information see -nari- below*; < -narqe-yaaqe-

nayircur- 'to hunt seals'

nayircurnaqsaaquq 'it is feasible for one to hunt seals now' or 'it is feasible for him to hunt seals now' (*that is*, 'there are seals available for hunting')

@~+narcar- to try to cause one to V #

alinge- 'to be afraid'

alingnarcartuq 'to act so as to cause others to fear him'

takar- 'intimidated'

takarnarcartuq 'to act so as to cause others to be intimidated by him'

@~+nari- to be time to V # > -yunari-; < -nar-i¹-

There are four polarity situations to consider (note that in the following translations, "(subj.))" and "(obj.))" pertain to the derived verb).

1) *Embedded verb considered intransitive; derived verb used with an intransitive ending. In this case the subject of the*

derived verb is the impersonal 'it' and the subject of the embedded verb is the indefinite 'someone', or else the subject of the derived verb is the subject of the embedded verb:

ayag- 'to leave'	ayagnariuq it (<i>impersonal subj.</i>) 'is time for someone to leave', 'it is time for us to leave' or 'it is time for him (<i>subj.</i>) to leave'; ayagnariunga 'it is time for me (<i>subj.</i>) to leave'
nere- 'to eat'	nernariuq it (<i>impersonal subj.</i>) 'is time for someone to eat', 'it is time for us to eat', or 'it is time for him (<i>subj.</i>) to eat'

2) *Embedded verb considered intransitive; derived verb used with transitive ending. In this case the subject of the derived verb is the impersonal 'it' and the object of the derived verb is the subject of the embedded verb:*

ayag- 'to leave'	ayagnarianga 'it (<i>impersonal subj.</i>) is time for me (<i>obj.</i>) to leave'
nere- 'to eat'	nernarianga 'it (<i>impersonal subj.</i>) is time for me (<i>obj.</i>) to eat'

3) *Embedded verb considered transitive; derived verb used with an intransitive ending. In this case the subject of the derived verb is the object of the embedded verb, the subject of which is the indefinite 'someone':*

ikayur- 'to help'	ikayurnariunga 'it is time for someone to help me (<i>subj.</i>)' (i.e., it is time for me to be helped)
nere- 'to eat'	nernariuq 'it is time for someone to eat it' (<i>subj.</i>) (i.e., it is time for it to be eaten)

4) *Embedded verb considered transitive; derived verb used with a transitive ending. In this case the subject of the derived verb is the impersonal 'it' and the subject of the embedded verb is the indefinite 'someone'; or else the subject of the derived verb is the subject of the embedded verb. In either case, the object of the derived verb is the object of the embedded verb:*

ikayur- 'to help'	ikayurnarianga 'it (<i>impersonal subj.</i>) is time for someone to help me (<i>obj.</i>)', or 'it is time for him (<i>subj.</i>) to help me (<i>obj.</i>)'
nere- 'to eat'	nernaria 'it is time for him (<i>subj.</i>) to eat,' or 'it is time for him (<i>subj.</i>) to eat it (<i>obj.</i>)'

Taqnariniluku qayagauraa. 'He called her, telling her that *it was time* to quit working.'

Cauyarnariuq. 'It's *time* for drumming.' (title of book CAU 1985)

Qavarnarian kenurraq niptaa. 'Since it is *time* to sleep, he turned the light off.'

@~+**narqe-** to tend to cause one to V; to be able to be V-ed # *takes intransitive endings only; when followed by a suffix that drops e and begins with a consonant followed by a vowel, then this postbase takes the form -naqe-; also used with "emotional roots"; note that negatives (and other such forms) of the present postbase -narqe- (and those derived from it, e.g.*

-yugnarqe-) are derived from or based on the simpler, and in itself essentially non-productive form **-nar-** (see **-naq¹**), thus giving **-naite-** ‘to tend not to cause one to V’ (rather than ***-narqaite-**); cf. **-nirqe-** > **-naqsaaqe-**, **-ninarqe-**, **-yanarqe-**, **-yugnarqe-**, **-yunarqe-**, **-na¹-**; < **-naq¹-rqe¹-**

tuqu- ‘to die’	tuqunarquq ‘it is deadly, poisonous’; tuqunaqluni ‘being deadly’
alinge- ‘to fear’	alingnarquq ‘it is frightening’; alingnaqvaa ‘how frightening!’
nere- ‘to eat’	nernarquq ‘it tends to cause one to eat,’ or ‘it can be eaten’
takar- (root) ‘shy’	takarnarquq ‘he causes one to feel shy, is intimidating’
temci- (root) ‘amused’	temcinarquq ‘it is humorous, funny, amusing’
akngirte- ‘to hurt’	akngirrnarquq ‘it causes one to get hurt’
akngir- (root) ‘in pain’	akngirnarquq ‘it is painful, in pain, hurting’

The subject of the embedded verb can be denoted by a noun in the terminalis or localis case.

Yugnun (or yugni) **tuqunarquq**. ‘It is deadly — *can cause death* — for people.’

Cetuilngurnun (or cetuilngurni) **qaillun tegunarqa?** ‘How *can* those who don’t have fingernails grab onto it?’

@~+nartaar- to act so as to try to cause others to think that one is such as to cause them to V # *takes intransitive endings only*; < **-nar-taar¹-**

alinge- ‘to fear’	alingnartaartuq ‘he is trying to make people think he is frightening, trying to make himself frightening to others’
takar- (root) ‘shy’	takarnartaartuq ‘he tries to make people think he is intimidating’

@~+natkaq future time of V-ing # *used only with possessed terminalis case endings, to mean ‘until the time of V-ing’.*

There may be a subject of the embedded intransitive verb (in the absolutive case) or a possessor of the derived noun in the relative case; or a subject of the embedded transitive verb (in the relative case); cf. -rraaneq; < -na²-n-kaq; see also Practical Grammar . . . of Yup’ik (p. 320)

nere- ‘to eat’	nernatkamtenun ‘until we eat’
tekite- ‘to arrive’	tekitnatkaanun ‘until he arrives’

Maantauciqua agayulirta (agayulirtem) **tekitnatkaanun**. ‘I shall stay here *until* the priest arrives.’

Nutaan tua-i taukuk tuani uqingcalliniak, aulukluku, **pinirinatkaanun**. ‘Then they nourished him and watched over her *until* he had recovered his strength.’ (YUU 1995:100)

Uterrluten atavnun uilgaugurniartuten Shelah qetunraqa anglirin**atkaanun**. ‘Return to your father’s house and remain a widow *until* Shelah my son grows up.’ (AYAG. 38:11)

Uquq iluatni patrut**natkaanun** amimun, . . . ‘*Until* the oil inside (the kayak) penetrates the (kayak) skin, . .

@₁~+**naur-** to customarily or habitually V (if other conditions hold) # < PE *pb. na(C)ur-*

elite- 'to learn'

elitnaurtuq 'his going to school'; **elitnauraa** 'he is teaching him'

(example of non-productive I)

Often translatable with the English word 'would'; may be used on the main verb of a sentence having a subordinate verb in the contingent mood:

Unugaqan matarqaarluni inarr**naurtuq**. 'Whenever night fell, after he took off his clothes he *would* go to bed.'

Tuparqaqatnga mak**naurtua** ak'a aanaka neqkiungellrullinilria. 'Whenever they woke me up I *would* arise and find that my mother had already started preparing food.'

May also be used with a first person subject indicative ending to function in place of the optative, especially if there is an implication that the action may occur if conditions are right, or made right; the transitive forms may be shortened.

Ayag**naurtukut**. 'Let's leave.'

Ikayurn**auramken** (may be shortened to ikayurn**aumken** or ikayurn**amken**) 'Let me help you.'

Anut**nauraqa** (or anut**naurqa** or anut**nauqa**) 'Allow me to take it out.'

Neqkarcurn**aumken** atsanek. 'Let me go gather some berries for you to eat.'

@₁~+**nayuke-** to think that oneself or another might V # a "compound verbal postbase"; for details concerning polarity, see -**ni-** and Practical Grammar . . . of Yup'ik (pp. 322ff); < -na²-yuke-

ceñirte- 'to visit'

ceñirrnayukaa 'he thinks that she might visit'

ayag- 'to leave'

ayagnayukaa 'he thinks that she might leave'

tuqute- 'to kill'

tuqutnayukamken 'I am thinking that someone might kill you'

Arnam angun tan'gurrarmun ceñirrnayukaa. 'The woman *thinks that* the boy *might* visit the man.'

?**nem** ending on a number of particles: **atunem**, **pegnem**, **tanem**; cf. particle **nutem**

@~+**neq**¹ thing that results from V-ing # only marginally productive (but more productive with bases ending in consonant plus **te** than with other bases); forms with this postbase tend to be lexicalized; drop **te** without devoicing a preceding fricative (if any); < PE *pb. nər*¹

qupe- 'to split'

qupneq 'a crack, crevice, fissure' (cf. **qup'neq** below)

erte- 'to dawn'

erneq 'day' (cf. **errneq** below)

kumlate- 'to be cold'

kumlaneq 'frozen fish' (lexicalized) (cf. **kumlatneq** below)

alarte- 'to err'

alarneq 'mistake' (cf. **alarrneq** below), **Alakanuk** (village on the

iter- ‘to enter’	iterneq ‘cold draft’ (<i>lexicalized</i>) (<i>cf. it’neq below</i>)
ayag- ‘to leave, start’	ayagneq ‘beginning’ (<i>cf. ayaneq below</i>)
qulugte- ‘to be stooped’	qulugneq ‘hump on back’
qelengte- ‘to bunch up’	qelengneq ‘a pleat’; ‘scar pulling on surrounding skin’
ukite- ‘to make a hole in’	ukineq ‘hole’
palirte- ‘to get suntanned’	palirneq ‘suntan’
nangugte- ‘to abrade’	nangugneq ‘worn spot’
qiilerte- ‘to tie’	qillerneq ‘knot’
merigte- ‘to hem’	merigneq ‘hem’
yagte- ‘to stretch out arms’	yagneq ‘fathom’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
kalivte- ‘to be stranded’	kalivneret ‘chain’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
minguirte- ‘to lose (a chip of) paint’	minguirneq ‘spot where paint has chipped off an enamel surface’
ciqite- ‘to pour out’	ciqineq ‘ray of the sun’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
kelig- ‘to scrape’	keligneq ‘scraped off material’, ‘tar scraped from a smoking pipe’
aipaite- ‘to lack a spouse’	aipaineq ‘widow, widower’
qacarte- ‘to hit against, to slap’	qacarneq ‘wall, side’

@₁-**neq**² the activity, art, or process of V-ing # *cf. -lleq*; > -llini-, -nrite-, -nrir-, -nercir-, -nerkite-, -nerraq*, -nerrlugte-, -nertu-, -niur-; < PE *pb. nər*¹

qupe- ‘to split’	qup’neq ‘the process of splitting or being split’ (<i>cf. qupneq above</i>)
erte- ‘to dawn’	errneq ‘dawning’ (<i>cf. errneq above</i>)
kumlate- ‘to be cold’	kumlatneq ‘being cold’ (<i>cf. kumlaneq above</i>)
alarte- ‘to err’	alarrneq ‘making errors’ (<i>cf. alarneq above</i>)

iter- 'to enter'

it'neq 'the process of entering' (cf. **iterneq** above)

ayag- 'to leave'

ayaneq 'leaving, departure' (cf. **ayaneq** above)

Kuimaneq nalluaqa. 'I don't know how to swim — the *art or skill* of swimming.'

Elitnauraa panini mingqenermek. 'She is teaching her daughter how to sew — the *art or skill* of sewing.'

Qup'ineq muragnek qipumalrianek caperrnarquq. ' (*The art or skill*) of splitting twisted wood is hard.'

Nernernek taqluni maktuq anluni-llu. 'Upon finishing (*the act of eating*) eating, he got up and went out.'

See entry at **taqe-** 'to finish' in Bases section, for an important use of this postbase (as in the final example above).

-neq³ one more V than possessor(s); the most V of possessors # *used only with adjectival verbs; not used with verbs ending in **te**, for which **-lleq**² is used; takes possessed endings only; forms "selectional bases" (see Practical Grammar of . . . Yup'ik (p. 258)); > -nqe-, -nru- ; < PE pb. nər²*

ange- 'to be big'

angenrat 'the biggest one of them, the one bigger than them';

angenrit 'the biggest ones of them, the ones bigger than them';

angenra 'the one bigger than it'; **angenri** 'the ones bigger than it'

pinir- 'to be strong'

pininrat 'the strongest of them, the one stronger than them'

Atkumi assinrat tunellrua. 'He sold the best — *most* good — of his parkas.'

Angnengqertuq. 'There is something bigger than it.' *Literally*: 'It has a bigger thing.'

+neq⁴ area of N # *used with positional and similar bases to form non-positional nouns; > lirneq*

ciu 'area in front of something'

ciuneq 'area in front, future'

kingu 'area in back of something'

kinguneq 'area in the back, past'

qukaq 'middle, waist'

qukarneq 'the middle, area in the middle'

@-nercir- to wait for (it) to V # *takes transitive endings, or intransitive endings in a reflexive sense; < -neq²-cir¹-*

tekite- 'to arrive'

tekitnerciraa 'he is waiting for her arrival'

tupag- 'to wake up'

tupanerciraa 'he is waiting for her to awaken'

unug- 'to become night'

ununerciraa 'he is waiting for night to fall'

ente- 'for tide to ebb'

enetnercirtuq 'he's waiting for the tide to ebb'

taqsuqair- 'to cease being'

taqsuqainercirtuq 'he is waiting for his tiredness to go away,

tired'

resting to regain his strength'

@-**nerkite-** to habitually V only a little # *takes intransitive endings only; < neq²-kite²-*

elite- 'to learn'

elitnerkituq 'he only learns a little'

qavar- 'to sleep'

qavanerkituq 'he is a light sleeper'

-**nerraq***, -**nerrar(aq*)**, -**nerar(aq*)** (*NUN form*) new N; one that has recently V-ed # *and* -**nerrar-**, **nerrar(ar)-**, -**nerar(ar)-** (*NUN form*) to have recently V-ed; < neq²-rraq

ciku 'ice'

cikunerraq, **cikunerra'ar**, **cikunera'ar** 'new ice'

yuk 'person'

yun'erraq, **yun'erra'ar** 'young man'

cuk 'person' (*NUN*)

cun'era'ar 'young man' (*NUN*)

kuik 'river'

Kuinerraq 'Quinhagak (village on the Kuskokwim)'

kassuute- 'to marry'

kassuutnerraak, **kassuutnerraraak** 'newlyweds'

ayag- 'to leave'

ayanerrartuq, **ayanerra'artuq** 'he just left'; **ayanerraallruuq**,
ayanerrarallruuq 'he has just left'

agler- 'to menstruate'

aglenraq, **aglenrraq**, **aglenrar**, **aglenrrar** 'girl has just
menstruated for the first time'

@-**nerrlugte-** to have trouble with one's V-ing # < -neq²-rrluk-

nere- 'to eat'

nernerrlugtuq 'he has a bad feeling from his eating, his eating
was disturbed'

@-**nertu-** to habitually V a lot # *take intransitive endings only; < -neq²-tu-*

nenge- 'to stretch'

nengnertuuq 'it stretches far'

qutug- 'to snore'

qutunertuuq 'he snores loudly'

@**nga-** to be in a state of having V-ed; or having been V-ed # *used only with verb bases that describe getting into or putting into a certain state and which end in te; however, this postbase is not generally used with those bases (mainly from "postural roots") which end in te and which use the postbase -ngqa- to form statives; with bases that do not end in te, a stative form is formed with the postbase -ma- (which may indeed also be used with bases that do end in te); takes intransitive endings only; if the embedded verb takes only transitive endings, then the subject of the derived verb is the object*

of the embedded verb (as in, **ukitaa** 'he punctured it', **ukisngauq** 'it is punctured'); if the embedded verb takes intransitive endings only, then the subject of the derived verb is the subject of the embedded verb (as in **kit'uq** 'it sank', **kisngauq** 'it has sunk'); if the embedded verb takes either type of ending, then the subject of the derived verb could be the subject or the object of the embedded verb; > -yugnga-; < PE pb. ŋa-¹

If a full vowel precedes the **te**, then **t** changes to **s** (**y** in HBC, EG):

elite- 'to learn'	elisngauq 'he is learned, it knowledgeable'
ukite- 'to make a hole'	ukisngauq 'it is punctured'
kit'e- 'to sink'	kisngauq 'it is sunken'
put'e- 'to bend down'	pusngauq 'it is bent down'
tut'e- 'to step, to land'	tusngauq 'it is resting on something, depends on something, is attached to something'

If two syllables, the second ending in a fricative, precede **te**, then **te** is dropped (note that the preceding fricative becomes voiced):

kitugte- 'to fix'	kitugngauq 'it is fixed'
akagte- 'to roll'	akagngauq 'it is rolled into a ball'; 'it has been rolled away'
kenagte- 'to tidy'	kenagngauq 'it has been tidied, is tidy'; 'it has been prettied up'
uterte- 'to return'	uterngauq 'he has returned to his hometown (usually only temporarily as for a visit)'
paivte- 'to make available'	paivngauq 'it is available'

If one syllable ending in a fricative precedes **te**, or if **e** precedes **te**, then **t** changes to **s** or **y** and the resulting **es** or **ey** is replaced by **I** for most speakers:

sagte- 'to spread out, to strew'	sagesngauq, sageyngauq, sagingauq 'it is spread out', 'it is strewn'
ugte- 'to get up on something'	ugesngauq, ugingauq 'it is up on something'
nengete- 'to stretch'	nengesngauq, nengingauq 'it is stretched out'
anete- 'to put out'	anesngauq, aningauq 'it has been put out'
tevete- 'to drape over'	tevesngauq, tevingauq 'it is draped over something'
upete- 'to prepare'	upesngauq, upingauq 'he is prepared, ready'
egte- 'to throw out'	egingauq 'it's been thrown out'

cipete- 'to have an excess'

cipingaut 'they have an additional one, or ones'

qerte- 'to stuff in'

qerringauq 'it is lodged in something'

With those few "short" verb bases (that is, with one vowel before e) ending in v, l, or s followed by te, the fricative remains voiceless after e insertion:

ulte- 'to turn inside out'

ullesngauq, ulleyngauq, ullingauq 'it is inside out'

uste- 'to cave in'

ussingauq 'it is caved in'

qiste- 'to have a seizure, to have an epileptic fit'

qissingauq 'he is in the state of having a seizure'; 'he is berserk, raging insanely'

avte- 'to divide'

avvingauq 'it is divided'

Agalria tauna tusngauq ussukcamun. 'The hanging thing is attached to a nail.'

Aanama suukiigka tevtellrek cali tevesngauk. 'My socks that my mother had draped over to hang up are still draped over.'

@~+ngair(ar)te- to be no longer going to V # < ?-i:rute-

cali- 'to work'

calingairtuq 'he will no longer worker'

kaig- 'to be hungry'

kaingairtua 'I will no longer go hungry'

atur- 'to use'

aturngairtaa 'he will no longer use it'

@~+ngairute- to not V in the future ever (*often* after changing one's mind) # < -?-I:rute-

ayag- 'to leave'

ayangnairutuq 'he has changed his mind and will not leave'

nere- 'to eat'

nerngairutanka 'I will never eat them'

Kic'arpiallruami qanellruuq kuimanqiggnairutniluni. 'Because he almost drowned, he said that he *would never swim again.*'

@~+ngaite- to not V in the future # *this is the negative of -ciqe- / -ciiqe-; not used with the optative mood; instead -nrite- and -ki-, giving -nrilki, and -yaquna- are used instead; < -?-ite¹-*

cali- 'to work'

calingaituq 'he will not work'

kuve- 'to spill'

kuvngaitaa 'he won't spill it'

ikirte- 'to open'

ikirrngaitaa 'he won't open it'

kipute- 'to buy'

kipusngaitaa, kipuyngaitaa 'he won't buy it'

nanite- 'to be short'

nanilngaituq 'it won't be short'

apete- 'to ask'

apesngaitaa, apeyngaitaa, apngaitaa 'he won't ask her'

tatamete- 'to startle'

tatamesngaitaa, tatameyngaitaa, tatamn'gaitaa 'he won't startle her'

tengete- 'to blow away'

tengesngaitaa, tengeyngaitaa, tengn'gaitaa 'it won't blow it away'

ayag- 'to leave'

ayangngaituq 'he won't leave'

Ellallirngaicugnarquq unuaqu. 'It probably *won't* rain tomorrow.'

@~+ngalnguq* one that seems to be V-ing # and +ngalnguq* one similar to N; < -ngate-nguq*

yuk 'person, Eskimo'

yugngalnguq 'one similar to an Eskimo; a Filipino or other Asian'

qimugta 'dog'

qimugterngalnguq 'one similar to a dog'

qavar- 'to sleep'

qavarngalnguq 'one who appears to be sleeping'

kuskaq 'cat'

kuskarngalnguq 'one like a cat, lynx'

qusngiq 'sheep'

qusngirngalnguq 'goat' (*lexicalized in Bible translations*)

uqumyak 'quartz'

uqumyagngalnguq 'pearl' (*lexicalized in Bible translations*)

Tua-i iliit tauna saskumek tegucami unaggun mamkilnguayaar**ngalngurkun** ceterturalliniluku, imutungguq tua-i qanertun angtariluku. 'He took a knife and made incision the size of a mouth on the part *that seemed* to be a thin membrane.' (CUN 2007:46)

... maaten piuq ella man'a qaterpak qevleqtaarturluni-llu, yaani-wa ken**rungalnguq** kumalria. '... when she observed, the sky was white and sparkling, and over there *what seemed* to be a fire was ablaze.' (ELN 1990:4)

-ngar- to chronically V # non-productive; takes intransitive endings only; > -ngarli

iqu- 'to lie'

iqulungartuq 'he tends to lie, is a liar'

tegleg- 'to steal'

teglengartuq 'he tends to steal, is a thief'

qunut- 'to usually be possessive'

qunutungartuq 'he is stingy'

{-ngar(ar)te- *see* -ar(ar)te-²}

@~+ngari- to seem to be becoming V; to begin to be like N # *cf.* -ngate-; < ?-i²-

muir- 'to be full'	muirngariuq 'it seems to be getting full'
imairute- 'to become empty'	imairusngariuq 'it seems to be getting empty'
nallunrite- 'to know'	nallunrilngariuq 'it seems that he is starting to know'
qavarni- 'to be sleepy'	qavarningariuq 'he seems to be getting sleepy'
assike- 'to like'	assikngaria 'he seems to be starting to like her'
kegluneq 'wolf'	keglunerngariuq 'it is getting to be like a wolf'

-ngarli one who chronically Vs; *non-productive*; < -ngar-li¹-

iqlu- 'to lie'	iqlungarli 'liar'
tegleg- 'to steal'	teglengarli 'thief'

@~+ngate- to seem to be V-ing; to perhaps V; to maybe V # *and* +ngate- to seem like N # *noun to verb form takes intransitive endings only; note that the te on this postase is "special"; cf.* -ngari-; > -ngalnguq*

qavar- 'to sleep'	qavarngatuq 'he seems to be sleeping'; qavarngnanani '(he) seeming to sleep'
qavarcique- 'to sleep' (<i>future</i>)	qavarciqngatuq 'perhaps he will sleep'
nem'ete- 'to be in the house'	nem'elngatuq 'perhaps he is in the house'
qimugta 'dog'	qimugternngatuq 'it seems like a dog'

-ngcar- to try to cause to V; to try to induce to V # *semi-productive; see -car- for details of polarity*; < -nge-car-

qavar- 'to sleep'	qavangcaraa 'he is trying to induce her to sleep'
yuu- 'to live'	yuungcaraa 'he is treating her medically' (<i>lexicalized</i>)
elicug- 'to want or tend to learn'	elicungcartuq 'he is studying'; elicungcaraa 'he is teaching her'
mame- 'to flatten, to heal' (of a wound)	mamengcaraa 'he treating it so as it heal it', 'he is dressing it (wound)'
miryar- 'to vomit'	miryangcaraa 'he is trying to induce her to vomit'

taqe- 'to stop'

taqengcaraa 'he is trying to make her stop, quit'

-nge- to acquire N; to begin to V # *noun to verb form takes intransitive endings only*; > -ngqerr-, -tange-, -ngcar-; < PE *pb. nəy-*

angyaq 'boat'

angyanguq 'he acquired a boat'

ui 'husband'

uinguq 'she got married'

irniaq 'child'

irnianguk 'they₂ got a child' (by birth or adoption)

nere- 'to eat'

nernguq 'he is beginning to eat'; **nerngaa** 'he is beginning to eat it'

ca 'thing'

canguq 'he acquired something'; **cang'uq** 'he caught fish, birds or animals' (*lexicalized in K, BB, NI, CAN*)

Kaingeksaitua. 'I haven't become hungry yet.'

@~+ngiate- to be inept at V-ing; to not be able to V easily # *takes intransitive endings only*; < -ngig-ate-

elite- 'to learn'

elisngiatuq 'he is poor at learning'

qavaqar- 'to fall asleep'

qavaqerngiatuq 'he does not fall asleep easily'

@~+ngig- to be adept at V-ing; to be able to V easily; to readily V # *takes intransitive endings only*;

> -ngiate-; < PE *pb. niy-*

elite- 'to learn'

elisngigtuq 'he is adept at learning'

caunrir- 'to get worn out'

caunrirngigtuq 'it can wear out easily'

igte- 'to fall'

iggngigtuq 'it can easily fall'

akag- 'to roll'

akagngigtuq 'it can easily roll'

qavaqar- 'to fall asleep'

qavaqernngigtuq 'he falls asleep easily'

assiirte- 'to go bad'

assiirrngigtut 'they go bad easily'

@~+nginar- to be merely V-ing (with no attendant complications) # = -inaq; *cf.* -inar-; > -iinar-, -tuinar-;

< PE *pb. ĩinnar(-)*

qia- 'to cry'

qianginartuq 'he's just crying' (there is nothing seriously the matter)

imairute- ‘to become empty’	imairusnginartuq ‘it just got empty’ (that’s all I can say about it)
nere- ‘to eat’	nernginartuq ‘he’s just eating’ (not doing anything else)
qavar- ‘to sleep’	qavarnginartuq ‘he’s merely sleeping’ (not in a coma, not unconscious, or dead)
kaig- ‘to be hungry’	kaingnigartuq ‘he’s just hungry’ (there is nothing else wrong with him)
yurar- ‘to dance’	yurarnginartuq ‘he is just dancing’ (not singing)
tangvag- ‘to look at’	tangvagnginaraa ‘he is just looking at it’
kegge- ‘to bite’	kegginaq ‘face’

{-ngir- see -ir-}

{-ngir(ar)- see -ir(ar)-}

{-ngir(ar)te- see -ir(ar)te-}

-ngirta’rrlugaq* good old (but perhaps decrepit) N # NSU; *marginally productive*: < -?-rrlugaq*

angsaq ‘boat’	angsangirta’rrlugaqa ‘my good old boat’
arnaq ‘woman’	arnangirta’rrlugaq ‘good old woman’
qimugta ‘dog’	qimugtengirta’rrlugaq ‘good old dog’

{-ngite- see -ite-}

{-ngiun see -irun}

{-ngiute- see -irute-}

-nglluk not very good N # and **-ngllug-** or **-ngllugte-** to have not so good # *non-productive*; words formed with this postbase are lexicalized; < -?-lluk

ella ‘weather’	ellanglluk ‘poor weather’
nemeq ‘binding’	nemenglluk ‘foot wrapping’
uci ‘load’	ucinglluk ‘three-year-old beaver’

Also, from this postbase with intervening postbases:

atsaq ‘berry’

atsaanglluk ‘black currant’

ca ‘thing’

caranglluk ‘debris’

–**ngnagaq** poor quality N; darned N # –**ngnagar-** to V in an irritating way; darned one Vs # *see section on “Postbases of Endearment or Denigration” in Introduction to the Postbases; Y, NS*

qayaq ‘kayak’

qayangnagaq ‘poor quality, darn kayak’

cuyaq ‘tobacco leaf’

cuyangnagaq ‘poor tobacco’

yuk ‘person’

yungnagaq ‘darned person’

ceñirte- ‘to visit’

ceñirtengnagartuq ‘darned one visits’ or ‘he visits in an irritating way’

Aa-a tutgarrlugaq cellait**engnagar**luni, . . . ‘Ah, the *darned* grandson almost has no sense, . . .’ (MAR1 2001:80)

Apertuut**engnagar**lanrilavnga-wa elpet nallulaqenka. ‘Because you (*darned you*) don’t show me, I don’t know them.’ (MAR 1 2001:83)

Uuminaqvaa anip**angnaga**am irniarraanka picirtarutkellii! ‘Darn it! The *darned* owl has trifled with my little children!’ (MAR1 2001:75)

–**ngnaqe-** to try to V # *cf.* –**ngnatug-**; > –ngnaqsaaqe-; < PE *pb.* naqə-

elite- ‘to learn’

elitengnaqaqa ‘I am trying to learn it’

kuimar- ‘to swim’

kuimangnaquq ‘he is trying to swim’

Ikamraling**naq**ciqua. ‘I shall *try* to make a sled.’

–**ngnaqsaaqe-** to try unsuccessfully to V # < –ngnaqe-yaaqe-

angyali- ‘to make a boat’

angyaling**naqsaaquq** ‘he made an effort to build a boat’, ‘he tried to make a boat but it didn’t work out’

–**ngnatug-** to try hard to V # *cf.* –**ngnaqe-**

elite- ‘to learn’

elitengnatugtuq ‘he is trying hard to learn’

pi- ‘to do’

pingnatugtuq ‘he’s making a subsistence living’ (*lexicalized*)

Tangrraqama yugnek canek calilrianek, ayarilua wiinga-llu ellaicetun caling**natuga**lallruunga. Kitumek-llu alerquastaunii. Pivakarlua elitaqlua. ‘When I saw people making something. I wanted to be able to

do like they did. I *tried* very hard and long to make things like they did. I didn't have any one to teach me. Eventually I'd learn' (YUU 1995:56)

@-**ngqa-** to be in a state of V or of having V-ed or having been V-ed # *used with "postural roots" and with a few other bases ending in **rte** or **gte**; drops **te**; takes transitive endings only; cf. -nga-, -ma-*

inar- (root) 'lying down'	inangqauq 'he is lying down'
ikir- (root) 'open'	ikingqauq 'it has been opened, is open'
mumig- (root) 'turned over'	mumingqauq 'it is turned over'
kamilar- (root) 'with footwear removed'	kamilangqauq 'he is barefoot'
ceñirte- 'to go visiting'	ceñingqauq 'he is visiting'
uterte- 'to go home'	utengqauq 'he has returned home for a visit'
iterter- 'to put in'	itengqauq 'he is incarcerated'

-**ngqerr-** to have N # *takes intransitive endings only; < -nge-qar-; < PE pb. ñqar-*

angyaq 'boat'	angyangqertuq 'he has a boat'
caviggaq 'knife'	caviggangqertuq 'he has a knife'

Ikamrangqellruyaaqua taũgaam cikiutekellruaqa. 'I *had* a sled but I gave it away.'

Malrugnek tungulriigneq qimugtengqertua. 'I *have* two black dogs.'

Pingqessuituq. 'He/it *never* has any.' (note **ss** rather than **y**)

-**ngssaar(aq*)** secret N # *and -ngssaar(ar)-* to V secretly, unnoticeably # *< -ngssak-ar(aq*)*

cali- 'to work'	calingssaartuq 'he is working without letting himself be seen'
qaner- 'to talk'	qanengssaartuq 'he is talking secretly'
ca 'thing'	cangssaar 'some little thing, a secret'

Cangssaarmek kipuyutellruamken. 'I bought a *secret* something for you.'

-**ngssak** small non-vital V-ing # *and -ngssag-* to V to no particular end # *noun-yielding form is only marginally productive; > -ngssaar(aq*), -ngssi-; < PE pb. mcay-*

cali- 'to work'	calingssagtuq 'he is puttering around'
qaner- 'to speak'	qanengssagtuq 'he's just chattering'; qanengssak 'chatter, small

talk'

picir- 'to have a reason'

picingssagtuq 'he's clowning around'; **picingssak** 'clown or comical person'

Qanengssautuk. 'They₂ are gabbing or chatting — talking *small* talk — with each other.'

-ngssi- to V to no particular end # *takes intransitive ending mostly*; < -ngssak-i³-; < PE *pb.* ηsi-

ayag- 'to leave'

ayangssiuq 'he just went out' (e.g., to hunt without high expectations, or just to travel)

nere- 'to eat'

nerengssiuq 'he is snacking, nibbling'

pissur- 'to hunt'

pissungssiuq 'he is hunting any kind of game he may run across'

qaner- 'to talk'

qanengssiuq 'he is telling a story'; **qanengssia** 'he is telling a story to her' (*lexicalized*)

-ngtak one that is very V or has much N # *and -ngtag-* to be very V, to have much N; *non-productive; applies only to humans*

iqua- 'to be dirty'

iqangtak 'one that is very dirty'; **iqangtagtuq** 'he is very dirty'

uqlar- 'to be messy, filthy'

uqlangtak 'very messy person'; **uqlangtagtuq** 'he is very messy'

uquq 'fat'

uqungtak 'very fat person'

{-ngu- *see* -u-}

-nguaq imitation N; inauthentic N; thing similar to or reminiscent of N; device for inauthentic V-ing # *and @~*

nguar- to pretend to V; to V without serious purpose; = **-uaq** / **-uar-**; < PE *pb.* η(η)uðar(-)

angyaq 'boat'

angyanguaq 'toy boat, model boat'

angyar- 'to ride in a boat'

angyanguartuq 'he is pretending to ride in a boat or he is just boating around'

paraluq, qup'lu 'maggot'

paralunguat, qup'lunguat 'rice' (*lexicalized*)

{-ngun *see* -un}

@nguq* one that is V; one that is V-ing # *used only with bases ending in 'special' te, which is changed to l; other bases use -lria; rarely takes possessed endings; this morpheme is also a marker of the "intransitive participial mood"; see Practical Grammar of . . . Yup'ik (p. 382ff); > -ngalnguq; < PE *pb.* ηuq*

kuigite- ‘to lack a river’	kuigilnguq ‘the one lacking a river,’ <i>also</i> Kwigillingok
assiite- ‘to be bad’	assiilnguq ‘bad one, sin, evil’
qilagmete- ‘to be in heaven’	qilagmelnguut ‘those in heaven’
cikuite- ‘to lack ice’	cikuilnguq ‘an ice-free place’
mikete- ‘to be small’	mikelnguq ‘little one, child’ (<i>lexicalized and used in all areas, even where the base mike- rather than mikete- is used for small</i>)
ecuite- ‘to be clear’	ecuilnguq ‘the clear one, also the Atchueelinguk River’ (<i>tributary to the Yukon</i>)
etgate- ‘to be shallow’	etgalnguq ‘shallow spot’
capernaite- ‘to be easy’	capernailnguq ‘easy thing’
usviite- ‘to be foolish, crazy’	usviilnguq ‘fool, crazy person’

Uqamailnguut kevgesqevkenaki alerqullruanga. ‘He told me not to lift the heavy *ones*.’

Ilavkugmek nanilngurmek qillrutaa. ‘He tied it with a short piece of rope — a short *one*, a rope.’

Nereksailnguut nerevkarki. ‘Serve food to *the ones* that haven’t eaten yet.’

{-ngurte- *see* -urte-}

-ngyaar(aq*), -ngiar(aq*) old N (person) # < -?-ar(aq*)

arnaq ‘woman’	arnangyaar, arnangiar ‘old woman’
angun ‘man’	angutengyaar, angutengiar ‘old man’
kass’aq ‘white person’	kass’angyaar, kass’angiar ‘old white person’

@~+**ni-** to say or claim that oneself or another is V-ing # *this is a “compound verbal postbase,” as are -cete-¹, -cetaar-, -sqe-, -vkar-, -ciite-, -staili-, -nayuke-, -yuke-, and -rqe-²; the remarks on polarity concerning this base consequently apply to the other compound verbal postbases as well; see also Practical Grammar of . . . Yup’ik (p. 322ff); < -ni-*
There are four possible polarity combinations:

1) *Embedded verb considered intransitive; derived verb used with an intransitive ending; in this case the subject of the derived verb ‘claims’ (‘causes’, ‘wants’, or ‘believes’, etc., with the other compound verbal postbases) that he himself is the subject of the embedded verb:*

tangvag- ‘to watch’	tangvagniuq ‘he says that he (himself) is watching’
pinir- ‘to be strong’	pinirniuq ‘he says that he (himself) is strong’

2) Embedded verb considered intransitive; derived verb used with a transitive ending; in this case, the subject of the derived verb 'claims' that the object of the derived verb is the subject of the embedded verb:

tangvag- 'to watch'

tangvagnia 'he says that he (another) is watching'

pinir- 'to be strong'

pinirnia 'he says that he (another) is strong'

3) Embedded verb considered transitive; derived verb used with an intransitive ending; in this case the subject of the derived verb 'claims' that he himself is the object of the embedded verb; the subject of the embedded verb is indefinite ('someone', 'something'), understood from the context, or expressed by a noun in the terminalis case:

tangvag- 'to watch'

tangvagniuq 'he says that someone is watching him' (the speaker); **tangvagniuq arnamun** 'he says that the woman is watching him' (the speaker)

alike- 'to fear'

alikniuiq 'he says that someone fears him' (the speaker); **alikniuiq arnamun** 'he says that the woman fears him' (the speaker)

4) Embedded verb considered transitive; derived verb used with a transitive ending. In this case the subject of the derived verb 'claims' that the object of the derived verb is the object of the embedded verb. The subject of the embedded verb is indefinite, understood from context, or expressed by a noun in the terminalis case (and it may or may not be the same as the subject of the derived verb):

tangvag- 'to watch'

tangvagnia 'he says that someone is watching him' (another);
tangvagnia arnamun 'he says that the woman is watching him' (another); **tangvagnia ellminun** 'he says that he himself is watching him' (another)

alike- 'to fear'

aliknia 'he says that someone fears him' (another); **aliknia arnamun** 'he says that the woman fears him' (another)

In all cases the absolutive case term (subject or object) of the embedded verb is identical with the absolutive case term of the derived verb.

Angun neryugniuiq. 'The man says that he wants to eat.' (polarity combination 1)

Angutem arnaq neryugnial. 'The man says that the woman wants to eat.' (polarity combination 2)

Angun neryugniuiq carayagmun. 'The man says that the bear wants to eat him.' (polarity combination 3)

Angutem arnaq neryugnial carayagmun. 'The man says that the bear wants to eat the woman.' (polarity combination 4)

Angutem qanrutaa arnaq tan'gaurilmun tangvagniluku nasauruiq. 'The man told the woman (saying) that the boy was watching the girl.'

@~+**niälke-** to consider object to be unpleasant to V or to be an unpleasant N # < -niäte-ke³-

pi- ‘to do, to be’

pinialkaa ‘he doesn’t find it good’

Neq**niäl**kengraatki-llu nerevkalaasqelliki. ‘Even though they found it unappetizing — *unpleasant* to eat — they told them to let them eat them.’ (YUU 1995:50)

@~+**niar-** to V in the future; so that subject may V # *used if it is not certain how or whether the future act will occur, e.g. if its occurrence depends on the listener acting, in which case a verb formed with this postbase is used with an indicative ending in a sentence having another verb in the optative mood (cf. -yuar-); > -niarar-; < PE pb. ni(C)ar-*

Ikayurnga egmian taqiu**niartua**. ‘Help me *so that* I can finish right away.’

Kumlangvailgan suupaq ampi ipuggu n**niar**aput. ‘Before the soup gets cold, hurry up and dish it out *so that* we may eat it.’

Upyusgu ayag**niartuq**. ‘Get him ready *so that* he may go.’

Atataarqu nerciqukut maantauraa n**niartuten**. ‘We shall eat in a while; stay here *so that* you can eat too.’

Qaku-kiqu aatavut tek**niarta**? ‘I wonder when our father *will* arrive?’

Camek-kiqu n**niarceta**? ‘What, I wonder, *will* we eat?’

Ellalliquan uterr**niartua**. ‘If it rains, I *will* plan to come home.’

Nengllingan atam tauḡaam mingqeng**niartua**. ‘Only at the onset of cold weather *will* I begin sewing.’

Atam tauḡaam nengllingan n**niar**aput. ‘Only when it cools down *will* we eat it.’

@~+**niarar-** to be going to V soon # < -niar-?-

nere- ‘to eat’

nerniarartuq ‘he will eat soon’ (*vs.* **nerqatartuq** ‘he is about to eat and **nerciquq** he will eat’)

Neqairut**niarartukut**. ‘We *will soon* be completely out of food.’

Tauna tan’gauruq neqsuryaurr**niarartuq**; allamiku ayagnirciqngatuq. ‘That boy is *ready to start* (commercial or subsistence) fishing; perhaps he will begin next year.’

@~+**niäte-** to be unpleasant to V; to be an unpleasant N # *takes intransitive endings only; < -nir(qe)-äte-*

neqa^e ‘food’

neqniatuq ‘it is distasteful, unappetizing’

Assiilkengraitki elitnaurluki nerlallerkaitnek neq**niäl**engraata neqet. ‘They are taught to eat certain things, even if they don’t like them, and even if they are unappetizing — taste *bad* to them.’ (YUU 1995:50)

@~+**niilke-** to consider object to be unpleasant to V or to be an unpleasant N # *this postbase is the negative of -nike-; takes transitive endings only; < -niüte-ke³-*

yuk ‘person’

yugniilkaa ‘he considers her an unpleasant person’

nere- ‘to eat’

nerniilkaa ‘he considers it bad to eat’

@~+**niite-** to be unpleasant to V; to be an unpleasant N # *takes intransitive endings only; this postbase is the negative of -nirqe-; < -nir(qe)-ite-; > -niilke-*

nare- ‘to smell’	narniituq ‘it doesn’t smell good, is unpleasant to smell’
nere- ‘to eat’	nerniituq ‘it doesn’t taste good, is unpleasant to eat’
niite- ‘to hear’	niitniituq ‘it is unpleasant to listen to’
atur- ‘to use’	aturniituq ‘it is not good to use’
yuk ‘person’	yugniituq ‘he is an unpleasant person’
ila ‘companion’	ilaniituq ‘he is a poor companion’

Also, with deletion of final consonant:

tangerr- ‘to see’	tangniituq ‘it is unpleasant to see’
--------------------------	---

Kegginaa tua qiuk’acagarluni tua-i tangniinani kegginaa qiuluni! ‘His face was very blue, unsightly — *undesirable* to see — since it was blue!’ (ELL 1997:580)

@~+**nike-** to consider object to be pleasant to V or to be a pleasant N # *takes transitive endings only;*

< -nir(qe)-ke³-

yuk ‘person’	yugnikaa ‘he considers her a pleasant person’
aipaq ‘companion’	aiparnikaa ‘he considers him a good companion’
nere- ‘to eat’	nernikaa ‘he considers it pleasant to eat’

Also, with deletion of final consonant:

tangerr- ‘to see’	tangnikaa ‘he finds it very pleasant to look at’
--------------------------	---

~+**ninarqe-**, ~+**nilarqe-** (NUN, NSU form) to smell or taste like N # *takes intransitive endings only; < -niq²-narqe-; > cigninarqe-, -pagninarqe-*

arinaq ‘rotten thing’	arinarninarquq ‘it smells rotten’
taryuq, tarsuq (NSU form) ‘salt’	taryurninarquq, taryurnilarquq (NUN form), tarsurnilarquq (NSU form) ‘it is salty’
saarralaq ‘sugar’	saarralarninarquq ‘it is sweet’
anaq ‘feces’	anarninarquq ‘it smells like feces’

teq'uq, etquq (*NUN form*)
'urine'

teq'urninarquq, teq'urnilarquq (*NSU form*), **etqurnilarquq**
(*NUN form*) 'it smells of urine'

Tauḡaam taryuq taryurninairuskan ca taryurciqau? 'But if the salt loses its saltiness — *taste* of salt — what will it salt?' (MATT. 5:13)

+niq¹ since N; since some time in the N # *used with time nouns and certain ablative-modalis demonstrative pronouns, somewhat irregularly; takes plural ablative-modalis endings*

kiak 'summer'

kiagnirnek 'since some time in the summer'

uksuq 'winter'

uksurnirnek 'since some time in the winter'

akwaugaq 'yesterday'

akwaugarnirnek 'since yesterday'

allami 'last year'

allamirirnek 'since last year'

yaaliag(ni) 'two days ago'

yaaliagnirnek 'since two days ago'

Pekyun 'Monday'

Pekyutirnek 'since Monday'

unuk 'night'

unugnirnek 'since some time in the night'

waken 'from here, from now'

wak'nirnek 'from now on, henceforth'

tuaken 'from there, from that
time'

tuakenirnek 'from then on'

+niq² the smell of N # > -ninarqe-, -nite-

kuuvviaq 'coffee'

kuuvviarniq 'the smell of coffee'

Tupagtuq assaliarnimun. 'He woke up to the *smell* of pancakes.'

Teq'urniq tukniq. 'The *smell* of the urine is powerful.'

@~**+nirqe-** to be pleasant to V; to be a pleasant N # *takes intransitive endings only; the negative of this postbase is -niite-*
(cf. -narqe-); > -niite-, -nike-; < PE *pb.* n(n)ir-

nere- 'to eat'

nernirquq 'it tastes good, is pleasant to eat'

nare- 'to smell'

narnirquq 'it smells good, is pleasant to smell'

yuk 'person'

yugnirquq 'he is a good person'

ila 'companion'

ilanirquq 'he is a good companion'

aipaq 'companion'

aiparnirquq 'he is a good companion'

nuna ‘land, place’

nunanirquq ‘it is pleasant, joyous’ (*lexicalized*)

Also, with deletion of final consonant:

tangerr- ‘to see’

tangnirquq ‘it is pleasant to look at’

+nite- to smell or taste like N # HBC; *takes intransitive endings only*; < -niq²-?->; > -cugnite-, -pagnite-

neqerrluk ‘dried fish’

neqerrlugnituaq ‘it tastes like dried fish’

?niur- to endure the difficulty involved with V-ing or with N # *non-productive; takes intransitive endings only*; < -neq²-liur-

akngir- (*root*) ‘pain’

akngirniurtuaq ‘he is physically pained’

umyuaq ‘mind’

umyuarniurtuaq ‘he regrets it, is worried’

alinge- ‘to fear’

alingniurtuaq ‘he is apprehensive’

neka- (*root*) ‘emotionally hurt’

nekaniurtuaq ‘he feels hurt inside’

alia- (*root*) ‘loneliness’

alianiurtuaq ‘he is lonesome’

qessa- ‘to be disinclined to act’

qessaniurtuaq ‘he’s acting unwillingly’

:(e)nkut (*plural*), **:(e)nkuk** (*dual*) N and family; N and companion # *used primarily with personal names (or animal characters in stories); if the ‘companion’ is named by a separate word, then that word is always in the absolutive case and follows the word with –nkuk, and is itself used with the enclitic =llu; < PE pb. nkuy*

Apanuugpak (*legendary hero*)

Apanuugpiinkuk Pangalgaria-llu ‘Apanuugpak and Pangalgaria’

Nuk’**ankut** ayagtut. ‘Nuk’aq *and his family* have left.’

Nuk’**ankuk** arnaq-llu aturaak angyaq. ‘Nuk’aq and the woman — Nuk’aq *and his companion*, the woman — are using the boat.’

Tua-ll’-am taqukaru**unkuk** qanganarrluar-llu ingulayutaciigutqatalriik. ‘And so the old bear *and* the old squirrel were about to have a dance contest.’ (MAR2 2001:112)

Elliraaraur**luunkunek** piaqluku, tauna nasaurllurraq elliraungan. Mairluminek taŭgaam aulukesterluni. ‘They called them orphan and grandmother since that girl was an orphan. Her grandmother was all she had to care for her.’ (QAN 1995:32)

Irr’**ankut** malikluki unicuumiilamiu Irr’aq. ‘She took Irr’aq *and* the others along because she didn’t want to leave Irr’aq behind.’ (ELN 1990:90)

-nqar- to unintentionally hit (it) in the N with a projectile # HBC

-nqe- to have (it) as its V-er; for it (*object*) to be more V than it (*subject*) # < -neq³-e²-

Akwaugam cirliqen**q**aa. 'He is weaker *than* he was yesterday.'

Anngani pinin**q**aa. 'His older brother is stronger *than* he is.' *literally*: 'He has his older brother as one stronger than him.'

. . . neqa tauna qayam-gguq angen**q**elluku alaitaquq. '. . . that fish, which, they say, was bigger *than* a kayak, would be seen.' (CIU 2005:116)

Tukuuqapiggluni-gguq tunturiluni, uilget-llu-gguq tukuun**q**elluku. 'She was very rich and gave substantial gifts; it is said that she was richer *than* those with husbands.' (MAR1 2001:16)

Tauḡaam-gguq alairutlermini imum cukan**q**elluku. Cukanruluni . . . 'But when she appeared she was faster *than* before. She had picked up speed . . .' (ELL 1997:484)

-nqegcaar(aq*) one who Vs thoroughly # *and* **-nqegcaar(ar)-** to V completely, thoroughly # < -nqegg-caar(ar)-; < PE *pb. nqiy*

kiner- 'to dry'

kinenqegcaartuq 'it is completely dried'

mecungte- 'to soak'

mecungtenqegcaararaa 'it is thoroughly wet'

qaner- 'to talk'

qanenqegcaarauguq 'he enunciates clearly'

pair- 'to lick'

painqegcaararaa 'he licked it clean'

?nqegg- to be good with respect to V-ing; to be exactly N # *non-productive*; > yunqegg-, -nqegcaar(aq*)

uive- 'to revolve, to go around'

uivenqegtuq 'it is round'; **uivenqellria** 'a circle'

akag- 'to roll'

akagenqegtuq 'it is round or spherical'

yaassiik 'box'

yaassiigenqegtuq 'it is square'

yaaltaq 'yard' (length)

yaaltanqegtuq 'it is exactly a yard'

uver- (*root*) 'leaning'

uvenqegtuq 'it is steeply sloped'; 'it is at a sharp angle'

ilaliur- 'to interact'

ilaliunqegtuq 'he is sociable with people'

-nqigte- to V again # > -linqigte-; < PE *pb. nqiy*

tuntute- 'to catch caribou'

tuntutenqigtuq 'he caught caribou again'

kuimar- 'to swim'

kuimanqiggluni 'swimming again'

Kumarten**q**igtengnaqciqaqa. 'I shall try to light it *again*.'

Ceñirtenqigeskumken taiciiqaqa. 'If I visit you *again*, I'll bring it over.'

–**nqurraq*** the one(s) most V # *often functions as an appositive rather than a selectional base (cf. –neq³); < -neq³-quq-rraq*
 Irniqa angen**qurraq** qavartuq. ‘My biggest child is sleeping,’ (compare alternate Yup’ik formulation for this:
 Irniama angenrat qavartuq.)

Irnianka angen**qurra**t qavartut. ‘My biggest children are sleeping.’ (compare alternate Yup’ik formulation for this: Irniama angenrit qavartuq.)

Yup'igtun qaneryaraq pinin**qurra**uguq allani Alaska-m nakmiin yuin qaneryaraitni, amllenruluni-llu. 'The Yup'ik language is *stronger* than other Alaska Native languages and has more speakers.' (KIP 1998:x)

Cuukiingssagaunateng can'get imkut neruverceten**qurrait** iluqliqluki tapluki waten piinirnaurtut. 'They didn't have socks, but they would used the *softest* grass for their insoles.' (QUL 2003:3)

?nraq* # non-productive; forms with this postbase are highly lexicalized; > -linraq*

nau- ‘to grow’ **naunraq** ‘plant’; ‘cloudberry’ (NI, CAN meaning)

imarpik 'ocean' **imarpinraq** 'ocean whitefish'

iir- 'to hide' **iinraq** 'evil spirit'

? canraq ‘wild celery’

? **tuunraq** ‘shaman’s familiar spirit’

? paunraq ‘crowberry’

?, cf. **getute-** 'to be soft' **getunraq** 'son'; 'child' (*NUN* meaning)

-nriceñar- to not V (having changed one's mind or decided not to) # K, BB; < -nrite?-

nere- 'to eat' **nerenriceñartuq** 'he isn't eating, having decided not to'

-nrilkurte- to keep oneself from V-ing; to try not to V # < -nrite-?

quser- ‘to cough’ **qusenrilkurtuq** ‘he is keeping himself from coughing’

qavaqar- ‘to fall asleep’ **qavaqanrilkurtuq** ‘he is keeping himself from falling asleep’

ngel'ar- 'to laugh' **ngel'anrilkurtua** 'I'm trying not to laugh'

Tamaaggun cikuq aturtuarluku, qanikcarmun tu't^{en}**rilkurrluni** ayalliniuq kingunermi tungiinun.

'Following the ice and *keeping herself from* stepping on the snow she went toward her home.' (YUU 1995:17)

Aqlagten**nril**kurrluku-gguq tauna angun menglairluku. ‘She went around that man to *keep from* affecting him with her emanations.’ (YUP 2005:164)

Yuk tua-I tallimi nanillranek pitegcaucin**rilkurr**luni; yuum tallini cuqyutekluku. 'A person *never* made his

arrows shorter than his arm; a person used his arm as a measuring device.' (CIU 2005:32)

-nrir- to no longer V; to stop V-ing # < -neq²-ir²-; > -nanrir-; < PE *pb.* nrir-

kaig- ‘to be hungry’

kainrirtuq 'he is no longer hungry', 'he has satisfied his appetite'

nere- 'to eat'

nerenriraa 'he isn't eating it any more'

Akutartullrunrituq kainrimiluni. 'He didn't eat "Eskimo ice cream," saying that he *was no longer* hungry.'

-nritar(ar)- to almost V; to not quite V; to barely keep from V-ing # < -nrite-ar(ar)-

pi- 'to do'

pinrita'artuq 'he almost did'; **pinritararaa** 'he almost did it'

agtur- 'to touch'

agtunritararaa 'he almost, but not quite, touched it'

A verb to noun form of this postbase is used to form the numerals nine, fourteen, and nineteen:

qulngu- 'to be ten'

qulngunritaraan, qulngunrita'ar 'nine'

akimiaru- ‘to be fifteen’

akimiarunritaraan, akimiarunrita'ar 'fourteen'

yuinau- 'to be twenty'

yuinaunritaraan, yuinaunrita'ar 'nineteen'

Tauḡaam wanigga nallun**ritarallem**kun qanrutekngamku camek ilasciigataqa, . . . ‘Now, however, because I am have related just about as much as I know — *exactly to the extent of my not* being ignorant (of it) –, I can’t add any more to it, . . .’ (ELL 1997:236)

Tua-i-llu qeckarvikluku, aatii-llu aviarcan elliinun tauna tut'enritararluni migpak canianun tull'uni.
'When it sprang at her father, he got out of its way and it barely missed her — *almost but not quite*
landed right on her — landing by her with a loud thud.' (ELN 1990:63)

–**nrite-** to not V # < -neq²-ite¹-; > -llrunrite-, -nriceñar-, -nrilkurte-, -ritar(ar)-, -yunrite-; < PE *pb.* *nrit-*

qavar- ‘to sleep’

qavanrituq ‘he is not sleeping’, ‘he did not sleep’

kitugte- 'to fix'

kitugtenritaa 'he isn't fixing it', 'he didn't fix it'

nallu- ‘to not know’

nallunrituq ‘he knows’; *literally*: ‘he doesn’t not know’

Though this postbase is used to form negatives, it is generally not used in combination with the postbases listed on the left below for which the negative is formed using the postbases listed on the right below (though sometimes the combination is indeed used):

-ngqerr- to have N

:(ng)ite- to lack N

+tangqerr- (for there) to be N

+taite- (for there) to be no N

+ciqe- / @₅ciiqe- to V (<i>future</i>)	@~+ ngaite- to not V (<i>future</i>)
@~+narqe- to tend to cause V-ing'	@~+ naite- to not tend to cause V-ing'
@~+nirqe- to be pleasant to V	@~+niite- to be unpleasant to V
~+yugnga- to be able to V (K, BB)	+(s)ciigate- to be unable to V
~+yuuma- to be able to V (Y)	+(s)ciigate- to be unable to V
+tu- to have N to a large degree	+kite- to lack N to a large degree
-/~+lar- to regularly V	~-yuite- to never V
-tu- to regularly V	~-yuite- to never V
+tar- to be V by disposition	+taite- to be not V by disposition

Though this is a negative postbase ending in **te**, it is not used with the subordinative mood marker **@₅na-** as in **@nani**; instead, **-nrite-** is replaced by the postbase **+peke-** / **+vke-**; thus, for '(he) not leaving', instead of saying * **ayanrinani**, one says **ayagpek'nani** or **ayagpegnani**, and for '(he) not eating' instead of * **nerenrinani** one says **nerevkenani**; see also Practical Grammar of . . . Yup'ik (p. 231ff)

-nru- to be more V # takes intransitive endings, or transitive endings if the verb it is used with can take transitive endings; the thing to which the subject is compared may be denoted by a noun in the localis case. Used with adjectival bases not ending in **te**, for which **@llru-** is used; < neq³-u-

iqtu- 'to be wide'	iqtunruuq 'it is wider'
assir- 'to be good'	assinruuq 'it is better'

Qimugtet uqilan**ruut** maqaruani. 'The dogs run faster than the rabbits.'

Assiken**ruaqa** una taumi. 'I like this one *more* than that.'

Cucuken**ruaqa** ak'allaq nutarami. 'I prefer (*more*) the old one to the new.'

Takaqen**ruanga** agayulirtemi. 'He's *more* awed by me than he is the priest.'

Aliken**ruaten** elitnauristemini. 'He's *more* afraid of you than of his teacher.'

P

Those of the following postbases that have both **p** and **v** forms use the **p** form with bases ending in **te** or a consonant, and the **v** form with bases ending in a vowel (unless indicated otherwise). Note that in Practical Grammar of . . . Yup'ik (Jacobson 1995), such postbase are treated not as @+**p** . . . / ~**v** . . . , but as @~+(**t**)**v** . . . , where the (**t**) is used with consonant-final bases, and **tv**, whether from this (**t**) or base final **te**, becomes **p**.

@+**paa** / ~**vaa**, @+**pag** / ~**vag** (HBC form) oh, how V!; my, how V! # used with verb bases to form (uninflectable) exclamations that refer to the speaker, the listener, or a third person or thing, depending on the context; cf. -**pag**- / -**vag**-

cuka- 'to be fast'	cukavaa , cukavag 'oh, how fast!'
take- 'to be long'	takvaa 'oh, how long!'
ange- 'to be big'	angvaa 'oh, how big!'
assiite- 'to be bad'	assiipaa 'oh, how bad!'
kiircete- 'to be hot'	kiircepaa (also kiircessvaa) 'oh, how hot it is!'
kiiryug- 'to be hot' (person)	kiiryugpaa 'oh, how hot I am!'
angyaite- 'to lack a boat'	angyaipaa 'oh, the lack of a boat!'; 'oh, how I lack a boat!'
assir- 'to be good'	assirpaa 'oh, how nice!'
nengllir- 'to be cold' (weather)	nengllirpaa 'oh, how cold it is!'
qerrute- 'to be cold' (person)	qerrupaa 'oh, how cold I am!'
cukaite- 'to be slow'	cukaipaa 'oh, how slow!'
eqnarqe- 'to be frustrating, exasperating'	eqnaqvaa 'oh, how frustrating!, how exasperating!'
taiyuite- 'to not come'	taiyuipaa 'oh, how he never comes!'
ellakegci- 'to be good' (weather or person)	ellakegcivaa 'oh, how fine the weather is!'; 'oh, how pleasant he is'
alingnarqe- 'to be scary'	alingnaqvaa 'oh, how scary!'; 'oh my goodness'

qavarni- ‘to be sleepy’	qavarnivaa ‘oh, how sleepy (I am)!’
kaig- ‘to be hungry’	kaigpaa ‘oh, how hungry I am!’
taqsuqe- ‘to be tired’	taqsuqvaa ‘oh! How tired I am!’
quyanarqe- ‘to cause one to be thankful’	quyanaqvaa ‘thank you very much’
tangerrsaqlir- ‘to finally see’	tangerrsaqlirpaa ‘oh, seeing (you) at last!’
arenqiate- ‘to be an unfortunate but irremediable situation’	arenqiapaa ‘oh, dear!’
uuminarqe- ‘to be infuriating’	uuminaqvaa ‘gosh darn it all anyway!’

If the thing to which the exclamation refers is specified by a separate noun, then that noun is in the localis case and the enclitic =lli (often shortened to =ll') is attached to whichever of the two words (the verb with the postbase, or the noun) comes first.

Kuigmi-lli (or kuigmi-ll') et'uvaa. 'Oh, how deep the river is!'

Kaigpaa-lli (or kaigpaa-ll') mikelngurmi. 'Oh, how hungry the child is!'

Angli-lli cukavaa snuukuugpeni! 'Oh, how very fast your snow machine is!' (PRA 1995:192)

@+paalug- / ~vaalug-, @+pailug- / ~vailug- to V for the first time, or for the first time in a long time #
< -pag- / -vag-? -

tekite- ‘to arrive’	tekipaalugtuq, tekipailugtuq ‘he arrived’ or ‘he came for the first time in a long time’
tangerr- ‘to see’	tangerpaalugaa, tangerpailugaa ‘he saw her for the first time’ or ‘for the first time in a long time’
cali- ‘to work’	calivaalugtuq, calivailugtuq ‘he is working for the first time’ (in a long time)

-paarrluk big N # due to the HBC process of “vowel compression” the aa of this postbase sounds like a single stressed a, with gemination of the preceding p when circumstances permit (as in the third example); HBC;

= -vaarrluk; < -rpak-aq²-rrluk

nuna ‘land’	nunapaarrluk ‘big land’
ena^e ‘house’	enpaarrluk ‘big house’
angyaq ‘boat’	angyapaarrluk ‘big boat’ (sounds like angyap’a’rrluk)

Wanigga-qa tauᕐga wii wanigga cillapaarrluum mat'um maa-i keyima wanigg' cuk'aqaanga? 'Does this *big* world have me as its only human?' (WEB 1)

-pacug- poor dear one Vs # NSU; < -?-cuk

qavar- 'to sleep'

qavapacugtuq 'the poor dear one is sleeping'

ca- 'to do what'

capacugcit? 'what have you done, you poor dear?'

@+pag- / **~vag-**¹ to V so well # *used with interrogative mood endings, but forms exclamations; cf. -rrluk; > -paa/-vaa, -paalug-/ -vaalug-, -pakar-/ -vakar-, -pallag-/ -vallag-, -pallur-/ -vallur-; < PE pb. vay(-)*

keniyu- 'to cook well'

keniyuvagcit 'how well you cook!'

assir- 'to be good'

assirpagta 'how good it is!'

?pag-² to V in a big way, intensely; to have N to a great degree # *only marginally productive, this postbase attaches to various verb bases without following a consistent pattern, though the syllable preceding -pag- is usually stressed and closed. In some cases this postbase appears as ?vag-; = rpag-*

elciar- 'to burp'

ellecpagtuq, elcirpagtuq, elcirvagtuq 'he burped loudly'

pangaleg- 'to run on four legs'

pangalpagtuq, pangalvagtuq 'it (animal) is running fast'

qaner- 'to speak'

qanpagtuq 'he shouted out'

alleg- 'to tear'

alpagtuq 'it got a big tear in it'

quser-, quyer- 'to cough'

quspagtuq, quypagtuq 'he coughed loudly'

qalrir- 'to make noise'

qalervagtuq, qalerpagtuq 'he is bawling'

nunur- 'to scold'

nunup'agciqamken 'I'll really scold you'

qacarte- 'to slap'

qacap'agaa, qacpagaa 'he slapped it hard'

itegmig- 'to kick'

itemvagaa, itempagaa 'he kicked it hard'

tenglug- 'to punch'

tengelpagaa, tengelvagaa 'he punched her hard'

kaug- 'to strike'

kav'agaa, kauᕐg'agaa 'he struck it hard' (with something other than the hand)

qavar- 'to sleep'

qavap'agtuq 'he is sleeping deeply or late'

nere- 'to eat'

nerep'agtuq 'he ate a lot'

agtar- ‘to squirt in an arc’	aggetpagtuq ‘it squirted in a big way’
miryar- ‘to vomit’	mirespagtuq, mirecpagtuq ‘he vomited a lot’
ler-, neler- ‘to fart’	lep’agtuq, nelepagtuq ‘he farted loudly’
qager- ‘to explode’	qagpagtuq, qag’pagtuq ‘it exploded violently’
narulkar- ‘to thrust a weapon’	narulpagaa, narup’agaa ‘he thrust a weapon hard at it’
nuteq- ‘to shoot’	nutpagaa ‘he shot it, making quite a wound’
tuker- ‘to kick’	tukpagtuq ‘it kicked hard’
kegge- ‘to bite’	keggerpagaa ‘it bit him hard’
pupsug- ‘to pinch’	pupcepagaa, pupespagaa, pupesvagaa ‘he pinched her hard’
pucikar- ‘to fall forward’	pucikpagtuq ‘he fell hard, face forward’
aitaur- ‘to yawn’	aitaupagtuq ‘he yawned widely’
ciqer- ‘to splash’	ciqpagtuq ‘he intentionally splashed a lot’
aqessngaar- ‘to sneeze’	aqessngaapagtuq ‘he sneezed loudly’
cikme-, cikmir- ‘to close eyes’	cikempagtuq ‘he closed his eyes tightly’
atmag- ‘to carry a load on one’s back’	atempagtuq ‘he’s carrying a heavy load on his back’
milqar- ‘to throw at’	milpagaa, mileqpagaa ‘she threw something at him hard’
ikuseg-, ikuyeg- ‘to elbow’	ikusvagaa, ikuyvagaa ‘he elbowed him hard’
cinge- ‘to push’	cingeqpagaa ‘he gave it a big shove’
puukar- ‘to bump its head or bow’	puukpagaa ‘he bumped it hard with his head’
iqu- ‘to fall over’	iqup’agtuq, iquvagtug ‘it fell hard on its side’
naveg- ‘to break’	nav’pagtuq, navpagtuq ‘it broke in a big way’
ciqume- ‘to crumble’	ciqumpagtuq ‘it crumbled altogether’
anar- ‘to defecate’	anap’agtuq ‘he defecated a lot’
qecir- ‘to spit’	qecip’agtuq ‘he spit hard’
ivyir-, ivsir- ‘to rain’	ivegpagtuq, ivecpagtuq ‘it is raining hard’

kitngig- ‘to kick with the heel’	kitengpagaa ‘he kicked it hard with his heel’
canrite- ‘to be okay’	canrilvagtuq ‘it’s very much okay’
ikayur- ‘to help’	ikaspagaa ‘he’s helping him in a major way’
amlek ‘crotch’	amelvagtuq, amelpagtuq ‘he took a big step’
atmag- ‘to carry on back’	atempagtuq ‘he carrying a big load’
tangerr- ‘to see’	tangvagaa ‘he’s looking at it’
tegleg- ‘to steal’	tegel’pagtuq ‘he stole in a big way’
qanuk ‘snowflake’	qanugpagtuq ‘it is snowing hard’
nengla^e ‘cold’	nengelvagtuq, nengelpagtuq ‘it is very cold’
kiiq ‘heat’	kiirpagtuq, kiirrelvagtuq ‘it is very hot’
anuqa^e ‘wind’	anurvagtuq, anuqvagtuq, anuq’vagtuq ‘it is very windy’
akerta ‘sun’	akervagtuq ‘it is very sunny’
taituk ‘fog’	tairvagtuq ‘it is very foggy’
ella ‘weather’	ellarvagtuq ‘the weather is very bad’; ‘it is raining hard’
pirta, pirtuk ‘blizzard’	pirrec’vagtuq, pirretpagtuq, pirrelvagtuq, pirtepagtuq ‘there is a severe blizzard’
ivsuk ‘rain’	ivegpagtuq ‘it’s raining hard’
paallag- ‘to fall face forward’	paarvagtuq ‘he fell forward very hard’
pangaleg- ‘to run on four legs’	pangarvagtuq ‘its running hard on four legs’

Aren, paar**vagga**arluni mak’arrluni ciugarrluni tangerqallinia, imna tauna ciuqlillra, aren, keglunruluni aūg’ pangar**vagl**uni ayalria. ‘My, after he fell forward *hard*, he quickly got up, and as he lifted his head he glanced at him. My oh my, his older brother was running *hard* on four legs in a wolf form.’ (QUL 2005:426)

{-paga- *see* -rpaga-}

{-pagnite- *see* -rpagnite-}

{-pagninarqe- *see* -rpagninarqe-}

@+**pakar-** / ~**vakar-** (also **-qpakar-**) to V so long; to V so much # *used either with in the interrogative forming a question, and meaning 'to V so long', or used in the subordinative, and meaning 'while in the process of V-ing';* < -pag- / -vag-?->; < PE *pb.* vakar-

nere- 'to eat'

ciin nervakarcit? 'why do you keep eating?'

qavar- 'to sleep'

ciin qavarpakarta? 'why is he sleeping so long?'

Ngel'arpakarluni qiaguq. 'While laughing *so much*, he cried.'

Ayagpakarluta nunanek tekitukut. 'While traveling *so much* we came upon a village.'

@+**pallag-** / ~**vallag-** to V intensely; to V excessively # < -pag- / -vag-?->; < PE *pb.* valḷay⁻¹

tanqig- 'to be bright'

tanqigpallagtuq 'it flashed brightly'

nere- 'to eat'

nervallagtuq 'he overate'

qavar- 'to sleep'

qavarpallagtuq 'he overslept'

Akwaugaq nerelqa assillruan nervallallruunga. 'Yesterday, because what I ate was good, I ate *too much*.'

{-pallar- *see* -rpallar-}

{-pallr(aq*) *see* -rpallr(aq*)}

@+**pallug-** / ~**vallug-**, @+**pallur-** / ~**vallur-** to V most; to V mostly # cf. **-rpalluk**; < -pag- / -

atur- 'to use'

aturpallugaa 'he uses it most'

cali- 'to work'

calivallugtuq 'mostly, he works'

{-palluk *see* -rpalluk}

{-pau- *see* -rpau-}

?payagaq* little one with a big N #

aitaur- 'to yawn'

aitaupayagaq 'nestling' (*lexicalized*)

qamiquq 'head'

qamiqupayagaq or **qamiqvayagaq** 'goldeneye (bird)' (*lexicalized*)

uqsuq 'head'

uqsurpayagaq 'nickel coin' (*lexicalized in LI*)

melquq 'fur'

mequp'ayagaq 'long-haired dog' (*lexicalized*)

–**pcuaq** thing like N # *non-productive*; NUN

qengaq ‘nose’	qengapcuaq ‘limpet’
nacaq ‘parka hood’	nacapcuaq ‘monkshood’
elqiaq ‘visor’	elqipcuaq ‘eyeshade’; ‘salute’

+**peke-** /+**vke-**, +**pege-** / +**vke-** (NI, HBC, NUN form) to not V # *this is a special postbase used in place of –nrite- when a subordinative mood ending such as -nani is used; the p form is used with bases ending in a consonant, while the v form is used with bases ending in a vowel, including those ending in te; see also Practical Grammar of . . . Yup’ik p. 231ff; < PY-S və(kə)*

cali- ‘to work’	calivkenani ‘without working’, ‘not working’
tekite- ‘to arrive’	tekitevkenani ‘not arriving’
yurar- ‘to dance’	yurarpek’nani, yurarpegnani ‘not dancing’

Nere**v**kenata caliukut. ‘We worked *without* eating.’

?**peq** one at N # *non-productive*

akuliq ‘one between’	akulipeq ‘middle finger’
* qaðə <i>protoform for qai</i> ‘surface’	qaspeq ‘cloth cover parka’
ilu ‘interior’	ilupeq ‘undershirt’

{-**pi-** *see* –**pi-**}

{-**piaq** *see* –**pik**}

+**pigainar-**, –**pigainar-** to actually V (after hesitation; or surprising as it may seem) # < -**pik**¹-inar-

ceñirte- ‘to visit’	ceñirtepigainartuq ‘he actually visited’
ayag- ‘to leave’	ayagpigainartuq, ayapigainartuq ‘he actually left’

Waten-llu qanrut**pigainar**ciqluku, “Qanruyutet narureskuvki tuaten pilarciquuten.” ‘He will *actually* tell him, “If you go against the maxims it will be that way for you.”’ (YUP 2005:11)

lillanaqluteng pissutullratni, tuarpiaq tegulassaap**pigainar**luku pitarka. Nutengssagaunateng. ‘They did amazing things when they were hunting, like *actually* grabbing a game animal with the hands. They didn’t have guns.’ (QUL 2003:636)

@+**piineq** / ~**viineq** incident of V-ing # *this postbase apparently occurs only in the unpossessed relative plural as possessor of **iliitni** 'in/during one of them', thus meaning 'once while one(s) was/were V-ing'*

Tua-i-ll' pivakarluni ayag**piin**ret iliitni yuilqumun, nernginanermini piqalliniuq ciissiq man'a ciuqerrakun kituryartuaral'. 'Then on one *occasion* when he was going to the wilderness he noticed an insect crawling in front of him as he was eating' (QUL 2003:140)

Nangengan tua ellamun an^{vi}iinret iliitni, tamaa-i merpangluni taman' kuigan ceñii, nangengan tua-i cacirkaiteu^{rl}luami atakuarmi-am nem'i keggavet uqranun anluni, uitauqcaarainanrani tua-llu qavaken kiatiin tungiinek ceñakun miiqanerkun tamaaggun kuimelriartanglliniuq qa^ugna kiatii. 'When it [his food] was gone, when the sides of the river had plenty of flood water, during one of *the times* he went out in the evening, while he sat a while on the lee side of his house, he saw something appear swimming along the flooded side of the overflow.' (QUL 2003:186)

Ayagpiinret iliitni camna camani qayagaulliniuq. 'One of the *times* he was traveling, someone down there started calling him.' (QUL 2003:368)

Ayagpiinret iliitni unuakuarmi-am ikirucesqengan ikirucani pillinia, . . . 'During one of the *times* [her brother] was gone, when she opened the door for him when he asked her to, he said to her, . . . ' (QUL 2003:368)

Qelluqiarrngapiinret iliitni kingyaq' alliniuq imna tauna kaviaq agalriara keglunrem pangalegturluni tua tekitaqami keggeryaaqamiu qelluqiartellallinilria. 'When it became taut one *time*, he looked back and saw a wolf running after him, and whenever he took a nip at the fox tail hanging from his waist, he had felt its tautness.' (QUL 2003:202)

Nepturillrani piviinret iliitni waniw' anllugneren qevleqtaalriartanga'artellria. 'When it got very loud on one *occasion* your aura started to reflect something that was very shiny.' (QUL 2003:536)

@+**p̣iiqna-** / ~**ṿiiqna-** do not V so much!; stop V-ing! # *used only with optative endings, which immediately follow this postbase; these optative endings differ from the usual optative endings in that the 2s form is **k** rather than **Ø** (nothing added), the 2s-3s form is **ku** rather than **u**, and the 2s-1s form is **:nga** rather than **nga**. See also the postbase ~+**yaquna-**, which takes the same endings; see also Practical Grammar of . . . Yup'ik (p. 204)*

qia- 'to cry'

qiauiqnak! 'don't cry so much!', 'stop crying!'

alike- 'to fear'

aliviiqnii! 'stop being scared of me!'

atur- 'to use'

aturpiiqnaku! 'don't use it so much!', 'stop using it!'

-pik¹, -piaq, -pigaq (*NSU form*) genuine N; real N; authentic N; and **-pig-, -piar-, -pigar-** (*NSU form*) to be really V;
to be very V; cf. **-pik²**; > -pigainar-, -qapiar(ar)-, -qapigte-; < PE *pb.* piy-

qayaq 'kayak'

qayapik, qayapiaq, qayapigaq ‘authentic, old-style kayak covered with skins (in contrast to one made of canvas, fiberglass, etc.)’

kuuvviaq ‘coffee’

kuuvviapik, kuuvviapiaq ‘real coffee (in contrast to instant, decaffeinated, or ersatz coffee)’

yuk 'person'	Yup'ik, Yupiaq 'an Eskimo of southwestern Alaska (in contrast to an Indian, Inupiaq Eskimo, white, or black person, etc.); 'regular person (in contrast to a shaman)'
kass'aq 'white person'	Kass'apik 'Russian' (<i>NS meaning</i>); 'proper Englishman'
nuna 'land'	nunapik 'real land, high ground'; 'tundra' (<i>lexicalized</i>)
angyaq 'open boat'	angyapiaq 'skin-covered open boat'
cali- 'to work'	calipigtuq, calipiaruq 'he is really working'
kaig- 'to be hungry'	kaipigtuq, kaipiaruq 'he is very hungry'
cuka- 'to be fast'	cukapigtuq, cukapiaruq (<i>also, irregularly, cukpiaruq</i>) 'is very fast'
assir- 'to be good'	assipigtuq, assipiaruq (<i>also, irregularly, aspiaruq</i>) 'it is very good'

"Yuut nerlarait." "Kass'at-llu-qaa?" "Qaang, Yupiit, Kass'at pivkenateng." "People eat them." "White people too?" "No, southwestern Alaskan Eskimos — *our own kind* of people — not White people." Ilak-wa cali ikegkuk tua-i ika-i maaten tauna tua-i allakarrarmi uitalria yupiunritlinilria angalkuuluni taugaam pillinilria tauna. 'Unlike his two partners over there, that one who was by himself was not an ordinary person but was a shaman instead.' (ELL 1997:578)

+pik², +piaq, +pigaq (*NUN form*) most important form of N # *non-productive; forms with this postbase are lexicalized; cf.* -pik¹; > -lugpiaq, -yarpiaq

imaq 'content'	imarpik 'ocean'
talliqaq 'arm'	tallirpik 'right side, right arm'
iqalluk 'dog salmon' (<i>originally perhaps any fish</i>)	iqallugpik 'Dolly Varden'
uqvikaq 'tree, willow'	uqvigpik 'alder'
atsaqaq 'berry'	atsarpiaq 'salmonberry, cloudberry' (<i>Y usage</i>)
equkaq 'wood'	equgpigaq 'construction lumber' (<i>NUN usage</i>)
kalngaqaq 'grass bag'	kalngagpigaq 'tight mesh grass bag' (<i>NUN usage</i>)
nacaqaq 'hat'	nacapigaq 'man's dance hat' (<i>NUN usage</i>)
nuvukaq 'point'	nuvupigaq 'Alaska Peninsula and the Aleutian Chain' (<i>NUN</i>)

usage)

Q

+(a)q, +(aa)q # and **+(a)r-, +(aa)r-** # used with English words when they are used in Yup'ik speech or writing; the (a) or (aa) is used if the English word ends in a consonant, and is often accompanied by gemination of the final consonant of the English word

college-arluni or college-aarluni 'going to college'

candy-q 'candy'

wine-aq 'wine'

vote-alrianek 'of those who vote'

win-arngaituten 'you won't win'

{-qaaqe- see -qaqe-¹}

{-qaar- see -rraar-}

-qaci- to V in a minor way #

tai- 'to come over'

taiqaciuq 'he is coming over for no real purpose, slowly, casually'

qavar- 'to sleep'

qavaqaciuq 'he is napping, dozing'

ayag- 'to go'

ayakaciuq 'he is taking a walk'

-qainaq only N; merely N # and **-qainar-** to merely V; to just V # < -qar-inaq; > -qainaurte-; < PE *pb.* qalinar-

meq 'water'

meqainaq 'merely water'

nuna 'land'

nunaqainaq 'merely land'

yuk 'person'

yukainaq 'only a person'

at'e- 'to put on'

at'eqainaraa 'he just put it on'

nere- 'to eat'

nerqainartuq 'he is just eating'

-qainaurte- to be ready to V # < -qainaq-urte-

kuimar- 'to swim'

kuimaqainaurtuq 'he is ready to swim'

nuteq- 'to shoot'

nutkainaurtaa 'he is ready to shoot it'

{-qanir- see -kanir-}

-qapiar(ar)- to be very V # *the initial q or k of this postbase may be geminated and/or there may be syncope for extra emphasis; = qapigte-; < -qar-pig-ar(ar)-*

urug- 'to melt'

urukapiartuq (*or, for more emphasis, uruk'apiartuq*) 'it is completely melted'

qavarni- 'to be sleepy'

qavarniqapiartuq 'he is very sleepy'; **qavarniqapiarallruuq** 'he was very sleepy'

tangerrsug- 'to want to see'

tangerrsukapiararaa 'he wants to see her very much'

assir- 'to be good'

assiqapiartuq (*also, irregularly, asqapiartuq*) 'it is very good'

Tegullrunrilkuvgu igte**qapiaryartuq**. 'If you hadn't taken it, it would have *really* fallen.'

. . . nag'arrluni acilqullermun mecagmun paallagluni, tam**qapiarmi** mecungurrluni, . . .

' . . . tripping on a root she fell headlong into a puddle getting *completely* soaked . . . ' (ELN 1990:36)

(tamqapiarmi, *from* tamaqapiarmi, *from* tamar- 'all')

-qapigte- to be very V # *the initial q or k of this postbase may be geminated and/or there may be syncope for extra emphasis; = qapiar(ar)-; < -qar-pig-?-*

assir- 'to be good'

assiqapigtuq (*or, for more emphasis, assiq'apigtuq*) 'it is very good, excellent, superb'; **assiqapigtellria yuk** 'a virtuous, righteous person'

kaig- 'to be hungry'

kaikapigtuq 'he is very hungry'; **kaikapigtellruuq** 'he was very hungry'

+qaq N area of possessor; exact area denoted by N with respect to possessor # *used only with positional bases; takes possessed endings mainly; < PE pb. qar*

cani(q) 'area beside'

caniqerrani, caniqaani 'on the side of it, right beside it' (*vs.*

caniani 'next to it, to the side of it')

ciu 'area in front'

ciuqerrani 'in its front part, right in front of it' (*vs.* **ciungani** 'in front of it')

Caniqamikun-gguq akngialartuq. 'He says that he has pain *right* in his side.'

Caniqairaa or Caniqerriraa. 'He went through the area *right* beside it.'

-qaqe⁻¹ to V now and then; to V intermittently # *used with the subordinative mood; when this postbase -qaqe- follows an unstressed syllable, it takes the form -qa'aqe-; note that this postbase is underlyingly -qaraqe- (from -qar- and +'(g)aqe-) with -qaqe- and -qa'aqe- arising by deletion of a between r and q, and deletion of r before qe with a subsequent e-dropping suffix; thus nerqaqluni comes from nerqaraqluni (still possible but uncommon) via underlying *nerqarqluni, and quuyurniqa'aqluni comes from quuyurniqaraqluni (still possible but uncommon) via underlying *quuyurniqa'arqluni; see also Practical Grammar of . . . Yup'ik (p. 238ff)*

nere- 'to eat'

nerqaqluni or ner'qaqluni 'eating now and then'

ayag- 'to go'

ayakaqluni 'moving now and then from place to place'

quuyurni- 'to smile'

quuyurniqa'aqluni 'smiling now and then'

Aanam yuvriraa panimi atkuliara quuyurniqa'aqluni. 'The mother is examining the parka her daughter made, smiling *now and then*.'

@qaqe⁻² to V one after another # *used only with bases ending in a fricative followed by te; -qu- or -rqe⁻¹ are used with other bases.*

igte- 'to fall'

igqaqut 'they fell one after another'

egte- 'to throw away'

egqaqai 'he threw them away one after another'

mumigte- 'to turn over'

mumigqaqai 'he turned them over one after another';

mumigqaqut 'they are turning over one after another';

mumigqaqiuq 'he is turning things over one after another'

-qaqur(ar)-, -qaqu- to V now and then #

nere- 'to eat'

nerqaqu'urtuq, nerqaquuq 'he is eating now and then'

pissur- 'to hunt'

pissuqaqurallrui, pissuqaqullrui 'he hunted them now and then'

-qar- to V briefly; to merely V; please V; to V immediately before an associated event # *often used with the optative or subordinative to form a polite request; note that an a between q and r usually is changed to e (in other suffixes as well as*

this one), as the examples show; > -ngqerr-, -qainaq, -qapiar(ar)-, -qapigte-, -qarraar-, -qaqe-, -qaryauna-, -qerte-, -yukaar(ar)-; < PE *pb.* (k)kar-

tegu- ‘to take’	teguqerluku ‘grabbing it’
aper- ‘to say’	apqerru ‘please say it’
aqume- ‘to sit down’	aqumqerluten ‘kindly sit down’
tai- ‘to come over’	taiqaa ‘come here, please’
callmag- ‘to patch’	callmakarru ‘please patch it’
nipete- ‘to extinguish’	nipteqarru (<i>HBC form</i>), nipteqerru ‘please turn it off’
ca- ‘to occur’	caqerluni ‘once, just then, suddenly, at that time’
kegge- ‘to bite’	kegqerluku ‘biting it’ (easily and speedily, right before the event following)
qavar- ‘to sleep’	qavaqertuq ‘he fell asleep’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
ayag- ‘to leave’	ayakartuq ‘he fled’
kaug- ‘to hit, to strike’	kaũk’araa ‘he struck it with a sudden sharp blow’

With certain bases (ending in **g** especially), there is syncopation (and, if needed, **e** insertion; see the section on “Gemination and/or Syncope within the Base with Postbases Expressing Suddenness” in the Introduction to the Postbases:

callmag- ‘to patch’	callemkaraa ‘he patched in a little time’
iqmig- ‘to put and hold in mouth’	iqemkartuq ‘he put a little bit of something in his mouth’
itegmig- ‘to kick’	itemkaraa ‘he kicked it lightly’
pupsug- ‘to pinch’	pupeskaraa ‘he pinched it lightly’
atmag- ‘to carry a load on the back’	atemkartuq ‘he put a little load on his back’
paralur- ‘to have maggots’	paralqertuq ‘it got a sudden infestation of maggots’

Teguqerluku anqerrutaa. ‘Grabbing it, he ran out — *suddenly* went out — with it.’

Qimugtem neqa kegqerluku taitaa. ‘The dog took the fish in its mouth — *suddenly* bit it — and brought it to me.’

{-qaraqe- see -qaqe-¹}

-qarraar- to first V # < qar-rraar- #

tai- 'to come'

taiqerraarluni 'right after coming'

cali- 'to work'

caliqerraallermi 'when he first worked'

ayag- 'to leave'

ayakarraallemni 'when I first left'

Agayni**qarraami** Agayutem ellarpak nuna-llu piliaqellruak. 'In the (*very*) beginning God created heaven and earth.' (AYAG. 1:1)

-qaryaquina- don't ever V! # *used with second person optative endings only (see -yaquina-);* < -qar-yaquina-

pissur- 'to hunt'

pissuqeryaqunaki 'don't ever hunt them!'

ayanqigte- 'to leave again'

ayanqigteqeryaqunak 'don't ever leave again!'

callug- 'to fight'

callukaryaqunii 'don't ever fight me!'

-qataar(ar)- to slowly start to V; to V gradually # < -qatar-ar(ar)-

cali- 'to work'

caliqataartuq 'he is slowly starting to work'

nere- 'to eat'

nerqataararaa 'he is slowly starting to eat it'

unug- 'for night to fall'

unukataarallrani 'when it slowly started to become night'

-qatak # *meaning undetermined; non-productive*

arnaq 'woman, female'

arnaqatak 'cow moose'

angyaq 'boat'

angyaqatak 'large open boat of skin stretched over a wood frame'

naker- 'to be straight'

nakerqatak 'side wall of sod house'

amaq 'back load'

amaqatak 'back of fish'

ciruneq 'antler'

cirunqatak 'old antler, parietal bone'; 'occipital bone'

-qatar- to be about to V # > qataar(ar)-; < PE *pb.* k(k)attar-

ca- 'to do something'

caqatarcit? 'what are you going to do?'

nere- 'to eat'

ner'qataraa or **nerqataraa** 'he's about to eat it'

ayag- 'to leave'

ayakatartua 'I am about to leave'

yurar- ‘to Eskimo dance’

yuraqatartut ‘they are about to dance’

Ervuq**aqataryaa**qellemni pillruanga ikayuusqelluni. ‘When I was about to take a bath, he asked me to help him.’

–qcaar(ar)- to keep on trying to V despite difficulties; to try one’s best to V # < -?-ar(ar)-

unatar- ‘to pick berries’

unataqcaartuq ‘he’s slowly picking berries’

cali- ‘to work’

caliqcaartuq ‘he’s working slowly and continuously’

auluke- ‘to take care of’

aulukeqcaararai ‘he is continuing to take care of them’ (*in the absence of their mother*)

assir- ‘to be well’

assiqcaaraa ‘be well!’

nere- ‘to eat’

nereqcaarlui ‘let me eat taking my time!’

ayag- ‘to leave’

ayakcaarlui ‘let me get going!’

elag- ‘to dig’

elakcaartuq ‘he’s gradually digging away’

pi- ‘to do’ and *unidentified intervening postbase*

picuqcaarluni ‘(he) acting carefully’

Temciyungermi ellii ngel’anritengnaqluni piluni, tua-i tauḡaam tagute**qcaarluku** saaniigkaq neriniteksukluku aanaminun. ‘Though she thought it was pretty funny she tried hard not to laugh, and instead *continued as best she could* carrying the kettle for heating water for tea or coffee thinking that their mother must be getting tired of waiting for the water.’ (ELN 1990:62)

{**-qe-** *see* **-ke⁻¹**, **-ke⁻²**, **-ke⁻⁴**, **-rqe-**}

{**-qegci-** *see* **-kegci-**}

{**-qegtaar(aq*)** *see* **-kegtaar(aq*)**}

{**-qegte-** *see* **-kegte-**}

{**-qellriik** *see* **-kellriik**}

{**-qengaq** *see* **-kengaq**}

{**-qenge-** *see* **-kenge-**}

–qerte- to V suddenly, hurriedly, fast; to V simultaneously with or right after an associated event # *takes intransitive endings only; in some cases (undetermined) the syllable qer of this postbase gets extra stress: qe’r; see also “Gemination and/or Syncope within the Base with Postbases Expressing Suddenness” in Introduction to Postbase; apparently not used*

with bases ending in **g**, nor most bases ending in **te**; < -qar-

iter- ‘to go in’	itqertuq, itqe’rtuq ‘he rushed in’
ane- ‘to go out’	anqertuq ‘he rushed out’
mayur- ‘to go up’	mayuqertuq, may’uqertuq, masqertuq ‘he went up very fast’
atrar- ‘to go down’	atraqertuq ‘he went down quickly’
assiri- ‘to get well’	assiriqertuq ‘he got well all of a sudden’; ‘it suddenly became good’
nenge- ‘to stretch’	nengqe’rtuq ‘it suddenly stretched’
qerar- ‘to cross’	qer’aqertuq ‘he rushed across’

Also, irregularly:

uterte- ‘to go home’	utqertuq ‘he rushed home’
-----------------------------	----------------------------------

Anqertellruuq niicamiu qetunrani qiallrani. ‘She *hurriedly* went out when she heard her son crying.’

Nakleng-gguq maulua natermi aqumga**qertuq**. ‘That poor grandmother of his *suddenly* found herself sitting on the floor.’

Kuskaq mayu**qertellruuq** napam kangranun qimugtem malirqallrani. ‘The cat scampered — *suddenly* went — up the tree when the dog chased it.’

–**qetaaq** device that alternately Vs and does the reverse # *and* –**qetaar-** to repeatedly V at intervals; to alternate between V-ing and the reverse or opposite action; to V in a way that is abnormal # *cf.* –**qtar-**;
< PE *pb.* k(k)ətar-

ane- ‘to go out’	anqetaartuq ‘he is going in and out’
ayag- ‘to leave’	ayaketaartuq ‘he is leaving, then returning, then leaving again’
cillur- ‘to slide’ (<i>HBC form</i>)	cilluqetaartuq ‘he is sliding down repeatedly’
nere- ‘to eat’	nerqetaartuq ‘he keeps eating at intervals’; nerqetaarai ‘he keeps eating them at intervals’
cayug- ‘to pull out’	cayuketaaq ‘drawer in a dresser’
mayur- ‘to go up’	mayuqetaaruuq it (<i>e.g.</i> , elevator) ‘is a device for going up and down’
melu- ‘to cover eyes in a hide and seek game’	meluqetaaq ‘game of hide and seek’

?, cf. **age-** 'to go over'

agqetaaq 'sling for hunting' (*lexicalized*)

ca 'to do something'

caqtaartuq 'he is messing around'; 'it is not functioning properly'

qaillun 'how; some way or the other'

qailluqtaartuq 'he's in a hard to fathom way'; 'he is getting better and then worse again'; 'he is making various facial expressions'

Ataam ayagtuq Mecaq'aq meca**qetaarluni**. 'Again Mecaq'aq left, *repeatedly* slapping (his feet in the wet mud).' (UUT 1974:8)

{-qi- *see* -ki-}

{-qite- *see* -ite-³}

-qliarte- to reach the N of; to extend to the N of # *used with positional bases and similar nouns; takes intransitive endings only*; < -qliq-ar(ar)te-

aki 'other side'

akiqliartaa 'it reaches to the other side of it'

teq 'bottom'

teqliarlluku 'extending to the bottom of it'

qukaq 'middle'

qukaqliarlluku 'extending to the middle of it'

-qlikacaar(aq*) one that is the farthest in the area denoted by N # *used with positional bases, demonstrative adverb bases, and similar nouns*; < -qliq-kaca(g)ar-

yaa(ni) 'yonder'

yaaqlikacaar 'the farthest one'

uka(ni) 'on the way here'

ukaqlikacaar 'the nearest one'

qula^e 'area above'

quleqlikacaar 'the highest one'

kingu 'area behind'

kinguqlikacaar 'the one farthest to the rear', 'the lastborn child';
kinguqlikacaarqa 'my youngest sibling'

ciu 'area in front'

ciuqlikacaar 'the one farthest in front', 'the first one'

-qliq* the one located far in the area or space or time denoted by N # *used with positional bases, demonstrative adverb bases, and similar nouns; when used with a possessed ending, it means the one more in the N direction than possessor*; cf. -

liq; > -qliarte-, -qlikacaar(aq*), -yaqlir-; < PE *pb.* qliar-

kingu 'area behind'

kinguqliq 'rear one', 'younger sibling'; **kinguqlia** 'the one behind him'

ciu ‘area in front’	ciuqliq ‘front one’, ‘first one’, ‘leader’
iquk ‘end’	iqukliq ‘one at the end’
tunu ‘area at the back’	tunuqliq ‘one in the back’
qukaq ^e ‘area in the middle’	qukaqliq ‘one in the middle’
qula ‘area above’	quleqliq ‘one above’, ‘at the top’
aci ‘area below’	aciqliq ‘one below’, ‘at the bottom’
ilu ‘area inside’	iluqliq ‘inner one’
ua(ni) ‘by the exit’	uaqliq ‘one by the exit’
negeq ‘north’	Negeqliq ‘St. Mary’s’
ungalaq ‘south’	Ungalaqliq, Unalakleet , ‘southern one’ (<i>perhaps from an Inupiaq or Unaliq Yup’ik point of view, since this village is the southernmost for both of those groups</i>)
kelu ‘area behind’, ‘back from the river’	keluqliq ‘one farther away from the river’, ‘one closer to the wall in a shared bed’
keta ^e ‘area forward’, ‘toward the river’	keteqliq ‘one closer to the river’, ‘one farther from the wall in a shared bed’
ama(ni) ‘over there’	amaqliq ‘older brother’ (<i>K usage, lexicalized</i>)
qeteq ‘middle’ (<i>in some areas</i>)	qeteqliq ‘middle finger’ (<i>NS, UY, UK usage, lexicalized</i>)

{-qliute- *see* -kliute-}

{-qsagute- *see* -ksagute-}

{-qsaite- *see* -ksaite-}

{-qsaitelar- *see* -ksaitelar-}

{-qsartur- *see* -yartur-}

–**qsig-** to be far in the direction denoted by N # *used with positional bases, demonstrative adverb bases, and similar nouns; takes intransitive endings only; > -qsigi-; < PE pb. ðiy-*

yaa(ni) ‘yonder’	yaaqsigtuq ‘it is distant’
uka(ni) ‘on the way here’	ukaqsigtuq ‘it is nearby’

qula ^e ‘area above’	quleqsigtuaq ‘it is high up’
ilu ‘area inside’	iluqsigtuaq ‘it is far inside’
ciu ‘area in front’	ciuqsigtuaq ‘it is far in front’
aci ‘area below’	aciqsigtuaq ‘it is far below’
iquk ‘end’	iquksigtuaq ‘it is at the very end’

–qsigi- to get farther into the area denoted by N # *used with positional bases, demonstrative adverb bases, and similar nouns; takes intransitive endings only; < -qsig-i¹-*

yaa(ni) ‘yonder’	yaaqsigiuaq ‘it is going farther away’
uka(ni) ‘on the way here’	ukaqsigiuaq ‘it is getting nearer’
qula ^e ‘upper area’, ‘area above’	quleqsigiuaq ‘it is getting higher’

{-qsuar(ar)-} *see -ksuar(ar)-*

{-qsug-} *see -yug-}*

@–qtaar- to repeatedly V at intervals; to V back and forth # *drops base-final te as well as a preceding fricative; cf. -qetaaq*

angaqerte- ‘to jerk forward’	angaqqeartaqtuaq ‘it’s jerking back and forth’
arvir- ‘to cross’	arviqartaqtuaq ‘it’s moving side to side’
qevli- ‘to glitter’	qevliqartaqtuaq ‘it’s sparkling’

–qtaq* weak, helpless, worthless N; dear N # *and –qtar-* to V (of weak, helpless one; dear one) # *may have either an endearing or an angry connotation, depending on context; see the section on “Postbases of Endearment or Denigration” in Introduction to the Postbase; > -qtarar(ar)-*

qimugta ‘dog’	qimugteqtaq ‘cute little pet dog’
qayangqerr- ‘to have a kayak’	qayangqeqtartuaq ‘even he has a kayak (weak and helpless as he is)’; ‘the dear one has a kayak’
una ‘this one’ (<i>absolute singular</i>)	unaqtaq ‘this darn one’ (<i>absolute singular</i>)
uu- (<i>base for non-absolute</i>)	uuqtaam ‘of this darn one’ (<i>relative singular</i>)

singular)

uku- (*base for non-singular*)

ukuqtaat ‘these darn ones’ (*absolute/relative plural*)

kiugna ‘the one back there’

kiugnaqtall’er ‘that contemptible one back there’

–qtarar(ar)- to V slowly and with difficulty because of disability # < -qtar-ar(ar)-

qaner- ‘to speak’

qaneqtara’artuq ‘he is speaking slowly and haltingly’ (*e.g., because of a stroke*)

nere- ‘to eat’

nereqtarararaa ‘he is eating it slowly with great difficulty’

ayag- ‘to leave’

ayaktara’artuq ‘he is traveling slowly’

makete- ‘to rise’

makteqtarallruuq ‘he got up slowly’

umyuarqe- ‘to think’

umyuarqeqtara’artuq ‘he is thinking slowly and dully’

Massiinaq eglerte**qtara’artuq**. ‘The machine is running *slowly and with difficulty*.’

–qu-¹ to V one after another # *not used with bases ending in a consonant followed by te; for those bases, –rqe-¹ or –qae-² is used instead; < PY pb. qu- or rqu-*

ayag- ‘to leave’

ayakuut ‘they are leaving one after another’

tekite- ‘to arrive’

tekitequut ‘they keep arriving one after another’

iqlu- ‘to tell a lie’, ‘to deceive’

iqluquuq ‘he is telling lies’

nere- ‘to eat’

ner’qui or nerqui ‘he is eating them one after another’

Allakarraugut. . . Uum Kass’am tua-i-w’ amlleq tegu**qungluku** maa-i. ‘They are different [now]. . . This white man (*that is, white culture*) is starting to take in, *one after another*, many [a Yup’ik youth] these days.’ (QAN 2009:100)

–qu-² to hunt with N or at N # < PY + *pb. qu-* ‘hunt with’ (*cf. Central Siberian Yupik –qu-*)

Waten bomb-a**quluki** pinrilamegteki, tapqutarluki pinrilamegteki, tua-i taŭgaam pitga**quluki**

pitullruamegteki kapurluki-llu. ‘It was because they were not *hitting* them with bombs, because they didn’t include them [while bombing]; but they used to *shoot* them with arrows and also stab them.’ (QUL 2003:620)

Watua maa-i uum nalliini akinek kalmaanarmianguqelartut, Ski-Doo-**quluteng**-llu qagaani pissuraqluteng.

‘Nowadays people have money in their pockets and *go with* snowmobiles out there hunting.’ (TAP 2004:31)

Tua-i man’a maa-i piicunaitqapigtellrriarata iliit imarpi**quluteng** up’nerkami. ‘This was an essential

implement hunters could not do without when they *hunted out in* the ocean during the spring.’ (CIU 2005:4)

{-qu *see* -rqu}

?**qucuk** little bit of N; little thing that is V # *only marginally productive*; < -quq-cuk

penguq ‘hill’	penguqucuk ‘little tiny hill’
imaq ‘contents’, ‘pus’	imaqucuk ‘pus’ (<i>specifically</i>)
akula ^e ‘space in between’	akulqucuk ‘crack between boards’; ‘missing card between two cards in a hand’
ukineq ‘hole’	ukinqucuk ‘tote hole at bow of kayak’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
ilutu- ‘to be deep’	ilutuqucuk, ilutunqucuk ‘indentation’
aavangtak ‘burl’	aavangtalkucuk ‘onion bulb-shaped dome on Russian Orthodox church’

?**qupak** # *non-productive; meaning undetermined; forms with this postbase are highly lexicalized*; < quq-vak

ii ‘eye’	iiqupak ‘seed’
anaq ‘feces’	anaqupak ‘prune’ (<i>NUN usage</i>)
?	alliupak ‘bedding skin’, ‘mat’
cetuaq ‘beluga’, ‘white whale’	cetuqupak ‘gray whale’
nacaq ‘hood’, ‘hat’	nacaqupak ‘male lapland longspur’

?**quq** one that is V: one that is like N # *non-productive; this is a common ending on anatomical terms, and is also found on a number of other words (listed below); cf. -luq; > -lqurraq*, -qucuk, -qupak, -nqurraq*; < PE pb. qur*

yuite- ‘to lack people’	yuilquq ‘wilderness’
cikuite- ‘to lack ice’	cikuilquq ‘open hole in ice’; ‘fontanelle’
carr’ite- ‘to be clean’	carr’ilquq ‘meadow’; ‘clean place’
epu ‘handle’	epulquq ‘stem of plant’, ‘vein in leaf’
aci ‘bottom’	acilquq ‘root of plant’
qessa- ‘to be disinclined to act’	qessanquq ‘lazy person’

qerra- ‘to rise’	qerranquq ‘blister’
tegge- ‘to be hard’	teggalquq ‘rock’
aqsaq ‘abdomen’	aqsaquq ‘stomach organ’, ‘gizzard’
alarte- ‘to err’	alarcaquq ‘appendix’ (<i>anatomical</i>)
uive- ‘to go around’	uivquq ‘knot in wood’
cetuk ‘fingernail’, ‘toenail’	cetumquq ‘claw’, ‘hoof’
agluq ‘roof beam’	agluquq ‘jaw’
ciun ‘ear’	ciutemquq ‘snail shell’
kitngik ‘heel’	kitngilquq ‘heel of sled runner’
qater- ‘to be white’	qatenquq ‘white spot’
tungu- ‘to be black’	tungunquq ‘black spot’; ‘bearded seal’ (<i>NI, HBC usage</i>)
penguq ‘hill’	penguquq ‘raised area in tundra’
urug- ‘to melt’	urunquq ‘spot on top of a mound of earth from which snow has melted’
tuqu- ‘to die’	tuqunquq ‘dead tree’, ‘branch’, etc.
iqeq ‘corner of mouth’	iqelquq ‘little finger’
uya ‘neck’ (<i>non-anatomical</i>)	uyaquq ‘neck’ (<i>anatomical</i>)
?	akquq ‘knot in wood’
?	ciisquq ‘knee’
?, <i>cf. meqe-</i> ‘to shed’	melquq ‘feather’
?	ircaquq ‘heart’
?	nasquq ‘head’
?	qamiquq ‘head’
?	ilquq, il’quq ‘brain’
?	tatangquq ‘cartilage in fish head’
?	pequq ‘scruff of neck’

?, cf. yagte- 'to stretch out arms'	yaquq 'wing'
?	aklanquq 'part of seal's front flipper bone'
?, cf. teq, eteq 'anus'	teq'uq, etquq 'urine'
?	uquq 'seal oil'

When words ending in the postbase **?quq** are expanded by suffixes that begin with vowels, the final **q**, rather than being dropped, may be changed to **rr**; for example, 'on his knee' is either **ciisquani** or **ciisqurrani**; in the second variant, the **u** is voiceless; where such a **u** is subject to rhythmic lengthening, the **urr** becomes the voiceless labialized back velar fricative **ɯrr**; for example, on its wing is either **yaquani** or **yaqɯrrani**; if **u** is not subject to rhythmic lengthening, and is preceded by a consonant and a vowel (rather than two consonants as in **ciisqurrani** above), then the **urr** may optionally become **ɯrr**; thus, 'on its neck' is **uyaquani, uyaqurrani, or uyaqɯrrani**.

@-qur- to V using repeated actions to accomplish the act; to be V-ed by repeated actions # *only marginally productive; takes intransitive endings only*

ane- 'to go out'	anqurtut 'they moved out' (e.g., of the house)
iter- 'to go in'	itqurtuq 'he moved in'
iterter- 'to bring in'	iterqurtut 'they have been moved in'; iterquriuq 'he brought in things (usually firewood) by repeated actions'
tai- 'to come'	taiqurtuq 'he moved in to here'
taite- 'to bring' (in)	taiqurtut 'they have been brought in'

{-qutaq see -kutaq}

-qva area far in the direction of N # *used with demonstrative adverb bases and positional bases; must be used with an unpossessed plural localis, terminalis, vialis, or ablative-modal case ending; > -qvaaq, -(q)vaqanir-*

yaa(ni) 'yonder'	yaaqvani 'in the far distance'
uka(ni) 'near'	ukaqvani 'very near'
ciu 'front part', 'time before'	avani ciuqvani 'in the distant past' (<i>idiom</i>)
iquk 'end'	iqukvani 'far toward the end'

-qvaaq* area far in the direction of N # *functions like -qva, but denotes greater distance, nearness, etc., than that postbase;*

< -qva-?-

yaa(ni) ‘yonder’

yaaqvaarni ‘in the farther distance’

uka(ni) ‘near’

ukaqvaarni ‘very, very near’

ela- (*root*)

elaqvaarni ‘in the area farther out’

{-qvaqanir- *see* -vaqanir-}

R

+(a)r- to say or “go” . . . (word or sound) # *the (a) is used after a consonant*

aa

aartuq ‘he is saying “aa”’

uu

uurtuq ‘it is going “uu”’

waqaa

waqaaraanga ‘he said “waqaa” (hello) to me’

ess

ess’artuq ‘he is saying “ess”’

cama-i

cama-irnga ‘say “cama-i” to me’; ‘shake hands with me’; **cama-iiraa** ‘he shook hands with him’; **cama-iirutuk** ‘they₂ shook hands, said hello’

-r’aya’aq multitude of Ns; lots of Ns # *gemination of the r of this postbase occurs unless it is preceded by a vowel cluster; NSU; from Inupiaq*

angsaq ‘boat’

angsar’aya’at ‘a great many boats’; **angsar’ayani** ‘in a great many boats’

qimugta ‘dog’

qimugter’aya’at ‘lots of dogs’

qiiq ‘gray hair’

qiiraya’at ‘lots of gray hair’

yuk ‘person’

yug’aya’at ‘a multitude of people’

cavik ‘knife’

cavig’ayanek pingqertuq ‘he has lots of knives’

{-ri- *see* -i-¹}

{-riri- *see* -iri-}

{-rluq *see* -r(ur)luq}

{-rngalnguq *see* -ngalnguq}

{-rngate- *see* -ngate-}

-rpaa(aq*) great N; oldest N (with kinship terms) # < -rpak-ar(aq*); NUN

ataneq ‘boss’

atanerpaar ‘highest boss’

alqaq ‘older sister’

alqerpaaran ‘your oldest sister’

anngaq ‘older brother’

anngarpaaraat ‘their oldest brother’

-rpaga- to V hard at intervals # < -rpag-a-

quser- ‘to cough’

quserpagauq ‘he is coughing hard repeatedly’

nere- ‘to eat’

nererpagauq ‘he is repeatedly eating a lot’

-rpagninarqe- to smell strongly of N # *takes intransitive endings only*; < -rpaga-ninarqe-

uquq ‘seal oil’

uqurpagninarquq ‘it smells strongly of seal oil’

Ena issurir**pagninarquq** nulirqa kenian issurimek. ‘The house *really smells of* seal since my wife is cooking seal.’

-rpagnite- to smell or taste strongly of N # *takes intransitive endings only*; HBC; < -rpaga-nite-

neqerrluk ‘dried fish’

neqerrlupagnituq ‘it smells strongly of dried fish’

-rpak large N; big N # *and* **-rpag-** to V hard; to be very V # = -vak, -pag-², -rvag-; *cf.* -pag-/ -vag-; > -paarrluk, -qupak, -rpagar-, -rpagnite-, -rpagninarqe-, -rpallar-, -rpallr(aq*), -rpalluk, -rpau-, -rpi-; < PE *pb.* vay(-)

nuna ‘land’, ‘village’

nunarpak ‘large land’, ‘big city’

kuik ‘river’

kuigpak ‘big river’, *also* ‘the Yukon River’

angyaq ‘boat’

angyarpak ‘big boat’

nanvaq ‘lake’	nanvarpak ‘big lake’, <i>also</i> ‘Lake Iliamna’
nutek ‘gun’	nutegpiit ‘big guns’
[e]na^e ‘house’	nerpak ‘big house’
eneq, neneq ‘bone’	enerpak, nenerpak ‘big bone’
tenglug- ‘to punch’	tenglugpagaa ‘he punched him hard’
kaig- ‘to be hungry’	kaigpagtuq ‘he is very hungry’, ‘he is starving’
cikik ‘squirrel’ (<i>NS only</i>)	cikigpak ‘marmot’ (<i>lexicalized beyond NS as well</i>)
?	quugaarpak ‘legendary animal’; ‘mammoth’
?	avatarpak ‘sealskin float’

Also, irregularly:

nanvaq ‘lake’	nanevpak (<i>as well as nanvarpak</i>) ‘big lake’
marayaq ‘mud’	maraspak (<i>as well as marayarpak</i>) ‘large expanse of mud’
ikamraq ‘sled’	ikampall’er ‘great big sled’
cauyaq ‘drum’	causpakayall’er ‘great big old drum’

With nouns for periods of time, this postbase yields adverbs meaning ‘all N or the present N’:

kiak ‘summer’	kiagpak ‘all summer’, ‘this present summer’
uksuq ‘winter’	uksurpak ‘all winter’, ‘this present winter’
erneq ‘day’	ernerpak ‘all day’, ‘today’
unuk ‘night’	unugpak ‘all night’
ukani ‘toward here’	ukanirpak ‘up until now at least’; ‘throughout this past year’
maa-i ‘here, now’	maa-irpak ‘at the present time’
wani ‘right here, right now’	wanirpak ‘at the present moment’
qangvaq ‘when in the past’	qangvarpak ‘(since) long ago’
akwa- (<i>root</i>)	akwarpak ‘henceforth forever’; ‘for eternity’

In some areas, this postbase also means 'one with big N', particularly in regard to body parts:

qengaq 'nose'

qengarpak 'big nose' or 'person with a big nose'

With color and (other certain other adjectival) bases, this postbase means 'very V or N thing' or 'large expanse of V or N' or 'all V or N' often functioning as a predicate:

cungag(liq) 'green thing'

cungagpak 'very green thing', 'large expanse of green', 'all green'

kavir(liq) 'red thing'

kavirpak 'all red'

qater- 'to be white'

qaterpak 'all white'

manig- 'to be smooth, flat'

manigpak 'all smooth, all flat'

nepsarqe- 'to be noisy'

nepsarpak 'all noise'

tungu- 'to be black'

tungurpak 'all black'

qercur- 'to be white'

qercurpak 'all white, brightly white'

tan'ger- 'to be dark'

tan'gerpak 'crowberry' (lexicalized)

Tua-i-llu elliin tangevsiarluku tauna anqiiyaaq, murilkaa kavir**pak** kegginaa, . . . 'She looked a little more closely at that infant and saw that its face was *all* red, . . .' (ELN 1990:38)

Ik'iki nepsar**pak** mikelnguungalnguut ngel'allagaluteng aarpagaluteng, nepengluteng. 'So very noisy; they seemed to be children laughing out, shouting, *being* noisy.' (MAR 2 2001:16)

Angyar**pagmek** piliyugtuq. 'He wants to build a *big* boat.'

Kiag**pak** calillruunga neqlivigmi. 'I worked *all* summer at the cannery.'

Carayag**piit** pissurait. 'They are hunting the *big* bears.'

Iir**pauluni**, qercur**pak**-gguq tuarpiaq. 'She had *big* eyes, appearing *brightly* white' (MAR1 2001:92)

Imuuguten-qaa qangvar**pak** niiskengaga qakmani qelatuli? 'Are you that one I've been hearing out there *all this* time, who conjures with the spirits?' (MAR2 2001:33)

-rpakar- to V so much; to V for so long # = **-pakar-/vakar-**; NUN

nere- 'to eat'

caluten nererpakarcit? 'why are you eating so much?'

puqig- 'to be smart'

caluni puqigpakarta? 'why is he so smart?'

-rpallar- to make the sound of N # *non-productive*; < -rpak-?-

canek 'grass'

canegpallartuq 'there is a sound of grass rustling'

meq 'water'

merpallartuq 'there is a sound of water splashing'

vek 'grass'

vegpallartuq 'there is a sound of grass rustling'

-rpallr(aq*) very large N # < -rpak-ller(aq*)

angyaq 'boat'

angyarpall'er 'very big boat'

ingriq 'mountain'

ingrirpallraat 'very high mountains'

tauna 'that one'

taunarpall'er 'that great big one'

-rpalluk one that is primarily or mostly N # cf. -pallug- /-vallug-; < -pak-lluk; < PE pb. vaḷuy(-)

qaūgyaq 'sand'

qaūgyarpalluuguq 'it is mostly sand'

meq 'water'

merpalluk 'mostly water'

-rpau- to be a large N; to have a large N # *the second translation is used only in certain areas (Nelson Island, the lower Kuskokwim) and usually only with body part nouns*; < -rpak-u

qaneq 'mouth'

qanerpauguq 'it is a large mouth'; 'he has a large mouth';
'he is a tattletale'

it'gaq 'foot'

it'garpauguq 'it is a large foot'; 'he has large feet'

-rpi- to have a large N # < -rpak-i³-

aqsaq 'stomach, belly'

aqsarpiunga 'I have a large belly'

angyaq 'boat'

angyarpiuq 'he has a large boat'

@-rqe-¹ to V one after another; to V time after time; to V all of them # *used only with bases that end in te (which is dropped)*: with other bases -qu- is used instead; see also -qaqe-²

at'e- 'to put on clothes'

arqai 'he put them on one after another' (*either put on one layer of clothing over another or tried on one garment, then another*)

tuqute- 'to kill'

tuqurqai 'he killed them one after another'

anete- 'to put out'

anerqai 'he put them outside (or took them out of a box) one after another'; aneqluki 'putting them out one after another'

iterte- 'to put in'

iterqai 'he put them in one after another'

tupagte- ‘to wake’	tupagqai ‘he woke them up one after another’
mumigte- ‘to turn over’	mumigqai ‘he turned them over one after another’
igte- ‘to fall’	igqut ‘they are falling one after another’
avte- ‘to separate’	avverqai ‘he split them up one after another’
niite- ‘to hear’	niirqai ‘he heard about all of them’; niiqluki ‘hearing about all of them’
ciqite- ‘to dump’	ciqirqista ‘one who dumps things’
tut’e- ‘to step on’	turqai ‘he stepped on them one after another’; tuqluki ‘stepping on them one after another’

–rqe-² to intentionally or deliberately cause one to V (often repeatedly) # *a “compound verbal postbase”; for polarity information see –ni-; see also Practical Grammar of . . . Yup’ik (p. 322ff); < PE pb. RQƏ-*

qia- ‘to cry’	qiarqaa ‘he intentionally made her cry’
tupag- ‘to wake’	tupagqaa, tuparqaa ‘he woke her intentionally’ (<i>vs. tupagtaa</i> ‘he woke her up, intentionally or otherwise’)
segg’ar- ‘to become awake’	segg’arqaa ‘he woke her up intentionally’

Also, irregularly:

nere- ‘to eat’	nerqaa ‘he fed it’
-----------------------	---------------------------

–rqu, –rqu N times # *used with numerical bases and usually with an ablative-modal ending (occasionally with localis)*

atauciq (ataucir-) ‘one’	ataucirqumek ‘once’ (<i>note singular ending</i>)
malruk (malrur-) ‘two’	malrurqumek ‘twice’ (<i>note dual ending</i>)
pingayun (pingayur-) ‘three’	pingayurqumek ‘three times’ (<i>note plural ending</i>)
arvinlegen (arvinleg-) ‘six’	arvinlegqumek, arvinlerqumek ‘six times’
qavcin (qavcir-) ‘how many’, ‘several’	qavcirqumek ‘how many times’, ‘several times’
amlleret (amller-) ‘many’	amllerqumek ‘many times’

Qanrutellrung’erpenqa malrurqumek nalluyagutaqa. ‘Even though you told me twice — two *times* —, I

forgot it.'

Tangellruaqa ataucir**qurrarmek**. 'I saw him only once — one *time*.'

Ataucir**qurraungraan** ceñireskiu. 'Even though it is only one time, visit him.'

Ataucir**qumi** aũg'umek tuunrilriamek tangertua. Alingelqa tauna avausuitaqa. 'Once I saw spirit power being invoked. I've never forgotten the fright I felt.' (AGA 1996:54)

–**rraaneq** past time of V-ing # *used only with possessed ablative-modalis case endings, to mean 'since the time of V-ing'.*

There may be a subject of the embedded intransitive verb (in the absolutive case) or a possessor of the derived noun in the relative case, or a subject of the embedded transitive verb (in the relative case); cf. –natkaq; < -rraar-neq²; cf. see also Practical Grammar . . . of Yup'ik (p. 320)

Waniwa Taprarmi waniwa cumiksaureskemci uum wani Marayam tupagter**raanranek**. 'I have paid attention to you people of Stebbins *ever since* Marayaq (Henry Bighead) woke you up.' (TAP 2004:100)

Imumirpak pingnatungerr**aaner**penek iquklunuk nerevkarpakaqevkuk . . . 'Ever since you began subsistence activities you have included us and given us food to eat . . . ' (ELL 1997:16)

Tuakenirnek-llu Elngum kinguqling**rraaner**minek ilani maligcuarturanguki, aaniin tauna irniaq murilkuralaagu qiagaqan teguaqluku. 'From then on *since* Elnguq had gotten a younger sibling, she began to follow her siblings around since her mother would be busy watching the baby, picking it up and holding it whenever it cried.' (ELN 1990:10)

–**rraar-** to V first; to V before doing something else; after V-ing # *with bases ending in te, the terr that results from adding this postbase may be optionally replaced with q; > -qarraar-; < PE pb. ɫraɫar-*

nere- 'to eat'

nererraara 'eat first!'

inarte- 'to lie down'

inarterraarluni or **inarqaarluni** 'lying down first'

mer- 'to drink'

merraarlii 'let me drink first!' (*i.e.*, before doing something else)

ayag- 'to leave'

ayaggaarluni 'after leaving'

kegge- 'to bite'

keggraarluku 'after biting him'

at'e- 'to put it on'

at'erraarluku or **aqaaarluku** 'after putting it on'

mit'e- 'to land, alight'

mit'erraarluni or **miqaarluni** 'after landing'

erte- 'for dawn to come'

erterraarcelluku or **eqaarcellu** 'after dawn broke'

Tuntuq tuqu**qaarluku** amiillruarput. 'After killing the caribou, we skinned it.'

Allanret ayag**gaarcelluki** nerellruukut. 'After the strangers left, we ate.'

–**rraq*** just a little N; a little bit of N; a few N; and –**rrar-**to V a little; to just barely V # > -lqurraq*, -nerraq*, -nqurraq*; < PE pb. ɫɫar-

nacaq 'parka hood'

nacarraq 'cap', 'hat' (*in contrast to 'hood'*)

cuyaq ‘tobacco leaf’	cuyarraq ‘a little bit of tobacco’
murak ‘wood’	muraggaat ‘little pieces of wood’; ‘a few pieces of wood’
qavcin (qavcir-) ‘how many’, ‘several’	qavcirraat ‘just a few’; qavcirrarnek pingqertua ‘I have just a few’
ca ‘thing’	carrarmek (of) ‘just a little bit’
nuna ‘land’	nunarraq ‘a small area of land’
kuik ‘river’	kuiggaq ‘a small river’
kemek ‘meat’	kemggaq ‘a little bit of meat’
meq ‘water’	merr’aq ‘a little bit of water’; ‘holy water’
ingriq ‘mountain’	ingrirraq ‘a little mountain’
imangaq ‘blackfish’	imangarraat ‘a few blackfish’
cavik ‘metal’, ‘steel’, ‘knife’	caviggaq ‘knife’, ‘pocketknife’
kenir- ‘to cook’	kenirrartuq ‘he cooked a little food’
qavar- ‘to sleep’	qavarrartua ‘I barely slept’
yuk ‘person’	yugg’aq ‘on ordinary person’

Pingayur**rrarne**k neqtellruunga. ‘I caught *only* three fish.’

Kiir**rrarma** maantaurtua. ‘I am here *all* alone.’

This postbase can be used with postural roots, with certain other verb bases, and with roots with the quantifier/qualifier construction:

inar- ‘lying down’ (<i>postural root</i>)	inarrarmi (<i>also inarmi</i>) ‘(he) while lying down’
cikmir- ‘to close the eyes’	cikmirrarpet ‘(you) with your eyes closed’
quuyur- ‘smiling’ (<i>root</i>)	quuyurarmeng ‘(they) while smiling’

-rrlainaq* nothing but N; all N; solely N; mostly N # *and* **-rrlainar-** to constantly V; to only V; to act solely by V-ing; to do nothing but V # < -rrlak-inaq

eneq ‘bone’	enerrlainaq ‘skeleton’; ‘very skinny person’
qaugyaq ‘sand’	qaugyarrlainaq ‘desert’, ‘sand spit’, ‘all sand’

nere- ‘to eat’	nererrlainarait ‘they eat only them’
ellallir- ‘to rain’	ellallirrlainartuq ‘it rains constantly’
cave- ‘to row’	caverrlainarluni ‘solely by rowing’

This postbase is used sometimes following (!) the equalis case ending:

Yugtun ‘in the Yup’ik language’	Yugturrlainaq ‘only in Yup’ik’
Kass’atun ‘in the English language’	Kass’aturrlainaq ‘only in English’

Uyangqataarnartuq. Ala-i! Kan’a melqurr**lainaq** ungag**glainaq**. ‘He would slowly peek down with apprehension. Eek! The one down there; *all* (covered with) fur and (covered with) *all* whiskers.’ (MAR1 2001:92)

Aturangqerrluteng yup’igtar**rlainarne**k pilugungqerrluta, ivrucingqerrluta-llu. ‘We had *solely* Yup’ik clothing, skin-boots, and wading boots.’ (KIP 1998:105)

Urlu**verrlainarteg**gun pissulallruut. ‘They hunted using *only* bows.’

... kiagivimta avatiitni piyu**arrrlainarluta** naunrarcuraqluta-ll’. ‘... around our summer camp we *just* walked, and looked for salmonberries.’ (KIP 1998:149)

Maaten pia imna elliin ilii Kass’at**urrlainaq** kiingan qantuli, tauḡaam Yugcetun taringtuluni. ‘Then she saw her relative, the one who spoke *only* in English but understood Yup’ik.’ (PRA 1995:416)

-rrlak major N # *non-productive; forms with this postbase are lexicalized; occurs mostly in place names;*

> -rrlainaq*; < PE *pb.* rlay

agyaq ‘star’	Agyarrlak ‘Polaris’, ‘the North Star’
qemiq ‘hill’	Qemirrlak <i>place near Mekoryuk on Nunivak Island</i>
alarneq ‘mistake’	Alarnerrlak <i>place on the Yukon</i>
ingriq ‘mountain’	Ing’errlak ‘Roberts Mountain’ <i>on Nunivak Island</i>
Nanvarnaq <i>large lake near Nunapitchuk</i>	Nanvarnarrlak <i>place near Nunapitchuk</i>
cingik ‘point’	Cingigglak ‘Cape Mendenhall on Nunivak Island’

-rrluar(ar)- to be a little bit V # < -rrluk-ar(ar)-

assiite- ‘to be bad’	assiiterrluartuq ‘it is a little bad’
-----------------------------	---

kaig- ‘to be hungry’	kaiggluartuq ‘he is a little bit hungry’; kaiggluarallruuq ‘he was a little bit hungry’
ange- ‘to be big’	angerrluartuq ‘it is a little bit big’
alike- ‘to fear’	alikerrluararaa ‘he is a little scared of him’

-rrlugaq* good old N; dear old N; shabby old N # NUN, HBC, NS, NI; < -rrluk-aq³; > -ngirta’rrlugaq*

apa ‘grandfather’	aparrlugaq ‘grandfather’ (<i>endearing form</i>)
ema (<i>root</i>) ‘grandmother’	marrlugaq ‘grandmother’ (<i>NUN, HBC, NI; not NS</i>)
acak ‘paternal aunt’	acagglugaq ‘good old aunt’
angyaq, angsaq ‘boat’	angyarrrlugaqa, angsarrrlugaqa ‘my good old boat’
nuna ‘village’	nunarrrlugarmiut ‘people of the dear old village’ <i>and old village site in southwest part of Nunivak Is.</i>
kayu ‘sculpin, bullhead’	kuyurrrlugaq ‘large variety of sculpin’
tutgar(aq) ‘grandchild’ (<i>in certain areas</i>)	tutgarrrlugaq ‘grandchild’ (<i>in other areas</i>)
?	yaakucugglugaq ‘giant bird’ (<i>NUN usage</i>)

Unyuuq, unyuuq imarmiutaarlugaaq, pamyuliik arulamirutkamek, neqemnun ikavet
 qer’aqrutnayallikevnga nauwa. ‘You down there, *old* mink, you with a tail that can serve as a stirrer, perhaps you could take me to my food across there.’ (CIU 2005:262)
 Cillamelviirlun’ unuakunam waten, angutngunerrrlugan’ imkut, pekengyunrilata. Piqanrituq-gguq, taugaken kiugn’ an’uq, qayarrrlugaq! ‘One morning she was having an outing, since her *darned* brothers would not make a move. Without warning, a *shabby old* kayak came out from upriver there.’ (CEV 1984:75)

-rrluk N that has departed from its natural state (*often, though not always, with an undesirable connotation*) # and –
rrlug-, -rrlugte- to be dirtied with N; to be somewhat V; to be afflicted in one’s N or in respect to N; to have bad N # *verb-yielding form takes intransitive endings only; see also -lluk; > -lliqe-, -maarrluk, -paarrluk, -vaarrluk, -rrluar(ar)-, -rrlugaq*; < PE pb. łuy-*

nuna ‘soil, dirt’	nunarrrluk ‘dirt stain on floor’, ‘dust’
anaq ‘feces’	anarrrluk ‘feces stain on diaper or clothing’
iqmik ‘chewing tobacco’	iqmiggluk ‘tobacco stain’ (on lips or chin)

neqa^e ‘fish’	neqerrluk ‘dried fish’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
angyaq ‘boat’	angyarrluk ‘large skin boat’; ‘raft’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
kuik ‘river’	Kuiggluk ‘Kwethluk’ (<i>village on the Kuskokwim</i>)
anerneq ‘spirit’, ‘breath’	anernerrluk ‘evil spirit’; ‘bad breath’
kakek ‘mucus’ (<i>obsolete</i>)	kakegluk ‘nasal mucus’
marayaq ‘mud’	marayarrlugtuq ‘it (floor, garment, etc.) has some mud on it’
qipe- ‘to twist’	qiperrlugtuq ‘he (child, dog) is squirming’; ‘he is tossing and turning in his sleep’
imeg- ‘to fold up’	imegglugtuq ‘it is wrinkled’
tepsarqe- ‘to stink’	tepsarqerrlugtuq ‘it is kind of stinky’
it’gaq ‘foot’	it’garllugtuq ‘he has sore feet’; it’garllugtellruuq ‘he had sore feet’
qamiquq ‘head’	qamiqurrlugtuq ‘he has a messy head of hair’; ‘he has a headache’
anerneq ‘breath’	anernerrlugtuq ‘he is having trouble breathing’
qemiq ‘backbone’	qemirrlugtuq ‘he has a backache’
tangviaq ‘seal cracklings — strip of seal blubber from which oil has been rendered’ (<i>Y form</i>)	tangviarrluk ‘seal cracklings’ (<i>K, BB, HBC form</i>)

When used with a base ending in **ve**, this postbase appears as in the following examples:

ngeva^e ‘mucus’	ngevvlugtuq ‘he has a runny nose’
kanve- ‘to sprinkle out’	kanevvluk ‘light snow or rain’

... imna qiiveᕐlurluni Qalemaq, aanii-llu ircaqurrlugartellinilria, ellii-llu unaqserrnganani, taqsuqluni-llu. ‘... that poor Qalemaq was trembling and their mother’s heart was palpitating — her mother was having *difficulty* with her heart —, and she herself felt very washed out and tired.’ (ELN 1990:27)

{-rtuumar- see -tuumar-}

–**rugaq*** many Ns; multitude of Ns # < -ruk-aq³

kuik ‘river’

kuigugaat ‘many rivers’

angyaq ‘boat’

angyarugaat ‘many boats’

meq ‘water’

mer’ugaq ‘lots of water’

yuk ‘person’

yugugaat ‘many people’ (*note the unexpected lack of gemination here, unlike in other forms derived from yuk*)

Avelngar**ugaat** uitalartut nemteri. ‘A *multitude* of mice live in our house.’

Asver**ugarnek** tangellruukut qikertami. ‘We saw *lots of* walruses on the island.’

Qimugter**ugangqertua**. ‘I have lots of dogs.’

Uquriami-ll’ paluyugnaunan’ tua-i qaini tamana uqur**ugaq** amllessiyaagan. ‘And since she was fat, she wasn’t about to starve since there was *so much* fat on her body.’ (ELL 1997:154)

–**ruk** large N (*non-productive meaning*); poor old N; lousy old N (*somewhat productive meaning*) # *only marginally productive; see section on “Postbases of Endearment or Denigration” in Introduction to the Postbases*

> -rugaq, -ruyak; < PE *pb.* ruṽ

nanvaq ‘lake’

Nanvaruk ‘Baird Inlet’; ‘New Hamilton’ (*place name; literally ‘large lake’*)

kuik ‘river’

Kuiguk ‘Kwiguk’ (*place name; literally ‘large river’*)

nuna ‘land’

nunaruk ‘large land mass’; ‘hill in flatlands’

angyaq ‘boat’

angyaruk ‘large boat’

cf. PE **tuluṽaq** ‘raven’ (*as now in Inupiaq/Inuit Eskimo*) **tulukaruk** ‘raven’

Nulirran taum nallunriamiu arenqiatellinikii tauna, uiruni tauna, tua-i kenkepiarluku uikellinikii! ‘That wife of his knew his habits and she so loved that *big old* husband of hers.’ (CUN 2007:90)

Imna tua-i taqukar**uk** cegg’artuq. ‘That *poor old* bear became more alert.’ (MAR2 2001:113)

Aren, pitgaqiini imnar**uk** tua nalaqarulliniuq. ‘When he shot him with the arrow, that *awful* man died.’ (QUL 2003:430)

–**r(ur)luq*** poor dear N # and –**q(ur)lur-** to V (of poor, dear one) # *see section on “postbases of endearment or denigration” in Introduction to the Postbases; this postbase is not used in NUN or NSU; in the rest of Central Yup’ik, excluding HBC, this postbase is realized as –’uṛluq (where the apostrophe indicates extra stress); however, when this postbase is added to a base whose final vowel is prime and in position for rhythmic lengthening, the resulting configuration, VCV’uṛluq, becomes VCV’urluq (where the apostrophe indicates that the consonant is not geminated). Furthermore, when added to a base ending in g, the postbase is realized as +e’uṛluq; in HBC (and nearby areas), this postbase is realized as –*

ruluq when added to a base whose last vowel is in position for rhythmic lengthening or is preceded by another vowel. Otherwise, it is realized as **~u'rluq** (identical with **-u'rluq** after a prime vowel for HBC, due to “vowel compression”). When added to a base ending in **g**, the postbase is realized as **+urluq** in HBC as elsewhere. Note that the dialect variation in “(ur)-deletion” for this postbase parallels dialect variation in “(ar)-deletion” in postbases where that occurs; < PY pb.

rurluq

Examples with bases that do not end in **g**: Where the last vowel of the base is prime and in position for rhythmic lengthening:

nuna ‘land’ (base **nuna-**) **nuna'urluq, nunaruluq** (HBC form) ‘poor dear land’

qayaq ‘kayak’ (base **qayar-**) **qaya'urluq, qayaruluq** (HBC form) ‘poor dear kayak’

Where the last vowel of the base is **e** and is in position for rhythmic lengthening:

tuma ‘trail’ (base: **tume-**) **tumeurluq, tumruluq** (HBC form) ‘poor dear trail’

kegluneq ‘wolf’ (base: **kegluner-**) **kegluneurluq, keglunruluq** (HBC form) ‘poor dear wolf’

mingqun ‘needle’ (base: **mingqute-**) **mingquteurluq, mingqut'uluq** (HBC form) ‘poor dear needle’

Where the last vowel of the base is **e** and is not in position for rhythmic lengthening:

nakleng ‘poor thing’ **nakle'uluq, naklu'uluq** ‘poor dear thing’ HBC

caite- ‘to lack things’ **caite'urultuq, caitu'urultuq** (HBC form) ‘dear one lacks things’

qaspeq ‘parka cover’ (base: **qasper-**) **qaspe'uluq, qaspu'uluq** (HBC form) ‘poor dear parka cover’

Where the last vowel of the base is preceded by another vowel:

ui ‘husband’ (base: **ui-**) **uiurluq, uiruluq** (HBC form) ‘poor dear husband’

kaviaq ‘fox’ (base: **kaviar-**) **kaviaurluq, kaviaruluq** (HBC form) ‘poor dear fox’

ii- ‘to cry one’s breath out’ **iiurultuq, iirultuq** (HBC form) ‘poor dear one is crying hard until he gets blue in the face’

Where the base ends in a single prime vowel not in position for rhythmic lengthening (forms with postbase are the same in HBC as elsewhere):

angyaq ‘boat’ (base: **angyar-**) **angya'uluq** ‘poor dear boat’

aana 'mother' (base: aana-)

aana'ūrluq 'poor dear mother'

Examples where the base ends in g (forms with postbase are the same in HBC as elsewhere):

acak 'aunt' (base: acag-)

acage'ūrluq 'poor dear aunt'

kuik 'river' (base: kuig-)

kuige'ūrluq 'poor dear river'

canek 'grass' (base: caneg-)

can'ge'ūrluq 'poor dear grass'

yuk 'person' (base: yug-; note
geminati on in **yug'et**
'persons' — occasional
alternative form to **yuut**)

yug'e'ūrluq 'poor dear person', 'pathetic person'
(exceptional form)

Also, the following somewhat irregular or exceptional forms:

elpet 'you'₁

elpe'ūrluq 'poor you'₁

elpetek 'you'₂

elpe'ūrlurpetek 'poor you'₂

elpeci 'you'₃₊

elpeciūrluut 'poor you'₃₊

wii 'I', 'me'

wiiūrluq 'poor me'

wangkuk 'we'₂, 'us'₂

wangkurluuk 'poor us'₂

wangkuta 'we'₃₊, 'us'₃₊

wangkurluut 'poor us'₃₊

ciin 'why?'

ciiūrluq 'why, poor dear one?'

ap'a 'grandfather' (less common)

apa'urluq 'grandfather'

ema (root) 'grandmother'

maurluq 'grandmother'

nas'ak 'girl' (very uncommon)

nasauruq 'young girl'

?, cf. **taneg-** (root)

tan'gauruq 'young boy'

tutgaraq 'grandchild'

tutgaraurluq 'grandchild' (in many areas)

?

anuurluq 'grandmother' (word used in stories)

aūgna 'that one going away'

aūgnaūrluq 'that poor dear one, going away'

-ruyak # non-productive; occurs in the animal and plant names below; < -ruk-yak

uiluq 'clam, clamshell'

uiluruyak 'meadow jumping mouse'

agluq 'ridge beam of house'

agluruyak 'weasel'

?

ulevleruyak 'bumblebee flower', 'lousewort'

aga- 'to hang'

agangruiyak 'berry species'

-rvaar- to be very V # NUN; < -rvag-aq²

quya- 'to be thankful'

quyarvaartua (*sounds like "quyarvartua"*) 'I am very thankful' **quyarvaatuunga** 'I am generally very thankful'

ange- 'to be big'

angervaartuq (*sounds like "angerva'rtur"*) 'it is very big'

pinir- 'to be nice'

pinirvaartuq (*sounds like "pinirva'rtur"*) 'it is very nice'

puqig- 'to be smart'

puqigvaalliniut 'they are evidently very smart'

alike- 'to fear'

alikervaaraqa 'I am very scared of him'

-rvag- to be very V # > -rvaar-; cf. -pag-/-vag-, -vak

quya- 'to be thankful'

quyarvagtua 'I am very thankful'; **quyarvatuunga** 'I am generally very thankful'

ange- 'to be big'

angervagtuq 'it is very big'

pinir- 'to be nice'

pinirvagtuq 'he is very strong'

puqig- 'to be smart'

puqigvalliniut 'they are evidently very smart'

alike- 'to fear'

alikervagaqa 'I am very scared of him'

S

-(u)saar- to speak the language of N # the **(u)** is used with all bases except where it would lead to a three-vowel cluster; cf. -miuyaar-; NSU

Kass'aq 'white person'

Kassausaartuq 'he is speaking English'

Unaliq 'Unaliq (upper Norton Sound) Yup'ik'

Unaliusaartuq 'he is speaking the NSU dialect of Yup'ik'

Malimiu 'Malimiut Inupiaq'

Malimiusaartuq 'he is speaking Malimiut Inupiaq'

Inupiaq 'Inupiaq'

Inupiasaartuq 'he is speaking Inupiaq'

{-saaqe- *see* -yaaqe-}

{-saar(ar)- *see* -ksaar(ar)-}

{-sagute- *see* -yagute-, -ksagute-}

{-sailkutaq *see* -yailkutaq}

{-saite- *see* -ksaite-}

{-saitelar- *see* -ksaitelar-}

{-saqlir- *see* -yaqlir-}

{-saquna- *see* -yaquna-}

{-sar- *see* -yar-}

{-saraq *see* -yaraq}

{-sarar- *see* -yarak-}

{-sarar(ar)- *see* -yarak(ar)-}

{-sarpiar- *see* -yarpiaq-}

{-sartur- *see* -yartur-}

{-saurciiqe- *see* -yaurciiqe-}

{-saurte- *see* -yaurte-}

-**sciigali-** to no longer be able to V # = -ciigali-

yurak- 'to Eskimo dance'

yurasciigaliuq 'he can't Eskimo dance any more'

-**sciigate-** to be unable to V # = -ciigate-

yurak- 'to Eskimo dance'

yurasciigatuq 'he can't Eskimo dance'

{-scir- *see* -cir-²}

{-sciryar- *see* -ciryar-}

{-sciur- *see* -ciur-}

{-sig- *see* -qsig-}

{-sigi- *see* -qsigi-}

%**(e)sqe-**, **-sqe-** to want one to V; to ask one to V # the “half-retaining” variant, %**(e)sqe-**, is more conservative than the consonant-dropping variant, **-sqe-**; when the half-retaining variant is added to a base ending in **ag**, the resulting form undergoes only velar dropping and not vowel raising (see example with **ayag-** below); this postbase, either variant, is never split by **e**-insertion; for example, one gets **pisqelluku** ‘wanting him to act’ rather than ***pisseqluku**; this is a “compound verbal postbase”; for polarity information see **-ni-** and Practical Grammar of . . . Yup’ik (p. 322ff); either the embedded verb or the derived verb or both must be transitive; when used with **-nrite-**, the present postbase always comes first; see example with **aqume-**); > -squma-; < PE *pb.* ḍqə-

pai- ‘to stay’ (with)

paisquq ‘he is asking someone to stay with him’; **paisqaa**
‘he is asking her to stay behind’ or ‘he is asking
someone to stay with her’

aqume(nrite)- ‘to (not) sit
down’

aqumesqenritaa (*not* ***aqumenritaa**) ‘he tells her not to sit’;
aqumesqevkenaku (*not* ***aqumenritesqelluku**) ‘telling
her not to set’

yurar- ‘to dance’

yuraasqaa, yurasqaa ‘he is asking her to dance’

ayag- ‘to go’

ayaasqaa, ayasqaa ‘he is asking her to go’

eqiur- ‘to chop wood’

eqiuresqaa, eqiusqaa ‘he is asking her to chop wood’

iter- ‘to come in’

itresqaa, itesqaa ‘he is asking her to come in’

Mikelnguq alqaminun paisquq. ‘The child *asked* that his older sister babysit him.’

Inerqullruakut atsat neresqevkenaki. ‘He forbade us to eat the berries — forbade us, *not wanting* us to eat them.’

Casqessaaqellruanga-kiq? ‘I wonder what she *wanted* me to do?’

Caqerluni maulurluan ellimeraa mertaasqelluku elakamek. ‘Once her dear grandmother told her to fetch water from the water hole — ordered her, *telling* her to fetch water.’

%**(e)squma-**, **-squma-** to want one to V; to encourage one to V; to wish or desire that one should V # a “compound verbal postbase”; see remarks under **-sqe-**; either the embedded verb or the derived verb or both must be transitive; < -sqe-
ma-

cali- 'to work'

calisqumaa 'she wants him to work' (*vs.* **calisqaa** 'she asked him to work' *and* **calisqelluku pia** 'she told him (wanting him) to work')

ceñirte- 'to visit'

ceñirtesqumauq 'he would like to be visited'

Calisqumayaaqaa uini, taŭgaam piyuumiitelartuq. 'She *encouraged* her husband to work, but he generally doesn't care to.'

Allaneq qanemcisqumaa. 'He *wants* the visitor to tell a story.'

-ssaag⁻¹ to try to V # < PE *pb.* car⁻¹

qayali- 'to make a kayak'

qayalissaagtuq 'he is trying to make a kayak'

nere- 'to eat'

ner'ssaagtuq *or* **nerrsaagtuq** 'he is trying to eat'

kitugte- 'to fix'

kitugtessaagaa 'he is trying to fix it'

-ssaag⁻² to fetch some N from an easily accessible place # < PE *pb.* car⁻²

mukaaq 'flour'

mukaassaagtuq 'he is getting some flour'; **mukaassaagutaa** 'he is getting some flour for her'

neqa^e 'fish'

neqsaagtuq 'he is getting some fish'

murak 'wood'

murassaagtuq 'he is getting some wood'

meq 'water'

messaagtuq 'he is getting some water' (from a water barrel, faucet, etc., *vs.* **mertartuq** 'he is fetching water from a well, river, etc.')

-ssaag⁻³ to be too V # used *only with adjectival bases; takes intransitive endings only*; Y; = **-ssiyaag-**; < PE *pb.* yay-

ange- 'to be big'

angssaagtuq 'it is too big'

kayu- 'to be strong'

kayussaagtuq 'it is too strong'

-ssaar- to hunt N # *takes intransitive endings only*; NSU

aqesgiq 'ptarmigan'

aqesgissaartuq 'he is hunting ptarmigan'

nayiq 'seal'

nayissaartuq 'he is hunting seal'

pi ‘thing’

pissaartuq ‘he is hunting’

aki ‘money’

akissaartuq ‘he is prospecting’

-ssaaraq old N # HBC

. . . anuuruluum atkussaarai pilugullraak-ll’, mikelkelluki. ‘. . . grandmother’s *old* parka and worn skin-boots were too small for him.’ (CEV 1984:80)

-ssiyaag- to be too V # *used only with adjectival bases; takes intransitive endings only*; = **-ssaag³**; < PE *pb.* yay-

mike-, **mikete-** ‘to be small’

miksiyaagtuq, **miktessiyaagtuq** ‘it is too small’

mernur- ‘to be tired’

mernussiyaagtua ‘I am too tired’

kemgite- ‘to be skinny’

kemgitsiyaagtuq ‘he is too skinny’

Tanqissiyaagan aqvaqataragka ackiigka. ‘Because it is *too* bright, I’m going to get my sunglasses.’

+ssur- to hunt N; to seek N; to check N (*game-capturing implement*) # *generally takes intransitive endings only, but example with pi*; NI, HBC, NUN; = -cur- / -sur-; < PE *pb.* ci(C)UR-

pi ‘thing’

pissurtuq ‘he is hunting’; **pissuraa** ‘he is hunting it’

nayiq ‘seal’

nayirrsurtuq ‘he is hunting seals’

taluyaq ‘fish trap’

taluyarrsurtuq ‘he is checking a fish trap’

kanaqlak ‘muskrat’

kanaqlaggsurtuq ‘he is hunting muskrats’

+ssuun device for V-ing; device associated with N # NI, HBC, NUN, UK, EG; = **-cuun** / **-ssuun**

tenge- ‘to take flight’

tengssuun ‘airplane’

mertar- ‘to fetch water’

mertarrsuun ‘water pail’

unug- ‘to be night’

unuggsuun ‘moon’ (*lexicalized for NI, HBC*)

{**-sta** *see* **-ta**}

+(te)staili- to prevent oneself or another from V-ing # *the (te) is used with consonant-ending bases; with transitive endings, this postbase may take the form as cited, or the form **+(te)stailite-**; a “compound verbal postbase”; for polarity information, see **-ni-** and Practical Grammar of . . . Yup’ik (p. 322ff); NSU; < PE *pb.* tatalili-*

qia- ‘to cry’

qiastailiuq ‘he kept himself from crying’

quyer- ‘to cough’

nere- ‘to eat’

qavar- ‘to sleep’

quyertestailuq ‘he kept himself from coughing’

nerestailia, nerestailitaa ‘he kept her from eating’

qavartestailianga, qavartestailitaanga ‘he kept me from sleeping’

{-su- see -yu-}

{-suar- see -yuar-}

{-suar(aq*) see -ksuar(aq*)}

{-sugar- see -yugar-}

{-sugcali- see -yugcali-}

{-sugnaite- see -yugnaite-}

{-sugnarqe- see -yugnarqe-}

{-sugnga- see -yugnga-}

{-sugyaaqe- see -yugyaaqe-}

{-suirute- see -yuirute-}

{-suite- see -yuite-}

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

{-suke- see -yuke-}

{-suli see -yuli}

{-sunaite- see -yunaite-}

{-sunari- see -yunari-}

{-sunarqe- see -yunarqe-}

{-sunquegg- see -yunquegg-}

{-sunqueggli see -yunqueggli}

{-sunrite- see -yunrite-}

{-suuma- *see* -yuuma-}

{-suumiir- *see* -yuumiir-}

{-suumiir(ar)te- *see* -yuumiir(ar)te-}

{-suumiite- *see* -yuumiite-}

{-suumir- *see* -yuumir-}

{-suuq *see* -yuuq

T

+(s)ta V-er; one who Vs as an occupation (with unpossessed ending); # *if used with a verb base that can take transitive endings, this postbase yields a noun that when used with a possessed ending means ‘the one that Vs (or V-ed) possessor’; if the verb base can take only transitive endings, then the resulting noun must be used with a possessed ending, except in the case of lexicalizations; if used with a verb base that can take intransitive endings, then the resulting noun can take either unpossessed or possessed endings with the usual semantic pattern of possession; < PE pb. ḏə*

pi- ‘to do’

pista ‘doer’, ‘servant’; **pistii** ‘his servant, or the one who did something to him’

cali- ‘to work’

calista ‘worker’

ikayur- ‘to help’

ikayurtaituq ‘he doesn’t have helpers’

kuvya- ‘to fish with a net’

kuvyasta ‘net fisherman’

melqulegcur- ‘to hunt
furbearers’

melqulegcurta ‘trapper’

neqsur- ‘to fish’

neqsurta ‘fisherman’

nere- ‘to eat’

neresta ‘louse’ (*lexicalized*)

qimug- ‘to pull’, ‘eager to go’

qimugta ‘dog’ (*lexicalized*)

tegu- ‘to take’	tegusta ‘policeman’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
qillerqi- ‘to tie (people) up’	qiilerqista ‘policeman’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
iterci- ‘to incarcerate people’	itercista ‘policeman’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
yungcar-, yungcari-, yuungcari-, cungcar- ‘to medicate’	yungcarta, yungcarista, yuungcarista, cungcarta ‘doctor’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
iinriur- ‘to deal with medicine’	iinriurta ‘nurse’, ‘health aide’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
kegguciur-, kegguciuri- ‘to work on teeth’	kegguciurta, kegguciurista ‘dentist’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
keggutairi- ‘to pull teeth’	keggutairista ‘dentist’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
elitnauri-, elicari-, elissari- ‘to teach’	elitnaurista, elicarista, elissarista ‘teacher’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
<i>cf.</i> agayu- ‘to pray’	agayulirta ‘clergyman’, ‘priest’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
irniaqe- ‘to have (him) as one’s child’	Agayutem Irniaqestii ‘Mother of God’ (<i>Russian Orthodox and Roman Catholic term</i>)

Note also:

suulutaaq ‘gold’	suuluciiyurta ‘goldsmith’ (<i>in Bible translation</i>)
naucetaaq ‘plant’	nauceciiyurta ‘sower’ (<i>in Bible translation</i>)

Also possibly some the following though probably not from this postbase:

?	igta ‘den’, ‘lair’
?	akerta ‘sun’
?	pirta ‘blizzard’
?	qelta ‘fish scale’, ‘tree bark’
?, <i>cf.</i> kitugte- ‘to fix’	kitugta ‘daughter’ (<i>UK usage</i>)

Note how this postbase is used in the following:

ceñirte- ‘to visit’	ceñirtestii ‘the one visiting him’, ‘his visitor’
kegge- ‘to bite’	keggestellra ‘the one that bit him’

qanrute- ‘to tell’

qanrutesteka ‘the one who told me’

For past this postbase is followed by -lleq rather than being preceded by -llru-, and for future it is followed by -kaq rather than being preceded by -ciqe- / -ciqe.

ceñirte- ‘to visit’

ceñirtestellra ‘the who one visited him’ (*rather than*
**ceñirtellrustii*)

ceñirte- ‘to visit’

ceñirtestekaa ‘the one that will visit him’ (*rather than*
**ceñirciiquestii*)

Tuqutellrua qimugta keggestellni. ‘He killed the dog that bit him — his own former biter.’

Kipusviliurtenḡurcugtuq. ‘He wants to become a storekeeper.’

Ikayurtengqellrukuma ak’a qaqitellruyartua. ‘If I had had helpers, I would have been finished already.’

Taum-llu tua-i arnam, ayaucestellran nulirran, kakivililuku cali. ‘And that woman, the wife of the one who took her away — the wife of her former abductor —, also made her a needle case.’ (ELL 1997:140)

Atanrem-llu Cain-aq nallunailkuciraa aarcirtuutngusqelluku tuqucugtainun. ‘And the Lord placed a mark on Cain as a warning to the ones who would want to kill him — his would-be killers.’ (AYAG. 4:15)

Ekuavililuten-llu wangnun Agayutmun alairvikestellerpenun tuani qimallerpeni amaqlirpenek Esau-mek. ‘And, build an altar to me, to God who appeared to you — to your former site-possessor for appearing — when you fled your brother Esau.’ (AYAG. 35:1)

Pitaqestelteng-gguq cali nalluyuunaki. ‘The [the spirits of caught game animals] always know the ones who had caught them — their former catchers.’ (CAU 1985:39)

Tua-i ciumuarpakalriaten tegustekagpet wanigg’ teguqataraagten! ‘In as much as you are being so obstinate, the two who will take you (as their captive) — your future takers — are about to take you!’ (ELL 1997:494)

@+ta-² to V or be V to a certain degree; to be that V # *used with adjectival verbs; changes base-final (special) te to l; takes intransitive endings only; > -taar¹-, -taciq, -tata^e; < PE pb. təkə- and ta-*

sugtu- ‘to be tall’

sugtutauq ‘he is that tall’

ange- ‘to be big’

angtauq ‘it is that big’

pinir- ‘to be strong’

pinirtauq ‘he is that strong’

iqkite- ‘to be narrow’

iqkiltauq ‘it is that narrow’

uqamaite- ‘to be heavy’

uqamailtauq (*also, irregularly, uqamaltauq*) ‘it is that heavy’

Sugtutaunga atamtun. ‘I am *as* tall as my father.’

This postbase can be doubled for emphasis:

Sugtutatauq. ‘He is exactly that tall.’

+taagute- to V back and forth; to V reciprocally; to V each other #

ikayur- 'to help'

ikayurtaagutut 'they help each other'

cikir- 'to give to (him)'

cikirtaagutuk 'they₂ exchange presents'

Iraluirauskumegnuk, kiituani tua-i kiutaagut'ngukuk. 'As we₂ would contend over what month it is, we₂ would start arguing *back and forth*.' (CIU 2005:366)

Waten cikirtaagutaqata imkut-gguq uicungaqellriit wall'u nuliaqellriit pitaagutaqluteng. 'When they gave thing to *each other* it would be *between* opposite sex cross-cousins.' (CAU 1985:26)

Niicamegteggu ircaqurrallagtut, uuleggluteng-llu tangertaagutut qanerluteng, "Ciin wangkuta Agayutem waten piakut?" 'When they heard it, their hearts pounded, and they trembled, and looked at *each other* and said, "Why is God doing this to us?"' (AYAG. 42:28)

@**+taar**⁻¹ to act so as to try to make others feel that one is V # *used with adjectival verbs; changes base-final (special) te to I; takes intransitive endings only; < -ta-?-; > -nartaar-*

elisnga- 'to be learned'

elisngataartuq 'he is trying to make others think that he is learned'

pinir- 'to be strong'

pinirtaartuq 'he is trying to make others think that he is strong'

alingite- 'to be fearless'

alingiltaartuq 'he is acting fearless', 'showing off'

nuyurrite- 'to be tame'

nuyurriltaartuq 'it is acting tame'

aarite- 'to act recklessly'

aariltaartuq 'he is acting recklessly', 'showing off'

?**taar**⁻² to act or be acted upon N at a time, in groups of N # *used with numerical bases; usually used with a subordinative ending; < PE pb. ta(C)ar-*

atauciq 'one'

ataucitaarluteng 'acting one at a time'; **ataucitaarluki** 'being acted upon one at a time'

malruk 'two'

malruutaarluteng 'two at a time'

pingayun 'three'

pingayuutaarluteng 'three at a time'

cetaman 'four'

cetamataarluteng 'four at a time'

talliman 'five'

tallimataarluteng 'five at a time'

arvinlegen 'six'

arvinlektaarluteng 'six at a time'

qulngunrita'ar 'nine'

qulngunrita'artaarluteng 'nine at a time'

qulen ‘ten’	qultaarluteng ‘ten at a time’
akimiaq ‘fifteen’	akimiartaarluteng ‘fifteen at a time’
yuinaq ‘twenty’	yuinartaarluteng ‘twenty at a time’
yuinaq qulmek cipluku ‘thirty’	yuinaq qulmek ciptaarluteng ‘thirty at a time’
amllderet ‘many’	amlleqtaarluteng ‘many at each time’
qavcin ‘how many’	qavcitaarluteng ‘how many at a time’

Itrutai pingayuutaarluki. ‘He brought them in three *at a time*.’

Ayallruut cetamataarluteng. ‘They left *in groups of four*.’

@+**taciar-** to test or determine how V (it) is # *see* @+**tassiir-**

@+**taciigun** something for determining V-ness # *see* @+**tassiigun**

@+**taciq** extent of possessor’s V-ing # *used mainly with possessed endings; < -ta²-ciq; > -tassiir-, -tassiigun*

take- ‘to be long’	taktacia ‘its length’
qastu- ‘to be loud’	qastutacia ‘its loudness’
ange- ‘to be big’	angtacia ‘its size’

Qaillun assirtacia nallua. ‘He doesn’t know how good it is — the *extent* of its goodness.’

Aptellruanga kuigem et’utacianek. ‘He asked me about the river’s depth — the *extent* of the river’s depth.’

+**tairute-** (for there) to be no more N # *takes intransitive endings only; < -tar³-i:rute-*

kuuvviaq ‘coffee’	kuuvviartairutuq ‘there is no more coffee’
--------------------------	---

+**taite-¹** (for there) to be no N # *takes intransitive endings only; this postbase is the negative of -tangqerr-;*

< -tar³-ite¹-; < PE tarit-

tuntu ‘caribou’	tuntutaituq ‘there are no caribou’
angyaq ‘boat’	angyartaituq ‘there are no boats’
neqa^e ‘fish’	neqtaituq ‘there are no fish’

Also, irregularly (in meaning):

ca 'what'

cataituq 'he isn't here', 'he is absent'

+taite-² to tend by one's disposition or nature not to V # *used with "emotional roots," this postbase is the negative of -tar-*
¹; *takes intransitive endings only; < -tar¹-ite¹-*

takar- (root) 'shy', 'respectful'

takartaituq 'he tends not to be shy'

qungvag- (root) 'ticklish'

qungvagtaituq 'he is not ticklish'

+taknaggaite- for there to be absolutely no N # HBC; < tar³-?-rraq-ite¹-

+talek place having N # < -tar³-lek

yuk 'person'

yugtalek 'inhabited place'

avayaq 'branch'

avayartalek 'thicket'

tuntu 'caribou'

tuntutalek 'area with caribou'

nanvaq 'lake'

nanvartalek 'area with lakes'

cuukvak 'pike' (fish)

cuukvagtalek 'place having pike'; *also, 'Chowhoktulik', a village site almost due south of St. Mary's*

petmik 'pit trap'

petmigtalek 'place with pit traps'; *also, 'Pikmiktalik', a village site on the coast between Kotlik and Stebbins*

uqvik 'willow'

uqvigtalek 'place with willows'; *also, name of the place west of Golovin that is the traditional boundary between Inupiaqs and Unaliq Yup'iks*

cf. qikmiq 'dog' (as in *Sugpiaq*,
Siberian Yupik, and *Inupiaq*
qipmiq, **qi&miq**, **qimmiq**)

qikmirtalek *place on Nunivak Is.*

+tange- (for there) to be N now # *takes intransitive endings only; > -tar³-nge-*

sun'aq 'ship'

sun'artanguq 'there is now a ship there'

nerelria(q) 'eater'

nerelriartanguq 'there is now someone eating'

kuuvviaq 'coffee'

kuuvviartanguq 'there is some coffee now'

yuk 'person'

yugtanguq-qaa? 'is anyone here now?'

ingriq 'mountain'

ingrirtanguq 'there are mountains (visible) now'

+tangqerr- (for there) to be N # *takes intransitive endings only; the negative of this postbase is -taite-; in the subordinative mood this postbase is replaced by -tar³-; > -tar³-ngqerr-*

neqa^e ‘fish’	neqtangqertuq ‘there are fish’
tuntuvaq ‘moose’	tuntuvagtangqertuq ‘there are moose’
kipusvik ‘store’	kipusvigtangqertuq ‘there is a store’ or ‘there are stores’

The place where there are N may be denoted by a noun in the absolutive case as the subject of the verb, or by a noun in the localis case:

Curartangqertuq nunapik (or nunapigmi). ‘There are blueberries on the tundra.’

@:(u)taq¹ device for V-ing # = -n; > -ilitaq, -kutaq, -tuutaq, -viutaq, -yailkutaq

inqe- ‘to coo’	inqutaq ‘cooing name or phrase’
perrir- ‘to wipe’	perriutaq ‘towel’
ini- ‘to hang’	initaq ‘part of a fish rack where the fish are hung’
peke- ‘to make a move’	pekutaq ‘shovel’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
qamur- ‘to pull’	qamuutaq ‘pulling device, towline’
puyurtur- ‘to smoke tobacco’	puyurtuutaq ‘pipe’
cama- ‘to be worked (of metal)’	camataq ‘metal (copper or brass) and bead forehead ornament’

+taq² thing of N; thing pertaining to N # < PE *pb.* tar-

yuk, Yup’ik ‘Yup’ik Eskimo’	yugtaq, yup’igtaq ‘Yup’ik Eskimo thing’; ‘Yup’ik food’
kass’aq ‘white person’	kass’artaq ‘white man’s thing’, ‘store-bought thing’ or ‘manufactured item’
uksuq ‘winter’	uksurtaq ‘thing of winter’, such as an animal’s winter coat
kiak ‘summer’	kiagtaq ‘thing of summer’
tamakuciq ‘that kind of thing’	tamakucirtaq ‘something pertaining to that kind of thing’
Kass’alugpiaq ‘Russian’, ‘Russian Orthodox’	Kass’alugpiartaq ‘thing pertaining to the Russian Orthodox religion’

Maaten angyaq tekicamegteggu ellii piuq uciarluni canek kass'artarne³, missuuk-wa mauluata tuyuutii.

'When she reached the boat she saw that it was loaded with all sorts of store bought things — *things* of the white man —, and there was a sack with what their grandmother had sent.' (ELN 1990:56)

... taqumalrianek angyanek, nutegnek, egatnek, aturanek, qantanek allanek-llu kipusvigtarne³. '... factory-made boat, guns, pot, clothing, and other store-stocked plates or bowls.' (CAU 1985:214)

Taumek-gguq Elrirraarcelluki ilait ayagyuat angutet arnartarne³ aklungqelalriit wall'u arnat angucetarne³. 'They say that after the "Elriq" festival some young men had women's *garments*, or women had men's *garments*.' (CAU 1985:132)

+taq³ caught N (game animal); N caught by possessor; *used mainly with game animal nouns, and usually with a possessed ending; < -te²-aq¹*

yaqulek 'bird'

yaqulegtanka 'the birds I caught'

pi 'thing'

pitaq 'a caught animal or bird'

Also, irregularly:

cange- 'to catch fish'

cangtai 'the fish he caught'

Kia amiillruaki kanaqliit pitaten? 'Who skinned the muskrats you caught — the muskrats, your *caught ones*?'

Tua-i tauna maulurluni nerreqluku tamakunek pitaminek. 'And so fed his dear old grandmother with that *catch* of his.' (CIU 2005:280)

Anngiit-llu cali piluni angiita-gguq qanrutaa avurraarluni cangtaminek maqaruanek nerevkaritekainek cali taitarkauniluni. 'The old brother also said that he told their uncle that after he gathered the rabbits he'd caught — his *caught ones* — he'd bring some as food for the feast.' (PRA 1995:413)

+taq⁴ N part of something # *marginally productive at most*

equk 'wood'

equgtaq 'rifle butt'

qengaq 'nose'

qengartaq 'central ridge of paddle'

pamyuq 'tail'

pamyurtaq 'decorative tail on parka or belt'

+taq⁵ N specifically (exact meaning uncertain); small N # *marginally productive at most*

nukalpiaq 'proficient hunter'

nukalpiartaq 'young proficient hunter'

tapraq 'skin rope'

taprartaq 'skin rope (of a specific type)'

kalikaq 'paper'

kalikartaq 'license, certificate'

{-taq *see* -qtaq}

+tar⁻¹ to tend by one's disposition or nature to V a lot # *used with "emotional roots," and also to a limited (marginally productive) extent with a few other verb bases; takes intransitive endings only; the negative of this postbase is +taite²-; > taite²-; < PE pb. t(t)ar-*

qungvag- (root) 'ticklish'	qungvagtartuq 'he is ticklish by nature'
takar- (root) 'shy', 'respectful'	taktartuq 'he is shy or respectful by nature'
nakleg- (root) 'compassionate'	naklegtartuq 'he is compassionate by nature'
paqna- (root) 'curious'	paqnartartuq 'he tends to be curious'
avaur- 'to forget'	avaurtartuq 'he is forgetful'
alinge- 'to be afraid'	alingtartuq 'he is cowardly'

+tar⁻² to fetch N; to go to get N; to gather N (not food) from nature # *non-productive; for some speakers, takes intransitive endings only; < PE pb. tar-*

meq 'water'	mertartuq 'he is fetching water'; mertaraa (or, more commonly, mertautaa) 'he is fetching water for her'
equk 'wood' (Y, NS word)	(e)qugtartuq 'he is collecting firewood' (used beyond Y and NS)
vek 'grass' (Y, NS, HBC, NUN word)	vegtartuq 'he is gathering grass' (to use in boots etc.) (used beyond the areas where vek is used)
ciku 'ice'	cikutartuq 'he is getting ice'

Caqerluni-gguq-am tauna tutgara'urluq unuakumi merta**q**ili pilaucirmitun. 'One morning, it is said, that dear grandson *hauled* water as he usually did.'

+tar⁻³ (for there) to be N # *used with subordinative mood endings in place of the postbase -tangqerr- though that postbase may also be used with subordinative endings; > -taite¹-, -tairute-, -tange-, tangqerr-*

neqa^e 'fish'	neqtarluni 'there being fish'; 'there are fish'
ingriq 'mountain'	ingirtarluni 'there being mountains'; 'there are mountains'

Kiani qasgim egkuani kenurrartarluni uqumek. 'In there, in the back part of kashim, *there were* oil lamps.' (CAU 1985:76)

Tamaani neqlillratni talicivigtarluni, . . . 'There, in their fish-camp, *there was* a fish-smoking shed (shading structure), . . .' (ELN 1990:17)

{-tarar(ar)-} see **-qtarar(ar)-**

@+tassiigun, @+taciigun something for determining V # *marginally productive*; < taciq?-n

ayuqe- 'to be alike' **ayuqeltassiigun, ayuqestassiigun** 'parable, comparison, model for behavior, maxim' (*irregular formation*)

anag- 'to surpass' **anagtassiigun** 'competition', 'contest'

pinir- 'to be strong' **pinirtassiigun** 'test of strength'

ingulayu- 'to be good at
Eskimo dancing' **ingulayutaciigun** 'dance contest'

Maa-i makut ayuqestassiigutngulallret, yugni wangkuta niicugnialput qalarucimaaqamta. 'We Yup'ik would heed these models for behavior, object lessons, or maxims — ones that were *devices for ascertaining* a comparison — when we are told them.' (YUP 2005:124)

@+tassiir-, @+tassiar-, @+taciir- to test or determine how V (it) is # *intransitive use is reflexive* (see example with uqamaite-); < -taciq-?; > -tassiigun; < PY *pb.* taciir-

pi- 'to do', 'act' **pitassiiraa, pitassiaraa, pitaciiraa** 'he is trying it', 'testing it', 'tasting it'

ayuqe- 'to be alike' **ayuqetassiiraa** 'he is comparing it with something' (*in terminalis case*)

take- 'to be long' **taktassiiraa** 'he is measuring its length'

amllar- 'to be much' **amllertassiiraa** 'he is determining how much there is of it'

iqkite- 'to be narrow' **iqkiltassiiraa** 'he is determining how narrow it is'

uqamaite- 'to be heavy' **uqamailtassiiraa** (*also, irregularly, uqamaltassiiraa*) 'he is weighing it'; **uqamailtassiirtuq, uqamaltassiirtuq** 'he is weighing himself'

Ayuqetassiiraa angyani angyamnun. 'He is comparing — *testing how much* it is alike — his boat with my boat.'

Anagtassiigutelluki pivkalallruit, caqelngaralriit taktassiirluki. 'They let them hold competitions *seeing* how long a distance they could hop.' (KIP 1998:281)

@+tata° one that is V to the same extent as possessor # *takes possessed endings*; < -ta-n; > tateke-

sugtu- 'to be tall' **sugtutatii** 'one who is as tall as he is'

pi- 'to be' **pitatai** 'the ones that correspond to him or it in some respect (age, size, etc.)'; **pitataituq** 'it has no equivalent'

@+**tateke-** to be V to the same extent # *takes non-singular intransitive endings only*; < -tata^e-ke²-; < PY *pb.* tatəkə-

ange- 'to be big'

angtatkuk 'they₂ are the same size'

cugtu- 'to be tall'

cugtutatekut 'they are the same height'

pi- 'to do'

pitatekuk 'they₂ correspond' (in age, ability, etc.)

Naqeqaarluki tua-llu pakigluki, sagqurluki waten akultut**tateku**'urluki piurluki. 'After they lashed them together (at the ends) and spread them, the separated them *by equal* widths.' (PAI 2008:262)

+**te**-¹ to catch N (game animal); to go to N (place); to obtain N; to spend the N (time); for N (time) to pass # *takes mainly intransitive endings (but see example with nuna below)*; > -taq³ and possibly -liqe-; < PE *pb.* t-²

With words for game animals:

nayiq 'seal'

nayirtuq 'he caught a seal'; **nayirtellruuq** 'he has caught a seal'

pi 'thing'

pituuq (K, HBC form), **pit'uq** 'he caught something' (Y form)

neqa^e 'fish'

neqtuq 'he caught fish'

Also, the following:

mallu 'beached carcass'

mallutuq 'he found a beached carcass'

kumakaq 'birch fungus'

kumakartuq 'he is gathering birch fungus'

peksu(q) 'egg'

peksutuq 'he found bird eggs'

murak 'wood'

muragtuq 'he is getting firewood'

canek 'grass'

canegtuq 'he is getting grass'

kuvya(q) 'gillnet'

kuvyatuq 'he caught fish with a gillnet' (*lexicalized*)

yuk 'person'

yugtuq 'he committed murder or manslaughter'

With words for places:

Mamterilleq 'Bethel'

Mamterillertuq 'he went to Bethel'; **Mamterillercugtuq** 'he wants to go to Bethel'

elitnaurvik 'school'

elitnaurvigtuq 'he went over to the school'

nuna 'land', 'village'

nunatuq 'he went visiting to another village or city';
nunatai 'he went visiting them in another village or city'

kass'aq 'white person'

kass'artuq 'he went to the city on a shopping trip'

(lexicalized)

With words for periods of time:

allrakuq 'year'

allrakurtuq 'he spent a year, a year passed'

sass'aq 'hour'

sass'artuq 'he spent an hour, an hour passed'

Ataucimek allrakurrluni [*from* allrakur**te**-luni] ayaumallruuq. 'He was gone *for* a year.'

Utaqallruaqa malrugnek sass'arrrlua [*from* sass'**arte**-lua]. 'I waited for him *for* two hours.'

Kipusvigutaa [*from* kipusvig**te**-utaa]. 'He *went* to the store with or for him.'

Upaucianek apcatni ataatiit piluni nunaarrniluteng [*from* nuna**arte**-niluteng] taqsuqucamegtegu Uksiyaraq.

... 'When they asked him if they are moving here, their uncle said that they had *gone* to the

countryside because they were tired of Uksiyaraq. ...' (ELN 1990:39)

Aren, tutgara'urluq-qaa tua-ll' ciungani pissuqsainani qaill' maklagciiqa [*from* maklag**te**-ciqa]? 'Oh dear,

how is the grandson going to *catch* a bearded seal without having hunted previously?' (QUL 2003:250)

+te⁻² to act on one so as to cause it to V # *non-productive; many verb bases cannot be used with a transitive ending unless this postbase is inserted immediately after the verb base; with other verb bases, however, the transitive ending without this postbase incorporates the meaning of this postbase (and consequently this postbase is not used with those bases). Thus, it is an apparently unpredictable characteristic of each verb whether or not this postbase is needed to form a transitive; for example, **qip'uq** means it twisted and **nip'uq** means it went out; but to say he twisted it one says **qipaa** (without using this postbase), whereas to say he put it out one says **niptaa** (with this postbase); takes transitive endings (except for reflexive or passive intransitives); follows the base immediately; < PE pb. t⁻¹*

tuqu- 'to die'

tuqutaa 'he killed it'

nala- 'to die', 'to wither'

nalataa 'he killed it'

nipe- 'to go out' (fire, light,
etc.)

niptaa 'he put it out'

qame- 'to die down' (fire)

qamtaa 'he turned it down'

ane- 'to go outside'

antaa 'he put it outside'

iter- 'to go in'

itertaa 'he put it in'

tatame- 'to be startled'

tatametaa, tatamtaa 'he startled her'

uive- 'to go around'

uivtaa 'he turned it around'

mayur- 'to go up'

mayurtaa 'he put it up'

atrar- 'to go down'

atrartaa 'he took it down'

akag- 'to roll'	akagtaa 'he rolled it'
tupag- 'to awaken'	tupagtaa 'he woke him up'
kiner- 'to dry'	kinertaa 'it (<i>impersonal</i>) dried it' (<i>i.e.</i> , 'it is dry')
asme- 'to break in two'	asemtaa 'he broke it in two'; asemtuq 'it got broken'

This list is not exhaustive; with each verb that requires this postbase to form a transitive, this indicated in the entry for that verb base in the bases section of the dictionary.

This postbase is also used with "postural roots; for example:

inar- (<i>root</i>) 'lying down'	inartuq 'he lay down, went to bed'; inartaa 'he laid it down'
ikir- (<i>root</i>) 'open'	ikirtaa 'he opened it'
mumig- (<i>root</i>) 'turned over'	mumigtaa 'he turned it over'

+te⁻³ N with respect to possessor # *used with the demonstrative adverb bases listed below to change them into positional stems basically shifting the frame of reference to the possessor (though this basic meaning gets somewhat altered as illustrated here); < PE pb. tə*

uka(ni) 'nearby'	ukatiini 'in the area toward the speaker from it'
ava(ni) 'over there'	avatiini 'in the area around it'
yaa(ni) 'yonder'	yaatiini 'in the area beside it'
kia(ni) 'farther in'	kiatiini 'in the area farther into the room from it, upriver from it'
ua(ni) 'by the exit'	uatiini 'in the direction of the door from it'
ama(ni) 'way over there'	amatiini 'in the area beyond it'

*Constructions with this postbase are generally not used where a positional stem exists for the area in question; thus **akiani** is used for 'across from it' rather than ***ikatiini** from **ika(ni)** 'area across'*

+te⁻⁴ to plan to act at a given time # *used with time words*

yaaliaku 'day after tomorrow'	yaaliakutuq 'he plans to act the day after tomorrow'; yaaliakutaa 'he plans to act on it the day after tomorrow' /
--------------------------------------	---

unuaqu 'tomorrow'

unuaqutaanga 'he plans on doing it to or for me tomorrow'

Nunalguten ikayurcetaalria unuaquteksaunaku ikayuutekaanek avalingqerquvet. 'Do not put off till tomorrow your neighbor who comes seeking help if you have something that can be of help now.' (AYUQ. 3:28)

+te-⁵ to make the N noise #

tem'iq 'rumbling noise'

tem'irtellruuq 'it made, or there is, a rumbling noise'

luquluk 'sloshing sound'

luquluggluni '(it) making a sloshing sound'

@:(u)te-⁵ to V with another; to V for the sake of; to V reciprocally; to V (it) along with oneself or others # *the meaning of words formed with this postbase depends on the semantic type of the base, on whether a transitive or intransitive ending is used, and on context; > -i:rute-, -kite¹-, -kliute-, -yagute-; < PE pb. utə-*

With verbs of motion this postbase with a transitive ending 'means subject Vs object along with himself', and with an intransitive ending, 'subject Vs something along with himself'

ane- 'to go out'

anutaa 'he is bringing it outside' (with him) (*compare antaa* 'he is putting it outside'); **anutuq** 'he is bringing something outside (with him)'

iter- 'to go in'

itrutaa 'he is taking it inside' (*compare itertaa* 'he is putting it inside')

atrar- 'to go down'

atrautaa 'he is bringing or taking it down'

mayur- 'to go up'

mayuutaa 'he is bringing or taking it up'

ayag- 'to go, leave'

ayautaa 'he is taking it away (with him)'

tai- 'to come over'

taitaa 'he is bringing it over'

uterte- 'to return, go back'

ut'rutaa 'he is bringing it back', 'returning it'

tekite- 'to arrive

tekiutaa 'he arrived with it' (*irregular, used instead of *tekiyutaa*)

tage- 'to go up from shore'

tagutaa 'he is bringing', 'taking it up'

age- 'to go over'

agutaa 'he is bringing', 'taking it over'

inarte- 'to go to bed'

inarutaa 'he is taking him to bed'

igte- 'to fall'

igutaa 'he dragged it down with him'

With verbs of communicating, this postbase with a transitive endings means ‘subject Vs to the object’ (for meaning with an intransitive ending, see below):

qaner- ‘to speak’	qanrutaa ‘he is telling him’ (<i>vs.</i> qanraa ‘he is saying it’)
qalarte- ‘to talk’	qalarutaa ‘he is talking to her’
quliri- ‘to tell a story or legend’	quliritaa ‘he is telling her a story or legend’ (quliria is also used for this)
quuyurni- ‘to smile’	quuyurnitaa ‘he is smiling at her’
quutaari- ‘to wink’	quutaaritaa ‘he is winking at her’
qitevte- ‘to speak English’	qit’vutaa ‘he is speaking English to her’
qalamci- ‘to tell what has happened’	qalamcitaa ‘he told her what happened’
qanaa- ‘to talk’	qanaataa ‘he is talking to her’
airrar- ‘to tell a string story’	airrautaa ‘he is telling her a string story’

When used with an intransitive non-singular ending, this postbase often indicates reciprocity:

kenke- ‘to love’	kenkutuk ‘they ₂ love each other’
qalarte-, qanaa- ‘to talk’	qalarutuk, qanaatuk ‘they ₂ are conversing’
nallunrite- ‘to know’	nallunrilutuk ‘they ₂ know each other’
callug- ‘to fight’	calluutuk ‘they ₂ are fighting each other’

With an intransitive ending this postbase is used in “detransitive” constructions (see also -i²-) with the following bases (and probably a few others):

ikayur- ‘to help’	ikayuutug ‘he is helping out’
tegu- ‘to take’	tegutug ‘he is taking something’
nalaqe- ‘to find’	nalaqutug ‘he found something’
aqva- ‘to fetch’	aqvatug ‘he is fetching something’
nucug- ‘to pull out’	nucuutug ‘he pulled something out’
maligte- ‘to go with’, ‘to accompany’, ‘to follow’	maligutug ‘he is going with someone’

amu- 'to pull out'

amutuq 'he is pulling something out'

ullag- 'to approach'

ullautuq 'he approached something'

With a transitive ending this postbase may mean subject Vs for the benefit of object or subject Vs object along with others:

iqvar-, unatar- 'to pick berries'

iqvautai, unatautai 'he is picking berries for them', or 'he is picking berries with them, or taking them berry-picking', or 'he is picking them along with the (other) berries' (compare **iqvarai, unatarai** 'he is picking them (berries)')

kipute- 'to buy'

kipuyutaa 'he is buying something for her', or 'he is buying it along with other things'

kenir-, ega- 'to cook'

keniutaa, egataa 'he is cooking for her'

enir-, niir- 'to point'

eniutaa, niirutaa 'he is pointing something out to her' (vs. **eniraa, niiraa** 'he is pointing to it', 'pointing it out')

qayali- 'to make a kayak'

qayalitaa 'he is making a kayak for her' (**qayalia** has the same meaning)

neqete- 'to catch fish'

neqyutaa 'he is catching fish for her'

arulair- 'to stop'

arulairutaa 'he stopped to let her off', or 'to pick her up'

With verbs describing natural phenomena, this postbase with a transitive ending means it (subject, natural phenomenon) comes upon or affects object:

erte- 'to dawn'

erutaa 'dawn came upon him (while he was outdoors, traveling)'

ule- 'to flood'

ulutaa 'it (river) is flooding it'

aniullugte- 'for snow to be soft'

aniullugutai 'soft melting snow came upon them' (i.e., 'they encountered soft snow conditions while traveling')

There are some verb bases for which this postbase provides another transitive form with a different object than the form using the base with a transitive ending and without this postbase:

igar- 'to write'

igautaa 'he is writing it down' (vs. **igaraa** 'he is writing to her')

elag- ‘to dig’	elautaa (<i>also irregularly elagutaa</i>) ‘he is burying it’ (<i>vs.</i> elagaa ‘he is digging it’)
qecir- ‘to spit’	qeciutaa ‘he spat it out’ (<i>vs.</i> qeciraa ‘he spat at her, it’)
milqar- ‘to throw’	milqautaa ‘he is throwing it’ (<i>vs.</i> milqeraa ‘he is throwing something at her’)
nere- ‘to eat’	nerutaa ‘he is eating with her’ (<i>vs.</i> neraa ‘he is eating it’)

Kiagpak ikayuangaqurluku elliin aanani, cali-llu Irr’aq aipaqagluku, murilkelluku . . . alqami taqsuq**uta**qatgu. ‘All summer she tried to help her mother from time to time, keeping Irr’aq company, and tending her . . . whenever her older sisters were *tired of* her.’ (ELN 1990:41)

Iqvanka-llu wii tamalkuita cikiutekluki Nev’amun, Quyaluni-llu tua-i elpet-gguq iqva**ute**qataryuksaaqaaten. Cali iqva**uc**ullruanga, iqva**usk**anga qayuw elpenun pinaluki piunga. ‘I gave all the berries I picked to Nev’aq. She was grateful and said that she had thought I was going to pick *for* you. She wanted to *take* me berry-picking *with* her again; next time when she *take* me berry-picking, I intend to send them to you.’ (PRA 1995: 301)

+te-⁶ to apply N (liquid or the like) to (it) #

uquq ‘(seal) oil’	uqurtaa ‘he applied oil to it’
meq ‘water’	mertaa ‘he put water on it’
cungagaq ‘alder dye’	cungagartaa ‘he applied alder dye to it’
puy<u>u</u>q ‘smoke’	puyurtaa ‘he applied smoke to it, smoked it’
nuak ‘saliva’	nuagtaa ‘he applied saliva to it’
merr’aq ‘holy water’	merr’artaa ‘he applied holy water to it’
kavir- (<i>root</i>) ‘redness’	kavirtaa ‘he applied red coloring to it’
pautaq ‘powder’	pautartuq ‘he applied powder to himself’
taaq ‘tar, pitch’	taartaa ‘he applied pitch or tar to it, coated it with pitch or tar’
uiteraq ‘ocher’	uitertaa ‘he dyed it with ocher’

@(u)teke- to V on account of (it); to V concerning (it) # *the present postbase is fully productive, unlike -n, from which is derived; < -n-ke²-; < PE pb. utəkə-*

quya- ‘to be thankful’	quyatekaa ‘he is thankful for it’
-------------------------------	--

qia- ‘to cry’	qiatekaa ‘he is crying on account of it’
iluteqe- ‘to be grieved’	ilutequtekaa ‘he is grieving over it, feels sorrowful over it’
qalarte- ‘to talk’	qalarutkaa ‘he is talking about it’
nagte- ‘to get snagged’	nagutekaa ‘he is being held back by it’
apete- ‘to ask’	apyutkaa ‘he asked about it’
angnir- ‘to rejoice’	angniutekaa ‘he is rejoicing over it’
umyuarniur- ‘to worry’, ‘regret’	umyuarniurutkaa ‘he is worrying over it’, ‘regretting it’
qaner- ‘to speak’	qanrutkaa ‘he is speaking about it’
pi- ‘to do’	pitekluku ‘having it as his reason’, ‘on account of it’
angniite- ‘to be sad’	angniilutkaa ‘he is feeling sad on account of it’
ilukegci- ‘to be pleased, happy’	ilukegcitkaa ‘he is pleased on account of it’
tuqu- ‘to die’	tuqutekluta ‘dying for us’

Irniari pitekluki ayagyuumiitug. ‘*On account of her children she doesn’t want to go.*’

Angniutekaa qetunrami kassuutellra. ‘*She is rejoicing over her son’s wedding.*’

?teqe- to be affected in some sense with regard to one’s N or one’s V-ing # *non-productive; forms with this postbase are lexicalized*

aner- (<i>root</i>) ‘breath’, ‘spirit’	anertequq ‘he is breathing’, ‘is alive’
ilu ‘inside’	ilutequq ‘he is emotionally pained, grieving’
umyuaq ‘mind’	umyuartequq ‘he is thinking’
avek ‘half’	avegtequq ‘he is emotionally pained’
nange- ‘to be consumed’	nangtequq ‘he is in pain, is ill’
picurli- ‘to produce a cause of trouble’	picurlitquq ‘he is accident-prone, awkward’
piyug- ‘to want to act’	piyugtequq ‘he is eager, enthusiastic, willing’
elliraq ‘orphan’	elliritquq ‘he is like an orphan’
nacarrluk ‘bad hat’	nacarrlugtequq ‘he is in a bad mood, has gloomy thoughts’

(highly lexicalized)

mayar- ‘to deprive’

mayitequq ‘he yearns for things he has been deprived of’

+ter- to V suddenly and willfully # *used only with consonant-ending bases; other bases use -ler-; see section of Introduction to the Postbases on ‘Gemination and/or Syncope within the Base with Postbases Expressing Suddenness’; = -ler-; < PE pb.*

tər-

nunur- ‘to scold’

nunurteraa ‘he suddenly scolded her’

mer- ‘to drink’

mertertuq ‘he suddenly drank’

Arnat pinialata kal’egteryaaqellinikii pinikayiimi. ‘Since women are weak, he (*suddenly*) brushed her aside, since he is a lot stronger than her.’ (KIP 1998:347)

{-testaili- *see* -staili-}

+tevkār- to suffer from N # *non-productive*

aner- (*root, as in anerteqe-* ‘to breathe, to live’, and **anerneq** ‘breath’)

anertevkartuq ‘he is gasping, breathing shallow but hard’

kiiq ‘heat’

kiirtevkartuq ‘he is all sweaty’, ‘he is feverish’

@:(u)tiq celebration of V-ing # *only marginally productive; derived forms lexicalized*

ane- ‘to come / go out’, ‘be born’

anutiira ‘his birthday’

quki- ‘to make a middle’

qukitiiq ‘middle of the year’; ‘Fourth of July’

taqe- ‘to finish’, ‘complete’

taqutiiq ‘graduation’

ikirte- ‘to open’

ikirutiiq ‘an “open house”’

Angniq anutiiq elpenun. ‘Happy birthday — *celebration of coming / going out (at birth)* — to you.’

@-tmun N-ward; in the direction described by V # *used with demonstrative adverb bases (except for “less accessible obscured” demonstrative, **akma(ni)**, **pakma(ni)**, **qakma(ni)**, and **cakma(ni)**), positional bases, and a number of verb bases; forms adverbs; this is essentially a special terminalis ending, which may be called the “second terminalis” (see Practical Grammar of . . . Yup’ik (p. 102)); usually drops base-final base final **te**; sometimes -tmun appears as -lmun; > -tmurte¹-*

kia(ni) ‘area upriver, inland, inside’	kiatmun ‘toward upriver’, ‘inland, inside’
uka(ni) ‘near here’	ukatmun ‘toward here’
na(ni) ‘where?’	natmun ‘toward where?’
nate- ‘area where?’	natetmun ‘toward where?’ (<i>more specifically</i>)
ciu- ‘area in front’	ciutmun ‘forward’
kingu- ‘area behind’	kingutmun ‘toward the back’
caniq ‘area beside’	canitmun ‘toward the side’
qula^e ‘area above’	quletmun ‘upward’
aci ‘area below’	acitmun ‘downward’
elata^e ‘area outside’	elatmun ‘toward outside’
negeq ‘north’	negetmun ‘northward’
kenglu, kenlu ‘contrary’	kenglutmun, kenlutmun ‘in a contrary direction’
aki ‘area across’	akitmun ‘transversely’, ‘crosswise’
uterte- ‘to return’	utetmun or utelmun ‘homeward’, ‘back toward the point of origin’
keta^e ‘area toward water; area in front’	ketmun ‘toward the water’, ‘toward front’
kelu ‘back; area away from water’	kelutmun ‘toward the area in back’, ‘toward the area away from the water’
ilu- ‘area inside’	ilutmun ‘inward’
tamar- ‘all, whole’ (<i>quantifier/qualifier base</i>)	tamatmun ‘in a direction that will result in getting lost’, ‘in various directions’
kassug- ‘to encircle’	kassutmun ‘around’
ane- ‘to go out’	anetmun ‘toward the outside’, ‘downriver’
uive- ‘to go around’	uivetmun ‘around’
ayag- ‘to leave’	ayatmun ‘away’
qerar- ‘to go across’	qeratmun ‘crosswise’

iqlu 'wrong'	iqlutmun 'the wrong way'
ik'iq 'ugliness'	ik'itmun 'toward improper ways'
kepe- 'to cut across the grain'	kepelmun 'across the grain, widthwise'
take- 'to be long'	takelmun 'with the grain, lengthwise'
pai- 'mouth of river'	paitmun 'toward the mouth'
asgur- 'to go against the current'	asgutmun 'against the current, upriver'
pagaa(ni) 'up above' (<i>extended</i>)	pagaatmun 'across the sky'
nepa^e 'noise'	nepetmun '(tending) toward disorder, commotion, strife'

-tmurte⁻¹ to go N-ward; to go in the area described by V # *takes intransitive endings only*; < tmun-?-; < PE *pb*.
tmi(C)ar-

uka(ni) 'near here'	ukatmurtuq 'he is coming toward here'
na(ni) 'where?'	natmurcit? 'where are you going?'
nate- 'area where?'	natetmurcit? 'where (<i>more specifically</i>) are you going?'
ciu 'area in front'	ciutmurtuq 'he is going forward'
iqlu 'the wrong way, lie'	iqlutmurtuq 'he is going the wrong way'
kingu 'area in back'	kingutmurtuq 'he is going backward' or 'he is going to the back'

+tna- to do like N # *used only with several (two ?) demonstrative adverb bases*

tua(ni), tava(ni) 'there'; tuaten, tavaten 'like that'	tuatnauq, tavatnauq 'he is acting like that'
wa(ni) 'here'; waten 'like this'	watnauq 'he is acting like this'

~:(u)tnguarka^q potential/necessary aid to V-ing # < -n-u-arka^{q1}

yu^u 'to live'	yuutnguarka^q 'a potential aid to life', 'something beneficial to life'
---------------------------------	--

elitnaur- ‘to study’

elitnaurutnguarkauguaq ‘it is a potential aid to studying’;
‘it is essential to be taught’

-tngurte-, -tmurte-² (*HBC form*) to V unexpectedly; to V after changing one’s mind #

ayag- ‘to leave’

ayatngurтуq, ayatmurtuq ‘he left unexpectedly’ (he had planned to stay but changed his mind)

ceñirte-, cinirte- (*HBC form*) ‘to visit’

ceñirtetngurтуq, cinirtetmurtuq (*HBC form*) ‘he visited after all’

aqsi- ‘to have a full stomach’

aqsitngurpaa ‘oh, what an unexpectedly full stomach I have!’

maancima- ‘to be here’

maancimatngurtua ‘I am here (though I had not planned to be here that long)’

-trute- to miss by passing through the N area, or the N area of it # *used with positional bases and demonstrative adverb bases only*; < PE *pb.* **trutə-**

cani ‘area beside’

canitrutuq ‘it struck off to the side’, ‘missed by passing to the side’; **canitrutaa** ‘it (projectile) or he (thrower) missed by striking to the side of it’

uka(ni) ‘nearby’

ukatrutaa ‘it fell short of it’

aci ‘area under’

acitrutaa ‘it missed by going under it’

+tu- to be well endowed with N, to have N to a large extent # *and* **-tu-** to V customarily # *the form used with nouns is used with “dimensional roots” as well as with a few other nouns; the form used with verbs may be used with any verb base*; > -tula^e, -tuli, -tuq; < PE *pb.* **tu**⁻¹ and **tu**⁻²

sug-, cug- (*root*) ‘human height’

sugtuuq, cugtuuq ‘he is tall’

mam- (*root*) ‘thickness’

mamtuuq ‘it is thick’

iqtu- (*root*) ‘width’

iqtuuq ‘it is wide’

qer- (*root*) ‘height’

qertuuq ‘it is high’

aki ‘value’; ‘(negative) response’

akituuq ‘it is valuable, expensive’ or ‘he responds negatively or indifferently to being cooed’

imaq ‘contents’

imartuuq ‘it is full’

akuq ‘hem’	akurtuuq ‘it (garment) is too long’
umyuaq ‘mental activity’	umyuartuuq ‘he is a deep thinker’
usvi ‘wits’, ‘sense’	usvituuq ‘he is wise’
kuingir- ‘to smoke’	kuingituunga ‘I smoke’ (as a habit)
nere- ‘to eat’	nertui ‘he eats them’ (<i>customarily</i>)
teptur- ‘to eat aged fish’	teptutuuq ‘he eats aged fish’
yurar- ‘to Eskimo dance’	yuratuq ‘he Eskimo dances’
pekete- ‘to move’, ‘walk’	pektetuq ‘it moves’, ‘he walks’
taringe- ‘to understand’	taringetuaqa, taringtuaqa ‘I (can) understand him’

Tumtuuq suukiiq. ‘The sock is (too) *long* for the foot.’

Yugtun-qaa qantuuten? ‘Do you speak Yup’ik — do you *customarily* speak, or are you *readily able to* speak Yup’ik?’

+tuinar- to always V # NSU; < -tur¹-nginar-

qavar- ‘to sleep’	qavartuinartuq ‘he is always sleeping’
quyer- ‘to cough’	quyertuinartuq ‘he is always coughing’

–tuka^e possessor’s normal, regular, or customary one to V # < -tu-ke¹-

nertukiit ‘their native food; what they *customarily* eat’

atsat nautukiitni ‘where berries grow’

... tuquvailegma nertukemnek qakiiyarmek ing’um amirluaraam canianek nerqerlii.

‘... before I die let me eat the silver salmon, *which* I *customarily* eat, that is near that small cloud there.’ (KIP 1998:351)

... qanemcitliniluku iliit tauna taumek nukalpiameggnek tuqulriamek anguyiurtektukmeggnek. ‘... told one of them about the death of that proficient hunter, who *regularly* was their warrior.’ (QUL 2003:686)

+tuli one that is well endowed with N # *and* **–tuli** one that *customarily* Vs; one that is fully capable of V-ing # < -tu-li¹-

aki ‘value’	akituli ‘valuable thing’
umyuaq ‘mental activity’	umyuartuli ‘deep thinker’
teq ‘anus’, ‘bottom’, ‘tail end’	tertuli ‘lynx’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)

naveg- ‘to break’	nav’tuli, navtuli ‘breakable thing’
imange- ‘to leak in’	imangetuli, imangtuli ‘leaky one’
yugtur- ‘to eat people’	yugtutuli ‘people-eater’; ‘cannibal’; ‘lion’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
elte- ‘to let out air’	eltetuli ‘one that leaks out air’, ‘fricative sound’

+tuqaq one that has N to a large degree # non-productive; <-tu-?; < PE *pb.* tuq(q)ar

mam- (<i>root</i>) ‘thickness’	mamtuqaq ‘thick one’
ilu ‘interior’	ilutuqaq ‘hollow’, ‘valley’
kemek ‘meat’	kemegtuqaq ‘thigh’, ‘upper leg’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
<i>cf.</i> equk ‘wood’	(e)qugtuqaq ‘thighbone’, ‘femur’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
nanvaq ‘lake’	Nanvartuqaq ‘Becharof Lake on the Alaska Peninsula’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)

+tur⁻¹ to V for some duration; to V repeatedly # *non-productive*; > -tuinar-, -tuutaq, -yartur-; < PE *pb.* tur⁻²

piqer- ‘to whack’, ‘hit’	piqerturaa ‘he whacked (at) it’
cikir- ‘to give’	cikirturaa ‘he repeatedly gave him stuff’
kaug- ‘to strike with hand’	kaugturaa ‘he struck it (generally more than once)’
uivaar- ‘to revolve’	uivaarturaa ‘he circled it’

+tur⁻² to eat N (food); to wear N (clothing); to use N (*limited usage with this meaning*) # *takes intransitive endings except in certain lexicalized combinations (as with puyuq below)*; < PE *pb.* tur⁻¹

kelipaq ‘bread’	keliparturtuq ‘he is eating bread’
akutaq ‘Eskimo ice cream’	akutarturtuq ‘he is eating “Eskimo ice cream”’
atkuk ‘parka’	atkugturtuq ‘he is wearing a parka’
piluguk ‘skin boot’	pilugugturtuq ‘he is wearing skin boots’
auk ‘blood’	augturtuq ‘he is taking communion’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
puyuq ‘smoke’	puyurturtuq ‘he is smoking’ (<i>lexicalized</i>); puyurturaa ‘he is smoking it’

qavanguq ‘dream’

qavangurturtuq ‘he is dreaming’ (*lexicalized*)

umyuaq, umyugaq ‘thought’,
‘mind’

umyuarturtuq, umyugarturtuq ‘he is thinking’ (*lexicalized*)

qayaq ‘kayak’

qayarturtut ‘they are seal hunting’ (*NUN lexicalized*)

penaq ‘cliff’

penarturtut ‘they are cliff-hunting for birds’ (*NUN lexicalized*)

{-turainar-} *see -urainar-*

{-turalar-} *see -uralar-*

{-tur(ar)-} *see -ur(ar)-*

-turnike- to feel that object can V proficiently # *takes transitive endings only*; < -turnir-ke³-

yurar- ‘to Eskimo dance’

yuraturnikaqa ‘I think that he can dance well’

-turnir- to be able to V proficiently # *takes intransitive endings only*; > -turnike-

piyua- ‘to walk’

piyuaturnirtuq ‘he can walk fast’, ‘without tiring’

mayur- ‘to climb’

mayuturnirtuq ‘he can climb well’

igar- ‘to write’

igaturnirtuq ‘he writes quickly’

yurar- ‘to Eskimo dance’

yuraturnirtuq ‘he dances well’

+(r)tuuma(r)- to act together with one’s N or Ns # *used only in the quantifier/qualifier construction (see Practical Grammar of . . . Yup’ik (p. 346ff), or in the subordinative mood; the initial (r) of the postbase is optionally used with vowel-final bases; the final (r) of the postbase is used only when the postbase is used in the quantifier/qualifier construction*; < -?-ma-; < PE *pb.* tu(C)uma-

akluq ‘clothes’

aklurtuumaluni or aklurtuumarmi ‘with his clothes on’

qimugta ‘dog’

qimugtertuumaluteng or qimugtertuumarmeng ‘together with their dogs’

Tekitellruuq nuliartuumarmi (*or* nuliartuumaluni). ‘He arrived *with* his wife.’

Ayallruunga irniartuumarma (*or* irniartuumalua). ‘I traveled *with* my children.’

Tangrraqa angun qetunrartuumaan. ‘I saw the man *with* his son.’

Nacarrartuumarmi (*or* nacarrartuumaluni) itellruuq agayuvigmun. ‘He went into the church *with* his cap

on.'

Tua-i-llu aatiita anuttuumaan Pili aṁg'arluku qangqiiret tungiitnun enirluni. 'And so their father released Pili (from the team) *with* his harness on, and he pointed in the direction of the ptarmigans.' (ELN 1990:12)

+tuutaq tool for V-ing # *non-productive*; < -tur¹-taq¹

piqer- 'to whack', 'chop'

piqertuutaq 'axe', 'whip'

kaug- 'to strike'

kaugtuutaq 'club'

ayag- (*root*) 'support'

ayagtuutaq 'spreader for drying fish'

Also, irregularly:

mulut'uuk 'hammer'

mulut'uutaq 'hammer' (*variant*)

U

:~(ng)u- to be N # *takes intransitive endings only; an NSU optional variant of this postbase is : (ng)u-; > -lgun, -arkau-, -llgun, -llru-, -llruar(aq*), -nru-, -rpau-, -tnguarkaḡ, -urte-; < PE pb. ṁu-*

nuna 'land', 'village'

nunauguḡ 'it is (a) land', 'it is a settlement'

ui 'husband'

uinguuḡ 'he is a husband'

Kuigpagmiu 'Yukoner'

Kuigpagmiunguuḡ 'he is a Yukoner'

camiu 'resident of where'

camiungusit? 'where do you live', 'where are you from?'

neqa^e 'fish'

neqnguuḡ (*also neqauguḡ NSU*) 'it is a fish'

mingqun 'needle'

mingqutnguuḡ (*also mingqutauguḡ NSU*) 'it is a needle'

qimugta 'dog'

qimugteṅguuḡ (*also qimugtauguḡ NSU*) 'it is a dog'

kuik 'river'

kuiguuḡ 'it is a river'

kuicuar(aḡ) 'creek'

kuicuarauguḡ 'it is a creek'

nutek ‘gun’	nutguuq ‘it is a gun’
angyaq ‘boat’	angyanguq ‘it is a boat’
asveq ‘walrus’	asveruuq, asevruuq ‘it is a walrus’
tukuq ‘host’ (<i>NS, Y word</i>)	tukuuguq ‘he is wealthy’ (<i>lexicalized; widespread usage</i>)
kitu- (<i>root</i>) ‘who?’	kituuga? ‘who is he?’
yuk ‘person’	yuuguq (<i>or, irregularly yuguuq</i>) ‘he is a person’, ‘is alive’; <i>yuuluni (or, irregularly yug’uluni)</i> ‘being a person’, ‘living’; <i>to some people the regular forms are lexicalized to mean is alive while the irregular forms are used for is a person, the predictable meaning from this base and postbase combination</i>)
una ‘this one’ (<i>base: uu-</i>)	uunguuq ‘it is this one’
tauna ‘that one’ (<i>base: tau-</i>)	taunguuq ‘it is that one’

Also, somewhat irregularly:

wii ‘I’, ‘me’ (<i>root wa-</i>)	wanguuq ‘it is I’; wang’ullruuq ‘it was I’
elpet ‘you’	elpenguuq ‘it is you’; elpengullruuq ‘it was you’
ellii ‘he’	elliinguuq ‘it is he’

Tangelqa akwauguq elpeñguyuksaaqellruaqa. ‘I thought that the person I saw yesterday *was* you.’

Aatii elitnauristeñguyugnarquq. ‘His father *is* probably a teacher.’

Also occurs sometimes following the terminalis or equalis case endings:

ilumun ‘in truth’ (<i>terminalis</i>)	ilumuuguq ‘it is true’
elluatun ‘correctly’ (<i>equalis</i>)	elluatuuluni ‘being correct, justified, righteous’
im’utun ‘like before’ (<i>equalis</i>)	im’utuunrituq ‘it is not as before’

Una cali waten maavet waten pillerput ellmikuunrituq. Wiinga tangvallemni ellmikuunrituq [*from ellmikun-u-nrituq*]. ‘This trip that we have made here to do this work is not frivolous. In my view it’s not insignificant — not *being* for no particular reason (ellmikun).’ (CIU 2005:116)

+(ng)uaq imitation N; inauthentic N; thing similar to or reminiscent of N; device for inauthentic V-ing # *and*
@~+(ng)uar- to pretend to V; to V without serious purpose or without the normal purpose of such V-ing; = -
nguaq / **-nguar-**; < PE *pb. η(η)uðar-*

keggun ‘tooth’	keggutnguaq ‘false tooth’
nuyaq ‘a hair’	nuyaruat ‘wig’
angyaq ‘boat’	angyaruaq ‘toy or model boat’
ui ‘husband’	uinguaq ‘lover’, ‘imagined husband’
asveq ‘walrus’	asveruaq ‘carved figure of a walrus’
irniaq ‘child’	irniaruaq ‘doll’
ciku ‘ice’	cikunguaq ‘glass’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
nuna ‘land’	nunanguaq ‘map’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
nunarpak ‘world’	nunarpaguaq ‘globe’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
(c)ellin ‘whetstone’	(c)ellitnguaq ‘chewing tobacco in a block’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
mingqun ‘needle’	mingqutnguaq ‘ice shard’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
anguarun ‘paddle’	anguarutnguaq ‘three-cornered needle, glover’s needle’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
maqaq ‘warmth’	maqaruaq ‘snowshoe hare’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
atsaq ‘berry’	atsaruaq ‘chamomile’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
qugyuk ‘swan’	qugyuguaq ‘groundsel plant’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
qanganaq ‘squirrel’	qanganaruaq ‘wormwood plant’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
allngik ‘patch on sole’	allngiguaq ‘marsh marigold’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
iqmik ‘chewing tobacco’	iqmiguaq ‘dried prune’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
ciun ‘ear’	ciutnguaq ‘dried fruit’, particularly ‘dried apricot or apple’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
tuutaq ‘labret’	tuutaruaq ‘rose hip’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
kaviaq ‘fox’	kaviaruaq ‘aft keel support of the kayak’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
nakacuk ‘bladder’	nakacuguaq ‘light bulb’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
paraluq, qup’lu ‘maggot’	paraluruat, qup’lunguat ‘rice’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
melug- ‘to suck’	meluguaq ‘cigarette’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)

asgur- ‘to go against current’	asguruaq ‘parka ruff’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
at’e- ‘to put on clothes’	asnguaraa ‘he is trying it on’
apete- ‘to ask’	apnguaraa ‘he is asking her just to see what she will say’
cali- ‘to work’	calinguartuq ‘he is just pretending to work’; ‘he is doing arts and crafts’ (<i>i.e.</i> , making things or models of things for decoration rather than their original use)
manar- ‘to fish with a hook’	manaruartuq ‘he is fishing just for fun’ (<i>i.e.</i> , where he knows he isn’t likely to catch anything)
tangerr- ‘to see’	tangrruartuq ‘he is having a vision, hallucination’; ‘he is seeing something in his mind’s eye’; ‘he is watching a movie’; tangrruaq ‘movie’, ‘vision’, ‘hallucination’
niite- ‘to hear’	niisnguaraqa ‘it is as if I can hear him’; ‘I hear him in my mind’; ‘I hear him though he’s not here’
cavuci- ‘to make an oar’	cavucinguartuq ‘he made a temporary makeshift oar’
?	naanguartuq ‘he is playing with toys’
?	qecaruaq ‘tripe’ (<i>unless not from this postbase</i>)
inuk <i>Inupiaq</i> word corresponding to yuk ‘person’	inuguaq ‘doll’ (<i>NS, Y, K usage</i>)
suk <i>Sugpiaq</i> word corresponding to suk ‘person’	suguaq ‘doll’ (<i>BB usage</i>)
<i>cf.</i> PE qikmiq ‘dog’ (<i>as in Sugpiaq, Siberian Yupik, and Inupiaq</i> qipmiq , qinmiq , qimmiq)	qikmiruaq ‘pussy-willow catkin’
<i>cf.</i> PE ukaḍiṛ ‘hare’ (<i>as Sugpiaq</i> uka’iq , <i>Siberian Yupik</i> ukaziq , <i>Inupiaq</i> ukalliq)	ukasiruaq , ukayiruaq ‘cottongrass’

cf. PE **uyḑuy** ‘bearded seal’ (as in *Inupiaq* **uyžuk**) **uguguaq** ‘furry caterpillar’ (cf. *Siberian Yupik* **maklak** ‘bearded seal’ and **maklay^waaq** ‘caterpillar’)

Cikillrui irniani luussitaaruamek. ‘He gave his children a *toy* (wooden) horse.’

Elitnauryaryuaryaaqellria-am utertuq. ‘He went away to school all right — but *not seriously* (as judged by your subsequent action) —, but he came home (before school was over).’

Ayagyuguarpakallruuten, tamaantauraa. ‘You kept wanting to go — *seemed* (and perhaps only seemed) — to want to go so badly, now stay there!’ (written to one who is homesick).

{-uciite- see -ciite-}

{-uci- see -ciq}

{-ucite- see -cite-}

{-uma- see -ma-}

{-umaar(ar)- see -maar(ar)-}

{-umari- see -mari-}

:(ng)ucir- to have lots of N # < -un-lir-

irniaq ‘child, offspring’

irniarucirtuq ‘he has lots of children’

angyaq ‘boat’

angyaucirtut ‘they have lots of boats’

canek ‘grass’

can’gucirtuq ‘She has a large supply of grass (for use as insoles in boots)’

:(ng)un, :~(ng)un supply of N; owned N # generally used with a possessed ending, this postbase serves to distinguish what one owns as his property from what one inherently possesses, or to distinguish what one owns for sale or rent from what one owns for personal use; note that underlying **engu** becomes **au** with the first form of this postbase (see the examples with **neqa**, **ena**, and **ca**); > -ucir-, -utelleq; < PE *pb.* **ṇutə-**

kemek ‘meat’

kemgutii ‘his supply of meat’ (in his freezer or cache)
(compare **kemga** ‘his flesh’, ‘the meat on his body’)

nuna ‘land’

nunautii ‘his property’, ‘the land he owns’ (compare **nunii** ‘his village’, ‘the land he inhabits’)

atsaq ‘berry’	atsautii ‘his supply of berries’; atsautai ‘his supplies of berries’ (kept in several places or containers) (<i>compare</i> atsai ‘its (tundra’s) berries’)
nuusseq ‘knife’	nuussiutai ‘its (store’s) supply of knives for sale’ (<i>compare</i> nuussii ‘his knives’)
murak ‘wood’	murautenka ‘my wood supply’, ‘my woodpile’
neqa ^e ‘fish’	neqautii, neqngutii ‘his supply of fish’
[e]na ^e ‘house’	enautenka, neng’utenka ‘my rental houses’
ca ‘thing’	cautai ‘his possessions’, ‘his belongings’

Mertaasqaanga mer’**ut**put nangyarpiaran. ‘She asked me to haul some water because our *supply* of water is almost depleted.’

{-un *see* -n}

?**ur-** to V purposely by several actions # *non-productive*; < PE *pb.* (C)**ur-**

naveg- ‘to break’	navguraa ‘he is wrecking it’; navgurtuq ‘it is wrecked’, ‘it has been wrecked’
alleg- ‘to tear’	allguraa ‘he is tearing it up’
kaleg- ‘to brush against’	kalguraa ‘he is strumming it’ (guitar, etc.)
kepe- ‘to cut’	kepuraa ‘he is cutting it up into sections’
qupe- ‘to divide’	qupuraa ‘he is dividing it up’
eke- ‘to put in a container’	ekurai ‘he is putting them in’
kuve- ‘to spill’	kuvuuraa ‘he is spilling it out over an area’ (<i>note the irregularly doubled u</i>)

@+’(g/t)**ur(ar)-** to keep on V-ing; to continue to V; to V though no one else does; to be a little V (*with adjectival verbs*); to V leisurely (*addition NSU meaning*) # *affects bases ending in **te** by changing the **te** to **q**; note that in NSU this postbase and -ar(ar)te- are the only ones in which (limited) “(ar)-deletion” occurs;*

> -aur(ar)-, -urainar-, -uralar-; < PE *pb.* ð**ur(ar)-**

cali- ‘to work’	caliurtuq (Y, K, NI, CAN, BB form), caliurretuq (HBC form), caliu’rtuq (NUN form), caliurrertuq ‘he keeps on working’ (NSU form); caliurluni (general form),
------------------------	---

caliureluni (HBC, NSU form), **caliu'rluni** (NUN form)

'keeping on working'; **caliurallruuq** 'he kept on working', 'he worked at his job'

kiu- 'to answer'

kiugurarai 'he kept answering them'

nere- 'to eat'

ner'u'rtuq 'he keeps on eating'; **ner'urarait** 'they keep on eating them'

ceñirte- 'to visit'

ceñirqu'rtuq 'he continues to visit'

iluteqe- 'to feel grieved'

ilutequ'urtuq (general form), **ilutequrretuq** 'he continues to feel grieved' (HBC form); **ilutequ'urluni** (general form); **ilutequreluni** 'continuing to feel grieved' (HBC form); **ilutequrallruuq** 'he continued to feel grieved'

qavar- 'to sleep'

qavartu'rtuq 'he keeps on sleeping'

Caliuq quuyurniurluni. 'He is working, smiling *all the while*.'

Inarqu'rciqua. 'I'll (*still*) go to bed even though everyone else stays up.'

Qalamcillrani ngel'artu'rluni niicugniurtuq. 'When he was telling a story she listened, laughing *the whole time*.'

With adjectival verbs, this postbase means to be rather V; however, with adjectival verbs ending in **ite** the postbase **-ar(ar)-** (q.v.) is used instead.

take- 'to be long'

tak'u'rtuq 'it is a little long'

iqtu- 'to be wide'

iqtuurtuq 'it is a little bit wide'

kumlate- 'to be cold'

kumlaqu'urtuq 'it is a little bit cold'

akurtu- 'to be long' (garment)

akurtuuralruuq 'it was a little bit long'

@+'(g/t)**urainar-** to finally V after desiring to do so but being prevented by circumstances # changes base-final **te** to **q**; < -ur(ar)-inar-

ayag- 'to leave'

ayagturainartuq 'he is finally leaving after not being able to'

nere- 'to eat'

ner'urainartuq 'he finally got a chance to eat'

inarte- to go to bed

inarqurainartuq 'he finally was able to go to bed'

@+'(g/t)**uralar-** (K, BB form), @+'(g/t)**ur(ar)lar-** (Y form), @+'(g/t)**uratu-** (HBC, NI form) to always V # changes base-final **te** to **q**; < -ur(ar)-lar- or -tu-

anuqlir- ‘to be windy’	anuqlirturalartuq, anuqlirtu’rlartuq, anuqlirturatuq ‘it is always windy’
ceñirtaar- ‘to visit around’	ceñirtaarturalartuq, ceñirtaartu’rlartuq, ceñirtaarturatuq ‘he is always visiting around’

:~(ng)**urte-** to become N; to expose the N of (it) # *mostly takes intransitive endings (but see example a below with transitive endings); cf. -u-; > -qainaurte-, -yaurte-; < PE pb. ɲ(ɲ)ur-*

yungcarista ‘doctor’	yungcaristeñgurtuq ‘he has become a doctor’
arrrsaq ‘poor person’	arrrsaurtellruuq ‘he became poor’
tukuq ‘host’ (Y, NS only)	tukuurtuq ‘he has become rich’ (<i>lexicalized; used even in areas where tukuq is not used</i>)
nukalpiaq ‘young man’	nukalpiarurtuq ‘he is becoming a young man who is a good provider, a proficient hunter’
yuk ‘person’	yuurtuq (<i>also yug’urtuq</i>) ‘he became a person’, ‘was born’
angukara’urluq ‘old man’	angukara’urluurtuq ‘he has become an old man’
eneq ‘bone’	enrurrluku ‘exposing its bones’
kemegglainaq ‘solely flesh’	kemegglainaurtaa ‘he exposed its flesh (made it solely flesh)’
pista ‘servant’, ‘slave’	pisteñgurtai ‘he made them slaves’
alerquun ‘law’	alerquutngurtaa ‘he made it a law’

Qetunraa agayulirteñ**gurtengnaqciqniq**. ‘Her son said that he would try to *become* a priest.’

Kiituani-gguq kemgeuṛlua tallegner**urtuq**. ‘And then soon, his poor flesh *became* (covered with) scratches.’

Makumiung**urciiqua**. ‘I shall *become* a resident here.’

Angut**ngurcami** meciirutuq. ‘Because he had *became* an (old) man his vision had become weak.’

Tua-i qasgim ilua neq**ngurrluni**. ‘And the inside of the kashim *became* (full of) food.’ (CAU 1985:130)

{-usaar- see -saar-}

{-uta- see -taq¹}

{-ute- see -te-⁵}

{-uteke- see -teke-}

:(ng)utelleq, :~(ng)utelleq empty container that held N # < -un-lleq¹

ciku ‘ice’

cikuutelleq ‘empty container that held ice’

kayanguq ‘egg’

kayanguutelleq ‘empty egg carton’

kaassaq ‘gasoline’

kaassautelleq ‘empty gas can’

mukaaq ‘flour’

mukaarutleq ‘empty flour sack’

{-utiiq see -tiiq}

V

{-va see -qva}

{-vaa see -paa}

{-vaalug-, -vailug- see -paalug-}

{-vaa- see -qvaaq}

-vaarlluk big N; huge N # NSU; = -paarlluk; < -vak-aq²-rrluk

angsaq ‘boat’

angsavaarlluk ‘huge boat’

{-vag- see -pag-, -rvag-}

@vak / ?vak big N; large N # *the first form of this postbase is productive, but only with noun bases ending in **te** (which is dropped) following a vowel; the second form is not productive; = **rpak**; > -vaarlluk; < PE pb. **vay(-)***

Productive use:

angun ‘man’

angulvak ‘big man’

tengssuun ‘airplane’

tengssuulvak ‘big airplane’

issran ‘grass bag’

issralvak ‘big grass bag’

Non-productive occurrences:

iraluq ‘moon’

iralvak ‘full moon’; **iralvagtuq** ‘there is a full moon’; ‘the moon is shining brightly’

qamiquq ‘head’	qamirvak ‘big head’
arnaq ‘woman’	arenvak ‘big woman’
pelatekaq ‘tent’	pelarvak ‘big tent’
initaq ‘clothes line’	init’vak <i>or inilvak</i> ‘long clothesline’
sap’akiq ‘shoe’	saparvak ‘big shoe’
qimugta ‘dog’	qimulvak ‘big dog’
tengssuun ‘airplane’	tengssu’rvak ‘big airplane’
it’gaq ‘foot’	itegvak ‘big foot’
angalkuq ‘shaman’	angarvak ‘big, powerful shaman’
teggalquq ‘rock’	teggarvak ‘big rock’
tuntu ‘caribou’	tuntuvak ‘moose’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
suraq ‘blueberry’	suravak ‘large variety of blueberry found near Bristol Bay’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)
kakegluk ‘nasal mucus’, ‘snow’	kakelvak ‘lots of snot’
katgak, katnga ‘herd’	katengvak ‘big herd’
ataneq ‘boss’	atanvak ‘big boss’
pi ‘thing’	pivakuq ‘he boasts’ (<i>lexicalized; literally: ‘he has himself as a big thing’</i>)
palayaq ‘boat’	palesvak ‘big boat’
?	ulutvak ‘unborn seal’
?	taryaqvak ‘king salmon’
?	cuukvak ‘pike fish’
?	Kusquqvak ‘Kuskokwim River’
?	ulluvak ‘cheek’

... nunat taukut tungiitnun ayallinilriit tunturugaat kateng**viit**, katngiit. ‘... a lot of caribou, a herd, a *great* big herd, was going in the direction of that village.’ (QUL 2003:290)

{-vakar- see -pakar-}

{-vallag- see -pallag-}

{-vallur- see -pallur-}

+(q)vaqanir- to go or take farther N-ward # *used with positional bases and demonstrative adverb bases; the (q) must be used with demonstrative adverb bases, but is optional with positional bases; < -var-(or -qva-)-kanir-*

aci 'area below'	acivaqanirtuq, aciqvaqanirtuq 'he lowers himself'; 'he is cursing' (<i>lexicalized</i>); acivaqaniraa, aciqvaqaniraa 'he is lowering it'
kingu 'area behind'	kinguvaqanirtuq, kinguqvaqanirtuq 'he is going farther behind'
qule 'area above'	qulvaqanirtuq, quleqvaqanirtuq 'it is going farther upward'
yaa(ni) 'yonder'	yaaqvaqanirtuq 'he moved farther away'
uka(ni) 'nearby'	ukaqvaqanirtuq 'he moved closer in'
ela- (<i>root</i>)	elaqvaqanirtuq 'he went outward farther'

Angyaq kanarcetsiyaagan kinguqvaqanirtua. 'I went *farther* back because the boat was overloaded in the front.'

+var- to go or put N-ward # *used with positional bases and demonstrative adverb bases; > -vaqanir-; < PE pb. -var-*

qula^e 'area above'	qulvartuq 'it is going up', 'has been put up' (as in a cupboard); qulvaraa 'he put it up'
aci 'area below'	acivartuq 'he is going down'
nata^e 'area where?'	natvartuq 'he is going somewhere'; natvarcit? 'where are you going?'
qai 'area at surface'	qaivartuq 'it is coming to the surface'
kia(ni) 'upriver, back from the entrance'	kiavartuq 'he is going farther inside, upriver'
pama(ni) 'area back up there'	pamavartuq 'he is going back up there'

-vguar(ar)- to V a little bit # *< -?-ar(ar)-*

nere- ‘to eat’	nerevguartuq ‘he is having a bite to eat’
alike- ‘to fear’	alikevguararaa ‘he fears him just a little’
kaig- ‘to be hungry’	kaivguartuq ‘he is a little hungry’
nengllir- ‘to be cold’	nengllivguartuq ‘it is slightly cold’
anuqlir- ‘to be windy’	anuqlivguartuq ‘it is a little windy’
qanir- ‘to snow’	qanivguartuq ‘it is snowing a little’

Tua-ll’ tua-i iliit pillinia, arenqikallrani aptev**guarallinia** tauna qavcitellranek. ‘And when the right opportunity arose he *quietly* asked how many the other had caught.’ (QUL 2003:162)

Utercami tua-i ilaminun avavet Kass’atun taringev**guaratuli** tangrramiu pillinia, “Kass’at ‘God damn you’-raqameng calartat?” ‘When he went home he saw a relative of who understood English a *little*, and asked, “What do White people mean when they say ‘God damn you’?”’ (QUL 2003:586)

–**vialuk** shabby N; funny old N; worthless N # *and* –**vialug-** to V clumsily or sloppily # < PE *pb*.

vayəl(l)uy-

atkuk ‘parka’	atkuvialuk ‘shabby old parka’
piluguk ‘skin boot’	piluguvialuuk ‘a pair of shabby old skin boots’
angyaq ‘boat’	angyavialuka ‘my dilapidated old boat’
nutek ‘gun’	nut’vialuk ‘a beat-up old gun’
yuk ‘person’	yuvialuk ‘unpleasant-looking person’
nere- ‘to eat’	nervialugtuq ‘he is eating sloppily’

+**viar-** to act toward (it) in the area indicated by N # *used with demonstrative adverb bases; takes transitive endings mostly*

ika(ni) ‘across there’	ikaviarluku ‘acting toward him or it across there’, ‘saying something to, or motioning to someone across there’
qama(ni) ‘in there’	qamaviarluku ‘talking or motion toward him in there’
pika(ni) ‘up there’	pikaviarluku ‘acting toward him or it up there’
kana(ni) ‘below there’	kanaviarluku ‘acting toward him or it down there’

–**viite-** to leave no room, space, place, realm for V-ing #

akiur- ‘to fight back’

akiurviituq ‘he is invincible’

nante- ‘to be somewhere’

nanelviituq ‘there’s no place like it’

ayag- ‘to leave’

ayagviituq ‘he has no place to go’

@~+**vik** place to V; place or time of V-ing #; and +(r)**vik** place for N # an NSU optional variant of this postbase for verb bases ending in a vowel is +**svik**; many words with this postbase are lexicalized (as in the list below); may have non-lexicalized uses as well (see example with mit’e-); > -vike-, -viutaq; < PE *pb. ðviy-*

cali- ‘to work’

calivik (also **calisvik** NSU) ‘workshop, workplace, office’

nere- ‘to eat’

nervik (also **neresvik** NSU) ‘dining hall’, ‘restaurant’;
‘table’ (NUN usage)

kipute- ‘to buy’

kipusvik, kipuyvik (HBC form) ‘store’

mit’e- ‘to land’

misvik, miyvik (HBC form) ‘airport’, ‘landing strip’;
yaqulgem misvigkaqaa (or **misvikciqaa**) **nanvacuar**
‘the bird will land on the pond’

inarte- ‘to lie down’

inarrvik ‘sleeping bag’, ‘bedroom’

qavar- ‘to sleep’

qavarvik ‘sleeping bag’, ‘bedroom’

agayu- ‘to worship’

agayuvik ‘church’

elitnaur-, elicar- ‘to study’

elitnaurvik, elicarvik ‘school’

maqi- ‘to steambathe’

maqivik ‘steambath house’

iterci- ‘to incarcerate’

itercivik ‘jail’

anar- ‘to defecate’

anarvik ‘outhouse, restroom’

yuqerte- ‘to relieve oneself’

yuqerrvik ‘restroom’

talici- ‘to shade (fish)’

talicivik ‘fish smoking and drying shed’

puyurqi-, puyurci- ‘to smoke
(fish)’

puyurqivik, puyurcivik ‘smokehouse’

qulvar- ‘to put up above’

qulvarvik ‘cache’

elli- ‘to put, place’

ellivik ‘cache’

neqli- ‘to prepare fish for
storage’

neqlivik ‘fish camp’

ciqici- ‘to pour out trash or the slops’	ciqicivik ‘slop pail’, ‘landfill’
qecir- ‘to spit’	qecirvik ‘spittoon’
qula^e ‘area above’	qulqervik ‘cupboard’
qemagte- ‘to put away’	qemaggvik ‘storage sack or similar container’
ane- ‘to go out’	anvik ‘exit’
iter- ‘to go in’	itervik ‘entrance’
atanru- ‘to be in charge’	atanruvik ‘nation’ (<i>as in the Bible</i>)
angayuqau- ‘to be the ruler’	angayuqauvik ‘kingdom’ (<i>as in the Bible</i>)
amu- ‘to pour out’	amuvik ‘lower bow piece of kayak’
kaliki- ‘to “make” paper’	kalikivik ‘post office’
culuni- ‘to make salted fish’	culunivak ‘saltery’
naulluu- ‘to be ill’ (<i>K, NI, CAN</i>)	naulluuvik ‘hospital’ (<i>K, NI, CAN</i>)
qena- ‘to be ill’ (<i>BB, NR, LI</i>)	qenavik ‘hospital’ (<i>BB, NR, LI</i>)
cauyar- ‘to drum’	Cauyarvik ‘time for drum dancing’; ‘November’
qimugta ‘dog’	qimugtervik ‘kennel’, ‘doghouse’
kalluk ‘thunder, electricity’	kallugvik ‘powerhouse, generating station’

Manarvigkaminun tekituq. ‘He arrived at the *place* where he is going to fish.’

Allanret uitaviatnek taiguq. ‘He came from where the strangers stay — from the strangers’ staying *place*.’

Kaigyaaqvigpenek kainrirciquten. ‘On account of your being hungry for so long you — from your *time, or event, of* hungering in vain — will no longer be hungry.’

When used to mean ‘time of V-ing’, rather than taking a relative case noun as a possessor, forms with this postbase may instead take an absolutive case noun as the subject of the embedded intransitive verb (see also remarks on –ciq; see also –natkaq)

Maantauraa aanan uterrvianun. ‘Stay here until your mother returns — to her *time of* returning’.

@~+**vike-** to have (it) as the place or site of V-ing; to have (him) as the person toward whom one is V-ing # *takes transitive endings only*; < -vik-ke²-; < PE *pb.* ðvikə-

kaiga- ‘to beseech’	kaigavikaa ‘he is beseeching him’, ‘requesting something of him’
----------------------------	---

aqume- ‘to sit down’

aqumvikaa ‘he sat down on it’

quya- ‘to be thankful’

quyavikaa ‘he is thankful to him’, ‘he thanked him’
(compare **quyatekaa** ‘he is thankful for it’)

kuve- ‘to spill’

kuvevikaa ‘he spilled something on her’

Arulairvik’laraqa. ‘I normally stop at her place — *have her (place) as my stopping place.*’

Aqumvikluku naanguara irniam navvlinia aūg’um ceñingqallrem. ‘The visitor who just left broke my child’s toy by sitting on it — by *having it as a place to sit.*’

+virte- to go to N # *used with demonstrative adverb bases; note that, because of its derivation, the v of this postbase has the sound of English “v” for all Central Yup’ik speakers except those of NUN; takes intransitive endings only; < -vet (terminalis for demo. adverbs)-?-; < PY pb. virtə-*

maa(ni) ‘here’

maavirtuq ‘he is coming here’

pava(ni) ‘back up there’

pavavirtuq ‘he is going up back there’

kia(ni) ‘upriver, inside, inland’

kiavirtuq ‘he is going upriver, inside, inland’

ua(ni) ‘downriver, in area of exit’

uavirtuq ‘he is going downriver, toward the exit’

Akwaugaq ilu’urqa maavirtellruuq cakmavirpailegmi. ‘Yesterday my cousin *came* over here before he *went* downriver.’

@~+**viutaq** container for N # *unproductive; < -vik-taq¹*

aki ‘money’

akiviutaq ‘wallet’

cuyaq ‘tobacco’

cuyarviutaq ‘tobacco box’

mingqun ‘needle’

mingqusviutaq ‘needle case’

+vkar- to let, allow, cause, or compel one to V # *used only with bases that end in a vowel; for bases that end in a consonant, -cete¹- is used instead; note that with bases that end in te, either postbase may be used; a recent and not universally accepted variant is -vkar- used on both vowel- and consonant-ending bases; this is a “compound verbal postbase”; for polarity information see -ni- and Practical Grammar of . . . Yup’ik (p. 322ff); either the embedded verb or the derived verb or both must be transitive; < PE pb. vkar-*

cali- ‘to work’

calivkaraa ‘he is allowing or compelling her to work’

nere- ‘to eat’

nerevkaraa ‘he is letting her eat’ or ‘he is letting someone eat it’

inarte- 'to lie down'

inartevkarai 'he had them lie down', 'he had them go to bed'

Aataminun qayaliv**kartuq**. 'He *had* his own father make him a kayak.'

Qetunrani aataminun qayaliv**karaa**. 'She *had* her father make her son a kayak.'

. . . ayagciqua nutaan nataqev**karngaitua**. ' . . . I'll go and I won't *let* myself be found.' (MAR2 2001:94)

{-vke- see -peke-}

-vlaag- to V insufficiently; to not V enough # < PE *pb.* vlay-

nere- 'to eat'

nerevlaagtuq 'he didn't eat enough'

nerqe- 'to feed'

nerqevlaagaa 'he didn't feed it enough'

uu- 'to get cooked'

uuvlaagtuq 'it is undercooked'

qavar- 'to sleep'

qavavlaagtua 'I didn't get enough sleep'

ulug- 'to tan', 'soften'

uluvlaagaa 'he didn't tan it enough'

Qanrutellruitkut neqkitev**laagumallruniluteng**. 'They told us that they had been given *insufficient* food.'

-vlugte- to V sloppily # *cf.* -rrluk

nere- 'to eat'

nerevlugtuq 'he is eating sloppily'

qaner- 'to speak'

qanevlugtuq 'he is speaking sloppily, babbling, griping'

-vsiar-, -vyiar- (HBC form) to V more toward completion; to V even more; to V more thoroughly # < PY-S vžərar-

cali- 'to work'

calivsiaraa, calivyiaraa 'he is working more on it', 'putting on the finishing touches'

nere- 'to eat'

nerevsiartuq, nerevyiartuq 'he is eating more', 'finishing his food', 'he is having seconds'

erur- 'to wash'

eruvsiaraa, eruvyiaraa 'he is washing it again after it is already clean enough'

qavar- 'to sleep'

qavavsiartuq, qavavyiartuq 'he is sleeping more (*e.g.*, 'having gone back to sleep after waking up in the morning')

tekite- 'to arrive'

tekivsiartuq 'to go the rest of the way toward one's destination'

Nernginanrani tengssuun tekican unilluku neq'ni tengssuun paqtaa ut'reskuni nerevsiarnaluni. 'While he was eating, a plane came, and he went to check the plane, leaving his food and intending to eat *more (of it)* when he returned.'

Tua-i-llu elliin tangevsiarluku tauna anqiiyaaq, murilkaa kavirpak kegginaa, iik-wa cikmiumalutek,

'Looking *a little more closely* at that infant she observed that its face was all red and its eyes were closed,' (ELN 1990:103)

-vyirte- to V around here and there # NUN

cangu- 'to turn back'

canguvyirtuq 'he is wandering around'; **canguvyirtenrituq**
'he is not wandering around'

peke- 'to make a move'

pekevyirtuq 'he is moving around'

{-vvluk see -rrluk}

Y

@~+yaaqe- to V in vain, to no avail, without the intended or expected outcome, fruitlessly # > -kunayaaqe-, -laryaaqe-, -naqsaaqe-, -yugyaaqe-, -ngnaqsaaqe-; < PY-S ya(a)qə-

alinge- 'to be afraid'

alingyaaquq 'he is afraid' (though there is no cause for fear)

iter- 'to come in'

iteryaaquq 'he came in' (but did not accomplish the thing he came in to do)

pingnaqe- 'to try'

pingnaqsaaquq 'he tried' (but failed)

Umyuarteqsaaqua tekitnayukluku. 'I thought he was going to come (*but he didn't*).'

Assiryaaquq taugaam assikenritaqa. 'It is good (*but to no avail*) but I don't like it.'

Qimugtem qilullranga kaugturyugyaaqellruaqa. 'When the dog barked at me, I wanted to hit it (*but didn't*).'

May precede or follow -llru- with little or no difference in meaning

Tangerrisugyaaqellruaqa or Tangerrisullruyaaqaqa. 'I had wanted to see him (*but I didn't*).'

+yag- (for there) to be much N, many N # *takes intransitive endings only; productive in NUN, HBC; one non-productive occurrence, in **yugyag-**, elsewhere; < PE pb. yaŷ-*

qimugta ‘dog’	qimugteyagtuq ‘there are many dogs’
neqa ^e ‘fish’	neqyagtuq ‘there are many fish’
equk ‘wood’	equgyagtuq ‘there is a lot of wood’
angyaq ‘boat’	angyaryagtuq ‘there are many boats’
cuk (HBC, NUN form) ‘person’	cugyagtuq ‘there are a lot of people’ (HBC, NUN)
yuk (general form) ‘person’	yugyagtuq ‘there are a lot of people’ (widespread usage)

–ya(g)aq*, **–yagaq*** baby N; little N; and **–ya(g)ar-**, **–yagar-** for dear little one to be V-ing; to V in a cute little way # *used mostly with names of animals. However, it may be used with other nouns to mean little, (particularly in BB); in the first cited variant of this postbase, the (g) is dropped if the a before the g is not stressed; if the (g) is dropped, then for some speakers the final q becomes r in the absolutive singular form; see also -kaca(g)ar-; the verb-to-verb forms preserve polarity; see also section of Introduction to the Postbases on “Postbases of Endearment or Denigration”; > -yaya(g)aq**

tuntu ‘caribou’	tuntuyagaq ‘caribou calf’, ‘baby caribou’
tuntuvak ‘moose’	tuntuvayaaq, tuntuvayaar, tuntuvayagaq ‘moose calf’; tuntuvayagaat ‘moose calves’
pi ‘thing’	piyagaq ‘duckling’ (lexicalized)
angyaq ‘boat’	angyayagaq ‘shrew’ (lexicalized)
terruaq ‘thing like an anus’	terruayaaq ‘doughnut’ (lexicalized)
yaqulek ‘bird’	yaquleyagaq ‘baby bird’; ‘Fish and Game officer’ (lexicalized in a limited area of BB)
kass’aq ‘white person’	kass’ayagaq ‘white child’; ‘child who is half white and half Native’ (lexicalized)
[e]na ^e ‘house’	ney’agaq ‘little house’
angninrir- ‘to be no longer happy’	angninriyagartuq ‘the dear little one is no longer happy’
kemgite- ‘to be skinny’	kemgityagaami ‘because the little thing was skinny’
qavar- ‘to sleep’	qavayaartuq ‘the dear little one is sleeping’

aitaupag- ‘to be wide open
mouthed’

aitaupayagaq ‘nestling’ (*lexicalized*)

Kuvyamek-ll’-am kanavet, civciluteng qaurtuyagalillinian tauna kuicualler. ‘They set a net down there because that slough was apparently full of *little* whitefish.’ (AGA 1996:178)

Tekicamiu qinqalliniuq necuaqegtaar man’a, nerr’ayagaq man’a kenurrlarluni. ‘When he reached it, he peeked into it and saw a neat little house, a *tiny* house all lit up.’ (AGA 1996:204)

@~+yagute- to reach the state of V # < -?-te⁵-; > -ksagute-; < PE *pb.* yyay-

nallu- ‘to not know’

nalluyagutuq ‘he forgot’ (*lexicalized*), ‘he passed out’;
nalluyagutaa ‘he forgot it’

murilke- ‘to observe’

murilkessagulluni ‘becoming aware of the happenings
around him’

Some speakers can use this postbase directly with emotional roots (while others use -ksagute-)

takar- ‘shy’, ‘respectful’

takaryagutaa (or **takaqsagutaa**) ‘he has become respectful
toward him’

keneg- ‘loving’

kenegyagutaa ‘he came to love her’

Paqnayagutlemku uitangairucama tua-i paqtaqa. ‘When I *became* curious about it, because I could not restrain myself, I went to see it.’

@~+yailkutaq, @~+yailkun device to prevent V-ing # < -yar-ite¹-taq (or -n)

ca- ‘to do something’

cayailkutaq, cayailkun ‘protection’, ‘armor’

puukar- ‘to bump’

puukaryailkutaq, puukaryailkun ‘bumper’

alleg- ‘to tear’

allegyailkutaq, allegyailkun ‘hem’, ‘reinforcement’

ciku- ‘to freeze’

cikuyailkutaq ‘antifreeze’

nallarte- ‘to hit’

nallarcailkutaq ‘shield’

mecungte- ‘to get wet’ (*takes
transitive endings*)

mecungcailkutaa ‘the thing he has to keep him from
getting wet’

mecunge- ‘to get wet’ (*takes
intransitive endings*)

mecungyailkutaa ‘the thing that keeps him from getting
wet’

tangerr- ‘to see (it)’

tangerrsailkutaq ‘camouflage’

Kangciramek mecung**cailkutar**luni elluilliniuq ella ellarvangraan. 'With a tarpaulin as a waterproof *shield* she was comfortable even though it was raining hard.'

Wiinga cay**ailkuciumaciqaqa**; wangnun tusngavkarniaran. 'I will be *surety* for him; you can hold me accountable for him.' (AYAG. 43:8)

+**yak** thing similar to N; thing that acts as if it were V; small N # *only marginally productive; forms with this postbase are lexicalized; cf. -ya(g)aq; > -ruyak; < PE pb. tyay*

qengaq 'nose'	qengaryak 'a kind of jellyfish'
qalleq 'rust'	qalleryak 'orange thing', 'orange color'
qerrir- 'to sparkle'	qerriryak 'silver thing', 'silver color'
tungu- 'to be dark in color'	tunguryak 'gray or brown thing, color'

@~+**yalleq** during the period of time when possessor is V-ing # *used in the absolutive case; the result being a particle of the same sort (though possessed) as such time words as kiak* '(during) the summer', and **unuk** '(in the) night'; < -yar-lleq¹

Tangrriu, pauggaic**allerpuk** ikayuqiikuk elluarrlunuk. Aulukestaunanuk uitay**allerpuk** aulukekiikuk anaanama. 'See, she is helping us, treating us well in the *time when* we would have no support. Our stepmother is watching over us during the time that we would remain without anyone to watch over us.' (QUL 2003:524)

Atam erenrem iliini waten-llu nunanialliqluci uitayaaqerraarluci, yuralrianun agluci pikuvci, imna nunaniryunric**allerci**, ellait maliggluki taukut yuralriit piaqavci nunaniryukaninrularniartuci. 'See here, one day you're sad and then after being like that if it happens that you go to a dance, during the *time that you would be* sad, when you act following the lead of those dancers, you will be relieved of your sadness.' (QUL 2003:354)

@~+**yalqar-** to V without recompense; to V soon # > -yalqaate-

Pegtesqelluni pian, terr'em taum kiullinia, "Peg**calqaarm**gaitamken." Tulukaruk tua-i tauna iqlungartuq-llu. 'When he asked him to release him, the sea anemone replied to him, "I won't release you *without recompense*." For, that Raven was a trickster.' (PAI 2008:406)

"Peg**calqa-a**-arngaitamken." Tuamte-ll': "Tii-iiq, tii-iiq, pegesnga, pegesnga-rraal!" "'I won't release you *without recompense*." And then: "Sea anemone, sea anemone, release me, release me!"' (QAN 19995:79) (*another telling of the same story*)

@~+**yalqaate-** (or -**yalqaite-** ?) for there to be lots of time before V-ing; to not V be going to V for a while # NUN; < -yalqar-ite¹-

patu- 'to close'	patuyalqaatuq 'it will not close for a while yet'
kente- 'for tide to go out'	kencalqaatuq 'there is a lot of time before the tide goes out'

@~+**yanarqe-** to be such as to cause one to V # *non-productive*; < -yar-narqe-

nep(e)te- 'to stick'

nepcanarquq 'it is sticky'

qerru- 'to freeze to death'

qerruyanarquq 'it (weather) makes one cold'

?yaq (meaning difficult to determine) # *non-productive*; in many cases it is not possible to determine the base to which this postbase has been attached; some of the following may not actually be from this postbase; < PE pb. yar

talū 'partition'

taluyaq 'fish trap'

kuve- 'to pour', 'spill'

kuvyaq 'fishnet'

qiur- 'to be bluish'

qiuryaq 'aurora'

agluq 'ridge beam of house'

agluryaq 'rainbow'

kit'e- 'to sink'

kic'aq 'anchor'

qelme- 'to close one's eyes'

qelemyaq 'eyelash'

mara(q) 'marshy lowlands'

marayaq 'mud'

tep'aq 'something that has drifted ashore'

tep'aryaq 'driftwood'

nemer- 'to wrap, bind'

nemeryaq 'lamprey'

murū- 'to sink in (to snow, mud)'

muruyaq 'sinkhole'

?, cf. **kegge-** 'to bite'

kegturyaq (NSU, NUN form), **egturyaq** 'mosquito'

?, cf. **at-** (root) 'down'

atsaq 'berry'

?, cf. **kan'a** 'one down there'

kanuyaq 'copper'

?, cf. **qauḡna** 'one in there'

qauḡyaq 'sand'

?, cf. **qai** 'surface'

qayaq 'kayak'

?, cf. **age-** 'to go over'

agyaq 'star'

?

aqsaq 'stomach'

?

angyaq 'boat'

?

miryaq 'vomit'

?

makuryaq, makursaq 'mosquito'

? **angayaq** 'swamp'

? **qemeryaq** 'eyelash'

@~+**yaqlir-** to finally V # < -yar-qliq

ceñirte- 'to visit' **ceñircaqliraanga** 'he finally visited me'

tupag- 'to wake up' **tupagyaqlirtuq** 'he finally woke up'

Tangerr**saqlir**paa. 'Oh, seeing (you) *at last!*'

Elic**aqlira**qa kuimaryaraq. 'I *finally* learned how to swim.'

@~+**yaquna-** do not V (imperative) # *this is the future negative optative for the second person; it takes optative second person endings only, and these endings follow immediately after the postbase; some of the optative endings with this postbase are different from the usual optative endings; the 2s ending is **k** (**ng** in HBC) rather than **Ø**; the 2s-3s ending is **ku** rather than **u**; and the 2s-1s ending is **:nga** rather than **nga**; see also **-piiqna-** / **-viiqna-**, which takes the same endings, and Practical Grammar of . . . Yup'ik (p. 203ff); < -yar-?; > -qaryauna-; < PE *pb.* yaqu(nay)*

agtur- 'to touch' **agturyaunaku** 'don't touch it!' (*future*)

inarte- 'to lie down' **inarcaqunak** 'don't lie down!' (*future*)

alike- 'to be afraid of' **aliksaqunii** 'don't be afraid of me!' (*future*)

Inar**caqunak** tekisvimnun; tekiciiqa unuk qukarpailgan. 'Don't go to bed before I arrive; I will arrive before midnight.'

If used in an indirect quotation, it is possible to use the suffix -yaquna- with other than 2nd person subject endings:

Qanrutaakut any**aqunata**-gguq. 'He told us that we *shouldn't* go out.'

Nutaan taugken inequrluki waten, qanikcam-gguq qaingani tekiskata uugnaraat antellritnek anlernernek, watqapik-ggur' atauciungraan tamakunek nery**aqunani**. 'However, they warned them saying *not* to eat even one of the tall cottongrass tubers which the mice had put out on top of the snow.' (KIP 1998:333)

Tamakut tamaani pulayararpiit, anguq'apiar itery**aqunaki**, inequraa. 'She forbade him, telling him *never* to go down that long path.' (AGA 1996:168)

@~+**yar-** would V; to go V-ing; to almost V (*NSU meaning*) #; > -yalleg-, -yanarqe-, -yaqlir-, -yaquna-, -yaraq-, -yarar-, -yarpia-, -yartur-, -(s)ciryar-, -yailkutaq-, -yaurte-; < PE *pb.* yar-

When not used in contrafactual conditionals, this postbase is only marginally productive and is used mainly on bases for activities for obtaining food and other supplies, meaning 'to go V-ing'.

iqvar- 'to pick berries' **iqvaryartuq** 'he is going berry picking'

ungu- 'to drive (herd) game' **unguyartut** 'they are going game driving'

nere- ‘to eat’	neryartuq ‘he is eating berries while picking them’ (lexicalized)
pissur- ‘to hunt’	pissuryartuq ‘he is going hunting’ (compare pissurtuq ‘he is hunting’, pissuryarturtuq ‘he is going somewhere to hunt’)
nuteg- ‘to shoot’	nutegyartuq ‘he is going hunting with a gun’
manar- ‘to fish with a hook’	manaryartuq ‘he is going fishing’
atsi- ‘to “produce” berries (by picking)’	atsiyartut ‘they are going on a berry-picking trip of several days’ duration’

Used in contrafactual conditionals, this postbase appears on the main verb of a sentence (where it is the final postbase except for **-nrite-** and **-yugnarqe-** if they occur) with a dependent verb in the conditional mood; see also Practical Grammar of . . . Yup’ik (p. 296)

Yaqlgukuma tengyartua. ‘If I were a bird I *would* fly off.’

Yaqlgullrukuma tengellruyartua. ‘If I had been a bird I *would* have flown off.’

Elpengukuma tuaten piyanritua. ‘If I were you I *would* not act like that.’

Kuuvviaq kuvellrunrilkuvgu yuurqallruyaraqa. ‘If you hadn’t spilled the coffee I *would* have drunk it.’

Qaillun una mumigcarciu? ‘How *would* you translate this?’ (conditional implied)

Naulluukuma nemecartua. ‘If I were ill I *would* stay in the house.’

@~+yaraq way of V-ing; how to V; method of V-ing; device for V-ing; way of or device for dealing with N # < -yar-aq¹

igar- ‘to write’	igaryaraq ‘how to write’, ‘writing system’
mingqe- ‘to sew’	mingeqsaraq ‘how to sew’, ‘the art of sewing’
piyua- ‘to walk’	piyuayaraq ‘how to walk’; ‘footpath’
qaner- ‘to speak’	qaneryaraq ‘how to speak’, ‘word’, ‘language’; Qaneryaraqegtaar ‘New Testament’
ige- ‘to swallow’	igyaraq ‘throat’ (lexicalized)
teve- ‘to portage’	tevyaraq ‘portage route’
mayur- ‘to go up’	mayuryaraq ‘ladder’
kalvag- ‘to go down through a passage’	kalvagyaraq ‘tunnel entrance to old-time house’
agayuli- ‘to “make” prayer’	Agayuliyararput ‘Our Way of Making Prayer’ (book title of

AGA 1996)

pitengnaqe- ‘to try to catch game’	pitengnaqsaraq ‘the way of subsistence hunting’; ‘a particular Monopoly-like board game dealing with subsistence themes’
piciq ‘fact; something that really occurred’	piciyaraq ‘manner’; ‘custom’; ‘habit’; ‘tradition’; ‘way of life’
ca- ‘to do something’	cayaraq ‘way of doing something’; ‘custom’
tuma^e ‘footprint’, ‘trail’	tumyaraq ‘trail’ (<i>specifically; lexicalized</i>)

Nalluaqa kuimaryaraq. ‘I don’t know how to swim — the *way* to swim.’

Elicungcartuq Yugcetun qaneryaramek. ‘He is studying the Yup’ik Eskimo language — the *way* of speaking like Yup’iks.’

Nalluyagutenrilkilaput ciuliamta piuryarait. ‘Let us not forget our ancestors’ *ways* of doing things.’

Nauwa niitelalriakut yuut cayarallritnek ayuqenrilngurnek. ‘As you know we’ve heard of the various *customs* of people.’ (CAU 1985:217)

@~+yarar- to V early # < -yar-?-; < PE *pb.* yarar-

tupag- ‘to wake up’	tupagyarartuq ‘he woke up early’; tupagyaratuq ‘he (habitually) wakes up early’
----------------------------	---

@~+yarar(ar)- to V very early; to V too early; < -yarar-?-

tupag- ‘to wake up’	tupagya’artuq ‘he woke up very early’; tupagyaratuq ‘he (habitually) wakes up very early’
----------------------------	---

@~+yarpiar-, ~+yarpigar- (*HBC form*) to almost V # < -yar-pik²

igte- ‘to fall’	igcarpiartuq ‘it almost fell’
igcete- ‘to let fall’	igcecarpiaraa ‘he almost let it fall’
taringnarqe- ‘to be understandable’	taringnaqsarpiartuq ‘it is almost understandable’
ayuqe ‘to be like (it)’	ayuqsarpiaraa ‘it is almost like it’
palu- ‘to die of starvation’	paluyarpialluunga ‘I almost starved to death’

Iglaircapiallruunga uuqnarqellriamek nerengnaqlemni. ‘I *almost* scorched my throat when I tried to eat

the hot food.'

@~+**yartur-** to go to V; to go in order to V; to be in the process of V-ing # < -yar-tur¹-; < PE *pb.* yar(tur)-

maqi- 'to take a steambath'	maqiyarturtuq 'he went in order to take a steambath'
ceñirte- 'to visit'	ceñircarturaa 'he went in order to visit her'
mit'e- 'to land'	mic'arturtuq 'it is coming in for a landing'
tupag- 'to wake up'	tupagyarturtuq 'he is or was in the process of waking up' (<i>vs.</i> tupagtuq 'he woke up')
tekite- 'to arrive'	tekicarturtuq 'he is or was in the process of arriving', or 'he is or was about to arrive' (<i>vs.</i> tekituq 'he arrived')

Also, irregularly:

mer- 'to drink'	meqsarturtuq 'he went to get a drink of water'
anar- 'to defecate'	anaqsarturtuq 'he went to defecate'

Aanaka nery**arturtuq** kelgatni nerevkarilriit. 'My mother *went to* eat because the people holding a feast invited her.'

@~+**yaurciiqe-** to start and continue to V # < -yaurte-ciqe-/-ciiqe-

qanrute- 'to tell'	qanrucaurciiqamken 'I'll start telling you'
makete- 'to get up'	makcaurciiquten 'you will start getting up (early)'

Mikelnguyagaq nery**yaurciiquq** neqpianek keggutengkuni. 'The baby will *start* eating solids when she gets teeth.'

@~+**yaurte-** to be able to V now; to have learned how to V # < -yar-urte-; > -yaurciiqe-

kuimar- 'to swim'	kuimaryaurtua 'I can swim now'
yurar- 'to dance'	yuraryaurtellruuq 'he has become able to dance', 'has begun to dance as a regular activity'
piyua- 'to walk'	piyuayaurtuq 'he can walk now'

Tang aatavcetun pukunqercaary**aurte**qatallinilriaten. 'Look, it appears that you are going *to learn* to eat picking all the meat off the bone like your father does.' (ELN 1990:4)

Tauḡaam-gguq tauna mikelnguaraq ayagmek yuurtellruuq pek**caurcami** aurrs**aurcami** pavigluni cakneq, ca tamalkuan ullagsugluku. 'However, when that little child was born, from the start he *learned to*

move and *learned to crawl* very adroitly, so he tended to get into to everything.’ (MAR1 2001:13)

–yaya(g)aq* little baby N # < yak-ya(g)aq*

tuntu ‘reindeer’

tuntuyayaaq ‘a little tiny reindeer calf’

tuntuvak ‘moose’

tuntuvayayagaq ‘little baby moose calf’

@~– yu- to be able to V well; to customarily V well # *takes intransitive endings only*; > -yuli, -yuite-, -yuirute-, -yunarqe-, -yunari-; < PE *pb.* yu- or ðu-

qaner- ‘to speak’

qanyuuq ‘he speaks well’

qilag- ‘to knit’

qilayuuq ‘she knits well’

pite- ‘to catch game’

picuuq ‘he is a successful hunter’

kegge- ‘to bite’

keggsuuq ‘it tends to bite’

nuteg- ‘to shoot’

nutyuuq ‘he shoots accurately’

niite- ‘to hear’

niicuuq ‘he hears well’; ‘he is mindful’; ‘he hears and heeds’

kenir- ‘to cook’

keniyuvagcit ‘my, you cook well!’

@~+yuar- lest (one) V; in case (one) Vs # *used with an indicative ending and with another verb in the same sentence in the optative mood (see also -niar-)*; < PE *pb.* yu(C)ar-

nere- ‘to eat’

neryuaraa ‘lest he eat it’

ayakar- ‘to flee’

ayakaryuartuq ‘lest he flee’

nanluciirte- ‘to lose one’s way’

nanluciircuartuten ‘in case you lose your way’

Tauna mikelnguq nayuqiu, igcuartuq inglernek. ‘Stay with that child *lest* he fall from the bed.’

Uquutvaguartangqerrsuartuq tamaani, ukut yuut apertuaskiki cauciatnek tamakut. ‘*In case* there are poison water hemlock there, educate those people on what they are.’

Unuurucuaaraaten, ampi uterten. ‘Hurry and go home *lest* night overtake you.’

Paluqtaam pillinia, “Pektatugaryaqunak qerainanmegni picurlakaryuartukuk.” ‘The beaver said to him, “Don’t move around too much as we go across, *lest* we have a mishap.”’ (CIU 2005:262)

Aaniita tua-i pinaurai, “Neqkanek elagyamun quyurcilarci, uksuqan kaigyuartuci.” ‘And so their mother would tell them, “Gather food in the cache *lest* you be hungry when winter come.”’ (QES 1973:1)

Aqvaquryaqunak, uqua ciqrucuaran, elpet-llu uucuartuten. ‘Don’t run; you *might* splash its oil and *may* get burned.’ (MAR2 2001:80)

... tauḡaam Agayun qanellruuq, “Napam naucetaarviim qukaanelnguuum atsainek ner’arkaunritutek, agturngaunaku-llu, tuaten pikuvtek tuquyuartutek.” ‘... but God said, “You₂ are not to eat the fruit of the tree in the middle of the garden, nor touch it, for if you do, you *will surely* die.”’ (AYAG. 3:2)

@~+**yug-** to want to V; to tend to V; to feel V (*with “emotional roots”*) # and + **(r)yug-** to want N; to want to do the appropriate thing with N # *when used with “emotional roots” takes intransitive endings only; cf. -yuk; > -yugar-, -yugcali-, -yugnga-, -yugyaaqe-, -yunqegg-, -yunrite-, -yuuma-, -yuumir-, -yukaar(ar)-; < PE pb. yuy-*

cali- ‘to work’	caliyugtuq ‘he wants to work’
taqe- ‘to quit’	taqsugtuq ‘he wants to quit’
nere- ‘to eat’	neryugaa ‘he wants to eat it’
inarte- ‘to lie down’	inarcugtuq ‘he wants to lie down’
ayag- ‘to leave’	ayagyugtuq ‘he wants to leave’
tangerr- ‘to see’	tangerrsugaa ‘he wants to see her’
akag- ‘to roll’	akagyugtuq ‘it tends to roll’
iqu- ‘to fall over’	iquyugtuq ‘it tends to fall over’
qavar- ‘to sleep’	qavaryugtuq ‘he wants to sleep’, or if he is already asleep, ‘he is sound asleep’
takar- (<i>root</i>) ‘shy’, ‘respectful’	takaryugtuq ‘he feels shy’, ‘respectful’
temci- (<i>root</i>) ‘amused’	temciyugtuq ‘he feels amused’, ‘finds something funny’
tepa^e ‘aged fish head’	tepyugtuq, teperyugtuq ‘he wants (to eat) aged fish heads’
qimugta ‘dog’	qimugteryugtuq ‘he wants dogs’
atkuk ‘parka’	atkugyugtuq ‘he wants (to put on) a parka’
kiiq ‘heat in the air’	kiiryugtuq ‘he feels hot’ (<i>lexicalized</i>)

Also, irregularly:

mer- ‘to drink’	meqsugtuq ‘he is thirsty’
anar- ‘to defecate’	anaqsugtuq ‘he needs to defecate’

@~+**yugar-** to enjoy one’s V-ing # NS; < -yug-?-

yuu- ‘to live’	yuuyugartuq ‘he is enjoying life’
nere- ‘to eat’	nersugartuq ‘he’s enjoying eating’

qavar- ‘to sleep’

qavarsugartuq ‘he enjoyed his sleep’

@~+**yugcali-** to V heartily; to enjoy one’s V-ing # < yug-(particle cali)

nere- ‘to eat’

neryugcaliuq ‘he is eating heartily’

ceñingqa- ‘to be visiting’

ceñingqayugcaliunga ‘I am enjoying my visit’

Keniramnek amaqliqa neryugcaliluni nerellruuq. ‘My brother ate my cooking, *enjoying* it.’

@~+**yugnaitar-** just before V-ing # *used with the subordinative*

tupag- ‘to wake up’

tupagyugnaitarluten ‘just before you woke up’

ayag- ‘to leave’

ayagyugnaitarluni ‘just before he left’

Tekicugnaitarlua arulairraarlua nerellruunga. ‘*Just before* I arrived I stopped and ate.’

@~+**yugnairute-** to definitely not be going to V anymore # < -yugnar(qe)-i:rute-

anerteqe- ‘to live’

anerteqsugngairutuq ‘he definitely won’t live anymore’

@~+**yugnaite**⁻¹ to definitely not be going to V # < -yugnar(qe)¹-ite¹-

ayag- ‘to go’

ayagyugnaituq ‘he definitely isn’t going’; **ayagyugnaunani**
‘definitely not going’

nere- ‘to eat’

neryugnaitaa ‘he certainly won’t eat it’

Muragtun ayuqsugnaituq. ‘It is *definitely not* like wood.’

Tauna-gguq kiimi irugni qap’illukek pilria mecituuq unui tamarmeng, nekev**yugnaunani** nengelmi, qumqautarkauluku nekevkenani. ‘But that one that digs a place for his legs; all of his clothing is soaking wet and he *can’t* stand in the cold; if he stands up he freezes right away.’ (WEB 2)

@~+**yugnaite**⁻² to no be such as to make one want to V, or to V it # < -yug-naite-

nere- ‘to eat’

neryugnaituq ‘it is not appetizing’

@~+**yugnarqe**⁻¹ to probably V # *this postbase usually comes immediately before the ending*; < -yuke-narqe-;
> -yugnaite-

atur- ‘to use’

aturyugnarqaa ‘he is probably using it’, ‘I think that he is using it’

ayagciqe- 'to be going to go'

ayagciqsugnarquq 'he will probably go', 'I think that he will go'

@~+yugnarqe-² to be such as to make one want to V, or to V it # < -yug-narqe-

naaqe- 'to read'

Naaqsugnarqellriit 'things which make one want to read them' (*title of a literary/cultural journal in Yup'ik that was published 1969–1971*)

@~+yugnga- to be able to V # K, BB; < -yug-nga-

naaqi- 'to read'

naaqiyugngaunga 'I can read'

atur- 'to use'

aturyugngaa 'he can use it'

Nalluaqa mingeqsugngacia. 'I don't know whether he *can* sew.'

@~+yugyaaqe- to want to V, provided it is all right # < -yug-yaaqe-

kuuvviar- 'to drink coffee'

kuuvviaryugyaaqukut 'we would like some coffee'

kuimar- 'to swim'

kuimaryugyaaqua 'I would like to swim'

Taikan tangerrisugyaaqaqa. 'When he comes I *would like* to see him.'

@~-yuirute- to no longer V # < -yu-i:rute-

kuingir- 'to smoke'

kuingiyuirutua 'I no longer smoke'

assike- 'to like'

assiksuirutaa 'he no longer likes her'

Uum tan'gurraam aliksuirutaa ilurani angliami. 'This boy *no longer* fears his cousin because he has grown up.'

@~-yuite- to never V; to habitually not V # *for some Y this is @~+yuite-; < -yu-ite*¹-

kuingir- 'to smoke'

kuingiyuituq, kuingiryuituq (*form for some Y*) 'he doesn't smoke', 'he never smokes'

maqi- 'to take a steambath'

maqiyuituq 'he never takes steambaths'; **maqiyuunani** '(he) never taking steambaths'

alinge- 'to be afraid'

alingyuituq 'he is never afraid, is courageous, is bold'; **alingyuunani** '(he) never being afraid'; alingyuunii '(I)

never being afraid'

niite- 'to hear'

niicuituq 'he doesn't hear', 'is deaf' or 'disobediently unresponsive'

kuimar- 'to swim'

kuimayuunani, kuimaryuunani (*form for some Y*) '(he) never swimming'

tangerr- 'to see'

tangyuituq, tangerrsuituq (*form for some Y*) 'he doesn't see'

Kuingiyuitua tauᑕgaam iqmituunga. 'I don't — I *never* — smoke, but I do chew tobacco.'

Alikenritaqa qimugtii keggsuilan. 'I'm not afraid of his dog because it *never* bites.'

Pingqessuituq. 'He/it *never* has any.' (*note ss rather than y*)

?yuk thing like N # *non-productive; all occurrences highly lexicalized; < PE pb. yuy or ᑕuy*

tekeq 'index finger'

tekeryuk 'wingtip feather'

nunaniq 'joy'

nunaniryuk 'gray jay'

angeq 'chewing gum'

angeryuk 'tree pitch' (*probably originally with meanings reversed from present usage*)

angyaq 'boat'

angyayuk 'back of bird'

tuntuq 'caribou'

tunturyuk 'Great Bear constellation'

tengak 'pubic hair'

tengayuk 'throat hair of caribou'

@~+yukaar(ar)- to be ready to V; to be going to V at any moment; to be in a state of readiness to V #
< -yug-?-ar(ar)-

qallange- 'to come to a boil'

qallangyukaartuq 'it is going to boil at any moment'

tai- 'to come'

taiyukaartuq 'he is ready to come here''

teguqar- 'to grab'

teguqeryukaararaa 'he is ready to grab it'

naveg- 'to break'

navegyukaartut 'they break easily'

kuimar- 'to swim'

kuimaryukaartua 'I am ready to swim'

@~+yuke- to think or believe that oneself or another is V-ing # a "compound verbal postbase"; for polarity information
see -ni- and Practical Grammar of . . . Yup'ik (p. 322ff); > -nayuke-, -yugnarqe-

ayallru- 'to have left'

ayallruyukaa 'he thought she had left'

Nutellruaqa kanaqlauyuksaqluku. 'I shot it *thinking*, mistakenly, that it was a muskrat.'

@~**-yuli** one who is good at V-ing: a proficient V-er # < -yu-li¹

kenir- 'to cook'	keniyuli 'a good cook'
pite- 'to catch game'	piculi 'a good hunter'
yurar- 'to Eskimo dance'	yurayuli 'an excellent Eskimo dancer'
murua- 'to sink in snow, mud, etc.'	muruyuli 'legendary beast that leaves deep tracks in snow and soil'
miluqu- 'to heave things'	miluquyuli 'legendary beast that heaves rocks'; 'identified with monkey or ape' (<i>lexicalized</i>)
teve- 'to portage'	tevyuli 'muskrat' (<i>lexicalized</i>)
kegge- 'to bite'	keggsuli 'pike fish' (<i>lexicalized</i>), also 'a dog that bites'
elciar- 'to burp, to belch'	elciayuli 'rock ptarmigan' or 'ruffed grouse' (<i>lexicalized</i>)
?, cf. qalemqar- 'to gobble up food'	qalemtayuli 'elephant' (<i>lexicalized</i>)

@~**-yunaite-** to be impossible to be V-ed; to not tend to induce one to V # *this postbase is the negative of -yunarqe-; for polarity information see -narqe- and -naite-; < -yunar(qe)-ite*¹-

naaqe- 'to read'	naaqsunaituq 'it doesn't make one want to read it'
atur- 'to use'	atuyunaituq 'it is not good to use, it can't be used'

Tauna teguy**unaituq**; yungqertuq. 'That thing *should not be* taken; it has an owner.'

Kemegtuy**unail**ngurni ernerni nunamiutat ungunssit kemgitnek ner'arkaunritukut. 'On days when meat *is not to be* eaten we may not eat the flesh of land animals.' (GRA 1951:267)

@~**-yunari-** to be the proper time to V # *for polarity information see -nari-; < -yu-nari-*

qavar- 'to sleep'	qavayunariuq 'it is the proper time to sleep'; qavayunarianga 'it is the proper time for me to sleep'
atur- 'to use'	atuyunariuq 'it is good to use now'

@~**-yunarqe-** to be possible to V; to tend to induce one to V # *< for polarity information see -narqe-; < -yu-narqe-; > -yunaite-*

nere- ‘to eat’	neryunarquq ‘it can be eaten’, ‘is good to eat’
inqe- ‘to coo’	ineqsunarquq ‘he is cute, makes one want to coo to him’
naaqe- ‘to read’	naaqsunarquq ‘it is good to read’
atur- ‘to use’	atuyunarquq ‘it is good to use’
ellimer- ‘to tell one to do some- thing’	ellimeyunarquq ‘it is easy to get him to do things’, ‘he does things when you tell him to’

Igai atam naaqsunarqut taum. ‘That person’s writings *are good to read*.’

Caalartuyunarqukut amllenrilgurmek qaq’umek avuluku masslatun cali asgiutekluku
caalartuyunarqukut, tauḡaam tunurnek neryunaitukut. ‘We *are permitted to* use a small amount of
shortening like butter which is spread on bread, and we *can* use shortening to fry with, but we must
not eat back fat (of reindeer or moose).’ (GRA 1951:268)

@~+yunquegg- to love to V; to like very much to V # < -yug-nqegg-

nere- ‘to eat’	neryunquegtuq ‘he loves to eat’; neryunqueggai ‘he loves to eat them’
qavar- ‘to sleep’	qavaryunquegtuq ‘he loves to sleep’

Qavaryunqueggami-wa tua-i unuamek qavallilria. ‘Because he *loves to* sleep, he is probably sleeping
today.’

@~+yunqueggli one who loves to V; an avid V-er # < -yunquegg-li¹

nere- ‘to eat’	neryunqueggli ‘one who loves to eat’, ‘gourmand’
-----------------------	---

Neryunqueggli ima akwaugaq kelellruaqa atakutaasqelluku ilakluta. ‘Yesterday I invited the gourmand —
one who loves to eat — to have dinner with us.’

@~+yunrite- to continue not to V; to not want to V # < -yug-nrite-

tekite- ‘to arrive’	tekicunrituq ‘he just won’t arrive’; ‘he doesn’t want to arrive’
----------------------------	--

@~+yuuma- to be able to V (Y, NS, HBC meaning); to be ready to V (K, BB meaning) # < -yug-ma-

kuimar- ‘to swim’	kuimaryuumaug ‘he is able to swim’ (Y, NS, HBC meaning); ‘he is ready to swim’ (K, BB meaning)
--------------------------	--

@~+**yuumiir(ar)te-** to no longer want to V; to suddenly cease wanting to V # < -yuumir-ir(ar)te-

nere- ‘to eat’

neryuumiirtua, neryuumiirretua (HBC form) ‘I don’t want to eat any longer’

Nalluaqa ciin **neryuumiirarucia**. ‘I don’t know why he suddenly lost his appetite — *suddenly ceased wanting to eat.*’

@~+**yuumiite-** to not care to V # < -yuumir-ite¹-

kuuvviar- ‘to drink coffee’

kuuvviaryuumiituq ‘he doesn’t care to drink coffee’

Kumlanerturyuumiitniluni yun’erra’ar yuurqallruuq. ‘Saying that he *didn’t care to eat* frozen fish, the young man had tea instead.’

@~+**yuumir-** to yearn to V; to desire to V # < -yug-ma-?-; > yuumiite-, -yuumiir(ar)te-

melugtur- ‘to eat aged fish eggs’

melugturyuumirtua ‘I yearn to eat aged fish eggs’

Neryuumirtua imkunek nerlalleknec imumi man’a waten ayuqlirivailgan. ‘I *yearn to eat* the things I used to eat long ago before things changed like this.’

@+**yuuq, @+suuq** # Used with demonstrative pronoun bases to make singular vocative (calling) forms; in general, the first form is used in Y and HBC, and the second form elsewhere

u(na) ‘this one’

uyuuq, usuuq ‘you here!’

ing(na) ‘the one over there’

ingyuuq, ingsuuq ‘you over there!’

pik(na) ‘the one up above’

piksuuq ‘you up there!’

kan(‘a) ‘the one down there’
(base kat-)

kacuuq ‘you down there!’

un(‘a) ‘the one moving down there’

unyuuq, unsuuq ‘you moving down there!’

== == == ==

UNVERIFIED WORDS

In compiling this dictionary, all available older vocabularies, wordlists, and dictionaries were consulted. Most of these are unpublished manuscripts. Most of the words in these sources are still in use and had already been included in the dictionary files before the publication of the first edition in 1984. Other words were recognized from the old sources by native speakers and, after being rewritten the modern orthography, were included in the dictionary's bases section. Some of the remaining "mystery" words have been found in the Yup'ik texts published since work on the first edition of this dictionary was concluded, and so the modern spellings of those words have been put in the present edition's bases section and they have been removed from the lists of "mystery" words.

Some words in these sources, however, remain mysterious. Either they still have not been recognized by the Yup'ik speakers who have been consulted, or, though recognized, they are not in areas ascribed to them in the old sources. The lists in the following section contain this residue (approximately 400 words), which cannot be included in the bases section. Some might represent erroneous elicitation,¹ some that are recognizable from Inupiaq or Sugpiaq may have been elicited from bilinguals in one of those language and Central Yup'ik,² some might represent actual Central Yup'ik words with the meaning ascribed to them that simply have not (yet) been verified,³ some represent words that were indeed used at one time but have passed out of use and perhaps out of the memory of all living speakers, and others are simply so roughly spelled that they cannot (or have not) been seen for words that are already in the dictionary.

Further research might yield more information about some of the remaining words on these lists; someone might recognize them, provided they have not passed out the memory of living speakers. In some cases, however, they may never be recognized or explained.

In the lists here, words are given as they were written, but with Cyrillic transliterated to Roman characters. One should be aware that early writers employed orthographies very different from today's standard orthography, generally both underdifferentiating and overdifferentiating Yup'ik sounds as well as being internally inconsistent. Also, some of the lists were copied one or more times, with errors undoubtedly creeping in at every stage. To get more of a sense of how each list's writer has represented the language, one should consult (photocopies of) the full lists, which are held by the Alaska Native Language Archives at the University of Alaska Fairbanks.

The older sources (about 1820–1870) are often of special interest because they give evidence of dialect change or

¹ See page xxiii of *Grammatical Fundamentals of the Innuvit Language* (Barnum 1901) concerning how the lack of a mutual language or poor interpretation (or none) can lead to this kind of error.

² In the past, when most trade was entirely in native hands and when English or even Russian did not serve at a lingua franca, there were more cases of such bilingualism and more cases of individuals or groups from one area living in another.

³ Several times recognizably the same items appears two or more different lists with the same meaning ascribed to it, and these certainly are good elicitation. They usually cannot be accepted just on the basis of their presence in these lists because their spellings there does not determine their pronunciation and hence their modern spelling.

movement of dialect traits over the past 150 or more years. More information on present-day Yup'ik dialects can be found in the General Introduction to this volume and in the book *Yup'ik Dialect Atlas and Study* (Jacobson 1998).

Judging from the first known recorded vocabulary of Yup'ik by James King (see the frontispiece), compiled on Captain Cook's expedition of 1778, it appears that the basic lexicon has changed little in the area of Norton Sound and the mouth of the Yukon.⁴

In contrast, the Yukon and Norton Sound case, the old lists (Wrangell 1839, Orlov and Pinart 1871 from Bristol Bay (labeled "Aglurmiut," a dialect now restricted to Egegik⁵) and the Kuskokwim reveal certain words and traits strikingly like those of present-day Nunivak in these places. Historical accounts say — though somewhat confusedly — that the "Aglurmiut" were formerly widespread in the Kuskokwim and Bristol Bay, for a while coexisting alongside other Kuskokwim (and Bristol Bay) Yup'ik people, and in general being replaced (dialectically) by those other people everywhere except in the general area of the north Alaska Peninsula, which is where Egegik is located. The word lists back up the historical accounts. Concerning the place of the Aglurmiut dialect, the writer of these lines has written about it in detail in *Yup'ik Dialect Atlas and Study* (Jacobson 1995:xv–xviii), and interested readers should consult those pages. The oldest source for Aglurmiut and the only early source for Nunivak, Krhromchenko 1824, presents Nunivak as being closer to GCY than NUN is today, suggesting that perhaps Aglurmiut influence came to Nunivak after that time. For example, *akerta* is given for 'sun' in Nunivak (as in modern GCY), whereas *puqlaneq* is given for 'sun' in Aglurmiut (as in modern NUN (and EG)). *Iraluq* is given for 'moon' in Nunivak (as in modern GCY (and EG)) rather than *tanqik*, as in modern NUN and other early lists for Aglurmiut and Kuskokwim. Evidently there has indeed been much movement of people, or at any rate of dialects.

It remains to add here that the only early textual evidence of Aglurmiut, *Sbornik Tserkovnykh Pesnopeniy i Molitvocloviy na Aglegmyutsko-Kuskokvimskom Narechii* (Russian Orthodox Church, 1896) and *Three Liturgical Gospel Readings* (Orlov, 1897), which clearly displays the diagnostic traits for EG,⁶ clearly state these texts to be "Kuskokwim-Aglurmiut dialect." Thus they show that indeed the Aglurmiut dialect (now substantially EG) was formerly used or known in the Kuskokwim as well, confirming the evidence of the old lists.

An interesting example of language change presented by these lists is a word for "eye" found on two of the lists, Wrangell 1839 (as *uitatek*, 'eyes₂') and Orlov-Pinart 1871 (as *uitassuutegka*, 'my eyes₂'), both literally meaning 'devices₂ for being open-eyed', from *uite*- 'to open the eyes'. Despite the fact that this word has not been verified, its occurrence on two lists gives credence to it. It is similar to other descriptive instrumentals used for anatomical terms in core GCY. In fact, a similarly formed term, *uitsat*, is used in East Greenlandic Eskimo.⁷

KHRUMCHENKO 1824

⁴ The movement of some Nelson Islanders to Stebbins (and the movement of people from all over the St. Michael) causes an interruption in the Norton Sound dialect (see *Yup'ik Dialect Atlas and Study* (Jacobson 1998:xv), but in as much as this movement brought words and traits *into* the area rather than out of the area, there is no *positive* evidence of a dialect pattern for Norton Sound different from that of the present in the old lists.

⁵ See General Introduction on the EG dialect.

⁶ See General Introduction footnotes on the EG dialect.

⁷ East Greenlandic, like core GCY, is prime ground for evidence of name-of-deceased taboo word substitution.

The “Aglegmute” and Nunivak lists are explicitly attributed to Adol’f Karlovich Ètolin in a manuscript by K. T. Khlebnikov (1830), but because they have been published in various editions (see bibliography) as the work of Khromchenko, they are cited here under the latter’s name.

The original list by Khromchenko contains 135 Russian items with Yup’ik equivalents from three areas. Eleven remain unidentified or otherwise unenterable in the main section.

(A) = “Aglegmute” (i.e., Egegik)

(S) = Stuart Island (i.e., Norton Sound)

(N) = Nunivak

(1) old man	inuslyugak (A) [probably inugglugaq ; cf. Yup’ik inuguaq ‘doll’, Inupiaq <i>inuk</i> ‘person’]
(2) scoundrel	avak (A) [cf. Inupiaq <i>agak</i> ‘scoundrel’]
(3) bidarka [a boat]	pukhtan (A) [cf. pugtaun ‘float’]
(4) wolf	chuvutkha (A)
(5) death	niksinakh-kilyok-piyatut (N)
(6) white	ikuk (S)
(7) red	taigligoli (N)
(8) black	chumykhchitok (N)
(9) dark blue	amzhak (S), chumykhtok (N)
(10) poorly	ixchu (S)
(11) to dance	lilygvok (S)

Also of interest, because different from modern, though identified and listed in the main section; these words are respelled in the modern orthography:

(12) heat	qallatuq (A) [now limited to ‘boiling water’; also in Wrangell and Orlov-Pinart]
(13) person	suk (A) [now only Sugpiaq and some Yukon]
(14) sun	akerta (N) puqlaneq (A)
(15) bear	paugnaq (A) [now only NUN; also older Sugpiaq; also in Orlov-Pinart]
(16) twenty	cuinag (A) [now only NUN and HBC]

Nunivak entries end in stops rather than in fricatives as they do now.

WRANGELL 1839

Original list contains 350 Russian items with Yup'ik equivalents from the Kuskokwim. Sixteen remain unidentified or otherwise unenterable in the main section.

(1) stars	mittit or mittat [<i>cf.</i> Sugpiaq mit'aq 'star']
(2) bank, shore	agavnyk
(3) rain	kitok [<i>cf.</i> Sugpiaq <i>qiteq</i> 'rain'; also in Orlov-Pinart]
(4) coals	khumavit
(5) old man	uchinuk [<i>cf.</i> Sugpiaq <i>ucinguq</i> 'old woman']
(6) head	nibagan
(7) ears	nayutyk
(8) hands	yagagutyk [<i>cf.</i> yag'arte- 'to suddenly reach out']
(9) tongue	alyanuk [perhaps for alungun 'tongue']
(10) kill	chikalizgyu
(11) smelt	kpukachat
(12) cup	valyuk
(13) marmot	kal'ganakhtuli [<i>cf.</i> qalrir- 'to make noise (of animal)']
(14) tallow	anygnak
(15) hawk	naptak
(16) egg	tukukak [<i>cf.</i> tuker- 'to hatch']

Also of interest, because different from modern, though identified and listed in the main section; these words are respelled in the modern orthography:

(17) moon	tanqik [now only NUN; also in Orlov-Pinart]
(18) sun	puqlaneq [now only NUN; also in Khromchenko and Orlov-Pinart]
(19) eyes	uitatek [<i>lit.</i> 'devices to be open-eyed'; not used now; also in Orlov-Pinart]

ZAGOSKIN 1842

Original list contains 600 Russian items with Yup'ik equivalents from two areas. Eighteen remain unidentified or otherwise unenterable in the main section.

(C) = Cenarmiut (i.e., Norton Sound)

(K) = Kusquqvagmiut and Kuigpagmiut (i.e., Kuskokwim and Yukon)

Many words appearing on Zagoskin's list were evidently taken from Wrangell and are omitted here.

(1) water	ttanag (C) [<i>cf.</i> taangaq 'liquor'; Sugpiaq 'water'; also in Dall]
(2) air	uyuchuyugyak (K) [also in Turner]
(3) craggy mountains	chiglyat (K) [perhaps for cirmik 'high mountains']
(4) tree	kabugak (K) [also in Dall]
(5) red clay	kivagok (K)
(6) blue clay	ignukhat (K)
(7) white	ktsuglyak (C)
(8) blue	ttsykhtuk (C)
(9) otter	pikhchukhchet (K) [<i>cf.</i> NSU pirtuqciraq 'otter']
(10) hawk	issigit (C,K)
(11) eagle owl	umunyk (C,K)
(12) Asian smelt	kachiglyuk (C)
(13) kettle	kulyuptsun (K,C)
(14) bead	pyukuten (C), pyukushen (K)
(15) friend	shnyaga (C)
(16) a fool	nkin (K,C)
(17) pain	kyshik (C)
(18) noise	naguinak (K,C)

Also of interest, because different from modern, though identified and listed in the main section; respelled here in the modern orthography:

(19) cloudberry	aqevsik (K) [now only NS and HBC]
-----------------	--

ADAMS 1851

Original lists contain about 900 English words with Yup'ik translations, from North Sound. Seventy-eight remain unidentified or otherwise unenterable.

(1) stone arrowhead	klaim̃.e.uk, klim̃.e.uk [<i>cf.</i> 'flint']
(2) iron arrowhead	chí.o.lak, cheé.o.luk
(3) crested auklet	tub.i.uk, tub.e.uk
(4) cranberry	chí.chĩng.ite, cheè.chĩng.ete
(5) beaver's tooth	kì.ok
(6) bead, white	kut.nís.so.wike, kut.neś.ko.week
(7) black	ok̃.chuk, ok̃.chuck
(8) blue	kob̃.e.luk
(9) box	cho.loó.ut.ik
(10) brass	pet.ó.puk, pat.ó.puk [<i>cf.</i> Pt. Hope Inupiaq <i>patukpak</i> 'brass'; also in Nelson]
(11) bury (a man)	nĩk.to.òr.tok, nik.to.ór.tok
(12) by and by, presently	en.e.lá.tok, an.ar.lár.tok
(13) Lapland bunting (longspur)	tig.gīt.tig.wuk, tīg.gīt.tīg.wuk, pig.git.tig.wuk
(14) rough-legged buzzard [hawk]	put.tóo.uk, puttoóuk
(15) snow bunting	e.má.o.slik, e.már.o.slik
(16) cask	kùs.o.tà.o, kus.o.tár.o-chík.úk
(17) chart, map	kun.às.luk, kun.árs.luk

(18) compass	we.wo.oòt.ook, wé.wó.ooť.took
(19) coffee	kek.ò.gĩk, kak.ko.gik
(20) daylight (before)	tas.kài.ten, tars.kái.teñ.e
(21) dawn	ke.ùt.stok, ka. út.stok(<i>cf.</i> NUN quaq)
(22) die (v.)	ka.w.ĩk.ta, karwik'tar
(23) dry (he dries)	tok.a.zè.ut, tòk.ar.zá.ut
(24) long-tailed duck	éd.lek, ád.le.guk.lú.lukk.lú.lũgụ
(25) pintail	ush.ling.üw'.i.nuk, ush.ling.ew'.e.nuk, nah.ling.ew'.e.nuk
(26) blue-eyed or Fischer's eider [spectacled eider]	õõng.oóõ, oong.õõ, ong.óo [also in Nelson]
(27) teal	ting.e.zò.me.ok, ting.a.zò.má.ok
(28) American widgeon	ting.e.zónĩ.ā, ting.a.zó.me.ár
(29) ermine in summer dress	muk.a.la.gòon, muk.ar.lar.goón
(30) white-throated duck	mi.chò.chik pài.i.nuk, mi.chók.chok pái.i.nuk, me.chók.chok pí.e.nuk
(31) flint	keĩ.lĩn.i.uk, kooklim'.e.uk [<i>cf.</i> 'arrowhead']
(32) fox, black, silver	uǵ.a.nok òk.took, ùg.a.nok ók.tok
(33) fungus from birch	kat'.ĩ.chok, kut'.itchok
(34) go (he goes)	pas'.ti.lite, pars.te.te-ké.tar
(35) goose	nuka.chá.uk, nukar.chár.uk
(36) silver gull [herring gull]	pek.ká.uk [also in Nelson, as 'Kotzebue's gull']
(37) halo (lunar)	o.wùs.oar.ajik, u.wús.o.ar.ar.jik.took
(38) hem in sewing	muk.tá.uk, nuk.tár.uk
(39) a plain seam	ì.tĩk, e.tĩk [perhaps for itek 'toe covering on skin boot']
(40) live, dwell	a.mi.lok.lĩng.me, ár.me.lok.lĩng.mar
(41) line or thong	nétsik., nat.sik
(42) mosquito	mùk.i.tok, muǵ.e.tok
(43) noise	ka.nò.tĩt tung.a.kó.nuk, kár.no.tit tunǵ.ar.ko.nuk
(44) old man	ing.eǵ.e.nok, ing.a.ká.nok
(45) plank	nĩǵ.uǵ, nig.út
(46) plaster	pá.ton, par.ton [from Russian <i>betón</i>]
(47) poison	tene.kok'tan ,i.kok'.
(48) ptarmigan in summer	ko.pàk.tok, ko.park'.tok

dress	
(49) northern phalarope	cher.pèk.loo.uk, cher.pìk.lur.ak
(50) rabbit	pōl.shó.i, pōle.shó.e [perhaps from Russian <i>bolshoi</i> 'big']
(51) repair	pí.go.lat, pè.go.lart
(52) rushes	puk.e.oo.lík.it
(53) blue-throated warbler or redstart [bluethroat]	sóo.kuk
(54) small	ai.me.zò.luk, i.ma.zó.luk
(55) spoil (v.)	pai.è.ka, pi.ék.ar
(56) stands, he	ok.e.poð.ke.tuk, ok.a.poó.ka.tuk
(57) spring (s.)	et.tór.uk.ta, a.tor.uk.ter
(58) sandpiper, diminutive	cloó.mia, clo.me.ár
(59) watch (v.)	neń.no.o.pite, nań.no.pete
(60) window glass	tek.uk.ĩt, tak.uk.ĩt
(61) wish, he does	tok.e.zík.ut, tok.a.zík.ut
(62) stage over house	o.quá.un̄, o.quar.un
(63) yellow	i.gù.i.rok, e.gui.i.rik
(64) seal aorta (abdominal)	tuk.mìa. tuk.mé.ar [also in Nelson]
(65) sixteen	o.gai.tai.òk.tok
(66) forty	á.ko.koak
(67) January	éttai.sok, at.ti.sok
(68) February	kil.i.ùn.uk, kil.e.un.nuk
(69) March	ók.a.sik, ok.ar.zik [cf. Siberian Yupik <i>ukaziq</i> 'hare', Yup'ik <i>ukasiruaq</i> 'cottongrass']
(70) April	no.wók
(71) May	chá.wik, char.wik
(72) June	to.pùk.ta, to.pùk.tar
(73) July	cher, che [cf. cii 'sheefish']
(74) August	a.múk.uk
(75) September	muk.si.òut.wa, muk.se.ó.tuar
(76) October	yí.ruñ, yé.run
(77) November	kítaki, kit.ar.ké [perhaps for kitaki 'go ahead']
(78) December	pet.èg.o.muk kin.a.pía, pat.ág.o.muk kin.ār.pe.a [perhaps for patagmek

	‘hurry’]
--	----------

DALL 1866

Original list contains 275 English items with Yup’ik equivalents from two areas. Ten remain unidentified or otherwise unenterable in the main section.

(NS) = Norton Sound

(Y) = Yukon

(1) hot	kuṭsuñg’uk (NS)
(2) arms	etuk (NS)
(3) bag, tobacco bag	stamazutik, stamásduka (Y) [also in Nelson]
(4) cache	kágit (Y)
(5) heavy	kuḥuṛ (NS) [cf. Siberian Yupik <i>uuḥuuk</i> , said when about to lift something heavy]
(6) his	emuḷuh (Y)
(7) I do not know	snikha’hìtuk (NS)
(8) water	tanuk (NS) [cf. taangaq ‘liquor’; Sugpiaq ‘water’; also in Zagoskin]
(9) wood	kuḅuḱchuk (Y) [also in Zagoskin]
(10) window (lodge) [sic]	táhruk (Y) [also in Adams]

ORLOV-PINART 1871

Probably compiled prior to 1871.

Original list contains 470 Russian terms with Yup’ik equivalents from two areas. Eighteen remain unidentified or otherwise unenterable in the main section.

(A) = “Aglegmute” (i.e., Egegik)

(K) = Kusquqvagmiut (i.e., Kuskokwim)

(1) it is raining	kitýkhtuk (K) [cf. Sugpiaq <i>qitertuq</i> ‘it is raining’; also in Wrangell]
(2) humpback salmon	lyukának (A) [cf. Sugpiaq <i>luuqaanak</i> ‘humpback salmon’]
(3) cod	amútak (A) [cf. Sugpiaq <i>amutaq</i> ‘cod’]
(4) loche, burbot	takínshit (A)
(5) frog	kavchatúli (K)
(6) sheep	kúgak (K) [cf. quugaarpak ‘legendary creature’]
(7) fawn	kulyávak (A) [cf. Inupiaq <i>kulavak</i> ‘cow caribou’]
(8) otter	.cfl)ákuyak (KSugpiaq <i>aaquyaq</i> ‘otter’]
(9) mink	palyugnalgyágak (A) [cf. paluqtaq ‘beaver’]
(10) fire	náylya (K)
(11) charcoal	k’yánik (A) [cf. Sugpiaq <i>kianiq</i> ‘charcoal’]
(12) tarboosh, fez [hat]	túyutk (A)
(13) hat	.cfl)ályugak (ASugpiaq <i>all’ugaq</i> ‘hat’]
(14) rain parka	kanákhlyuk (A) [cf. Sugpiaq <i>kanaggluk</i> ‘gut rain parka’]
(15) thanks	anýnguvik (K)
(16) dance!	chgá (A)
(17) rope	umnak (A) [cf. umnaq ‘rope’]
(18) thong	aivgak (K)

Also of interest, because different from modern, though identified and listed in the main section; these words are respelled here in the modern orthography:

(19) summer is hot	kiak qallatuq (A) [verb now limited to ‘boiling water’; also in Khromchenko and Wrangell]
(20) it is night	taalegiuq (A) [now only NUN]
(21) bear	paugnaq (A) [now only NUN, also older Sugpiaq; also in Khromchenko]
(22) sun	puqlaneq (A) [now only NUN; also in Khromchenko and Wrangell]
(23) moon	tanqik (K) [now only NUN, also Sugpiaq; also in Wrangell]
(24) why	caluten (A) [now only NUN]
(25) my eyes	uitessuutegka (K) [<i>lit.</i> ‘devices to be open-eyed’, not used now; also in Wrangell]
(26) fingers	cugaraat (K,A) [now only NUN and HBC]

(27) dance!	assigten (K,A) [now only NUN]
(28) needle	cikuq (K) [now only NUN]
(29) twenty	suinaq (K,A) [with initial s now only Sugpiaq and some Yukon]

TURNER 1874–1877

Original list contains about 4,000 Yup'ik words from the Norton Sound area with English translations. Fifty-one remain unidentified or otherwise unenterable in the main section.

(1) aguḱ hluk	feast, festival
(2) a kwó hlin huḱ	basal connection of fingers and toes
(3) a kók tok	he runs down (as a boot-heel) [sic]
(4) a líq ta ka	I take off
(5) a lúq ta ka	I live
(6) a lúm chīq ta ka	for nothing, gratis, in vain
(7) igá luḱ shīt	web of toes
ikog yú tūk)8(	toggle for a bag, “housewife” [container for women’s implements] [also in Nelson]
(9) i liḱ tok	pretty, handsome
(10) i lún gûk	dog, Eskimo dog
(11) iḷtúk	dry stalk of grass (<i>Bromus</i>)
(12) ṛkûk	dry stalk of sourdock (<i>Rumex</i>)
(13) ṛq chit	dandruff [cf. Inupiaq <i>iqsu</i> ‘dandruff’ and <i>irciq</i> “blackhead” (EG)]
(14) ká chûk	Indian birch bark canoe
(15) ka lú liḱ	jadeite whetsone
(16) ka mīk hliḱ	worm (marine)
(17) káukqût	flour (probably of Kanaka [Hawaiian] origin) [cf. Inupiaq trade jargon <i>kaukau</i> ‘food’]
(18) ki hliḡ á nun	it spilled (any substance)
(19) kív zhit	gunwads
(20) kíp hnûk	hand of tobacco [cf. kepneq ‘something cut off’]
(21) kīkq nī kwa	I do not understand
(22) kīkq kqwok	badly done
(23) ko línk	chasm, abyss over which the souls of the dead pass

(24) kó nay tok	bad
(25) kúq at	seal spear (without float)
(26) kuç/lwái ûk	small marine fish
(27) kûm ghít	species of grass (<i>Bromus</i>)
(28) lûq a kó tak	amulet, charm
(29) mûk táu yûk	decoy for birds
(30) mûng ú lîk	stone adze [also in Nelson]
(31) mû ká pai uk	horned owl (<i>Bubo</i>)
(32) mîñ tau yáq ta ka	I disregard, not notice
(33) naq hlaq fûk tok	moon (at meridian)
(34) na lá ka chûk	root (of plant) [<i>cf. nala-</i> 'to die (of plants)']
(35) nú gu tá gûk	patella, knee cap
(36) nú ghat	forked point (for arrow) [<i>cf. nuuk</i> 'point']
(37) nú pi chûk	marine fish (<i>Liparis</i>)
(38) nú gí vîk	belt toggle
(39) pit hûg yûk	flea (also in Nelson; <i>cf. petgeq</i> 'dandruff')
(40) pûng nûk	buck (deer) [<i>cf. Inupiaq pañniq</i> 'male caribou']
(41) pû' twa	I blow (with breath) [also in Nelson]
(42) ta tá tuk	grebe
(43) tu bú tûk	awl, bodkin [also in Nelson]
ûq tú kut)44(	they go to be of a party
úm zhu kí)45(øg ikl i	friendship
(46) u úq ka ku	I lance
(47) u yúng zhûk	heat rays [also in Zagoskin]
(48) u lút vit	a marine polyp
(49) u lú chi kwáq tok	it skips (like a fish)
(50) wá luk	a polishing stone
(51) yûq pǝ́g un	fishline

Original list contains about 6,000 Yup'ik words from various areas with English translations. One hundred thirty-one remain unidentified or otherwise unenterable in the main section. Unless otherwise indicated, words are from St. Michael and thus are a mixture of NS and Y. Dialect abbreviations for words from other areas are as in the main section of the dictionary.

(1) a-g'û-nñ'û-g'ak	small wooden food tray used by women
(2) añ-ú-chññ-û-g'ak	small wooden food tray, or dish
(3) a-úm-tă	stranger
(4) a-wá-hlu-á-go-tlhik	hat
(5) ă-kí-log-û-lík	stone pipe bowl
(6) ă-klř-ú-shăl-ř-gît	buckskin hunting shirt
(7) ă-lú-shă-gûkh-tok	he slips down
(8) am'-ř-lhñ	plug for closing opening in seal float
(9) ăm'-ilûk í ñ	food (berries and snow and deer fat mixed)
(10) añ'-u-chuk	match
(11) ă-tun'-at	Bonaparte's gull (<i>Larus philadelphia</i>)
tă äj)12(l-û-g'ît	game of tossing on the walrus hide [also in Barnum]
jû ä)13(kh-ch-tak	ring-and-stake game; this term is also the name of the ring
kko lhñ ku ä)14(	scurvy grass
(15) a-myu-kuk	bark of tree
tók kn'ăn)16(	prize in the net-and-dart game
kĩ'ñki ti'ăs)17(	a busybody
ti ä)18(k-hlik	sculpin
(19) aí-tlûk	tide crack in ice
(20) aí-ûk-whûk (K)	bow
(21) aí-tûg-û-nûk	idler [<i>cf. aitar-</i> 'open-mouthed, yawning']
(22) ai-yá-g'ûk	first autumnal festival and also the name of a wand used in the attendant ceremonies
(23) au-gwá-go-tik	stringer log for supporting roof of houses
(24) chă-kó-tik	horn cup
(25) chă-gú-tûk	goods (meaning articles of trade)
(26) chí-chññ-ûk	titlark (<i>Anthus ludovicianus</i>)

(27) chis-kú-mř-uk̄	knee walking game [<i>cf.</i> ciisquq ‘knee’]
(28) chí-tak	tubular marmot trap
(29) chř-bvikh-tok	it is humming or buzzing
(30) chřa’-û-l’a	slow
(31) chřñ-í-nûk	arrow used for large game [<i>cf.</i> cingik ‘point’]
(32) chřñ-i-ú-tûñ-lĭk	mica schist rock
(33) chuk’-û-tú-lĭk	generic name for snipe
(34) chu-lukh’-tuť	generic name for owls
(35) chu-lukh’-ta-ghá-lĭk	blackberry
(36) chuñ’-ř-lř-ga’-mah (NUN)	red
(37) chuñ-ukh’-tû-g’auní	game of head pushing [<i>cf.</i> cung’uq ‘forehead’]
(38) chû-ta-ghak	rawhide thread
(39) gná-kř-djí-nûk	small rock sculpin
(40) gnakh’-tok	he groans [also in Barnum]
(41) hlaí-tă-gûk	willow
(42) hlûn-kor̄ (NUN)	he is well
(43) i-gí-lř-gokh’-tok	he is shot
(44) i-lûkh-chř-tûk	large, round grass bag [also in Barnum]
(45) it-khá-g’aun	game of foot pulling [<i>cf.</i> it’gaq ‘foot’]
(46) ř-djokh’-chaun	herb tea
(47) ñ-shûkh’-tok (K)	he works
(48) kas-ó-g’aun	game of arm pulling [<i>cf.</i> kayu- ‘to be strong’]
(49) kă-bó-ka-ghûn	head for salmon spear [<i>cf.</i> Inupiaq <i>kapqaun</i> ‘spearhead’]
(50) kă-gokh’-pûk	rare
(51) kař-ũ-mûk	corner post of house
(52) kă-hlûk̄	repeating rifle
(53) kâl-ú-tûk	spoon-shaped nozzle to water bag [<i>cf.</i> qaluutaq ‘dipper’]
(54) kă-tř-kók	a bluff
(55) kaú-gû-myú-ût	fillet [headband] worn by men [<i>cf.</i> qauraq forehead’]
(56) khă-l’á-chř-ur̄	ivory plug for repairing skin floats
(57) kh-lñí	arrowhead chipper [<i>cf.</i> (c)ellin ‘whetstone’, Inupiaq <i>kiglin</i> ‘arrowhead chipper’]

(58) khó-nûk (K)	bead [also in Barnum]
(59) ki-hlûg'-û-nûk	tracheal branches in the lungs [<i>cf.</i> qillerneq 'knot']
(60) ki-hlûk'-ku-tá-g'-ûk	game of twin tag [<i>cf.</i> qillerqe- 'to tie']
(61) kî-chîk	loop used in the tug-of-war game [<i>cf.</i> qecik 'leather']
(62) ki)chit (K lá ~	bark
(63) kî-nî'-lhîk	steamboat [<i>cf.</i> keneq 'fire']
(64) kî-ú-klhî	finger mask
(65) ko-îg'-û-lûk-tûk (K)	mouse (<i>Evotomys rutilus</i>)
(66) ko-ku-chut'	three-pointed bird arrow
(67) ko-okh'-tok	it is drifting
(68) ko-pá-tûk	pickled scurvy grass
(69) kû-îkh'-pûk	clay pot [<i>cf.</i> kuupik]
(70) kûkh-kom'-tun	marrow extractor or spoon
(71) kûkh-taú-îk	vent of oil bag, also the nozzle of water bag
(73) kûp-hîthl'-kok	strait
(74) k'a-pokh'-lu-g'at	vest
(75) lá-hlûk	doorway into house from underground
(76) lûg'-û-lukh'-tûk	net in the net-and-dart game
(77) lû-gá-ku-tat	pendant ornaments to needle case
(78) mî-lhó-gû-jaithl'-ku-tîk	secondary keel in boat
(79) mû-gokh'-ca-ta'	war chief
(80) mûmg'u ú'	game with grass ball
(81) mûñ-ú-lîk	adze with stone or iron head [also in Turner]
(82) mûñ-ú-lûk	stone ax head [also in Turner]
(83) nai-î-g'-u-wûk	spear-guard on side of kayak
(84) nî-gûkh'-nûk	rod or slender stick
(85) no-kûj'-un	game of pole-pulling [<i>cf.</i> NSU nuqeyun 'device for pulling']
(86) no-kû'-taun	game of loop-pulling [<i>cf.</i> nuqete- 'to pull']
(87) nu-gî-wîk (NSK)	belt fastener
(88) nu-hlû-nûk	sugar-loaf hill [<i>cf.</i> nulluq 'buttock']
(89) nú-lî-ú-yûk	a temporary wife obtained by interchange [<i>cf.</i> nuliayaaq 'little wife']

(90) nû-g'ó-hlĭ-g'a-nûk	net-and-dart game
(91) o-lokh'-wā	ridge of mountains
(92) pañ'-âi-gaun'	kayak race [<i>cf.</i> paanger- 'to use a double-bladed paddle']
(93) pät-k'ú-tûk	hockey stick and ball
(94) pā-tukh'-pût	brass [<i>cf.</i> Pt. Hope Inupiaq <i>patukpak</i> 'brass'; also in Adams]
(95) pĭ-gû-nû-g'ît	seams in the cover of a skin boat
(96) pĭ-kak	Kotzebue's gull (<i>Larus Kotzebue</i>) [also in Adams]
(97) pĭt-hûgh'-ĭ-ûk	flea [<i>cf.</i> petgeq 'dandruff'; also in Turner]
(98) pó-gû-jú-ûk	ptarmigan net [<i>cf.</i> Inupiaq <i>puuruaq</i> 'ptarmigan net']
(99) pû-g'ú	weights on edges of cover to smokehole
(100) stā'-mā-shú-ûn	tobacco bag [also in Dall]
(101) tǎl'-ĭ-mĭ-hlûk	landing place for boats
(102) tĭ-gú-kai-ugh'-û-lĭ	impudent fellow
(103) tĭ-gu-ûk	wrinkle on brow [<i>cf.</i> teguaq 'crimp in boot sole']
(104) tĭ'-gu-ûn'	tent pole
(105) tu-bun' (NSK)	large bodkin [also in Turner]
(106) tu-bú-thlĭk	woman's coat
(107) tú-chi-hlûk	labret hole in lip [<i>cf.</i> tuutaq 'labret']
(108) tuhl-ka'	sinew backing on bow
(109) tu-ĭĭ-û-vĭ-ā	rail around inside of kayak
(110) tukh'-chĭthl-khú-tai	lashings around manhole in kayak
(111) tu-ní-g'u-ā	ridge on top of kayak
(112) tú-nu-chú-gaun	(game) neck-pulling [<i>cf.</i> tunucuk 'back of neck']
(113) tu-nú-shûk	bow strengthener (bone or ivory) [<i>cf.</i> tunucuk 'back of neck']
(114) tú-tu-ālh'-û-g'ît	first autumn festival
(115) tú-tu-ûk	house visiting by naked men in ai-ya-g'uk festival
(116) tûk-mĭk	fish bladder [also in Adams]
(117) tûkh-h útûk	headdress
(118) tûkh-lú-tûk	tubular marmot trap
(119) tûn'-ĭ-g'ît	itch
ā gañ' chu ú)120(	gonorrhea [<i>cf.</i> ucuk 'genitals']

ậchu ú)121(ǵ	syphilis [cf. ucuk ‘genitals’]
(122) uhl-taʼ	game of ring-around
(123) uñ-uʼ	Fischer’s eider (<i>Somateria fischeri</i>) [also in Adams]
(124) uť-knu-ûǵ	bone or ivory toggle [cf. utnguk ‘wart’]
(125) u-shûť (K)	valley
ḳwi á ûñ)126(	rock ptarmigan (<i>Lagopus rupestris</i>)
(127) wí-vř-lûk	wooden dish [cf. uive- ‘to resolve’]
(128) yá-lř-kú-juk	game of hurdle jumping
(129) yă-g’ú-tak	game of grasping stick [cf. yagte- ‘to extend arms’]
(130) yú-gûkh-tok	a sprain
(131) yûk-shaʼ-gûk	grayling hook

PETROFF 1881

Original list consists of 175 Yup’ik words said to be from a Kuskokwim informant at Iqumiut, Russian Mission on the Yukon, with English translations. Eighteen remain unidentified or otherwise unenterable in the main section. Many of the words appearing on Petroff’s list are clearly taken from Zagoskin (repeating his errors) and are omitted here.

(1) malxúgin	seven [cf. Sugpiaq <i>mallruungin</i> ‘seven’]
(2) imúlxin	eight [cf. BB, Sugpiaq <i>inghulgen</i> ‘eight’]
(3) kuígtchag	fireplace
(4) shkálak	hand-sleigh, push-sleigh
ík’hut)5(	spear for seal, reindeer
(6) lán’hluk	ivory wedge for splitting wood
únxuk)7(	mallet used with wedge
(8) agláxtuak	sock made of skin of unborn reindeer
(9) tskníxtuk	cross fox [also in Barnum, as ‘bear’]
(10) tánkayek	day (probably day’s journey) [cf. tanqik ‘brightness’]
(11) nalínak	noise
(12) anúlnek	to tan (urine used)
(13) muíkut	calf of leg
(14) muígnut	hair on body
(15) kablyúni	white man “heavy eyebrows” [cf. Canadian Inuit <i>qavluna’aq</i> ‘white man’]
(16) gitáxta	moss on tree

(17) iguik, iguika	midnight
(18) tángik	underground passage to house; mouth

MUSET 1891

Original lists contain 1,700 words with Yup'ik translations, from the Yukon. Seven remain unidentified or unenterable in the main section.

(1) auger	keivvēarun [also in Lonneux]
(2) cale [<i>sic</i>], to fix well a thing	kukshuk
(3) fry	ippugiakaka
(4) hinges	shalēnok [from Russian <i>sharnir</i> ; also in Lonneux]
(5) pearl	tuāmsok [<i>cf.</i> tuvapak 'gravel'; also in Barnum]
(6) share	unwērtō
(7) I walk around	makeēras

BARNUM 1901

Original list consists of about 5,200 Yup'ik words from Nelson Island and the Yukon (place of origin not indicated) with English translations. Forty-seven remain unidentified or otherwise unenterable in the main section.

(1) ānā'kānuḱ	nakedness
(2) āpūt'snuḱ	adultery
ḱtoṅg'kaār ku)3(, ēr kung'ka tok	it means
(4) ās sū'tā tut	native game (tossing one up in a sealskin) [also in Nelson]
(5) āv vā'chā'ka	my friend
(6) chā'nīr'kak	portion of a native house around the entrance hole [also in Nelson]
(7) chīng ḡnāuq'ka	I combine
(8) ē'fauq'gwē'uk	an unintelligible word used at the end of stories
(9) īl lāq'stak	basket woven of grass [also in Nelson]
(10) īl lū'lēr rak	skin bag for holding tools

(11) ñng nã r̄au' ḡnã, n̄ ḡnã r̄au' ḡnã	I moan, groan [also in Nelson]
(12) kãl chãg' 'nak	hill (Yukon delta)
(13) kãn tã kō'kã	my corpse [<i>cf.</i> qantaq 'bowl']
(14) kã'p pũ ḡnã	I lick
(15) kēf chē u' ḡnã	term used during sorcery
(16) kē'yik	snowbird
(17) k̄ ḡnkra k̄ tanu k̄, kra q̄'taa	one of the constellations
(18) kīng' nã tok	native cup
(19) kīt fãu r̄au' ḡnã	I gamble
(20) kīt' ḡnkrōo	native knife with a small straight blade
(21) kī'yãq' stak	a fastener, button, buckle
(22) klu'tak	stream, creek
(23) k' shãr'kã tãu	space around entrance in native house
(24) k' fãukgwo '	he is liberal [generous]
(25) k' tũm' rī'yũk	hillock, any little mound
(26) kũm' ret	beads (native ornaments) [also in Nelson]
(27) kũs'kũ tīt	hailstones
(28) mē thlu'ḡ vīk	a basket; methluqcheugna 'I lay it away'
(29) mīt zīng ḡnkto ka 'ngta'a	shallow place where fish sun themselves
(30) nã kũ'ghũn	deer teeth [<i>cf.</i> naqugun 'belt']
(31) nã mü' tak	pattern
(32) naq' chal kōk	sled toggle, to which the towline is fastened
(33) nã thle mīs' kã'kã	I order it to be covered
(34) nñg chũ nĩ' tō ă	I cannot obtain
(35) nũf' kãun	native tool, a tip of deer horn set in a handle
(36) nũ kīm' chuik	ligature [<i>cf.</i> NUN nuki- 'to be strong']
(37) nũq' tō ă	I grin

(38) pāq tīl nguṭ	native fish trap
(39) pē năn k ⁺ hō ũ'gnă	I am clumsy
(40) pīng ḡnfut'ta ęq	they play, hop, skip, and jump
(41) pīrq t'kil' rā ęt	the large double fish trap
(42) pūk' kōr' wīt	back of the hand
(43) pū vā lāu' ḡnă	I cook [from Russian <i>póvar</i> ; also in Lonneux]
(44) snek' tak	another term for bear [also in Petroff, as 'cross fox']
(45) tū ăm' sōk	native bead ornament [<i>cf.</i> tuṽapak 'gravel'; also in Muset]
(46) tung nř kă tō ă	I crouch down
(47) yūm' thlūm chaḵ	one of the figures in a game of cat's cradle

LONNEUX 1930

Original main list contains 2,500 English words with Yup'ik translations from the Yukon. Six remain unidentified or otherwise unenterable.

(1) bit	kaivvun [also in Muset]
(2) blister	pattoka
(3) cook	púvalak [from Russian <i>póvar</i> ; also in Barnum]
(4) hinges	channilat [from Russian <i>sharnír</i> ; also in Muset]
(5) kitchen	ku&rneak
(6) lumbago	patáreartok

DREBERT ca. 1944

Original list contains 5,000 Yup'ik words from the Kuskokwim and Bristol Bay with English translations. Eleven remain unidentified or otherwise unenterable.

(1) augiyagengálra	stoop down
(2) ikek	remorse, regret; ikeriok feels remorse; ikerin cause of remorse
(3) ilágigale	light canvas
(4) inēriok	is fully developed, ripe, full grown
(5) katlgōrtok	makes a guttural noise as in clearing the throat
(6) kuktok	when a chick is hatched, breaks its shell
(7) písat	gun wads [from Russian <i>pyzh</i>]
(8) pitkāyugtok	is excited
(9) sumpkak	hunting bag [from Russian <i>súmka</i>]
(10) tarrák	semen
(11) tayaṭai	they get sunstroke

MARSH 1956

Original list contains 1,500 Yup'ik words from the Upper Kuskokwim with English translations. Thirteen remain unidentified or otherwise unenterable. There are also 1,900 words from Bethel, all identified.

iuqyy̆ikumlá)1(	he is getting better
(2) penquḷuq	birch bark basket
(3) paXquluq	birch bark basket
(4) sāt'leyaq	squirrel
(5) la·t'skiaGaq, láatackiit, láasteskiq	swallow [from Russian <i>lástochka</i>]
(6) kutúkàṣaq	bone ring at back of head
(7) cikxa	part of stomach
(8) púuvak	oil
(9) ciskayut	worms
(10) kenéqetṭuaq	tonsil

(11) paGaqciluq	mallard duck
àlí)12(-faq	paint [from Russian <i>olíva</i> ‘olive [oil]’]
(13) sukna·leq, cukna·leq	gunny sack [from Russian <i>suknó</i> ‘cloth’]

ала́ды (aládi)		alaciq, alatiq fried bread
а́нгел (ángel)		aan’gilaq, aankilaq, an’gilaq angel
архиере́й (arkhieréy)		allgiliyaq high priest; bishop; pope
байдара (baidára) <i>or</i> отбайдарка (baidárka) ‘canoe’, <i>if indeed a loan</i>		paitaalek two- or three-hole kayak
ба́лык (baly’k)		palak’aaq strip of dried fish
ба́нка (bánka) ‘jar, pot’		paankaq, paankaq, painkaq can, <i>and</i> paankar-, paankaar-, painkar- to can
ба́rán (barán) ‘wild sheep’		palanaq sheep
ба́ркас (barkás) ‘launch’		kalpaassaq, palkaassaq, pal’kaassaq sailboat
ба́шмаки (báshmaki) ‘shoes’		masmakiq, pasmakiq store-bought shoe
бла́гослови́ть (blagoslovít’) ‘to bless’		pelagasselaviir- to bless
блю́дце (blyúdtse)		pelutsiaq, pelutsaaq saucer, <i>and</i> pelutsiar- to drink tea using a saucer
бо́бы (bóby)		papiq bean
бо́же (bózhe) ‘God’ <i>vocative</i>		puusar- to cross oneself
бо́чка (bóchka)		puckaq barrel; keg
бочо́нок (bochónok)		pucuunaq barrel; keg
була́вка (bulávka) ‘pin’		kula’avkaa, pula’avkaa, pulaskaq safety pin

буты́лка (butýlka)		putiilkaa q, putiil' kaa q , putiilekaa q bottle
ва́та (váta) 'wadding'		uata q cotton
вере́вка (veryóvka)		ilavkuk , milu'uvkaa q, milu'uvka q, pilu'uvkaa q cord; rope
ви́лка (vílka)		uil' ka q , uil' kaa q , uileka q fork
винт (vint)		miinta q, uinta q screw; bolt
газ (gaz) <i>and/or from English</i>		kaassa q gas; gasoline
газоли́н (gazolín) <i>and/or from English</i>		kaassalina q outboard motor; motorboat; camp stove; gasoline
гита́ра (gitára) <i>and/or from English perhaps</i>		kitala q guitar #
горя́чий (goryáchiy) 'hot'		kalaciq bisquit; muffin
госпо́дь (gospod') 'God', 'Lord'		gaũspata q God
госуда́рь (gosudár') 'sovereign'		uss'utali queen; king
да́ма (dáma) 'lady, queen'		taama q king in checkers
доска́ (doská)		tuska q board; plank
дро́би (dróbi)		luupiq lead birdshot; BB
дробови́к (drobovík)		kelupavik , kelupuvik shotgun
дубо́вый (dubóvy) 'oaken' <i>perhaps</i>		tupuga q hardwood; hickory
жа́рить (zhárit')		assali - to fry; to make pancakes or griddlecakes
жарко́е (zharkóe) 'roast'		cal'kuuya q, salkuuya q, sal'kuuya q casserole of meat or fish with potatoes, onions, etc.
же́ле (zhelé)		siliga q, siliya q jelly; jam
жиле́т (zhilét)		silin vest
зади́нка (zadíńka) 'back cut of meat'		cetiinka q, cetuinka q, citiinka q, setiinka q, sitiinka q pig
зака́зчик (zakázchik) 'client'		sakaassiik church caretaker; secondary chief

змея́ (zmeyá)		smiiaq snake
зо́лото (zóloto)		suulutaaq gold
зуби́ло (zubílo)		cupilaq chisel
ико́на (ikóna)		ikuunaq icon
изю́м (izyúm)		issumaq raisin, isuumaq , issuumaq prune
Иисус (Iisus)		Yiissus , Yiissussaaq Jesus
кади́ло (kadílo)		katilaq censer; incense burner
каза́к (kazák)		kass'aq white person; Caucasian; priest <i>especially</i> Russian Orthodox priest
каза́к (kazák) <i>with Yup'ik suffix</i>		kassaakaq white man; Caucasian
ка́мин (kamín)		kaminiaq , kaminaaq stove for heating and cooking
камле́йка (kamléyka)		kamliikaq waterproof jacket used with kayak; parka
канда́лы (kandalý) 'shackles'		kantalaq jail, <i>and</i> kantalar- to jail (him)
ка́пкан (kapkán)		kapkaanaq , kapkainaq steel animal trap, <i>and</i> kapkaanar- , kapkainar- to catch or get caught in a trap
ка́пор (kápor) 'hood'		kaapaq , kaapaaq , kaupaq , kaupaaq beaded hairnet
ка́псюль (kápsul')		kaapcelaaq , kapciliaq , kapcilaq empty cartridge
кара́бин (karabín)		kalap'iinaq , kalav'iinaq rifle #
каранда́ш (karandásh)		kalantaassaq pencil
карман (karmán)		kalemaanaq , kalmaanaq , kalmainaq , kalmiinaq pocket
ка́рта (káрта)		kaaltaaq , kaal'taaq playing card, <i>and</i> kaaltaar- , kaal'taar- to play cards
карте́чь (kartéch')		kal'ciissaa , kal'ciissaaq , kal'tiissaaq , kalkiicaaq lead pellet; shot
карто́фель (kartófel')		kaltuugaq , kal'tuugguaq , kaltuuvvilaq , kantuuvvilaq potato
кв́ашеный (kváshenyy) 'fermented'		quussniaq sourdough

кисть (kist') 'cluster, bunch'		kiistaq, kistaq yarn; wool; tassel
кнут (knut) <i>possibly</i>		qenutaq dog whip
кóзырь (kózyr')		kuuselaq card game similar to trumps
кóлокол (kólokol) 'bell' <i>or</i> kjrjkmz (kolokól'nya) 'bell 'r tower'		kuluk'uunaq bell <i>and</i> kuluk'uunar- to ring
кóлош (kólosh) 'Tlingit'		kulussuq Indian not from near the Yup'ik area
кóлы (kóly) 'stakes'		kuuliaq tent stake (and rope)
кóмпас (kómpas) <i>and/or from</i> <i>English</i>		kampaassaq, kangpaassaq compass
компáния (kompániya) <i>and/or</i> <i>English</i>		kap'aniskaq store; storekeeper
кондырь (kondýr')		kantiluq cap with visor
конопатить (konopátit') 'to caulk'		kalap'aataq oakum; caulking material
конфéта (konféta)		kanvviitaq candy
конь (kon')		kuuniq horse
конькí (kon'kí)		kankiiq, kankiitaq ice skate, <i>and</i> kankiir- to ice skate
корóва (koróva)		kuluvak, kuluvaag cow (domestic)
корóль (koról')		kululiaq king in cards
кóшка (kóshka)		kuskaq, kuuskaq domestic cat
кóфе (kófe)		kuupiaq, kuuvviaq coffee, <i>and</i> kuuvviar- to drink coffee
кофéйник (koféynik)		kuvvinaq coffeepot
крáска (kráska)		kela'askaq paint <i>and</i> kela'askar- to paint
ключ (klyuch)		kelucaq, kelussaq lock; padlock; key, <i>and</i> kelucar-, kelussar- to lock
крупá (krupá) 'groats'		kelup'aaq rice <i>one grain</i>

кру́жка (krúzhka)		keluskaq cup
крест (krest)		kelistaq cross; crucifix; club in cards
крёстный (kryóstnyy)		kelussnaq godfather
крещёние (kreshchénie) ‘baptism’ <i>with Yup’ik suffix</i>		kelessiniyaaq one of a certain kind of legendary little people, said to be spirits of the dead and to appear to those who don’t accept Christianity
ку́бик (kúbik) ‘square metal container’		kuupik pot
кули́ч (kurích)		kulic’aaq (Russian Orthodox) Easter bread
купе́ц (kupéts)		kupcaaq storekeeper; merchant; trader
ку́рица (kúritsa) ‘chicken’		kuulicaaq chicken; turkey
ла́мпа (lámpa)		laampaq, laampaaq lamp
ла́дан (ládán)		laatanaq incense
ла́вка (lávka)		laavkaa, laavkaq, lavkaa frame building; store
ла́фта́к (lafták) ‘dressed hide of sea mammal’		lavtak material for skin-boot soles, the yellowish skin of the bearded seal prepared by removing the black outer layer of skin
ле́нта (lénta)		lintaq ribbon; bow
ло́жка (lózha)		luskaa, luuskaa spoon
ло́шадь (lóshad’)		luussatiq, luussitaq horse
лук (luk)		luuk onion
малаха́й (malakháy)		malagg’aayaq, palagg’aayaq fur hat with earflaps
маскара́д (maskarád) ‘masquerade’		maskalataq masked ceremony taking place in mid-January; Halloween
масло́ (masló)		masslaq, mass’laq, maslaq, maasslaq butter
ма́стер (máster) ‘foreman, master’		maastilaq, mastilaq carpenter
ма́тушка (mátushka)		maatuskaq wife of Russian Orthodox priest

маші́на (mashína) <i>and /or English</i> ‘machine’		massiinaq machine; sewing machine; motor, outboard motor
мешо́к (meshók)		missuuk sack
мі́ска (míska) ‘basin’		miiskaaq dishpan; large serving dish
моли́ться (molít’sya) ‘to pray’		maliss’aaq prayer
молоко́ (molokó)		malak’uuq, muluk’uuq milk
молото́к (molotók)		multuuk, mul’tuuk, mulut’uuk, mulut’uutaq hammer
мона́шенка (monáshenka)		manassenkaa q nun
мука́ (muká) ‘flour’		mukaaq flour; bread loaf
мы́ло (mylo)		miilaq soap
навёс (navés) ‘shed’		lavisqaq, navisqaq attic; loft
навёска (navéska) ‘loft’		navi’iskaaq, naviskaaq loft; attic
напи́лка (napílka)		napiilekaa, napiil’kaa, napiilkaa q file; rasp
неде́ля (nedélya)		nitiliq week
нож (nozh)		luussiq, nuussiq cutting knife
но́жичек (nózhichek) ‘small knife’		nuussicuak scissors
ну́жник (núzhnik) ‘latrine’		nuussnik outhouse; toilet
очки (ochkí)		ackiik eyeglasses
обе́д (obéd)		apiataq lunch <i>and</i> apiatar- to eat lunch
отпа́ривать (otparírovať)		atmaliq, atvaliq a particular card game played by four people
пала́тка (palátka)		pelatekaa, palatkaa q tent
пальто́ (pal’tó)		paltuuk, pal’tuuk coat; zippered parka; jacket, <i>and</i> paltuug-, pal’tuug- to put on a coat
парахо́д (parokhód)		palagg’uutaq steamboat; scow
Пасха́ (Páskha)		Paaskaaq Easter; Passover

пáтока (pátoka)		paatakaaq syrup; honey
патрón (patrón)		mat’luunaq, pat’luunaq cartridge; shell
паять (payát’)		payari- to weld; to solder
перíна (perína) ‘feather bed’		pelinaq mattress
пéрец (pérets)		piilitsaaq pepper
пéшка (péshka) ‘pawn’		piaskaq piece in checkers, <i>and</i> piaskar- to play checkers
пíво (pívo)		piivaq beer
пила́ (pilá)		pilaq saw, <i>and</i> pilar- to saw
пíрок (pírok)		piluk pirogi; meat (<i>usually</i> fish) pie
платóк (platók)		pelatuuk scarf; woman’s headscarf <i>and</i> pelatuug- to put on a headscarf
плита́ (plitá)		pelit’aaq stove
подтя́жка (podtyázhka) ‘garter’		macaaskaq, maciaskaq, mackaq, maciaskak, mataaskaq, pataaskaq suspenders
поду́шка (podúshka)		putuskaq pillow; cushion
полотéнце (poloténtse) ‘towel’ <i>or</i> полотня́ный (polotnyányy) ‘of linen’		pelacinak string; twine
портрét (portrét)		pat’litaq picture
постéль (postél’) ‘bed’		pustiiliq, pustiilaq mattress
про́волока (próvoloka) ‘wire’		pelulukaaq soft wire, such as aluminum wire or solder
про́шка (próshka)		meluskaq, peluskaq snuff, <i>and</i> meluskar-, peluskar- to take snuff
пу́ли (púli) ‘bullets’		puuliq bullet
пу́говица (púgovitsa)		kuukicaaq, puukicaaq button
Рождество́ (Rozhdestvó)		Alussistuaq Christmas

ртуť (rtut’)		al’tuutaq mercury; cinnabar
руль (rul’)		alulaq, alunaq tiller; sled handlebar; steering wheel; tail feather of bird, <i>and</i> alular-, alunar- to steer; to guide
рубáха (rubákha)		llumarraq, lumarraq, numarraq shirt; cloth; dress
сáло (sálo)		caalaq, saalaq shortening; lard
сáхар (sákhar)		caarralaq, saarralaq sugar
сапоги́ (sapogí) ‘shoes’		cap’akiq, sap’akiq shoe; manufactured boot
сарáй (saráy) ‘shed’		salayaq dock; wharf; cannery; saltery
свéчка (svéchka)		ciucekaa, cuicekaa, cuucekaa, suicekaa candle
сéтка (sétka) ‘net’ <i>perhaps</i>		tackaq woman’s beaded hairnet
сíтец (sítets)		ciitsaaq, ciitessaaq lightweight cotton cloth
сковородá (skovorodá)		eskuulutaq, skuulutaq skillet; frying pan
сла́ви (slávi) ‘praises’		Selavi, S’laavi Russian Christmas
собáка (sobáka) ‘dog’		sapakaq fox
солёный (solyónny) ‘salted’		culunaq, sulunaq salted fish or meat after it is cut up and leached to remove excess salt
спíчка (spíchka)		espicka, espickaaq, espiickaaq, spicka, spiickaaq match
ста́роста (stárosta)		estaalista, staaalista church warden; church caretaker
стакáн (stakán) ‘drinking glass’		estakaanaq, stakaanaq glass pitcher; chimney for kerosene lamp
стекло́ (stikló)		estikluuq, estik’luuq, stikluuq, stik’luuq glass
сто́л (stol)		estuuluq, stuuluq table
стру́ж (struzh)		estulussaq, estelussaq, stelussaq, stulussaq carpenter’s plane, <i>and</i> estulussar-, estelussar-, stelussar-, stulussar- to plane wood
су́дно (súdno)		sun’aq ship; barge

суп (sup) <i>and/or from English</i>		cuupaq, suupaq soup; stew-like soup served as a main course
сухárь (sukhár')		cugg'aliq, sugg'aliq cracker; pilot bread
табáк (tabák) <i>with Yup'ik suffix</i>		taavaaqiq leaf tobacco
таз (taz)		taassiq dishpan
тик (tik)		tiik, tiiggluk mattress ticking; striped cloth; calico
ты́сяча (tysyacha)		ciissitsaaq, tiissitsaaq, tiicitsaaq one thousand
течь (tech') 'to flow' <i>possibly</i>		titiq otitis; runny ear
тоён (toyón) <i>possibly</i>		tuyuq reader; lay preacher; pastor; village chief
то́левый (tólevyy) 'roofing felt'		tulvaaq, tulvaarraq heavy cloth; denim
торéлка (torélka) 'plate'		tuli'ilkaa, tulilekaa metal dish
топóр (topór)		tupuuluq axe
туз (tuz)		tuss'aq, tuussaq ace in playing cards
сускý (úksus)		uksussaq vinegar
актý (útka)		uutkaa, uuteka'aq duck; especially mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>); northern pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>)
ушкáн (ushkán) 'hare'		uskaanaq snowshoe hare; varying hare (<i>Lepus americanus</i>); <i>locally</i> rabbit
флаг (flag) <i>and/or from English</i>		pelak, vvelak flag
фонáрь (fonár)		panaluq lantern
хлеб (khleb)		kelipaq bread; communion bread; Host; home-baked bread
Христóс (Khristós)		Kelistussaaq, KRistussaaq Christ
цепь (tsep')		siipaq chain
чай (chay)		caayuq, saayuq tea (either the leaves or the liquid), <i>and</i> saayur- to drink tea
ча́йник (cháynik)		caanik, caaniik, cainik, cainiik, saanik, sainik, saaniik kettle

часы́ (chasy)		cass’aq, sass’aq, sassaaq clock; watch; hour
ча́шка (cháshka)		caaskaq, caaskaaq, caskaq, caskaaq, saaskaq, saaskaaq, saskaq, saskaaq cup
че́рвы (chérvy)		ciilvik heart in cards
четверта́к (chetverták) ‘kopeks’		cetvilitaq quarter; twenty-five-cent piece
число́ (chisló) ‘date’		cill’aq circular calendar with a pointer that is moved to point to the days of the week
чу́гунок (chugúnok)		cukunaq, cukunak, kucunaq, kucunak, sukunaq cast-iron pot
чулки́ (chulkí) ‘socks’		cuukiiq, suukiiq sock
шка́п (shkap)		eskaapaq, eskaapaaq, skaapaq, skaapaaq shelf
шко́ла (shkóla) <i>and/or from English</i>		eskuulaq, eskuuluq, skuulaq, skuuluq school, <i>and</i> eskuular-, eskuulur-, skular-, skuulur- to go to school
шкóт (shkot)		eskuutaq, skuutaq sheet (rope) of sailboat
шаль (shal’) ‘shawl’		saaliq vest
ша́йка (sháyka)		saayikaaq washtub; washing machine
шёлкое́ (shyólkoye) ‘silken’		suukuyaq, suukuuq silk
шля́па (shlyápa)		cillapak, esslaapaq, ess’laapaq, selapaq broad-brimmed hat
шóмпóл (shómpol)		sumpuluq gun-cleaning rod; ramrod
шу́ба (shúba)		sumpaq jacket
ю́бка (yúpka) ‘skirt’		yuupkaa slip; petticoat
япа́онец (yapónets)		Ipuuncaq Japanese
ярд (yard) <i>and/or from English</i>		yaaltaq, yaal’taq, yaltaq, yal’taq yard (length)
щикя́ (yáshchik)		yaassiik box

ENGLISH LOANS IN YUP’IK

America	Ami'ulikaq America
baby	piipiq baby
bacon	piikinaq pig; bacon
barge	paacaq barge
bat	piataq baseball bat # <i>and</i> piatar- to play with a bat and ball
bean	piinssaaq, piinessaaq bean
bicycle	paissikelaq, paisekelaq bicycle
bloomers	pelumessaak panties
borrow	pulaar- to borrow
broke	pulug-, puRug- to be broke; to be without money
candy	kantiq candy
captain	kap'itainaq captain
cigar	cikalaq cigar
Columbia	kalampiaq ship
color	kal'aq color
comissioner	kamiss'enaq magistrate
company (<i>or</i> accompany)	kangpaniskaq a young child just starting to play in the "Lapp game"
company <i>and/or from Russian</i>	kap'aniskaq store; storekeeper
compass <i>and/or Russian</i>	kampaassaq, kangpaassaq compass
cookies	kuukissaaq cookie
coyote	kayu coyote
cross <i>perhaps</i>	kelaassiq cross fox
dough <i>perhaps</i>	tuurkaq bread
Filipino <i>and/or from Filipino</i>	Pilip'iinaq Filipino
flag	pelak, vvelak flag
gas <i>and/or from Russian</i>	kaassaq gas; gasoline
gasoline <i>and/or from Russian</i>	kaassalinaq outboard motor; motor-boat; camp stove; gasoline
glass	kelassaq glass
government	kavam'aq, kavmaq government
guitar <i>and/or from Russian</i>	kitalaq guitar
handspike <i>maybe</i>	aanaspuuk, anespuuk lever, peavy
horse	uassaaq horse
hot cakes	atkiksaaq pancake
ink	ingek ink
Japane(se), Japanee	Caapaniq Japanese (person)
Jesus	Ciissussaq, Ciissussaaq, Yiissus Jesus
kicker <i>with Yupik suffix</i>	kiikanguaq outboard motor
Lapp	Laapaaq, Laavlaaq Saami; Lapp
macaroni	mak'alunaq macaroni
machine <i>and/or from Russian</i>	massiinaq machine; sewing machine; motor, outboard motor
marble	maapelaq marble for playing games
mark	maak brand or ear-cut on reindeer as sign of ownership
meal <i>or</i> mill <i>probably</i>	miili- to grind
milk	milek milk
miner	mainaq prospector; miner
misty <i>perhaps</i>	miscir- to be misty
monkey	mangkiq monkey
mush	massaaq, mass'aq mush; oatmeal
musk ox	maskaq musk ox; nickel (coin)
onions	anainessaaq, anianessaq onion
partner	paatnaq partner
pinch <i>if indeed a loan</i>	pincaq substitute item

pipe	paipaq pipe
potatoes	patitussaaq potato
powder	pautaq powder
pursue <i>probably</i>	puRugar- to pursue in order to punish
pussy	puss'iq, puussiq, puussiiq domestic cat
rifle	alavvilaq high-powered rifle
rubber	alapaq, alap'aq, ulap'aq rubber boot; black person
school <i>and/or from Russian</i>	eskuulaq, eskuuluq, skuulaq, skuuluq , school # <i>and</i> eskuular-, eskuulur-, skuular-, skuulur- to go to school; to teach
scow	skauk barge
shoe-pac	supa'aksaq shoe-pac
show	suuq movie; show
sign	sainar- to sign one's name
slippers	selip'ussaaq slipper
snow-go	snuukuuq snowmachine
soup	cuupaq, suupaq soup; stew-like soup served as a main course
spark	espaak, spaak spark plug
sweater	essmataq, essvataq, esswataq, esswetaq sweater
tank	taingkaq oil drum; tank
tar <i>if indeed a loan</i>	taa q tar; pitch
time <i>with a Yup'ik suffix</i>	taimiurta choir director
TV	tiiviiq television # <i>and</i> tiiviir- to watch television # <i>from English</i> 'TV'
two bits	tuupicaaq quarter; twenty-five cents
way <i>with a Yup'ik suffix</i>	uiyamte- to be in the way
what time	wataimarta? what time is it?
yard <i>and/or from Russian</i>	yaaltaq, yaal'taq, yaltaq, yal'taq yard (length)
yeast	iistaq, yiistaq yeast
zipper	esip'aq, esip'aaq, esepaaq zipper

INUPIAQ WORDS IN YUP'IK

aaka (aaka)	aakaq 'mother'
aarigaa (aažiyaa)	aariga'ar- 'to be good, nice'
alakkaa (alakkaa)	alak'aa 'is that so!'
alappaa (alappaa)	alap'aa 'how cold it is!'
iirgii (iižyii)	iirgii 'oh dear!; how scary!'
illaatquziq (illaatquziq)	ilaanquciq 'porcupine'
ipiutaq (ipiutaq)	ipituaq 'fishing line'
kanayuq (kanayuq with a Yup'ik suffix)	kanayurnaq 'loche, burbot'
kapitak, kapitaq (kapitak, kapitaq)	kapit'aq 'gut rain parka'
kinnanga- (kinnanga-)	kin'anga- 'to do foolish, stupid things'
Malimiu (Malimiu)	Malimiu 'Inupiaq Eskimo'
malukali- (malukali-)	maluki'ali- 'to be rabid'; 'to be insane'
niutuuyiq (niutuuyiq)	niutuayaq 'lynx'
Nuuraq (Nuuraq)	Nurraq 'East Cape, Siberia'
nuyailaaq (nuyailaaq)	nyua'illaaq 'bald person'
qaqquq (qaqquq 'bread',	qaq'aq 'bread'

from qaqquq- 'to crunch')
 Qawiaraq (Qawiažaq)
 quqquyaq (quqquyaq (if indeed a loan))
 sii, siu (sii, siu)
 siiḡnaq- (siirnaq-)
 taaqsipak (taaqsipak) (trade jargon)
 taliq- (taliq-)

 tavluq (tavluq 'chin')
 tipuk (tipuk)
 tuniqtaq (tuniqtaq 'soapstone lamp')
 tupiq (tupiq 'tent' or tupiyužaq 'little tent')
 tuqsruk (tuqšuk)
 umialik (umialik 'boat owner, boat captain')
 umiṇmak (umiṇmak)

Qaviayarmiu, Qaviayak 'Inupiaq Eskimo'
quq'uyaq 'legendary old and hard-to-kill polar bear'
cii, ciiq 'sheefish'
ciirnarqe- 'to be sour'
taaqsipak, taaqipak, taqipak, taqsipak 'black person'
talir- 'to engage in Inupiaq-style Eskimo-dancing in
 facing the drummers'
tap'luqutyaq 'chin tattoo'; 'cockle'
tupuk 'whitefish'
tuniqtaq 'jade'
tupiq'uyaq 'mosquito-net tent around a bed'
tuqluk 'tunnel entrance to traditional semi-subterranean
umialek 'wealthy person'
umingmaq 'musk ox'

Also, there are the Inupiaq words that might have had cognates in Yup'ik from which the present Yup'ik might have arisen, if the present Yup'ik words are not directly from the Inupiaq plus Yup'ik suffix —uaq 'thing like —'.

inuk (inuk 'person')
 ugluussiq, uguguaq (uḡžuk 'bearded seal')

inuguaq 'figurine, doll'
ugluussiq, uguguaq 'caterpillar'

ALEUT WORDS IN YUP'IK

aagayuuḡ (aayayuuX)
 aanachxukdaḡ (aanacxuḡḡaX)
 aataax (aataax)
 aḡligaḡ (aḡligaX, aḡliyaX)
 ahlayaḡ (aḡayaX)
 asu-ḡ (asu-X)
 atxidaḡ (atxiḡḡaX)
 chaḡsaḡ (caḡsaX) 'fish broth'
 chagiḡ (caḡiX)

 chagudaḡ (caḡuḡḡaX) 'visor'
 chuya-ḡ (cuya-X) 'cane stick, willow twig,
 halagra-ḡ (halayna-X) 'salmonberry'
 hamḡa-ḡ (hamra-X)
 isḡatiḡ (isḡatiX)
 isuḡiḡ (isuriX)
 kagaluḡ (kayaluX)
 kagi- (kay-i-)

agasuuq, agayuuq 'cormorant'
anacruq 'front component of gunsight'
aataak, aat'aak, aatagaq 'fur seal'
arliaq, qarliar(aq), tarliaq 'black-legged kittiwake'
alassaq, ayallaq 'cutting board'
asuq 'pot'
atgiaq, atgiiyaq 'arctic cod' (*Gadus macrocephalus*)
carca-, sarra- 'to drink tea'
cagiq, sagiq 'starry flounder' (*Platichthys stellatus*)
stenolepsis)
caguyaq 'semi-conical bentwood hat'
cuya, cuyaq 'leaf'; 'tobacco'; 'white willow'
alagnaq 'type of red berry'
amraq 'sleeve'
issran 'loosely woven grass carrying bag'
issuriq, issuri, suuri 'spotted seal/harbor seal'
kagaluq, kagaaluq 'lower stern-piece of kayak'
kagi- 'to sweep'

kalaga-x̂ (kalaya-X)
kaluka-x̂ (kalukaX)
kilma-x̂ (kilma-X)
lax, lagi-x̂ (lax, layiX)
mangida-x̂ (maŋiðaX) ‘fin whale’
qakiida-x̂ (qakiiðaX)
qalqag̃aya-x̂ qalqaraya-X
qamaqu-x̂ (qamaqu-X)
qudg̃aa-x̂ (quḍraaX)
taag̃an’gi-s (taaranyi-s) ‘lateral stalks
of cow parsnip’
taangax (taaŋax)
tayag̃u-x̂ (tayaɾu-X) ‘person’
u-x̂ta-x̂ (uXtaX) ‘fishhook’
ugina-x̂ (uyina-X) ‘broad-shouldered
sea lion bull’

kalagaq ‘walleye or Pacific pollock’
kalukaq ‘large wooded storage bowl’
kilmaq ‘stomach’
lagiq ‘goose’; ‘Canada goose’
mangayaaq ‘porpoise’ (if indeed a loan)
qakiiyaq ‘silver salmon, coho salmon’
qalqerayak ‘black-billed magpie’
qamaquq ‘cockle’; ‘clam’
qut’raaq, qut’rauk ‘swan’
tarnaq, taryaq ‘wild celery, cow parsnip’

taangaq ‘liquor’; and **taangar-** ‘to drink liquor’
Tayaruq ‘Aleutian Aleut’
uqtaq ‘hookless lure used to attract fish when dipnetting’
uginaq ‘sea lion’

ATHABASCAN LOANS IN YUP’IK

luqruuyak ‘northern pike’, cf. k’oolkkoy (*Koyukon Ath.*), giliqoy (*Deg Hit’an Ath.*)
nalayaq, talayaq ‘post-spawning salmon’, cf. nalay (*Deg Hit’an Ath.*), nulay (*Inland Dena’ina Ath.*), nolaya (*Upper Kuskokwim Ath.*), meaning ‘chum salmon’
naraaniq ‘fall chum salmon’, cf. leghaane (*Koyukon Ath.*), leghaane (*Deg Hit’an and Holikachuk Ath.*), ‘silver salmon’ and/or noolaaghe, noolaaye (*Koyukon Ath.*), nalay (*Deg Hit’an Ath.*), noolaagh (*Holikachuk Ath.*), nulay (*Dena’ina Ath.*) ‘chum salmon’
nuuniq ‘porcupine’, cf. noona (*Koyukon Ath.*)
talaariq ‘rainbow trout’, cf. telaghi (*Upper Inlet Dena’ina Ath.*)

EASTERN SIBERIAN LOANS IN YU’PIK

kalikaq ‘paper’, from *Chukchi*. kelikel ‘book, drawing, line, carving’, or *Koryak* kalikal ‘letter, book, pattern’
kuingiq, kuiniq ‘pipe; cigarette’, and **kuingir-, kuinir-** ‘to smoke’, from *Chukchi*. koŋŋən ‘pipe, cup’
qalqapak ‘axe’, and **qalqapag-** ‘to chop’, from *ʀælə(ʀæl)* ‘axe’ (the protoform of *Chukchi* ?aləyatte ‘axe’)
qusniq, quyngiq ‘reindeer’, from *Chukchi* qoraŋə ‘reindeer’, or *Koryak* qoyaŋa ‘reindeer’

ALUTIIQ LOANS IN YUP’IK

cinguruuq – **cinguruuq** ‘the sun’
cuuteq – **cu(u)n** ‘ear’
kaganaq – **kaganaq** ‘wolf’
kangilnga – **kangilnga** ‘fox’
kilmaq – **kilmaq** ‘stomach’ if not from Aleut directly
luuqaanak – **luqaanak** ‘pink salmon’ perhaps ultimately from Athabaskan
mallruungin – **mallruungin** ‘seven’

taangaq 'water' – **taangaq** 'liquor' *if not from Aleut directly*
ucinguq – **ucinguq** 'old woman'

LOAN WORDS FROM PHILIPPINE LANGUAGES

mantiikaq 'shortening, lard' (*cf. Tagalog mantika; Spanish manteca*)
palayaq 'boat' (*cf. Tagalog palahu; though perhaps not from Philippine language*)
Pilip'iinaq 'Filipino' (*cf. Tagalog Pilipino*)

LOAN WORD FROM SAAMI (LAPP)

lauciq 'reindeer harness' (*from Saami lawže*)

PROBABLE LOAN WORDS, SOURCE NOT KNOWN

kavluun Y one hundred
laamiq BB sweater
papanuk BB palm frond
patiktaq Y, UK plug chewing tobacco
sapeq BB cigarette

POSSIBLE LOAN WORDS

eskaayuq K, BB dog with ring around eye
issaluq porcupine
kulun ring for finger
negavaq BB one hundred
pamaliruaq Y Limbo
pelicqiq K purple
pucuur- BB to kiss

== == == == ==

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LEXICAL SOURCES

Publications with Yup'ik texts from which examples have been taken

- Afcan, Paschal. 1971a. *Kuul'tilakessaaq Pingayun-llu Taqukaat*. Fairbanks: Eskimo Language Workshop, University of Alaska.
- Afcan, Paschal. 1971b. *Tukutukuarall'er*. Fairbanks: Eskimo Language Workshop, University of Alaska.
- Afcan, Paschal. 1971c. *Uqumyak*. Fairbanks: Eskimo Language Workshop, University of Alaska.
- Afcan, Paschal. 1972. *Cikemyaq*. Fairbanks: Eskimo Language Workshop, University of Alaska.
- Afcan, Paschal. 1973. *Egacuyayiit Kenurrait Tanqiit*. Fairbanks: Eskimo Language Workshop, University of Alaska.
- Afcan, Paschal. 1977a. *Angalgaam Qanemcicuaraak*. Bethel: Yup'ik Language Workshop, Kuskokwim Community College.
- Afcan, Paschal. 1977b. *Kuul'tila'aksaq Pingayun-llu Taqukat*. Bethel: Yup'ik Language Workshop, Kuskokwim Community College.
- Afcan, Paschal. 1977c. *Peksut Piyagaat-llu*. Bethel: Yup'ik Language Workshop, Kuskokwim Community College.
- Alaska Native Foundation. 1977. *Management of Change*. Prepared under the auspices of the Alaska Native Foundation and Kellogg Project.
- Alaska Native Language Center. 2006. *Mikelnguut Yuarutait Yugcetun: Yup'ik Children's Songs*. Fairbanks: Alaska Native Language Center [compact disc and booklet].
- Alaska Native Language Center. 2008. *Joe Paul's Yup'ik Stories and Songs*. Fairbanks: Alaska Native Language Center [compact disc with pamphlet].
- Alexie, Oscar, and Morris Helen, eds. 1984. *The Elders' Conference*. Bethel: Orutsararmuit Native Council.
- American Bible Society. 1956. *Kanerearakgtar: Agaiutim Akkute Nutarak, Atanimtgun Jesus Christusakun, Mumigtsimalret Yugstun, Kuskorfagamiut Awatetnilingutdlo, Kanlautsetsun*. New York: American Bible Society.
- American Bible Society. 2005. *Pentateuch-at Psalm-at Proverbs-aat*. New York: American Bible Society.
- American Bible Society. 2007. *Isaiah*. American Bible Society.
- American Bible Society. 2008. *Jonah*. American Bible Society.
- Andrew, Frank. 2008. *Paitarkiutenka: My Legacy to You*. Seattle and London: University of Washington Press.
- Barnum, Francis. 1901. *Grammatical Fundamentals of the Innuit Language as Spoken by the Eskimo of the Western Coast of Alaska*. Boston: Ginn and Co. [Reprinted 1970 by Georg Olms Verlag, Hildesheim, New York, as *Grammatical Fundamental of the Eskimo Language*; reprinted 2007 with original title by Kessinger Publishing.]
- Berlin, James Sr., and Oscar Alexie. n.d. *Quarruuk, The Needlefish: A Yupik Eskimo Folktale*. Bethel: Lower Kuskokwim School District.
- Blanchett, Marie Nick. 1971. *Cetugpak*. Fairbanks: Eskimo Language Workshop, University of Alaska.
- Blanchett, Marie Nick. 1974. *Uuteka'aq Mecaq'amek At'lek*. Bethel: Yup'ik Language Workshop, Kuskokwim Community College.
- Blue, Annie. 2007. *Cungyauyaraam Qulirai: Annie Blue's Stories*. Fairbanks: Traditional Council of Togiak, Math in a Cultural Context, Alaska Native Language Center.
- Bogeyaktuk, A., and Steve, C. 2004. *Taprarmiuni Kassiyulriit, Stebbins Dance Festival*. Fairbanks, Alaska Native Language Center.
- Breiby, John. 1977. *Taqukaq Qanganaq-llu*. Bethel: Yup'ik Language Workshop, Kuskokwim Community College.
- Chevak website. www.alaskool.org/language/indexing/yupindex.html

- Eskimo Language Workshop. 1970. *Naaqsugenarqelriit vol. 1, no. 3*. Fairbanks: Eskimo Language Workshop, University of Alaska.
- Eskimo Language Workshop. 1971. *Naaqsugenarqelriit vol. 1, no. 4*. Fairbanks: Eskimo Language Workshop, University of Alaska.
- Eskimo Language Workshop. 1972. *Liturgy and Hymns in the Yup'ik Eskimo Language as Used by the Alaska Moravian Church*. Fairbanks: Eskimo Language Workshop.
- Fienup-Riordan, Ann, and Lawrence Kaplan, eds. 2007. *Words of the Real People: Alaska Native Literature in Translation*. Fairbanks: University of Alaska Press.
- Fienup-Riordan, Ann, ed. 1996. *Agayuliyararput: Kegginaqut, Kangiit-llu; Our Way of Making Prayer: Yup'ik Masks and the Stories They Tell*. Anchorage Museum of History and Art, Anchorage, Alaska, in association with the University of Washington Press, Seattle and London.
- Fienup-Riordan, Ann, ed. 2000. *Where the Echo Began and Other Oral Traditions from Southwestern Alaska*. Fairbanks: University of Alaska Press.
- Fienup-Riordan, Ann, ed. 2003. *Qulirat Qanemcit-llu Kinguvarcimalriit: Stories for Future Generations*. Calista Elders Council, Bethel, Alaska, with University of Washington Press, Seattle and London.
- Fienup-Riordan, Ann, ed. 2005a. *Yupiit Qanruyutait: Yup'ik Words of Wisdom*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska.
- Fienup-Riordan, Ann, ed. 2005b. *Ciuliamta Akluit, Things of Our Ancestors: Yup'ik Elders Explore the Jacobsen Collection at the Ethnologisches Museum Berlin*. Bethel: Calista Elders Council.
- Fogy, Charle. n.d. *Mequpayagaq*. [unpublished typescript (and audio recording) in ANLC archives].
- Fredson, Alice, et al., eds. 1998. *Kipnermiut Tiganrita Igmirtitlrit, Qipnermit Tegganrita Egmirtellrit: The Legacy of the Kipnuk Elders, Narratives by the Kipnuk Elders*. Fairbanks: Alaska Native Language Center.
- Gauthier, Dora. 1977. *Macaaskaarrluk Negair-llu*. Bethel, Alaska: Yup'ik Language Workshop, Kuskokwim Community College.
- Ivon, Zach. 1977. *Nukalpiaq Ayatuli*. Bethel, Alaska: Yup'ik Language Workshop.
- Jacobson, Anna, ed. 1966. *Yup'ik Phrase and Conversation Lessons*. Fairbanks: Alaska Native Language Center. [CD and booklet]
- Jacobson, Anna, ed. 2001a. *Martha Teeluk-aam Qulirat Avullri Erinairissuutekun Agnes Hootch-aamek*. Bethel, Alaska: Lower Kuskokwim School District, and Fairbanks: Alaska Native Language Center.
- Jacobson, Anna, ed. 2001b. *Martha Teeluk-aam Qulirat Avullri Erinairissuutekun Ukunek Yugnek Evon Benedict, Charlie Hootch, Anna Lee, Matilda Oscar, Isaac Tuntusuk-llu*. Bethel: Lower Kuskokwim School District, and Fairbanks: Alaska Native Language Center.
- Jacobson, Anna. 1990. *Elnguq*. Fairbanks: Alaska Native Language Center.
- Jacobson, Steven. 1995. *A Practical Grammar of the Central Alaskan Yup'ik Eskimo Language*. Fairbanks: Alaska Native Language Center [second printing, 1997, has corrections and revisions to certain pages]
- Joe, Anna Rose. 1974. *Tukutukuarall'er*. Bethel, Alaska: Yup'ik Language Workshop, Kuskokwim Community College.
- John, Evon. 1984. *Qaillun Issaluum Saskungellra: How the Porcupine Received Its Weapon*. Dillingham: Southwest Region Schools Bilingual/Bicultural Education Program.
- Lantis, Margaret. 1946. *Social Culture of the Nunivak Eskimo*, Vol. XXXV, Part III, of *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*, Philadelphia: The American Philosophical Society.
- Lonneux, Martin. 1950. *Catholic Manual of Prayers in Innuait*. Publisher unknown.
- Lonneux, Martin. 1951. *The Graded Catechism in Innuait*. Chaneliak, Hamilton P.O., Alaska.
- Lupie, Henry. n.d. *Maqaruaq, Tan'gerliq Usvituli-llu Iggiayuli*. Fairbanks: Eskimo Language Workshop, University of Alaska.
- Manutoli, Sophie. 1977a. *Kupcaar Yugpak-llu*. Bethel, Alaska: Yup'ik Language Workshop.

- Manutoli, Sophie. 1977b. *Pupitukaar Kupcaar*. Bethel, Alaska: Yup'ik Language Workshop.
- Mather, Elsie, and Phyllis Morrow. 2001. "There Are No More Words to the Story." In *Native American Oral Tradition: Collaboration and Interpretation*. Larry Evers and Barre Toelken, eds., pp. 200–243. Logan: Utah State University Press.
- Mather, Elsie. 1973. *Qessanquq Avelnqaq*. Fairbanks: Eskimo Language Workshop, University of Alaska.
- Mather, Elsie. 1985. *Cauyarnariuq*. Bethel, Alaska: Lower Kuskokwim School District
- Mekoryak website: www.nunivak.org
- Moravian Church. 1954. *Yuarutit: Liturgy and Hymns in the Eskimo Language of the Kuskokwim District, Alaska as Used by the Alaska Moravian Church*. Bethlehem, PA: The Society for Propagating the Gospel, The Moravian Church.
- Nelson, Edward W. 1899. *The Eskimo about Bering Strait*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution. [reprinted several times]
- Nicolai, Martin. 2006. *Orthodox Choir's Handbook*. Original dated 2002; unknown publisher; digitally retypeset, on the Internet at www.asna.ca
- Nicori, Helen Andrew. 1977. *Ciutiim Qavangua*. Bethel, Alaska: KCC Print Shop.
- Orr, Eliza, and Ben Orr, eds. 1995. *Qanemcikaluni Tekitnarqelartuq*. Fairbanks: Alaska Native Language Center.
- Orr, Eliza, and Ben Orr, eds. 1997. *Ellangellemni*. Fairbanks: Alaska Native Language Center.
- Paukan, Andrew. 1981a. *Caliarkat Qaneryaramek Elicalriani*. Printed as a joint project of the National Bilingual Materials Development Center and the Lake and Peninsula School District.
- Paukan, Andrew. 1981b. *Nek'a*. Printed as a joint project of the National Bilingual Materials Development Center and the Lake and Peninsula School District.
- Russian Orthodox Church. 1896. *Sbornik Tserkovnykh Pesnopeniy i Molitvocloviy na Aglegmyutsko-Kuskokvinskom Narechiiy*. [Cyrillic orthography; San Francisco 1896; digitally retypeset 2006, on the Internet at www.asna.ca]
- Rearden, Alice, and Anna Jacobson, eds. 2009. *Qanruyutepet Iinruugut: Our Teachings Are Medicine*. Bethel, Alaska: Association of Village Council Presidents, and Fairbanks: Alaska Native Language Center.
- Samson, Tim. 1977. *Kainiqellriit*. Bethel, Alaska: KCC Print Shop.
- State of Alaska, Department of Community and Regional Affairs. n.d. *Get the Most Out of Your Weatherized Home (Central Yup'ik Version)*. Anchorage: State of Alaska, Department of Community & Regional Affairs.
- State of Alaska, Department of Education and Early Development. n.d., vol. 1., *Best Beginnings, Alaska's Early Childhood Investment*, translation in three pamphlet-volumes as "Mikelnguut Ayagmenk Elluarrluki Anglivkallrat," by Marie Meade. Anchorage: State of Alaska, Department of Education and Early Development.
- State of Alaska, Division of Insurance, Department of Commerce, and Economic Development. 1978. *Nelget Cali-llu Ekem Arenqiallucugyailkutiitnek Kiputeset Ayuqucirtuutait (Homeowners and Fire Insurance Consumer Guide)*. Anchorage: State of Alaska, Division of Insurance, Department of Commerce and Economic Development.
- Teeluk, Martha. 1972. *Kaviarem Kavirilra*. Fairbanks: Eskimo Language Workshop, University of Alaska.
- Teeluk, Martha. n.d. *Anuurluqellriik*. [unpublished typescript (and audio recording) in Alaska Native Language Archives (hereafter ANLA; ANLA is the successor to the ANLC archives)].
- Teeluk, Martha. n.d. *Akerta Iraluq-llu*. [unpublished typescript in ANLA].
- Tennant, Edward, and Joseph Bitar, eds. 1981. *Yuut Qanemciit: Yupiit Cayaraita Qanrutkumallrit, Yupik Lore: Oral Traditions of an Eskimo People*. Bethel: Lower Kuskokwim School District. [republished 1995 in different format]
- Tunuchuk, Mary. 1997. *Qasrulek, Qasrulek*. Bethel, Alaska: Curriculum/Bilingual Education Department, Lower Kuskokwim School District.
- Vick, Ann, ed. 1983. *The Cama-i Book: Kayaks, Dogsleds, Bear Hunting, Bush Pilots, Smoked Fish, Mukluks, and Other Traditions of Southwestern Alaska*. Garden City, NY: Anchor Books.
- White, Rosemary. 1998. *Kapuckaryaraq*. Bethel, Alaska: Lower Kuskokwim School District.

Woodbury, Anthony, ed. 1984. *Cev'armiut Qulirait Qnemciit-Ilu. Eskimo Narratives and Tales from Chevak, Alaska*. Fairbanks: Alaska Native Language Center.

Published works of particular interest in regard to Yup'ik lexicon (L), grammar and phonology (G), and dialectology (D)

Alexie, Oscar, Sophie Barnes, and Gerald Domnick. 1990. *Mumigcestet Kalikait*. Bethel, Alaska: Yup'ik Language Center [reprinted 2001 by Fairbanks: Alaska Native Language Center] (L)

Amos, Muriel, and Howard Amos. 2003. *Eskimo Dictionary*. Fairbanks: Alaska Native Language Center. (D, L)

Barnum, Francis, 1901. *Grammatical Fundamentals of the Innuït Language as Spoken by the Eskimo of the Western Coast of Alaska*. Boston: Ginn and Co. [Reprinted 1970 by Georg Olms Verlag, Hildesheim, New York, as *Grammatical Fundamental of the Eskimo Language*; reprinted 2007 with original title by Kessinger Publishing] (G, L)

Fienup-Riordan, Ann. 1996. 2005a. *Wise Words of the Yup'ik People: We Talk to You Because We Love You*. Seattle: University of Washington Press. (L)

Fienup-Riordan, Ann. 1996. 2005b. *Yup'ik Elders at the Ethnologisches Museum Berlin: Fieldwork Turned on Its Head*. Seattle: University of Washington Press. (L)

Fienup-Riordan, Ann. 1996. *The Living Tradition of Alaskan Masks: Agayuliyararput, Our Way of Making Prayer*. Seattle: University of Washington Press. (L)

Fortescue, Michael, Steven Jacobson, and Lawrence Kaplan. 1994. *Comparative Eskimo Dictionary with Aleut Cognates*. Fairbanks: Alaska Native Language Center. (L, D). The second edition of the CED (published 2010) was being prepared contemporaneously with this edition of the Yup'ik Eskimo Dictionary.

Grabun, Nelson, et al. 1996. *Catalogue Raisonne of the Alaska Commercial Company Collection, Phoebe Apperson Hearst Museum of Anthropology*. Berkeley: University of California Press. (L) [also of interest are the source manuscripts]

Henshaw, Henry., ed. 1887. *Report upon Natural History Collections Made in Alaska between the Years 1877 and 1881 by Edward W. Nelson*, No. III. Arctic series of publications issues in connection with the Signal Service, U.S. Army. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office. (L)

Hinz, John. 1944. *Grammar and Vocabulary of the Eskimo Language as Spoken by the Kuskokwim and Southwest Coast Eskimos of Alaska*. Bethlehem, Pa: Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Heathen. (G, L)

Jacobson, Steven, and Anna Jacobson. 1996. *Yup'ik Eskimo Word Chooser*. Fairbanks. Alaska Native Language Center. (L)

Jacobson, Steven. 1984. "The Stress Conspiracy and Stress-Repelling Bases in the Central Yup'ik and Siberian Yupik Eskimo Languages." In *International Journal of American Linguistics*, vol. 50, no. 3, July 1984. (G, D)

Jacobson, Steven. 1990b. "Comparison of Central Alaskan Yup'ik Eskimo and Central Siberian Yupik Eskimo." In *International Journal of American Linguistics*, vol. 56, no. 2, April 1990. (L)

Jacobson, Steven. 1995. *A Practical Grammar of the Central Alaskan Yup'ik Eskimo Language*. Fairbanks: Alaska Native Language Center [second printing, 1997, and thereafter has corrections; third printing, 2000, and thereafter has expanded bibliography] (G)

Jacobson, Steven. 2006. "The Participial Oblique, a Verb Mood Found Only in Nunivak Central Alaskan Yup'ik and in Siberian Yupik." In *Etudes/Inuit/Studies*, vol. 30, no. 1. Quebec City, Quebec. (D)

Krauss, Michael, ed. 1985. *Yupik Eskimo Prosodic Systems: Descriptive and Comparative Studies*; Alaska Native Language Center Research Papers No. 7. (D, G)

Lonneux, Martin. 1951. *The Graded Catechism in Innuït*. Chaneliak, Hamilton P.O., Alaska. (L) [and, *Complete Graded Baltimore Catechism in Yupik*, unpublished preliminary typescript with some differences in wording and orthography]

Mather, Elsie, Marie Meade and Osahito Miyaoka. 2002. *Survey of Yup'ik Grammar Revised*. Number A2-023 in the series, Endangered Languages of the Pacific Rim. Osaka. (G)

Miyaoka, Osahito. 1996. "Sketch of Central Alaska Yupik, an Eskimoan Language." In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 17:325–363, Languages. Edited by Ives Goddard. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution. (G)

Miyaoka, Osahito. 2001. "Preliminaries to a Grammar of Central Alaskan Yupik." In *Languages of the North Pacific Rim*, vol. 6, March 2001. Kyoto. (G)

Nagai, Tadataka, 2008. *Agentive and Patientive Verb Bases in North Alaskan Inupiaq Eskimo*. VDM Verlag Dr. Muller, Germany. (G)

- Reed, Irene, Osahito Miyaoka, Steven Jacobson, Paschal Afcan, and Michael Krauss. 1977. *Yup'ik Eskimo Grammar*. Fairbanks: Alaska Native Language Center and Yup'ik Language Workshop. (G)
- Rukeyser, Alison. 2005. *A Semantic Analysis of Yup'ik Spatial Deixis*. Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, University of California Davis. (G)
- Woodbury, Anthony. "Eskimo and Aleut Languages" in Damas, D., ed., *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 5, Arctic, Washington, 1984. Smithsonian Institution. (D)
- Woodbury, Anthony. 1981. *Study of the Chevak Dialect of Central Alaskan Yupik*. Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, University of California Berkeley. (D, L, G)
- Zimmerly, David. 2000. *Hooper Bay Kayak Construction*. Canadian Ethnology Service Paper 53, Canadian Museum of Civilization, Quebec. (L)

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF OTHER LEXICAL SOURCES

- Adams, Edward. 1851a. [Unaliq wordlists.] In Notebook, Mikhailovski Redoubt, Oct. 1850–June 1851. Wellcome Historical Medical Library, London, No. 5350 (ms. Am. 108). 62 pp. Ca. 750 Yup'ik terms in wordlist plus 366 on additional categorical lists.
- Adams, Edward. 1851b. "Vocabulary of Norton Sound Esquimaux, 1851." Original in possession of Miss Phoebe Kilner, Suffolk. 28 pp. Reorganized and refined ms. mostly derived from Adams 1851a, ca. 750 items.
- Afcan, Paschal. 1967–1974. [Lexical notes.] Mss., Alaska Native Language Center. Ca. 500 pp. Yukon dialect. Barnum, Francis. Ca. 1895. "Innuitt-Eskimo geographical names." Georgetown University Archives, Barnum Papers 4-64.4 pp. Ca. 40 Yup'ik place names and their etymologies.
- Amkam, Nikofor. 1911. "Liturgy of the Catechumens with Holy Gospel Reading of St. Mark 6:11." [from unpublished manuscript, digitally typeset in 2009 and on the Internet at www.asna.ca]
- Amkan, Nikifor. 1911. *Liturgy of the Catechumens with Holy Gospel Reading of St. Mark 6:14–30*. Digitally typeset and placed on website www.asna.ca in 2009.
- Barnum, Francis. 1896. "Notes on Innuitt ethnography." *Woodstock Letters* 25:47–51. Measurement, calendar, and compass terms.
- Barnum, Francis. 1901. "Vocabulary." In *Grammatical Fundamentals of the Innuitt Language as Spoken by the Eskimo of the Western Coast of Alaska*. Boston: Ginn and Co. Reprinted, Hildesheim and New York: Georg Olms Verlag, 1970. Pp. 319–376. Ca. 5,200 items in Yukon and Kuskokwim dialects, collected 1891–1897.
- Belkov, Zakharii. Ca. 1885. [Yup'ik-Russian dictionary, unfinished.] Library of Congress, Alaska Church Collection. 62 pp. Ca. 180 items from St. Michael and Ikogmiut, mostly beginning with letter *a*, collected ca. 1850–1885.
- Charles, Walkie. 2006. *Uncatalogued lexical notes from Kotlik and Emmonak*.
- Charles, Walkie. 1992. *Catholic Manual of Prayers by Martin Lonneaux et al. revised into standard Yup'ik orthography*; uncatalogued typescript.
- Chevak website. n.d. Chevak Glossary, at www.alaskool.org/projects/chevak
- Coolidge, Joseph. 1971–1976. [Lexical notes.] Mss., Yup'ik Language Center, Bethel. Ca. 250 pp. plus slip files. Lexical data, English-to-Yup'ik, Kuskokwim and Bristol Bay.
- Curtis, Edward S. 1930. "Vocabularies." In *The North American Indian*, Vol. 20. Norwood: privately printed. Pp. 264–277. Ca. 400 items and numerals from Nunivak, collected in 1915.
- Dan, W. H. 1870. "Western Esquimaux dialects." In *Alaska and Its Resources*. Boston. Pp. 555–565. Comparative vocabulary includes 275 items from the Yukon and 160 items from Norton Sound, collected in 1865.
- Delk, Elena, et al. 2000. *Mingumalrit Yuum Temiin Tarenrai*. Anchorage: Southcentral Foundation.
- Delon, Philip. 1915–1923. [Yup'ik-English vocabulary.] Oregon Province Archives, Crosby Library, Gonzaga University, F.30, D.3, microfilm 2:383–564.
- Deschout, Paul C. 1930. [Yup'ik vocabulary notes.] Oregon Province Archives, Crosby Library, Gonzaga University, F.34, D.4, microfilm 2:565–617. 52 pp. Ca. 1,000 words and phrases from Akulurak and Nelson Island.
- Drebert, Ferdinand, 1940s, *Genesis 1:1–12* [typescript Yup'ik translation] ANLA Cat. # CY(MOR) 929 D 1940.
- Drebert, Ferdinand. 1912–1960. "Eskimo-English Dictionary." Alaska Native Language Center, CY929.D1960. 203 pp. Ca.

- 5,000 Yup'ik words and additional derived forms, Kuskokwim and Bristol Bay.
- Everette, W. E. 1897. "Study of Indian Languages: Third Annual Report to the Bureau of American Ethnology." National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution, BAE ms. 544. 13 pp. Comparative vocabulary includes ca. 200 items, Yukon dialect, collected 1884 and 1897.
- Furuhjelm, Hjalmar. 1859a. "Vocabulary of the Eskimo of Kuskokwim River, Norton Bay, Alaska." National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution, BAE ms. 331. 83 items collected in the 1850s.
- Furuhjelm, Hjalmar. 1959b. "Vocabulary of the Eskimo of Norton Bay, called Asiagmiut." National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution, BAE ms. 335. 60 items collected in the 1850s.
- Gabrielson, Ira, and Frederick Lincoln. 1959. *The Birds of Alaska*. Harrisburg: The Stackpole Co., and Washington D.C.: Wildlife Management Institute.
- Gordon, George B. 1917. "The language of the Kuskokwagmiut." In *In the Alaskan Wilderness*. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co. Pp. 236–245. Numerals and ca. 150 words from Sleetmute, ca. 85 words and phrases from Bethel, collected 1907.
- Hammerich, Louis L. 1950. [Nunivak lexical file.] Institute of Eskimology, Copenhagen. 1,530 pp. Ca. 1,500 stems.
- Hammerich, Louis L. 1953. [Fieldnotes from Hooper Bay and Sleetmute.] Institute of Eskimology, Copenhagen. 22 pp. Ca. 450 items transcribed from Hooper Bay tape recording by Helen Oswalt (same items as Oswalt 1950 but more accurate transcription); 61 Russian loans from Sleetmute, collected 1953.
- Hensel, Chase, Marie Blanchett, Ida Alexie, and Phyllis Morrow. 1980. *Qaneryaurci Yup'igtun. An introductory course in Yup'ik Eskimo for non-speakers*. Bethel, Alaska: Yup'ik Language Center. 146 pp. [Practical lessons in conversational Yup'ik.]
- Hinz, John. 1944. "Eskimo-English vocabulary." In *Grammar and Vocabulary of the Eskimo Language, as Spoken by the Kuskokwim and Southwest Coast Eskimos of Alaska*. Bethlehem, Pa.: Board of Foreign Missions. Reprinted, with added vocabulary, 1955. Pp. 141–199. Ca. 3,800 items collected 1902–1930.
- Ignatin, Christine, and Nick Ignatin. n.d. *Kuigilnguq and Alutiiq Bird Name List*. 2 pp.
- Jacobson, Steven. 1979. *Nunivak Lexical and Grammatical Notes*. 96 pp. ANLA Cat. # CY 967 J 1979a.
- Jacobson, Steven. 1979. *Report on Hooper Bay–Chevak Dialect and Orthography*. 4 pp. ANLA Cat. # CY 967 J 1981a.
- Jacobson, Steven. 1979. *Report on Nunivak Dialect and Orthography Problems*. 7 pp. ANLA Cat. # CY 967 J 1979b.
- Jacobson, Steven. 1980. *Golovin Lexical Notes*. Approx. 35 pp. ANLA Cat. # CY 967 J 1980a.
- Jacobson, Steven. 1980. *Report on Norton Sound Yup'ik*. 9 pp. ANLA Cat. # CY 967 J 1980b.
- Jacobson, Steven. 1987. *Report on Trip to Egegik*. 16 pp. Uncatalogued grammatical and lexical notes.
- Jacobson, Steven. Various Dates. *Uncatalogued lexical notes*.
- Johnson, J. Wallace. 1884. "Inuit (Eskimo), Bristol Bay." National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution, BAE ms. 307. 42 pp. Ca. 300 items from Bristol Bay.
- Kwarecious, Joe. Various dates. *Uncatalogued lexical notes*.
- Keim, Frank. 2004. *Yup'ik Bird Names*. 9 pp. Uncatalogued.
- Keyes, Anthony. Ca. 1925. [English-Yup'ik words and phrases.] Oregon Province Archives, Crosby Library, Gonzaga University, F.10, D.6, microfilm 2: 618–646.
- Khromchenko [Khrumchenko], Vasilii Stepanovich. 1824. "Otryki iz zhurnala plavaniya G. Khromchenki, v 1822 godu." *Severnnyy Arkhiv* 11–18. [English translation] V. S. *Khromchenko's Coastal Explorations in Southwestern Alaska, 1822*, edited with introduction by James W. VanStone, translated by David H. Kraus. *Fieldiana Anthropology* 64 (1973). Original ms., Perm State Archive, Perm, USSR, has 135 "Aglemiut" (Bristol Bay) items, 150 Stuart Island, 148 Nunivak; 26 each of the latter two are missing from the published versions; missing items copied and transmitted by N. B. Vakhtin.
- King, James. 1784. [Norton Sound wordlist.] In James Cook, *A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean*. London: W. and A. Strahan for G. Nicol and T. Cadell. Pp. 554–555. Also, Public Records Office, Great Britain, Adm. ms. 55/122, f. 88. 23 Norton Sound items collected in 1778. King's ms. journal has somewhat different spellings from the published version.
- Lantis, Margaret. 1959. "Folk medicine and hygiene, Lower Kuskokwim and Nunivak-Nelson Island areas." *Anthropological Papers of the University of Alaska* 8(1):1–76. Appendix B, pp. 59–62, flora terms; Appendix D, ca. 150 items including Nunivak terms collected by Hammerich in 1954 and corresponding Mekoryuk and Kasigluk terms

collected by Lantis in 1940.

- Lonneux, Martin. 1924–1952a. [Vocabularies.] Oregon Province Archives, Crosby Library, Gonzaga University. (1) [English-Yup'ik.] F.20, D.5, microfilm 3:603–838; ca. 6,000 Yup'ik forms under ca. 2,500 English headings. (2) [English-Yup'ik.] F.46, D.4, microfilm 2: 647–817; ca. 5,000 Yup'ik items. (3) [Yup'ik-English.] F.43–44, D.4, microfilm 3:128–480; ca. 5,000 Yup'ik items. Yukon and Norton Sound dialects, collected between 1924 and 1952, all undated; the major and more final compilations.
- Lonneux, Martin. 1924–1952b. [Vocabularies.] (1) [English-Yup'ik.] F.10, D.6, microfilm 2:647–817. (2) [English-Yup'ik.] F.41, D.4, microfilm 3:14a–77. (3) [English-Yup'ik.] F.51, D.4, microfilm 3:78–127. (4) [Yup'ik-English.] F.45, D.4, microfilm 3:477–602. (5) [English-Yup'ik.] F.47, D.5, microfilm 4: 15–235. (6) [English-Yup'ik.] F.48, D.4, microfilm 4:236–487. (7) [English-Yup'ik.] F.49, D.4, microfilm 4:488–670. All undated, with much duplication; minor and more preliminary compilations.
- Mann, Mary. n.d. *Kipnuk lexical notes. Uncatalogued.*
- Marsh, Gordon. 1956. [Yup'ik fieldnotes.] Alaska Native Language Center, CY956.MI956. 167 pp. Ca. 1,500 items from Sleetmute and 1,900 from Bethel, collected 1956.
- Mather, Elsie. 1972. [Lexical notes.] Ms., Yup'ik Language Center, Bethel. Ca. 200 pp. Lexicon, especially emotional terms.
- Meade, Marie. 1990. "Sewing to Maintain the Past, Present and Future," in *Etudes/Inuit/Studies*, 1990, 14(1–2):229–139.
- Menager, Frank. 1927. "Innuitt Words." Oregon Province Archives, Crosby Library, Gonzaga University, F.63, D.3, microfilm 4:671–716.
- Menager, Frank. 1927. "Innuitt Important Forms." Oregon Province Archives, Crosby Library, Gonzaga University, F.11, D.4, microfilm 4:717–764.
- Miyaoka, Osahito. 1969–1982. [Notes on lexicon and dialectology.] Mss., Alaska Native Language Center and in possession of author. Ca. 400 pp. Information especially for Nelson Island, Norton Sound, Kuskokwim, and Yukon.
- Miyaoka, Osahito, and Elsie Mather. 1979. *Yup'ik Eskimo Orthography*. Revised Edition. Bethel Alaska: Yup'ik Language Center. 155 pp. [Systematic practical lessons in spelling Yup'ik, especially for speakers of the language.]
- Muset, Paul. 1891–1892. "Dictionary of the Malamut (Eskimo) Language." Oregon Province Archives, Crosby Library, Gonzaga University, F.12, D.4, microfilm 4:786–928. Ca. 2,000 items.
- Muset, Paul. 1891–1894a. [English-Yup'ik vocabulary.] Oregon Province Archives, Crosby Library, Gonzaga University, F.54, D.6, microfilm 5:15–88.
- Muset, Paul. 1891–1894b. "Innuitt-English and English-Innuitt vocabularies with notes on Innuitt grammar." Oregon Province Archives, Crosby Library, Gonzaga University, F.16, D.5, microfilm 5:88a–244.
- Nelson, Edward W. 1877–1881. "Alaskan Innuitt vocabularies." National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution, BAE ms. 346. Collected 1877–1881 at St. Michael, Kotlik, Ikogmiut, Kolmakovsky, Tununak, Nunivak, and six Inupiaq locations. Eskimo-English, ca. 4,100 forms altogether, 190 pp.; English-Eskimo, ca. 2,800 English entries, 219 pp.; ca. 6,000 forms altogether.
- O'Connor, Paul C. 1937–1940. "Private lexicon of Father Paul C. O'Connor, S.J., 1937 to 1940." Oregon Province Archives, Crosby Library, Gonzaga University, F.26, D.3, microfilm 5:245–409. Ca. 120 pp., ca. 1,700 items, Yukon.
- Olson, Carl Christian. 1969. [Bristol Bay lexical notes.] 200 pp. Ca. 5,000 forms collected in 1969 in a number of Bristol Bay villages.
- Orlov, John. 1897. *Three Liturgical Gospel Readings*. [Cyrillic orthography; manuscript 1897; digitally retypeset 2008, on the Internet at www.asna.ca]
- Orlov, Ioann Efimov. 1871. [Russian-Aglurmiut-Kuskokwim vocabulary.] Bancroft Collection, University of California Libraries, PK-49, Box 2, folder 33. 38 pp. 470 words and phrases in each dialect. Given by Orlov to Alphonse Pinart, June 1871, at Nushagak. Also, folder 34, 32 pp., ca. 250 items Yup'ik-Russian-French vocabulary by Pinart based on Orlov.
- Oswalt, Helen. 1950. "Eskimo vocabulary study." 56 pp. Ca. 450 items each from Mountain Village and Hooper Bay (the latter retranscribed in Hammerich 1953), collected in 1950.
- Oswalt, Wendell H. 1957. "A Western Eskimo ethnobotany." *Anthropological Papers of the University of Alaska* 6(1):17–36. Ca. 65 plant names.
- Petroff, Ivan. 1881. [Kuskokwim vocabulary.] National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution, BAE ms. 1,449. 9 pp. Ms. copy by Albert Gatschet of a lost original; ca. 175 items.
- Rasmussen, Knud. 1941. "List of words for Ungalardlermiut (and Ukiuvangmiut, the people of King Island), Nunivarmiut and the Mainland." In *Report of the Fifth Thule Expedition, 1921–4*, Vol. 3, pp. 28–36. Ca. 300 items from Nunivak and ca. 200 from St. Michael, collected 1924.

Reed, Irene. Various Dates. *Uncatalogued lexical notes*.

Reed, E. Irene. n.d. *Annotated copies of Yup'ik Eskimo Dictionary* (Jacobson, 1984). unpublished.

Robaut, Aloysius. 1890. "Innuït Repertory." Oregon Province Archives, Crosby Library, Gonzaga University, F.4, D.6, microfilm 5:410–500. Ca. 1,800 items, Kuskokwim, collected 1887–1890.

Schultze, Augustus. 1889. "The Vocabulary." In *A Brief Grammar and Vocabulary of the Eskimo Language of Northwestern Alaska*. Bethlehem, Pa.: Moravian Publishing Office. Pp. 11–21. Ca. 300 items, Kuskokwim, collected from visiting Yup'ik speakers in 1889 in Pennsylvania.

Schultze, Augustus. 1894. "Vocabulary." In *Grammar and vocabulary of the Eskimo language of Northwestern Alaska, Kuskoquim District*. Bethlehem, Pa.: Moravian Publishing Office. 70 pp. Ca. 1,000 items, Kuskokwim, including those in Schultze 1889.

Sheldon, Monica. 2003. Yup'ik Vocabulary. *Uncatalogued lexical notes* 3 pp.

Shield, Sophie. n.d. *Qaneryaraqegtaar Agayute Akqutii Nutaraq Atanemteggun Jesus Krist-ussaakun*. Uncatalogued computer file and typescript of *Kanerearakgtar* (American Bible Society, 1956) is transcribed into the modern standard orthography.

Swadesh, Morris. 1936. [Unaliq (St. Michael) fieldnotes.] American Philosophical Society Archives E1. b201, Freeman Catalog 1356. 63 + 16 pp. 600 items collected in New Haven from St. Michael Unaliq speaker James Andrews in 1936.

Swadesh, Morris. 1952. "Unaaliq and Proto-Eskimo V: Comparative Vocabulary." *International Journal of American Linguistics* 18:241–256. Includes forms from Swadesh 1936.

Teeluk, Martha. 1961–1970. [Lexical file.] Ms., Alaska Native Language Center. Ca. 1,000 cards. Lower Yukon and Norton Sound.

Turner, Lucien M. 1874–1877a. "Unalit vocabulary." National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution, BAE ms. 2505-b. 729 pp. Ca. 4,000 words, phrases, and place names from Norton Sound.

Turner, Lucien M. 1874–1877b. "Names and locations of Alaskan Eskimo villages and people, with a list of 52 villages." National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution, BAE ms. 3471. 7 pp.

Voevodski, Stefan Vasiliy. 1872. "Vocabulary of the Aglemiut (Bristol Bay)." Copy by Alphonse Pinart. Bancroft Collection, University of California Libraries, PK-49, Box 2, folder 25. 7 pp. Collected in the 1850s.

Walton, W. B. 1901. *Eskimo or Innuït Dictionary*. Seattle: Metropolitan Printing and Binding Co. 32 pp. Ca. 600 items from Togiak, Bristol Bay.

Woodbury, Anthony C. 1978. [Chevak fieldnotes.] 451 pp. Lexicon throughout.

Woodbury, Anthony C. 1979. "Chevak dialect of Central Alaskan Yup'ik: Supplementary lexicon." 16 + 4 pp. Ca. 350 items.

Woodbury, Anthony C. 1980. [Chevak fieldnotes.] Ca. 320 pp. Lexicon throughout.

Wrangell, Ferdinand Von. 1839. *Statistische und ethnographische Nachrichten über die russischen Besitzungen an der Nordwest-kiiste von Amerika*. Edited by K. E. von Baer. St. Petersburg. Reprinted, Osnabruck: Biblio Verlag, 1978. Pp. 259, ca. 350 items Yup'ik in comparative vocabulary.

Zagoskin, Lavrentiy Alekseevich. 1847. *Peshekhodnaya opis' chasti russkikh vladeniy v Amerike*. 2 vols. St. Petersburg, 1847–1848, [German translation] in *Denkschriften der russischen geographischen Gesellschaft zu St. Petersburg* 1:307–399, 354–358, 651–652 (Weimar, 1859). [Russian edition] *Puteshestviya i issledovaniya leytenenta Lavrentiya Zagoskina*. Moscow, 1956. [English translation] *Lieutenant Zagoskin's Travels in Russian America, 1842–1844*. Edited by Henry N. Michael. Toronto, 1967. Ca. 600 items each from St. Michael and the Kuskokwim, collected 1842–1844.

FURTHER SOURCES

Readers are encouraged to examine the following books for other Yup'ik words.

Fienup-Riordan, Ann (Ed.) 2011. *Qaluyaarmiumi Nunamtenek Qanemciput: Our Nelson Island Stories*. Seattle and London: University of Washington Press.

Fienup-Riordan, Ann, and Alice Rearden. 2012. *Ellavut: Our Yup'ik World & Weather*. Seattle and London: University of Washington Press.

Phillip, Joshua 'Maquista.' 2008. *Maquista: Ellangutemta Qanruyutait: Memoirs of Traditional Yup'ik Values*. Yup'ik translation by Elena Chingliak, English translation by Frank Chingliak. Akiachak: U.S. Department of Education and Yupiit School District.

ENGLISH-to-YUP'IK INDEX

This index is an alphabetical list of English words and phrases used as translations of the Yup'ik dictionary entries and of lexicalized phrases of two (or more) words given in small capital letters within an entry.⁸ The index gives the Yup'ik entry or entries in which the English word in question is used in the gloss. However, this is *not* itself meant to be a full English-to-Yup'ik dictionary section. This index does not tell which dialect or dialects use that word, how a word is used grammatically, or the precise range of its meaning. Therefore, the person seeking a suitable Yup'ik translation for a given English word should, after looking up the English word in this section, then look up in the Yup'ik-to-English sections each Yup'ik word or postbase listed here for the English word in question.⁹

For example, quite a few Yup'ik bases and postbases are listed here for 'give'.¹⁰ Some of these mean 'to give as a permanent possession' (as in English 'he will give him hunting knife for Christmas'), while other mean 'to give for temporary or immediate use' (as in English 'give me the butter knife'), and still others mean 'to give' in a more specialized sense. One can see that in a given context it would be a mistake to use the wrong verb for 'to give'. Also some of these verbs have the thing given as the grammatical object and the recipient expressed by a noun in a certain oblique case, while others have the recipient as the grammatical object and the thing given by an oblique case noun. To get this sort of information, one must go the Yup'ik-to-English section.

Because no attempt has been made in this English-to-Yup'ik index to list *all* English words and give (or create) Yup'ik equivalents or possible equivalents, one may have to look under other English words similar in meaning or otherwise related to the one wanted. For example, to find a Yup'ik word for 'courageous', one may have to look under 'brave' or 'fearless', or perhaps under 'afraid' and 'not'. Yup'ik equivalents of English words such as 'a', 'the', 'in', 'from', 'will', and so forth are expressed through grammatical constructions, for which one should see *Practical Grammar of ... Yup'ik* (Jacobson 1995) or another Yup'ik Eskimo grammar.

Often the index will lead one to a Yup'ik word that is not the same part of speech as the English word sought. For example, under 'headache' one finds Yup'ik verb bases for 'to have a headache'; a Yup'ik noun meaning 'headache' would have to form the verb together with a postbase meaning 'state of V-ing' or 'result of V-ing'. In many cases one must use the Yup'ik-to-English section and knowledge of, and facility with, the grammar of the language to form proper and suitable Yup'ik words, phrases, and sentences; this English-to-Yup'ik index alone is insufficient.

After an English index entry, first the various Yup'ik bases for that English word are listed, then the Yup'ik postbases (and enclitics) after the bases. Postbases are given without any parenthesized initial letters (the same way that they are alphabetized in the postbase section). Postbase entries are indicated with "(pb)" and an initial hyphen (whatever the actual suffixation pattern of the postbase), and enclitic entries are indicated with "enc." and an initial equals sign. "(n)" in an English entry indicates "noun", and "(v)" indicates "verb".

After the bases and postbases may be references such as *see Zagoskin* or *see Drebert*; these refer one to the "Lists of Unidentified Words from Old Sources," indicating that there is a form in that list translated by the English word in question.

If there are two or more variants of a Yup'ik word listed in a single entry in the Yup'ik-to-English section, then only the first is given in this index. Likewise, if the Yup'ik entry has a noun and verb together, then only the noun form is given in this index. Also, only Yup'ik words that appear at the head of the entries are indexed, not derived words occurring in examples.¹¹

⁸ For example, NUNA PEKTUQ 'earthquake', is found with the entry for **nuna** 'land, village', also the entry for **pekte-** 'to move'.

⁹ The only case in which this index could properly be used without consulting the Yup'ik-to-English sections is when one is merely trying to jog one's memory about a Yup'ik word one already know.

¹⁰ The word 'to' of infinitives is systematically omitted from the English verb entries in this index, even though it appears in glosses of verbs in the Yup'ik-to-English sections.

¹¹ An exception being lexicalized multiword phrases (in small capitals in the examples part of (usually) all relevant entries. Thus looking up 'hangnail' in the index, one will find CETUUM CIUTH, which is found in the entries for both **cetuk** 'fingernail', and **ciun** 'ear'.

A tilde, “~”, in the index entry refers back to the word(s) of the entry before the colon. For example, ‘be ~ again’ in an index entry ‘hungry: be ~ again’, should be read as ‘be hungry again’.

There are also topical entries for types of terminology, such as for “legendary animals, monsters, and half-humans”, “legendary heroes and villains”, “constellations”, and “indigenous holiday”.

A

aa: (substitute ~ for ai in Yup'ik words) paarte-
abandoned: feel ~ nanikua-
abate: mitriate-
abdomen: aqsak; **upper** ~ maksaq; **lower** ~ akuraq; **fold between legs and** ~ imelqutak
abdominal: viscera imanaq
ability: doubt (his) ~ qacungake-; **lack mental** ~ umyugaite-; **~ to speak** qalarneq
able: ~ to V (pb) -yuuma-; **be** ~ piyugnga-; **be ~ to handle (it)** alegyagute-; **be ~ to do things quickly** piquqegg-; **be ~ to control the situation** kalivqinaite-; **be ~ to V** (pb) -lgu-, piugnga-, (pb) -yugnga-; **be ~ to V now** (pb) -yaurte-; **be ~ to V well** -yu-; **become ~ to V** (pb) -lguri-; **cease being ~ to V** (pb) -lguir-, (pb) -lguirute-, (pb) -sciigali-; **be ~ to be V-ed** (pb) -narqe-; **able to V easily** (pb) -ngig-
abnormal: change one's behavior in an ~ way castuqsagte-; ~ growth in throat of codfish iqngulluk
aborted: ~ fetus irnicuaq
abortion: performing an ~ pilagturluku qingaa aruliartelluku
about: (1) *ablative-modalis case* (see *Endings* section); (2) **be ~ to finish** taqcatge-; **about to V** (pb) -ciqiar-, -kugte-, -qatar-
above: the one up there ~ pagna, pakemna; **up there** ~ pagaa(ni), pakma(ni), pika(ni); **witch or ghost that walks in the air** ~ yuilriq; **waist ~ the hip** nenrilquq; **thigh-high skin boots with fur ~ the knee** mamlek; **back of head just ~ neck** tunucuk; **line of snares ~ water** negaraq*, partak; **for there to be a gust from** ~ kalvaguvar-
above-ground: temporary ~ structure at fish camp qasgiarneq; ~ entrance to semi-subterranean house kepneq
abrade: keggeve-, nangugte-
abruptly: act or react ~ caleryag-; change one's mood or behavior ~ qailqerte-; V ~ (pb) -leryag-; ~ cease V-ing (pb) -ir(ar)te-; ~ change from being happy to being sad tuss'aqerte-; ~ distribute gifts after complaints aruq'ler-; ~ get on top of something ug'arte-; ~ get upright or sit up mak'arte-; ~ push cingqar-; ~ stand up nang'erte-; ~ leave behind uniarte-; ~ stay or be left behind un'garte-
absence: feeling ~ of dead person kingunrurte-
absent: be ~ cataite-, piite-
absolutely: ~ all tamak'acagar-; for there to be ~ no N (pb) -taknaggaite-; ~ not angurrluk; ~ nothing caitqapik
absolve: assiilnguir-
absorb: pateq; ~ water metu-; shock ~er matngagcailkun, qatngicailkutaq
abstain: yag-; any one of the five days when bereaved ~ from certain activities kanaraq; ~ing from certain foods and activities agelru-, eyag-, yaag-
abstinence: practice rite-of-passage ~ caagnite-; life event that causes others to follow traditional ~ practices eyagnaq; one who follows traditional ~ practices eyanqellria; one who doesn't follow traditional ~ practices eyailnguq*
abundance: celebration to request ~ Agayuyaraq; have an ~ of things ciri-; indulge oneself because of having ~ umyugiur-
abundant: be ~ enurnaite-, nurnaite-; not be ~ mikuite-; be ~ (of fish and insects) mikur-
abuse: ~ physically or psychologically nangte-
accelerate: cukari-, cukacar-
accelerator: cukacarissuun, cukarissuun
accept: tupke-; immediately ~ maligarte-; ~ one's fate pitqua-; consider what is going to happen and ~ it tuallituar-; ~ things the way they are tuatequa-; act against ~ed standards narurte-
access: ~ to something ukangiiq; fetch N from an easily ~ible place (pb) -ssaag-²
accident: have an ~ akacag-, picurlak; be ~-prone picurlitqe-; become oily by ~ uquurte-; something to prevent ~s picurlagyaikutaq
accidental: ~ tear in cloth, skin, etc. allganeq
accidentally: overturn ~ in a vehicle, plane, or boat akacag-; urinate ~ anguur-; drop ~ pegtuqar-; ~ put weight on (it) niikar-; run aground ~ ugi'irte-, ugiyaqar-
Accipiter gentilis: eskaviaq, qaku'urtaq

Accipiter striatus: tengmiacuar(aq*)

accompaniment: ~ to tea or coffee tevuq

accompany: maligte-; ask someone to accompany one unayaqe-; walk on shore as a boat ~s one qutirtur-

accomplish: act crazy instead of trying to ~ things ellalkarte-, ellangpar-; V using repeated actions to ~ the act (pb) -qur-;
~ something extraordinary iniqsakar-; doubt (his) ~ qacungake-

accordance: mask a man makes in ~ with his own wishes uigturcuun

according: ~ to Your will tamaaten

accordion: nengtaaryarat, nengugtaat

account: univqaq; true ~ qanemci; on ~ of ugaani, uguani; act on ~ of it pitke-; ~ of something that happened qalamciq, qalangssak

accouterment: aklu

accuracy: piciutaciq

accurate: be ~ naker-; be ~ when shooting naker-

accusation: picetaarun

accuse: paci-, pacike-, picetaarute-; ~ falsely picilir-

accustomed: become ~ eliga'rte-; become ~ to staying with (someone) megute-

ace in playing cards tuss'aq, tuussaq²

ache: suffer ~s enllugtur-, [e]ngllugtur-, ngell'ugtur-, qelluqite-; **complain of ~ and pains** yuuniar-

Achillea sp.: anuqetuliar(aq*), qanganaruaq

Achilles tendon: kingulirneq, kitngilqitaaq

acne: ~ pimple qaaryak

acorn: ~squash-shaped projection ut'rutaq

acquiesce: immediately ~ maligarte-

acquire: ~ a husband uinge-; ~ content imange-; ~ N (pb) -ksagute-, -nge-; ~ sensation elpenge-; be haughty because of what one has unexpectedly ~d ucngate-

acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS): TEMEMI NAULLUUTNEK KITUGCITULIT NAVGUUTIIIT

acrophobia: suffer from ~ or another phobia nangyartar-, nangyaryugyaraq

across: akitmun; go ~ qerar-; ~ there agaa(ni), agken, agna, ii(ni), ika(ni); one ~ akemna; the one ~ there ikna; pass by ~ a bay or river ak'irte-²; go ~ using a bridge nirar-; ~ on the other side akma(ni); snowshoe ~ the snow tanglurar(ar)-; marking, cutting, etc. ~ something kepelmun; struts ~ top of kayak tukervik

act: be unwilling to ~ qessa-; ~ against accepted standards of behavior ellaliur-, kengliqe-, kenluqsak, narurte-; deliberately ~ unacceptably pissaqe-; ~ intentionally picsaqe-, pitsaqe-; engage in some ~ imkur-; ~ (laugh) until the stomach hurts aqsairute-; sulk, refusing to ~ nengar-; ~ approachable nuyurriltaar-; ~ as if one is better than others qutegte-; ~ carelessly mulngaite-, picuvlag-; ~ compassionately toward (him) kusguke-; ~ concealing one's actions from nalluliur-; ~ coy picari-; ~ crazy, playing instead of trying to accomplish things ellalkarte-, ellangpar-; ~ fondly toward (him, it) kumke-; ~ for the sake of (him) pitke-; ~ forcefully or vigorously qepirte-; ~ generously tuvqake-, tuvqayug-; ~ gently and carefully mulngake-; ~ having (it) as a reason pitke-; ~ like a white person kass'amirte-; ~ like an orphan elliritke-; ~ like N (pb) -mirte-; ~ like this watna-; ~ mean culengciqe-; ~ mischievously as'ercir-, asrircir-; ~ of speaking qanruciq; ~ on account of (it) pitke-; ~ on one at a time atauciqtaarar-, ataucitaar-, atauciuqage-; ~ on one so as to cause it to V (pb) -te-²; ~ on the middle of (it) qukartur-; ~ on in pairs malruuqage-; ~ for a purpose picir-, piter-; ~ without serious purpose caanguaq; ~ or be acted upon N at a time (pb) -taar-²; ~ violently or abruptly caleryag-, culengciqe-; ~ of V-ing -lleq¹; ~ recklessly aarite-; ~ to make others V (pb) -nartaar-; ~ so as to try to make others feel that one is V (pb) -taar-¹; ~ solely by V-ing (pb) -rrlainer-; ~ superior toward (him) yuunguite-; ~ that way tuatna-; ~ thoughtlessly umyugailkar-; ~ together (with) pillgucir-, (pb) -tuuma(r)-; ~ toward (it or them) allakauke-, allakauki-, (pb) -viar-; ~ under the open sky angvarqur-; ~ unintentionally pitsaqenrite-; ~ unwary nuyurriltaar-; ~ unwillingly qessaniur-; ~ wantonly (and perhaps cruelly) ulapeqe-; ~ youthfully nevikci-; ~ with things in various ways qailluqtaar-; person who ~s very slowly mianikur(aq*)

Actaea rubra: tulukaruut neqait

acting: keep ~ or being as one is piur(ar)-; refrain from ~ ilacir-; become incapable of acting on (it) kalivyagute-

action(s): regret one's ~ umyuarrlugcarar-, uurcara-; consider one's ~ before acting umyuarcirtur-; act concealing one's ~ from nalluliur-; offend others with one's ~ nangrunarqe-; rock formation patterned by ~ of water ingigun, inigun

active: be ~ ceqcerte-, pissanqegg-; **become more** ~ cegg'ar-, [e]cgar-, essgar-, segg'ar-; **be ~ and healthy** tarranqegg-
activities: follow traditional practices, abstaining from certain foods and ~ eyag-, yaag-
activity: be suitable weather for outdoor ~ ellamanarqe-; **mental ~** umyuaq; **weather that hinders outdoor ~** ellanglluk;
fear ~ at a height nangyaqe-; **be late for an ~** patakaute-; **~ of V-ing** (pb) -neq²
Actonitun delphinifolium: cetegneq
actual: watngu-, watngurte-
actually: V (as surprising as it ~ may seem) (pb) -pigainar-
acupuncture: perform ~ uguci-
Adam's apple: qengaruaq, qerrsak, tuvcuguaq
add: ~ to ilaute-, qivir-, tevir-², usgu-; **~ an ingredient (especially seal oil)** kuucir-; **~ salt to (it)** taryir-; **~ sugar** saarralir-;
~ ashes arir-; **~ N to (it)** (pb) -lir-; **~ insulation** maqarqe-; **~ onto the end of (it)** iqulir-
addicted: be ~ to alcohol taanganrirciigate-
addiction: ~ to alcohol, tobacco, or drugs TEMEM PIITESCIIGALILLRA (TAANGAMEK, Kuingimek, Wall'u iinrunek)
addition: have in ~ cipinga-; **having an ~** cipluku-; **~ in mathematics** atliliyaraq; **the process of ~** ilayaraq; **~al ones**
cipnelget
address: ~ by name aterpagte-
adept: be ~ cakukegte-; **be ~ in arts and crafts** kenarte-; **~ at V-ing** (pb) -ngig-
adequate: provide ~ food neqilegte-
adhere: nepte- stick
adherent: maligtaqusta
adhering: excrement ~ to anal area peliquq
adipose fin: amaqatak, nuluraun¹, teqsuqaq, pet'ngall'aq, petengtaq
admit: goggles that ~ only a little light niguak, niiguak
admonish: inerqur-
admonition: inerquun
adolescent: ayagyuaq, ayanerraq*
adopt: ilaksagute-, yuksagute-
adopted: ~ child anglicaraq, aqumkengaq, kitugtaq, teguaq, yuliaq; **~ son** avaqutarkartaq
adorned: be ~ kenugnga-
adroit: be ~ pamrig-
adult: taqneq, temirta; show affection by clinging, as a child to an ~ unga-; **respond to ~'s cooing** ungaqtar-; **~ acting**
like a child mikeltak
adultery: akusrarutekineq, *see Barnum (2)*; **commit ~** akusraruteke-, arniur-
advantage: take ~ of ellamaaqutke-, ulapeqe-
adversely: be ~ affected by a woman's emanations arniqe-
adversity: be unable to take ~ ayaniite-
advice: give serious ~ alerqua-
advise: alarqur-, alerqur-
advisor: alerquista
adze: egturun, kepun; *see Turner (30), Nelson (81)*
Aegolius funereus: qaku'urtaruaq, takvialnguar(aq*)
Aethia cristatella: cip'lagaq
affect: drink liquor repeatedly at short intervals to feel its ~ mer'a-; **be ~ed by what has happened** cakanir-; **affected in**
some sense with regard to one's N or one's V-ing (pb) -teqe-
affection: be such as to induce clinging ~ unganarqe-; **develop ~ easily** ungatar-; **show ~ate attachment** unga-; **respond**
~ately ungaqtar-
affidavit: KALIKARTAQ PICIUNILUKU TAKARNARCAUMALRIA
afflicted: ~ in one's N or in respect to N (pb) -liqe-², -rrlug-
afloat: set ~ pugterte-
aforementioned: the ~ one imna

afraid: be ~ aaryug-, alinge-; **be ~ of alike-**; **be ~ of (him)** tutvique-; **be ~ of a height or a force of nature** nangyaryug-; **be ~ of activity at a height** nangyaqe-

African-American: AKERTEM ACIARMIU, Puqlamiu, taaqsipak, taqcipak, taqsipak, tungulleralria, tungupak

aft: fore and ~ **kayak parts** kaviaruaq, qularaq, qularaq*, tapricilleq

after: distribute shares ~ a hunt pitar-; **time right ~ a sweatbath** maqinerraq; ~ a while atataku; **V ~ changing one's mind** (pb) -tngurte-; **cook fish ~ it is thawed** uussag-; **eat bits ~ most of the meat has been removed** pukug-; ~ much effort pegnem; ~ **V-ing** (pb) -rraar-

afterbirth: aapaquyuk, al'erpak

aftermath: qamaneq

afternoon: for it to be late ~ atakuyartur-; late ~ atakuyartuq

afterward: qaku; occur long ~ qakuni-

afterworld: time in which a soul descends to the ~ kanaraq

again: cali, ak'am, ataam; **do ~ pulengte-**; **start up ~ quk'arte-**; **then ~ tuamta-llu;** (enc) =amta

against: plot ~ (him) picurlagcetaar-; **press one's knuckles ~ forehead** nengsuug-; **lean ~ tulungqa-**, **tulurte-**

agate: qamneq

age: ~ cohort yuulgutkelriit, yuullgutkelriit; ~ difference ciuqelvak; ~ fish heads by burying them tep'li-; ~ quickly qimunqe-; **correspond in ~ pitateke-**; **fish eggs prepared by allowing them to ~ meluk;** **fish frozen after being allowed to ~ slightly** tepcuar(aq*), tep'ngaayak; **reach a certain ~ yuullrurte-**; **to be a certain ~ pita**⁻¹

age-mate: yuulgun

aged: "Eskimo ice cream" made with ~ fish roe mak'aq, qamaamaq; ~ blackfish quluk, qulungnaq; ~ fish eggs cilluvak, cin'aq, cinegyaq, cuak, piginaq; ~ fish eggs with crushed berries, seal oil, and sugar passiaq; ~ fish frozen for winter use quli-, quluk, qussuk; ~ fish head teplicir(aq*), uqsunaq*, uqsuq; ~ fish head with white spot pupungluur(aq*); ~ mixture of greens and berries acaarrluk, atsaarrluk; ~ seal flipper qellukaq; ~ seal oil puya; ~ urine cupcir-; **be ~ (of sealskins)** utuqa-; **fish ~ in a pit** teq'aq; **raw whitefish ~ before freezing** qassaya(g)aq*; **slightly ~ meat** arinaciraq; **somewhat ~ herring** niinamayak, nin'amayak

aggressive: be ~ pirraussaag-

agile: be ~ piquqqegg-

"Aglegmute": ~ of 19th-century writers Aglurmiut

ago: a long time ~ ak'a imumi, ak'a tamaani; **since very long ~ ak'arpak**

agony: be in ~ asqialliqe-

agree: anger-, naki⁻², umyuallgutke-; **be ~able** arenqig-

Agropyron sp.: qayikvayak

aground: run ~ etgalqite-, nunallite-, nunate-, ugiyaqar-

"ah": say ~ aar^{-*2}

ahead: get ~ of ciulleg-; **take supplies on ~ payigte-**, qanii-; **person ~ of a dog team** maryarta

ai: substitute aa for ~ paarte-

aid: fly with the ~ of shamanistic power elumar-; **seek medical ~ emute-**; **give ~ to (him)** kusguke-; **hearing ~** niitessuun; **sight with the ~ of binoculars** qinerte-; ~ to **V-ing** (pb) -tnguarka

AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome): TEMEMI NAULLUUTNEK KITUGCITULIT NAVGUUTIIIT

ailment: apquciq

aim: iimiute-, urelvaute-; **brace a rifle to steady one's ~** qaurtar-; ~ an arrow pakiute-

aimlessly: V ~ (pb) -mli-

air: cella, ella, see *Zagoskin* (2); ~ bubble leryiyagaq*, neguyaq, qerruyaq; ~ conditioner kiiryugyailkun; ~ hole or leak ellvik; ~ pouch of walrus puvyaq; **be smoky or dusty in the ~** apsir-; **coldness in the ~** ancarnaq, anllugneq, igurneq, nengla^o; **cut fish so ~ can reach all parts of the flesh** ulligte-; ~ compressor qerrurissuun; **dive in the ~** cellu'urte-, puugtua-; **dust particle suspended in ~** makuq; **feel bad because of lack of fresh ~** epsalngu-; **feel sleepy from so much fresh ~** imasri-; **fly through the ~ with the aid of a shaman** elumar-; **get fresh ~** an'gir-, cellamqaci-, curar-, curtur-; **glide in ~** cilur-; **hang in the ~ (of a mirage)** ini-; **hover in the ~** kevkar⁻¹; **land from the ~** mit'e-; **leak ~** nelte-; **make a swishing sound in the ~** sugg'agte-; **move with bow high in ~** ipug-; **rush of warm ~ out** anllugte-; **suck ~ through the saliva in one's mouth** nualiur-; **village set in the ~** Inglernarmiut

airplane: tengaurcuun, tengessuun, tengssuun; **big ~** tengssuuterpak; **jet ~** cupurtuq; **tail fin of an ~** teqsuqaq; ~ ticket

ekun

airport: mic'araq, misvik, miyvik¹

airtight: be ~ umcig-; **stored in airtight container** nin'genqegcar-

Akiachak: Akiacuar

Akiak: Akiaq

Akulurak: Akuluraq

Alakanuk: Alarneq

alarm: make characteristic calls cit'gallag-; **be ~ed** ucuryug-

alas: (*enc*) =llam

Alaska: one from a place separated from here like being outside of ~ akemkumiu

Alaska cottongrass: tengtarka

Alaska Department of Fish and Game: kayanguyagiurtet, neq'liurtet

Alaska hare: negilirkaq, qayuqeggliq, gaseku

Alaska Peninsula: Ugaassat; ~ **and Aleutian Islands** Nuvupigaq, Talliquq; ~ **Eskimo from Egegik** tarupiaq; **historic group of Bristol Bay and/or** ~ people Aglurmiut

albatross: Laysan ~ yaarcaq

Alces alces: tuntuvak

alcohol: addiction to ~ temem piitesciigalilra taangamek; **be addicted to** ~ taanganrirciigate-; ~ic taanganrirciigalnguq*; ~ism taanganrirciigacaraq; **fetal ~ syndrome** TAANGAM ANGLICURLAGCETELLRA QUMIULLRANI

alder: auguqsulig, cuukvaguaq; **white** ~ caarilluk, caarin; **treat with a dye with** ~ inner bark cungagaq, cungagarte-; **red dye from the inner bark of** ~s kavirun

Aleknagik: Alaqnaq

alert: be ~ kelte-, segg'anqegg-; **be aware and** ~ sanqegg-; **stand** ~ terikarte-; **become** ~ after being sleepy qavarniir-; **react by becoming very** ~ alert teriir-; **be ~ed to something** kell'arte-

Aleut: Aleutian ~ Tayaruq¹; ~ **from Egegik** tarupiaq

Aleutian Islands: Ugaassat; **Alaska Peninsula and** ~ Nuvupigaq, Talliquq

Aleutian tern: civtulgaq, nacallngaar(aq*), tegalqingayar(aq*), teqiyaar(aq*)

alevin: iirrlainayagaq

alibi: avalin; ~ **witness** nallunritesta, tangvagtelleg

align: mit'e-

align: nalqigte-

aligned: be properly ~ nalqig-; **be** ~ with nallair-; ~ stars of Orion's belt Cagquralriit Sagquralriit

alignment: be in ~ nallair-

alike: think like or ~ umyuallgutke-

alimony: avvutellrem aipallminun akiliutii

alive: be ~ anerteqe-, anirte-, unguva, yuu-¹; **being** ~ unguvarrar-; **still** ~ unguvarrar-; **something that keeps one** ~ napan

all: tamalkur-, tamar-², tamqapiar-; **absolutely** ~ tamak'acagar-; **is that** ~? tua-i-qaa?; **that's** ~ ak'ami'i, tava-i, tua-i; **vein from which** ~ **plants emerge** nunam taqra; ~ **black** tungurpak; ~ **white** qaterpak, qercurpak; ~ **blue** qiurpak; ~ **green** cungagpak, cungarpak¹; ~ **day** ernerpak; ~ **day yesterday** akwaugarpak; ~ **autumn** uksuarpak; ~ **winter** uksurpak; ~ **spring** up'nerkarpak; ~ **last summer** kiakvaq; ~ **kinds** tamat; ~ N (*pb*) -rrlainaq*; ~ **night** unugpak; **stay up** ~ **night** pegg'ar-; **happen** ~ of a sudden taviir(ar)te-; V ~ of them (*pb*) -rqe-¹; **put** ~ one's strength into doing something uqenqar-¹; **rough** ~ over keggagpak; **shake oneself** ~ over ungulerqur-; ~ **pale, dry, bleached** qakirpak; **cut fish so air can reach** ~ parts of the flesh ulligte-; **be** ~ right canrite-; ~ **smiling** quuyurpak; **have** ~ that one wants or needs qara-; **tired of eating the same food** ~ all the time qapilngu-; **be** ~ there qaqirmirte-; ~ **this present summer** kiagpak; ~ together ataucikun

all-terrain vehicle: akagyaralek

allocation: allakariyagaq

allow: (*pb*) -cite-¹, -cete-¹, -vkar-

almost: ~ collapse unaqserte-; ~ **go out (of embers)** angange-; **be** ~ inaudible because of distance umiqsig-; **come** ~ to a boil cuminge-; **be full** ~ to bursting tetengte-; ~ V (*pb*) -nritar(ar)-, -yar-, -yarpia-; **sprinkling of things as at the**

bottom of an ~empty container kanevneq

Alnus sinuata: auguqsuliq

Alnus sp.: caarilluk, caarin, cuukvaguaq

alone: kesir-, keyir^{*}-, kii⁻¹, kiir-; **be** ~ ellmikuyar(ar)-, kiimete-; **come to be** ~ kiimellir-; **rock standing ~ in the water** nagaayuq

along: *vialis case* (see *Endings* section); **go** ~ maligte-; **go ~ with someone** maligute-; **go ~ with malike**-, **take** ~ N (*pb*) -lgir-; **take** ~ ang'aqe-; **not take anything** ~ nangrinar-; **go** ~ N (*pb*) -kuir-; **for ice to break up ~ along shore** iqertar-; **use a story knife and tell a story to go ~ with it** yaarui-

alongside: put ~ itute-; **dog running loose ~ a team** kilgaakuirta

Alopex lagopus: qunguiq

already: ak'a; **have** ~ V-ed (*pb*) -mari-, -llrurte-; **be late for activity that has ~ started** patakaute-

also: cali

alternate: **men and women ~ in dance** talir-; **leaves** ~ atsarrluk; ~ **name of legendary hero Kukugyarpak** Tep'arrrluaq; **device that ~ly Vs and does the reverse** (*pb*) -qetaaq

alternatives: **decide with hesitation considering** ~ naspertur-

although: *concessive mood* (see *Endings* section)

altitude: low ~ ceva

aluminum: ~ coin leraaniq; ~ wire pelulukaaq

Alutiiq: Kenaayuq, Kenayuk, Kanayuq^{*}

alveolus: cupluryayagaq

always: kesianek, keyianeng; ~ **be lazy** qessalgu-; ~ **smile (at)** quuyupitaara-; ~ V (*pb*) -lgu-, -tuinar-, -uralar-

amazed: **be** ~ iillayug-, iirrayug-, irayug-, irr'i-; **be** ~ **at irake**-, irr'ike-; **be amazed at (it)** iillake-, iirrake-

amazing: **be** ~ iillanarqe-, iirranarqe-, iranarqe-

ambassador: quurituasta

amenable: **be** ~ niisnga-

America: Ami'ulikaq

American dipper: puyuqumaar(aq^{*})

American golden plover: tevatevaaq

American Indian: Nuyarpak

American tree sparrow: tuir(aq^{*})

amiss: **for something to be** ~ castuqsagte-; **have something** ~ cangate-

ammunition: ~ pouch galguunū; **spent** ~ **shell used as a weapon** qapiamcetaaq

amniotic: **release** ~ fluid anguur-

amoral: ~ person caacuk

amount: amllertaciq; **be a certain** ~ amllerta-; **be small in** ~ ikgete-; **double** ~ tapenqun; **increase in** ~ amlleri-; **reach a certain** ~ pitari-; **to be a certain** ~ pita⁻¹

ample: **leave** ~ time cayugnaite-

amulet: iinru, inru, napan; see *Turner* (28)

amuse: aavurte-, kegginiqe-, tangssiite-; **be** ~d temciyug-

amusing: **be** ~ anglanarqe-

anal: **excrement adhering to** ~ area peliquq; **wipe one's** ~ area etruir-, uqer-; ~ **fin** ucumqatak; ~ **itch** quarta²

Anarhichas orientalis: arnassagaq^{*}

Anarhichas sp.: qaculluk, qugautnaq

Anas acuta: iyukaq, napaqaq, tit'assiq, uqsuqaq, uquleqaq, uqulkatak, uutkaa, uyaqucuayaalek, yuukaq

Anas americana: qatkeggliq

Anas clypeata: curcurpak, sugg'erpaq, surrsurpak

Anas crecca: cikiutnaar(aq^{*}), kemeksungiarpaq, tengesqaar(aq^{*})

Anas platyrhynchos: curcurpak, iyukarpak, nelqitaaq, perayak, surrsurpak, uqsuqerpaq, uqulkatagpak, uutkaa, yuukarpak

ancestor: ciuliaq, ciuqliq^{*}

ancestor: **distant** ~ **identified with the raven** ciuliaqatuk; ~ **of the people of Kwethluk** lluvaktuq

anchor: kicaq, kit'aq

Anchorage: Kicarvik

ancient: ~ **custom** nutemllaq*

and: ~ **next** kingumek; ~ **so** cuna-gguq; ~ **so it goes** ciunermikun ayagtuq nak'riluni; ~ **then** tua-i, tua-i-llu, tava-i; ~ **yet** amta-llu; (*enc*) =llu

Andreafsky River: Negeqliq

anemone: **edible sea** ~ qacautaq; **sea** ~ anarsaraq, [e]teq, teq; **large** ~ aruyek; **small** ~ lagturyaqleq, tiyaaq

anesthetic: **general** ~ qavarcetaaq

angel: aan'gilaq, aankilaq, an'gilaq, caqulek, yaqulek

Angelica ludica: ikiituk, uraluq

anger: qenerrneq; **be slow to** ~ qenngaite-; **do things in way that manifests one's** ~ cavvlugte-; **one who is easily ~ed** qenngali; **be easily ~ed** qennga-

angle: **at an** ~ cilig-; **be at an** ~ cilingqa-; **put at an** ~ ciligte-; **stick poked into the ground at an** ~ takaneq

angrily: **speak ~ to (him)** qanvallagate-; ~ **gripe** lurirte-; **sulk** ~ nengar-

angry: **exclamation used when one is ~ at child** mikeltak; **be** ~ eqeve-, eq've-, ilulngu-, qenerte-, qevte⁻², piqulli-; **be ~ with** tut'esteke-; **become** ~ qennge-; **suddenly become** ~ eqe⁻¹, eq'urte-, qenqerte-

anguish: umyuarniurun; **suffer** ~ cungarteqe-; **be ~ed** umyuarniur-, umyugarniur-

Aniak: Anyaraq

animal: kuk'uuq; **area at foot of** ~ teru; **baby** ~ piyagaq*; **bladder of** ~ qamenquq; **carcass of ~ killed by wolves** maligneq; **catch N (game ~) (pb)** -te⁻¹; **domesticated** ~ qunguturaaq, ungunssiar(aq*); **herd or flock of domesticated ~s** katnguan; **female** ~ arnacaluq; **give birth to ~ irni-**; **keep an ~ as a pet** qunguturi-; **land** ~ nunamiutaaq; ~ **leg** iru; **legendary creature, half ~ and half man** irci, irciq; **make a growling noise but not an ~ growling** qiuryi-; **make muffled ~ noises the Bladder Feast** emyugte-; **offspring of ~ irniaq**; **oil slick from a dead ~** uquaq; **give water to ~** emite-, merqe-, miite⁻¹; **skin a seal or other ~** nayug-, qapiar-; **wake of an ~** qavlunaq; **tail of ~** pamyuq; **undercoat hair of ~** erinraq*; ~ **belly fur** aqsaneq; ~ **caught by hand** tegukengaq; ~ **trapped for its pelt** melqulek; ~ **fur** melquq; **thong made from ~** hide tapraq*; ~ **of the same sex as N (pb)** -caluq*; **legendary ~ said to live underground** equgaarpak, quugaaq, quugaarpak; ~ **that dwells in N (pb)** -iq; **steel ~ trap** kapkaanaq; ~s **call** qalriaciq; **be inhabited by ~s** yungqerr-; **bed padding for ~** curuluk; **kill ~s** nalate-; **swim from one shore to another (mainly of ~s)** nalug⁻²; **collapse (of ~) as from being shot** narullgute-; (*see individual species; see legendary animals*)

ankle: cingilleq; ~-**high skin boot** atallgaq, kameksak, qaliruaq

anklebone: qamangaq

annihilate: piunrir-

announcement: **yell out an** ~ anerquciar(ar)-

annoy: qinucetaar-; **be ~ed** qumliyug-; ~**ed by loud noise** qukir-; **be ~ed at (him)** qumlike-; **be ~ing** qingarnarqe-, qumlinarqe-

anorak: qaspeq

another: **pour from one container to ~** naave-, naive-; **V one after ~ (pb)** -rqe⁻¹; **V with ~** -te⁻⁵; **visit ~ village** nunate-; ~ **place** allami; **move on to ~ topic** nugtarte-

Anser albifrons: leqleq, neqlepik, neqleq

Anser sp.: lagiq

answer: kiu-, kiun; ~ **a letter** aki-; **answer back** aki-, akiur-, naigte-; ~ **a question** kangirqe-; ~ **when someone calls** anger-

antacid: quulrircaun

ante: elliin; ~ **in a card game** ekun

Anthus spinoletta: pec'aaq, pespessaayaaq

anticipate: ~ **someone's return** nerilegte-; ~ **something with relish** umyuaqegci-; ~ **with hope** neq'aniur-

antiseptic: ciissiryailkun, kilinercuun

antisocial: ~ **trait** ilallugun

antler: ciruneq; **old** ~ cirunqatak; ~ **story knife** cirunqaaraq*; **very big ~s** cirunvak

anus [e]teq, teq; **toilet paper to wipe** ~ uqrun²

Anvik: Anvik

anxiety: umyuarniurun; **have justifiable** ~ tusnganqaar-; **be ~ provoking** kapecugnarqe-; **be ~ ridden** taya-

anxious: be ~ cumigte-, kapecugtar-, nerinite-, uivagci-, umyugarniur-; **be very** ~ kapecugyug-, kapecuke-; **be ~ about** nerinike-

any: ~ **blowing device** cupu'uryarat; ~ **device used in the wind** anuqessuun; ~ **edible oil** uquq; ~ **fish** iqalluk; ~ **kind of trap** naneryaq; ~ **little bit of food available** neqaraq; **not have N ~ more** (pb) -i:rute-; ~ **of the first human inhabitants of the world** yung'elraarun; ~ **old which way** piciatun; ~ **of the five days after a death** kanaraq; ~ **item used in traveling** ayagcuun; ~ **Russian item** kass'alugpiartaq; ~ **sewing thread** yualukaq; ~ **sibling** anelgun; ~ **small bird** cilumcuksugaq; ~ **tail-like thing** pamyuq; ~ **type of knife** uluaq

anymore: **definitely not V** ~ (pb) -yugnairute-

anyone: **without ~ intending it to be so** taunginaq

anything: **not take ~ along** nangrinar-; **not have ~ to do** caarkaitur-

anywhere: cailkaq, kilgaq, piciatun

aorta: taqerpak

apart: **be far** ~ akultu-; **break ~ suddenly** kevkarte-; **have the legs spread** ~ avlengqa-; **spread the legs** ~ avlerte-; **come ~ at the seams** mekegte-; **be ~ from the others** ill'arte-

apathetic: be ~ agarcete-

ape: miluquyuli

Aphrewn River: Aprun

apparatus: **fire-making** ~ kenngessuun; ~ **that makes the spark in a motor** kenngallagassuun

apparent: **dive with intention of ramming something** puugtua-; **not be ~ whether one has V-ed** (pb) -lkiite-; ~ly cuna-gguq

apparition: alangru, aliurtuq

appeal: YUVRINQIGTESQUMALUKU PICURLAUTNI QANERCETAARVIIM QUYINRANUN

appear: alair-, igvar-, ivgar-; ~ **somewhat unexpectedly** alangruu-; **suddenly** ~ alairte-; ~ **as if line of hills is doubled** ing'ar-; **appear large (of waves on the horizon)** cugayunar-; ~ **oily and milky** uquarqe-; ~ **to alairvike-**; ~ **to have been V-ed** (pb) -cilli-; ~ **to someone** alange-¹

appearance: **be less dark or intense** mitriate-; **experience an** ~ alangruke-

appendage: **decorative** ~ qirussiq*; **legendary being with a dragging** ~ qamurralek

appendix: (anatomical) alarcaquq, alarcauk, alarcuaq, caniqaq, nangnenguaq

appetite: **have an insatiable** ~ camiite-

apple: atsarpak, kavlagpak; **Adam's** ~ qerrsak, tuvquguaq; **core of** ~ iluryuk; **dried** ~ ciutequmlak

apple berry: ulariq

appliance: **electric** ~ kenerkuaryaraq; **forehead decoration or other** ~ ngelkeggun

apply: ~ **heat or steam to (it)** uutar-; ~ **N to (it)** (pb) -te-⁶; ~ **oil to** uqurte-¹; ~ **ointment to a wound** cupcir-

appraise: ~ **highly** pirpake-

appreciate: ~ **something** amatngurte-

appreciative: be ~ quya-

apprehensive: be ~ alingniur-, kapia-, kuksag-, uuqassugar-

approach: qanli-, ullag-; ~ **by surprise** alarute-; ~ **from the distance** agiirte-; ~ **to get food** uyerqe-; ~ **something** ullaute-

approachable: **act** ~ nuyurriltaal-; **be** ~ nuyurrite-

approaching: **the one** ~ ukeggna, ukna

appropriate: **regret loss that might have been prevented by** ~ **action** uurcara-; **be ~ in size** pitalqegte-; **determine the ~ name for the month** iraluiraute-; **defecate or urinate in an ~ place** cuqerte-, yuqerte-; **cease hearing or responding** ~ly niicuirute-

approve: elluake-

apricot: **dried** ~ ciutequmlak

April: TENGAURTET TANQIAT, Tengemqapiar, Tengmiirvik; *see Adams (70)*

apron: manuilitaq*

Aquila chrysaetos: keptalek, tengmiarrluk, yaqulpak

arc: **spurt in an** ~ aggetpag-, agtar-; **urinate in an** ~ tekep'ag-; ~ **up** aglurte-; ~-**shaped wedge** uluaq

arch: **bearded seal that can ~ over** ipuuyuli; ~ **supporting bed of sled** napu

archery: **wristguard used in** ~ malingurun

arctic char: paassataq, yugyak

arctic cod: atgiaq

arctic fox: qaterli, qaterliar(aq*), qunguiq, uliiq

arctic grayling: culugpauk, nakrutvalek; **dorsal fin of** ~ nakrullugpak

arctic ground squirrel: cikik, qanganaq*

arctic hare: negilirkaq, qayuqeggliq, gaseku

arctic loon: tunutellek, yaqulegpak

Arctic cod: barbel from an ~ kaacicaq

arctic tern: nacallngaar(aq*), tegalqingayar(aq*), teqiyaar(aq*)

arctic warbler: cungakcuarnaq

Arctostaphylos sp.: kavlagpak, kavlaguyak, kavlak¹

area: exact ~ denoted by N (pb) -karaq, -qaq; **front** ~ of hill caa; **go through the** ~ on the sheltered side uqrir-; **miss by passing through the** N ~ (pb) -trute-; **open** ~ in front of brushy or forested ~ agtuineq; ~ above qula^e; ~ across aki; ~ around avan; ~ around positional base avata^e; ~ at back of fish skull tatek; ~ at foot of person, animal, bed teru; ~ away from the wall keta^e;

~ behind amata^e, kelu, kingu, kinguneq¹, peruq; **go through the** ~ behind amatair-; ~ below aci; ~ beside caniq; **go through the** ~ beside caniir-; ~ between akula^e, akuneq; ~ between eyes akuliraq; ~ between legs amlek; ~ between the shoulder blades tarenriryaraq; ~ beyond amata^e, yaate-; **get farther in to** ~ denoted by N (pb) -qsigi-; ~ down from and in front keta^e;

~ downriver uaqliq*; ~ down toward the river or sea keta^e; ~ downriver or toward the exit uata^e; ~ right in front (riverward) kek'araq; ~ right downriver uakarar-; ~ far downriver uaqvaaq*; ~ dug up by mice anqulleq; ~ far in the direction of N (pb) -qva, -qvaaq*; the ~ farther away elaqvaaq*, yaaqvaq; ~ high up qulvaq; ~ in back of tunu; ~ in front civu; ~ in front (of it) ciu; ~ in the N direction (pb) -lirneq, -liq*; ~ indicated by N (pb) -viar-; ~ inside ilu; ~ of floating ice nanviuqerrneq; ~ of N (pb) -neq⁴; ~ of seal behind head uyalquq; **come to the** ~ of the speaker tai-; ~ on the far side amata^e; ~ out of sight tayimatmun; ~ outside of elata^e, ellate-; ~ right alongside taquq²; ~ toward tunga^e; in the ~ toward here uka(ni); ~ toward the exit ualirneq; ~ toward the river kellirneq; ~ under aci; ~ under cache where fish is dried aciqaq; **go through the** ~ under something aciir-; ~ upriver of — kiata^e; ~ upriver of Brown's Slough in Bethel Aaguq; **partition between** ~s of families in a shared house talu

Arenaria interpres: qiqiullek, uyarr'uya

Arenaria melanocephala: ciilmak, qiuracetaaq

argue: aalruigte-, ariva-¹, kiutaarute-, nuvkute-, qaneplugte-

argument: ~ over month name iraluiraute-

arise: aqlarnir-

arithmetic: naaqu't'liuryaraq

Ark of the Covenant: Akqutem Yaassiiga

arm: talliq, *see Dall (2)*; **large bone of the fore-**~ amelraq; **upper** ~ bone aklanquq, issaquq, kangilquq, kayugaq, nakiryuk, nuqaruq; ~ folds (elbow area) kay'uq; **carry under one's** ~ equg-, unermik; ~ motions in an Eskimo dance yagiraci; **make the** ~ motions in an Eskimo dance yagira-; **thrust out one's** ~ yagira-; **measurement from the extremity of one's fist to his armpit with the** ~ outstretched tallinin; **measurement from one's fingertips to his armpit with the** ~ outstretched tallineq; **measurement from the center of the chest (or the armpit?) to the end of the fingertips of the outstretched** ~ and hand angvaneq²; **measurement between the ends of one's** ~s extended outward in opposite directions yagneq; **hold or carry in one's** ~s tegumiaqe-; **sled with high handlebars on which the driver rests his** ~s qamuutarrsuun; **something held in the hand or** ~ tegumiaq; **stretch one's** ~s cagte-², yagte-

armature: ~ plate in a motor kenrem curua

armband: talliraq; ~ used by dance song director kayurun

armor: bone ~ for chest qat'gailitaq

armpit: uneq; **tassel hanging from the** ~ of the parka megcugtaq, pitgarcuun; **measurement from one's fingertips to his** ~ with the arm (and hand) outstretched tallineq; **measurement from fingertip to** ~ qerruuneq, quruneq; **measurement from the extremity of one's fist to his** ~ with the arm outstretched tallinin; **measurement from the** ~ to the end of the fingertips of the outstretched arm and hand angvaneq²

aroma: tepa^e; **have a good** ~ tepkegte-

around: turned ~ tuig-; **be turned** ~ 180 degrees tuingna-; **turn** ~ 180 degrees tuigte-; **twist** ~ nematic; **walk** ~ kangar-;

wander ~ pekayag-; look ~ kiyarte-; look ~ or survey one's surroundings nacete-; dog with a ring of dark fur ~ its eye eskaayaq; go ~ the edge of (it) menglair-; go ~ something thoroughly uivur-; going ~ something circumferentially kassutmun; mosquito-net tent ~ a bed tupiq'uya; V ~ here and there (pb) -vyirte-; have food particles or stains ~ one's mouth tepli-; stitches ~ the opening of a kayak pall'illrit

arouse: preview or anything to ~ enthusiasism tengrucetaarun

arraignment: CIUNGULUKU YUVRIRLUKU QANERCETAARVIGMI

arrange: kitugte-, nunakegte-; ~ a place for (him) nunakir-; ~ one's hair nuyiur-; ~ or set out bedding for inarriur-

arrayed: string of small fish ~ for drying tupigaq

arrest: tegukenge-; warrant for ~ kalikartaq yugmek tegukengssuun; ~ed person tegukenga

arrival: be anxious about ~ nerinike-; meal on ~ tekiutaq; dance the ~ dance tekiqatar(ar)-

arrive: tekite-; ~, especially from the sea tulag-; ~ as a guest ciunir-; ~ at apur-; ~ at destination directly tekiarte-; ~ at the right time nall'arte-; ~ home kingunite-; ~ (not of people) tut'e-; ~ or return from a stay in the wilderness kacete-, katete-; ~ with (it) tekiute-; dance when a village group ~s for the Messenger Feast ciuqi-

arrogant: be ~ ag'anga-, qutegnga-; ~ person qutkaq

arrow: erruq, pitegcaun, pitek, see Nelson (31); bird ~ akitnaq¹, aklegaq, akulmiqurataak; point on the ~ shaft behind the main point caniryak; the raven's ~ constellation Tulukaruum Pitegcautii; cormorant-feather stabilizer on ~ shaft agayiinqa*; fletching of an ~ nakercaun, nakrun; graze (of an ~) lekuk'ar-; practice with a bow and ~ pitegte-; pull back one's bowstring and aim an ~ pakiute-; shoot (at) with an ~ pitgar-; ~ thrown with the aid of a thrower malirqun; ~ point design on parka pakineq; notch at end of ~ shaft teru-; ~ straightener nakercaun; ~ support irunguaq²; ~ with a line attached kinguliralek, kinguliraq; ~ with barbed ivory point cingigturaq, urugnaq; ~ with metal tip teggliaraq; ~ with point that detaches in the flesh atauciqerrnaq, meq'ercetaaq; ~ with stone arrowhead umilek; ~ with three-pronged point pingayupegcetaaq; quiver for ~s galguunū; shoot with ~s pitgaqu-

arrowhead: cingilek, kakangcaq, nangquq, see Adams (1, 2), Turner (36); arrow with stone ~ umilek; ~ for hunting birds kutvak

arrowtooth flounder: cagiq, naternaq, sagiq

art: ~ of preparing food neqkiuryaraq; art of V-ing (pb) -neq²

artemisia: kanaquagaq

Artemisia sp.: caiggluk, caggluk, naunerrluk, neqnialnguq, qanganaruaq

Artemisia tilesii elatior: kanaquagaq

artery: press on the carotid ~ avate-, evate-; pulmonary vein or ~ cuplunqutak

arthritis: suffer from ~ enliqe-, enllugtur-,

[e]ngllugtur-, ngell'ugtur-, ipigglugte-, qaūgyaqar-, usguniqe-

arthropod: nastarnaq

artichoke: plant that is ~-like in appearance aatuuyaarpak

article: ~ of clothing aturaq

articulate: be ~ puqig-, qanrenqegg-, qanyu-

articulated: ~ figurine for play sugaruaq

artifact: pilinguaq, yugtaq; museum of man-made ~ yugtarvik

arts and crafts: ~ item caanguaq, canguaq, pilinguaq; carved ~ item caacunguaq; be adept in ~ kenarte-; work on things such as ~ calinguar-

as: ~ a consequence of ugaani, uguani; ~ before (it) ciunganitun, civuanitun; ~ far as the eyes can see iik ngeliignun; ~ for something from (him) kaigavike-; ~ in the past ciunganitun, civuanitun; ~ one usually does qangkun; do ~ one wishes seleg-; ~ people call it apqiitnek; ~ people say apqiitnek; ~ previously ciunganitun, civuanitun; ~ soon as possible tamaa; actually V ~ surprising as it may seem (pb) -pigainar-; ~ you know too iciwa

ascend: mayur-, qulmurte-; ~ gradually mayuar(ar)-

ash: ara, qamlleq; be full of ~ arir-; ~ made from small plant arakaq¹; ~ of birch fungus (punk) ara, peluq; make ~ from birch fungus to mix with chewing tobacco legci-

ashamed: be ~ kasnguyug-, kaynguyug-, kiasrengiate-; be ashamed of (it) kasnguke-, kaynguke-

ashore: drift ~ tepe-; driftwood or other thing that has drifted ~ tep'aq; tide that brings things ~ tag'aq; thing ~ from the sea tagcilleq

ashtray: arivik

Asian: Yugngalnguq*

Asiatic: Tayarumiu

Asio flammeus: keneqpataq, kenriiq, ungpaar(aq*)

ask: ~ a question apete-, apte-; ~ questions apqaur-; ~ about (him, it) apyutke-; ~ about something apqara-; ~ about the reason behind something kangingyug-; ~ for (it) kaigatke-; ~ for something kaiga-; ~ for a sex partner caavarnguar-; ~ one to V (pb) -sqe-; ~ one to do something qanrute-; ~ to marry nulirrniar-; ~ oneself why ciinlugguar-; ~ for the bestowing of special favors cingartur-; ~ if one has something to trade for food qayuqcarniar-; ~ someone to accompany one unayaqe-; ~ to come or bring something back tungcirtur-; ~ to have something iliira-

Asking Festival: quke-

Askinuk Mountains: Askinaq

asleep: fall ~ qavaqar-; **be fast** ~ qavaryug-; **be sound** ~ acivagte-

aspirin: iinru

assault: uluryaciriyaraq; ~ someone nangci-

assemble: tumarte-; ~ items into a whole pulqigte-; ~d tumar-; **be** ~d tumangqa-

assembly: (assembled thing) tumarneq

assign: ~ a task to ciqima-

assist: ~ someone in peril kanaute-

associate: ~ with men anguciur-; ~d with in some way natke-

association: pingnaqellriit quyurtellriit

asthma: have ~ anerniqe-, kapegliqe-; **have an** ~ attack qilleryug-; **die from an** ~ attack qilqar-

Astragalus umbellatus: kallagcetaaq

astray: go ~ iqlu

at: *localis case (see Endings section);* ~ last kingumek; ~ N (pb) -miu-; **be** ~ N (pb) -mete-; ~ once tamaa; **be** ~ peace sanqegg-; **be** ~ a rolling boil qallarvag-; ~ random piciatun; ~ that time that both speaker and listener know about imumi; **now,** ~ this time watmi; ~ various times qakuaqan; ~ what times? qakuaqan

Atchuelinguk River: Ecuilnguq*

ate: legendary baby who ~ his mother Aanakalliiq

Athabaskan/Athabaskan: Ingqiliq, Kanayuq*; **Kenai-area or Iliamna-area** ~ Kenaayuq, Kenayuk, Kanayuq*; **Upper Kuskokwim** ~ Indian Yurialnguq*

Atheresthes stomias: cagiq, naternaq, sagiq

atlatl: egun, nuqaq; **small peg at end of** ~ aklicaraq; **harpoon used without an** ~ tegun; **seal spear or harpoon used with an** ~ nanerpak

Atmauthluak: Atmaulluaq; **person who lives on the tundra (in particular a person in Nunapitchuk, Kasigluk, or ~)** akulmiu

atmosphere: portal of the ~ for the "little people" ellangqerrucaraq

atmospheric: ~ temperature kiirem cuqii, kiirem cuqcautii

attached: be~ ata-, tusnga-, tuynga-; **be loosely** ~ qacagte-; **beluga skin with fat** ~ mangtak; **edge of hood where ruff is** ~ negiliq; **herring roe** ~ to seaweed elquaq*; **main part to which something is** ~ tema^e; **spear with line** ~ unraq; **be** ~ or connected usgute-, uygute-; **line** ~ to a spear usaaq*; **harpoon point** ~ to the harpoon shaft by a line kukgaq

attachment: **harpoon tip with hole for** ~ nengciun; ~ to a harpoon shaft itercaraq; **wooden** ~ for snare meluurun²; **show affectionate** ~ unga-

attack: ~ verbally lurive-; **have an asthmatic** ~ qilleryug-; **die from an asthma** ~ qilqar-; **have an** ~ of diarrhea qeciqr-; **go over to** ~ or confront curuk

attacker: curuk

attempt: pitassiar-

attend: ~ school elitnaur-

attention: pay ~ caumake-; **pay special** ~ to (it) arcaqake-; **pay great** ~ and respect cakaar-; **distract** ~ from its young uligui-; **move back from the center of** ~ tage-

attentive: be ~ cumike-, murilke-

attic: lavisqaq, navi'iskaaq, navisqaq, qulliq*

attracted: be ~ by bait or chum naryar-; **be visually** ~ tangrriiqe-; **be** ~ to (a young woman) agyake-, eklike-, ekliyug-; **be**

~ to a member of the opposite sex *alake*⁻², *alange*⁻²; act flustered near a person to whom one is ~ *picari*-
attractive: be ~ *tangnirqe*-; **be physically** ~ *eklinarqe*-
attract: make a movement that ~s notice *peke*-
audible: be ~ *alaite*-, *navcuite*-; talk in a voice ~ to one's listener but not to a third party *tarirte*-
audience: far away and/or long ago but identity known to speaker and ~ *ima(ni)*
audit: KALIKAN EK YUV RIRI YARAQ
auger: *ukicissuun*, see *Muset (1)*, *Lonneux (1)*
August: *Amirairun*, *Nurarcurvik*, *Qilangaarusvik*, *Tengun*, see *Adams (74)*
auklet: **crested** ~ *cip'lagaq*, see *Adams (3)*; **parakeet** ~ *ciruraq*
aunt: **maternal** ~ *anaana*; **paternal** ~ *acak*¹; **paternal** ~s husband *nengauk*; ~ by marriage *acuraq*
aura: ~ emanating from a person *anllugneq*
Auriga: (constellation) *Tuntuq*
aurora: *kiuryaq*, *qiuryaq*
authentic N: (*pb*) -*lugpiaq*, -*pik*¹
authorities: fish counting tower as used by fisheries management ~ *nassvik*
authorization: *piyunarquciq*
automobile: *akagutaq*, *akalria*, *ikamraq*, *nunakuarcuun*
autumn: *uksuaq**; **all** ~ *uksuarpak*; **this** ~ *uksuaq*; **holiday celebrated in** ~ *Qaariitaaq*
available: be ~ *paivnga*-; **become or make** ~ *piqainaurte*-; **become present and** ~ *paivte*-; **thing that is** ~ *piqainaq*
avalanche: *elluugte*-; **get caught in an** ~ *navcite*-
avid: **an** ~ V-er (*pb*) -*yunqeggli*
avoid: ~ an obligation *qessanake*-
await: *atanqe*-; ~ anxiously *nerilegte*-
awake: **become wide** ~ *cegg'ar*-, [*e*]cgar-, *segg'ar*-; **stay** ~ *ceggaua*-
awaken: ~ feeling that one cannot move *tupagyaaqe*-, *uqamair*-
aware: **make** ~ *elpengcar*-; **be** ~ and alert *sanqegg*-; **be** ~ of obstacles *maumake*-; **become** ~ of a human presence
yulkitange-; **reach the stage when a person begins to hear and comprehend** *ciutengar(ar)*-
awareness: *usvi*; **have** ~ (of) *ellake*-; **instill** ~ *ellangcar*-; **obtain** ~ *cellange*-, *ellange*-; **lose** ~ *cellairute*-, *ellairute*-
away: **anticipate eagerly, concerning one who is** ~ *nerilegte*-; **area farther** ~ *yaaqvaq*; **be** ~ carried by current *cupute*-;
blow ~ *tengte*-; **far** ~ and/or long ago but identity known to speaker and audience *ima(ni)*; **fly** ~ with (him/it)
tengute-; **from far** ~ *temeqvanek*; **turn one's head and eyes** ~ from *ulur*-; **give (it)** ~ *tuntur*-; **go** ~ *ayag*¹, *elaqvaqanir*-,
unite-; **lead** ~ from danger *aviute*-; **one back there** ~ from the — *pingna*; **put** ~ carelessly *nulate*-; **run** ~ *ayakar*-; **send**
a visitor ~ without having him or her eat *menkuke*-; **stay** ~ a long time *mulu*-; **fade** ~ *umi*-; **put away for later use**
tungvagte-; **be far out** ~ from shore *kessig*-, *ketsig*-; ~ from the river *pamyurtaq*, *kelu*, *kelutmun*, *pauḡna*, *pia(ni)*;
bouy at the end of a fishnet ~ from the shore *kelliqutaq*; **up there** ~ from the shore *pava(ni)*; ~ from the wind
uqetmun, *uqutmun*; **measurement from the tip of the thumb to tip of index finger when each is stretched out** ~
from the other *teklin*
awe: **be in** ~ *ucuqe*-, *ucuryug*-
awed: **be** ~ *irr'i*-, *kamayug*-; **be** ~ by *kamake*-, *takaqe*-
awesome: **be** ~ *kamanarqe*-, *ucurnarqe*-
awkward: **be** ~ *picurlitqe*-
awl: *everquun*, *kaputaq*, *ukicissuun*, *ukirqissuun*, *verquun*, see *Turner (43)*, *Nelson (105)*; ~ for working with *sinew*
egluliurcuun
awning: *qilakutaq*
axe: *piqertuutaq*, *piqrutaq*, *qalqapak*, *tupuuluq*; ~ handle *aggiyaq*; **cut with an** ~ *cakite*-; **pick** ~ *ciklaq*; **stone** ~ see *Nelson*
(82)
axle: *akagcuun*, *canirun*
Aythya marila: *allgirneq*, *kep'alek*

B

babble: uleve-, uluckegcir-; ~ (of children) qaningir-, qitevte-

babiche: taprualuk; **long narrow strip of** ~ aqsarqelleq

babies: **babble of** ~ qaningir-; **be fond of** ~ kumegtar-

baby: aangayucuar(aq*), anenerraq*, anqiitayagaq, irniaq, piipiq; **newborn** ~ anqenkiyagaq; ~ **bottle** aamarcuun, emugcuun, mugcuun; **nipple of** ~ **bottle** melugcuun; ~ **or pet** kuukuq; ~ **tooth** kegguteqarraaq; ~'s **bib** nuiqailitaq; **soft spot on a** ~ can'ggelquq, cikuyuilquq, tanquiuksuar; ~'s **rattle** tegumiaq; **kick as a** ~ **does** tukar-; **be fond of a particular** ~ kumegyug-; **exclamation used to tell a** ~ **to drink** em'a; **legendary** ~ Aanakalliiq; ~ N (pb) -ya(g)aq*, -yaya(g)aq*; ~ **animal** piyagaq*; ~ **bird** piyagaq*, yaquleyagaq; ~ **muskrat** curacetuya(g)aq*; ~ **fish** tuk'naayaaq

babysit: aangur-, icaqe-, munaqe-, pai⁻¹, paigi-, tupke-, uamqe-

babysitter: munaqista, paigista, paista

back (physical): pequq¹, qemirrluk, quliik; **lower** ~ qukaq; **lie on the** ~ neverte-; **be lying on** ~ nevengqa-, never-, taklaur(ar)-; **turn over on the** ~ nevqerte-; **carry on one's** ~ atmag-, equg-, tunumig-; **carry (a child) on one's** ~ tevaar-; ~ **load** pequmik; **carry a heavy load on one's** ~ pequmpag-; **carry a small load on one's** ~ atemkar-, atempag-; **load carried on the** ~ amaq; **remove something slung over one's** ~ amaqaute-; **hump on** ~ qulucuk, qulugneq; **human** ~ qeteq; **have a** ~ache qemirrlugte-; ~bone qemiq*; ~ **fat** tunuq; ~ **of body** tunuq; **dip in** ~ **of neck** qunutungarcuun, talirneq; ~ **support** qetqailitaq; ~ **of thigh** kingulirneq; ~ **of the head** cirunqatak, talirneq, tunucuk; ~ **of the knee** qungcuq; ~ **of bird** angyayuk; ~ **of fish** amaqatak, tatek; ~ **part of fish stomach** tekpacuk; **long hair on** ~ **of the neck of dog or wolf** qakun; **galloping, with both front legs striking, then both** ~ legs pangaleg-; **Mongolian spot on lower** ~ qiuneq; **swim on one's** ~ qetermiar-; **tell on someone behind his** ~ elillgia-; **turn one's** ~ (on) tunute-; **have at or on one's** ~ tunumike-; **the moon is** "lying down on its ~" iraluq nevengqauq; ~ **load** tassiiatq; **leftover fish split from the** ~ **and dried** yay'ussaq; **bearded seal that swims on its** ~ papangluaq; **mother bearded seal swimming with a cub on her** ~ qamuqataq; **a legendary being that carries provisions on its** ~ qupurruyuli; ~ **of parka** ellutmuaq, keggacilleq, kinguqalek, milqeruuaq, miryaruuaq, pequaq

back (directional): ask to come or bring ~ tungcirtur-; **be held** ~ naguteke-; **get** ~ kingunite-; **go** ~ kingutmurte-, tungair-, uterte-; **go in toward the** ~ itrar-; **going** ~ kingutmun; **be** ~ home utengqa-; **move** ~ keluvar⁻²; **flex** ~ when stretched tightly qelluqniaqar-; **look** ~ while moving kingyar-; **take** ~ one's possession ellmig-; **turn around and come** ~ uteskiaqer-; **keep going** ~ for more uyiqe-; ~ **and upper part of a kashim** pava(ni); ~ **away from the river** pia(ni); **move** ~ from the center of attention tage-; **area behind,** ~ from the house and away from the river kelu; ~ from the river pama(ni); **go** ~ home after an evening activity ilgar-; ~ in the old days avani ciuqvani; ~ **of tunu;** log parallel to the ~ **of a kashim** tugeryaraq; ~ **part** kingu; ~ **then** tamaa(ni); ~ **there** pingna; **put on clothing** ~ to front tunupirte-; **come** ~ to life unguir-; ~ **up** kingu-, kingutmurte-; **the one** ~ up away from the river paugna; ~ **wall** egkuq

back and forth: go ~ kiparte-; **move** ~ pekangruyag-; **stitch** ~ akitmuuqar-; **turn** ~ cuqia-; V ~ (pb) -qtaar-, -taagute-; **wobble** ~ aassektaq; **people who go** ~ because of the Messenger Feast paiqaq, ut'rarute-; **strap pulled** ~ to turn the shaft of a fire-drill nucugcuutak

back-to-back: ~ sitting partner alrapaq

backache: have a ~ qemirrlugte-, see *Lonneux* (6)

backbone: culuk, culuksuk, kuyapegaq, qemirrluk, qeteq; ~ **of fish** enkataq, enrualuk; **neural arch in a fish** ~ qetgaq; **fish cut from** ~ **and hung to dry** kiarneq

background: blend in with the ~ akitniute-

backing: inguqaq; **bow with ivory** ~ cugalek; **esophagus used as** ~ nerun

backpack: amaq, amarcuun, amrayak, atmag-, atmagcuun, atmautaq, pequmiggsuun; **breastplate used when carrying a** ~ tassiiatq

back scratcher: kumgun

backstrap: ~ of dog harness amaquayaaq

backtrack: utelmuar-

backward: go ~ kingupiar-

bacon: caniqayagaq, piikinaq

bad: be ~ assiite-, ikiu-, ikiurte-, iss'ir-, piniate-, *see Turner (24)*; **big** ~ dog qimulurayak; ~ **cough with sputum** (bronchitis) qusenglluk, qusngulluk; **consider it to be** ~ issiqe-; **feel** ~ **because of lack of fresh air** epsalngu-; **for weather to suddenly turn** ~ ellaqerrute-; **be** ~ **weather** ellarvag-, quk'arte-; **sense a pregnancy gone** ~ qingarniur-; **something that is** ~ assiilnguq*; **have a** ~ **ending** kingullugte-¹; **have** ~ **eyesight** meciite-¹; ~ **thoughts** caruyak; **be in a** ~ **mood** eqmallug-, nacarrlugteqe-; **be** ~-tempered qennga-; ~-tempered person qenngali; ~ **N** (pb) -lluk; **have the** ~ **smell of N** (pb) -llugnite-; ~ **person** caacuk; ~ **result of V-ing** (pb) -cuk; ~ **season** canerlak, cangerlak; ~ **thing** ik'iq; **have a** ~ **trail** tumlliqe-

badly: sting ~ qacervag-; *see Turner (22)*

bag: qemaggvik; **caribou-bladder** ~ ircaqinraq*; **clothing** ~ akluinqun; **ivory fastener for sewing** ~ qerrvik; **loop in grass** ~ **with drawstring** pass'aq; **loosely woven grass carrying**~ issran; **open-weave grass** ~ ukilqaar(aq*); **sealskin** ~ **used to keep things dry while hunting** aklivik, ar'inaq, arr'inaq; **sleeping** ~ inarrvik, maakuluk, maukuluk, muukuluk, qavarcuun, qavarvik; **child's sleeping** ~ **made with sleeves** qungcuutaq; **tool** ~ ellilervik, equgcuutnguarrag; **traditional "housewife"** kakivik; ~ **or other storage container** qungasvik; ~ **fastener** iqugmuitaq, kakinqun, kakiyun; **skin** ~ **for salmon** elliaq; ~ **made of reeds and used for carrying fish** kalngak; ~ **limit** pitarkam ernermi ataucimi amllertacirkaa; *see Dall (3), Turner (8), Nelson (100), Barnum (10), Drebert (9)*

baggy: be ~ qulungllugte-

bail: ~ a boat ciqi-; **can used for** ~ing ciqin

Baird Inlet: Nanvaruk²

bait: neqcaq; **approach to get food, such as** ~ naryar-, uyerqe-

bake: ~ any food kelipi-

baked: ~ **casserole** cal'kuuyaq, salkuuyaq

baker: kelipista

baking: **cook by** ~ **rather than boiling** uute-; ~ **pan** uucissuun

baking powder: mayurcetaaq, mayurngik, ulcetaaq

baking soda: quulrircuun

Balaena glacialis: cikaarturta

Balaena mysticetus: arveq

balance: **have good** ~ nepeckegg-; **lose one's** ~ ayaluqerte-

bald eagle: metervik, tengmiarrrluk, yaqulegpak, yaqulpak

bald: ~ **head** qapacak; ~ **person** nuya'illaaq, qerriraayaq; ~ **spot** meqneq, patkalleg

baleen: cuqaq*

ball: angqaq, yuguaq; ~ **game** patkar-; ~ **ball with a bat** piataq; ~-like **grip on paddle** qaquaq; ~-like **portions of "Eskimo ice cream"** tumagcur-

ballast: uqamailkutaq

balloon: qerruqacunguaq; **inflatable thing, such as a** ~ qerruqutaq

ballot: **election** ~ cucukelciirun kalikaq

balsam poplar: avngulek, equgniilnguq*; ~ **sapling** avngulgaq

band: **rubber** ~ nengulraq; ~ **around something** nuvun; **shoulder** ~ **on a parka** tusailitaq; **cap of squirrel skin with decorative** ~ uivqurraq*, uivquq

bandage: cupkecir-, nemeq, nepcetaaq

baneberries: tulukaruut neqait

bang: qatngerpak; ~ **one's head on a surface** puucukcuarute-

bangs: ~ **of hair** ciuksuk

banjo: tengtengaaq; ~ **or other stringed musical instrument** qelutviaq

bank: akiliurvik, igceñeq; ~ **of river** ekvik, *see Wrangell (2)*; **steep** ~ kitnaq; **undercut a river** ~ qerrarte-

bank swallow: aguumar(aq*), ekvigtaar(aq*), kauturyar(aq*)

bank teller: akiliurta

bankrupt: be ~ nanguaqau-; go ~ nangqerte-

baptism: anglurceciissuun, anglluuciq

baptize: angllurcete-; **be** ~ angllur-
bar: aqumgaurvik, taangarvik
barb: akeq; **first ~ on harpoon point** cirliqsuun; **seal harpoon head with five ~s** keggikuq
barbecue: ~ stick asgircuun
barbed: harpoon with detachable ~ head kukgaq; **arrow with ~ ivory point** cingigturaq, urugnaq
barbel: sculpin with ~ kelevyagciaq; ~ of cod kaacicaq
bare: strip ~ gayaru, wayar-
barefoot: kamilar-; **be** ~ kamilangqa-, kamilqiir(ar)-
barely: ~ have the strength artuqlite-; **barely keep from V-ing** (pb) -nritar(ar)-; **be ~ visible due to weather** macugite-
barge: kangiraulek, paacaq, skauk, sun'aq
bark: qilug-; **tree** ~ qayruq, qelta, *see Nelson (15, 62)*; **birch** ~ imegyuk, kasruq; **slab of** ~ allegyaq, imlauk, kelaaciq; **treat with a dye with alder inner** ~ cungagarte-; **alder inner~ dye** cungagaq; ~ **burned and used as an inhalant** eskaaniq; **willow or cottonwood** ~ peluq; **strip of willow** ~ alek, allek; **willow with red** ~ kavingkuksaq, kavirliyagaq; **willow~ fishnet** allegpak; **willow~ lashing** akmagartaq; ~ **splitter** qunavun; **split sinew or** ~ qunavte-; ~ **repeatedly** qilua-; **become alert and emit low ~s** teriir-
barn swallow: ngel'ulluir(aq*)
barnacle: culgussuk, cuulguyuk, tagcirayuk
barometer: cellam cuqyutii, (c)ellam cuqyutii
barrel: napartaq, pucenglluk, puckaq, pucuunaq, qaltaucikaq; **bottom of a** ~ allungak; **gun** ~ cupluq; **trash** ~ ciqicivik; **water** ~ miyvik²; ~ **of salmon** elliaq; ~ **hoop** qes'un
barren: ~ **old reindeer** nurrenir(aq*)
barrier: capa^e; **look over a** ~ uyangte-; **curtain hung as a draft** ~ ikirtuqaq; **provide with a** ~ akicir-
barter: naverriar-, qayuqcarniar-
base: ~ **of a slope** ceturtelleq; **opening at ~ of skull** katngalqitaq; ~ **of the neck** keggasgek akuliik, tarenriryaraq; **rest on a** ~ tusnga-, tuynga-
baseball: ~ **bat** piataq; ~ **cap** ciqilitalek; ~-like game kangpaniskaq
bashful: **be** ~ kuksaga-
basin: wash ~ ermigcuun
basket: woman's ~ kularvik; **birchbark** ~ piicikaq, *see Marsh (2, 3)*; ~ **made from willow roots** aguumaq; **rigid upright grass** ~ kuusqun; **tightly coiled rigid grass** ~ mingqaaq; **make a coiled grass** ~ ciqtagte-, mingqii-, pakugte-, teryeri-; **start the upturn of the sides of a** ~ pakeg-; **closely woven grass** ~ pattern malleqtaq; **coarse seashore grass used when dried for making** ~ tapermaq; **basket for holding fish** ciikvak, naparcilluk; **dried, packed fish in a** ~ tut'at; **open-weave grass** ~ ukiqlaaq*; **willow or other tree root used in making ~s** amaaq*; **basket for bringing things up from the shore** taguyun; *see Barnum (9, 28)*
baste: ~ **in sewing** kelullir-, tupirtaarute-, petugtur-, petuutaarute-
bat: unuir(aq*); **baseball** ~ piataq; ~ **with a stick** anau-, anaur-
bath: **take a tub** ~ ervuqar-; **take a sauna** ~ maqi-; **root used as scrubber in** ~ negavgun
bathroom: ervuqervik
bathtub: ervuqercuun
baton: **dance** ~ apallircuun, eniraraun, niiraraun
batter: murtaq, urtaq; **make into a** ~ murte-, urte-
battle: anguyak
bawl: qalervag-; ~ **(him) out** nunup'ag-
bay: ilutak, ilutuqaq, kangiqaq, kangiqutaq, kangirrluk; **pass by across a** ~ ak'irte-²; **sandspit and ~ formed by it** taciq; ~ **at the mouth of a river** tuqsuk; ~ **on a lake** aqsaqiurneq; **look into ~s** qinangnir-
BB: luupiq
be: ete-; ~ **earthy** quinagnarqe-; ~N (pb) -u-
beach: en'aq, ken'aq; ~ **a boat** cin'gar-, culurte-, ugirte-, ugi'irte-, uicqar-, uiyaqar-; **noise of breakers on the** ~ ceryuq; **sandy** ~ cen'aq; **uprooted stump on** ~ nasqunaq; ~ **bug that is similar to a tiny lobster** nastarnaq; ~ **grass root** ciulavik; **woven ~ grass rope** qikiq²; **edible vegetable that grows on ~es** ciutnguaq; **gnat found on** ~ tengleryaq; **inedible red worm found on** ~ uinguyuk

beach greens: it'garralek, itegaraq, qelquayak, teptuyak, tukulleggaq*

beachcomb: casually ~ mallungssaar-; ~ for carcasses mallussur-; go ~ing cinirpiir-; thing found while one is ~ing mallu; walk on shore as when ~ as a boat accompanies one qutirtur-

beached: be ~ qaavesga-; find a ~ carcass mallute-; be ~ by the tide kenaqaute-, kenqaute-; ~ carcass or other thing found mallu; piece of ice ~ in shallow water et'galqilaq

beacon: twinkling star or ~ ulugtalria

bead: cungavseq, teggliq, see *Zagoskin* (14), *Nelson* (58), *Barnum* (26, 45), *Adams* (6); nose ~ cigvik; Russian trade ~ pipigaq; small white ~ qaterli, qaterliar(aq*); turquoise ~ legtaq; ~ decorations on boot itgutek; metal and ~ forehead ornament camataq

beaded: cap with ~ decorative bands uivqurraq*, uivquq; ~ headband ken'gun²; ~ hairnet kaapaq, kaupaq, tackaq

beads: sew on ~ emkiirtur-; black ~ on a parka ciivaguat; dangling ornament of ~ on a parka aqevyak; dark skin behind row of ~ on a parka kelurqutaq; decoration at the crown of the hood that consists of ~ kakaulyaq; two braids with ~ qillerpautaq; man's labret with ~ on a frame elciqaruaq; a string of ~ agluir-, agluirun; leather put between ~ to separate them iqataq

beadwork: esophagus as backing for ~ decoration nerun

beak: upper or lower part of a ~ cugg'eq, sugg'eq

beam: deck ~ of kayak ayagaq; deck ~ of kayak third from bow or from stern ayagacuaq; deck ~ of kayak fourth from bow nengengali; deck ~ just fore of the cockpit deck beam of a kayak tukervik ayagaq; deck ~ of kayak next to and forward of coaming ayaneq; deck ~ next to and aft of coaming of kayak asaun²; center ~ of a structure agluq; first horizontal ~ in semi-subterranean house or kashim elliqerraq*; upper tie ~ of men's community house or small semi-subterranean house mamcartaq

bean: lernaq, nelernaq, papiq, piinssaaq

beanbag: ~-like toy qaitaq

bear: carayak, keggiarnaq, naparngali, paugnaq*, pitarkallr(aq*), pitarkaq, ungungssiq; black ~ tan'gerliq, unguvalria, see *Barnum* (44); brown (or grizzly) ~ kavingali, kavirlill'er, keggalvalek; polar ~ arlunaq, nanuaq; ferocious ~ uglaniiq; old ~ qamungelria; ~ gut taqukinraq*; product of a ~ taqukinraq*; ~ scat taqukinraq*; ~ sitting on a mountain of snow (garment decoration) yurturuaq; make muffled animal noises (as of a ~) during the Bladder Feast emyugte-; be unable to ~ artur-; ~ fruit or grain naugi-; ~ witness apervikua-

bearberry: kavlagpak, kavlaguyak, kavlak¹

beard: ~ hair ungak

Bearded One: Ungalek

bearded seal: angayukliq, maklacuk, maklak, temiquyugglugaq, tungungqu, ullacuk, ungagciiq; large ~ makelvak; pregnant ~ imlaulek; young ~ almigaq*, amirkaq; ~ in its first year maklaaq; ~ in its second year maklassuk; ~ that can arch over so as to touch head with flippers ipuuyuli; ~ that swims on its back papangluaq; dark-colored ~ yaalirtaq; ~ that is dark on the belly but gray on the top tuligna; ~ with very dark shoulders apsiaraq; be sleeping in the water (of ~) putukuar-; ~ seen on ice floe as though it were sitting crouched over like a human kun'unig; mother ~ swimming with a cub on her back qamuqataq; mother ~ swimming near an ice floe on which her pup is lying uginagumaq; rounded line made from the skin of a young ~ taprualuk; ~ skin for boots lavtak, naterkaq, nat'rarka; ~ with fur that changes its direction when wet nemercauk

bearer: the ~ of daylight, Raven Ernerculria

beat: nutnga; dance following the ~ of music qac'ag-; ~ a drum mumeq; heart begins to ~ fast nutlag-; ~ object to desired object kipulka-; ~ on a drum cauya; snow ~er katautaq, kavcircuun; tell about what one foresees while ~ing a drum qalur(ar)-

beautiful: be ~ (of personal ornaments and the like) kenugnga-; ~ country nunakegtaar(aq*)

beaver: cenig'aq, kep'iyuli, paluqtaq*; large ~ ucingvak; medium-sized ~ ucinglluar(aq*); ~ in its first year aqsatuyak; ~ in its second year nukaq; ~ in its third year ucinglluk, ulilek; ~ scent-gland aluqan; lining on the floor of a ~ den isriq; engraving tool with ~ incisor tip iqukeggun; skin boot with ~ trimming qulip'ak; see *Adams* (5)

beaver house: enlu, enluaq, [e]nglu, nel'u, ngel'u

because: kinami, consequential mood (see *Endings* section); ~ of ugaani, uguani; just ~ tua-i-wa; be almost inaudible ~ of distance umiqsig-; be perceived as occurring ~ of or in conjunction with something else nalleknugar-

Becharof: Lake ~ Nanvartuqaq

beckon: ~ by a hand gesture nulur-¹

become: ~ a human yug'urte-; ~ N (pb) -urte-; ~ night unuk; ~ spring up'nerkaq; ~ summer kiag-; ~ autumn uksuaq*; ~ winter uksuq; ~ able to V (pb) -lguri-; ~ more V (pb) -kaniir(ar)-; ~ or cause to become V (pb) -i-¹; ~ or cause to become more and more V (pb) -liri-; ~ more severe arcari-; ~ choked tuvte-; ~ fire kenrurte-; ~ maggoty qup'lu; ~ or make a certain way ellir-; ~ or make ready, ripe, easily done, available, etc. piqainaurte-

bed: aci, ingleq, qavarvik; **in** ~ elgar-; **be in** ~ elgangqa-; **go to** ~ elgarte-, inarte-; ~ partner teru; **area at foot of** ~ teru; **bunk** ~ ingelrek qulliqellriik; **climb up on** ~ taggiyar-; **grass, etc., used for** ~ padding for humans or animals curuluk; **mosquito-net tent around a** ~ tupiq'uyaq; **outermost slat on a sled** ~ turun; **crosspiece on** ~ of sled caniquayq; **arch supporting** ~ of sled napu; **slat on** ~ of sled ingleraq¹

bedding: aklu, maqautet; **arrange or set out** ~ inarriur-

bedding skin: alliqupak, alliraq, curuq

bedmate: tutek

bedridden: become ~ taklarte-

bedroom: inarrvik, qavarvik

bedtime: ~ snack inaquataq

beer: piivaq

beetle: water ~ cungaralukvak, melnguq; **dung** ~ elqiiq*; **ground** ~ miryangcaq

before: *precessive mood (see Endings section)*; **dance** ~ the host villagers during a holiday tekiqatar(ar)-; **develop water in the egg** ~ embryo becomes large emrii-; **use the same stitch holes as** ~ for sewing enatguar(ar)-; **just** ~ V-ing (pb) -yugnaitar-

beg: ~ repeatedly for qalriateke-

beget: ~ a child yunriur-

begin: ayagnir-; ~ moving (of an unborn baby) pek'nge-; ~ to be like N (pb) -ngari-; ~ to V (pb) -nge-; ~ to beat fast (of heart) nutlag-; ~ to boil qallange-; ~ to crawl aurraar(ar)-; ~ to hurry qemitaange-; ~ to move eglenge-; ~ to turn blue qiungaar(ar)-; ~ a coiled grass basket teryeri-; ~ walking (of a child) pek'nge-; **when a person** ~ to hear and comprehend ciutengar(ar)-

beginning: ayagneq, kangiq; **from the** ~ ayagmek, nutem; ~ of the month iralunguq; ~ of the Bladder Festival Elciq

behalf: feel and act defensive on another's ~ eyur-¹, igur-²

behave: ~ foolishly, unsensibly cellaite-, ellaite-; ~ improperly ketgulliira-; ~ oneself assircaar(ar)-; **one who** ~s correctly elluatuq

behavior: act against standards of ~ narurte-; **change one's** ~ in abnormally castuqsagte-; **change one's** ~ abruptly qailqerte-; **scarecrow-like device designed to scare children away from undesirable** ~ aarallr(aq*)

behind: area ~ amata^e, kelu, peruq; **go through the area** ~ amatair-; **be out of view** ~ something ipinga-, ipte-; **be dragging** ~ nuqlite-¹; **have the wind blow from** ~ uqenqar-²; **leave (it)** ~ unite-; **one right** ~ tunuqliq*; **one that is close** ~ keluqliq*; **stay** ~ paa-²; **to stay** ~ with pai-¹; **travel** ~ another tangaliuqur-; **area of seal** ~ head uyalquq; **tell on someone** ~ his back elillgia-, kelgur-

beholden: feel ~ tunrike-, tunrir-

being: keep ~ as one is piur(ar)-; **legendary** ~ with half a woman's face inglupgayuk

belch: elciar-

belief: ukveq, ukverun; **a voice that could be summoned by a shaman, according to traditional** ~ yuun

believable: be ~ ukvernarqe-

believe: ukveke-, ukveq; **"I can't ~ it!"** iq; **be hard to** ~ asguranarqe-; **come to** ~ (it/him) ukveryagute-; **immediately** ~ maligarte-; **not** ~ (him/it) asgurake-, asgurayug-; **tend to** ~ things ukvertar-; ~ that oneself or another is V-ing (pb) -yuke-

belittle: caunrir-, ikiarqe-

bell: avirluqutaq, kallagcetaaq, kallangkutaq, kauggsuun, kuluk'uunaq, qasiarcetaaq, qayaarcetaaq

belly: aqsak, aqsauquq; **have no more** ~ aqsairute-; **outside part of a** ~ aqsamuq; **parka decorated with a fringe of squirrel** ~ uulungiiq; **that is dark on the** ~ but gray on the top tulignaq; ~ button qallaciq; ~ fur aqsaneq; ~ skin pukiq

belly-down: lie ~ palungqa-, palurte-

belonging: thing ~ to women arnartaq*

belongings: be careless with one's ~ cumiite-; **feel uncomfortable about using someone else's** ~ avaryug-; **give one's** ~ to (a girl having her first menses) etiyagu; **search through one's personal** ~ aglug-

below: at-; area ~ aci; **the one down** ~ un'a; **come out at water** ~ kanauma-; **in the area down** ~ cama(ni), camna, kan'a; **down there** (~) kana(ni); ~ **the knee** ciisquilitaq, ciisqurrilitaq, mamlek; **strip of fur ~ the light-colored decoration at the hem or cuff of a parka** tungunqucuk; **one of last three last ribs ~ the side rail at bow of kayak** qamenqucagaq; **one of five large ribs ~ the side rail right under the hatch of kayak** ingneq

belt: naqugun, nungirta, qepsuun, qepyun, qes'un, qukailitaq, tavci; **dangling end of woman's** ~ cipnermiutaq; **put on a** ~ naqugte-, nungirte-¹; ~ **buckle** nagtuqaq; ~ **hook or buckle** nuqyun; **seal out wind and cold by tightening a** ~ parte-¹; ~ **of floating ice formed by currents, sandbars, etc.** kigumaaq, qilungayak; **Orion's** ~ Tulukaruum Ayarua

beluga: assigarnaq, cetuaq, cituaq, qecip'atuli; **yearling, gray** ~ qiukcaq; **container made of ~ stomach** imanarvik; ~ **blubber for eating** aaqassaaq, mangtak

bench: ~ **in men's community house** ingleq; **post of** ~ palan

bend: apenge-, ap'nge-, pere-; ~ **forward** kanarte-¹, put'e-; ~ **over** cikete-, cikte-, ikigarte-, ikigte-, putegte-; **go around the** ~ qipte-; ~ **(it)** perete-, perte-; ~ **(of river, road, trail)** yuurte-³; ~ **out of shape** cuqlurte-; **clamp to make ~ permanent** pascirissuun; ~ **in a river** qipneq; ~ **in tree limb** pekeryaq

bending: **crack when** ~ qayugarte-; **form for ~ sled runners, boat parts, etc.** per'ucin; ~ **tool** percissuun

bends: **have ~ in it** cuqingqa-; **having** ~ cuqir-; ~ **in bilge of kayak** neneq

beneath: **edible layer right ~ skin of fish** kelipacuk; **decomposed meat ~ the skin of a dried fish** kiimacak; **well up from ~ the earth or ice** uleve-, ulve-; **stitching on kayak beneath tote-hole** mayu'urneq

beneficial: **be** ~ atawa; **V ~ly (pb)** -luaqar-

beneficiary: ciuniurtekaq

benefit: atawa

benign: ~ **growth** nauneq

bent: **be** ~ aglurte-, qellugte-; **become set in a ~ position** paste-; ~ **forward** ikig-, kanar-²; **be ~ forward** kanangqa-; **be ~ out of shape** cuqlungqa-, cuqlur-, cuqlurte-; **be ~ over forward** ikingna-, ikingqa-¹; **be in a ~forward position** pusnga-; **be ~ over in sadness** kanangllugte-; ~ **part of wooden container, hunting hat, etc.** pertaq; **stand with knees** ~ uyungssuar-; **clamp used to hold ~ wood in position** pascirissuun; **bowl with of separate piece of ~ wood** qaglaya(g)aq; **large piece of ~ wood over which a skin is placed for scraping and stretching** tuluruuq; **design on a ~ wooden hunting hat** pugugyuk

bentwood: **bottom part or piece of container such a ~ bucket** allungak; ~ **rim around top of wooden container** perneq; ~ **box** qungasvik; ~ **hat** caguyaq, ciayaq, ugtarcuun

bequeath: ~ **something to (him)** paicir-

berate: ~ **with a ridicule song** kingullugte-²

bereaved: **be** ~ avegteqe-; **any of the five days during which the ~ abstains from certain activities** kanaraq

Bering cisco: imarpinraq*, naptaq

Bering wolf fish: arnassagaq*

berries: **pick ~ makiraq**, nunatar-, unatar-; **eat ~ as one picks them** amqar-, nerliyar-, neryar-; **pick ~ although there aren't many** pukug-, purriur-; **pick a lot of ~** iqviqe-; **leaves in picked ~** caranglluk; **picking ~ as part of livelihood** yuungnaqe-; **pestle used to crush ~** passin; **aged mixture of greens and ~** acaarrluk, atsaarrluk; **mixture of ~ and other ingredients cooked to the consistency of thin pudding** atsiuraq; **mixture of ~, seal oil, and sugar** akutauqmak; **mixture of ~, sugar, seal oil, shortening, fish, etc.** amekaq; **mixture of crushed berries, crushed aged fish eggs, seal oil, and sugar** passiaq; **mixture of ~, sugar, and seal oil** uqiinaq, uquinaq, uqumleq; ~ **cooked with blood** uqnaq; **celebrate child's first ~** pinrarcete-; **person who celebrates his or her child's first picking ~** kalukaq¹

berry: ac'aq, acaq, agangruyak, atsaq; **apple** ~ ulariq; **bear** ~ kavlaguyak, kavlak¹; **blue** ~ cura¹, curavak; **bunch** ~ cingqullektaa, mengqullegetaq; **cloud** ~ aqavsik, aqevyik, atsalugpiaq, atsarpiaq, epulek, naunraq*; **crow, curlew, or black** ~ kavlakuarq*, tan'gerpak; **nagoon** ~ puyuraar(aq*), puyuruuq; iqvaq; **salmon** ~ aqavsik, aqevyik, atsakutak, atsarpiaq, naunraq*; **watermelon** ~ atsaarrluk; **wine** ~ puyuraar(aq*), puyuruuq; **picked ~hard ~** qelengquq, teggenquq; **type of red ~** alagnaq; **tuber of horsetail plant "water ~"** qetek; **secret ~ patch** igigtaun; **be a ~ picker** unangig-; **go on a ~picking trip** atsiyar-; ~ **picking tool** iqvarcuun

berserk: **go** ~ qiste-, usviilkayag-

beseech: ~ **one for something** kaiga-

beside: ~ **something** canir-¹; **be ~ something** caningqa-; **put ~ something** canirte-

best: ~ **friend** ken'gun¹; ~ **one(s)** assineq

bestowing: **ask for the ~ of favors** cingartur-

bet: *elliin*; **place one's** ~ *ellii-*

Bethel: *Mamterilleq*, *Uuyarmiut*; **Brown's Slough in** ~ *Kepenkuq*; **area upriver of Brown's Slough in** ~ *Aaguq*

better: **be** ~ *assinru-*, *utuma-*; **be a little** ~ *ikumlarte-*; **become** ~ *assiri-*, *utumari-*, *see Marsh (1)*; **become ~ able to see** *mecigi-*; **train to become a ~ person** *cilkia-*; **act as if one is ~ than others** *qutegte-*; **try to get a ~ view** *meciknaur-*

Betula sp.: *nelnguq*

between: **piece of leather put** ~ *beads iqataq*; **crack** ~ *boards akulqucuk*, *akultuqucuk*; **dale** ~ *hills akulneq*; **grasp** ~ *one's legs amellmikar-*; **fold** ~ *the legs and abdomen imelqutak*; **fur** ~ *the ruff and hood of a parka menglaurun*

bevel: ~ *the edge of a skin for sewing mangag-*; ~ *ed edge on hatch rim of kayak kuvirneq*

beverage: **carbonated** ~ *qapuk*; **hot** ~ *yuurqaq*; **drink a hot** ~ *emrukar-*, *yuurte-*²

beyond: **area** ~ *yaate-*; **for there to be open water with icebergs** ~ *qupngur-*; **resign oneself to circumstances** ~ *one's control tuatequa-*

bib: *manuilitaq**; **baby's** ~ *nuiqailitaq*

Bible: *qaneryaraq*, *Qaneryaraqegtaar(aq*)*; **hyssop (in the ~)** *culugtaq**; **scribe (as in the ~)** *igatuli*; **weed (in ~ translation)** *naunerrluk*; **domesticated animal (in ~ translation)** *ungungssiar(aq*)*

Biblical: ~ *book of Genesis Ayagniqarraaq*; ~ *book of Exodus Anucimallrat*; ~ *book of Numbers Naaqumallrat*; ~ *book of Deuteronomy Alerquutet*; **the ~ Wise Men** *umyuartulriit*; ~ *priestly vestment as'arceña(aq*)*

biceps: ~ *muscle cekpik*, *cikpik*, *kayanguruaq*

bicycle: *paissikelaq*

big: **be** ~ *ange-*; **be that** ~ *angta-*; **be too ~ to fit** *caltur-*, *tastur-*; **become** ~ *angli-*; **so ~!** *ik'ikika*; ~ *airplane tengssuuterpak*; ~ *bad dog qimulurayak*; ~ *boat palesvak*; ~ *bowl qankurpak*; ~ *clam turtuniaq*; **V without making a ~ deal of it (pb)** - *maar-*; **Big Dipper Qaluurin**; ~ *dog qimulvak*; ~ *ear ciulvak*; **have ~ eyes** *iitu-*; ~ *game tag ungunssim amian cavigtaa*; ~ *kashim qasegpallr(aq*)*; ~ *knife nuussirpak*; ~ *lake nanevpak*; ~ *mouth qanerpak*; **legendary baby with a ~ who ate his mother** *Aanakalliiq*; ~ *N (pb) -paarrluk*, *-rpak*, *-vaarrluk*, *-vak*; **little one with a ~ (pb)** -*payagaq**; ~ *pants qerrulviik*; ~ *seal tuvartaq*; **smiling a ~ smile** *quuyurpag-*; ~ *spotted seal issurvak*; **take a ~ step** *amelvag-*; ~ *thing angtuaq*; ~ *toe angenquq*, *angenquyuk*, *angunquq*, *angunquyuk*, *putukuq*; ~ *wave qairvaaq*, *qairvak*; **kick in a ~** *itempag-*; **steal in a ~ way** *tegel'pag-*; **V in a ~ way (pb)** -*pag-*²; ~ *woman arenvak*; **yawn a ~ yawn** *aitaupag-*

"Bigfoot": monster with three toes on each foot and six fingers on each hand, known as ~ *arularaq*

biggest: ~ *one of a group angenquq*, *angenquyuk*

bile: *cungak*

bilge: *ribs in turn of the ~ in kayak neneq*

bin: ~ *to store fish before drying qikutaq*

bind: *nemeq*, *naqir-*; **be in a ~** *kalivqinar-*; ~ *together a fish trap tungite-*

binding: *naqiun*, *nemeq*; **sinew ~ on a toggling harpoon** *atanrautaq*; **skin line used for ~ and making king salmon nets** *tapruar(aq*)*²; ~ *for tying load on sled nuilraun*; ~ *line nulukaq*; ~ *material tapengyak*; **flexible wood strip used for making fish-trap binding** *nemerciq*

binoculars: *tangerrsuutek*; **sight with the aid of** ~ *qinerte-*

birch: *elnguq*, *nelnguq*; ~ *bark imegyuk*, *kasruq*, *qasruq*; **burl from ~ tree** *aavangtak*; **hardened black growth on a ~ trunk** *kukgun*; ~ *bracket fungus ararkaqaq*, *kenerqaq*, *kumakaqaq*, *pupiguaq*; **make ashes from ~ fungus** *legci-*; **ash made from ~ fungus** *araq*, *peluq*

birchbark: ~ *basket piicikaq*, *qasrulek*²

bird: *caqulek*, *tengmiaq*, *tengmilquq*, *yaqulek*; **young** ~ *issengquq*, *piyagaq**, *yaquleyagaq*; **type of** ~ *tengmiqsaq*; **back of** ~ *angyayuk*; **claw of** ~ *cetumquq*, *pekugkalleg*; **distract attention from young (of a ~)** *uligui-*; ~'s *egg kayanguq*, *manik*, *peksu*; ~ *egg in formative stage ciqamciq*; **fat of fatty** ~ *uqsuqaq*; **thigh of** ~ *mimeq*; **food-stealing** ~ *neqaiq*; **giant** ~ *tengempak*, *yaakucugglugaq*; **pluck ~ feathers** *erici-*, *meqtar-*, *rriitar-*; **longest feather in a ~'s wing** *niss'uq*; **thrush-like** ~ *siyuq*; **small sea** ~ *cukilek*; **certain ~ seen on the ocean** *teng'guar(aq)*; **small** ~ *cetaaq*, *cilumcuksugaq*, *ciyuq*, *cuicuicuaq*, *pinipaar(aq*)*, *tengmiaqsar(aq*)*, *tuli'ik*, *yaqulkussagaq**; **small~ arrow with blunt tip** *akitnaq*¹; **two-pointed arrow to hunt** ~ *s akulmiquurataak*; ~ *arrow with a blunt point and four crosspieces aklegaqaq*; **three-pronged** ~ *spear asaaqin*; ~ *decoy qungyarcetaaq*; ~ *snare made of spruce root qelcaq*; ~ *skin parka tamaceñaq*, *tamaceñi-*

birds: ~ *give birth month Tengmiaret Irnitiit*; **month when the young ~ take flight** *Piyagaat Tengutiit*; ~' *month Tengmiaret Tanqiat*; **arrowhead for hunting** ~ *kutvak*; **twitter of** ~ *qalriur-*; **line of snares for** ~ *negaraq**; **spring-type snare for** ~ *makecaraq*, *makikcaq*; **net thrown over** ~ *egqaqun*, *yag'arussuk*; **dart for hunting** ~ *nuiq**; **spear with**

three points for spearing ~ nuusaaq, nuuyaaq; **spent ammunition shell tied to a piece of string and used as weapon for** ~ qapiamcetaaq
birdshot: lead ~ luupiq
birth: give ~ irni-, qetunriur-; **birds give ~ month** Tengmiaret Irnitiit; **follow traditional practices associated with** ~ agelru-, eyag-, eyagyaraq, yaag-
birthday: yuurtellrem eruyutii, yuurrvilleq, yuurun; **have a** ~ anllite-, anutiiq, anutiir-
birthplace: yuurrvilleq
biscuit: akacukuaq, angqacukuaq, angqessnguaq, kalaciq
bishop: allgiliyaq, kass'assinaq
bit: a little ~ carraq*, carrarmek, ellma, ellmaar(aq*), ellmacuar(aq*), *see Lonneux (1)*; **eat a little** ~ neramci-; **eat ~s of meat clinging to a bone** pukug-; **put a little ~ in one's mouth** iqemkar-; **any little ~ of food available** neqaraq; **V a little** ~ (pb) -vguar(ar)-; **little ~ of N (pb)** -qucuk
bite: kegge-; ~ **hard** keggerpag-, kegpag-; **tend to** ~ keggusu-; ~ **a hook** engug-; ~ **more than once** keggmar-; ~ **quickly** kegger-; ~ **something** keggenge-
biting: dog muzzle to prevent ~ cinguilitaq; ~ **a hook** engug-; ~ **gnat** ilairtaayuli, ungilayagaq*
bitter: be ~ neqniate-, tumag-
blab: uluckegcir-
black: tungu-, *see Kromchenko (8), Nelson (35), Adams (7)*; **all** ~ tungurpak; ~ **en** tunguri-; ~ **beads between decorative stitches** ciivaguat; ~ **bear** tan'gerliq, unguvalria, yurturuq; ~ **bug that infests drying fish** qunguiq; ~ **growth on a birch tree** kukgun; ~ **out** nallute-²; ~, **blue, and white bird seen on the ocean** teng'guar(aq); ~ **thing** tungulria, tunguryak; **material for foots made by removing ~ outer layer of sealskin** lavtak; **park hood decoration with ~ beads or strips** kakauyaq; **pitch** ~ qelali-, qelarvag-; **small clam that is ~ on the ends** amsak, amyak; **strip of dried swan-foot skin, ~ in color it'** galqinraq; **trim made of ~ and white calfskin** akurun
black brant: leqlernaq, neqlernaq
black currant: atsaanglluk, cularlussaq, currluk¹, qucakiq
black whale: arveq
black person: AKERTEM ACIARMIU, alapaq, Puqlamiu, taaqsipak, taqcipak, taqsipak, tungulleralria, tungupak
Black River: Qip'ngayak
black scoter: kukumyar(aq*), tunguleq, tungunqeggliq
black sea anemone: tiityaq
"black sheep": ~ of a family ilallugun
black turnstone: ciilmak, qiuracetaaq
black-bellied plover: ciilmak, tevatevaaq, tuusiik, tuyik
black-billed magpie: qalqerayak
black-legged kittiwake: arliaq, naruyacuaq, qarliar(aq), tengaurta
blackberry: paunraq*, tan'gerpak
blackbird: rusty ~ cuqcurliq
blackfish: can'giiq*, cayguq², imangaq, taqikaq; **spawning** ~ aniniq; ~ **fry** alungyar(aq*), meryak¹; **young** ~ alungyar(aq*); ~ **in a school** aniniq; ~ **coming to the surface** puga^e; **aged** ~ quluk, qulungnaq; **cooked** ~ allemaa, uqnarliq, uuqnarliq; **parboil** ~ kanakiir-; ~ **that has been boiled and allowed to set** qageq
blackhead: irciq
blackpoll warbler: kuikaman'ayaaq
bladder nakacuk; **have a full** ~ nakaci-; **caribou--~ bag** ircaqinraq*; **walrus ~ inflated as a net float or used as a water container** keciquataq, qalirkaar(aq*), qeciqutaq; **device for filling a ~ with fluids** miinguartarkarcivik; ~ **float** avataq, avatarpak; **swim** ~ qatneq²; **walrus ~** kecqurtaq; **nozzle of something inflated, such as a ~ float** qerrurcuun; ~ **of a small mammal** cikutaq; ~ **of animal** qamenquq; **dried** ~ nakacugtalleq
Bladder Feast: Nakaciuryaraq, Tengmiariuq; **be destroyed by going into the hole in the ice during the** ~ ikuygur-; **bring clothes or food for distribution during the** ~ ciamci-; **make muffled animal noises during the** ~ emyugte-; **old-time holiday celebrated shortly before the** ~ Pugnguaryaraq; **person who goes into houses and calls out a man's name during the** ~ aciurta; **pole stuck into the ground in the men's communal house during the** ~ kagaciqaq, kangaciqaq; **prepare a grass mat for the seal bladders during the** ~ canglanguarrar-; **sing unaccompanied during the** ~ cauyautequ-

Bladder Festival: Ilgariq; song used in the “Qecek” celebration of the ~ qetgun

blade: central ridge on a paddle ~ qengartaq; tip of paddle ~ emulek, mula; kayak paddle with ~ that gets thinner toward tip quagciruaq; kayak paddle with a ~ at each end paangrun; hand grip at upper end of single-~d paddle qaquaq, qaquaqnginaq; scraper with curved stone ~ caniissaq; knife with curved ~ mellgar(aq*); ~ of folding knife ikusgaq; sharpen a ~ ellikaraq; tanning tool ~ cakivquun, cakivun; ~ covering kegginailitaq; shoulder ~ keggasek, keggarkaraq

blame: paci- pacike-, tut'esteke-; ~ someone avutatur-, tuc'ete-; take the ~ pukiqerte-

blanket: ulik; ghost with a big ~ uligiayuli

blanket-toss: inigar-, see Nelson (12), Barnum (4)

bleach: ~ a sealskin qercirar-; ~/disinfectant cecuar

bleached: be ~ qaki-, qakirpak; ~ esophagus nerun; ~ sealskin ellangraq, naluaq

bleed: aunrar-

blemish: men'u; be without ~ menuite-

blend: ~ in with background akitniute-, merinite-

bless: asrurtur-, ikayuq-, pelagasselaviir-

blessed: be ~ atawaqar-

blessing: asrurtuun, atawaqaun, ikayuun; say or give a ~ agayucir-

blind: become ~ cikme-, cikmir-, kiarcuirute-; duck-hunting ~ nayurvik

blink: qelemte-

blister: erraneq, qerraneq, see Lonneux (2); get a ~ qerrari-

blizzard: pirtuk; for there to be a severe ~ pircir-, pirrec'vag-; for there to be a ~ under otherwise clear skies aciikuar-

block: capir-; snow that has been carved into a ~ utvak; tool used to cut snow ~s agiyautaq; ~ chewing tobacco ellitnguaq; chopping ~ tukeryaraq; be perched on a ~ of ice uginga-; peeled-off ~ of sod kiitaq; ~ put under seam when sewing qamiqumtagaq; ghost that ~s doorways amiingirayuli; ~ view of ipte-

blood: auk, qayuq; berries cooked with ~ uqnaq; contain a lot of ~ aulir-; ~ pressure augem nutngallran cuqii; high ~ pressure auga quyigluni; spit ~ anerqi-; vomit ~ augqe-; get ~ poisoning mecur-; ~ clot angruyarneq; legendary creature that will suck ~ blood from one's big toe meriiq

bloodstained: be ~ augglir-

bloody: get ~ augurte-; ~ liquid from a wound or sore essnguq

bloom: uite-

blossom: naucetaaq

blouse: keggan

blow: begin to ~ aqlarnir-, aqlatlag-; ~ against qacarte-, qassarte-; ~ along the shore cenirnir-; ~ away tengte-; have the wind ~ from behind uqenqar⁻², uqumigte⁻²; ~ from shore out to sea aterinir-; ~ in a favorable direction anuqekegte-; ~ in an unfavorable direction anuqellugte-; unable to breathe because of a ~ to the solar plexus tenguga'rte-; ~ on cupe⁻², see Turner (41); ~ one's nose kakeggluir-, ngev'a^c; gasp as when wind ~s in one's face ep'ura-, meq'urtua-, pircir-, purtua-, puurtua-; hit with a sharp ~ kauk'ar-

blubber: uquq; dice seal ~ and heat it in a pan to get seal oil civatugte-, egciri-; fibrous piece left over when seal has been rendered civanr(aq*); chewing gum made from boiled ~ angiinaq; seal a leak with ~ uqurcir-; strip of seal ~ uquviarrluk; seal flesh with ~ qigaq; remove seal ~ from skin qapagqur-; share ~ and meat from a freshly caught seal uqicetaar-; distribute seal ~ uqite⁻²; ~ carrier uqissaqsuun; parboiled ~ uullaq

blue: pelicqiq; qesurliq, qeyurliq, qiugliq, qiurliq, see Khromchenko (9), Zagoskin (6, 8), Adams (8); be ~ qiugcete-; all ~ qiurpak; begin to turn ~ qiungaar(ar)-; ~, black, and white bird seen on the ocean teng'guar(aq); diamond-shaped light ~ rock kegglemyaq; hard colorful ~ stone miqsaq; ~ vivianite qesuuraq; ~ coming from the north cikulugpiaq, cikurpak; reflection of open water in an ice field seen as a dark ~ area in the sky qiu, qiugaaq; be ~ in the face ii-, nuu-; ~ sky qerruutaq; ~ thing qerrsuryak, qesurliq, qeyurliq, qiugliq, qiurliq; ~-black dye avisgaq; ~-gray thing gesuuq

blueberry: cura^{q1}, qiu, suraq; large ~ curavak, surav'ak

bluff: ekvik, epnaq, kaimaq, peñaq, see Nelson (54); break in the ~ agtuirtelleq; green vegetable that grows on ~s ciutnguaq; part of a river that runs under a ~ aciirun; seek water from a ~ kullugte-

bluish: make ~ qiurqe-, qiute-; ~ area qiugaaq; ~ spot on the skin qiuneq

blunder: ~ off egmilguqerte-

blunt: bird arrow with ~ point akitnaq¹, aklegaq

blurt: qanerter-

blush: kavinge-

board: tuskaq; **ceiling** ~ qanak; **chopping** ~ assipaq; **cutting** ~ alassaq, assipaq, ayallaq; **ironing** ~ manigcarvik; **kayak bottom** ~ ceturailitaq; **tool blade used with tanning** ~ cakivun; ~ **on which one prepares meat or fish** inguin; ~ **with socket(s) for tip of fire-drill** kumartessuun; **crack between** ~s akulqucuk, akultuqucuk

boast: pivake-, qutegte-, ucuryagte-

boat: angsaq, angyaq, assigtaq, palayaq, *see Khromchenko (3)*; ~ **bumper** avataq, avatarpak; ~ **owner** angyalek; ~ **sled** aciqaq; ~ **with an inboard engine** tuqtuq; **be riding in a** ~ ekuma- **bail a** ~ ciqi-; **beach a** ~ cin'gar-, uicqar-, ugirte-, uiyaqar-; **big** ~ palesvak; **bottom of** ~ acirneq, assirneq; **bowpiece on keel of** ~ tangiq; **crosspiece of a** ~ arvirun, ingun²; **drain hole of** ~ ellngaryaraq; **frame for** ~ enerkaq; **form for bending** ~ parts per'ucin; **hole at end of keel of** ~ agayuqulnguaraq; **keel strip on** ~ pirlak; **line that ties** ~ to shore petuk; **makeshift skin-covered** ~ angyaqatak; **move by** ~ angyiur-; **move with bow of** ~ high above the water ipug-, qalugte-; **oil slick from a** ~ uquaq; **overturn in a** ~ akacag-; **paddle a** ~ anguar-; **pole a** ~ asaur-, ayaktar-; **pole or oar used for poling a** ~ asaurun; **ribs of a** ~ agyaraq², kaviqicunga, nalmak, napallaak; **rock** ~ from side to side uvaa-; **skin** ~ angyapiaq; **stern of a** ~ aqu; **tarpaulin covering the load on a** ~ cingyaaq; **tow a** ~ while walking along the shore ukamar-; **wake of** ~ minek; **walk on shore as a** ~ accompanies one qutirtur-

boatbuilder: palayista

bobbin: atlirneq

body: tema^e; **upper part of the** ~ cayaq; **lower part of a** ~ iivkaneq; ~ **from the waist down** uan; **turn one's entire** ~ cau⁻¹; **wrinkle on** ~ imutaq; **crotch of** ~ amlek; **sense of the human** ~ elpeke-; ~ **temperature** puqlam cuqii; **feel the** ~ **warmth of a person** nuyarnir-; **scar on** ~ iiraq; **be sick in** ~ natlugte-; **become stiff (of a joint of the ~)** engiuringe-; **have scratches on one's** ~ ciyaktar-; **large open sore on** ~ cuqe²; **hurt in part of one's** ~ natelngu-, nat'liqe-; **skull not in a living** ~ nasqukuyuk; ~ **odor** qutak; **in (something) up to one's N (~ part) (pb)** -kiirar-; **direct dance motions by moving one's** ~ agniur-, qac'ag-; ~ **lying in the opposite or the perpendicular direction at the end of the bed** teru; **something gripped between arm and** ~ unermik; **stiffen (of one's ~)** aksaqar-; **temporary** ~ covering cirukutaq; **go up from a** ~ of water tage-; **point where a fish's tail joins the** ~ nuuksuk; **skin an animal by pulling the skin back over the** ~ qapiar-; **string dried fish by running the** ~ of one through the gill opening of the next tavigte-

bog: angayaq, qalviryag

bog cranberry: quunarliaraq, uingiar(aq*), uskurtuliaraq*

boil: aninguaq; **begin to** ~ qallange-; **come almost to a** ~ cuminge-; **be at a rolling** ~ qallarvag-; ~ **over** muira-; ~ **(it)** qallaute⁻¹

boiled: ~ **fresh fish** egaaq, ungllekaq; **a vegetable that is** ~ with fish ciutnguag; **half-dried,** ~ fish egamaarrluk, qamangatak, uamcaaq; ~ **half-dried salmon** teggmaarrluk; **have** ~ qallama-; **blackfish that has been** ~ qageq; ~ **blubber** angiinaq

boiling: **be** ~ qalla-, qallange-, qallate⁻¹, ulpeg-; **cook by** ~ ega-, egavyag-, uuga'rte-; **cook by baking or roasting rather than** ~ uute-; **fish meatball cooked by** ~ aagciuk

bolas: qipiamcetaaq

bold: **be** ~ caprite-, taqaite-

bolt: miintaq, uintaq; **door** ~ caniqtaq; ~-**action rifle** akqulek

bomb: qagercetaaq

Bonasa umbellus: eglruciaiyuli, elciayuli, temtemtaaq

bone: eneq, enrir-, naneq, neneq; **ankle** ~ qamangaq; **collar** ~ qutuk; **funny** ~ qengaraq; **end of ulna at wrist where the** ~ **projects** cugamkuyuk; **wrist** ~ qamangaq, tumarneq; **large** ~ of the forearm nukaruaq; **upper arm** ~ aklanquq, issaquq, kangilquq, kayugaq, nakiryuk, nuqaruaq; **parietal** ~ cirunqatak; **pelvic** ~ kuuceñak; **instep** ~s pinevneq; **choke on a** ~ enrite-; **suffer from arthritis or have other** ~ pain enliqe-, pateriyirci-, tugiryarte-; ~ **spurs** qaũgyaqar-; **hollow (bird)** ~ ituraq; ~ **left after meat is eaten from it** enerkuaq, kivkar-, nerkuaq; **dried heart sac used for storing caribou** ~ marrow ircaqinraq*; **intermuscular "Y"** ~ of pike nuusaaq, nuuyaaq; **parietal** ~ in head of fish aqumkallak¹; ~ **inside the cranium of fish** teki; **styloid processes (~ in fish)** teggenquq; **triangular** ~ near gills kaugtuapak, kaugtuutaq¹, kaugun¹; **meatball made of the soft meat and** ~ of spawned-out fish aagciuk; **whale** ~ cuqaq*; ~ **breaker** kauggsikarak; ~ **device on kayak to prevent weapon from falling overboard** akagyailkun; ~ **point put on kayak paddle** kukimssaq; ~ **snow knife** cikutaarin; **device for engraving** ~ cet'raarcuun; ~ **tool for pushing**

cords through holes ikuukar(aq*); **remove the ~ from it** enrir-; **~ armor for chest** qat'gailitaq

bony: ~ **part left after fillets are cut from a fish** enerrluyagaq

book: ikirtaat, kalikat, maktaat, naaqerkaq, naaqin; **Biblical ~ of Exodus** Anucimallrat; **Biblical ~ of Numbers** Naaqumallrat; **foreword (of a ~)** iikirun; **page of ~** iikirnaq

boot: **hunting ~** kamegciqaq; **wading ~** acik'aq¹, naluggsuun; **skin ~** piluguk; **manufactured ~** sap'akiq; **rubber ~** alap'aq, alapen'erte-; **ankle-high skin ~** atallgaq, kameksak, qaliruaq; **bead decorations on ~** itgutek; **drawstring at top of skin ~** parrvik, parteq, parteraq; **drawstring casing on skin ~** parterin; **hanging decoration on a ~** alnga; **high skin ~** ac'iqaq; **hip ~** ivrarcuun; **men's high wading ~** qamquinaq; **thigh-high waterproof skin ~** at'arrlugaq*; **skin ~, thigh-high with fur out** ayagcuun; **waterproof ~** amirak, ivruciq, ulap'aq; **wading ~ made of caribou skin** melqurrilnguq*; **knee-high or higher skin ~** kamguk; **man's traveling ~** an'giun; **patch the sole of a skin ~** allngig-, piinir-; **round patch on the sole of a skin ~** allngik; **short skin ~** aciqaq, nanilnguaraq; **skin ~ made of dyed sealskin** catquk; **skin ~ with beaver trimming** qulip'ak; **welt seam on ~** egliq; **woman's high skin ~** ac'upegglugaq; **woven liner for skin ~** alliqaq; **~ for cold wet weather** irvaun; **~ liner** piineq; **reindeer-skin lining for ~s** mamru; **put on ~s without using liners in them** muru-; **~ with fur inside** ilutmurtaq, iqertaq; **fancy skin ~** ciuqalek; **piece of ~ over the toes and the top of the foot** itek; **sole of ~** alu, aluq, nat'raq; **get a hole in one's ~** sole puturtua-; **stitch used to sew on ~ soles** ellipiaq, inugarcetuaq; **sole material for skin ~s** naterkaq, nat'rarka; **crimp in the sole of a skin ~** teguaq; **device for crimping ~ soles** teguarcuun; **for there to be the crunching sound as made by ~s on cold snow** qerqiugte-; **beater for cleaning snow off ~** katautaq

Bootes: (constellation) Ilulirat, Taluyat

bootlace: **loop for ~** putu-², putulri

bootstring: cingiq*

border: [e]ngla^e, kengla^e, mengla^e, nel'a^e, ngel'a^e; **~ on "qaliq" parka** ellutmuqaq; **mink-fur fringe ~ of a garment** pinevyacagaq*

boreal owl: qaku'urtaruaq, takvialnguaraq(aq*)

born: **be ~** ane-, taruurte-, yuurte-¹; **one ~ in the same year** yuulgun; **be ~ prematurely** anyarar(ar)-

borough: ataucimek atanruvilget nunat

borrow: navraq, pulaar-¹; **place to ~ things** navrarvik; **~ed thing** navraq, navrun

boss: angayuqaq*, ataneq; **~ over (him or it)** ataniur-

bother: qelerte-, tarike-; **~ by teasing** ilangciar(ar)-; **mope when ~ed** qirruarte-

bottle: nakacunguaq, putiilkaa; **baby ~** aamarcuun, emugcuun, mugcuun; **nipple of baby ~** melugcuun; **suck on baby ~** aamaq, emuk; **~feed** aamarte-; **glass ~** uquucunguaq; **hot-water ~** puqlassuun; **mouth of ~** paa-³; **mouthpiece of water ~** pass'aq

bottom: [e]teq, teq; **kayak ~ board** ceturailitaq; **~ cupboard** kiacirutaq; **~ groove line in an oval bowl** allungilleq; **~ part or piece of a container** allungak; **berry-picking scoop with rake-like ~** lip iqvarcuun; **webbing on ~ of ice strainer** kuvyakuinr(aq*), nuluq; **sprinkling of things at ~ of a container** kanevneq; **~ of boat** acirneq, assirneq; **~ of hill** engyurneq; **fence at ~ of river to guide fish** kalgun; **something that has settled to the ~ of liquid** kisneq; **ice piece that comes loose from the ~ and rises to the surface** pugteqrun, tumarneq

boulder: qiuq*, simpak

bounce: ~ **away** qevcaa-, qevcerte-; ~ **back** uteskiaqer-, utqite-; ~ **off** qec'nge-; ~ **up and down** katngalqite-

bound: mallegetaq, qilqucngiar(aq*)

boundary: **land ~** nunam cetra; **local ~ commission** NUNACUARNI AVATMEGGNEK ARENQIIRTURTET; ~ **point between Yup'ik and Inupiaq territory** Uqvigartalek

bouy: pugtaqutaq; **farthest fishnet ~** kelliqutaq

bow: (decorative) lintaq

bow: (fold) cikete-; ~ **repeatedly** ciktaar-

bow: (hunting or tools) ~ for shooting urluveq, *see Nelson (20)*; **sinew-backed ~** cukangegautaq; **cross-lashing holding sinew backing onto ~** cagnirqun; ~ **with ivory backing** cugalek; **notched end of ~ where bowstring is fastened** qeluyaraq; **practice shooting with a ~ and arrow** pitegte-; ~ **of bow-drill** arulan, kasvun; ~ **saw** agluryarraq*, qelutnguuyaq; **hardwood used for making a ~** etgeraq, teggsak, tegqaq

bow: (kayak or sled) ~ of a boat ciu, civu, civuqucuk; **kayak ~ protector** cen'gaq; **move with ~ high above the water** ipug-, qalugte-; **have the ~ too far down in the water** kanarcete-; **tote-hole in ~ of kayak** iipaq; **kayak ~ with a tote hole** qengaryuguaq; **curved piece across keel at ~** eqluk; **deck beam of kayak fourth from ~** nengengali; **one of last**

three ribs at ~ kaviqicungaq, qamenqucagaq; **fourth top strut piece in** ~ of kayak pakigvik; **indentation on top of** ~ kayak nutangquq; **lower** ~ piece of kayak amuvik; **beach the** ~ of boat cin'gar-; **front piece** (~) of a sled maryarun; **brush**~ at the front of a sled puukaryailkutaq*

bow-drill: kayivquq, nucugcuun, nucuutaq, ussukataq, *see Turner (43)*; **bow of** ~ arulan, kasvun; **mouthpiece of** ~ keggaraq, nerutaq; **shaft of** ~ cuukiicunguaq, ussungirkaq, ussungiq; **fire-starting device such as** ~ kumarcissuun; **start fire by friction with** ~ ussungiq

bowel: have a runny ~ movement ciikaq; have repeated runny ~ movements ciikara-

bowhead whale: arveq

bowl: qantaq, unglunguaq, tunqaq; **wooden** ~ alvik, qaluviaq; **oval wooden** ~ ag'ayaq, al'uruyak, aluuyaq; **large** ~ ilutular(aq*), qankurpak; **large oblong wooden** ~ as serving dish tumnaq; **bottom groove in an oval** ~ allungilleq; **exterior groove of an oval** ~ ull'eruaq; ~ with grooved upper part qaglaya(g)aq; **bottom part of a** ~ allungak; **man's large wooden** ~ nerun; **triangular** ~ made for boys tamlurna; **round** ~ made for girls uivvluaq; **mixing** ~ akutessuun; **soft rock used for red decoration on wooden** ~ kavirun; **bowl of "Eskimo ice cream"** nalug⁻³, naluun

bowpiece: ~ on keel of boat tangiq; **bowpiece:** upper ~ of kayak ukinqucuk; **kayak bow with a tote hole above the** ~ qengaryuguaq

bowstring: pull back one's ~ pakiute-; **notched end of bow where** ~ is fastened qeluyaraq; **notch for** ~ in end of arrow shaft or at end of bow teru

box: qungasvik, yaassiik, *see Adams (9)*; **bentwood** ~ qungasvik; **primer** ~ kenervik, kenivik; **sewing** ~ kakivik, qemaggvik, qungasvik; ~ for chewing tobacco iqmiutaq*; ~ opener callarcissuun

boy: tanaaluk, tan'gauruq*, tan'gurraq*; **young** ~ ayaakutaq, tanekcitagaq*, taneknaarallr(aq*), taneksagglugaq*, tanektallr(aq*); **hunting implement used by** ~s kutvak; **toys for** ~s qipiamcetaaq; **triangular bowl made for** ~s tamlurna

bra: emugilitaq, esvailitaq, muugilitaq

brace: tegg'utaq; ~ a log against a door avir-; ~ a rifle on top of something qaurtar-; ~ with one's feet tucker-

bracelet: talliraq, tayarnerilitaq

Brachyramphus brevirostris: cigur(aq*), taatuir(aq), taituir(aq*)

bracket: ~ fungus growing on birch trees pupiguaq

braid: (n) taquq¹, tavigtaq, (v) naqte-, tavigte-; **hair braided in two** ~s qillerpautaq; **small fish** ~ed in strings piirralluk; ~ed thing tavigtaq

brain: ilquq, pateq; **eat** ~ by sucking pateq

brake: arulaircissuun, kenerte-; **sled** ~ elgaq, esgaq, kenatagun, kenercissuun, leg'aq, qamurcuun, saagaq

branch: avayaq, cuyuqsuk, qivayaq; **dead** ~ tuqunquq

brand: ~ on reindeer maak

brant: black ~ leqlernaq, neqlernaq

Branta bernicla: leqlernaq, neqlernaq

Branta canadensis: lagiq, lagilugpiaq, leqleq, neqleq, neqlernaq, tuutangayak

Branta canadensis hutchinsii: tuutaalquciq

Branta canadensis minima: laqlaqlaaraq

Branta sp.: lagiq

brass: punerneq; ~ private coin leraaniq; ~ forehead ornament camataq; *see Nelson (94), Adams (10)*

brassiere: emugilitaq, esvailitaq, muugilitaq

brave: be ~ cacetu-, castu-, tacestu-

breach: (of whale or fish) qakte⁻¹

bread: kelipaq, kuv'aq, qaqiaq, qaq'uq*, tevurkaq, tuurkaq, uutaq; **communion** ~ akurtuq, kelipayagaq; **Easter** ~ kulic'aaq; ~ eaten when one is drinking coffee or tea au-, aukaq, avukaq, tevuq; **fried** ~ alaciq, alatiq, maniaq, uqulek, uqurpak; **fry** ~ asgiq, uqup'alek; **make** ~ kelipi-; **store-bought** ~ kass'artaq; **pilot** ~ qaq'ulektaaq, sugg'aliq; **slice of** ~ inqiaq; **sourdough** ~ kelipacuggluk; **unleavened** ~ quuleciraunrilnguq*; ~ loaf mukaq; ~ pan kelipissuun, uucissuun

breadwinner: pingnatugta

break: ciame-, ciqu-me-, ciqu-mte-, laveg-, naveg-, pillugte-; ~ (it) into pieces itumte-; ~ a rule asmuur-; ~ apart suddenly kevkarte-; ~ free of something pegleqrute-; ~ in a major way nav'pag-; ~ in two asemte-, asme-; ~ into pieces itume-; for ocean ice to ~ off qecug⁻²; ~ on purpose navgur-; ~ one's leg iruirte-; ~ out in hives pengiga'rte-; ~ through a

surface pinvute-; ~ **in the bluffs** agtuirtelleq; **ice that ~s away from shore** ice angengqaq*, manigaq, tualleq; **ice that one can climb on without ~ing it** uscaryuyagaq; **stone that ~s when exposed to heat** tumarangellria
break up: for ice to ~, **unplugging the river mouth** tuvair(ar)-; for ice to ~ **along shore** iqertar-; **breakup** cupa°
break wind: [e]leq, leq, naleq, neleq; ~ **loudly** lep'ag-; ~ **repeatedly** ler'a-
break-action: ~ rifle ikirtaq
breaker: bone ~ kauggsikarak; ~ **point** kegketaaq; **noise of ~s on the beach** ceryuq
breakfast: tupautaq, unuakutaaq; **go without** ~ maknginar-
breast: emuk, muuk; **female** ~ aamaq, amngaq, esvaik, evsaik
breastbone: angvaneq¹, cakiaq, petukaq, pekutaruaq, qalutarnaruaq
breastfeed: aamarte-
breastplate: qat' gailitaq, tassiiitaq
breath: anerneq; **take a** ~ aneryaar-; **be short of** ~ anernerite-, kapecug-; **gasp for** ~ ep'ura-, puurtua-; ~ **freshener** anrengegcaun
Breathalyzer: ANERNERAKUN TAANGAM CUQYUTII
breathe: anerteqe-, aneryaar-; **be unable to** ~ meq'urtua-, tenguga'rte-; ~ **rapidly and shallowly** anertevkar-; ~ **heavily** ilaciqtar-; ~ **one's last** anernerir-
breathing: **be blue in the face from not** ~ ii-, nuu-; ~ **difficulty** anerniqe-
breathing hole: anlu, ukiyaaq
breeze: cool ~ nenglla
breezy: be ~ anuqsaa-
bride: **provide a** ~ **with new clothing** nulirrucir-
bride-to-be: nulirkaun
bridegroom: uikaun
bridge: niraqutaq, qeraryaraq, tutemqaq; **cross a creek, gully, etc., by a** ~ nirar-; **ice** ~ tuuta°; ~ **of nose** akuliraq, qenngiq
bridle: sugg'elin
briefly: V ~ (pb) -qar-
bright: be ~ tanqigcete-, tanqik; **become ~er** cungagi-; **be dazzlingly** ~ qitngirnarqe-; **be dazzled by** ~ **light** qitngiqe-, qitngiryug-; ~ **one** tanqigcaq; ~ **spots on squirrel** usraqpakiiqertellria; ~ **sunlight** akervak; ~ness tanqik
brimstone: quluuraq
brine: taryuq
bring: ~ **something along with** tapir-; ~ **(it) here** taite-²; ~ **(it) together with something else** itute-; ~ **along water** melgir-; ~ **closer** taikanir-; ~ **for speaker** taite-²; ~ **home** ut'rute-; ~ **or take in** itrute-; ~ **in things by going in and out repeatedly** iterquri-; ~ **in toward oneself and/or upward** tagte-; ~ **or put inside** ilvar-; ~ **something along** malig-; **ask to** ~ **something back** tungcirtur-; ~ **to bring things up** kalvun; ~ **to the surface** pugte-; ~ **with one** tekiute-; **device for ~ing things up from the shore** taguyun; **tide that ~s things ashore** tag'aq; **object that ~s happiness** nunaniq; ~ **(them) back to one's own village during the Messenger Feast** ut'rarute-; ~ **a gift into the kashim** nangrucir-; ~ **a small gift during the Messenger Feast** umguci-; ~ **clothes or food for distribution during the Bladder Feast** ciamci-
Bristol Bay: ilgayaq; **historic group of** ~ **people** Aglurmiut
broad whitefish: akakiik, qaurtuq
broad-brimmed: ~ **hat** cillapak, esslaapaq, selapaq
broad-chested: be ~ qacegtu-
broadcloth: striped ~ ellutmuayaaq, tiiguayaaq
broke: be ~ pulug-, puRug-
broken: be ~ asmuma-; **ice** ~ **by ocean swells** culugcineq; **rough shore-fast ice formed when** ~ **ice refreezes** nepucuqiq; ~ **piece of ice** ciamneq, (pb) -lquq, qenu; **floating ice, ~ up and pushed together in spring** kaimlineq, kaulineq; **stone not ~ when exposed to heat** teggalqupiaq
bronchiole: cupluryayagaq
bronchitis: qusenglluk, qusngulluk
bronze: punerneq
brooch: manumik

broom: canircuun, ellaitaaq, kagin

broth: egneq, imarkuaq, qayuq; **boiled blackfish allowed to set in jelled** ~ qageq; **oil taken from fish** ~ uquaq

brother: angutnguneq; **older** ~ amaqliq*, ang'aq, annga, anngaqliq*, qulicungaq; **younger** ~ kuukuq; **one's spouse's** ~ anngaruq; **woman's husband's** ~ uilgun; **Catholic** ~ aninaq

brother-in-law: anngaruq, arcik, arenqartekaq, uilgun; ~ **who is sibling of one's spouse** cakiraq; ~ **who is sister's husband** nengauk

brought: something ~ along with something else tapeq

brow: qauq², qauraq; ~ **of cliff** qauqaq; ~-like edge qauqaq

brown: nunapigngalnguq; **light** ~ dog quvauk; ~ **bear** kavingali, kavirill'er, keggalvalek, naparngali, taqailnguq*, taqukaq; ~ **rock** qapaun; ~ **thing** tunguryak; **mush made with flour stir-fried until** ~ qacapleq; ~ **Slough in Bethel** Aguq, Kepenkuq

bruise: cenek, cineg-, qiurqe-, qiute-

brush: cyaqsak, nuyiurun; **etching** ~ qamuraun; **tooth** ~ kegguciurcuun; ~ **the teeth** kegguciur-; ~ **one's hair** ilair⁻²; ~ **against** lekuk'ar-, kaleg-, kateg-; ~ **aside** kaleg-; ~ **stuff off (it)** ellve-; ~ **evils off** ellug-, evcug-; ~ **off snow or dirt** ellug-, evcug-; **device for ~ing off** evcuutaq; **scrub** ~ suugissuun, tan'gun; ~ **bow on a sled** puukaryailkutaq*; **walk through the** ~ pulaar⁻²; ~y area agtuineq; **brush-like growth (e.g., antlers)** naumasta

bubble: ~ **in water** leryiyagaq*; ~ **under ice** qerruyaq; ~ **in ice** neguyaq; ~s **coming up in the water** qapleryak; ~ing, **churning water** leriiq; **make a ~ing sound** ler'arte-

Bubo virginianus: iggiayuli

Bucephala sp.: anarniilnguq*, qamiqurpak¹

bucket: capacuk, qaltaq, qaltauq, tuqmik; **birchbark** ~ qasrulek²; **bottom part of a** ~ allungak; **honey** ~ qurrun; **slop** ~ caallivik, ciqilluk; **urine** ~ qurrulluk; **water** ~ mertarcuun; ~ **made from old kayak skin** qaltayak; ~ **used for picking berries** iqvarcuun

buckle: belt ~ nagtuqaq; **ivory** ~ **on harpoon line** algarcaraq

bucksaw: qelutnguuyaq

budget: akikiur-

buff-breasted sandpiper: uqumcuq

buffet: uyiqvik

bug: ciissiq, siissiq; **beach** ~ **similar to a tiny lobster** nastarnaq; **black** ~ **that infests drying fish** qunguiq; **small** ~ paruq; **wood-chewing** ~ keggiayuli; ~ **on food** neve⁻¹

build: ~ **a fire** kenerrliur-, maqili-

building: frame ~ laavkaa, lavkaa; **for there to be a downdraft off a** ~ kucurni-; **occupy a vacant** ~ eyir-; **collapse on people in the** ~ ull'ute-

built: pit for fish with wall ~ **up from rocks** kaciitaaq

bulb: light ~ nakacuguaq; **marsh marigold** ~ anguteryuk; ~-shaped dome on church aavangtalkucuk

bulge: tetengte-

bull: nulirta; ~ **caribou** angutvak, see *Turner (40)*

bullet: imaqa*, qerruq, puuliq; **graze (of a ~)** lekuk'ar-; **small-caliber** ~ cingigalek; ~ **mold** imin, puulissuun, qerrin; ~ **with lines resembling grass roots** cangegngalnguq*

bullhead (sculpin): kayu²; **small** ~ kapatak; see *Zagoskin (12), Nelson (18)*

bullroarer: levlugtaq

bum: be a ~ cingpaci-

bumblebee: evegtaq*, megtaq, panayuli, uuqnituuq, vegtaq*; ~ **flower** ulevleruyak

bump: puukar-; ~ **hard** puukpag-; ~ **into** apur-, kateg-; ~ **into an obstacle sideways** akitmite-; **dive through the air once with the apparent intention of ~ing something** puugtur-

bump: goose ~ qerruyaq

bumper: boat ~ avataq, avatarpak

bunch: ~ **up (of stitches)** qungag-; **be ~ed together** tegulkaute-

bunchberry: cengqulleqcitaaq, cingqullektaa, mengqullegetaq, qangqullektaa

bundle: tied ~ qillerqaaq; ~ **of pelts** naaneq, naataq¹; ~d fish inartaq; **four** ~s cetamain

bunk: ~ bed ingelrek qulliqellriik
bunting (baby): qungcuutaq
bunting: snow ~ am'arulkarar(aq*), cilumcuksugaq, *see Adams (15), Barnum (16)*
buoy: lugluqussaaq, nallunailkutaq, pugtaun
burbot: aninirpak, kanayurna, manigna, tengugpalek, *see Orlov (4)*
burden: uci; carry a ~ akitmig-
burglar: it'rayuli; commit ~y it'ra-
burial: ~ of the dead TUQULRIANEK TUNGMACISSUUN; **object placed on** ~ as a memorial alailun
buried: old-style coffin in which a person was ~ citaaq, sitaaq; **fermented herring or capelin that have been** ~ ciss'uq
burl: avnguq; ~ from birch tree aavangtak
burlap: ~ fibers alliqsak; ~ sack missuulleg; **two-ply cordage of** ~ fiber piirraq
burn: eka^e, ekua-, [e]leg-, leg-, niitniite-²; ~ things legci-; ~ (flesh) uute-; ~ on the flesh uuneq; **pain is to** ~ qacelli-; **start to** ~ kenng-; ~ hard kurpag-; ~ intensely ekurpag-; ~ incense aruviar(ar)-, puyir-
burned: be ~ leg'uma-; bark ~ and used as an inhalant to stop nosebleeds eskaaniq; be ~ by the sun palircima-; **dried fish that has been** ~ by the sun ekiarneq; **get** ~ on the stove paliryi-; **plant** ~ to make ash arakaq¹
burning: be ~ kuma-, matngir-, neve-²; be ~ hot uqnarqe-, uuqnarqe-; **have** ~ pain puqelvag-; **have a** ~ sensation uuqitar-
burp: elciar-, qertuniur-; ~ loudly elcervag-, elcirpag-, ellecpag-
burst: qager-, qag'erte-; ~ into flames kenngallag-; ~ out laughing ngel'allag-; ~ through net or trap qagrute-; **full almost to** ~ing tetengte-
bury: elaute-, pulate-, qungi-, qungite-; ~ (the dead) tungmagte-, *see Adams (11)*; ~ in a pit teq'aq; **age fish heads by** ~ing tep'li-
bush: small ~ cupuraq* ; **path, as through the** ~es pulayaraq
business: one who minds his own ~ ellmikutuar(aq*)
busy: be ~ arliarte-, qacigtenrite-, urenkenrite-; **be very** ~ tuave-; **be idle after being** ~ caciirte-; **be** ~ working cagarcite-, yagarcete-; **make no attempt to help those who are** ~ working tararte-
busybody: *see Nelson (17)*
but: amta-llu, taugaam, taugken
butcher: pilag-
butt: cigarette ~ iqugkuaq; rifle ~ equgtaq; ~ end of foreshaft of seal harpoon kegcuaq
butter: maasslaq, masslaq, minguk, minguun; ~ knife masslirissuun, mingugissuun; **peanut** ~ qikulnguyaq
buttercup: kapuukar(aq*), qaqacuqunak
butterfly: caqelngataq*
buttock: nulluk; ~s mecangqaq; **bend over forward sticking the** ~s up ikigte-, ikingqa-¹; **fall down on one's** ~s aqumkallag-
button: kuukicaaq, nunuyun, puukicaaq; **fasten a** ~ nungute-, nunute-; **loop on garment for use with a button** negurluq
buy: akicar-, akilir-, iruver-, kipussaag-, kipute-; ~ (some) N (pb) -ci-; ~ something to serve as one's N (pb) -karci-; ~ various things kipuqe-; **engage in** ~ing and selling naverriar-
buzz: evaar-; *see Nelson (29)*
by: work on ~ hand without using tools una-¹; ~ the exit ugken, ugna; **go** ~ way of N (pb) -kuar-
bygones: "let ~ be ~" pellugcete-

C

cabinet: material used to cover a ~ capkuq

cache: ellivik, mamteraq, *see Dall (4)*; **area under ~ where fish is dried** aciqaq; **elevated** ~ enekvak, mayurpik, mayurrvik, neqivik, qulrarvik, qulvarvik, elagyaq; **post of** ~ kanagaq; **~ built on the ground** aqumtaq; **large underground** ~ ciqelpak; **partially underground food** ~ ciqlugaq, elagyaq, lagyaq; **device to push things down or bring them up, such as a hook used with an underground** ~ kalvun; **search for food stored in mouse ~s** pakissaag-; **plant collected for food from ~s in the tundra** aatuuyaarpak, uqnaq

cackling Canada goose: laqlaqlaaraq

cafeteria: nervik

cairn: cugalluutaq

cake: ~ up tuve-; ~ **matter** tuvlak; ~ **snow on the water** qanisqineq

Calcarius lapponicus: mararmiutaq*, mecaqtaq, nacaqupak

calendar: ernercuun, iralurcuun, tanqilissuun; **circular** ~ **with a pointer** cill'aq

calf: (animal) nuraq, *see Orlov (7)*

calf: (leg) kingulirneq, nakacugnaq, *see Petroff (13)*

calfskin: ~ **decoration at the crown of a young woman's parka hood** kakauyaq; ~ **pieces on the "qulitaq" parka** cauyak, mumeq; ~ **pieces on the shoulders of a parka** nerun; **beads between the decorative stitches on the ~ panels of a parka** ciivaguat; **one of the pieces of ~ on a "qaliq" parka** agun², aquun², ellutmuaq; **short narrow V-shaped ~ piece on the shoulder of a parka** qupun, tusrun, uminguaq; **strip of ~ coming down from the throat on a parka** manurun; **tassels hanging from ~ on parka** avan, avata^e, qemirrlugun; **trim at hem of parka, often made of pieces of ~ in a geometric design** akurun; **type of parka that has large plates of white** ~ qaliq

calico: tiik

Calidris alpina: ceñairpak, ceremraq

Calidris canutus: augtaar(aq*), augtuar(aq*)

Calidris mauri: ceñair(aq*), ceñaiyaaq, iisuraar(aq*), iiyuar(aq*)

Calidris melanotos: quguquguaq, teguteguaq, temtemtaa, tukutukuar(aq*), uquir(aq*)

Calidris ptilocnemis: ceñaqiiq

call: ariva-²; **animal's** ~ qalriaci; ~ **loudly** qayagpag-; ~ **loudly repeatedly** qayagpaga-; ~ **out** apaa-, tuqluq; **person who ~s out a name during the Bladder Feast** aciurta; **person who ~s out the words of a dance song** eriniurta; ~ **out as song leader** apallir-; ~ **over a distance** qayagaur-; ~ **repeatedly** qayaga-; ~ **to mind** neq'ar-; ~ **by offensive names** arive-, arivte-; **as people** ~ it apqitnek; **it is** ~ed wagg'uq

calling name: tuqluun

Callorhinus ursinus: aataak

calluses: have ~ assirange-

calm: **be** ~ essuite-, qinuute-, quunir-; **be silvery** ~ caviguuyar-; **for weather to be** ~ kayukite-, qama-; **become** ~ (of weather) quunenge-; **for the weather to suddenly become** ~ after it "captures" a person cirimci-; ~ **weather** quuneq, quunuk; **get ripples as water ~s from a disturbance** qualqamyi-; **calm down** emair-, qinuir-; ~ **time after an activity** qamaneq

Caltha palustris: allngiguaq, anguteryuk, irunguaq¹, tulukarnaraam alungellra, uivluk

calyx: naugaar(aq*), qikmiruaq

cam: ~ **follower** nepcurlim tegumiaquestii

cama-i: say "~" to cama-i-ir-

camel: ungungssiq qulugnelek

camera: pat'litairrsuun, tarenrairissuun, yuugissuun

camouflage: tangerrsaikutaq; **be** ~d akitniute-; **white** ~d parka qatrin

camp: fish ~ kiilleq, neqlilleq, neqlivik; **temporary structure at summer fish** ~ qasgiarneq; **fall** ~ uksuilleq; **go to fall** ~ uksiiyar-; **spring** ~ up'nerkarrvik, up'nerkilleq; **go to spring** ~ up'nerkiyar-; **go to the winter village from fall** ~ katete-; **prominent fish ~ on Nelson Is.** Umkumiut; ~ **out** qavartar-
camp robber: qupanuar(aq*)
camp stove: kaassalinaq, kenircuun
Campanula lasiocarpa: caqelngataat neqait
campfire: one of several ~ **rock guards** iiralitaq
can: paankaq; **five-gallon gas** ~ kallaggluk, kangiralek; **trash** ~ caallivik; ~ **opener** callarcissuun, ikircissuun; ~ **used for bailing** ciqin
Canada goose: lagilugpiaq, lagiq, leqleq, neqleq, neqlernaq, tuutangayak; **cackling** ~ laqlaqlaaraq; **Hutchin's** ~ tuutaalquciq
canal: kuiliaq
cancer: mamyuilnquq*; **grow (of ~)** nauvike-
candle: ciucekaa, cuicekaa, cuucekaa, kenukcuk, kenurrayagaq, napauryaraq, pat'ruaq, suicekaa; ~ **snuffer** nipcissuun
candlefish: cavirrutnaq, cikaq; **harvest** ~ cikii-
candy: kantiq, kanvviitaq, neqavruq, neqnirqellria, saarralarninarqellria, uutaq
cane: asaupiaq
canine: ~ **tooth** equgcuun, qugcuun, tuluryaq
Canis latrans: kayu¹
Canis lupis: civatriq, kegg'luneq, kegluneq
canker: ~ **sore** callakayak, callaneq
canned: ~ **fish** paankaraq; **fruit** ~ **in syrup** neqavruq
cannery: neqlivik, paankivik, segyaraq, salayaq; **private coin issued by** ~ leraaniq
cannot: dunes or steep coast that ~ **be climbed** uss'ariyak; **feeling that one** ~ **move** tupagyaaqe-, uqamair-
canoe: agun¹, aguun, egelrun, eglerun, *see Turner (14)*; **paddle a** ~ anguar-
canopy: qilakutaq
canthus: inner ~ qipalluraq
canvas: ~ **tent fabric** pelatekarkaun; *see Drebert (3)*
cap: nacaq, *see Orlov (13)*; **broad-brimmed** ~ esslaapaq; **circular** ~ **of skin with beaded bands** uivqurraq*, uivquq; **cap with a visor** ciqilitalek, elqialek, kantiluq; **primer** ~ kaapcelaaq, kenervik
capable: **be** ~ pilgu-; ~ **person** ukisqaq; **be** ~ **of doing things the proper way** elluatuu-
Cape Darby: Atneq
Cape Manning: Englulrarmiut
capelin: cikaq; **harvest** ~ cikii-; ~ **that have been buried** ciss'uq
capsize: akatrur-, kitngu-, palute-, qalugya-, qaluryarqe-
captain: alularta, angyalek, kap'itainaq
captive: teguaq, tegukengaq
capture: tegukenge-; **endeavor to** ~ ingcur-; **net used to** ~ **birds on sea cliffs** egqaqun, yag'arussuk
car: akagcuun, akagutaq, ikamraq, nunakuarcuun
Carabidae: miryangcaq
carbonated: ~ **beverage** qapuk
carbuncle: aninguaq
carburetor: uqurkellicarrsuun
carcass: ~ **of animal killed by wolves** maligneq; **beachcomb for** ~es mallussur-; **find a beached** ~ mallute-; **beached** ~ **found while beachcombing** mallu; **cut or mark widthwise or around a** ~ kepelmur-
card: ~ **game played by four people** atmaliq, atvaliq; ~ **game similar to trumps** kuuselaq; **ante in a** ~ **game** ekun; **loser in a race or** ~ **game** unegtaq
cards: **playing** ~ kaaltaaq; **clubs in** ~ kelistaq; **diamonds in** ~ ipek; **hearts in** ~ ciilvik, engek, qerrullik; **spades in** ~ umi, um'i; **ace in** ~ tuussaq², tuss'aq; **two in** ~ ipuussutar(aq*), malruyagaq*; **two of a kind in** ~ quta²; **three in** ~ cagqalria, ussarquralria; **four in** ~ cetamarraq, kangiraraq; **five in** ~ tallimarraq; **six in** ~ kuiggaar(aq*); **seven in** ~

iquggalek, iqulek; **eight in** ~ qulcunga; **nine in** ~ qukalek, qukararak; **ten in** ~ qula^e; **jack in** ~ sap'akilek; **queen in** ~ arnaq, arnayagaq*, nasaurluq*; **king in** ~ kallak, kululiaq
Carduelis sp.: puyiir(aq*), puyitaaraq, uqviicar(aq*)
care: ~ **for** auluke-, qaunqe-; **take** ~ **of** alutuke-, alutur-, qelketar-; **not** ~ **to V** (pb) -yuumiite-
careful: **be** ~ mianike-, picukegte-, picuqcaar(ar)-; **be** ~ **of it/him!** aullutarr'u; **be** ~ **with** aninqe-, pessuqe-; **be** ~ **with one's** clothing kencig-; ~! aullu
carelessly: **act gently and** ~ mulngake-
careless: **be** ~ picuqcar-; **one who is** ~ **in a silly way** tekallnga; **be** ~ **with belongings** cumiite-
carelessly: **act** ~ picuvlag-; **put away** ~ nulate-; **habitually act** ~ mulngaite-
caretaker: pista, qaunqesta, qaunqista; **church** ~ estaalista, sakaassiik, staalista
Carex sp.: qinkiq
cargo: uci; **be full of** ~ uciar-; ~ **handler** uciirta
caribou: cirunel'kayak, kanagartuli, kulavak, nulirta, tuntut; **bull** ~ angutvak; **cow** ~ arnaqatak; **yearling** ~ nuraq; **stomach lining of** ~ qecaruq; ~ **tallow** kenyaun, tunuquyuga; **heart sac for storing** ~ **bone marrow** ircaqinraq*; ~ **hair mixed with clay** urasqa; **throat hair of** ~ tengayuk¹; **light-colored fur from** ~ **fawn** pukirraq, qulitaq; ~-**bladder bag** ircaqinraq*; ~ **skin used as a mattress** alliqupak; **sewing thread made of** ~ **sinew** yualukaq; **man's hoodless** ~ **skin parka** qaliluk; **wading boot made of** ~ **skin** melqurrlinguq*; **skin of young** ~ pukirneq; **parka made with two** ~ **skins** qutnguk; **soft skin of** ~ **used in fancy parka designs** pukiq; **pelt of** ~ **taken just after the long winter hair has been shed** caginraq*; **skin of** ~ **taken in fall** itruq; ~ **in stories with a porcupine** tunturyuaryuk
caring: **be a** ~ **person** naklegtar-
carotid: **press on the** ~ **artery** evate-
carpenter: maastilaq, mastilaq; ~'s **level** maktanqegcissuun; ~'s **plane** estulussaq, manigcissuun, stelussaq, stulussaq; ~'s **square** kangirissuun
carried: **thing** ~ **on the shoulder** equk, quuk; **be** ~ **away by current** cupute-; **something** ~ **under the arm** unermik
carrier: blubber ~ uqissaqsuun
carrot: ucugnaq; **wild** ~ elagaq
carry: akuruar-, kevegtur-; ~ **(a child) on one's back** tevaar-; ~ **(a person) on one's shoulders** kakgar-; ~ **a burden** akitmig-; ~ **on one's back** amaq, atmag-, pequmik, tunumig-; ~ **a heavy load on one's back** atempag-, pequmpag-; ~ **a small load on one's back** atemkar-; ~ **evenly between several people** akigar-; ~ **in one's arms or hand(s)** tegumiaqe-; ~ **in one's kayak** qasmike-; ~ **on one's shoulder** equg-; ~ **in the flounce of a cover parka** kenirmiaqe-; ~ **something in a knapsack** kalngak; ~ **under one's arm** equg-; ~ **with straps around shoulders** tuskuar-
carrying: ~ **device** atmagcuun, atmautaq; **breastplate used when** ~ **a back load** tassiiatq; **bag made of reeds and used for** ~ **fish** kalngak; **flounce of a cover parka, used for** ~ **things** keniq; **grass** ~-bag issran
cartilage: cetengqurrit, eneryuk, qiaryimtaaq, tetengquq; ~, **especially in fish head** qennguq, tatanguq; **hyaline** ~ uivukaq
cartridge: mat'luunaq, pat'luunaq; **empty** ~ kapciliaq
carve: cacungui-; ~ **ivory or wood** caacungui-; ~ **wood** cana-
carved: **place where the river has** ~ **a new channel** cev'aq; ~ **arts and crafts item** caacunguaq; **snow that has been** ~ **into a block** utvak; ~ **parts on top stiffener of kayak forepart** nutengqupagta
carving: **knife with curved blade, used for** ~ **wood** mellgar(aq*)
cascade: ~ **down** qurrlur-
case: **needle** ~ cikivik; **sewing** ~ kakivik; **just in** ~ **it's possible** elliitaugaten
casing: **drawstring** ~ **on clothing** parrvik, parterin
casserole: ~ **of meat or fish with potatoes, onions, etc.** cal'kuuyaq, salkuuyaq
Cassiope sp.: melngut neqait, palurutarngalnguq*
Cassiopeia: (constellation) Qengartarak
cast: tegg'utaq; ~ **a shadow** tarenrir-
cast-iron: ~ **kettle** ilqupak; ~ **pot** cukunaq, kucunaq, sukunaq
castor: aluqan
Castor canadensis: aqsatuyak, ceñiq'aq, kep'iyuli, paluqtaq*
casually: **V** ~ (pb) -mli-; **go out** ~ **to walk, hunt, picnic, pick berries, etc.** ayangssi-; ~ **beachcomb** mallungssaar-

cat: domestic ~ kускаq, kuuskaq, puss'iq, puussiq; **member of the ~ family** kuskarpagngalnguq*

cat's cradle: aarraq, airraq, ayarr'aq

catalog: maktaat; **mail-order** ~ tuyurcuun

cataract: ~ in the eye quarta¹, quverta

catch: pitaqe-; **try to ~ game** angussaag-; ~ a lot cangliqe-; ~ a lot of N (pb) -liqe-¹; ~ a seal uqunge-, uqurte-²; ~ after chasing angu-; ~ fish neqte-; ~ fish or game cange-; ~ fish with a net kuvyate-; ~ N (game animal) (pb) -te-¹; ~ in a trap naner-, kapkaanaq; **someone who is going to ~ something** pitarka-; ~ something for food angu-; **spear used to ~ spawning salmon** nalayarrsuun; **snare used to ~ waterfowl** partak; ~ with the hands akuqar-; ~ of snare or noose negaq; **portion of a ~** nengiq; **dance and give away one's ~** ak'irte-¹; **distribute a portion of a ~** nengilite-, nengirtur-; **share a ~** kuyagtar-; **feel bad because someone did not share their ~** ivua-; **process whereby parts of a seal are distributed after the ~** pitaryaraq; **give a hunting partner the pelvic area of the ~** kuyagcite-; **first ~ of the season** anguyararaun; **refrain from having seal oil until one's son first ~es a seal** umciginga-; **handle of large dipnet used to ~ tomcod** ipukaun; ~ on eliga'rte-; ~ a cold nuvak; ~ sight of (it) igvar-, ivgar-; ~ (a person) talking about one terrigte-; **drip ~er** kucin

catching: **return without ~ anything** utrinar-; **chum for ~ fish** naryarcetaaq; **be good at ~ game** naki-¹; **be unlucky at ~ game** nakriate-; **snare for ~ ground squirrels** puukaqercetaaq; **lamprey-- device** nemeryarcuun

caterpillar: ugluussiq; **furry** ~ uguguaq; **green** ~ cuyaiq; **hairless** ~ melqurripsaq; **legendary ~-like creature that leaves a scorched trail** tiissiq

Catharus guttatus: ciitaarayuli

Catharus minimus: viuuq, yuulerviuk

Catholic: manassenkaa; **communion (Roman ~ usage)** ilakuuciq; ~ brother aninaq

catkin: pussy-willow ~ kangquq, qimukcuar(aq*), tamukaaq; **dwarf willow with big ~s** angriinaq

Catostomus catostomus: cungartak

cattle: nulirta

Caucasian: agelleq, kassaakaq, kass'aq

caudal: ~ fin of fish papsalquq; ~ flexure nuuksuk

caught: **be ~** agaqaq-; **share blubber and meat from a freshly ~ seal** tulimite-, uqicetaar-, uqiquq-; **be in water, as in a net** napte-; **something ~** cangtaq; **thing to be ~** pitarka-; **one holding up a gaff to indicate he ~ a sea mammal** uurcaq; **grass basket used to hold ~ fish** naparcilluk; **be ~ in a snare or noose** negaq; **get ~ in a trap** kapkaanaq; **dried fish ~ in river** neqatuq; ~ N (game animal) (pb) -taq³; ~ thing pitaq; **animal ~ without weapons** tegukenga-; **get ~ in an avalanche** navcite-; **have food ~ in the throat** nerilkar-, tumilngu-; **be ~ off-guard** keltailngar-; **something that one gets ~ on** nagun; **get ~ on something** nagte-

caulk: slushy mud used as ~ kataneq

caulking: ~ material kalap'aataq, kevirkaq, keviq, umcigun; ~ of moss soaked in seal oil piicetaaq; ~ material such as oakum mellarka

cause: avalissaq, (pb) -cite-¹; **be the ~** pinarqe-; **be the ~ of (it)** pinarqut'ke-; ~ emotional pain nekanarqe-; ~ of action cassuun; **be a ~ of worry** pengegnarqe-; **cease being a ~ of worry** pengegnair-; ~ one to be shy, respectful, deferential, or intimidated tallurnarqe-; ~ one to be thankful quyanarqe-; ~ one to cringe uluryanarqe-; ~ one to fear getting hit uluryanarqe-; ~ one to feel compassion naklegnarqe-; ~ one to feel embarrassed tun'ernarqe-; ~ one to feel respect qigcignarqe-; ~ one to waste time qelanernarqe-; ~ others to feel unwelcome nalluyurnarqe-; **try to ~ others to think that one is such as to ~ them to V (pb) -nartaar-**; ~ shame kayngunarqe-; ~ suspicion kamanarqe-; ~ to be fast cukacar-, cukate-; ~ to move back and forth arulate-; ~ one to V (pb) -cete-¹, -vkar-; **try to ~ one to V (pb) -narcar-**; **be such as to ~ one to V (pb) -yanarqe-**; **consider it to tend to ~ one to V (pb) -nake-**; **something used to ~ one to V (pb) -cetaaq**; **tend to ~ one to V (pb) -narqe-**; **tend not to ~ one to V -naite-**; ~ to become V (pb) -i-¹; ~ to V (pb) -car-; **oh, how it ~s one to be V!** (pb) -na¹; **one that ~s V-ing (pb) -naq¹**

caution: person who acts with extreme ~ mianikur(aq*)

cautious: **be ~** aaryug-, ancurtur-; **be ~ about** ancurtuke-; **tend to be ~** ancurturtar-

cave: kangiqiugneq, qerranquq², qerrayurneq; **deep ~s** ilutu-

cave in: merigte-, uste-; **cause to ~ in** uyte-; **suddenly ~** irniqu-

caved in: merig-; **be ~** meringqa-; ~ part of riverbank qanak, usneq, uss'arneq, ussneq; **caving in** usserqe-

cavity: orbital ~ iicilleq

cease: tayimngurte-; ~ to exist piunrir-; ~ being a cause of worry pengegnair-; ~ being able to V (pb) -lguir-; ~ hearing or responding appropriately niicuirute-; ~ V-ing (pb) -nanrir-; abruptly ~ V-ing (pb) -ir(ar)te-; suddenly ~ wanting to V (pb) -yuumiir(ar)te-

ceiling: qilak; lantern hanging from the ~ during a dance qilaamruyaaq; ~ board qanak

celebrate: ~ the Great Feast for the Dead Elriq; ~ Lesser Memorial Feast or the Lesser Feast for the Dead Merr'aq^{*1}; ~ a certain autumn dance festival agayaq; song composed to ~ accomplishment anqaraun; ~ the Messenger Feast Kevgiq; ~ the first accomplishment of a child pinrarcete-; old-time holiday ~d shortly before the Bladder Feast Pugnguaryaraq; holiday ~d in the coastal area only Qengarpak; holiday ~d in summer or fall Ingula(q); ~ing the "Aaniq" holiday in fall aanir-

celebration: caqciq; song used in the Bladder Festival qetgun; ~ held in late February or early March to request abundance Agayuyaraq; ~ of the end of something taqutiiq; ~ of V-ing (pb) -tiiq

celery : wild ~ canraq*, ceñartaq, ikiituk, mecuqerrli, nuluraq, tarnaq¹, tarvaq, uraluq, uugiyun; wild ~ on pole for Bladder Feast kagaciqaq, kangaciqaq

cellar: acliq*, atliq*

cellophane: ciileqtaa

cemetery: qungisvik, tuqumalriit

censer: katilaq

cent: kavirliyagaq

center: qukaq; hit in the ~ of something quki-; ~ beam of a structure agluq; vein in the ~ of a tobacco leaf iruluq; move back from the ~ of attention tage-; rib in the ~ part of kayak neneq

central: any one of the ~ ribs of a kayak engineq; ~ ridge on a paddle blade qengartaq

Cepphus columba: cigur(aq*)

Cepphus sp.: qayagpagayuli

ceremonial: bring or put inside for ~ display ilvar-; present ~ food to (him) payukucunguar-; ~ glove aaggaqtaa, aiggaqtaa; dried bladder used for ~ purposes nakacugtalleq; ~ly take bowls of "Eskimo ice cream" into the men's communal house during the "Aaniq" holiday nalug-³; ~ly share blubber and meat from a fresh seal uqicetaar-; ~ly smudge before launching a kayak for sea hunting keniruar-

ceremony: comply with a request for a specific gift during an exchange ~ naigtenrite-; food offering used in an old-time ~ naluun; participate in a religious ~ agayu; give offerings to the namesake of the dead in a ~ during Lesser Memorial Feast or Greater Memorial Feast neqlite-; departed person for whom his loved ones perform the clothing ~ during the Greater Memorial Feast akngirqun; ~ of clothing one or more persons in memory of the deceased Ac'eciaraq; masked ~ in mid-January maskalataq

certain: ~ part nate-; reach a ~ point ellir-; be a ~ quantity or amount amllerta-; be a ~ size, amount, age, strength, etc. pita-¹; reach a ~ amount, time, condition, etc. pitari-; reach a ~ age yuullrurte-; for it to occur on a ~ day ernermiu-; spend a ~ number of days ernerte-; for a ~ time to come nallair-; act or be a ~ way picir-; ~ly not angurrluk; V or V to a ~ degree (pb) -ta-²; ~ fall-time dance festival agayaq; ~ type of legendary creature amikuk; a ~ legendary creature paalraayak; ~ legendary hero of a traditional story Akaguagaankaq

certificate: kalikartaq

cerumen: tekiq

chafe: nangugte-

chaff: caranglluk

chain: kalivneq, siipaq

chair: aqumgautaq, aqumlleq, aqumllitaq, aqumvik

challenge: unasmiur-; guest in a ~ festival curukaq, inglu

chamber: ~ for fermenting fish kaciitaq

chamber pot: qurrun

chamomile: false ~ itegmik

champion: be a ~ iggayu-, pillgu-

Chaneliak: Caniliaq

change: (n) cimi, (v) allaurte-, cakanir-; ~ things in various ways qailluqtaar-; monetary ~ ciqumtaq, ciquimte-, itumtaq; ~ one's thinking taq'i-; abruptly ~ from being happy to being sad tuss'aqerte-; ~ one's mood or behavior abruptly qailqerte-; ~ one's behavior in an abnormal way castuqsagte-; ~ one's behavior when close relative is dying ilacir-;

~ **one's clothes** ac'inqigte-; ~ **one's mind and not do something as planned** taq'i-; ~ **one's N (pb) -linqigte-**; ~ **one's residence** agqur-, upag-; ~ **the subject** nugtarte-; **not V, having ~ one's mind (pb) -nriceñar-**; **V after ~ing one's mind (pb) -tngurte-**; **not V after ~ one's mind (pb) -ngairute-**; **bearded seal with fur that ~s its direction when wet** nemercauk

channel: deep ~ kuineq; **main** ~ egmiumaneq; **manmade** ~ cev'aq, kuiliaq; **shortcut** ~ tunuirun; ~ **connecting bodies of water** akuluraq; **river** ~ kuiguyuk

chaos: heading toward ~ nepetmun

chapped: get ~ cii⁻¹

char: (burn) [e]leg-, leg-; **char things** legci-; **be ~red** leg'uma-

char: (fish) arctic ~ paassataq, yugyak; **Dolly Varden** ~ iqallugpik, iqalluyagaq

character: reference of one's ~ nallunritesta

characteristic: make ~ alarm calls cit'gallag-; **make a ~ sound** qalriur-

Charadrius semipalmatus: tapruar(aq*)¹, uyarr'uyaq

charcoal: cupun, kamipluk, kangipluk, *see Orlov (11)*; **ritually cleanse oneself by rubbing one's body with ~ after a death** caqunguar-

charge: pinarqut'lir-; **be in ~ of (him or it)** ataniur-

charm: iinru, inru, *see Turner (28)*

chase: ayalegte-; ~ **game** maligke-, malirqar-, malirqe-; ~ **a seal or other sea mammal** cive-; ~ **men** anguciur-

chastise: anucimirqecetaar-

chastity: carrluitneq

chatter: qannguaq

cheap: be ~ akikite-

check: paqte-, ussar-; **go to ~** paqte-; ~ **a fish trap or fishnet** kuvyassur-, taku⁻¹; ~ **N (game-catching implement) (pb) -cur-**, -ssur-; ~ **on (it)** paqnake-; ~ **outside** curar-, curtur-, yurar⁻²; ~ **snares** negarcur-; **upend so as to ~ underneath** ulpegte-

checkers: king in ~ taamaq; **piece in** ~ piaskaq

Cheeching: Cicing

cheek: ulluvak; ~ **of a fish, cut from the fish** ulluvalquq; **have ~s** cugnir-

cheese: ~-like fish aged in a pit cin'aq

Chefornak: Canineq, Caputnguaq, Cevv'arneq

Chen caerulescens: kanguq

Chen canagica: nacaullek

cherish: picaqe-, pirpake-

chest: anatomical qatek, qat'gaq; **chest: ~ bone** qat'gailitaq; **fall forward on ~** qategmiaqar-; **gurgle of the ~** qallalerte-; **have ~ congestion** qat'gagglugte-, qat'galngu-; **measurement from fingertip to ~** qerruuneq, quruneq; **measurement from the center of the ~ to the end of the fingertips** angvaneq²; **one of two tassels on the ~ and back of certain parkas** miryaruq; **pattern of calfskin sewn on parka across the ~** uminguaq; **otter fur sewn across ~ and back of a parka** keggacilleq

chest waders: qalluviik

Chevak: Cev'aq

chew: tamua-; ~ **food to soften it for someone, usually a little child, to eat** takuli-, tamuali-; ~ **gum**: angertur-; ~ **on a dried fish skin** amiracetaar(ar)-, arucetaaq; **dried fish skin for ~ing** ungicetaaq; **skin, especially of a dried fish, that one ~s** arucetaaq; **chew on a skin to soften it** aaqassaaq, angula-, taaqassaaq, tamukassaaq; **skin for ~ing** taaqassaaq; ~ **on frozen food, or on the ice where food was frozen on the surface of the snow** mangirrar-; ~ **on something, making a crunching noise** qangqur-; ~ **once** tamu-; ~ **tobacco** cuyatur-, iqmik-; **wood-- bug or larva** keggiayuli

chewing gum: angeq, kuc'uq; **homemade** ~ angiinaq

chewing tobacco: iqmik, tamuayagaq; **block** ~ ellitnguaq; **box for ~** iqmiutaq*; **make ashes to mix with ~** legci-

chick: piyagaq*; **common eider** ~ kutyagaq

chickadee: cekpiipiir(aq*), cikepiipiiq

chicken: kuulicaaq; **have ~ pox** anqerri-; ~ **wire** taluyarkaun

chickweed: sea ~ itegaraq, it'garralek, tukulleggaq*

chief: angayuqaq*, ataneq; **secondary** ~ sakaassiik; **war** ~ see Nelson (79)

child: ayaniilnguq, irniaq, mikelnguq(aq*), mikelnguq*, qetunraq*, tan'gurraq*, yuunraq; **"darned"** ~ mikeltak; **adopted** ~ teguaq, yuliaq; **be insistent like a** ~ umyui-; **be quiet (of a ~)** qinuute-; **beget a** ~ yunriur-; **begin walking (of a ~)** pek'nge-; **blue in the face from hard crying (of a ~)** ii-; **carry a ~ on one's back** tevaar-; **chew food to soften it for a little ~ to eat** takuli-; **coo to a ~** ineqe-, inqe-; **made-up words used to coo to a ~** inqutaq; **firstborn** ~ yung'eqarraarun; **give birth to a ~** irni-; **hold ~ in lap** icaqe-; ~ **held in lap or arms** carliaq; **hold a ~ out so that he can urinate** kene-; **in-law acquired by marriage of ~** tukuq host; **kiss a ~** melugar-; **mischievous** ~ asriq; **nephew, man's sister's** ~ usruq, uyruq; **nephew, female's sister's** ~ nurr'aq; **newborn** ~ yuurnnerrar(aq*); **one who raises a ~** mangnaqesta; **person who distributes clothing or food in honor of his or her ~'s first catching game or picking berries** kalukaq¹; **quiet down (of a ~)** qinuuir-; **raise (a ~)** anglicar-, tukangcar-; **send a son-in-law or daughter-in-law back because he or she is not a being a good spouse for one's ~** qinu-; **step~** aqumkengaq; **young** ~ ayankuq; **youngest** ~ carliaq, mik'nuraq; **child just starting to play in the "Lapp game," a baseball-like game (young ~)** kangpaniskaq; ~ **of a woman by a man to whom she is not married** acuniaqengaq; ~ **of the one sponsoring the Messenger Feast** kinguneq²; ~ **of unwed mother** atailnguq*, cailkakuaq, cailkakun yuurtelleq; ~ **that one has raised** anglicaraq; ~ **walking behind parent** kutyagaq; ~ **who clings to an adult** unga-; ~'s sled ikamracuar(aq*), ikamraruaq, qamigaun; ~'s sleeping bag qungcuutaq

childbirth: be restricted due to ~ caagnite-

childhood: for ~ to be over qasqite-

children: ~ **of the household** aanakellriit; **parent's cross-sex siblings and their ~** urelriit; **rear many ~** qetunriur-; **fidget, squirm, and babble (of ~)** qitevte-; **exclamation used in reference to feces or other smelly, messy things when speaking to small ~** paq; **scarecrow-like device designed to scare ~** aarallr(aq*); **ghost said to take ~** uligiayuli

chill: get goose pimples as when feeling a ~ down one's spine qerraleryug-; **react to a sudden ~** imuqite-, imurtua-; **suffer chill from going outside when sweaty** pacsaaqar-, patsaaqar-; **be ~ed** pacete-; **for condensation to become frost as it ~s** malngugte-; ~y weather pacnaq

chimney: apsirvik, puyirvik; ~ **for kerosene lamp** estakaanaq, stakaanaq

chin: tamlu; **coffin in which a person's knees were drawn up near his ~** citaq; **trapezoid that resembles a ~** tamlurnaq; ~ **strap** agluir-, agluirun; ~ **tattoo** tamlurun, tap'luqutyaq

Chinese: Lerleraaq, tarungssak, Tayarumiu

chinook salmon: taryaqvak

chip: caqte-, uss'arte-, uste-; ~ **ivory** egturte-; ~ **of wood** ciqualleq; ~ **part of something** petgerneq; ~ **ped place** usneq, uss'arneq, ussneq; **keep on ~ping** usserqe-

chisel: cupilaq; **cold** ~ caviliurcuun, cavnignarcuun; **ice** ~ cikuliurun, passikkaq, tugeq, tugrun, tuuq; **strike or jab repeatedly as with an ice ~** tugaur-, tugeq; ~ **for horn or ivory** egturun; ~ **used in working wood** keggiaq

chiton: uurritaq

chlorine: ~ **bleach** ciissiyagarcuun

choir: ~ **director** taimiurta

choke: tuvte-; ~ **and gasp as when wind blows in one's face** ep'ura-, purtua-, puurtua-; ~ **on a bone** enrite-, tuqute-; ~ **on liquid** qecquqite-; ~ **on something caught in one's windpipe** nerilkar-

choose: cucuke-; ~ **something** cucuklir-

chop: cakite-; ~ **more than once** piqertuar-; ~ **up** pacikcar-; ~ **walrus tusks from skull** avamiqiur-; ~ **wood** eqiur-; ~ **ped firewood** eqiaq; ~ **ped, shredded tobacco** cuyavleq; **chip of wood from ~ping** ciqualleq; **use a tool for ~ping wood** caskuyaqur-; ~ **ping block for wood** tukeryaraq; ~ **ping board** assipaq

chore: hesitate to do a chore cima-; ~ **done** caliaq; ~ **to be done** caarkaq, caliarkaq; **do ~s** cavvlugte-, kevgiur-; **one who does ~** kevgiurta

chorus: utertaaq; ~ **of song** pamyuq; ~ **of repeated nonwords** agneq

Christ: Kelistussaaq, Kristussaaq

Christian: agayumalria; **be a ~** agayuma-; ~ **concept of Purgatory** Utaqalgirvik

Christianity: agayumaciq; **one of a certain kind of legendary little people said to appear to those who don't accept ~** kelessiniayaaq

Christmas: Agayunerpak, Alussistuaq; **Russian** ~ Selavi, S'laavi

chronic: ~ **obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)** anerniqe-; **be in ~ pain** nangamcuk; ~ly V (pb) -ngar-; **one who ~ly** Vs (pb) -ngarli

crunching: make a ~ noise while chewing qangqur-

Chuathbaluk: Curarpalek

Chukchi Peninsula: Qull'iq*

Chukfaktoolik: Cuukvagtalek

Chukwoktulik: Cuukvagtalek

chum: be attracted by ~ naryar-; ~ for catching fish naryarcetaaq

chum salmon: aluyak, iqalluk, kangitneq, mac'utaaq, nalayaq, naraaniq, neqepik, teggmaarrluk

chunks: cut fish into ~ tevigte-

church: agayuvik, angayuvik; **confession of sins in** ~ apqaurun; **donate money in** ~ ellii-; **go to** ~ agayuliyar-, agayuvik;
member of the Russian Orthodox ~ Kass'alugpiaq; **reader in** ~ naaqista; **the** ~ agayuvik

church caretaker: estaalista, sakaassiik, staalista

churchwarden: estaalista, staalista

churn: qalla-, qallate-¹; ~ing water leriig; **make a ~ing sound** ler'arte-

Cicuta mackenzieana: anguturluq, iligviit neqait, uquutvaguaq

cigar: cikalaq, puyuruq, puyurtuq, puyurtuutaq; **smoke a** ~ puyurtur-

cigarette: kuingiq, melugkaq, meluguaq, puyurruq, puyuruq, puyurtuq, puyurtuutaq, sapeq; **hand-rolled** ~
imgayagaq*; **smoke a** ~ puyurtur-; ~ **butt** iqugkuaq; ~ **lighter** kumarcissuun; ~ **paper** kalikayagaq*

Cikuminuk Lake: Cikumnek

Cinclus mexicanus: puyuqumaar(aq*)

cinnabar: al'tuutaq

cinquefoil: shrubby ~ teggerpak

circle: akagenqellria, uive-, uivenqellria; ~ **repeatedly** uivaar-, uivaartur-; ~ **with one's fingers and run down** cipegte-;
compass for making ~s kayivaun; **go in ~s** uivagci-

circle-and-dot design: ellanguaq, iinguaq, kassugaliig*; **tool for making** ~ kassugaliilissuun

circular: be ~ akagenqegg-; ~ **calendar** cill'aaq; ~ **cap** uivquq, uivqurraq*; ~ **motion** ulug-¹

circumcise: ~ or be ~d nuugir-

circumstances: finally V after being prevented by ~ (pb) -urainar-; **resign oneself to** ~ beyond one's control tuatequa-

cisco: Bering ~ imarpinraq*, naptaq; **least** ~ iituli, iituliq

citation: kalikaq nallunairun arenqiallugutmek

city: nunarpak; **visit within a** ~ cinirte-

Cladonia rangiferina: ciruneruut, tuntut neqait

claim: ~ (it) as one's N (pb) -ksagute-; ~ed as one's N (pb) -kliute-

clam: aatevtaa, angvassurliq, apakussutaaq, qamaquq, taavtaa, taliruaq, taqilek, tavtaa, teq'ulungssaq, uiluq; **big** ~
turtuniaq; **razor** ~ aliruaq; **slender** ~ pilagtuarun; ~ **that is black on the ends** amsak, amyak; **type of small** ~
igyaralek; **thin-necked** ~ uviluq

clamp: qec'issuun; ~ **used to hold bent piece of wood** pascirissuun; **have one's mouth open and stretched wide with**
teeth ~ iryagte-¹

clamshell: uiluq

clan: atanekuyuk

clang: avirlullag-, kallagte-; **be ~ing** avirlurte-, arivlurte-

Clangula hyemalis: aarraaliq, allgiar(aq*)

clap: qacangqi-; ~ **down on** negler-; ~ **the hands** patguur-

clarification: taikaniun

clarify: naigte-

Clark's Point: Saguyaq

clasp: quumkaute-; ~ **fastener** nagtuqaq; ~ or **snap** ukiutnaq

clatter: avirlullag-, kakave-, kavcagte-; **make a ~ing noise** lerli-; **with a big ~ing noise** kavcagpak

clavicle: qutuk

claw: cetugmig-, cetuk, cituk; ~ **of bird** cetumquq; ~ **of a bird of prey** pekugkalleg; **scratch by** ~ing qecugmig-; **scratch**

hard with ~s cetugmig-; **clutch in the ~s** teguqar-

clay: qikuq; **very whitish ~** qaurtuli; *see Zagoskin*

(5, 6)

Claytonia tuberosa: ulqiq, utqiq

clean: carrir-, menuite-; **a gun** puyuqair-; **be ~** carr'ite-, eprite-, essuite-, perr'ite-; **~ clothes, bedding, etc.** iqair-;

completely ~ perr'irpak; **lick completely ~** painqegcaar(ar)-; **~ area** carr'ilqaq; **~ house** eqte⁻², kenagte-, kenugte-; **~**

underneath ulpegte-; **offal from ~ing fish** ciqueq; **scoop out entrails when ~ing small fish** citeg-

cleanse: kencigcar-; **~ of spiritual impurity** essuircar-; **~ ritually** tarvaq; **~ oneself ritually** caqunguar-; **be ~d** essuir-

clear: **be ~** essuite-, nallunaite-, navcuite-; **become ~** essuir-; **for the sky to be ~** avair-; **be ~ (of liquids, glass, ice)**

ecuilinguq*, ecuite-; **~, blue ice** cikurpak, cikulugpiaq; **~ away dirt from carrir-;** **~ one's throat** erinkegcar-, *see Drebert*

(5); **for there to be a blizzard under otherwise ~ skies** aciikuar-

clear up: **for weather to ~** avirpag-; **for fog or mist to close in and ~ repeatedly** quurruyag-; **~ (of water)** perrir-; **~ after the weather has been wet for a period of time** pakmallir-

clearly: **be unable to think ~** umyugailkacag-; **speak ~** erinia-; **see ~** mecike-; **be ~ visible** mecig-, mecignarqe-; **become ~ visible** mecigi-

cleft palate: cevcilleg; **one with a ~** cevcilleg

clergyman: agayulirta

clerk: **hotel ~** allaniurta; **store ~** kipusviliurta

clicking: **~ the tongue** qalmar-

cliff: ekvik, epnaq, igceñeq, peñaq; **brow of ~** qauqaq; **go up or pull up a ~ using a rope** qela⁻⁵; **seep of water from a ~** kullugte-; **snow hanging over a ~** navcaq; **~ lettuce** inguqiq; **net used to capture birds on sea ~s** egqaqun; **wild potato that grows near ~s** atkallaq

climb: mayur-; **~ around** mayura-; **~ gradually** mayuar(ar)-; **~ on top of something** ugte⁻¹; **~ out from below** nuge-; **~ up on bed** taggiyar-; **ice that one can climb up on** uscaryuyagaq; **dunes or coast that cannot be ~ed** uss'ariyak; **be a good ~er** nepeckegg-; **rope for ~ing** qavarciq

cling: nepte-; **~ to him** paiyaar-; **be able to ~ to things** nepeckegg-; **show affectionate attachment by ~ing** unga-

clinging: **be such as to induce ~ affection** unganarqe-; **~ debris** nevluk; **eat bits of meat ~ to a bone** pukug-; **show affectionate attachment by ~** unga-; **have things ~ to it**

leve-, neve⁻¹; **have things ~ to one** nepitag-

clip: **~ off growth** qiur-

clippers: **nail ~** cetuircuutek

cloak: ulikutaq

clock: cass'aq, sass'aq

close: melek, umek, (v) palute-, patu-; **stay ~ to** mallguur-; **be ~** canimete-, mallegte-, qante-, ukaqsig-; **come ~ or bring ~** taikanir-; **part of whale's flippers ~ to tail** et'raq; **~ around** quumkaute-; **one that is ~ behind** keluqliq*; **wow, what a ~ call!** kuaksikika; **~ friend** qanerviggaq*; **very ~ friend or cousin** naruyaq²; **~ friend whose requests one mustn't refuse** qat'nguq; **plug to ~ hole on a sealskin float** unguquutaq; **~ one's eyes** cikme-, cikmir-, qelme-; **~ one's eyes partially** qaamyuar(ar)-; **~ one's eyes tightly** cikempag-; **~ passage** capa^c; **~ relative** mekiyiq; **be distraught because of misdeeds of a ~ relative** mak'urte-; **be ~ to** malleq-; **be ~ together** qelqerrute-; **sit ~ to the edge** qutqir-; **sew it ~d** nungute-; **~d container** keviraun; **be ~d tightly** eqessnga-; **cut ~ly** qiur-; **~ly bound thing** malleqtaq; **move ~r** malkanir-

close in: mame-, quu⁻¹; **for fog or mist to ~ and clear up repeatedly** quurruyag-; **~ (of weather, hole, etc.)** cikete-, cikte-; **~ on (of fog, grass, etc.)** cikvagute-, cikvangqaur-; **~ on or around (it)** quurute-

closet: akluvik

closures: **emergency ~ of fishing or hunting season** piqatarraarpeknateng umegluku

clot: **blood ~** angruyarneq

cloth: lumarraq, llumarraq, negacungaq; **accidental tear in ~** allganeq; **feel soft (of ~)** nerepsunarqe-; **gather ~** murugte-; **heavy ~** tulvaaq; **lightweight cotton ~** ciitsaaq; **manufactured item such as ~** kass'artaq; **roll of ~** imguaraq; **ruffle at hem of ~** parka cover ciqauyaq; **striped ~** tiik; **striped thin ~** ik'aruq; **wash ~** perriuksuar(aq*); **trim on ~ cover** parka naqyun; **~ used to cover a shelf or a cabinet** capkuq; **~ parka cover** negacungaq, qaliipautaq

clothes: **change one's ~** ac'inqigte-; **put on warm ~** maqarqe-; **rinse ~** murqe-; **take off one's ~** gayaru; **wash ~** ervig-; **~ dryer** kinercissuun; **~ hanger** agautaq*; **sleep with ~ on** cikcenar-; **go with only the ~ on one's back** nangrinar-; **~**

wringer ciurrsuun; **bring ~ for distribution during the Bladder Feast** ciamci-; **departed person for whom his loved ones perform the ceremony of clothing in new ~ during the Greater Memorial Feast** akngirqun; **namesake of the dead who is given ~**neqliskengaq

clothesline: inivik

clothespin: iniissuun

clothing: aklu, cangssagaq, piluguk, un'u; **article of ~** aturaq; **be careful with one's ~** kencig-; **be uncomfortably wet and cold (of ~)** imurnarqe-; **be wrinkled (of ~)** uyungllugte-; **corduroy for making ~** aqsallin; **drawstring casing on ~** parrvik, parteraq, parterin. tarpera; **fastener for ~** nunguyun; **fish-skin ~** amiragglugaq; **have debris clinging to one's ~** apat'ag-; **have things clinging to it, such as snow on ~** neve-¹;

hold inside ~ qumig-; **patch on ~** callirneq, callmak; **person with tattered ~** ilgulgaq; **provide a bride with new ~** nulirrucir-; **pullover ~** as'arcaraq; **put on ~** at'e-; **seal out wind and cold by tightening ~** parte-¹; **shake ~** evcug-, kanevlarte-; **wear N (~) (pb) -tur**-²; **put on ~ back to front** tunupirte-; **~ bag** akluinqun; **gift of ~ for a youth dancing for the first time** nangrun; **ceremony of ~ one or more persons in memory of the deceased** Ac'eciaraq; **give the namesake(s) of the deceased new ~ during Greater Memorial Feast or Lesser Memorial Feast** ac'eci-, uivutar-; **person for whom his loved ones perform the ceremony of ~ in new clothes during the Greater Memorial Feast** akngirqun; **person who distributes ~ in honor of his or her child's first catching game or picking berries** kalukaq¹

cloud: amirlu, qilaggluk; **small ~** amirluar(aq*); **white cloud that rises from the horizon** uquryak²; **cumulus ~s** makerliit; **go forward through ~s** pula-; **~s on the horizon but blue sky above** qerruutaq; **for rain ~s to develop** kukvagu-

cloudberry: aqavsik, aqevyik, atsalugpiaq, atsaq, atsarpiaq, epulek, naunraq*, *see Zagoskin (19)*

cloudy: **be ~** amirli-, amirlu-, amirtu-

clown: picingssag-

club: anautaq; **club ~ cards** agyaq, kelistaq; **club (weapon)** kaugtuarcuun, kaugtuutaq²; **~ for hitting fish** qenngitaq

clump: **~ of grass on the tundra** maneq, nasquruuq

clumsily: V ~ (pb) -vialug-

clumsy: **be ~** kutakiqe-, picurliqte-, *see Barnum (39)*; **be ~ while working** teyqiqe-

Clupea harengus: neqalluarpak

Clupea harengus pallasi: iqalluarpak

clusters: **be in ~** pulqima-

clutch: **in the hands or claws** teguqar-

coal: cupun

coals: aumaq, cupun, qetek, *see Wrangell (4)*

coaming: **kayak deck beam next to and aft of ~** asaun²

coarse: **tall ~ grass** englullinr(aq*), patugpak; **~ grass used for weaving mats, making baskets** kelugkaq; **type of ~ reed** kilirnaq

coast: ceña, cina; **a person who lives on the tundra in contrast to those who live along major rivers or on the ~** akulmiu; **(reindeer) descend toward the ~** anuillite-; **~ area between Nelson Is. and the mouth of the Kuskokwim** Canineq; **~ dweller** ceñarmiu

coastal: **holiday celebrated only in the ~ area** Qaarpak, Qengarpak

coat: paltuuk, uligaaq, ullirtaaq, *see Nelson (106)*; **remove one's ~** matarte-; **without a ~** matar-; **be outside without a ~** taigtur-², uvruar(ar)-; **be without a ~ in the cold** kiingraar(ar)-; **~ with tar or pitch** taarte-

coatless: **be ~** matangqa-

coccyx: pamesquq, pamyuqaq, pamyurrauluk, teq'uciq, teryurauluk

Cochlearia officinalis: itegaraq, it'garralek

cock: **~ a trap or other spring-loaded device** petengtaq; **cock a gun** ipug-

cockle: qamaquq, tap'luqutyaq

cockpit: **rib under kayak ~** engineq; **line of stitching on top of kayak extending from stern to ~** ikavsianeq; **~ deck beam of a kayak** tukervik ayagaq; **hook used to pull things from the end of the kayak to the ~** tallirraq

cod: **arctic ~** atgiaq; **~ barbel** kaacicaq; **diaphragm of ~** qatmak; **Pacific ~** manignaalleryak; **~ (saffron)** iqalluaq; *see Orlov (3)*

codfish: amutaq; **abnormal growth in throat of ~** iqngulluk

coffee: kuupiaq, kuuvviaq, *see Adams (19)*; **be strong (of ~)** cur-, ecur-; **be weak (of ~)** ecuite-; **bread or other**

accompaniment to ~ aukaq, tevuq; **have only tea or ~** merr'arar(ar)-; **make ~** kuuvvii-; **cup for ~** yuurqaun; **hot**

beverage (~) one drinks by sipping yuurqaq
coffepot: kuvvinaq
coffin: qunguq; **old-style** ~ citaaq, sitaaq; **place (body) in** ~ qemagte-
coho: ~ (silver) salmon caayuryaq, ciayuryaq, qakiiyaq*, qavlunaq, uqurliq*
cohort: age ~ yuullgutkelriit; ~ **members** egilrallgun
coil: puckarpak; **turn grass basket** ~ **inward** nungirte-¹
coiled: begin a ~ **grass basket** teryeri-; **tray for** ~ **harpoon rope** acaluq; **tightly** ~ **rigid basket** mingqaaq; **make a tightly** ~ **rigid basket** mingqii-; ~ **sealskin line** imgun
coin: aluminum or brass private ~ leraaniq
Colaptes auratus: puugtuyuli
cold: (human) be ~ alap'aar-, errute-, kumlate-, nengllir-, nengllir-, nengte-¹, qerrute-; **be very** ~ qerruyanarqe-; **feel the** ~ nenglliur-; **have** ~ **ears** ciutair(ar)-; **have** ~ **feet** it'gair(ar)-; **have** ~ **hands** unatair(ar)-; **have** ~ N (pb) -ir(ar)-; **be weak from** ~ kuuguuyar-; **have stiff hands from the** ~ perleqciir(ar)-, perrleqciir(ar)-; **have one's legs cramped by** ~ pay'uqar-; **one who gets** ~ **easily** qerruskaq; **have a frostbitten spot where one has touched a** ~ **object** pupingqua-; **be uncomfortable because of wet** ~ imurnarqe-, imuryug-; **be sensitive (of teeth sensitive to)** keggsagar-; **react vocally to a sudden contact with** ~ **water** imuqite-, imurtua-; **be without a coat or parka in the** ~ kiingraar(ar)-; **seal out** ~ **by tightening clothing** parte-¹; **knitted cuff to keep out the** ~ tayarnerun
cold: (weather) ~ **weather** nengla^e; **extremely** ~ **weather** nengelvak; **boot for** ~ **wet weather** irvaun; **how** ~ **it is!** alap'aa; **dwarfed or stunted from exposure to** ~ kuc'uqerte-; **form a hard snow crust during a** ~ **spring night preceded by a warm day** qerretrar-, qetrar-; **ice crystal from extreme** ~ **weather** quilekupiaq; **vapor rising from a object in the** ~ aurneq; **draft of** ~ igurneq, iterneq, yurneq; **mist of** ~ **air rushing in** ancarneq, anllugneq; **ghost or spirit whose presence is indicated by** ~ **mist** nepengyaq; ~ **chisel** cavignarcuun, caviliurcuun; ~ **month** tanqiluryaq; **first** ~ **month** Tanqiluryaq Ciuqliq; **second** ~ **month** Tanqiluryaq Kinguqliq; **crunching sound as made by boots on** ~ **snow** qerqiugte-; **scraping or hissing sound made by something sliding on very** ~ **snow** kakingerte-; **for weather to warm up after a** ~ **spell** canikliute-; ~ **spring water** kumlaneq, nengllinaq; ~ **thing, especially water** kumla; ~ **storage** kumlivik
cold: (illness) quseq, quyeq; **have a** ~ quyer-; ~ **sore** callaneq, callakayak
cold-blooded: ~ **crawling thing** ciissiq, siissiq
coldness: kumla; ~ **in the air** nengla^e
collapse: ilve-, ime-, navte-, uyunge-; **almost** ~ unaqserte-; ~ **as from a heart attack or being shot** narullgute-; ~ **on the people in the building** ull'ute-; **up off the ground not** ~d qerrata-
collarbone: qutuk
collateral: teguarkaq akitulria
collect: quyurte-; ~ **bit by bit** aur-, avur-; ~ **firewood** muragte-; **men who** ~ **food during the "Aaniq" holiday** aanak; **tubers** ~ed by the mice qertat; **plants** ~ed from mouse caches aatuuyaarpak
collector: tax ~ AKILIQURAUTNEK QUYURCISTA
colon: anaun; ~ (anatomical) qelluq
color: kal'aaq, minguk, minguun, qaskiq; **black** ~ tungu-; **blue** ~ qeyurliq, qiugliq, qiurliq; **blue-gray** ~ qesuuq; **green** ~ cungagliq; **pink** ~ kavircessngalnguq*, kavirrluk; **red** ~ kavisqaq, kenevkar-; **orange** ~ qalleryak; **purple** ~ pelicqiq; **silver** ~ed qerrircetellria, qerrirliq; **white** ~ qatellria; **yellow** ~ civigniq, esirliq; ~ **by rubbing with ochre** cip'ngiar-; **sea slug, orange or purple in** ~ uraruq; ~ed design keptaq; **jade or other** ~ful stone aumaq; **run (of ~s)** ure-¹; **lose** ~ qesuir-, ui-; **streak of** ~ keptaq; **be less dark or intense in** ~ mitriate-
colt: nuraq
coltsfoot: kalngaguaq; **leaf of** ~ pellukutaq
column: sun ~ akertem ayarua
coma: be in a ~ ellangeksaite-, elpengeksaite-
comb: ilairin, kumaggsin, nuyiurun; **fine-toothed** ~ ingqircuun; ~ **for lice** kumakircuun, nerescin; ~ **with widely spaced teeth** tegurciurun; **grass** ~ taluutaq; ~ **kept in hair** katagciurun; ~ **one's hair** ilair-², ilarqutair-, nuyiur-
combat: engage in hand-to-hand ~ cagte-², yagte-
combination: ~ **knife and scraper** caniissaq
combine: see Barnum (7)
come: taa-; ~! taayam; ~ **almost to a boil** cuminge-; ~ **apart at the seams** mekegte-; ~ **back to life** unguir-; ~ **back**

uteskiaqer-; ~ **closer** taikanir-; ~ **down** puvair-; ~ **down to or toward water** kanar-¹; ~ **downward** acitmurte-; ~ **farther in** kiavar-; ~ **for speaker** taite-²; ~ **from the distance** agiirte-; ~ **here!** taitai; ~ **in and out of view in the distance** irlurnite-; ~ **in** iter-; ~ **into contact with** agtur-; ~ **into existence** piurte-; ~ **into the view of** alairvike-, igvar-; ~ **invited to a village** curukaq; ~ **loose** qacagli-; ~ **nearer** kangiqsigi-; ~ **of age** angutngurte-; ~ **off** agugar-, aūg'ar-; ~ **off as a layer** kii-²; ~ **on** ataki; ~ **out at water below** kanauma-; ~ **out into the open** cev'ar-, puge-; ~ **over one (of an emotion)** tut'e-; ~ **through** alpag-¹; ~ **to believe (it/him)** ukveryagute-; ~ **to feel compassion toward** naklegyagute-; ~ **to lack the quality of being V or of N-ness (pb)** -arute-; ~ **to love** kenegyagute-; ~ **to mind** neq'ar-; ~ **to one's senses** elpenge-; ~ **to pass** picirte-; ~ **to something** ullaute-; ~ **to the area of the speaker** tai-; ~ **to the end** iquklite-; ~ **to the rescue of** anirtua-; ~ **to the surface** qaivar-; ~ **to the surface, emerging halfway** puge-; ~ **together** katurte-; ~ **undone at a seam** egume-; ~ **uninvited to eat** payaqcaar(ar)-; ~ **up on** alarute-; ~ **upon** alarute-, alake-¹, tekite-; ~ **upon as a stranger** yit'e-; ~, **attracted by noise** nepengyaq; **ask to ~ something back** tungcirtur-; **for day to ~ upon one** erute-; **for tide to ~ in** itercanir-; **have a stranger ~ upon one** yit'e-; **having ~ from another village** nengaugite-; **ice piece that ~s loose from the bottom** pugteqrun; **suddenly ~ to the surface** pugler-

comet: ag'urayuli, agyaq aruvilria, pamyurpalek; **have light streaming out of it like a ~** qamurrir-

comfort: caceturqaur-, qarute-; ~ **(someone)** taceturqaur-

comfortable: **be** ~ arenqig-, ellui-; **feel ~ with (him)** yugnike-; **one whom one feels ~ with** yugnikek'nga

comical: **be** ~ englarnarqe-

coming: **this ~ autumn** uksuaq; **this ~ winter** uksuq; **stormy weather, a harbinger of fish ~ in** taqikcar-; ~ **this way** maa-i

command: alarqur-, alerqur-, pisqun; **officer in charge of others but also under the ~ of someone else** atanerruaq; **follow ~s** niisnga-

commandment: alerquun

comment: ~ **unfavorably on (him)** upute-¹

commission: arenqiirturtet; **local boundary** ~ NUNACUARNI AVATMEGGNEK ARENQIIRTURTET

commit: ~ **adultery** akusraruteke-, arniur-; ~ **burglary** it'ra-; ~ **gang rape** agkenge-; ~ **murder or manslaughter** yugte-; ~ **a sin** kengliqe-

committee: arenqiirturtet

commode: qurrun

common eider: angiikvak, metraq*, nanvista; **female** ~ nayangarya; **male** ~ tunupista; ~ **chick** kutyagaq

common loon: tunupirtaq, tuullek, urr'urruayuli, yaqulegpak

common merganser: payirpak

common sense: **lack** ~ umyuarite-, usviite-

common snipe: cugtuvik, kukukuaq

commonly: **furbearing animal ~ trapped for its pelt** melqulek

commotion: **make a ~** akusrarte-; **heading toward** ~ nepetmun

communal house: **tunnel entrance to men's** ~ agviaq; ~ **(with "Aaniq")** nalug-³, tumagcur-; ~ **(with Bladder Feast)** kagaciqaq, kangaciqaq; ~ **(with Inviting-In Feast)** neviararuaq, pekceetaaq; ~ **(with Messenger Feast)** kapqerraarta, kasmilria, umguci- **a timber at the entrance to the men's** ~ ayapervik

Communion: **take** ~ augtur-; ~ **bread** akurtuq, kelipaq, kelipayagaq; **Holy** ~ ATANREM NEREVKARITII, Kristussaam kemgan auggaan-llu akurtullra, TANQILRIA ILAKUUCIQ; **something eaten after receiving** ~ qeciryailkun

community: **activity** caqciq; ~ **hall** katurrvik, quyurrvik

community house: **men's** ~ kiiya, qasgi, qaygiq; **bench in men's** ~ ingleq; **journey into the ocean from a men's ~ to hunt for walrus** kaugpangcar-; **corner timber in a men's** ~ talliqiun; **horizontal log in men's** ~ tuussaq¹; **log above door of men's** ~ qaliqerrun; **log hung horizontally with rope in a men's** ~ aavussaq; **planks put over fireplace in a men's** ~ nacin; **ritually "take over" a men's** ~ qasgiqenge-; **supporting post of bench in men's** ~ palan; **upper tie beam of men's** ~ mamcartaq

companion: aapaq, aipaq, malik; **be a poor** ~ ilaniite-, ilanirqe-; **become a ~ of** aipir-; **N and ~ (pb)** -(e)nkut

compare: ayuqekute-; *equalis case (see Endings section)*

compass: kampaassaq, kangpaassaq, pellaayailkun *see Adams (18)*; ~ **for making circles** kayivaun

compassion: naklekun, takumcukiyaraq, takumcukun; **feel** ~ kusguyug-, naklegyug-, takumcuyug-; **cause one to feel** ~ kusgunarqe-, naklegnarqe-; **feel ~ toward** nakleke-; **feel ~ toward (him)** takumcuke-; **come to feel ~ toward** naklegyagute-; **merit** ~ takumcunarqe-

compassionate: be ~ kusgutar-, takumcutar-; **be a ~ person** naklegtar-
compel: ~ one to V (*pb*) -cete⁻¹, -cite⁻¹, -vkar-
compensate: akilir-
compete: aksagtaar-, anagtassiigute-; ~ with a slanted pole qip'artaar-; ~ in a race pilraute-
competent: ~ person elluatuq
competition: anagtassiigun; **log hung in a men's community house for games** ~ aavussaq
complain: aripluar(ar)-, egvurci-, qanemyuugar-, qanevlugte-; ~ of one's aches and pains, or troubles yuuniar-; ~ about (him) upute⁻¹; ~ over food neqlugcira-; ~, wanting more elara-; **distribute gifts to those who ~ of being slighted** aruq'ler-
complementary: atunem
complete: be ~ qaqima-; **bundle of pelts containing enough to make a parka** naaneq; **become ~ in number** naa-; ~ set of new clothing given during the Greater Memorial Feast or Lesser Memorial Feast ac'eci-, uivutar-; ~d set naaneq
completely: empty ~ kalugte-; V ~, thoroughly (*pb*) -nqegcaar(ar)-; ~ alone kiirrar-; ~ **clean:** perr'irpak; **lick** ~ painqegcaar(ar)-; ~ **empty:** kalug-, kalugte-; **be ~ kalungqa-; be ~ full of cargo** uciar-
completion: V more toward ~ (*pb*) -vsiar-; **settle down after ~ of activity** ngelkarte-
complexion: have a dark ~ tungunga-
complications: V-ing with no ~ (*pb*) -nginar-
comply: grant request for specific gift naigtenrite-
component: ~ at the end of something iquulqutaq; **funnel-like ~ in a fish trap** iluliraq
comprehend: taringe-; **reach the stage of youth when a person begins to hear and ~** ciutengar(ar)-
conceal: act to ~ one's actions from nalluliur-
concentrate: on one's work munarcete-; **be unable to ~** umyugailkacag-
conception: immaculate ~ Tanqilriim Mary-m carrluunani piurtellra
concerned: be ~ civuura-; **be ~ about one's supplies and to work on it** cumerte-; **be ~ or worried about** cangalke-, cangalliur-
concerning: become unknowing ~ whether or how one is V-ing (*pb*) -ciirute-
concubine: nukaraq
condensation: ceq, seq; **have ~ form on it** seq-; **for ~ to become frost** malngugte-
condenser: puckacuar(aq*)
condition: eluciq, luuciq; **be of uncertain ~** maluknarqe-; **few N in poor ~** (*pb*) -llruar(aq*); **get back into one's original ~** angimurte-; **reach a certain condition** pitari-; ~ of possessor with respect to V (*pb*) -ciq; ~ of weather causing famine ellarrluk; **customarily or habitually V (if other ~s hold)** (*pb*) -naur-
conduct: give serious advice concerning proper ~ alerqua-
cone: spruce ~ ungilak
confer: arenqiirtur-
confess: assiilnguir-
confession: make a ~ assiilnguir-; **make a ~ in church** apqaur-; ~ of sins in church apqaurun
confidence: inspire ~ kemyunarqe-; **not inspire ~** kemyunaite-; **have ~ in** kemyuke-
confident: be alagyug-, alegyug-; **be self-~ by nature** alegtar-; **come to feel ~ toward (it)** alegyagute-
confined: be itengqa-
confining: run into a ~ area cuukcaute-; **swell up, exerting pressure inside a ~** puvute-
confirmation: kayucaryaraq
conflagration: eka^e
confluence: of rivers kassigluq
conforming to: atunem
confront: persistently caumake-; ~er curuk
confused: be ~ tala-, uunguciite-; **be frustrated, ~, and anxiety ridden** taya-; **feel ~** aakulagte-; **get ~** uunguciir-; **have become ~** uunguciirute-
confusion: uunguciicaraq
congeal eyur⁻², igur⁻³

congestion: have nasal ~ umci-, umgi-
conical: ~ wood-slat fish trap nemerciq; ~ hats resembling traditional fish traps cingssiik; ~ wooden trap for otter or mink teggvak
conjunction: occurring because of or in ~ with something else nalleknnguar-
conjure: avnir-
connected: be ~ ata-; be attached or ~ usgute-, uygute-; pass or be ~ under the jaw agluir-
connecting: channel ~ bodies of water akuluraq; joint or connecting point of a hoop-like object uivneq
connects: J-shaped section that ~ the stomach to the intestine aataruaq; carved part on top stiffener of kayak forepart that ~ the struts nutengqupagta
consciously: immediately accept, acquiesce, believe without ~ deciding to do so maligarte-
consciousness: lose ~ nalluqar-, pella-; lose awareness, ~, one's good sense ellairute-, cellairute-
consequence: as a ~ of ugaani, uguani; have ~ iqungqerr-; habitually act carelessly or recklessly, without thinking of the possible ~ mulngaite-
conservation: aninqiyaraq
conserve: aninqe-, naacuqe-
conserving: be ~ of pessuqe-
consider: ~ it to be too small mikelke-; ~ (him) a good person yugnike-; ~ (it) to be bad issiqe-; ~ (it) to tend to cause one to V (pb) -nake-; ~ important pirpake-; ~ (it) very important arcaqake-; ~ indispensable nanelviite-; ~ object to be pleasant to V or be a pleasant N (pb) -nike-; ~ object to be unpleasant to V or be an unpleasant N (pb) -niilke-, -nialke-; ~ one's actions before acting umyuarcirtur-; ~ V-ing (pb) -kunayaaqe-; ~ what is going to happen and accept it tuallituar-
considerate: be ~ naklegyug-, tuvqatar-; be ~ of nakleke-
considered decision: make a ~ naspertur-
consonant: erinituliunrilnguq*; stop ~ arulaituli
conspicuous: be ~ mistu-
constant moisture: flesh become raw from ~ uusurte-, uuyurte-
constantly V: (pb) -rrlainer-
constellation: igigkaraat, Negcik, Tulukaruum Pitegcautii; raven's arrow Tulukaruum Pitegcautii; Big Dipper Qaluurin; Little Dipper Nayipar(aq*); Cassiopeia Qengartarak; Bootes Taluyat; part of Bootes ~ Ilulirat; Orion or Orion's belt Cagquralriit, Sagquralriit, Tulukaruum Ayarua; Corona Borealis Kinguqerrat; combined ~ of Perseus and Auriga Tuntuq; Ursa Major Tunturyuk; Ursa Minor, Little Bear Kaviaret; ~ that resembles an eyebrow qavlunguaq; see Barnum (17)
constipated: be ~ anaqauner-, anarciigate-, tegg'ite-, tuvute-; become ~ tuv'i-
constipation: tuvuuricaraq
constrained: ~ by circumstances or authority anuraqe-
construction wood: equgpigaq
consultant: alerquista
consume: be ~d nange-; ~ especially water without restraint akunriur-
consumption: food ready for ~ neqkaq
contact: be in ~ with naikar-; come into or be in ~ with agtur-; react vocally to a sudden chill, usually from ~ with cold water imuqite-, imurtua-; make actual ~ with (it) or between (them) cingar-
container: akirtaq, caqun, ekviucilluk, paankaq; be inside a ~ ekuma-; bent part of wooden ~ pertaq; bentwood rim around top of wooden ~ perneq; bottom part or piece of ~ allungak; empty ~ that held N (pb) -utelleg; gunpowder ~ puyurkarvik; large wooden ~ kalupak; leak liquids from a ~ ellngar-; put away in a storage ~ kellar-; remove items one after another from ~ anqur-; sealed or otherwise closed ~ keviraun; search or rummage through a ~ kaaleg-; sprinkling of things as at the bottom of an almost-empty ~ kanevneq; spurt or gush out of ~ agtar-; stiff lip piece (and/or stopper?) for water ~ pasvaagun; take out from a ~ yuu-²; tobacco ~ curmak; pour from one ~ to another naave-, naive-; water ~ made from walrus bladder keciquataq; ~ for N (pb) -viutaq; ~ for oil uqivik; roll-up ~ for small items imguyutaq; ~ for storing seal oil uquucilleq; ~ made of beluga stomach imanarvik; ~ made of skin acalurnaq; reach into a ~ kau-; residue inside ~ that held liquid kivyaneg; small ~ woven from grass naqtaar(aq*); repeatedly put into ~s ekur-
contempt: hold in ~ arrsake-

content: future ~ imarkaq

contents: imaq*; **undesirable** ~ imaller(aq*), imaqucuk, imaryuk; **be overfull with** ~ pak'me-; **put** ~ in imir-; **remove the ~ of a seal intestine** agqe-²

contest: engage in a finger-pulling ~ akuliprun

continent: nunalugpiaq

continue: egmir-; ~ to V -ur(ar)-; ~ not to V -yunrite-; **start and** ~ to V -yaurciiqe-; ~ **V-ing over a period of time** -aur(ar)-

contraband item: avaluugarkaunrilnguq*

contract: picirkiuraq, taqucilleq picirkamek

contrary: ~ to the way it should be or the way one should act kenlutmun

contrast: ordinary or ordinary person (in ~ to shamans and the like) Yup'ik; fancy, ~ing colored skin patchwork trim at hem of garment ingqit; used for emphasis or ~ (*enc*) =am

control: be in a difficult situation that one cannot ~ kalivqinar-; resign oneself to circumstances beyond one's ~ tuatequa-; be able to ~ the situation one finds oneself in kalivqinaite-

conveniently: do something, or be someone the exact word for which is forgotten or not known to the speaker, or is more ~ not stated in full, but an act or person that the listener will understand as being referred to imuu-

converse with: qanrrugute-

convicted: be ~ of a crime nataqii-

convince: eguaqur-

convulsion or seizure: have a ~ qiste-

coo: make one wish to ~ to it ineqsunarge-; the particular made-up words used to ~ to a child inqutaq; ~ to a child using the words made up for that child inqe-, ineqe-; respond affectionately to an adult's ~ing ungaqtar-

cook: kenir-², see Barnum (43), Lonneux (3); partially ~ sourdock for storage ikugte-; ~ by baking or roasting rather than boiling uute-; cook by boiling ega-; ~ by briefly immersing in boiling water egavyag-; ~ frozen fish after it is thawed uussag-; ~ N -liur-; ~ quickly as by placing in boiling water uuga'rte-; ~ rare umlluaqar-, uungllekar-, uussiiqar-, uuvlaag-, uvluaqar-

cook stove: kenircuun

cooked: be ~ uu-; wild greens that can be ~ cuassaaq; ~ blackfish uqnarliq, uuqnarliq; ~ blackfish fry allemaa; meatball made of the soft meat and bones of spawned-out fish, ~ by dropping in boiling water aagciuk; any ~ fish or other food egaag; ~ food keniraq, ugka^e; ~ horsetail or mare's-tail tuber taken from mouse caches uqnaq; ~ meat aulquq; ~ mixture of fungus or lichens from rocks, seal oil, and water elqunaq; ~ piece of fish ukliag; ~ seal lung cuakayak; dish of ~ sourdock and salmon roe uqniraq; berries ~ with blood uqnaq

cookie: kuukissaaq, cugg'alinguag

cooking: cornmeal, starch, etc., used as a thickener in ~ kenercetaaq; cut up food in preparation for ~ ukli-; fluid or juice as from ~ egneq; stove for heating and ~ kaminaaq, kaminiaq

cooking place: kenirvik

cooking pot: egan, utgucik; foam in ~ pugyanerrluk; ~ that has rounded sides aqsamirtaq

cook well to tenderize: qacngercetaar-

cool: kumlacir-; ~ breeze nenglla; ~ down nengllacir-; be ~ pacete-; have ~ down after being warm nenglli-

coolness: nenglla

cooperative: be ~ pama-

coordination: lose ~ unair-

cope: be unable to ~ with a situation nanikua-

copper: cavikaq, kanuyaq, punerneq; ~ or brass and bead forehead ornament camataq

copulate: atarte-, nulirte-

copyright: asvailun

cord: ilavkuk, tukarta, uskuq; umbilical ~ uskuq; starter ~ on an engine nuqtaarcuun; ~ that holds the gutskin raincoat tightly in place around the coaming of the kayak ket'gaq; ~ to make a seam in a kayak tegquciraq; rope, string, or ~ to which something is tethered nuqsugun; bone tool for pushing cords ~ through holes ikuukar(aq*)

cord: ~ of wood cuqa^e

corduroy: ~ material for making clothing aqsallin

core: ~ of apple, tree, etc. iluryuk

Coregonus: ~ *lauretta* naptaq; ~ *laurettae* imarpinraq*; ~ *nasus* akakiik; ~ *sardinella* iituli, iituliq
cork: keviq
cormorant: agasuuq, agayuuq; **double-crested** ~ uyalegpak; **pelagic** ~ uyalek; ~ **feather flight stabilizer on arrow shaft, or other** ~ **product** agayiinraq*
cornea: alkuaq, eciq, enciq
corner: kangiraq; ~ **of house** ac'urun; ~ **of mouth** ipeq; ~ **or back wall of house or room** egkuq; ~ **post of traditional house** tagurun, talliqiun, *see Nelson (51)*
cornered: **three-~ skin-sewing needle** ipgut'lek
cornmeal: meluyaarngalnguut; ~, **starch, etc., used as a thickener in cooking** kenercetaaq
Cornus canadensis: cengqulleqcitaaq, cingqullektaa, mengqulleqtaq
Corona Borealis: the constellation ~ Kinguqerrat
coroner: KANGINGNAURISTA TUQUMALRIANEK; ~ **'s inquest** QAILLUN TUQUMALRIIM TUQULLRAN KANGINGENGNAQELLRIA, QAILLUN TUQUMALRIIM TUQULLRAN KANGINGENGNAQUTII
corpse: tuqumalria, *see Barnum (13)*
corral: reindeer ~ kangiqaq
correct: **be** ~ elluatuu-, nalqig-, picu-; **find** ~ elluake-; ~ **it** nalqigte-
correctness: elluaq, piciutaciq
correspond: nall'arte-; ~ **in position** ngelke-; ~ **in some respect, often age** pitateke-; **that which ~s in time and space** nalle-
corresponding part: **oblique area at end of kayak gunwale that fits flatly against ~ of other gunwale** capngiaq
correspondence: alngarat
Corvus corax: akmaliallr(aq*), pagkullr(aq*), tengmialler(aq*), tulukaruk
cost: akingqerr-; **be without** ~ akiite-; **to be or ~ ten dollars** qullsur-
costume: atmag-
cotton: melquruaq, uataq; **lightweight ~ cloth** ciitsaaq
cottongrass: melquruaq, paliaraq, ukayiruaq; **Alaska** ~ tengtarka; **tall** ~ iitaq*, pekneq; **edible tuber of the tall** ~ anlleq
cottonwood: avngulek, avngulgaq, ciquq, ciruq, equgniilnguq*, qugniilnguq*; **slab of ~ bark** imlauk; ~ **or willow bark** peluq
cough: quseq, quyeq, quyer-; ~ **hard** quspag-, quypag-; ~ **medicine** qusrircaun; **whooping** ~ ag'uryaraq; ~ **persistently** ag'ur(ar)-; ~ **hollowly** qelutviar-
councilman: angayuqaruq
council member: qaillukuarta
counsel: (n) anangnaqucista, (v) icungte-
counseling: **mental health** ~ umyualiurtet qalaruciyaraat
counselor: umyualiurta
count: kecete-, naaqe-
counteracting V: **device for** ~ (pb) -ilitaq
counterparts: aipai(t)
counting: **fish** ~ **tower** nassvik, naccessvik
country: **beautiful** ~ nunakegtaar(aq*)
couple: **married** ~ aipaqellriik, nulirqellriik
courage: cacet-; **lack fortitude, strength, or** ~ caskite-
course: **reverse one's** ~ utqiar-
court of justice: qanercetaarvik
court witness: nallunairista
courteous: **be** ~ piyurrluar(ar)-
cousin: tungayak, tungelquq, turruluq; **cross-~** piarka; **male cross-~ of a male** ilur(aq*); **female cross-~** ilunga*; **one's spouse's maternal ~s spouse** nuliangqan; **very close friend or** ~ naruyaq²; **female cross-~ of a female** ilungapak; **spouse of** ~ ai²; **parallel** ~ *see Appendix 8 on kinship*
cover: (n) capu, umek, (v) patu-; **cloth parka** ~ negacunga; **cooked mixture of fungus or lichens from rocks, seal oil, and water rubbed on kayak** ~ elquna; **for snow to** ~ it age-; **gill** ~ paciggluk, ulluvalqin; **plant that is like reindeer**

moss and is sewn inside seams of kayak ~ cigvinguaq; ruffle at hem of cloth parka ~ ciquayuaq; something used as a ~ ciru; spray ~ for kayak imarnin; tarpaulin used to ~ the load on a sled or boat cingyaaq; cloth or other material used to ~ a shelf or a cabinet capkuq; ~ hanging over something nalik; ~ one's eyes while the other players hide in a game of hide-and-seek melu-; ~ or curtain for entrance elciqaq; ~ a sick person's head with a seal-gut rain parka as part of a curing process cirukutaksuar(ar)-; log parallel to the back of a kashim that supports the planks that ~s the fire pit tugeryaraq; tool used to cut sod to ~ the kashim or used to cut snow blocks agiyautaq; ~ with snow, dirt, grass, etc. ciru-

cover parka: carry or hold in the front flounce of one's ~ kenirmiaqe-; put in the front flounce of one's ~ kenirmiar-; trim on parka or cloth ~ naqyun

cover seam: strip of sealskin to pull kayak ~ tight palliun

covered: be ~ with spikes or thorns kapuyanarqe-; be ~ with sweat kiirtevkak-

covering: capkutaq; be ~ (it) nalik-; temporary body ~ used, for example, to keep rain off one's body cirukutaq; ~ for, or insulation in, inside wall of dwelling alku

covers: find and gather eggs by removing the grass that ~ them ciruirci-; heavy material used to make parka ~ for men civignilnguq*

covertly: watch ~ nasperyug-

covet agluma-, ayarake-, ayarike-; ~ something ayara-, ayari-; be ~ous cikna-; ~ousness aglumaneq

cow: domestic ~ kuluvak; ~ caribou arnaqatak; ~ moose arnaqatak; ~ reindeer arnaqatak

cowboy: qunguturiurta

cow parsnip tarnaq¹, tarvaq

coward: alingtarli; be ~ly alingtar-

cowboy: kuluvaliurta; ~ hat cillapak

cowslip: irunguaq¹, TULUKARNARAAM ALUNGELLRA

coyote: kayu¹

crab: ivalriiyak, pupsulek, yuale'rsa; "hairy" type of ~ melqulgaq

crack: (n) callalleq, qulineq, see Nelson (19), (v) cii-²,

ciite-, nuleg-; ~ as from dryness qulig-; be spread open as a wound or ~ does calla-; ~ between boards etc.

akulqucuk, akultuqucuk; large ~ or crevice in shore-fast sea ice aayuqaq; become weathered (faded, dried, and ~ed)

cilla-; get powdery snow coming in through ~s itrug-; ~ when bending qayugarte-; ~s as in the porch of the men's

communal house tumagcur-; ~ in (ocean) ice exposing open water qecuneq; ~ in shore ice qiugguiq

cracker: cugg'aliq, sugg'aliq; ~s or bread eaten when one is drinking tea or coffee aukaq

crackle: cengqe-, cingqe-

crackling: civanr(aq*); make a ~ sound, as of lightning tiivartar-, mengqi-; swiftly walk over thin ice as it makes a waving motion and ~ sound cialiur-

crackly: crisp, dried to a ~ condition ciilerte-

crafts: arts and ~ item pilinguaq; carved arts and ~ item caacunguaq

cramped: have one's legs get so ~ by cold that one cannot move pay'uqar-; have ~ muscles qela-²

cranberry: bog ~ uingiar(aq*), uskurtuliaraq*; high-bush ~ kitngigpak, mercuullugpak, teptuli; low-bush ~ kitngik², passiarka, tumagliq, kavirliq; see Adams (4)

crane: (sandhill ~) aiviqaq, erinatuli, tacellgaq, tatellgaq; needle made from the front part of a ~'s foot kakuun

cranium: white bone inside the ~ of a fish teki

cranky: be ~ nungirte-²

crashing: for there to be a ~ sound cingqutui-

crassly: be ~ well-off tukurtaar-

craw: ~ or crop of ptarmigan puvsaq, kallakutaq

crawl auqumiak(ar)-, aurrar-, aurre-, aurrmar-, pangaleg-; begin to ~ aurraar(ar)-; cold-blooded ~ing thing siissiq

crazy: be ~ usviite-; act ~ ellalkarte-, ellangpar-

creak: kekingerte-, kiingerte-

crease: tapneq

create: piurte-; ~ or produce (life) nauci-

creator: legendary ~, said to be the daughter of Raven An'gaqtar; a certain legendary distant ancestor, ~ of Nelson Is., identified with the raven ciuliaqatuk

creature: a certain legendary ~ amikuk, paalraayak; **legendary ~**, one side of which is an animal and the other a man irci, irciq; **legendary rock-throwing ~** the size of a small human miluquyuli; **legendary ~** that is only half a person ingluilnguq*; **legendary caterpillar-like creature that leaves a scorched trail** tiissiq; **legendary ~** that sinks into the ground as it walks muruayuli; **legendary ~** that will suck the blood from one's big toe if one has no water in his house or tent meriiq; **sea ~** with human features seen on pack ice kun'unig
credible: be ~ ukvernarqe-
creditor: akeqniarvik, akiilngirvik
creek: kuilurar(aq*), *see Barnum (22)*; **go across a ~ by a bridge** nirar-
crescent: iralurngalnguq*
crested auklet: cip'lagaaq
crevice: deep ~ in sand dunes il'unaaq; large ~ in shore-fast sea ice aayuqaq
crime: be convicted of a ~ nataqii-
criminal insanity: USVILLUGCARAQ ALERQUUTNEK NAVGILLERKANI TEKILLUKU
crimp: ~ in the sole of a skin boot teguaq; **device for ~ing boot soles** teguarcuun
cringe: uluryayug-; ~ before it uluryake-
crippled: be ~ tussite-
crisp and crumbly: be ~ uravyunqegg-; **be crisp, dried to a crackly condition** ciilerte-
critical: be ~ by nature cangatar-, nangrutar; **be ~** of cangalke-; **be ~** of (him) nangruke-; **feel ~** of someone nangruyug-
criticism: such that one provokes ~ nangrunarqe-
criticize: canake-, cangake-, upute⁻¹
crochet: ikuckar-; ~ hook ikuckarcuun
crooked: be ~ caqingqa-, cuqingqa-, nakriate-; **get ~** cuqirte-; ~ knife mellgar(aq*); ~ part of a tree pekeryaq
crop: ~ of ptarmigan kallakutaq, puvsaaq, puvyaq
cross: kelistaq; **kiss a ~** melugar-; ~ worn as a pendant uyamik
cross by airplane: nirar-
cross-cousin: piarkaaq; **male ~** of a female uicungaaq*; **female ~** of a male nuliacungaaq*; **male's grandparent's ~'s male's granddaughter** nuliacungaaq*
cross-cut saw: kep'issuun
cross-examination: APQAURTET YUVRINQIGTELLRAT
cross-eyed: be ~ naku-
cross fox: eqyeraq, ernertur(aq*), ilaaciq, kelaassiq, tungulriaya(g)aq*
cross-lashing: ~ that holds the sinew backing onto the body of a traditional bow cagnirqun
cross-legged: sit ~ amaqigci-
cross one's legs: amaqigute-
cross oneself: agayu, puusar-
cross over: arvir-, ek'r(ar)-, ker'ar-; ~ to qerar-
cross-sections: rib in center part of kayak that has thin ~ at areas of bends neneq
cross-sex: parent's ~ siblings and their children urelriit
cross-stitching: ikavsiaq
crossing something extended: go from one place to another without ~ (river, road, etc.) age-
crosspiece: canirun; ~ in floor of sled canipengayaq; ~ of a boat arvirun; ~ on bed of sled caniquyaq; ~ on which one sits in a boat ingun²; ~ pole for hanging fish arviqrun; **bird arrow with a blunt point and four ~s** aklegaaq; **wooden ~** for the foot on a snowshoe tutneq; ~ or ball-like hand grip at upper end of single-bladed paddle qaquaq
crosswise: qeratmun
crotch: nalkiik; ~ of pants or body amlek; ~ rot qutak
crouch: elave-, lave-, qungelra-, *see Barnum (46)*; **place where one lies ~ed** elavngavik; **sneak up on something while in a ~ing position** auquyugte-
crowbar: ikugcuun, ikuutaq, kiicissuun
crowberry: kavlakuaraq*, paunraq*, tan'gerpak
crowd: katungqalriit

crown: nasqurrun; ~ **of the head** kakangcaq, kakgaq, kangeq, nangneq; ~ **of the hood of a parka** kakaulyaq
crucifix: kelistaq
crucifixion: ussukcautelleq¹
crucify: ~ **(him)*** ussukcaute-
cruel: **be** ~ ilalketar-, uluryaite-; **be** ~ **to** ilasqite-; **be** ~ **to (him)** ilalke-
cruelly: **act wantonly (and perhaps ~)** ulapeqe-
crumb: kaimlleq; **make or crop** ~s kaame-, kaime-
crumble: ciame-, cikumte-, lerave-; ~ **to pieces** ciqu-me-
crumbly: **be crisp and** ~ uravyunqegg-
crumple: ulug-¹
crunching: **make a ~ noise while chewing** qangqur-; **make a ~ noise when walking on snow or ice** kakiungqite-
crush: ciame-; **pestle used to ~ berries, fish eggs, etc.** passin; ~ **or squash suddenly** pasqerte-
crushed: **be** ~ massi-, passi-; **be** ~ **quickly** pass'iqerte-; **mixture of ~ aged fish eggs with ~ berries, seal oil, and sugar** passiaq
crushing: **tool for ~ ochre** kenevkaun
crust: **salt rime or** ~ taryurrluk
crustacean: **small** ~ inarayuli
cry: aluviliur-, qeya-, qia-; **start to ~** imurpag-; ~ **or feel sad because of someone's leaving** nacig-; ~ **out aloud** erinia-; ~ **out in a loud repeated whimper as from pain** cungiallag-; ~ **with emotion** iluteqe-
crying: **feel like ~** qiaculngu-; **be blue in the face from not breathing because of hard** ~ ii-, nuu-; **sob loudly when** through ~ mangelpag-; **sob involuntarily at intervals after ~ a long time** manglleg-
crystal: **ice ~ suspended in water** makuaq; **have tiny ice ~s in it** kanevcir-
cub: piyagaq*
cube: yaassiickellria
cucumber: **sea** ~ urvagnaq
cuff: merigneq; ~ **of a traditional Yup'ik parka** tungunqucuk; ~ **of parka sleeve** kaunguaq; **knitted ~ on a sleeve to keep** out the cold tayarnerun
cumulus clouds: makerliit
cup: caaskaq, caskaq, emrun, keluskaq, saaskaq, saskaq, *see Wrangell (12)*; **drink a hot beverage with a ~** emrukar-; **fill a ~** for imirite-; ~ **for coffee or tea** yuurqaun; ~ **something in hand** tumig-; ~ **the hands** tumig-
cupboard: ingelvissaaq
cure: **rename in order to** ~ kangilir-
curfew: ATAKUMI UTERTELLERKIURAQ
curiosity: **be** ~ **provoking** paquminarqe-
curious: **be** ~ paquimiyug-, tevviriyukar-; **be** ~ **about (it)** paqnake-, paqumike-, paqnayagute-; **be** ~ **about something** paqnayug-; **be** ~ **about the principle behind something** kangiiyug-
curled: **become set in a position such as hair that has been** ~ paste-; **hook one's ~ index finger under someone's nose** and **push upward** katengvag-; **be** ~ **up (of a dog, wolf, etc.)** ungelruma-
curlewberry: tan'gerpak
currant: **black** ~ atsaanglluk, currluk¹; **northern black** ~ cularlussaq; **dried** ~ atsayagaq*; **red** ~ agalrussaq, agautaq*, ingqilirtaq; **northern red** ~ alar'ussaq
current: carvaq; **be carried away by** ~ cupute-; **drift with the** ~ aterte-; **for there to be strong** ~ carvanir-; **go with the** river ~ cetu-; **have a strong** ~ carvanir-; **have a very strong** carevpag-; **main** ~ carvaneq; **main channel with ~** through **widened spot in river** egmiumaneq; **belt of floating ice formed by ~s, sandbars, etc.** kigumaaq
curse: acivaqanir-, aniqllaa-
curtain: capa⁶, keciraq, ke'araq, patukutaq; **cover or ~ for entrance** elciqaq; ~ **hung in front of doorway as a door or draft** barrier ikirtuqaq
curve: nemirte-; ~ **as it burns** pama-; ~ **of trails, rivers, etc.** nevirte-; ~ **or bend of river, road, trail** yuurte-³
curved: amag-; **be** ~ amangqa-; **get** ~ amagte-; **knife with ~ blade, used for carving wood** mellgar(aq*); ~ **part of major** lateral root on spruce stump tallirnaq; ~ **piece across keel at bow and stern of kayak** eqluk; ~ **wood-carving knife** cavik; **be** ~ **up** qalemyaar-

cushion: putuskaq, ungiqar-

custodian: kagista

custom: cayaraq, piciryaraq, piuryaraq; **ancient** ~ nutemllaq*; **possession of deceased person placed on his grave according to a former traditional** ~ eliveq, elliveq, egtaq

customarily: V ~ (pb) -lar-, -tu-; ~ **or habitually** V -naur-; ~ **V well** (pb) -yu-; ~ **Vs (one that ~s)** (pb) -tuli

customary: **possessor's normal, regular, or** ~ **one to V** (pb) -tuka^e

cut: kilineq, ekiq; **a** ~ ullirneq; **scrap or remnant left over when something has been** ~ **out** eliqneq; ~ **a hide into a long thong** pinve-; ~ **and dried fish head** nasqurrluk; ~ **at a rib-like juncture** tulimarte-; **bony part left after fillets are** ~ **from a fish** enerrluyagaq; **cut and dried fish head** qamiqurrluk; **unsalted strip or fillet of fish flesh without skin,** ~ **along the backbone and hung to dry** kiarneq; **cheek of a fish,** ~ **from the fish** ulluvalquq; **fish** ~ **in preparation for drying** seg'aq; **fish** ~ **for drying** ulligtaq; ~ **grass** evegtar-; ~ **the umbilical cord** qallaciir- ~ **hair short** uqumigte⁻¹; ~ **into pilag-**; ~ **into strips** kelve-; ~ **off or be** ~ **off** kepe-; ~ **off thing** kep'neq; ~ **one's flesh** kilir-; ~ **out a pattern for something** elirqe-; ~ **out a piece of something** caki-; ~ **out pieces of something** elirqe-; **tool used to cut sod or snow blocks to cover the kashim** agiyautaq; **open or** ~ **so as to expose the inside** ullirte-; **get** ~ **through** ceve-; **fish steak** ~ **transversely** ungelkaa; ~ **with an axe or adze** cakite-; ~ **with scissors:** mangag-, nunur⁻², nuussicuar-, pupsuk

cut bank: hit the ~ (of water in a river) tugeq; part of a river that runs under a bluff or ~ aciirun

cut fish: [e]ceg-; ~ **for drying** esseg-; ~ **for drying, in the traditional manner, making cuts so that air can reach all parts of the flesh** ulligte-; ~ **in preparation for drying** ceg-, seg-; ~ **into chunks** tevigte-

cut, mark: **lengthwise on (it)** takelmur-; **widthwise or around a carcass** kepelmur-

cut-through place: ~ **where the river has carved a new channel** cev'aq

cut up: ingqi-; **salted fish or meat eaten after it is** ~ **and leached to remove excess salt** sulunaq; ~ **food in preparation for cooking** ukli-; ~ **something** ingqii-

cute: **be** ~ ineqsunarqe-, kumegnarqe-, pinimyug-; **my, how** ~! ineqsikika; **be fond of babies or other** ~ **creatures** kumegtar-; ~ **little N** (pb) -cunga; **V in a** ~ **little way** (pb) -ya(g)ar-

cuts in fish flesh: **make horizontal** ~ **while preparing it for drying** ingqii-; **make spaced** ~ tevegtu-

cutting: **use a tool or weapon for hunting, chopping wood,** ~ **something** caskuyaqur-; ~ **edge of knife:** kegginag; ~ **lengthwise** takelmun; **make rope from sealskin,** ~ **the skin in a spiral pattern** pinevkar-; **marking,** ~ **widthwise,** **across something** kepelmun

cutting board: assipaq, ayallaq, alassaq

cutting knife: caviggaq, cavik, luussiq, nuussiq

Cyclorrhynchus psittacula: ciruraq

cyst: avaq

D

daily: unuaquaqaq

dale: akulneq

Dall Lake: Arungalnguq

Dall sheep: epnaiq, peñaiq

Dall's porpoise: mangayaaq*

Dallia pectoralis: alungyar(aq*), aniniq, can'giiq*, imangaq

damp: be ~ yukutarte-

damp object: vapor rising from a relatively warm, ~ aurneq

dampener: stovepipe ~ umkaryaraq

dampness: cukutaq, yukutaq

dance: arula; ~! *see Orlov (27)*; **call out as song leader for an Eskimo** ~ apallir-; **Eskimo** ~ yuraq, *see Khromchenko (11), Orlov (16)*; **to Eskimo** ~ assigte-, cayurte-; **make the arm motions in an Eskimo** ~ yagira-; **the arm motions in an Eskimo** ~ yagiraciq; **make the motions in a** ~ arulaci-; **man's Eskimo** ~ arulaq; **sing out of tune at a Native** ~ emiate-; **sing songs and ~ dances of supplication during the Inviting-In Feast** agayuli-; **small gift, usually food, brought to get into a ~ or feast** Itruka'ar; **stand up and ~** pualla-; ~ a particular ~ in which one man ~s, or pantomimes, and others sing slowly cauyuikar-; ~ a particular ~ in which the dancers are in a row one behind another aagiiyaar-; ~ and give away one's catch ak'irte-¹; ~ before the host villagers during a holiday tekiqatar(ar)-; ~ director in Eskimo ~ agniurta; **explain the masks during a ~ during the Inviting-In Feast holiday** tukar(ar)-; **a gift-requesting ~ during the Messenger Feast** yurapigcaraq; **a ~ during the Messenger Feast designed to cause specific people to bring in requested gifts** yuranerrlugcaraq; ~ Eskimo-style vigorously and enthusiastically aggigte-; ~ festival in fall-time agayaq; ~ festivity during the Messenger Feast Kassiyuq; ~ in the traditional Eskimo style yuraq; **added ~ motions accompanied by drumming** cauyaquciaq; **direct ~ motions in an Eskimo ~ by moving one's body to the words and rhythm** agniur-; ~ non-Native style agnuar-; ~ one's first ~ during the Inviting-In Feast uigtur-; ~ performed while seated aqumun; **person who calls out the words of an Eskimo ~ song** eriniurta; ~ the arrival ~ tekiqatar(ar)-; ~ the first ~ when a visiting village group arrives for the Messenger Feast ciuqi-; ~ the women's welcome dance putu-¹; **bring (them) back to one's own village and have them ~ there and request specific gifts, during the Messenger Feast** ut'rarute-; ~ this way (of women) Ingula(q); ~, moving one's feet or legs in various ways mumaa-

dance (tools): ~ baton apallircuun, eniraraun, keniraraun, niiraraun; ~ fan tegumiaq, taruyamaarun; ~ garment pinevyacagaq*; ~ hat nacarrluk; ~ headdress nasqurrun; **the feast using ~ sticks** enirarar(aq*); **figure of human hanging inside the ellanguaq, a hoop used for special ~s** atqataq; ~ sash qepyun

dancer: last ~ who comes into the men's communal house and brings in lots of gifts when invited in during the Messenger Feast kasmilria; first ~ who comes into the men's communal house bringing in gifts when invited in during the Messenger Feast kapqerraarta; **dance a particular dance in which the ~s are in a row one behind another** aagiiyaar-

dancing: celebration held in late February or early March with masked ~ to request abundance in the coming season Agayuyaraq; **gift of food or clothing bought into the kashim and hung up there in connection with a youth ~ for the first time** nangrun; **sing with soft drumming before the start of Eskimo ~** menge-; **sing unaccompanied by drums or ~ during the Bladder Feast** cauyautequ-; **way of ~** yuraryaraq; **bring a gift into the kashim by one ~ for the first time** nangrucir-; **engage in Inupiaq-style Eskimo ~ in which men and women alternate in a straight line facing the drummers** talir-; **make exaggerated ~ motions** kass'ig-; **men's ~ stick or wand** iqiilitaq

dandruff: flake of ~ petgeq, uuturrluk, *see Turner (13)*

danger: lead away from ~ aviute-; warn of ~ aarcirtur-

dangerous: be ~ aarnarqe-; find (it) ~ aaqe-; find something ~ aaryug-; tend to find things ~ aartar-

dangerous situations: scarecrow-like device designed to scare children away from undesirable behavior or ~ aarallr(aq*)

dangle: aqevla-, aqevlerte-

dangling end of woman's belt: cipnermiutaq

dangling ornament: aqevlequtaq, aqevlunguayak; ~ of wolverine fur or beads on a parka aqevyak

dark: be ~ tan'gercete-; become ~ taamlegi-, taamlek, tan'geri-; **dog with a ring of ~ fur around its eye** eskaayaq; **very ~ thing** cuupiaq; ~ bead with white inside aumarngalnguq; ~ cloud iqalungaq; **have a ~ complexion** tungunga-; **fancy skin boot made with a piece of ~ fur** ciuqalek; **with ~ fur** ullacuk; **be ~ in color** miter-; ~ layer of flesh under skin of fish alkuaq; ~ mole augyaq; **bearded seal that is ~ on the belly but gray on the top** tuligna; **be less ~** mitriate-; ~ fur at top of hood ruff yurturuaq; **for ~ rain clouds to develop** kukvagar-; ~ red thing aumarngalnguq; ~ rock kuigarnaq; ~ skin put behind row of beads in decorating a parka kelurqutaq; ~ stone used for whetstones teggalqupiaq; ~ yellow thing or color civignilnguq*

dark-colored: piled ice tungussiqatak; ~ bearded seal yaalirtaq; ~ sharpening stone or whetstone arviiq; ~ spotted seal

eyalirtaq; ~ **whetstone** arviiq
darken suddenly: talkar-
darkness: taamlek, tan'geq; **go forward through** ~ pula-
darned: no-good, ~ N (pb) -lkuk; ~ **grandson** tutga'rrluk; ~ N (pb) -ngnagaq; ~ **one** Vs (pb) -ngnagar-; ~ **child** mikeltak; ~ **one** (pb) -kayag-
dart: aavcaaq, apsiaq, iingaaquq, napataq; ~ **used to practice spear-throwing** angruyak; ~ **for hunting birds or rabbits** nuiq*; **harpoon or** ~ **for seal** tuqsiiq
dash out: anqerte-
daughter: kitugta, panik; **female's parent's cross-cousin's** ~, **female friend of a female** ilungaq*; ~ **of Raven** An'gaqtar
daughter-in-law: ukurraq
dawn: erte-, qauq³, *see Adams (21)*; **be** ~ erte-; **be very faintly visible (of ~)** errsuatyivlag-; **for** ~ **to come** cungagiarar-; ~ing eruciq
day ernerpak, Pingayirin, Tallimirin, erneq, *see Petroff (10)*; **all** ~ **yesterday** akwaugarpak; **every** ~ erucia tamiin, eruciq tamiin; **for it to be later in the** ~ ernermiurte-; **for it to occur on a certain** ~ ernermiu-; **go and return on the same** ~ ut'rarte-; **go with the intention of returning the same** ~ utertengkiu(ar)-; **make plans for the next** ~ unuaqute-; **one** ~ erneret (erenret) iliit, erucit iliitni; **stay for a** ~ erni-; **week** ~ agayunrem akulii; **yester** ~ akwaugaq; ~ **after the day after tomorrow** amatiiku; ~ **after tomorrow** amatiiku, yaaliaku; ~ **before the day before yesterday** amatiigni; ~ **before yesterday** amatiigni, yaaliagni; **for** ~ **to come upon one** erute-; **relax after a hard** ~'s work canqaarte-
day: **Sunday** Agayuneq; **Monday** Pekyun; **Tuesday** Aapirin, Aipirin; **Wednesday** Pingayirin; **Thursday** Cetamirin, Citamirin; **Friday** Tallimirin; **Saturday** Maqineq
daybreak: **be** ~ erte-
daylight: **for the time of** ~ to lengthen ernengaar(ar)-; **the bearer of** ~, Raven Ernerculria; **before** ~ *see Adams (20)*
days: erenret; **back in the old** ~ avani ciuqvani; **spend a certain number of** ~ ernerte-; **three** ~ ago yaaliagni; **three or more** ~ hence yaaliaku; **a few** ~ ago icivaq; **a few** ~ from now icivaq; **circular calendar with a pointer that is moved to point to the** ~ of the week cill'aq; **terminology for** ~ of the week ernercuun; **for the** ~ **to get longer** ernengaar(ar)-; **in the past period of time (~, hours, minutes)** uumirpak
dazzled: **be** ~ by bright light qitngiqe-, qitngiryug-
dazzlingly bright: **be** ~ qitngirnarqe-
dead: **be** ~ tuquma-; **burial of the** ~ tuqulrianek tungmagcissuun; **bury the** ~ tungmagte-; **conjure with the spirit of the** ~ avnir-; **give offerings to the** ~ neqlite-; **give namesake of the** ~ new clothing ac'eci-; **Great Feast for the** ~ Elriq; **namesake of the** ~ neqliskengaq; **possession of the** ~ placed on grave eliveq; **shaman's spirit helper (identified with a voice of the ~)** avneq; **spirit of the** ~ aangaayuk; **the** ~ niuk, tuqumalriit, tuquneq; **dwelling place of the** ~ Pamaliruq; **oil slick from a boat or** ~ animal uquaq; ~ **branch** tuqunquq; ~ **mare's-tail** pugtassaq; ~ **parent** unista; **voice that identified a** ~ **person and could be summoned up by a shaman** yuun; **possession of** ~ **person placed on his grave** egtaq, elliveq; **dead person for whom his loved ones perform the ceremony of clothing during the Greater Memorial Feast** akngirqun; ~ **plant** tuqunquq; **dry rotted** ~ spruce wood eskaniaq
deadfall trap: naneryaq, palqercetaaq
deaf: **be** ~ niicuite-; **become** ~ ciutairute-, cucangiali-, niicuirute-
deal: just V (for a short duration, or without making a big ~ of it) (pb) -maar-; ~ **with money** akiliur-, akikiur-; ~ **with people through shamanistic power** yuliur-; ~ **with the weather** ellaliur-; **deal with rough water** qailiur-
dealers: tuniarta
dealing with: **not know what one is** ~ nalluyugci-; **way of or device for** ~ N (pb) -yaraq; **device for** ~ N or with V-ing (pb) -ilitaq
dear: **for** ~ **little one to be V-ing** (pb) -ya(g)ar-; **poor** ~ N (pb) -r(ur)luq*; ~ N (pb) -qtaq*; ~ **old** N (pb) -rrlugaq*; V (of poor, ~ one) (pb) -q(ur)lur-; **poor** ~ **one** Vs (pb) -pacug-; ~ **one** (pb) -qtar-
death: tuqu, *see Khromchenko (5)*; **any one of the five days after a** ~ **during which time a soul descends to the afterworld and the bereaved abstain from certain activities** kanaraq; **be in mourning after a** ~ kingunrurte-; **be in the throes of** ~ tuquyia-; **experience a** ~ (as of a family member) tuqui-; **follow traditional practices associated with** ~ agelru-, eyag-, eyagyaraq, yaag-; **ritually cleanse oneself by rubbing one's body with charcoal or soft rock after a** ~ caqunguar-
debris: caranglluk; **clinging** ~ (lint, snow, dirt, etc.) nevluk; **have dirt** ~ **clinging to one's flesh or clothing** apat'ag-
debt: akeqniaq, akiilnguq*, akilitarkaq

deceased: ceremony of clothing one or more persons as in memory of the ~ Ac'eciaraq; give the namesake(s) of the ~ a complete set of new clothing during Greater Memorial Feast or Lesser Memorial Feast ac'eci-, uivutar-; late (~) N (pb) -i:run; possession of ~ person placed on his grave eliveq; ~ parent unista

deceive: usviilqi-; ~ playfully or maliciously iqlu

December: TANQILURYAQ CIUQLIQ, Uivik, *see Adams (78)*

decide with hesitation: naspertur-

decision: wrong ~ alarneq, alarun

deck beam: just fore of the cockpit deck beam of a kayak tukervik ayagaq; ~ next to and aft of coaming of kayak asaun²; one side of two-piece end or next-to-end ~ tuntunaq; ~ other than the two-piece ~s at the stern and bow ayagaq; ~ of kayak fourth from bow nengengali; ~ of kayak next to and forward of coaming ayaneq; ~ of kayak third from bow or from stern ayagacuaq

decks: holes on the edge of a kayak skin on the aft and fore ~ tapricilleq

decomposed meat: layer of ~ beneath the skin of a dried fish, caused by heat or maggots kiimacak

decorate: tangnircar-; dyed leather piece used to ~ sewn items cungagartaq

decorated: ~ ceremonial glove aaggaqtaaq, aaggsak, aiggaqtaaq; parka ~ with a fringe of squirrel belly uulungiiq

decorating a parka: dark skin put behind row of beads in ~ kelurqutaq

decoration: tangnircaun; bleached esophagus used as backing for beadwork ~ nerun; dyed leather ~ kepcetaaq; hanging ~ on a parka or boot alngaq; ~ at the crown of the parka hood that consists of strands of red, black, and, white beads or strips of calfskin kakauyaq; decoration at the parka hem or cuff tungunqucuk; ~ for nasal septum kakeggluguayaat; hanging ~ on a parka culuksuk; wolverine-fur ~ on the upper part of parka sleeve kasurun, kayurun; soft red rock used for ~ on wooden bowls etc. kavirun; forehead ~ or other appliance ngelkeggun ; ~ picturing or representing something canguaq; bead ~(s) over top of foot of boot itguttek; parka made of ground squirrel, muskrat, or mink pelts with traditional fancy ~(s) atkupiaq

decorative: ~ appendage qirussiq*; distinctive pattern on sewn item tevtaraaq*; circular cap of squirrel or other skin with beaded ~ bands uivquq, uivqurraq*; ~ "tail" on a parka pamyurtaq; ~ small wolverine "tail" on a traditional parka pequmiutaq; one of two white ~ squares on back of parka milqeruuaq; black beads between ~ stitches on the calfskin panels of a parka ciivaguat; ~ stitching kelurquq; strip of dried swan-foot skin used as backing for ~ stitching it'galqinraq

decoy: waterfowl ~ mit'aruaq, *see Turner (29)*

decrease: ~ in size quve-; decreasing degree: have N to a ~ (pb) -kelli-

decrepit: good old (but perhaps ~) N (pb) -ngirta'rrlugaq*

dedication: neq'akun

deep: be ~ ategtu-, et'u-, imartu-; edge of ~ water iginiq; be ~ (of a net) narrlutu-; be deep (of caves, pits, bodies of water) ilutu-; soft, ~ snow muruaneq; be ~ and wide igutu-; ~ channel kuineq; ~ crevice in sand dunes il'unuaq; ~ hole in a riverbed qanglluk; have pain ~ in one's bones pateryirci-; ~ place ilutuqaq; die in one's ~ sleep kanari-; ~-water side of sandbar isquq; inquire ~ly about (him) or of (him) kangiitur-; have a ~ voice qaci-

defeat: cirlake-; ~ defeat all opponents in competition iggayu-

defecate: anaq; go to ~ anaq Sartur-; need to ~ anaq Sug-; ~ a lot of feces anap'ag-; have a strong urge to ~ after a meal cingqeri-; defecate or urinate in an appropriate place cuqerte-, yuqerte-; ~ repeatedly at short intervals anaraq

defecating: wipe the anal area after ~ uqer-

defend: anagyaaqute-; ~ another person verbally eyur⁻¹, igur⁻²; ~ verbally yur⁻¹

defensive: feel ~ on another's behalf eyur⁻¹, igur⁻²

deferential: be ~ to (him) takaqe-; shy, respectful, ~, or intimidated talluryug-

cause one to be shy, respectful, ~, or intimidated tallurnarqe-

deficit: enuriyaraq, nuuriyaraq

definitely: ~ act pinritenrite-; ~ be a certain way pinritenrite-; ~ not be going to V (pb) -yugnaite⁻¹; ~ not be going to V anymore (pb) -yugnairute-

definition: taikaniun

deflate: elte-, nelte-

defraud: usviilqi-

defrock: matarte-

degree: have N to a decreasing ~ (pb) -kelli-; **have N to a small** ~ (pb) -kite⁻²; **one that has N to a large** ~ (pb) -tuqaq; **V or V to a certain** ~ (pb) -ta⁻²

degrees: be turned around 180 ~ tuignga-

delay: qari-

deliberately: act intentionally or ~ pitsaqe-; **~ act in an unacceptable manner** pissaqe-; **intentionally or (often repeatedly)** ~ **cause one to V** (pb) -rqe⁻²

delicious: be ~ neqnirqe-, niamar-; **~ food** neqnirqellria

delight: nunaniq

deliverance: anirturiyaraq

Delphinapterus leucas: assigarnaq, cetuaq, ceturpak, cituaq

demanding and aggressive: be ~ pirraussaag-

dematerialize: tevir⁻¹

demonstrate: apertur-, nallunair-

den: elagaq, igigta, igta; **lining on the floor of a beaver** ~ isriq; **mouth of** ~ paa⁻³; **squirrel** ~ anvik; **otter** ~ **above water** igtequk

Dendragopus canadensis: egtuk

Dendroica petechia: ciivciuciuk, cungakcuarnaq

Dendroica striata: kuikaman'ayaaq

Dendroica townsendi: ussukaascengiir(aq*)

denim: tulvaaq

denoted: exact area ~ **by N with respect to possessor** (pb) -qaq, -karaq

denounce: yitaar-

dent: melugte-

dentalium: nengyuaryuk

dented: [e]nglur-, enlur-, melug⁻², ngel'ur-; **be** ~ enlungqa-, melungqa-, ngel'ungqa-; **get** ~ enlurte-, ngel'urte-

dentist: kegguciurta, keggutairista

deny doing what one has done: mecir(ar)-

depart: ayag⁻¹

departed: N that has ~ **from its natural state** (pb) -rrluk; **~ person for whom loved ones perform the ceremony of clothing during the Greater Memorial Feast** akngirqun

Department of Fish and Game: Alaska ~ kayanguyagiurtet, neq'liurtet

depend: one on whom one can ~ tuvraq; **~ on pauke-**, qagateke-; **~ on something** tusnga-, tuynga-

dependent: be ~ ata-

depressed: be ~ angniiterpag-; **be severely** ~ umyuiqe-; **be** ~ **about one's lack of food or other necessities** cumerteqe-

depression: ilutuqaq, umyuiqsaraq aliayugpagyaraq; **be incapacitated by** ~ kive-

deprive or be deprived of N: (pb) -ir⁻²

deprived: be ~ arenqiallugte-, arrsiqe-; **desire things of which one has been** ~ mayiteqe-

deranged: be ~, **thinking one has a wife when he does not** nulirruar-

deride: ciriteke-

derisively: laugh at ~ temciarauteke-

descend: atrar-; **~ from the sky** cilur-; **(reindeer)** ~ **toward the coast during spring** anuilite-

descendant: kinguliaq, kinguveq, urneq, yinqigun; **be a** ~ **of (him)** nauvike-

descends: any one of the five days during which a soul ~ **to the afterworld** kanaraq

desert: qaũgyarrlainaq

design: circle and central dot ~ iinguaq; **circle-and-dot** ~ ellanguaq, kassugaliiq*; **colored** ~ keptaq; **~ from caribou fawn skin sewn onto a parka** qulitaq; **engraved** ~ ingciq; **etched** ~ cet'raar(aq*), cet'rautaq; **incised** ~ kumgaq; **inlaid** ~ agciq, agciraraun; **inlay a** ~ **on it** agcilir-, agcirte-; **one of two openings on a parka into which an arrow point** ~ **was sewn** pakineq; **vertical** ~ **made from fish skin on a parka** langraq; **~ on bent wooden hunting hat** pugugyuk; **~ or front-piece of parka** cacarqaq; **light-colored skin of caribou or reindeer used in fancy parka** ~s pukiq; **tool for**

making circle-and-dot ~ kassugaliilissuun
desirable: be ~ ayaranarqe-, ayarinarqe-
desirable unmarried woman: older but still ~ uilingiataq
desire: agluma-, agyaur-, ayarake-, ayarike-; ~ **something** ayara-, ayari-; ~ **that one should V** (*pb*) -squma-; ~ **things of which one has been deprived** mayiteqe-; ~ **to V** (*pb*) -yuumir-; **song used to obtain what is ~d** yuarulluk
desiring: finally V after ~ to do so but being prevented (*pb*) -urainar-
despair: qacuir-
desperate: feel ~ nanikua-; **be in ~ straits** kapia-
desperation: be persistent or insistent due to ~ kapia-
despondent: become ~ suy'uqerte-
destination: arrive at ~ directly tekiarte-; **go farther toward one's ~** tekivsiar-; **keep going toward one's ~** egmir-; **try hard to reach one's ~** tekingnaqe-
destitute person: arrsak
destroy: navgur-; **be ~ed by going into the hole in the ice along with unguarded animal bladders during the Bladder Feast** ikuygur-
detach: barbed harpoon head or point designed to ~ in the animal kukgaq; **fasten the ~able head on a harpoon** kukegte-; **arrow with point that ~es in the flesh** meq'ercetaaq
detailed information: give ~ to another cacigmigute-
detainee: itertaq*
determine: test or ~ how V (it) is (*pb*) -taciara-, -tassiir-; ~ **ownership** pikmayi-; ~ **the appropriate name for the beginning or ongoing month** iraluiraute-; **be ~d** kayumigte-¹
determining V-ness: something for ~ (*pb*) -taciigun
deterrent: ellangcaun
detest: eq'uke-
detriment: get V-ed (usually to one's ~) (*pb*) -cir-², -ciur-
deuce in cards: ipuussutar(aq*), malruyagaq*
Deuteronomy: Biblical book of ~ Alerquutet
develop: ~ a rash anqerri-; ~ **affection easily** ungatar-; ~ **family or other close ties with** ilaksagute-; ~ **water in the egg before the embryo becomes large** emrii-; **be ~ing properly** nauluaqar-
device: hole-making ~ ukicissuun; **instrument or ~ for V-ing** (*pb*) -n; **spear for hunting seal, used with a throwing ~** nagiiquyaq; **subsistence hunting ~** angussaagun; **threading ~** nuv'issuun; **wooden ~ used in wringing wet sealskins** kepirtaq; **wooden ~ used to keep stitches evenly tight as when sewing a waterproof seam on a kayak skin** unguqupak; ~ **associated with N** (*pb*) -cuun, -ssuun; ~ **for bringing things up from the shore** taguyun; ~ **for brushing off snow or dirt** evcuutaq; ~ **for counteracting V** (*pb*) -ilitaq; ~ **for crimping boot soles** teguarcuun; ~ **for doing something** cassuun; ~ **for engraving ivory, bone, or wood** cet'raarcuun; ~ **for filling a bladder with fluids** miinguartarkarcivik; ~ **for dealing with N or with V-ing** (*pb*) -ilitaq; ~ **for inauthentic V-ing** (*pb*) -uaq, -nguaq; ~ **for protecting N** (*pb*) -ilitaq; ~ **for removing scales** qeltairissuun; ~ **for stirring** uivun; **tube or other ~ for taking snuff** melugcuun, meluurun¹; ~ **for V-ing** (*pb*) -cuun, -ssuun, -yaraq, -taq¹; **ivory or bone ~ on kayak to prevent weapon from falling overboard** akagyaailkun; ~ **that alternately Vs and the reverse** (*pb*) -qetaaq; ~ **to prevent V-ing** (*pb*) -yailkutaq; ~ **to let things down or bring them up** kalvun; ~ **used for throwing spears** nuqaq; **through one's own ~s** ellmikun; **device to keep one from slipping** qurrasqicailkun
devil: tuunraq; **the ~** tuunrangayak
devil fish: kayuluk, kayuqupak, kayurpak, kayurrlugaq, kayutaq, nertuli
devote: time to ~ to what one is doing urenkun
devour whales: legendary sea monster said to ~ ulurrugnaq
devout: be ~ agayuma-
dew: merr'aq²
dexterous: be ~ munar-
diabetic: saarralartussiyaagngailnguq*
dialect: speak the language or ~ of the residents of N (*pb*) -miuyaar-; **speak the Nunivak ~** kuarte-
diameter: be thick in ~ celleg-, cilleg-, elleg-
diamond: ipgukar(aq*); ~ **in cards** ipek, teq; **light blue ~-shaped rock** kegglemyaq

diaper: makaq, qurrailitaq, terr'ilitaq, uqriutaq

diaphragm (anatomical): capuraun; ~ of cod qatmak

diarrhea: anaraq, ciikaq; **have** ~ anaraq, urr'i-; **have an attack of** ~ ciikaq; **have repeated episodes of** ~ ciikara-

dice: ingqi-, nalkecetaaq, ukli-; ~ **seal blubber and heat it to get oil** civatugte-

die: anernerir-, piunrir-, yuunrir-, *see Adams* (22); ~ **(animals or humans)** tuqu; ~ **(plants, animals, people)** nala-; ~ **down** cingu-; **for the wind to ~ down** amuvkar-; ~ **in one's sleep** kanari-; ~ **of an overdose of oil** uquariqe-; ~ **suddenly** piaqur-; ~ **suddenly before one's time** egmir-; ~ **suddenly, as by a heart attack** alqunaqar-; ~ **down (of a fire)** qame-

died and turned gray: type of small plant, burned to make ash after the plant has ~ arakaq¹

difference: age ~ ciuqelvak

different: **be** ~ allau-; **be no ~ from another or others** cangallrunrite-; **become** ~ allaurte-; **think that something is** ~ allaki-; ~ **kind of thing** allakuciq; **all ~ kinds** tamat; ~ **location** allami; ~ **one** alla; **distribute to ~ places** peksagte-; ~ **thing** allakaq; ~ **thing or person** allayuk

difficult: **be** ~ caknarnarqe-, capernarqe-, qacignaite-; **find** ~ caperqe-; **not be** ~ capernaite-; **be in a ~ situation** kalivqinar-

difficulties: **cause** ~ caknarnarqe-; **keep on trying to V despite** ~ (pb) -qcaar(ar)-

difficulty: **endure the ~ involved with V-ing or with N** (pb) -niur-; **finally swallow with** ~ tuqnar-; **get stuck in or have ~ with something that is too small** caltuqite-; **V slowly and with ~ because of disability** (pb) -qtarar(ar)-

dig: aiggar-, aigge-, elag-, laag-; ~ **as best as one can with the hands** aikcaar(ar)-; ~ **in the earth** nuniur-; ~ **or probe with a pole or stick** ikuktar-; ~ **up** ikguar-

digest: enci-

digger: root ~ elautaq¹

digging: shovel or other ~ tool elagcuun; ~ stick acilquirissuun, eqiin; ~ tool ussugcin

diggings: elagaq

digit: cuaraq, cugaraq, yuaraq, yugaraq

dilapidated N: (pb) -cilleq

dilemma: nalirrugaaryaraq

Dillingham: Curyuk

dim: **be** ~ tanqiate-; **get** ~ cingu-; ~ **or be** ~ mitriate-

dime: ipgukar(aq*), mamkilnguaq

diminished: **be** ~ amu-

diners: meal with various types of food laid out for ~ to select uyiqvik

dining hall: nervik

dinner: atakutaq

dinosaur: ciissirpak

Diomed Island(s): Imaqliq

Diomedea immutabilis: yaarcaq

dip: ilutak; ~ **food in oil (or other liquid) for eating** meciaq; ~ **in** akurte-; ~ **in back of neck** qunutungarcuun, talirneq; ~ **into something so as to fill with liquid or with fish (or the like) from the water** qalute-; ~ **one's head into water** nakaar-; **seal oil in which food is ~ped before being eaten** meciaq

dipnet: qalu; **fence in river leading fish to a place where one can catch them with a ~ or trap** kalgun; **handle of large ~ staked out in the water and used to catch tomcod** ipukaun; **stick splashed in water to drive fish into a ~** ungumraun; **sharpened stake used in pairs to hold large ~s open under the water when fishing for tomcod** kanuuquq; **hookless lure used to attract fish when ~ting or spearing** uqtaq

dipper: American ~ puyuqumaar(aq*)

dipper: ~ **for water** qalun, qaluurun; **bottom mesh of an ice ~** kuvyakuinr(aq*); ~ **for drinking water** mer'un; ~ **for removing ice fragments from water** imairin; ~ **for water** ipuutaq; **for removing fragments of ice from a water hole or fishing hole in the ice** qenuirun

direct: swim in a ~ line kuime-; ~ **dance motions in an Eskimo dance by moving one's body to the words and rhythm** agniur-; **speak to a group of people, ~ing one's words at a particular person** yaatiir-

direction: area in the N ~ (pb) -liq*; **in the upriver** ~ asgutmun; **spirally striped bearded seal with fur that changes its ~ when wet** nemercauk; **the particular side of some specified geographical place or ~** tunglirneq; **the wrong ~** iqlutmun; **far in the ~ denoted by N** (pb) -qsig-; **set one's ~ inland** lurnir-; ~ of tunga^e; **for wave tips to spray out in a**

~ **opposite to that of the wave** emqerte-; **in various ~s** tamatmun; **miss each other, passing in opposite ~s** kipullgute-

directly: arrive at destination ~ tekiarte-; **area ~ in front of (it)** ciuqaq

directly observed: V without being ~ by the speaker (pb) -llini-

director: ciuliqagta; **choir** ~ taimiurta; **dance ~ in Eskimo dance** agniurta

dirge: qian

dirt: caarrluk, carrluk, curyiq, iqa, nevuq; **clinging debris (lint, snow, ~, etc.)** nevluk; **cover with snow, ~, grass, etc.** ciru; **device for brushing off or otherwise removing snow or ~ from a garment** evcuutaq; **shake or brush off snow or ~** ellug-; **have ~ debris clinging to one's flesh or clothing** apat'ag-; **shake or brush off ~ from oneself or clothing** evcug-; **~ied with N** (pb) -rrlug-

dirty: be ~ iqa, puya; **be ~ of clothes, face** curyiq; **have a ~ face** ure⁻¹; **very ~ person** iqangtak

disability: have a hard time because of emotional or physical weakness or ~ cirliqe-; **V slowly and with difficulty because of ~** (pb) -qtarar(ar)-

disabled: become very old and ~ inglite-; **distract attention from its young by pretending to be disabled (of a bird)** uligui-; **~ person** nangamcuk

disagree with: canake-, cangake-

disappear: ngelaite-, pella-, tayimngurte-, tevir⁻¹, uni-; **~ from sight** nallime-; **go over and ~ in the distance** engyurnite-; **~ over a hill or mountain** merinite-

disappointed: be ~ caamiirte-, caciitevkar-, icamiirte-, qacuvallag-, qessanayug-; **feel ~** narllu⁻¹; **feel sorrowful or ~** ilulliqe-

disappointment or dissatisfaction: exclamation expressing ~ wagg'uq-qaa

disapproval: shake (it, especially the head) in ~ ungaulugte-

disapprove: nengake-

disarray: be in ~ cagte⁻¹, cekavte-, cikavte-, eskavte-

discard: calligte-

discarded: have been ~ eginga-; **make use of ~ things** algacak, alcagar-

discern: elpeke-; be such that one can sense it, feel it, or ~ it elpegnarqe-

discernible: be ~ nallunaite-

discharge: repeatedly ~ a firearm nut'ga-

disciple: maligtaqusta

discomfort: suffer hardship or ~ makugte-

discover: nalaqe-, nalke-, nataqe-; ~ (it) missing paqrte-; **~ the principle behind something** kanginge-

discovery: nalaq, nalaqutaq, nalkutaq

discriminate: allakauki-

discrimination: allakaukiyaraq

discuss: arenqiirtur-

disease: nangtequn, nangyun, naulluun; venereal ~ UCUUM NAULLUUTII; **"leprous" disease of garments and structures** uquggluk

disembark: yuu⁻²; land and ~ cin'gar-

disgraced: feel ~ qigcimate-

disgusted: be ~ picalngu-, quinagyug-; **disgusted: be ~ by something** cumacyug-

disgusting: how ~! iilektii

dish: qantaq, see Nelson (2); metal ~ tuli'ilkaa; **serving ~** akirkarar(aq*); **eat small portions of a memorial ~** neq'ari-; **large oblong wooden bowl that can be used as a serving ~** tumnaq; **~ of cooked sourdock and salmon roe** uqniraq

dishes: dried grass roots from sand dunes used as scrubbers for ~ negavyaq¹; **wash (~)** rruur-; **wipe ~** allegtur-

dishevel: ~ hair nekavte-; **disheveled: be ~** nekavlugte-; **have ~ or tangled hair** nekavli-

dishpan: miiskaaq, taassiq

dishtowel: perriss'uuk, saskiurun

disinfectant: ciissiyagarcuun; bleach or ~ such as Clorox cecuar

disintegrate: ungi-

disk: spinal ~ UIVAM ARIVNERA; **spinner toy, a ~ with two holes and a string through the holes** llerr'ar(aq*)

dislike: assiilke-, canake-, cangake-, issiqe-; **intensely** ~ eq'uke-; ~ **something** cangayug-
dislocate: aviqite-
dismay: arenqiallugun
disobedient: be ~ inerciigate-, niicuite-
disobey: asmuur-, naigte-, narurte-
disoriented: be ~ tuuskayag-
disparage: caunrilke-
display: mani-, nasvag-; **bring or put inside for storage or ceremonial** ~ ilvar-
displeased: feel ~ qingaryug-
disposition or nature: tend by one's ~ not to V (pb) -taite²
disregard: cakaar-, *see Turner (32)*
disrespectful: be ~ toward guests, relatives, friends, etc. aryuraite-, iryiraite-
dissatisfaction: exclamation expressing disappointment or ~ wagg'uq-qaa
dissatisfied: be ~ elara-; **be** ~ with cupumake-; **become** ~ with cupumayagute-
dissipate: erme-, erve-
dissolve: erme-, erve-, ungi-, uni-, ure-¹
distance: yaaqsigtaci; **be almost inaudible because of** ~ umiqsig-; **come in and out of view in the** ~ irlurnite-; **come or approach from the** ~ agiirte-; **from a** ~ umiqvanek; **go over and disappear in the** ~ engyurnite-; **into the area out of sight, as in the** ~; tayimatmun; **knoll seen in the** ~ irlurneq; ~ **from the center of the chest to the end of the fingertips of the outstretched arm and hand** angvaneq²; **mile's** ~ agneq; **move a short** ~ calligte-; **quite a** ~ elaqvaaq*; ~ **between the ends of one's arms extended outward in opposite directions** yagneq; ~ **from the folded elbow of one outstretched arm to the fingertips of the other outstretched arm** taluyaneq
distant: be ~ uyatu-, yaaqsig-; **to be smoky from a** ~ fire iryagte-²; **travel on land coming in and out of view to** ~ observers ilalkuinr(ar)-; ~ **outsider** akemkumiu; **get things from fish camp or from another relatively** ~ place aqvai-
distinctive: decorative or otherwise ~ pattern on sewn item tevtararaq*
distinguished: be ~ mistu-
distort or become distorted: cuqlurte-; **be** ~ed cuqlungqa-
distract: aavseg-, uamqe-; ~ **attention from its young by pretending to be disabled and thus drawing an intruder's attention to itself (of a bird)** uligui-; **flutter near the ground to distract intruders from its young** ceva
distraction: uamulqutaq; **something that serves or acts as a** ~ uamqun
distraught: be ~ on account of the misdeeds of a close relative mak'urte-
distress: arenqiallugun; **cause** ~ arenqianarqe-; **be** ~ed umyuassuugar-; **be** ~ing arenqiate-; **consider (it) to be uncomfortable or** ~ing arenqianake-
distribute: abruptly ~ valuable and/or rare gifts to those who complain of being slighted aruq'ler-; ~ **a portion of a catch to** nengilite-; ~ **gifts or shares of a catch** aruqe-; ~ **portions of a catch** nengirtur-; ~ **seal blubber and meat and gifts when someone has caught a seal** uqiqur-; ~ **seal products (blubber and the like) and gifts** uqite-²; ~ **shares after a hunt** pitar-; ~ **to different places** peksagte-; **process whereby parts of a seal are** ~d to a group of hunters pitaryaraq; **person who** ~s clothing or food in honor of his or her child's first catching game or picking berries kalukaq¹
distribution: bring clothes or food for ~ into the kashim during the Bladder Feast ciamci-
disturbances: get ripples or other ~ makurarte-
ditch: terlak, tevagneq, lagyanek
dither: be in a ~ ume-
dive: sink or ~ down murugte-; ~ **in the air** cellu'urte-; **dive into water without making a splash (of a person)** cepqer-; **dive through the air once with the apparent intention of bumping or ramming something** puugtur-, puugtua-; ~ **under water** angllur-
divide: avte-, kassig-; (them) up one after another avverqe-; ~ **a catch for distribution** nengiq; ~ **in two** aveg-; ~ **into multiple portions** avqur-; ~ **or be** ~d into two groups malruingurte-; **be** ~d in two avvinga-
divider: log used as a ~ akin, akitaq
diviner: qelalek
division (mathematical): avenqegciyaraq
divorce: avvute-, cavur-

dizziness: aayalngunaq, aayalnguyaraq

dizzy: be ~ aayalngu-; feel ~ angayite-, nakuyulngu-; be ~ and blunder off somewhere unintended egmilguqerte-

do: pi; not have anything to ~ caarkaitur-; ~ again pulengte-; ~ as one wishes seleg-; ~ like N (pb) -tna-; ~ not V (imperative) -yaquna-; ~ not V so much! (pb) -piiqa-; ~ nothing but V (pb) -rrlainar-; ~ socially undesirable things to excess anagute-; ~ something ca-; ~ something in its entirety tamarmirte-; ~ something other than what one is supposed to ~ kenlu; ~ something though told not to ciumuar-; ~ something wholeheartedly tamarmirte-; ~ something without achieving any results caanginar-; ~ something, engage in some act, the exact word for which is forgotten or not known to the speaker, or does not exist, but an act that the listener will recognize imkur-, imuu-; ~ the opposite of what one is supposed to or is expected to ~ mumiksag-; ~ the right thing asqili-; ~ the same as (he) pillgucir-; intentionally ~ things that one should not ~ pissaqe-; ~ two things in one action taplegte-; ~ what? ca-; not be able to ~ without nanelviite-; ~ wrong picurlak; what one is doing though not because one wishes to do so qessaniur-

dock: culurrvik, culurte-, itusvik, salayaq, segvik, uciirvik

doctor: sumcarista; **medical** ~ cungcarista, suungcarista, yungcarista; one who has been medically treated by a ~ or treated by a shaman yuungcaraq

doctrine: elicau, elitnaurun

documents: papers (~ or the like) kalikat

doesn't follow traditional abstinence practices: one who ~ eyailnguq*

dog: angaqrta, qimugta, *see Turner (10)*; **backstrap of ~ harness** amaquayaaq; **be curled up (of a ~)** ungelruma-; **brush evils off (and, sometimes, transfer them to a ~)** ellug-; ~ food qimugcin; **homemade ~ food** alunga^c; **feed a ~** homemade dog food alungqe-; ~ feces qimugcinraq*; **gray** ~ curangali; **growl of ~** kiryani-; **line that ties ~ to stake** petuk; **long-haired, shaggy, or fluffy** ~ mequp'ayagaq*; **muzzle for ~** keggsailkutaq; **shaggy** ~ melqussuk, mequss'uk; **snout harness for unruly** ~ tagun; **stake for tying a ~** kangirta; ~ collar uyaquṛrun, uyaqurrilitaq; ~ with a ring of dark fur around its eye eskaayaq; ~ harness anu; ~ muzzle to prevent biting cinguilitaq; ~ running loose alongside a team kilgaakuirta; ~-feeding trough alungun; ~ whip qenutaq; the star Sirius, literally, "the moon's ~" iralum qimugtii

doggie: qimugglugaq*

dog or chum salmon: aluyak, iqalluk, kangitneq, mac'utaq, neqepik, neqpik; teggmaarrluk; **fine-mesh net for ~** caqutaugaq; **old ~ after spawning** kangitneq

dog team: person going ahead of a ~, leading it maryarta; **large hook dug into snow or around a tree, post, etc. to hold a ~ before it is time for it to go** ayakatarcuun; ~ gangline and harnesses sagtet

dogs: go out pushing a sled without using ~ peyukacir-; let out a yelp (of ~ mostly) uar-; push a sled without using ~ to pull it kasmurrar-, kaymurrar(ar)-; snarl (of ~) ikirni-

dogsled: ikamraq

dogwood: ground ~ cengqulleqcitaaq, cingqullektaa

doing anything: not feel like ~ cuyuumiite-

doing things the proper way: be capable of ~ elluatuu-

doll: aaqucunguaq, cuucunguaq, irniaruaq, yugaq, yuguaq, yunguaq; **small** ~ cugaq, inuguaq, sugaq, sugaruaq, suguaq

dollar: tallimaq, tamalkuq; **half** ~ pingayuak qupluku

Dolly Varden char: iqalluyagaq; **springtime** ~ anerrluaq; **fall-time** ~ iqallugpik; **half-dried, smoked, packed-together** ~ pingciq

dome: onion ~ on Russian Orthodox church aavalkucuk, aavangtalkucuk

domestic cat: kускаq, kuuskaq, puss'iq, puussiq

domesticated animal: qunguturaq; ~ in Bible ungunssiar(aq*); **herd or flock of ~s** katnguan

dominate: cirlake-

don: at'e-

don't! agu, angu; ~ ever V! (pb) -qaryauna-; ~ do what you're doing so excessively! arca; ~ even think of it! aullu

donate money: ~ as in the offertory plate in church ellii-

donation: elliiin

done about it: it happened and there's nothing that can be ~ tavallut'ava

donkey: ciulvak

door: amiik, amik, avik, ikirtuqaq, melek, umek; **brace a log against a ~ to keep it shut** avir-; **curtain hung in front of**

doorway as a ~ or draft barrier ikirtuqaq; go toward an exit, i.e. toward the ~ or downriver alr(ar)-, anelr(ar)-, anelrar-; look through the ~ or window uyangte-; part of house near the ~ uaqliq*; temporary snow shelter, dug into the snow and provided with a ~ aniguyaq; door bolt caniqtaq; indigenous Yup'ik holiday involving men called "mothers" going ~ to ~ and collecting food Aaniq; two men dressed as women who collect food ~ to ~ during the "Aaniq" holiday aanak

doorstop: tukrun

doorway: curtain hung in front of ~ as a door or draft barrier ikirtuqaq; ghost that blocks ~s amiingirayuli

dorsal fin: ~ of fish culugaq; ~ of a fish or whale culuk; ~ of arctic grayling nakrullugpak; adipose fin or ~ of fish or whale petengtaq

dot: kukupak; a ~ eniqalleq

do topstitching on (it): qall'i-

double: taplegte-, tapte-; ~ (it) over repeatedly taptaar-; ~ amount tapenqun; have ~ vision malrupegte-; he/she having ~ vision malrugnek tangrruarluni; ~-barrel shotgun itukellria; paddle with a ~ blade paanger-, paunger-; ~-crested cormorant uyalegpak; appear as if the line of hills is ~d ing'ar-

doubt: I ~ it tavaq; doubt (it) asgurake-; doubt something asgurayug-; ~ (his) ability or accomplishments qacungake-

doubtful: be ~ asguranarqe-

dough: akagtaq, eqtaq, keliparkaq, murtaq, negtaaraq; rise (of liquid or semiliquid, e.g., ~) ule-

doughnut: terruaya(g)aq*

dowitcher: cevyrar(aq*), kukukuaq, pipipiaq, qayaruartalek, sugg'erpaq, tulikaq

down: (n) qinavyuq, (v) at-; be lying ~ inangqa-; body from the waist ~ uan; circle with one's fingers and run one's hands ~ while squeezing slightly to remove liquid, slime, clinging particles, etc. cipegte-; clamp ~ on negler-; cool ~ nengllacir-; die ~ cingu-; face ~ palur-; get ~ from something ater-; glide or slide ~ cillur-, ellur-; glide or swoop ~ ellu'urte-; go ~ kalve-, unavag-; go ~ (of water) ente-, kente-; gulp ~ liquid aalemtaalar-; hand ~ one's possessions or give them to someone more in need iknite-; hang ~ one's head (as from sadness) manussuug-; hold ~ with something with a weight nanercir-; let ~ one's pants kive-; lie ~ inarte-, taklarte-; lower (it) ~ kalevte-; lying ~ inar-; path or route ~ to water kanaryaraq; press ~ on negte-, kenegte-; press ~ on repeatedly negtaar-; press ~, hold ~, pin ~ niig-; pulled ~ murug-; put head ~ when seated kucungniigar-; run ~ (soil from a slope) ure⁻¹; settle ~ after wandering nunalgar-; smash ~ on (it) pasgerite-; squat ~ uyunge-; fall ~ head-first or face-first pucikar-; trip and fall ~ angqute-; turn ~ stove or light cuyute-, suyute-; weigh ~ naner-; the one ~ below un'a; the one ~ below or toward the river camna; have the bow too far ~ in the water kanarcete-; fling oneself ~ or out ciryaarute-; ~ there (below or toward the water) kana(ni); ~ there toward water or toward the exit una(ni); come ~ or toward water kanar⁻¹; area ~ toward the river or sea keta^e

down feather: erinraq*

downcast: be ~ manussuug-

downdraft: for there to be a ~ off a hill, building, etc. kucurni-

downhill: slide ~, go up, and slide repeatedly in play ellu'urtaar-

downriver: cakma(ni), ua(ni), un'ga(ni); area ~ uaqliq*; area far ~ uaqvaaq*; from ~ unegken; go ~ cetu-; go toward an exit, i.e., toward the door or ~ alr(ar)-, anelr(ar)-, anelrar-; hunt seal ~ anssiir-; the one ~ cakemna; resident of the ~ area unegkumiu; area right ~ from possessor uakrar-; from ~ or by the exit ugken, ugna; area ~ or toward the exit from possessor uata^e; ~ person unegkumiu

downstream: go ~ citu-

downward: come or go ~ acitmurte-; pull inward or ~ murugte-

doze: ~ off repeatedly qavara-

Draba hyperboreum: ingukiq

draft: cold ~ yurneq; ~ of cold air igurneq; curtain hung in front of doorway as a door or ~ barrier ikirtuqaq; cold ~ entering from outside iterneq; ~ hole in a wood-burning stove cup'urilleq; be ~y cupugte-

drag: kalurrar-; ~ scraping on the ground kallmingayaute-

dragging: be ~ behind nuqlite⁻¹; hook for ~ recently killed seals yuussuun

dragonfly: ciilraq*, cilraayak, ciilernaq

drain: ~ from infection muiqerri-; ~ hole of boat ellngaryaraq

drainage: ~ infected ear maquluk

drape: ~ over something tevte-; be ~d over something tevinga-

draw: qamurar-; ~ **breath again after almost drowning** ilacir-; **use a story knife to ~ pictures on mud or snow and tell a story to go along with it** yaarui-; **holes in a kayak skin used to ~ together the deck seams with a thong** tapricilleq

drawer: dresser ~ amuqeryaraq, cayukaryaraq, cayuketaaq, kayemqeryaraq, nuqtaryaraq

drawing: nall'arcetaarun, pilinguaq; ~s **made on a mask** qamuraq

drawstring: cayukaryaraq, cayuketaaq, nungirta, nuqilraq; **loop or hole at the opening of a grass bag through which a ~ is threaded** pass'aq; **seal out wind and cold by tightening a ~ on clothing** parte-¹; ~ **at the waist of a garment** yuuman; ~ **at top of skin boot** parteq; ~ **casing on skin boot or other clothing** parrvik, parteraq, parterin, tarpera

dread: ancurtuke-, ancurtur-; **be short of something (food, breath), and feel ~** kapecgug-; exclamation of ~ kapecgugna; ~ **(it)** kapeccuke-, takaqe-; ~ **something** kapecgugyug-; ~ **something that one feels is inevitable** kapecgugniur-

dreadful: be ~ kapecgugnarqe-

dream: (n) qavanguq, (v) qavangurtur-, qaviur-

dress: llumarraq, lumarraq, piluguk, taqmak

dressed as women: two men ~ **who collect food door to door during the Aaniq holiday** aanak

dresser: drawer of ~ amuqeryaraq, cayukaryaraq, cayuketaaq, kayemqeryaraq, nuqtaryaraq

dressings for wound: kilinercuun, mamcaun

dried: be crisp, ~ **to a crackly condition** ciilerte-; **become weathered (faded, ~, and cracked)** cilla-; ~ **apple, pear, peach, apricot, etc.** ciutequmlak, ciutnguaq; **open marshy area, as when a lake has ~ up and grasses have started to grow in its place** qass'uqitak; ~ **bladder used for ceremonial purposes** nakacugtalleq; ~ **currant** atsayagaq*; **freeze--esophagus for eating** iglaq; ~ **eye mucus** qavacilleq, qunik, qunigguk; **have ~** qunigqe-; **area under cache where fish is ~** aciqaq; **black bug that infests fish that are being ~** qunguiq; **cut and ~ fish head** nasqurrluk, qamiquurrluk; **half-~, boiled fish** qamangatak, uamcaaq; **leftover fish from winter split from the back and ~** yay'ussaq; **partially ~ and somewhat aged herring** niinamayak, nin'amayak; **skin bag or barrel full of partially ~ smoked silver salmon** elliaq; **vertebrae of ~ fish with flesh left on** nerlrak; ~ **heart sac used for storing caribou bone marrow** ircaqinraq*; ~ **herring egg** imlauk, elquaqaq*; ~ **meat** kinengyak, kinertaq, nevkuq; **split and ~ pike** segg'aruqaq; ~ **plum** anaqupak; ~ **salmon egg(s)** kineryaq; **salted and ~ salmon strip** culunallraq; ~ **get a ~ skin soaking wet** qakime-; ~ **small fish** nevkuq; ~ **soil** perru; **strip of ~ swan-foot skin it'galqinraq string ~ tomcod or other fish by running the body of one through the gill opening of the next** tavigte-; ~ **tomcod or whitefish that has been frozen all winter** yay'ussaq; ~ **walrus stomach used for making drumskins** ecirkaq; **short piece of ~ wood found on the ground** ciamurrluk

dried fish: neqaluk; **fungus that sometimes forms on ~** aqak, aqataq; **get things (~, supplies, etc.) from fish camp or from another relatively distant place** aqvai-; **partially ~ boiled for eating** egamaarlrak; **small ~** nevkuq; **smoked ~, particularly salmon** neqerrluk; **string dried tomcod or other ~ by running the body of one through the gill opening of the next** tavigte-; **strip of ~** palak'aaq; ~ **caught in river** neqatuq; **aged ~ eggs** piginaq; ~ **or old salmon from lake** mac'utaq; **put ~ or other food in seal oil in a sealskin poke** teviri-; **slice of ~ protruding upright from the skin** makesiq, makneq; **chew on a ~ skin** amiracetaar(ar)-; **skin to chew on such as ~ skin** arucetaaq, tamukassaaq, ungicetaaq; ~ **stripped of its skin** allneq; ~ **tail** pamesqatak; ~ **tail for eating** papsalqitaq; ~ **that has been burned by the sun** ekiarneq; ~ **vertebra** nenerrluk; ~, **packed down** tut'at; **split and small ~** ulligtaruqaq

dried grass: perriutekaq; **binding material such as ~** tapengyak; **insole of ~** piinir-, piinerkaq; **woven liner of ~ for skin boot** alliqsak; ~ **roots used as scrubbers for dishes** negavyaq¹

drift: along the ground natquigte-, natquvigte-; ~ **ashore** tepe-; ~ **away** cupute-; ~ **log** ciquq, uqvinraq; ~ **with the current** aterte-; **driftwood or other thing that has ~ed ashore** tep'aaq; **strange ~er** atertaar(aq*); ~**ing snow or sand** natquik; see Nelson (67)

driftnet: set a ~ nengte-², nengte-³; **fish with a ~** atercete-; **one who rows or drives the motor while the ~ net is being set out** iquqta; **fish by ~ting or purse-seining** kuvyaq

driftwood: ciamruq, equgkaq; **small ~** avussak; ~ **on the shore** callirneq; ~ **or other thing that has drifted ashore** tep'aaq

drill: iguun, kaputaq, kap'issuun, qiivuusaaq, qipuuraq, ukicissuun, ukirqissuun; **bow of bow--** arulan; **fire--** ken'gutaq, kenitek, nucugcuun, nucuutaq, ussukataq; **bow--** nucugcuun, nucuutaq; ~ **for making holes** pataq; **mouthpiece of ~** neg'utaq; ~ **bit** nangquq; ~ **shaft** iguq; ~ **tip** anarcuun

drink: mer-, [e]meq, meq; ~ **alcohol regularly to excess** taangatu-; **gulp down ~** aalemtaalar-; **let one ~** mercete-¹; **something to ~** meqkaq; ~ **a hot beverage with a cup** emrukar-; ~ **by sipping** yuurqaq; ~ **coffee** kuuvviaq; ~ **liquor** taangaq; ~ **liquor to get drunk** emra-; ~ **repeatedly at short intervals** mer'a-; ~ **tea** caayuq, carca-, sarra-, saayuq; ~ **tea using a saucer** pelutsiaq; ~ **too much** merpallag-¹; **exclamation used to tell a baby to ~** em'a

drinking: crackers or bread eaten when one is ~ **tea or coffee** aukaq; **excessive ~** taangaryaraq; **get ice to melt for ~ water** cikutagci-; **dipper for ~ water** mer'un

drip: ellngar-, kucir-; **~-catcher** kucin; **water mark from a ~** unineq
drive: ~ rabbits, geese, or other game into an area where they can easily be killed ungu-; stick splashed in water to ~ fish into a dipnet ungumraun; ~ fish into net by slapping the water with a paddle or stick ungumrar-; net into which fish are ~n qelcaq; one who rows or ~s the motor while the driftnet is being set out iqugta
driver: sled with high handlebars on which the ~ rests his arms qamuutarrsuun
drizzle: ivsuk, kallag-, kuvunguar-, minir-, minirrluk, minuk, qakerciur-
drool: nuiqe-
droopy eyes: have ~ qelurni-
drop: pegte-, katag-; **accidentally** ~ pegtuqar-; ~ **dead** narullgute-; ~ **intentionally or otherwise** igcete-; **make or ~ crumbs** kaame-, kaime-; ~ **of liquid** kuta; ~ **something** igci-
dropping: anaq
dropsy: have ~ qeluarci-
drown: qecugite-, epe-, kit'e-
drug: huge ~ causpakayallr(aq*); ~ **overdose** iinruvallaria; **addiction to ~s** TEMEM PIITESCHIGALILLRA WALL'U IINRUNEK
drugged: be ~ kemni-
drum: cauyaq; **beat a ~** mumeq; **oil ~** taingkaq; **shaman's ~** apqara'arcuun; ~ **tell about what one foresees while beating a ~** qalur(ar)-; ~ **handle** pakluk, paplu; ~ **song** cauyara'arcuun
drummers: facing the ~ talir-
drumming: added dance motion accompanied by ~ cauyaquciaq; **tell a story through songs and ~** anqarar-; **the one who shouts "here it is" to start the singing and ~** kit'arta; **sing a song with soft ~ before the dancing** minge-
drums: sing unaccompanied by ~ or dancing cauyautequ-
drumskin: taut membrane such as a ~ ecic; **dried walrus stomach used for making ~** ecirkaq
drumstick: cauyaun, mengruq, mumeq
drunk: be ~ taangiqe-; **drink liquor to get ~** emra-
dry: kiner-, *see Adams (23)*; **be ~** qaki-; **all pale, ~, bleached** qakirpak; **be bitter-tasting and ~** tumag-; **fish hung up to ~** iniaq, kanartaq; **fish cut in half to hang and ~** qup'ayagaq; **hang out to ~** ini-; **freeze and ~** cupkar-; **freeze-~** qerrecqercete-; **musk rat or squirrel that has been hung by the neck to ~** qemitaq*; **spawning fish hung to ~** tamuanaq; **unsalted strip or fillet of fish flesh without skin, cut from along the backbone and hung to ~** kiarnaq; **white or gray clay, powdery when ~** urr'aq; ~ **hair that stands on end after being wet** kakilragte-; ~ **creek bed** terlak; ~ **dead standing wood** qakineq; ~ **grass, especially gathered for use** caranglluk; **take a sweatbath with ~** heat mastar-; ~ **rotted dead spruce wood** eskaniaq; **sealskin bag used to keep things ~ while hunting** aklivik
dryas: *Dryas* sp. paliaraq
dryer: clothes ~ kinercissuun
drying: fish cut for ~ ulligtaq, seg'aq; **cut fish for ~** ceg-, esseg-, seg-, ulligte-; **make the horizontal cuts in fish flesh while preparing it for ~** ingqii-; **bin used for storage of fish before they are prepared for ~** qikutaq; **small fish braided in strings for ~** piiralluk; **string of small fish arrayed for ~** tupigaq; **grass cover to protect ~ fish from rain;** umran; **stringer for ~** smelt nuv'in
Dryopteris austriaca: kun'aq*, nengqaaq, qecuguaq
Dryopteris dilitata: cetuguar(aq*), ceturkaa, ceturqaar(aq*), ceturuaq, ciilavik
duck: uutkaa, yaqulek; **goldeneye ~** anarniilnguq*; **greater scaup ~** allgirneq; **harlequin ~** cetuskar(aq*), ungunqakar(aq*); **mallard ~** nelqitaaq; **long-tailed or oldsquaw ~** aarraaliq, allgiar(aq*), *see Adams (24)*; **teal ~** qiugtalek, *see Adams (27)*; **pintail ~** ikuyaq *see Adams (23)*; **white-throated ~, see Adams (30)**; **American widgeon ~** qatkeggliq, *see Adams (28)* **~-hunting blind** elavngavik, nayurvik; **hunt long-tailed ~ in the spring** aassektacungir-
duckling: qimaguyuq
duct: tear ~ aluviliyaraq
dug: suddenly cave in (of a pit that is being ~) irniqu-; **~-out place** elagaq, elaneq
dull: be ~ ipgiate-; **have become ~** ipgiarute-; **~-witted person** nallumquq
dump: ciqitat, ciqicivik, ciqite-; **repeatedly ~ things** ciqirqe-; **~ing place** qanitaq
dune: sand ~ eroded on the side ingluirneq; **deep crevice in sand ~** il'unaq; **eroded high sand ~s or eroded high coast that cannot be climbed** uss'ariyak
dung: ~ beetle elqiiq*; ~ fly anaiq, anaririyaq

dunlin: ceremraq, ceñairpak

duration: taktaciq; **be short in extent or ~ nanite-;** **just V for a short ~, or without making a big deal of it** (*pb*) -maar-; **V for some ~** (*pb*) -tur⁻¹

during: *contemporative II mood (see Endings section), localis case (see Endings section); building collapses as ~ an earthquake* ull'ute-; **~ the time when possessor is V-ing** (*pb*) -yalleq

dusk: atakuar(aq*); **be ~** atakuar(aq*)

dust: caarrluk, carrluk; **speck of ~** paquneq; **~ in air** apsuq, makuaq

duster: kagiksuar

dwarf: cingssiik, egacuayak, singssiiyaq; **type of ~ willow with big catkins** angrinaaq; **become ~ed or stunted from exposure to cold** kuc'uqerte-

dwelling: ceiling board of old traditional-style ~ qanak; handrail at entranceway to old-time ~ pall'itaq; **traditionally conceived ~ place of the dead** Pamaliruq; **~ place of the spirits** taamlek; **very old ~ sites around Russian Mission and Goodnews Bay** quliraq^{*2}

dwells: animal that ~ in N (*pb*) -iq

dye: alngarkaq, kepcissuun, kepte-; **blue-black ~ from a certain soft stone** avisgaq; **red ~ obtained from the inner bark of alders** kavirun; **treat with a ~ with alder inner bark** cungagarte-; **alder inner-bark ~ applied to reduce shrinkage** cungagaq; **~ with ocher** uiterte-

dyed: ~ leather decoration cungagartaq, kepcetaaq; **boot made of ~ sealskin** catquk; **~ thing** keptaq

dynamite: qagercetaaq

E

each other: not know ~ nallute⁻¹; **V ~** (*pb*) -taagute-

eager: **be ~** piyugteqe-; **be ~ to go** angaqe-, tengru-

eagerly: **anticipate ~ especially, concerning one who is away or from whom one is separated** nerilegte-; **~ expect something good** nersuniur-, neryuniur-

eagle: kuumagiaq, tengmiarrrluk, yaqulpak; **bald ~** metervik, yaquleqpak; **golden ~** keptalek, yaqulpak; **feast involving a dramatization of an ~ carrying off a person** cellanguaq

ear: cun, ciun, *see Wrangell (7)*; **acorn-squash shaped projection near newborn's ~** ut'rutaq; **big ~** ciulvak; **have an ~ache** ciuciqe-; **drainage from infected ~** maquluk; **runny ~** titiq; **for ~ to drain from infection** maquluk; **hair growth in fore ~** atrarun; **man's hairdo with long locks over each ~** ketekneq; **~ protector** ciutailitaq; **brand or ~ cut on reindeer as sign of ownership** maak ears **have cold ~s** ciutair(ar)-; **have one's ~s hurt by loud noise** qukilngu-; **hurt or be hurt in the ~ by loud noise** qukir-

eardrum: ciutem cauyaa

earflaps: fur hat with ~ malagg'aayaq, palagg'aayaq, qacap'aguaq

early: ~ evening atakuar(aq*); ~ morning unuakuar; ~ V (*pb*) -yarar-

earmuff: ciutailitaq

earn money: akinge-

earring: aqevlaun, aqlautaq, aqlin, ciucin, kulunguaq, taqupseq, taquupiitaq; **hook of ~** as'un; **~ with hook-shaped piece to insert in pierced ear** agaq; **large rectangular ~ with glass and copper head on it** qevleqsaq; **~ type** nakacuguarraaq*; **string of beads hanging below the wearer's jaw connecting a pair of ~** agluirun

earth: nuna; **dig in the ~** nuniur-; **lump of ~** qarmaq; **main vein of the ~ from which all plants emerge** nunam taqra; **natural mound of ~ several feet high** anglutugaq; **well up from beneath the ~ or ice** uleve-, ulve-; **legendary underground dweller that knocks on the ~** tukriayuli; **~ly possession** calqutagaq

earthquake: there is an ~ nuna pektuq; **collapse on the people in the building as during an ~** ull'ute-

earwax: tekig

easier: become ~ qacigikanir-; find something becoming ~ qacigli-; become ~ to see mecignari-; ~ to see than before avayig-

easily: develop affection ~ ungatar-; one who gets cold ~ qerruskaq; fetch some N from an ~ accessible place (pb) - ssaag⁻²; be ~ angered qennga-; be ~ broken camlaate-; done ~ qacig-; become ~ done piqainaurte-, piqainaq-; drive game into an area where they can be ~ killed ungu-; be ~ tickled qungvagtar-; be ~ V-ed (pb) -ciryar-

east: arnineq, calaraq, kelukneq, keluvaq, kiugkenak, ungalaq; for there to be an ~ wind keluvaq

East Cape, Siberia: Nuuraq

Easter: Paaskaq, Ussukcautelleg²; Russian Orthodox ~ bread kulic'aaq; palm frond used at ~ in the Russian Orthodox Church papanuk

easy: be ~ cayaraite-, qacignarqe-; be easy to see mecignarqe-; be easy to see or hear mistu-; find (it) to be as ~ to act on as desired qacike-; have it ~ piqaini-; have things ~ yuungui-; prepare handmade thread for ~ threading nuvv'ilir-

eat: nere-, pap'a-; ~ breakfast unuakutaq-; ~ lunch apiataq-; ~ supper atakutar-; be bitter or otherwise unpleasant to ~ neqniate-; chew food to soften it for someone to ~ takuli-; come uninvited to ~ payaqcaar(ar)-; food ready for ~ing neqkaq; gobble up food alqar-; keep trying to get (him) to ~ niriakuraqtar-; send a visitor away without having him or her ~ menkuke-; sweet or otherwise pleasant to ~ neqnirqe-; try to find something to ~ nerangnaqe-; ~ a little bit neramci-; ~ a little to stave off hunger pangs qamcetaar-; ~ a lot nerep'ag-; ~ berries as one picks them amqar-, nerliyar-, neryar-; ~ bits of meat clinging to a bone after most of the meat has been removed pukug-; pick and ~ the scraps of meat clinging to a bone kivkar-; ~ fast arcar-; pick and ~ little things pukite-; ~ marrow or brains by sucking or otherwise pateq-; ~ N (pb) -tur⁻²; ~ raw food aripa-; ~ roe meluk-; ~ something to remove the taste of what one has just previously eaten qecirniir-; ~ small portions of a memorial dish neq'ari-; ~ with nerellgucir-; be a fast ~er keggag⁻¹; one that ~s nertuli; monster that lives in the mountains and ~s people yuilriq

eaten: bone left after meat is ~ from it enerkuaq, nerkuaq; food ready to be ~ nerqainaq; meat or fish to be ~ and frozen quaq; frozen fish to be ~ in that state kumlaneq; frozen meat to be ~ in that state kumlaciq; ridicule by singing while food is being ~ during the Messenger Feast nernerrlugcetaar-; seal oil or other liquid in which food is dipped before being ~ meciaq; something ~ after eating frozen fish or receiving communion qeciryailkun; striped jellyfish that is ~ in the fall qengaryak; salted fish or meat ~ after it is cut up and leached to remove excess salt sulunaq; sprout of a plant used in "akutaq," also ~ by geese neqnirliaq; fish that has been frozen after being allowed to age slightly, ~ uncooked and frozen tepcuar(aq*), tep'ngaayak

eating: (age fish heads for ~ by burying them) tep'li-; chew food to prepare it for ~ (as for a child) tamuali-; dried fish tail for ~ papsalqitaq; feel sick after ~ just a little after starving cakenqar-; freeze-dried esophagus for ~ iglaq; partially dried fish boiled for ~ egamaarrluk; pour oil or water over in preparation for ~ kuunqerte-; tired of ~ the same food all the time qapilngu-; have a prickly feeling in one's tongue when ~ fermented foods kakialanar-; something eaten after ~ frozen fish for receiving communion qeciryailkun; be tired of ~ the same food cirilite-; feel sick from ~ too much fatty food uqilngu-; ~ utensil nerrsuun

ebb: ente-, kente-

echo: akiugte-, akiuk

eclipse: there is an ~ of the sun AKERTA NALAUQ; there is an ~ of the moon IRALUQ NALAUQ; be ~d nala-

economize: aninqe-

eddy: angilurneq, qacuneq, qamaneq

edematous: be ~ qeluarci-

edge: mengla°, [e]ngla°, kengla°, nel'a°, ceña, ngel'a°; cutting ~ of knife kegginaq; go around the ~ of (it) menglair-; go toward the water or ~ ketvar-; have as its shore or ~ cenke-; joint at the ~ of tracking stabilizer stern piece of a kayak nall'aruaq; sharp ~ quaguk; sit close to the ~ qutqir-; thin, melting, overhanging ice ~ in spring icineq; holes on the ~ of a kayak skin on the aft and fore decks that were used to draw the deck seams together with a thong lacing prior to the final sewing tapricilleq; bevel the ~ of a skin for sewing mangag-; beveled ~ on inside of hatch rim of kayak kuvirneq; ~ of deep water iginiq; folded strip enclosing raw ~ of fabric menglailitaq; indentation on ~ of fire-drill next to socket for drill tip anarcuun; ~ of hood where ruff is attached negiliq; place where ice forms on the ~ of sandbar qas'urneq; rough ~ of shore-fast ice formed when ice broken by wind and waves refreezes nepucuq; log placed at ~ of sleeping area as a headrest or elsewhere as a divider akin, akitaq

edging: menglailitaq; parka ruff ~ near the face kumegneq

edible: small ~ sea creature, pink, orange, white, and red in color arnauq; ~ sea creature, tubular and transparent, with

visible guts, perhaps a sea slug ussungluq; ~ sea slug, orange or purple in color uraruq; ~ fiddlehead of spreading wood fern cetuguar(aq*), ceturkaa, ceturqaar(aq*), ceturuq, ciilavik, nengqaaq, qecuguaq; a certain ~ green vegetable with yellow that grows on beaches or bluffs and is boiled with fish ciutnguaq; scraper for removing ~ inner layer from fish skin kelipacuutaq, keliutaq; thick ~ layer of walrus skin kauk, kaugpak; ~ layer right beneath skin of fish kelipacuk; ~ lining of seal intestine qiaq; ~ lower part of stem of tall cottongrass iitaq*; any ~ oil uquq; type of ~ plant negaasek; ~ pussy willow catkin tamukaaq; ~ root of rosewort caqlak; ~ root of spreading wood fern kun'aq*; ~ tuber of the tall cottongrass anlq; ~ tubers of pink plumes cuqlamcaq; ~ vegetation naumrruyuk; new ~ willow growth tayarulunguaq; ~ yellow seaweed tukurna; ~ sweet sea anemone found on rocks qacautaq

Eek: Ekvicuaq, lik

effective: be ~ catngu-

effeminate: be or act ~ arnamirte-

effort: after much ~ pegnem; after very much ~ pegenqapiar; require little ~ qacignarqe-; to work harder or put ~ into what one is doing to make up for lost time cagnite²

Egegik: Igyagiiq; Alaska Peninsula Eskimo (Aleut) from ~ tarupiaq

egg: "sea ~" uurritaq; bird's ~ kayanguq, manik, peksu; smallest ~ in a nest uuqessngitak; develop water in the ~ before the embryo becomes large emrii-; ~ in formative stage, inside bird ciqamciq; fish ~ qarya, imlauk; single fish ~ iiqupak; herring ~ melucuaq, qaarsaq; herring ~ on kelp qarya; salmon ~ cilluvak; dried salmon ~s kineryaq; fly ~ meqiq; hatch of an ~ tucker-, see *Wrangell* (16)

egg yolk: es'aq, esiq, kavinqupagtaq

eggbeater: akucissuun, akutessuun

eggs: aged fish ~ cinegyaq, cin'aq, cuak; aged dried fish ~ piginaq; find ~ peksute-, kayangute-; find and gather ~ by removing the grass that covers them ciruirci-; hunt for ~, of waterfowl usually kayangussur-; look for ~ cangu-; fish ~ meluk; fly ~ ciiviit anait; fly from its ~ peksallag-; gather greens, tubers, berries, ~, etc. to eat makiraq; herring ~ elquaq*, qiarya; lay ~ kayangi-; mixture of crushed aged fish ~ with crushed berries, seal oil, and sugar passiaq; pestle used to crush berries, fish ~, etc. passin; to set ~ eva-

eggshell: qelta

eider: common ~ angiikvak, metraq*, nanvista; male common ~ tunupista; female common ~ nayangaryaq; common ~ chick kutyagaq; king ~ qengallek; spectacled (Fischer's) ~ aangiikvak, ackiilek, qauḡeq, see *Adams* (26), *Nelson* (123); Steller's ~ anarnissakaq, caqiar(aq*)

eight: inglulgen, pingayunlegen, see *Petroff* (2); ~ in playing cards qulcunga

either: ~ . . . or qang'a-llu; ~ of two lanterns hanging from the kashim ceiling during a dance qilaamrulyaq

ejaculate: ~ semen maq'erri-, maq'i-

Ekuk: Iquk²

Ekwok: Iquaq

elapse: let a long time ~ ak'anun; when some time had ~d qakuan

elastic: nengulraq

elbow: cingun, ikusek; arm folds (~ area) kay'uq; rest one's face on one's hand with the ~ resting on a surface such as a table ayakut'e-; ~ hard ikusvag-; ~ protector ikusgiilitaq; measurement from the distance from the folded ~ of one outstretched arm to the fingertips of the other outstretched arm taluyaneq; measurement from one's ~ to end of his outstretched fingertips ikuyegneq; measurement from one's elbow to the end of his fist ikuyegarneq

elder: ciulirneq, tegganeq, teggneq, teggneraq*, ciuqliq*; lesson or reminder for the younger generation to learn from the experience of the ~s naucaqun

elderly: be ~ temyig-

election: cucukiyaraq; ~ ballot cucukelciirun kalikaq

electric: appliance kenerkuaryaraq; ~ generator kallugvik, kenurrivik; ~al or thermal insulator capun

electricity: kalluk; have started (of fire, ~, etc.) kumange-

elephant: melugyaq, qalemtaayuli

elevated: ~ cache enekvak, mayurvik, neqivik, qulrarvik, mayurpik; ~ food cache elagyaq; for tracks on snow to become hard and ~ (as surrounding snow sinks) nalugarui-; old-style coffin in which a person was laid to rest with his knees folded and drawn up near his chin, formerly ~ on four short posts sitaaq; pull (it) up onto an ~ area kaggirte-; be perched on an ~ flat object, such as a floating block of ice, the shore, or a table uginga-; main horizontal ~ log of fish rack agagliiiaq; spot on top of an ~ place from which the snow has melted urunqiq; sight with the aid of

binoculars, or from an ~ point qinerte-; ~ storage place qaivarrvik; ~ storage platform or rack for storing meat ek'raq

elevating block: tus'un

elevation: be high in ~ kertu-; be low in ~ kerkite-

eleven: see *Appendix 6 on numerals*

elf: cingssiik, egacuayak, singssiiyaq, yugg'acngiar(aq*)

Eliginus gracilis: iqalluaq

Elim: Neviarcaurluq; **Yup'ik Eskimo** from the Norton Sound area, especially from the villages of ~ and Golovin, Unalakleet, and St. Michael Unaliq

eliminate: ~ as a cause of worry penegnair-

Eliophorum sp.: paliaraq

elongated: be ~ taksurenqegg-; **be or make** ~ takaayi-; **become or have become** ~ taksuryi-

else: what ~? tua-i-qaa?

elsewhere: taima, tayima; **be** ~ tayimngu-

Elymus arenarius: taperrnaq

Elymus mollis: taperrnaq

emanate: ~ odor aqlate-

emanation: tepa^e; **woman's** ~ aqla, qalugneq; **expose to one's female** ~ ell'allagvike-; **adversely affected by a woman's** ~ arniqe-

embarrassed: be ~ kasnguyug-; **cause one to feel** ~ tun'ernarqe-; **feel** ~ because one is imposing on someone tunrir-

embarrassing: be ~ kasngunarqe-, kayngunarqe-

ember: aumaq, cupun; **almost go out (of ~s)** angange-

embezzling: piciqngaunani teglelleq

embrace: eqte⁻¹, qet'e-, akuqar-; **suddenly** ~ qes'arte-

embryo: develop water in the egg before the ~ becomes large emrii-

emerge: alpag⁻¹, nuge-, yurar⁻²; ~ from qakvar-; ~ from the brush to the water kanar⁻¹; ~ into an open area cev'ar-; **main vein of the earth from which all plants** ~ nunam taqra

emergency closures: ~ of fishing or hunting season PIQATARRAARPEKNATENG UMEGLUKU

emit: loud howls maruarpaga-; **open one's mouth and** ~ sound aar^{-*2}

Emmonak: Imangaq

emotion: cry with ~ iluteqe-

emotional: have a hard time because of ~ or physical weakness or disability cirliqe-; have a hard time because of physical or ~ illness irliqe-; ~ pain neka; **cause** ~ pain nekanarqe-

emotionally: be ~ distressed qakte⁻²; **feel** ~ hurt angenruyug-; **be** ~ pained avegteqe-, iluteqe-, nekayug-; ~ painful nekake-; **strain** ~, **physically, in illness** caknaa-

emperor goose: nacaullek

Empetrum nigrum: kavlakuaraq*, paunraq*, tan'gerpak

empty: imair-; **be** ~ imait-; **be completely** ~ kalungqa-; **completely** ~ kalug-, kalugte-; ~ cartridge kapciliaq; **sprinkling of things as at the bottom of an almost-~ container** kanevneq; ~ container that held N (pb) -utelleq; ~ flour sack mukaarutleq; ~ skull ilquigneq; **return** ~-handed without catching anything utrinar-

emulate: kingunrirtur-; **want to** ~ cucu-

enamelware: to chip (of ~ or the like) petgerrii-

encircle: kalukarte-, kassug-

enclose: capu; ~d entry porch elaturraq; **wooden ring put around a mask to represent the world of the object** ~d by it ellanguaq

enclosing: folded strip ~ raw edge of fabric menglailitaq

enclosure: capu

encompass: kalukarte-, kassug-

encounter: alake⁻¹, narug-, pairte-, parte⁻², ~ someone pairkenge-; **in some sense** ~ N (pb) -ite⁻³; **run onto, run into, meet, or** ~ nall'arte-

encourage: caceturqaur-, cinge-, icungte-, qarute-; ~ one to V (pb) -squma-; **source of** ~ment cacetuqun

encrusted: be ~ (of liquid) ciquma-

end: nangquq, nangneq; **add onto the ~ of (it)** iqlir-; **at the upper or lower ~ of a village** ill'arte-; **come to the ~** iquklite-; **this is not the ~** tua-i-ngunrituq; **toward the ~ of something** iqudmun; **~ at (it)** ngel'eke-; **crosspiece or ball-like hand grip at upper ~ of single-bladed paddle** qaqua; **dangling ~ of woman's belt** cipnermiutaq; **one with an ~** iqulek; **it is the ~ of the month** IRALUQ NANG'UQ; **hole at inside ~ of tunnel entrance to old-time house or kashim** pugyaraq; **~ of ulna at wrist, where the bone projects** cugamkuyuk; **end part of something** iqugkuaq; **native-made maul consisting of a log with one ~ thinned to serve as a handle** uluryarutaq; **snowshoe with upturned front ~** acaluruq; **stand on ~ (of hair)** tekallragte-; **stand on ~ (of hair when dry after being wet)** kakilragte-; **prepare handmade thread for easy threading by twisting it to a tapered ~** egliraq, nuvv'ilir-, nuvv'iliraq; **slough with lake at ~** taqikartuliq; **bow ~ of a kayak** civuqucuk; **kayak paddle with a blade at each ~** paangrun; **single-bladed paddle hand grip at upper ~ that is one piece with the handle** qaquaqnginaq; **tapered part at ~ of kayak** qamenquq; **oblique area at ~ of kayak gunwale** capngiaq; **hole in the leading upright section at ~ of boat keel** agayuqulnguaraq; **hook used to pull things from the ~ of the kayak to the cockpit** tallirraq; **one side of two-piece ~ or next-to-- deck beam of kayak** tuntunaq; **kayak ~ part** nenguralria, pupsugyugualek; **measurement from tip of toes to ~ of heel** it'ganeq; **measurement from one's elbow to the ~ of his fist** ikuyegarneq; **measurement from one's elbow to ~ of his outstretched fingertips** ikuyegneq; **measurement from tip of toes to ~ of heel** itegneq¹; **measurement between the ~s of one's fingers extended outward in opposite directions** yagneq; **measurement of the width at the ~s of the index finger and the middle finger held next to each other** malruneq; **measurement of the width at the ~s of the index finger, the middle finger, and the ring finger held next to each other** pingayuneq; **bouy at the ~ of a fishnet** kelliqutaq, iquulqutaq; **slit at each ~ of a net-sinker** nayugnaq; **small peg at ~ of atlatl** aklicaraq; **notched ~ of bow, where bowstring is fastened** qeluyaraq, teru; **butt ~ of foreshaft of seal harpoon** kegcuq; **holder for ~ of gut when it is washed** qalluarun; **loop at ~ of line** urciq; **hand-hold at lower ~ of seal harpoon attached to seal-poke float** cigvigquq; **end of net that gets tied to a rock or the like** parteq; **celebrating the ~ of something (e.g., war)** taquti; **joint at ~ of spear used to attach point** aklicaraq; **pseudo-branch of a fish (the part of a fish next to the gills, at the ~ of which is a triangular bone)** kaugtuapak, kaugtuutaq¹, kaugun¹; **small clam that is black on the ~s** amsak, amyak; **log hung horizontally with rope from both ~s for Native games competition** aavussa; **strap with handles at ~s that is wound around the shaft of a fire-drill and pulled back and forth to turn the shaft** nucugcuutak

endeavor: ~ to capture ingcur-; ~ to learn elitnaur-; ~ to V (pb) -caar(ar)-

ending: have a bad ~ kingullugte-¹

endowed: one that is well ~ with N (pb) -tu-, -tuli

endurance: have ~ ayani-

endure: ~ hardship arrsiqe-; ~ troubles cakviur-; ~ the difficulty involved with V-ing or with N (pb) -niur-

enemy: inglu, inglussuk; **keep oneself from being seen by game or an ~** tanite-

energy: piniun

engage: ~ in a finger-pulling contest qaqurtuute-; ~ in an unusual activity during sleep pegla-; ~ in hand-to-hand combat cagte², yagte-; ~ in hobby caanguaq; ~ in illicit sex qacuniar-; ~ in Inupiaq-style Eskimo dancing in which men and women alternate in a straight line facing the drummers talir-; **do something, ~, the exact word for which is forgotten or not known to the speaker, or does not exist, but an act that the listener will recognize** imkur-; ~ in trading, barter, and/or buying and selling naverriar-

engine: inboard ~ tuqtuq; **start (an ~)** ayagcete-; **starter of an ~** ayagceciissuun; **starter cord on an ~** nuqtaarcuun

engineer: massiinista

English: speak ~ usually or well qitevnga-; **in the ~ language** kass'atun; **in ~ only** kass'aturllainaq

Englishman: proper ~ Kass'apik

engrave: ceteq, citeq; ~ designs ingciq-; ~d mark tevagneq

engraving: device for ~ bone, ivory, or wood cet'raarcuun; **ivory-- tool or other such tool** ingciun; ~ tool with beaver incisor tip iqukeggun

Enhydra lutris: aatagaq, arnaq

enjoy: anglani-, picalke-; ~ (it) anglake-; ~ food neqnili-; ~ one's V-ing (pb) -yugar-, -yugcali-;

~ oneself nunanili-; ~ things assili-

enjoyable: be ~ anglanarqe-; **not be ~** anglanaite-;

~ item picalquq

enjoyably: V ~ (pb) -luaqar-

enjoyment: close one's eyes partially as a sign of intense ~ qaamyuar(ar)-; **watch with ~** tangrruarar-

enlarge: tailor so as to ~ qerrua-
enough: exactly ~ to fill (it/them) imarkaneq; **have ~ of something to be able to spare or share some with others** avegvingqerr-; **not V ~ (pb) -myag-, -vlaag-; that's ~** tava-i, tua-i
enter: iter-; **cold draft ~ing from outside** iterneq; ~ **a smaller part of the main area** kaute-
entertain: aavurte-, kegginiqe-, tangssiite-
enthusiasm: preview (as of movie) or anything to arouse ~ tengrucetaarun
enthusiastic: be ~ piyugteqe-; **be ~ about (it)** tengru-, tengruke-; **dance Eskimo-style vigorously and ~ly** aggigte-
entire: tamalkur-, tamar-²; **turn one's ~ body** cau-¹; **do something in its ~ty** tamarmirte-
entrails: cakunglluut, qilu; **fresh tomcod with ~ removed, ready for hanging** citegtaq*; **scoop ~ out with one's finger when cleaning small fish** citeg-
entrance: iteryaraq, amiguyuk; **cover or curtain for ~** elciqaq; **house with ground-level ~** itqerceñaq; **little room at side of ~** qerrayaq; **tunnel ~ to house** lavleryaraq; **tunnel ~ to old-style house** iluyaraq, qissiryaraq, tuqluk; **tunnel ~ to men's communal house** agviaq, kalvagyaraq; **warm weather causes above-ground ~ to semi-subterranean house to be opened because of flooding of winter tunnel ~** kepneq
entranceway: amiik, amik; **handrail at ~ to old-time dwelling** pall'itaq
entrapping: fall over on top of something, ~ it palqerte-
entry porch: enclosed ~ elaturraq
envious: be ~ ayara-, ayari-, cikna-; **be ~ by nature** ciknatar-; **not be an ~ person** ciknataite-
environment: item situated in a small space or a particular ~ kukutnaaq
envoy: quurituasta
envy: ayara-, ayari-, ciknake-, ciknaneq, cuyu-²
ephod: as'arceNa(aq*)
epidemic: canerlak, cangerlak; **flu ~ of 1918** quserpak
epiglottis: nerilkarvik
epileptic: be ~ qistetu-
Epilobium angustifolium: ciilqaaq, curalrusaq
Epsom salts: taryurngalnguq*
equal: be ~ pitateke-
equipped: be completely ~ qaqima-
Equisetum arvense: keneq², qetek
equivalent: aki; *vialis case* (see Endings section)
eraser: aūg'arissuun, ellaissuun, erevte-²
erect: being ~ napar-; **become set in a position such as hair that has been curled, a tree bent by the wind, a sled runner bent by steaming, an ~ paste-; ~, pointed piece of ice, broken by ocean swells** culugcineq
erected: have been ~ napangqa-
erection: have an ~ tek'ar, tek'i-
Erethizon dorsatum: cukilek, ilaanquciq, issaluq, nuunig
Erignathus barbatus: almigaq*, angayukliq, apsiaraq, ipuuyuli, makelvak, maklacuk, maklak, nemercauk, papangluaq, temiquyugglugaq, tuligna, tungungqu, ullacuk, ungagciiq, yaalirtaq
Eriophorum angustifolium: iitaq*, pekneq
Eriophorum sp.: melquruaq, tengtarka, ukayiruaq
ermine: aklanqurrun, amitatuk, narulkiaq, teriaq, see Adams (29); ~ (or weasel) agluruyak; **small weasel or ~** enairayuliyagaq*
erode: usserqe-, uste-; **~d high sand dunes or high coast that cannot be climbed** uss'ariyak; **sand dune ~d on the side** ingluirneq
err: alarte-
errand: go or send on an ~ makira-²
error: alarneq; **be in ~** alangqa-, alarqike-; **being in ~** alar-
escape: anag-; **go somewhere else to ~ famine and survive** anangniar-; **song composed to celebrate accomplishment such as escape from danger** anqaraun
Eschrichtius robustus: cetuqupak

Eskimo: Yup'ik ~ Yup'ik; **be a Yup'ik** ~ yuu⁻¹; **in the Yup'ik ~ language** Yugtun, Yup'igcetun; **Inupiaq** ~ Malimiu, qagkumiu, Qaviayarmiu; **Alaska Peninsula ~ (or "Aleut")** from Egegik tarupiaq; ~ **artifact** yugtaq; ~ **men's boot with fur inside** ilutmurtaq; **tell about what one foresees while beating an ~ drum** qalur(ar)-; **Mongolian spot on lower back of ~ people** qiuneq; **dance ~-style vigorously and enthusiastically** aggigte-

Eskimo dance: (n) yuraq, (v) assigte-, cayurte-; **man's ~** arulaq; **women's ~** nayangaq; **call out as song leader for an ~** apallir-; **direct dance motions in an ~ by moving one's body to the words and rhythm** agniur-; **make the arm motions in an ~** yagira-, yagiraciq; **sing a song with soft drumming before the start of ~** menge-

"Eskimo ice cream": akutaq, amekaq, *see Nelson (9)*;

make ~ akute-; **a kind of ~** passiaq; **frozen ~** qangquaq; ~ **made with the fresh roe of whitefish and mashed cranberries** qerpertaq; ~ **made with aged fish roe** qamaamaq; ~ **made with aged salmon eggs** mak'aq; ~ **made with fish liver** tenguggluk; ~ **made with sourdock** tugrinaq; **type of ~** made with roe, (salmon)berries, and seal oil whipped together amnginaq; **plant used in making ~** napataq; **whipped ~** made from moss soaked in aged seal oil puya; **snow that is soft but granular, found under the top layer, good for making ~** pukak; **a bowl of ~** used in an old-time ceremony naluun; **ceremonially bring bowls of ~ into the men's communal house during the "Aaniq" holiday** nalug⁻³; **grab ball-like portions of ~** carried by women and hide them in cracks as in the porch of the men's communal house, to be looked for during the "Aaniq" holiday tumagcur-

"Eskimo potato": marallaq*, qerqaq

esophagus: **have food stuck in the ~** tumite-; ~ **of fish** igyamcuk; **freeze-dried ~** for eating iglaq; **bleached ~** used as backing for beadwork decoration nerun

Esox lucius: ciulek, cukvak, cuukvak, eluqruuyak, keggsuli, luqruuyak, qalru

essence: **seek the ~ of someone** yungcarte-

essential: **be ~** catngu-; **establish:** naparte-; ~ **goals** pillerkir-

esteem: qigcike-; **be ~ed** qigcignarqe-

etched design: cet'rautaq

etching brush: qamuraun

Etolin Strait: Akuluraq

Eucharist: **Holy ~** TANQILRIA QUYAYARAQ

eulachon: cemerliq, cimigliq, qimaruaq

Eumetopias jubatus: apakcuk, uginaq, uinaq

Euphagus carolinus: cuqcurliq

even tempered: **be ~** qenngaite-

even though: *concessive mood (see Endings section)*, taũgken

evening: **be ~** ataku-, atakuar(aq*); **early ~** atakuar(aq*); **this ~** ataku; **go back home after an ~ activity** ilgar-; ~ **meal** atakutaq

evenly: **carry ~ between several people** akigar-; **wooden device used to keep stitches ~ tight as when sewing a waterproof seam on a kayak skin** unguqupak

event: caqciq; **hold an ~** caqciq

eventually: **will ~ V or be V-ed (pb)** -arkau-

ever: tanem; **not ~** agurrluk

everlasting life: unguva nangyuilnguq

every: tamalkur-, tamar⁻², tamqapiar-; ~ **day** erucia tamiin, eruciq tamiin, unuaquaqan; **sink into snow or mud at ~** step murua-

everything: **have ~ needed** qaqima-

everywhere: kilgaq, tamiini

evidence: **give ~ or indication of N or V (pb)** -lkia-; **make a sound or give other ~ of N (pb)** -lkite-; ~ **or remains of a human** yiinraq*, yinraq*; ~ **or trace of N (pb)** -linraq*; ~ **of human presence, such as human footprints or human excrement** yul'inraq*

evident: **be ~** mistu-

evil: assiilnguq*, caarrluk, carrluk; **have ~ intentions** umyuarrliqe-; ~ **spirit** iinraq, tuunrangayak

exact: ~ **area denoted by N with respect to possessor (pb)** -karaq, -qaq; **do something, engage in some act, the ~ word for which is forgotten or not known to the speaker, or does not exist, but an act which the listener will recognize** imkur-

exactly: ~ enough to fill (it/them) imarkaneq; ~ like that tuatkacagaq; ~ like this watkacagaq; **be** ~ N (pb) -nqegg-
exaggerated: **be making ~ dancing motions** kass'ig-
examine: curvir-, cuvrir-, ivrir-, survir-, suvrir-, yivrir-, yurvir-, yuvrir-
example: naspequn, taringcetaarun
exasperated: **be** ~ mak'urte-
exasperating: **be** ~ eqnarqe-
exasperation: **express (unwarranted) ~ toward (him)** tanemkur-
excavated: ~ water-filled hole, used as a cool storage place for pokes of seal oil qengneq
excellent: **be** ~ aspiar-, asqapiar-; ~! aspiar!, asqapiar!, iicill'er
except for: taugaam
excess: aminaq; **have an ~ of something** aminari-, cipte-; **suffer from an ~** aminariqe-; **drink (alcohol) regularly to ~** taangatu-; **salted fish or meat eaten after it is cut up and leached to remove ~ salt** sulunaq
excessive: **feel ~ heat** matniur-; **treat in an ~ way** arcake-; ~ **drinking** taangaryaraq
excessively: **be warm or hot, but not ~ so** puqlanir-; **don't do what you're doing so ~!** arca
exchange: naverte-, tune-; ~ (things) unintentionally kipullgute-; **comply with a request for a specific gift during a gift ~ ceremony** naigtenrite-; ~ **knowing glances with one another** tangertaagute-; ~ **of requested gifts between men and women of a village** Petugtaq²; ~ **one state or item for another** cimiq; **gift ~ partner from the opposite village during the Messenger Feast** agyuk; ~ **places** kipute-; ~ **places with** kipullegte-; ~ **places with the host villagers and go inside the communal men's house while the host villagers come out and to call out requests for specific gifts** mumigarute-; ~ **roles** mumigarute-
excited: **be ~ to see (him)** tupeke-; **be ~ to see someone** tupeg-; **hurry ~ly** taave-, tave-; **be ~ly active, making a lot of noise** ceqcerte-; *see Drebert (8)*
exclamation: **drink!** ~ **used to tell a baby to drink** em'a; ~ **expressing disappointment or dissatisfaction** wagg'uq-qaa; ~ **of dread** kapegcugna; ~ **used when one is angry** mikeltak
excrement: anaq; **human ~** mequq; ~ **adhering to anal area** peliquq; **evidence of human presence, such as footprints or ~** yul'inraq*
excrescence: urneq
excuse: avalin, avalissaq
exert: ~ **oneself fully** cagnite-²; **swell up, ~ing pressure inside a confining area** puvute-
exertion: **feel weak from fear, ~, or sickness** unaqserte-
exhausted: **be** ~ mernur-, taya-
exhaustion: **be limp from ~** tayatevkar-
exhort: eguaqur-
exist: ete-, piu-; **cease to ~** piunrir-; **do something, engage in some act, the exact word for which is forgotten or not known to the speaker, or does not ~, but an act that the listener will recognize** imkur-
existence: **come into ~** piurte-
exit: anvik; **by the ~** ua(ni); **area toward the ~** ualirneq; **the one toward the ~** cakemna, cakma(ni), un'ga(ni); **area downriver or toward the ~ from possessor** uata^e; **the one downriver or by the ~** ugna; **from downriver or by the ~** ugken; **go toward an ~, i.e., toward the door or downriver** alr(ar)-, anelrar-, anelr(ar)-; **down there toward water or toward the ~** una(ni)
Exodus: Biblical book of ~ Anucimallrat
expand: nula-
expect: **eagerly ~ something good** nersuniur-, neryuniur-
expected: **place where something is found when it is least ~ to be found there** kelngunrilnguq*; **just as could be ~** qayumi¹; **what will (or is supposed, planned, or ~) happen** pillerkaq; **do the opposite of what one is supposed to do or is ~ to do** mumiksag-
expel: ~ (him) from the village qinu-²; ~ **flatus** [e]leq, neleq; ~ **much gas, often long and loudly** nelepag-; **gas ~led rectally** [e]leq
expend: **foolishly ~** cagmar-
expensive: **be** ~ akitu-
experience: "sleep paralysis" tupagyaaqe-; **be pleasant to do or ~** picirnirqe-; **become wiser through ~** anucinge-; **have one's first experience that leaves a lasting memory** cellange-, ellange-; ~ (his) **appearance** alangruke-; **reference of**

one's character or work ~ nallunritesta; ~ **a death (as of a family member)** tuqui-; ~ **a shortage of something** nuqlite-²; ~ **an unexpected sight** alangu-; ~ **misfortune** picurlak; **lesson or reminder for the younger generation to learn from the ~ of the elders** naucaqun; ~ **strong, joyful feelings and show them** qiilerte-; ~ **V-ing (pb)** -ite-³
explain: naigte-, nallunair-, nalqigte-, taikanir-; ~ **the masks during a dance during the "Kelek" holiday** tukar(ar)-; ~ **the meaning or reason behind something** kangilir-, kangirqe-
explained: be ~ qanrutkuma-
explanation: nalqigun, taikaniun, taringcetaarun, taringnaurun; **get an ~** kingunge-; **speak by way of ~** qanerniar-; **the ~ is** — cunawa
explode: qager-, qag'erte-; ~ **repeatedly** qagra-; ~ **violently** qagpag-
explorer: paqtaarta
explosive: qagercetaaq
expose: ~ **or reveal facts about (it/him)** qaite-; **open or cut so as to ~ the inside** ullirte-; ~ **the N of (it) (pb)** -urte-; ~ **to the heat of the sun** maci-; ~ **to heat** macir(ar)-; **stone that breaks when ~d to heat** tumaranqellria; **type of dark stone used for whetstones, not broken when ~d to heat** teggalqupiaq; ~d **to one's female emanations** ell'allagvike-; **sandbar ~d at low tide** en'aq, ken'aq; **be ~d for all to see (figuratively)** ini-
dwarfed or stunted from exposure to cold kuc'uqerte-
express: ~ **(unwarranted) exasperation toward (him)** tanemkur-; ~ **one's respect toward (him)** ucuqe-
expression: show physical strain by facial ~ tenguqe-; **be facially ~less** nulgaite-; **become facially ~less** nulgair-
extend: nenge-, nengugte-, usgu-; **extend (it)** nengte-²; **extend as far as one's waist** qukakiirar-; **extend to** ngelkarte-; **extend to (it)** ngel'eke-; **extend to the N of (pb)** -qliarte-; ~ **to the top of (it)** qamqiarte-
extended: be ~ nenginga-; **soften a skin by ~ soaking** peqlidir-; **the ~ one over there** auḡna, augna; **distance between the ends of one's arms ~ in opposite directions** yagneq; **the ~ thing that is referred to already** tamana
extent: pitaciq; **be short in ~ or duration** nanite-; **well endowed with N, have N to a large ~ (pb)** -tu-; ~ **of possessor's V-ing (pb)** -taciq
exterior: ~ **(of possessor)** ellate-; ~ **groove of an oval bowl** ull'eruaq
extinguish: qame-; ~ **with water** nekete-; **be ~ed** nipe-
extinguisher: fire ~ eksuun, nipcissuun
extra: ~ **covering** qaliraaq
extract: amu-; ~ **something** amute-
extraction: lose a tooth either naturally or through ~ ilngir-
extractor: marrow ~ paterturrsuun
extraordinary: accomplish something ~ iniqsakar-; ~ **person** yungruyak; **legendary little person or ~ person** ircenrraq*
extreme: ice crystal from ~ cold weather quilekupiaq; **person who acts very slowly, with ~ caution** mianikur(aq*)
Extreme Unction: KINGUQLIRMEK MINGUGYARAQ
extremely: be ~ cold nengelvak
eye: ii, iingaaq, iingalaaq, uitassuun; **cornea** enciq; **iris** tungunqurpagtaq; **pupil** takvik, takviun; ~ **socket** iicilleq, iisngaaq; **inner canthus (corner of ~ around tear duct)** qipalluraq; **cataract** quarta¹, quverta; **sty** cenkutak, cinkutak, iissuaq; **lose an ~** iingirte-; **false ~, glass ~** iinguaq; **foreign object in one's ~** evrun, verun; **get a foreign object in one's ~** evertte-, vertte-; **glance or peek out of the corner of one's ~** qigeckar-; **dog with a ring of dark fur around its ~** eskaayaq; **piece of thread with the end twisted to a point for threading through a needle's ~** egliraaq; **eye-like holes (volcanic rock with ~)** iingarnak
eyebrow: qavluq
eyeglasses: ackiik, igaugek, igguak, iiguak, iinguak; **powerful (of ~)** tukni-
eyelash: qelemyaaq, qemeryaaq
eye mucus: meryak², qavacilleq, quniggluk, qunik; **have dried ~** qunigqe-
eyes: see Wrangell (19), Orlov (25); **area between ~** akuliraaq; **as far as the ~ can see** iik ngeliignun; **close one's ~ partially, as when squinting against light, or as a sign of intense enjoyment or satisfaction** qaamyuar(ar)-; **close one's ~** cikme-, cikmir-, qelme-; **close one's ~ tightly** cikempag-; **cover one's ~ while the other players hide in a game of hide-and-seek** melu-; **get pus on ~** imaryange-; **gnat found on beaches, gets in ~** tengleryaaq; **have big ~** iitu-; **have droopy ~** qelurni-; **have irritated ~** qakerci-; **open one's ~** uite-; **signal with one's ~(s)** iigmiur-; **something or someone that one can or should turn one's head and ~ away from** uluqaq; **suddenly open one's ~** uigarte-; **traditional wooden visor to protect the ~ from the sun's glare** elqiaq*; **turn one's head and ~ away** ulur-; **as far as**

the eyes can see iik ngeliignun
eyeshade: elqiaq*, igaugek; **modern** ~ elqipcuag; **wooden** ~ elqipcuag
eyesight: have bad ~ meciite⁻¹, takviate-; have good ~ mecigtu-, mecikegte-, takvigtu-
eyetooth: qugcuun, tuluryaq

F

fabric: canvas tent ~ pelatekarkaun; folded strip enclosing raw edge of ~ menglailitaq; yardage (of ~) saaneq
face: cau⁻¹, cauman, kegginaq; legendary being with half a woman's ~ inglupgayuk, qupurryyuli; side of ~ ayakutar(aq*), inarnaq; have a dirty ~ ure⁻¹; wash one's ~ ermig-, iili-, tanir⁻¹; blackhead on ~ irciq; make a ~ cangurte-, cirurtar-; make a gesture of affection consisting of a slight pressure of the nose against another's ~, accompanied by a quick upward motion cingar-; rest one's ~ on one's hand with the elbow resting on a surface such as a table ayakut'e-; parka ruff edging near the ~ kumegneq; be blue in the ~ from not breathing because of hard crying ii-, nuu-; gasp for breath as when wind blows in one's ~ ep'ura-, meq'urtua-, purtua-, puurtua-; shade of new growth of hair on a man's ~ qiugaaq; ~ down palur-; lying ~ down palungqa-, palurte-; fall down ~-first pucikar-; holiday celebrated in autumn in which participants with painted ~s or wearing masks would go door to door asking for food Qaariitaaq
face-to-face: be ~ tungaite-
facial: remove the ~ area of a seal before reaching into it cugir-; show physical strain by ~ expression tenguqe-; young man who has recently begun to show dark shade of ~ hair qiuguciaranga'artellria
facially expressionless: be ~ nulgaite-; become ~ nulgair-
fact: piciq
factory: taqucivik
facts: expose or reveal ~ about (it/him) qaite-
factual account: qanemci
fade: erme-, erve-, ui-; ~ away and be gone umi-; ~ from sight, becoming smaller and smaller ellaq'er-; ~ out pella-
faded: become weathered (~, dried, and cracked) cilla-
fail to reach: nurte-
faint: nalluqar-, pellaqar-; be very ~ly visible (of dawn) errsuatyivlag-
faith: ukverneq, ukveq, ukverun
Falco peregrinus: qiirayuli
falcon: peregrine ~ qiirayuli
fall: (v) igte-, (n) uksuaq*; aged fish (Dolly Varden, trout, or silver salmon) made in ~ and then frozen for winter use quluk, qussuk; celebrating the "Aaniq" holiday in ~ aanir-; frost on trees, as in the ~ qakurna; indigenous Yup'ik holiday celebrated in late summer, ~, or winter, involving an exchange of requested gifts between men and women of a village Petugtaq²; indigenous Yup'ik holiday celebrated in summer or ~ Ingula(q); new ice in ~ nutaqerrun; skin or pelt of caribou taken in ~ itruq; slow song sung in the ~ or summer ingulaun; spend the ~ uksii-; striped jellyfish that is eaten in the ~ qengaryak; ~ camp uksuilleq; go to ~ camp uksiiyar-; ~ chum salmon naraaniq; ~-time Dolly Varden char iqallugpik; ~ down ilve-; slip and ~, with one's feet going out forward qaaluciaqar-; trip and ~ down angqute-, lagte-; ~ down head-first or face-first pucikar-; ~ down on one's buttocks aqumkallag-; ~ forward paallag-; ~ forward hard paarvag-; ~ forward on chest qategmiaqar-; suddenly ~ from a height ig'arte-; ~ hard pucikpag-; ~ hard on its/his side iqup'ag-; ~ off katag-; ~ on the side avallakar-; ~ over from an upright position iqu-; ~ over on top of something, entrapping it palqerte-; ~ or lower from a height iivkar-, ivkar-; ~ into water kit'e-; ~ in water with a splash civqar-; ~ into water without making a splashing sound (of a

rock or the like) cepqer-; snow hanging over a cliff and ready to ~ navcaq; toy or game in which a stick is tossed up and the player tries to have it ~ into or through a small hole in a handheld component ulpecuqnaq; ~ or otherwise rapidly descend with (it) igute-; take hold of one's skirt, raise it, and let ~ elluk'ar-; suddenly ~ to one's knee(s) ciisqumillag-; ~ out katag-; ~ in love with kenegyagute-; ~ silent nepair-, nurte-, nurute-; ~ asleep qavaqar-; "asleep" (of one's arms or legs) kakilacak; be ~ing asleep kanar(ar)-

fallen: have ~ iginga-; get a ~ uterus after pregnancy enguga'rte-, nenguga'rte-

Fallopian tube: mikelngurkam kayangum tumyaraa

falls: Golden Gate ~ on the Kiseralik River Quuqaq²

false: be ~ picunrite-

false chamomile: atsaruaq, itegmik

false eye: iinguaq

false tooth: keggutnguq

falsehood: picunrilnguq*

falsely: accuse ~ picilir-

falsity: picunrilnguq*

familiar spirit: tuunraq; person with a ~ tuunralek; shaman's mask or representation of his ~ yug'aq

family: ilakelriit; marry into a certain village or ~ ukurrite-; woman who has married into a ~ ukurritaq; youngest child in ~ carliaq; N and ~ (pb) -(e)nkut; ~ member ila; experience a death (as of a ~ member) tuqui-; member of the cat ~ kuskarpagngalnguq*

famine: kaignaq, piitnaq; for there to be a ~ piitnaq; suffer ~ kaig-; suffer from ~ kainiqe-; survive ~ kanar-³; time of ~ cangerlak; go somewhere else to escape ~ and survive anangniar-

fan: aqlayun, kiiryugyailkun; dance ~ taruyamaarun; ventilation ~ elcessuun

fancy: ~ hat nacarpiaq; light-colored, soft belly skin of caribou or reindeer used in ~ parka designs pukiq; ~ skin boot made with a piece of dark fur over the shin part ciuqalek; ~, contrasting colored skin patchwork trim at hem of garment ingqit

far: be ~ apart akultu-; from ~ away temeqvanek; as ~ as the eyes can see iik ngeliignun; area ~ downriver uaqvaaq*; not go ~ enough nurute-; ~ in the direction denoted by N (pb) -qsig-, -qva, -qvaaq*; be ~ out away from shore kessig-, ketsig-; be ~ to the rear kinguqsig-; ~ away and/or long ago but identity known, at least partially, to speaker and audience ima(ni); ~ in the area or space or time denoted by N (pb) -qliq*

fare: ekniarun

farmer: nauceciiyurta

fart: [e]leq, leq, naleq, neleq; ~ long and loudly nelepag-; ~ silently cupungnig-

farther: go ~ in itrar-; go ~ toward one's destination tekivsiar-; go, or take, ~ away elaqvaqanir-; the area ~ away elaqvaaq*, yaaqvaq; come and go ~ in kiavar-; get ~ into the area denoted by N (pb) -qsigi-; go or take ~ N-ward (pb) -vaqanir-

farthest: the one ~ from the wall kelliq*, ketliq*; one that is the ~ in the area denoted by N (pb) -qlikacaar(aq*)

fascinated: be ~ irr'i-

fast: be ~ cuka-, pavig-; be very ~ cukpiar-; beach accidentally and ~ ugi'irte-; begin to beat ~ (of heart) nutlag-; cause to be ~ cukacar-, cukate-; leave very ~ ayakpag-; run ~ uqila-; ~ runner uqilali; V suddenly, hurriedly, ~ (pb) -qerte-; be a ~ berry picker unangig-; be a ~ eater keggag-¹; travel at a steady ~ pace cukanrar-; be ~ asleep qavaryug-

fasten: naqyute-, nungirte-¹, petuk; ~ a belt around the waist qepte-; ~ a button or other garment fastener nungute-, nunute-; pull or ~ securely in place nuqsugte-; ~ one's rain parka to rim of kayak hatch kayumigte-²; ~ the detachable head on a harpoon kukegte-

fastened: nungir-; be ~ nungingqa-; notched end of bow where bowstring is ~ qeluyaraq

fastener: bag ~ kakinquin, kakiyun; toggle-type bag ~ iqugmiutaq; clasp ~ nagtuqaq; fasten a button or other garment ~ nunute-, nungute-; ~ for clothing nunguyun; ivory ~ for sewing bag qerrvik; loop on garment for use with a ~ negurluq; see Nelson (87), Barnum (21)

fat: be ~ uquri-; back ~ tunuq; have oil or ~ stuck to it cupe-³; stomach ~ of ground squirrel qallin; beluga skin with ~ attached mangtak; ~ of fatty bird uqsuqaq; ~ scraper uquirun

father: aata, ata¹; ~'s sister acak¹; son of a woman's mother's brother or ~'s sister (~) uicungaq*

fathom: cagneq, yagneq; ~-long sealskin line to tie kayaks together ac'irutaq¹

fatigue: have sore limbs from ~, arthritis, etc. ipigglugte-

fatigued: be ~ cagner-, mernur-, nukgiarte-, taqayuqerte-

fatty: fat of ~ bird uqsuqaq; feel sick from eating too much ~ food uqilngu-

faucet: maqcissuun, maqsuun

fault: apquciq

favor: arcake-, nakmike-; **be such that one prefers it or ~s it** nakmignarqe-

favors: willingly do unrequested ~ in the hope of being rewarded) qessaircir-; **ask for the bestowing of special ~, usually through grandchildren** cingartur-

favorable: blow in a ~ direction anuqekegte-

favorably: regard ~ cakegtake-

fawn: light-colored fur from caribou ~ pukirraq; **scraper for ~ skins** nengulercissuun

fear: alike-; ~ (him) tutvique-; **show ~** uluryayug-

not ~ fear getting hit uluryaite-; **cause one to ~ (getting hit)** uluryanarqe-; ~ **especially getting hit by (it)** uluryake-; **feel weak from ~, exertion, or sickness** unaqserte-

fearless: be ~ alikaite-, alingite-

feasible: be ~ arenqig-; **consider (it) ~** alke-; **think that something is ~** alagyug-; **feel something is ~** alegyug-; **be such as to cause one to feel it is ~** alagnarqe-, alegnarqe-; **not be such as to make one feel it is ~** alegnaite-; ~ **to V now (pb)** - naqsaaqe-

feast: kalukaq¹, nerevkarin, see *Turner (1)*; **celebrate the first accomplishment of a child with a ~** pinrarcete-; **five-year ~** caaraat; **gift acquired at a ~** pitaaq; **gift given out at a “kassiyuq” ~** piluarqun; **have or give a ~** nerevkari-; **invite to a ~** ag’ir-; **member of the group from the village to which the messengers are sent during a challenge ~** curukaq; **small gift, usually food, brought to get into a dance or ~** Itruka’ar; ~ **for the Dead Elriq; ~ involving a dramatization of an eagle carrying off a person** cellanguaq; ~ **using dance sticks** enirarar(aq*)

feather: melquq, tuluvkuyuggaq; **down ~** erinraq*; **wing ~** culuk; **wingtip ~** tekeryuk; **new ~ growth on a molting goose** emquq; **longest or most prominent ~ of bird’s wing** niss’uq; **murre skin and ~ parka** alpacurrlugaq; **cormorant ~ used as stabilizer on arrow** agayiinqaq*; **fletching (~s) on arrow** nakrun; **pluck ~s** erici-, eritar-, erritar-; **tail ~s** teqsuqaq

February: KUIGET AANIIT, Kanruyauciq, Kepnerciq, Unguurvik, see *Adams (68)*; **celebration held in late ~ or early March with masked dancing to request abundance in the coming season** Agayuyaraq

feces: anaq; **dog ~** qimugcinraq*; **hold back one’s urine or ~** quumig-; **odor of ~** anarniq; **smell like ~** anarninarqe-; **runny ~** ciikaq; **defecate a lot of ~** anap’ag-; **small hard, round piece of ~** akakupak; **have long, stringy ~** uskurari-; ~ **stain** anarrluk; **used in reference to ~ or other smelly, messy things when speaking to small children** paq!

feed: kuirar-, nerqe-; ~ **a dog homemade dog food** alungqe-; ~ **the fire when smoking fish** puyurqe-

feel: elpeke-; ~ **around** caavtaar-, elpegnaur-; ~ **around inside something hollow** katur-; ~ **intentionally or touch intentionally with one’s hand** savte-; **be such that one can sense it, ~ it, or discern it** elpegnarqe-; ~ **or touch intentionally with one’s hand** caavte-, cavte-; ~ **a jolt** qatngite-; ~ **compassion** naklegyug-; ~ **compassion toward** nakleke-; ~ **and act defensive on another’s behalf** eyur⁻¹; ~ **bad because of lack of fresh air** epsalngu-; ~ **bad because someone did not give one a portion of their catch** ivua-; ~ **confident with respect to (it)** alke-; ~ **embarrassed around (him)** tunrike-; ~ **embarrassed by the actions of someone** tunrir-; ~ **jealousy on account of a member of the opposite sex** nengar-; ~ **lazy** qessa-; ~ **oneself superior to others** pinagte-; ~ **or act like an orphan** elliritke-; ~ **out of sorts** ellaculngu-; ~ **pity** takumcuyug-; ~ **regret concerning lost opportunities or over what one has done** qessanayug-; ~ **revulsion toward (it)** cumacike-; **tend to ~ shy or intimidated by one’s nature** takartar-; ~ **shy, respectful, or intimidated** takaryug-; ~ **something is feasible** alegyug-; ~ **sorry for** naklegyagute-; ~ **superior to** tangemcuke-; ~ **the body warmth of a person without seeing the person** nuyarnir-; ~ **unwelcome** nalluyuryug-; ~ **unwelcomed by (him)** nalluyuqe-; ~ **uplifted** qakvar-; ~ **V (pb) -yug-; ~ V toward (him/it) (pb) -ke⁻⁴; ~ washed out** unaqserte-

feeling: given a creepy ~ by (it) qungvake-; **have an uncomfortable ~** arenqiayug-; **to have a grinding ~ in joints** qiaryigte-, tetenge⁻¹; **have a prickly ~ in one’s tongue when eating fermented foods** kakialanar-

feelings: hurt ~ neka; **have hurt ~** nekaniqe-, nekaniur-, nekayug-; **have no ~ of proper respect for others** takaite-; **experience strong, joyful ~ and show them** qiilerte-

feet: have cold ~ it’gair(ar)-; **push or brace with one’s ~** tuker-; **slip and fall, with one’s ~ going out forward**

gaaluciaqar-; **with shoes on the wrong** ~ caqvir-; **have one's ~ pointed outward** caqvingqa-; **dance, moving one's ~ or legs in various ways** mumaa-; **kick with both** ~ tukar-; **play or compete with a slanted pole over which one flips, trying to land on the** ~ qip'artaar-

fellow: ~ human being yuullgun; ~ traveler egilrallgun; **fellow V-er (pb) -llgun;** **share the seal one has caught by giving the ribs to** ~ hunters tulimite-

felt: piece of sewing bag, ~, etc. through which needles are poked for storage kakisvik

female: ~ human arnaq; **hold a ~ out to urinate** es'angcar-; ~ **breast** aamaq, amngaq, esvaik, evsaik; **private parts of young** ~ es'ak; **expose to one's ~ emanations** ell'allagvike-; ~'s **grandparent's cross-cousin's grandson** uicungaq*; ~'s **parent's cross-cousin's daughter, female friend of a female** ilungaq*; ~'s **sister's child (nephew or niece)** nurr'aq; ~ **cross-cousin of a female** ilungapak, ilungaq*; ~ **cross-cousin of a male** nuliacungaq*; ~ **common eider** nayangarya; ~ **Lapland longspur** mecaqtaq; ~ **sedge plant** qinkiq; ~ **animal nonhuman** arnacaluq; **a certain legendary being with a human ~ face and is a spirit belonging to a shaman that helps people in distress at sea by bringing them a box of provisions on its back** qupurruyuli; ~ **marionette or figurine hung in the men's communal house during the Inviting-In Feast** neviararuq

femur: qugtuq

fence: casguq, cayguq¹, sapun; **snow** ~ agqercetaar(aq*); ~ **extending from the bottom of the river and leading fish to a place where one can catch them with a dipnet or fish trap** kalgun

fermented: **have a prickly feeling in one's tongue when eating** ~ kakialanar-; ~ **herring or capelin that have been buried for two weeks** ciss'uq

fermenting: storage pit or chamber for ~ fish with wall built up from rocks and lined with mud kaciitaq

fern: edible fiddlehead of spreading wood ~ cetuguar(aq*), ceturkaa, ceturqaar(aq*), ceturuq, ciilavik, nengqaaq, qecuguaq; edible root of spreading wood ~ kun'aq*

ferocious: ~ bear uglaniq; **be ~ with its teeth** keggsu-

fertile: **be** ~ naungignarqe-

festival: Bladder ~ Ilgariq; **beginning of the Bladder** ~ Elciq; **song used a certain part of the Bladder** ~ qetgun; *see Turner (1), Nelson (22, 114, 115)*

festivity: dance ~ during the Messenger Feast Kassiyuq

fetal alcohol syndrome: TAANGAM ANGLICURLAGCETELLRA QUMIULLRANI

fetch: aqva-; ~ **water** mertar-; ~ something aqvate-; ~ N (pb) -tar⁻²; ~ **some N from an easily accessible place (pb) -ssaag⁻²**

fetus: qingaq

fever: **have a** ~ uqni-; **have a high** ~ puqelvag-; ~ **thermometer** PUQLAM CUQCAUTII, PUQLAM CUQYUTII

feverish: **be** ~ kiirtevk-; **have a ~, throbbing pain** tenguqlirte-

few: **how** ~! acaca; **a ~ N (pb) -rraq***; **be ~ in number** ikgete-, pukug-; ~ **N in poor condition (pb) -llruar(aq*)**

fiber: rope made of nettle ~ qatlinaq; **two-ply cordage burlap** ~ or sinew piirraq; **spin and ply** ~ piirri-

fibrous: ~ **leftover piece of blubber when seal oil has been rendered** civanr(aq*); ~ **stem of plant** teguniyagaq

fibula: kingulirneq

fictitious: ~ thing tangrruarun

fiddlehead: edible ~ of spreading wood fern cetuguar(aq*), ceturkaa, ceturqaar(aq*), ceturuq, ciilavik, nengqaaq, qecuguaq

fidget: ~, squirm, and babble (of children) qitevte-

field: carr'ilnguq, carr'ilqaq; **open water in a ~ of ice** imarrlainaq*

fifteen: akimiaq*

fifth: ~ **one** tallimaat; **reach the ~ of a series** tallimiri-; **one ~ of them** avenrita tallimaingit

fight: cagte⁻² nakuke-, uirre-, yagte-; ~ **back akiur-**; ~ **in battle** anguyak; ~ **physically** callug-

figuratively: go in circles (~) uivagci-

figure: human or human-like ~ yuguaq; ~ of human hanging inside a hoop used for special dances atqataq; ~ **on a mask** canguaq; **string used in telling string stories or making cat's-cradle** ~s aarraq

figurine: canguaq, cugaq, cugaruaq, inuguaq, sugaq, suguaq, yunguaq, yuguaq; **articulated ~ for play** sugaruaq; **human ~ yugaq**; **figurine of human used as amulet** uya; **shaman's mask, song, or** ~ tukaraun; **female ~ hung in the men's communal house during the Inviting-In Feast** neviararuq, pekceetaaq

file: aleq, napiilekaa

Filipino: Pilip'iinaq, Yugngalnguq*

fill: ellmar-, miur-; ~ **up** pakte-; **exactly enough to** ~ imarkaneq; ~ **a cup for** imirite-; ~ **in the webbing of a snowshoe** nuluq; ~ **or become full** muir-; ~ **partially or entirely** imir-; ~ **out (forms)** imir-, imirite-; **dip into something so as to** ~ **with liquid or with fish from the water** qalute-; **get swamped or ~ed with water** qaluryarqe-; **device for ~ing a bladder with fluids** miinguartarkarcivik

fillet: unsalted strip or ~ of fish flesh without skin, cut from along the backbone and hung to dry kiarneq; **bony part left after** ~ **are cut from a fish** enerrluyagaq

fin: ~ of fish culuk; **adipose** ~ pet'ngall'aq, nuluraun¹, teqsuqaq, ucumqatak; **dorsal** ~ culuk, culugaq; **dorsal** ~ of arctic grayling nakrullugpak; **pectoral** ~ anguarussaq, pakiurun, paangrun, paangrussak, ucuilleq; **whale** ~ naparutaq; **head of fish including pectoral** ~s pakegvissaaq*

final: ~ one nangneq

finally: kiituani, pegnem; **finally swallow with difficulty** tuqnar-; **finally** V (pb) -inar-, -yaqlir-; **finally** V after desiring to do so but being prevented by circumstances (pb) -urainar-; **finally!** nutaan

find: alaqe-, nalaqe-, nalke-, nataqe-; ~ **a beached carcass** mallu-, mallute-; ~ **eggs** kayangute-, peksute-; ~ **and gather eggs by removing the grass that covers them** ciruirci-; ~ **correct** elluake-; ~ **fault with something** cangalliur-; ~ **out** alake-¹, nallunrir-; **discover or** ~ **out the principle behind something** kanginge-; ~ **pleasant to do** picirnike-; ~ **repulsive** cumacike-; ~ **something** nalaqute-, nalkute-, nataqute-; ~ **something becoming easier** qacigli-; ~ **something funny** temciyug-; **try to** ~ **something to eat** nerangnaqe-; ~ **the mark** nall'arte-; **tend to** ~ **things dangerous** aartar-; **tend to** ~ **things funny** temcitar-; ~ **tracks** tumci-, tumte-; ~ **(it) a nuisance** papsike-; ~ **(it) dangerous** aaqe-; ~ **(it) disgusting** quinake-; ~ **(it) funny** temcike-; ~ **(it) to be as easy to act on as desired** qacike-; ~ **(it) to be** V (pb) -ke-³

fine: ~ **stitching** keluquq; ~-**mesh net for dog salmon** caqutaugaq; ~-**toothed comb** ingqircuun; ~-**toothed comb for removing lice** nerescin

finely: split ~ qupurre-; **wide** ~ **woven grass mat** tupilluk

finger: cuaraq, cugaraq, yuaraq, yugaraq, *see Orlov (26)*; ~ **or phalange** ipik; **index** ~ keniun, tekeq, tengayuk²; **little** ~ iqelquq, iququq; **middle** ~ akulipeq, akulipraq, alqiliq, aquq, katneq, qaquq, qatneq¹, qeteqliq, qussuq; **ring** ~ aaliquiaq, aliquiliaq, atrilnguq*, ekiliq, iqiliq, kuluq; **lick** ~s patemcug-; **put one's ~s in one's mouth and lick particles of food off them** alqimar-; **measurement being the width of the last section of one's index** ~ tekneq; **measurement from the thumb to the second joint of the index** ~ curled up with section from tip to first joint along inner edge of thumb pupsuneq; **measurement from the tip of one's thumb to the tip of one's index** ~ when fingers are stretched out from each other iqelqin; **measurement from the tip of the thumb to tip of index** ~ when each is stretched out away from the other teklin; **measurement of the width at the ends of the index** ~ and the middle ~ held next to each other malruneq; **measurement of the width at the ends of the index** ~, the middle ~, and the ring ~ held next to each other pingayuneq; **scoop entrails out with one's** ~ when cleaning small fish citeg-; **scrape food from a vessel or utensil with one's** ~, **licking the food off the** ~ epaar-; ~ **mask** taruyamaarun; **give the** ~ qaqunite-; **hook one's curled index** ~ **under someone's nose and push upward** katengvag-; **insult with a** ~ **gesture** katngite-; **show one's scorn by putting one's** ~, **preferably made smelly, under another's nose** narcig-, narite-; ~-**pulling contest** akuliprun; **engage in a** ~-**pulling contest** akuliprun, qaqurtuute-; **circle with one's ~s and run one's hands down while squeezing slightly to remove liquid, slime, clinging particles, etc.** cipegte-; **legendary monster with three toes on each foot and six ~s on each hand, identified as "Bigfoot"** arularaq; **measurement of the width of the palm (flattened and with the** ~ **and thumb held together)** tumagneq

finger nail: cetuk, cituk; **white mark on** ~ teglek

finger tip: arnauruaq, yuaram kegginaa; **legendary big hand from the ocean with a mouth on each** ~ **and a big mouth on the palm** itqiirpak; **measurement from** ~ **to armpit or chest** qerruuneq, quruneq; **measurement from one's elbow to end of his outstretched** ~s ikuyegneq; **measurement from the center of the chest (or the armpit?) to the end of the** ~s of the outstretched arm and hand angvaneq²; **measurement from the folded elbow of one outstretched arm to the** ~s of the other outstretched arm taluyaneq; **measurement from one's ~s to his armpit with the arm (and hand) outstretched** tallineq

finish: qaqite-, taqe-; ~ **the job** qaqicii-; **be about to** ~ **what one is doing** taqcagte-; ~ed item taqumalria; **have** ~ed V-ing (pb) -mari-

fire: keneq¹, *see Orlov (10)*; **be on** ~ eka^e; **build a** ~ kenerriur-; **die down (of a** ~) game-; **get** ~ kumange-; **large** ~ eka^e; **leap from** ~ (of a spark) nuteg-; **light a** ~ kenng-; **make a** ~ (under) kenir-²; **site of a** ~ aralleq; **spark from a** ~ paulaq; ~ **drill** kenitek; **drill-like implement for making** ~s ken'gutaq; **indentation on edge of** ~ **drill next to socket for drill**

tip anarcuun; **start a ~ with a bow-drill** cuukiicunguaq; **stick poked into the ground at an angle and used to hold a pot over a ~** takaneq; **tripod for holding a pot over a ~** qikiq¹; **start ~ by friction with a bow-drill** ussungiq; **be smoky from a distant ~** iryagte⁻²; **~ engine** eksuun; **~ extinguisher** eksuun, nipcissuun; **build a ~ for a steambath** maqili-; **make an open ~ inside to remove frost** kevkar⁻²; **planks put over fireplace in a traditional men's community house when the ~ is not lit** nacin; **log parallel to the back of a kashim that supports the planks that cover the ~ pit** tugeryaraq; **feed the ~ when smoking fish** puyurqe-; **roast, usually over an open ~** maniaq; **~ (as of public servant)** aqumci-

firearm: nutek, nutgutaq; **shoot a ~** nuteg-; **heavy large-caliber shoulder ~** uquutellek; **repeatedly discharge a ~** nut' ga-
fire-drill: kumarcissuun, nucugcuun, nucuutaq, ussukataq; **board with socket(s) for tip of ~** kumartessuun; **point on a ~** kukgun; **strap with handles at ends that is wound around the shaft of a ~ and pulled back and forth to turn the shaft** nucugcuutak

firefighter: ek'liurta

fire-making: ~ apparatus kenngessuun

firepit: any one of the stones around a ~ qerrluq

fireplace: kenilleq, *see Petroff (3)*; **floor area at side of ~ in a sod house** acilqaq; **planks put over ~ in a men's community house when the fire is not lit** nacin; **~ in a smokehouse** puyuqin

fire poker: keniurun **fire starter:** ayagyaaqun, ekqun¹, ekuanqun

fire-starting: ~ device such as bow-drill kumarcissuun

fireweed: cilqaaq, curalrussa

firewood: quuk; **gather ~** equgtar-, muragte-, qugtar-; **chopped ~** eqiaq; **bring in ~ or other things by going in and out repeatedly** iterquri-; **try to acquire ~ by requesting it from others or trading for it** cayugtuute-

firm: stand ~ pektayiite-

firmness: lack ~ of flesh aqiturte-

first: ciemek; ~ one ciuqliq*; ~ time tauciin; ~ cold month Tanqiluryaq Ciuqliq; **V ~ (pb) -rraar-**; **celebrate the ~ first accomplishment of a child** pinrarcete-; ~ catch of the season that one manages to take no matter how small anguyararaun; **refrain from having seal oil until summer at the time when one's son ~ catches a seal** umciginga-; **dance one's ~ dance during the Inviting-In Feast** uigtur-; ~ dancer who comes into the men's communal house during the Messenger Feast kapqerraarta; **have one's ~ experience that leaves a lasting memory** ellange-; ~ group of king salmon running under the smelt aciirutet; ~ horizontal beam in semi-subterranean house elliqerraq*; **any of the ~ human inhabitants of the world** yung'elraarun; ~ mask that a young man uses when he first dances uigturcuun; **give one's belonging to (a younger female when a girl has her ~ menses)** gayiteu; **young gull at ~ season flight** civissaar(aq*); ~ **V (pb) -qarraar-**

first time: tauciin; **bring a gift into the kashim by one dancing for the ~** nangrucir-; **gift of food or clothing bought into the kashim and hung up there in connection with a youth dancing for the ~** nangrun; **girl who has recently menstruated for the ~** aglenraraq*, aglenrraq*; **hear something for the ~ and find it strange** qavirtaqe-; **thing or person seen for the ~ or not recognized** tangnerraq, tangnerrayak; **V for the ~, or for the ~ in a long time (pb) -paalug-**; **for the ~ in a long time** ak'anek

first wife: man's second wife after he has lost his ~ neqliurta

first year: bearded seal in its ~ maklaaq; beaver in its ~ aqsatuyak

firstborn: qulic'aq; ~ child yung'eqarraarun

fish: (v) iqallii-, neqsur-, pissur-; ~ with a driftnet atercete-; ~ by drift-netting or purse-seining kuvyaq-; ~ with a hook and line iqsak-; ~ with hook, line, and lure manaq

fish: (n) anerrluaq, neqa^e; **catch ~** cange-, neqte-; **bag made of reeds and used for carrying ~** kalngak; **be abundant at a given place and time (mainly of ~ and insects)** mikur-; **be spawned out (of ~)** qurrenkaulug-; **bin used for temporary storage of ~ before they are prepared for drying** qikutaq; **bite (of a ~ biting a hook)** engug-; **black bug that infests ~ that are being dried** qunguiq; **breach (of ~)** qakte⁻¹; **bundled ~** inartaq; **chum for catching ~** naryarcetaaq; **club for hitting ~** qenngitaq; **crosspiece pole for hanging ~** arviqrun; **devil ~** kayurpak, kayurrlugaq, nertuli, qanerpak; **drive ~ into net by slapping the water with a paddle or stick** ungumrar-; **feed the fire when smoking ~** puyurqe-; **fence extending from the bottom of the river and leading ~ to a place where one can catch them with a dipnet or trap** kalgun; **fungus that sometimes forms on dried ~** aqak, aqataq; **implement to catch ~ swimming near the surface** cetugnaq; **large grass basket for holding ~** ciikvak; **legendary monster ~** amlli^{q2}; **loosely woven but fairly rigid upright grass basket (as for holding caught ~)** kuusqun, naparcilluk; **old-fashioned rope used for hanging ~** qukassaq; **pew (tool for handling ~)** negcik; **poke ~** uqumaarlluk; **remove ~ from a gillnet**

naptaar-; roughly woven grass cover used to protect drying ~ from rain umran; set of twenty loche ~ tuvqertat; shelter for drying ~ talicivik; single ~ egg iiqupak; small type of sucker ~ nepcaq; spawn (of ~) talmag-; spear with three points for spearing ~ or birds nuuyaaq; split strip of spruce used to make a ~ trap or other device cigyak; stickleback ~ ilaquugaq; streak or wake made on the surface of water by a ~ or animal swimming at or just below the surface qavlunaq; type of ~ pallakuq; type of small ~ naltarnaq; wake of a ~ minek; wolf ~ qaculluk, qugautnaq; work on ~ neq'liur-; yearn for fresh ~ terrigyug-; dried ~ caught in river neqatuq; ~ club kaugtuutaq²; for there to be a south or east wind with stormy weather, a harbinger of ~ coming in taqikcar-; ~ counting tower nacesvik, nassvik; small ~ found in lakes (small ~) ilaraaraq; leftover ~ from winter split from the back and dried yay'ussa; baby ~ (fry) tuk'naayaaq; ~ going upriver to spawn kuigtaq; ~ harpoon nugciq; stick splashed in water to drive ~ into a dipnet ungumraun; part of a fish rack on which the ~ is directly hung initaq*; area under cache where ~ fish is dried aciqaq; spear with three points for taking ~ fish nuusaaq; twined grass mat used in a kayak when pulling in ~ cayukaun; hookless lure used to attract ~ when dipnetting or spearing uqtaq; catch ~ with a net kuvyate-; dried vertebrae of ~ with flesh left on nerrluk

fish camp: kiilleq, neqlilleq, neqlivik; summer ~ kiagvik; stay in the village rather than going to ~ in summer kii⁴; temporary above-ground structure at summer ~ qasgiarneq; get things from ~ or from another relatively distant place aqvai-; move by boat to ~ or seal camp angyiur-; prominent ~ on Nelson Is. Umkumiut

Fish and Game: Alaska Department of ~ kayanguyagiurtet, neq'liurtet; ~ officer aquleyagiurta, yaquleyagaq; ~ warden kayanguyagiurta, melquleliurta

FISH PARTS: adipose fin of ~ petengtaq, pet'ngall'aq, teqsuqaq; backbone of ~ enkataq, enrualuk; lateral line of ~ qupun; neural spine of ~ culugiaq; neural arch of the spinal disk in a ~ backbone qetgaq; white spot, possibly a mold, inside the gill covers of an aged ~ head pupungluur(aq*); head of ~ including pectoral fins pakegvissaaq*; section of ~ behind the head keggan; ~ head anglluun, iingaraq; cartilage in a ~ head qennguq, tatanguq; cut and dried ~ head nasqurrluk, qamiqurrluk; ~ heart unguvan; outside part of a ~ belly aqsamuq; bony part left after fillets are cut from a ~ enerlluyagaq; caudal flexure of ~ nuuksuk; ~ cheek, cut from a fish ulluvalquq; dark layer of flesh under skin of ~ alkuqaq; dorsal fin of ~ culugaq; old ~'s head ipuutaq; dried ~ vertebra nenerrluk; esophagus of ~ igyamcuk; front fin of ~ anguarussaq; front lateral fin of ~ ucuilleq; gill cover of a ~ paciggluk, ulluvalqin; head of pike ~ curlu; milt of ~ eriq; parietal bone in head of ~ aqumkallak¹; pectoral fin of ~ paangrussak, pakirun, paangrun; pseudo-branch of a ~ kaugtuapak, kaugtuutaq¹, kaugun¹; pyloric caecum of ~ kaik; scale of ~ capciq, kapciq, qelta; section of a ~ just in front of the tail kep'neq; area at back of ~ skull tatek; ~ slime cuvgeq, yuvgeq; bones in styloid processes of ~ tumarneq; back part of ~ stomach tekpacuk; swim bladder of ~ qatneq², see Nelson (116); tail or caudal fin of ~ nuugyuk, papsalquq; tapeworm often found in ~ qumaq; white bone inside the cranium of ~ teki

FISH PREPARED AS FOOD: "Eskimo ice cream" made with aged ~ roe qamaumaq; "Eskimo ice cream" made with ~ liver tenguggluk; ~ aged or stored in a pit cin'aq, teq'aq; aged ~ eggs cin'aq, cinegyaq; aged ~ head teplicir(aq*), uqsunaq*, uqsuq; ~ slightly aged and stored in seal oil arumaarrluk, uqumaarrluk; casserole of ~ with potatoes, onions, etc. cal'kuuyaq, salkuuyaq; board on which one prepares ~ inguqin; boiled ~ egaaq, unglllekaq; green vegetable that is boiled with ~ ciutnguaq; canned ~ paankaraq; meatball made of the soft meat and bones of spawned-out ~ aagciuk; oil taken from the surface of ~ broth uquaq; age ~ heads for eating by burying them tep'li-; spawning ~ hung to dry tamuanaq; ~ hung up to dry iniaq, kanartaq; ~ in a basket, dried and packed down tut'at; prepare ~ for storage and later use neqli-; cut in preparation for drying esseg-, seg-, ulligte-; frozen raw ~ nutaqaq; frozen ~ to be eaten in that state cetegtaq, kumlaneq; hard frozen ~ qercuqaq; cook ~ after it is thawed uussag-; cooked black~ fry allemaa; cooked piece of ~ ukliaq; cut ~ [el]ceg-; cut ~ into chunks tevigte-; cut ~ for drying ceg-, ulligtaq; ~ cut in half to hang and dry qup'ayagaq; ~ cut in preparation for drying seg'aq; ~ steak cut transversely ungelkaa; dip into something so as to fill with liquid or with ~ from the water qalute-; edible layer right beneath skin of ~ kelipacuk; half-dried, boiled ~ qamangatak, uamcaa; lack firmness of flesh, of ~ no longer fresh aqiturte-; layer of decomposed meat beneath the skin of a dried ~ kiimacak; meat or ~ to be eaten raw and frozen quaq; meat, usually ~ pie piluk; mixture of berries, sugar, seal oil, shortening, ~, etc. amekaq; not be frozen well (of ~ that has particles of ice in it) civyegte-; offal from cleaning ~ ciqueq; partially dried ~ boiled for eating egamaarrluk; smoke ~ aruvarqi-, puyurte-; put ~ in a smokehouse iterci-; smoked ~ soaked in seal oil uqumelnguq*; wood for smoking ~ puyurkaq; be soaking salted ~ as to leach out salt akungqa-; soaked and salted ~ mingciq; dried ~ neqaluk; dried ~ tail pamesqatak, papsalqitaq; dried ~ that has been burned by the sun ekiarneq; dried ~ stripped of its skin allneq; small dried ~ nevkuq; string of small ~ arrayed for drying tupigaq; split and dried small ~ ulligtaruaq; strip of dried ~ palak'aaq; put dried ~ in seal oil in a sealskin poke teviri-; slice of dried ~ protruding upright from the skin makneq, makesiq; string of interlaced ~ piirraq; skin, especially of a dried ~, that one chews

arucetaaq; spoiled or rotten food, especially ~ arinaq; scoop entrails out with one's finger when cleaning small ~ citeg-; storage pit or chamber for fermenting ~ with wall built up from rocks and lined with mud kaciitaaq; string dried tomcod or other dried ~ by running the body of one through the gill opening of the next tavigte-; cook frozen ~ after it is thawed uussag-; oil taken from the surface of ~ broth uquaag; ~ that has been frozen after being allowed to age slightly, eaten uncooked and frozen tepcuar(aq*), tep'ngaayak

fish eggs: (*sing.*) meluk, (*pl.*) imlauk, qaryaaq; aged ~ cuak; aged dried ~ piginaq; mixture of berries and other ingredients such as sugar, ~, flour, and seal oil, cooked to the consistency of thin pudding atsiuraq; mixture of crushed aged ~ with crushed berries, seal oil, and sugar passiaq; pestle used to crush berries, ~ etc. passin; ~ prepared by allowing them to age and become a sticky mass meluk

fish fence: capun

fish flesh: make spaced cuts on ~ tevegte-; ~ make the horizontal cuts in ~ while preparing it for drying ingqii-; unsalted strip or fillet of ~ without skin, cut from along the backbone and hung to dry kiarneq

fish or meat: rare-cooked ~ uungllekaraq; salted ~ eaten after it is cut up and leached to remove excess salt sulunaq

fish rack: ker'aaq, qer'aaq; main horizontal elevated log of ~ agagliiiaq; part of a ~ on which the fish is directly hung initaaq*

fish scraps: neqalleq

fish skin: chew on a dried ~ amiracetaar(ar)-; scraper for removing edible inner layer from ~ kelipacuutaq, keliutaq; skin to chew on such as dried ~ tamukassaaq, ungicetaaq; ~ on a parka langraq, ellangraq; ~ to be used in clothing amirak; ~ prepared for sewing iqertaq; ~ bag galguunu; ~ clothing amiragglugaq; waterproof ~ mitten arilluk, arin; ~ parka that could serve as a tent qasperluk; ~ thread yualunguaq

fish spear: multipronged ~ kapun; ~ point neqsuun; ~ used to catch spawning salmon nalayarrsuun

fish trap: taluyaaq, *see Barnum (38)*; flexible wood strip used for making binding slashing a conical wood-slat ~ nemerciq; bind the spiraling strip of wood onto the longitudinal strips of a traditional ~ tungite-; ~ lashing nemiarun, nemiaq; willow or other tree root used in lashing ~ amaaq*; fence extending from the bottom of the river and leading fish to a place where one can catch them with a ~ kalgun; funnel-like inside component of a ~ iluliraq; check a ~ taku⁻¹; one of a legendary little people having conical hats resembling traditional ~s cingssiik

Fish Village: Neqlercurvik

fish wheel: akalaria

fisheries: counting tower as used by ~ management authorities nassvik

fisherman: neqsurta; net-~ kuvyasta; ~'s helper, one who rows or drives the motor while the net is being set out for driftnet fishing iqugta

fishhook: iqsak; ~ that is baited and set below the ice, held in place with a stick across the hole, and left unattended to be checked periodically qerrlurcaq

fishing: stick for tomcod ~ nuluraun²; ~ line cagta, ipiutaq, *see Turner (51)*; ~ lure with hook manaaq; ~ hook, line, and pole manaqutaq; ~ spear aggsuun, ag'ssuun; fishing or water hole cut through the ice anglluaq, anluaq; make a ~ hole through the ice anlui-; dipper for removing fragments of ice from a ~ hole in the ice qenuirun; test ~ neqengqertassiaq; make a livelihood by the traditional means of ~ and hunting, picking berries, food preserving, etc. yuungnaq-; sharpened stake used in pairs to hold large dipnets open under the water when ~ for tomcod kanuuquq; emergency closures of ~ season PIQATARRAARPEKNATENG UMEGLUKU; fisherman's helper, one who rows or drives the motor while the net is being set out for driftnet ~ iqugta

fishnet: kuvyaaq; bouy at the end of a ~ away from the shore kelliqutaq; check a fish trap or ~ taku⁻¹; float on a ~ iquulqutaq, mengquq, pugtaqutaq; make a ~ by a knot tying-like process qilag-; willow-bark ~ allegpak; ~ twine qilagkaq

fissure: qupneq

fist: tengluk; measurement from one's elbow to the end of his ~ ikuyegarneq; measurement from the extremity of one's ~ to his armpit with the arm outstretched tallinin; measurement from tip of extended thumb to opposite-side ~ naparneq; punch hard with one's ~ tengelpag-; ~ or knuckle of hand cug'ar(aq*)

fit: ngelke-; pack (things) so loosely that they don't all ~ tekalaragte-; ~ each other pitateke-; ~ into loosely kallake-, qacalke-; be too big to ~ into something caltur-; ~ just right pitalqegte-; not be able or ~ to V in the future (*pb*) - arkaunrir-; something that ~s or is suitable engelqaaq, kengelqaaq, ngelqaaq; oblique area at end of kayak gunwale that ~ flatly against corresponding part of other gunwale capngiaq

fitting: be loose ~ qatangllugte-

fitting(s): aklu

five: talliman; ~ **cents** mamtulria, uqsurpayagaq; **any one of the ~ days after a death during which time a soul descends to the afterworld and the bereaved abstain from certain activities** kanaraq; ~ **groups or pairs** tallimain; ~ **in cards** tallimarraq; **seal harpoon head with ~ side barbs** keggikuq; ~-**gallon can (for gasoline):** kallaggluk, kangiralek

five-year feast: caaraat

fivefinger: marsh ~ mecungyuilnguq*

fix: assircar-, icarqe-, kitugte-, tumarte-, *see Muset (2)*; ~ **oneself up** ellurte-; **large piece of bent wood firmly ~ed to the ground over which a skin is placed for scraping and stretching** tuluruag

flag: ilalin, pelak, tengalrautaq, vvelak; **any device used in the wind, such as a windsock, windmill, ~, or windproof lantern** anuqessuun

flake of dandruff: petgeq, uuturrluk

flames: burst into ~ kenngallag-

flank: caniqaq

flap: ~ **wings** yaqiur-; **fur hat with ear ~s** palagg'aayaq, qacap'aguaq; **woman's fur parka cut high on the sides so that there are front and back ~s** kinguqalek

flapping: swim with the tail ~ papanglug-; **make a ~ sound in the wind** lepli-

flare: ulmirte-; ~ **out** cillarte-

flash: ciqenqar-; ~ **light at** ciqinqar-; ~ **of lightning, flint and steel, etc.** kenerpallak

flashlight: kenurqutaq, kenurtarrsuun, naniq

flat: large ~ **rock** caligaq; small ~ **stone** cilurna; **thin ~ stone resembling ice** can'ggelngunaq; ~ **mound on tundra** nunapik; **be perched on an elevated ~ mound** uginga-; **hit with the ~ of the hand** patkar-, pateg-; ~ **part of seal's stomach** elavcurcautet, elavurcaun; ~ **seashore grass** inaqaciq

flatland: ~ **dweller between the mouth of the Yukon River and Nelson Is.** mararmiu

flatten: mamcarte-¹, mame-, passi-; ~ **a standing object** livte-; **visibly ~ down** elivvli-

flattened: mamcar-; **be ~** mamcangqa-, massi-, passi-; **be ~ down** elive-; **measurement of the width of the palm flattened and with the fingers and thumb held together** tumagneq

flatus: [e]leq, leq, naleq, neleq; **break wind loudly, expelling much ~** lep'ag-

flawless: **be ~** natlugnerite-; **be straight, young, and ~** sanqegg-

flea: qevlerli, *see Turner (39), Nelson (97)*; **louse or found on rodents** keggerpak

fleabane: qugyuguaq

flecked-flesh polypore: ararkaq, kumakaq

fledgling: ingtaq*

flee: qimag-

fleet-footed: **be ~** uqila-

flesh: kemek; **cut one's ~** kilir-; **piece of ~ under the tongue** qelun²; **sliver in the ~** qerruarun; **get a sliver in one's ~** qerruarte-; **go (at least partially) in the ~** kemgarar(ar)-; **lack ~** kemgite-; **become raw and irritated from constant moisture of ~** uusurte-, uuyurte-; **burn on the ~** uuneq; **arrow with point that detaches in the ~** meq'ercetaaq; **make spaced cuts on fish ~** tevegту-; **make the horizontal cuts in fish ~ while preparing it for drying** ingqii-, ulligte-; **dark layer of ~ under skin of fish** alkuaq; **have dirt debris clinging to one's ~ or clothing** apat'ag-; **raw ~ or meat** qassaq; **remove ~** kemgir-; **seal ~ with blubber** qigaq; **vertebrae of fish with ~ left on, dried** nerrluk; **unsalted strip or fillet of fish ~ without skin, cut from along the backbone and hung to dry** kiarnaq

fletching: ~ **of an arrow** nakercaun, nakrun

flex: ~ **a skin or the like to make it pliant by working it with both hands in a circular motion** ulug-¹; ~ **back when stretched tightly** qelluqniagar-; ~ **one's joints** arivniate-; ~ **the knees** qungcurte-; **have the knees ~ed** qungcungqa-

flexible: thin ~ **sheet of ice on ocean** yuulraaq; ~ **wood strip used for making a conical fish trap** nemerciq

flexure: caudal ~ **of fish** nuuksuk

flicker: puugtuyuli; **for a ~ of light to be visible** tanqivyugte-

flight: **be in ~** tengaur-; **young gull at first season ~** civissaar(aq*); **cormorant-feather ~ on arrow shaft** agayiinqaq*

flimsy: **be ~** camlaate-

flinch: uluryatar(ar)-

fling: ~ oneself down or out ciryaarute-

flint: *see Adams (31)*; **flash of ~ and steel** kenerpallak

flipper: seal ~ aigga^e, talliquq, tukullek, unan; **aged seal** ~ qellukaq; **tool for skinning seal** ~ it'gissuun; **part of a seal's front flipper bones** aklanquq; **foreleg or ~ pit** uneq; **parboiled ~ strips preserved in seal oil** uullaq; **bearded seal that can arch over so as to touch head with ~** ipuuyuli; **metacarpal in walrus** ~ pasvik; **part of whale's ~ close to tail** et'raq

flips: play or compete with a slanted pole over which one ~ qip'artaar-

flirt: kucerte-, mamarte-, pamerte-

float: lugluqussaaq, pugta-, puglerte-, pugtaun; **bladder** ~ avataq, avatarpak; **hand-hold at lower end of seal harpoon attached to seal-poke** ~ cigvigquq; **handmade net** ~ akcaniq; **harpoon** ~ qerruinaq; **nozzle of something inflated, such as a bladder** ~ qerrurcuun; **plug or mouthpiece of seal harpoon** ~ keviaq; **plug to close hole on a sealskin** ~ unguquutaq; **mouthpiece of seal** ~ qerturvik; **seal or walrus stomach or walrus bladder inflated to serve as a net** ~ qeciqutaq; **seal-hunting harpoon with line and ~ attached** aklega; **sealskin** ~ avataq, avatarpak; **wooden ~** nuuyarpaaq; **Japanese spherical glass fishnet** ~ mengquq; **float at the end of a fishnet** iquulqutaq, pugtaqutaq

floating: be perched on an elevated flat object, such as a ~ **block of ice** uginga-; **belt of ~ ice formed by currents, sandbars, etc.** kigumaaq, qilungayak; **ice-free area within a larger area of ~ ice** nanviuqerrneq; **rounded sheet of ~ ice that can tip** akangluaryuk; ~ **ice, broken up and pushed together in spring** kaimlineq, kaulineq

flock: katungqalriit; ~ **of domesticated animals** katnguan; ~ **or member of the** ~ katnga*

floe: ice ~ ciku, cupa^e; ~ **that breaks away from shore ice after ocean swell** tualleq; **ice bridge between ~s** tuuta^e; **pile up (usually of ice, as when ~s slide up on top of one another)** evu-; **seal on an ice** ~ ugtaq; **mother bearded seal swimming near an ice ~ on which her pup is lying** uginagumaq

flood: ule-, ula^e, ulerpak, ulute-; **become ~ed with gasoline or oil** uqiqite-

flooding: place that has gotten water as through melting or ~ miineq; ~ **of winter tunnel entrance** kepneq

floor: cailkaq, nateq; **scrub the ~** cuugi-; **wash ~** suugi-; ~ **area at side of fireplace in a sod house** acilqaq; ~ **by fireplace in men's communal house** manulqaq; **lining on the ~ of a beaver den** isriq; **crosspiece in ~ of sled** canipengayaq; ~ **plank** nacin

flooring: nateq

flounce: front ~ **of a cover parka** keniq; **put in the front ~ of a cover parka** kenirmiar-

flounder: aalalaq, sagiq; **arrowtooth** ~ cagiq, naternaq; **starry** ~ cagiq, naternaq, uraluq, uraruq

flour: mukaaq, *see Turner (17)*; **mush made by adding water to ~ that has been stir-fried without oil until brown** qacapleq; **empty ~ sack** mukaarutleq

flow: carvaq, carve-; ~ **out** maqe-; ~ **out into something** anuma-; **lake from which a river ~s** qagan; ~**ing liquid** ku-

flower: naucetaaq; **bumblebee** ~ ulevleruyak; **calyx of a ~** naugaar(aq*); **mastodon** ~ melngut neqait; **petal of ~** caqelngataruaq; **bloom (of ~s)** uite-

flu: ~ **epidemic of 1918** quserpak

flue: nuvagpak

fluffy: be soft and ~ nerevyinqegge-; ~ **dog** mequp'ayaga*

fluid: ~ **or juice as from cooking** egneq; **device for filling a bladder with ~s** miinguartarkarcivik

flush toilet: ayagcetuli qurrun

flustered: act ~ **in the presence of a member of the opposite sex to whom one is attracted** picari-

flute: cupu'uryarat

flutter: angala-, pekaksuar(ar)-; ~ **in the wind** leviar-, leviileviar-; ~ **near the ground to distract intruders from its young** ceva-

fly: tenge-; **blackfish** ~ meryak¹; **dung** ~ anaiq, anaririyag; **horse** ~ ilairtayuli; **house** ~ anaririyag, ciivak, ciuvak; **small ~** qevlerli; ~ **around** tengaur-; ~ **away with (him/it)** tengute-; ~ **over the surface** kat'ag-; ~ **egg** meqiq; ~ **eggs** ciiviit anait; ~ **larvae** ciiviit anait; ~ **from its eggs** peksallag-; ~ **by supernatural means** elumar-, luumar-; ~ **into a rage** cuaqerte-; ~ **rod** piqrutaq

flywheel: ~ **of motor** qamiquq

foam: qapneq, qapuggluk, qapuk; ~ **in cooking pot** pugyanerrluk; ~ **(as at the mouth)** qapniurteqe-; **remove ~ from the surface of a liquid** punerte-

focus: ~ **of attention** ukakarar-

fog: nungu, taituk, umta; **close in on (of ~)** cikvagute-, cikvangqaur-, maatekiir(ar)-; **for ~ or mist to close in and clear up**

repeatedly quurruyag-; go in and out of the ~ tepumirtur-; ice ~ patuggluk
foggy: be ~ nungu, taicir-, umta; be very ~ tairvag-
foil: caviya(g)aq*
fold: (n) tapneq, (v) tapte-; ~ up imeg-; ~ (it) up taptaar-; ~ one's legs qungte-; ~ over merigte-; arm ~ kay'uq; ~ between legs and abdomen imelqutak; blade of ~ing knife ikusgaq
folded: have one's legs ~ and sit hunched up qunginga-; ~ over merig-; be ~ over meringqa-; ~ skirt of a parka or kuspuk ciqtagneq; ~ strip enclosing raw edge of fabric menglailitaq; old-style coffin in which a person was interred with his knees ~ sitaaq
folk hero: legendary ~ from the Kuskokwim and Nelson Is. areas Apanuugpak
folklore: legendary giant in Kuskokwim-area ~ gayaranu
follow: kinguniur-, kingunrirtur-; ~ with the permission of the one followed maligte-; ~ without permission maligate-, maligcuar-; ~ instructions maligtaqu-; ~ commands niisnga-; be slow to ~ instructions pamaite-; ~ one's whims umyugiur-, umyui-; ~ suddenly maligarte-; ~ tracks tum'arte-; ~ tracks, but not people or animals atuq; ~ traditional practices associated with birth, death, first menstruation, illness, etc. agelru-; one who ~s traditional abstinence practices eyanqellria; one who doesn't ~ traditional abstinence practices eyailnguq*; go ~ing N (pb) -kuir-
follower: maligtaqusta; cam ~ nepcurlim tegumiaquestii
Fomes pinicola: ararkaq, kenerqaq
fond: be ~ of a particular baby or other cute creatures kumegtar-, kumegyug-
fondle: agtumyuar-
fondly: act ~ toward (him, it) kumke-
fontanelle: can'ggelquq, cikuilquq, cikuyuilquq, mamkilquq, qenuilquq, tanquiksuar
food: neqa^e; real ~ neqepik, neqpik; boiled fish or other ~ egaaq; cooked ~ keniraaq, ugka^e; delicious ~ neqnirqellria; hard candy or other hard-baked ~ uutaq; leftover ~ aminaq, aminkuk; dog ~ alunga^e, qimugcin; ~ found in mouse caches qertat; search for food stored in mouse (vole) caches pakissaag-; area dug up by mice for ~ storage anqulleq; (potential) ~ that is V (pb) -maarrluk; art of preparing ~ neqkiuryaraq; barter for ~ qayuqcarniar-; be short of ~ and feel dread kapecug-, kapecuke-; be tired of eating the same ~ cirrite-; eat N (~) (pb) -tur-²; at raw ~ aripa-; enjoy ~ neqnili-; feel overly full with ~ aqituqerte-; feel sick from eating too much fatty ~ uqilngu-; feel sleepy from so much ~ imasri-; gathering of ~ makiraq; get ~ poisoning ilulkar-; gobble up ~ alqar-; have things clinging to it such as bugs on ~ neve-¹; offering of ~ or water aviukaq; provide adequate ~ neqilegte-; pucker one's lips in reaction to sour ~ quunite-; put one's fingers in one's mouth and lick particles of ~ off them alqimar-; scrape ~ from a vessel or utensil with one's finger, licking the ~ off the finger epaar-; quarrel and complain over ~ neqlugcira-; search for ~ or anything needed cegar-; serve ~ neqliur-; serve ~ in a kashim qepagte-; share ~ with naruyake-; small sweet green plant collected for ~ from mouse caches aatuuyaarpak; smoked ~ puyuqaq; spoiled or rotten ~, especially fish arinaq; store properly by making sure that ~ is pressed down in a keg and sealed airtight nin'genqegcar-; take ~ over to a friend, relative, or neighbor payugte-; chew on frozen ~, or on the ice where ~ has frozen on the surface of the snow mangirrar-; tired of eating the same ~ all the time qapilngu-; variety of ~ avungnak; vary one's ~ engkite-; have plenty of ~ and other goods uqi-; get a lot of ~ at a party uyiqe-; any little bit of ~ available neqaraq; elevated ~ cache elagyaq; partially underground ~ ciqlugaq; have ~ stuck in the throat tumite-, tumilngu-, tuvculir-; provide with ~ for a journey taquite-; save ~ for a person who is late for a meal keggmiaqute-; save ~ for later yaaveskaniur-; save some ~ for someone aminkite-; cut up ~ in preparation for cooking ukli-; put dried fish or other ~ in seal oil in a sealskin poke teviri-; seal oil (or other liquid) in which ~ is dipped before being eaten meciaq; Yup'ik ~ item yugtaq; ~ known or thought to cause loose stools anarcetaaq; concerned about one's supply of ~ or other necessities cumerte-, cumerteqe-; have ~ particles or stains around one's mouth tepli-; get ~ poisoning ilulkar-, ilussarte-, qaliqar-; ~ prepared by V-ing (pb) -maarrluk; make a livelihood by the traditional means of hunting and fishing, picking berries, ~ food preserving yuungnaq-; ~ ready to eat neqkaq, nerqainaq; ~ server or manager neqliurta-; ~ set aside for someone minaq; ~ that has N (pb) -maarrluk; chew ~ to prepare it for eating takuli-, tamuali-; ~stealing bird neqaiq; approach in order to get ~, such as bait in a trap uyerqe-; have a prickly feeling in one's tongue when eating fermented ~ kakialanar-
FOOD (CEREMONIAL): small gift, usually ~, brought to get into a dance or feast Itruka'ar; gift of ~ bought into the kashim and hung up there in connection with a youth dancing for the first time nangrun; namesake of the dead who is given ~, water, and a change of clothes during a holiday in honor of the dead neqliskengaq; person who distributes clothing or ~ in honor of his or her child's first catching game or picking berries kalukaq¹; food

offering used in an old-time ceremony naluun; present ceremonial ~ to (him) payukucunguar-; holiday involving men called “mothers” going door to door and collecting ~ Aaniq; bring ~ for distribution during the Bladder Feast ciamci-; ridicule by singing after giving ~ and while the ~ is being eaten during the Messenger Feast nernerrlugcetaar-; holiday celebrated in autumn in which participants with painted faces or wearing masks would go door to door asking for ~ Qaariitaaq; follow traditional practices consisting of abstaining from certain ~ and activities agelru-, eyag-, yaag-

fool: ~ a person iiqenqiiqesnite-; see *Zagoskin* (16)

fool around: akusrarte-, picingsag-, uamqe- ; ~ around with (it, him, her) akusraruteke-

foolhardy: be ~ alingiltaar-; act in a ~ way aarite-

foolish: be ~ umyugaite-, usviite-; do ~ things kin’anga-; behave ~ly cellaite-, ellaite-

foot: itgaq; area at foot of person, animal, bed, etc. teru; ~ (anatomical) itegaq, it’gaq; ~ of human or animal tukullek; fore~ of quadruped ciuksuk; left ~ iqsuq; sole of ~ alu, aluq, atungaq; ~ in length itegneq¹, it’ganeq; get something sharp in one’s ~ cukite-; piece of boot or shoe over the toes and the top of the ~ itek; ~ wrapping used in place of socks nemenglluk; traveling by ~ nangrrar-; wooden crosspiece for the ~ on a snowshoe tutneq; needle made from the front part of a crane’s ~ kakuun; strip of dried swan~ skin it’galqinraq; play a game in which two individuals pull against each other using a string looped over one ~ cingillertute-; legendary monster with three toes on each ~ and six fingers on each hand, identified as “Bigfoot” arularaq

footlocker: yaassiigek

footpath: piyuayaraq

footprint: tuma^e; evidence of human presence, such as ~s or excrement yul’inraq*; be full of ~s or tracks tumlia-

footwear: put on ~ pilug-, piluguk-; remove one’s ~ kamilarte-, ugte-²; put ~ on the wrong foot caqvingqa-, caqvirte-

for: ~ a long time qangvarpak; ~ the first time in a long time ak’aneq; ~ some time qangvaq; now and ~ a short time hence wanirpak; ~ how long? qangvarpak; ~ a while wanirpak; V ~ a while (pb) -mar-; ~N (time) to pass (pb) -te-¹; ~ fog or mist to close in and clear up repeatedly quurrugag-; ~ it (object) to be more V than it (subject) (pb) -nqe-; ~ ocean ice to break off from the main ice qecug-²; ~ shame! kacakikika, katak; ~ some unknown reason qayuwa; ~ the purpose of V-ing (pb) -na-²; ~ there to be gusts qugnira-; ~ there to be open water with icebergs beyond qupngur-; ~ there to be the crunching sound as made by boots on cold snow qerqiugte-; (~ there) to be N (pb) -tangqerr-

forbid: ~ (him) from doing something qessake-

force: resist or pull back against a ~ aksar-; tear with ~ alpag-²; be afraid of a ~ of nature nangyag-, nangyarnarqe-, nangyaryug-

forcefully: act ~ or vigorously qepirte-

fore: deck beam just ~ of the cockpit deck beam of a kayak tukervik ayagaq; ~ and aft lengthwise deck stiffeners of kayak qularaq; strut ~ and aft next to large strut running across top of kayak tukervik; ~ or aft deck stringer of a kayak qulaq*

forearm: large bone of the ~ amelraq, nukaruaq

forecast: ciunerkiungnaqe-

forefinger: keniun

forefoot: ~ of quadruped ciuksuk

foreground: ciuneq

forehead: cung’uq, qauq², qauraq, tatek, tautek; hair line on the ~ neginquq; press one’s knuckles against one’s ~ nengsuug-; hair ornaments worn attached to the bangs at each side of the ~ cukluuk; metal and bead ~ ornament camataq; ~ decoration or other appliance ngelkeggun

foreign object: ~ in one’s eye evrun, verun; to get a ~ in one’s eye erevte-¹, verte-; ~ stuck between the teeth kumkaq, kumkailiq; remove a ~ from between one’s teeth kumkaili-

foreleg: makiran, talliquq; ~ or flipper pit uneq

foremost: ~ one manuqliq*

forepart: civu, ciu; carved parts on top stiffener of kayak ~ that connects the struts nutengqupagta

foresees: tell about what one ~ while beating an Eskimo drum qalur(ar)-

foreshaft of seal harpoon: butt end of ~ kegcuq; shoulder(s) of ~ keglassi; wooden piece in socket of ~ evga

forested: open area in front of ~ area agtuineq

foretold: legendary shaman who ~ the coming of white people Ississaayuq

forever: ak'arpak, akwarpak
foreword: ikirun
forfeit: tegui-
forge: pinguarcete-
forgery: pinguarceciyaraq
forget: avaur-, kic'i-, kis'arci-, nalluqar-, nalluyagute-, ulapsagte-, unime-; ~-**me-not** caqelngataat neqait
forgetful: be ~ avaurtar-
forgive: aũg'arite-; ~ **an act** pellugcete-
forgotten: **do something, engage in some act, the exact word for which is ~ or not known to the speaker, or does not exist, but an act that the listener will recognize** imkuciq, imkur-, imuu-
fork: kakiaq, kapsuun, kassig-, nerrsuun, uil'kaq; ~ **of a tree** kakiciq, qakiciraq
form: eluciq, luuciq; **skin-stretching frame or ~ nillaq; ~ a hard snow crust during a cold spring night preceded by a warm day** qerretrar-, qetrar-; ~ **for bending sled runners, boat parts, etc.** per'ucin; ~ **inserted into skins of squirrels, mink, otter, muskrat, etc. to stretch them** aquun¹; ~ **into two lines as a passageway for (him) to walk through** amigpite-; **fill out ~s imir-; fill out ~s for imirite-; mold for ~ing a shape** eyurcissuun
formal: reciprocate in ~ **gift giving** mumigarute-
formation: **blend in with land ~ merinite-; rock ~ patterned by action of water on the shore** ingigun, inigun; **heart-shaped sea ice ~** ircaquruaq
formative: egg in ~ **stage, inside bird** ciqamciq
former: **be visiting at one's ~ home** utengqa-; ~ **house** nell'eq; ~ **N (pb) -lleq¹; ~ settlement** nunalleq; ~ **settlement on the Kwethluk River** Iqsalleq
formerly: **village ~ known as Sheldon's Point Nunam Iqua; slate stone ~ used to make semilunar knives** ulukaq; ~, **regularly have V-ed (pb) -lallru-**
formidable: be ~ capernnarqe
fornicate: caruyak; ~ **with (him, her)** akusraruteke-
fornication: akusrarutekineq, caruyak
forsake: qevte¹
fortitude: cacet-, mangak; **lack ~ casaite-, caceskite-, caskite-, cayaite-, taceskite-**
fortunate: be ~ atawaqar-, piluaqar-; **be very ~** kanngurte-
forty: *see Appendix 6 on numerals; see Adams (66)*
forward: ciutmun; **be overly ~** aryuraite-, takaite-; **bend ~** kanarte¹, put'e-; **bend over ~** sticking the buttocks up ikigte-, ikingqa¹; **be bent ~** ikig-, kanangqa-, kanar²; **fall ~** paallag-; **fall ~ hard** paarvag-; **fall ~ on chest** qategmiaqar-; **go ~** ciumuar-, ciutmurte-; **hurriedly go ~** paalaryaqaq-; **slow down ~** progress kenerte-; **go ~ through a thicket, clouds, darkness, etc.** pula-; **look ~ to something** neq'aniur-; ~ **going straight (and, so it goes)** CIUNERMIKUN AYAGTUQ
NAK'RILUNI
fossil mammoth ivory: keligvak, quuginraq
foster: ~ **child** anglicaraq, aqumkengaq, aulukaaq, avaliq, kitugtaq; ~ **parent** anglicarta
found: **gnat ~ on beaches** tengleryaq; **inedible red worm ~ found on beaches** uinguyuk; **short piece of dried wood ~ on the ground** ciamurrluk; ~ **thing** nalaq, nalaqutaq, nalkutaq; **place where something is ~ when it is least expected to be ~ there** kelngunrilnguq*; **beached carcass or other thing ~ while one is beachcombing** mallu
foundation: tusngavik, tuyngavik; **rest on a ~** tusnga-, tuynga-
fountain pen: ingegcuun
fountainhead: qagan
four: cetaman, citaman; ~ **groups or pairs or bundles** cetamain; ~ **hundred** yuinaam yuum ipia; ~ **in cards** cetamarraq, kangiraraq; **run on ~ legs** pangaleg-, pangalpag-, pangarvag-; **the width of the ~ fingers (thumb excluded) of one's hand** patneq; **old-style coffin, formerly elevated on ~ short posts** sitaaq
fourteen: akimiarunritar(aq*)
fourth: ~ **one of them** cetamiit; ~ **of July holiday** Qukitiiq; ~ **time** cetamii; ~ **deck beam from bow of kayak** nengengali; ~ **top strut piece in bow of kayak** pakigvik
fowl: tengmiaq, tengmilquq, yaqulek
fox: kangilngaq, sapakaq, uuquciik; **arctic ~** qaterli, qaterliar(aq*), qunguiq, uliiq; **cross ~** eqyeraq, ernertur(aq*), ilaaciq, kelaassiq, tungulriaya(g)aq*, *see Petroff (9)*; **red ~** kaviaq*; **white ~** qaterli, qaterliar(aq*), qunguiq; **black or silver ~, see**

fox sparrow: elagayuli

fragment: ~ of wood from chopping ciqualleq; **dipper** for removing ~s of ice from a water hole or fishing hole in the ice imairin, qenuirun

fragrant: ~ spices tepkegcilria

frail: become ~ tautunrir-

frame: enerrlainaq; **man's labret with beads on a** ~ elciqaruq; ~ of tent, kayak, etc. eneq; ~ for boat, house, etc. enerkaq; ~ building laavkaa, lavkaa; **skylight** ~ qiitek, qiteq; **window** ~ qiitek, qiteq; **skin-stretching** ~ or form nillaq; stretch the skin over the ~ of a kayak agqe⁻¹; **one of six holes in rim to lash to** ~ of kayak tupicilleq

frame of mind: umsuaq, umyuaq, umyugaq; **be in a good** ~ ellakegci-, umyuaqegci-; **be in a bad** ~ eqmallug-

framework: ~ holding down something like a skylight window nanerta

Fratercula cirrhata: qilangaq, tunngaq

Fratercula corniculata: qengacuar(aq*), qilangaq

fray: caste-, taste-

freckle: kukupak, tuqunqucuar(aq*)

free: be ~ akiite-; **break** ~ of something pegleqrute-; **have** ~ time uitqaci-

freeload: cingpaci-; ~er cingpacista

freeze: ciku, kumlacir-, qume-; **freeze to death** qerru-; **freeze and dry (of clothing)** cupkar-; ~ over patqar-; **make aged fish in fall and** ~ them in rock-lined ditches for winter use quli-; **warm spot in river that does not** ~ qecikluk

freeze-dried: ~ esophagus for eating iglaq; ~ skin qercurtaq

freeze-dry: qerrecqercete-; ~ a skin outside in winter until it gets white qercur-

freeze-up: cikuqaq; **for it to be** ~ cikuqaq

freezer: kumlivik; **get** ~ burn cupkar-

freezing: ~ rain cikurlak, patuggluk; **raw whitefish aged before** ~ and served frozen qassaya(g)aq*

freight sled: ikamralugpiaq, qamisvak

frequently: pulengtaq

fresh: feel sleepy from so much ~ air, food, etc. imasri-; **lack firmness (of fish no longer ~)** aqiturte-; **go outside for** ~ air an'gir-, cellamqaci-; **feel bad because of lack of** ~ air epsalngu-; **boiled** ~ fish unglllekaq; **yearn for** ~ fish terrigyug-; ~ snow nutaqerrun, nutaraq, nutaryuk; ~ tomcod with entrails removed citegtaq*; **share blubber and meat from a** ~ly caught seal uqicetaar-

fresh water: meq; **packed snow on sea ice, used for getting** ~ kavtak; **sourdock that grows in** ~ springs niucinaq

freshener: breath ~ anrenqegcaun

fret: ~ actively and noisily qiperrlugte-

fricative sound: eltetuli

friction: start fire by ~ with a bow-drill ussungiq

frictionless: be ~ nepirag-, piirag-, piirig-

Friday: Tallimirin

fried bread: alaciq, alatiq, maniaq, uqulek, uqurpak

fried food: assaliaq

friend: aiparnaarraq, ilanaaraq, kenruk, yugnikek'ngaq, see Zagoskin (15), see Barnum (5); **best** ~ ken'gun¹; **close** ~ qat'nguq; **very close friend** naruyaq²; **like him as a** ~ aiparnike-; **female's parent's cross-cousin's daughter, female ~ of a female** ilungaq*; **take food over to a** ~ payugte-; **be** ~s with naruyake-; **be disrespectful toward** ~s iryiraite-

friendly: be ~ ilaliunqegg-, yugnirqe-, see Turner (45); **tease in a** ~ way ilangciar(ar)-

frighten: try to ~ alingcetaar-, alingcirar-

frightening: be ~ alingnarqe-, uulganarqe-; **be** ~ (of a height or any force of nature) nangyarnarqe-

fringe: agaussaaq, kelevyat; **parka decorated with a** ~ of squirrel belly uulungiiq; **single hanging strip of** ~ pinevyak; **piece of** ~d fur sewn on hem or hood of garment uulungak, pinevyacagaq*

frog: pelaqpelaq, peleqpelr(aq*), see Orlov (5)

from: ablative-modals case (see Endings section); ~ the beginning nutem; ~ that time on tuakenirnek; ~ this time on wak'nirnek; ~ now on wak'nirnek; ~ long ago temeqlvanek; ~ a distance umiqvanek; ~ across there agken; **wind blow** ~ behind while one is traveling uqumigte⁻²; ~ downriver or by the exit ugken; ~ far away

temeqvanek; ~ **out of sight** umiqvanek; ~ **out there** qagken; **shake one's head** ~ **side to side** ungaulug-; **body** ~ **the waist down** uan; ~ **there** taugken; ~ **up there** pagken; ~ **where?** naken; **arrive** ~ **the sea** tulag-; **visit** ~ **one village or city to another** nunate-

frond: palm ~ **used at Easter in the Russian Orthodox Church** papanuk

front: get in ~ **of** ciunrir-; ~ **component of** gunsight anacruq; **snowshoe with upturned** ~**end** acaluruq; **snowshoe with pointed** ~ pupsugcetaaq; ~ **area of** kayak ceturyaq, cituryaq; **tray on** ~ **of** kayak for coiled harpoon rope acaluq; **shelf at** ~ **edge of** rear storage platform kiacirutaq; ~ **fin of** fish anguarussaq, ucuilleq; **section of a fish just in** ~ **of the tail** kep'neq; **part of a seal's** ~ **flipper bones** aklanquq; **put on clothing back to** ~ tunupirte-; ~ **flounce of a cover** parka keniq; **carry or hold in the** ~ **flounce of one's cover** parka kenirmiaqe-; **run at an extended gallop, both** ~ **striking, then both back legs** pangaleg-; **brush bow at the** ~ **of a sled** puukaryailkutaq*; **upturned part at** ~ **of sled runner** tetgaq; ~ **piece (bow) of a sled** maryarun; **needle made from the** ~ **part of a crane's foot** kakuun; ~ **of thigh** ciuqinraq, civuqinraq; **in the** ~ **room** cakma(ni); **the one in the** ~ **room** cakemna; **area in** ~ **civu**; **area in** ~ **of (it)** ciu; **area directly in** ~ **of (it)** ciuqaq; **area right in** ~ **(riverward)** kek'araq; ~ **area of** hill, mountain, etc. caa, sayangaq; **open area in** ~ **of** brushy or forested area agtuineq; ~ **of** porch of house manulqaq; ~ **side of something** manu

front and back: type of traditional parka worn by Nelson Is. and tundra-area Yup'iks that has large ~ **plates of white calfskin or of** **mink skin** agun², ellutmuaq, qaliq; **woman's fur parka cut high on the sides so that there are** ~ **flaps** kinguqalek

front-piece: design or ~ **of** parka cacarqaq

frost: kaneq; for condensation to become ~ **malngugte-**; **have** ~ **inside an object or house** ilur-; **make an open fire inside to remove** ~ **kevkar**⁻²; ~ **on trees** qakurnaqa

frostbitten: get ~ **kumlaqua-**, qercur-; **have a** ~ **spot where one has touched a cold object** pupingqua-; **remove skin** uuyutair-

frosted: be ~ **kaneq; to become** ~ **ilu**⁻¹

froth: qapneq, qapuggluk, qapuk

frown: miuyigte-, qavyurte-; be ~**ing** qavyungqa-

frozen: ~ "Eskimo ice cream" qangquaqaq; ~ **raw fish** nutaqaq; **hard** ~ **fish** qercuqaq; **cook** ~ **fish** uussag-; **aged fish made in fall and** ~ **for winter use** quluk, qussuk, tepcuar(aq*), tep'ngaayak; **not be** ~ **well** civyegte-; ~ **fish or meat to be eaten in that state** cetegtaq, kumlaciq, kumlaneq, qassaya(g)aq*, quaq; **dried tomcod or whitefish that has been** ~ **winter** yay'ussaq; **chew on** ~, **or on the ice where food has** ~ mangirrar-; **newly** ~ **ice** elliqaun; ~ **soil** kumlaneq; **be** ~ **stiff** cetengqite-; ~**over place** tuuta^e

fruit: ac'aq, acsaq, atsaq; any other large ~ **or nut** atsarpak; **any small** ~ **atsayagaq***; **dried** ~ **ciutnguaq**; ~ **canned in sweet syrup** neqavruq; **bear** ~ **naugi-**

fruitlessly: V in vain, ~ (pb) -yaaqe-

frustrate: qelerte-; be ~ **makugte-, mak'urte-, qevte**⁻², taya-

fry: (v) asgir-, assali-, *see Muset (3)*

fry: (n) fish ~ (baby fish) tuk'naayaaq; **alevin**

(**sac** ~) iirrlainayagaq; **blackfish** ~ **alungyar**(aq*); **cooked blackfish** ~ **allemaaqaq**; **trout** ~ **tugkapagaq**; **whitefish** ~ **iituliar**(aq*)

fry bread: asgiq, assaliaq, uqup'alek

frying pan: asgircuun, assalissuun, eskuulutaq, maniarcuun, sal'kuuyarvik, skuulutaq

fuel: run out of ~ **uquirte-**; ~ **oil** uqungnak, uqurkaq, uquq; ~ **tank** uqirvik, uqurvik

full: be ~ **ellmar-, miur-, pakte-**; **become** ~ **muiqaar**(ar)-; **be over**~ **pakqaar**(ar)-; ~ **moon** iralvak; **become** ~ **(of the moon)** muir-; **the moon is** ~ **iraluq** muirtuq; **the moon is half** ~ **iraluq** avegtuq; **be** ~ **almost to bursting** tetengte-; **have a** ~ **bladder** nakaci-; **be** ~ **in one's N (pb) -i**⁻³; **be** ~ **of** ash arir-; **be** ~ **of** cargo uciar-; **be** ~ **of** food aqiturte-; **be** ~ **of** footprints or tracks tumlia-; **be** ~ **of** smoke puyuqe-; **be** ~ **of something** imap'ag-; **be** ~ **of** vigor segg'anqegg-; **have a** ~ **stomach** aqsi-; **be** ~ **up** imaqaar(ar)-; **feel overly** ~ **aqituqerte-**

fully: be ~ **grown** taqmigte-, taqte-; **be** ~ **inflated** qerrunqegg-

fumes: aruvak

fumigate: puyir-; ~ and ritually cleanse (one's body) with the smoke of wild celery tarvaq

fun: have ~ **aavurte-, anglani-, nunaki-**; **make** ~ **of** cangutar-

function: ~ better kitugi-

fungus: birch bracket ~ **(punk)** ararkaq, kumakaq, pupiguaq, *see Adams (33)*; **ash of birch** ~ **(punk)** araq, legci-, peluq; ~

(mold) uquggluk; **fungus that sometimes forms on dried fish** aqak, aqataq
funnel: uqirissuun; **walrus bladder** ~ kecqurtaq; ~-like inside component of a fish trap iluliraq
funny: be ~ englarnarqe-, temcinarqe-; **find (it)** ~ temcike-; **find something** ~ temcitar-, temciyug-; ~ **bone** qengaraq; ~ old N (pb) -vialuk
fur: ~ **hat** paallaguaq; ~ **hat with ear flaps** malagg'aayaq, palagg'aayaq, qacap'aguaq; **strip of otter** ~ **trim on a parka** kaunguaq, keggacilleq, tungunqucuk; **wolverine** ~ **decoration** aqevyak, kasurun, kayurun; **caribou fawn** ~ pukirraq; **wolf** ~ **on parka** megcugtaq; ~ **seal** aataak; **mink** ~ **sewn on garment** pinevyacagaq*; **animal belly** ~ aqsaneq; **with dark** ~ ullacuk; **dog with a ring of dark** ~ **around its eye** eskaayaq; **fancy boot made with dark** ~ **over the shin** ciuqalek; **boot with** ~ **inside** ilutmurtaq; ~ **liner for boot** murun; **skin boot with** ~ **out** ayagcuun; **pants with attached** ~ **socks** allirtet; **woman's** ~ **parka** kinguqalek; **parka with** ~ **side inward** ulqucinak; ~ **parka made with fancy decorations** atkupiaq; **strip of** ~ **between the parka ruff and hood** menglairun; **fringed** ~ **sewn on garment** uulungak; **pluck** ~ eritar-, erritar-; **skin soaked to remove** ~ meqciraq; **soak to remove** ~ meqcir-; ~ **that changes its direction when wet** nemercauk
furbearers: trap ~ melqulegcur-
furbearing: ~ **animal** melqulek
furnace: kiircaun
furry caterpillar: uguguaq
further: go ~ yaaveskanir-
furthermore: cali, tuamta-llu
fussing: qinu-¹
future: ciunerkaq, tekirtarka; (~) (pb) -ku; **the** ~ picirkaq, pillerkaq; **ponder the** ~ qikar-; **in the near** ~ icivaaraqu, ukaniku, ukaqvaggun, uumiarqu; **V in the** ~ (pb) -ciqe-, -ki-, -niar-; **not V in the** ~ (pb) -ngairute-, -ngaite-; ~ **act of V-ing** (pb) -llerkag; ~ **time of V-ing** (pb) -natkaq; ~ **condition of possessor with respect to V** (pb) -cirkaq; ~ **content** imarka; ~ **house** nek'aq; ~ N (pb) -kaq; ~ **possession** pikaq; **stack (logs) for** ~ **use** nuarte-, nuirte-
fuzz stick: ayagyaaqun
feelings: inner ~ ilu

G

g: mispronounce ~ pilegte-, pikagte-
Gadus macrocephalus: atgiaq, amutaq
gaff: legcik, negcik; **hook of a** ~ pakuk; **short-handled** ~ tallirpacuar(aq*); **small** ~ negcickuar(aq*); ~ **as a signal** uurcaq
gag: gaq'allagau
gage: net ~ negaqeggun
gain weight: uqunge-
gall: cungak; ~ **stone** siimaq
gallbladder: anrutaq, cunga, neqnialnguq
Gallinago gallinago: cen'aq, cugtuvik, kukukuaq
gallon: five-~ **can** kallaggluk
gallop: pangaleg-
gallstone: tegalquq, teggalquq
gamble: akirri-, see Barnum (19)
gambling: ~ **winnings** tagtaq
game (animal): take ~ pite-, pit'e-¹; catch ~ cange-; try to catch ~ angussaag-; catch N (~) (pb) -te-¹;

be good at catching ~ naki-; **be unlucky at catching** ~ nakriate-; **wait for** ~ nayuryar-; **tag a ~ animal** cavigcir-; **chase** ~ maligke-, malirqar-, malirqe-; ~ **trail** aprulluk; **drive ~ into an area where they can easily be killed** ungu-; **blind from which to wait for** ~ nayurvik; **celebrate child's first** ~ pinrarcete-, kalukaq¹; **keep from being seen by** ~ tanite-; **big-- tag** UNGUNGSSIM AMIAN CAVIGTAA; **sing and dance to induce ~ to be plentiful** agayuli-; **spent ammunition shell tied to string and used as weapon for small** ~ qapiamcetaaq; **Alaska Department of Fish and ~** kayanguyagiurtet; ~ **warden** kayanguyagiurta, melquleliurta

game (activity): hand ~ kaataryaraq; **traditional** ~ caukia; **card ~ played by four people** atmaliq, atvaliq; **card ~ similar to trumps** kuuselaq; **loser in a card** ~ unegtaq; ~ **of tag** akimitagaq, alakiitaaq, yakiitaaq; **play a ~ of tag** yakiicimaagute-; **play ~ of tag in which the taguee has something in his hand wanted by the tagger** mayarcetaar-; ~ **of hide-and-seek** meluqetaaq; **cover one's eyes in ~ of hide-and-seek** melu-; ~ **of tug-of-war** tengugtaarun; ~ **similar to prisoner's base** man'aman'aaq; **winnings in a gambling** ~ tagtaq; **play a ~ similar to volleyball** akiqaar(ar)-; **play a hockey-like** ~ kal'utaq-; **play a ball ~ involving hitting the ball with the flat of the hand** patkar-; **marble for playing** ~ maapelaq; **young child just starting to play in the** "Lapp ~" kangpaniskaq; **something that gets one in, such as the ante in a card** ~ ekun; ~ **somewhat like mumblety-peg** kapuckaq, kapuckaryaraq; **pointed stick used in a ~ somewhat like mumblety-peg** kalackiiq; ~ **in which a stick is tossed up and the player tries to have it fall into or through a small hole in a handheld component** ulpecuqnaq; **play ~ in which two individuals pull against each other using a string looped over one foot** cingillertute-; ~ **with log hung from ropes** aavussa; **jump over a swinging log hung horizontally with rope** ek'ur-

gang rape: commit ~ agkenge-

gangline: sagtet, uskuraq

gap: akulqucuk, akultuqucuk; **create a ~** aivkar-

gape open: aatarte-, aitar-

gaping open: aatar-, aitar-; **be ~** aatangqa-, aitagqa-

garbage dump: qanitaq

garden: naucetaarvik, naucirivik; **vegetable** ~ naunrarvik

garment: aturaq, cangssagaq, un'u; **device for brushing off snow or dirt from a ~** evcuutaq; **drawstring at the waist of a ~** yuuman; **trimming on hem of ~** cenliarun; **fancy, contrasting colored skin patchwork trim at hem of ~** ingqit; **fringed fur sewn on hem or hood of ~** pinevyacagaq*, uulungak; **single hanging strip of a fringe on a ~** pinevyak; **loop on ~ for use with a fastener** negurluq; **fasten a button or other ~ fastener** nungute-, nunute-; **lower part of ~** aku; **pullover ~** as'un; **roll up the skirt or hem of one's ~ and tie it at the waist** qepte-; ~ **covering the legs and torso** qalluviik; **thin hooded pullover ~ worn as a parka cover, as a jacket or dress** qaspeq; **want a ~** qucuvike-; **wear a long ~** akulugci-; **stiffen one's ~ to prevent movement** aksaqar-; "leprous" disease of ~s uquggluk

garter: parteraq

gas (fuel): kaassalinaq, kaassaq, uqurkaq; **square five-gallon ~ can** kallaggluk, kangiralek; **become flooded with ~ or oil** uqiqite-; **mantle in ~ lamp** ingcu

gas (abdominal): gas expelled rectally [e]leq, leq, naleq, neleq; **expel much ~** nelepag-; ~ **in one's stomach or otherwise confined** qertuneq

Gas Rocks: Nagaayuq

gasket: elcailkun

gasp: anertevkar-; **choke and ~ as when wind blows in one's face** ep'ura-, purtua-, puurtua-; ~ **spasmodically after crying** manglleg-

gastrocnemius: ~ muscle in the calf nakacugnaq

gather: kallur-, katurte-, mikur-, aur-, avur-; ~ **together** quyurte-; **find and ~ eggs by removing the grass that covers them** ciruirci-; ~ **(it) although scarce** pukiqur-; ~ **cloth, as in sewing** murugte-; ~ **firewood** equgtar-, qugtar-; ~ **grass** canegte-, canegtar-, evegtar-, vegtar-; ~ **greens, tubers, berries, eggs, etc.** makiraq; ~ **hardened pitch** angiyaq; ~ **or prepare food or other items for the future** cumerte-; ~ **N (not food) from nature (pb)** -tar⁻²; ~ **scraps of wood** auqiir-, avuqiir-

gathered: katur-; ~ **together** quyur-; **be ~ together** katungqa-, quyungqa-

gathering: one who is ~ food makiraq; ~ **of food** makiraq; ~ **place** katurrvik

Gavia sp.: qerqauq

Gavia adamsii: tuullek

Gavia arctica: tunutellek, yaqulegpak

Gavia immer: tuullek, tunupirtaq, urr'urruayuli, yaquleqpak

Gavia stellata: qaqaq, qucuniq

geese: drive ~ into an area for easy killing ungu-; sprout of a plant eaten by ~ neqnirliaq

gelatinous: be ~ aqlerurte-

general: ~ anesthetic qavarcetaaq; be remote in a ~ sense umiqsig-; ~ly rough water qaitu-

generation: yuulgutkelriit; legend passed down from ~ to ~ naucaqun, univkaraq

generator: electric ~ kallugvik, kenurrivik

generous: be ~ ciknataite-, irelgite-, irlaite-, tuvqatar-, qunuute-; be overly ~ ellrilkaar-; act ~ly tuvqake-, tuvqayug-

Genesis: Biblical book of ~ Ayagniqarraaq

genitalia: taqik, ucuk

gentile: agayumanrilnguq*

gentle: be ~ mianike-; ~ person mianikur(aq*); not be a ~ person mianiite-

gently: act ~ and carefully mulngake-; stroke ~ on the head cangig-; stroke ~ once ellai-; stroke ~ more than once ellaigar-

genuine: ~ N (pb) -pik¹

geographical: particular side of some specified ~ place or direction tunglirneq

geometric: trim at hem of parka, often made of pieces sewn together in a ~ design akurun

gesture: elucidar(ar)-, luucidar(ar)-; beckon by a hand ~ nulur-¹; insult with a finger ~ katngite-; make a ~ of affection cingar-

get: ~ ahead of ciulleg-; one who doesn't ~ along with others ilallugun; ~ an explanation kingunge-; ~ an idea umyuange-; suddenly ~ an idea umyuanga'rte-; ~ an imprint of something pressing into it qapaute-, qapngute-; ~ another N (pb) -linqigte-; ~ as a wife nuliqliute-; ~ as far as apur-; ~ away anag-; ~ back kingunite-; ~ bad assiirute-; ~ blisters qerrari-; ~ discouraged qacuir-; ~ down from something ater-; ~ a dried skin soaking wet qakime-; not ~ enough palarte-; ~ food poisoning qaliqar-; approach in order to ~ food uyerqe-; ~ a foreign object in one's eye erevte-¹; ~ frostbitten qercur-; ~ goose pimples suddenly, as when feeling a chill down one's spine qerraleryug-; one coming to ~ help uurcaq; hit or ~ hit in or on one's N (pb) -ar(ar)te-²; ~ a hole (in it) uki-; ~ a hole in one's boot sole puturtua-; ~ hurt akngirte-, aknirte-, angqirte-; ~ ice to melt for drinking water cikutagci-; ~ ill from overeating qaliqar-; ~ impetigo pupik; ~ in eke-²; in front of ciunrir-; ~ (it) out of joint aviqite-; ~ lost tayimngurte-; ~ lost pella-; ~ lost cagi-; ~ a lot of food at a party uyiqe-; ~ married ukurrite-; ~ near qanli-; ~ a new N (pb) -laar(ar)-; ~ numb elpegir-; ~ oil uqunge-; ~ on top of something ugte-¹; ~ or give a small scratch talkarte-; ~ or give insufficiently palarte-; pit that one can't ~ out of petmik; ~ out of the way avite-; race or contend to ~ outside before others itriraute-; ~ pierced uki-; ~ pneumonia patsaqar-; ~ pregnant quminge-; start to ~ ready up'nge-; ~ ready to go upete-, upte-; ~ ripples as water calms from a disturbance qualqamyi-; ~ sick or get sick and die from eating foods said to be incompatible qaliqar-; ~ a sliver in one's flesh qerruarte-; ~ a splinter pirciqar-; ~ sodden ungi-; go back specifically to ~ someone who has been left behind tungair-; be unable to ~ something out of one's mind aaurilke-; ~ something sharp in one's foot, to step on something sharp cukite-; ~ stuck cetengqite-; ~ stuck in or have difficulty with something that is too small caltuqite-; ~ swamped or filled with water qaluryarqe-; that's what you ~ taugak'estauna; ~ things from fish camp or from another relatively distant place aqvai-; ~ up makete-, makte-; ~ up on nuge-; abruptly ~ up on top of something ug'arte-; ~ used to liite-; ~ V-ed (usually to one's detriment) (pb) -cir-², -ciur-; ~ warm maqari-; ~ water in it mel'ir-; ~ waterlogged ungi-; beach gnat that ~s in eyes tengleryaq; something that ~s one in ekun; cause one to fear ~ting hit uluryake-, uluryanarqe-; not fear ~ting hit uluryaite-

gg: mispronounce Yup'ik words by substituting the front velar g for the back velar r pikagte-, pilegte-

ghost: aavaq, alangu, aliurtuq, carayak, iinraq, nepengyaq; see a ~ aliurtur-; brush off evils (as after seeing a ~) ellug-; ~ said to have a big blanket for taking children away uligiayuli; ~ that blocks doorways amiingirayuli; ~ that walks in the air above the ground and has no liver yuilriq; ~ town nunalleq; for there to be a ~ly noise nepengyaq; ~ly humming noise coming from a corner of the house avneq

giant: ~ bird tengempak, yaakucugglugaq; ~ in Kuskokwim-area folklore gayaranu

gift: cikiun, pikiun; bring a ~ by one dancing for the first time nangrucir-; ~ brought by a youth dancing for the first time nangrun; small ~ brought to get into a dance or feast Itruka'ar; ~ acquired at a feast pitag; comply with a request at a ~ exchange ceremony naigtenrite-; ~ given out at a "kassiyuq" feast piluarqun; reciprocate in formal ~ giving mumigarute-; distribute ~s to those who complain of being slighted aruq'ler-; distribute ~s or shares of a catch aruqe-, uqiqu-, uqite-²; give out ~s to (him) tukite-; holiday involving an exchange of requested ~s Petugtaq²;

~(s) and Messenger Feast agyuk, cauyarcir-, kapqerraarta, kasmilria, Kevgiruaq, marlagtur-, pitar-, taitnauraar-, umguci-, ut'rarute-, yuarukar(aq*), yuranerrlugcaraq, yurapigcaraq,

giggle: teggigte-

gill(s): pacik; **string dried fish by running one through the ~ opening of the next** tavigte-; **~ cover of a fish** paciggluk, ulluvalqin; **moldy spot inside the ~ covers of an aged fish head** pupungluur(aq*); **pseudo-branch, next to the ~** kaugtuapak, kaugtuutaq¹, kaugun¹

gillnet: remove fish from a ~ naptaar-

gird: naqugte-

girl: arnaraq, nasaaluk, nay'ak; **unmarried** ~ nas'ak; **young** ~ nasaurluq*, nasekcugglugaq, naskuggaq, nayaurluq*; **girl involved in Messenger Feast** aqvak'ngaq; **girl who recently menstruated for the first time** aglenraraq*, aglenrraq*; **round bowl made for ~s** uivvluuq

give: cikir-, cikiuteke-, tune-; ~ **repeatedly** cikirtur-; ~ **aid** kusgua-, kusguke-; ~ **up** pegte-, pitqua-, tuatequa-; ~ **(it) away** tuntur-; ~ **a "seal party"** uqiquir-; ~ **a couple that is to be married a complete set of new clothing** ac'eci-, nulirrucir-; ~ **a gift to cikir-**; ~ **a hunting partner the pelvic area of the catch** kuyagcite-; ~ **a tongue-lashing** uluvirte-; ~ **an answer to a question** kangirqe-; ~ **as a name** aciute-; **dance and ~ away one's catch** ak'irte-¹; ~ **away an item the owner no longer wants** cipurvike-; ~ **birth** malri, qetunriur-; ~ **detailed information** cacigmigute-; **not ~ enough** palarte-; ~ **evidence or indication of N or V (pb)** -lkia-; ~ **gifts in large number** tukurtaar-; ~ **it over (to speaker)** taite-¹; ~ **N to object to use or possess (pb)**

-kite-¹; **feel bad because someone did not ~ one a portion of their catch** ivua-; ~ **one an illness** cikir-; ~ **one something to have or consume** cikir-; ~ **one's belonging to a younger female** gayiteu; ~ **a haircut** kepliar-; ~ **insufficiently** palarte-; ~ **out and have no more** elrikaute-; ~ **out gifts to (him)** tukite-; ~ **someone a task one no longer wants to do** cipurvike-; ~ **something to take along on a journey** qamite-; ~ **the finger** katngite-, qaqunite-; ~, **take, or bring something along with** tapir-; ~ **possessions to someone more in need** iknite-; ~ **gifts during the Messenger Feast messengers** cauyarcir-, marlagtur-; ~ **offerings during the Lesser Memorial Feast or Greater Memorial Feast** ac'eci-, neqlite-, uivutar-

given: something ~ **along with something else** tapeq; **be ~ a creepy feeling** qungvake-; **plan to act at a ~ time (pb)** -te-⁴

giving: reciprocate in formal gift ~ mumigarute-; ~ **the ribs to fellow hunters** tulimite-; **celebrate child's first accomplishment by ~ away the catch** pinrarcete-

gizzard: aqsaquq

glad: be ~ anirtaar-, aryuqe-, iryiqe-, quya-

glance: ~ **of the corner of one's eye** qigeckar-; **exchange knowing ~s** tangertaagute-

gland: qenercinrraq*; **beaver scent** ~ aluqan; **mink scent** ~ ic'ukcak, ikcukcak; **parotid** ~ iiraq

glare: cigenqar-; **wooden visor to block ~** elqiaq*

glass: cikunguaq, estikluuq, kelassaq, qenunguaq, stikluuq, uquucunguaq; **clear** ~ ecuilnguq*; **earring with ~ and copper head on it** qevleqsaaq; ~ **bottle** uquucunguaq; ~ **eye** iinguaq; ~ **pitcher** estakaanaq, stakaanaq; ~ **fishnet float** mengquq; **be clear** ~ ecuite-; **be murky** ~ cur-, ecur-

glasses: eye~ ackiik, igaugek, iiguak, iinguak

glaucous: ~ **gull** kukisvak, kukusvak, narusvak; ~ **winged gull** naruyaq¹

gleeful: make ~ sounds qiilera-

glide: ~ **in air** cilur-; ~ **over the surface** ikamtag-; ~ **down** cellur-, cillur-, ellur-, ellu'urte-; ~ **down fast** cellu'urte-; ~ **down repeatedly** ellu'urtaar-

glimmer: for a ~ **to be visible** tanqivyugte-

glisten: start to ~ qevleri-

glitter: qevelqaquur-, qevelqetaar-, qevleqtaar-, qevlercete-, qevlerte-, qevli-; **very ~y** qevlerpak

gloat: qutegte-

globe: ~ **of the world** nunarpaguaq

gloomy: have ~ **thoughts** nacarrlugteqe-

glorious: be ~ ucurnarqe-

glory: ucurnarquciq

glove: aasgaaq, agyaaq, aigsaaq, aisgaaq, aiygaaq, aliiman, aliuman, yuaralek; **ceremonial** ~ aaggaqtaa, aiggaqtaa; **light** ~ aggsak, aiggsak

glover's needle: anguarutnguuaq, quagulek

glower: qavyurte-

glowing: be ~ neve⁻²; ~ coal aumaq

glue: nepcetaaq, nepyun

gnat: agqercetaar(aq*), melugyar(aq*), ungilagliar(aq*); **biting** ~ ilairtaayuli, ungilayagaq*; ~ **found on beaches** tengleryaq

gnaw: cariar-; ~ **ravenously** mangirrar-

go: **get ready to** ~ upete-, upte-; ~ (let's ~!) ampi, *see Adams (34)*; ~ **a curved path** qavirte-; ~ **above (it)** qulruarte-; ~ **across** nirar-, qerar-; ~ **ahead and do it** watua; ~ **along** maligte-; ~ **along N (pb)** -kuir-; ~ **along without permission** maligate-, maligcuar-; ~ **along the shore** citu-; ~ **along with** malike-; ~ **along with someone** maligute-; ~ **and return on the same day** ut'arte-; ~ **around an obstacle in one's path** negur-; ~ **around something thoroughly** uivur-; ~ **around the bend** qipte-; ~ **around the edge if (it)** menglair-; ~ **away** ayag⁻¹, tarr'u, unite-; ~ **back** uterte-; ~ **back home after an evening activity** ilgar-; ~ **back specifically to get someone who has been left behind** tungair-; **not want to** ~ **back to an undesirable living situation** mege-; ~ **back to where one has just been** kingu-, kingutmurte-; ~ **backward** kingupiar-; ~ **berserk** qiste-, usviilkayag-; ~ **beyond** yaatiir-; ~ **by boat** angyaq; ~ **by way of (it)** tumke-; ~ **by way of N (pb)** -gguir-, -kuar-;

~ **down** ater-, atrar-, unavag-; ~ **down (of water)** kente-; ~ **downstream** citu-; ~ **farther back inland** lurnir-; ~ **farther in** itrar-; ~ **farther toward one's destination** tekivsiar-; ~ **faster** cukari-; ~ **following N (pb)** -kuir-; ~ **for a stroll** ayangssi-; ~ **forward** ciumuar-, ciutmurte-, paalaryaaq-; ~ **forward through a thicket, clouds, darkness, etc.** pula-; ~ **from one place to another without crossing something extended (river, road, etc.)** age-; ~ **from one point to another** aqelqur-; ~ **from one side to the other side** mumigtaar-; ~ **further** yaaveskanir-; ~ **get** aqvalgir-; ~ **get something** aqvate-; ~ **get potential participants in a festival** aqvai-; ~ **here and there** ayaga-; ~ **higher and higher** quyigi-; **want to** ~ **home** uteryug-; ~ **house to house as part of "Qaaritaaq" or "Petugtaq"** itertaar-; ~ **in** iter-; ~ **in a curve** qipte-; ~ **in and out (of the fog)** tepumirtur-; ~ **in circles (figuratively)** uivagci-; ~ **in order to V (pb)** -yartur-; ~ **seek food stored in mouse caches** pakissaag-; ~ **in the area described by V (pb)** -tmurte⁻¹; ~ **in the flesh** kemgarar(ar)-; ~ **in toward the back** itrar-; ~ **in or out through a tunnel entrance** kalvag-; ~ **into an area** iluvar-; ~ **into the ocean** swimming pakig-; ~ **kayaking** qayartur-; ~ **missing** paqrte-; ~ **N-ward (pb)** -tmurte⁻¹; ~ **outside without a coat** uvruar(ar)-; ~ **or be taken to the realm below by supernatural powers** aciirute-; ~ **or put N-ward (pb)** -var-; ~ **or send on an errand** makira⁻²; ~ **or take farther N-ward (pb)** -vaqanir-; ~ **out** ane-, nipe-; ~ **out leisurely or casually without intending to accomplish much** ayangssi-; ~ **out of sight** talurte-; ~ **out pushing a sled without using dogs** peyukacir-; ~ **out to meet, greet, or welcome** pairrsaag-; ~ **out too early** anyarar(ar)-; ~ **outside for fresh air** an'gir-, curar-; **quickly** ~ **up on the shore** tag'arte-; ~ **seal hunting during the spring** qamigar-; ~ **somewhere else in order to survive** anangniar-; ~ **straight path** nak'ri-; ~ **through all** qaqite-; ~ **through completely** qaqicii-; ~ **through N (pb)** -gguir-; ~ **through the area behind** amatair-; ~ **through the area on the sheltered side of (it)** uqrir-; ~ **through the area under something** aciir-; ~ **to a movie or a show** suuliyar-; ~ **to bed** inarte-; ~ **to fall camp** uksiiyar-; ~ **to get** aqva-; ~ **to get N (pb)** -tar⁻²; ~ **to get others to help one** uurcaq; ~ **to meet** paicartur-; ~ **to N (place) (pb)** -te⁻¹; ~ **to N (pb)** -virte-; ~ **to or toward the water, or out into the water** ketmurte-; ~ **to participate in N or V (pb)** -liyar-; ~ **to school** skuulaq; ~ **to spring camp up'nerkiyar-**; ~ **to the main village from fall camp** kacete-, katete-; ~ **to the mountains to hunt in spring or fall** mayur-; ~ **to the rear** kinguvar-; ~ **to V (pb)** -yartur-; ~ **toward one side** ingluar-; ~ **toward the water or edge** ketvar-; ~ **under or in** merug-; ~ **up** mayur-, qulmurte-; ~ **up a cliff or pole using a rope** qela⁻⁵; ~ **up any gradual incline** tage-; ~ **up from a body of water** tage-; ~ **up to a height to scan the surrounding area** qikerte-; ~ **V-ing (pb)** -yar-; ~ **with only the clothes on one's back** nangrinar-; ~ **with the intention of returning the same day** utertengkiu(ar)-; ~ **with the river current** citu-; ~, **or take, farther away** elaqvaqanir-; **and so it ~es** CIUNERMIKUN

AYAGTUQ NAK'RILUNI

goal: **keep going toward one's** ~ egmir-

goat: qusngirngalnguq*

gobble up: alqar-, elaqlar-, laqlar-, qalemqar-

God: Agayun², CILLAM CUA, CILLAM YUA, ELLAM KILGARTII, ELLAM YUA, Kilgarta, Uaspataq, Ungalek; **in ~'s manner** tamaaten

godfather: kelussnaq

godmother: aanirta; **become a** ~ aanir-

Godus macrocephalus: manignaalleryak

goggles: snow ~ igguak, uitemssuaq; **traditional** ~ igaugek, niguak, niiguak

going: ~ **around something** kassutmun; ~ **back** kingutmun; **keep** ~ **back for more** uyiqe-; ~ **in and out repeatedly**

iterquri-; **keep ~ out** anura-; **~ out from the village during nice weather** yuupiksagte-; **~ out to check the weather** uyuruar-; **something that keeps ~** napan; **suffer chill from ~ outside** pacsaqar-, patsaqar-; **be ~ to V (pb)** -kugte-; **maybe be ~ to V (pb)** -kutag-; **probably be ~ to V (pb)** -ciqli-; **~ to V** -ciqiar-; **~ to V at any moment (pb)** -yukaar(ar)-; **~ to V soon (pb)** -niarar-; **~ toward the back** kingutmun

gold: suulutaaq

golden eagle: keptalek, tengmiarrluk, yaqulpak

Golden Gate Falls: **~ on the Kiseralik River** Quuqaq²

golden-crowned sparrow: uipinipaaq

goldeneye: anarniilnguq*, qamiqurpak¹

goldsmith: suuluciiyurta

Golovin: Cingik, Unaliq, Uqvigartalek

gone: **fade away and be ~** umi-; **be gone for a long time** ngelaite-, nulte-

good: **be ~** aariga'ar-, assir-, pinir-; **be really ~ at something** pillgu-; **eagerly expect something ~** nersuniur-, neryuniur-; **feel ~** ilucqer-, ilukegci-; **not be ~** iqlutuu-; **smell ~** narnirqe-; **turn out to be ~** assiller-; **very ~** assipiaq; **have a ~ aroma** tepkegce-; **be ~ at catching game** naki-¹; **~ at V-ing (pb)** -llgu-; **one who is ~ at V-ing (pb)** -yuli-; **have ~ balance** nepeckegg-; **be a ~ climber** nepeckegg-; **be a ~ companion** ilanirqe-; **have ~ eyesight** mecigtu-, mecikegce-, takvigtu-; **snow ~ for making Eskimo ice cream** pukak; **one that is ~ for N (pb)** -keggliq; **be ~ for nothing** cakarniirute-; **be a ~ hunter** qarriimar-; **have exceptionally ~ fortune in hunting** anagkenge-; **be in a ~ frame of mind** umyuaqegci-; **~ friend** turruluq; **have a ~ mind** usvingqerr-; **~ N (pb)** -kegtaar(aq*), -kegce-; **become ~ N (pb)** -keggi-; **have ~ N (pb)** -kegci-, -keggliq; **~ N (pb)** -luataq; **~ old but perhaps decrepit N (pb)** -ngirta'rrlugaq*; **~ old N (pb)** -rrlugaq*; **consider (him) a ~ person** yugnike-; **lose one's ~ sense** ellairute-; **have a ~ smell** tepkegce-; **send a son-in-law or daughter-in-law home because he or she is not a being a ~ spouse for one's child** qinu-²; **~ thing then!** anirtima; **~ to see you again** cama-i; **be a ~ trail** tumnirqe-; **be ~ weather for traveling** ug'ar-; **~ with respect to V-ing (pb)** -nqegg-; **~ wood** ciqsaneq; **the ~ word** Qaneryaraqegtaar(aq*)

goodbye: tua-i-ngunrituq

goodness: atawa

Goodnews Bay: Mamterat, quliraq*²

goods: **have plenty of food and other ~** uqi-

goose: lagiq, neqleq, *see Adams (35)*; **Canada ~** lagilugpiaq, leqleq, tuutangayak; **cackling Canada ~** laqlaqlaaraq;

Hutchin's Canada ~ tuutaalquciq; **emperor ~** nacaullek; **white-fronted ~** leqleq, neqlepik, neqleq; **new feather growth on a molting ~** emquq; **year-old ~** kangniq; **~ bump** maa, qerruyaq; **~ pimple** qerruyaq; **get ~ pimples** qerraleryug-

goshawk: **northern ~** eskaviaq, qaku'urtaq

gosling: qimaguyuq

gossip: egvurci-, qaneplugce-, qanerkaq, qannguaq **~ about (him)** upute-¹; **~ about people** yuliur-

got: **you ~ what was coming to you!** palaq

gotten: sulk, **having not one's way** nengar-

gouge: **~ out** ikug-¹

govern: atanirtur-

government: angusaurta, anguyagta, atanirturta, kavmaq, kavam'aq

grab: teguler-; **~ portions of "Eskimo ice cream" during the "Aaniq" holiday** tumagcur-; **~ hold of** akuqar-

grace: (religious term) naklekun

gracious: **be ~** yugnirqe-

gradual: **go up any ~ incline** tage-; **~ climb** mayuar(ar)-

graduation: taqutiig

grain: **bear ~** naugi-; **~ of rice** paraluruaq, qup'luruaq, quvluruaq; **ear of ~** mukaarka-; **~ in wood** pagaq

grand jury: kangingnaurtet tukninrit

grandchild: elturaq, tutgar(aq*), tutga'rrluk; **great~** iluliarun, iluperaq; **great-great~** ilulkucugaq, iluperanqigtaq, maqamyuarun, maqanqaun, maqapaillitaq, teruvailitaq; **great-great-great~** neruvailitaq; **~ and grandmother** anuurluqelliik, maurluqelliik; **ask for favors through ~** ren cingartur-

granddaughter: **male's grandparent's cross-cousin's ~** nuliacungaq*

grandfather: apa, apa'urluq, aparrlugaq*

grandmother: anuqataq (?), anuurluq*, emaassa, ema'urluq*, maacuaq, maacungaq, marrlugaq*, mauluq*, nengsuq; ~ **and grandchild** anuurluqellriik, mauluqelliik

grandparent: ~s apa'urluq; **great~** amauq*, amaurrlugaq; **great-great~** amaunqigtaq, amauqigtaq, uruvak; ~ **and orphan living together** elliraaraurluunkuk; **male's ~'s cross-cousin's granddaughter** nuliacungaq*; **female's ~'s cross-cousin's grandson** uicungaq*

Grant Lake: Arvinelgat Nanvaat

grants: ~ **of money or the like** kaigatet unakek'ngat

granular: **become mashed to a ~ consistency** ari-, arite-; **snow that is soft but ~** pukak; **scatter a ~ substance** kalme-, kanve-; ~**ity of sand** kavya

grasp: ~ **with the hands** qecugmig-; **let (it) out of one's ~** peginga-; ~ **between one's legs** amellmikar-, quumig-

grass: canek, evek, qakvayak, vek, *see Turner (11)*; **cotton~** ukayiruaq; **dead mare's-tail ~** pugtassaq; **dried ~** perriutekaq; **dry ~ gathered for use** caranglluk; **flat seashore ~** inaqaciq; **male ~ plant** tugglugpak; **root of a certain beach ~** ciulavik; **scurvy ~** itegaraq, it'garralek; **short ~** evger(aq*), evisrayaaq; **tall coarse ~** englullinr(aq*), patugpak; **tender new ~** vesraya(g)aq*; ~ **that grows in sandy areas and has prickly leaves** ussuuq; **tussock of ~** amllequmtaq, maneq, nasquruuq, pengulkuk, qamiqunguaq; ~**lined storage pit** etqacuk, quluk; **gather ~** canegtar-, canegte-, evegtar-, vegtar-; **in ~ up to one's N (pb) -kiirar-**; **partition of woven ~** qerqulluk; **close in on, of ~** cikvagute-, cikvangqaur-; **cover with ~** ciru; **prepare a ~ mat for Bladder Feast** canglanguarrar-; **woven ~ liner for skin boot** alliqsak; **provide skin boot with an insole of dried ~** piinir-; **dried ~ used for insoles** piinerkaq; **small container woven from ~** naqtaar(aq*); ~ **as a working surface** alliqaq; **turning up the sides of a coiled ~ basket as it is made** ciqtagte-; **basket made of coarse seashore ~** mingqaaq; **warp strand when twining ~** teguneq; **weft strand in twining ~** keluk; **wild green ~** cungagpaguaq; **woven beach ~ rope** qikiq²; ~ **bag** issran, pass'aq, ukilqaar(aq*); **be up to the waist in ~** qukakiirar-; ~ **comb** taluutaq; ~ **cover** umran; ~ **mat** alqin, cayukaun, eviun, ikaraliin, tupigaq, tupilluk; **bullet with lines resembling ~ roots** cangegnangluq*; ~ **roots used as dish scrubbers** negavyaq¹; **woven ~ sock** tupipiarumalria; **grass that covers eggs** ciruirci-; **grass used for weaving mats** kelugkaq; **dried ~ for making baskets** tapernaq; ~ **wall mat** aceturun; ~ **as bed padding** curuluk

grass basket: kellarvik; **large ~ for holding fish** ciikvak, kuusqun, naparcilluk; **begin a coiled ~** teryeri-; **make a tightly coiled, rigid ~** mingqii-; **closely woven ~ pattern** malleqtaq; **open-weave ~** ukiqlaaq*; **turn up the sides of a ~** pakugte-; **turn ~ coils inward to make a narrowed spout** nungirte-¹

grasses: ~ **replacing dried up lake** qass'uqitak

grasshopper: qecengqayuli

grassy area: can'gurneq

grassy knoll: can'gurneq, evineq

grateful: **be ~** elingrayug-, quya-; **be grateful to** elingrake-; **cause one to feel ~** elingranarqe-; **feel ~ by nature** elingratar-

grating: ingelqaar(aq*)

gratitude: **have ~** amatngurte-

grave: elautaq², qunguq; ~s ellimalrut; **dug-out ~** elaneq; **possession of deceased person placed on his ~** egtaq, eliveq, elliveq

grave marker: alailun, eliveq, elliveq

grave-board: inguqaq

gravel: **piece of ~** tuvapak

graver: ingciun

graveyard: qungisvik

gray: qesuuq; **light ~ dog** quvauk; ~ **dog or wolf** curangali; **plant burned to make ash after plant turns ~** arakaq¹; ~ **clay** urasqaq, urr'aq; ~ **hair** qiiq*; **bearded seal that is ~ on the top** tulignaqaq; ~ **thing** ariryak, tungungalnguq*, tunguryak

gray beluga: yearling, ~ qiukcaq

gray jay: keggapatayuk, nunaniryuk, qupanuar(aq*)

gray owl: great ~ atkuliggiiq

gray whale: cetuqupak

gray-cheeked thrush: viuuq, yuulerviuk

grayling: nakrullugpak, nakrutvalek; **arctic ~** culugpauk; **dorsal fin of arctic ~** nakrullugpak; ~ **hook** *see Nelson (131)*

graze: agenkar-; ~, **of a bullet, arrow, etc.** lekuk'ar-

Great Feast for the Dead: Elriq

great gray owl: atkuliggiiq, takvialnguuar(aq*)
great horned owl: iggiayuli
great: ~ N (*pb*) -rpaa(aq*); **be in ~ need** kapia-; **in ~ numbers** qivigpak
great-grandchild: iluliarun, iluperaq
great-grandnephew: iluperaq
great-grandniece: iluperaq
great-grandparent: amauq*, amaurrlugaq
great-great-grandchild: ilulkucugaq, iluperanqigtaq, maqamyuarun, maqanqaun, teruvailitaq
great-great-grandchild: maqapaillitaq
great-great-grandparent: amaunqigtaq, amauqigtaq, uruvak
great-great-great-grandchild: neruvailitaq
greater intensity: V more with ~ (*pb*) -kanir-, -kanir(ar)-
Greater Memorial Feast: give clothing during ~ ac'eci-, neqlite-, uivutar-; **person for whom clothing ceremony is performed at ~** akngirqun
greater scaup: allgirneq, kep'alek
grebe: qaleqcuuk, tusairnaq, *see Turner (42)*; **red-necked ~** aarayuli, aatetetaaq, aayuli, atatek
greed: aglumaneq; **be ~** cingkissaag-; **~ily take more cingkissaag-**
green: cungagliq, cungagyak; **be ~** cungagcete-; **all ~** cungagpak, cungarpak¹; **turn ~** cungagi-; **wild ~ grass** cungagpaguaq; **~ caterpillar** cuyaiq; **~ or waterlogged wood** mecuq; **~ vegetable boiled with fish** ciutnguaq
green-winged teal: cikiutnaar(aq*), kemeksungiarag, tengesqaar(aq*)
greenish: **be ~** cungagglugcete-
greens: **gather ~** makira-; **beach ~** itegaraq, it'garralek, qelquayak, teptuyak, tukulleggaq*; **aged mixture of ~ and berries** acaarrluk, atsaarrluk; **~ for cooking** cuassaaq, suassaaq
greet: go out to ~ pairrsaag-
greetings: cama-i, nayangaq
grief: qilnganeryaraq
grieve: avegteqe-, iluteqe-
grieving for: **be ~** qivruke-
grimace: ikirni-, ircug-
grind: kekingerte-, kiingerte-, miili-
grinding: **~ feeling in joints** qiaryigte-, qaũgyaqar-, tetenge¹; **~ stone** tacilaq
grip: paddle handle ~ kangkupaguaq, qaquaqnginaq; **lose one's ~** pegleqrute-; **~ or stop** kepirtaq
gripe: elara-; **~ angrily** lurirte-
gripped: **~ between arm and body** unermik
grizzly bear: kavingali, kavirlill'er, keggalvalek, naparngali, taqailnguq*, taqukaq
groan: kenaa-, *see Nelson (40), Barnum (11)*
groggy: **be ~** yuss'ug-, yuussug-
groom: kenagte-, kenugte-; **~ oneself** ellurte-; **bride~** uikaun
groove: tevak; **bottom ~ line in an oval bowl** allungilleq; **~ in exterior of oval bowl** ull'eruaq; **bowl with ~d upper part** qaglaya(g)aq; **~ on a seal harpoon** imelqutaguaq; **~ between nostrils and upper lip** kakeggliliyaraq; **~ in large rib of kayak** kiuneq; **~ on kayak cockpit coaming** kumgaq; **log with ~ soaked with sap** cayagalek
grope: caavtaar-, katur-
grosbeak: pine ~ puyiir(aq*)
ground: cailkaq, nuna; **be up off the ~** qerrata-; **cache built on the ~** aqumtaq; **drag on the ~** kallmingayaute-; **drift along the ~** natquigte-, natquvigte-; **dug hole in the ~** elaneq; **flutter near the ~** ceva; **go under the ~** merug-; **bent wood fixed to the ~** tuluruaq; **legendary creature that sinks into the ~** muruayuli; **overturn in vehicle on the ~** akacag-; **pole stuck into the ~ during the Bladder Feast** kangaciqaq; **put a post in the ~** paug-; **roll around on the ~** akaguar-; **dried wood found on the ~** ciamurrluk; **snow on the ~** aniu, aniuk, apun, qanikcaq*; **soft melting snow on the ~** aqigtaq; **be soft and melting (of snow on the ~)** aniullugte-; **solid ~** quta¹; **stretch out on the ~** civtu-; **passage under the ~** tagenquq; **crossed poles used to support a kayak and keep it off the ~** tatikik
ground beetle: miryangcaq

ground dogwood: cengqulleqcitaaq, cingqullektaa, qangqullektaa

ground spud: ussugcin

ground squirrel: arctic ~ cikik, qanganaq*; **stomach fat of** ~ qallin; **spring snare for catching** ~s puukaqercetaaq; **parka made of** ~ pelts atkupiaq

ground-level: house with ~ entrance itqerceñaq

groundsel: nasqupaguaq, qugyuguaq

group: **biggest one of a** ~ angenquq, angenquyuk; **the pair or** ~ whereof one member has the other as his N ~ (pb) - kellriik; **seal distributed to a** ~ of hunters pitaryaraq; **speak to a** ~ of people yaatiir-; **one of a** ~ of seven ribs in a boat napallaak

groups: ~ of two malruingu-; **two** ~ or pairs malruin; **divide or be divided into two** ~ malruingurte-; **three** ~ or pairs pingasuin, pingayuin; **four** ~ cetamain; **five** ~ or pairs tallimain; **act or be acted upon N at a time, in** ~ of N (pb) -taar-
2

grouse: ruffed ~ egehruciayuli, elciayuli, temtemtaa

grouse: spruce ~ egtuk

grow: angli-, grow nau-¹, nula-; ~ on it (of plant, cancer, etc.) nauvike-; **grass starts to** ~ in former lake qass'uqitak; ~ing well nauluaqar-; **poisonous plant that** ~s around ponds tarnik; **sourdock that** ~s in springs niucinaq; **prickly leafed grass that** ~s in sandy areas ussuuq; **wild potato that** ~s near cliffs atkallaq

growl: ~, by dog kiryani-; ~, by stomach tumilngu-; ~ and snarl uirrani-; **make a** ~ or crunching sound qiuryi-

grown: be fully ~ taqmigte-, taqte-, see Drebert (4)

growth: abnormal ~ in codfish iqngulluk; **cancerous** ~ nauneq; **new feather** ~ on a molting goose emquq; **clip off** ~ qiur-; **new edible willow** ~ tayarulunguaq; **hardened black** ~ on birch kukgun

grub: qup'lu, quvlu, quvluq

grudge: paggluk¹

grumble: aripluar(ar)-, qaneksuar-, qaneksugte-, qanevlugte-, ugyumi-, ungucugte-

grunion: cikaq; **harvest** ~ cikii-

Grus canadensis: aiviqaq, erinatuli, qucilkuryuk, qucillgaq*, qucillnga*, qut'raaq, tacellgaq, tatellgaq

guarantee: ukvernarcar-

guard: (v) kellute-, nayur-, tarike-, (n) tarikesta; **spear** ~ akagarcailkun; **archery wrist** ~ malingurun, tayarneri'iryailkutaq; **one of several campfire rock** ~s iiralitaq

guardian: ataliumasta

guardsman: national ~ angusaurta, anguyagta

guest: allaneq; **arrive as a** ~ ciunir-; **be a** ~ tukir-; **be a guest of (his)** tukuqe-; **be disrespectful toward** ~ iryiraite-; **receive as a** ~ ciuniur-; ~ in a challenge festival inglu

guide: apertuatesta

guillemot: qayagpagayuli; **pigeon** ~ cigur(aq*)

guilty: be ~ pinarqe-

guitar: kitalaq, tengtengaaq; **play at** ~ qacguur-; **stringed musical instrument, such as** ~; qelutviaq; ~-like instrument negavgun

gull: aaluugiq, katayak, naruyaq¹, qecervak, see Nelson (11), Adams (36); **glaucous** ~ kukisvak, kukusvak, narusvak; **glaucous-winged** ~ naruyaq¹; **mew** ~ arliaq, egiaq, naruyaq¹; **Sabine's** ~ nacallngaar(aq*); **Bonaparte's** ~, see Nelson (11); **young** ~ at first flight civissaar(aq*)

gully: go across a ~ using a bridge nirar-

Gulo gulo: terikaniaq, qavcik

gulp: ~ down liquid aalemtaalar-

gum: (anatomical) ingkiq; **chewing** ~ angeq, kuc'uq; **homemade chewing** ~ angiinaq; **spruce** ~ kuryuk; **tree pitch used for chewing** ~ angiyaq

gun: nutek, nutgutaq; ~ barrel cupluq; **clean a** ~ puyuqair-; **cock a** ~ ipug-; **gun case** caniurtaq; ~-cleaning rod: puyuqairin, sumpuluq; ~ wads see Turner (19), Drebert (7)

gunny sack: missuulleq

gunpowder: puyurkaq; ~ container puyurkarvik

gunsight: cuqcaun, cuqeq¹, cuqyun, qinrun; **front component of** ~ anacruq

gunwale: kayak ~ apamaq, capngiaq
gurgle: leryir-; ~of the chest qallalerte-
gurgling: make a ~ sound ler'arte-, leryir-; swallow with a ~ sound lurlur-; sound of ~ gurgling water lurr'arpak
gush: ~ out of a container agtar-
gust: for there to be a ~ kalvaguvar-, kenegnira-, qugnira-, tagura-, taksagnira-
gut: qilu; bear ~ taqukinraq*; **holder for end of** ~ qalluarun; **parka made of seal skin and** ~ ellangraq; **seal** ~ innerrluk, qalirkaq; **inner layer of seal** ~ taiq; ~s cakunglluut, imanaq; **edible sea creature with visible** ~s ussungluq
gut rain parka: imarnin, kapit'aq; **legendary person who wears a** ~ qununiq
gutskin raincoat: cord that holds the ~ tightly in place ket'gaq
guy line: nuqsugun
gymnasium: aquivik

H

habit: cayaraq, piciryaraq, piuryaraq
habitation: signs of human ~ yuc'illia-, yugninarqe-
habitually: customarily or ~ V (pb) -aur-; ~ V (pb) -aqe-; ~ not V -yuite-; ~ V a lot (pb) -nertu-; ~ V a little (pb) -nerkite-; ~ act carelessly or recklessly mulngaite-; ~ conserve and take care of things qelketar-; be ~ intimidated or respectful tallurtar-
hackles: ~ of dog or wolf qakun
hacksaw: cavignarcuun, caviliurcuun, qelutnguuyaq, teggliliurrsuun
hail: kavcir-
hailstone: kavcak, kavlak², kavtak, see *Barnum* (27)
hair: nuyaq, qiuqlak; **beard or mustache** ~ ungak; **body** ~ melquq, see *Petroff* (14); **shade of new growth of** ~ qiugaaq; **young man who has begun to show dark facial** ~ qiuguciaranga'artellria; **gray** ~ qiiq*; **comb one's** ~ ilair-², ilarqutair-, nuyiur-; **small comb kept in** ~ katagciurun; **cut** ~ short uqumigte-¹; **dishevel** ~ nekavte-; **have disheveled or tangled** ~ nekavli-; **have messy** ~ nuyalli-; **pubic** ~ tengak; ~ **that has been curled paste-**; ~ **growth in ear** atrarun; ~ **line on forehead** neginquq; **shed or lose** ~ meqe-; **stand on end (of ~)** tekallragte-; **wash** ~ qulite-; ~ **at nape** nauciq²; **braided** ~ **with beads** qillerpautaq; ~ **ornament** cukluuk, taquutaq; **boot made of sealskin with** ~ inward iqertaq; **soaking to loosen** ~ from sealskin akungqa-; **soak to remove** ~ meqcir-; **skin soaked to remove** ~ meqciraq; **sealskin with** ~ removed amirkaq; **throat** ~ of caribou tengayuk¹; **pelt of caribou just after winter** ~ is shed caginraq*; **long** ~ on the back of the neck of dog or wolf qakun; **be bunched together (of ~)** tegulkaute-; **undercoat** ~ erinraq*; **stand on end (of ~)** kakilragte-; **clay mixed with caribou** ~ urasqaq
hairbrush: kumaggsin
haircut: give or get a ~ asmegte-, kepliar-
hairdo: man's ~ with long locks ketekneq
hairless: ~ caterpillar melqurripsaq; **strip of** ~ **hairless skin on boot** menglerin
hairnet: beaded ~ kaapaq, kaupaq, tackaq
hairpiece: nuyaruaq
hairpin: pupeckaq
hairy: ~ milk-vetch kallagcetaaq; "~~" crab melqulgaq
half: qupa⁶; **fish cut in** ~ qup'ayagaq; **pull back each** ~ kukvir-; **legendary creature that is only** ~ a person ingluilnguq*; **legendary being with** ~ a woman's face inglupgayuk; **half cook** uussiiqar-; **half moon** iralum qukalrani, iraluq avegtuq

half-dollar: aveg-, pingayuak qupluku, qupa^e

half-dried: boiled ~ salmon teggmaarrluk; ~, **boiled fish** qamangatak, uamcaa; ~, **smoked, packed-together Dolly Varden** pingciq

half-sibling: qat'nguq

Haliaeetus leucocephalus: metervik, tengmiarrluk, yaqulpak

halibut: naternarpak; ~ **hook** iqsak

hall: community ~ katurrvik; **dining** ~ nervik

Halloween: maskalataq, Qaariitaaq, Qaariitaarvik

hallucinate: tangrruaq

hallucination: tangrruacugyaraq, tangrruaq

halo: ~ **around sun or moon** kalukaq³, *see Adams (37)*

halted: be ~ by (it) qariteke-

halter: reindeer ~ lauciq

halve: aveg-

Hamilton: Nunapissugaq

hammer: kaugtuutaq², kaugun², multuuk, mulut'uuk, qugaacitaaq

hand: (*also see hands*) aaggaq, aigga^e, aiggaq, unan, *see Wrangell (8), Barnum (42)*; **right** ~ tallirpik; **left** ~ iqsuq; **palm of** ~ arvak, callirneq, tumak; **fist or knuckle of** ~ cug'ar(aq*); **animal caught by** ~ tegukengaq; **hold by the** ~ tass'uqe-; **cup something in** ~ tumig-; **something held in the** ~(s) tegumiaq; **hold or carry in one's** ~(s) tegumiaqe-; **feel intentionally with one's** ~ caavte-, cavte-, savte-; **have something on** ~ avalingqerr-; **slap with palm of** ~ pateg-, qacap'ag-, qacarte-; **threaten to hit him with weapon in** ~ uluryacir(ar)-; **squeezing with the** ~ qemrar-; **beckon by a** ~ gesture nului¹; **wave one's** ~ angalaci-, arulaci-; **raise one's** ~ cagte²-, yagte-; **legendary monster with six fingers on each** ~ arularaq; **on the other** ~ aipaagni, qang'a-llu; **subject matter at** ~ ketviute-; ~ **over something** aqelqur-; ~ **game** kaataryaraq; **play a game of tag in which the taguee has something in his** ~ mayarcetaar-; **hitting a ball with flat of the** ~ patkar-; **rest one's face on one's** ~ ayakut'e-; **splash out, as with the** ~ qaalute-; **work a net by** ~ nekvyar-; **work on by** ~ una¹-; **thing on** ~ avaliq; ~ **down one's possessions** iknite-; **legendary big** ~ from the ocean itqiirpak; ~ **grip on paddle** qaquaqnginaq; **measurement, center of the chest the fingertips of the outstretched** ~ angvaneq²; **measurement, width of the four fingers of one's** ~ patneq; **measurement, from fingertips of outstretched** ~ to armpit tallineq

hand-hold: ~ on seal harpoon cigvigquq

hand-me-down: ikneq

hand-rolled: cigarette, especially ~ imgayagaq*

hand-to-hand: engage in ~ combat yagte-

hand-twisted: ~ thread ivalukiuraq, yualukiuraq

handheld: a certain ~ toy ulpecuqnaq; ~ **implement for stretching skins** angiarun

handkerchief: kakeggluirun

handle: teguyaraq, una¹; **able to** ~ (it) alegyagute-; **axe** ~ aggiyaq; **chisel with a wood or horn** ~ keggiaq; **knife with wood** ~ caniissaq; ~ **of semi-lunar knife** egkuaq; **drum** ~ pakluk; **handle of maul** uluryarutaq; **paddle** ~ kangkupaguaq, qaquaqnginaq; **pot with a small** ~ epurralek; **straight** ~ epu; **handle of dipnet** ipukaun; ~ **to pull kayak seam tight** cagnirqun; **strap with ~s for fire-drill** nucugcuutak

handlebar: sled ~ alulaq, kasmurraun; sled with high ~ on which the driver rests his arms qamuutarrsuun; sled without a ~ qamuqataq

handmade: ~ net float akcaniq; ~ thread nuvv'ilir-, nuvv'iliraq

handrail: ~ at entranceway pall'itaaq

hands: catch with the ~ akuqar-; clutch in the ~ teguqar-; grasp with the ~ qecugmig-; circle with one's fingers and run one's ~ down while squeezing slightly cipegte-; clap the ~ patguur-; dig with the ~ aikcaar(ar)-; have cold ~ perleqciir(ar)-, perrleqciir(ar)-, unatair(ar)-; have pain in the ~ taprite-; shake ~ aaggacungar-, aiggacungar-, unaciur-; support oneself with one's ~ ayaper-; pulling layers back with the ~ pakig-; wash the ~ aaggi-, tane-, unaci-; with ~ flex skin in a circular motion ulug¹-; have one's ~ on something cavinga-

hang: aga-, agangqa-, agarte-, kanarte²-; ~ out to dry ini-; fish cut in half to ~ and dry qup'ayagaq; ~ down one's head manussuug-; ~ (of a mirage) ini-; spring snare designed to ~ pet'ngercetaaq

hanger: clothes ~ agautaq*

hanging: agar-; **be** ~ agangqa-; ~ **thing** agautaq*; **cover** ~ **over something** nalik; **crosspiece pole** for ~ fish arviqrun; **tomcod ready for** ~ citegtaq*; **rope used for** ~ fish qukassaq; **string of beads** ~ **under jaw** agluirun; **snow** ~ **over a cliff** navcaq; **tassel** ~ **from the armpit of parka** pitgarcuun; ~ **decoration on a parka or boot** alngaq, culuksuk; ~ **fringe** agaussaaq, pinevyak; ~ **thread** cuyavleq

hangnail: cetuum ciutii

hangnail(s): have ~ iqlegte-

happen: pellug-, picirte-; **give up and let whatever will** ~, ~ pillerkaq-, pitqua-, tuallituar-; **feel apprehensive that something might** ~ uuqassugar-; ~ **again** erute-; **happen presently or suddenly** piqer⁻¹, taviir(ar)te-; ~ **to act** pitsaqenrite-; **be responsible for something that** ~ pinarqe-

happened: **be what** ~ akuna-; **account of something that** ~ qalamciq, qalangssak; **it** ~ tavallut'ava; **see what** ~ taugak'estauna; **tell (him) about something that** ~ qalamcite-

happening: **be responsible for (its)** ~ pinarqut'ke-

happiness: angniq, nunaniq

happy: **be** ~ angniq-, ellui-, nunanili-, nunaniryug-, qusvayug-, quyvagyug-; **become** ~ ilucqer-, ilukegci-; **make one** ~ qusvanarqe-, quyvagnarqe-; **be** ~ **over (it)** qusvake-, quyvake-; **change from** ~ **to sad** tuss'aqerte-

harass: ~ sexually qiqia-

harbinger: ~ **of fish coming in** taqikcar-

harbor porpoise: mangayaaq*

harbor seal: issuriq

hard: **be** ~ tegge-; **bite** ~ keggerpag-, kegpag-; **bump** ~ puukpag-; **burn** ~ kurpag-; **cough** ~ quspag-, quypag-; **elbow** ~ ikusvag-; **fall** ~ iqup'ag-, paarvag-, pucikpag-; **hit** ~ **with the palm of the hand** qacap'ag-; **kick** ~ kitengpag-, tukpag-; **pinch** ~ pupcep'ag-, pupespag-; **punch** ~ tengelpag-; **scratch** ~ cetugmig-; **shove** ~ cingeqpag-; **spit** ~ qecip'ag-; **strike** ~ **with an object** kauḡ'ag-, kav'ag-; **throw** ~ **at** milpag-; **try** ~ **to reach a destination** tekingnaqe-; **try** ~ **to V (pb)** -ngnatug-; **V** ~ (pb) -rpag-; **work** ~ cakviur-; **be** ~-working qessaite-; **relax after a** ~ **day's work** canqaurte-; **for tracks on snow to become** ~ **and elevated** nalugarui-; **V** ~ **at intervals (pb)** -rpaga-; ~ **berry** qelengquq; ~ **candy or other** ~-baked food uutaq; ~ **colorful blue stone** miqsaq; ~ **crying** nuu-; ~ **frozen fish** qercuqaq; **be** ~ **in some places** teggia-; **be too** ~ tegke-; **become** ~ **of hearing** cucangiali-; **be** ~ **to listen to** niitniite⁻¹; ~ **palate** qilagaq²; ~ **feces** akakupak; ~ **stone** qetruk, umi; ~ **thing** teggenquq; ~, **unripe berry** teggenquq; **have a** ~ **time** cakug-; **have a** ~ **time because of weakness or disability** cirliqe-, irliqe-; **be** ~ **to believe** asguranarqe-; **legendary** ~ **to kill polar bear** quq'uyaq; **be** ~ **to obtain** nurnar-; **be** ~ **to see** mecignait-; **wood** ~ **to whittle** paggluk²; ~-shelled sea animal ukiutnaq

harden: tegg'i-, tunglar-; ~ **(of prints in snow)** qiqli-; ~-ed black growth on birch kukgun; **hardship:** suffer ~ makugte-

hardwood: tegg'eraq, tupuqaq; ~ **for bows and sled runners** etgeraq, teggsak, tegqaq

hare: Alaska ~ ekgasū, qayuqeggliq; **arctic** ~ gasekū, negilirkaq, qayuqeggliq; **snowshoe** ~ cirtiiq, maqaruqaq, nullutuuyak, uskaanaq; **tundra** ~ gasekū, negilirkaq, qayuqeggliq; **varying** ~ nullutuuyak, uskaanaq

harebell: mountain ~ caqelngataat neqait

harlequin duck: cetuskar(aq*), ungunqukar(aq*)

harlot: akissuq

harm: substance with the power to ~ cirila; **kill or otherwise** ~ **one in his/its sleep** qavi-

harmonica: cupu'uryarat, evaat, evvaat

harmonious: niuk

harness: uskuraq; **dog** ~ anu; **backstrap of dog** ~ amaquayaaq; **snout** ~ tagun; ~ **snap** kangiun; **gangline and** ~-es sagtet, uskuraq; **reindeer** ~ lauciq

harp: qelutviaq

harpoon: cavek; **butt end of foreshaft of seal** ~ kegcuq; **coiled sealskin line for** ~ imgun; **fasten the detachable head on a** ~ kukegte-; **fish** ~ nugciq; ~ **for seal** tuqsiiq; **hand-hold at lower end of seal** ~ cigvigquq; **groove from the** ~ **head to the spur** imelqutaguaq; ~ **line** kinguliraq; **ivory buckle or connecting link on** ~ **line** algarcaraq; **where one holds a seal** ~ nagun; **point of a multipointed** ~ cingilek; **seal-hunting** ~ aklegaqaq; **sinew binding on a** ~ atanrautaq; **toggle** ~ asaaquq; **weapon to kill a mammal hit by a** ~ aangruiyak; **wooden piece in socket of seal** ~ evga; ~ **used with an atlatl** nanerpak; ~ **used without an atlatl** tegun

harpoon float: qerruinaq, keviaq

harpoon head: nuss' uq, qalugyaq; **line loop through seal** ~ tukarta; **splicing of line loop through seal** ~ qilagturaq;
wooden holder for ~ nengciutaq; **barbed** ~ kukgaq; ~ **head** keggikuq, keggarak
harpoon line: **play out (of a ~)** nek' ve-; ~ **toggle with two holes** engevyaraq
harpoon point: **first barb on** ~ cirliqsuun; **toggling** ~ cavek
harpoon rest: akagarcailkun
harpoon rope: acaluq
harpoon shaft: itercaraq, kukgaq; **sealskin loop to hold** ~ **at stern of kayak** qasmigutaq
harpoon tip: nengciun
harpooner: **skilled** ~ narussuli
harrier: **northern** ~ qaku' urtaq
harshly: **speak** ~ qatekcugte-
harvest: **capelin** cikii-; ~ **report** pissullrem imirarkaa; ~ **ticket** pissurcuun ticket-aq; **tubers collected by mice and ~ed by people** avelngaat neqait
has: **one that ~ N to a large degree (pb)** -tuqaq
haste: **skip over (it) in** ~ patakaute-
hat: all' ugaq, nacaq, uqerrsuun, uqurrsuk, *see Orlov (13), Nelson (4)*; **bent part of hunting** ~ pertaq; **bentwood hunting** ~ ugtarcuun; **design on bentwood hunting** ~ pugugyuk; **broad-brimmed** ~ cillapak, esslaapaq, selapaq; **cowboy** ~ cillapak; **dance** ~ nacarrluk; **fancy** ~ nacarpiaq; **fur** ~ paallaguaq; **fur ~ with ear flaps** malagg'aayaq, palagg'aayaq, qacap'aguaq; **pompon on** ~ kak'acuk; **put on a** ~ nacaq; **semi-conical bentwood** ~ caguyaq, ciayaq; **white trim on dance** ~ qercurtaq; ~ **worn in sweatbath** maqissuun; **legendary little people having conical** ~ cingssiik
hatch: ~ **of an egg** taker-, *see Drebert (6)*; **ribs under** ~ **in kayak** ingneq; **sealskin rope fastened around** ~ ararun, agarun
hatchet: piqertuutacuar
hatchway: umek
hate: assiilke-, eq'uke-; **come to** ~ eq'uyagute-; ~ **people** eq'utar-; ~ **someone** eq'uyug-
haughty: **act** ~ anagtaar-, pinagte-, piuviyucug-, ucngate-; **be** ~ **yet feel slighted** gurte-
haul out: ugte-¹
haunch: uan
have: ~ **(him) as the person toward whom one is V-ing (pb)** -vike-; ~ **(it) as its V-er (pb)** -nqe-; ~ **(it) as the place or site of V-ing (pb)** -vike-; ~ **(it) at hand** avaliqe-; ~ **leisure time** qacigte-; ~ **a cold** quyer-; ~ **a constant visible flow of water** ulevlaq; ~ **a death occur** ilangarte-; ~ **a good mind** usvingqerr-; ~ **a hard time** cakviur-; ~ **a large N (pb)** -rpau-, -rpi-; ~ **a preference** cucuki-; ~ **a sour taste in one's mouth** quunite-; ~ **a sudden eerie feeling especially when seeing someone with a large flesh wound** kinguaqerte-; ~ **a surprise visitor** alangru-; ~ **already V-ed (pb)** -llrurte-; ~ **as a toy** uamqutke-; ~ **as one's N (pb)** -ke-²; ~ **as one's things** pike-; ~ **as the thing one has V-ed (pb)** -lqe-; ~ **at or on one's back** tunumike-; ~ **bad N (pb)** -rrlug-; ~ **become how many?** qavciurte-; ~ **been thrown away** eginga-; ~ **been V-ing for a long time (pb)** -ma-; ~ **bread with tea or coffee** avu-; ~ **breakfast** tupautaq; ~ **calluses** assirange-; ~ **come to totally lack N (pb)** -knaggairute-; ~ **common sense** ellatu-; ~ **everything needed** qaqima-; ~ **faith** ukveq; ~ **free time** uitqaci-; ~ **good N (pb)** -kegte-; ~ **holes in boot sole** puturte-; ~ **learned how to V (pb)** -yaurte-; ~ **N (pb)** -ngqerr-; ~ **N of poor quality (pb)** -lliqe-; ~ **N to a decreasing degree (pb)** -kelli-, -killi-; ~ **N to a great degree (pb)** -pag-²; ~ **N to a small degree (pb)** -kite-²; ~ **never V-ed (pb)** -ksaitelar-; ~ **no regrets** anirtaar-; ~ **not so good (pb)** -ngllug-; ~ **obtained or claimed as one's N (pb)** -kliute-; ~ **one's legs cramped by cold** pay' uqar-; ~ **only a small amount of N (pb)** -kite-²; ~ **pain in bones** tugiryarte-; ~ **pus** uquryak¹; ~ **sexual intercourse** auluke-; ~ **not ~ something** piite-; ~ **something left over** ilakui-; ~ **something on hand** avalingqerr-; ~ **the quality of V or N (pb)** -cete-², -cite-²; ~ **the taste in one's mouth** tepci-; ~ **things easy** yuungui-; ~ **trouble V-ing (pb)** -culngu-; ~ **V-ed (pb)** -llru-¹, -lqe-
having: ~ **been V-ed (pb)** -nga-
hawk: cungaqvak, mengqucivak, qilri, qiqiyayuli, *see Wrangell (15), Zagoskin (10), Adams (14)*; **marsh** ~ qaku' urtaq; **sharp-shinned** ~ eskaviaq
hawk owl: eskaviaq, mengqucivak, qaku' urtaq
hazardous: **be** ~ iranarqe-; ~ **thing** alingnaq
haze: apsuq
he: ellii
head: ataneq, iingaraq, nasquq, qamiquq, uqsuq, *see Wrangell (6)*; **bald** ~ qapacak; **back of the** ~ talirneq, tunucuk; **crown of** ~ kakangcaq, kakgaq; **eye socket in the** ~ iisngaq; **soft spot on baby's** ~ cikuyuilquq, tanquiksuar; **have one's** ~

tilted up ciug-, ciugte-,ciungqa-, civug-, civugte-, civungqa-; **hang down one's** ~ kanangllugte-, manussuug-; **put head down when seated** kucungniigar-; **bang one's** ~ repeatedly puucukcuarute-; **look sideways by turning** ~ takuyar-; **look sideways without turning** ~ qigcig-¹; **poke one's** ~ out yurar-²; **shake** ~ in disapproval ungaulugte-; **something that one should turn one's** ~ and eyes away from uluqaq, ulur-; **shake one's** ~ ungaulug-; **dip one's** ~ into water nakaar-; **stroke gently on the** ~ cangig-; **earring with glass and copper** ~ on it qevleqsaq; **fish** ~ anglluun; ~ of pike curlu; **old fish's** ~ ipuutaq; **cartilage in a fish** ~ qennguq, tatangquq; **aged fish** ~ teplicir(aq*), uqsunaq*; **white spot in aged fish** ~ pupungluur(aq*); **whitefish with a pointed** ~ cingikeggliq; **parietal bone in fish** ~ aqumkallak¹; ~ of fish including pectoral fins pakegvissaaq*; **cut and dried fish** ~ nasqurrluk, qamiqurrluk; **area of seal behind** ~ uyalquq; **bearded seal that can touch** ~ with flippers ipuuyuli; **second-year seal with** ~ like adult's maklacuk; **harpoon** ~ nuss'uq, qalugyaq; **seal harpoon** ~ keggikuq, keggarak; **fasten detachable** ~ on a harpoon kukegte-; **groove from harpoon** ~ imelqutaguaq; **splicing of line loop through seal harpoon** ~ qilagturaq; **wooden holder for harpoon** ~ nengciutaq; **ivory spear** ~ qigiquq; ~ of governing body atanirturta; **head-first: fall down** ~ pucikar-

headache: qamiqisaraq, qamiqulnguyaraq; **have a** ~ nasqulngu-, qamiqique-, qamiqulngu-; **migraine** ~ qamiqierpagyaraq, qamiqulngurpagyaraq; ~ **remedy** nasqulnguircan

headband: ciutailitaq, *see Nelson (55)*; **beaded** ~ ken'gun²

headdress: ngelkeggun, *see Nelson (77)*; **dance** ~ nasqurrun

heading: ~ toward commotion nepetmun

headrest: log as a ~ akin, akitaq

headscarf: put on a ~ pelatuuk-; **woman's** ~ pelatuuk

headwaters: ~ lake qagan; ~ of river kangi

heal: anirtur-, mame-, yungcar-, yuungcar-

healer: yungcarista, yuungcarista

healing: ~ wound tallegneq

health: be of uncertain ~ maluknarqe-; **mental** ~ counseling umyualiurtet qalaruciyaraat

healthy: (be ~) calrite-, natlugnerite-, tarranqegg-, yuutu-

heap: ~ up over the top pakmaar(ar)-, pakmater-, pak'me-

hear: niite-; **be hard to** ~ miskite-; **not** ~ ciutaite-; **reach age when begins to** ~ and comprehend ciutengar(ar)-; ~ repeatedly niirqe-; ~ **mention (of)** niiga'rte-; ~ and obey niisnga-; ~ something odd qavirtaqe-; ~ well niicu-

heard: niiskengaq

hearing: be weary of ~ (it) niitellngu-; **become hard of** ~ cucangiali-

hearing aid: niicugnissuun, niitessuun

hearing: cease ~ niicuirute-

heart: ircaquq, unguvan; ~ **begins to beat fast** nutlag-; **fish** ~ unguvan; **have a pounding** ~ unguvatarar-; **collapse or die of a** ~ attack alqunaqar-, narullgute-; ~ **in cards** ciilvik, qerrullik; ~ **Lake Ircaqurna**; **dried** ~ sac ~ ircaqinraq*; **hearts to "skip a beat"** ircaquallag-; ~-shaped sea ice formation ircaquruaq

heartbeat: nutngaq

heartbroken: be ~ qivru-

heartburn: quulqaq; **have** ~ keliurci-, quulerte-

hearten: icungte-

hearth: alliq

heartily: V ~ (pb) -yugcali-

hearts: ~ in playing cards engek

heat: (n) kiiq*, maqaq, matneq, puqla, *see Khromchenko (12), Turner (47)*, (v) matneqe- **feel excessive** ~ matniur-; ~ that causes fish to decompose kiimacak; ~ (of liquids) uqnir-; **produce a lot of** ~ matnir-; **stone that breaks when exposed to** ~ tumaranqellria; **stone that doesn't break when exposed to** ~ teggalqupiaq; ~ **kettleful of water** saanili-; **take sweatbath with dry** ~ mastar-; ~ **seal blubber in a pan** civatugte-; **expose to sun's** ~ maci-; **apply** ~ uutar-; ~ up maqangcar-

heater: kiircaun, maqangcaun

heathen: agayumanrilnguq*

heather: MELNGUT NEQAIT, palurutarngalnguq*

heating: stove for ~ cooking kaminaaq, kaminaq; **fibrous leftover obtained by heating seal blubber** civanr(aq*); ~ pad

puqlassuun
heaven: qilak
heavenly personage: qilagmiutaq*
heavily: breathe ~ ilaciqtar-; **snow** ~ qanugpag-; **be** ~ laden uciar-
heavy: **be** ~ uqamaite-, *see Dall (5)*; **become** ~ uqamair-; **have become** ~ uqamairi-; **whew (it's ~)** keggü; ~ **cloth** tulvaaq; ~ **large-caliber shoulder firearm** uquutellek; **carry a** ~ load pequmpag-; ~ **material for parka covers for men** civignilnguq*; **for there to be** ~ rain ivegpag-; ~ **sewing thread** cillupkaar(aq*)
Hedysarum alpinum: atkallaq, marallaq*, qerqaq
Hedysarum americanum: elagaq
heed: niicu-, niisnga-, qanerciyar-
heel: kitngik¹; **kick with the** ~ kitengpag-, kitngig-; **measurement from tip of toes to end of** ~ itegneq¹, it'ganeq; ~ **of sled runner** kitngilquq; **walk wobbly as when wearing high** ~s kukunguqsarte-
height: quyigtaciq; ~ **of something** qertuneq; **be afraid of** ~ nangyaqe-, nangyarnarqe-, nangyaryug-; **be low in** ~ atgite-; **be up to here (indicating a ~)** maatekaar-; **fall from a** ~ iivkar-, ig'arte-; **scale a** ~ qaklite-, qasqite-, qikerte-; **survey one's surroundings from a** ~ naste-
held: **be** ~ back by naguteke-; **something** ~ in the hand or arms tegumiaq; **part of fire-drill held in mouth** neg'utaq; **thing** ~ in the mouth iqmik, qanermiaq; **something one is held back by** nagun; **thing** ~ in one's N (*pb*) -mik; **threaten with weapon** ~ in the hand uluryacir(ar)-
helicopter: aqumkallak², ciilraq*, pikaggualek
Hell: Kenerpak, quluuraq
hellfire: keneq nipsuilnguq
help: anirtua-, aqaa, cama-i, kusgua-, waqaa
help: (*n*) ikayuq, (*v*) ukisqir-, kusgu-, kuygu-; **one coming to get** ~ uurcaq; ~ **dogs pull a sled by pushing it** kasmurrar-, kaymurrar(ar)-; ~ **each other** ikayuute-; ~ **from time to time** ikayua-; ~ **in a major way** ikaspag-; ~ **out** ikayuute-tataite-; **make no attempt to** ~ tararte-
helper: ikayuq, ikayurta, piskar(aq*); **shaman's spirit** ~ avneq; ~ **at the end of something** iqugta
helpful: **be** ~ catngu-
helping spirit: shaman's ~ tuunraq; **perform shamanistic incantation with** ~s qaniqu-
helpless: **be** ~ kalivqinar-, (*pb*) -qtaq*, -qtar-; **feel** ~ nanikua-
hem: merigneq, merigte-, *see Adams (38)*; **fringed fur on** ~ uulungak; **roll up the** ~ qepte-; **ruffle at** ~ ciqauyaq; **trim at** ~ akurun, ingqit; ~ **on parka** tungunqucuk; **trimming on** ~ cenliarun
hematoma: qiuneq
hemlock: **poison water** ~ anguturluq, ILIGVIIT NEQAIT, uquutvaguaq
hemmed: merig-; **be** ~ meringqa-
hence: wanirpak
henceforth: wak'nirnek
her: ellii, *see also endings section*
Heracleum lanatum: canraq*, ceñartaq, tarnaq¹, tarvaq
herd: ~ **or member of the** ~ katngaqa*; **member of an immense** ~ katengvak; ~ **of domesticated animals** katnguan; ~ **reindeer** tunciur-; ~ **sheep or reindeer** qusngiliur-
herder: qunguturiurta; **reindeer** ~ qusngiliurta, tuntulek
here: *see Appendix 3 on demonstratives and maani, wani*; kita, ku(ni), maa-i, maa(ni), wani; **be** ~ maante-; **stay** ~ maantaur(ar)-; **be on one's way** ~ kilngar-; **to** ~ kuut; **it's right** ~ kua; **be up to** ~ maatekaar-; ~ **(it is)!** wani-wa; **be** ~, **present and available** alaite-
here and there: go ~ ayaga-; **pick up things** ~ alcagar-; **spill around** ~ kuvuur-; **V around** ~ (*pb*) -vyirte-
"here it is": the one who shouts "kita" (~) kit'arta
hermit crab: qiuggiq
hermit thrush: ciitaarayuli
hernia: qagerneq, qag'erneq, enguga'rte-, nenguga'rte-
hero: **legendary** ~ **of a traditional story** Akaguagaankaq; **legendary** ~ Ircaqurrluk; **legendary** ~, **ancestor of the people of Kwethluk** Iluvaktuq; **legendary folk** ~ **of the Kuskokwim and Nelson Is. areas** Apanuugpak; **legendary folk** ~, a

long-distance and long-duration kayaker Kukugyarpak, Tep'arrrluaq; (*see* legendary heroes)

herring: iqalluarpak, neqalluarpak; **partially dried and somewhat aged** ~ niinamayak, nin'amayak; **fermented** ~ ciss'uq

herring egg: melucuaq, qaarsaq; ~s elquaqa*, qiaryaq; ~ **on kelp** qaryaq

herring roe: elquaqa*, neve⁻¹

herself: ellmi

hesitant: be ~ ancurtuke-, ancurtur-, aūgtaqe-, uivagci-

hesitate: caperrsug-, cima-

hesitation: naspertur-, (*pb*) -pigainar-

hey, you! usuuq!, uyuuq!

hiccup: negituqaq

hickory: tupugaq

hide (conceal): iir-; **quickly** ~ iiler-; ~ **from view** capu; ~ **something** iiqumtug-; ~ **portions during the "Aaniq" holiday** tumagcur-; **cover one's eyes while the other players** ~ melu-

hide (skin): qecik; ~ **thong or rope** taprartaq; **cut a ~ into a thong** pinve-; **moose ~ tanned on both sides** qatviaq; **thong or rope used for binding things made animal** ~ tapraq*; **hide cut in a spiral pattern** aqsarqelleq

hide-and-seek: game of ~ meluqetaaq; **play** ~ iirutaagute-; **ghost that takes children playing** ~ uligiayuli

high: be ~ acetu-, astu-, ertu-, qertu-, qurtu-; ~ **priest** allgiliyaq; ~ **skin boot** ac'iqaq, yuunin; ~ **mountain** cirmik; **area ~ up** qulvaq; **eroded ~ sand dunes** uss'ariyak; ~ **coast that cannot be climbed** uss'ariyak; **legendary village set on ~ ground** Qairuarmit; ~ **handlebars** qamuutarrsuun; **look from a ~ vantage point** nacete-; **hold in ~ regard** pirpake-; **have a ~ fever** puqelvag-; **walk wearing ~ heels** kukunguqsarte-; **be ~ in elevation** kertu-; **be ~ in status, spirits** quyig-; **move with bow ~ above the water** qalugte-; **carry ~ on the back** equg-; **for there to be ~ water** emiqar-, miiqar-; **wave spray blowing to ~ winds** emqerte-

high tide: ula^c; be ~ ule-; **water mark from** ~ unineq

high-bush cranberry: kitngigpak, mercuullugpak, teptuli

high-pitched: speak with a ~ voice cuyarte-

high-powered rifle: alavvilaq, cavilek

higher: go ~ and ~ quyigi-; **for the sun to start rising** ~ nutnger-

highest: ~ place qertunqurraq*

hill: penguq, qemiqa*, *see Nelson (88), Barnum (12)*; **small** ~ allngignaq, ekurnak; **bottom of** ~ engyurneq; **front area of** ~ caa, sayangaq; **be a downdraft off a ~** kucurni-; **go over a ~** engyurte-; **break in the ~s** agtuirtelleq; **dale between ~s** akulneq; **mirage effect of temperature inversion above ~s** inivkaq; **appear as if line of ~s is doubled** ing'ar-

hillock: ekuq, englulluk

him: ellii, *see also endings section*

himself: ellmi

hinder: qelapegte-; **be ~ed** nagucir-

hindrance: aviraun, nagun, uamqun, uamulqutaq

hinge: arivneq, qalilugtaq, *see Muset (4), Lonneux (4)*

hip: cipsaq, kuuceñak, kuya, materta, mecangqaq, nenrilquq; **rose ~** tuutaruqaq; **bend over at the ~s** ikigarte-; **~s moved as during intercourse** kuyakcar-

hip boot: ivrarcuun; **sealskin ~ for women** at'ayagglugaq

Hippoglossus stenolepis: naternarpak

Hippuris vulgaris: pugtassaq, qugyutnguaq, qugyuut neqait, tayaruaq², utngungssaq*

Hirundo rustica: ngel'ulluir(aq*)

his: *see Endings section; see Dall (6)*

hissing: make ~ sound by sliding on very cold snow kakingerte-

historic: ~ group of Bristol Bay and/or Alaska Peninsula people Aglurmiut; ~ly ukanirpak

Histrionicus histrionicus: cetuskar(aq*), ungunqukar(aq*)

Histiophoca fasciata: qasrulek

hit: qassarte-, piqer⁻², piqertur-; **be ~** nall'aringa-; ~ **(it) unintentionally** (*pb*) -ciller(ar)te-, -nqar-; **threaten to ~ him with a weapon** uluryacir(ar)-; **fear getting ~** uluryake-; ~ **with palm** pateg-, qacap'ag-, qacarte-; ~ **with a sharp blow** kauk'ar-; ~ **with a stick** anau-, anaur-, eqi-; ~ **in or on the N** (*pb*) -ar(ar)te⁻², -car(ar)te-; ~ **in the center of something**

quki-; ~ **something and bounce** katngalqite-; ~ **the cut-bank** tugeq; ~ **with a missile or projectile** uyaqe-

hitting: club for ~ fish qenngitaq

hives: pengigarneq; **break out in** ~ pengiga'rte-

hockey: ~-like game kal'utaryaraq; ~ **puck or** ~ **stick** kal'utarcuun, kal'utaq, *see Nelson (93)*

hoist: nalug¹; **grass rope used to** ~ **kayak** qikiq²

hold: ~ **on to (it)** qelaake-' ~ **down** engig-, enig-,

nanercir-, niig-; ~ **by the hand** tass'uqe-; ~ **or carry** tegumiaqe-; **basket used to** ~ **fish** naparcilluk; ~ **a child so that he/she can urinate** kene-, es'angcar-; ~ **back urine or feces** quumig-; **take** ~ **of one's skirt** elluk'ar-; ~ **in the parka flounce** kenirmiaqe-; ~ **inside clothing** qumig-; ~ **in high regard** pirpake-; ~ **with one's teeth** keggmiaq; **tie-rope to** ~ **kayak skin in place** nuqsugun; **clamp used to** ~ **bent piece of wood** pascirissuun; ~ **the other side of something for him/her** akigir-; **place where one** ~ **s a seal harpoon** nagun

holder: spear ~ igcaillkun; ~ **for harpoon head** nengciutaq; ~ **for end of gut** qalluarun

holding: tripod for ~ a pot qikiq¹; **framework** ~ **down something** nanerta; ~ **something in trust for him** tegumiaqucilluku

hole: putuneq; **air** ~ ellvik; **deep** ~ **in a riverbed** qanglluk; **man-made** ~ elakaq; **a** ~ **made intentionally** ukineq; **a dug** ~ elaneq; ~ **in the ground** teq'acilleq; **seal's breathing** ~ anlu, ukiyaaq; ~ **cut through the ice** anglluaq, anluaq; ~ **in river ice** cikuilquq, qenuilquq, ukivkaneq; ~ **in the ice in Bladder Feast** ikuygur-; **naturally occurring** ~ **in the ice** kianeq; ~ **for the bootlace** putu²; **scoop used to clear ice fragments from water in a** ~ anquun, qenuirun; **aged blackfish prepared in a** ~ quluk; **stoke** ~ **of stove** murirvik; **draft** ~ **in a wood-burning stove** cup'urilleq; **drain** ~ **of boat** ellngaryaraq; **plug to close** ~ **on a sealskin float** unguquutaq; **harpoon tip with** ~ **attachment** nengciun; ~ **in a toy** ulpecuqnaq; ~ **for rope over top of kayak** napilleq; ~ **for drawstring** pass'aq; **tote** ~ **in kayak** iipaq, qengaryuguaq; **two- or three-** ~ **kayak** paिताalek; ~ **puncher** putulirissun; ~-**making device** ukicissuun, ukirqissuun; ~ **at inside end of tunnel** pugyaraq; ~ **in keel of boat** agayuqulnguaraq; **have a** ~ ukima-; **get a** ~ **in one's sole** puturtua-; **pierce a** ~ **through** ukii-; **drill a** ~ iguq-; **get a** ~ **(in it)** uki-; **make a** ~ **in it** ukite-, callarte-; **make a** ~ **in the ice** anlii-, anlui-; **close in (of a)** ~ cikte-, cikete-

holes: drill for making ~ pataq; **ice chisel for making** ~ tugeq, tuuq; **harpoon toggle with two** ~ engevyaraq; **rock with eye-like** ~ iingarnak; **tool for pushing cords through** ~ ikuukar(aq*); **toy with two** ~ llerr'ar(aq*); ~ **in rim of kayak** tupicilleq; ~ **on the edge of a kayak skin** tapricilleq; **make** ~ **in (it)** ukirqe-; **use the same stitch** ~ **as before** enatguar(ar)-

holidays, traditional: Aaniq, Agayuyaraq, Elciq, Elriq, Ilgariq, Itruka'ar, Kalukaq, Kassiyuq, Kelek, Kevgiq, Kevgiruaq, Merr'aq, Nakaciuryaraq, Petugtaq, Qaariitaaq, Qaarpak, Qengarpak

holiday: dance before the host villagers during a ~ tekiqatar(ar)-; celebrating the "Aaniq" ~ aanir-, nalug³, tumagcur-; celebrating the Inviting-In Feast ~ tukar(ar)-, itrugta; celebrating the Great Feast for the Dead ~ or Lesser Feast for the Dead neqlite-; Fourth of July ~ Qukitiiq; the one who shouts "here it is" during a ~ kit'arta; ~ celebrated in which participants ask for food Qaariitaaq; ~ celebrated in summer or fall Ingula(q), Qaarpak; go house to house as part of certain ~s itertaar-; ~ celebrated shortly before the Bladder Feast Tengmiariuq; model of requested item used during Petugtaq ~ petugtaq¹; ~ celebrated involving an exchange of requested gifts Petugtaq²; ~ celebrated in the coastal area only Qengarpak; receive the specific gifts requested in songs pitar-; ~ celebrated shortly after the Messenger Feast Kevgiruaq; namesake of the dead honored during a ~ neqliskengaq

holler: avite-

hollow: nayugneq; ~ out nayug-; ~ bone ituraq; feel inside something ~ kau-, katur-; make a ~ sound evikegte-; cough ~ly qelutviar-

holy: (*see Holy*) be ~ kencignarqe-; ~ one tanqigcaq, tanqilria; ~ thing tanqik; ~ water merr'aq²

Holy: ~ **Communion:** Atanrem Nerevkaritii, Kristussaam kemgan auggaan-llu akurtullra, Tanqilria Ilakuuciq; ~

Eucharist Tanqilria Quayayaraq; ~ **Ghost** Anerneq Tanqilria; ~ **Spirit** Anerneq Tanqilria, Eprilnguq Qela; ~ Trinity Tanqilria Pingayuuciq

Holy Cross: Ingrirralleq

home: kinguneq¹; **be back** (~) utengqa-; **go back** ~ ilgar-; **bring** ~ ut'rute-; **want to go** ~ uteryug-; **have it as one's** ~ nek'e-; **be visiting at one's former** ~ utengqa-; ~-baked bread kelipaq

homebrew: ek'aq, quuleq, quuleciraq

homemade: ~ thing piliaq, yugtaq; ~ **chewing gum** angiinaq; ~ **curved tanning board** alliq; ~ **dog food** alunga°, alungqe-

homesick: be ~ cupegte-, nuniir-, uteryug-; **suddenly feel** ~ cup'gallag-, cup'garte-, cup'gute-

hometown: person from one's ~ nunalgun

homeward: utelmun

Honkenya peploides: it'garralek, qelquayak, teptuyak, tukulleggaq*

honey: neqnirqellria, paatakaa, paatakaarngalnguq*, vegtaat paatakaaliarat

honey bucket: qurrun

honeycomb ice: mingqutnguaq

honor: nanrar-, ucurnarqutke-; **be worthy of** ~ kencignarqe-; **person who distributes clothing or food in** ~ of his or her **child's achievements** kalukaq¹; **recipient in** ~ of the dead neqliskengaq

hood: parka ~ nacaq, uqurrsuk; **tip of parka** ~ tengqucuk; **pull on one's** ~ nacaq; **separate** ~ yuraryaraq; **edge of** ~ negiliq; **pompon on tip of parka** ~ kak'acuk; ~ of a young woman's parka kakaulyaq; **fur sewn on** ~ of garment menglaurun, uulungak; ~ **ruff** yurturuaq

hoodless: ~ parka qaliluk, yuraryaraq

hoof: cetumquq

hook: uqtaq; **bite (of a fish biting a ~)** engug-; **fish** ~ iqsak, manaq, manaqutaq; ~less lure uqtaq; ~ **used in an underground cache** kalvun; ~ **used to take killed seals out of water** tegun, yuussuun; ~ of a gaff pakuk; ~ **with a gaff** negcik-; ~ **used in kayak** tallirraq; ~ **at stern of kayak** makvik; ~ **dug into snow to hold a dog team** ayakatarcuun; **intestine's** J-~ qilunaq; **meat** ~ qelumirrsuun; ~ **one's finger in an insult** katengvag-, katngite-; **loop on garment for fastener such as** ~ negurluq; **crochet** ~ ikuckarcuun; ~ of earring aga, as'un; **grayling** ~ see Nelson (131)

hoop: (barrel ~) qes'un; **joint of a ~ hoop-like object** kassugneq, uivneq

Hooper Bay: Naparyaraq

hop: caqelnga-, caqillnga-, qecgaur-

hope: neryuniurun; **anticipate with** ~ neq'aniur-; **in the ~ of being rewarded** qessaircir-; **it is to be** ~ ikik; ~ing others will act for one ilacir-; (enc) =tuq

hopping device: cakiyun

horizon: ELLAM MENGLII, NUNAM NGELII; **waves appear large on** ~ cugayunar-; **clouds on the** ~ qerruutaq; **white cloud that rises from the** ~ uquryak²

horizontal: ~ **elevated log of fish rack** agagliiyaq; ~ **log in men's community house** elliqerraq*, tuussaq¹; **make** ~ cuts in fish flesh ingqii-; ~ly striped cloth ik'aruaq

horn: ciruneq, cupu'uryarat; **chisel for** ~ egturun, keggiaq; **powder** ~ puyurkarvik

horned puffin: qengacuar(aq*), qilangaq

horrified: be ~ iirrayug-; be ~ by (it) iirrake-

horrifying: be ~ iirranarqe-

horse: kuuniq, luussatiq, luussitaq, tunturpak, uassaaq

horsefly: ilairtayuli

horsetail plant: keneq², qetek, uqnaq

hose: cupluq, maqciisuun

hospital: naulluuvik, qenavik, yungcarvik, yuungcarvik; **visit in the** ~ paqte-; ~-related thing naulluuvigtaq*

Host: akurtuq, kelipaq

host: allaniurta, kelipayagaq, tukuq; **dance before the** ~ villagers tekiqatar(ar)-

hot: be ~ kiircete-, kircite-, macari-, maqiqe-, qallate-¹, see Dall (1); **be very** ~ kiirpag-, kiirrelvag-; **be burning** ~ uqnarqe-, uuqnarqe-; **get red** ~ kenrurte-; ~ **to the touch** ici; **be warm or** ~ puqlanir-; ~ **compress** qatugaq; ~ **pack** qatugaq; ~ **water** puqla; ~-water bottle puqlassuun; ~ **beverage** yuurqaq; **drink a ~ beverage** emrukar-, yuurte-², yuurqaq; **be ~ and sweaty** kiiryug-; **feel ~ and sweaty** kiirniur-; **for it to get ~ter** kiiri-

hotel: allanivik, ciunirvik, tukirvik; ~ clerk allaniurta

hotplate: kenircuun

hour: cass'aq, sass'aq; ~s uumirpak

house: [e]na^e, na; **area behind** ~ kelu

house: beaver ~ [e]nglu, enlu, enluaq, nel'u, ngel'u; **men's community** ~ kiiya, qasgi, qaygiq; **make a** ~ nel'i-; **clean** ~ eqte-², kenagte-; **former** ~ nell'eq; **future** ~ nek'aq; **small** ~ enluqvagaq; **invite to one's** ~ keleg-; **go from** ~ to ~ ceñirtaar-, itertaar-, kipussaag-; ~ **slipper** kameksak; **play** ~ inanguar-; **occupant of the** ~ nemiu; **move from one** ~ to another agqur-; **remove from** ~ anqur-; **stay in the** ~ nem'etaur(ar)-; **wind outside** ~ qalriqsaar(ar)-; **have frost in** ~

ilur-; ritually take over a men's community ~ qasgiiqenge-; **flooding in** ~ tunnel kepneq; **legendary creature that will suck the blood from one's big toe if one has no water in his** ~ meriiq; **going from ~ to ~ during Asking Festival** quke-; **dancer in men's communal** ~ kapqerraarta, kasmilria; **pole in ground in the men's communal ~ during Bladder Feast** kagaciqaq

HOUSE PARTS (see Appendix 9): ~ **with ground-level entrance** itqerceñaq; **frame for** ~ enerkaq; **corner of** ~ ac'urun, egkuq; **corner post of traditional** ~ tagurun, talliqiun; **front of porch of** ~ manulqaq; **passage from porch into** ~ amiguyuk; **roof "rib" of** ~ qerratarun; **smokehole/skylight of** ~ egaleq; **tunnel entrance to** ~ iluyaraq, kalvagayaraq, lavleryaraq, pugyaraq, qissiryaraq, tuqluk; **door** amik, see Nelson (75); **entranceway** amik; **part of ~ near door** uaqliq*; **inside area of** ~ kiata*; **steambath** ~ maqivik; **partition between two family areas in** ~ talu; **semi-subterranean sod** ~ enpiaq, nepiaq; **side wall of sod** ~ kangciq; **floor near fireplace in a sod** ~ acilqaq; **mud used as caulk on a sod** ~ kataneq; **mat paneling in sod** ~ kangciraq; **horizontal log in men's community** ~ tuussaq¹; **first horizontal beam in semi-subterranean** ~ elliqerraq*; **log above door of semi-subterranean ~ or men's community** ~ qaliqerrun; **log hung on rope in men's community ~ for competitions** aavussaq; **side wall of a semi-subterranean** ~ nakerqatak, nakirqatak; **upper tie beam of men's community ~ or small semi-subterranean** ~ mamcartaq; **supporting post of bench in men's community** ~ palan; **corner post of** ~ see Nelson (51); **stringer log for supporting roof**, see Nelson (23); **window** egaleq, see Dall (10), Adams (60); **window frame** qiitek

house fly: anaririyak, ciivak, ciuvak

household: children of the ~ aanakellriit; **provide for one's** ~ pingnatug-

housework: do ~ cavvliur-

hover: agyaur-, aqelqur-, kevkar-¹

how: qaillun; ~? qaite-, qayuwa; ~ **cold it is!** alap'aa; ~ **disgusting!** iilektii; ~ **few!** acaca; ~ **fortunate!** anirta; ~ **little!** acaca; ~ **long ago?** qangvaq; ~ **long from now?** qaku; ~ **many?** qavcin, qayutun; ~ **much?** qavcin, qayutun; ~ **on earth!** tanem; ~ **scary!** iirgii; ~ **to V (pb) -yaraq**; is **that ~ it is/was?** ima-qaa, ima-tanem; **not know ~ one is with respect to V-ing (pb) -ciite-**; **how about (enc)** =mi

however: amta-llu, taugaam, taugken

howl: maruara-, nepua-; ~ **and whistle** qalriqsaar(ar)-; **emit loud ~s** maruarpaga-

huckleberry: curavak, surav'ak

huddled: be ~ qungelra-

huff: V in a ~ (pb) -leryag-

hug: eqte-¹, qet'e-; ~ **vigorously** qep'ag-

huge: ~ **drum** causpakayallr(aq*); **huge N (pb) -vaarrluk**

hum: emyagte-, uyuruar-, see Nelson (29)

human being: cuk, suk, taru, yuk; **fellow** ~ yuullgun

human: become a ~ yug'urte-; ~ **offspring** irniaq; ~ **body hair** melquq; ~ **back or backbone** qeteq; ~ **skull** iingakuyuk; ~ **leg** iru; ~ **tailbone** teq'uciq, teryurauluk; ~ **excrement** meqcaq, mequq; ~ **nail deformed by injury** cetumquq; **thing of a ~** yiinraq*, yinraq*; **seek owner of ~ form** yungcarte-; **sea creature with ~ features** kun'unig; **legendary being with a ~ female face that helps people in distress at sea** qupurruyuli; **seal that appears in ~ form** qununig; ~ **figurine** atqataq, yugaq; ~ **or ~-like figure** yuguaq; **signs of ~ habitation** yuc'illia-; **first ~ inhabitants** yung'elraarun; **be inhabited by ~s** yungqerr-; **evidence of ~ presence** yugninarqe-, yul'inraq*, yull'itaq, yulkia-, yulkiite-, yulkitange-; **collapse of a ~** narullgute-

humerus: aklanquq, issaquq, kangilquq, kayugaq, nakiryuk, nuqaruaq

humidor: curmak

hummock: qertunqucuk

humorous: ~ **mask used in "Kelek" festivity** kegginaqucualler

hump: ~ **on fish** amaqatak; ~ **on person's back** qulucuk, qulugneq

humpback salmon: amaqayyak, amaqsuq, cuqpeq, terteq, see Orlov (2)

humpy: amaqayyak, amaqsuq

hunchbacked: be ~ qulugte-

hunched: sit ~ up qunginga-

hundred: kenrun; **one** ~ kavluun, negavaq, YUINAAT TALLIMAN; **four** ~ YUINAAM YUUM IPIA

hung: **fish ~ up to dry** iniaq, kanartaq, kiarneq, tamuanaq; **part of a fish rack on which the fish is** ~ initaq*; **muskkrat or squirrel that has been ~ by the neck** qemitaq*; **log ~ horizontally for competition** aavussaq; **curtain ~ in doorway**

ikirtuqaq; **figurine** ~ on a string peksetaaq
hung over: be ~ yuss'ug-, yuussug-
hunger: suffer ~ kainiqe-
hungry: be ~ kaag-, kaig-, tumilngu-
hunt: angussaag-, pissaar-, pissur-; **distribute shares after a** ~ pitar-; **journey into the ocean to ~ for walrus** kaugpangcar-; ~ **for eggs** kayangussur-; ~ **for oldsquaw (long-tailed) ducks** aassektacungir-; ~ **for seal** anssiir-, qayartur-; ~ **N (pb)** -cur-, -ssaar-, -ssur-; ~ **with N or at N (pb)** -qu²
hunter: angussaagta, pissurta; **be a good** ~ qarriimar-; **successful** ~ nukalpiartaq, tuvraq; **less successful** ~ nukasegauciq; **seal distributed to a group of** ~ pitaryaraq; **share the seal among** ~ tulimite-; **hunter receiving the rib portion of a seal** irnerrlugtalria
hunting: be open ~ season ikingqa²; **go seal** ~ qamigar-; **have exceptionally good fortune in** ~ anagkenge-; **seal~ harpoon** aklega; **spear for** ~ seal nagiiquyaq; **sealskin bag used while** ~ aklivik, ar'inaq, arr'inaq; **dart for** ~ nuiq*; **sling for** ~ agqetaaq; **small** ~ knife amelcika(aq*); **use a tool or weapon for** ~ caskuyaqur-; **white parka used for** ~ qaternin; **bird~ arrow** akulmiqurataak; ~ **boot** kamegcicaq; ~ **hat** pertaq, pugugyuk, ugtarcuun; ~ **implement** kutvak, pissurcuun, pissuutaq; **subsistence** ~ device angussaagun; **accomplish something extraordinary in** ~ iniqsakar-; **be idle after being busy** ~ caciirte-; **ceremonially smudge before launching a kayak for sea** ~ keniruar-; **give a ~ partner the pelvic area of the catch** kuyagcite-; **make a livelihood by the traditional means of** ~ yuungnaqe-
hunting season: emergency closures of ~ piqatarraarpeknateng umegluku
hurriedly: return ~ utqerte-; **V** ~ (pb) -qerte-; ~ **go forward** paalaryaag-
hurry: cumigte-, qetugte-; **act in a** ~ patag-; **be in a** ~ egnaarte-, qemitaagte-; **begin to** ~ qemitaange-; ~ **excitedly** taave-, tave-; **tell to** ~ ampiir-, kiikiar-; **V in a** ~ (pb) -llugtur-; ~! kiiki; ~ **up!** amci, ampi
hurt: angqirte-, akngirte-, aknirte-, aqngirte-; **feel emotionally** ~ angenruyug-; **get** ~ aqngirte-; ~ **in part of one's body** nat'liqe-, natelngu-; ~ **or be hurt in the ears** qukir-; ~ **feelings** neka; ~ **hurt feelings** cangayug-, nekaniqe-, nekaniur-, nekayug-; ~ **(his) feelings** ilalke-; **be ~ing** akngirnarqe-
husband: ui; **acquire a** ~ uinge-; **imaginary** ~ uinguaq; ~ **and wife** nulirqellriik; **brother-in-law (sister's ~ only)** nengauk; **man's wife's sister's** ~ arcik, arenqiardekaq; **woman's ~'s brother** uilgun
hush! arca!
hut: quonset ~ palurutaq
Hutchin's Canada goose: tuutaalquciq
hyaline cartilage: uivukaq
hymn: agayussuun
hymnal: agayussuun, AGAYUSSUUTET YUARUTET
hypertension: AUGA QUYIGLUNI
hypocrite: MALRUGNEK UMYUALEK
hypodermic needle: kap'issuun, kapsuun, kapun
hyssop: culugtaq*

I

I wii, see Appendix 1 and endings section; ~ **can't believe it!** iql; ~ **don't know** naallu, naamelliin, naumiki, qayumikika; ~

doubt it tavaq; ~ **suppose** ikika; ~ **told you so!** acakikika!; ~ **wish** (*enc*) -tuq; ~ **too wish it were so!** kiika-wa!; ~ **wonder** ima-qaa, wall'upik, (*enc*) =kiq

ice: ciku; **new** ~ cikunerraq*, elliqaun, nutaqerrun; **thin** ~ ac'irutaq², cikuaq, cikulqaraq, cikulraar(aq*), qenulraar(aq*), yuulraaq; **floating** ~ akangluaryuk, kaimlineq, kaulineq, kigumaaq, qilungayak; **beached** ~ et'galqilaq; ~ **bridge** tuuta^e; **broken or slush** ~ ciamneq, nepucuqiq, qenu; (**be**) **clear** ~ ecuite-; ~ **that one can climb on without breaking** uscaryuyagaq; ~ **that comes loose from the bottom** pugteqrun, tumarneq; ~ **coming from the north** cikulugpiaq, cikurpak; ~ **crystals** civyegte, kanevcir-, makuqaq, quilekupiaq; **erect, pointed piece of** ~ culugcineq; ~ **floe** angengqaq*, ciku, cupa^e, manigaq, tualleq; **glare** ~ cikulraar(aq*); **jagged** ~ cikuquq, manialkuq; **melting** ~ icineq; (**be**) **murky** ~ cur-, ecur-; **pancake** ~ akangluaryuk; **piled-up** ~ asvailnguq*, marayilugneq, nacaraq, tungussiqatak, ugunret; **protruding shore** ~ kenuqaurneq; **rotten** ~ arumalria, mingqutnguqaq; **scattered** ~ tamarqellriit; **shore-fast** ~ qayemgu, tuaq, tuvaq, tuvair(ar)-; ~ **that breaks away from shore** angengqaq*, tualleq; ~ **stuck on the mud** nepillineq; **thawed and refrozen** ~ cikullaq; **water-soaked** ~ mecqiitaq; ~ **from wet weather** cikurlak; **break up of** ~ **in spring** cupa^e, iqertar-, tuvair(ar)-; **bubble in** ~ neguyaq, qerruyaq; **cave in sea** ~ kangiqiugneq; **crevice in shore-fast** ~ aayuqaq, qiugguiq; ~ **free area** nanviuqerrneq; **for** ~ **to form on lakes and rivers** cikuaq; **natural hole in the** ~ cikuilquq, kianeq, qenuilquq, ukivkaneg; **for ocean** ~ **to break off** qecug-²; **open water in a field of** ~ imarrlainaq*, ketgulleq, nanviuqerrneq, qiu, qiugaaq; ~ **piece with large overhang** kinguvkutak; **packed snow on sea** ~ kavtak; **pile up (of ~)** evu-; **place where** ~ **forms on sandbar** qas'urneq; **place where the** ~ **has been picked** tugneq; **thin flat stone resembling** ~ can'ggelngunaq; **time when** ~ **forms on lakes and rivers** cikuaq; **wave capable of breaking shore-fast** ~ qairvaaq; **well up beneath** ~ uleve-, ulve-

ice (and human interaction): ~ **with Bladder Feast** ikuygur-, kagaciqaq, kangaciqaq; **hole cut through the** ~ anglluaq, anluaq; **make a hole in the** ~ anlui-, anlui-; **make noise walking on** ~ kakiungqite-; **glide over the** ~ ikamtag-; ~ **skate** kankiiq; **oversole to prevent slipping on** ~ nat'raq; **play on** ~ cikulrii-; **stick to set a net under** ~ kasmurun; **stretch out on the** ~ civtu-; **get** ~ **to melt** cikutagci-; **line to set a net under the** ~ amun; **strainer to clear** ~ **fragments from water** anquun, imairin, kuvyakuinr(aq*), nuluq, qenuirun; ~ **chisel** cikuliurun, passikkaq, tugeq, tugrun, tuuq; **jab as with** ~ tugaur-, tugeq-; **sled to carry the kayak on** ~ qamigaun; **put something on** ~ turlurte-; **put on the surface of the** ~ tulungqa-; **walk over thin** ~ cialiu-; **parka used for hunting on** ~ qaternin; **trapped by** ~ mallgute-, pamru-

ice (and animals): **seal on an** ~ **floe** uginagumaq, ugtaq; **seal's breathing hole in** ~ anlu, ukiyaaq; **spear to hunt seals on** ~ asaaquq, asauquq, ayaquq; **walrus on** ~ nunavak; **chew on** ~ **where food has frozen** mangirrar-; **creature with human features seen on pack** ~ kun'uniqu

iceberg: ciku; **for there to be open water with ~s beyond** qupngur-

ice cream: "Eskimo ~": akutaq, passiaq, qangquaq, qerpertaq; **otter fur imitating** ~ kaunguaq

iced in: be ~ cirmiute-

ice fog: patuggluk

ice pick: cikuliurun

ice spud: cikuliurun, ussugcin

icicle: kucukaq

icon: ikuunaq; **kiss an** ~ melugar-

idea: umsuaq, umyuaq, umyugaq; **get an** ~ umyuange-; **suddenly get an** ~ umyuanga'rte-

identified: **voice that** ~ **a dead person** yuun

identify: **try to** ~ **a taste** elpegniur-

identity: **the aforementioned one, the** ~ **of which is known** imna; ~ **known, at least partially** ima(ni), imkuciq

idle: ~ **person** anarkiuurta; **be** ~ **after being busy** caciirte-

idler: qessanquq, *see Nelson (21)*

idol: agayut'liaq, agayutnguqaq

if: *conditional mood (see Endings section)*

Igiugig: Igyaraq

ignite: kumarte-; ~ **readily** kenqegg-, kukeg-

ignorance: **in** ~ nallutmun

ignore: ilangci-, tangrrinar-, ulur-

Igushik: Iyussiiq

Iliamna: Tevyaraq; **Lake** ~ Nanvarpak; ~ **Lake Indian** Kenaayuq, Kenayuk

ill: **be** ~ cakucuk, keggirciur-, kirciur-, metqe-, nangte-, naulluu-, qena-; **be mentally** ~ umyuiqe-, usviite-; **become**

terminally ~ tautunrir-; **become** ~ **after someone has died** kangingyug-; **be** ~ **at ease** cupegte-; **be** ~-**humored** piqulli-
illicit: have ~ **sex with (him, her)** akusraruteke-, qacuniar-; **have** ~ **sex with an unwilling or reluctant woman** acuniar-
illness: apquciq, cakucuk, nangtequn, nangyun, naulluun, qenan; **be immune to** ~ calrite-; **breathe rapidly and shallowly, as during** ~ anertevkar-; **follow a traditional practice associated with** ~ eyag-, eyagyaraq, yaag-; **have a hard time because of emotional or physical** ~ irlqe-; **shaman's incantation to protect one from** ~ qaniquun; **strain emotionally, physically in** ~ caknaa-; **be lethargic due to** ~ uralate-
illusion: tangrruaq
illustrator: pilinguarta
image: tarenraq
imaginary: ~ **husband** uinguaq
imagine: ~ **one has a husband** uinguaq
imitation N (*pb*) -nguaq, -uaq
Immaculate Conception: TANQILRIIM MARY-AM CAARRLUUNANI PIURTELLRA, TANQILRIIM MARY-M CARRLUUNANI PIURTELLRA
immature: ~ **king salmon** taryaqvayagaq*
immediately: egmian, egmianun, tamaa; ~ **accept, acquiesce, believe, etc.** maligarte-; **one** ~ outside elaqliq*; ~ **split** qup'arte-
immemorial: from time ~ envanek
immense: member of an ~ herd katengvak
immersing: cook by ~ briefly in boiling water egavyag-
immobile: be ~ pektayiite-; **become** ~ asvair-; **make (it)** ~ asvaiqe-
immortal: ~ soul yuuciq
immovable: be ~ asvaite-
immune: be ~ to illness calrite-
impact: qatngerpak; **noise of** ~ qasiaq; **have a strong** ~ tunertu-; **not have a strong** ~ tunerkite-
impatient: be ~ avenqiaq-, nerinite-; **be** ~ **for (him) to come** nerinike-
impede: capir-; ~ **motion** kenercete-
impetigo: pupik
implement: caskuk, cassuun, saskuk; **berry-picking** ~ iqvarcuun; **hunting** ~ **used by boys** kutvak; **hunting** ~ pissurcuun, pissuutaq; **lamprey-capturing** ~ nemeryarcuun; **stretch a skin by working it with an** ~ angiar-; **handheld** ~ **for stretching skins** angiarun; **skin-scraping** ~ iqucissuun; **strike (it) in the N with an** ~ (*pb*) -kcugi-; ~ **for piercing patients** kap'issuun; ~ **to catch fish** cetugnaq
implications: speak without thinking about the ~ of one's words qanqataite-
importance: opportunity of ~ urenkun
important: consider ~ arcake-; **most** ~ form of N (*pb*) -pik²
imposing: feel embarrassed because one is ~ tunrir-
impossible: be poor enough weather to make outdoor activity ~ ellarayag-; weather that is poor, but not to the extent that outdoor activity is ~ ellanglluk; ~ **to be V-ed** (*pb*) -yunaite-; **be** ~ **to speak to** qanerciigate-
impregnate: qingir-
imprint: get an ~ qapaute-, qapngute-
improper: be ~ ikiu-; **become** ~ ikiurte-; ~ **behavior** ik'iq; ~**ly behave** ketgulliira-; **toward or in ugly** ~ ways ik'itmun; peel ~ cetegglug-
improve: assiri-, utumarte-
impudent: see Nelson (102)
impure: ~ substance with the power to harm cirla
impurity: cleanse of spiritual ~ essuircar-
in: be ~ up to one's N (*pb*) -kiirar-; **be** ~ up to the knees ciisqukiirar-; **be** ~ up to the waist quakakiirar-; **be** ~ up to the neck uyaqukiirar-; **steal** ~ a big way tegel'pag-; **be** ~ a hurry qemitaagte-; **be** ~ a line yaaqliqe-; **V** ~ a small way (*pb*) -mcaugar-; ~ a state of readiness to V (*pb*) -yukaar(ar)-; ~ a state of V (*pb*) -ngqa-; ~ a state of having V-ed (*pb*) -ma-; once ~ a while cat ilaitni; go ~ and out of the fog tepumirtur-; come ~ and out of view ilalkuinr(ar)-, irlurnite-; ~ any manner piciatun; **be** ~ awe ucuryug-; ~ awe of (him) ucuqe-; ~ case (one) Vs (*pb*)

-yuar-; **just ~ case it's possible** elliitaugaten; **be ~ charge** ataniur-; **officer ~ charge but also under the command of someone else** atanerruaq; **be ~ contact with** naikar-; **be ~ disarray** sagte-; **get ~ front of** ciunrir-; **~ great numbers** qivigpak; **~ ignorance** nallutmun; **strain ~ illness** caknaa-; **be ~ labor** nep'ngute-, teggiurci-; **keep ~ mind** neq'ake-; **be ~ need of N (pb) -icag-**; **be ~ need of something and seek it** kepqe-; **~ no case** angurrluk; **~ order to V (pb) -na⁻²-**; **~ other words** wagg'uq; **~ person** tungaite-; **~ place of** nemenglluk, (pb) -cite⁻³-; **~ question** yik'ute-; **put ~ shape** tumarte-; **be ~ shape** tumangqa-; **~ the area down below or toward the river** cama(ni); **~ the area through which we came** uka(ni); **~ the direction described by V (pb) -tmun-**; **~ the distance** tayimatmun; **~ the front room** cakma(ni); **~ the north** qagaa(ni), qii(ni); **be ~ the process of V-ing (pb) -yartur-**; **be ~ the way** aviraute-, uiyamte-; **~ this** uumi; **~ those days** ava(ni); **holding ~ trust** tegumiaqucilluku; **~ Your (God's) manner** tamaaten

in-law: tukuq

inability: beholden because of an ~ to reciprocate tunrir-

inaccessible: be ~ kalivte-

inaudible: be almost umiqsig-

inauthentic: ~ N uaq, (pb) -nguaq; **device for ~ V-ing (pb) -uaq**

inboard: engine tuqtuq

incantation: shaman's ~ qaniquun

incapable: become ~ of doing something kalivyagute-

incapacitated: be ~ aqume-, cirliqe-, irliqe-, kive-

incarcerate: iterte-; **be ~d** itengqa-

incense: laatanaq, tepkegcilria; **burn ~** aruviar(ar)-, puyir-; **burner** katilaq

inch: cetya(g)aq*

inchworm: cuyaiq

incidence: ~ of V (pb) -ciq

incident: ~ of V-ing (pb) -piineq

incised: ~ design kumgaq; ~ line imelqutaguaq

incisor: civuaq

incline: go up any gradual ~ tage-; ~d plane aqelqurrun

include: ~ (him) ilake-; ~ with another tapqute-

incoherent: be ~ qerralerte-

incoming: ~ tide tungyuq

incomplete: utter an ~ sentence iqupki-

inconnu: cii, ciiq*

inconvenient: be ~ arenqiate-

incorrect: be ~ piciunrite-

increase: urneq; ~ in number or amount amlleri-; ~ in volume qerra-

incredulous: be ~ ukveraite-

incubate: eva-

indeed: ilumun, qayumi¹; (enc) =ggem

indentation: ~ on edge of fire-drill anarcuun; ~ on kayak nutangquq

index finger: keniun, tekeq, tengayuk²; **hook one's curled ~ under someone's nose and push upward** katengvag-, katngite-; **measurement from the tip of the thumb to tip of ~** teklin; **measurement being the width of the last section of one's ~** tekneq; **measurement of the width at the ends of the ~ and the middle finger** malruneq

Indian: Ingqiliq; **American ~** Nuyarpak; **Upper Kuskokwim Athabaskan ~** Yurialnguq*; **upriver Yukon ~** Ingqilirrluar; ~ not from near the Yup'ik area kulussuq

indicate: apertur-; **in the area ~d by N (pb) -viar-**; **ghost whose presence is ~d** nepengyaq

indication: give evidence or ~ of N or V (pb) -lkia-; **sounds or other ~s of human presence** yulkia- yulkitange-, yulkite-, yull'itaq

indict: pinarqut'lir-

indifferent: be ~ toward qessanake-

indigenous holiday: ~ involving men called "mothers" collecting food Aaniq; ~ religious rite performed during the Inviting-In festival arulayaraq; ~ often called the Bladder Feast Nakaciuryaraq; ~ called Great Feast for the Dead Elriq; ~ celebrated in summer or fall Ingula(q); ~ called Inviting-In Feast Itruka'ar, Kelek; ~ celebrated shortly after

the Messenger Feast Kevgiruaq; ~ **called the Lesser Memorial Feast or the Lesser Feast for the Dead** Merr'aq^{*1}; ~ **celebrated in late summer, fall, or winter, involving an exchange of requested gifts** Petugtaq²; ~ **celebrated in autumn in which participants with painted faces or wearing masks go door to door asking for food** Qaariitaaq; ~ **celebrated in the coastal area** Qaarpak; ~ **celebrated shortly before the Bladder Feast** Tengmiariuq

indignant: be ~ qingaryug-

indispensable: be ~ nancunaite-, piilviite-; **consider** ~ nanelviite-

indisposed: ~ with respect to N or to V-ing (pb) -lngu-; ~ **with respect to one's N (pb)** -culngu-

individual: lone ~ ellnginar(aq*)

indomitable: be ~ caprite-

induce: ~ to do something qarute-; **try to ~ to speak** qanercetaar-; ~ **clinging affection** unganarqe-; ~ **one to V (pb)** -yunarqe-

indulge: ~ oneself umyugiur-

industrious: be ~ qessaite-

inebriated: be ~ taangiqe-

inedible: ~ red worm uinguyuk

inept: be ~ kukiyegte-; ~ **at V-ing (pb)** -ngiate-

inevitable: dread something that is ~ kapecgugniur-

inexpensive: be ~ akikite-, nalqigtesciigate-

infant: anenerraq*, anqenkiyagaq, yuurrnerrar(aq*); **newborn** ~ anqitayagaq

infatuated: be ~ tangrriiqe-

infected: become ~ siissiq; **drainage from** ~ ear maquluk; ~ **sore** pupik

infection: drain from ~ muiqerri-

infertile: ~ soil qikuyaq

infested: become ~ **with insects** ciissiq, siissiq

infirm: be ~ ayaniite-, kukiyegte-; **physical ~ity** qelluqiun

inflamed: ~ appendix qilucuk

inflatable: ~ container qerruqutaq

inflate: qerrur-; **be fully ~d** qerrunqegg-; **nozzle of something ~d** qerrurcuun; ~d **stomach bladder serving as a float or water container** qeciqutaq; ~d **ptarmigan** qerruqacunguaq; **any ~d thing** qerruraq

inflicts: pain that one ~ mianiite-

inform: apertuute-

information: give detailed ~ to another cacigmigute-; **for there to be no need or room to add more** ~ ilaviite-; ~ **gained from object** kipulkar-

infuriate: eqte⁻³; **be ~d** anirnake-, eqe⁻¹, eq'urte-, uumike-, uumiyug-

infuriating: be ~ eqnarqe-, qe'narqe-, uuminarqe-; **become** ~ eqnarivakar-

ingredient: add an ~ kuucir-; **add as an** ~ tevir⁻²; **solid** ~ tevuq

inguinal fold: imelqutak

inhabitant: ~ of N (pb) -miu

inhabited: be ~ yungqerr-

inhalant: ~ to stop nosebleeds eskaaniq

inhale: ~ something niurrsig-, yuryiur-, yuurrmiur-, yuuryiur-

inheritance: paitaq; leave an ~ paicir-

inhibited: feel ~ aūgtaryug-; **feel** ~ by aūgtaqe-

inhibiting: be ~ aūgtarnarqe-; **be unable to on account of an** ~ **factor (pb)** -kaunrir-

injure: ~ or be injured in one's N (pb) -ir(ar)te-; **be ~d in the eye** iingirte-

injury: suffer from an ~ [e]ngllugtur-, enllugtur-, ngell'ugtur-

ink: ingek

inlaid: ~ design agciq, agciraraun; ~ **piece of ivory** qilkirtaq

inland: qava(ni); set one's direction ~ lurnir-; **the one** ~ qamna, qaūgna; ~er **pauḡkumiu**

inlay: ~ a design agcilir-, agcirte-

inlet: kangiqutaq; **Baird** ~ Nanvaruk²

inmate: itengqalria, itertaq*

inn: allanivik

inner: **alder** ~ **bark dye** cungagaq; **treat with a dye with alder** ~ cungagarte-; ~ **canthus** qipalluraq; ~ **feelings** ilu; ~ **glove** aiggsak; ~ **layer of seal gut** taiq; **membrane on ~ side of a pelt** caterrluk; ~ **surface** ilulirneq; ~ **thigh** ilulirneq; ~ **thing** iluqliq*

innermost: ~ **part** temeqliq*; ~ **recesses** qamenquq

innocent: **be** ~ pinarqenrite-

inoculate: kape-

inoculation: kapun

inopportune: **be** ~ arenqiate-

inquest: **coroner's** ~ QAILLUN TUQUMALRIIM TUQULLRAN KANGINGENGNAQELLRIA, QAILLUN TUQUMALRIIM TUQULLRAN KANGINGENGNAQUTII

inquire: apete-, apte-; ~ **about the reason behind something** kangingyug-; ~ **deeply** kangiiit-

inquisitive: **be** ~ paqnatar-

insane: **be** ~ maluk'ali-, qissinga-, usviite-, usvillugte-; **become** ~ usviir-

insane: **become violently** ~ usviilkayag-

insanity: **criminal** ~ USVILLUGCARAQ ALERQUUTNEK NAVGILLERKANI TEKILLUKU

insatiable: **have an** ~ **appetite** camiite-

insect: ciissiq, ciutaiq, siissiq; **a scorpion-like** ~ kelegciq, keliissiq; **limb of** ~ ipik; **odiferous** ~ teptuli; **water-strider** ~ agqertayuli; ~ **similar to a mayfly** kapsuli; **be abundant (of ~s)** mikur-; **become infested with ~s** siissiq-; **make smoke to kill** ~ aruvaar(ar)-, aruviar(ar)-; ~ **repellant** ciissiryailkun

insensitive: **become** ~ elpegir-; **be physically or emotionally** ~ elpegite-

insert: pulate-

inside: kia(ni), qama(ni), qava(ni); **bring or put** ~ ilvar-; **mixture rubbed on ~ of kayak cover** elqunaq; **men's boot with fur** ~ ilutmurtaq; **funnel-like ~ component of a fish trap** iluliraq; **have frost** ~ ilur-; **expose the** ~ ullirte-; **put** ~ iterte-; **the one** ~ kiugna, qamna, qauḡna; **make a fire ~ to remove frost** kevkar⁻²; **be ~ a container or vehicle** ekuma-; **residue ~ a container** kivyaneq; ~ **area** kiata^e; **be turned ~ out** ullinga-; **turn ~ out** ulte-; **feel around ~ something** kautur-; **white bone ~ a fish cranium** teki; **go ~ the men's community house** kiiya

insignia: nallunaikutaq, qaraliq; ~ **on a pole or post** napautaq

insist: aguagte-, taqiir-

insistent: **be** ~ aguagte-, taqsuarir-, umyui-

insole: alliraq, aluilitaq, piineq, tuc'eñaq, tumingiq; **dried grass used for ~ piinerkaq**; **provide with an ~ of dried grass** piinir-

inspiration: cacetuqun

inspire: caceturqaur-; ~ **confidence** kemyunarqe-

installment: ~ **payment** akiliquraun

instantly: **kill** ~ taqinar-

instead: taḡgaam; **V ~ of (pb)** -cite⁻³

instep: ~ **bone(s)** pinevneq

instigator: cingesta

instill: ~ **awareness** ellangcar-

instruct: alerqur-, nallunair-

instruction: alerquun; **follow ~s** maligtaqu-; **be slow to follow ~s** pamaite-

instrument: **musical** ~ aturcetaaq, atusaaq; **organ (musical ~)** negtaat; **spruce-root guitar-like** ~ negavgun; **stringed musical** ~ qelutviaq; ~ **for V-ing (pb)** -n

insufficient: **be** ~ enur-, nurute-, palarte-; ~ **V (pb)** -vlaag-

insulating mat: tungimaq

insulation: maqarqun; **add** ~ maqarqe-; **covering for ~ inside wall** alku; **grass mat used as ~** eviun; **provide with a layer of ~** ekiir-

insult: arive-, arivte-; ~ **with a finger gesture** katngite-

insurance: arenqiallugcugyailkutaq*, kalivqinaryailkun; ~ **premium** akiliquaraun
intact: qecug-¹
intelligence: usvi, uyvi; **lack** ~ puqiate-
intelligent: **be** ~ puqig-; **one who is very** ~ puqigli
intending: **without anyone** ~ **it to be so** taunginaq; **become aware of a shaman** ~ **to kill people** avulluksagute-; **pass each other out of each other's sight when** ~ **to meet** amarriigute-
intense: **be less dark or** ~ mitriate-; **close one's eyes as a sign of** ~ **enjoyment** qaamyuar(ar)-; **thing of** ~ **interest** urenkun
intensely: **burn** ~ ekurpag-; **V** ~ (pb) -pag-²; ~ **dislike** eq'uke-
intensity: **V more with greater** ~ (pb) -kanir-; ~ **of color** qaskiq
intent: **be** ~ urenke-
intention: **dive with the apparent** ~ **of bumping something** puugtua-, puugtur-; **go with the** ~ **of returning the same day** utertengkiu(ar)-
intentionally: pitsaqutmek; **act** ~ picsaqe-, pitsaqe-; **feel or touch** ~ caavte-, cavte-; **a hole made** ~ ukineq; **make (him) cry** ~ qiarqe-; ~ **do things that one should not do** pissaqe-; ~ **omit something while speaking** qular-; ~ **cause one to V** (pb) -rqe-²; **make one's presence known, ~ or not** yulkite-
intercept: nall'aringa-, narug-
intercourse: **have sexual** ~ inarute-, kuyag-, kuyug-, taqik, uyug-; ~ **with a man** anguciur-; **move hips as during** ~ kuyakcar-
interest: **be of** ~ aviurnarqe-; **thing of intense** ~ urenkun
interesting: **be** ~ paqnanarqe-, paquminarqe-; **look** ~ tangssunarqe-
interior: ilu
interlace: piirri-
intermittently: **V** ~ (pb) -qaqe-¹
intermuscular: ~ "Y" **bone of pike** nuusaaq, nuuyaaq
internal: ~ **organs** cakunglluut, imanaq; ~ **ize** iguma-
interpret: nallunair-
interpretation: nalqigun
interred: **coffin in which a person was** ~ **with his knees drawn up to chin** citaaq, sitaaq
interrogation: apqauriyaraq
interrogator: apqaurta
intertwined: **smaller diameter** ~ **thread** qip'ayagaq*; **thick** ~ **thread** qip'aq
intervals: **repeatedly V** at ~ (pb) -qetaar-, -qtaar-; **V hard at** ~ (pb) -rpaga-; **defecate repeatedly at short** ~ anaraq; **drink repeatedly at short** ~ mer'a-; **have a burning sensation (at ~)** uuqitar-; **slap at** ~ qacguur-; **sob involuntarily at** ~ manglleg-
intestine: qilu; **large** ~ anaun; **small** ~ qilunguuyaq; ~ **al tract** ilu; **root mesentery of the small and large** ~ akunkaq; **edible lining of seal** ~ qiaq; **seal** ~ **spreader** qalluarun; **mixture of seal--tissue and seal oil** akutauqmak; **remove the contents of a seal** ~ agqe-²; **rinse a cleaned seal** ~ qalluar-; **ptarmigan** ~ lepaq; **the hooklike section that connects the stomach to the** ~ aataruaq, qilunaq
intimidated: **feel** ~ takaryug-, takaqe-, takartar-, talluryug-, talluqe-; **cause one to be** ~ tallurnarqe-
intimidating: **be** ~ takarnarqe-; **not be** ~ takarnaite-
into: *terminalis case (see Endings section)*; ~ **the area out of sight** tayimatmun
introduction: ikirun
intruder: **draw an ~'s attention to itself** uligui-
inundate: ulute-
Inupiaq: ~ Eskimo Malimiu, qagkumiu, Qaviayarmiu; **speak** ~ qagte-¹; **engage in ~-style Eskimo dancing** talir-
invalid: cirlak
inventory: AKLUT AMLLERTACIITNEK YUVRIRIYARAQ
inversion: **mirage effect of temperature** ~ **above hills** inivkaq
investigate: nallunrir-
investigation: yuvririyaq
investigator: nallunringnaqellria, paqtaarta

invincible: be ~ akiurviite-
invisible: tangerrnaite-
invitation: ~ to the Messenger Feast kevgiaq; sing the ~ during the Messenger Feast enirarar-
invite: ~ along unayaqe-; ~ to a feast ag'ir-; ~to one's house keleg-; give an ~d opinion ketviute-; talk without being ~d to speak lurirte-
Inviting-In Feast: Itruka'ar, Kelek; rite performed during the ~ arulayaraq; dance one's first dance during the ~ uigtur-; female marionette or figurine displayed during the ~ neviararuaq, pekcetaaq; sing songs and dance dances of supplication during the ~ agayuli-
involuntarily: ~ sob manglleg-
inward: ilutmun; boot made of sealskin with hair ~ iqertaq; parka made with the fur side ~ ulqucinak; pull ~ murugte-; turn grass coils ~ nungirte-¹
irascible: be ~ kapugar-, qennga-
Iridoprocne bicolor: equgmelnguq*
iris: ~ of eye tungunqurpagtaq
iron: cavik, manigcar-
iron: (appliance) manigcarissuun; ~ing board manigcarvik
irritable: be of an ~ nature uumitar-
irritate: eqte-³
irritated: be ~ uumiyug-; be ~ (of eyes) qakerci-; become ~ from constant moisture of flesh uusurte-, uuyurte-; have ~ eyes qakerci-; have an ~ throat cilte-, qakite-; become ~ or sulk luqsaqerte-
irritating: be ~ eqnarqe-, uuminarqe-; V in an ~ way (pb)-ngnagar-
is: ~ that all? tua-i-qaa?; ~ that so? qaa¹; ~ that so! alak'aa; ~ that how it is/was? ima-qaa; ~ supposed to V or be V-ed (pb) -arkau-
island: qikertaq; small ~ evineq; Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian ~s Talliquq; Aleutian ~s Ugaassat; Diomedea ~(s) Imaqliq
isolated: be ~ at end of a village ill'arte-
issue: ~ liquid maqe-
isthmus: tapraq*
it, its: see Endings section; ~ happened tavallut'ava; ~ is to be hoped ikik; ~ serves you right! palaq; ~ turned out that actually — cunawa; ~'s right here kua
Italian: Yugngalnguq*
itch: ungilak, ungiliqe-, see Nelson (119); anal ~ quarta²; be ~y pamyerte-
item: substituted ~ cimiq; ~ situated in a small space kukutnaaq; give away an ~ cipurvike-
ivory: tuluq*; fossil mammoth ~ keligvak, quugiinraq; carve ~ caacungui-; chip ~ egturte-; ~-engraving knife cet'raarcuun, ingciun; chisel for ~ egturun; combination knife and scraper for ~ caniissaq; inlaid piece of ~ qilkirtaq; ~ wristguard petengyaraq; bow with ~ backing cugalek; ~ buckle algarcaraq; ~ fastener qerrvik; ~ labret aqervik; ~ device to prevent weapon from falling overboard akagyailkun; arrow with barbed ~ point cingigturaq, urugnaq; ~ spear head qigiquq
Ixoreus naevius: ciitaarayuli

J

J-hook: intestine's ~ aataruaq, qilunaq

jab: cingqar-; ~ **repeatedly** tugaur-
jabber: lurive-, qitevte-
jack: ~ **in cards** negcik, sap'akilek, tan'gurraq*; ~ **king salmon** taryaqvayagaq*
jacket: paltuuk, sumpaq, ullirtaaq; **waterproof** ~ **jacket** kamliikaq; **thin hooded pullover garment worn as a parka cover,**
as a ~ or dress qaspeq
jade: aumaq, itegneq², tuniqtaq; **chisel of** ~ keggiaq
jaeger: cungaqvak, cunggarrlugaq*, yunga; **pomarine** ~ uquir(aq*)
jagged: ~ **ice** cikuquq, manialkuq
jail: itercivik, kantalaq; ~ **him** kantalaq; **put someone in** ~ iterci-; **be ~ed** itengqa-; ~er itercista
jam: siligaq
janitor: kagista
January: Kanruyauciq, TANQILURYAQ KINGUQLIQ; *see Adams (67)*; **masked ceremony taking place in mid--** maskalataq
Japanese: Ipuuncaq, Tayarumiu, Yugngalnguq*; ~ **person** Caapaniq; ~ **glass fishnet float** mengquq
jaw: agluquq; **pass or be connected under the** ~ agluir-, agluirun; **sculpin with stripes around** ~ tuqumkassua; **tusk**
socket in walrus ~ avamikaq; **shiver so much that one's** ~ **shakes** agluqumtaar(ar)-
jay: gray ~ keggapatayuk, nunaniryuk, qupanuar(aq*)
jealous: **be** ~ cikna-, ciknatar-; **be** ~ **of** ciknake-; **not be a ~ person** ciknataite-; **be** ~ **(between men and women)** qungyar-;
be ~ly possessive cikna-
jell: eyur-², igur-³, yur-²; **be ~ed** yuringa-; ~ed broth qageq
Jell-O: yuurleqtaaqaq
jelly: siligaq
jellyfish: egaarniq, itulek, masaaq, nuagngalnguq*, nuayaaq, quuqetaaq, yuurleqtaaqaq; **striped** ~ qengaryak
jerk: of body or body part cayug-¹
Jesus: Ciissussaq, Yiissus
jet: cupurtuq
jig: ~ **for fish** iqsak
jigsaw: ~ **puzzle** tumarcat
job: (employment) caliaq; **finish the** ~ qaqicii-; **a ~ done** caliaq
Johnson River: lower ~ An'arciiq; upper ~ Kuicaraq
join: avuyute-, ilagar-, ilaliute-; ~ **in** ilagaute-, ilaute-; ~ **with** ilaksagute-; ~ **with others** mistuqute-
joint: (anatomical) napneq; **become stiff (of a ~ of the body)** engiuringe-; **suffer ~ problems** usguniqe-; **have a grinding**
feeling in the ~s qiaryigte-, tetenge-¹; **flex one's ~s** arivniate-; **link** ~ usguneq; **movable** ~ arivneq; ~ **at end of spear**
aklicaraq; ~ **at the edge of kayak tracking stabilizer** nall'aruqaq; ~ **of a hoop-like object** kassugneq, uivneq
joke: a ~ temcinarqellria; ~ing qanengssak
jolt: matngagte-, qatngite-
journey: **give something to take along on a** ~ qamite-; **provide with food for a** ~ taquite-; **start on a** ~ qani-; **stay**
overnight during a ~ qavartar-; ~ **into the ocean to hunt walrus** kaugpangcar-; **one that ~ed into the ocean**
(shamans) imartelleq
joy: angniq, ilukegcineq, nunaniq
joyful: **be** ~ nunaniryug-; **experience ~ feelings** qiilerte-
judge: (n) cuqcista, (v) cuqete-, cuqte-, qanercetaar-
judgment: apqaurciryaraq
judiciary: apqaurviit
juggling: inglukiitaq
juice: mecuaq; ~ **as from cooking** egneq
July: Alpaarusvik, Ingun¹, PIYAGAAT TENGUTIIIT, YAQULGET INGUTIIIT; *see Adams (73)*; **Fourth of** ~ Qukitiiq
jump: meceg-, qeceg-, qeckar-; ~ **repeatedly** qecgaur-; ~ **over a log** ek'ur-; ~ **up** qec'nge-
jump rope: (n) qavaliqtaq, (v) atertaar-, qecgaur-
jumping mouse: meadow ~ uiluruyak
juncture: cut at a rib-like ~ tulimarte-

June: Cupvik, Kaugun, TENGMIARET IRNITIIT, *see Adams (72)*

juror: kangingnaurta

jury: kangingnaurta; **grand** ~ kangingnourtet tukninrit

just: ~ **a little N** (*pb*) -rraq*; ~ **as could be expected** qayumi¹; ~ **barely V** (*pb*) -rrar-; ~ **because** tua-i-wa; ~ **before V-ing** (*pb*) -yugnaitar-; ~ **fine!** assipiaq; ~ **in case it's possible** elliitaugaten; ~ **now** watua; ~ **now/then for the good** nutaan; ~ **person** ellualria; **be** ~ **right** asqili-; **fit** ~ **right** pitalqegte-; ~ **V (for a short duration)** (*pb*) -maar-

justice: court of ~ qanercetaarvik

justifiable: have ~ **anxiety** tusnganqaar-

justification: avalin, avalissaq; **speak by way of** ~ qanerniar-

jutting: rock that is ~ out ipgeryak

K

k: mispronounce by substituting ~ for q pikagte-, pilegte-

Kalkag: Kessigliq

Kalskag: Qalqaq

Kanaknak: Kanaqnaq

kangaroo: qeckartaayuli

kashim: aqumgavik, kiiya, qasgi, qaygiq; **resident of the** ~ qasgimiu; **serve food in a** ~ qepagte-; **take a sweatbath in a** ~ mastar-; **big** ~ qasegpallr(aq*); **tunnel entrance to** ~ kalvagyaraq; **hole at inside end of tunnel entrance to** ~ pugyaraq; **corner timber in a** ~ talliqiun; **lantern hanging from the** ~ qilaamruyaaq; **first horizontal beam in** ~ elliqerraaq*; **log parallel to the back of a** ~ tugeryaraq; **timber at the entrance to** ~ ayapervik; **tool used to cut sod to cover the** ~ agiyautaq; **in the back and upper part of a** ~ pava(ni); **gift of food or clothing bought into the** ~ ciamci-, nangrucir-, nangrun

Kashunak: Qissunaq

Kasigluk: Kassigluq; **person who lives on the tundra, as in** ~ akulmiu

kayak: qayaq; **two- or three-hole** ~ paitaalek; ~ **type** anaullelek; **beach the** ~ cin'gar-; **carry in one's** ~ qasmike-; **bucket made from old** ~ skin qaltayak; **go seal hunting with** ~ qamigar-; **paddle a** ~ anguar-; **waterproof jacket used with** ~ kamliikaq; **ceremonially smudge** ~ keniruar-; **wooden prop used in making** ~ palurun; **crossed poles used to support a** ~ tatikik; **bone snow knife used with** ~ cikutaarin; **small sled used to transport the** ~ qamigaun; **put in one's** ~ qasmig-; **magical** ~ **type that can repair itself** tumarayuli; **runner of small** ~ sled aglukaq; **stanchion on** ~ sled kemagna^{q2}; **fathom-long sealskin line to tie** ~ **together** ac'irutaq¹

KAYAK PARTS (*see Appendix 9*): **bottom board of** ~ ceturailitaq; **bow of** ~ amuvik, ceturyaq, cituryaq, civuqucuk, iipaq, nutangquq, qengaryuguaq, ukinqucuk; **cord or rope for** ~ agarun, ararun, ket'gaq, napilleq, nuqsugun, qasmigutaq, qikiq², tegquciraq; **deck beam of** ~ asaun², ayagacuaq, ayagaq, ayaneq, nengengali, qularaq, tukervik ayagaq, tuntunaq; **frame of** ~ tupicilleq; **gunwale** ~ apamaq, capngiaq; **hatch of** ~ kayumigte⁻², kumgaq, kuvirneq, tupiutaq; **keel of** ~ agayuqulnguaruaq, cen'gaq, eqluk, kaviaruaq, kuya, pirlak, tangiq, *see Nelson (78)*; **mat for** ~ cayukaun, ceturailitaq, ikaraliin; **mouth of** ~ paa⁻³; **paddle of** ~ kukimssaq, paangrun, quagciruaq; **rib of** ~ cayaraq, engineq, kiuneq, nalmak, neneq, qamenqucagaq; **seat plank in** ~ aqumgautaq; **skin and stitches of** ~ agqe⁻¹, agqun, amir-, amiutekaq, cigvinguaq, elqunaq, ikavsiane, ikavsiarutkaq, pall'illrit, palliun, qamiqumtagaq, tangpeq, tapricilleq, tugcilqar-, unguqupak, uqurcir-; **spear holder on** ~ akagyailkun, igcailkun; **spray cover for** ~ imarnin; **stanchion of** ~ ayapervik; **stern of** ~ canguya(a)lkun, kagaluq, makvik, nenguralria, pamyuq, pupsugyugualek, qamenquq; **stringer of** ~ avalitaq, caaganeq, qulaq*, saaganeq; **strut of** ~ nutengqupagta, pakigvik, tukervik; **tracking stabilizer of** ~ canguya(a)lkun, imaqliq, nall'aruq; **tray on front of** ~ acaluq; **willow or other root used in lashing** ~ frames amaaq*; **windbreak** (as used with ~) asguilitaq

kayaker: legendary folk hero, a long-distance and long-duration ~ Kukugyarpak

kayaking: go ~ qayartur-

keep: qelke-; ~ (it) from shrinking eqsairte-; ~ acting or being as one is piur(ar)-; ~ an animal as a pet qunguturi-; ~ going back for more uyiqe-; ~ going out anura-; ~ going toward one's goal egmir-; ~ in mind with consideration [e]nqake-, neq'ake-; **small comb kept in hair to** ~ it in place katagciurun; ~ looking at with yearning tangaa-; ~ on chipping usserqe-; ~ on stretching nengulra-; ~ on trying to V despite difficulties (pb) -qcaar(ar)-; ~ on V-ing (pb) -ur(ar)-; ~ oneself from being seen tanite-; ~ oneself from V-ing (pb) -nrilkurte-; **knitted cuff to** ~ out the cold tayarnerun; **sealskin bag used to** ~ keep things dry aklivik; ~ trying to get (him) to eat niriakuraqtar-; **be unable to** ~ up nuqlite-¹; ~ wanting to lie down inaryug-; ~ watch kellute-; **something that** ~s one up, alive, or going napan

keg: puckaq, pucuunaq; **food pressed down in a** ~ nin'genqegcar-

kelp: elqurrluk, qelquaq; **ribbon** ~ cenarayak; **herring egg on** ~ qaryaq

Kenai-area Athabaskan: Kanayuq*, Kenaayuq, Kenayuk

kerosene: kenurrarcuun, kuluilaaq, uqurkaq; **chimney for** ~ lamp estakaanaq, stakaanaq

kettle: caanik, cainik, saanik, *see Zagoskin (13)*; **cast-iron** ~ ilqupak; **tea** ~ saayirissuun; **heat a** ~ful of water saanili-

key: angvarun, kelucairissuun, kelucaq, kelussaq

khaki: civignilnguq*

kick: aqe-, itegmig-; ~ forward with heel kitngig-; ~ repeatedly kitngiar-; ~ hard itempag-, kitengpag-, tukpag-; ~ in a big way itempag-; ~ in a small way itemkar-; ~ lightly itemkar-; ~ with both feet tukar-

kidney: tartuq; ~ stone tegalquq, teggalquq

Kikmiktalikamiut: Qikmirtalegmiut

kill: nalate-, tuqute-, *see Wrangell (10)*; ~ or otherwise harm one in his/its sleep qavi-; ~ instantly taqinar-; **try to** ~ tuqungnaqe-; **become aware of a shaman intending to** ~ people avulluksagute-; **hard-to-**~ polar bear quq'uyaq; **spear used to** ~ seals asaaquq, ayaaquq

killed: carcass of animal ~ by wolves maligneq; **drive game into an area where it can be** ~ easily ungu-; **hook for dragging** ~ seals tegun, yuussuun

killer: tuqutarayuli

killer whale: arrluk

kin: ilakutaq, yarra

kind: different ~ allakuciq; **this** ~ of thing only makurrlainaq; **all** ~s tamat; **what** ~ cakuciq; ~ of toy qall'allagcetaaq; ~s of food avungnak; **kin of some** ~ yarra

kindling: cuuqun, legqun; ~ wood ayagaaraun, ekqun¹, ekuanqun; **ceremonially smudge with** ~ keniruar-; **piece of split** ~ qupucaar(aq*)

king: uss'utali

king eider: qengallek

king: ~ in cards kallak, kululiaq; ~ in checkers taamaq

King Island: Ukiivak

king salmon: kiagtaq, taryaqvak; **immature** ~ taryaqvayagaq*; **first group of** ~ aciirutet; ~ net tapruar(aq*)², taryaqvagcuun

King Salmon River: Qugtarvik

kingdom: angayuquauvik

kink: qelengllak

kinship: ~ term tuqluun; *see Appendix 8*

Kipnuk: Canineq, Qipneq

Kiseralik River: Kiillaraliin

kiss: cingar-, pucuur-; **as kissing an icon, cross, or child** melugar-; **ritually shake hands and** ~ auḡ'arite-

kitchen: kenirvik, *see Lonneux (5)*

kite: ~ string uskuraq

kittiwake: black-legged ~ arliaq, naruyacuaq, tengaurta; **kittiwakes' month** Tengaurtet Tanqiat

Kittlitz's murrelet: taatuir(aq), taituir(aq*), cigur(aq*)

knapsack: atmag-, kalngak

knead: negtaar-

knee: ciisquq, cisquq; **back of the ~** qungcuq; **suddenly fall to one's ~(s)** ciisqumillag-; **~-high or higher skin boot** kamguk; **sealskin leggings coming down past the ~** ciisquilitaq, ciisqurrilitaq; **skin boots with fur above the ~** mamlek; **be in up to the ~s** ciisqukiirar-; **be on one's ~s** ciisqumingqa-; **flex the ~s** qungcurte-; **have the ~s flexed** qungcungqa-; **stand with one's ~s bent slightly** uyungssuar-; **coffin in which a person was buried with his ~s folded** citaq, sitaaq

kneecap: ciisqurraq, ciisqurraq, *see Turner (35)*

kneel (act) ciisqumigte-; **kneel (state)** ciisqumingqa-; **~ing** ciisqumig-

knife: use a ~ uluara-; **cutting ~** caviggaq, luussiq, nuussiq; **big ~** nuussirpak; **blade of folding ~** ikusgaq; **bone snow ~** cikutaarin; **butter ~** masslirissuun, mingugissuun; **combination ~ and scraper** caniissaq; **curved wood-carving ~** cavik, mellgar(aq*); **cutting edge of a ~** kegginaq; **ivory-engraving ~** ingciun; **pocket~** luquckiar(aq*), taptaryaraq; **seal-skinning ~** nayugcuun, qapiarcuun; **small hunting ~** amelcicar(aq*); **large semilunar ~** ulurpak; **woman's semilunar ~** kegginalak, uluaq; **woman's seal-skinning ~** kaussuun; **handle of semi-lunar ~** egkuaq; **~ sheath** kegginailitaq, kiglin

knife: story ~ ateknguun, atiknguun, igaruarun, qucgutaq, quliranguarrsuun, saaruin, univkarrsuun, yaaruin; **antler story ~** cirunqaaraq, ***wooden story ~** equaq; **illustrate stories with a ~** atekngui-

knit: qilag-; **~ted cuff on a sleeve to keep out the cold** tayarnerun; **~ted thing** qilagaq¹; **~ting needle** qilagcuun

knives: slate used to make semilunar ~ ulukaq

knock: kuyungtur-, quyungtur-, tukriar-; **legendary underground dweller that ~s on the earth's surface** tukriayuli

knoll: ekurnak, kurnak; **grassy ~** can'gurneq, evineq; **go over a ~** engyurte-; **~ seen in the distance** irlurneq

knot: usguneq; **make a fishnet by a ~ tying process** qilag-; **net that been made by a ~ tying process** qilagaq¹; **~ in wood** akanquq, akquq, avayacilleq, avayaq, uivquq; **~ in throat** qillerneq; **become loose (of ~)** angi-

know: (in the sense of recognize) elitaqe-; **I don't ~** naallu, naamelliin, naumiki, qayumikika, *see Dall (7)*; **not ~** nallu-¹; **you ~** iciwa; **not ~ each other** nallute-¹; **you ~ what I mean perhaps** ima; **not ~ what one is doing** nallute-²; **not ~ which one** naliquciite-; **think one ~s about the subject matter at hand** ketviute-

knowing: not ~ na-; **state of not ~** nallu-²; **exchange ~ glances** tangertaagute-

knowledge: elisngaciq, nallunrilutet

knowledgeable: be ~ elima-, elisnga-

known: act or identity the exact word for which is not ~ but that is immediately recognizable ima(ni), imna, imuu-, tamaa(ni); **village formerly ~ as Sheldon's Point Nunam Iqua**

knuckle: arivneq, cug'ar(aq*), usguneq; **press one's ~s against one's forehead** nengsuug-

Kodiak Is.: Qikertarpak

Kokhanok: Qarr'unat

Kolavinarak River: Qulvinraq

Koliganek: Qalirneq

Kongiganek: Kangirnaq; **coast area between Nelson Is. and the mouth of the Kuskokwim, including ~** Canineq

Kotlik: pialria, Qerrullik,

Kusilvak Mountain: Ingrill'er, Manialnguq*

Kuskokwim River: Kusquqvak; **portage route between the ~ and Yukon rivers** Arviryaraq; **coast area between Nelson Is. and the mouth of the ~** Canineq

Kuskokwim: ~ people Auḡkumiut; **~ Yup'ik Eskimo** qagkumiu; **legendary giant in ~** gayaranu; **Upper ~ Athabaskan Indian** Yurialnguq*; **folk hero from the ~ and Nelson Is. areas** Apanuugpak

kuspuk: ciqtagneq, qaspeq

Kvichak River: Kuicaak

Kwethluk: Kuiggluk

ancestor of the people of ~ Iluvaktuq

Kwethluk River: former settlement on the ~ Iqsalleq

Kwigillingok: Kuigilnguq*; **coast area between Nelson Is. and the mouth of the Kuskokwim, including ~** Canineq

Kwiguk: Kuiguk

L

labor: be in ~ ilukaar-, nep'ngute-, teggiurci-; ~ **hard** caknaa-

Labrador tea: naunrakayak; **ceremonially smudge with kindling and** ~ keniruar-

labret: cungapak, cungarpak², mengkuk, tuutaq; **round** ~ uivvsak; **side** ~ caqiqsak; **man's** ~ elciqaruaq, kukupak, ungunqun; **woman's** ~ aqervik, caqiqsak; ~ **hole** see *Nelson (107)*

lace: ~ a **thong through loops on a kayak skin** tugcilqar-; **become loose (of ~s)** angi-; **holes on a kayak skin used to draw the deck seams together with a thong** ~ prior to the final sewing tapricilleq

lack: nuqlite-²; **lack a pattern for acting** piyaraite-; **lack brightness** tanqiate-; **lack common sense** umyuarite-, usviite-; **lack courage** caceskite-, taceskite-; **lack current (of water)** qama-; **lack firmness of flesh (of fish)** aqiturte-; **lack flesh** kemgite-; **lack fortitude** caceskite-, taceskite-; **lack intelligence** puqiate-; **lack mental ability** umyuarite-, umyugaite-; **have come to totally** ~ **lack N (pb)** -knaggairute-, -knaggait-; **be depressed about one's ~ of necessities** cumerteqe-; **feel bad because of ~ of fresh air** epsalngu-; **lack reserve** caprite-; **lack scruples** iryiraite-; **lack scruples in one's relations to others** aryuraite-; **lack self-restraint** takaite-; **lack sensitivity to pain that one inflicts** mianiite-; **lack something** enuqite-, nuuqite-; **lack strength** taceskite-; **lack understanding** tariite-; **be ~ing something** avaliite-; **lack N (pb)** -icag-; **lack N or V (pb)** -ite-¹; **suffer from the ~ of N or V (pb)** -illiqe-; **come to ~ the quality of being V or of N-ness (pb)** -a:rute-, -ate; **suffer the ~ of the quality of being V (pb)** -alliqe-

lad: tan'gaurluq*, tan'gurraq*

ladder: mayuryaraq; **rung of a** ~ tuc'araq, tuss'araq, tutemqaaq, tutmaqaaq; ~ **by which one gets up on something** nugyaraq

laden: be heavily ~ uciar-

ladle: angassaq, ilulek, ipug-, ipuun, qalutaq, qasvar-, qasvaun, qayvaun; **large** ~ qassuutaq; **small** ~ qassuuciaq; **long-handled** ~ arulamirun; **use a** ~ arulamirte-

lagoon: nanvarnaq, taciq

Lagopus lagopus: aqesgiq, aqeygiq

Lagopus leucurus: taqikataq

Lagopus mutus: elciayuli

Lagopus sp.: kangqiiq, qangqiiq

laid: food ~ out for diners to select uyiqvik

lair: igigta, igta

lake: nanvaq; **bay on a** ~ aqsaqiurneq; **big** ~ nanevpak; **marsh where a** ~ **has dried up** qass'uqitak; **oxbow** ~ kuiguuq; **slough with** ~ **at end** taqikartuliq; ~ **from which a river flows** qagan; **chisel for making holes in** ~ **ice** tuuq; **small fish found in ~s** ilaraaraq; **channel connecting ~s** akuluraq

Lake Chauekuktuli: Cavikartuli

Lake Iliamna: Nanvarpak; ~ **Athabaskan** Kanayuq*

Lake Kulik: Tallimaat Nanvat

Lake Nerka: Qulliq

lake trout cikignaq

lamb: qusngiyagaq*

lame: be ~ tussite-

lamp: kenurraq, kuman, laampaq, naniq; **chimney for kerosene** ~ estakaanaq, stakaanaq; **mantle in gas** ~ ingcu; **post for oil** ~ ussuciaq; **seal-oil** ~ kenukcuk; **turn down a** ~ suyute-; ~ **mantle** leg'un; ~ **support** nanilraq; ~ **wick** nanikiitaq; **moss used to make** ~ wicks uusqunguaq; **trim the wick of an oil** ~ kaullrir-
Lampetra japonica: kilirnaq, nemernaq, nemeryaq, nepcurliq
lamprey: kilirnaq, nemernaq, nemeryaq, nepcurliq; ~-**capturing implement** nemeryarcuun
lance: panaq, pitegcaraq, pitegciraq, *see Turner (46)*; ~ **point** qalugyaq
land: (n) luna, nuna; **owned** ~ nunaun; ~ **animal** nunamiutaq; ~ **mammal** ungunqssiq; ~ **between two topographical features** akula^e, akunleq; ~ **boundary** nunam cetra; **blend in with** ~ **formation** merinite-; **overturn in a** ~ **vehicle** akacag-
land: (v) ~ **a boat** culurte-; ~ **a boat on a beach** uicqar-, uiyaqar-, *see Nelson (101)*; **arrive at** ~ **from the sea** tulag-; **land from the air** mit'e-; **land on** tut'e-; **play a game, trying to** ~ **on the feet** qip'artaar-; ~ **and disembark** cin'gar-; ~ **multiple times** turqe-; ~ **(of a ptarmigan)** aqumkallag-
land otter: aaquyaq, ceñiq'aq, cenkaq, cinkaq, cuignilnguq*, keggiarnaq, pirtuqciraq, senkaq
land-use: ~ **planner** nunaliurta
landing strip: mic'araq, misvik, miyvik¹
landmark: ~ **made of stones** cugalluutaq
language: qaneryaraq; **in the Yup'ik Eskimo** ~ Yugtun, Yup'igcetun; **in the English** ~ kass'atun; **speak the** ~ **of N (pb)** - miuyaar-, -saar-; **speak in a** ~ **that is not understood** yuriate-
languid: be ~ qaategte-
lanky: be ~ cetgate-
lantern: panaluq; ~s **hanging from the kashim ceiling during a dance** qilaamruyaaq
lap: **hold in one's** ~ icaqe-, quumig-; ~ **with the tongue** alunga^e
Lapland longspur: mararmiutaq*; **female** ~ mecaqtaq; **male** ~ nacaqupak
Lapp: Laapaaq; **young child just starting to play the** ~ **game** kangpaniskaq
larch: quarnaq
lard: caalaq, mantiikaq, saalaq
large: any ~ **fruit or nut** atsarpak
large: be ~ ange-; **that is very** ~ temiquyugglugaq; **large N (pb)** -rpak, -rpau-, -ruk, -vak; **have a** ~ **N (pb)** -rpi-; **very** ~ **N (pb)** -rpallr(aq*); **have N to a** ~ **extent (pb)** -tu-, -tuqaq; **appear** ~ cugayunar-; **develop water in the egg before the embryo becomes** ~ emrii-; **handle of** ~ **dipnet** ipukaun; ~ **Russian trade bead** pipigaq; ~ **beaver** ucingvak; ~ **beluga** ceturpak; ~ **blueberry** curavak, surav'ak; ~ **bone of the forearm** amelraq; ~ **crack or crevice in shore-fast sea ice** aayuqaq; ~ **dart used to practice spear-throwing** angruyak; ~ **fire** eka^e; ~ **flat rock** caligaq; ~ **float at the end of a fishnet** iquulqutaq; ~ **food container** alvik; ~ **freight sled** qamisvak; ~ **grass basket for holding fish** ciikvak; ~ **hook dug into snow** ayakatarcuun; ~ **intestine** akunkaq, anaun; ~ **ladle** qassuutaq; ~ **oblong wooden bowl** tumnaq; ~ **open sore** cuqeq²; ~ **piece of bent wood firmly fixed to the ground** tuluruqaq; ~ **rectangular earring** qevleqsaq; **one of five** ~ **ribs in a kayak** ingneq; ~ **ringed seal** nayissuaq; ~ **rock** qiuq*, simpak; ~ **sea anemone** aruyek; ~ **semilunar knife** ulurpak; ~ **serving dish** miiskaaq; ~ **skin boat** angyarrruk; ~ **spear** pitegcaraq, pitegciraq; ~ **underground cache** ciqelpak; ~ **village** nunarpak; ~ **wooden platter or container** kalupak; ~ **wooden storage bowl** kalukaq²; **shoot, making a** ~ **wound** nutpag-; ~-**caliber** shoulder firearm uquutellek; ~ **male bearded seal giving its mating call** qalriq; ~ **ice floe that breaks away from shore ice after an ocean swell** angengqaq*, manigaq; **ice-free area within a** ~ **r area of floating ice** nanviuqerrneq
lariat: negavyaq²
Larix laricina: quarnaq
Larus canus: arliaq, egiaq, naruyaq¹, tarliaq
Larus hyperboreus: kukisvak, kukusvak, narusvak
larva: qup'lu, quvlu, quvluq; **wood-chewing bug or** ~ keggiayuli; ~ **of geometer moth** cuyaiq; **fly** ~e ciiviit anait
laryngitis: have ~ eriniqe-
larynx: eriniassuun, qalarcissuun, qengaruaq
lash: naqir-, tupiq; **hole in rim to lash to frame of kayak** tupicilleq
lashing: naqiuun, nemeq, nungilraun, tupiq; **willow or other tree root used in** ~ **fish traps** amaaq*; **thin strip of wood for** ~ **material** avqaar(aq*); **willow-bark** ~ akmagartaq; **cross-- of a traditional bow** cagnirqun; **fish-trap** ~ nemiarun, nemiaq; ~ **of kayak hatch to its supports** tupiutaq

lasso: negavyaq²

last: ~ **night** unuk; ~ **one** nangneq; ~ **summer** kiak; **thing of** ~ **summer** kiagcetaq*, kiallaq*; ~ **autumn** uksuaq*; ~ **winter** uksuq; **thing of** ~ **winter** uksullaq*; ~ **year** allami, allragni; **be the** ~ nangenru-; ~ **to** ngelkarte-; ~ **dancer who enters in the Messenger Feast** kasmilria; **be** ~ **in a race** aqute-

lasting: **have one's first experience that leaves a** ~ **memory** ellange-

latching: **set or cock a device,** ~ **it into position** petengtaq

late: **be** ~ kinguraute-; **be too** ~ **for** kingur(ar)te-; ~ **(deceased)** N (pb) -i:run; **stay up very** ~ pegg'ar-; **occur** ~ **at night** tengurpag-; **sleep** ~ qavap'ag-; **save food for a person who is** ~ keggmiaqute-; **be late for an activity that has started** patakaute-

later: **a little** ~ atataarqu; **for it to be a while** ~ atatakuar(ar)-; **to be looked for** ~ tumagcur-; **occur a while** ~ umiqer-; **save food for** ~ yaaveskaniur-; **for it to be** ~ **in the day** ernermiurte-; ~ **on** atata, kinguqvaarni, waniku, wanikuarqu, see Adams (12); ~ **today** ernequ

lateral: **front** ~ **fin of fish** ucuilleq; ~ **line of fish** qupun; ~ **root on spruce stump** tallirnaq

lattice: ~ **shelf** ingelqaar(aq*)

laugh: el'ar-, nel'ar-, nenglar-, ngel'aq; **to** ~

[e]nglar-; ~ **at** temcike-; ~ **at (him)** ngel'aqe-; ~ **at derisively** temciarauteke-; **burst out** ~ing ngel'allag-

launching: **smudge a kayak before** ~ keniruar-

laundromat: ervigivik

laundry: ervigivik

law: alerquun, inerquun, pisqun

lawmaker: alerquista

lawnmower: qiurcuun

lawsuit: picetaarun

laxative: anarcetaaq

lay: ~ **back** qeterte-; ~ **eggs** kayangi-, meqiq; ~ **preacher** tuyuq¹; ~ **stress more** arcaqanru-

layer: **top** ~ qaliq; **soft but granular snow, found under the top** ~ pukak; ~ **between things** ekiaq; ~ **right beneath skin of fish** kelipacuk, kelipacuutaq, keliutaq; **come off as a** ~ kii⁻²; **provide** ~ **(of insulation)** ekiir-; **peeled-off** ~ **of sod** kiitaq; **layer (inside something)** ekiaq; ~ **of decomposed meat** kiimacak; **inner** ~ **of seal gut** taiq; **black outer** ~ **of sealskin** lavtak; ~ **of walrus skin** kauk; **pulling the top** ~ **back** pakig-

Laysan albatross: yaarcaq

lazily: **lie around** ~ taklay'ar-

laziness: qessaneq

lazy: **always be** ~ qessalgu-; **feel** ~ qaategte-; **not be** ~ qessaite-; ~ **person** anarkiurta, qessamkaq, qessanquq

leach: **soak in order to** ~ **out salt** akungqa-, miicir-; **something that has been** ~ed miitaq, sulunaq

lead: **(metal)** imarkaq; ~ **pellet** kal'ciissaaq, kalkiicaaq, kal'tiissaaq; ~ **birdshot** luupiq

lead: (n) maryarta, (v) ciuliqagte-; ~ **away from danger** aviute-; ~ **an ordinary life** yuunginaq

lead line: ~ **of fishnet** atlirneq, qemiq*

leader: atanvak, ciuliqagta, ciulista, maryarta; **song** ~ apallirturta; **call out as song** ~ apallir-

leaf: cuya, pellukutaq; ~ **tobacco** taavaaqiq; **vein in tobacco** ~ iruluq; ~ **of coltsfoot** pellukutaq

leak: **air** ~ ellvik; ~ **air** elte-, nelte-; ~ **liquids** ellngar-, imange-; **seal a** ~ uqurcir-

lean: ayalurte-; ~ **against something** tulurte-; ~ **back** qeterte-; ~ **on one's hand** ayaper-; ~ **to the side** irirte-

leaning: ayalur-; **be** ~ ayalungqa-, iringqa-; ~ **against something** qetengqa-, qeter-, tulungqa-, tulur-

leap: ~ **from fire** nuteg-

learn: elite-, liite-; **endeavor to** ~ elitnaur-; ~ **from one's mistake** anucimirqe-; ~ **one's lesson** anucinge-; ~ **quickly** eliga'rte-

learned: **be** ~ elima-, elisnga-

leash: **strain at the** ~ angaqe-

least cisco: iituli, iituliq

leather: **dyed** ~ **decoration** kepcetaaq; **dyed** ~ **piece** cungagartaq; **piece of** ~ iqataq; ~ **piece with a hole for a bootlace**

putu⁻²; ~ **prepared like suede** qatviaq; ~ **rope for spear** usaaq*; ~ **seam reinforcement** asuirun; ~ **sewing tool** ikgun; ~ **worker** qatviista

leave: ayag⁻¹; ~ **(it) behind** avaur-, unite-; ~ **behind abruptly** uniarte-; ~ **behind in a race** qakvar-; ~ **behind or not remember** unime-; **not want to** ~ qemag⁻¹; ~ **alone** ilangci-; ~ **ample time** cayugnaite-; ~ **an inheritance** paicir-; ~ **me alone** tarr'u-; ~ **no room, space, place, realm for V-ing (pb)** -viite-; ~ **none** mente-; ~ **on short notice** uplerquite-; ~ **or start suddenly** ayaga'rte-; ~ **out** unime-; ~ **undisturbed** uitate-; ~ **very fast** ayakpag-; ~ **food for someone else** minaq

leavening: mayurcetaaq, mayurngik; ~ **agent** ulcetaaq

leaves: grass that has prickly ~ ussuuq; **caterpillar found on** ~ cuyaiq; **tea** ~ caayuq; ~ **and berries on a long stem** atsarrluk; ~ **in picked berries** caranglluk; **caterpillar-like creature that** ~ scorched trail tiissiq

leaving: cry because of someone's ~ nacig-

Ledum sp.: naunrakayak

lee: snowdrift in ~ of an object iqalluguaq; ~ **side** uluquq, uqeq

left: ~ **side** iqsulirneq, iqsuq, kellirneq; ~ **hand** carumik, iqsuq; ~ **arm** carumik; ~ **foot** iqsuq; **one** ~ **behind** unegtaq; **stay or be** ~ **behind** un'garte-; **go back to get someone** ~ **behind** tungair-; **bony part** ~ **after fillets are cut from a fish** enerrluyagaq, nerrluk; **feel** ~ **out or slighted** imssa-

left over: aminari-, cipte-, eliqneq, ilakui-

leftover: ilakuaq; ~ **N (pb)** -kuaq; ~ **food** aminaq, aminkuk; ~ **fish from winter split and dried** yay'ussaq; **fibrous** ~ **piece after rendering** civanr(aq*)

leg: ipik, iru, kanagaq; **break one's** ~ iruirte-; **upper** ~ kemegtuqaq; **urinate, raising one** ~ astarte-, igagtar-; **one** ~ **of a seal** caqelngauq

legend: quliraq¹; **tell a** ~ quliri-; ~ **passed down** univkaraq

legendary animals, monsters, and half-humans: amikuk, sea monster said to resemble an octopus; amlliq monster fish; arularaq monster identified as "Bigfoot"; cirunelvialuk sea creature; cissirpak great worm; ingluilnguq creature that is only half a person; inglupgayuk being with half a woman's face; irci, irciq creature, half animal and half man; itqiirpak big hand from the ocean; kun'uniq sea creature with human features seen on pack ice; meriiq creature that will suck the blood from one's big toe; miluquyuli rock-throwing creature; muruayuli creature that sinks into the ground as it walks; paalraayak creature that moves underground; qamurralek being with a dragging appendage; qununiq person who lives in the sea; qupurruyuli (being with human female face who helps people at sea); quq'uyaq polar bear; quugaarpak mammoth-like creature that lives underground; tengempak giant bird; tengmiarpak "thunderbird"; tiissiq caterpillar-like creature that leaves a scorched trail; tumarayuli magical kayak; tunturyuaryuk caribou-like creature; ūgayaran giant in Kuskokwim-area folklore; ulurrugnaq sea monster said to devour whales; uligiayuli ghost said to have a big blanket, which it wraps around children who are out too late at night playing hide-and-seek, it then takes them away; yuilriq witch or ghost that walks in the air above the ground and has no liver; a large monster that lives in the mountains and eats people

legendary humanoids: alirpak little person; cingssiik little people having conical hats; ciuliaqatuk ancestor identified with the raven; egacuayak elf, dwarf; kelessiniyaaq little people, said to be spirits of the dead; ircenrraq "little person" or extraordinary person; tukriayuli underground dweller that knocks on the earth's surface

legendary heroes and villains: Aanakalliiq baby with a big mouth; Akaguagaankaaq hero of a traditional story; An'gaqtar creator, said to be the daughter of Raven; Apanuugpak folk hero from the Kuskokwim and Nelson Is. areas; Ernerculria the bearer of daylight, Raven; Iluvaktuq hero of the people of Kwethluk; Ircaqurrluk hero; Ississaayuq shaman who foretold the coming of white people; Kukugyarpak folk hero, a long-distance and long-duration kayaker; Tep'arrrluaq alternate name of ~ hero Kukugyarpak

legendary village: ~ **set in the air** Inglerarmiut; ~ **set on high ground** Ininerarmiut, Qairuararmiut

leggings: sealskin ~ ciisquilitaq, ciisqurrilitaq

legislator: alerquista

legislature: alerquuciurtet

legs: have long ~ kanagtu-; have short ~ kanagkite-; cross one's ~ amaqigute-; fold one's ~ qungte-; area between ~ amlek; fold between ~ and abdomen imelqutak; sit with one's ~ stretched out cetungqa-, ceturte-; stretching one's ~ cetur-; dance, moving one's feet or ~ in various ways mumaa-; grasp between one's ~ amellmika-; have one's ~ folded qunginga-; have one's ~ get so cramped by cold that one cannot move pay'uqar-; suffer severe muscle cramps in the ~ qeluarci-; give it ~ keggauacir-; run on four ~ pangaleg-, pangalga-, pangalpag-, pangarvag-; spread the ~ apart avlengqa-, avler-, avlerte-; straddling with one's ~ amelmig-; traditional garment covering the ~ and torso qalluviik

leisurely: go out ~ ayangssi-; ~ **V (pb)** -ur(ar)-

lemming: avelqurpak, pugultu, qilagmiutaq*

Lemmus trimucronatus: avelqurpak, pugultu, qilagmiutaq*

lend: ~ **(it)** out navriuteke-; ~ **to (him)** navrite-; ~**ing library** navrarvik

length: taktaciq; **measure the ~ of** taktassiar-; ~ **of one yard** yaaltaq

lengthwise: cut or mark ~ **on (it)** takelmur-; **marking, cutting, moving** ~ takelmun; **fore and aft ~ deck stiffeners of kayak** qularaq; ~ **line or groove on harpoon** imelqutaguaq

lens: eciq

leprosy: mamyuilnuq pupik

leprosy: ~ **disease of garments and structures** uquggluk

Lepus americanus: cirriq, nullutuuyak, uskaanaq

Lepus othus: negilirkaq, qayuqeggliq, gaseku

less: be ~ **dark or intense** mitriate-; ~ **successful hunter** nukasegauciq

lesser golden plover: ciilmak, tuusiik, tuyik

Lesser Feast for the Dead: Merr'aq^{*1}

Lesser Memorial Feast: ac'eci-, Merr'aq^{*1}, neqlite-, uivutar-

lesson: elicau, elitnaurun; **teach a ~** ellangcar-; **lesson for the younger generation to learn from the experience of the elders** naucaqun

lest: ~ **(one)** V (pb) -yuar-

let: -cite-¹; ~ **be** uitate-; ~ **go** pegte-; ~ **(it)** V (pb)

-cir-¹; ~ **a long time elapse** ak'ani-, ak'anun; ~ **air out** elte-; “~ **bygones be bygones**” pellugcete-; **feel ~ down** narllu-¹; ~ **down one's pants** kive-; ~ **me see** ata², ata'a, ataki; ~ **one see, or be seen** tangevkar-; ~ **one drink** mercete-¹; ~ **out a yelp** uar-; ~ **out air** nelte-; ~ **one** V (pb) -cete-¹, -vkar-; ~'s **go!** amci, ampi; ~'s **see** tarr'i; (**expressing wish**) optative mood (see Endings section)

lethargic: be ~ qaategte-, qelapegte-, uralate-

lethargy: full with food to the point of ~ aqituqerte-

letter: alngarat, igaq; **seal on a ~** takarnarqun; ~ **opener** callarcissuun

lettuce: wild ~ ingukiq; **cliff** ~ inguqiq; **sea** ~ cenarayak

level: nakissuun; **carpenter's ~** maktanqegcissuun; ~ **such as grade in school** quyigtaciq

Levelock: Elivelek, Liivlek

lever: aanaspuuk, anaspuuk, ikugcuun, ikuutaq; **lift by ~ action** ikug-¹; **small ~** ikgun; ~-**action rifle** ikuuryaraq

liar: iqelciq, iqlungarli

library: **lending** ~ navrarvik

lice: look for ~ kumakir-; **comb for ~** kumakircuun, nerescin; **pick ~ and squash with teeth** pukite-

license: kalikartaq

lichen: ciruneruat, qelquaq, ungagaq; **reindeer moss (a ~)** taqukanguaq, tuntut neqait; **cooked mixture including lichen** elqunaq

lick: alme-, alumcug-, pair-, patemcug-, see Barnum (14); ~ **fingers** alqimar-, epaar-, patemcug-; ~ **completely clean** painqegcaar(ar)-

lid: patu-; **become loose (of ~s)** angi-

lie: picinrilnguq*, iqlu-; ~ **maliciously** iqluqu-; **tend to tell ~s** iqlungar-

lie: ~ **down** elgarte-, inarte-, taklarte-; **wanting to ~ down** inaryug-; ~ **face-down** palurte-; ~ **on the back** neverte-; ~ **in wait for** ingcur-, nayur-; ~ **around lazily** taklay'ar-; ~ **on one's side and watch someone work** ac'irci-; **what ~s ahead** ciuneq

life: unguva, yuuciq; **come back to ~** unguir-; **for a stage of ~ to be over** qasqite-; **way of ~** piciryaraq, yuuyaraq; **one who lives a traditional ~** yuulria; **lead an ordinary, unexceptional ~** yuunginaq; **lose one's spirit for ~** avenrir-; **age quickly after staying youngish throughout one's ~** qimunqe-; **pay with the necessities of ~** pupsir-; **save one's ~** anirtur-; **useful for ~** yuutnguarka; ~ **event** eyagna; ~ **everlasting** unguva nangyuilnguq; ~ **force** puqla; ~'s **path** egilra

life jacket: pugtaun

lifetime: yuuciq

lift: kevek, nalug-¹; ~ **by lever action** ikug-¹; **lift up** akir-¹, qerratarte-; ~ **up the clothing one is wearing** qakegte-; **be ~ed up** qerratarte-; ~**ed load** kevek

light: kuman; **any kind of** ~ naniq; **be in the** ~ kenurte-; **flash** ~ at ciqinqar-; **for a flicker or glimmer of** ~ to be visible tanqivyugte-; **have** ~ **streaming out of it** qamurrir-; **lamp or** ~ kenurraq; ~ **bulb** nakacuguaq; **shine** ~ on akir-²; **night** ~ unuggsuun; **old-style snow goggles, which admit only a little** ~ niguak, niiguak; **regard (him) in a positive** ~ yugnike-; **small** ~ kenurrayagaq; **turn down** ~ cuyute-; ~ **plant** kenurrivik; ~-**plant operator** kenurriurta
light: ~ **a fire** kenng-e, kumarte-; ~ **a match** kenngallag-; **cigarette** ~er kumarcissuun
light: **be** ~ **in weight** uqiggete-; **become** ~ **in weight** uqiggeli-; ~ **glove** aggsak; ~ **inner glove** aiggsak; ~ **snow or rain** kaneevluk; **be** ~-**headed** kemni-
light: ~ **gray or brown dog** quvauk; ~ **piece of fur** yurturuaq; ~-**colored decoration on parka** tungunqucuk; ~-**colored fur from caribou** pukiq; ~-**colored fur from caribou fawn** pukirraq; ~-**colored stone used for whetstones** uqu'urniq
lightly: **pinch** ~ pupeckar-
lightning: kenerpallak; ~ **and thunder** kalluk; **make a crackling noise (as of ~)** tiivartar-
lights: **northern** ~ qiuryaq
lightweight: ~ **cotton cloth** ciitsaaq
Ligusticam hultenii: ciukaraq
Ligusticum scoticum: mecuerri, tukaayuq
like (similar): *equalis case* (see *Endings* section); **tuar**, **tuarpiaq**; ~ **a person** Yugtun; ~ **a Yup'ik** Yugtun; **what something is** ~ eluciq, luuciq; ~ **now** wacitetun; ~ **nowadays** watuacetun; ~ **one** ataucitun; ~ **that** tuaten; ~ **this** kuten, waten; **be or do** ~ **this** elliur-; **act** ~ **this** watna-; **be this way**, ~ **this** matuu-; **exactly** ~ **this** watakacagaq; **one** ~ **this** uku-; ~ **this one** uutun; **insistent** ~ **a child** umyui-; **think** ~ **or alike** umyuallgutke-; **one that is** ~ N (*pb*) -quq
like: (*v*) assike-, keneke-, pingake-, pinique-; ~ **at the time of (it)** nalliinitun; ~ **(him) as a friend** aiparnike-; ~ **very much to** V (*pb*) -yunqegg-
likeness: tarenraq
lily: **yellow pond** ~ paparnaq
Limanda aspera: quarryarnaq
limb: ~ **of the body** ipik; **lower** ~ kanagaq; ~ **of quadruped or insect** ipik; ~ **of tree** avayaq; **be long~ed** ipigtu-; **have sore** ~s ipigglugte-
limit: **bag** ~ pitarkam ernermi ataucimi amllertacirkaa; **consume without** ~ akunriur-; **to be (gone) without a** ~ ngelaite-
Limnodromus sp.: cevyrar(aq*), kukukuaq, qayaruartalek, sugg'erpak, tulikaq
limp: tussite-; **go** ~ unair-; **be** ~ **from exhaustion** tayatevkar-
limpet: ~ **shell** qengapcuar(aq*)
line: ceteq, citeq, see *Adams* (41); **be situated in a** ~ yaaqliqe-; **go in a straight** ~ naki-²; **binding** ~ nulukaq; **bottom groove** ~ **in an oval bowl** allungilleq; **clothes** ~ inivik; **sealskin** ~ **to tie kayaks together** ac'irutaq¹; **fishing** ~ cagta, ipiutaq, iqsak, manaqutaq; **arrow with** ~ **attached** kinguliralek; **harpoon** ~ kinguliraq; **harpoon head attached to the shaft by a** ~ kukgaq; **harpoon** ~ **part** engevyaraq; **coiled sealskin** ~ **for harpoon** imgun; **seal-hunting harpoon with** ~ **attached** aklega; **loop of** ~ **through seal harpoon head** tukarta; **splicing of** ~ **loop through seal harpoon head** qilagturaq; **incised** ~ **from the harpoon head to the spur** imelqutaguaq; **loop at end of** ~ urciq; **play out (of a harpoon ~)** nek've-; **rounded** ~ taprualluk; **skin** ~ **to fasten skirt around hatch of kayak** agarun; **spear** ~ unraq; ~ **attached to a spear** usaaq*; **tow** ~ angaun; **walrus-skin** ~ qavya; **thin** ~ **made from thin skins** tapruar(aq*)²; ~ **of grain in wood** pagaq; ~ **of hills is doubled** ing'ar-; ~ **of snares for birds** negaraq*; ~ **of stitching on top of kayak** ikavsianeq; ~ **reel** imruyutaq*; ~ **that ties boat to shore or dog to stake** petuk; ~ **used to set net under ice** amun; **bullet with** ~s **on the top** cangeengalnguq*; **form into two** ~s amigpate-
linen: **hand-twisted** ~ **thread** yualukiuraq; **tough** ~ **twine for skin-sewing** elngurliq
liner: ilupeqsaq; **woven** ~ **for skin boot** alliqsak; **fur** ~ **for skin boot** murun; **put on boot without** ~ muru-
linguist: qaneryariurta
lining: ekiaq, ilulirneq; **edible** ~ **of seal intestine** qiaq; ~ **of garment** ilupeq; **reindeer-skin** ~ **for boots** mamru; **stomach** ~ **tissue of caribou or moose** qecaruag; **grass used for** ~ **storage pit** englullinr(aq*); ~ **on the floor of a beaver den** isriq
link: ~ **joint** usguneq
lint: caarrluk, carrluk; **clinging debris (such as ~)** nevluk
lion: yugtutuli; **sea** ~ uginaq, uinaq
lip: cugg'eq, qerrluq, qissiq, sugg'eq; **scoop with rake-like bottom** ~ iqvarcuun; **groove between nostrils and upper** ~ kakeggililiyaraq; ~ **directly under philtrum** kucurvik; ~ **piece for container** pasvaagun; ~ **plug** tapruartaq; **pucker one's** ~s quunite-

liquid: bloody ~ essnguq; **choke on** ~ qecuqite-; **churn (of ~)** qalla-, qallate-¹; **squeeze to remove** ~ cipegte-, qemrar-; **dip into a** ~ qalute-; **drop of** ~ kuta; **be encrusted (of ~)** ciqauuma-; **flowing** ~ ku-; **gulp down** ~ aalemtaalar-; **issue forth** ~ maqe-; **provide** ~ emite-, miite-¹; **put in a** ~ akurte-; **remove oil, foam, etc. from the surface of a** ~ punerte-; **residue inside a container that held** ~ kivyaneq; **seal oil or other ~ in which food is dipped** meciaoq; **skim a** ~ pugyar-; **sediment in a** ~ kisneq; **tea leaves or the** ~ caayuq; **throw ~ onto (it)** ceqvallertar-; **wring ~ out** ciur-, civur-; **release ~ from within** ege-; ~ **part of a stew** imarkuaq; ~ **part of something** mecuq; **be clear (of ~s)** ecuite-; **be murky (of ~s)** cur-, ecur-; **be thick (of ~)** nelnguq; **heat (of ~)** uqnir-; **leak (in ~)** imange-; **leak ~s from a container** ellngar-
liquor: taangaq; **drink ~ to get drunk** emra-; **drink liquor repeatedly at short intervals** mer'a-;
~ store taangarvik

listen: niicugni-, tarr'i; ~ **and obey** niisnga-; ~ **and heed** niicu-, qanerciryar-; **be hard or painful to** ~ niitniite-¹; ~! kaaka;
talk in a voice audible only to one's ~er tarirte-

listless: be ~ agarcete-, niniite-, qaategte-; **feel very** ~ uqamair-

lit: be ~ kuma-

litter: smallest pup in a ~ uuqessngitak

little: be ~ mike-, mikte-; **be a** ~ better ikumlar-te-; **how** ~! acaca; **V a** ~ (pb) -rrar-, -vguar(ar)-; **V a ~ at a time (pb)** -mciur(ar)-; ~ **baby N (pb)** -yaya(g)aq*; ~ **bird** cetaaq; ~ **bit** carraq*, carrarmek, ellma, ellmaar(aq*), ellmacuar(aq*); **eat** ~ bit neramci-; ~ **bit of N (pb)** ilarraq, -kaineq, -rraq*; **just a ~ bit of** ~ (pb) -rraq*; **any ~ bit of food available** neqaraq; ~ **bit of N (pb)** -qucuk; ~ **carved parts on kayak** nutengqupagta; ~ **finger** iqelquq, iququq; **goggles that admit only a ~ light** niguak; **just a ~ N (pb)** -rraq*; ~ **N (pb)** -cuar(aq*), -cungaq, -kar(aq*)¹, -kcuar(aq*), -ya(g)aq*; **make ~ noises** nepaksugte-; **a ~ on the side toward speaker** ukakarar-; ~ **one** mikelnguq*; **for dear ~ one to be V-ing (pb)** -ya(g)ar-; ~ **one with a big N (pb)** -payagaq*; **put a ~ patch on** callemkar-; ~ **person** cusr(aq*); ~ **piece of N (pb)** -ar(aq*); ~ **room at side of entrance** qerrayaq; ~ **thing that is V (pb)** -qucuk; **pick and eat ~ things** pukite-; ~ **toe** iqelquq; **be a ~ V (pb)** -ur(ar)-

Little Bear: Kaviaret

Little Dipper: Nayipar(aq*)

little people: legendary ~ alirpak, ircenrraq*; **village set on high ground in the world of the** ~ Ininermiut, Qairuararmiut; ~ **said to be spirits of the dead and to appear to those who don't accept Christianity** kelessiniayaaq; **one type of** ~ egacuayak; **one of a ~ having hats resembling fish traps** cingssiik; **village set in the air in the world of the** ~ Inlernarmiut; **portal above our world for the** ~ ellangqerrucaraq; **portal below our world for the** ~ aciirucaraq

live: anerteqe-, uita-, yuu-¹, see Turner (5), Adams (40); ~ **along major rivers or on the coast** akulmiu; ~ **by (it)** yuuteke-; **one who ~s an ordinary traditional life** yuulria ~ **by subsistence** yuungnaqe-; ~ **in the traditional way** yuunginaq; ~ **in wife's village** nengaugite-; ~ **off other people** cingpaci-

livelihood: have as one's ~ yuuteke-; **make a traditional** ~ yuungnaqe-

lively: be ~ pavig-

liver: caimik, tenguk; "Eskimo ice cream" made with fish ~ tenguggluk; **witch or ghost that has no** ~ yuilriq

living: make a ~ pingnatug-; **skull outside a** ~ body nasqukuyuk; **man ~ in his wife's village** nengaugitaq; **not want to go back to one's former ~ situation** mege-; ~ **spirit of a person** puqla; ~ **thing** unguvalria; **orphan and grandparent ~ together** elliraaraurluunkuk

load: uci; **back** ~ pequmik; **breastplate used when carrying a back** ~ tassiiatq; ~ **carried on the back** amaq; **put a small ~ in one's pack** atemkar-, atempag-; **carry a heavy ~ on one's back** pequmpag-; **lifted** ~ kevek; **tarpaulin used to cover the ~ on a sled or boat** cingyaaq; **tie a ~ on a sled** nuilrar-, nuvilrar-; **binding for tying ~ on sled** nuilraun

loaf: bread ~ mukaaq

loaned: ~-out thing navriun

Lobaria scrobiculata: qelquaq

lobster: beach bug similar to ~ nastarnaq

local: ~ **boundary commission** nunacuarni avatmeggnnek arenqiirturtet; ~ **person** makumiu

located: be ~ high quleqsig-, qussig-, quyig-

loche: aninirpak, kanayurna, manigna, tengugpalek; **set of twenty** ~ tuvqertat

lock: kelucaq, kelussa; **man's hairdo with long ~s** ketekneq

locust: petgartayuli

lodged: be ~ in a crack qerringa-

loft: lavisqaq, navi'iskaaq, navisqaq

log: muragaq, murak; **brace a ~ against a door** avir-; **drift ~** ciquq, ciruq, uqvinraq; **main horizontal elevated ~ of fish rack** agagliiyaq; **~ at doorway to old-time house** qissiryaq; **~ above door** qaliqerrun; **~ cabin** canirtaq; **thin ~ from a spruce sapling** unrapigaq; **~ hung horizontally for games** aavussa, ek'ur-, tuussa¹, see Nelson (23); **~ parallel to the back of a kashim** tugeryaraq; **~ used as a headrest or a divider** akin, akitaq; **~ with a groove soaked with sap** cayagalek; **~ used as a maul** uluryarutaq; **stack ~s** nuarte-, nuirte-

loincloth: qepyun

lollipop: epurralek

Lomavik: Luumarvik

lone: ~ individual ellnginar(aq*)

loneliness: **be restless because of ~** agamyak; **cause ~** alainarqe-, alianarqe-

lonely: **be ~** alianiur-, alaiyug-, aliyug-; **find it ~** alainake-, alianake-

lonesome: **be ~** nanilliur-

long (distance): **be ~** martu-, take-, uyatu-; **~er or ~est thing** takqupak; **have ~ legs** kanagtu-; **expel gas, often ~** nelepag-; **wear a ~ garment** akulugci-; **~ hair on the neck of dog or wolf** qakun; **~ jawbone** assingaq; **~ narrow lake** kuiguag; **have ~ range** ag'inertu-; **~ roots of a tree** cagpaaluk; **cut hide into ~** thong pinve-; **~est feather of bird's wing** niss'uq; **one of two ~ strips of calfskin on a parka** ellutmuag; **legendary ~-distance kayaker** Kukugyarpak; **~-haired dog** mequp'ayagaq*; **~-handled ladle** arulamirun; **be ~-limbed** ipigtu-; **break ~, slender objects** asemte-; **have ~, stringy feces** uskurari-

long (temporal): **~ ago:** imumi; **from ~ ago** envanek, temeqvanek; **person of ~ ago** ciuliaqatuk; **since very ~ ago** ak'arpak; **be ~ past** akaurarte-; **have pain in hands after ~ hours of work** taprite-; **far away or ~ long ago** ima(ni); **for the days to get ~er** ernengaar(ar)-

long for: ivar-, yuar-

long time: ak'a, ak'anun; **be glad to see someone after a ~** iryiqe-; **be gone for a ~** nulte-; **fade away for a ~** umi-; **for the first time in a ~** ak'anek; **have been V-ing for a ~ (pb)** -ma-; **take a ~** qangni-; **V for the first time in a ~ (pb)** -paalug-; **for a ~ to have passed** envau-; **~ ago** ak'a avani, ak'a imumi, akaurarte-

longfin: ~ smelt kalenquq

longitudinal: ~ strips of a fish trap tungite-

longnose sucker: cungartak

longshoreman: uciirta

longspur: Lapland ~ mararmiutaq*, see Adams (13); **female Lapland ~** mecaqtaq; **male Lapland ~** nacaqupak

Lontra canadensis: aaquyaq, ceñiq'aq, cenkaq, cinkaq, cuignilnguq*, pirtuqciraq, senkaq

look: ~ after nayur-, tarike-; ~ around kiara-, kiarte-, kiyarte-, nacete-, ussar-; ~ at tangke-, tangssug-, tangvag-; **be pleasant to ~ at** tangnirqe-, tangssunarqe-; **be unpleasant to ~ at** tangniite-; ~! atam, tang; ~ at him/it! tangrrii-; ~ at one's reflection tarenriur-; ~ at while passing by yaatiir-; ~ back kingyar-, takuyar-; ~ down on tangemcuke-; ~ for ivar-, yuar-; ~ for eggs cangu-; ~ for lice kumakir-; ~ forward to something neq'aniur-; ~ good kenegnar-; ~ interesting tangssunarqe-; ~ into corners, bays, etc. qinangnir-; ~ nice tangnircar-; ~ out of the corner of one's eye qigcig⁻¹; ~ outside qinerte-; ~ over a barrier uyangte-; ~ over one's shoulder takuyar-; **not be able to ~ right at someone** qitngayug-; ~ at, using peripheral vision qigcig⁻¹; ~ sideways qigcig⁻¹, takuyar-; **poke one's head out as to take a ~** yurar⁻²; ~ through the door or window uyangte-; ~ up to pirkake-; **be well worth ~ing at** tangssunarqe-; ~ing at with yearning tangaa-

lookout: nacesvik; ~ place nascarag, nassvik; **manning a ~ for** nacesnga-

loon: qerqauq; **arctic ~** tunutellek, yaqulegpak; **common ~** tuullek, tunupirtaq, urr'urruayuli, yaqulegpak; **red-throated ~** qaqaq, qucuniq; **yellow-billed ~** tuullek

loop: ~ at end of line urciq; **sealskin ~ to hold harpoon** qasmigutaq; **splicing of line ~** qilagturaq; ~ through harpoon head tukarta; ~ on garment for fastener negurluq; ~ for bootlace putulri; ~ at opening of grass bag pass'ag; ~s on a kayak skin tugcilqar-

loose: **be ~** qacu⁻¹; **be too ~-fitting** kallake-; **become ~** angi-; **dog running ~ alongside team** kilgaakuirta; **be ~ fitting** qatangllugte-; **ice that comes ~ from the bottom** pugteqrun; **for ~ pack ice to trap one** mallgute-; ~ soil as insulation eviun, kaimaq

loosely: **fit in ~** qacalke-; **pack ~** tekalragte-; **be ~ attached** arula, qacagte-; ~ woven grass basket kuusqun; ~ woven grass carrying-bag issran; ~ woven grass mat eviun

loosen: angite-; **tool used to ~ things** angicissuun; **soak to ~ hair from sealskin** akungqa-

lopsided: be ~ cangungqa-; **become** ~ cangurte-

loquacious: be ~ qanrenqegg-, qanyu-

lord: ataneq

lose: cagmar-; ~ **awareness, consciousness, one's good sense** ellairute-; ~ **balance** ayaluqerte-; ~ **color** qesuir-, ui-; ~ **consciousness** nalluqar-, pella-; ~ **coordination** unair-; ~ **eye** iingirte-; ~ **grip on something** pegleqrute-; ~ **hair** meqe-; ~ **his N (pb)** -i:run; ~ **mind** usviir-; ~ **part** ilair⁻¹; ~ **sanity** umyuacuar-; ~ **something by it's being taken away** tegui-; ~ **something small** cagi-; ~ **spirit for life** avenrir-; ~ **temper** cuaqerte-; ~ **tooth** ilngir-; ~ **train of thought** umyugailkacag-; ~ **way** pella-; ~ **weight** kemgir-

loser: unegtaq

loss: regret a ~ uurcara-

lost: be ~ cagmar-, tayimngu-; **get** ~ pella-; ~ **time** cagnite⁻²; ~ **weight** kemgiute-

lot: nall'arcetaarun; catch a ~ cangliqe-; **catch a** ~ of N (pb) -liqe⁻¹; **eat a** ~ nerep'ag-; **pick a** ~ of berries iqviqe-; **get a** ~ of food at a party uyiqe-; **produce a** ~ of heat matnir-

Lota lota: aninirpak, kanayurna, manigna, tengugpalek

lots: amlleq; for there to be ~ of mosquitoes egturyir-; ~ of Ns (pb) -r'aya'aq; **have** ~ of N (pb) -lir-, -ucir-; **for there to be** ~ of time before V-ing (pb) -yalqaate-

lottery: nall'arcetaarun

loud: be ~ migtu-, neptu-, qastu-; **emit** ~ howls maruarpaga-; **sing without saying words out** ~ megamliur-; ~ **noise** ceryuq, cingqur-, mamqe-, mengqurpak, migpak, miite⁻², qukilngu-, qukir-; **cry out in a** ~ **whimper** cungiallag-

loudly: nepsarpak; burp ~ elcervag-, elcirpag-, ellecpag-; **call** ~ qayagpag-, qayagpaga-; **sob** ~ mangelpag-; **speak** ~ erinia-; ~ **break wind** lep'ag-, nelepag-

loudmouth: be a ~ qanqataite-

louse: kumak, neresta, ungilak; rodent ~ keggerpak, maqkaurkar(aq*); ~ **nit** ingqiq

lousewort: ulevleruyak

lousy: ~ old N (pb) -ruk

lovable: be ~ kenegnarqe-

lovage: ciukaraq

love: kenka, kenkun, piniqe-; be in ~ kenegyug-; **come to** ~ kenegyagute-; ~ **in any sense** keneke-; ~ **to V (pb)** -yunqegg-; **one who ~s to V (pb)** -yunqeggli

loved one: ken'gun¹

lovely: be ~ kenegnar-

lover: uinguaq

low: be ~ qerkite-, qurkite-; **sun sits** ~ akerta aqumuq; ~ **altitude** ceva; **be** ~ **in elevation** kerkite-; **be** ~ atgite-; **for the tide to be** ~ eninga-, enuma-; **be** ~ **in volume** qaskite-; ~ **muffled barks** teriir-

low tide: very ~ envvag-; **sandbar exposed at** ~ en'aq, ken'aq; **wait for** ~ enetnercir-

low-bush cranberry: kavirliq, kitngik², passiarkaq, tumagliq

low-bush willow: inaqaciq

lower (adj): ~ abdomen akuraq; ~ **back** qukaq; **Mongolian spot on** ~ **back** qiuneq; ~ **bow piece of kayak** amuvik; **hand-hold at** ~ **end of seal harpoon** cigvigquq; ~ **limb** kanagaq; ~ **part** kanagaq; ~ **part of a body** iivkaneq; ~ **of a snout or beak** cugg'eq, sugg'eq; ~ **part of garment** aku; **have food caught in the** ~ **throat** tumilngu-; **share a catch (particularly the animal's** ~ **part)** kuyagtar-; ~ **sternpiece of kayak** kagalug

lower (v): acivaqanir-; ~ (it) kalevte-, kalvag-; ~ **from a height** ivkar-, iivkar-; ~ **on a rope** aqevlerte-

lowest: ~ point qerkilqurraq*

loyalty: swear ~ ukvernarcar-

lubricating oil: uqurun

lucky: be ~ piluaqar-; **be very** ~ kanngurte-

lumbar vertebrae: qukaq

lump: qelengquq; ~ of caked matter tuvlaq; ~ **of earth** qarmaq; ~ **in flesh** marayeq, qalengquq, teggenquq, tuvculqurraq; ~ **in throat** tuvcinguarvik

lumpy: be ~ (of walrus skin) pengitag-; **become** ~ tuve-

lunch: apiataq, ernequtaq, ernermkutaq
lung: caqanak, elravik, kemegneq, pugtaun, *see Nelson (59)*; **cooked seal** ~ cuakayak
lungpower: cayaq
lungwort: textured ~ qelquaq
Lupus canis: kaganaq
lure: fishing ~ with hook manaq; hookless ~ uqtaq
lust: arniurneq; ~ after eklike-, ekliyug-
Lutra canadensis: keggiarnaq
Lycoperdon sp.: agyam anaa, puyunguaq
lying: mother seal swimming near floe on which her pup is ~ uginagumaq; ~ back qetengqa-, qeter-; ~ down: elgar-, inar-; **be** ~ down elgangqa-, inangqa-, takla-; **moon is** “~ down on its back” IRALUQ NEVENGQAUQ; **be** ~ face-down palungqa-; ~ on one’s back nevengqa-, never-, taklaur(ar)-; **kick with both feet from** ~ position tukar-
lymph node: swollen ~ qenercinrraq*
lynx: niutuayaq, tertuli
Lynx canadensis: niutuayaq, tertuli
lyrics: apalluk, apallulek

M

macaroni: mak’alunaq, qilunguuyaq, qup’luruaq
machine: massiinaq; **sewing** ~ mingqessuun; **washing** ~ iqairissuun
made: have ~ (it) piliaqe-; **round bowl** ~ for girls uivvluqaq; **hole** ~ intentionally ukineq; **a** ~ N (*pb*) -liaq
made up: coo words ~ for a child ineqe-, inqe-, inqutaq
magazine: cuvri, ikirtaat, kalikat, maktaat; **page of** ~ ikirnaq
maggot: paraluq, qup’lu, quvlu, quvluq; **decomposed meat beneath the skin of a dried fish, caused by** ~s kiimacak; **be** ~y paraluq; **suddenly become** ~y paralqar-
magical: ~ kayak type that can repair itself tumarayuli
magistrate: apqaurta, kamiss’enaq
magnet: nepcurliq
magpie: qalqaruq; **black-billed** ~ qalqerayak
mail: kalikaq; ~ plane kalikiurta
mail-order: ~ catalog tuyurcuun; ~ item tuyuq²
mailman: kalikiurta
maimed: ~ person mangamculria
main: ~ channel through wide spot in river egmiumaneq; **soup served as** ~ course suupaq; ~ horizontal elevated log of fish rack agagliiyaq; ~ part tema^o; ~ vein of the earth NUNAM TAQRA
mainland: Etolin Strait between Nunivak Is. and the ~ Akuluraq; ~er paug̃kumiu
major: ~ N (*pb*) -rrlak; **person not living along** ~ rivers or on the coast akulmiu; **break in a** ~ way ikaspag-, nav’pag-
majority: member of the ~ amllenrulria
make: ~ aged fish quli-; ~ an unexpected discovery alangru-; ~ beautiful(ly) kenagte-, kenugte-; ~ bed inarriur-; ~

bluish qiurqe, qiute-; ~ bread kelipi-; ~ burnt offering ekua-; ~ clanging and banging noises avirli-; ~ coffee kuuvvii-; ~ considered decision naspertur-; ~ crumbs kaame-, kaime-; ~ crunching or growling noise qiuryi-; ~ dancing motions to music qac'ag-; ~ face cirurtar-; ~ fire kenir⁻², kevkar⁻²; ~ fishnet kuvyi-, qilag-; ~ gleeful sounds qiilera-; ~ good assircar-; ~ grass basket mingqii-; ~ (him) cry intentionally qiarqe-; ~ hole in it putu⁻², ukite-; ~ hole through the ice anlui-, anlui-; ~ house nel'i-; ~ into a batter murte-, urte-; ~ "it" anag-; ~ (it) V (pb) -cir⁻¹; ~ listener ashamed yuaruksualler(aq*); ~ livelihood yuungnaqe-; ~ living pingnatug-; ~ masks agayuli-; ~ mistake ulapsagte-; ~ motions in a dance arulaci-; ~ movement that attracts notice peke-; ~ muffled animal noises emyugte-; ~ murmuring sounds qaalruar-; ~ N (pb) -li⁻²; ~ N noise (pb) -te⁻⁵; ~ no attempt to help workers tararte-; ~ noise mianigte-, nepsallag-, nepsarte-, nepugte-, qasqaara-; ~ noise or give other evidence of N (pb) -lkite-; ~ offering aviukaq, nalug⁻¹; ~ one happy quyvagnarqe-, qusvanarqe-; ~ one ticklish qumcirnarqe-; ~ one want to V, or to V it (pb) -yugnarqe⁻²; ~ others feel that one is V (pb) -taar⁻¹; ~ parka out of various types of bird skin tamaceñi-; ~ plans egnia-, pillerkir-, unuaqute-; ~ prayers agayuli-; ~ presence known yulkite-; ~ ready piqainaurte-; ~ ringing noise qasiarte-; ~ room for nunakegte-; ~ rope from sealskin pinevkar-; ~ rumbling noise tem'irte-; ~ scrimshaw ingciq; ~ skin pliable iqute-; ~ slick piiragcar-; ~ snow shelter aniguyar-; ~ soft growling noise engaulugte-; ~ something cali-, cavesra-, pili-; ~ sound nepelkirte-; ~ sound of flapping wings levvlugte-; ~ sound of N (pb) -rpallar-; ~ sounds other than those of human speech qalria-; ~ stitches in (it) kelir-; ~ sudden move pek'arte-; ~ supplication kaiga-; ~ sweeping motion at (it) kalguur-; ~ swishing sound sugg'agte-; ~ tea saanili-; ~ temporary patch uqurcir-; ~ thinner ekiarte-; ~ tools and weapons umi-; ~ "uu" sound uur-; ~ war anguyak

makeshift: ~ skin-covered boat angyaqatak

making: ~ a face cangungqa-; ~ a large wound nutpag-; ~ exaggerated dancing motions kass'ig-; ~ holes (drill) pataq; ~ holes (ice chisel) tugeq; ~ lamp wicks uusqunguaq; ~ things of wood munarciaq

male: ~ human angun; ~ teenager ayagyuaq, yun'errar(aq*); ~ younger sister of a ~ nayagaq; ~ cross-cousin of a female uicungaq*; ~ cross-cousin of a ~ ilur(aq*); ~'s grandparent's cross-cousin's granddaughter nuliacungaq*; ~'s parent's cross-cousin's son, ~ friend of a ~ ilur(aq*); ~ animal nonhuman angucaluq¹; ~ common eider tunupista; ~ grass plant tugglugpak; ~ Lapland longspur nacaqupak; ~ seal in rut tegak

malevolent: have ~ thoughts umyuarrrliqe-

malicious: ~ mischief asrirciryaraq; have ~ thoughts umyuarrrliqe-; ~ly lie iqluqu-

malignancy: mamyuilnquq*

malignant: ~ growth nauneq

mallard: curcurpak, iyukarpak, nelqitaaq, perayak, surrsurpak, uqsuqerpak, uqulkatagpak, uutkaa, yuukarpak, *see Marsh (12)*

Mallotus villosus: cikaq

mammal: land ~ ungunqssiq; sea ~ imarpillaq, unkumiutaq; **bladder of a small** ~ cikutaq; **stomach sac of** ~ qerruqutaq; **thigh of** ~ mimeq; **signal one has killed a sea** ~ uurcaq; **weapon to kill a sea** ~ aangruiyak

mammoth: equgaarpak, keligvak, quugaaq, quugaarpak; **fossilized** ~ ivory quugiinraq

Mammuthus primegenius: equgaarpak, keligvak

man: angun; **become a** ~ angutngurte-; **old** ~ angukara'urluq*, angukaraq, angulluaq, angullugaq, angulluguaq, angutengiar(aq*), angutnaraq, *see Khromchenko (1), Wrangell (5), Adams (44)*; **young** ~ nekevyuk, nuka'urluq*, yun'errar(aq*); ~ **in his prime** nukalpiaq; ~ **who lived in kashim** qasgimiu; ~ **who has married into a family** nengaugitaq; **child of woman by** ~ **to whom she is not married (child of a woman by a ~)** acuniaqengaq; ~ **residing in his wife's village** nengaugitaq; **mask a** ~ **makes as he wishes** uigturcuun; **half** ~ **and half animal** irci, irciq

man-eater yugtutuli

man's: ~ **bag for woodworking tools** equgcuutnguarrak; ~ **brother's child** qangiar(aq*); ~ **Eskimo dance** arulaq; ~ **hairdo with long locks over each ear** ketekneq; ~ **hoodless caribou-skin parka** qaliluk; ~ **labret** elciqaruaq, ungunqun; ~ **large median stone lip plug** tapruartaq; ~ **large wooden bowl** nerun; ~ **nephew or niece through his brother** qangiar(aq*); ~ **niece or nephew through his sister** usruq, uyruq; ~ **second wife** neqliurta; ~ **sister's child** usruq, uyruq; ~ **traveling boot** an'giun; ~ **wife's sister's husband** arcik, arenqiartekaq

manage: be unable to ~ artur-, arturyagute-

management: tower used by fisheries ~ authorities nassvik

manager: theater ~ tangrrualiuurta

mandible: agluquq

maneuverable: **be** ~ cayugciryar-
manhandle: aangulugtuute-
manifesting: **spiritual uncleanliness** ~ **itself** essuararaq
manmade: ~ **channel** cev'aq, kuiliaq; **museum of** ~ **artifacts** yugtarvik; ~ **hole** elakaq
manner: piciraraq, piuryaraq; **in any** ~ piciatun; **act in an unacceptable** ~ pissaqe-
mannered: **mild**~ **person** ellmikutuar(aq*)
manning: **be** ~ **a lookout** nacesnga-
Manokotak: Manuquutaq
manslaughter: **commit** ~ yugte-
mantle: **lamp** ~ leg'un; ~ **in gas lamp** ingcu
manually: **probe** ~ qakussaag-
manufactured: ~ **article** kass'artaq, taqumalria; ~ **boot** cap'akiq*, sap'akiq
many: amlleq; **how** ~? qavcin, qayutun; **so** ~! ik'ikika; **pick berries although there aren't** ~ purriur-; ~ **a** — amlleq; ~ **Ns** (pb) -yag-, -rugaq*; ~ **people** yugugaq*; **have** ~ **people** yugyag-; ~ **times** amllerqunek
map: nunanguaq, *see Adams (17)*
marble: ~ **for playing games** maapelaq
March: Kepnerciq, TAQUKAT TANQIAT, Tengmiirviguaq, *see Adams (69)*; **celebration held in late February or early** ~ Agayuyaraq
mare's-tail: qugyutnguaq, qugyuut neqait, tayaruk²; **dead** ~ pugtassaq; **tuber of** ~ utngungssaq*; ~ **tuber taken from mouse caches** uqnaq
marigold: **marsh** ~ allngiguaq, uivluk; **marsh** ~ **bulb** anguteryuk
marinate: egnir-
marionette: ~**hung in the communal men's house** neviararuaq, peksetaaq
mark: alngaq, ceteq, cet'raar(aq*), cet'rautaq, citeq, igaq, nallunailkutaq, qaraliq; ~ **lengthwise** takelmur-; ~ **widthwise** kepelmur-; **engraved** ~ tevagneq; **water** ~ **from a drip or tide** unineq; **white** ~ **on fingernail** teglek
marker: **grave** ~ alailun, eliveq, elliveq; **trail** ~ alailun, nallunailkutaq, pellaayailkun; ~ **set in the ground** napautaq
market: ~ **things** tuniar-
marketplace: tuniarvik
marking: ~ **lengthwise** takelmun; ~ **widthwise** kepelmun; ~**s around jaw** tuqumkassua
marmot: cikigpak, qanganarrluk, uiq*, *see Wrangell (13)*; ~ **trap** *see Nelson (28)*
Marmota caligata: cikigpak, qanganarrluk, uiq*
maroon: ~ **thing** aumarngalnguq
marriage: nulirqucaraq; **be rejected for** ~ **because of shamanistic machinations** nulirturciimacir-; **second wife in a polygamous** ~ nukaraq; **uncle by** ~ **to paternal aunt's husband** nengauk; **in-law acquired by** ~ **of child, sibling, or self** tukuq
married: **be** ~ yuunginaq; ~ **couple** aipaqellriik; **woman** ~ **into a family** ukurritaq; **child of a woman by a man to whom she is not** ~ acuniaqengaq
marrow: pateq; **dried heart sac used for storing** ~ ircaqinraq*; **eat** ~ pateq; ~ **extractor** paterturrsuun, *see Nelson (70)*
marry: kassuute-, nulirtur-, uinge-; **ask to** ~ nulirrniar-; ~ **into a village or family** nengaugite-, ukurrite-
marsh fivefinger: mecungyuilnguq*
marsh hawk: qaku'urtaq
marsh marigold: allngiguaq, irunguaq¹, uivluk; ~ **bulb** anguteryuk
Marshall: Masserculleq; **Pilcher Mountain near** ~ Ing'erllak
marshy: ~, **muddy lowland** maraq; ~ **area where a lake has dried up and grasses have started to grow** qass'uqitak
marten: palurngalria, qavcicuar(aq*)
Martes americana: palurngalria, qavcicuar(aq*)
marvel: irr'i-, ukveraite-
Mary: **Virgin** ~ Naayaak, nay'ak
mash: ~ **to remove liquid** qemrar-; ~ **to a granular consistency** ari-, arite-; **be** ~ed massi-, passi-
mask: avangcaq, kegginaquq; **drawings made on a** ~ qamuraq; **figure on a** ~ canguaq; **finger** ~ taruyamaarun, *see Nelson*

(64); **traditional** ~ agayu; **shaman's** ~ nepcetaq, tukaraun; **wooden ring put around a** ~ ellanguaq; **shaman's** ~ yug'aq; ~ **that a man makes as he wishes** uigturcuun; ~ **used in "Kelek" festivity** kegginaqucualler¹; ~ **ed ceremony in mid-January** maskalataq; ~ **ed dancing in February or March** Agayuyaraq; **autumn festival with** ~s Qaariitaaq; **explain** ~s during "Kelek" holiday tukar(ar)-

mass: come in a ~ **to shore** equite-; **aged fish eggs in a sticky** ~ meluk

massage: cangigar-

mast: napaqutaq, napartaq, naparutaq, naparyaq

master: kevgiuqengaq; **be ~ over (it)** ataniuma-

mastodon flower: melngut neqait

masturbate: qerrike-

mat: inguqaq, tutmaryaraq; **sleeping** ~ curuq; **grass** ~ alqin, tupigaq, tupilluk; **grass wall** ~ aceturun; **prepare a grass** ~ **for seal bladders** canglanguarrar-; **grass** ~ **used in kayak** cayukaun, ceturailitaq, ikaraliin; **insulating** ~ tungimaq; ~ **paneling in sod house** kangciraq; **grass** ~ **for walls or roof** eviun

match (for fire): espicka, keneq¹, keñitaq, spicka, *see Nelson (10)*; **light a** ~ kenngallag-

matching: atunem

mate: aapaq, aipaq, atarte-, kenruk, nulirte-

material: corduroy ~ aqsallin; **heavy** ~ **for parka covers** civignilnguq*; **raw** ~ (pb) -kaq; ~ **for skin boots from bearded seal** lavtak, naterkaq, nat'rarka; **binding** ~ tapengyak; ~ **left after meat is eaten from bone** enerkuaq; **fish-trap lashing** ~ nemiaq; **red** ~ kaviragtaq; **caulking** ~ mellarka; ~ **to wipe anus** uqrun²; ~ **to cover shelf or cabinet** capkuq

maternal: ~ **aunt** anaana; ~ **uncle** angak; **spouse's** ~ **cousin's spouse** nuliangqan

mathematics: naaqt'liuryaraq

Matricaria matricarioides: atsaruqaq, itegmik

matter: what's the ~? waqaa

mattress: aci, alliraq, curuq, pelinaq, pustiliq; **skin used as a** ~ alliqupak; ~ **ticking** tiik

maul: ~ **made from log** uluryarutaq; ~ **suddenly** uirler-

maxim: qanruyun; **follow** ~s maligtaqu-

May: Cupun, KAYANGUT ANUTIIT, KAYANGUT ANUTIIT, MANIIT ANUTIIT, Qusiirvik, TENGMIARET TANQIAT, *see Adams (71)*

maybe: aipaagni; **maybe V (pb)** -lli-, -ngate-; **maybe be going to V (pb)** -kutag-

mayfly: kapsuli

mayor: angayuqaruqaq

McKay's bunting: kanguruaq

me: wii, *see Appendix I and endings section*; **be** ~ wang'u-

meadow: can'gurneq, carr'ilqaq;

meadow jumping mouse uiluruyak

meal: neqkaq, neruciq; **noon** ~ ernequtaq, ernermikutaq; **prepare a** ~ neqkiur-; **save food for a person who is late for a** ~ keggmiaqute-; ~ **on arrival** tekiutaq; ~ **with food laid out for diners to select** uyiqvik; **have a strong urge to defecate after a** ~ cingqeri-

mean: act ~ culengciqe-; **you know what I** ~ **perhaps** ima

meander: cuqia-

meaning: kangi, taikaniun, *see Barnum (3)*; **have a** ~ kangingqerr-; **have no** ~ amataite-; **explain the** ~ kangilir-

meanwhile: *contemporative II mood (see Endings section)*

measles: anqerri; **have** ~ anqerri-

measure: cuqete-, cuqte-, uig-; **tape** ~ taktassiarcuun; ~ **of truth** picitaci; ~ **the length of** taktassiar-; **powder** ~ puyurkirissuun; **take precautionary** ~s qanirtur-

measurement: cuqa^e, cuqcaun, cuqyun; **any small unit of** ~ cetya(g)aq*; ~ **from the outside edge of one shoulder to the outside edge of the other** tusneq; ~ **of the width of the last section of one's index finger** tekneq; ~ **from fingertip to armpit or chest** qerruuneq, quruneq; ~ **from one's elbow to end of fingertips** ikuyegneq; ~ **from one's elbow to end of fist** ikuyegarneq; ~ **from one's fingertips to his armpit** tallineq; ~ **from one's fist to his armpit** tallinin; ~ **from the tip of the thumb to the second joint of the index finger curled up with section from tip to first joint along inner edge of thumb** pupsuneq; ~ **from the tip of the thumb to the tip of one's index finger when fingers are stretched out from each other** iqelqin; ~ **from the tip of the thumb to tip of index finger when each is stretched out away**

from the other teklin; ~ from tip of extended thumb to opposite-side fist naparneq; ~ from tip of toes to end of heel itegneq¹, it'ganeq; ~ of the width at the ends of the index finger and the middle finger held next to each other malruneq; ~ of the width at the ends of the index finger, the middle finger, and the ring finger held next to each other pingayuneq; ~ of the width of the palm tumagneq; ~ from the center of the chest to the end of the fingertips angvaneq²; ~ from the folded elbow of one outstretched arm to the fingertips of the other outstretched arm taluyaneq; ~ of the width of the four fingers of one's hand patneq

measuring device: cuqcaun, cuqyun

meat: kemek; **baked** ~ casserole cal'kuuyaq, salkuuyaq; **board on which one prepares** ~ inguqin; **bone left after** ~ is eaten from it enerkuaq; **cooked** ~ aulquq; **dried** ~ kinengyak, kinertaq; **elevated storage for** ~ ek'raq; **eat bits of** ~ clinging to a bone pukug-; ~ to be eaten raw and frozen quaq; **frozen** ~ to be eaten in that state cetegtaq, kumlaciq; ~ that has particles of ice in it civyegte-; **layer of decomposed** ~ in fish kiimacac; **partially rotten** ~ miuyineq; **raw** ~ qassaq; **remove** ~ from tanir-²; **slightly aged** ~ arinaciraq; **smoke** ~ puyuqe-; ~ **pie** piluk; ~ **clinging to a bone** kivkar-, nerkuqaq; ~ **hook** qelumirrsuun; **rare-cooked** ~ uungllekaraq; **salted** ~ sulunaq

meatball: fish ~ aagciuk

medallion: agayun¹

medial: ~ aspect of distal end of tibia or fibula qamangaq

median: ~ stone lip plug tapruartaq

medical: seek ~ aid emute-; ~ term or other hospital-related thing naulluuvigtaq*; **implement for piercing patients during traditional** ~ treatment kap'issuun; **ly treat:** yungcar-, yuungcar-; **one who has been** ~ly treated by a doctor yungcaraq, yuungcaraq

medical doctor: cungcarista, suungcarista, yungcarista, yuungcarista

medicinal: ~ plant type cayugcetaaq

medicine: cungaun, iinru, yungcaun, yuungcaun; **cough** ~ qusrircaun; **powerful** ~ tukni-

medicine man: angalkuq

medium: ~-sized beaver ucinglluar(aq*)

meek: be ~ cuyu-¹, ellmikutuu-

meet: nall'arte-, narug-, pairte-, parte-²; **go to** ~ paircartur-; **go out to** ~ pairrsaag-; **pleased to** ~ you cama-i

meeting place: quyurrvik

Mekoryuk: Mikuryaq; **mouth of the** ~ River paaluyar(aq*)

Melanitta fusca: akacakayak, cetuskaq

Melanitta nigra: kukumyar(aq*), tunguleq, tungunqeggliq

Melanitta perspicillata: akacakayak, cingayak

Melospiza melodia: sulissuliar(aq*), ucukacellngiir(aq*)

melt: ure-¹, urug-; **get ice to** ~ cikutagci-; ~ed: uruuma-; **spot where the snow has** ~ed cingallineq, urunqiq

melting: place that has gotten water through ~ miineq; **be** ~ (of snow) aniullugte-; **soft** ~ snow aqigtaq, nutaqerrun; **start** ~ aqigte-; ~ ice edge icineq

meltwater: have a ~ overflow essmiar-

member: council ~ qaillukuarta; ~ of the cat family kuskarpagnalnguq*; ~ of the flock katngaqa*; ~ of the messengers sent during a challenge feast curukaq; ~ of the herd katngaqa*; ~ of an immense herd katengvak; ~ of the majority amllenrulria; ~ of the opposite sex picari-; ~ of the Russian Orthodox Church Kass'alugpiaq, Kass'apik

membrane: amiruaq; **taut** ~ eciq; ~ on the inner side of a pelt caterrluk

memorable: it is ~ aviurnarqe-

memorial: object placed on grave as a ~ alailun; ~ dish neq'ari-

Memorial Day: Neq'arivik

memory: have first experience that leaves a lasting ~ cellange-, ellange-; **ceremony of clothing persons in** ~ Ac'eciaraq

men: associate with ~ anguciur-; **be jealous (between** ~ and women) qungyar-; ~ called "mothers" during holiday

aanak, Aaniq; ~'s boot with fur inside ilutmurtaq; ~'s community house aqumgavik, kiiya, qasgi, qaygiq; ~'s

dancing stick or wand iqiliitaq; ~'s high wading boot qamquinaq

mend: kitugte-; ~ a fishnet qilag-

menses: be restricted due to first ~ caagnite-¹; **give one's belonging to girl with first** ~ gayiteu

menstrual: ~ pad tungeq, uruq; **be separated when having first** ~ period avisnga-

menstruate: agleq, caarrliqe-; **girl who recently ~d for the first time** aglenraraq*, aglenrraq*
menstruation: agleq; **follow traditional practices associated with** ~ agelru-, eyag-
mental: **lack ~ ability** umyuarite-, umyugaite-;
~ **activity** umsuaq, umyuaq, umyugaq; ~ **health counseling** UMYUALIURTET QALARUCIYARAAT; ~ **powers** avnir-
mentally: **be ~ ill** umyuiqe-, usviite-; **become ~ ill** usviir-; **be ~ uncomfortable** arenqiallugte-; **be ~ ready** alke-; **be ~ upset** qerralerte-; **train ~** cilkia-
mention: apaa-, kanar-⁴; **hear ~ (of)** niiga'rte-; ~ **by name** apaa-, aterpagte-
merchandise: aklu, *see Nelson (25)*
merchant: kupcaaq, laavkiurta
merciful: **be ~** naklegtar-, takumcuke-
mercury: al'tuutaq
mercy: takumcukun
merely: ~ N (*pb*) -inaq*, -qainaq; ~ V (*pb*) -nginar-, -qar-
merganser: **common** ~ payirpak; **red-breasted** ~ nuyavvlucangaq, payiq
Mergus merganser: payirpak
Mergus serrator: nuyavvlucangaq, payiq
merit: ~ **compassion** takumcunarqe-
mermaid: qununiq
mesentery: **root ~ of the small and large intestine** akunkaq
mesh: **wire ~** taluyarkaun; **single ~ of a net** negaq; ~ **of an ice dipper** kuvyakuinr(aq*)
mess: ~ **around** caarkaitur-, caqlak, elucitukuayag-, qaillukuar-; ~ **up** ulevte-, ulligte-; **one who ~es around** tekallngaq
messenger: cingileguaq, kevgaq; ~ **in Messenger Feast** agayaq, aqvak'ngaq, cauyarcir-, cingesta, curukaq, paiqaq
Messenger Feast: kevgaq, Kevgiq, Kevgiruaq; **person who starts the ~** nasquq; **messengers during the ~** aqvak'ngaq;
bring messengers back to request gifts during ~ ut'rarute-; **person or village that sends out messengers during the ~** cingesta; **invitation to the ~** kevgiaq; **sing the invitation during the ~** enirarar-; **a gift-requesting dance during the ~** yuranerrlugcaraq, yurapigcaraq; **song sung during the ~** requesting specific gifts yuarukar(aq*); **ridicule during the ~** nernerrlugcetaar-; **song during the ~** designed to make the listener ashamed yuaruksualler(aq*); **give or receive gifts during the ~** marlagtur-; **give small gifts to the messengers during the ~** cauyarcir-; **gift exchange partner during the ~** agyuk; **ask for specific gifts during the ~** taitnauraar-; **receive the specific gifts requested during the ~** pitar-; **bring a small gift for the communal men's house during the ~** umguci-; **child of the one sponsoring the ~** kinguneq²; **dance festivity during the ~** Kassiyuq; **dance the first dance when a visiting group arrives for the ~** ciuqi-; **first dancer bringing in gifts during the ~** kapqerraarta; **one of a set of people who go back and forth before the ~** begins paiqaq; **last dancer during the ~** kasmilria
messy: **be ~** qucavvlag-, ulevte-; **become ~** uqlar-; ~ **person** ikanga-, kenciate-, qucak, qucavvluk; **be unpleasantly ~** pellernarqe-; **have ~ hair** nuyalli-; ~ **things** paq!
metacarpal: ~ **in walrus flipper** pasvik
metal: cavignaq, cavik, cavikucuk, teggliq; **be worked (of ~)** cama-; ~ **forehead ornament** camataq; **scrap ~** cavignalquq;
metal dish tuli'ilkaa; **arrow with ~ tip** teggliaraq; ~ **tool (file)** aleq
metalworking tool: cavignarcuun, caviliurcuun
metaphor: taringcetaarun
metarsus: pinevneq
meteor: agyam anaa
method: cayaraq; ~ **of V-ing** (*pb*) -yaraq
mew gull: arliaq, egiaq, naruya¹, tarliaq
mice: **area dug up by ~** anqulleq; **tubers collected by ~ and taken by people** AVELNGAAT NEQAIT, qertat
Microgadus proximus: ceturnnaq, iqalluaq
microphone: qalarcissuun
Microtus sp.: avcellnga³*, avelnga³*, ugnaraq*, uugnar(aq*)
midden: ciqitat, qanitaq
middle: akuliq, qeteq, qukaq; **act on the ~ of (it)** qukartur-; **tassel in ~ of a parka** avan; ~ **area** qukarneq; ~ **of the month** IRALUQ AVEGTUQ; ~ **one** akuleqliq*, qukaqliq*
middle finger: akulipeq, akulipraq, alqiliq, aquq, katneq, qaquq, qatneq¹, qeteqliq, qussuq; ~ **in measurement** malruneq

middle-aged: ~ **woman** arnangiar(aq*)
midget: yuk'acessngiar(aq*)
midnight: *see Petroff (17)*
midsection: akula°, akunleq; ~ **of a fish** qukarneq
midwife: irnivkarta, nayurta
might: **feel apprehensive that something ~ happen** uuqassugar-
mighty: **be** ~ artuqaite-
migraine headache: qamiqierpagyaraq, qamiqulngurpagyaraq
Mikchalk Lake: Cetamiit Nanvat
mild-mannered: ~ **person** ellmikutuar(aq*)
mildew: cukutaq, yukutaq; **have** ~ yukutarte-
mile: ~'s **distance** agneq
milk: amnagaq, malak'uuq, milek, milekuuq, muluk'uuq; **mother's** ~ emuk; ~ **tooth** kegguteqarraaq; **appear oily and ~y** uquarqe-; **be ~y** qayuri-
Milky Way: TULUKARUUM TANGLURALLRI
millipede: munarnarli
millstone: miilissuun
milt: eriq
mind: umsuaq, umyuaq, umyugaq; **be of one** ~ umyuallgutke-; **change one's** ~ taq'i-; **frame of** ~ umyuaq; **be in a good frame of** ~ ellakegci-, umyuaqegci-; **be in a bad frame of** ~ eqmallug-; **have something come to** ~ neq'ar-; **have a good** ~ usvingqerr-; **have a troubled** ~ umyuiqe-; **lose one's** ~ usviir-; **V after changing one's** ~ (*pb*) -tngurte-; **not V after changing one's** ~ (*pb*) -nriceñar-; **sense of the** ~ elpeke-; ~ **one's own business** ellmikutuu-
mindful: **be** ~ niisnga-
miner: mainaq
minerals: **prospect for** ~ akissaar-, akissur-
mingle: tangaliute-
minister: agayulirta, qulirarta
mink: imarmiutaq*, palurngalria, *see Orlov (9)*; **trap for** ~ teggvak; **form inserted into skins of** ~ aquun¹; ~ **fur sewn on garment** pinevyacagaq*, uulungak; ~ **scent gland** ic'ukcak, ikcukcak; **parka with** ~ atkupiaq, qaliq
minor: **V in a ~ way** (*pb*) -qaci-
minute: cetya(g)aq*; **in the past** ~s uumirpak
mirage: **hang in the air (of a ~)** ini-; ~ **effect of temperature inversion** inivkaq
mire: angayaq; **get ~d** qap'ite-
mirror: tarenriurun
misbehave: anagute-, ellalkarte-, ellangpar-
miscarriage: irnicuaq; **be restricted because of** ~ caagnite-
miscarry: irnicuaq
mischievous: **be** ~ inerciigate-; ~ **child** asriq; **act ~ly** as'ercir-
misdeeds: **berate with a song recounting a person's** ~ kingullugte-², kingullugun; **distraught because of relative's** ~ mak'urte-
misfortune: picurlak; **something to prevent** ~ picurlagyaalkutaq; ~ **in V-ing** (*pb*) -curlak
mishap: **have a** ~ picurlak
misplace: cagmar-, enllugte-, tamar-¹
mispronounce: qutqur-; ~ **velars** pikagte-, pilegte-
miss: ivar-, kingur(ar)te-, yuar-; ~ **somehow** natruarte-; ~ **by overshooting or undershooting** natruarte-; ~ **by shooting to the side** inglutruarte-; ~ **by shooting too high** qulruarte-; ~ **the mark** uniurte-; ~ **someone or something** imlalinru-; ~ **by passing each other out of sight** amarriigute-; ~ **by passing in opposite directions** kipullgute-; ~ **by passing through the N area** (*pb*) -trute-
missile: **hit with a** ~ uyaqe-
missing: **go** ~ paqrite-; ~ **someone after his death** kingunrurte-

missionary: ayagcetaaq

mist: taatuggluk, taituk; **for ~ to close in and clear up repeatedly** quurruyag-; **ghost or spirit indicated by ~** nepengyaq;
~ **of cold air coming into a warm house** ancarneq, anllugneq

mistake: alarneq, alarun ; **learn from one's ~** anucimirqe-; **make a ~** alarte-, ulapsagte-; ~ **for something else** alarqiigute-;
be ~n alangqa-

mistreat: akusraruteke-, ilalke-, ilasqite-

mistress: kevgiuqenga

misty: **be ~** miscir-

mitten: aliiman, aliuman, aritvak, kauman; **any ~** arilluk, arin; **fish-skin ~** arilluk, arin; ~ **palms** alliit

mix: akute-, angulate-, ilaliute-; ~ **by shaking or stirring** angalate-; ~ **in** avukegcagte-, avuyute-

mixed: **be ~ up** tala-; **clay ~ with caribou hair** urasqaq; **piled ice ~ with mud** marayilugneq

mixing bowl: akucissuun, akutessuun

mixture: akutaq; **aged ~ of greens and berries** acaarrluk; **cooked ~ of fungus or lichens** elqunaq; ~ **of ash and wood sap**
angerqun; ~ **of berries and other ingredients** amekaq, akutauqmak, atsiuraq, passiaq, uqiinaq, uquinaq, uqumleq

moan: aara-, kenaa-, qenaa-, yuuniar-, *see Barnum (11)*

mock: ciriteke-, ikiarqe-, qacungake-

model: petugtaq¹, pilinguaq

modern: ~ **eyeshade** elqipcuq

moist: **be ~** arilla-, yukutarte-; ~**en** merqe-

moisture: arilla, cukutaq, sukutaq, yukutaq; **become soft from ~** angivkar-

molar: iqlirpak, tamuayaraq

mold: aqak, aqataq; ~ **(for forming a shape)** eyurcissuun; **bullet ~** imin, puulissuun, qerrin; ~ **(fungus)** uquggluk; ~
inside gill covers pupungluur(aq*)

moldy: **be ~** aqatarte-, uquggluk; **become ~** mineg-, minkar-

mole: ~ **on the skin** augyaq, tuqunquq

mollusk: seashore ~ cinarayak

molt: ingte-; **new feathers on a ~ing goose** emquq

Monday: Pekyun

money: **get ~** akinge-; **one's supply of ~** akiun; **one without ~** akiilnguq*; **be without ~** pulug-; **deal with ~** akikiur-,
akiliur-; **donate ~** ellii-; **grants of ~** kaigatet unakek'ngat

Mongolian spot: qiuneq

monkey: kumakiarayuli, mangkiq, miluquyuli

monkshood: cetegneq, nacapcuq

Monodon monoceros: cirunelvialuk

monster: carayak; **a certain ~** quurpallr(aq*); ~ **fish** amlliq²; ~ **identified as "Bigfoot"** arularaq; ~ **said to devour whales**
ulurrugnaq; ~ **that eats people** yuilriq; **make noises (as of a ~)** emyugte-

month: iraluq, tanqik; **cold ~** tanqiluryaq; **determine appropriate name for ~** iraluiraute-; **beginning of the ~** iralunguq;
end of the ~ iraluq nang'uq; **middle of the ~** iraluq avegtuq;

month (calendar): *see Appendix 7*; ~ **of January** Kanryauciq, TANQILURYAQ KINGUQLIQ; ~ **of February** Kanryauciq,
Kepnerciq, Kuiget Aaniit, Unguurvik; ~ **of March** Kepnerciq, TAQUKAT TANQIAT, Tengmiirviguaq; ~ **of April**
TENGAURTET TANQIAT, Tengemqapiar, Tengmiirvik; ~ **of May** Cupun, KAYANGUT ANUTIIT, MANIIT ANUTIIT,
Qusiirvik, TENGMIARET TANQIAT; ~ **of June** Cupvik, Kaugun, Tengmiaret Irnitiit; ~ **of July** Alpaarusvik, Ingun¹,
PIYAGAAT TENGUTIIT, YAQULGET INGUTIIT; ~ **of August** Amirairun, Qilangaarusvik, Tengun; ~ **of September**
Amiraayaaq, Amirairvik; ~ **of October** NANVAT CIKUTIIT, Qaariitaarvik, Qerrlurcarturvik; ~ **of November** Cauyarvik;
~ **of December** TANQILURYAQ CIUQLIQ

mood: **be in a bad ~** nacarrlugteqe-; **change ~ abruptly** qailqerte-

moon: iraluq, tanqik, unuggsuun, *see Turner (33)*; **full ~** iralvak; **halo around ~** kalukaq³; **set (of ~)** teve-; **shine (of ~)**
iralir-; **Sirius, "the ~ dog"** IRALUM QIMUGTII; **eclipse of ~** IRALUQ NALAUQ; **to rise (of the ~)** pit'e⁻²; ~ **is "lying down**
on its back" IRALUQ NEVENGQAUQ; **for ~ to be out** iralir-; **new ~** IRALUQ PIT'UQ; ~ **is full** iraluq muirtuq; ~ **is half full**
IRALUQ AVEGTUQ; ~ **is waning** IRALUQ NANGYARTURTUQ; ~ **is waxing** IRALUQ MUIRYARTURTUQ

moose: nulirta, tunturpak, tuntuvak; **cow ~** arnaqatak; **stomach lining of ~** qecaruaq; ~ **nose** ungalruk; **tanned ~** hide
qatviaq; ~ **skin used as a mattress** alliqupak; ~ **sinew as thread** yualukaq

mope: qirruarte-

moral support: source of ~ cacetuqun

Moravian Protestant: Holy Communion (~) ATANREM NEREVKARITII

more: cali; **be** ~ amllenru-; **become** ~ V (pb) -kaniir(ar)-; **be no** ~ nange-; **keep going back for** ~ uyiqe-; **one** ~ V (pb) -llec²; **stroke gently** ~ **than once** ellaigar-; V ~ **and** ~ (pb) -iinar-, -kanir(ar)-, -liri-; **give possessions to one** ~ **in need** iknite-; **no** ~ N (pb) -tairute-; **be** ~ V (pb) -llru-²; ~ V (pb) -nru-; **take** ~ **than what is needed** cingkissaag-

more than once: bite ~ keggmar-; **chop** ~ piqertuar-; **step** ~ tutmar-; **strike** ~ **with an object** kaugtuar-; V ~ (pb) -mar-

moreover: tuamta-llu

morning: early ~ unuakuar; **in the** ~ unuaku; **one** ~ erucit iliitni; **this past** ~ unuaq; **hum when going out in the** ~ uyuruar-

Morning Star: Ageskurpak, ulugtalria, UNUAKUM AGYARTAA

mortar: miilissuun; **wooden** ~ akuyun

mortise: ussukcaq

mosquito: egturyaq, kegturyaq, makuryaq, melugyaraq, *see Adams (42)*; ~ **net** egturyarcuun, makuryiurcuun, negacungaq; ~-**net** tupiq'uya; ~ **repellent** egturyarcuun, makuryiurcuun; **for there to be lots of** ~-es egturyir-

moss: caulking material of ~ soaked in seal oil piicetaaq; ~ **sewn inside seams of kayak** cigvinguaq; **reindeer** ~ ciruneruut, taqukanguaq, tuntut neqait; **sphagnum** ~ uruq, *see Petroff (16)*; ~ soaked in aged seal oil ("Eskimo ice cream") puya; **bandage with** ~ soaked in seal oil cupkecir-; ~ **used as a lamp wick** nanikiitaq, uusqunguaq

most: the ~ V of the possessors (pb) -llec²; ~ **important form of N** (pb) -pik²; ~ **probably V or be V** (pb) -milli-

mostly: one that is ~ N (pb) -rpalluk, -rrlainaq*

Motacilla flava: ikigcaq, pec'aaq

moth: caqelngataq*, lumarrallertuyuli, qamiqurpak²

mother: aakaq, aana, caqun; **child of unwed** ~ atailnguq*, cailkakuaq, cailkakun yuurtelleq; **baby who ate his** ~ Aanakalliiq; ~ **bearded seal swimming near an ice floe on which her pup is lying** uginagumaq; ~ **bearded seal swimming with a cub on her back** qamuqataq; ~'s brother uicungaq*

mother's milk: emuk

motion: **be in** ~ arula, egilra, eglerte-, gilerte-; **impede** ~ kenercete-; **be sensitive to** ~ terikegg-; **not be sensitive to** ~ terikeggiate-; **work skin in a circular** ~ ulug-¹; **be in** ~ (of air) aqlate-; **walk swiftly over thin ice as it makes a waving** ~ cialiur-; **dancing** ~ kass'ig-, yagira-, yagiraciq

motion sickness: suffer ~ angayiite-

motor: massiinaq; **apparatus that makes the spark in a** ~ kenngallagassuun; **armature plate in a** ~ KENREM CURUA; **breaker point in a** ~ kegketaaq; **cam follower in a** ~ NEPCURLIM TEGUMIAQESTII; **one who drives the** ~ while the net iquqta; **oiler wick in a** ~ uqurcailkun; **valve in a** ~ MASSINAM MAYUQETAARA; **outboard** ~ ELLIQERYARAQ, KAASSALINAQ, kiikanguaq, levaq

motor oil: avukaq, uqulkuk

motorboat: kaassalinaq

mound: englulluk, pengunquq, penguq, qertunqucuk; **flat** ~ nunapik; **natural** ~ anglutugaq

mountain: cirmik, ingri, ingriq, *see Zagoskin (3)*; **front of** ~ caa, sayangaq; **scale a** ~ qasqite-; **spur of** ~ talliquaq; **top of** ~ kangeq; **monster that lives in the** ~ yuilriq; ~ **of snow depicted on parka** yurturuq

mountain harebell: CAQELNGATAAT NEQAIT

Mountain Village: Asaacarya, Asaucarya

mourn: qivru-; ~ **over** qiateke-, qivruke-; **be in** ~-ing kingunrurte-

mourner: tuquilria

mourning song: qian

mouse: avcellngaq*, avelngaq*, uugnar(aq*); ~ **food** qertat, utngungssaq*; ~ **nuts** utngungssaq*; **meadow jumping** ~ uiluruyak; *see Nelson (65)*

mouse caches: seek food stored in ~ pakissaag-; **horsetail or mare's-tail tuber taken from** ~ uqnaq; **sweet green plant taken from** ~ aatuuyaarpak

mouth (anatomical): qaneq; **be open** ~-ed aitaqqa-; **big** ~ qanerpak; **corner of** ~ iqeq; **foam at the** ~ qapniurteqe-; **gaping** ~ aatar-; **have food or stains around one's** ~ tepli-; **baby with a big** ~ **who ate his mother** Aanakalliiq; **open one's** ~ **and emit sound** aar-²; **open the** ~ aatarte-; **part of drill held in** ~ **with teeth** neg'utaq; **phlegm from** ~ cagmak; **pop**

(it) into one's ~ iqemler-; put a little bit in one's ~ iqemkar-; put one's fingers in one's ~ alqimar-; roof of the ~ qilagaq²; something held in the ~ iqmik; suck air through the saliva in one's ~ nualiuur-; thing held in the ~ qanermiaq; have ~ open and teeth clamped shut iryagte-¹

mouth (river): paa-³, paaluyar(aq*), pai-²; area a little ways from ~ igyaraq; widening or bay at the ~ of river tuqsuk; ~ of the Mekoryuk River paaluyar(aq*); go upriver from the ~ kaute-; dweller between ~ of the Yukon River and Nelson Is. mararmiu; big hand from ocean with ~ on each fingertip and a big ~ on the palm itqiirpak

mouthpiece: ~ for drill keggsaraq, ken'gutaq, neg'utaq, nerutaq; ~ of seal float keviaq, qerturvik; ~ of water bottle pass'aq

movable joint: arivneq

move: egilra, eglerte-, gilerte-, pekete-, pekte-, petar-, upag-; be unable to ~ pekaunrir-; begin to ~ eglenge-; so cramped by cold that one cannot ~ pay'uqar-; ~ (it) around taluute-; make a sudden ~ pek'arte-; marionette caused to ~ peketaaq; feeling that one cannot ~ tupagyaq-, uqamair-; ~ a short distance calligte-; ~ as one wakes up serr'ir-; ~ around elaur-, tekagte-; ~ back keluvar-²; ~ back and forth angala-, arula, pekangruiyag-; ~ back from the center of attention tage-; ~ by boat to fish or seal camp angyiur-; ~ closer malkanir-; ~ from one house to another agqur-, anqur-; ~ from one place to another nugtarte-; ~ hips as during sexual intercourse kuyakcar-; ~ in with others eyir-; ~ on to another topic nugtarte-; ~ slightly pekaksuar(ar)-, pekavyurte-; ~ something out of the way calligte-; ~ the bowels anaq; ~ up and down aassektaq; make something ~ up and down aqlartar-; move with bow high ipug-, qalugte-; be ~ by (it) pekyutke-

movement: stiffen to prevent ~ aksaqar-; make a ~ that attracts notice peke-

movie: suuq, tangercetaaq, tangrruaq; go to a ~ suuliyar-; preview of ~ tengrucetaarun

movie theater: suurvik, tangercetaarvik, tangrruarvik

moving: ~ one's feet or legs mumaa-; stop ~ arulair-; look back while ~ kingyar-; quicken or begin ~ pek'nge-; ~ one's body to the words and rhythm agniur-; ~ ice floe that breaks away from shore angengqaq*, manigaq, tualleq; ~ lengthwise takelmun; ~ widthwise kepelmun

much: amlleq; be ~ amlleq; how ~? qavcin, qayutun; so ~! ik'ikika; too ~! angli-lli; very ~ cakneq; expel ~ gas nelepag-; ~ N (pb) -yag-

mucus: cagmak, [e]ngva^e, meryak², ngev'a^e; dried eye ~ qavacilleq, quniggluk, qunik; have dried ~ in one's eyes qunigqe-; nasal ~ engevvluk, kakegguk, kakek, ngevvluk

mud: marayaq, nevuq, qen'aq; be up to the waist in ~ qukakiirar-; in ~ up to one's N (pb) -kiirar-; dark colored (from ~) piled ice tungussiqatak; ice stuck on the ~ nepillineq; piled ice mixed with ~ marayilugneq; sink into ~ muru-, murua-; sunk into ~ qap'ite-; pit with wall lined with ~ kaciitaq; use a story knife to draw pictures on ~ yaarui-; very wet ~ maraspak; stinky ~ maralruiyag; slushy ~ used as caulk kataneq

muddy: be ~ marastu-, marayir-; ~ lowland maraq

mudflat: en'aq, ken'aq

muffin: akakcukuaq, angqacukuaq, angqessnguaq, kalaciq

muffled: ~ animal noises emyugte-; ~ barks teriir-

mukluk: kameksak, kamguk, mangtak

multiple: divide into ~ portions avqur-; make ~ holes in (it) ukirqe-; land ~ times turqe-

multiplication: amllerikaniryaraq, pulengtaarturyaraq

multipronged: ~ fish spear kapun

multitude of Ns: (pb) -r'aya'aq, -ruqaq*

mumble: qaneksuar-, qaneksugte-

mumblety-peg: game somewhat like ~ kalackiiq, kapuckaq, kapuckaryaraq

municipal: STATE-AMEK PIYUNARQUCILIUMALRIIT NUNAT

murder: commit ~ yugte-; attempt to ~ carayar-; ~er tuqutarayuli

murky: be ~ cur-, ecur-, qayuri-; ~ water currluk²

murmuring: make ~ sounds qaalruar-

murre: alpa; ~ skin and feather parka alpacurrlugaq

murrelet: Kittlitz's ~ taatuir(aq), taituir(aq*)

Musca domestica: anaririyag, ciivak, ciuvak

Musca stercoraria: anaiq, anaririyag

muscle: **biceps** ~ cekpik, cikpik, kayanguruaq; **gastrocnemius** ~ nakacugnaq; **pull a** ~ ekiar-; **suffer severe** ~ **cramps** qeluarci-; **have cramped** ~s qela⁻²; **have sore** ~s cagner-; **relax one's** ~s qeturi-; **strain one's** ~s enguga'rte-, nenguga'rte-; **swat oneself to tone** ~s taarri-

museum: ~ of man-made artifacts yugtarvik

mush: massaaq, qacapleq

mushroom: palurutaq, TUUNRAM CIUTII; **poisonous** ~ pupignaq

mushy: ripen to a ~ state aru-

music: yuarun; **move to the beat of** ~ qac'ag-

musical instrument: aturcetaaq, atusaaq; **organ** (~) negtaat; **stringed** ~ qelutviaq

musk ox: maskaq, umingmaq

musket: uquutellek

muskrat: iligvak, kanaqlak, kevgaluk, kuigtaq, kuiguartaq, tevyuli; **baby** ~ curacetuya(g)aq*; **form inserted into** ~ skins aquun¹; **parka made of** ~ pelts atkupiaq, kanaqlak; ~ **hung by the neck to dry** qemitaq*; ~s feeding hole in the ice anlu

mussel: qapilaaq

must not: (pb) -arkaquerilka^e

mustache: ~ hair ungak

Mustela sp.: agluruyak, aklanqurrun, amitatuk, enairayuliyagaq*, narulkiaq, teriaq

mute: be ~ qanyuite-; ~ **person** qanyuilnguq*

mutually: atunem

muzzle: ~ **for dog** cinguilitaq, keggsailkutaq; ~-loading rifle imarpalek

my: see *Endings* section; ~ **N**, . . . (pb) -maa; ~ **surprise** qayuwa; ~, **how cute!** ineqsikika; ~, **how V!** (pb) -paa

Myodes rutilus: puveltuk

Myosotis alpestris: caqelngataat neqait

Myotis lucifugus: unuir(aq*)

Myoxocephalus sp.: nertuli

mythical thunderbird: tengmiarpak

N

N: **for there to be** ~ (pb) -tange-, -tar⁻³; ~ **and companion** (pb) -(e)nkut; ~ **and family** (pb) -(e)nkut; ~ **area of possessor** (pb) -qaq; ~ **caught by possessor** -taq³; ~ **made by possessor** (pb) -liaq; ~ **part of something** (pb) -taq⁴; ~ **specifically** (pb) -taq⁵; ~ **that has departed from its natural state** (pb) -rrluk; ~ **times** -rqu; ~ **with respect to possessor** (pb) -te⁻³; ~-ward (pb) -tmun

nag: qak'urte-

nagoonberry: puyuraar(aq*), puyurniq, puyuruaq

nail: ucukcaq, ussukcaq; **finger** ~ cituk; ~ **(it) up** ussukcaute-; **peghammer a** ~ ussukcaq; **scratch hard with** ~ cetugmig-

nail clippers: cetuircuutek

naked: isser-, see *Barnum* (1); **be** ~ issengqa-, itumnga-, matangqa-, matarrayagar-; **be stark** ~ matak'acagar-; **go partially or totally** ~ kemgarar(ar)-, matqapiar-; **be** ~ **on top** matak'acagar-

Naknek: Nakniq

name: acir-, ateq; **address by** ~ aterpagte-; **old** ~ of Bethel Uuyarmiut; **calling by a relational** ~ tuqluun; **give as a** ~ aciute-; **sign one's** ~ sainar-; ~ **for the month** iraluiraute-; ~ **is forgotten or not known** imkuciq; ~ **sharer** atellgun, qup'ayugaq; **person after whom one is** ~d ateq; **call by offensive** ~s arive-, arivte-; **alternate** ~ of the hero

Kukugyarpak Tep'arrrluaq

namesake: atqesta, qellucungaq, qelluraq; ~ **of the dead** neqliskengaq; **give offerings to the ~ of the dead** neqlite-; **give clothing to the ~(s) of the dead** ac'eci-, uivutar-

nap: take a ~ qavamli-

Napakiak: Naparyarraq

Napamute: Napamiut

Napaskiak: Napaskiaq

nape: hair at ~ nauciq²

nares: paciguaq

narrow: be ~ amelkite-, elurkite-, iqqite-, kapgite-, lurkite-, nequkite-, uyakite-; ~ **V-shaped calfskin piece on parka** qupun, tusrun; **any long ~ lake** kuiguag; **goggles with ~ slits** niguak, niiguak; **hide cut into ~ strip of babiche** aqsarqelleq; **turn basket coils inward for ~ed spout** nungirte-¹

narrows: quuqaq¹

narwhal: cirunelvialuk

nasal congestion: have ~ umci-, umgi-

nasal mucus: engevvluk, kakegluk, kakek, ngevvluk

nasal passage: curlu

nasal septum: decoration for ~ kakeggluguayaat

Nash Harbor: Ellikarermiut

nation: atanruvik, nunarpak

national guardsman: angusaurta, anguyagta

Native-made: ~ item yugtaq; ~ maul uluryarutaq

natural: one separated from here by a ~ barrier akemkumiu; go against a ~ force asguq; ~ mound anglutugaq; N that has departed from its ~ state (pb) -rrluk

naturally: lose a tooth ~ ilngir-; ~ occurring hole in the ice kianeq

nature: eluciq, luuciq; be afraid of a force of ~ nangyaqe-, nangyaryug-; be of an irritable ~ uumitar-; critical by ~ nangrutar-; tend by ~ not to V (pb) -taite-²

naughty: be ~ as'ercir-, asrircir-; ~ child asriq

nauseated: be ~ miryalngu-

navel: qallaciq

near: be ~ canimete-, malleg-, mallegte-, qante-, uyakite-; come ~ canimelli-; get ~ qanli-; stay ~ paayaar-; the thing ~ the person being spoken to tauna; area ~ surface ceva; ~ the door uaqliq*; Indian not from ~ the Yup'ik area kulussuq

nearby: want (him) to be ~ nanelkaunrite-

near future: in the ~ icivaaraqu, ukaniku, ukaqvaggun, uumiarqu

neat: be ~ pinqegg-

necessary: ~ aid to V-ing (pb) -tnguarkaq

necessity: nuuqutkaq; pay with the ~ies of life pupsir-; be depressed about a lack of ~ies cumerte-, cumerteqe-

neck (anatomical): uyaquq; back of head just above the ~ tunucuk; base of the ~ KEGGASGEK AKULIIK, tarenriryaraq; be in up to the ~ uyaqukiirar-; dip in back of ~ qunutungarcuun, talirneq; hair at nape of ~ nauciq²; parotid gland in the ~ iiraq; scruff of the ~ pequq¹; swollen lymph node in the ~ qenercinrraq*

neck (often non-anatomical or non-human): uya; ~ opening of a parka nugyaraq, pugyaraq; ~ of seal uyalquq

neckbone: uyaqinraq

necked: thin~ clam uviluq

necklace: uyamik, uyaquṛrun, uyaraq

need: be in ~ (pb) -icag-, kapia-; someone more in ~ iknite-; no ~ ilaviite-; ~ something pinarqe-; ~ something and seek it kepqe-; take more than what is ~ed cingkissaag-; have all that one ~s qara-; in case one ~s it ekqun²

needle: cikuq², mingqun; glover's ~ anguarutnguaq; hypodermic ~ kapsuun, kapun; inoculate with a hypodermic ~ kape-; steel ~ kass'artaq; push a ~ in kaki-; three-cornered ~ anguarutnguaq, ciilaq, ulunalek; three-cornered skin-sewing ~ ipgut'lek, quagulek, umilek; ~ made from crane's foot kakuun; ~'s eye egliraq; piece in which ~ are stored kakisvik

needlecase: cikivik, kakivik, mingqucivik, mingqusvik

needlefish: ilaqcuugaq, quarruuk

needy: be ~ ngangamciqe-

negative: ~ *feelings (pb)* -kayag; **verbal expression of ~ opinion** ap'nerrlugun

neglect: cakemte-, qevte⁻¹; **be ~ed** qevinga-; **be ~ful** qevinga-

negotiating: ARENQIGILLRANUN QALARUTEKLUKU

Negro: AKERTEM ACIARMIU, taaqsipak, taqipak, taqsipak

neighbor: take food to a ~ payugte-; **next-door** ~ elaqliq*

Nelson Is.: Qaluyaaq; **coast area between ~ and the mouth of the Kuskokwim** Canineq; **flatland dweller between the mouth of the Yukon and ~** mararmiu; **creator of ~** ciuliaqatuk; **folk hero from the Kuskokwim and ~ areas** Apanuugpak; **strips of calfskin on parka worn on ~** agun², aquun²; **prominent fish camp on ~** Umkumiut; **traditional parka worn by ~** Yup'iks qaliq

neonate: anenerraq*

Neovison vison: imarmiutaq*, palurngalria

nephew: female's sister's child (~) nurr'aq; **man's ~ through his sister** usruq, uyruq; **~ of a woman through her brother** an'garaq

nerve: akngiq, elpeksuun; **optic** ~ IIM ELPEKSUUTII, IIM YUALUI, TAKVIIM TUMYARAA

nest: unglu; **smallest egg in a** ~ uuqessngitak

nestling: aitaupayagaq*

net: make a ~ kuvyi-; **~ gage** negaqeggun, qilakeggun; **single mesh of a** ~ negaq; **~ that been made by a knot tying-like process** qilagaq¹; **~ shuttle** qipaun; **catch fish with a** ~ kuvyate-; **be caught in water, in a** ~ napte-; **be deep (of a ~)** narrlutu-; **be shallow (of a ~)** narrlukite-; **burst through** ~ qagrute-; **check a** ~ kuvyassur-; **handmade** ~ float akcaniq; **stomach or bladder used as a** ~ float qeciqutaq; **king salmon** ~ taryaqvagcuun; **line made from skins of ringed or spotted seal and used for making king salmon** ~ tapruar(aq*)²; **fine-mesh** ~ for dog salmon caqutaugaq; **line used to set and reset a** ~ under the ice amun; **stick used to set a** ~ under the ice kasmurun; **one who maneuvers the motor while the ~ is being set out** iqugta; **set a** ~ kuvyir-; **work a** ~ by hand nekvayar-; **~ into which fish are driven** qelcaq; **seal** ~ taqukassuun; **mosquito** ~ makuryiurcuun, negacungaq; **remove a** ~ yuu⁻²; **ptarmigan** ~ pugsuaq; **~ thrown over birds** yag'arussuk, *see Nelson (98)*; **~ used to capture birds on sea cliffs** egqaqun; **play a game similar to volleyball but without a** ~ akiqaar(ar)-

net fisherman: kuvyasta

net-hanging needle: qipaun

net-making device: qilagcuun

net sinker: kicaqutaq, kis'un; **slit at each end of a** ~ nayugnaq

netting shuttle: imgutaq², imruyutaq*, qilagcuun; **~ for snowshoes** nulurcuun

nettle: qatlinaq

neural: ~ arch of fish qetgaq; ~ spine of fish culugiaq

never: agurrluk; **~ be helpless** kalivqinaite-; **~ ever!** watpik; **~ hear** niicuite-; ~ V (pb) -yuute-

nevertheless: amta-llu, tavatellengraan

new: be ~ nutarau-; **provide a bride with ~ clothing** nulirrucir-; **~ edible willow growth** tayarulunguaq; **~ feather growth** emquq; **~ grass** vesraya(g)aq*; **~ ice** cikunerraq*, elliquaun; **~ ice in fall** nutaqerrun; ~ N (pb) -kegtaar(aq*), -nerraq*; **~ thing** nutaraq, nutaqaq

New Hamilton: Nanvaruk¹

New Knockhock: Nunaqerraq

new moon: for there to be a ~ pit'e⁻²; **there's a** ~ IRALUQ PIT'UQ

New Stuyahok: Cetuyaraq

New Testament: AGAYUTEM AKQUTII NUTARAQ

newborn: ~ child anenerraq*, anqenkiyagaq, anqitayagaq, yuurnnerrar(aq*); **projection near ~'s ear** ut'rutaq; **~ or unborn seal** ul'utvak; **~ skin** carriqaq

Newhalen: Nuuriileng

Newtok: Niugtaq

next: kingumek; **year after** ~ yaaliaku; **make plans for the** ~ day unuaqute-; **~ summer** kiaku; **~ time** uumiku; **~ to the gills** kaugun¹, kaugtuapak, kaugtuutaq¹; **~ year** allamiku, allagniku; **~-door neighbor** elaqliq*; **~-to-end deck beam of kayak** tuntunaq

nice: be ~ aariga'ar-, assir-, pinir-; ~ N (pb) -kegtaar(aq*); **be a ~ place** nunakegte-; **be ~ weather** ellakegci-; ~ **weather** yuupiksagte-; **treat ~ly** piyurrluar(ar)-
nickel: mantulria, uqsurpayagaq; ~ (coin) maskaq
niece: nurr'aq; **man's ~ through his sister** usruq, uyruq; ~ **of a woman through her brother** an'garaq
night: unuk; **all ~** unugpak; **ghost or spirit indicated by noise at ~** nepengyaq; **ghost said to take children who are out too late at ~** uligiayuli; **occur late at ~** tengurpag-; **spend the ~** unugi-; **stay up all ~** pegg'ar-; **for a storm to approach before ~** falls cingqutui-
night light: unuggsuun
nightmare: have a ~ pel'i-
Nightmute: Negtemiut
nightwear: numarraq
nilas: elliqaun, yuulraaq
nine: qulngunritara(aq*), qulngurutailnguut, qulnguyan; ~ **in cards** qukalek, qukararak
nineteen: yuinaunritaraan
Ninglick Channel: Ningliq
nipple: emulek, mula, muulek; ~ **of baby bottle** melugcuun
nit: ingqiq
no: qaang, qang'a; ~! agu, angu; **be ~ different from others** cangallrunrite-; **have ~ feelings of proper respect** takaite-; **be ~ less than or more than others** cangallrunrite-; ~ **longer V (pb)** -nrir-, -yuirute-; ~ **longer able to V (pb)** -lguirute-, -sciigali-; ~ **longer going to V (pb)** -ngair(ar)te-; ~ **longer want to V (pb)** -yuumiir(ar)te-; **for there to be ~ more** nange-, (pb) -tairute-; **for there to be ~ N (pb)** -taite-¹; **for there to be ~ need or room to add more** ilaviite-; **for ~ particular purpose** ellmikun; **have ~ place like it** nanelviite-; **for there to be ~ indications of human presence** yulkiite-; **have ~ time for (it)** urenkenrite-; ~ **wonder since** — cunawa; ~ **wonder!** anirtima; ~-good, darned N (pb) -lkuk
no-see-ums: melugyar(aq*)
nod: ~ **agreement** nayangaq
noise: nepa^e, see Zagoskin (18), Petroff (11), Adams (43); **ghost indicated by ~ at night** nepengyaq; ~ **of impact** qasiaq; **have one's ears hurt by loud ~** qukilngu-; **hurt or annoyed by loud ~** qukir-; **loud ~ of breakers on the beach** ceryuq; **loud ~** mengqurpak; **make ~ with things** mianigte-; **make ~** nepsarte-, nepugte-, qasqaara-; **make a ~ that is evidence of N (pb)** -lkite-; **make crunching ~ while chewing** qangqur-; **with a big clattering or rattling ~** kavcagpak; **make a clattering ~** lerli-; **make a crackling ~** tiivartar-; **make a loud ~** mamqe-, miite-²; **make a ringing ~** qasiarte-; **make a rumbling ~** tem'irte-; **make a scraping ~** cegerte-; **make a shuffling ~** pivagte-; **make the N ~ (pb)** -te-⁵; **make ~ as one wakes up** serr'ir-; **rumbling ~** tem'iq; **make a crackling or crunching ~ in joints** qiaryigte-; **make presence known by making ~** yulkite-; **make ~ when walking on snow or ice** kakiungqite-; **make clanging and banging ~s** avirli-; **make little ~s** nepaksugte-; **make loud popping ~s** cingqur-; **make muffled animal ~s** emyugte-; **not make any rustling ~s** niugite-; **sudden or loud ~** migpak; **suddenly make ~** nepsallag-
noisily: nepsarpak, qiperrlugte-
noisy: be ~ avirlurte-, arivlurte-, nepetu-, neplir-, neptu-
Nome: Citnacuaq
non: **dance ~Native-style** agnguar-; **neck (often ~anatomical or nonhuman)** uya; ~-**husky dog** qimuggnguaq, qimugten'guaq; ~-**Natives** aipai(t); ~**vital V-ing (pb)** -ngssak
none: leave ~ mente-
nonhuman: **female animal ~** arnacaluq; **male animal ~** angucaluq¹
noodle: macaroni ~ qilunguuya, qup'luruaq
noon: ernerem (erenrem) qukallra; **for it to be ~** erenqurte-; ~ **meal** ernequtaq, ernermikutaq
noose: catch of ~ negaq
norm: think that something is not the ~ allaki-
normal: ~ to V (pb) -tuka^e
north: negeq, nerqik, uassiaq; **in the ~** qagaa(ni), qii(ni); **ice coming from the ~** cikulugpiaq, cikurpak; **Yup'ik from the ~ shore of Norton Sound** Unaliq
North Star: Agyalluk, Agyarllak
north wind: negeq, uassiaq

northeast: calaraq, keluvaq, kiugkenak; **site in the ~ part of Nunivak Is.** Qaviyararmiut

northern black currant: cularlussaq

northern goshawk: eskaviaq, qaku'urtaq

northern harrier: qaku'urtaq

northern lights: kiuryaq, qiuryaq

northern pike: ciulek, cukvak, cuukvak, eluqruuyak, keggsuli, luqruuyak, qalru

northern pintail: iyukaq, napaqaq, tit'assiq, uqsuqaq, uquleqaq, uqulkatak, uutkaa, uyaqucuayaalek, yuukaq

northern red currant: alar'ussaq

northern red-backed vole: puveltuk

northern right whale: cikaarturta

northern shrike: kanguruaq

northern waterthrush: MARAM CETAARA, mararmiutaq*

northerner: qagkumiu, qiimiu

northward: negetmun

Norton Sound: person from ~ who uses s in many words instead of y pialria; **Yup'ik** from the ~ area, especially from the villages of Elim, Golovin, St. Michael, and Unalakleet Unaliq

Norwegian: Yaarayuli

nose: qengaq; **blow or wipe the ~** kakeggluir-; **bridge of ~** akuliraq, qenngiq; **have a runny ~** enevvli-, engevvli-, kakegglu-, kak'li-, nevvli-, ngevvli-; **have a stuffed ~** umgi-; **person with a snotty running ~** kakelvak; **hook one's index finger under someone's ~ and push upward** katengvag-, narcig-, narite-; **press the ~ against another's face, accompanied by a quick upward motion** cingar-; **pierced ~** iingaculluk; **sculpin with pointed ~** qengaruvagaq; **side of ~** pacigaq; **~ of moose, seal, walrus, etc.** ungalruk

nose bead: cigvik, ingcu

nosebleed: have a ~ kakegte-; **burned bark used as an inhalant to stop ~** eskaaniq

nostril: curlu, paciguaq; **groove between the ~s and upper lip** kakeggliliyaraq

nosy: be ~ tevviriyukar-

not: absolutely ~ angurrluk; ~ be able or fit to V (pb) -arkaunrir-; ~ be able to do without nanelviite-; ~ be able to look right at someone due to respect qitngayug-; ~ be able to V (pb) -ciigate-; ~ be able to V any longer (pb) -ciigali-; ~ be able to V easily (pb) -ngiate-; ~ be dexterous qucavliqe-; ~ be energetic qulungllugte-; ~ be good iqlutuu-; ~ be intimidating takarnaite-; ~ be ready yet cayugnaite-; ~ be such as to make one want to V, or to V it (pb) -yugnaite-²; ~ be taut qacu-¹; ~ be the cause pinarqenrite-; ~ be worrisome pengegnait-; ~ believe something or someone asgurayug-; **be blue in the face from ~ breathing** nuu-; ~ care to V (pb) -yuumiite-; ~ cause one to feel shy takarnaite-; ~ come out to welcome a visitor anyaqturte-; ~ cringe uluryaite-; **change mind and ~ do something** taq'i-; ~ ever agurrluk; ~ fear getting hit uluryaite-; ~ feel like doing anything cuyuumiite-; ~ fully proficient hunter nukasegauciq; ~ get or give enough palarte-; **sulk after having ~ gotten one's way** nengar-; ~ have N any more (pb) -i:rute-; ~ have something piite-; ~ have V-ed (yet) (pb) -ksaite-; ~ have V-ed (pb) -llrunrite-; ~ hear ciutaite-; ~ inspire confidence kemyunaite-; ~ know nallu-¹, uunguciirute-, uunguciite-; ~ know about that with which one is dealing nalluyugci-; ~ know at this particular time nalluqar-; ~ know each other nallute-¹; ~ know how one is with respect to V-ing (pb) -ciite-; ~ know what one is doing nallute-²; ~ know whether one is V-ing (pb) -ciite-; ~ know which one naliquciite-; ~ knowing na-, nallu-², nallutmun; ~ need pinarqenrite-; ~ omit or pass over any qaqite-; be ~ oneself qayuwete-; **be ~ quite right** qayuwete-; ~ quite V (pb) -nritar(ar)-; ~ recognize at first tangnerraq; ~ remember unime-; ~ seen or be heard of again ngelaite-; ~ take (it) seriously qessanake-; ~ take anything along when one goes nangrinar-; ~ take care of one's possessions cumiite-; ~ tend to induce one to V (pb) -yunaite-; ~ V (pb) -nriceñar-, -nrite-, -peke-; ~ V any more (pb) -nanrir-; ~ V be going to V for a while (pb) -yalqaate-; ~ V enough (pb) -myag-, -vlaag-; ~ V in the future (pb) -ngairute-, -ngaite-; ~ very good N (pb) -nglluk; ~ want (him or it) around one avirake-; ~ want (it, him) anymore qessayagute-; ~ want something around avirayug-; ~ want to leave qemag-¹; **cause (him) to ~ want to touch it** pellernir-; ~ want to V (pb) -yunrite-

notary public: TAKARNARQUCIRISTA KALIKANER

notch: ~ for bowstring in arrow or bow teru; ~ed end of bow qeluyaraq

nothing: absolutely ~ caitqapik; be ~ caunrite-; have ~ cagg'ite-; regard as ~ caunrilke-; ~ but N (pb) -rrlainaq*; merely N

and ~ more (*pb*) -inaq*; ~ **special** ell'araq; ~ **that can be done about it** tavallut'ava
nothingness: reduce to ~ caunrir-
notice: (*n*) nallunairun, (*v*) alake⁻¹, alaqe-; ~! atam; **make a movement that attracts** ~ peke-; **prepare to leave on short** ~ uplerquite-
noticeable: be very ~ miluute-; **V in a small and not very ~ way** (*pb*) -ksuar(ar)-
notification: nallunairun
notify: elpengcar-, nallunritevkar-
November: Cauyarvik, IMAM UMGUTII, *see Adams (77)*
novice shaman: alairyuaralria
now: ku(ni), maa-i, maa-irpak, maa(ni), wani, waniwa, watmi; **be able to V** ~ (*pb*) -yaurte-; **like** ~ waciketun; **up till** ~ ukanirpak; ~ **and for a short time** wanirpak; **V ~ and then** (*pb*) -qaqe⁻¹, -qaqur(ar)-; ~ **be unable to V** (*pb*) -arkaunrir-; **from ~ on** wak'nirnek; **just ~ for the good** nutaan
nowadays: like ~ watuacetun
nowhere: trapped by ice with ~ to go pamru-
nozzle: ~ of something inflated qerrurcuun
nudge: enuqar-, enuur-, kenuur-
nuisance: be a ~ papsinarqe-; **find (it) a ~** papsike-
numb: be ~ elpegite-; **become ~** unair-; **become ~ with pins and needles feeling** nala-
number: naaqin, naaqun; **be complete in ~** qaqirmirte-; **become complete in ~** naa-; **be few in ~** ikgete-; **increase in ~** amlleri-; **spend a certain ~ of days** ernerte-; ~ **sufficient to make a parka** naaneq; **in great ~s** qivigpak
numerals: *see Appendix 6*
Numbers: Biblical book of ~ Naaqumallrat
Numenius phaeopus: ciivikaaq, kikikiaq, pipipiaq
numerous: be or become ~ amllerr-
nun: manassenkaa
Nunapitchingak: Nunapic'ngaq
Nunapitchuk: Nunapicuaq; **person who lives on the tundra, such as in ~** akulmiu
Nunivak Is.: Nunivaaq; **speak the ~ dialect** kuarte-; **Cape Manning on ~** Englurarmiut; **Roberts Mountain on ~** Ing'errlak; **site in the northeast part of ~** Qaviayarmiut; Etolin Strait, between ~ and the mainland Akuluraq; ~er Kuatarii
Nuphar polysepalum: paparnaq
nurse: iinriurta
Nushagak River: Iilgayaq; **people of the upper ~** Kiatirmiut
nut: atsaq; **any large fruit or ~** atsarpak
Nuyakuk Lake: Nuy'aaq
Nyctea scandiaca: anipa

O

oakum: kalap'aataq, umcigun; **caulking material such as ~** mellarkaq
oar: asaun¹, cavun, savun, utqerrun, yavun; **~ used for poling a boat** asaurun
oarlock: cavevik, cavuciutaq
oatmeal: massaaq
oats: rolled ~ qeltengalnguut
obedient: be ~ inercirciryar-, niicu-, qanerciryar-
obey: maligtaqu-; **listen and ~** niisnga-
object: have a frostbitten spot where one has touched a cold ~ pupingqua-; **provide ~ with water or other liquid** merqe-, miite-¹; **feel that ~ can V proficiently (pb) -turnike-;** **foreign ~ in one's eye** evrun, verun; **get a foreign ~ in one's eye** everte-, verte-; **~ that brings happiness** nunaniq; **~ used as a toy** naanguaq; **~ that causes a problem** picurlaun; **pair ~** inglukegte-
objectionable: be ~ canganarqe-
obligation: put under an ~ nengulugte-
oblique: ~ area at end of kayak gunwale capngiaq
oblong: ~ wooden bowl tumnaq
obnoxiously: act ~ pissage-
obscure: ~ vision eci-
observant: be ~ murilketar-
observation: ~ tower nascaraq, nassvik; **through ~, determine the name for the month** iraluiraute-
observe: murilke-; **~ secretly** qinquur-; **~ vigilently** kellute-; **~ warily** kelte-; **one who watches or ~s** murilkista
observed: V without being directly ~ by the speaker (pb) -llini-; **coming in and out of view to distant ~s** ilalkuinr(ar)-
obstacle: asguraq, aviraun, nagun; **bump into an ~ sideways** akitmite-; **put or have an ~ in the way** nagucir-; **go around an ~** negur-; **~ to be stepped over** amlliq¹; **be aware of ~s while traveling** maumake-
obtain: piksagute-; **be hard to ~** enurnar-, nurnar-; **~ (it) unake-;** **potential to ~ something** ukangiiq; **~ awareness** ellange-; **~ N (pb) -te-¹;** **~ something** pikarte-, unange-; **song used to ~ what is desired** yuarulluk; **~ what one can** ukangiiq; **what one has ~ed** unangkengaq; **have ~ed (pb) -kliute-**
obvious: be ~ nallunaite-
occasion: piciq; **occur on other ~s** pinrilmi-; **one of many such ~s** pivakaq
occipital bump: tunucuk
occupant: ~ of the house nemiu
occupation: one who Vs as an~ (pb) -ta
occupied: be ~ with N (pb) -liur-
occupy: yiir-, yir'-; **~ a vacant building** eyir-; **~ time frivolously** uame-
occur: wait for something to ~ utaqalgir-; **~ a while later** umiqer-; **~ late at night** tengurpag-; **~ long afterward** qakuni-; **for it to ~ on a certain day** ernermiu-; **~ on other occasions** pinrilmi-; **something that really ~red** piciq; **~ring one after the other** allamtaunek
occurrence: ~ of V (pb) -ciq; **one of many such ~s** pivakaq
ocean: imaq*, imarpik, taryuq; **be windy from the ~** qacar-; **black, blue, and white bird seen on the ~** teng'guar(aq); **journey into the ~** kaugpangcar-; **land between two topographical features such as the river and the ~** akula^c; **big hand from the ~** itqiirpak; **on the right facing the ~** ua(ni); **one that journeyed into the ~** imartelleq; **scattered ice in ~** tamarqellriit; **shore-fast ice on the ~** tuaq; **thin flexible sheet of ice on ~** yuulraaq; **for ~ ice to break off from the main ice** qecug-²; **~ swell** yuulraaq; **ice floe that breaks away from shore ice after ~ swell** manigaq, tualleq, angengqaq*; **pointed piece of ice, broken by ~ swells** culugcineq; **go into the ~ swimming** pakig-; **be murky or milky (of ~ water)** qayuri-
ochre: kavirun, uitera; **color by rubbing with ~** cip'ngiar-, kenevkar-; **dye with ~** uiterte-; **tool for crushing ~** kenevkaun
October: NANVAT CIKUTIIT, Nulirun, Qaariitaarvik, Qerrlurcarturvik, *see Adams (76)*
octopus: amikuq, ipililria
odiferous: be ~ tepsarqe-
Odobenus rosmarus: asveq, kaugpak, qecigpak

odor: tepa^e; **have a strong offensive** ~ kayuri-; ~ **of feces** anarniq; **powerful** ~s tukni-

odoriferous: **be** ~ teptu-; ~ **plant or insect** teptuli

odorous: ~ **thing** qutak

of: *ablative-modalis case and relative case (see Endings section)*

of course: watlirqantar

off: **take** ~ **clothes** gayaru^u

off-guard: **be caught** ~ keltailngar-

offal: ~ **from cleaning fish** ciqueq

offend: ~ **others with one's actions** nangrunarqe-; **be ~ed** cangayug-; **song that makes one ashamed of having ~ed the singer** yuaruksualler(aq*)

offensive: **be** ~ canganarqe-; **call by** ~ **names** arive-, arivte-; **have a strong** ~ **odor** kayuri-

offer: manamaar-

offering: cikiutnguyaraq, elliin; ~ **of food or water** aviukaq; ~ **used in an old-time ceremony** naluun; ~s **during a holiday** neqlite-

offertory plate: ellii-

officer: **Fish and Game** ~ melquleliurta, yaquleyagaaq, yaquleyagiurta; ~ **in charge of others but also under the command of someone else** atanerruaq

offspring: irniaq

often: pulengtaq; **cause one to V** (~ **repeatedly**)
(pb) -rqe⁻²

oh: ~! aren; ~ **dear!** iirgii; ~ **dear me!** arenqiapaa; ~ **my!** ala-i, aling, taaki; ~ **no!** aren; ~ **yeah** telt; ~ **yes, that is how it is/was** ima-tanem; ~, **how it causes one to be V!** (pb) -na¹; ~, **how V!** (pb) -paa; ~, **what if it had happened!** kiituani tanem; (enc) =lli

Ohogamiut: Iquarmiut, Urr'agmiut

oil: uquq, *see Marsh (8)*; **apply** ~ **to** uqurte⁻¹; **container for** ~ uqivik; **die of an overdose of** ~ uquarique-; **excavated water-filled storage hole for seal** ~ qengneq; **fuel** ~ uqungnak, uqurkaq; **get** ~ uqunge-; **have much** ~ uqi-; **lubricating** ~ uqurun; **motor** ~ uqulkuk; **mush made without** ~ qacapleq; **olive** ~ uqunguaq; **pour** ~ **over in preparation for eating** kuunqerte-; **put** ~ **in** uqir-; **skim** ~ **from a liquid** punerte-; **smear with** ~ apiterte-; **blubber from which** ~ **has been rendered** tangeq, tangevkayak, tangviaq; **"Eskimo ice cream" made from moss soaked in seal** ~ puya; **have** ~ **or fat stuck to it** cupe⁻³; **become flooded with** ~ uqiqite-; ~ **slick** uquaq; ~ **taken from the surface of fish broth** uquaq

oil company: uqurkaliurta

oil drum: taingkaq

oil lamp: **post for** ~ nanilraq, ussuciaq; **trim wick of an** ~ kaullrir-; ~ **made of clay** qikuq

oiler wick: ~ **in a motor** uqurcailkun

oil worker: uquliurta, uqurkaliurta

oily: **appear** ~ uquarqe-; **become** ~ **by accident** uquurte-

ointment: minguk, minguun; **apply** ~ cupcir-

okay: kitaki; **be** ~ canrite-; **be very much** ~ canrilvag-

old: **be** ~ ak'allau-, temyig-; **become** ~ ak'allaurte-; **dear** ~ N (pb) -rrlugaq*; **good** ~ N (pb) -ngirta'rrlugaq*; ~ **and hard-to-kill polar bear** quq'uyaq; ~ **and large trade bead** pipigaq; **shabby**, ~ N (pb) -ller(aq*), -rrlugaq*; **very** ~ **dwelling site** quliraq^{*2}; **become very** ~ **and disabled** inglite-; ~ **antler** cirunqatak; ~ **bear** qamungelria; ~ **broken piece of** N (pb) -lquq; **back in the** ~ **days** avani ciuqvani; ~ **dog salmon after spawning** kangitneq; ~ **fashioned rope used for hanging fish** qukassaq; ~ **fish's head** ipuutaaq; ~ **kayak skin** tangpeq; ~ **man** angukara'urluq*, angukaraq, angulluaq, angullugaq, angulluguaq, angutengiar(aq*), angutnaraq; **become an** ~ **man** angutngurte-; **good** ~ N (pb) -rrlugaq*; ~ N (**person**) (pb) -ngyaar(aq*); ~ N (pb) -ssaaraq; ~ **name of Bethel** Uuyarmiut; ~ **pair of overalls** ulrussiik; ~ **person** ak'allar(aq*); ~ **post** naparyalleg; ~ **reindeer** nurrenir(aq*); ~ **salmon near spawning** masseq; ~ **salmon from lake** mac'utaq; ~ **salmon, hung up to dry** kanartaq; ~ **thing** ak'allaaq; ~ **tree** qamiqurna; ~ **village site** nunalleg; ~ **village site on the Holitna River** Kassigluq; ~ **walrus skin** pengitag-; ~ **woman** arnalquar(aq*), arnangiar(aq*), arnarkara'urluq*, arnassagaq*, ucinguq

older: ~ **unmarried woman** uilingiataq; ~ **brother** amaqliq*, ang'aaq, annga, qulicungaq; ~ **sibling** ciuqliq*; ~ **sister** al'a, alleqaq, alqaq, al'qaq

oldest: ~ **brother** anngaqliq*; ~ N (**kin**) (pb) -rpaa(aq*); ~ **one** qulic'aaq

Old Hamilton: Nunapigglugaq

old-style: ~ coffin citaq, sitaaq; ~ house iluyaraq; ~ snow goggles niguak, niiguak

old-time: ~ house enpiaq; **tunnel entrance** ~ house qissiryaraq; **end of tunnel entrance to** ~ house pugyaraq; **food offering in** ~ ceremony naluun; **handrail at entrance to** ~ dwelling pall'itaq; ~ practice nutemllaq*; **framework holding** ~ skylight nanerta; ~ holiday celebrated before the Bladder Feast Pugnguayaraq; **receive gifts requested during** ~ holidays pitar-

old-timer: ciulirneq

oldsquaw duck (long-tailed duck): aarraaliq, allgiar(aq*); **hunt for** ~s aassektacungir-

olive oil: uqunguaq

omit: intentionally ~ something qular-; **not** ~ any qaqite-; **talk about (it)** ~ting certain things pugurtar-

on: *localis case* (see *Endings section*); **be** ~ kuma-; ~ **account of** ugaani, uguani; **break** ~ **purpose** navgur-; **roll around** ~ the ground akaguar-; ~ **the left facing the ocean** kia(ni); ~ **the right facing the ocean** ua(ni); ~ **the N (pb) -car(ar)te-**; ~ **the other hand** aipaagni, qang'a-llu; ~ **the side** canir-¹; **be** ~ **the verge of crying** qiaculngu-; ~ **this side** ukatmun; ~ **the other hand** (*enc*) =mi

on time: **be** ~ angute-; **not be** ~ kinguraute-

on top: **climb** ~ of something ugte-¹; **fall over** ~ of something palqerte-

once: ataucirqumek, uumi; **at** ~ ataucikun, tamaa; **chew** ~ tamu-; **pry at more than** ~ ikguar-; ~ **in a while** CAT ILAITNI

Oncorhynchus gorbuscha: amaaqayak, amasuq, cuqpeq, luqaanak, terteq

Oncorhynchus keta: aluyak, iqalluk, kangitneq, mac'utaq, nalayaq, neqepik, neqpik, teggmaarrluk

Oncorhynchus kisutch: caayuryaq, ciayuryaq, qakiiyaq*, qavlunaq, uqurliq*

Oncorhynchus mykiss: talaariq

Oncorhynchus nerka: kavirauneq, sayak

Oncorhynchus tshawytscha: kiagtaq, taryaqvak

Ondatra zibethicus: curacetuya(g)aq*, iligvak, kanaqlak, kevgaluk, kuigtaq, kuiguartaq, tevyuli

one: atauciq; **be that** ~ taungu-; **that** ~ tamana; ~ **across** akemna; ~ **across there** agna, ikeggna, ikna; **take out** ~ **after the other** anerqe-; **V** ~ **one after another** (*pb*) -qaqe-², -qu-¹, -rqe-¹; **occurring** ~ **after the other** allamtaunek; ~ **approaching** ukeggna, ukna; **act on** ~ **at a time** atauciqtaarar-, ataucitaar-, atauciuqaqe-; ~ **at N (pb) -peq-**; ~ **at the rear** kinguqliq*; **the** ~ **back there** pingna; ~ **cent** akinguaq; ~ **coming to get help** uurcaq; **pour from** ~ **container to another** naave-; ~ **day** ERNERET ILIIT, ERUCIT ILIITNI; ~ **directly across** akiqliq*; ~ **dollar** tallimaq, tamalkuq; **the** ~ **down below** kan'a, un'a, unegna; **the** ~ **downriver or by the exit** ugna; ~ **fifth of them** AVENRITA TALLIMAINGIT; ~ **from a place separated from here by some natural barrier** akemkumiu; ~ **going away** auġna, augna; ~ **group** atauciin; ~ **having the same name** atellgun, qup'ayugaq; ~ **having V (pb) -li¹**; **move with possession's from** ~ **house to another** agqur-; ~ **hundred** kavluun, negavaq, YUINAAT TALLIMAN; **be turned 180 degrees** tuignga-, tuigte-; ~ **in another building** amna; **the** ~ **inland or inside** kiugna, qamna, qaūgna; **the** ~ **left behind** unegtaq; ~ **like N (pb) -naq²**; ~ **like this** maku-, uku-; ~ **located far in the area or space or time denoted by N (pb) -qliq***; **be of** ~ **mind** umyuallgutke-; ~ **more V than possessor(s) (pb) -lleq², -neq³**; ~ **morning** erucit iliitni; **the** ~ **near the speaker** una; ~ **of ila**; ~ **of a group of seven ribs in a boat** napallaak; **other** ~ **of a pair** inglu; ~ **of a pair of tassels on the sides of a parka** avan, avata^c; **of a set of people who go back and forth before the Messenger Feast** paiqaq; ~ **of five large ribs in kayak** ingneq; ~ **of last three last ribs below the side rail of kayak** qamenqucagaq; ~ **of last three ribs at bow of boat** kaviqicunga; ~ **of six holes in rim to lash to frame of kayak** tupicilleq; ~ **of the three ribs in front of hatch of kayak** tukervik; ~ **of twelve or thirteen ribs in center part of kayak** neneq; ~ **of many such occasions** pivakaq; ~ **of the legendary "little people"** yugg'acngiar(aq*); ~ **of the N direction (pb) -lirneq**; ~ **of the pair of timbers at the entrance to the men's communal house** ayapervik; ~ **of the same age group** anelgun; ~ **of the same kind as N (pb) -kuciq**; ~ **of the strips of calfskin on a "qaliq" parka** agun²; ~ **of the posts used to hold kayak frame while stretching the skin onto it** agqun; ~ **of three strands of beads on a "qaliq" parka** manumik; ~ **of two calfskin pieces on the shoulders of a parka** nerun; ~ **of two long strips of calfskin on a "qaliq" parka** ellutmuuq; ~ **of two openings on a parka into which an arrow-point design was sewn** pakineq; ~ **of two pieces of calfskin sewn to make a V pattern on a parka or boot** uminguaq; ~ **of two strips of calfskin connecting the front and back of a parka** aquun²; ~ **of two tassels on the chest and back of certain parkas** miryaruq; ~ **of two white decorative squares on back of parka** milqeruq; ~ **on the other side of an area** amaqliq*; ~ **on top** qalirneq, qalliq*; ~ **on whom one can depend** tuvraq; **the** ~ **or** ~s **that the possessor is V-ing (pb) -ke¹**; **the** ~ **out to sea** unegna; **the** ~ **outside** keggna, qagna, qakemna; ~ **over there** amna, ingna; ~ **pair** atauciik; **go from** ~ **point to another** aqelqur-; ~ **right behind** tunuqliq*; **thing that** ~ **sends** tuyuq²; ~ **side of two-piece end or**

next-to-end deck beam of kayak tuntunaq; ~ side only inglupiaq; ~ similar to N (pb) -li¹; ~ singing the song intended to make the listener ashamed yuaruksualler(aq*); ~ that causes V-ing (pb) -naq¹; ~ that eats nertuli; ~ that has recently V-ed (pb) -nerraaq*; ~ that is being V-ed (pb) -kengaq; ~ that is fully capable of V-ing (pb) -tuli; ~ that is good for N or has a good N (pb) -keggliq; ~ that is the farthest in the area denoted by N (pb) -qlikacaar(aq*); ~ that is V-ing -nguq*; ~ that is V; ~ that is like N (pb) -quq; ~ that is very V or has much N (pb) -ngtak; ~ that journeyed into the ocean imartelleq; ~ that seems to be V-ing (pb) -ngalnguq*; ~ that V-ed or was V-ed (pb) -lleq¹; ~ thousand ciissitsaaq, tiissitsaaq; ~ time CAT ILIITNI; ~ time it happened CAQERLUNI; the ~ to the north qakemna; the ~ toward or at the river un'a; the ~ toward the sea unegna; the ~ up there pikna; the ~ upriver kiugna, qamna, qauḡna; ~ week's time Maqineq; ~ who acts contrary to the way he should kenluqsak; ~ who chronically Vs (pb) -ngarli; ~ who does or did something pista; ~ who does things very slowly piqassngiar(aq*); ~ who doesn't follow traditional abstinence practices eyailnguq*; ~ who follows traditional abstinence practices eyanqellria; ~ who doesn't get along with the others ilallugun; ~ who emerged into the world at the same time anelgun; ~ who gets cold easily qerruskaq; ~ who has been medically treated yungcaraq; ~ who has been sick cirlak; ~ who has the same N as possessor (pb) -lgun; ~ who has the same name as oneself qellucungaq, qelluraq; ~ who is easily provoked or angered qenngali; ~ who is going to catch something pitarka; ~ who is V (pb) -li¹; ~ who is very intelligent puqigli; ~ who lives an ordinary traditional life yuulria; ~ who loves to V (pb) -yunqeggli; ~ who messes around tekallnga; ~ who minds his own business ellmikutuar(aq*); ~ who raises a child mangnaqesta; ~ who raises one anglicarta; ~ who reacts or retaliates immediately without thinking it over wakencuillak; the ~ who shouts "kita" to start the singing and drumming during a holiday kit'arta; ~ who shows nallunairista; ~ who Vs (pb) -li¹; ~ who Vs as an occupation (pb) -ta; ~ who Vs thoroughly (pb) -nqegcaar(aq*); ~ who Vs (pb) -kar(aq*)²; ~ whom ~ feels comfortable with yugnikek'nga; ~ whose place is N (pb) -miutaq*; ~ with a small N (pb) -cengaq*; ~ with an end iqulek; ~ with bad N (pb) -lluk; ~ with N or Ns, one having N (pb) -lek; ~ with whom ~ enjoys doing things aiparnaarra; ~-year-old goose kangniq; have ~'s ears hurt by loud noise qukilngu-; have ~'s legs folded qunginga-; ~'s own nakmiin; for ~'s own reasons ellmikun; have it as ~'s place or home nek'e-; ~'s spouse's sister alqaruaq; ~'s supply of money akiun

onion: ananessaaq, anianessaaq, luuk; ~ dome on Russian Orthodox church aavalkucuk, aavangtalkucuk; casserole of meat or fish with potatoes, ~, etc. cal'kuuya, salkuuya

only: kesir-, keyir*, kii⁻¹, kiir-, kiirrar-, tauḡaam; habitually V ~ a little (pb) -nerkite-; ~ helper piskar(aq*); ~ N (pb) -gainaq; ~ one who Vs (pb) -kar(aq*)²; ~ then kesiani; ~ V (pb) -rrlainar-

oops! aren

ooze: ege-, maqe-; soil that ~ qikuya

opaque: ~ thing cuupiaq

open: angpar-, angparte-, angvar-, angvarte-, cillarte-, ikir-, ikirte-, qelperte-; be ~ angpangqa-, angvangqa-, ikingqa⁻²; be stuck ~ qiqli-; emerge into an ~ area cev'ar-; be ~ season ikingqa⁻²; spread ~ callar-; have one's mouth ~ with teeth clamped shut iryagte⁻¹; ~ area agtuineq, carr'ilqa; ~ one's eyes uigarte-, uite-; ~ one's mouth aitar-; ~ one's mouth and emit sound aar-⁻²; ~ and expose the inside ullirte-; ~ something callarci-; act under the ~ sky angvarqur-; ~ hole in river ice cikuilquq, qenuilquq, ukivkaneq; ~ lead in (sea) ice qecuneq; having an ~ mouth aitar-; ~ mouthed aatar-; be ~ mouthed aatangqa-, aitaḡqa-; ~ the door a little qerratarte-; ~ the mouth aatarte-; ~-weave grass bag ukilqaar(aq*); ~-weave grass basket ukiqlaaq*; above-ground entrance ~ed kepneq

open canoe or boat: agun¹, aguun; rib support in ~ boat nalmak

open sore: callakayak; have an ~ sore callangqa-; get an ~ sore callarci-; large ~ sore cuqeq²

open space: ikirnaq

open water: for there to be ~ with icebergs beyond qupngur-; reflection of ~ qiugaaq; ~ in a field of ice imarrlainaq*; ~ in sea ice ketgulleq

opener: can ~ ikircissuun; letter, can, box ~ callarcissuun

opening: ~ at base of skull katngalqitaaq; stuck because an ~ is too small tastuqite-; ~ of a grass bag pass'aq; ~ of a kayak pall'illrit; ~ of a parka nugyaraq, pakineq, pugyaraq; ~ of den, bottle, cockpit of kayak, etc. pai⁻²

operate: ~ using only one side inglupiaq

operator: light-plant ~ kenurriurta; radio ~ qanercuuciuurta

operculum: ulluvalqin

opinion: give an invited ~ ketviute-; have the same ~ umyuallgutke-; verbal expression of negative ~ ap'nerrlugun

opponent: inglu, inglussuk

opportune: be ~ arenqig-

opportunity: ~ of importance urenkun; **have an ~ to act** tumengqerr-

opposite: akiqliq*; ~ way kenlutmun; **for wave tips to spray out in a direction ~ to that of the wave** emqerte-; **miss each other, passing in ~ directions** kipullgute-; **individuals facing in ~ pull against each other** cingillertute-; **do the ~ of what one is supposed** mumiksag-; ~ **direction in the bed** teru; **act flustered before a member of the ~ sex** picari-; **knife with handle ~ the arc-shaped blade** uluaq; ~ **village in Messenger Feast** agyuk; ~-**side fist** naparneq

opt: ~ for cucuke-

optic nerve: IIM ELPEKSUUTII, IIM YUALUI, TAKVIIM TUMYARAA

optimistic: be ~ nersuniur-, neryuniur-

or: anguqa, qang'a-llu, wall'u; ~ **else** qang'a-llu

orange: atsarpak; ~ (color) qalleryak; ~ **sea slug** uraruq; **edible sea animal, part ~** arnauq; **sculpin with ~ spots** qengaruvagaq

orbital cavity: iicilleq

orca: arrluk

Orcinus orca: arrluk

order: ellimer-, ellimerun, pisqun; ~ **by mail** tuyuq²; ~ **to do** alarqur-, alerqur-

ordinary: ~ **person** Yup'ik, yuunginaq; ~ **stitch** mingqepiarumalria; ~ **thing or matter** ell'araq; **one who lives ~ traditional life** yuulria, yuunginaq

organ: musical instrument negtaat; **stomach ~ specifically** aqsauq; **internal ~s** cakunglluut

organization: PINGNAQELLRIIT QUYURTELLRIIT

origin: point of ~ kinguneq¹; **toward one's point of ~** utelmun, utetmun

original: get back into one's ~ **condition** angimurte-; ~ N (pb) -lugpiaq; **resume ~ state** penge-; ~ly nutem

Orion: TULUKARUUM AYARUA

Orion's belt: Cagquralriit, Sagquralriit

ornament: tangnircaun; **dangling ~** aqevlunguayak, aqevlequtaq, aqevyak; **forehead ~** camataq; **personal ~** kenugun; **woman's hair ~** taquutaq; **hair ~s** cukluuk

orphan: ellir(aq*), elliraar(aq*), elliraaurulq*; **feel or act like an ~** elliritke-; ~ **and grandparent living together** elliraaurluunkuk

orphanage: ellirivik

Orthodox (Russian ~): Kass'alugpiaq

orthography: igaryaraq

Oscarville: Kuiggayagaq*

Osmerus mordax: cemerliq, cimigliq, elquarniq, qimaruaq, qusuuq, quyuuq, uqtaqngaq

osprey: angllurayuli

ostentatious: be ~ tukurtaar-

other: go from one side to the ~ side mumigtaar-; go toward one side (and not the ~) ingluar-; **measurement from the tip of the thumb to tip of index finger when each is stretched out away from the ~** teklin; **on the ~ hand** qang'a-llu; ~ **of two** aapaq aipa; ~ **one of a pair** inglu; ~ **Russian Orthodox item** kass'alugpiartaq; ~ **side** aki; **hold the ~ side** akigir-; **across on the ~ side** akma(ni); **one on the ~ side** amaqliq*; **include with the ~s** tapqute-

otherwise: be unoccupied ~ urenke-

otitis: titiq

otter: land or river ~ aaquyaq, ceñiq'aq, cenkaq, cinkaq, cuignilnguq*, keggiarnaq, pirtuqciraq, senkaq, see *Zagoskin* (9),

Orlov (8); sea ~ arrnaq, aatagaq; **conical trap for ~** teggvak; **form inserted into ~ skins** aquun¹; ~ **den above water**

igtequk; ~ **fur in V pattern on parka or boot** uminguaq; **strip of ~ fur on parka** kaunguaq, keggacilleq, tungunqucuk

ouch! akaa, ak'atak, akekataki, ici

our: see *Endings section*; ~ N(s) (pb) -mta

out: climb ~ from below nuge-; **fling oneself ~** ciryaarute-; go ~ nipe-; go ~ (of tide) kente-; **keep going ~** anura-; **play ~ (of a harpoon line)** nek've-; **poke one's head ~** yurar-²; **put (it) ~ where it can be used or seen** paivte-; **skin boot with fur ~** ayagcuun; **be far ~ from shore** ketsig-; **take ~ from a container** yuu-²; **be restless when others are going ~** yuupiksagte-; go ~ into the water ketmurte-; **sing without saying words ~ loud** megamliur-; **run ~ of fuel** uquirte-; **be " ~ of hand "** anagute-; **let it ~ of one's grasp** peginga-; go ~ of sight talurte-; go ~ of sight behind something iptete-; **be ~ of sorts** qayuwete-; **be ~ of view behind something** ipinga-; ~ there qakma(ni); **children ~ too late at night** uligiayuli; **be ~ where it can be used or seen** paivnga-

out(side): put ~ ante-; take ~ anute-

outboard motor: elliqeryaraq, kaassalinaq, kiikanguaq, levaq, massiinaq

outdoor activity: be suitable weather for ~ ellamanarqe-; weather that is poor, but not to the extent that ~ is impossible ellanglluk; be poor enough weather to make ~ impossible ellarayag-

outdoors: cella, cilla, ella

outer: ~layer qalliq*; line made from the ~ of a walrus skin qavya; ~ rim of cockpit coaming in a kayak qaglak; ~ thighs elalirneq

outermost: ~ slat on a sled bed turun

outgoing: ~ tide ancarneq

outhouse: anarvik, nuussnik, yuqerrvik

outing: provisions for an ~ taquaq

outlet: pai-²

outside: elalirneq, keggani, qagaa(ni), qakma(ni), qii(ni); be ~ anuma-, ellamiu-; area ~ of elata^e, ellate-; check ~ curar-, curtur-, yurar-²; cold draft entering from ~ iterneq; go ~ for fresh air an'gir-, cellamqaci-, curar-, curtur-; howl and whistle (of wind ~ of house) qalriqsaar(ar)-; race to get ~ before other an'iraute-, itriraute-; the one ~ elaqliq*, keggna, qagna, qakemna; to or toward ~ elatmun; measurement from the ~ edge of one shoulder to the ~ edge of the other tusneq; one from a place ~ of Alaska akemkumiu; tallow from ~ of stomach kenyaun; ~ part of a fish belly aqsamuq; suffer chill from going ~ when sweaty pacsqaar-, patsqaar-; be ~ without a coat taigtur-², uvruar(ar)-

outsider: distant ~ akemkumiu

outspoken: be ~ qanqataite-

outstretched: measurement from fingertips to armpit with arm ~ tallineq; measurement from extremity of one's fist to armpit with arm ~ tallinin; measurement from folded elbow of one ~ arm to fingertips of other ~ arm taluyaneq; measurement from center of chest to fingertips of ~ hand angvaneq²; measurement from elbow to end of ~ fingertips ikuyegneq; run on water with ~ wings nevaar-, putukuyuar-

outward: have one's feet pointed ~ caqvingqa-; fall with one's feet going out ~ qaaluciaqar-

outwit: ~ or be outwitted usviilqi-

oval: al'uruyak, maningnalnguq, peksurngalnguq, ucugyamqitak; ~ thing kayangurngalnguq; ~ wooden bowl ag'ayaq, aluuyaq; bottom groove in an ~ allungilleq; exterior groove of an ~ ull'eruaq

ovary: MIKELNGURKAM KAYANGIVIA

oven: kelipissuun, uucivik

over: be ~ iquklite-; be turned ~ mumigte-, mumingqa-; turn ~ on the back nevqerte-; bend ~ something putegte-; bent ~ forward ikingqa-¹; something that has been turned ~ mumigtaq; stick used to hold a pot ~ a fire takaneq; go by way of N, ~ N (pb) -kuar-; go ~ a portage teve-; drape ~ something tevtte-; skin an animal by pulling the skin back ~ qapiar-; heap up ~ the top pakmater-

over there: ama(ni), ava(ni), yaa(ni)

overalls: qalluviik; old pair of ~ ulrussiik

overboot: qaliruaq

overcast: be ~ qilailleg-, patuggluk

overcome: cirlake-

overcrowded: be ~ qugrute-

overdo: anagtaar-; ~ out of pride piniteke-

overdose: drug ~ iinruvallalria; die of ~ of oil uquariqe-

overflow: pakqaar(ar)-

overflow: [e]cngur-, ceng'uq, cipte-, essmiar-, essngur-, seng'ur-, urneq, uryur-; have a meltwater ~ essmiar-; ~ on ice in spring qas'urneq

overflow: be ~ pak'me-, pakqaar(ar)-

overhang: ice piece with large ~ kinguvkutak; thin ~ing ice edge in spring icineq

overheated: be ~ kiirtevkarak-

overjoyed: be ~ ukveraite-

overland: go ~ but not on trail cailkakuar-

overlap: patgute-, qasmegute-; ~ successively kipullgute-

overlook: patakaute-, tangrrinar-, uniurte-
overly: **be ~ forward** takaite-; **be ~ generous** ellrilkaar-
overnight: **stay ~** qavartar-
overpower: cirlake-
overseer: murilkista, qaunqesta, qaunqista
overshoot: **~ target** qulruarte-; **miss by ~ing** natruarte-
oversock: **waterproof ~** qalipeqsaq
oversole: nat'raq
overstretching: **break suddenly as by ~** kevkarte-
overtake: angu-
overturn: **~ in a vehicle** akacag-
overwhelmed: **feel ~** amruke-, amruyug-
overwhelming: **be ~** amrunarqe-
overwork: **be tired from ~** taqayugerte-
Ovibos moschatus: umingmaq
Ovis dalli: epnaiq, peñaiq
owl: aarpatuli, naataq², *see Nelson (34)*; **boreal ~** qaku'urtaruaq, takvialnguar(aq*); **great gray ~** atkuliggiiq, takvialnguar(aq*); **great horned ~** iggiayuli, *see Zagoskin (11), Turner (31)*; **hawk ~** eskaviaq, mengqucivak, qaku'urtaq; **short-eared ~** keneqpataq, kenriiq, ungpaar(aq*); **snowy ~** anipa
own: pike-; **one's ~** nakmiin; **~ed land** nunaun; **~ed N (pb) -un**
owner: pikesta; **give away an item the ~ no longer wants** cipurvike-; **seek ~** yungcarte-; **~ of boat** angyalek
ownership: **brand or ear cut as sign of ~** maak; **determine ~** pikmayi-
ox: kuluvagngalnguq*
oxbow lake: kuiguuaq
Oxycoccus microcarpus: quunarliaraq, uingiar(aq*), uskurtuliaraq*
oysterleaf: civnerturpak

P

pace: cukataciq; **travel at a steady fast ~** cukanrar-
Pacific cod: manignaalleryak
Pacific pollock: kalagaq
Pacific tomcod: ceturnnaq, iqalluaq
pack: **back~** amarcuun; **hot ~** qatugaq; **~ (it) on top of something** pasgerute-; **put a small load in one's ~** atemkar-, atempag-; **~ (things) loosely** tekalragte-; **~ down** tut'at; **~ snow** kavtak; **~ Dolly Varden** pingciq
pack ice: **big seal that stays on ~** tuvartaq; **sea creature with human features seen on ~** kun'uniqu; **for ~ to trap one** mallgute-
pad: inguqaq; **menstrual ~** tungeq; **scouring ~** nangugcissuun; **put a ~ under something** tungi-
padding: **bed ~** curuluk
paddle: agciun; **hand grip on single-bladed ~** qaquaq, qaquaqnginaq; **~ with blade that gets thinner** quagciruaq; **sharp bone point on ~** kukimssaq; **single-bladed ~** anguarun; **take strokes with a ~** pakiur-; **~ a boat** anguar-; **central ridge on a ~** blade qengartaq; **tip of ~** blade emulek, mula; **~ handle grip** kangkupaguaq; **~ with a blade at each end** paangrun; **use double-bladed ~** paanger-, paunger-; **drive fish with a ~** ungumrar-
padlock: keluqaq, kelussaq

page: ikirnaq, kalikaq

paid: get ~ akinge-

pail: capacuk, qaltaq, qaltauq, tuqmik; **slop** ~ ciqicivik; **tall thin** ~ qugtuqaruaq; **water** ~ mertarcuun

Paimute: Paimiut

pain: kirta, *see Zagoskin (17)*; **suffer** ~ akngia-, keggirciur-; **be in** ~ akngirnarqe-, kircir-, nangamcuk; **emotional** ~ neka; **cause emotional** ~ nekanarqe-; **whimper as from** ~ cungiallag-; **get sudden sharp** ~ cugite, cuite-; **have** ~ (in bones) tugiryarte-; **have throbbing** ~ temia-, tenguqlirte-; **have stabbing** ~ kap'liqe-; **have burning** ~ puqelvag-; **have labor** ~ teggiurci-; **have recurring** ~ nangyucinqigtaar-; **have sharp** ~ akngikutak, kakivkar-; **suffer ~ from an injury, arthritis, etc.** enllugtur-, [e]ngllugtur-, ngell'ugtur-; **suffer from arthritis or have other bone** ~ enliqe-, pateriyirci-; **have ~ in the hands** taprite-; **lack sensitivity to ~ that one inflicts** mianiite-; ~ **to sting, burn** qacelli-; **be emotionally ~ed** avegteqe-; **find (it) emotionally ~ful** nekake-; **be ~ful to listen to** niitniite⁻¹; ~ **ly shrink due to starvation** qungagyug-; **complain, especially of one's ~s** yuuniar-; **have labor ~s or stomach ~s** ilukaar-; **suffer aches and ~s** qelluqite-

paint: kela'askaq, minguk, minguun, *see March (13)*

paintbrush: mingugissuun; ~ **with squirrel twill** qamuraun

paintbrush plant: cavigpaguaq

pair: one ~ atauciik; two ~s malruin; three ~s pingasuin, pingayuun; four ~s cetamain; five ~s tallimain; ~ **of timbers at the entrance to the men's communal house** ayapervik; **other one of a** ~ inglu; two ~ **of crossed poles used to support a kayak** tatikik; **pair objects** inglukegte-; ~ **of earrings** agluirun; ~ **of overalls** ulrussiik; ~ **of pants** ulruk; ~ **of calfskin pieces on a parka** cauyak; ~ **of tassels on a parka** avan, avata^e; ~ **whereof one member has the other as his** N (pb) -kellriik; ~ **with** aipir-; **act on two-by-two, in ~s** malruuqaqe-; **stake used in ~s to hold large dipnets open** kanuuquq

palate: hard ~ qilagaq²

pale: be ~ qaki-; ~, dry, bleached qakirpak

Pallas buttercup: aaggulunguaq

palm: ~ **of hand** arvak, callirneq, tumak; **hit hard with the** ~ qacap'ag-; **big hand from the ocean with big mouth on** ~ itqiirpak; **measurement of the width of the** ~ tumagneq; ~ **frond** papanuk; **mitten ~s** alliit

pan: bread ~, baking ~ kelipissuun, uucissuun; **heat seal blubber in ~ to get seal oil** civatugte-; **fibrous leftover piece of blubber after rendering in** ~ civanr(aq*)

pan: frying ~ asgircuun, assalissuun, eskuulutaq, maniarcuun, sal'kuuyarvik, skuulutaq

pancake: asgiq, assaliaq, atkiksaaq, maniaq, mumigtaq; **sourdough** ~ qulugcaraq; ~ **ice** akangluaryuk; **make ~s** assali-

pancreas: miilitnguaq, tunuruaq, uglarun

Pandion haliaetus: angllurayuli

paneling: mat ~ kangciraq

panic: kapia-, tave-, tavqar-, ume-; **be in a** ~ umsuarrulaar-; **suddenly** ~ tavicillag-

pant: anerteksaar-

panties: pelumessaak; **woman's** ~ nalkiik

pantomime: be or do like this (accompanied by ~) elliur-; **one man ~s and others sing slowly** cauyuikar-

pants: qerrulliik, ulruk; **big** ~ qerrulviik; **crotch of** ~ amlek; **let down one's** ~ kive-; **put on** ~ ulruk; **summer** ~ atasuak; **tuck shirt in** ~ qasmii-; ~ **with attached socks made of fur** allirtet

paper: kalikaq; **cigarette** ~ kalikayagaq*; ~ **used as a working surface** alliqaq; **toilet** ~ uqrun²; ~s (documents) kalikat

parable: taringcetaarun

parakeet auklet: ciruraq

parallel: *see Appendix 8*; ~ **cousin's son's wife** ukurraq; ~ **cousin's daughter's husband** nengauk; **line of snares ~ to water** surface negaraq*; **log ~ to the back of a kashim** tugeryaraq

parallelogram: ciligtellria

paralyzed: be ~ nalama-

paranoid: be ~ alingenguartur-

paraphernalia: shaman's ~ qelqun

parboil: egavyag-; ~ **blackfish** kanakiir-; ~ **blubber or flipper strips** uullaq

pardon: aūg'arite-

parent: angayuqaq*; **child walking behind** ~ kutyagaq; **deceased** ~ unista; **female's ~'s cross-cousin's daughter, female friend of a female** ilungaqa*; **male's ~'s cross-cousin's son, male friend of a male** ilur(aq*); **~'s cross-sex siblings and their children** urelriit; **foster** ~ anglicarta; **~in-law** cakiq; **person related to one through one's** ~ amllerutaq; **send a son-in-law or daughter-in-law to his/her** ~ qinu-²

paresthesia: kakilacak; **have** ~ nala-

parietal bone: cirunqatak; **~ of fish** aqumkallak¹

parka: atekuk, atkuk, kamliikaq; **type of traditional Yup'ik** ~ ilairutaq, kay'urrutalek; **~ made of bleached seal skin and gut or fish skin** ellangraq; **~ made of pelts** atkupiaq; **bird-skin** ~ tamaceñaq; **carry in the flounce of cover** ~ kenirmiaqe-; **cloth** ~ cover negacungaq, qaliipautaq; **fasten one's rain** ~ to rim of kayak hatch kayumigte-²; **fish-skin** ~ that could serve as tent qerrlurcaq; **gut rain** ~ kapit'aq, imarnin, *see Orlov (14)*; **legendary person who lives in the sea and wears a gut rain** ~ qununiq; **lift up the** ~ one is wearing qakegte-; **make** ~ out of bird skins tamaceñi-; **man's hoodless caribou-skin** ~ qaliluk; **murre skin and feather** ~ alpacurrlugaq; **put in flounce of cover** ~ kenirmiar-; **rain** ~ or other uninsulated ~ qaspeq; **sealskin** ~ qutnguk; **thin hooded pullover garment worn as a** ~ cover, as a jacket or dress qaspeq; **white** ~ used for hunting qaternin, qatrin; **be without a** ~ in the cold kiingraar(ar)-

PARKA PARTS AND DESIGN (*see Appendix 9*): **~ cut high on the sides** kinguqalek; **~ decorated with a fringe of squirrel belly** uulungiiq; **~ hood** nacaq, uqurrsuk; **~ into which an arrow point design was sewn** pakineq; **~ made with the fur side inward** ulqucinak; **~ made with two caribou skins** qutnguk; **~ ruff** asguruaq, legiliq, negiliq, pugyaraq, ulganaq; **~ ruff edging near the face** kumegneq; **belly skin of caribou or reindeer used in fancy** ~s pukiq; **black beads between stitches on a** ~ ciivaguat; **bundle of pelts containing enough to make a** ~ naaneq; **calfskin piece on the shoulder of** ~ nerun; **calfskin pieces on** ~ cauyak; **calfskin with three tassels in the middle of** ~ qemirrlugun; **dark skin behind beads on** ~ kelurqutaq; **decoration on** ~ qaraliq; **decoration on hood of** ~ kakaulyaq; **decorative tail on** ~ pamyurtaq, pequmiutaq; **design from caribou fawn skin sewn onto** ~ qulitaq; **design made from fish skin on** ~ langraq; **design or front-piece of** ~ cacarqaq; **folded skirt of** ~ ciqtagneq; **front flounce of a cover** ~ keniq; **geometric trim at hem of** ~ akurun; **hanging decoration on a** ~ alngaq, culuksuk; **heavy material used to make** ~ covers civignilnguq*; **neck opening of** ~ nugyaraq, pugyaraq; **ornament of wolverine fur or beads on** ~ aqevyak; **piece of calfskin sewn to make a V pattern on** ~ uminguaq; **piece of wolf fur on certain** ~s megcugtaq; **pompon on** ~ hood kak'acuk; **ruffle at hem of cloth** ~ cover ciquayaq; **separate hood used with hoodless** ~ yuraryaraq; **sew skins together for a** ~ tamategte-; **shoulder band on a** ~ tusailitaq; **strip of calfskin coming down from the throat on** ~ manurun; **strip of calfskin connecting the front and back of Nelson Is.** ~ aquun²; **strip of calfskin on front and back of** ~ ellutmuq; **strip of fur between ruff and hood of** ~ menglairun; **strip of otter fur above** ~ sleeve kaunguaq; **strip of otter fur across chest and back of** ~ keggacilleq; **strip of otter fur below light decoration of** ~ tungunqucuk; **tassel on certain** ~s avan, avata^e, miryaruq, pitgarcuun; **tassel on one of the calfskin pieces on a** ~ mumeq; **tip of** ~ hood tengqucuk; **trim around** ~ cuff alirun; **trim on** ~ naqyun, pukiq; **upper back part of** ~ pequaq; **V-shaped calfskin on shoulder of** ~ qupun, tusrun; **white decorative square on back of** ~ milqeruq; **wolverine fur on upper** ~ sleeve kasurun, kayurun

parotid gland: iiraq

parsley: wild ~ tukaayuq

parsnip: cow ~ tarnaq¹, tarvaq

part: some ~ nate-; **~ of** ila; **N** ~ of something (pb) -taq⁴; **be something that one does not wish to** ~ with qununarqe-; **separate into two** ~s avte-; **boot with dark fur over the shin** ~ ciuqalek; **kayak** ~ in front of tracking stabilizer imaqliq; **kayak end** ~ pupsugyugualek; **~ and pull back each half** qukvir-; **tail** ~ of a fish nuugyuk; **~ of a fish rack on which the fish is directly hung** initaq*; **~ of a river that runs under a bluff or cut-bank** aciirun; **~ of a seal's front flipper bones** aklanquq; **liquid** ~ of a stew imarkuaq; **crooked** ~ of a tree pekeryaq; **~ of drill held in mouth** neg'utaq; **~ of house near the door** uaqliq*; **hurt in** ~ of one's body nat'liqe-, nateIngu-; **caved-in** ~ of riverbank usneq; **bent** ~ of wooden object pertaq; **form for bending** ~s per'ucin; **process to distribute** ~s of a seal pitaryaraq; **private** ~s of girl es'ak; **carved** ~ on top stiffener of kayak nutengqupagta

partially: ~ awaken, feeling that one cannot move tupagyaqe-, uqamair-; **~ cook** sourdock ikugte-; **~ dried herring** niinamayak, nin'amayak; **~ dried fish boiled for eating** egamaarrluk; **~ lose one's sanity** umyuacuar-; **go** ~ naked kemgarar(ar)-; **~ rotten meat** miuyineq; **~ underground cache** ciqlugaq, elagyaq, lagyaq

participate: ilagaute-; **~ in an activity** tangaliute-; **~ in a religious ceremony** agayu; **go to** ~ in N or V (pb) -liyar-

particle: dust ~ suspended in air makuq; **have food** ~s around mouth tepli-

particular: ~ person in the group yaatiir-; **~ side of a specified place or direction** tunglirneq; **~ time** nalluqar-

partition: capa^e, casguq, cayguq¹; **~ between in a shared house** talu; **~ of woven grass** qerqulluk

partner: aapaq, aipaq, aiparnaarraaq, angayuk, ilik, paatnaq; **ask for a sex** ~ caavarrnguar-; **back-to-back sitting** ~ alrapaq; **gift exchange** ~ agyuk; **give hunting ~ the pelvic area of the catch** kuyagcite-; **become a** ~ aipir-

party: kalukaq¹; **have a** ~ kalukaq¹; **get a lot of food at a** ~ uyiqe-

Parus sp.: cikepiipiiq

pass: **come to** ~ piciurte-; **for a week's time to** ~ agayunerte-; ~ **(it) down** egmirte-, kinguvar-; ~ **(it) here** taite⁻¹; ~ **physically or in time** kitur-; ~ **all around something** kassug-; ~ **away** yuunrir-; ~ **by across a bay or river** ak'irte⁻²; ~ **downwind or down-current of (it)** uqrir-; ~ **each other out of sight** amarriigute-; ~ **gas** leq; ~ **in time** pellug-; ~ **under the jaw** agluir-; ~ **over** qulair-; **not omit or ~ over** qaquite-; ~ **through the N area of (it) (pb)** -ir⁻²; **legend ~ed down** univkaraq

passage: ~ **from porch into house** amiguyuk; ~ **under ground** tagenquq; ~ **under snow** tagelviiyaq; **form two lines as a** ~way amigpите-

Passerculus sandwichensis: tekciuk

Passerella iliaca: elagayuli

passing: **miss each other, ~ in opposite directions** kipullgute-; **miss by ~ through (pb)** -trute-

Passover: Kituun, Paaskaag

past: ak'a; **physically go** ~ kitur-; **thing of N (often with reference to the ~) (pb)** -llaq*; **thing of the ~** ak'allaq, univkaraq; **in a ~ period of time** uumirpak; ~ **time of V-ing (pb)** -rraaneq

Pastolik: Pastuliarraaq

pastor: qaneryariurta, tuyuq¹

patch: callmak, ilaaq, mameq, mamr(aq*), nutarte-; **put a little ~ on** callemkar-; ~ **on boot** allngig-, allngik; **thawed ~** urunqiq; ~ **of tundra** nunapik; ~ **on clothing** callmak; **secret berry** ~ igigtaun

patchwork quilt: tumaqcaa

patella: ciisqurraq, ciisqurnnaq

paternal: ~ **uncle** ataata; ~ **aunt** acak¹; ~ **aunt's husband** nengauk

path: tumyaraq; **go a curved** ~ qavirte-; **go around obstacle in** ~ negur-; **go straight** ~ nak'ri-; **life's** ~ egilra; ~ **by which one gets up on something** nugyaraq; ~ **down to water** kanaryaraq; ~ **that one will take** tumkaq; ~ **through trees or bushes** pulayaraq

pathfinder: kakitaq

patient: yungcaraq, yuungcaraq; **wait ~ly** anuraqe-; **wait ~ly for object to V (pb)** -ciar(ar)-; **tool for piercing** ~s kap'issuun

pattern: cuqcaun, cuqeq¹, cuqyun, elirqun, see Barnum (31); **closely woven grass basket** ~ mallegetaq; **decorative ~ on sewn item** tevtararaq*; **hide cut in a spiral** ~ aqsarqelleq, pinevkar-; **lack a set ~ for acting** piyaraite-; **cut out a ~** elirqe-; **rocks ~ed by action of water** ingigun

pay: akilir-, akilite-; ~ **attention (to)** cumike-, ilangci-, kegginiqe-; ~ **back** akinaur-; ~ **back a loan** cimiq; ~ **for (air)fare** kuucir-; ~ **great attention and respect** cakaar-; ~ **heed to** niisnga-; ~ **respects to** ciktaar-; ~ **special attention to (it)** arcaqake-; ~ **with the necessities of life** pupsir-

payment: akilite-

pea: store-bought ~ cin'amerlak

peace: qinuitneq, uitanqegcin; **be at** ~ sanqegg-; ~ful quiet niuk

peach: dried ~ ciutequmlak

peaked: be sharply ~ cugirte-

peanut butter: qikulnguyaq

pear: dried ~ ciutequmlak

pearl: uqumyagngalnguq*, uyaqsuk, see Muset (5)

peavy: aanaspuuk, anaspuuk

pebble: large ~ siimara(aq*)

peck: ~ at pugug-

pectoral fin: anguarussaq, paangrun, paangrussak, pakiurun; **head of fish including** ~s pakegvissaaq*

pectoral sandpiper: quguquguaq, teguteguaq, temtemtaa, tukutukuar(aq*), uquir(aq*)

peddle: ~ **from house to house** kipussaag-

Pedicularis sp.: ulevleruyak

peek: qinquussaag-, tegyiar(ar)-, tangquussaag-; ~ **out of corner of eye** qigeckar-; **take a** ~ qinqar-; ~ **in or out** uyangte-

peel: qelta; ~ **improperly** cetegglug-; ~ **off** kii⁻²; ~**ed-off layer of sod** kiitaq; ~**ing tool** qeltairissuun
peer: anelgun, yuulgun
peevd: **be** ~ cumilngu-, eqe⁻¹, eqnayug-, uumiyug-
peg: ucukcaq; ~ **at end of atlatl** aklicaraq
peghammer: ~ **a nail or peg** ussukcaq
pelagic cormorant: uyalek
pellet: **lead** ~ kal'ciissaaq, kalkiicaaq, kal'tiissaaq
pelt: amiq; **animal trapped for its** ~ melqulek; **inner side of** ~ cata^e; **membrane on inner side of** ~ caterrluk; ~ **of caribou** taken in fall itruq; ~ **of caribou taken just after winter hair has been shed** caginqaq*; **bundle of** ~s naaneq, naataq¹
pelvic: **give hunting partner** ~ **area of the catch** kuyagcite-; ~ **bone** kuuceñak, kucuquq
pelvis: kucuquq
pen: alngarcuun, igarcuun; **fountain** ~ ingegcuun
pencil: alngarcuun, igarcuun, kalantaassaq
pencil sharpener: ipegcarissuun
pendant: uyamik; **cross worn as a** ~ uyamik; **medallion worn as a** ~ agayun¹
penetrate: peturte-; **smear with oil without letting it** ~ apiterte-; ~ **into something and get stuck** kapuckaq, napackar-
peninsula: **Alaska** ~ Ugaassat; **Alaska ~ and Aleutian Islands** Nuvupigaq, Talliquq; **Chukchi** ~ Qull'iq*; **boundary between Yup'ik and Inupiaq on the Seward** ~ Uqvigartalek
penis: qurrsaraq, qurrsuun, ucuk; **for ~ to become erect** paste-; **have an erection of the** ~ tek'ar-
penny: akinguaq, kavirliyagaq, qelemneq
people: eyir-, yiir-, yir'-; **hate** ~ eq'utar-; **have many** ~ yugyag-; **kill** ~ nalate-; **speak to group of** ~ yaatiir-; **collapse on ~ in building** ull'ute-; ~ **of the Scammon Bay area** Askinararmiut; ~ **of the upper Nushagak River** Kiatirmiut
pepper: piilitsaaq
perceived: **be** ~ **as occurring because of or with something else** nalleknugar-
perceptible: **be** ~ nallunaite-
perched: uginga-
peregrine falcon: qiirayuli
perfect: **be** ~ elluaq; ~ **one** ellualria
perfection: elluaq
perform: **ask to ~ a task** ellimer-; ~ **acupuncture** uguci-; ~ **certain component of Bladder Feast** qeceg-; ~ **shamanistic acts** angalki-, angalkumirte-, qanige-; ~ **surgery** pilagtur-; ~**ing an abortion** pilagturluku qingaa aruliartelluku
performance: **song used in the “Qecek”** ~ qetgun
perfume: tepkegcaun
perhaps: ikik, ikika; **perhaps V (pb)** -lli-
peril: **assist someone in** ~ kanaute-
period: **during the present** ~ maa-irpak; **V-ing over a ~ of time (pb)** -aur(ar)-; **in the past ~ of time** uumirpak; ~ **in a sentence** kapqallruar(aq*); ~ **of good weather** quunuk
periodical: cuvri
Perisoreus canadensis: keggapatayuk, nunaniryuk, qupanuar(aq*)
permafrost: kumlaneq
permanent: **clamp used make bend** ~ pascirissuun
permission: **ask** ~ apelcir-; **follow with** ~ maligte-; **go along without** ~ maligate-, maligcuar-
permit: (pb) -cite⁻¹, -cete⁻¹
perpendicular: **bed partner sleeping in ~ direction** teru; ~ly qeratmun
Perseus and Auriga: (contellations) Tuntuq
persevere: taqaite-
perseverent: **be** ~ caprite-
persistent: **be** ~ caprite-, ciumuar-, ciumuu-, cumigte-, taqaite-; **be ~ due to desperation** kapia-; **cough ~ly** ag'ur(ar)-
person: cuk, suk, taru, yuk, see *Khromchenko* (13); **ordinary** ~ Yup'ik, yuunginaq; **real** ~ yuk'apiaq; **extraordinary** ~ yungruyak; **bald** ~ qerriraayaq; **black** ~ Akertem aciarmiu; **creature that is half a** ~ inglulnguq*; **little** ~ cusr(aq*); **old** ~ ak'allar(aq*); **provide ~ with water or other liquid** emite-; **righteous** ~ ellualria; **train to become a better** ~

cilkia-; ~ **after whom one is named** ateq; ~ **who uses s in many words where other Yup'ik speakers use y** pisalria; ~ **from one's hometown** nunalgun; ~ **from this place right here** ukurmiu; ~ **going ahead of dog team** maryarta; ~ **in chronic pain** nangamcuk; **point out ~ in question** yik'ute-; ~ **of long ago** ciuliaqatuk; ~ **of the Universe** CILLAM YUA, ELLAM YUA; ~ **one serves** kevgiuqenga; ~ **who sends out messengers during Messenger Feast** cingesta; ~ **related to one** amllerutaq; ~ **responsible** cingesta; **have (him) as the ~ toward whom one is V-ing (pb) -vike-**; ~ **who acts extreme caution** mianikur(aq*); ~ **who calls out the words of a dance song** eriniurta; ~ **who distributes clothing or food in honor of his or her child's first catching game or picking berries** kalukaq¹; ~ **who calls out a man's name during the Bladder Feast** aciurta; ~ **who is half Native** aveg-; ~ **who is unsettled or restless** agamyak; ~ **who lives on the tundra** akulmiu; ~ **who starts the Messenger Feast** nasquq; ~ **who talks a lot** qanerpak; ~ **with a familiar spirit** tuunralek; ~ **with a snotty running nose** kakelvak

personal: search one's ~ belongings aglug-; ~ **ornament** kenugun

perspiration: ceq, [e]ceq, esseq, seq

perspire: ceq, cer-, [e]ceq, esseq, seq

persuade: eguaqur-, qarute-

pertaining: thing ~ to women arnartaq*

pester: qinurqe-, picetaar-

pestle: passin

pet: kuukuq, tagutuar(aq*); **keep an animal as a ~** qunguturi-

petal: caqelngataruaq

Petasites frigida: kalngaguaq

Petasites sp.: pellukutaq

petroleum: uqurkaq

petticoat: yuupkaa

pew: ikugcuun, ikuutaq, kapsuun, legcik, negcik

Phalacrocorax auritus: uyalegpak

Phalacrocorax pelagicus: uyalek

Phalacrocorax sp.: agasuuq, agayuuq

phalarope: red ~ augtaar(aq*); **red-necked ~** imaqaar(aq*), cep'irrlugaq, ceqcaa; **northern ~** see Adams (49)

Phalaropus fulicaria: augtaar(aq*), augtuar(aq*)

Phalaropus lobatus: ceqcaa, cep'irrlugaq, imaqaar(aq *)

pharmacist: iinriurta

Phelinus igniarius: ararka, kumakaq

philosophy: kangingutet

philtrum: kakeggliliyaraq, kucurvik

phlegm: cagmak, imaller(aq*), imaqucuk, imaryuk, nuaggluk

phobia: nangyaryugyaraq; **suffer from ~** nangyartar-

Phoca largha: issuriq, issurvak, qayegyaaq, qayigsaq, suuri, ul'utvak, useqnak, uyeqnak

Phoca vitulina: issuriq

Phocoena phocoena: mangayaaq*

Phocoenoides dalli: mangayaaq*

phonograph: aturcetaaq, atusaaq

photograph: tarenraq, yuugaq, yuumavik; **take a ~** tarenrair-

photographer: tarenrairista

phrase: qanruciq

Phylloscopus borealis: cungakcuarnaq

physical: have a hard time because of ~ weakness or illness cirliqsuun, irliqe-, qelluqiun, uralate-; **engage in ~ activity** akusrarte-; **show ~ strain by facial expression** tenguqe-

physically: abuse ~ nangte-; **be strong ~** nuki-, pinir-; **be ~ weak** nukgiate-, piniate-, piniarute-; **spiritual uncleanness manifesting itself ~** essuararaq; **be ~ attracted to (her)** eklike-, ekliyug-; **be ~ attractive** eklinarqe-; **fight ~** callug-; **be ~ uncomfortable** arenqiallugte-; **strain ~** caknaa-; **train ~ to become a better person** cilkia-

physician: cungcarista, suungcarista, yungcarista, yuungcarista

Pica pica: qalqaruq, qalqerayak

Picea sp.: kevraartuq, nekevraartuq, uniqtaraq

pick (tool): ciklaq; ~ **for digging roots** acilquirissuun, eqiin; **ice** ~ cikuliurun

pick: ~ **berries** igigtaun, iqvaq, iqviqe-, nunatar-, pukug-, purriur-, unatar-; ~ **and eat little things** pukite-; ~ **and eat scraps of meat on bone** kivkar-; ~ **lice** kumakir-, pukite-; ~ **on**: ilalke-, ilasqite-, nakuke-, tangcuke-; ~ **one's teeth** kumkaili-; ~ **up** tegu-; ~ **up something** tegute⁻¹; ~ **up things for later use** algacak, alcagar-; **place where the ice has been** ~ed tugneq; ~ed berry iqvaq; **be fast berry** ~er unangig-; **berry~ing scoop** iqvarcuun; **eat berries while ~ing them** amqar-; **make livelihood ~ing berries** yuungnaqe-; **eat berries as one ~s them** nerliyar-, neryar-

pickaxe: ciklaq

picture: pat'litaq, tarenraq; **use story knife to draw** ~ yaarui-

pie: piluk

piece: **paddle hand grip that is one ~ with the handle** qaquaqnginaq; **curved ~ across keel of kayak** eqluk; ~ **in checkers** piaskaq; **front ~ of a sled** maryarun; ~ **of evidence** nallunairun; **cooked ~ of fish** ukliaq; ~ **of flesh under the tongue** qelun²; ~ **of ice beached in shallow water** et'galqilaq; ~ **of leather separating beads** iqataq; **little ~ of N (pb) -ar(aq*)**; **old broken ~ of N (pb) -lquq**; ~ **of sod** pequq², qarmaq; ~ **of kindling** qupucaar(aq*); **spent ammunition shell tied to a ~ of string** qapiamcetaaq; ~ **of thread** egliraq; ~ **of wood** ciqsaneq, unarciaq; **dyed leather** ~ cungagartaq; **break into ~s** itume-; **crumble to ~s** ciqume-; **chopping block for splitting ~s of wood** tukeryaraq; ~ **of cloth for needle storage** kakisvik; ~ **of thread** nuvv'iliraq; **upper ~ of boot or shoe** itek; ~ **of calfskin on parka** qemirrlugun; ~ **of fringed fur on garment** megcugtaq, pinevyacagaq*, uulungak

pierce: putu⁻²; ~ **a hole through** ukii-; **get ~ uki-**; **earring to put in** ~ ear aga; ~ **nose** iingaculluk; **tool for ~ patients** kap'issuun

pig: cetiinka, cetuinka, citiinka, piikinaq, setiinka, sitiinka

pigeon guillemot: cigur(aq*)

pigeon-toed: **be** ~ ekurnga-, kurnga-, kuugte-

pike: **northern** ~ ciulek, cukvak, cuukvak, eluqruiyak, keggsuli, luqruiyak, qalru, segg'aruq, ulligtaruq; **head of** ~ curlu; **intermuscular "Y" bone of** ~ nuusaaq

Pikmiktalik Petmigtalek

Pilcher Mountain: Ing'erllak

pile up: evu-, ugu-

piled ice: evuneq, ugunret; **dark-colored** ~ tungussiqatak; ~ **mixed with mud** marayilugneq; ~ **mixed with sand** asvailnguq*; ~ **on sandbars** nacaraq

pill: iinru; **sleeping** ~ qavarcetaaq

pillage: mayar-, wayar-, gayaru

pillow: akin, akitaq, putuskaq; **provide with** ~ akicir-

pilot: tengssuuciurta

pilot bread: cugg'aliq, qa'ulektaaq, sugg'aliq

Pilot Point: Agissaq

Pilot Station: Tuutalgaq

pimple: ciissiq, siissiq; **acne** ~ qaaryak; **goose** ~ qerruyaq

pin: kakin, kakiutaq, nuqciksuar(aq*), nuqyun; **clothes** ~ iniissuun; **pin (jewelry)** manumik; **safety** ~ kula'avkaa, pula'avkaa

pin down: engig-, enig-, niig-

pincer: pupsuk

pinch: nunur⁻², pupsuk; ~ **hard** pupcep'ag-, pupespag-; ~ **lightly** pupeckar-

pincher: pupsuk

pincushion: kakisvik

pine: equgpigaq

pine grosbeak: puyiir(aq*)

pineapple weed: atsaruq, itegmik

Pinicola enucleator: puyiir(aq*)

pink: kavircessngalnguq*, kavirrluk, kavirya(g)aq*, kavivvguk; **be** ~ kavirrlugcete-; **edible ~ sea animal** arnauq

pink plumes: cuqlamcaq

pink salmon: amaaqayak, amaqsuq, cuqqeq, luqaanak, terteq

pins and needles: kakilacak, nala-

pintail: northern ~ iyukaq, napaqaq, tit'assiq, uqsuqaq, uqulegaq, uqulkatak, uutkaa, uyaqucuayaalek, yuukaq

pipe: cupluq, paipaq, puyuruaq, puyurtuq, puyurtuutaq, qiluruaq, *see Nelson (5)*; **smoke a** ~ puyurtur-; **tobacco** ~ kuingiq

pipeline: cuplurpak

pipit: water ~ pec'aaq, pespessaayaaq

pirogi: piluk

pistol: inglupiartaun, negqeryaraq

piston: MASSIINAM TUGERCUUTII

pit: elaneq, teq'aciileq, teq'aq, terlak; **"dog ~" for remains** qimugcivilluk; **fish aged in** ~ cin'aq, teq'aq; **foreleg or flipper** ~ uneq; **grass-lined storage** ~ etqacuk; **grass for lining** ~ englullinr(aq*); ~ **for cleaning fish** elagyaq, lagyaq; ~ **for fermenting fish** kaciitaq; ~ **for storing seal oil** uquucilleq; **for ~ being dug to cave in** irniq-; ~ **that one can't get out of** petmik; ~ **trap** igcetaaq, petmik; **deep** ~s ilutu-

pitch: kuryuk, taaq; **coat with** ~ taarte-; **tree** ~ angeq, angeryak; **tree ~ used for chewing** angiyaq; ~ **a tent** pelatekiur-

pitch black: be ~ qelali-, qelarvag-

pitcher: glass ~ estakaanaq, stakaanaq

pitiful: be ~ naklegnarqe-, takumcunarqe-

Pitka's Point: Negeqliim Painga

pity: nakleke-, takumcukiyaraq, takumcukun; **feel** ~ naklegyug-, takumcuke-, takumcuyug-

place: elli⁻¹, elvik, [e]na^e, nuna, pivik; **be a nice** ~ nunakegte-; **be out of** ~ enllugte-; ~ **(body) in coffin** qemagte-; **chipped** ~ usneq, uss'arneq; **defecate or urinate in an appropriate** ~ yuqerte-; **go from one ~ to another without crossing something extended age-**; **move from one ~ to another** nugtarte-; **pull or fasten in** ~ nuqsugte-; **put away in the wrong** ~ nulate-; **shallow** ~ etgalnguq*, etgalquq; **take someone's** ~ nunair-; **take the ~ of** enair-; **there (at that ~)** tamaa(ni); **arrange ~ for (him)** nunakir-; ~ **for N (pb) -vik**; ~ **having N (pb) -talek**; ~ **lacking water current or wind** qamaneq; **have no ~ like it** nanelviite-; **change one's ~ of residence** upag-; **dwelling ~ of the spirits** taamlek; ~ **one's bet** ellii-; **particular side of ~ or direction** tunglirneq; **have as the ~ of V-ing (pb) -vike-**; **reach a ~** nallair-; ~ **of V-ing (pb) -vik**; ~ **pressure on the carotid artery** evate-; ~ **that has gotten water** miineq; ~ **to borrow things** navrarvik; **go from ~ to** ~ ceñi-; ~ **to sit** aqumgavik; ~ **to thread something** nuvevik; ~ **to V (pb) -vik**; ~ **where a fire is built** kenilleq; ~ **where ice forms on sandbar** qas'urneq; ~ **where one holds seal harpoon** nagan; ~ **where one lies crouched** elavngavik; ~ **where something is found unexpectedly** kelngunrilnguq*; ~ **where the ice has been picked** tugneq; **hard in some ~s** teggia-; **cook by ~ing in boiling water** uuga'rte-

placenta: aapaquyuk, al'erpak, neq'aq

plaintiff: picetaarucilria

plan: ciunerkiungnaqe-, (pb) -te⁻⁴; ~ **to V (pb) -kugte-, -kuna-, -kutar(ar)-**; **not do something as ~ned** taq'i-; **what is ~ned to happen** pillerkaq

plane (aircraft): overturn accidentally in ~ akacag-

plane (tool): carpenter's ~ estulussaq, manigcissuun, stelussaq, stulussaq; **inclined** ~ aqelqurrun; ~ **(wood)** kaki-

planet Earth: nunarpak

plank: tuskaq, *see Adams (45)*; **floor** ~ nacin; **seat ~ in kayak** aqumgautaq; ~s **put over fireplace** nacin, tugeryaraq

planner: land-use ~ nunaliurta

plans: pillerkaq; **make** ~ pillerkir-; **make ~ for a trip** egnia-; **make ~ for the next day** unuaqute-

plant: (n) naucetaaq, naungrruyak, naunraq*, (v) naucecii-, naucir-; **a certain** ~ qivyunguaq; **a certain sand dune** ~ ariraq; **dead** ~ tuqunquq; **fibrous stem of** ~ teguniyagaq; **grow (of ~) on it** nauvike-; **male grass** ~ tugglugpak; **medicinal ~ type** cayugcetaaq; **odiferous** ~ teptuli; **paintbrush** ~ cavigpaguaq; **provide ~ with water** merqe-; **small sweet ~ part** aatuuyaarpak; **tuber of mare's-tail** ~ utngungssaq*; **type of edible** ~ negaasek; ~ **root** acilquq, acipluk; **poisonous ~ that grows around ponds** tarnik; ~ **like reindeer moss** cigvinguaq; ~ **type** luluraq, tukulleguaq, ugyuun; ~ **used in "Eskimo ice cream"** napataq, neqnirliaq; ~ **burned to make ash after it has died** arakaq¹; **kill ~s** nalate-; **main vein from which all ~ emerge** nunam taqra; **remove roots from ~s** makiur-

plant (power): light ~ kenurrivik; **roof of** ~ nemernaq

plaster: see *Adams* (46)

plastic: ~ **sheeting** ciileqtaaq, metuyailkun

plate: qantaq; **donate money, as in the offertory** ~ ellii-; **armature ~ in a motor** KENREM CURUA; ~ **of skin on parkas** ellutmuq, qaliq

platform: shelf at front edge of rear storage ~ kiacirutaq; **sleeping** ~ ingleq; ~ **cache** qaivarrvik; **elevated storage** ~ ek'raq
Platichthys stellatus: cagiq, naternaq, sagiq, uraluq, uraruq

Platinum: Arviiq

platter: kalupak

play: uamqe-; ~ **(of puppies)** una⁻²; ~ **with sled** ellu'urtaar-, ikamraruq; **child's sled for ~ing** ikamracuar(aq*), ikamraruq; ~ **a game in which two individuals pull against each other** cingillertute-; ~ **blind-man's-bluff** caavtaar-; ~ **tag** agtuqtaar-, angumayutar-, mayarcetaar-, ulakitaar-, yakiicimaagute-; ~ **a game similar to volleyball but without a net** akiqaar(ar)-; ~ **guitar** qacguur-; ~ **a hockey-like game** kal'utaq; ~ **a game involving hitting ball with palm** patkar-; ~ **actively** aqui-, see *Barnum* (40); ~ **area** aquivik; ~ **around** ulapeqe-; ~ **around with** caanguaqe-; ~ **at working** calinguar-; ~ **ball** angqaq, piataq; ~ **checkers** piaskaq; ~ **darts** aavcaaq, napataq; ~ **house** inanguar-; ~ **"Lapp game"** kangpaniskaq; ~ **a game similar to mumblety-peg** kalackiiq; ~ **with a slanted pole over which one flips** qip'artaar-; ~ **out harpoon line** nek've-; ~ **outside** an'gir-; ~ **pool or billiards** cingqaqu-; ~ **sedentarily with toys** laanguar-, naanguar-; ~ **sliding on ice** cikulrii-; ~ **using objects as toys** laanguar-, naanguar-; ~ **with dolls** inuguaq, sugaq; ~ **ing instead of trying to accomplish things** ellalkarte-, ellangpar-; **cover eyes while ~ers hide** melu-; **marble for ~ing games** maapelaq

playground: aquivik

playing card: kaaltaaq; **ace in ~s** tuss'aq, tuussa²; **two of a kind in ~s** quta²; **three in ~s** ussarquralria; **four in ~s** kangiraraq; **spades in ~s** um'i

plaything: use as a ~ akusraruteke-

plead: engilugte-; ~ **with** engilugte-

pleasant: be ~ anglanarqe-, nunanirqe-; **sound** ~ niitnirqe-; **be in ~ frame of mind** ellakegci-; **pleasant N (pb)** -nike-, -nirqe-; **find ~ to do** picirnike-; **be ~ to do or experience** picirnirqe-; **be ~ to eat** neqnirqe-; **be ~ to look at** tangenqigcinarqe-, tangnirqe-, tangssunarqe-; **be ~ to V (pb)** -nike-, -nirqe-

please: kitaki; ~ **V (pb)** -qar-; **feel ~d** ilucqer-, ilukegci-; ~ **d to meet you** cama-i

pleat: qelengneq, qelengte-, tapneq

Plectrophenax hyperboreus: kanguruq

Plectrophenax nivalis: am'arulkarar(aq*), cilumcuksugaq, kanguruq, uksurtaq

pledge: ukvernarcar-

Pleiades: (constellation) Kaviaret

plentiful: sing to induce game to be ~ agayuli-; **provide ~ly** cirirqe-

plenty: have ~ uqi-

pleura: cayaq

pliable: make skin ~ iquite-

pliant: make skin ~ ulug⁻¹

pliers: keggsuutek

plot: qaillukuar-; ~ **against (him)** picurlagcetaar-

plover: **American golden ~ or black-bellied** ~ tevatevaaq; **lesser golden ~ or black-bellied** ~ tuyik; semipalmated ~ tapruar(aq*)¹, uyarr'uyaq

pluck: ~ **feathers, fur, etc.** eritar-, erritar-; ~ **a bird** erici-, meqtar-, neritar-, rriitar-

plug: elcailkun, kevinqun, keviq, kuir-, mellaq, umcigun; **man's stone lip** ~ tapruartaq; **spark** ~ spaak; ~ **of seal harpoon float** keviaq; ~ **for sealskin float** unguquutaq, see *Nelson* (8, 56); ~ **tobacco** patiktaq

plugged: be ~ umci-

plumes: edible tubers of pink ~ cuqlamcaq

plunder: mayar-, gayaru, wayar-

plunge: ~ **in** cuukcaute-; ~ **through** pulqerte-

Pluvialis dominica: tevatevaaq, tuusiik, tuyik

Pluvialis squatarola: ciilmak, tevatevaaq, tuusiik, tuyik

ply: spin and ~ fibers piirri-; **~ thread** qipe-

pneumonia: get ~ kumlaqer-, pacsaaqer-

pocket: kalemaanaq, kalmaanaq, qemaggvik

pocketknife: luquckiar(aq*), taptaaryaraq

pod: round ~ akengqupagaq

Podiceps grisegena: aarayuli, aayuli, aatetetaaq, atatek

Podiceps sp.: qaleqcuuk, tusairnaq

point: (n) cingik, kenir⁻¹, nuuk, nuvuk, (v) enir-,

niir-; **~ of multipointed harpoon** cingilek; **arrow with ~ that detaches** atauciqerrnaq, meq'ercetaaq; **arrow with barbed ivory ~** cingigturaq, urugnaq; **arrow with three-pronged ~** pingayupegcetaaq; **barbed ~ designed to detach in animal** kukgaq; **bone ~ put on kayak paddle** kukimssaq; **first barb on harpoon ~** cirliqsuun; **fish spear ~** neqsuun; **have a sharp ~** cingikegte-; **joint on spear used to attach ~** aklicaraq; **separate ~ put on arrow behind main ~** caniryak; **sharpen to ~** cingikar-, kakimqigte-; **spear ~** kapun; **spear with three ~s** nuusaaq, nuuyaaq; **stick with sharp ~** kapuckaq; **strike with ~ of stick** tugeq; **thread with end twisted to ~** egliraq; **toggling harpoon ~** cavek; **~ of origin** kinguneq¹, utelmun, utetmun; **~ on a fire-drill** kukgun; **~ out** apertur-; **~ out person in question** yik'ute-; **~ out to** apertuute-; **~ toes outward** caqvirte-; **~ where river cuts bank at bend** tugneq; **~ where tail joins body of fish** nuuksuk; **breaker ~** kegketaaq; **connecting ~ of hoop-like object** uivneq; **lowest ~** qerkilqurraq*; **reach a certain ~** ellir-; **sight in from elevated ~** qinerte-; **survey from high vantage ~** nacete-; **swim from one ~ to another** kuime-; **be ~ing toward here** kukugte-

pointed: be sharply ~ cingickegg-; **two~~ bird-hunting arrow** akulmiquurataak; **snowshoe, especially one with ~ front** pupsugcetaaq; **whitefish with a ~ head** cingikeggliq; **sculpin with ~ nose** qengaruvagaq; **~ piece of ice** culugcineq

pointer: circular calendar with ~ cill'aq

poised: be ~ kakite-; **be ~ in readiness** cassinga-

poison: nercetaaq, tuqucetaaq, tuqunaq (see Adams 47)

poison water hemlock: anguturluq, ILIGVIIT NEQAIT, tuqunaq, uquutvaguaq

poisoning: get blood ~ mecur-; **get food ~** ilulkar-, ilussarte-, qaligar-

poisonous: be ~ tuqunarqe-; **~ mushroom** pupignaq; **~ plant that grows around ponds** tarnik

poke: kasma-, kayime-, kayme-; poke in kape-;

~ one's head out yurar⁻²; **~ repeatedly** kapur-; **stick ~d into ground** takaneq; **needles ~d for storage** kakisvik; **~ing device** kapsuun; **~ing out of the water** napanguyaaq

poke (bag): sealskin ~ caqun, qerruraq; **wooden stopper for seal ~** agayutaq; **hand-hold on harpoon attached to seal~~** float cigvigquq; **stiff lip piece for seal ~** pasvaagun; **put food in oil in sealskin ~** teviri-; **small ~ of seal oil** caqussayucuar(aq*); **~ fish** arumaarrluk, uqumaarrluk; **closed ~** keviraun; **water-filled hole to store ~ of seal oil** qengneq

poker: kap'issuun, kaputaq; fire ~ keniurun

polar bear: arlunaq, nanuaq, quq'uyaaq; fur decoration said to represent a ~ yurturuaq

Polaris: Agyalluk, Agyarrlak

pole: cuka^e, napartaq, naparutaq, naparyaq; ~ for hanging fish arviqrun; **dig or probe with ~** ikuktar-; **fishing ~** manaqutaq; **go or pull up a ~** qela⁻⁵; **insignia on ~** napautaqaq; **compete with a slanted ~** qip'artaar-; **~ used for poling a boat** asaurun; **~ a boat** asaur-, ayaktar-; **~ stuck into the ground during Bladder Feast** kagaciqaq, kangaciqaq; **~s used to keep kayak off ground** tatlik

policeman: itercista, kantalarista, qillerqista, tegusta

polish (it): qerrircar-

pollock: walleye ~ or Pacific ~ kalagaq

pollute: uqlar-

polygamous: second wife in a ~ marriage nukaraq

Polygonum alaskanum: angucaluq², angukaaq, arnaurluq*, nakaaq, nauciq¹, quunarliq

Polygonum bistorta: cuqlamcaq

polynya: cikuilquq, nanviuqerrneq

Polysticta stelleri: anarnissakaq, caqiar(aq*)

pomarine jaeger: uquir(aq*)

pompon: kangkuussitaq; ~ on parka hood or hat kak'acuk

pond: nanvaq; **yellow** ~ lily paparnaq; **poisonous plant near** ~s tarnik

ponder: qikar-

pool: **play** ~ or **billiards** cingqaqu-; **spring with** ~ qallaneq eddy

poor: **be** ~ arenqiallugte-, arrsiqe-, ngangamciqe-, see *Khromchenko* (10); **be** ~ **companion** ilaniite-; **few N in** ~ **condition** (pb) -llruar(aq*); **poor dear N** (pb) -r(ur)luq*; **poor dear one Vs** (pb) -pacug-, -q(ur)lur-; **have poor eyesight** takviate-; ~ **N** (pb) -kuyuk; ~ **old N** (pb) -ruk; ~ **person** arrsak; ~ **person with tattered clothing** ilgulgaq; ~ **quality N** (pb) -ngnagaq; **have N of** ~ **quality** (pb) -lliqe-; ~ **thing!** akleng, nakleng; **weather that is** ~, **but not to the extent that outdoor activity is impossible** ellanglluk; **be** ~ **enough weather to make outdoor activity impossible** ellarayag-; ~ **visibility** tangernait-, tangernarqe-; **be** ~ **visibility** kiarnait-

pop: qager-, qag'erte-; ~ **into view** yurar-²; ~ **(it) into mouth** iqemler-; **soda** ~ meqsuircaun, merkaun

pope: allgiliyaq

poplar: **balsam** ~ avngulek, avngulgaq, equgniilnguq*

popping: **make loud** ~ **noises** cingqur-

populous: **be** ~ yugyag-

Populus balsamifera: avngulek, avngulgaq, ciuq, ciruq, equgniilnguq*, qugniilnguq*

porch: **enclosed entry** ~ elaturraq; ~ **of communal house** tumagcur-; **passage from** ~ **into house** amiguyuk; **front of** ~ manulqaq

porcupine: cukilek, ilaanquciq, issalug, nuuniq; **caribou in stories with** ~ tunturyuaryuk

pore: maa, mai

Poria obliqua: kenerqaq, pupiguaq

Porphyra laciniata: irnerrlugaq

porpose: **harbor** ~ or **Dall's** ~ mangayaaq*

portage: (n) arviqercaraq, tevyaraq, (v) et've-, teve-; ~ **route between Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers** Arviryaraq

Portage Creek: Uksumnarli

portal: ~ **of atmosphere for the "little people"** ellangqerrucaraq; ~ **of the underground for the "little people"** aciirucaraq

portion: **small** ~ **of it** ilarraq; ~ **of a catch** nengiq; **distribute** ~ **of catch** nengilite-, nengirtur-; **divide into multiple** ~s avqur-; **hunting receiving rib** ~ **of seal** irnerrlughtalria; **feel bad for not being given** ~ **of catch** ivua-

position: **be in bent-forward** ~ pusnga-; **fall over from upright** ~ iqu-

positive: **regard (him) in a** ~ **light** yugnike-

possess: ~ **no shamanistic powers** yuunginaq

possessed object: (pb) -un; see *Endings* section

possession: **earthly** ~ calqutagaq; **future** ~ pikaq; **give something as a** ~ pikite-; **take back one's** ~ ellmig-; **take** ~ **of (it)** piksagute-; ~ **of deceased person placed on grave** egtaq, eliveq, elliveq; **have** ~s tukuq; **be reluctant to part with one's** ~s qunu-; **hand down one's** ~s or **give them to someone more in need** iknite-; **move with one's** ~s from one house to another agqur-

possessive: **be** ~ irleg-; **feel** ~ **of** qunuke-; **be** ~ **of** irleke-; **be jealously** ~ cikna-

possessor: **what the** ~ **must, should, or would not** (pb) -arkaquerilka^e

possibilities: **have two** ~ malruigte-

possible: **be** ~ pinarqe-; **just in case it's** ~ elliitaugaten; ~ **to V** (pb) -yunarqe-

post: cuka^e, napartaq, naparyaq, paug-; **insignia on** ~ napautaq; **hook put around** ~ **to hold dog team** ayakatarcuun; **old** ~ naparyalleq; ~ **used to hold kayak frame** agqun; **put up a** ~ **for (it)** kangircir-; **tie to** ~ petuk; ~ **for oil lamp** nanilraq, ussuciaq; **supporting** ~ **of bench** palan; ~ **of cache** kanagaq; **rearmost** ~ **of sled** pingutaquk; **corner** ~ **of traditional house** tagurun; **coffin elevated on** ~s sitaaq

post office: kalikivik

post-spawning salmon: nalayaq

postmaster kalikiurta

postrate: ~ oneself paa-¹

pot: asuq, kuupik; **cast-iron** ~ cukunaq, kucunaq, qurrun, sukunaq; **clay** ~ see *Nelson* (69); **cooking** ~ **with rounded sides** aqsamirtaq; **cooking** ~ egan, utgucik; **foam in cooking** ~ pugyanerrluk; **scoop out of the** ~ ipug-; **small** ~ egaksuar(aq*), epurralek; **stick used to hold** ~ **over fire** takaneq; **tripod for holding** ~ **over fire** qikiq¹

pot holder: tegullitaq

potato: kalтуугаа, кантууввилаа, патитуссаа, улқи, утқи; “Eskimo ~” мараллаа*, qerqaa; **wild** ~ atkallaq, elagaq;
casserole of meat or fish with ~, onions, etc. cal’kuuyaq, salkuuyaq
potent: be ~ tukni-
potential: have ~ cakarnir-; have no ~ cakarniite-; ~ to obtain something ukangiiq; ~ food that is V (pb) -maarrluk; ~y aid to V-ing (pb) -tnguarkaа
Potentilla fruticosa: teggerpak
Potentilla palustris: mecungyuilnguq*
potter: qikuliurta
pottery: clay mixed with hair to make ~ urasqaа
potty: qurrun
pouch: kellarvik, qesran, qisran; **ammunition** ~ galguunu; **spider that appears to have a** ~ kellarvilek; **tobacco** ~ curmak;
tobacco ~ made from seabird skin camru
pound: nutengvag-, uqamaа, uspeq; **have a ~ing heart** unguvatarar-
pour: ~ something into (it) naivike-; ~ oil or water over before eating kuunqerte-; ~ out ciqirqe-, ciqite-, qaalute-; ~ out of a container kuve-; ~ from one container to another naave-, naive-
pout: cuagte-, irseg-, mamcarte-², nengamllugte-, qisserte-; ~ unhappily kanangllugte-; **be ~ing** cuangqa-, qissengqa-
powder: pautaa; **baking** ~ ulcetaa; **scouring** ~ nangugcissuun; **talcum** ~ qallaciurrsuun, uuyurcailkun; ~ horn puyurkarvik; ~ measurer puyurkirissuun
powdery: ~ snow that enters through cracks itrugta; get ~ snow coming in through cracks itrug-; ~ clay urr’aa
power: kayu, piniq; deal with people through shamanistic ~ yuliur-; fly with the aid of shamanistic ~ elumar-; have ~ pilgu-; use spirit ~ tuunri-; substance with ~ to harm cirila; go or be taken to the realm below by supernatural ~s aciirute-; have ~s of divination qelatu-
powerful: be ~ artuqaite-, tukni-; ~ shaman angarvak
practice: old-time ~ nutemllaа*; take a shot in target ~ napataa; traditional ~ eyagyaа; ~ rite-of-passage abstinence caagnite-; ~ shooting with a bow and arrow pitegte-
praise: nanrar-, ucuqe-
praiseworthy: be ~ ucurnarqe-
pray: agayu, piicak, piicar-, piiciur-
prayer: maliss’aaq, piicaun
preach: qallate-²
preacher: qaneryariurta
precautionary measures: take ~ qanirtur-
precept: alerquun; follow ~s maligtaqu-
precious: be ~ qununarqe-
precipitation: for clouds to develop with ~ kukvaguар-
precise: be ~ pinqegg-
predecessor: ciuqliq*
predict: pillerkir-; ~able time cuqa°; ~ional picirkiuraа
prefer: cucuke-, ikirun, nakmike-; ~ something cucuklir-; **be such that one ~s it** nakmignarqe-
pregnancy: get a fallen uterus after ~ nenguga’rte-; sense a ~ gone bad qingarniur-; **pregnant:** be ~ aqsali-; **be visibly** ~ aqsi-; get ~ qingir-, quminge-; ~ woman qumilek; ~ bearded seal imlaulek
prematurely: be born ~ anyarar(ar)-
premium: insurance ~ akiliquraun
preoccupied: be ~ cumigte-, qacngate-; **be totally** ~ with sex qumaqite-, qumiqite-; **be** ~ with women arniqe-
preparation: cut up food in ~ for cooking ukli-; cut fish in ~ for drying seg-, seg’aa; pour oil or water over in ~ for eating kuunqerte-
prepare: ~ a meal neqkiur-; ~ a grass mat for bladders used in the Bladder Feast canglanguarrar-; ~ fish for storage neqli-; ~ handmade thread nuvv’ilir-; chew food to ~ it for eating tamuali-; ~ something to be N (pb) -kiur-; ~ things for a visitor arliur-; ~ to leave on short notice uplerquute-; bin used for fish before they are ~d for drying qikutaа; ~d item taqumalria; board on which one ~s meat or fish inguqin; art of ~ing food neqkiuryaraа; cut fish while ~ing

it for drying ingqii-

presence: taku-; **become aware of a human** ~ yulkitange-; **become aware of one's** ~ alake⁻¹; **come into someone's** ~ alange⁻¹; **indications of human** ~ yull'itaq; **for there to be indications of human** ~ yulkia-; **for there to be no indications of human** ~ yulkiite-; **make one's** ~ known yulkite-; **ghost or spirit whose** ~ is indicated nepengyaq; **felt** ~ of something immaterial avneq

present: pikiun; **be** ~ paivnga-, watngu-; **become** ~ watngurte-; **become** ~ and available paivte-; **be** ~ at the right time nall'arusnga-; ~ **ceremonial food to (him)** payukucunguar-; **at the** ~ maa-i; **during the** ~ period maa-irpak; **old name of ~-day Bethel Uuyarmiut;** **speech to be ~ed** qanerkaq; **for something to happen** ~ly piquer⁻¹

preserved: parboiled ~ meat in in seal oil uullaq

preserving: make livelihood by ~ food yuungnaqe-

press: naner-; ~ **down** engig-, enig-, niig-; ~ **down on** kenegte-, negte-, negtaar-; ~ **one's knuckles against one's forehead** nengsuug-; ~ed down in a keg nin'genqegcar-

pressing: get an imprint of something ~ into it qapaute-, qapngute-

pressure: blood ~ AUGEM NUTNGALLRAN CUQII; **gas** ~ qertuneq; **place** ~ on carotid artery avate-, evate-; **swell up, exerting** ~ puvute-; ~ **ridge** evuneq, ugunret

pretend: ~ to have husbands uinguaq; ~ed husband uinguaq; ~ing to be disabled uligui-

pretty: be ~ kenegnar-, pinimyug-, piniqnarqe-, tangnirqe-, see Turner (9)

prevail: anag-, anagkenge-; ~ over cirlake-

prevent: something to ~ accidents or misfortune picurlagyaikutaq; **dog muzzle to ~ biting** cinguilitaq; **stiffen to ~ movement** aksaqar-; ~ **oneself or another from V-ing (pb)** -staili-; **something to ~ rolling** akagyaikun; **oversole used to ~ slipping on ice** nat'raq; **reinforcement to ~ tearing** allegyaikutaq; **device to ~ V-ing (pb)** -yailkutaq; **line and skirt ~ water from entering** agarun; **device to ~ weapon from falling overboard** akagyaikun; **finally V after being ~ed (pb)** -urainar-; **regret a loss that might have been ~ed** uurcara-; **wanting to go but ~ed** qemitaagte-

preview: tengrucetaarun

previously: as ~ ciunganitun, civuanitun; **eat something to remove taste of what one has ~ eaten** qecirniir-

prey: pitarka

price: akitutaciq

prickly: have ~ feeling in tongue kakialanar-; **grass with ~ leaves** ussuuq

pride: overdo out of ~ piniteke-

priest: agayulirta, kass'aq; **wife of Russian Orthodox** ~ maatuskaq; ~ly vestment as'arceña(aq*)

primarily: one that is ~ N (pb) -rpalluk

prime: man in his ~ nukalpiaq; **young man in his** ~ nukalpiartaq

primer: ~ box kenivik, kenervik; ~ cap kaapcelaaq, kenervik

principle: kangiq; **be curious about ~ behind something** kangiiyug-; **discover ~ behind something** kanginge-

prints: harden (of ~ in snow) qiqli-

prison: itercivik

prisoner: itengqalria, itertaq*; **game similar to ~'s base** man'aman'aaq

private parts: ~ of girl es'ak

privy: yuqerrvik

probably V: (pb) -kutag-, -yugnarqe⁻¹; ~ **also V (pb)** -milli-; ~ **be going to V (pb)** -ciqli-

probe: ~ with pole or stick ikuktar-; ~ **manually** qakussaag-

problem: arenqiallugun; **object, trait, or person that causes** ~ picurlaun

proceed: egmir-

process: the ~ of addition ilayaraq; ~ of V-ing (pb) -neq²; ~ **whereby parts of a seal are distributed** pitaryaraq; **seal gut removed before further ~ing** taiq; **device used in wringing sealskins during ~ing** kepirtaq

prod: one sent as a ~ cingileguaq

produce: ~ life nauci-; ~ lot of heat matnir-

product: ~ of bear or seal taqukinraq*; ~ of N (pb) -linraq*

proficient: not fully ~ hunter nukasegauciq; **proficient V-er (pb)** -yuli; **able to V ~ly (pb)** -turnir-; **feel that object can V ~ly (pb)** -turnike-

prognosticer: ciunerkiungnaqe-

progress: slow down ~ kenerte-
prohibition: inerquun
projectile: hit with ~ uyaqe-; **strike (it) in the N with** ~ (pb) -kcugi-, -nqar-
projecting: have something ~ out tek'ar-
projection: nuuk, nuvuk
projects: where wristbone ~ cugamkuyuk
projection: rock poking out from surface napanguyaq; ~ **near newborn's ear** ut'rutaq
projectionist: tangrrualiuurta
prominent: be ~ miter-; **most** ~ feather niss'uq; ~ **fish camp on Nelson Is.** Umkumiut
promise: akqe-, akqun; ~**d thing** akeqniaq
pronounce: aper-
pronunciation: aperyaraq
prop: (n) ayagta, isriq, tus'un, (v) enki-; ~ **up** akivigte-, isri-, iyri-; **wooden** ~ palurun
propeller: anguarun; **have water weeds cling to** ~ neve⁻¹
proper: give advice about ~ **conduct** alerqua-; ~ **Englishman** Kass'apik; ~ **time to V** (pb) -yunari-; **able to do things the ~ way** elluatu-; **develop ~ly** nauluaqar-; **store ~ly in keg** nin'genqegcar-; **thing done ~ly** elluatuq; **be ~ly aligned** nalqig-
property: nunaun
proposal: piyuun
proscription: inerquun
Prosopium cylindraceum: cingikeggliq, uraruq
prospect: ~ for minerals akissaar-, akissur-
prospector: akissulria, mainaq
prostate: qurak; **swell (of ~)** qugar-
prostitute: akissuq
protect: qaunqe-; grass cover used to ~ drying fish from rain umran; **incantation to ~ one from illness** qaniquun; **visor to ~ the eyes** elqiaq*; **device for ~ing N** (pb) -ilitaq
protection: cayailkun
protective: be ~ of young kusgu-, kuygu-
protector: ear ~ ciutailitaq; **elbow** ~ ikusgiilitaq; **kayak bow or keel** ~ cen'gaq
Protestant: Holy Communion (Moravian ~) ATANREM NEREVKARITII; ~ **minister** qulirarta
protrude: tekarte-, qagte⁻²
protruding: shore ice ~ kenuqaurneq; ~ **thing** makneq; ~ **tooth** qugcuun; **dried fish ~ from the skin** makesqiq, makneq
proud: be ~ picugte-, piuviyucug-, pivake-; **be ~ in silly way** terikarte-
proverb: qanruyun
provide: ~ with water emite-, merqe-, merr'ite-, miite⁻¹; ~ **(it) with legs** keggaucir-; ~ **insole of dried grass** piinir-; ~ **bride with new clothing** nulirrucir-; ~ **pad under something** tungi-; ~ **adequate food** neqilegte-; ~ **compassionate assistance** kusgu-, kuygu-; ~ **for kupte-**; ~ **for one's household** pingnatug-; ~ **plentifully** cirirqe-; ~ **solid ingredients in soup** uklir-; ~ **with (new) start** kangilir-; ~ **with insulation** ekiir-; ~ **with food for journey** taquite-; ~ **with or be well ~d with N** (pb) -lir-; ~ **with wherewithal to V** (pb) -ite⁻²; **want to V, ~d it is all right** (pb) -yugyaaqe-
provider: aluturta, angussaagta, pingnatugta; **good** ~ nukalpiaq, nukalpiartaq
provisions: ~ for a trip or outing taquaq; **legendary being who helps people at sea by bringing them a box of ~** qupurruyuli
provocation: picetaarun
provoke: nauci-, picetaar-, picetaarute-, qinurqe-; ~ deliberately qinucetaar-; **one who is easily ~d** qenngali; **such that one ~s criticism** nangrunarqe-; **be curiosity ~ing** paqnanarqe-
prune: anaqupak, anarngalnguq*, iqmiguuq, isuumaq, qumilek
pry: ~ at ikguar-, ikwegte-; ~ **out** ikug⁻¹; **lift by ~ing** ikug⁻¹; **tool for ~ing** ikgun, verquun
pseudo-branch: kaugtuapak, kaugtuutaq¹, kaugun¹
psychiatrist: umyualiuurta
psychologically: abuse ~ nangte-

psychologist: umyualiurta

ptarmigan: kangqiiq, qangqiiq, *see Adams (48)*; **rock** ~ elciayuli, *see Nelson (126)*; **whitetailed** ~ taqikataq; **willow** ~ aqesgiq, aqeygiq; **craw or crop of** ~ kallakutaaq, puvsaaq, qerruqacunguaq, qerruqutaq; ~ **intestine** lepaq; **land, of a** ~ aqumkallag-; ~ **net** pugsuaq

puberty: follow traditional practice associated with ~ eyagyaraq, yaag-

pubic hair: tengak

puck: hockey ~ kal'utarcuun

pucker: quunite-

pudding: atsiuraq; **be like** ~ qetute-

puddle: maq'acuaq, mecaggluk, mecak, mecanglluk, meqcarrluk; **step in a** ~ mecqite-

puffball: agyam anaa, puyunguaq

puffin: horned ~ qengacuar(aq*), qilangaq; **tufted** ~ qilangaq, tunngaq

puffy: be ~ tenguqlirte-

pull: cayug-², nucug-, nuqte-, tukeqnirte-; ~ **(boat) onto shore** ugirte-; ~ **up a cliff** qela-⁵; ~ **(it) up onto elevated area** kaggirte-; **push sled without using dogs to** ~ it kasmurrar-; ~ **a muscle** ekiar-; ~ **against each other** cingillertute-; ~ **away from something** aivkar-; ~ **back a part of something** kukvir-; ~ **against a force** aksar-; ~ **back bowstring** pakiute-; ~ **back to a smaller area** qungag-; ~ **behind** kalurrar-; ~ **inward or downward** murugte-; ~ **kayak cover seam tight** palliun; ~ **securely into place** nuqsugte-; ~ **out** amu-, nucug-; ~ **out with roots intact** qecug-¹; ~ **repeatedly** nuqtar-, qecuur-; ~ **something out** amute-, nucuute-; ~ **taut** qelluqite-; **hook to** ~ **things from end of kayak** tallirraq; ~ **up** qelu-; ~ **vigorously** qimug-; ~ **ed back and forth** nucugcuutak; ~ **ed down** murug-; ~ **ed thing** qamuq

pulley: nuqcissuun

pulling: engage in a finger-- contest akuliprun, qaqurtuute-; **be** ~ **sled** qamurrar-; ~ **device** qamuutaq; **mat used when** ~ **in fish or game** cayukaun; **be** ~ **on** nuqinga-; **resist a force** ~ **on one** aksar-; ~ **the skin back** qapiar-; **uncover by** ~ **top layers back** pakig-

pullover: uvrun; ~ **clothing** as'un, as'arcaraq; **neck of** ~ **parka** pugyaraq; **thin hooded** ~ **garment worn as a parka cover, as a jacket or dress** qaspeq

Pulmonaria maritima: civnerturpak

pulmonary: ~ vein or artery cuplunqutak

pulse: nutngaq

pumice: keggalrun, qapugyaq

pump: maqcissuun; **tire** ~ qerrurissuun

punch: tengelpag-, tengluk

puncher: hole ~ putulirissun

Pungitius pungitius: cukilek, cukituliya(g)aq*, ilaqcuugaq, quarruuk

punish: pursue in order to ~ puRugar-

punk: ararkaq, kenerqaq, kumakaq; **ash of birch fungus** ~ araq, peluq

pup: smallest ~ **in a litter** uuqessngitak; **seal** ~ **that has shed its newborn skin** carriqaq; **mother bearded seal swimming near floe on which her** ~ **sits** uginagumaq; **rope made from skin of spotted seal** ~ tapruaq; **big seal that stays on pack ice and has** ~ tuvartaq

pupil: ~ of the eye takvik, takviun

puppy: qimugkar(aq*), qimugkauyar(aq*), qimukcualler(aq*), qimukcuar(aq*); **play of ~ies** una-²

purchase: kipute-; ~ **d thing** kipukengaq

pure: be ~ menuite-

Purgatory: Kencuar(aq*), Utaqalgirvik

purify: kencigcar-

purple: pelicqiq, qerpertarngalnguq*, qesurliq; ~ **sea slug** uraruq; ~ **thing** qesurliq

purpose: act or be having something as one's ~ picir-, piter-; **for no particular** ~ ellmikun; **V ~ly (pb) -ur-**; **run aground** ~ly ugiyaqar-

purse-seining: kuvyaq

pursue: maligke-, malirqaq-; ~ **game** malirqe-; ~ **in order to punish** puRugar-

pus: essnguq, imaller(aq*), imaq*, imaqucuk, uquryak¹, imaryuk; **get** ~ **on eyes** imaryange-

Pusa hispida: nayiq*, nayissuaq, qayigsaq

push: cinge-, cinguur-, enu-, kayme-, kasmae-; **abruptly** ~ cingqar-; ~ **(through)** kayime-; ~ **a needle in** kaki-; ~ **a sled without using dogs to pull it** kasmurra-, kaymurrar(ar)-; ~ **down on** kenegte-, negte-; ~ **or brace with one's feet** tucker-; **hook used to ~ things to end of kayak** tallirraq; **device to ~ things down** kalvun; **help ~ up** akir⁻¹; ~ **upward with finger under someone's nose** katengvag-; ~ **with the foot** itegmig-; **ice ~ed on shore** manialkuq; **ice ~ed together** kaimlineq, kaulineq; **bone tool for ~ cords** ikuukar(aq*); **go out ~ing a sled without using dogs** peyukacir-; **stretch skin by ~ing away from center** angiar-

pussy willow: uqviggluk; ~ **catkin** kangquq, qikmiruaq, qimukcuar(aq*), tamukaaq

put: elli⁻¹; ~ **"in shape" (of a person)** tumarte-; ~ **(clothes) on backward** cupigte-; ~ **(it) out where it can be used or seen** paivte-, pavte-; ~ **(them) or take all out** anerqe-; ~ **all one's strength into doing something** uqenqar⁻¹; ~ **away** qungate-; ~ **away carelessly** nulate-; ~ **away for later use** tungvagte-; ~ **away for safekeeping** qemagte-, qemangqa-; ~ **away in storage container** kellar-; ~ **blood in** aulir-; ~ **down something slung over back** amaqaute-; ~ **fingers in mouth and lick food off them** alqimar-; ~ **food in seal oil in sealskin poke** teviri-; ~ **footwear on wrong foot** caqvirte-, cupigte-; ~ **forth renewed energy** ilunge-; ~ **head down when seated** kucungniigar-; ~ **heavy load in one's pack** atempag-; ~ **in eke**⁻²; ~ **in front flounce of parka** kenirmiar-; ~ **in one's kayak** qasmig-; ~ **in one's N (pb) -mig-**; ~ **inside** iterte-; ~ **into confining space** qerte-; ~ **into liquid** akurte-; ~ **into midst of something** pulate-; ~ **little bit in one's mouth** iqemkar-; ~ **little patch on** callemkar-; ~ **N-ward (pb) -var-**; ~ **needle into and back out the same side** kaki-; ~ **oil in** uqir-; ~ **on belt** nungirte⁻¹, tavci; ~ **on boots** kameksak, kamguk, muru-; ~ **on clothing** at'e-, tunupirte-; ~ **on coat** paltuuk; ~ **on dress** taqmak; ~ **on footwear** pilug-, piluguk; ~ **on or wear a mask** kegginaquq; ~ **on or wear a muskrat parka** kanaqlak; ~ **on pair of crossed-pole supports** tatik; ~ **on pants** ulruk; ~ **on parka** atkuk; ~ **on show for** tangssiite-; ~ **on something** tulungqa-; ~ **on stove to cook** mani-; ~ **on top** ugte⁻¹; ~ **on warm clothes** maqarqe-; ~ **one's things away** qemak; ~ **one off** pellerarqe-; ~ **or bring inside for storage, ceremonial display, etc.** ilvar-; ~ **out in view** mani-; ~ **out(side)** ante-; ~ **post in the ground** paug-; ~ **siding on** qanir⁻²; ~ **skin on kayak or skin boat** amir-; ~ **small load in one's pack** atemkar-; ~ **soil over (it)** nevir-; ~ **someone in jail** iterci-; ~ **something in the mouth without intending to eat it** iqmik; ~ **things in** iterci-; ~ **to sleep** qavangcar-; ~ **under an obligation** nengulugte-; ~ **under arm** unermik; ~ **up a post for (it)** kangircir-; ~ **up the sail** qela⁻⁵; ~ **up with (it, him)** ilalcir-; ~ **water into** emir-, mel'ir-; ~ **weight on (it)** engig-, niig-; ~ **wood in it (the stove)** eqir-

putter: ~ around cavvlugte-

puzzle: jigsaw ~ tumarcat

pyloric caecum: kaik

pylorus: aataruaq

pyramid: pingayunek caniqalek

Q

q: mispronounce by substituting k for ~ pikagte-, pilegte-

quadruped: ungungssiq; **forefoot of** ~ ciuksuk; **limb of** ~ ipik

quality: have the ~ of V or N (pb) -cete⁻², -cite⁻²; **lack quality of being** V (pb) -alliqe-, -ate; **come to lack quality of being** V or of N-ness (pb) -a:rute-

quantity: amllertaciq; **be a certain** amllerta-

quarrel: ~ over food neqlugcira-

quarry: pitaq

quarter: cetvilitaq, kangiraq, qupcungaqa*, tuupicaaq

quartz: uqumyak

queasy: feel ~ ekiarayug-, kinguaqerte-, kumguar-, nuniata-, qungvagya-

queen: Kuissiiq, uss'utali; ~ **in cards**: arnaq, arnayagaqa*, nasaurluq*

quench: meqsartur-, nekete-
question: apyun; **ask a** ~ apete-, apqaur-; **answer a** ~ kangirqe-; ~er apqaurta
questionnaire: apqaurun
quick: be ~ to respond tataite-
quicken: (of an unborn baby) pek'nge-
quickly: cukamek, patagmek; **age** ~ qimunqe-; **be able to do things** ~ piquqegg-; **be crushed** ~ pass'iqerte-; **bite** ~ kegler-; **cook** ~ uuga'rte-; **V** ~ (pb) -llugtur-; ~ **go up on the shore** tag'arte-; ~ **hide** iiler-; ~ **learn** eliga'rte-; ~ **pick (it)** up teguler-; ~ **pull (it) up onto the shore** tag'arte-
quicksand: aangaaq, qavliryaq
quiet: be ~ emaite-, migkite-, nepaite-, qaskite-, qinuute-; **peaceful harmonious** ~ niuk; ~ **down** emair-, qinuir-; ~ **rustling** sound niuk; **say "quiet"** arcaar-; **become** ~ qaskelli-
quietly: speak ~ qaneksuar-, qaneksugte-
quill: cukiq; **swan** ~ qugyinraq*
quilt: ulik; **patchwork** ~ tumaqcaa
Quinhagak: Kuinerraq*
quit: taqe-, uugkete-; **say "it"** arcaar-
quite: ~ a distance elaqvaaq*; **become** ~ a few in number qavciurte-
quiver: (n) caniurtaq, galguunū, (v) pekavyurte-, qiive-
quonset hut: palurutaq

R

r: mispronounce by substituting g for ~ pikagte-, pilegte-
rabbit: maqaruaq, uskaanaq, *see Adams (50)*; **dart for hunting** ~s nuiq*; **drive** ~s into area ungu-
rabid: be ~ maluk'ali-, qissinga-; **become** ~ qiste-
race: pilraute-, *see Nelson (92)*; **compete in a** ~ aqvate-, pilraute-; **loser in a** ~ unegtaq; ~ to get outside before others an'iraute-, itriraute-
rack: fish ~ ker'aq, qer'aq; **rope used to hoist kayak onto** ~ qikiq²; ~ **for storing meat** ek'raq
radio: aturcetaaq, atusaaq, niicugnissuun; ~ **operator** qanercuuciurta; ~ **transmitter** qanercuun
radius: (in forearm) ituraq
raft: angyarrluk
rafters: (in ceiling) qanak
rage: fly into ~ cuaqerte-
ragwort: nasqupaguaq
rail: ribs below ~ in kayak ingneq; **side** ~ of sled quliq
rain: (n) cellalluk, ellalluk, ivsuk, *see Wrangell (3)*, (v) cellallir-, ellallir-, ivsir-, *see Orlov (1)*; **be soaked from** ~ luvyuqnerar(ar)-; **for there to be heavy** ~ ivegpag-; **freezing** ~ cikurlak, patuggluk; **light snow or** ~ kanevvluk; **grass**

cover to protect drying fish from ~ umran; **shelter from** ~ talite-; **temporary covering used to keep** ~ off body cirukutaq; **for** ~ clouds to develop kukvagar-; ~ **hard** ellarvag-, ivegpag-
rain parka: qaspeq; **fasten** ~ to kayak hatch kayumigte⁻²; **gut** ~ imarnin, kapit'aq; **legendary person who lives in sea and wears gut** ~ qununiq
rainbow: agluryaq
rainbow smelt: cemerliq, cimigliq, elquarniq, qimaruaq, qusuuq, quyuq, uqtaqngaq
rainbow trout: tagaurak, talaariq
raincoat: ellalliurcuun, ivsiurrsuun, kanaqliq; **cord that holds gutskin** ~ around kayak coaming ket'gaq
raise: nalug⁻¹; ~ **a child** anglicar-, tukangcar-; **one who** ~s child mangnaqesta; ~ **up** qerratarte-; ~ **shirt and let fall** elluk'ar-; ~ **hand** cagte⁻², yagte-
raisin: atsayagaq*, curacungaq*, cura¹, issumaq, isuumayagaq*
raising: urinate ~ **one leg** igagtar-
rake-like: berry scoop with ~ lip iqvarcuun
ram: ~ **against something** narukaute-; **dive through air intending to** ~ something puugtua-, puugtur-
ramrod: puyuqairin, qerrirun, sumpuluq
rancid: be ~ puya, qakir-
rancor: paggluk¹
random: anywhere at ~ kilgaq
range: have long ~ ag'inertu-
Rangifer tarandus: cirunel'kayak, kulavak, tuntu
Ranunculus pallasii: aaggulunguaq
Ranunculus sp.: kapuukar(aq*)
rape: acuniar-; **commit gang** ~ agkenge-
rapidly: patagmek; ~ **descend** igute-
rare: be ~ enurnar-, nurnar-, see Nelson (50); **cook** ~ umlluaqar-, uungllekar-, uuvlaag-, uvluaqar-; ~-cooked meat or fish uungllekaraq
rash: alluvagaq; **develop a** ~ anqerri-; **have a diaper** ~ uusurte-, uuyurte-; **have a** ~ callarte- uusurte-, uuyurte-; ~es anqerri
rasp: napiilekaa
raspberry: puyuraarpak
rate: resource exploitation ~ CUQII TEGUTELLERKAM
ration: aninqe-, naacuqe-
rattle: kallagcetaaq, kallagte-, kalukaryak, kavcagte-
rattling: ~ noise kavcagpak
raven: akmaliall(aq*), pagkullr(aq*), qalqaruq, qanitairaq, qer'qaaller(aq*), tengmialler(aq*), tulukaruk; ~s' food TULUKARUUT NEQAIT; **distant ancestor, creator of Nelson Is., identified with** ~ ciuliaqatuk;
Raven: ~ the bearer of daylight Ernerculria; **daughter of legendary creator** ~ An'gaqtar
Raven's Arrow: (constellation) TULUKARUUM PITEGCAUTII
Raven's Walking Staff: (constellation) TULUKARUUM AYARUA
ravenously: ~ gnaw mangirrar-
ravine: cegnayuk
raw: be ~ aripa-; **meat or fish to be eaten** ~ and frozen quaq; **become raw and irritated from constant moisture** uusurte-, uuyurte-; ~ **edge of fabric** menglailitaq; **frozen** ~ fish nutaqqaq; ~ **flesh or meat** qassaq; **eat** ~ food aripa-; ~ **material for N (pb) -kaq;** ~ **whitefish** qassaya(g)aq*
rawhide: ~ rope pinevkaraq
ray: ciqineq
razor: ungaircuun
razor clam: aliruaq
reach: apur-, tekite-; **be unable to** ~ enur-, kalivci-, nuuqar-; **fail to** ~ nurte-; **try hard to** ~ one's destination tekingnaqe-; ~ **a certain age** yuullrurte-; ~ **a certain amount, time, condition, etc.** pitari-; ~ **a certain point** ellir-; ~ **a certain time or place** nallair-; ~ **all parts of the flesh** ulligte-; ~ **as far as (it)** ngel'eke-; ~ **into a container or hollow place** kau-; ~ **the fifth of a series** tallimiri-; ~ **the N of (pb) -qliarte-;** ~ **the stage when a person begins to comprehend** ciutengar(ar)-; ~

the state of V (pb) -yagute-
react: not ~ appropriately ii-; ~ to a strange animal teriir-; ~ vocally to a sudden chill imuqite-, imurtua-; one who ~s immediately wakenecuillak
reaction: pucker lips in ~ quunite-
read: naaqe-
reader: tuyuq¹; ~ (as in church) naaqista
readily: ~ conduct sound qasiakegg-; ~ ignite kenqegg-; ~ respond niiga'rte-; ~ V (pb) -ngig-
readiness: be poised in ~ cassinga-
ready: be ~ upinga-; ~ to eat (food) neqkaq; food ~ to be eaten nerqainaq; start to get ~ up'nge-; thing that is ~ piqainaq; ~ for hanging citegtaq*; become ~ for use piurte-; thread ~ for use nuvv'iliraq; get ~ to go upete-, upte-; be ~ to penetrate in sexual intercourse aqevlerte-; be ~ to spear or shoot kakite-, uqlir-, urnir-; ready to V (pb) -qainaurte-, -yukaar(ar)-, -yuuma-
real: ~ person yuk'apiaq; ~ food neqepik, neqpik; ~ N (pb) -pik¹; ~ house enpiaq
really: ilumun, wall'upik; ~? qaa¹; be ~ good pillgu-; ~ V (pb) -pig-
rear: kingu; ~ a child tukangcar-; be at the ~ aqute-; be far to the ~ kinguqsig-; going to the ~ kinguvar-; ~ many children qetunriur-; rearmost post of sled pingutaquk
rearranged: resume original state after being ~ penge-
reason: avalin, avalissaq; act or be a certain way for a ~ cassuun, picir-, piter-; for some unknown ~ qayuwa; ask for ~ behind something kangingyug-; explain ~ behind something kangilir-
reassure: caceturqaur-
rebuke: anucimirqecetaar-, arive-, arivte-
recall: [e]nqake-, neq'ake-, neq'ar-; try to ~ [e]nqangcar-; be unable to ~ kis'arci-; ~ with regret neq'aniur-
recede: ente-
receding: be beached by the ~ tide kenaqaute-, kenqaute-
receive: akurtur-; ~ gifts during Messenger Feast marlagtur-, pitar-; ~ as guest ciuniur-; feel slighted for not having ~d anything imssa-; be ~d by the inviting village during Messenger Feast kassuute-; something eaten after ~ing communion qeciryailkun; hunter ~ing rib portion of seal innerrlugtalria
recently: icivaq, ukaqvaggun, uumi; ~ killed seals yuussuun; ~ menstruated aglenraraq*, aglenrraq*
receptionist: allaniurta
recesses: innermost ~ qamenquq
recipe: neqkiuryaraq
reciprocal: give or get ~ gifts during the Messenger Feast marlagtur-; V ~ly (pb) -taagute-, -te⁵
reciprocate: aki-, akiur-; feel beholden because of inability to ~ tunrir-; ~ in formal gift giving mumigarute-
reckless: be ~ taqaite-; act ~ly aarite-; habitually act ~ly mulngaite-
recognize: elitaqe-, elite-, liite-; act the listener will ~ imkur-; thing not ~d tangnerraq
recompense: V without ~ (pb) -yalqar-
record player: aturcetaaq, atusaaq
recorder: tape ~ erinairissuun
recount: ariva²
recover: caceturi-, utumari-; ~ from being tired mernuir-
recovery hook: tegun
rectally: gas expelled ~ [e]leq
rectangle: TAKSURENQELLRIA YAASSIIGUAQ
rectangular: ~ earring qevleqsaq
rectum: teq
recur: erute-; have ~ring pain akngikutak, nangyucinqigtaar-
red: kavisqaq, see *Khromchenko* (7), *Nelson* (36); all ~ kavirpak; get ~ hot kenrurte-; ~ thing kavirliq; very ~ kavirpak; be ~ kavir-, kavircete-; become ~ kavinge-, kaviri-; strands of ~ beads on parka kakaulyaq; rub in ochre to color wood ~ kenevkar-; partially ~ sea animal arnauq; willow with ~ bark kavingkuksaq, kavirliyagaq; type of ~ berry alagnaq; ~ dye kavirun; ~ material kaviragtaq; ~ rock kavirun, uitera; ~ wood alciq; ~ worm uinguyuk; ~den kavirte-; ~dish:

kavircessngalnguq*, kavirrluk, kavirya(g)aq*; **be ~dish** kavirrlugcete-; **~dish wood** alciq, ussungirkaq
red-backed vole: puveltuk
red-breasted merganser: nuyavvlucangaq, payiq
red currant: agalrussa, agautaq*, alar'ussa, ingqilirtaq
red fox: kaviaq*
red knot: augtaar(aq*), augtuar(aq*)
red-necked grebe: aarayuli, aatetetaaq, aayuli, atatek
red-necked phalarope: cep'irrlugaq, ceqcaa, imaqaar(aq*)
red phalarope: augtaar(aq*), augtuar(aq*)
red salmon: cayak, kavirauneq, sayak
red squirrel: qiguiq*
red-throated loon: qaqaq, qucuniq
redpoll: puyiir(aq*), puyitaaraq, uqviicar(aq*)
redeem: anirtur-, anirturta
reduce: ~ to nothingness caunrir-
reed: type of coarse ~ kilirnaq; **bag made of ~s** kalngak
reel: line ~ imruyutaq*
reference: ~ of one's character or work experience nallunritesta; ~ to the past (*pb*) -llaq*; ~s asguranairtet
reflect: akinqar-, akiugte-; **be ~ed** tarenrir-
reflection: tarenraq; **look at one's** ~ tarenriur-; **make a ~ on calm water** akicugte-
reflexes: TEMEM PEKCELLAGCESSUUTAI
refrain: ~ from acting ilacir-; ~ from going from house to house during the Asking Festival quke-; ~ from having seal oil until son first catches a seal umciging-a; ~ from saying the name of someone recently deceased qul'ar-; ~ from talking about something qul'ar-
refreeze: edge created when broken ice ~s nepucuqiq
refreshed: feel ~ eri-
refrigerator: kumlivik
refuge: uqisvik, uqiyvik
refuse: friend whose requests one mustn't ~ qat'nguq; ~ (him) qacute-; ~ to allow (him) to do something qessake-; ~ to do something qessa-; **sulk and ~ to act** nengar-
regard: ~ (him) in a positive light yugnike-; ~ highly picaqe-, pingake-, pipake-; ~ favorably cakegtake-; ~ as more important arcaqanru-, arcaqar-; ~ (it) as disgusting cumacike-; ~ as nothing caunrilke-; **without proper** ~ ellaliur-
regret: ciinlugguar-, umyuarniur-, umyuarniurun, umyugarniur-, *see Drebert (2)*; **recall with** ~ neq'aniur-; ~ a loss uurcara-; ~ one's actions umyuarrlugcarar-; ~ something urniur-; ~ what has happened kingunrinaar-
regular: ~ one to V (*pb*) -tuka^o; ~ person yuk'apiaq; **drink ~ly to excess** taangatu-; V ~ly (*pb*) -lar-; ~ly have V-ed (*pb*) -lallru-
regulation: picirkangun
rehabilitation: utumaringnaqsaraq
reindeer: qusngiq, quyngiq, tuntut; **barren old** ~ nurraniur(aq*); **brand or ear cut on** ~ maak; **cow** ~ arnaqatak; **herd** ~ qusngiliur-, tunciur-; **yearling** ~ nuraq; ~ calf qusngiyagaq*; ~ corral casguq, kangiqaq; ~ halter or harness lauciq; ~ herder qusngiliurta, tuntulek; ~-skin lining mamru; ~ skin in parka pukiq; ~ tallow kenyaun
reindeer moss: ciruneruat, taqukanguaq, tuntut neqait, ungagaq; **plant like ~ moss** cigvinguaq
reinforce: pascir-
reinforcement: asvairun; **leather seam** ~ asuirun; ~ to prevent tearing allegyailkutaq
reiterate: apaa-
reject: canake-, cangake-, nengake-, qingaqe-; ~ (it) allakauke-, cangayug-, qingar-²; **be ~ed for marriage due to shamanistic machinations** nulirturciimacir-
rejoice: nunaniryug-
relate: ariva-², univkaq; **person ~d to one** amllerutaq; **be ~d to (him)** ilake-
relational term: tuqluun
relationships: amllerutaq

relative: ila, ilakutaq, tungayak, tungelquq, *see Appendix 8 on kinship*; **be distraught over misdeeds by** ~ mak'urte-; **kiss a** ~ melugar-; **take food over to a** ~ payugte-; **disrespectful toward** ~s iryiraite-; **resent** ~s allakauki-
relax: canqaurte-, pet'nge-; ~ **muscles** qeturi-; **feel** ~ed eri-
release: anguur-, pegte-; **suddenly** ~ pegler-; ~ **liquid** ege-
relentless: **be** ~ cumigte-
relevant: **be** ~ nall'arusnga-; **say something** ~ lekuk'ar-
reliable: **be** ~ kemyunarqe-
relieve: kipullegte-; ~ **oneself** yuqerte-
religion: ukveq, ukverun; **participate in** ~ ceremony agayu; **attend** ~ event agayuliyar-; ~ **object** agayussuun; ~ **rite performed during Inviting-In ceremony** arulayaraq
relinquish: pegte-
relish: **anticipate with** ~ umyuaqegci-
reluctant: **be** ~ civuura-; **be** ~ **to part with possessions** qunu-, qunuke-, qunuyug-; **have sex with** ~ woman acuniar-
rely on: kemyuke-
remain: uita-, unegte-
remainder: ilakuaq
remains: **pit for dog** ~ qimugcivilkuk; ~ **of a human** yiinraq*, yinraq*
remedy: headache ~ nasqulnguircan
remember : ellake-, [e]nqake-, iciwa, neq'ake-; **not** ~ unime-; ~ **something** [e]nqar-
reminded of: **be** ~ neq'ar-
reminder: ~ **to learn from elders** naucaqun
reminiscent: **thing** ~ **of N** (pb) -nguaq, -uaq
remnant: eliqneq; ~ **of a second person** ut'rutaq
remorse: umyuarniurun; **feel** ~ umyuarrlugcarar-; **feel** ~ful umyuarniur-
remote: **be** ~ umiqsig-
remove: agugar-, allakaq, aũg'ar-; ~ **liquid** cipegte-, qemrar-; ~ **the taste of what one has just eaten** qecirniir-; ~ **a foreign object from between one's teeth** kumkaili-; ~ **a net or snare** yuu⁻²; ~ **blubber from skin** qapiar-; ~ **contents from** imair-; ~ **debris** kanevlarte-; ~ **excess salt** sulunaq; ~ **fish from a gillnet** naptaar-; ~ **flesh** kemgir-; ~ **from water** qakvar-; ~ **frost** kevkar⁻²; ~ **frostbitten skin** uuyutair-; ~ **fur from** meqte-; **soak to** ~ **hair or fur** meqcir-; **skin soaked to** ~ **hair or fur** meqciraq; ~ **items one after another** anqur-; ~ **meat from** tanir⁻²; ~ **N from** (pb) -ir⁻²; ~ **oil, foam, etc. from a liquid** punerte-; ~ **coat** matarte-; ~ **footwear** kamilarte-, ugte⁻²; ~ **whiskers** ungair-; ~ **something slung over one's back** amaqaute-; ~ **part** ilair⁻¹; ~ **roots from plants** makiur-; ~ **seal blubber from skin** qapagqur-; ~ **some of (it/them)** ilangarte-; ~ **bones from (it)** enrir-; ~ **contents of a seal intestine** agqe⁻²; ~ **facial area of a seal** cugir-; ~ **scent** kumkucugniir-; ~ **skin of** amiir-; **eat bits of meat from bone after most has been** ~d pukug-; **seal gut layer** ~d before processing taiq; **have** ~d flesh from (it) kemgiute-
remover: tangle ~ tegurciurun
removing: **device for** ~ **scales** qeltairissuun; **scraper for** ~ **layer from fish skin** kelipacuutaq, keliutaq; **device for** ~ **snow or dirt from garment** evcuutaq; **dipper for** ~ **ice fragments** imairin; **comb for** ~ **lice** nerescin; **find eggs by** ~ **grass** ciruirci-
rename: ~ **in order to cure** kangilir-, kangirci-
render: ege-; ~ **seal blubber** egciri-; **seal blubber from which oil has been** ~ed tangeq, tangevkayak, tangviaq
repair: assircar-, icarqe-, kitugte-, nutarte-, *see Adams (51)*; **take item for** ~ muute-; **kayak that can** ~ **itself** tumarayuli
repeat: aipiri-, apaa-, pulengte-; **not want to** ~ **one's actions** anucimirqe-
repeated: **V using** ~ **actions** (pb) -qur-; ~ **nonwords** agneq; **have** ~ **runny bowel movements** ciikara-; **cry out in** ~ **whimper** cungiallag-
repeatedly: pulengtaq; **bark** ~ qilua-; **beg, wail, or whine** ~ **for** qalriateke-; **bounce away** ~ qevcaa-; **bring in things by going in and out** ~ iterquri-; **call** ~ qayaga-, qayagpaga-; **dive through the air** ~ puugtua-; **doze off** ~ qavara-; **explode** ~ qagra-; **for fog to close in and clear up** ~ quurruyag-; **give** ~ cikirtur-; **cause one to V** ~ (pb) -rqe⁻²; **jump or hop** ~ qecgaur-; **poke or stab** ~ kapur-; **press down on** ~ negtaar-; **push** ~ cinguur-; **shout** ~ qatguur-; **slap** ~ patguur-; **slide** ~ **in play** ellu'urtaar-; **splash water** ~ qaalura-, qaalurar-; **splatter out** ~ qevcaa-; **split** ~ qupur-; **thud or thump** ~ migpallara-; **tie** ~ qillerqe-; **drink** ~ **at short intervals** mer'a-; **defecate** ~ **at short intervals** anaraq; ~ **break wind**

ler'a-; ~ **circle** uivaartur-; ~ **dip a dipper, or dipnet** qaluur-; ~ **discharge firearm** nut'ga-; ~ **hear** niirqe-; ~ **kick** kitngiar-; ~ **look around** kiara-; **bang head ~ on a surface** puucukcuarute-; ~ **pour out or dump things** ciqirqe-; ~ **pull** nuqtar-; ~ **put into containers** ekur-; ~ **revolve** uivaar-; **jab** ~ tugaur-; ~ **swallow** igmar-; ~ **try to get to act** picetaar-; ~ **V (pb) -a-, -aqe-, -tur⁻¹; ~ V at intervals (pb) -qetaar-, -qtaar-; ~ yelp** uara-; ~ **shove** kalguur-

repel: anyurnarqe-; **be ~led by (it)** anyuqe-, pelqe-

repellent: **be** ~ cumacinarqe-; **not be** ~ cumacinaite-; **mosquito** ~ egturyarcuun, makuryiurcuun

repent: anucimirqe-

replace: cimiq

reply: kiu-

reponse: aki

report: **harvest** ~ PISSULLREM IMIRARKAA

represent: ~ "Eskimo ice cream" kaunguaq

representation: canguaq, pilinguaq; ~ **of shaman's familiar spirit** yug'aq; ~ **of an eagle carrying off a person** cellanguaq

reprimand: ellangcar-

reprove: anucimirqecetaar-

repulsed: **be** ~ quinagyug-

repulsive: **be** ~ cumacinarqe-, kamanarqe-, pellerarqe-, quinagnarqe-; **find something** ~ cumacitar-, cumaciyug-; **not be** ~ cumacinaite-

request: ellimerun; **comply with** ~ **for a specific gift** naigtenrite-; ~ **something** kaiga-, kaigavike-; ~ **specific gifts during Messenger Feast** marlagtur-, ut'rarute-, yuranerrlugcaraq; ~ **to perform a task** ellimer-; **receive the specific gifts ~ed in songs** pitar-; ~ **gifts between men and women of a village** Petugtaq²; **model of ~ item during** Petugtaq petugtaq¹; **close friend whose ~s** qat'nguq

require: ~ **little effort** qacignarqe-

rescue: anirtur-; **come to the ~ of** anirtua-; ~r anirturta

researcher: nallunringnaqellria

resemble: ayuqa^e, *equalis case (see Endings section)*; **sea animal that ~s a stick** ukiutnaq; **thing that ~s in some respect (pb) -aq³; thin flat stone ~ing ice** can'ggelngunaq

resent: ~ (it) anirnake-; ~ **relatives' staying with one** allakauki-

reserved: **have a ~ attitude** ancurturtar-

residence: **change one's** ~ upag-; **man or boy whose place of ~ was the kashim** qasgimiu

resident: ~ **of N (pb) -miu;** ~ **of the downriver area** unegkumiu; ~ **of the kashim** qasgimiu; ~ **of the upriver area** qaũgkumiu, qawkumiu; **speak like the ~s of N (pb) -miuyaar-**

residing: **man ~ in wife's village** nengaugitaq

residue: kivyaneq

resign: ~ **oneself** tuatequa-

resist: tukeqnirte-; ~ **a force** aksar-; **try to ~ something** pakerqe-

resolve: arenqiirtur-

resource: ~ **exploitation rate** CUQII TEGUTELLERKAM

respect: qigcike-; **be appropriate in some** ~ pitalqegte-; **cause one to feel** ~ qigcignarqe-; **correspond in some** ~ pitateke-; **feel** ~ qigcigyug-; ~ (him) tutviqe-; **not be able to look right at someone due to** ~ qitngayug-; **not know how one is with ~ to V-ing (pb) -ciite-;** **pay great** ~ cakaar-; **thing that resembles N in some** ~ (pb) -aq³; **watch over with** ~ kencike-; **have no ~ for others** takaite-; **express ~ toward (him)** ucuqe-

respectful: **be ~ of (him)** takaqe-, takaryug-, talluryug-, talluqe-; **cause one to feel** ~ takarnarqe-, tallurnarqe-; **be respectful of (food)** pessuqe-

respirator: ~ **held in the teeth** keggmiaq, qanermiaq

respond: pama-; **be quick to** ~ tataite-; **one is slow to** ~ tatervak; ~ **affectionately to an adult's cooing** ungaqtar-; **readily ~ to instruction** niiga'rte-; **cease ~ing appropriately** niicuirute-; **see without ~ing** tangrrinar-

responsible: **point out the person** ~ yik'ute-; **be ~ for (its) happening** pinarqe-, pinarqut'ke-

responsive: **be** ~ tupeg-

rest: **harpoon** ~ akagarcailkun; ~ **lying on one's back** taklaur(ar)-; ~ **on a base** tusnga-, tuynga-; ~ **one's face on one's hand** ayakut'e-; ~ **up** mernuircir-; **sled with handlebars where driver can ~ his arms** qamuutarrsuun

restaurant: nervik, neryaraq
rested: be ~ mernuir-, taqsuqair-
resting: be ~ taqsuqaircar-; ~ **against something** ayaper-, iggag-
restless: be ~ munaircete-, nuniir-, nuniite-; **be ~ when others are going out** yuupiksagte-; **person who is ~** agamyak
restoring: ~ **spring on a trap** pascuilnguq*
restraint: consume without ~ akunriur-
restricted: be ~ **from engaging in certain activities** caagnite-
result: ~ **in something** iqungqerr-; **thing that ~s from V-ing** (pb) -neq¹
resume: ~ **original state** penge-
resurrection: makcaraq, maktellerkaq, makyun
retaliate: akinaur-, akiur-; **one who ~s immediately** wakencuillak
retch: gaq'allagaŭ, waq'allaga-
retreat: qungag-; ~ **from sight** qame-
retrieve: aqvalgir-, ellmig-
return: qipte-, uterte-; **be anxious about one's return** nerinike-; ~ **something** ut'rute-; ~ **a favor** aki-; ~ **empty-handed** utrinar-; ~ **from a stay in the wilderness** kacete-, katete-; ~ **hurriedly** utqerte-; **go and ~ on the same day** utertengkiu(ar)-, ut'rarte-
reveal: egmirte-; ~ **facts** qaite-; ~ **one's thought to (him)** takuqe-
revenge: take ~ akinaur-; **take supernatural** ~ avnir-
revenue sharing: NUNAT YUGTUTACIMEGTUN UNANGKENGAIT AKIT STATE-AMEK
revere: ucuqe-
reverse: cupigte-, ulte-; **device that alternately Vs and does the ~** (pb) -qetaaq; ~ **one's course** utqiar-; **be ~d (of footwear)** caqvingqa-
review: ~ **a new word** qavirtaqe-
revive: elpengcar-
revolve: uive-; ~ **repeatedly** uivaar-
revolver: uivaaryaraq
reward: akilite-, nunulir-, nunuliun, paitaq; **act in the hope of being ~ed** qessaircir-
rhubarb: wild ~ angucaluq², arnaurluq*, nakaaq, nauciq¹, quunarliq
rhythm: direct dance motions by moving one's body to the words and ~ agniur-
rib: inarun, pengraliq, tulimaq; **roof "~~"** qerratarun; **kayak** ~ avalitaq, cauysaraq, engineq, ingneq, kaviqicungaq, kiuneq, nalmak, napallaak, neneq, qamenqucagaq; **hunter receiving ~ portion of a seal** inerrlugtalia; **give ~s to fellow hunters** tulimite-; **cut at a ~-like juncture** tulimarte-
ribbon: lintaq
ribbon kelp: cenarajak
ribbon seal: qasrulek
ribcage: qerranret
Ribes hudsonianum: atsaanglluk, cularlussaq, currluk¹, qucakiq
Ribes triste: agalrussaq, agautaq*, alar'ussaq, ingqilirtaq
rice: kelup'aaq; **grain of** ~ paraluruaq, qup'luruaq, quvluruaq
rich man: nukalpiaq
riches: tukuun
ricochet: uteskiaqer-, utqite-
ridge: quaguk, qemik, *see Nelson (91)*; **central** ~ **on a paddle blade** qengartaq; **pressure** ~ ugunret; ~ **on top of kayak** *see Nelson (111)*
ridgepole: agluq
ridicule: qacungake-; ~ **by singing during Messenger Feast** nernerrlugcetaar-; ~ **through song** qacurqe-
ridicule song: kingullugun, nernerrlugcetaarun; **berate with a ~** kingullugte-²
riding: be ~ ekuma-
rifle: cupun, kalap'iinaq, nutek, nutgutaq; **bolt-action** ~ akqulek; **break-action** ~ ikirtaq; **high-powered** ~ alavvilaq,

cavilek; **lever-action** ~ ikuuryaraq; **muzzle-loading** ~ imarpalek; **repeating** ~ see Nelson (52); **wooden stock of a** ~ qapsalquq; ~ **butt** equgtaq; **brace a** ~ qaurtar-; ~ **support** irunguaq²

right (correct): elluaq; ~! acu'u; **be** ~ asqig-; **be just** ~ asqili-, pitalqegte-; **be not quite** ~ qayuwete-; **be the** ~ one piu-; **be the** ~ way elluatuu-; **serves him** ~ anirtaqqulluk; **serves you** ~ anirtaqqulluk, kacakikika; ~ **away** tamaa; **the** ~ **person or way** elluatuuq; **arrive at the** ~ **time** nall'arte-, nall'arusnga-; ~ **now** watua; **(close) on the** ~ **facing the ocean** ua(ni); **one** ~ **behind** tunuqliq*; **thing** ~ **beside** caniqliq*; **area** ~ **downriver** uakarak-; ~ **hand** tallirpik; ~ **here** ku(ni), kuut; ~ **hand side** alirneq, tallirpilirneq; **hit** ~ **in or on the N** (pb) -car(ar)te-

righten: try to ~ alingcitaar-

righteous: ~ **person** ellualria

rights: piyunarquciq

rigid: **be** ~ **from cold** cetengqite-; **rigid upright grass basket** kuusqun, naparcilluk

rigor mortis: **have** ~ **set in** igurrluar-

rim: ceña, cina; **holes in** ~ tucilleq; ~ **of bowl** perneq; **hatch** ~ **of kayak** kuvirneq

rime: salt ~ taryurrluk

rind: qecik

ring: kallagte-, kuluk'uunaq, kulun, qayaarte-; **dog with a** ~ **of dark fur** eskaayaq; **stone in** ~ qilkirtaq; **wooden** ~ **on mask** ellanguaq; ~ **of bells** avirlurte-

ring finger: aaliqiliaq, aliqiliqiaq, atrilnguq*, ekiliq, ikilipeq, iqiliq, kuluq

ringed seal: nayiq*, nayissuaq, qayigsaq; **line made from** ~ **skin** tapruar(aq*)²

ringing: **make a** ~ **noise** qasiarte-

ringworm: neguyak

rinse: ~ **a seal intestine** qalluar-; ~ **clothes** murqe-

rip: alpag-², caqerte-, itegte-

Riparia riparia: aguumar(aq*), ekvigtaar(aq*), kauturyar(aq*)

ripe: **become** ~ piqainaurte-; **thing that is** ~ piqainaq; **ripen** aru-; see Drebert (6)

ripper: seam ~ keluirissuun

ripples: **get** ~ makurarte-, qualqamyi-

ripsaw: qup'issuun

rise: (v) makete-, makte-, qulmurte-, ule-; **rise (of moon or sun)** pit'e-²; ~ **from sleeping** maknginar-; ~ **up** qerra-; **white cloud that** ~ **s from horizon** uquryak²; **for sun to start** ~ **ing higher** nutnger-

Rissa tridactyla: arliaq, naruyacuaq, qarliar(aq), tengaurta

rite-of-passage: **practice** ~ **abstinence** caagnite-

ritual song: yuarulluk

ritually: ~ **unclean thing** ik'iq; ~ **take over a men's community house** qasgiqenge-; **be** ~ **unclean** ikiu-, ikiurte-; ~ **cleanse** tarvaq; ~ **cleanse oneself** caqunguar-; ~ **shake hands and kiss in Russian Orthodox Church** aũg'arite-

rival: inglu, inglussuk

river: kuik; ~ **channel separated from other channels by sandbars** kuiguyuk; ~ **thing** kuigtaq; **area away or back from the** ~ **kelu, kelu**tmun, pamyurtaq, pia(ni); **area down toward the** ~ **keta**^e; **area of** ~ **back a little ways from mouth** igyaraq; **area upriver of Brown's Slough in Bethel** Aaguq; **bank of** ~ ekvik; **bay at the mouth of a** ~ tuqsuk; **bend in a** ~ qipne, yuurte-³; **chisel for making holes in** ~ **ice** tugeq, tuuq; **down** ~ un'ga(ni); **dried fish caught in** ~ neqatuq; **fence in** ~ **to lead fish to dipnet or trap** kalgun; **for ice to break up, unplugging the** ~ **mouth** tuvair(ar)-; **go from one place to another without crossing a** ~ **age**-; **go upriver from the mouth of the** ~ **kaute**-; **go with the** ~ **current** citu-; **hole in** ~ **ice during winter** qenuilquq, ukivkaneq; **in the area toward the** ~ **cama**(ni), camna; **lake from which a** ~ **flows** qagan; **land between** ~ **and ocean** akula^e; **mouth of** ~ paa-³, paaluyar(aq*); **one back up away from the** ~ paũgna; **open hole in** ~ **ice** cikuilquq; **part of** ~ **that runs under a bluff** aciirun; **pass by across a** ~ ak'irte-²; **stand by the** ~ **and work a net** nekvayar-; **straight stretch in a** ~ **nakerneq, nakirneq**; **the one toward** ~ kelliq*, ketliq*, un'a; **toward the** ~ kan'a; **undercut a** ~ **bank** qerrarte-; **up there away from the shore of** ~ pava(ni); **warm spot in** ~ **that does not freeze** qecikluk; **where the** ~ **has carved a new channel** cev'aq; **widened spot in** ~ egmiananeq; **confluence of** ~ **s** kassigluq; **curve of** ~ **s** nevirte-; **person who lives on the tundra in contrast to those who live along** ~ **s or coast** akulmiu

riverbank: uss'aryuk; **caved-in part of** ~ usneq, ussneq, uss'arneq

riverbed: **deep hole in a** ~ qanglluk

riverward: kek'araq

road: tumyaraq; **bend of** ~ yuurte-³; **go from one place to another without crossing something** ~ age-

roam: ~ around tarrarte-

roar: ~ in fight uirre-

roast: asgir-; ~ **any food** kelipi-; ~, **usually over an open fire** maniaq; ~ed **thing** maniaq; **cook by** ~ing rather than **boiling** uite-

rob: mayar-, gayaru, wayar-

robber: gayarituliu; **camp** ~ qupanuar(aq*)

robe: ulikutaq

Roberts Mountain: Ing'erllak

robin: aaqcurliq, curcurliq, elagayuli, ivatqiluiq, pitegcurliq, qupalaaq, quunirciyuli, yugiyugiq

robust: be ~ yuutu-

rock: ciimaq*, kaugutagaq, siimaq, tegalquq, teggalquq, yaamaq; ~ **formation patterned by action of water** ingigun, inigun; ~ **from side to side** eveqaa-, iria-, kukiiyar-, kuksugte-, uvaa-; ~ **poking out of the water** napanguyaq; ~ **that is jutting out** ipgeryak; ~ **thrown with a sling** elluqun; **anemone found on** ~ qacautaq; **blue diamond-shaped** ~ kegglemyaq; **brown** ~ qapaun; **campfire** ~ guard iiralitaq; **cooking mixture including fungus or lichens from** ~ elqunaq; **dark** ~ kuigarnaq; **large** ~ caligaq, simpak, teggarvak; **legendary** ~-throwing creature miluquyuli; **ritually cleanse oneself by rubbing soft** ~ caqunguar-; ~ **standing alone in the water** nagaayuq; **small** ~ siimarar(aq*); **soft red** ~ uitera; **storage pit built up from** ~ kaciitaq; **suddenly** ~ uvqercug-; **volcanic** ~ **used as a sharpening stone** puyiqun; **volcanic** ~ **with eye-like holes** iingarnak

rock ptarmigan: elciayuli

rock sandpiper: ceñaqiiq

rod: fly ~ or spinning ~ piqrutaq; **gun-cleaning** ~ puyuqairin, sumpuluq

rodent: ~ louse keggerpak, maqkaurkar(aq*)

roe: imlauk, meluk; **aged** ~ cuak; **dish of sourdock and salmon** ~ uqniraq; "Eskimo ice cream" made with ~ amnginaq, qamaamaq, qamaumaq, qerpertaq; **herring** ~ attached to seaweed elqua*

roll: ~ on the ground akaguar-; ~ up imeg-; ~ up one's sleeves kangivari-; ~ up one's garment and tie it at the waist qepte-; ~ of cloth imguaraq; ~-up container imguyutaq; ~ed oats qeltengalnguut; ~ed-up whiskers ungagciiq

roller: akalria

rolling: be at a ~ boil qallarvag-; **something to prevent** ~ akagyailkun; ~ device akagcuun, akalria

Roman Catholic: particularly the Virgin Mary in ~ usage nay'ak

roof: qaligaq, qalirneq; ~ "rib" of house qerratarun; **grass mat used as insulation for** ~ eviun; ~ of the mouth qilagaq²; **bark, formerly used for** ~ing smokehouses imlauk; ~ing material qalikerkaq

room: pivik; **corner or back wall of** ~ egkuq; **little** ~ at side of entrance qerrayaq; **make** ~ for nunakegte-; ~ for rent tukirvik; **for there to be no** ~ ilaviite-

roomy: be ~ entu-

root: plant ~ acilquq, acipluk, nemernaq, *see Turner (34)*; ~ of rosewort caqlak; **spruce** ~ kevraarcinraq*; **willow** ~ taluyiurun, uqviinraq; ~ **used in making baskets, lashing fish traps or kayak frames, etc.** amaaq*; ~ digger elautaq¹; ~ of a certain beach grass ciulavik; ~ of spreading wood fern kun'aq*; ~ on spruce stump tallirnaq; ~ pick acilquirissuun, eqiin; ~ stretched above water with snares partak; ~ tool qiin; ~ used as scrubber negavgun, negavyaq¹; ~ used for strings on guitar-like instrument negavgun; ~ mesentery of the small and large intestine akunkaq; **basket made from willow** ~s aguumaq; **pull out with** ~s intact qecug-¹; **remove** ~s from plants makiur-; **rope used for binding things made of tree** ~s tapraq*

rope: ilavkuk, milu'uvkaa, pilu'uvkaa, qecik, qip'arpak, tukarta, umnaq, uskuq, *see Orlov (17)*; **pull up a cliff using a** ~ qela-⁵; **hide thong or** ~ taprartaq; **jump** ~ atertaar-, qavaliqtaq; **leather** ~ made of seal or walrus skin usaaq*; **old-fashioned** ~ used for hanging fish qukassaq; **rawhide** ~ pinevkaraq; **sealskin** ~ fastened around kayak hatch ararun; **tent stake (and ~)** kuuliaq; **tow a boat with a** ~ ukamar-; **tray on kayak for harpoon** ~ acaluq; **grass** ~ used to hoist kayak qikiq²; ~ for climbing qavarciq; ~ from sealskin pinevkar-; ~ made from skin of spotted seal pups tapruaq; ~ made of nettle fiber qatlinaq; ~ on a sailboat eskuutaq, skuutaq; ~ for tying qillrutaq; **hole for** ~ on kayak napilleq; ~ used for binding roots and hide tapraq*; ~ to which something is tethered nuqsugun

Rosa acicularis: atsameq, tuutaruq

Rosary: say the ~ piicak, piiciur-

rose: tundra ~ teggerpak; **wild** ~ atsameq; ~ **hip** tuutaruaq
rosewort: MEGTAT NEQAIT, VEGTAAT NEQAIT, VEGTAT NEQAIT; **root of** ~ caqlak
rosin: ~ **and soot** angerqun
rosy: have ~ cheeks cugnir-
rot: aru-; **dry** ~ **ted spruce** eskaniaq
rotate: uive-
rotten: ~ **ice** arumalria, mingqutnguag; ~ **meat** miuyineq, qutak; ~ **food, especially fish** arinaq; ~ **wood** arumaneq
rouge: kavirun
rough: be ~ keggag-², maniate-; **very** ~ keggagpak; **be** ~ (of water) qailir-, qailiur-, qaitu-; ~ **all over** keggagpak; ~ **ice** manialkuq; ~ **edge of shore-fast ice** nepucuqiq; **be** ~-surfaced kenercete-; ~ **ly woven grass cover** umran
round: be ~ akagenqegg-, uivenqegg-; ~ **bowl** uivvluaq; ~ **labret** uivvsak; ~ **patch on boot** allngik; ~ **pod** akengqupagaq; ~ **sewn bottom of bag** qeteq; **rim of** ~ **wooden container** perneq; **hard,** ~ feces akakupak
round whitefish: cavirrutnaq, cingikeggliq, uraruq
rounded: have a ~ **shape** aqsamirte-; ~ **line made from the skin of a young bearded seal** taprualuk; ~ **sheet of ice that can tip** akangluaryuk; **cooking pot with** ~ **sides** aqsamirtaq
route: tumyaraq; ~ **down to water** kanaryaraq; **portage** ~ **between Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers** Arviryaraq
row: (v) cave-, iqugta, save-, utqerr-, yave-; **row (line): dark skin behind** ~ **of beads** kelurqutaq; **dancers in** ~ **one behind another** aagiiyaar-; **be on skid** ~ akag-
rr: mispronounce gg for ~ pikagte-, pilegte-
rub: nangugte-; ~ (it) **against something** asngerte-; ~ **in ochre** cip'ngiar-, kenevkar-; **sandpaper for** ~bing keggalrun
rubber: ~ **sheeting** metuyailkun
rubber band: nengulraq
rubber boot: alapaq, alap'aq
Rubus arcticus: puyuraar(aq*), puyurniq, puyuruaq
Rubus chamaemorus: aqavsik, aqevyik, atsakutak, atsalugpiaq, atsaq, atsarpiaq, epulek, naunraq*
Rubus idaeus: puyuraarpak
ruby: aumarngalnguq
rudder: aqutaq
ruddy turnstone: qiqiullek, uyarr'uyaq
ruff: parka ~ asguruaq, kumegneq, legiliq, negiliq, ulganaq; **edge of hood where** ~ **is attached** negiliq; **dark piece of fur at top of hood** ~ yurturuaq; **strip of fur between ruff and hood** menglairun
ruffed grouse: eglruciaiyuli, elciayuli, temtemtaa
ruffle: ~ **at hem** ciqauyaq
rug: tuc'araq
ruin(s): imneq
rule: alerquun, atanirtur-, pisqun; **break a** ~ asmuur-
ruler: atanirturilria, cuqcaun, cuqeq¹, cuqyun, taktassiarcuun
rumbling noise: tem'iq; **make a** ~ tem'irte-
Rumex arcticus: aatunaq, civassaaq, iruluq, naunrayagaq*, qellugtaq, quagci, qunarliq, quunaq
rummage: aglug-, kaaleg-
rumor: qannguag
run: aquaqur-, aquaute-, ere-; ~ (of colors) erme-, erve-, ure-¹; ~ **against** apur-; ~ **aground** etgalqite-, nunallite-, nunitte-, ugiyaqar-; ~ **around** aquaqua-; ~ **away** ayakar-, qimag-; ~ **down (soil from a slope)** ure-¹; ~ **fast** uqila-; ~ **hard** aqeve-, aq've-; ~ **in a race** aquaute-; ~ **in a straight line** aqeve-, aq've-; ~ **into a confining area** cuukcaute-; ~ **on water with outstretched wings** nevaar-, putukuyuar-; ~ **on four legs** pangaleg-, pangalga-, pangalpag-, pangarvag-; ~ **onto,** ~ **into** nall'arte-; ~ **out of fuel** uquirte-; ~ **out of time** tass'igyugciur-; ~ **toward someone** upag-
rung: ~ **of ladder** akeq, tuc'araq, tuss'araq, tutmaqaq, tutemqaq
runner: fast ~ uqilali; **sled** ~ acirneq, aglukaq, assinga, assirneq; **heel of sled** ~ kitngilquq
running: breathe heavily after ~ ilaciqtar-; **dog** ~ **loose alongside team** kilgaakuirta; **person with** ~ **nose** kakelvak; **string**

fish by ~ body of one through gill opening of next tavigte-
runny: have a ~ bowel movement ciikaq; ~ **ear** titiq; ~ **feces** ciikaq
runny nose: have a ~ enevvli-, engevvli-, kakeggli-, kak'li-, nevvli-, ngevvli-
runt: quuqessngitak, uuqessngitak
rush: ~ in, of cold air anllugte-; ~ **out, of warm air** anllugte-; **for there to be a ~ing sound** levvlugte-
rush (plant): *see Adams (52)*
Russian: Kass'alugpiaq, Kass'apik; ~ **trade bead** pipigaq
Russian Christmas: Selavi, S'laavi
Russian Mission: Iquk¹; **dwelling site around ~** quliraq^{*2}
Russian Orthodox Church: member of the ~ Kass'apik; **dome on ~ church** aavalkucuk, aavangtalkucuk; **palm frond in the ~** papanuk; **ritually shake hands and kiss on cheeks in ~** aũg'arite-; **take communion in ~** augtur-; ~ **prayer book** kass'alugpiartaq; ~ **priest** kass'aq; **wife of ~ priest** maatuskaq; ~ **Easter bread** kulic'aaq
rust: qalleq
rustle: niugte-, nuigte-, uluvlite-
rustling: for there to be a rustling sound levvlugte-; **quiet ~ sound** niuk; **not make any ~ noises** niugite-
rusty blackbird: cuqcurlig
rut: male seal in ~ tegak; **gum made from blubber of seals in ~** angiinaq

S

s: person who uses ~ where other Yup'ik speakers use y pialria
Saami: Laapaaq
Sabine's gull: nacallngaar(aq*)
sac: dried heart ~ ircaqinraq*; **stomach ~** anrucilluk
sack: missuuk; **burlap ~** missuulleq, *see Marsh (14)*; **flour ~** mukaarutleq
sacred: be ~ kencignarqe-
sacrifice: cikiutnguyaraq
sad: be ~ amuteqe-, angniite-, quc'urte-; **become ~** suy'uqerte-; **abruptly change from happy to ~** tuss'aqerte-; **feel ~ because of someone's leaving** nacig-; **be ~ on account of** qivruke-
saddened: be ~ caamiirte-, icamiirte-
sadness: hang head with ~ kanangllugte-, manussuug-; **sob from ~** mangyuarir-
safe: be ~ aarnaite-; **not ~ for travel** arumalria
safekeeping: put away for ~ qemagte-; **be put away for ~** qemangqa-
safety pin: kula'avkaa, pula'avkaa
saffron cod: iqalluaq
sag: qacu⁻¹
said: one said; it is said (*enc*) =gguq
sail: tengalraq, qerarun, qerrarun; **put up the ~** qela⁻⁵
sailboat: errarun, kalpaassaq, palkaassaq; **rope on a ~** eskuutaq, skuutaq
sailing vessel: tengalrarcuun
sailor: imarpiliurta, naparciurta
sake: act for the ~ of (him) pitke-; **V for the ~ of** (*pb*) -te⁻⁵; **V in place of, not for ~ of** (*pb*) -cite⁻³
saliva: luvak, nuak, nuvak; **suck air through ~** nualiuur-
Salix sp.: napapiaq, uqviaq*, uqvigpik, uqvik

Salmo gairdneri: irunaq, tagaurak

salmon: neqaraq; **chinook or king** ~ kiagtaq, taryaqvak, taryaqvayagaq*; **chum or dog** ~ aluyak, iqalluk, mac'utaq, naraaniq, nalayaq, neqepik, neqpik; **coho or silver** ~ caayuryaq, ciayuryaq, qakiiyaq*, qavlunaq, uqurliq*; **humpback or pink** ~ amaaqayak, amaqsuq, cuqpeq, luqaanak, terteq, *see Orlov (2)*; **red or sockeye** ~ cayak, kavirauneq, sayak; **first group of king ~ running under the smelt** aciirutet; **king** ~ taryaqvagcuun; **sealskin line made into king ~ nets** tapruar(aq*)²; **fine-mesh net for dog** ~ caqutaugaq; **spear used to catch spawning** ~ nalayarrsuun; **boiled half-dried** ~ teggmaarrluk; **partially dried smoked silver** ~ elliaq; **smoked dried** ~ neqerrluk; **make aged** ~ quli-; **old** ~ hung up to dry kanartaq; **salted ~ strip** culunallraq, taryiraq; **old ~ near spawning** masseq; **spawning** ~ talayaq; **post-spawning** ~ nalayaq; **old dog ~ after spawning** kangitneq; ~ **egg** cilluvak; **dried ~ egg(s)** kineryaq; **"Eskimo ice cream" made with ~ eggs** mak'aq; **dish of sourdock and ~ roe** uqniraq

salmonberry: aqavsik, aqevyik, atsakutak, atsalugpiaq, atsarpiaq, epulek, naunraq*; **store ~ies in keg** nin'genqegcar-
salt: taryir-, taryuq; ~ **rime or crust** taryurrluk; **soak in order to leach out** ~ akungqa-, miicir-; **fish or meat eaten after being soaked to remove** ~ sulunaq; **rinse seal intestine in ~ water** qalluar-

salted: ~ **fish** mingciq; ~ **and dried salmon strip** culunallraq; **soaking to remove salt from ~ food or to loosen hair** akungqa-; ~ **fish or meat eaten after it is leached** culunaq, sulunaq; ~ **salmon strip** taryiraq

saltery: culunivik, salayaq, sulunivik

salts: **Epsom** ~ taryurngalnguq*

saltshaker: taryirissuun

salty: **be** ~ taryir-

salute: elqipcuq

salvage: alcagar-; ~ **d thing** algacak, algiq

salvation: anirturiyaraq, anirtuun

Salvelinus alpinus: paassataq, yugyak

Salvelinus malma: anerrluaq, iqallugpik, iqalluyagaq

Salvelinus namaycush: cikignaq

same: *vialis case (see Endings section)*, ~ **kind as N (pb)** -kuciq; ~ **N (pb)** -lgun; ~ **name** qelluraq, qup'ayugaq; ~ **sex as N (pb)** -caluq*; ~ **sex sibling's spouse** ai²; **at ~ time** ataucikun; **be ~ size (as)** angtatke-; **born in ~ year** yuulgun; **go and return the ~ day** utertengkiu(ar)-, ut'rarte-; **tired of eating the ~ food all the time** qapilngu-; **use ~ stitch holes** enatguar(ar)-; **V to the ~ extent (pb)** -tateke-

sample: naspaa-, pitassiar-, uig-, uigtua-

sand: keggalerte-, maqallaq, qaūgyaq; **piled ice mixed with** ~ asvailnguq*, tungussiqatak; **drifting** ~ natquik; **storm with blowing** ~ pircir-; **granularity of** ~ kavya

sand dab: cagiq

sand dune: ~ **eroded on the side** ingluirneq, uss'ariyak; **sand dune plant** ariraq; **deep crevice between ~s** il'unAQ; **dried grass roots from** ~ negavyaq¹

sandal: aluilitaq

sandbar: **deep-water side of** ~ isquq; **place where ice forms on edge of** ~ qas'urneq; **sandbar exposed at low tide** en'aq, ken'aq; **belt of floating ice formed by ~s** kigumaaq, qilungayak; **river channel separated ~s** kuiguyuk; **piled ice on ~s** nacaraq

sandhill crane: aiviqaq, erinatuli, qucilkuryuk, qucillgaq*, qucillngaQ*, qu't'raaq, tacellgaq, tatellgaq

sandpaper: **smooth with** ~ keggalerte-; ~ **or similar device** keggalrun

sandpiper: levlevlaraq, *see Adams (58)*; **buff-breasted** ~ uqumcuq; **pectoral** ~ quguquguaq, teguteguaq, temtemtaaq, tukutukuar(aq*), uquir(aq*); **rock** ~ ceñaqiiq; **solitary** ~ iisuraar(aq*), iiyuar(aq*), kiakiaq, tuntussiik; **spotted** ~ elagayuli; **western** ~ ceñair(aq*), iisuraar(aq*), iiyuar(aq*)

sandspit: qaūgyarrlainaq; ~ **and bay formed by it** taciq

sandy: ~ **beach** ceñaq; **grass that grows in ~ areas** ussuuq

sanitation worker: aniurta

sanity: usvi; **partially lose one's** ~ umyuacuar-

sap: angernak, mecuq; **log with a groove soaked in** ~ cayagalek; ~ **one's strength** piniarute-

sapling: unigtaraq; **balsam poplar** ~ avngulgaq; **log from spruce** ~ unrapigaq

sass: kiumra-

Satan: tuunrangayak

satiated: **be** ~ camir-; **not be** ~ camiite-

satisfaction: **close eyes in** ~ qaamyuar(ar)-

satisfactory: **be** ~ arenqig-, asqig-; **find** ~ arenqike-

satisfied: **be** ~ cupumanarqe-, cupumayug-, pessurnair-, sanqegg-; **not be** ~ cangimirte-

Saturday: Maqineq

saucepan: ipuutaq, tunqaq

saucer: acliq*, atliq*, pelutsiaq; **drink tea using a** ~ pelutsiaq

sauna: **take a** ~ **bath** maqi-

savannah sparrow: tekciuk

save: qelke-; ~ **food for someone** aminkite-, keggmiaqute-; ~ **food for later** yaaveskaniur-; ~ **one's life or soul** anirtur-;
something that ~s one anirtuun

savior: anirturta

saw: (*n*) kegglaq, pilaq, uluarun, (*v*) uluar-; **bow** ~ agluryarraq, qelutnguuyaq; **buck**~ qelutnguuyaq; **coping** ~ qelutnguuyaq; **cross-cut** ~ kep'issuun; **hack**~ qelutnguuyaq; ~ **tooth** keggsaq

say: aper-, pi; ~ **"ah"** aar-*²; ~ **"cama-i"** to and shake hands with cama-i-ir-; ~ **"thank goodness"** anirtaar-; ~ **it again!** ai¹;
~ or **"go" . . . (word or sound)** (*pb*) -r-; ~ **that oneself or another is V-ing** (*pb*) -ni-; ~ **the Rosary** piicak, piicar-, piiciur-;
~ **unfavorable things about (him)** upute-¹; **suddenly** ~ **something** qanerter-; **that is to** ~ wagg'uq

saying: qaneryaraq, qanruyun; **sing without** ~ **words out loud** megamliur-

scab: amirrluk, qecik; ~ **or freeze over** patqar-

scabies: kumeggluut, kumget

scale: **fish** ~ capciq, kapciq, qelta; **device for removing** ~ qeltairissuun; ~ **a height** qaklite-, qasqite-; ~ **for weighing** uqamailtassiirun

scalp: **sore on** ~ qaucuk

Scammon Bay: Marayaaq; **people of the** ~ **area** Askinarmiut

scamper: ~ **up to the top** masqe'rte-

scan: kiarte-, kiyarte-; ~ **the surrounding area** qikerte-

scar: iiraq, qelengllak; **be distorted as from a** ~ qellugte-

scarce: **be** ~ enurnar-, nurnar-; **gather (it) although** ~ pukiquur-

scare: ~ **away** ayalegte-; ~ **away animals** nuyuurqe-; **device to** ~ **children** aarallr(aq*)

scared: **be** ~ alinge-, irayug-; **get** ~ **suddenly** alingallag-; ~ **and angry** eqeve-, eq've-

scarf: pelatuuk, uyaqurrilitaq

scary: **how** ~! iirgii

scat: **bear** ~ taqukinraq*

scatter: calligte-, cagte-¹, cekavte-, cikavte-, eskavte-, katalurte-, peksagte-, sagte-; ~ **a granular or particulate substance** kalme-, kanve-; ~ **things** ulligte-; ~**ed ice in ocean** tamarqellriit

scatterbrained: **act** ~ tuuskayag-

scaup: **greater** ~ allgirneq, kep'alek

scavenger: qaniciurta

scene: **come on the** ~ alair-

scent: tepa⁶; **mink** ~ **gland** ic'ukcak. ikcukcak; **beaver** ~ **gland** aluqan; **remove the** ~ **by scraping** kumkucugniir-

schist: *see Nelson (32)*

school: elicarvik, elissarvik, elitnaurvik, eskuulaq, eskuularvik, naaqivik, skuulaq, skuularvik; **attend** ~ elitnaur-; ~ **material** elitnaurun

schoolhouse: elitnaurvik

science: kangingnaurutet

scissors: mangautek, nunuutek, nuussicuak, pupsuk; **cut with** ~ nuussicuar-

sclera: qaterqurpagtaq, qatqurpagtaq

scoff at: ciriteke-; ~ **(him)** qumlike-

scold: aryua-, nunur-¹, qak'urte-, sapat'ag-, savat'ag-, uluvirte-, yitaar-; ~ **(of a squirrel)** cit'gallag-

scoop: ipugcuun; **berry-picking** ~ iqvarcuun; ~ **entrails out of fish** citeg-; ~ **out of the pot** ipug-; ~ **used to remove ice fragments** anquun
scorch: ~ **one's throat** iglairte-
scorched: get ~ [e]leg-, leg-; **caterpillar-like creature that leaves a ~ trail** tiissiq
score: quyigtaciq
scorn: eq'uke-; **show one's ~ by putting one's finger under another's nose** narcig-, narite-; **be ~ful of people** eq'utar-; **become ~ful of (him)** eq'uyagute-
scorpion: a ~-like insect kelegciq, keliissiq
scoter: akacakayak; **black** ~ kukumyar(aq*), tunguleq, tungunqeggliq; **surf** ~ cingayak; **white-winged** ~ akacakayak, cetuskaq
scoundrel: yurrluulria, see *Khromchenko* (2)
scour: tallegte-; ~ **ing pad** nangugcissuun, tallegcissuun; ~ **ing powder** nangugcissuun
scow: palagg'uutaq
scowl: miuyigte-
scrap: eliqneq; ~ **metal** cavignalquq; **fish ~s** neqalleq; **gather wood ~s** auqiir-, avuqiir-; **pick and eat ~s of meat clinging to a bone** kivkar-
scrape: carir-, kelig-; ~ **a skin** pellugte-; ~ **and bleach a sealskin** qercirar-; ~ **and eat the cambium layer of tree bark** kelig-; ~ **food with one's finger** epaar-
scraper: keligaun; **fat** ~ uquirun; **skin** ~ cakivcissuun, cakuugun, calugcissuun, calugun, cuplulek, ellumrun, qalliq*, pellumrun, tellunrun, urugun, urumerun; ~ **for fawn skins** nengulercissuun; **combination knife and ~** caniissaq; ~ **for fish skin** kelipacuutaq, keliutaq
scrapping: **remove the scent by** ~ kumkucugniir-; **skin-stretching and ~ tool** assipaq, tuluruuq; **skin-- implement** iqucissuun; **tan a skin by** ~ it cakivte-, cakuug-, calugte-; **make a skin pliable by** ~ iquite-; **make a ~ sound** cegerte-; **drag ~ on the ground** kallmingayaute-; **for there to be a ~ sound made by something sliding on very cold snow** kakingerte-; ~s keligneq
scratch: kumeg⁻², paame-, paume-, tallegte-; **get or give a small ~** talkarte-; ~ **by clawing** qecugmig-; ~ **hard with nails or claws** cetugmig-; ~ **ed spot** tallegneq; **have ~es on one's body** ciyaktar-
scream: aara-, aarcillag-, aarpag-, avite-, qalaria-
scree: ~ **slope** kaimaq
screen: talin
screw: miintaq, qipsaq, qivvsaq, uintaq; **become loose (of ~s)** angi-
screwdriver: angicissuun, iqukeggun, qipsuun
scribe: igatuli; ~s kalikanek elisngalriit
scrimshaw: ingciq
scrub: suugi-, tane-, tanir⁻¹, tanukar-; **scrub (floors, walls)** cuugi-, essug-, essugi-; ~ **brush** suugissuun, tan'gun; ~ **with steel wool** legleg-
scrubber: tanugun; **roots used as scrubber** negavgun, negavyaq¹
scruff: ~ **of the neck** pequq¹
scrutinize: qingirte-
sculpin: kayu², kayuluk, kayuqupak, kayurpak, kayurrlugaq, kayutaq, nertuli, qanerpak, *Nelson* (18, 39); **small type of ~** ivsirtulig; ~ **with barbel** kelevyagciaq; ~ **with pointed nose and orange spots** qengaruvagaq; ~ **with stripes around jaw** tuqumkassua
scurvy grass: itegaraq, it'garralek
sea: imarpik, taryuq; **area toward ~** keta^e; **arrive from ~** tulag-; **be calm at ~** quunir-; **blow out to ~** aternir-; **legendary being that helps people at ~** qupurruyuli; **legendary person who lives in the ~** qununiq; **one out to ~** unegna; **one toward the ~** unegna; **thing washed ashore from the ~** tagcilleg
sea anemone: anarsaraq, [e]teq, lagturyaqleq, teq; **edible ~** found on rocks qacautaq; **large ~** aruyek; **tiny usually black ~** tiityaq
sea chickweed: itegaraq, it'garralek, tukulleggaq*
sea cliffs: net used to capture birds on ~ egqaqun
sea creature: legendary ~ cirunelvialuk; ~ **with human features seen on pack ice** kun'uniq; **small edible ~** of pink,

orange, white, and red arnaug; hard-shelled ~ that resembles a stick ukiutnaq; tubular and transparent ~ ussungluq

sea cucumber: urvagnaq

sea egg: uurritaq

sea hunting: smudge kayak before ~ keniruar-

sea ice: area of open water in ~ ketgulleq; cave in ~ kangiqiugneq; heart-shaped ~ formation ircaquruaq; chisel for making holes in ~ tuuq; large crack or crevice in shore-fast ~ aayuqaq; packed snow on ~ kavtak; split off (of ~) aivkar-

sea lettuce: cenarajak

sea lion: apakcuk, uginaq, uinaq

sea mammal: imarpillaq, unkumiutaq; chase a seal or other ~ cive-; one coming to get help after catching a ~ uurcaq; weapon to kill a ~ hit by a harpoon aangruyak

sea monster: ~ said to devour whales ulurrugnaq

sea otter: aatagaq, arnaq

sea slug: uraruq, ussungluq

sea urchin: kemagna¹, uutuk

seabird: tobacco pouch made from ~ skin camru

seagull: naruya¹

seal (closure): elcailkun; ~ on a letter takarnarqun; ~ a leak with seal oil or blubber uqurcir-; ~ out wind and cold by tightening a drawstring, belt, etc. parte⁻¹; keg ~ed airtight nin'genqegcar-; ~led container keviraun

seal (species): taqukaq; bearded ~ angayukliq, apsiaraq, imlaulek, makelvak, maklak, maklaaq, maklassuk, papangluaq, putukuar-, temiquyugglugaq, tuligna, tungungqu, ullacuk, ungagciiq, yaalirtaq; fur ~ aataak; harbor ~ issuriq; ribbon ~ qasrulek; ringed ~ nayiq*, nayissuaq, qayigsaq; spotted ~ issuriq, issurvak, eyalirtaq, qayegyaaq, qayigsaq, suuri, ul'utvak, useqnaq, uyeqnaq

seal (characteristics or habitat): ~ flipper: aigga^e, it'gissuun, talliquq, tukullek, unan; ~ in rut tegak; ~ in springtime tamaqernikiyagaq; ~ on an ice floe or shore ugtaq; ~ that appears in human form qununiq; ~ that has shed its newborn skin carriqaq; ~ that stays on pack ice and has pups tuvartaq; ~ with long rolled-up whiskers ungagciiq; ~s cry qalriq; ~s breathing hole in ice anlu, ukiyaaq; ~s front flipper bones aklanquq; ~s' month Taqukat Tanqiat; area of ~ behind head uyalquq; bearded ~ seen on ice floe as though it were sitting crouched over like a human kun'unuq; bearded ~ that can arch over ipuuyuli; flat part of ~s stomach elavcurcautet, elavurcaun; haul out (of ~) ugte⁻¹; one leg area of a ~ caqelngaug; size of a second-year ~ maklacuk; young ~ qutnguyagaq; young bearded ~ almigaq*, amirkaq

seal (parts and products): strip of ~ blubber uquviarrluk; distribute ~ blubber uqiquq; remove ~ blubber from skin qapagqur-; render ~ blubber civatugte-, egciri-; ~ blubber from which oil has been rendered tangeq, tangevkayak, tangviaq; flesh with ~ blubber qigaq; skin a ~ nayug-; ~ cracklings tangeq, tangevkayak, tangviaq; ~ gut innerrluk, taiq; ~ intestine agqe⁻², qalluar-, qalluarun, qiaq; ~ net taqukassuun; ~ nose ungalruk; ~ product taqukinraq*; ~ stomach used as a float or water container qeciqutaq; ~-gut skylight window tanqiuq; ~-oil lamp kenukcuk; aged ~ flipper qellukaq; chewing gum made from ~ blubber angiinaq; cooked ~ cuakayak; distribute ~ meat and blubber uqiquq-, uqite⁻²; line made from the skin of a young bearded ~ taprualluk; material for boots made from skin of bearded ~ lavtak, naterkaq, nat'rarka; mixture of ~-intestine tissue and ~ oil akutauqmak; parka made of strips of bleached ~ skin ellangraq; refrain from having ~ oil until summer umcigingaa; rope made from skin of spotted ~ pups tapruaq; rope made of ~ skin usaaq*; scrape and bleach a ~ skin qercirar-; skin a ~ by pulling the skin back over the body qapiar-; stopper for ~ poke agayutaq, pasvaagun; thin line made from ringed or spotted ~s tapruar(aq*)²; ~ aorta see Adams (64)

seal (hunting): ~ harpoon with line and float attached aklega; ~ net kuvyaq; ~-calling stick aiggan, aiggaruaq, cetugmiarun, cetugyugun, qalirkaq; ~-skinning knife nayugcuun, qapiarcuun; ~spear or harpoon used with an atlatl nanerpaq; catch a ~ uqurte⁻²; chase a ~ cive-; go ~ hunting during the spring qamigar-; hand-hold at lower end of ~ harpoon cigvigquq; hook for dragging killed ~ yuussuun; hunt ~ downriver anssiir-; hunt for ~ qayartur-; hunter receiving the rib portion of a ~ innerrlugtalaria; line or groove from the harpoon head to the spur on a ~ imelqutaguaq; move by boat to fish camp or ~ camp angyiur-; prepare a grass mat for ~ bladders in Bladder Feast canglanguarrar-; remove the face of a ~ cugir-; seal float qerturvik; seal harpoon: evga, kegcuq, kegglassi, nagun, tuqsiiq; ~ float keviaq; ~ head keggikuq, keggrarak, qilagturaq, tukarta; share blubber and meat from a freshly caught ~ pitaryaraq, tulimite-, uqicetaar-, uqiquq-; spear for ~s sleeping on the ice asaaquq, asauquq, ayaaquq; spear

for hunting ~ nagiiquyaq; **surfaced** ~ puga⁶; **tapeworm often found in** ~ qumaaq; **woman's ~-skinning knife** kaussuun

seal oil: uquq; ~ **in which food is dipped** meciaq; ~, **berries, or other ingredients mixed** akutauqmak, amekaaq, atsiuraq, passiaq, uqiinaq, uquinaq, uqumleq; **add especially** ~ kuucir-; **aged fish stored in** ~ uqumaarrluk; **apply ointment of urine and** ~ cupcir-; **bandage of moss soaked in** ~ cupkecir-; **blubber or flipper strips preserved in** ~ uullaq; **caulking material of moss soaked in** ~ piicetaaq; **cooked mixture including** ~ **that is rubbed on kayak cover** elqunaq; **"Eskimo ice cream" made with** ~ amnginaq, puya; **fibrous piece left over when** ~ **has been rendered** civanr(aq*); **heat diced seal blubber to get** ~ civatugte-; **hole to store pokes of** ~ qengneq; **pit or container for storing** ~ uquucilleq; **refrain from having** ~ **until one's son first catches a seal** umciging-a; **serve or be served** ~ meciite-²; **small poke of** ~ caqussayucuar(aq*); **smoked fish stored in** ~ arumaarrluk, uqumelnguq*; **taste of** ~ civacugnilarqe-
sealskin: ~ **bag** aklivik; ~ **float** avataq, avatarpak; ~ **hunting bag** ar'inaq, arr'inaq; ~ **leggings** ciisquilitaq, ciisqurrilitaq; ~ **line for harpoon** imgun, qasmigutaq; ~ **parka** qutnguk; ~ **poke** caqun, qerruraq; ~ **ready for use with hair removed** amirkaq; ~ **rope fastened around hatch** ararun; **be aged (of ~)** utuqa-; **be soaking to loosen hair from** ~ akungqa-; **bleached** ~ naluqaq; ~ **boot** catquk, iqertaq; **device used in wringing wet** ~ kepirtaq; **make rope from** ~ pinevkar-; **plug to close** ~ **float** unguquutaq; **put food in seal oil in a** ~ **poke** teviri-; **strip of** ~ **to pull kayak cover seam tight** palliun; **waterproof** ~ **hip boot** at'ayagglugaq

seam: ~ **ripper** keluirissuun; **block put under** ~ **when sewing** qamiqumtagaq; **come undone at a** ~ engume-, egume-, mekegte-; **cord to make a** ~ **in a kayak** tegquciraq; **device used to keep stitches evenly tight as when sewing a waterproof** ~ unguqupak; **leather** ~ **reinforcement** asuirun; **plant sewn inside ~s of kayak cover** cigvinguaq; **sew a waterproof** ~ iqre-; **strip of sealskin to pull kayak cover** ~ **tight** palliun; **welt** ~ **on boot** egliq; *see Adams (38)*

search: ~ **and seizure** yuariluku teguiluku-llu; ~ **for food or anything needed** cegar-; ~ **suspected persons** yuarii-; ~ **through a container** kaaleg-; ~ **through one's belongings** aglug-; ~ **warrant** yuarcuun kalikartaq; **go in** ~ **of food** stored in mouse caches pakissaag-

seashore: flat ~ grass inaqaciq; **basket made of coarse** ~ grass mingqaaq, taperrnaq; ~ **mollusk** cinarayak

seasick: be ~ angayiite-

season: bad ~ canerlak; **be open (hunting)** ~ ikingqa-²; **celebration to request abundance in the coming** ~ Agayuyaraq; **emergency closures (of fishing or hunting ~)** piqatarraarpeknateng umegluku; **first catch of the** ~ anguyararaun; **spring** ~ kiapauq; **summer** ~ kiak; **young gull at first** ~ **flight** civissaar(aq*)

seat: aqumgavik, aqumlleq, aqumllitaq, aqumvik;
~ **plank in kayak** aqumgautaq

seated: dance performed while ~ aqumun; **put head down when** ~ kucungniigar-

seaweed: elquaqa*, irnerrluguaq; **edible yellow** ~ tukurnaqa; **herring roe attached to** ~ elquaqa*; **have things clinging to it (such as herring roe on ~)** neve-¹

second: the ~ aipaa; ~ **cold month** Tanqiluryaq Kinguqliq; ~ **one** tungliq*; **remnant of** ~ **person** ut'rutaq; ~ **wife after man has lost his first wife** neqliurta; ~ **wife in a polygamous marriage** nukaraq; **bearded seal in its** ~ **year** maklacuk, maklassuk; **beaver in its** ~ **year** nukaq

secondary chief: sakaassiiik

secret: aassaqaun; **have a** ~ aasgaaq; ~ **berry patch** igigtaun; **secret N (pb)** -ngssaar(aq*); ~ **thing** cangssaar(aq*); ~ **ly observe** qinquur-

secretary: igarta

secretive: be ~ aasgaaq; ~ **ly V** ~ (pb) -ngssaar(ar)-

section: measurement of the width of the last ~ of one's index finger tekneq; ~ of a fish just in front of the tail kep'neq;
~ of lip directly under philtrum kucurvik

secure: naqyute-; ~ **with cord** ket'gaq; **tie** ~ **ly** qillerqe-; **fasten** ~ **ly** nuqsugte-

sedentarily: play ~ naanguar-

sedge: female ~ plant qinkiq

sediment: kisneq

Sedum rosea: caqlak

Sedum roseum: MEGTAT NEQAIT, VEGTAAT NEQAIT, VEGTAT NEQAIT

see: tangerr-, tangke-; ~! tangrrii; ~ **a ghost** alangu-; ~ **clearly** mecike-; ~ **for the first time** tangnerraaq; ~ **normally** takvik; ~ **poorly** takviate-; ~ **what happened** taugak'estauna; ~ **without doing anything else** tangrrinar-; ~ **without responding to what one sees** tangrrinar-; **as far as the eyes can** ~ iik ngeliignun; **be able to** ~ mecig-; **be easy to** ~

mecignarqe-; **be excited to ~ (him)** tupeke-; **be glad to ~ someone or something** aryuqe-, iryiqe-, tupeg-; **be hard to ~** mecignait-, miskite-; **become better able to ~** mecigi-; **become easier to ~** mecignari-; **for the weather to make it easier to ~** avayig-; **let me ~** ata², ata'a, ataki; **let one ~, or be seen** tangevkar-; **try to ~** pangquussiig-, paquussiig-; **feel body warmth without ~ing the person** nuyarnir-

see-saw: assungutaaq, aassektaq, iipuuyaaq, ipuuyaaq

seed: iiqupak

seek: ~ (its) **person (owner or human form)** yungcarte-; ~ **medical aid** emute-; ~ **money** akissaar-, akissur-; ~ **N (pb) -cur-**, -ssur-; ~ **the essence of someone** yungcarte-; **need something and ~ it** kepqe-

seem: ~ like **N (pb) -ngate-**; ~ **to be becoming V (pb) -ngari-**; ~ **to be V-ing (pb) -ngate-**; **something that ~s to be a person** Yugngalnguq*

seen: **be ~ unexpectedly** alangruu-

seen: **be ~ tangrruu-**; **be out where it can be ~** paivnga-; **let one see, or be ~** tangevkar-; **put (it) out where it can be ~** paivte-, pavte-; **keep self from being ~** tanite-; **knoll ~ in the distance** irlurneq

seep: kullugte-

seine: qelcaq

Seiurus novaeboracensis: MARAM CETAARA, mararmiutaaq*

seizure: **have a ~** cayumlirte-, qiste-; **search and ~** YUARILUKU TEGUILUKU-LLU

select: **table with food laid out for diners to ~** uyiqvik

self: ellmi; *see Endings section*

self: **in-law acquired by marriage of ~** tukuq

self-confidence: cacet-

self-confident: **be ~** alegtar-, cacetu-

self-restraint: **lack ~** takaite-

sell: naverte-, tune-, tuneniar-; ~ (it) tuniaqe-; ~ **things** tuniar-; ~er: tuniarta; **engage in ~ing** naverriar-

semen: qingiuq, *see Drebert (10)*; **ejaculate ~** maq'erri-, maq'i-

semi-subterranean: ~ **sod house** nepiaq; **tunnel entrance to ~ house or kashim** kalvagyardaq, tuqluk; **use tunnel entrance of ~ house** kalvag-

semiconical: ~ **bentwood hat** caguyaq, ciayaq

semilunar: ~ **knife** uluaq; **handle of ~** egkuaq; **woman's ~ knife** kegginalek; **large ~ knife** ulurpak; **slate used to make ~ knives** ulukaq

semipalmated plover: tapruar(aq*)¹, uyarr'uyaq

send: tuyuq²; ~ **a son-in-law or daughter-in-law back parents** qinu-²; ~ **a visitor away without having him or her eat** menkuke-; ~ **away or send forth** ayagcete-; ~ **for** tuyuq²; ~ **on an errand** makira-²; ~ **bladders under the ice during the Bladder Feast** nalug-²; **thing that one ~** tuyuq²

Senecio congestus: MELNGUT NEQAIT, qugyuguaq

Senecio pseudo-arnica: nasqupaguaq

sensation: **acquire ~** elpenge-; **have a burning ~** uuqitar-

sense: elpeke-; **lack common ~** umyuarite-, usviite-; **lose one's good ~** cellairute-, ellairute-; ~ **a pregnancy gone bad** qingarniur-; **be such that one can ~ it** elpegnarqe-; ~ **of the human body or mind** elpeksuun; **come to one's ~s** elpenge-

sensible: ellatu-; **be ~** ellecpag-, usvingqerr-

sensitive: **be ~** ellake-; **have ~ teeth** keggasagar-; **be ~ to sound or motion** terikegg-; **not be ~ to sound or motion** terikeggiate-; **lack ~ity** mianiite-

sensor: elpeksuun

sentence: **period in a ~** kapqallruar(aq*); **utter an incomplete ~** iqupki-

sepal: naugaar(aq*); ~s NAUCETAAM CAQELNGATARUARITA NAYUMIQASSUTAIT

separate: ~ **from others** allakaq, ill'arte-; ~ **hood** yuraryaraq; ~ **point placed on arrow** caniryak; ~ **into two parts** avte-; **go ~ ways** avquiqar-; **leather put between beads to ~ them** iqataq; **anticipate arrival of one ~d** nerilegte-; **one from a place ~ by a natural barrier** akemkumiu; ~d **during menstruation or childbirth** avisnga-

September: Amiraayaaq, Amirairvik, kakeggliyarvik, *see Adams (75)*

septum: **decoration for nasal ~** kakegggluguayaat

series: (*pb*) -in; **reach the fifth in a** ~ tallimiri-

serpent: ciissirpak

serum: ituk

servant: kevgiurta, pista

serve: kevgiur-; ~ **as an indication** pillerkir-; ~ **food** neqliur-; ~ **food in a kashim** qepagte-; ~ **seal oil** meciite-²; **the person one** ~s kevgiuqengaq; ~s **you right!** anirtaquulluk, kacakikika, palaq

serving dish: akirkarar(aq*), miiskaaq, tumnaq

set: elkarte-, eva-, ngelkarte-; ~ **a trap** civte-, kapkaanir-; **be** ~ kakite-; **completed** ~ naaneq; **one who drives the boat while the net is being** ~ iqugta; ~ **(it) upright** naparte-; ~ **(sun, moon)** teve-, tevir-¹; ~ **a drift-net** nengte-², nengte-³; ~ **a net** kuvyir-; ~ **a float** pugterte-; **line used to** ~ **a net** amun; **food** ~ **for someone** minaq; ~ **down** elli-¹, iturte-; ~ **in a position** paste-; ~ **net** petugaq; ~ **of twenty loche fish** tuvqertat; ~ **one's direction inland** lurnir-; ~ **askew** qavirte-; ~ **a trap** petengte-; ~ **time for something** cuqa^o; **be** ~ **to act** uqlir-, urnir-; ~ **out bedding (for)** inarriur-; ~ **snares** negir-; ~ **the table** qanciur-; ~ **up a tent** civte-; ~ **upright** makete-, makte-; ~ **weight on (it)** naner-

settle: elgarte-, nuni-; ~ **down** elkarte-, ngelkarte-, nunalgar-; ~ **on** elkarte-, ngelkarte-; **be** ~d elgangqa-, elgar-; **something that has** ~d **to the bottom** kisneq

settlement: former ~ **on the Kwethluk River** Iqsalleq

seven: mallruungin, malrunlegen, *see Petroff (1)*; ~ **in cards** iquggalek, iqulek; ~ **ribs in a boat** napallaak

sever: kepe-

several: qavcin

severe: suffer ~ **muscle cramps** qeluarci-; **be a** ~ **blizzard** pirrec'vag-; **be** ~ly **depressed** umyuiqe-

sew: mingqe-; ~ **a waterproof seam** iqre-; ~ **in this pattern** tevtararaq*; ~ **it closed** nungute-; ~ **on a sole** nat'raq; **on beads** emkiirtur-; **stitch used to** ~ **on boot soles** ellipiaq, inuguarcetuaq; ~ **skins together for a parka** tamategte-

Seward Peninsula: boundary between Yup'ik and Inupiaq territory on the ~ Uqvigartalek

sewing: **baste in** ~ kelullir-, petugtur-, petuutaarute-, tupirtaarute-; **bevel the edge of a skin for** ~ mangag-; **block put under seam when** ~ **cover of a kayak** qamiqumtagaq; **fish skin prepared for** ~ iqertaq; **gather cloth, as in** ~ murugte-; **holes used to draw kayak seams together for** ~ tapricilleq; **sinew before it is split to use for** ~ uliun; **thread for** ~ **kayak skin** amiutekaq; **three-cornered skin** ~ **needle** ipgut'lek, quagulek; **use the same stitch holes as before for** ~ enatguar(ar)-; **device used to keep stitches evenly tight as when** ~ unguqupak; ~ **sinew** kelugkaq, yualukaq; ~ **thread** cillupkaar(aq*), ivalukaq, kelugkaq; **leather** ~ **tool** ikgun

sewing bag: **ivory fastener for** ~ qerrvik; **piece of** ~ **used to store needles** kakisvik

sewing box: kakivik, kellarvik, qemaggvik, qungasvik

sewing machine massiinaq, mingqessuun; ~ **bobbin** atlirneq

sewn: **be** ~ **with tight stitches** cupuite-; **calfskin** ~ **in design at hem of parka** akurun; **calfskin** ~ **to make a V pattern on parka or boot** uminguaq; **decorative pattern on** ~ **item** tevtararaq*; **design from caribou fawn skin** ~ **onto a parka** qulitaq; **dyed leather piece used to decorate** ~ **items** cungagartaq; **fringed fur** ~ **on hem or hood** uulungak; **fringed mink fur** ~ **at the border of a garment** pinevyacagaq*; **opening on parka into which an arrow point design was** ~ pakineq

sex: **child of either** ~ tan'gurraq*; **animal of the same** ~ **as N** (*pb*) -caluq*; **act flustered in the presence of a member of the opposite** ~ picari-; **be attracted to a member of the opposite** ~ alake-², alange-²; **commit adultery or otherwise have illicit** ~ akusraruteke-; **engage in illicit** ~ qacuniar-; **have illicit** ~ **with a reluctant woman** acuniar-; **totally preoccupied with** ~ qumaqite-, qumiqite-; **ask for a** ~ **partner** caavarrrnguar-; **have** ~ual **dealings with a woman** arniur-; **harass** ~ually qiqia-

sexual intercourse: **have** ~ atarte-, inarute-, kuyag-, kuyug-, taqik, uyug-; **have** ~ **with a man** anguciur-; **move hips as during** ~ kuyakcar-

shabby: ~ **N** (*pb*) -vialuk; ~ **old N** (*pb*) -ller(aq*), -rrlugaq*

shade: talin, talineq, talite-; **dark** ~ **of facial hair** qiugaaq, qiuguciaranga'artellria

shadow: talineq; **cast a** ~ tarenrir-

shaft: ~ **of a fire-drill** nucugcuutak; ~ **of a seal harpoon** nagun; ~ **of an arrow** caniryak; ~ **of bow-drill** cuukiicunguaq, ussungiq; **arrow** ~ **straightener** nakercaun; **attachment to a harpoon** ~ itercaraq; **bow-drill** ~ ussungirkaq; **loop to hold harpoon** ~ qasmigutaq; **part of drill at top of** ~ neg'utaq

Shageluk: Caarilluk

shaggy: ~ **dog** melqussuk, mequp'ayagaq*, mequss'uk

shake: angala-, angalate-, arulate-, qiive-, umruksuar-, uulegte-; ~ **one's head** ungauglug-; ~ **it in disapproval** ungauglugte-; ~ **as from fright** kakave-; ~ **clothing** kanevlarte-; ~ **oneself all over** ungulerqur-; ~ **off snow or dirt** ellug-, evcug-; ~ **violently** aangulugtuute-; **shiver so much that one's jaw** ~s agluqumtaar(ar)-; **start to** ~ uulenge-; **mix by** ~ing angalate-

shake hands: aiggacungar-, aaggacungar-, unaciur-; **ritually** ~ **in Russian Orthodox Church** auḡ'arite-; ~ **with** aiggacungar-; ~ **with and say "cama-i"** to cama-i-ir-

Shaktoolik: Cagtulek

shallow: **be** ~ etgate-, ilukite-, imailkite-; ~ **place** etgalnguq*, etgalquq; **be shallow (of net)** narrlukite-; **run aground in** ~ **water** etgalqite-; **ice beached in** ~ **water** et'galqilaq

shaman: angalkuq, kallalek, tuunralek; ~ **who journeyed into the ocean** imartelleq; ~'s **"other half"** avneq; ~'s **drum** apqara'arcuun; ~'s **paraphernalia** qelqun; ~'s **helping spirit** avneq, tuunraq; ~'s **incantation to protect one from illness** qaniquun; ~'s **mask** nepcetaq, tukaraun, yug'aq; **a voice that could be summoned by a** ~ yuun; **attempt to murder (of a ~)** carayar-; **become aware of** ~ **intending to kill people** avulluksagute-, Ississaayuq; **being belonging to a** ~ **that helps people at sea** qupurruyuli; **novice** ~ alairyuaralria; **one who has been treated by a** ~ yuungcaraq; **ordinary person, not** ~ Yup'ik; **powerful** ~ angarvak

shamanistic: **be rejected for marriage because of** ~ **machinations** nulirturciimacir-; **deal with people through** ~ **power** yuliur-; **fly with aid of** ~ **power** elumar-; **perform** ~ **acts** angalki-, angalkumirte-; **perform** ~ **incantation** qanike-; **perform** ~ **practices** avnir-; **use** ~ **powers** tukni-

shame: **for** ~! katak; **be** ~ful tun'ernarqe-; **be** ~less kasnguite-

shape: eluciq, luuciq; **be bent out of** ~ cuqlungqa-, cuqlur-, cuqlurte-; **have a rounded** ~ aqsamirte-; **mold for forming a** ~ eyurcissuun; **oval** ~ ucugyamqitak; **triangular** ~ tamlurnaḡ; **heart~d sea ice formation** ircaquruaq

shard: ~ **of rotten ice** mingqutnguq

share: nengiq; ~ **a catch** aruqe-, kuyagtar-; ~ **food with** naruyake-; ~ **with** avgute-; ~r of N (pb) -lgun; **distribute** ~s **after a** ~ **hunt** pitar-, tulimite-, uqicetaar-; **have enough to** ~ avegvingqerr-; **not want to** ~ kiimurrsug-; **partition in** ~d **house** talu; **revenue** ~ing NUNAT YUGTUTACIMEGTUN UNANGKENGAIT AKIT STATE-AMEK

shark: iqallugnaq, yugtutuli

sharp: **be** ~ cingig-, ipeg-, ipegcete-; **have a** ~ **point** cingikegte-; **hit with a** ~ **blow** kaūk'ar-; ~ **bone point on kayak paddle** kukimssaq; ~ **edge** quaguk; **get something** ~ **in one's foot** cukite-; **stick with** ~ **point in a game** kalackiiq, kapuckaq; **have a** ~ **pain** cugite, cuite-, kakivkar-, kap'liqe-; **be** ~ly **peaked** cugirte-; **be** ~ly **pointed** cingickegg-

sharpen: celli-, cilli-, cingig-, elli-², ipegcar-; ~ **a blade on a stone** ellikaraq; ~ **to a point** cingikar-, kakimqigte-; ~ed **stake used with dipnets** kanuuquq; **pencil** ~er ipegcarissuun; ~ing **stone** arviiq, puyiqun, tacilaq

sharp-shinned hawk: eskaviaq, tengmiacuar(aq*)

shave: ungair-

shaving: **wood** ~ canalleq; **using** ~s, **rub in ochre** kenevkar-

shawl: nalikutaq, ulikutaq

she: ellii

shear: kepliar-, qiur-, qiurcuun

shearwater: teng'guar(aq)

sheath: **knife** ~ kegginailitaq, kiglin

shed: **seal pup that has** ~ **its skin** carriqaq; ~ **hair** meqe-

sheefish: cii, ciiq*

sheep: palanaq, qusngiq; **Dall** ~ epnaiq, peñaiq; **herd** ~ qusngiliur-

sheet: eskuutaq; **sled** ~ kangciraq; ~ **of floating ice** akangluaryuk, yuulraaq; ~ **rope of sailboat** skuutaq

sheeting: saaneq; **plastic** ~ ciileqtaaḡ, metuyailkun

Sheldon's Point: **village formerly known as** ~ Nunam Iqua

shelf: ellivik, eskaapaq, ingelvissaaq, ingleraq², skaapaq, qulqin; **cloth to cover a** ~ capkuq; **lattice** ~ ingelqaar(aq*); ~ **on storage platform** kiacirutaq

shell: caqu, mat'luunaq, pat'luunaq; **limpet** ~ qengapcuar(aq*); **snail** ~ ciutemquq; **spent ammunition** ~ **used as weapon** qapiamcetaaq

shelter: nalik, nalikcaar(aq*), uq-, uqisvik, uqiyvik, uqraq, uqriilitaq, uqrun¹; **log cabin** ~ canirtaq; ~ **made from tarpaulin** naliguyaḡ; **make a snow** ~ aniguyar-; **take** ~ uqite-¹; ~ **for smoking fish** talicivik; ~ **from wind, sun, rain, snow** talite-

sheltered: **be** ~ irlurnite-, uqisnga-; **for there to be a gust where one is** ~ kalvaguar-; ~ **side** uqeḡ; **go through area on** ~

side uqrir-; **toward** ~ **side** uqetmun, uqutmun; ~ **spot** uqisvik, uqiyvik
shepherd: qunguturiurta, qusngiliurta
shield: cayailkun
shin: qengaraq; **boot made with fur over the** ~ ciuqalek; ~ **bone** qanegyaaq, qenagyaaq, kanagyaaq, qengaraq
shine: ciqenqar-, ciqinqar-, qevlercete-, qevlerte-, qevli-; ~ **(it)** qerrircar-; ~ **(of moon)** iralir-; ~ **light (on)** akir-², kenurraq; ~ **upon** akiqar-; **be** ~ **ing (on)** nanurte-
shiny: **be** ~ qerrircete-; **become** ~ qevleri-; **very** ~ qevlerpak
ship: kalampiaq, sun'aq; ~ **smokestack** napartaq
shirt: atkucuar(aq*), keggan, kemegmik, llumarraq, lumarraq, matarun, numarraq; **lift up one's** ~ qakegte-; **tuck** ~ **in** pants qasmii-
shiver: uulegte-; ~ **so much that one's jaw shakes** agluqumtaar(ar)-
shock: ~ **absorber** matngagcailkun, qatngicailkutaq; **be** ~ **ed** navakar-; **be able to withstand** ~ **s** matngaite-
shoe: cap'akiq*, pinan, sap'akiq; **sole of** ~ alu, aluq, atungaq; **store-bought** ~ masmakiq, pasmakiq; **piece of** ~ **over toes** and **top of foot** itek; **with** ~ **s on the wrong feet** caqvir-
shoe-pac: supa'aksaq
shoelace: cingiq*; **tie one's** ~ cingir-
shoot: **be ready to** ~ uqlir-, urnir-; ~ **a firearm** nuteg-; ~ **at a target** yuq'uq; ~ **short** nuuqar-, ukatrute-; ~ **with an arrow** pitek, pitgar-, pitgaqu-; ~, **making a large wound** nutpag-; **soft willow** ~ enrilinguaq
shooting: **be accurate when** ~ naker-; **bow for** ~ urluveq; **practice** ~ **with a bow and arrow** pitegte-; **be unable to reach something after** ~ **it** kalivci-; **miss by** ~ **to the side** inglutruarte-; **miss by** ~ **too high** qulruarte-; **miss how (by overshooting, undershooting, etc.) when** ~ natruarte-
shop: **go to a larger town to** ~ kass'arte-
shore: ceña, cina; **be far out from** ~ kessig-; **be perched on the** ~ uginga-; **blow along the** ~ cenirnir-; **blow from** ~ **out to** sea atermir-; **bouy at the end of a fishnet away from** ~ kelliqutaq; **come in a mass to** ~ eqiite-; **device for bringing things up from the** ~ taguyun; **driftwood on the** ~ callirneq; **for ice to break up along** ~ iqertar-; **go along the** ~ ceñi-, cetu-, citu-; **jagged ice pushed on** ~ manialkuq; **line that ties boat to** ~ petuk; **pull (a boat) onto** ~ ugirte-; **quickly go up on the** ~ tag'arte-; **rock formation patterned by action of water on the** ~ ingigun, inigun; **seal on a** ~ ugtaq; **swim from one** ~ **to another** nalug-²; **tow a boat while walking along the** ~ ukamar-; **walk along the** ~ ceñirtaar-, ceñirte-, cinirte-; **walk on** ~ **as when beachcombing as a boat accompanies one** qutirtur-; **have it as its** ~ cenke-
shore ice: **crack in** ~ qiugguiq; **floe that breaks away from** ~ angengqaq*, manigaq, tualleq; **piled ice on sandbars surrounded by** ~ nacaraq; **protruding and very steep** ~ kenuqaurneq; ~ **piling up after ocean swells** nacaraq
shore-fast ice: ~ **on the ocean** qayemgu, tuaq, tuvaq; **large crack or crevice in** ~ aayuqaq; **big wave capable of breaking** ~ qairvaaq; **rough edge of** ~ nepucuiq; **for** ~ **to break up** tuvair(ar)-
short: **be** ~ markite-, uyakite-; **cut hair** ~ uqumigte-¹; **fall** ~ nurte-, nurute-; **shoot** ~ nuuqar-; ~ **account** qanengssak; **take a** ~ **cut** kepe-; **move a** ~ **distance** calligte-; **V for a** ~ **duration (pb)** -maar-; ~ **grass** evger(aq*), evisrayaaq; **be** ~ **in extent or duration** nanite-; **be** ~ **in stature** cugkite-, sugkite-; **have** ~ **legs** kanagkite-; ~ **notice** uplerquute-; ~ **of a target** ukatrute-; ~ **of breath** anernerite-; ~ **of something** enuqite-, nuuqite-; ~ **of something and feel dread** kapecug-; ~ **piece of dried wood** ciamurrluk; ~ **posts under coffin** sitaaq; ~ **skin boot** aciqaq, nanilnguaraq; ~ **narrow V-shaped calfskin on parka** qupun, usrun; ~ **strip of calfskin on parka** manurun; ~ **time hence** wanirpak; **become** ~ **(er)** nanili-
short-eared owl: keneqpataq, kenriiq, ungpaar(aq*)
short-handled gaff: tallirpacuar(aq*)
shortage: **have a** ~ nuqlite-²
shortcut: **take a** ~ asemqar-; ~ **channel** tunuirun
shortening: caalaq, mantiikaq, saalaq; **mixture of** ~, **berries, seal oil, etc.** amekaq
shot: kal'ciissaaq, kalkiicaaq, kal'tiissaaq; **collapse as from being** ~ narullgute-; **take a** ~ **in target practice** napataq
shotgun: kelupavik, qerruyaarcuun, tengmiarcuun, yaqulegcuun; **double-barrel** ~ itukellria; **wooden stock of** ~ qapsalquq
should: ~ **V (it)** (pb) -arkaqe-; ~ **V or be V-ed** (pb) -arkau-; ~ **not** (pb) -arkaqaenrilka^e
shoulder: tusek, tuyek; **carry on one's** ~ equg-; **wolf fur on** ~ **of parkas** megcugtaq; **V-shaped calfskin piece on** ~ **of** parka qupun, tusrun; **thing carried on one's** ~ equk, quuk; **shoulder band on parka** tusailitaq; **shoulder blade** keggasek, keggarkaqaq, tarenriryaraq; **shoulder firearm** uquutellek; **measurement of** ~ **to** ~ tusneq; ~ **(s) of seal harpoon** kegglassi; **bearded seal with very dark** ~ **s** apsiaraq; **carry (a person) on one's** ~ **s** kakgar-; **carry with straps**

around ~s tuskuar-; **shrug one's** ~s quvqetaaqar-; **thrown over the** ~s ulikutaq
shout: aara-, aarcillag-, aarpag-, erinia-, qanpag-, qarte-, qategpagate-, qatpag-, qayagpag-; ~ **repeatedly** qatguur-
shove: enu-; ~ **off or over** cagevqar-; ~ **a little with the foot** itemkar-; ~ **hard** cingeqqag-
shovel: aiggaun, pekutaq, qanikciurun; ~ **or other digging tool** elagcuun; ~ **snow** qanikciur-
shoveler: curcurpak, sugg'erpak, surrsurpak
show: apertur-, mani-, nasvag-, suuq, tangercete-; **go to a** ~ suuliyar-; **put on a** ~ **for** tangssiite-; ~ **affection by clinging** unga-; ~ **fear** uluryayug-; ~ **how** nallunair-; ~ **off** elucitukuayag-; ~ **one's excitement** qiilerte-; ~ **one's scorn** narcig-, narite-; ~ **physical strain** tengue-; ~ **sadness** kucungniigar-; ~ **something to** nasvagite-, nasvite-, nayvite-; ~ **to** maniite-; **one who** ~s nallunairista
shower: **take a sauna bath to take a** ~ maqi-
shred: hanging ~ cuyavleq
shrew: angayayagaq*, casraraq*, cayraaraq; **young** ~ casrauksugaq
shriek: aarcillag-, cegerte-
shrimp: ~-like animal or insect cungalukvak
shrink: eqe-², qellur-, quve-; **painfully** ~ qungagyug-; **dye applied to reduce** ~age cungagaq; **keep (it) from** ~ing eqsairte-
shrivel: **painfully** ~ qungagyug-
shrubby cinquefoil: teggerpak
shrug: ~ **shoulders** quvqetaaqar-
shudder: qunglullag-
shuffling: **make a** ~ **noise** pivagte-
shut: patu-; **brace a log against door to keep it** ~ avir-; **have mouth open and teeth** ~ iryagte-¹
shuttle: **herring** ~ imruyutaq*; **netting** ~ imgutaq², nulurcuun
shy: **be** ~ kalevyug-, qitngayug-; **cause one to be** ~ takarnarqe-, tallurnarqe-; **feel** ~ takaqe-, takaryug-, talluqe-, talluryug-; ~ **by nature** takartar-; **be a** ~ **person** takartar-
Siberia: **Chukchi Peninsula of** ~ Qull'iq*; **East Cape,** ~ Nuuraq
sibilant: **make a** ~ **sound** essaar-
sibling: arnauneq; **be about to have a younger** ~ kinginge-; **in-law acquired by marriage of** ~ tukuq; ~ **(older sister)** alleqaq, alqaq; **spouse's** ~ **of same sex as self** ai²; **younger** ~ acik'aq², kinguqliq*, uyur(aq*); **youngest** ~ kinguqlikacaar(aq*), mik'nuraq, uyuqliq*; **parent's cross-sex** ~ urelriit
sick: **feel** ~ ellaculngu-, nangte-, nangteqe-, naullumirte-, naulluu-, qena-; **feel** ~ **after eating after starving** cakenqar-; **feel** ~ **from eating fatty food** uqilngu-; **be** ~ **in body** natlugte-; **be puffy and** ~-looking tenguqlirte-
sickle: vegtarcuun
sickness: apquciq, cirla, kirciurun, nangyun, qenan; **feel weak from** ~ unaqserte-
side: caqaneq, qacarneq; ~ **area** taquq²; ~ **labret** caqiqsak; ~ **of body** caniqaq; ~ **of face** ayakutar(aq*), inarnaq; ~ **of neck** iiraq; ~ **of nose** pacigaq; ~ **side** manu; **a little on** ~ **toward speaker** ukakarar-; **across on the other** ~ akma(ni); **be** ~ **by** ~ ituke-; **be leaning to the** ~ iringqa-; **be on the** ~ caningqa-; **bone on** ~ **of head** cirunqatak; **deep-water** ~ **of sandbar** isquq; **dune eroded on the** ~ ingluirneq; **fall on the** ~ avallakar-, iqup'ag-; **floor at** ~ **of fireplace** acilqaq; **go from one** ~ **to the other** mumigtaar-; **go through the area on the sheltered** ~ uqrir-; **go toward one** ~ **(and not the other)** ingluar-; **inner** ~ **of a pelt** cata^c; **lee** ~ uluquq, uqe; **left** ~ iqsuq; **legendary creature, one** ~ **of which is an animal and the other a man** irci, irciq; **lie on one's** ~ **and watch someone work** ac'irci-; **little room at** ~ **of entrance** qerrayaq; **membrane on inner** ~ **of pelt** caterrluk; **miss (it) by shooting to the** ~ inglutruarte-; **on on other** ~ amaqliq*; **one** ~ **of beam of kayak** tuntunaq; **one** ~ **only** inglupiaq; **one's waist at the** ~ **side** enrilnguq², nenrilquq; **ornaments in hair at** ~ **of forehead** cukluuk; **particular** ~ **of a geographical place or direction** tunglirneq; **piece on each** ~ **in front of tracking stabilizer of kayak** imaqliq; **put on the** ~ canirte-; **right-hand** ~ alirneq, tallirpilirneq; **seal harpoon head with five** ~s keggikuq; **the** ~ canitmun; **thing of the left** ~ iqsulirneq; **toward the sheltered** ~ uqetmun, uqutmun; **pot that has rounded** ~s aqsamirtaq; **moose hide tanned on both** ~s qatviaq; **one of a pair of tassels on** ~s of a parka avan; **start turning up** ~s of a coiled grass basket ciqtagte-, pakeg-, pakugte-; **parka cut high on** ~s kinguqalek
side rail: ~ **of kayak** ingneq, qamenqucagaq; ~ **of sled** quliq
side to side: **rock from** ~ **(of a boat)** eveqaa-, iria-, kukiiyar-, kuksugte, uvaa-; **shake one's head from** ~ ungaulug-
side wall: ~ **of semi-subterranean house** nakerqatak, nakirqatak; ~ **of sod house** kangciq
side-stringer: kayak ~ caaganeq, saaganeq
sideburn: atrarun

sideswipe: ~ something akitmite-

sideways: canitmun; **bump into an obstacle** ~ akitmite-; **look ~ by turning one's head** takuyar-; **look ~ without turning one's head** qigcig-¹

siding: put ~ on qanir-²

sieve: kataagun

sift: kataagte-

sifter: kataagun

sigh: aneryaar-, culuguyug-

sight: be in ~ alaingqa-; **be out of** ~ behind something ipte-; **disappear from** ~ nallime-; **fade from** ~ ellaq'er-; **go out of** ~ talurte-; **into the area out of** ~ tayimatmun; **pass out of each other's** ~ amarriigute-; **~ with (it)** qinrute-; **~ with binoculars or from an elevated point** qinerte-

sign: ~ one's name sainar-

signal: holding gaff as ~ uurcaq; **~ with eye(s)** iigmiur-

signpost: nallunailkutaq

signs: have ~ of human habitation yuc'illia-

silent: be ~ emaite-, nepaite-, qanyuite-; **fall** ~ nepair-; **~ person** qanyuilnguq*; **~ly fart** cupungnig-

silk: suukuyaq

silly: be ~ elucitukuayag-; **be proud in a ~ way** terikarte-; **one who is careless in a ~ way** tekallngaq

silt: urr'aq

silver: qerrirliq; **~ metal** qerrircetellria; **~y calm** caviguuyar-; **~y speckle** quilekupiaq

silver salmon: caayuryaq, ciayuryaq, qakiiyaq*, qavlunaq, uqurliq*; **~ aged then frozen** quli-, quluk, qussuk

similar: beach bug ~ to a tiny lobster nastarnaq; **bone (or ~ material) left after meat is eaten from it** enerkuaq; **~ to tuar, tuarpiaq; thing ~ to N (pb)** -nguaq, -uaq, -yak; **insect ~ to mayfly** kapsuli; **game ~ to prisoner's base** man'aman'aaq

simmer: qallaksugte-

simultaneously: ataucikun, ataucitun

sin: assiilngir-, assiilnguq*, kengluq; **commit a ~** kengliqe-; **confession of ~s in church** apqaurun

since: ~ long ago ak'anek, ak'arpak; ~ N (pb) -niq¹; **~ some time in the N (pb)** -niq¹; **~ when** nak'nirmek; **~ yesterday** akwaugarpak

sinew: eglu, ivaluq, yualuq; **~ before it is split** uliun-; **~ binding on a toggling harpoon** atanrautaq; **~-backed bow** cukangegautaq; **awl for working with** ~ egluliurcuun; **cross-lashing holding ~ backing onto a bow** cagnirqun; **hand-twisted** ~ yualukiuraq; **sewing** ~ kelugkaq; **split** ~ qunavte-, talu; **two-ply** ~ piirraq

sinew splitter: qunavun, qupurrissuun, talun, taluutaq

sing: atuq; **~ a wordless tune** uyuruar-; **~ during the Bladder Feast** cauyautequ-; **~ out of tune** emiate-; **~ slowly** cauuiikar-; **~ softly without saying words out loud** megamliur-; **~ songs of supplication during the Inviting-In Feast** agayuli-; **~ the invitation during the Messenger Feast** enirarar-; **~ to ask for specific gifts during the Messenger Feast** taitnauraar-; **~ with soft drumming before dancing** menge-; **ridicule by ~ing in the Messenger Feast** nernerrlugcetaar-; **one who shouts "here it is" to start the ~ing during a holiday** kit'arta

singed: be ~ leg'uma-; **get** ~ [e]leg-, leg-, kukeg-, paliryi-

single: bead iiqupak; **~ fish egg** iiqupak; **~ hanging strip of fringe** pinevyak; **~ macaroni noodle** qilunguuyaq; **~ mesh of a net** negaq; **~ rock in the water** nagaayuq; **~ set** atauciin

single-bladed paddle: anguarun; **crosspiece or ball-like grip on** ~ qaquaq; **~ grip that is one piece with the handle** qaquaqnginaq

sink: kit'e-; **~ into snow, mud, etc.** muru-, murua-; **have something ~ on one** kic'i-; **~ or dive down** murugte-; **~ partway due to overloading of boat** kive-; **~ something** kic'i-; **for tracks to become elevated as surrounding snow ~s** nalugarui-; **creature that ~s into the ground as it walks** muruayuli

sinker: net ~ kicaqutaq, kis'un; **slit at each end of a net** ~ nayugnaq

sinkhole: muruyaq

sinus: curlu

sip: ~ a hot beverage yuurte-²; **drink by ~ping** yuurqaq

Sirius: iralum qimugtii

sister: arnauneq; **older** ~ al'a, alleqaq, alqaq, al'qaq; **one's spouse's** ~ alqaruqaq; **younger ~ of a male** nayagaq; **man's ~s**

child usruq, uyruq; **female's ~'s child** nurr'aq; **~'s husband** arenqiarTEkaq, nengauk
sister-in-law: alqaruaq; **~ (brother's wife only)** ukurraq; **~ (only as sibling of one's spouse)** cakiraaq
sit: **~ close to the edge** qutqir-; **~ cross-legged** amaqigci-; **~ down** aqume-; **~ hunched up** qunginga-; **~ in a boat** ingun²; **~ on eggs** eva-; **~ up** mak'arte-, makte-; **~ with legs stretched out** ceturte-; **sun ~s low** akerta aqumuq
site: **old village** ~ nunalleq; **~ in the northeast part of Nunivak Is.** Qaviayarmiut; **~ of a fire** aralleq; **~ of borrowing** navrarvik; **~ of V-ing (pb)** -vike-
sitting: **be** ~ aqumga-; **~ mat** nacin; **~ partner** alrapaq; **~ with legs stretched out** cetungqa-
situated: **be** ~ uita-; **item** ~ **in a small space** kukutnaaq; **~ in a line** yaaqliqe-
situation: **able to control** ~ kalivqinaite-; **~ that one cannot control** kalivqinar-; **unable to cope with a** ~ nanikua-; **not want to go back to one's former** ~ mege-; **~ whose identity is immediately known** tamaa(ni); **device to scare children away from dangerous** ~s aarallr(aq*)
six: arvinlegen; **~ in cards** kuiggaar(aq*); **~ holes for lashing frame of kayak** tupicilleq; **~th one** arvinelgat, arvineq
size: angtaq; **decrease in** ~ quve-; **be a certain** ~ pita⁻¹; **~ of a second-year seal** maklacuk; **be appropriate in** ~ pitalqegte-
sizzling: **make a ~ sound** serrsallag-
skate: cikulraar(aq*); **ice** ~ kankiiq
skeleton: enerrlainaq; **skull of a** ~ iingaraq
skerry: nagaayuq
ski: eskiiq
skid row: **be on** ~ akag-
skies: blizzard under clear ~ aciikuar-
skiff: palayaq
skilled: ~ harpooner or spear thrower narussuli
skillet: assalissuun, eskuulutaq, skuulutaq
skillful: **be** ~ munar-, qetumla-; **be** ~ with munaqe-
skim: punerte-; **~ over the surface** kat'ag-, nevaar-, pugyar-
skin (animal): amiq, amiir-; **~ a seal or other animal** nayug-; **~ of an old walrus** pengitag-; **~ of caribou taken in fall** itruq; **~ of the bearded seal** naterkaq, nat'rarka; **~ of young caribou** pukirneq; **~ soaked to remove hair or fur** meqciraq; **~ to be chewed to soften it** aaqassaaq; **~ to chew on** tamukassaaq; **accidental tear in** ~ allganeq; **beluga** ~ mangtak; **cap of** ~ **with decorative bands** uivquq, uivqurraq*; **chew on a** ~ **to soften it** angula-; **chew on a dried fish** ~ amiracetaar(ar)-; **decomposed layer beneath** ~ **of a dried fish** kiimacak; **dried fish** ~ **for chewing** ungicetaaq; **dried fish protruding from** ~ makesqiq, makneq; **dried fish stripped of its** ~ allneq; **flesh under** ~ **of fish** alkuaq, kelipacuk; **flex a** ~ **to make it pliable** ulug⁻¹; **freeze-dried** ~ qercurtaq; **freeze-dry a** ~ qercur-; **get a dried** ~ **soaking wet** qakime-; **pull the** ~ **back over the body** qapiar-; **remove seal blubber from** ~ qapagqur-; **scrape a** ~ pellugte-; **scrape and bleach seal** ~ qercirar-; **seal pup that has shed its newborn** ~ carriqaq; **soften a** ~ **by extended soaking** peqlicir-; **stretch a** ~ **to dry** ngillar-; **tan a** ~ **by scraping it** cakivte-, cakuug-, calugte-; **thick edible layer of walrus** ~ kaugpak, kauk; **unsalted strip of fish flesh without** ~ kiarneq; **worn-out** ~ aminraq*
skin (boat, clothing, chewing, rope, tools): ~ **as binding material** tapengyak; **~ bag full of dried smoked silver salmon** elliaq; **~ container** acalurna; **~ for chewing** taaqassaaq; **~ head-ring with earflaps** nerun; **~ line to fasten skirt around hatch of kayak** agarun; **~ of a dried fish that one chews** arucetaaq, tamukassaaq; **~ scraping board** atliq*; **~ stretching and scraping tool** assipaq; **~stretching frame or form** nillaq; **~ wristguard** petengyaraq; **~covered boat** angyapiaq; **~scraping implement** iqucissuun; **bedding** ~ alliqupak, alliraq, curuq; **bevel** ~ **for sewing** mangag-; **bucket made from old kayak** ~ qaltayak; **colored** ~ **patchwork trim at hem** ingqit; **cut** ~ **in a spiral pattern** pinevkar-; **dark** ~ **used on a parka** kelurqutaq; **design from caribou fawn** ~ **sewn onto a parka** qulitaq; **device used to keep stitches evenly tight on a kayak** ~ unguqupak; **fish** ~ **prepared for sewing** iqertaq; **fish-- clothing** amiragglugaq; **fish-- parka that could serve as a tent** qerrlurcaq; **form inserted into** ~s **to stretch them** aquun¹; **hold kayak** ~ **in place** nuqsugun; **hoodless caribou-- parka** qaliluk; **lace a thong through loops on a kayak** ~ **and tighten it** tugcilqar-; **leather rope made of seal or walrus** ~ usaaq*; **line made from walrus** ~ qavya; **make a** ~ **pliable by scraping it** iquite-; **makeshift** ~covered boat angyaqatak; **murre** ~ **parka** alpacurrlugaq; **old kayak** ~ tangpeq; **parka made of bleached seal** ~ **or fish** ~ ellangraq; **parka with plates of mink** ~ qaliqu; **parka made with two caribou** ~s qutnguk; **put** ~ **on a kayak** amir-; **rope made from** ~ **of spotted seal pups** tapruaq; **rounded line made from** ~ **of young bearded seal** tapruualuk; **scraper for fawn** ~s nengulercissuun; **scraper for removing edible inner layer from fish** ~ kelipacuutaq, keliutaq; **sew** ~s **together for a parka** tamategte-; **stakes to hold kayak frame while stretching** ~ **onto it**

aggun; **stretch a ~ by working it with an implement** angiar-; **stretch a ~ over frame of kayak** agqe-¹; **thread for sewing kayak** ~ amiutekaq; **three-cornered ~-sewing needle** ipgut'lek; **tobacco pouch made from seabird** ~ camru; **tool for stretching** ~s angiarun; **wading boot made of caribou** ~ melqurrlnguq*; **wash** ~s ervig-; **waterproof** ~ boot ivruciq; **wood over which a ~ is placed for scraping and stretching** tuluruqaq

skin (human): ~ sore cakucuk, nauktak, qaaryak; ~ **tag** ut'rutaq; **have debris clinging to one's** ~ apat'ag-; **have wrinkled ~ from soaking in water** quacerte-, qaucirte-; **mole on** ~ augyaq, tuqunquq; **pore on** ~ mai; **remove frostbitten** ~ uuyutair-

skin boat: put cover on ~ amir-

skin boot: piluguk; **ankle-high** ~ atallgaq, kameksak, qaliruaq; **crimp in the sole of a** ~ teguaq; **drawstring at top of** ~ parrvik, parteq, parteraq, parterin, tarperaqaq; **fancy** ~ **made with dark fur over the shin** ciuqalek; **fur liner for** ~ murun; **have holes in sole of** ~ puturte-; **knee-high or higher** ~ kamguk; **leather piece on a** ~ **with a hole for the bootlace** putu-²; ~ **with V pattern** uminguaq; **provide (~) with an insole of dried grass** piinir-; **round patch on the sole of a** ~ allngik; **short** ~ nanilnguaraq; **sole of** ~ nat'raq; **strip of skin between sole and upper part of a** ~ menglerin; **thigh-high waterproof** ~ at'arrlugaq*; **top of** ~ kangeq; **waterproof** ~ **made of fish skin** amirak, ivruciq; **woven liner for** ~ alliqaq; ~ **made of dyed sealskin** catquk; **bootlace loop for** ~ putulri; **bearded seal skin for** ~ soles lavtak, naterkaq, nat'rarka; ~ **with beaver trimming** qulip'ak; ~ **thigh-high with fur out** ayagcuun; **woman's high** ~ ac'upegglugaq, yuunin; **thigh-high** ~s mamlek

skin scraper: cakivcissuun, cakuugun, calugcissuun, calugun, cuplulek, ellumrun, keliutaq, pillumrun, qalliq*, tellunrun, urugun, urumerun

skin-sewing: linen thread for ~ elngurliq; **three-cornered ~ needle** quagulek, umilek

skinned: muskrat or squirrel hung to dry after being ~ qemitaq*

skinning: seal-~ knife qapiarcuun; **woman's seal-~ knife** kaussuun; **tool for ~ seal flippers** it'gissuun

skinny: be ~ kemgite-; ~ **person** enerrlainaq, paluneq; ~ **young seal in springtime** tamaqernikiyagaq

skip: for heart to ~ a beat ircaquallag-; ~ **on water** cilur-, kat'ag-; ~ **over (it)** patakaute-

skirt: ciqauyaq, uan; **woman's** ~ akupek; **lift up one's** ~ qakegte-; **roll up ~ and tie it at the waist** qepte-; **raise ~ and let fall** elluk'ar-; ~ **around hatch of kayak** agarun; **folded** ~ ciqtagneq

skirting: akurun

skull: ilquigneq, qamiqukuyuk, qamiqulleq; ~ **of a skeleton** iingaraq; **area at back of fish** ~ tatek; **chop walrus tusks from** ~ avamiquir-; **eye socket in** ~ iisnga; **human** ~ iingakuyuk; ~ **not in a living body** nasqukuyuk; **opening at base of** ~ katngalqitaaq

sky: cella, cilla, ella, qilak; **act under the open** ~ angvarqur-; **clouds on the horizon but with blue** ~ above qerruutaq; **descend from the** ~ cilur-; **water** ~ qiu; **for ~ to be clear** avair-

skylight: ~ of traditional house egaleq; ~ **frame** qiitek, qiteq; **framework to hold down** ~ nanerta; **seal-gut** ~ tanqiuun

slab: ~ of bark allegyaq, kelaaciq; ~ **of cottonwood bark** imlaur

slack: suddenly go ~ qac'uqerte-

slant: angayegte-, everte-, irirte-, luqirte-, uverte-; **be ~ed** uvengqa-

slanting: evengqa-, ever-, iringqa-, irir-, luqingqa-, luqir-, uver-

slap: pateg-, patguur-, qacarte-, qacpag-, qassarte-, yagipra-; ~ **(it) onto something** patgute-; ~ **at intervals** qacguur-; **drive fish by ~ping the water** ungumrar-

slashing: (wood strip) nemerciq

slat: ~ of bed ingleraq¹, turun

slate: ulukaq

slave: pista

sled: ikamraq, qamauk, qamurrucuaq; **use a** ~ ikamrir-; **be pulling a** ~ qamurrar-; **big freight** ~ ikamralugpiaq, qamisvak; **small** ~ ikamracuar(aq*), qamigaun; **boat** ~ aciqaq; **child's** ~ ikamraruqaq; **child's store-bought** ~ qamigaun; **go seal hunting with a small** ~ **and kayak** qamigar-; **push a** ~ **without using dogs to pull it** kasmurrar-, kaymurrar(ar)-; **tie a load on a** ~ nuilrar-, nuvilrar-; **walk supporting oneself by a little** ~ enikur(ar)-; ~ **with high handlebars** qamuutarrsuun; ~ **without a handlebar** qamuqataq; **be riding in a** ~ ekuma-; ~ **model** ikamraruqaq; ~ **or other pulled thing** qamuq

SLED PARTS (see Appendix 9): **arch supporting bed of** ~ napu; **binding for tying load on** ~ nuilraun; **brush bow of** ~ puukaryailkutaq*; **crosspiece in floor of** ~ canipengayaq, caniquyaq; **handlebar of a** ~ kasmurraun; **hook hold a dog team and** ~ ayakatarcuun; **rearmost post of** ~ pingutaquk; **bow of a** ~ maryarun; **side rail of** ~ quliq; **slat on bed of** ~

ingleraq¹; **stanchion on kayak** ~ kemagnaq²; ~ **stanchion** kapilaq; **tarpaulin to cover load on** ~ cingyaaq; **upright of** ~ napaqutaq, napayuuq, pengutakuk; **runner of small kayak** ~ aglukaq; **outermost slat on a** ~ **bed** turun; ~ **brake** elgaq, esgaq, kenatagun, kenercissuun, leg'aaq, qamurcuun, saagaq; ~ **handlebar** alulaq; ~ **runner** acirneq, assinga, assirneq, pirlak; **heel of** ~ **runner** kitngilquq; **upturned part at front of** ~ **runner** tetgaq; ~ **runner bent by steaming** paste-; **form for bending** ~ **runners** per'ucin; **hardwood for** ~ **runners** teggsak, teggaq; ~ **sheet** kangciraq

sledgehammer: kauggsipak, payiggsiq

sleep: iss'a-, kanar(ar)-, qavaq; ~ **very soundly** qavaryug-; **be in a deep** ~ qavaryug-; ~ **deeply or late** qavap'ag-; **die in one's** ~ kanari-; **put to** ~ qavangcar-; **kill or otherwise harm one in his/its** ~ qavi-; ~ **next to (another)** tutek; ~ **with** inarute-; ~ **with (her)** tutek; ~ **with clothes on** cikcenar-; **do something unusual during** ~ pegla-

"sleep" in the eye: meryak², qavacilleq, quniggluk

sleep paralysis: have ~ tupagyaage-, uqamair-

sleeping: **rise from** ~ **and go without breakfast** maknginar-; **be** ~ **in the water (of bearded seals)** putukuar-; **spear used to kill seals** ~ **sleeping on ice** asaaquq, asauquq, ayaquq; **log at edge of** ~ **area** akin, akitaq; ~ **platform** ingleq

sleeping bag: inarrvik, maakuluk, maukuluk, muukuluk, qavarcuun, qavarvik; **child's** ~ qungcuutaq

sleeping mat: curuq

sleeping pill: qavarcetaaq

sleepwalk: temli-

sleepy: **be** ~ qavara-, qavarni-, qelurni-; **feel** ~ **from so much fresh air, food, etc.** imasri-; **become alert after being** ~ qavarniir-

sleet: cikutagquq, mecaliqaq

Sleetmute: Cellitemiut

sleeve: aliq, amraq; **knitted cuff on a** ~ tayarnerun; **otter fur above cuff of parka** ~ kaunguaq; **wolverine-fur decoration on parka** ~ kasurun, kayurun; **child's sleeping bag with** ~s qungcuutaq; **roll up one's** ~s kangivari-

slender: ~ **clam** pilagtuarun

slice: ~ **of bread** inqiaq; ~ **of dried fish protruding from skin** makneq, makesqiq

slick: **be** ~ nepirag-, piirag-, piirig-; **oil** ~ **from boat or dead animal** uquaq

slide: ~ **down** cellur-, cetu-, cillur-, ellur-, ellu'urte-; ~ **down to the floor or ground** kiveg-; ~ **downhill repeatedly** ellu'urtaar-; ~ **up on top of one another** evu-

sliding: **play** ~ **on ice** cikulrii-; **sound made when** ~ **on very cold snow** kakingerte-

slighted: **feel** ~ aruq'ler-, gurte-, imssa-

slightly: **move** ~ pekaksuar(ar)-, pekavyurte-;

~ **aged fish** uqumaarrluk; ~ **aged meat** arinaciraq; ~ **touch** agenkar-

slime: nuaqceq; **squeeze to remove** ~ cipegte-; **fish** ~ cuvgeq, yuvgeq

slimy: **be** ~ luvayir-, nuaqceq

sling: elluqun; ~ **for hunting** agqetaaq; ~ **used to throw stones** aturrlugaq*; **rock thrown with a** ~ elluqun

slip: yuupkaa, quasqarte-, qurasqite-, qurrasqite-, gasqiteu; ~ **and fall** qaaluciaqar-; ~ **down** kiveg-; **pants** ~ **down** kive-; **device to keep one from** ~ping qurrasqaicikun; **oversole used to prevent** ~ping nat'raq

slipper: enmiussuun, murun, qaacullraq, qaliruaqm selip'ussaaq

slippery: **be** ~ qurayarnarqe-, qurrasqinarqe-, gasqinarqe

slit: pilag-; ~ **at end of net sinker** nayugnaq; **goggle** ~ niguak, niiguak

sliver: ~ **in the flesh** qerruarun; **get a** ~ qerruarte-

slobber: nuiqe-

slop bucket: caallivik, ciqilluk

slop pail: capacuk, ciqicivik

slope: akitnaq², naqa^e, uverneq; **base of a** ~ ceturtelleq; **board** ~ing **between rafters** qanak

sloppy: **be** ~ kenciate-; **be a** ~ **person** ikanga-; **V** ~ily (pb) -vialug-, -vlugte-

sloshing: ~ **sound** luquluk

sloth: qessaneq

slough: kuigaar(aq*); **upriver of Brown's** ~ **in Bethel** Aaguq; ~ **with lake at end** taqikartuliq

slow: **be** ~ cukaite-, kutakiqe-, pamriate-, see Nelson (30); ~ **down progress** kenerte-; ~ **song sung in the fall or summer** ingulaun; **be** ~ **to anger** qenngaite-; **be** ~ **to follow instructions** pamaite-; ~ **to respond** tatervak; **be** ~ed **down by (it)**

qariteke-

slowly: V ~ (pb) -maar(ar)-; ~ **start to** V (pb) -qataar(ar)-; **one who does things very** ~ mianikur(aq*), piqassngiar(aq*); V ~ **and with difficulty because of disability** (pb) -qtarar(ar)-

slug: sea ~ ussungluq

sluggard: qessanquq

sluggish: be ~ paviate-

slung: remove something ~ over one's back amaqaute-

slurp down: elaqlar-, laqlar-

slush: ~ ice qenu; ~ **under thin ice** ac'irutaq²; ~y **mud** kataneq

smacking: make a ~ sound mecarte-

small: be ~ cakte-, mikte-; ~ **amount of N** (pb) -kaineq, -kuiner(aq*); ~ **bird** pinipaar(aq*), tengmiaqsar(aq*), yaqulkussagaq*; ~ **bit of N** (pb) -kuyuk; ~ **broken piece of ice** ciamneq; ~ **bullhead** kapatak; ~ **bush** cupuraq*; ~ **clam that is black on the ends** amsak, amyak; ~ **cloud** amirluar(aq*); ~ **container woven from grass** naqtaar(aq*); ~ **dark piece of parka fur representing a bear** yurturuq; ~ **diameter intertwined thread** qip'ayagaq*; ~ **dog** qimukcualler(aq*); ~ **doll** cugaq, cugaruaq, inuguaq; ~ **driftwood** avussak; ~ **edible sea creature** arnauq; ~ **fish braided for drying** piirralluk; ~ **fish found in lakes** ilaraaraq; ~ **flat stone** cilurnaq; ~ **fly** qevlerli; ~ **gift brought to a dance or feast** Itruka'ar; ~ **grassy knoll or island** evineq; ~ **harpoon or dart for seal** tuqsiiq; ~ **house** enluqvagaq; ~ **hunting knife** amelcikaq(aq*); ~ **intestine** qilunguuyaq; ~ **knife** luquckiar(aq*); ~ **ladle** qassuuciaq; ~ **N** (pb) -cengaqaq*, -cuar(aq*), -kar(aq*)¹, -kcuar(aq*), -ksuar(aq*), -kutaq, -taq⁵, -yak; ~ **nonvital V-ing** (pb) -ngssak; ~ **piece of beached ice** et'galqilaq; ~ **portion of (it)** ilarraq, neq'ari-; ~ **pot** egaksuar(aq*), epurraleq; ~ **river** kuignayuk; ~ **round hill** ekurnak; ~ **sea bird** cukilek; ~ **sled** ikamracuar(aq*), qamigaun; ~ **snail** aalemyaaq, ipugpak; ~ **sweet green plant from mouse caches** aatuuyaarpak; ~ **talk** qanengssak; ~ **thin straight log** unrapigaq; ~ **thrush-like bird** ciyuq; ~ **trees and bushes** cuyaqsak; ~ **weasel** enairayuliyagaq*; ~ **white bead** qaterli, qaterliar(aq*); ~-**bird arrow** akitnaq¹; ~-**caliber bullet** cingigaleq; ~-(er) **animal** ungungssiar(aq*); ~er or ~est **one or ones** mikleq; ~est **egg in a nest**, ~est **pup in a litter**, etc. quuqessngitak, uuqessngitak; **any** ~ **fruit** atsayagaq*; **be** ~ **in amount** ikgete-; **be** ~ **in size** mike-; **be** ~er mikellru-; **become** ~er and ~er ellaq'er-; **bladder of a** ~ **mammal** cikutaq; **find it to be too** ~ mikelke-; **get stuck in something that is too** ~ caltuqite-, tastuqite-; **have N to a** ~ **degree** (pb) -kite-²; **kick in a** ~ **way** itemkar-; **lose something** ~ cagi-; **retreat to a** ~er **area** qungag-; **roll-up container for** ~ **items** imguyutaq; **root mesentery of the** ~ **intestine** akunkaq; **shaman's** ~ **drum** apqara'arcuun; **spent ammunition shell and string used as a weapon for** ~ **birds** qapiamcetaaq; **V in a** ~ **way** (pb) -ckar-, -mcaugar-, -mcugte-, -mssag-, -mssugte-, -myugte-; **V in a small way** (pb) -ksaar(ar)-; **V to a** ~ **degree** (pb) -mcugte-

smallpox: pupigpak; **vaccinate against** ~ talkarte-

smart: be ~ puqig-

smash: ciite-; ~ **down on (it)** pasgerte-; ~ **one after another** ciirqe-; **get** ~ed cii-²

smear: ~ **with oil** apiterte-

smell: nare-, tepa^a; **have a good** ~ tepkegte-; **have the bad** ~ of N (pb) -llugnite-; ~ **good** narnirqe-; ~ **like feces** anarninarqe-; ~ **of N** (pb) -niq²; ~ **like N** (pb) -cuginarqe-, -cugnite-; ~ **of human use or habitation** yugninarqe-; ~ **of smoke** puyurninarqe-; ~ **or taste like N** (pb) -ninarqe-, -nite-; ~ **or taste strongly of N** (pb) -rpagninarqe-, -rpagnite-; ~ **sour** quulerninarqe-; **put** ~ **finger under someone's nose** narcig-, narite-; ~ **things (feces etc.)** paq!

smelt: longfin ~ kalenquq; **rainbow** ~ cemerliq, cimigliq, elquarniq, qimaruaq, uqtaqnga; **stringer for drying** ~ nuv'in

smile: quuskegcir-, quuyuar(ar)-, quuyurni-; **always** ~ (at) quuyupitaara-; **smiling a big** ~ quuyurpag-; ~ **continuously** quuyurraar(ar)-; ~ing quuyur-; **all** ~ quuyurpak

smoke: apsuq, aruvak, puyuq; ~ **fish** aruvir-, aruvarqi-, puyurte-; ~ **meat** puyuqe-; **be full of** ~ (of clothes) puyuqe-; **have thick white** ~ itugenqegte-; **make** ~ **to kill insects** aruvaar(ar)-, aruviar(ar)-; **smell of** ~ puyurninarqe-

smoke (tobacco): kuinqiq, melug-¹, puyurtur-

smoked: be ~ puyurqe-, puyuqe-; ~ **dried fish** neqerrluk; ~ **fish soaked in seal oil** arumaarrluk, uqumelnguq*; ~ **food** puyuqaq; ~ **packed-together Dolly Varden** pingciq; ~ **silver salmon in bag or barrel** elliaq

smokehole: egaleq

smokehouse: elagyaq, lagyaq, puyurcivik, talicivik; **fireplace in a** ~ puyuqin; **put fish in a** ~ iterci-; **bark used for roofing** a ~ imlauk

smokestack: ~ of a ship napartaq

smoking fish: feed the fire when ~ puyurqe-; **shelter for** ~ talicivik; **wood for** ~ puyurkaq

smoking star: agyaq aruvilria

smoky: **be** ~ apsir-, aruvir-, puyir-; **be** ~ **from a distant fire** iryagte-²

smooth: taigtur-¹; **be** ~ manig-; **tall plant with many ~ leaves** atsarrluk; ~ **out** manigcar-; ~ **with sandpaper** keggalerte-; ~**ing tool** keggalrun, manigcissuun

smorgasbord: uyiqvik

smother: epe-

smudge: ~ **with kindling and Labrador tea** keniruar-

snack: bedtime ~ inaqutaq

snagged: **be** ~ naginga-; **get** ~ agaqaq-, nagte-

snail: nepcurlig; ~ **shell** ciutemquq; **large** ~ nakunaq; **small** ~ aalemyaaq, ipugpak; ~, **next to smallest kind** imartuliar(aq*)

snake: ciissirpak, smiiyaq

snap: **harness** ~ kangiun; ~ **or clasp** ukiutnaq; ~ **in two** asmarte-; ~ **off** kevkarte-; ~ **out of a tensed position** pet'nge-

snares: negaq; **catch of** ~ negaq; **remove a** ~ yuu-²; **trigger for squirrel** ~ utngugartaq; **wooden** ~ **attachment** ipuun, meluurun²; **spring** ~ pet'ngercetaaq; **spring** ~ **for ground squirrels** puukaqercetaaq; **spring** ~ **for squirrels or birds** makecaraq, makikcaq; **check** ~ negarcuq; **set** ~s negir-; **line of ~s for birds** negaraq*, partak

snarl: ikirni-; ~ **and growl** uirrani-; ~ **suddenly** uirler-

snatch: tegelkar-

sneak: ~ **a taste** alemqar-; ~ **up on** auquyugte-, ikgar-

sneer: aripaciteke-

sneeze: aqessngaar-, aqessngiir-, aqeste-; ~ **loudly** aqessngaapag-

snicker: engelkugte-

snipe: cen'aq; **common** ~ cugtuvik, kukukuaq

snore: qutug-, qutuga-

snort: melug-¹

snot: kakeggluk, kakek; **very ~ty nose** kakelvak; **person with a ~ty nose** kakelvak

snout: cugg'eq, sugg'eq; ~ **harness** tagun

snow: aniu-, cellarrlir-, qanir-¹, qanugglir-, qanunge-; **soft melting** ~ aqigtaq, aniullugte-, nutaqerrun; **caked** ~ **on the water** qanisqineq; **clinging** ~ nevluk; **cover with** ~ ciru; **descend toward coast to** ~ anuilite-; **device for brushing** ~ **off a garment** evcuutaq; **drifting** ~ natquik; **for there to be a blizzard with blowing** ~ pircir-; **for there to be the crunching sound made by boots on cold** ~ kakiungqite-, qerqiugte-; **sound made by something sliding on very cold** ~ kakingerte-; **for tracks on** ~ **to become hard and elevated** nalugarui-; **fresh** ~ nutaryuk; **glide over the surface of** ~ ikamtag-; **harden (of prints in ~)** qiqli-; **hook dug into** ~ **to hold a dog team** ayakatarcuun; **light** ~ kanevvluk; **shake or brush off** ~ ellug-; **shelter from** ~ talite-; **shovel** ~ qanikciur-; **sink into** ~ muru-, murua-; **soft, deep** ~ muruaneq; **to chew on ice where food has frozen on the** ~ mangirrar-; **tunnel under the** ~ tagelviiyaq; **use a story knife to draw pictures on** ~ yaarui-; **walk across the** ~ **using snowshoes** tanglurar(ar)-; **wet** ~ mecaliqaq; **white parka for hunting in** ~ qaternin; ~ **beater** katautaq, kavcircuun; **tool used to cut** ~ **blocks** agiyautaq; ~ **coming in through cracks** itrug-, itrugta; **form** ~ **crust** qerretrar-, qetrar-; ~ **hanging over a cliff** navcaq; **elevated spot where** ~ **has melted** urunqiq; ~ **heavily** cellallir-, qanugpag-; ~ **clings to clothing** neve-¹; **packed** ~ **on sea ice** kavtak; ~ **on the ground** aniu, aniuk, apun, qanikcaq*; **make a** ~ **shelter** aniguyar-; **temporary** ~ **shelter** aniguyaq; ~ **carved into a block** utvak; **soft and granular** ~ pukak; **be or get ~covered** qanikcir-; **brush off** ~ evcug-

snow bunting: am'arulkarar(aq*), cilumcuksugaq, kanguruaq, uksurtaq

snow fence: agqercetaar(aq*)

snow goggles: igguak, uitemssuaq; **traditional** ~ igaugek niguak, niiguak

snow goose: kanguq

snow knife: cikutaarin

snow shovel: pekutaq, qanikciurun

snowbank: agneq, qengaruk

snowbeater: evcuutaq

snowblind: **be** ~ iigte-, iingir-

snowdrift: iqalluguaq

snowflake: qanuk

snow-go suit: qalluviik

snowmachine: ikamraq, snuukuuq

snowshirt: qaspeq

snowshoe: tangluq; **wooden crosspiece on a** ~ tutneq; ~ **with upturned front end** acaluruq; ~ **with pointed front** pupsugcetaaq; **webbing on** ~ nuluq; **netting shuttle for** ~s nulurcuun; **walk using** ~ tanglurar(ar)-

snowshoe hare: ciriiq, maqaruaq, nullutuuyak, uskaanaq

snowstorm: pirtuk

snowy owl: anipa

snuff: meluskaq, peluskaq; **snort** ~ melug⁻¹; **device for taking** ~ melugcuun, meluurun¹

snuffbox: iqmiutaq*

snuffer: nipcissuun

snuffle: niurrsig-, yuurrmiur-, yuuryiur-

so: ~ **big!** ik'ikika; ~ **far away!** ak'akika; ~ **many!** ak'akika, ik'ikika; **do not V** ~ **much!** (pb) -piiqla-; **is that** ~! alak'aa; **pack things** ~ **loosely that they don't all fit** tekalaragte-; **shiver** ~ **much** agluqumtaar(ar)-; **so much!** ak'akika, ik'ikika; **so sad!** nakleng; **so that subject may V** (pb) -niar-; **so that's why!** anirtima; **V** ~ **long** (pb) -pakar-, -rpakar-; **V** ~ **much** (pb) -pakar-, -rpakar-; **V** ~ **well** (pb) -pag⁻¹

soak: meci-, mecir-, peturte-; **be softened by** ~ing keni-; ~ **and soften** ungirqe-; ~ **to leach out salt** miicir-; ~ **to remove hair or fur** meqcir-; ~ **up** pateq

soaked: **be** ~ mecunge-; **be** ~ **from the rain** luvyuqnerar(ar)-; **bandage of moss** ~ **in seal oil** cupkecir-; ~ **and salted fish** mingciq; ~ **or leached out** miitaq; **caulking material of moss** ~ **in seal oil** piicetaaq; **get** ~ meci-, mecunge-; **log with groove** ~ **with sap** cayagalek; **smoked fish** ~ **in seal oil** uqumelnguq*

soaking: **be** ~ **to leach out salt or loose hair** akungqa-; **soften skin by** ~ peqlicir-; **have wrinkled skin from** ~ peqlirte-, quacerte-; **get dried skin** ~ wet qakime-

soap: miilaq

sob: mangyuarir-; ~ **involuntarily at intervals** manglleg-; ~ **loudly** mangelpag-

sociable: **be** ~ ilaliur-

social: ~ **Security card or number** calissuun; ~ **worker** ikayurta, umyualiurta; ~**ly approved** caarkaitur-

sock: cuukiiq, ilupeqsaq, qaliruaq, suukiiq; **woven-grass** ~ tupipiarumalria; **foot wrapping used in place of** ~s nemenglluk; **pants with attached** ~s allirtet

socket: terlak; **eye** ~ iicilleq, iisngaq; ~ **board for fire-drill** kumartessuun; ~ **for fire-drill tip** anarcuun; **walrus tusk** ~ avamiiq; ~ **of foreshaft of seal harpoon** evga

sockeye salmon: cayak, kavirauneq, sayak

sod: pakigtaq*; **piece of** ~ pequq², qarmaq; **peeled-off layer or block of** ~ kiitaq

sod house: **floor near fireplace in a** ~ acilqaaq; **mat paneling in** ~ kangciraq; **semi-subterranean** ~ enpiaq, nepiaq; **side wall of** ~ kangciq; **caulk on a** ~ kataneq

soda: **baking** ~ quulrircaun

soda pop: merkaun, meqsuircaun

soft: **be** ~ munaite-, qetute-, unaite-; **become** ~ unairute-; ~ **in some places** teggia-; ~ **belly skin used in parkas** pukiq; **feel** ~ (of cloth) nerepsunarge-; **be** ~ **and fluffy** nerevyingegge-; **be** ~ **and melting snow** aniullugte-; **be** ~ **and warm** neruver-; ~ **but granular snow** pukak; ~ **drumming** menge-; **become** ~ **from moisture** angivkar-; ~ **melting snow** aqigtaq, nutaqerrun; ~ **red rock** kavirun, uitera; ~ **spot on a baby's head** can'ggelquq, cikuyuilquq, tanquiuksuar; ~ **stool** ciikaq; ~ **willow shoot** enrilnguq; ~ **wire** pelulukaaq; ~, **deep snow** muruaneq; **ripen to** ~, **mushy state** aru-; **sing** ~ly megamliur-

soften: **chew on a skin to** ~ it angula-, taaqassaaq, tamukassaaq; **skin to be chewed to** ~ **soften it** aaqassaaq; ~ **a skin by soaking** keni-, peqlicir-, ungirqe-; ~ **food for someone** takuli-; **tool for** ~ing skin nengulercissuun

soggy: **be** ~ qulungllugte-; **become** ~ ungi-

soil: nevuq, nuna; **dried** ~ perru; **infertile** ~ qikuyaq; **mat used to keep loose** ~ out eviun; **put** ~ **over (it)** nevir-

solar plexus: tenguk; **blow to** ~ tenguga'rte-

solder: payari-; ~ **wire** pelulukaaq

soldier: angusaurta, anguyagta

sole: ~ **of foot** alu, aluq, atungaq; ~ **of boot or shoe** alu, aluq, atungaq; **sole of skin boot** nat'raq; **get a hole in one's boot**

~ puturte-, puturtua-; **patch on** ~ of a skin boot allngik; **patch the** ~ of a skin boot allngig-; **stitch** used to sew on boot ~ ellipiaq, inuguarcetuaq; **strip of skin between** ~ and upper part of skin boot menglerin; **bearded seal ~ material for skin boots** lavtak, naterkaq, nat' rarka; **crimp in** ~ of a skin boot teguaq; **device for crimping boot** ~ teguarcuun

sole: yellow-fin ~ quaryarnaq

solely: ~ N (pb) -rrlainaq*; **act** ~ by V-ing (pb) -rrlainar-

solid: **be** ~ asvaite-; ~ **ground** quta¹; ~ **ingredient** tevuq; **provide** ~ **ingredients in soup** uklir-

solidify: asvair-; ~ (it) asvaie-

solitary sandpiper: iisuraar(aq*), iiyuar(aq*), kiakiaq, tuntussiik

solstice: **for** ~ **to occur** aqume-, nutnger-

Somateria fischeri: aangiiqvak, ackiilek, qaūgeq

Somateria mollissima: angiiqvak, metraq*, nanvista, nayangarya, tunupista

Somateria spectabilis: qengallek

some: ~ of ila; ~ **part** nate-; **caribou of** ~ **sort** tunturyuaryuk; ~ **time** CAM ILIINI; **for** ~ **time now** uumirpak; **for** ~ **time to** pass akaaurarte-

someone: kina; ~ **close** mekiyiq; **give to** ~ **more in need** iknite-; **have** ~ **to support one** qagatengqerr-; ~ **who acts like a relative** tungelquq; **take** ~'s place nunair-

somersault: ulpete-, ulpiarte-

something: **be** ~ cau-²; ~ **eaten after eating frozen fish or receiving communion** qeciryailkun; ~ **evil** caruyak; ~ **for determining V** (pb) -tassiigun; ~ **for determining V-ness** (pb) -taciigun; ~ **given, taken, or brought along** tapeq; **expect** ~ **good** neryuniur-; ~ **held in the hand or arms** tegumiaq; ~ **held in the mouth** iqmik; ~ **held that one intends to throw** angqin, angqun; ~ **not to be taken seriously** caanguaq; ~ **on which one depends** cacetuqun; ~ **close** mekiyiq; ~ **that one should turn away from** uluqaq; ~ **used as a temporary bridge** niraqutaq; ~ **taken** teguaq; ~ **taken along in case one needs it** ekqun²; ~ **that causes one to lose his N** (pb) -i:run; ~ **that causes trouble** picurlak; ~ **that fits or is suitable** engelqaq; ~ **that gets one in** ekun; **be responsible for** ~ **that happens** pinarqe-; ~ **that has been turned over** mumigtaq; ~ **that has settled to the bottom** kisneq; ~ **that is all wrapped up, tied up, bound** qilqucngiar(aq*); ~ **that keeps one from doing what he wants to do** uamulqutaq; ~ **that looks like N** (pb) -kcak; ~ **that occupies one's time** uamulqutaq; ~ **that one gets caught on or held back by** nagun; ~ **that really occurred** picicq; ~ **that saves one** anirtuun; ~ **used as a robe** ulikutaq; ~ **to act with** pikaq; ~ **to prevent rolling** akagyailkun; ~ **to talk about** qanerkaq; ~ **to throw** milqun; ~ **used for removing things** aūg'arissuun; ~ **used to cause one to V** (pb) -cittaaq, -cetaaq; **be** ~ **that one does not wish to part with** qununarqe-; ~ **whose identity is known to the listener** imkuciq; **have** ~ **wrong with one** qaite-; ~ **used as a working surface** alliaq

sometime: cam iliini; ~s iliini

somewhat: V ~ (pb) -rrlug-

somewhere: kilgaq; ~ **other than the normal** cailkaq

son: avankuq, avaqutaq, qetunraq*; **adopted** ~ avaqutarkartaq; **male's parent's cross-cousin's** ~ ilur(aq*); ~ **of a woman's mother's brother or father's sister** uicungaq*

son-in-law: nengauk; **send a** ~ **back to his parents** qinu-²

song: ivarun, mengniarcuun, mengyaraq, yuarun; **chorus of** ~ pamyuq; **chorus of repeated nonwords in a** ~ agneq; **drum** ~ cauyara'arcuun; ~ **with lyrics** apallulek; **lyrics of dance** ~ apalluk; **ridicule** ~ kingullugun, nernerrlugcetaarun; **ridicule through** ~ kingullugte-², qacurqe-; **ritual** ~ yuarulluk; **shaman's** ~ tukaraun; ~ **celebrating accomplishment** anqaraun; ~ **during the Messenger Feast designed to make the listener ashamed** yuaruksualler(aq*); ~ **sung during the Greater Memorial Feast** qian; ~ **sung during the Messenger Feast requesting specific gifts** yuarukar(aq*); **slow** ~ **sung in the fall or summer** ingulaun; ~ **used in the Bladder Festival** qetgun; ~ **used to obtain what is desired** yuarulluk; **sing a** ~ **with soft drumming before dancing** menge-; **tell a story through** ~ **and drumming** anqarar-

song leader: apallirturta, eriniurta; **call out as** ~ **for a dance** apallir-

song sparrow: sulissuliar(aq*), ucukacellngiir(aq*)

soon: icivaaraqu, ukaniku, ukaqvaggun, uumiarqu; **going to V** ~ (pb) -niarar-; ~ V (pb) -yalqar-

soot: puyuqneq; ~ **and rosin** angerqun

soothe: emair-

sore: ciyaneq, naucuk, naurrluk; **bloody liquid from a** ~ essnguq; **canker** ~ callaneq; **open** ~ callakayak, cuqe²; **have an open** ~ callangqa-; **skin** ~ cakucuk, nauktak, qaaryak; **sore on scalp** qaucuk, qauq¹; **infected** ~ pupik; **have** ~ **limbs**

ipigglugte-; **have** ~ **muscles** cagner-
Sorex sp.: angyayagaq*, casraraq*
sorrowful: feel ~ ilulliqe-
sorry: feel ~ for naklegyagute-
soul: anerneq, tarnaq², tarneq; **immortal** ~ yuuciq; **save one's** ~ anirtur-; ~ **descends to the afterworld** kanaraq
sound: nepa⁶; **make a** ~ nepelkirte-; **be less intense in** ~ mitriate-; **decrease volume of** ~ qaskelli-; **make a splashing** ~ merpallag-², merpallar-; **fall into water without making a splashing** ~ cepqer-; **rustling** ~ niuk; **for there to be a rustling** ~ levvlugte-; **for there to be a crashing** ~ cingqutui-; ~ **made by something sliding on very cold snow** kakingerte-; **for there to be crunching** ~ as made by boots on cold snow qerqiugte-; **fricative** ~ eltetuli; **make a characteristic** ~ qalriur-; **make a churning, bubbling, or gurgling** ~ ler'arte-, lurr'arpak; **make a crackling** ~ mengqi-; **make a hollow** ~ evikegte-; **make a sibilant** ~ essaar-; **make a sizzling** ~ serrsallag-; **make a smacking, splashing, or splatting** ~ mecarte-; **make a spooky** ~ kekingerte-; **make a whirring** ~ [e]llerrar(aq*); **open mouth and emit** ~ aar-^{*2};
readily conduct ~ qasiakegg-; **scold (of a squirrel making its ~)** cit'gallag-; **sloshing** ~ luquluk; **swallow with a gurgling** ~ lurlur-; **walk over thin ice as it makes a crackling** ~ cialiur-; **be ~ asleep** acivagte-; **make a swishing** ~ sugg'agte-; **make a flapping** ~ lepli-; **make the ~ of N (pb)** -rpallar-; **be very sensitive to** ~ terikegg-; **not be very sensitive to** ~ terikeggiate-; ~ **pleasant** niitnirqe-; ~ **unpleasant** niitniite-¹; **get ~s** nep'nge-; **make ~s other than those of speech** qalria-; **make gleeful ~s** qiilera-; **make murmuring ~s** qaalruar-; **make whistling ~s** kukumyalqitar(ar)-; **summon a dog by making vocal ~s** qalmar-; **become aware of a human presence through ~s** yulkitange-; ~s **indicating human presence** yull'itaq; **for there to be ~s of a human presence** yulkia-
soup: cuupaq, imarrluk, suupaq; **provide solid ingredients in** ~ uklir-; **wild** ~ greens suassaaq
sour: **be** ~ ciirnarqe-, quulerte-; **be very** ~ qunackegg-; **smell** ~ quulerninarqe-; **taste** ~ quunarqe-; **pucker in reaction to ~ food** quunite-
source: kangiq; ~ **of assistance** ukisqaq; ~ **of encouragement** cacetuqun; ~ **of moral support** cacetuqun
sourdock: aatunaq, civassaaq, iruluq, naunrayagaq*, niucinaq, qellugtaq, quagci, qunarliq, quunaq; **"Eskimo ice cream" made with** ~ tugrinaq; **partially cook** ~ ikugte-; **make sure that ~ is pressed down in a keg and sealed airtight** nin'genqegcar-; **dish of ~ and salmon roe** uqniraaq
sourdough: quuleciraq, quuleq, quussniaq, urtaq; ~ **bread** kelipacuggluk; ~ **pancake** qulugcaraq
sourness: quunaq
south: ungalaq; ~ **wind** ungalaq; **for there to be ~ wind with stormy weather** taqikcar-
South Naknek: Qinuyang
southeast: ikaknaq
southwest: uaqnaq, ungalaqlirneq
sovereignty: ALLAMEK ATANRUNATENG ELLMEGGNEK AULUKSARAQ
sow: naucecii-
sower: nauceciiyurta
space: pivik; **arrive at destination directly (in time or ~)** tekiarte-; **item in a small** ~ kukutnaaq; **one located far in the ~** denoted by N (pb) -qliq*; **open** ~ ikirnaq; ~ **and time** nalle-; ~ **next to** caniq; **make ~ cuts** tevegtu-
spade: ~ **in cards** umi, um'i
spank: piqertuar-
spare: **have enough to** ~ avegvingqerr-
spark: kenurraq; ~ **from a fire** paulaq; **leap from fire (of a ~)** nuteq-; ~ **in a motor** kenngallagassuun; ~ **plug** espaak; ~s **kenerpallak**; **stone that gives off ~s** kukikcaq
sparkle: qerriqetaar-, qevelqetaar-, qevleqtaar-, qevlercete-, qevlerte-, qevli-
spark plug: espaak
sparrow: ceqpilunaq, cilungaq; **American tree** ~ tuir(aq*); **fox** ~ elagayuli; **savannah** ~ tekciuk; **song** ~ sulissuliar(aq*), ucukacellngiir(aq*); **white-crowned ~, golden-crowned** ~ uipinipaaq
spastic: **be** ~ unair-
spawn: qurre-, talmag-; **be ~ed out** qurrenkaulug-; **meatballs of ~ed-out fish** aagciuk
spawning: ~ **salmon** talayaq; **old salmon near ~ masseq**; **old dog salmon after ~** kangitneq; **post-~ salmon** nalayaq; **spear used to catch ~ salmon** nalayarrsuun; ~ **blackfish** aniniq; ~ **fish hung to dry** tamuanaq
speak: nepelkirte-, qalarte-, qallate-², qanaa-; **ability to** ~ qalarrneq; **try to induce to** ~ qanercetaar-; ~ **angrily to (him)**

qanvallagate-; ~ **by way of explanation** qanerniar-; ~ **the language or dialect of the residents of N (pb)** -miuyaar-; ~ **the language of N (pb)** -saar-; ~ **the Nunivak dialect** kuarte-; ~ **Inupiaq** qagte¹; ~ **English** qitevnaga-, qitevte-; ~ **in a language that cannot be understood** yuriate-; ~ **harshly** qatekcugte-; ~ **in a deep voice** qerrsi-; ~ **in vain** qaneryaaqe-; ~ **loudly and clearly** erinia-; ~ **in a commanding voice** qarte-; ~ **quietly** qaneksuar-, qaneksugte-; ~ **to (him)** qallaute², qanrute-, upute²; ~ **to a group** yaatiir-; ~ **with a high-pitched voice** cuyarte-; ~ **without thinking** qanqataite-
speaker: come to the area of the ~ tai-; **identity known to** ~ ima(ni); **at a time that** ~ and **listener know about** imumi; ~ **of the NSU dialect** Unaliq; ~s **using y instead of s** pisalria
speaking: qa-; **intentionally omit something while** ~ qular-; **be** ~ **any language other than Yup'ik** qitevte-
spear: narulkaq, panaq, qapengte-; **fishing** ~ aggsuun, ag'ssuun; **joint at end of** ~ aklicaraq; **large** ~ pitegciraq; **line attached to a** ~ usaaq*; ~ **for hunting seal** nagiiquyaq; ~ **guard** akagarcailkun; **ivory** ~ **head** qigiquq; ~ **holder on kayak** igcailkun; ~ **line** unraq; **be ready to** ~ uqlir-, urnir-; ~ **point** kapun; **fish** ~ **point** neqsuun; ~ **used with an atlatl** nanerpak; ~ **thrower (atlatl)** egun, malirqun, nuqaq; **skilled** ~ **thrower** narussuli; ~ **used to catch spawning salmon** nalayarrsuun; ~ **used to kill seals sleeping on the ice** asaaquq, asauquq, ayaaquq; ~ **with line attached** unraq; ~ **with three points** nuusaaq, nuuyaaq; **bird** ~ **used with** ~-thrower asaaqin; **dart used to practice** ~-throwing angruyak
spearhead: cingilek, nangquq
spearfishing: **lure to attract fish when** ~ uqtaq; **miss when** ~ natruarte-; **spear with three points for** ~ **fish or birds** nuusaaq, nuuyaaq
special: **nothing** ~ ell'araq; ~ **thing** cangssaar(aq*)
specific: **comply with a request for a** ~ **gift** naigtenrite-; **Messenger Feast song requesting** ~ **gifts** taitnauraar-, yuarukar(aq*); **N** ~ally (pb) -taq⁵
speck: paquneq
spectacled eider: aangiikvak, ackiilek, qaūgeq
speech: ~ **to be presented** qanerkag; **make sounds other than those of human** ~ qalria-
speed: cukataciq; ~ **up** cukari-
spell: **put a** ~ **on (him)** iiqenqiiqesnite-
spend: **(period of time)** qaqite-; ~ **a certain number of days** ernerte-; ~ **all** elrikaute-; ~ **the N (time) (pb)** -te¹; ~ **the N (pb)** -i³; ~ **the night** unugi-; ~ **the spring** up'nerki-; ~ **the summer** kiagi-; ~ **the fall** uksii-; ~ **the winter** uksi-
spent: ~ **ammunition shell used as weapon** qapiamcetaaq
Spermophilus parryii: cikik, qanganaq*
spew: tek'ar-
sphagnum moss: uruq
Sphagnum sp.: uruq
sphere: akagenqellria
spherical: **be** ~ akagenqegg-, uivenqegg-; ~ **glass fishnet float** mengquq
spider: negair(aq*), neguryaq; ~ **that appears to have a pouch** kellarvilek; ~web negaq
spikes: **be covered with** ~ kapuyanarqe-
spill: kuve-; ~ **around here and there** kuvuur-; ~ **over** uryur-; ~over urneq
spin: uivtaaq; ~ **and ply fibers** piirri-
spinal disk: arivneq, UIVAM ARIVNERA; **neural arch of the** ~ qetgaq
spine: culuk, culuksuk, kuyapegaq, qemirrluk; **chill down one's** ~ qerraleryug-; **neural** ~ **of fish** culugiaq
spinner toy: ller'ar(aq*)
spinning rod: piqrutaq
spinster: uilingiataq
spiral: **hide cut in a** ~ **pattern** aqsarqelleq; **cut hide in a** ~ **pattern** pinevkar-; ~ing **strip of wood** tungite-; ~ly **striped bearded seal** nemercauk
Spirinchus thaleichthys: kalenquq
spirit: anerneq, elillraq, qela, tari, tarnaq², tarneq; ~ **belonging to a shaman** qupurruyuli; **where** ~ **resides after death** qamenquq; ~ **of the dead** aangaayuk, kelessiniyaaq; **conjure the** ~ **of the dead** avnir-; **evil** ~ iinraq, tuunrangayak; ~ **whose presence is indicated by noise at night and a cold mist** nepengyaq; **lose one's** ~ **for life** avenrir-; **person with a familiar** ~ tuunralek; **shaman's helping** ~ avneq, tuunraq; **representation of shaman's familiar** ~ yug'aq; **the Holy** ~ ANERNEQ TANQILRIA; **use** ~ **power** tuunri-; **be high in** ~s quyig-; **dwelling place of the** ~s taamlek; ~s were

invoked qanige-

spiritual: cleanse of ~ impurity essuircar-; ~ **uncleanliness** essuararaq; **brush off ~ uncleanliness** evcug-; **train ~ly** cilkia-

spit: tepluar-, tevvaar-; ~ **blood** anerqi-; ~ **can** qecirvik; ~ **hard** qecip'ag-; ~ **of land** tapraq*

spittle: qeciq

spittoon: qecirvik

Spizella arborea: tui(aq*)

splash: ciqpag-, ciqvallerte-; **fall in water with a ~** civqar-; ~ **water** ciqer-, qaalura-, qaalurar-; ~ **in small amounts**

repeatedly ciqertar-; ~ **out** qaalute-; **stick ~ed in water** ungumraun

splashing sound: make a ~ mecarte-, merpallag², merpallar-; **fall into water without making a ~** cepqer-

splatter: ~ **out** qevcaa-, qevcerte-

splatting: make a ~ sound mecarte-

splay-footed: caqvir-

spleen: elavngigcaun, maksaq, mamcaq

splice: be ~d usgute-; ~**ing of line loop** qilagturaq

splint: tegg'utaq

splinter: get a ~ pirciqar-

split: nuleg-; **immediately ~** qup'arte-; ~ **(it) up** qupur-; **line from ~ hide** qavya; ~ **a hide** mangag-; ~ **and dried small fish** segg'aruq, ulligtaruq; ~ **finely** qupurre-; ~ **from the back and dried** yay'ussa; ~ **kindling** qupucaar(aq*); ~ **off** aivkar-; ~ **repeatedly** qupur-; ~ **bark or sinew** qunavte-, talu; ~ **strip of spruce** cigyak; **sinew before it is ~** uliun; **wedge to ~ wood** ekiarqin; **skin an animal by pulling the skin back rather than ~ting it** qapiar-; **block for ~ting pieces of wood** tukeryaraq; ~**ting tool** qup'issuun

splitter: bark ~ qunavun; **sinew ~** qunavun, qupurrissuun, talun, taluutaq

spoil: see *Adams (55)*

spoiled: be ~ arinaq; ~ **food, especially fish** arinaq

spoken of: be ~ qanrutkuma-

spokesman: qanerta

sponge: (sea animal) kameгнаq

sponsor: bring gift provided by ~ nangrucir-

spooky: make a ~ sound kekingerte-

spool: ~ for thread yualukarvik; ~ **of thread** ivalukayagaq*

spoon: alussiq, luskaa, luuskaa, qaalucia, qaaluraq*, qalussnguarrag*, qassuuciarraq*, qasuucia, uiluq, yuurqaarcuun

spot: kukupak, men'u; **bald ~** meqneq, patkalleg; **scratched ~** tallegneq, uqisvik, uqiyvik; **soft ~ on baby's head** cikuyuilquq; **thawed or melted ~ in the snow on tundra** cingallineq; **warm ~ in river** qecikluk; **white ~** qatenquq; **worn ~** nangugneq; **elevated ~ where snow has melted** urunqiq; **have a frostbitten ~** pupingqua-; **white ~ inside gill covers** pupungluur(aq*); **sculpin with orange ~s** qengaruvagaq; **squirrel with bright ~s** usraqpakiiqertellria

spotted sandpiper: elagayuli

spotted seal: issuriq, suuri, qayegyaq, qayigsaq; **big ~** issurvak; **dark ~** eyalirtaq; **newborn ~** ul'utvak; **line made from ~** tapruar(aq*)², tapruaq; **two-year-old ~** useqnak, uyeqnak

spouse: aapaq, aipaq; **one's ~'s maternal cousin's ~** nuliangqan; **one's ~'s sister** alqaruq; **send a son-in-law or daughter-in-law home because he or she is not a good ~** qinu²; **sibling of one's ~** cakiraq; ~'s **brother** anngaruq; ~'s **cousin** ai²; ~'s **maternal cousin's ~** nuliangqan; ~'s **sibling of same sex as self** ai²

spout: make a narrowed ~ nungirte¹

sprain: aviqiarcete-, aviqite-, see *Nelson (130)*

spray: ~ cover for kayak imarnin; **for wave tips to ~ out** emqerte-

spread: minguk; **have the legs ~ apart** avlengqa-, avler-, avlerte-; ~ **open** callangqa-, callar-, callarte-; ~ **open as a wound or a crack does** calla-; ~ **out** cagte¹, nengugte-, saginga-, sagte-; **seal intestine ~er** qalluarun

spreading wood fern: edible fiddlehead of ~ ceturkaa, ceturqaar(aq*), ceturuq

spring (move, metal, trap): ~ or thing under tension qelun¹; ~ **off** metenglliaqer-, pet'nge-; ~ **snare** pet'ngercetaaq, puukaqercetaaq; ~ **up** petgar-; ~ **snare for squirrels or birds** makecaraq, makikcaq; **restoring ~ on a trap** pascuilnguq*; **tension on ~ of trap** petengtaq; ~**loaded device** petengtaq;

spring (season): kiapauq, upenerkaq, up'nerkaq; ~ **camp** up'nerkarrvik, up'nerkilleg; **all ~** up'nerkarpak; **for it to be ~** thaw emiqar-, miiqar-; **form crusty snow on ~** night qerretrar-, qetrar-; **go seal hunting during the ~** qamigar-; **go to**

~ **camp up** nerkiyar-; **hunt for long-tailed (oldsquaw) ducks in the** ~ aassektacungir-; **ice broken up and pushed together in** ~ kaimlineq, kaulineq; **ice that rises to the surface in** ~ pugteqrun; **melting ice edge in** ~ icineq; **pelt of caribou taken in** ~ caginraq*; **seal that stays on pack ice and has pups in** ~ tuvartaq; **spend the** ~ up'nerki-; **thawed or melted spot on tundra in** ~ cingallineq

spring (water): ceng'uq, miineq, qurrluk, ulevlaq, ulvelria; ~ **of cold water** nengllinaq; ~ **with pool** qallaneq

spring (unspecified): *see Adams (57)*

springs: sourdock that grows in freshwater ~ niucinaq

springtime: skinny young seal in ~ tamaqernikiyagaq; ~ **Dolly Varden** anerrluaq

sprinkle: kanevlarte-; ~ **out** kalme-, kanve-; ~ **water on** merte-; ~**ing of things** kanevneq

sprout: ~ **of a certain plant** neqnirliaq

spruce: equgpigaq, kevraartuq, napa, nekevraartuq, uniqtaraq; ~ **cone** ungilak; ~ **root** kevraarcinraq*; ~ **root used in bird snare** negaraq*, partak; ~ **root used for strings musical instrument** negavgun; **strip of** ~ **used to make a fish trap** cigyak; ~ **gum** kuryuk; ~ **sapling** unrapigaq; ~ **stump** tallirnaq; **dry rotted** ~ **wood** eskaniaq

spruce grouse: egtuk

spur: ~ **of mountain** talliquaq; ~ **on a seal harpoon** imelqutaguaq; **bone** ~ qaūgyaqar-

spurt: agtar-

sputum: qusenglluk, qusngulluk

spy: tegyiar(ar)-; ~ **on** nasperyug-, tangquussaag-

squander: cagmar-, elrikaute-, kuayiamciarutke-

square: kangirenqellria, yaassiigenqellria; **be** ~ kangirenqegg-, yaassiigenqegg-; **carpenter's** ~ kangirissuun; ~ **five-gallon gas can** kangiralek; ~ **on back of parka** milqeruaq

squash: ~ **suddenly** pasqerte-; ~ **lice with one's teeth** pukite-; **be** ~ed massi-, passi-

squat: ~ **down** uyunge-; **be** ~ting uyungqa-

squeak: pupingerte-; **make** ~ing noise when walking on snow or ice kakiungqite-

squeamish: feel ~ cumacyug-, kamayug-; **be a** ~ **person** cumacitar-; **be** ~ **about (it)** cumacike-, kamake-, kamatar-, pelqe-; **feel** ~ **around wet or messy things** pellertar-, pelleryug-

squeeze: eqte⁻¹, nunur⁻², qemqaciyar-, qet'e-; ~ **vigorously** qep'ag-; **mash by** ~ing qemrar-; ~ing slightly to remove material cipegte-

squinting: qaamyuar(ar)-

squirm: (of children) qitevte-

squirrel: arctic ground ~ cikik, qanganaq*; **red (tree)** ~ qiguiq*, *see Marsh (4)*; **scold (of a ~)** cit'gallag-; **stomach fat of ground** ~ qallin; ~ **den** anvik; ~ **with bright spots** usraqpakiiqertellria; ~ **that has been hung to dry after being skinned** qemitaq*; **trigger for** ~ **snare** utngugartaq; **snare for** ~ **makecaraq**, makikcaq; **snare for catching ground** ~ puukaqercetaaq; **stretcher inserted into skin of** ~ aquun¹; **parka with fringe of** ~ **belly** uulungiiq; ~ **belly sewn on hem** uulungak; ~ **skin used in cap** uivquq, uivqurraq*; **paintbrush with** ~ **twill** qamuraun

squirt: aggetpag-

St. Lawrence Is.: Asveryak, Ciuraq, Qikertarpak

St. Mary's: Negeqliq

St. Michael: Taciq; **Yup'ik Eskimo from** ~ Unaliq

stab: kape-, kapur-

stabbing: ~ **device** kapsuun; **have a** ~ **pain** kakivkar-, kap'liqe-

stabilize: (it) asvaiqe-; **stabilizer:** asvailun, asvair-, asvairun, pascir-; ~ **on arrow shaft** agayiinraq*; **joint at the edge of tracking** ~ **of a kayak** nall'aruq; **piece in front of tracking** ~ **of kayak** imaqliq

stable: be ~ asvaite-, cacetu-, castu-, tacestu-

stack: qalliqe-; ~ **logs** nuarte-, nuirte-

stage: angucaluq², tuss'araq; **reach the** ~ **of comprehension** ciutengar(ar)-; **for a** ~ **of life to be over** qasqite-

stagger: angayite-, ayalua-, ayaluryug-

stain: feces ~ anarrluk; ~ **in washing** ervike-; ~ **remover** aūg'arissuun; **be** ~ed kepyute-; **have** ~s around mouth tepli-

stair: akeq, tutemqaq; ~s mayuryaraq

stake: cuka⁶; **line that ties dog to** ~ petuk; ~ **for tying a dog** kangirta; **tent** ~ kuuliaq; ~ **used to hold kayak frame** agqun; ~ **used to hold dipnets open** kanuuquq; **handle of large dipnet** ~d out ipukaun

stalk: ikgar-, ingnatar-

stalk: (plant) epulquq

stall: qari-

stamina: have ~ ayani-, pillgu-; **lack** ~ ayaniite-

stanchion: sled ~ kapilaq, kemagna², napayuq

stand: ~ **by itself** kiimir-; ~ **by the river and work a net by hand** nekvyar-; ~ **firm** pektayiite-; ~ **on end** tekarte-; ~ **on end (of hair)** kakilragte-, tekallragte-; ~ **on tiptoe** kiipirte-, kiite-, nenge-, nengqur-, nengqussiig-, nengusraar-; ~ **out** arcaqar-, miluute-, miter-; ~ **over** amelmig-; ~ **up** nangerte-, nek've-, *see Adams (56)*; ~ **up abruptly** nang'erte-; ~ **up and dance** pualla-; ~ **upright** napa; ~ **with one's knees bent slightly** uyungssuar-

standards: **act against** ~ **of behavior** ellaliur-, narurte-

standing: nanger-; **be** ~ nangengqa-, nangernga-, nekva-; **dry dead** ~ **wood** qakineq; **rock** ~ **alone in the water** nagaayuq; **flatten a** ~ **object** livte-; ~ **on tiptoe** kiipingqa-, kiipir-; ~ **still to ponder** qikar-; ~ **upright** nangrrar-

stanza: agneq, apalluk

star: agsaq, agyaq, *see Wrangell (1)*; **smoking** ~ agyaq aruvilria; **twinkling** ~ ulugtalria; ~'s **feces** agyam anaa; **Morning** ~ UNUAKUM AGYARTAA; **North** ~ Agyalluk; ~ **Sirius** IRALUM QIMUGTH; ~ **of Orion's belt** Cagquralriit, Sagquralriit

starch: ~ **used as a thickener** kenercetaaq

stare: irr'i-, tangvaur(ar)-

starfish: aaggsak, agyaruq

stark naked: **be** ~ matak'acagar-

starry flounder: cagiq, naternaq, sagiq, uraluq, uraruq

start: ayagneq, ayagnir-; ~ **an engine, activity, etc.** ayagcete-; ~ **suddenly** ayaga'rte-; ~ **a fire by friction** cuukiicunguaq, kayivquq, ussungiq; ~ **and continue to V (pb)** -yaurciiqe-; ~ **coming in from the entryway or storm porch** puge-; ~ **coughing** qus'alugarte-; ~ **on a journey** qani-;

for the sun to ~ **rising higher** nutnger-; ~ **suddenly** eg'arte-²; ~ **the Bladder Festival** Elciq; ~ **the upturn of the sides of a basket** ciqtagte-, pakeg-; ~ **to burn** kenng-; ~ **to cry** imurpag-; ~ **to get ready** up'nge-; ~ **to glisten** qevleri-; ~ **to shake** uulenge-; ~ **to tremble** uulenge-; **slowly** ~ **to V (pb)** -qataar(ar)-; ~ **up** aqlarnir-, quk'arte-; **one who shouts to** ~ **the singing and drumming** kit'arta; **be late for an activity that has already** ~ed patakaute-; **have** ~ed (of fire, electricity, etc.) kumange-

starter: **fire** ~ ayagyaaqun; ~ **of an engine** ayagcecissuun; ~ **cord** nuqtaarcuun

startled: **be** ~ qugcuaqer-, tatamallag-, tatame-; **heart "skips a beat" as from being** ~ ircaquallag-

starvation: **painfully shrink or shrivel due to** ~ qungagyug-; **suffer severe muscle cramps due to** ~ qeluarci-

starve: ~ **to death** palu-; **be** ~ing kainiqe-; **feel sick after eating just a little after** ~ing cakenqar-

state: ~ **of not knowing** nallu-²; **reach the** ~ **of V (pb)** -yagute-

state trooper: tegusta

stature: **be short in** ~ cugkite-

status: **be high in** ~ quyig-

stay: uita-; ~ **at N (pb)** -miu-; ~ **away a long time** mulu-; **stay behind** paa-², unegte-, un'garte-; ~ **behind with** pai-¹; ~ **close to** mallguur-; ~ **for a day** erni-; ~ **here** maantaur(ar)-; ~ **in the house** nem'etaur(ar)-; ~ **in the village rather than go to fish camp** kii-⁴; **return from** ~ **in the wilderness** kacete-, katete-; ~ **near** paayaar-; ~ **near (him) in whatever he does** paiyaar-; ~ **overnight during a journey** qavartar-; ~ **somewhere for a year** allrakurte-; ~ **up all night** pegg'ar-; ~ **up very late** pegg'ar-; ~ **with** nayur-, paa-²; **for the sun to start** ~ing up longer nutnger-; **become accustomed to** ~ing with (someone) megute-

steadfast: **be** ~ pektayiite-

steady: ~ **one's aim** qaurtar-; **travel at** ~ **fast pace** cukanrar-

steak: **fish** ~ **cut transversely** ungelkaa

steal: tegleg-; ~ **in a big way** tegel'pag-; ~ **something** tegliur-; ~ **suddenly** tegelkar-; **food** ~ **bird** neqaiq

steam: puyuq; **emit** ~ puyiar(ar)-; **apply** ~ uutar-; **be** ~ing puyiar-; **position set by** ~ing paste-

steambath: maqi; **take a** ~ maqi-; **have just taken a** ~ maqinerraq; **build a fire for a** ~ maqili-; **respirator used in** ~

qanermiaq; **switch used in** ~ piqrutaq; ~ **house** maqivik, qasgi, qaygiq; ~ **switch** taarrin; **swat self in** ~ taarri-

steamboat: palagg'uutaq, *see Nelson (63)*

Stebbins: Tapraq

steel: cavik; **manufactured item such** ~ kass'artaq; ~ **animal trap** kapkaanaq; ~ **wool** tallegcissuun; **scrub with** ~ wool

legleg-

steelhead trout: irunaq

steep: be ~ uvenqegg-, uverteckegg-; **be very** ~ kuvugenkegte-; **protruding and very** ~ shore ice kenuqaurneq; ~ **bank** kitnaq

steer: alulaq; ~ **a boat** aqute-

steering wheel: alulaq

Steller's eider: anarnissakaq, caqiar(aq*)

stem: epulquq; **edible part of** ~ **of cottongrass** iitaq*; **certain tall plant with long** ~ atsarrluk; **fibrous** ~ **of plant** teguniyagaq

Stenodus leucichthys: cii, ciiq*

step: tuc'araq, tuss'araq; **sink into snow or mud at every** ~ murua-; **take a big** ~ amelvag-; ~ **in a puddle** mecqite-; ~ **into water** iver-; ~ **more than once** tutmar-; ~ **on** tut'e-; ~ **on something sharp** cukite-; ~ **of a ladder** tutmaqaq; ~ **over** amlliq¹; **soil that oozes when~ped on** qikuyaq

stepchild: anglicaraq, aqumkengaq, aulukaaq, kitugtaq

stepfather: ataata

stepmother: anaana

stepparent: anglicarta

Stercorarius pomarinus: uquir(aq*)

Stercorarius sp.: cungaqvak, cungarrlugaq*, yungaq

stern: kingu; ~ **of a boat** aqu; **curved piece across keel at** ~ **of kayak** eqluk; **joint on tracking stabilizer** ~ **piece of kayak** nall'aruaq; **stitching extending from** ~ **to cockpit of kayak** ikavsiane; **one of last three last ribs below the side rail at** ~ **of kayak** qamenqucagaq; **thread used for the top** ~ **stitches of kayak** ikavsiarutkaq; **hook at** ~ **of kayak** makvik; **loop at** ~ **of kayak** qasmigutaq; ~ **piece fitted to keel** canguya(a)lkun; **lower** ~ **piece of kayak** kagaluq; **upper** ~ **piece of kayak** pamyuq

Sterna aleutica: civtulgaq, nacallngaar(aq*), tegalqingayar(aq*), teqiyaar(aq*)

Sterna paradisaea: nacallngaar(aq*), tegalqingayar(aq*), teqiyaar(aq*)

sternum: angvaneq¹, cakiaq, petukaq, pekutaruaq, qalutarnaruaq

stew: keniraq; **liquid part of a** ~ imarkuaq; **stew-like soup** cuupaq, suupaq

stick: muragaq, murak, see Nelson (84, 93, 129); **digging** ~ eqiin; **dig or probe with a** ~ ikuktar-; ~ **for digging roots** acilquirissuun; **fuzz** ~ ayagyaqaq; **hit with a** ~ anau-, anaur-, eqi-;

men's dancing ~ iqililitaq; **the feast using dance** ~s enirarar(aq*); **seal-calling** ~ aiggan, aiggaruaq, cetugmiarun, cetugyugun; **strike with the point of a** ~ tugeq; ~ **for tomcod fishing** nuluraun²; ~ **splashed in water to drive fish into dipnet** ungumraun; **drive fish by slapping water with** ~ ungumrar-; ~ **used to set a net under the ice** kasmurun; ~ **onto something** nepute-; ~ **used to hold pot over fire** takaneq; **sea creature resembling a** ~ ukiutnaq; **hockey** ~ kal'utaq, kal'utarcuun; **game in which** ~ **is tossed up** ulpecuqnaq; ~ **used in game somewhat like mumblety-peg** kalackiiq, kapuckaq

sticky: be ~ nepcanarqe-; **aged fish eggs as a** ~ **mass** meluk; ~ **tape** nepcetaaq, nepyun

sticking: bend over with buttocks ~ up ikigte-, ikingqa¹

stickleback: cukilek, cukituliya(g)aq*, ilaqcuugaq, quarruuk

stiff: be frozen ~ cetengqite-; **become** ~ engiuringe-; **have** ~ **hands** perleqciir(ar)-, perrleqciir(ar)-; ~ **lip piece for container** pasvaagun; ~en aksaqar-; ~ener of kayak forepart nutengqupagta

still: cali; **be** ~ qama-; **stand** ~ **and ponder** qikar-; ~ **alive** unguvarrar-

stimulate: ~ sweating taarri-

sting: (n) niitniite-², (v) qacelli-, qatli-; ~ **(of a bee)** puukar-; ~ **badly** qacervag-

stingy: be ~ entuyug-, ireltar-, irleg-, qunutungar-, qunuyug-; ~ **person** irelpik

stink: kayuri-, narniite-, tepsarqe-; ~y mud maralruyak

stinkweed: kanaquagaq

stir: akute-, angulate-, arulamirte-, arulate-, ingulate-, qalutarte-, pekaksuar(ar)-, peke-; ~-fried mush qacapleq; **device for** ~ring uivun; **mix by** ~ring angalate-

stitch: keluk; **ordinary** ~ mingqepiarumalria; **take a** ~ kaki-; ~ **back and forth** akitmuuqar-; **use the same** ~ **holes** enatguar(ar)-; ~ **used to sew on boot soles** ellipiaq, inuguarcetuaq; **make** ~es in (it) kelir-; **decorative** ~es on parka ciivaguat; **waterproof** ~es on kayak amir-; **stern** ~es of kayak ikavsiarutkaq; **device used to keep** ~es evenly tight

unguqupak; ~es around the opening of a kayak pall'illrit
stitching: cross~ ikavsiaq; **decorative** ~ kelurquq; **line of** ~ on top of kayak ikavsianeq; **backing for decorative** ~ it'galqinraq; **vertical** ~ on kayak mayu'urneq
stock: wooden ~ of a firearm qapsalquq
stoke: eqir-, murir-; ~hole of stove murirvik
stomach: aqsaquq, kilmaq; **back part of fish** ~ tekpacuk; **container made of beluga** ~ imanarvik; **dried walrus** ~ ecirkaq; **flat part of seal's** ~ elavcurcautet, elavurcaun; **gas in one's** ~ qertuneq; **growl of the** ~ tumilngu-; **have a full** ~ aqsi-; **have** ~ pains ilukaar-; **intestine's J-hook after** ~ aataruaq, qilunaq; **inflated walrus** ~ qeciqutaq; ~ **growling** qiuryi-; **laugh until** ~ hurts aqsairute-; ~ **lining of caribou or moose** qecaruaq; ~ **fat of ground squirrel** qallin; ~ **of a human or other mammal** anrutaq; **tallow from** ~ kenyaun; ~ **sac** anrucilluk, qerruqutaq
stomachache: have a ~ aqsique-
stone: ciimaq*, siimaq, tegalquq, teggalquq; **blue-black dye from a** ~ avisgaq; **scraper with with curved** ~ blade caniissaq; ~ **used for tools and weapons** qetruk; **jade or other colorful** ~ aumaq; **hard colorful blue** ~ miqsaq; **large** ~ teggarvak; **sharpening** ~, **whet**~ arveq, puyiqun, teggalqupiaq, uqu'urniq; **pumice** ~ qapugyaq; **small flat** ~ cilurna; **thin flat** ~ can'ggelngunaq; ~ **arrowhead point** umi; **arrow with** ~ **arrowhead** umilek; **slate** ~ **used to make semilunar knives** ulukaq; ~ **in ring** amaq, qilkirtaq; ~ **lip plug** tapruartaq; ~ **that breaks when exposed to heat** tumaranqellria; ~ **that gives off sparks** kukikcaq; **landmark made of** ~ cugalluutaq; **sling used to throw** ~ aturrlugaq*; ~ **around firepit** qerrluq
stools: food that causes loose ~ anarcetaaq
stoop: see Drebert (1); **be** ~ed qulugte-
stop: kepirtaq; ~ **breathing** anernerir-; ~ **consonant** arulaituli; ~ **moving** arulair-; ~ **nosebleeds** eskaaniq; **stop V-ing** (pb) - nrir-; **stop V-ing forever** (pb) -nanrir-; **stop V-ing!** (pb) -piiqla-
stopper: elcailkun, mellaq, kevinqun, keviq; ~ **for container** pasvaagun; **wooden** ~ agayutaq; ~ **material** kevirkaq
storage: ~ **bin for fish before drying** qikutaq; **put inside for** ~ ilvar-; **elevated** ~ **place** qaivarrvik; **partially cook** sourdock for ~ ikugte-; ~ **for needles** kakisvik; ~ **container** qungasvik; **prepare fish for** ~ neqli-; ~ **bag made of skin** kellarvik; **put in a** ~ **container** kellar-; ~ **hole** qengneq; **grass-lined** ~ **pit** englullinr(aq*), etqacuk; ~ **pit for fermenting fish** kaciitaq; ~ **place** ellivik; **elevated** ~ **platform** ek'raq, kiagirutaq
store: kap'aniskaq, kipusvik, laavkaa, lavkaa; **liquor** ~ taangarvik; ~ **clerk** kipusviliurta; ~ **manager** kipusviliurta; ~ **bought** kass'artaq, taqumalria; ~ **bought shoe** masmakiq, pasmakiq; ~ **bought sled** qamigaun; ~ **in keg** nin'genqegcar-; **fish ~d in a pit** teq'aa; **fish ~d in seal oil** uqumaarlluk
storehouse: mamteraq
storekeeper: kap'aniskaq, kipusviliurta, kiputesta, kupcaa, laavkiurta
stories: **internalize** ~ iguma-; **string used in telling string** ~ aarra, airraq, ayarr'aa; **tell** ~ **with story knife** atekngui-; **caribou in** ~ **with porcupine** tunturyuaryuk
storing: **heart sac for** ~ **caribou marrow** ircaqinraq*; **pit or container for** ~ **seal oil** uquucilleq
storm: calluk; **for a** ~ **to suddenly approach** cingqutui-; ~ **with blowing snow or sand** pircir-
stormy: **be** ~ taivkar-; ~ **weather** carqullugaq, taqikcar-
story: qalamciq, qalangssak, qanemci, qanengssak; **hero of a certain traditional** ~ Akaguagaankaaq; **tell a** ~ **through songs and drumming** anqarar-; **tell it (the ~)** qanemcike-; **use a** ~ **knife** yaarui-
story knife: ateknguun, atiknguun, igaruarun, qucgutaq, quliranguarssuun, saaruun, univkarssuun, yaaruun; **antler** ~ cirunqaaq*; **illustrate with a** ~ atekngui-, yaarui-; **wooden** ~ equaq
storyteller: qulirarta
stout: **be** ~ akitmirnarqe-
stove: keñervik, kumaqayuk, pelit'aaq; **camp** ~ **or cook** ~ kaassalinaq, kenircuun; ~ **for heating and cooking** kaminaaq, kaminiq; **get burned on the** ~ paliryi-; **draft hole in** ~ cup'urilleq; **stoke-hole of** ~ murirvik; **turn down** ~ cuyute-, suyute-
stovepipe: apsirvik, puyirvik; ~ **damper** umkaryaraq
stow: qungate-
straddling: amelmig-
straight: **be** ~ naker-, nalqig-; **be in a line (not necessarily ~)** yaaqliqe-; **go** ~ **path** nak'ri-; ~ **handle** epu shaft; **go in** ~ **line** naki-²; ~ **log from a spruce sapling** unrapigaq; ~ **stretch in a river** nakerneq, nakirneq; ~ **edge** nakissuun; ~ **grained piece of wood** munarciaq, pilugpigaq, unarciaq; **be** ~, **young, and flawless** sanqegg-; "It goes forward going ~"

Ciunermikun ayagtuq nak'riluni

- straighten:** ~ it nalqigte-; ~ **things out** eqte⁻²; ~ **out a person's behavior** kitugte-; ~ **up (person, house)** kenagte-, kenugte-;
arrow shaft ~er nakercaun
- strain:** ataagte-; **show ~ by facial expression** tengugte-; ~ **at the leash** angagte-; ~ **one's muscles** enguga'rte-, nenguga'rte-;
~ **physically, emotionally, in illness, etc.** caknaa-
- strainer:** kataagun; **webbing on ice** ~ nuluq
- strait:** ~ **of water** kangiqaq, kangirrluk, *see Nelson (73)*; **be in desperate** ~s kapia-
- strand:** warp ~ teguneq; ~ **of beads** kakauyaq
- stranded:** be ~ kalivte-
- strange:** be ~ allau-; **find it** ~ qavirtaqe-; **react to a ~ animal** teriir-; ~ **drifter** atertaar(aq*); ~ **thing** allakaq; ~ **thing or person** allayuk; ~ **thing seen for the first time** tangnerrayak
- stranger:** allaneq, aqelqaq, *see Nelson (3)*; **come upon as a ~** yit'e-; **have a ~ come upon one** yit'e-; ~ **seen for the first time** tangnerrayak
- strangle:** avate-, evate-, qemite-
- strap:** **back~ of dog harness** amaquayaq; ~ **for turning shaft of fire-drill** nucugcuutak; **carry with ~s around shoulders** tuskuar-
- straw:** cupun
- streak:** ~ **of color** keptaq; ~ **made by a fish or animal** qavlunaq
- stream:** alirnaq, carvaq, carve-, kuigaar(aq*); **valley with or without a ~** kuignayuk; ~ **forth** puyiar-; ~ **with a strong current** carvaq; **have light ~ing out of it** qamurrir-; **stinky mud found in ~** maralruyak
- strength:** cacet-, kayu, piniq, piniun; **barely have ~** artuqlite-; **bow with ivory backing for ~** cugalek; **lack ~** caskite-; **sap one's ~** piniarute-; **to be a certain ~** pita⁻¹; **put one's ~ into something** uqenqar⁻¹
- Streptopus amplexifolius:* atsarrluk
- stress:** ~ **something** arcaqar-
- stretch:** nenge-; **form to ~ skins** aquun¹; ~ **(it)** nengte⁻²; ~ **(it) hard** nenguga'rte-; **straight ~ in a river** nakerneq, nakirneq; ~ **a skin by working it with an implement** angiar-; ~ **a skin to dry** ngillar-, nillaq; ~ **one's arms** cagte⁻², yagte-; ~ **out** nengugte-; ~ **out on the ground or ice** civtu-; ~ **the skin over the frame of a kayak** agqe⁻¹
- stretched:** be ~ nenginga-; **sit with legs ~ out** cetungqa-; **flex back when ~ tightly** qelluqniaqar-; **measurement from tip of thumb to tip of index finger when each is ~ away from the other** iqelqin, teklin; **have mouth ~ wide with teeth clamped shut** iryagte⁻¹
- stretcher:** akigaun
- stretching:** **keep on ~** nengulra-; **wood over which a skin is placed for ~** tuluruq; **skin ~ and scraping** assipaq; ~ **one's legs** cetur-; **tool for ~ skin** nengulercissuun; **stakes to hold kayak while ~ the skin onto it** agqun
- strew:** katalurte-; ~ **about** calligte-
- strike:** piquer⁻², piqertur-; ~ **(it) in the N with an object (pb)** -kcugi-; ~ **with an object** kaug-, kaugtur-; ~ **hard with an object** kaug'ag-, kav'ag-; ~ **more than once with an object** kaugtuar-; ~ **repeatedly as with an ice chisel** tugaur-; ~ **with the point of a stick, ice chisel, etc.** tugeq; **thrust out arms as when ~ing someone** yagira-
- string:** nuve-, pelacinak; **kite ~** uskuraq; ~ **for tying** qillrutaq; **spent ammunition shell tied to a piece of ~** qapiamcetaaq; **trigger ~ for squirrel snare** utngugartaq; ~ **dried tomcod or other fish by running the body of one through the gill opening of the next** tavigte-; **marionette on ~** peksetaaq; **game with ~ looped over one foot** cingillertute-; ~ **of beads under jaw** agluir-, agluirun; ~ **of interlaced fish** piiralluk, piirraq; ~ **of small fish arrayed for drying** tupigaq; ~ **of toy** uskuraq; ~ **used in telling ~ stories** aarraq, ayarr'aaq; **toy with ~ through the holes** ller'ar(aq*); ~ **to which something is tethered** nuqsugun; ~ **used in telling stories or making cat's-cradle figures** airraq; ~ed musical instrument qelutviaq; **spruce root used for ~s on guitar-like instrument** negavgun
- stringer:** ~ **above ribs of kayak** avalitaq; ~ **for drying smelt** nuv'in
- stringy:** have ~ feces uskurari-
- strip:** matarte-; **landing ~** mic'araq, miyvik¹; ~ **of dried fish** palak'aaq; **salted and dried salmon ~** culunallraq, taryiraq; **unsalted ~ of fish flesh without skin, hung to dry** kiarneq; **good-quality ~ of wood** ciqsaneq; **keel ~** pirlak; **split ~ of spruce** cigyak; ~ **of willow bark** alek, allek; **thin ~ of wood** avqaar(aq*); **flexible wood ~ for making trap** nemerciq; ~ **bare** mayar-, gayaru, wayar-; **folded ~ enclosing edge of fabric** menglailitaq; ~ **of calfskin on parka** manurun; ~ **of dried swan-foot skin** it'galqinraq; ~ **of fur between ruff and hood of parka** menglairun; ~ **of hairless**

skin on skin boot menglerin; ~ of otter fur above cuff of parka sleeve kaunguaq; ~ of otter fur across chest and back of parka keggacilleq; wide ~ of otter fur on parka tungunqucuk; ~ of sinew used for making thread cigyak; ~ on a garment pinevyak; ~ of seal blubber uquviarrluk; ~ of rendered seal blubber tangeq, tangevkayak, tangviaq; ~ of sealskin to pull kayak cover seam tight palliun

stripe: keptaq; ~ on cloth kumgaq

striped: spirally ~ bearded seal nemercauk; ~ broadcloth ellutmuayaaq, tiiguayaaq; ~ cloth tiik; ~ jellyfish qengaryak; sculpin with ~ markings tuqumkassua; ~ thin cloth ik'aruaq

strips: cut into ~ kelve-; ~ of a fish trap tungite-; parka hood decoration of ~ of calfskin kakaulyaq; parka of ~ of seal and fish skin ellangraq; ~ of calfskin on tundra parka agun², aquun², ellutmuag; blubber or flipper ~ in seal oil uullaq

strive: kayumigte-¹; ~ to look nice tangnircar-

Strix nebulosa: atkuliggiiq, takvialnguar(aq*)

stroke: suffer a ~ nal'aqerte-; ~ gently once ellai-; ~ gently more than once ellaigar-; ~ gently on the head cangig-; take ~ in swimming or with paddle pakiur-; device used for ~ing ellaissuun

stroll: pekara-; take leisurely ~ ayangssi-; go outside for a ~ cellamqaci-

strong: be ~ akitmirnarqe-, cacetu-, castu-, kayu-, pilgu-, tukni-

strong: be physically ~ nuki-, pinir-; ~ person kayuli; ~, capable person ukisqaq; be ~ and healthy yuutu-; be ~ and unwavering tacestu-; be ~ (in any sense) tukni-; be ~ (of coffee, tea) cur-, ecur-; get ~ (of wind) kayunge-; stream with a ~ current carvaq; have a ~ current carvanir-; have a very ~ current carevpag-; have a ~ impact tunertu-; not have a ~ impact tunerkite-; ~ wind blowing in face meq'urtua-; smell or taste ~ of N (pb) -rpagnite-; smell ~ly of N (pb) -rpagninarqe-

structure: center beam of ~ agluq; temporary ~ qasgiarneq; "leprous" disease of ~s uquggluk

struggle: ~ to function cakner-

strum: suddenly ~ on something geluqlite-

strut: ~ in kayak nutengqupagta, pakigvik, tukervik

Stuart Is.: Qikertarpak

stub: ~ toe putukite-

stubborn: be ~ pamaite-

stuck: be ~ napte-; get ~ in something that is too small caltuqite-, tastuqite-; get ~ penetrating something napackar-; get ~ in soft mud angayite-; ice that surfaces after being ~ to bottom tumarneq; poles ~ in the ground to support kayak tatkiq; ice ~ all winter on the mud nepillineq; object ~ between teeth kumkailiq, kumkaq; get food ~ in throat tumite-, tuvculir-; get bone ~ in throat enrte-; pole ~ into ground for Bladder Feast kagaciqaq, kangaciqaq; be ~ open qiqli-; have oil or fat ~ to it cupe-³

stuck-up: be ~ piuviyucug-

student: elicaraq, elitnauraq, eskuularaq, naaqilria, skuularaq

study: elicar-, elicungcar-, elissar-; ~ (attend school) elitnaur-

stuff: kuir-, qerte-

stuffed: be ~ umci-; be ~ into something qerringa-

stuffy: have a ~ nose umgi-; be ~ epsalngunarqe-

stumble: qutailqite-

stump: naparyalleq; tree ~ acilquq, mimernaq, nasqunaq, qamiqurna, tallirnaq

stunned: be ~ ii-

stunted: become ~ kuc'uqerte-

stupid: be ~ puqiate-, quannga-, umyuarite-, umyugaite-; ~ person qutuk; do ~ things kin'anga-

sturdy: be ~ matngaite-; not be ~ camlaate-

stutter: imtuqar-, qanerciigate-, qaneryaaqe-

sty: cenkutak, cinkutak, iissuaq

style: dance in the traditional Eskimo ~ yuraq

styloid processes: teggenquq, umarneq

subject: ~ matter taught elicaun, elitnaurun; ~ of a traditional story quliraq¹; be ~ to seizures qistetu-

submarine: angllurayuli

submerge: angllur-; **be ~d** murungqa-

subpoena: PINRICUNAILNGUQ QANERCETAARVIIM TAISQUTII

subside: puvair-; **~ (of bad weather)** kuk'arte-

subsistence: pingnatugyaraq; **live by ~** yuungnaqe-; **take part in ~ activities** pingnatug-; **what one has obtained (as by ~)** unangkengaq; **~ hunting device** angussaagun

substance: impure ~ cirila

substitute: cimi; **~ aa for ai in Yup'ik words** paarte-; **~d item** cimi, pinca; **mispronounce by ~ing** g, gg, and k for r, rr, and q pilegte-

subtract: ~ from ilangarte-

subtraction: auḡ'ariyaraq

successful: ~ **person** elluatug; ~ **hunter** nukalpiaq, tuvraq; **less ~ hunter** nukasegauciq

such: **be ~ as to cause one to feel it is feasible** alagnarqe-; **be ~ as to cause one to feel shy or respectful** takarnarqe-; **be ~ that one doesn't want him or it around** aviranarqe-; **be ~ that one prefers it or favors it** nakmignarqe-

suck: melug-¹, mug-; **~ air through saliva** nualiu-; **~ on breast or bottle** aamaq, emuk; **creature that will ~ the blood from one's big toe** meriiq; **eat marrow or brains by ~ing** pateq; **~ing in** qalemqar-

sucker: longnose ~ cungartak; **small type of ~ fish** nepcaq

suckle: aamaq, amnga, emuk

sudden: **happen all of a ~** taviir(ar)te-; **react vocally to a ~** chill imuqite-, imurtua-; **have ~ enthusiasm** ilunge-; **for there to be ~ gusts** kenegnira-; **make a ~ move** pek'arte-; **~ noise** migpak; **have sharp ~ pain** cugite, cuite-, kakivkar-, kap'liqe-; **recurring sharp ~ pain** akngikutak

suddenly: alqunaq; **crush or squash ~** pasqerte-; **darken ~** talkar-; **die ~** piaqur-; **for something to happen ~** piquer-¹; **for weather to ~ turn bad** ellaqerrute-; **get scared ~** alingallag-; **leave or start ~** ayaga'rte-, eg'arte-²; **turn ~** caq'iqerte-; V ~ (pb) -knig-, -qerte-; V ~ **and surprisingly (pb)** -llag-; V ~ **and willfully (pb)** -ler-, -ter-; ~ **appear** alairte-; **for weather to ~ become calm** cirimci-; ~ **become very angry** eq'urte-; ~ **break apart** kevkarte-; **for pit to ~ cave in** irniqu-; ~ **cease wanting to V (pb)** -yuumiir(ar)te-; ~ **come to the surface** pugler-; ~ **die** alqunaqar-, qilqar-; ~ **embrace** qes'arte-; ~ **fall from a height** ig'arte-; ~ **fall on one's knee(s)** ciisqumillag-; ~ **feel homesick** cup'gallag-, cup'garte-; ~ **follow** maligarte-; ~ **get an idea** umyuanga'rte-; ~ **get angry** cuaqerte-, qenqerte-; ~ **go slack** qac'uqerte-; ~ **make noise** nepsallag-; ~ **open one's eyes** uigarte-; ~ **or abruptly leave behind** uniarte-; ~ **stand up** nang'erte-; ~ **or accidentally put weight on (it)** niikar-; ~ **panic** tavicillag-; ~ **release** pegler-; ~ **rock** uvqercug-; ~ **say something** qanerter-; ~ **steal** tegelkar-; ~ **strum on something** qeluqlite-; ~ **twist** qip'arte-; ~ **wander** tarriarte-

suffer: metqe-; ~ **a chill** pacsaqar-, patsaqar-; ~ **a stroke** nal'aqerte-; ~ **aches and pains** qelluqite-; ~ **anguish** cungarteqe-; ~ **asthma or breathing difficulty** anerniqe-; ~ **delirium** qinuciara-; ~ **famine** kaig-, kainiqe-; ~ **from a phobia** nangyartar-; ~ **from an excess** aminariqe-; ~ **from arthritis or other bone pain** [e]ngllugtur-, enliqe-, enllugtur-, ngell'ugtur-, usguniqe-; ~ **from N (pb)** -tevkar-; ~ **from the lack of N or V (pb)** -illiqe-; ~ **great thirst** qulig-; ~ **hardship or discomfort** makugte-; ~ **hunger** kainiqe-; ~ **pain** akngia-, keggirciur-, kirciur-, nangteqe-; ~ **recurring sudden sharp pain** akngikutak; ~ **severe muscle cramps** qeluarci-; ~ **the lack of the quality of being V (pb)** -alliqe-; ~ **the V-ing of something (pb)** -i-²

sufficient: ~ **pelts to make a parka** naaneq

suffocate: epe-

sugar: caarralaq, qamcetaaq, saarralaq; **add ~** saarralir-; **mixture of ~, berries, and seal oil** akutauqmak, uqiinaq, uquinaq, uqumleq; **mixture of ~, berries, seal oil, shortening, fish, etc.** amekaq; **mixture of ~, crushed aged fish eggs with crushed berries and seal oil** passiaq; **cooked mixture of ~, fish eggs, flour, seal oil** atsiuraq; **be ~y** saarralarnarqe-

suitable: **be ~** cakarnir-; **something that is ~** engelqaq, kengelqaq; **be ~ weather** ellamanarqe-

suitcase: akluviik, yaassiigek

sulfur: quluuraq

sulk: luqsaqerte-, nengar-, qennguar-; ~ **with head down** kucungniigar-

summer: kiak; **all last ~** kiakvaq; **become ~** kiag-, kiak; **next ~** kiaku; **spend the ~** kiagi-; **whole ~** kiagpak; ~ **pants** atasuak; ~ **thing** kiagtaq; **thing of last ~** kiagcetaq*, kiallaq*; **stay in the village in ~** kii-⁴; **holiday celebrated in ~ or fall** Ingula(q); **holiday celebrated in late ~, fall, or winter** Petugtaq²; **slow song sung in the fall or ~** ingulaun; **squirrel with bright spots (in ~)** usraqpakiiqertellria; **refrain from having seal oil until ~** umciging-a-; ~ **fish camp** kiagvik; **structure at ~ fish camp** qasgiarneq

summit: kangeq

summon: tuqluq; ~ a dog qalmar-; ~ed by a shaman yuun

sun: akerta, cinguruuq, macaq, puqlaneq, *see Khromchenk (14), Wrangell (18), Orlov (22)*; **sun: be burned by the** ~ palircima-; **dried fish burned by the** ~ ekiarneq; **expose to the heat of the** ~ maci-; **halo around** ~ kalukaq³; **rise (of ~)** pit'e-²; **set (of ~)** teve-; **shelter from** ~ talite-; **there is an eclipse of the** ~ AKERTA NALAUQ; **warm self in the** ~ akercir-; ~ **column** AKERTEM AYARUA; ~ **sits low** AKERTA AQUMUQ; **for ~ to be shining** macaq; **for ~ to start rising higher and staying up longer** nutnger-; **wooden visor against ~'s glare** elqiaq*

Sunday: Agayuneq

sung: song ~ **during Messenger Feast to ask for specific gifts** yuarukar(aq*)

sunk: be ~ into mud qap'ite-

sunlight: bright ~ akervak

sunny: be ~ akercir-; **be very** ~ akervag-

sunstroke: *see Drebert (11)*

suntanned: be ~ paliryi-; **get** ~ palirte-

superb: ~! aspiar!, asqapiar!

superior: feel ~ to pinagte-, tangemcuke-; **act ~ toward (him)** yuunguite-

supernatural: fly by ~ means luumar-; **go to realm below by** ~ powers aciirute-; ~ **presence** aliurtuq; **experience a ~ presence** aliurtur-; **take ~ revenge** avnir-

supernumerary: ~ **tooth** qugcuun

supervisor: murilkista

supper: atakutaq; **eat** ~ atakutar-

supplement: (n) avukaq, (v) au-, avu-, qivir-

supplies: get supplies from distant place aqvai-; **take ~ on ahead** payigte-, qanii-

supply: winter ~ cumrun; ~ of N (pb) -un; **supply object with N (pb)** -kite-¹; **concerned about ~ of necessities** cumerte-

support: ayagta, nayumiaqe-, paug-; **aft keel ~ of kayak** kaviaruaq; **rib ~ in boat** nalmak; **back ~** qetqailitaq; **have someone to ~ one** qagatengqerr-; **lamp ~** nanilraq; **rifle or arrow ~** irunguaq²; **source of moral ~** cacetuqun; ~ **oneself with one's hands resting on something** ayaper-; ~ **it by putting it on something** tulurte-; **be ~ed by something** tulur-; **be ~ed by being put on something** tulungqa-; **arch ~ bed of sled** napu; **walk ~ing oneself** enikur(ar)-; ~ing oneself on one's elbow iggag-; ~ing post of bench in men's community house palan; **lashing of kayak hatch to its ~s** tupiutaq; **log that ~s planks that cover the fire pit** tugeryaraq

suppose: I ~ ikika; **what is ~d to happen** pillerkaq; **do other than what one is ~d to do** kenlu; **do opposite of what one is ~d to do** mumiksag-

surf: tag'aq

surf scoter: akacakayak, cingayak

surface: puge-, qaa-², qai-; **bang head repeatedly on a ~** puucukcuarute-; **blackfish coming to the ~** puga^e; **break through a ~** pinvute-; **bring to the ~** pugte-; **come to the ~** qaivar-; **ice that comes loose from the bottom and rises to the ~** pugteqrun; **implement to catch fish swimming near the ~** cetugnaq; **underground dweller who knocks on the earth's ~** tukriayuli; **upright projection from a ~** napanguyaq; **roll around on any ~** akaguar-; **skip, skim, or fly over the ~** kat'ag-; **something used as a working ~** alliaq; **stretch a skin spread out on a ~** angiar-; **suddenly come to the ~** pugler-; **skim the ~ of liquid** pugyar-, punerte-; **fish oil taken from ~ of broth** uquaq; **brush off evils from the ~ of one's body** ellug-; **glide over the ~ of snow, ice, or water** ikamtag-; **be put on ~ of the ice** tulungqa-; **support something by putting it on ~ of the ice** tulurte-; **chew snow where food was frozen to ~** mangirrar-; **line of snares above ~** negaraq*; **streak or wake made on the ~ by a fish or animal** qavlunaq; **rest face on hand with elbow on a ~** ayakut'e-; **ice pieces that have ~d after being stuck to bottom** tumarneq; ~d seal puga^e

surgery: undergo or perform ~ pilagtur-

Surnia ulula: eskaviaq, mengqucivak, qaku'urtaq

surpass: anagte-; **be peeved over being ~ed** cumilngu-

surprise: alapen'erte-; **my ~** qayuwa; **V to the ~ of others (pb)** -maar(ar)-; ~ **visitor** alangru; **be ~d** alangaar-; **be ~d at** irr'ike-

surprising: actually V, as ~ as it may seem (pb) -pigainar-; **V suddenly and ~ (pb)** -llag-

surround: for pack ice to ~ and trap one mallgute-

surrounding: go to a height to scan the ~ area qikerte-; **for tracks to become hard and elevated as ~ snow sinks** nalugarui-; **survey one's ~s** nacete-, naste-

survey: ~ **one's surroundings from a height** nacete-, naste-; ~ **taker** apqaurta
surveyor: nunaliurta
survive: anag-; **go somewhere else to escape famine and** ~ anangniar-; **try to** ~ anangnaqe-; ~ **famine** kanar-³
suspect: kamake-, paci-, pacike-; ~ **(it)** paqnake-; **search ~ed persons** yuarii-
suspended: **be** ~ aga-; **dust** ~ **in air** makuaq; **snares** ~ **above water** negaraq*; **crystal** ~ **in water** makuaq
suspenders: macaaskaq*, mataaskaq*, pataaskaq*
suspicion: **cause** ~ kamanarqe-; **act so not to cause** ~ kamanaircar-
suspicious: **feel** ~ kamayug-; **tend to be** ~ kamatar-; **be** ~ **of (him)** kamake-
sustenance: **seek** ~ nerangnaqe-
swale: terlak
swallow: (*v*) ige-; **repeatedly** ~ igmar-; ~ **with a gurgling sound** lurlur-; ~ **with difficulty** tuqniar-
swallow (bird): igkaralek, sangupaluq, tulukarnarar(aq*), *see Marsh (5)*; **bank** ~ aguumar(aq*); **barn** ~ ekvigtaar(aq*),
 ngel'ulluir(aq*); **tree** ~ equgmelnguq*, qugmelnguq*, qungmelnguayaaq
swamp: angayaq, imarrluk, lurrluk, puglernerq; **get ~ed** qaluryarqe-; **be ~ed with work** tuave-; ~y **place** kiciggluk
swan: caqulegpak; **tundra** ~ qugyuk; ~ **quill** qugyinraq*; ~-**foot skin** it'galqinraq
swarm: mikur-
swat: ~ **oneself in a steambath** taarri-
sway: angasaar-
swear: acivaqanir-; ~ **at** nunur-¹; ~ **(a promise)**
 akqe-; ~ **truthfulness or loyalty** ukvernarcar-
sweat: ceq, cer-, [e]ceq, esseq, seq; **be covered with** ~ kiirtevkcar-; **swat self in sweatbath to stimulate ~ing** taarri-
sweatbath: maqi; **hat worn in** ~ **and gear used in** ~ maqissuun; **take a** ~ maqi-; **take** ~ **with dry heat** mastar-
sweater: essmataq, essvataq, laamiq, qallissaaq, uvrur-
sweaty: **be** ~ kiiryug-; **feel hot and** ~ kiirniur-; **suffer a chill from going outside when** ~ pacsaaq-, patsaaq-
Swede: Yaarayuli
sweep: canir-², kagi-
sweet: **be** ~ ituk, saarralarninarqe-; ~ **thing** saarralarninarqellria; ~ **sea anemone** qacautaq; **certain** ~ **plant used in**
 "**Eskimo ice cream**" neqnirliaq; ~ **fruit** neqavruq; **be sensitive (of teeth to ~s)** keggsagar-; ~ **green plant collected**
 from mouse caches aatuuyaarpak; **be** ~ **or otherwise pleasant to eat** neqnirqe-; **fruit canned in** ~ **syrup** neqavruq;
 ~(s) neqnirqellria
sweetheart: angayuurraq
swell: puve-; **ocean** ~ yuulraaq; **ice that breaks after ocean** ~ culugcineq, manigaq, tualleq; ~ **(of prostate)** qugar-; ~ **up**
 puvute-
swiftly: ~ **walk over thin ice** cialiur-
swim: kuimar-; ~ **bladder** qatneq²; ~ **from one shore to another** nalug-²; ~ **on one's back** qetermiar-; ~ **with the tail**
 flapping papanglug-; ~ **in a direct line from one point to another** kuime-; **bearded seal that ~s on its back**
 papangluaq
swimming: **go into the ocean** ~ pakig-; **implement to catch fish** ~ **near the surface** cetugnaq; **bearded seal** ~ **with a cub**
 on her back qamuqataq; **bearded seal** ~ **near an ice floe on which her pup is lying** uginagumaq; **streak or wake**
 made by a fish or animal ~ **at or just below the surface** qavlunaq; **take strokes in** ~ pakiur-
swing: aaluuyaaq; ~ **(at play)** aalukuyaq; ~ **(recreation equipment)** aalukuyaq
swishing: **make a** ~ **sound** sugg'agte-
switch: **steambath** ~ piqrutaq, taarrin
swollen: ~ **lymph node in the neck** qenercinrraq*
swoop: ~ **down** ellu'urte-
sword: nuussirpak
symbol: alngaq, igaq
symmetry: **lack** ~ cangungqa-; **lacking** ~ cangur-
syndrome: **fetal alcohol** ~ TAANGAM ANGLICURLAGCETELLRA QUMIULLRANI
syrup: paatakaa; **fruit canned in sweet** ~ neqavruq

T

Tabanus atratus: ilairtayuli

table: estuuluq, neresvik, nervik, stuuluq; ~ **leg** iru; **be perched on a** ~ uginga-; **rest face on hand with elbow resting on** ~ ayakut'e-; **set the** ~ qanciur-

Tachycineta bicolor: kauturyar(aq*), qugmelnguq*, qungmelnguayaaq

tag: **a game animal** cavigcir-; **big game** ~ UNGUNGSSIM AMIAN CAVIGTAA; **game of** ~ akimitagaq, alakiitaaq, yakiitaaq; **play** ~ agtuqtaar-, angumayutar-, mayarcetaar-, ulakitaar-, yakiicimaagute-; **act of ~ging in game** yakiitaaq; **skin** ~ ut'rutaq

tail: ~ **of animal or kayak** pamyuq; ~ **part of a fish** nuugyuk; **caudal flexure, where fish** ~ **joins the body** nuuksuk, papsalquq; **fish just in front of the** ~ kep'neq; **swim with the** ~ **flapping** papanglug-; **dried fish** ~ pamesqatak; **whale** ~ ter'aq; **part of whale's flippers close to** ~ et'raq; ~ **feather of bird** alulaq, teqsuqaq; ~ **fin of an airplane** teqsuqaq; **decorative** ~ **on a parka** pamyurtaq, pequmiutaq

tailbone: pamesquq, pamyuqaq, pamyurrauluk; **human** ~ teryurauluk

tailor: ~ **so as to enlarge** qerrua-

Takchak: **person from ~ area who uses s in many words where other Yup'ik speakers use y** pisalria

take: tegu-; ~ **in** itrute-; ~ **something along with** tapir-; ~ **(it, him) along** egelrute-, malike-; **the path one will** ~ tumkaq; ~ **a big step** amelvag-; ~ **a breath** aneryaar-; ~ **a long time** ak'ani-, ak'anun, akauraurte-, qangni-; ~ **a long time in V-ing** (pb) -naciur-; ~ **a nap** qavamli-; ~ **a peek** qinqar-; ~ **a photograph or X-ray** tarenrair-; ~ **a taste of something with one's fingers** alqimar-; ~ **a V** (pb) -maar-; ~ **advantage of** ellamaaqutke-, ulapeqe-; ~ **aim** uqlir-, urnir-; ~ **along** ang'aqe, qamite-; ~ **along N** (pb) -lgir-; ~ **an item for repair** emute-, muute-; ~ **away** agugar-, aũg'ar-; ~ **away all N from** (it) (pb) -knaggair-; ~ **away from** ilangarte-; ~ **back one's possession** ellmig-; ~ **care** qelketar-; ~ **care of** aangur-, alutuke-, cumike-, qelke-, tupke-; ~ **care of** (it) avaliqe-; ~ **care of someone or something** alutur-; ~ **communion** augtur-; ~ **farther N-ward** (pb) -vaqanir-; ~ **food to** minaq, payugte-; ~ **freely** uyiqe-; ~ **game** pite-, pit'e⁻¹; ~ **hold of one's skirt, raise it, and let fall** elluk'ar-; ~ **in hand** tegu-; ~ **it** kita; **hook to** ~ **killed seals out of water** tegun; ~ **more than what is needed** cingkissaag-; ~ **off** (clothing) gayaru, yuu⁻²; ~ **off in flight** tenge-; ~ **or bring along something** malig-; ~ **or put** (them) **all out** anerqe-, anerqi-; ~ **out from a vessel or container** yuu⁻²; ~ **out(side)** anute-; ~ **over** qasgiiqenge-; ~ **part in subsistence activities** pingnatug-; ~ **pity** (on) kusgu-, kuygu-; ~ **possession of** (it) piksagute-; ~ **precautionary measures** qanirtur-; ~ **revenge** aki-, akinaur-; ~ **shelter** uqite⁻¹; ~ **snuff** meluskaq, peluskaq; ~ **someone's place** nunair-; ~ **something** tegute⁻¹; ~ **something from** allurte-; ~ **strokes in swimming or with a paddle** pakiur-; ~ **supplies on ahead** payigte-, qanii-; ~ **the blame for something** pukiqerte-; ~ **the place of** enair-; **ghost that ~s children** uligiayuli

taken: **something** ~ teguaq; **something ~ along with something else** tapeq; **thing ~ along** malik; **lose something by it's being** ~ away tegui-; **food ~ from mouse caches** uqnaq; **be ~ to court** qanercetaaruma-; **be ~ by supernatural powers** aciirute-

talcum powder: qallaciurrsuun, uuyurcailkun

tale: univkaq, qalamciq, qalangssak

talent: **be of uncertain** ~ maluknarqe-; **be ~ed** pissanqegg-

talk: qalarte-, qallate⁻², qanaa-; **small** ~ qanengssak; ~ **about** kanar⁻⁴; ~ **about** (it), **omitting certain things** pugurtar-; **something to ~ about** qanerkaq; ~ **about what someone did** apervikua-; ~ **back** kiumra-, naigte-; ~ **in a voice audible**

to one's listener but not to a third party tarirte-; ~ **quietly** qanepsug-; ~ **to** ulupirute-; ~ **to (him)** qanrute-; ~ **without being invited to speak** lurirte-; **person who ~s a lot** qanerpak; **be ~ed about** qanrutkuma-; **refrain from ~ing about something** qul'ar-; **catch a person ~ing about one** terrigte-

talkative: **be** ~ qanrenqegg-; **be very** ~ cuqulaate-; ~ **person** kegg'leralnguq*

tall: **be** ~ acetu-, cugtu-, kanarte⁻², kuki-, sugtu-; **be** ~ **(of inanimate object)** astu-; ~ **coarse grass** englullinr(aq*), patugpak; **in ~ grass up to one's N (pb)** -kiirar-; ~ **plant with alternate leaves** atsarrluk; ~ **thin pail** qugtuqaruaq; ~**est one** cuginqurraq

tall cottongrass: iitaq*, pekneq

tallow: kaugaq, tunuq, tunuquyugaq, see *Wrangell (14)*; ~ **from outside of stomach** kenyaun

talon: cetumquq, pekugkalleg

tamarack: quarnaq

tame: **be** ~ nuyurrite-

Tamiasciurus hudsonicus: qiguiq*

tan: ~ **a skin by scraping it** cakivte-, cakuug-, calugte-, iquite-; ~ **with urine** see *Petroff (12)*

tangle: ~ **remover** tegurciurun

tangled: **be** ~ ilag-, ilar-; **be tightly** ~ tegute⁻²; **have** ~ **hair** nekavli-

tank: taingkaq; **fuel** ~ uqirvik, uqurvik; **water transporting** ~ mertarcuun

tanned: **moose hide** ~ **on both sides** qatviaq; ~ **skin of the bearded seal** naterkaq, nat'rarka

tanner: qatviista

tannin: tumagaq

tanning: **tool blade used with** ~ **board** cakivun; **homemade curved** ~ **tool** alliq; ~ **tool blade** cakivun, cakivquun; ~ **tool for softening and stretching skin** nengulercissuun

tantrum: **have a** ~ umyuanqutag-

tape: **sticky** ~ nepcetaaq, nepyun

tape recorder: erinairissuun, taktassiarcuun

taper: ~ **off game**-; ~**ed end** nuvv'ilir-, nuvv'iliraq; ~**ed part of kayak** qamenquq

tapeworm: qumaq

tar: taq; **coat with** ~ taarte-

target: iimiuyuq, napataq, yuq'uq; **overshoot the** ~ qulruarte-; **shoot short of a** ~ ukatrute-

tarpaulin: kangciraq, patukutaq, qanakutaq, qatviaq; **shelter made from a** ~ naliguyaq; ~ **used on a sled or boat** cingyaaq

tarry: mulu-, nulte-, qangni-

tarsus: tumarneq

tart: qunackegg-

task: **assign a** ~ **to** ciqima-; **ask to perform a** ~ ellimer-; ~ **done** caliaq; ~ **to be done** cakngarkaq, caliarkaq

tassel: alngaq, kiistaq, kistaq; ~ **on parka:** avan, avata^e, megcugtaq, miryaruq, mumeq, pitgarcuun, qemirrlugun

taste: alme-, elpegnaur-, elpegniur-, naspaa-, naspete-, pitassiar-, taku⁻², tepci-, uig-, uigtua-; **eat something to remove the** ~ **of what one ate previously** qecirniir-; **sneak a** ~ alemqar-; **try to identify a** ~ elpegniur-; ~ **like N (pb)** -cugninarqe-, -cugnite-, -ninarqe-, -nite-, -rpagnite-; ~ **of seal oil** civacugnilarqe-; ~ **sour** quunarqe-

tattered: **person with** ~ **clothing** ilgulgaq

tattle: elillgia-

tattoo: eyaq, yar-; **chin** ~ tamlurun, tap'luquityaq

taut: **be** ~ cagni-; ~ **membrane** eciaq

tavern: aqumgaurvik

tax: akiliquraun; ~ **collector** AKILIQURAUTNEK QUYURCISTA

tea: caayyuq, saayyuq, yuurqaq, see *Nelson (46)*; **drink** ~ carca-, sarrsa-; **be strong (of ~)** cur-, ecur-; **be weak (of ~)** ecuite-;

bread to be eaten with ~ aukaq, avukaq, tevuq; **Labrador** ~ naunrakayak; **have only** ~ merr'arar(ar)-; **cup for** ~ yuurqaun; **drink** ~ **using a saucer** pelutsiaq; **sip hot drink such as** ~ yuurqaq

teach: apertuute-, elicar-, elicungcar-, elissar-, elitnaur-; ~ **(it)** elitnaurutke-; ~ **a lesson** ellangcar-

teacher: elicarista, elissarista, elitnaurista, eskuularista, naaqista, skuularista

teaching: qanruiyun

teakettle: saayirissuun

teal: ~ **duck** qiugtalek, *see Adams (27)*; **green-winged** ~ cikiutnaar(aq*), kemeksungiarraq, tengesqaar(aq*)

team: **dog running loose alongside a** ~ kilgaakuirta

teapot: cainiguaq, saanigguuaq, saayirissuun

tear: (*v*) alleg-, caqirte-², itegte-; **accidental** ~ allganeq; ~ **a little** alkar-; ~ **up on purpose** allgur-; ~ **with force** alpag-²; **reinforcement to prevent** ~ing allegyailkutaq

tear: ~ **duct** aluviliyaraq, qipalluraq; **be** ~ful qiacua-; **be** ~y-eyed aluviliur-; **teardrop:** aluvik

tease: papsitaar-, picetaar-, tarike-; ~ **a cousin** ilangciar(ar)-; ~ **in a friendly way** ilangciar(ar)-; **provoke by** ~ing qinucetaar-

teenager: ayagyuaq, ayanerraaq*; **male** ~ yun'errar(aq*)

teeter-totter: aassektaq, assungutaaq, iipuuyaaq, ipuuyaaq

teeth: **be ferocious with its** ~ keggusu-; **brush the** ~ kegguciuur-; **comb with widely spaced** ~ tegurciurun; **object stuck between the** ~ kumkailiq, kumkaq; **remove an object from between one's** ~ kumkaili-; **have sensitive** ~ keggagar-; **part of drill held with** ~ neg'utaq; **squash lice with one's** ~ pukite-; **work on the** ~ kegguciuur-; ~ **clamped shut** iryagte-¹

telephone: qanercuun

telescope: qinrun

television: tiiviiq

tell: univkaq; ~ **him** qanrute-; ~ **(him) about something that happened** qalamcite-; ~ **(him) something** upute-²; ~ **a baby to drink** em'a; ~ **a lie** iqlu; ~ **a legend** quliri-; ~ **a story with story knife** yaarui-; ~ **a story through songs and drumming** anqarar-; ~ **stories, illustrating them with a story knife** atekngui-; ~ **a string story** aarraaq, airraq, ayarr'aaq; **string used in** ~ing stories aarraaq; ~ **about (it)** qanrutke-; ~ **about what one foresees while beating a drum** qalur(ar)-; ~ **how something is** qaite-; ~ **it (the story)** qanemcike-; **tend to** ~ lies iqlungar-; ~ **on someone behind his back** elillgia-; ~ **not to do things** inerqua-, inerqur-; ~ **someone what someone else has said behind his back** kelgur-; ~ **to do something** alarqur-, alerqur-, ellimer-; ~ **to hurry** ampiir-, kiikiar-; ~ **what gifts they want after the Messenger Feast** Kevgiruaq; ~ **what to do** apertuute-; ~ **no one about** igigtaun

teller: bank~ akiliurta

temper: lose one's ~ cuaqerte-; **be even** ~ed qenngaite-

temperature: atmospheric ~ KIIREM CUQII; **body** ~ PUQLAM CUQII; **mirage effect of** ~ inversion inivkaq

temple: (anatomical) ayakutar(aq*)

temporary: bin used for ~ storage of fish qikutaq; ~ **above-ground structure at fish camp** qasgiarneq; ~ **body covering** cirukutaq; **make a** ~ patch uqurcir-; ~ **snow shelter** aniguyaaq

tempt: pissuar-; ~ **(to sin)** assiilngircetaar-

temptation: picetaarun

ten: qula^e; **cost** ~ dollars qullsur-; ~ **in cards** qula^e

tend: auluke-; ~ **to V** (*pb*) -yug-; ~ **to V a lot** (*pb*) -tar-¹; ~ **not to V** (*pb*) -taite-²; ~ **not to cause one to V** (*pb*) -naite-; ~ **to be V** (*pb*) -myugte-; ~ **to believe things** ukvertar-; ~ **to bite** keggusu-; ~ **to cause one to V** (*pb*) -narqe-; ~ **to find things funny** temcitar-; ~ **to list (of a boat)** inaryug-; ~ **to stagger** ayaluryug-; ~ **to worry** pengegtar-; ~, **watch, or babysit** munaqe-

tender: ~ **new grass** vesraya(g)aq*; **cook to** ~ize qacngercetaar-

tendon: ivaluq, yualuq; **Achilles** ~ kitngilqitaaq; ~ **under tongue** qelutaraq

tense: become ~ teggia-; **relax from being** ~ pet'nge-; ~ **up** tegg'i-; ~ **up the muscles** tunglar-

tension: spring under ~ qelun¹; **cock a device under** ~ petengtaq; **strum on something under** ~ qeluqlite-

tent: nalik, palatkaa, pelatekaq, qanakvaggaaq; **fish-skin parka that could serve as a** ~ qerrlurcaq; **creature that will suck one's blood if one has no water in his** ~ meriiq; **pitch a** ~ pelatekiur-; **mosquito-net** ~ tupiq'uyaaq; **canvas** ~ fabric pelatekarkaun; ~ **stake** kuuliaq; ~ **pole**, *see Nelson (104)*

tenth: (one or part) qulngurun

term: ariva-², qanruciq; **it is** ~ wagg'uq

terminally ill: become ~ tautunrir-

terminate: ~ **someone's public service** aqumci-

terminology: aperyaraq; ~ **for days of the week** ernercuun

tern: Aleutian ~ or arctic ~ civtulgaq, nacallngaar(aq*), tegalqingayar(aq*), teqiyaar(aq*)

terrain: all~ vehicle akagyaralek

terrible: be shocked when something ~ happens navakar-

test: ~ fishing neqengqertassiyaraq; ~ **how V (it) is** (pb) -taciara-, -tassiir-; ~ **ways of doing something** caqtaar-

testicle: iguuk, ingcu

testify: apervikua-

tether: petuk, uskuraq; **rope to which something is ~ed** nuqsugun; **thing that is ~ed** petugaq

texture: be too hard in ~ tegke-

textured lungwort: qelquaq

Thaleichthys pacificus: cemerliq, cimigliq, qimaruaq

than: *localis case* (see Endings section)

thank: ~ (him) quyavike-

thank goodness: say “~” anirtaar-; **thank goodness!** anirta

thank you: quyana, see Orlov (15); **thank you!** tallurna

thankful: be ~ quya-; **cause one to be ~** quyanarqe-; **be ~ to (him)** quyavike-

Thanksgiving: Quyayaraq

that: see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; **be ~** tamatuu-; ~ **is to say** wagg’uq; ~ **one** tamana, tauna; **be be ~ one** taungu-; **from ~ time on** tuakenirnek; **be ~ V (pb)** -ta-²; ~ **which has been V-ed (pb)** -aq¹; ~ **which is even with** nalle-; ~ **which is to be V-ed (pb)** -arka-; ~ **which will V (pb)** -arka-

that’s: ~ **all** ak’ami’i, tava-i, tua-i; ~ **enough** tava-i, tua-i; ~ **fine by me** watua; ~ **great!** iicill’er; ~ **what you get** tauḡak’estauna; ~ **what you say** telt

thaw: urug-, urugcir-; **for it to be spring thaw** emiqar-, miiqar-; **have ~ed** uruuma-; ~ed and refrozen ice cikullaq; ~ed spot on tundra in spring cingallineq; ~ed patch urunqiq

the: ~ **end** ak’ami’i; ~ **good word** Qaneryaraqegtaar(aq*); ~ **innermost thing** ilulirneq; ~ **Morning Star** Agyarpak; ~ **most V of possessors (pb)** -neq³; ~ **one there** tamana; ~ **one to the north** qagna; ~ **one up back there** pamyurtaq; ~ **one up there above** pagna, pakemna; ~ **one who is V-ing (pb)** -lria; ~ **one(s) most V (pb)** -lqurraq*, -nqurraq*; ~ **Savior** anirturta; ~ **way to use an ice chisel** tugneq; ~ **world** nunarpak

theater: movie ~ suurvik, tangercetaarvik, tangrruarvik; ~ **manager** tangrrualurta

“theft mark”: teglek

them: see Appendix 1 on personal pronouns, and endings section; ellait

themselves: ellmek; ~ (plural) ellmeng

then: ava(ni); **thing from ~** taumiqlak; **well ~, and ~** tava-i; ~ **again** tuamta-llu

Theragra chalcogramma: kalagaq

there: see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; tava(ni), tua(ni); ~ (at that place immediately known to listener) tamaa(ni); **over ~** ama(ni), yaa(ni); **the one over ~** ingna; **thing from ~** taumiqlak; ~ **it is** kita

thereafter: kiituani

thermometer: NENGLEM CUQYUTII; **atmospheric ~** KIIREM CUQCAUTII; **fever ~** PUQLAM CUQCAUTII

thermos: puqlassuun

these: see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; ukut; **be ~** waniwau-; **these (extended)** makut

they: see Appendix 1 on personal pronouns, and endings section; ellait

thick: **be ~** can’u-, mamtu-; **be ~ and tough** qecigtu-; **be ~ and viscous** elnguq, nelnguq; **be ~ in diameter** celleg-, cilleg-, elleg-; ~ **layer of walrus skin** kaugpak, kauk; ~ **intertwined thread** qip’aq; ~ **shore-fast ice** qayemgu; **have ~ white smoke** itugenqegte-; ~ **blue ice coming from the north** cikulugpiaq, cikurpak; ~ener in cooking kenercetaaq

thicket: go forward through a ~ pula-

thief: tegelciq, tegelkassaagalria, teglessaagta, gayaritulii; **be a ~** teglengar-

thigh: kemegtuqaq, mecangqaq; **back of ~** kingulirneq; **front of ~** ciuqinraq, civuqinraq; ~ **of bird or mammal** mimeq; ~- **high skin boot** at’arrlugaq*, ayagcuun, mamlek

thighbone: qugtuqaq

thimble: akngirnailitaq, curaqaq², kenium, tekrun, tekeq

thin: **be ~** amite-, caneggete-, can’ggete-, can’egte-, cetgate-, mamkite-, qecigkite-, negacungaq; **horizontally striped ~**

ik'aruaq; ~ **cross-sections of kayak ribs** neneq; ~ **flat stone resembling ice** can'ggelngunaq; ~ **flexible sheet of ocean ice** yuulraaq; ~ **line made from seal skins** tapruar(aq*)²; ~ **pail** qugtuqaruaq; ~ **log from a spruce sapling** unrapigaq; ~ **strip of otter fur on parka sleeve** kaunguaq; ~ **strip of wood** avqaar(aq*); ~ **necked clam** uviluq; ~ **overhanging ice edge** icineq; ~ **ned to serve as a handle** uluryarutaq; **paddle with blade that gets ~ner toward tip** quagciruaq; **make ~ner ekiarte-**

thin ice: cikuaq, cikulqaraq, cikulraar(aq*), eciq, qenulraar(aq*); **slush under** ~ ac'irutaq²

thing: pi; **old** ~ ak'allaq; **promised** ~ akqun; ~ **carried on one's shoulder** equk, quuk; ~ **from there or then** taumiqlak; ~ **held by biting** keggmiaq; ~ **held in the mouth** qanermiaq; ~ **held in one's N (pb)** -mik; ~ **like N (pb)** -aq³, -nguaq, -pcuaq, -uaq, -yak, -yuk; ~ **made by possessor** piliaq; ~ **made of fish skin** iqertaq; ~ **near the person being spoken to** tauna; ~ **of a human** yinraq*, yinraq*; ~ **of intense interest** urenkun; ~ **of last summer** kiagcetaq*, kiallaq*; ~ **of last winter** uksullaq*; ~ **of winter** uksurtaq; ~ **of N (pb)** -llaq*, -taq²; ~ **of the left side** iqsulirneq; ~ **of the past** ak'allaq, univkaraq; ~ **of when (in the past)** qangvallaq; ~ **one has in his eye** ervun; ~ **one puts away** qemak; ~ **or person seen for the first time or not recognized** tangnerraq; ~ **pertaining to N (pb)** -taq²; ~ **right beside** canikliq*; ~ **taken along** malik; ~ **that acts as if it were V (pb)** -yak; ~ **that appears unexpectedly** alangru; ~ **that has drifted or washed ashore** tagcilleq, tep'aq; ~ **that is ready** piqainaq; ~ **that is tethered** petugaq; ~ **that one has with him** avaliq; ~ **that one pulls** qamuutaq; ~ **that one sends** tuyuq²; ~ **that results from V-ing (pb)** -neq¹; ~ **to be used as N would be used (pb)** -kutaq; ~ **underneath** adliq*, atliq*; ~ **with big ears** ciulvak; ~ **worked on** caliaq; **have as one's ~s pike-**; **have ~s clinging to one** nepitag-; **intentionally do ~s that one should not do** pissage-

thingamajig: imkuciq

think: umsuarteqe-, umyuarteqe-, umyugartur-, umyugiur-; ~ **about** umyuaqe-, umyugaqe-; ~ **about V-ing (pb)** -kunayaaqe-; ~ **back and regret what has happened** kingunrinaar-; **be unable to ~ clearly** umyugailkacag-; ~ **like or alike** umyuallgutke-; ~ **one knows about the subject at hand** ketviute-; ~ **that oneself or another is V-ing (pb)** -yuke-; ~ **that oneself or another might V (pb)** -nayuke-; ~ **one has a wife when he does not** nulirruar-; **one who acts without ~ing it over** wakencuillak; **habitually act without ~ing of the possible consequences** mulngaite-

third: ~ **one** pingayuat; ~ **party** tarirte-; ~ **year** ucinglluk, ulilek

thirst: **quench one's** ~ meqsartur-; **suffer great** ~ qulig-

thirsty: **be** ~ meqsug-

thirteen: ~ **ribs in center part of kayak** neneq

this: see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; **act like** ~ watna-; **in ~, from ~, to ~** uumi; **like** ~ waten; ~ **coming autumn** uksuaqu; ~ **coming winter** uksuq; ~ **is not the end** tua-i-ngunrituq; ~ **kind of thing only** makurrllainaq; ~ **one** man'a, una; **like ~ one** uutun; **person from ~ place** ukurmiu; ~ **side** ukate-; ~ **summer** kiagpak; ~ **time** qayuwa, uumi; **now, at ~ time** watmi; ~ **way** gguun, ukatmun; ~ **way a little** gguurraq; **be ~ way, like** ~ matuu-

thong: **hide** ~ taprartaq, see Orlov (18), Adams (41); **cut hide into a long ~** pinve-; ~ **made of tree roots or animal hide** tapraq*; **loops on kayak for ~ lacing** tapricilleq; **lace ~ through loops on kayak skin** tugcilqar-

thorn: cukilanaq, cukiq; **be covered with ~s** kapuyanarqe-

thoroughly: **V ~ (pb)** -nqegcaar(ar)-; **one who Vs ~ (pb)** -nqegcaar(aq*); **peck at** ~ pugug-

those: see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; ~ **who try to do things together** PINGNAQELLRIIT QUYURTELLRIIT

though: concessive mood (see Endings section)

thought: umsuaq, umyuaq, umyugaq; **lose one's train of ~** umyugailkacag-; **reveal one's ~ to (him)** takuqe-; **bad ~s** caruyak; **have gloomy ~s** nacarrlugteqe-; **have malicious or malevolent ~s** umyuarrliqe-

thousand: **one** ~ ciissitsaaq, tiissitsaaq

thrash: piqertuar-; ~ **the water** qelcaq

thread: (n) eglu, ivaluq, yualuq, see Nelson (38), (v) luv-, nuve-; **sewing** ~ ivalukaq, kelugkaq; **fish-skin** ~ yualunguaq; **hand-twisted** ~ ivalukiuraq, yualukiuraq; **hanging ~ as on clothing** cuyavleq; **heavy sewing** ~ cillupkaar(aq*); ~ **with the end twisted to a point** egliraq; **place to ~ something** nuvevik; **ply** ~ qipe-; **spool of ~** ivalukayagaq*; **spool for (or from) ~** yualukarvik; **thick intertwined** ~ qip'aq; **thin intertwined** ~ qip'ayagaq*; ~ **for kayak skin** amiutekaq; ~ **for skin sewing** elngurliq; ~ **of sinew** yualukaq; ~ **on a pipe or bolt** qipsaq; ~ **used for the top stern stitches of kayak** ikavsiarutkaq; **handmade ~ with a tapered end** nuvv'iliraq; **hole through which a drawstring is ~ed** pass'aq; **twist handmade thread for easy ~ing** nuvv'ilir-

threading device: nuv'issuun, nuvun

threat: akeqnerrlugte-

threaten: akeqnerrlugte-, alingcirar(ar)-; ~ **to hit him with weapon** uluryacir(ar)-; ~ **with undesirable things** aniqlaa-;

thrust out arms as when ~ing someone yagira-

three: pingayun; ~ **days ago** yaaliagni; ~ **or more days hence** yaaliaku; ~ **years ago** yaaliagni; ~ **in cards** cagqralria, ussarquralria; ~ **groups or pairs** pingasuin, pingayuun; **calfskin with ~ tassels** qemirrlugun; **spear with ~ points** asaaqin, nuusaaq, nuuyaaq; **arrow with ~ prongs** pingayupegcetaaq; ~-**sided dish** tamlurna

Three Step Mountain: Ingri'ur̥luq*

three-cornered needle: anguarutnguaq, ciilaq, ipgut'lek, quagulek, ulunalek, umilek

throat: igyaraq, tuqluq, turquq; **knot in** ~ qillerneq, tuvcunguarvik; **clear one's** ~ erinkegcar-; **get bone stuck in** ~ enrite-; **get food stuck in** ~ tumilngu-, tuvculir-; **have an irritated** ~ cilte-, qakite-; **scorch one's** ~ iglairte-; **upper part of** ~ qakerliq; **abnormal growth in** ~ of codfish iqngulluk; ~ **hair of caribou** tengayuk¹; ~ **on parka** manurun

throb: nutnagaq; **have ~bing pain** temia-, tenguqlirte-

throes: be in ~ of death tuquyia-

through: vialis case (see Endings section); **go ~ the area** caniir-, uqrir-; ~ **here** gguun, uuggun; **make a hole** ~ putu-²; **miss by passing ~ the N area** (pb) -trute-; **pierce a hole** ~ ukii-; **plunge** ~ pulqerte-; **search ~ belongings** aglug-; **stuck because an opening is too small to go** ~ tastuqite-; **go over or ~ a portage** teve-; **fall ~ a small hole in a toy** ulpecuqnaq; **dive ~ the air** puugtur-; **walk ~ the brush or woods** pulaar-²; **look ~ the door or window** uyangte-; **string fish ~ the gill opening** tavigte-; **path ~ the trees or bushes** pulayaraq; ~ **where?** naw'un

throw: eg'arte-¹, egte-; ~ **(at)** milqar-; ~ **hard (at)** milpag-; **something held that one intends to** ~ angqin, angqun; **something to** ~ milqun; ~ **a seal spear with an atlatl** nanerpak; ~ **into the air** nalug-¹; ~ **light (on)** kenurte-; ~ **liquid onto (it)** ceqvallertar-; ~ **oneself around** milqagte-; **sling used to** ~ stones aturrlugaq*; ~ **things** miluqu-; ~ **water** ciqer-; ~ **a lot of water** ciqqag-; **arrow or spear thrown with the aid of a ~er** malirqun; **skilled harpooner or spear ~er** narussuli; **spear~ing device** egun, nuqaq; **spear for hunting seal, used with a ~ing device** nagiiquyaaq; **net ~n over birds** yag'arussuk; **something ~n over the shoulders as a robe** ulikutaq; **rock ~n with a sling** elluqun; **arrow or spear ~n with a spear thrower** malirqun

thrush: callakayak; **gray-cheeked** ~ viuq, yuulerviuk; **varied or hermit** ~ ciitaarayuli; ~-**like bird** ciyuq, siyuq

thrust: ~ **a weapon** narulpag-; ~ **oneself or dig into something** ciklaq; ~ **out one's arm(s)** yagira-

thud: migpak, migpallarte-; ~ **repeatedly** migpallara-; **be ~ding** migtu-

thumb: asaun¹, kul'u, kumlu; **measurement from the** ~ iqelqin, naparneq, patneq, pupsuneq, teklin, tumagneq

thump: migpak, migpallarte-; ~ **repeatedly** migpallara-; **be ~ing** migtu-

thunder: ~ **and lightning** kalluk

thunderbird: mythical ~ tengmiarpak

Thursday: Cetamirin, Citamirin

Thymallus arcticus: culugpauk, nakrullugpak, nakrutvalek

tibia: kanagyaq, qengaraq

ticket: ekniarun, ekun; **hunting** ~ PISSURCUUN TICKET-AAQ

ticking: mattress ~ tiik

tickle: aaleqciir-, aavlaar-, aavleqciir(ar)-, leqecirar-, qaleqmacir(ar)-, qel'qecir(ar)-, qungvagciir-, qungvagyug-; **be ~d by it** qungvake-; **be easily ~d** qungvagtat-

ticklish: be ~ qumcirtar-, qungvagnarqe-; **feel** ~ qumciryug-; **make one** ~ qumcinarqe-

tidal flats: stinky mud found on ~ maralruiyak

tide: high ~ ula^e; **incoming** ~ tungyuq; **water mark from high** ~ unineq; **for ~ to come in** itercanir-; **jagged ice pushed on shore by the** ~ manialkuq; ~ **that brings things ashore** tag'aaq; **be beached by the receding** ~ kenaqaute-, kenqaute-; **go out (of ~)** ente-; **for ~ to be low** eninga-, enuma-; **a very low** ~ envvag-; **sandbar exposed at low** ~ en'aaq, ken'aaq; **wait for low** ~ enetnercir-

tidy up: eqte-²

tie: qillerte-; ~ **garment at the waist** qepte-; ~ **a load on a sled** nuilrar-, nuvilrar-; ~ **closed** naqyute-; ~ **one's shoelace** cingiq*, cingir-; ~ **repeatedly or securely** qillerqe-; ~ **to a post** petuk-; ~-**rope on kayak frame** nuqsugun; **line to ~ kayaks together** ac'irutaq¹; **spent ammunition shell ~d to a piece of string** qapiamcetaaq; ~d **bundle** qillerqaaq; **be ~d to something** nuuter-; **something that is all ~d up** qilqucngiar(aq*); **undo something ~d up** petengte-

tight: be ~ cagni-; **strip of sealskin to pull kayak cover seam** ~ palliun; **device used to keep stitches evenly** ~ unguqupak; **be sewn with ~ stitches** cupuite-; **be closed ~ly** eqessnga-; **flex back when stretched ~ly** qelluqniaqar-; ~-**ly coiled grass basket** mingqaaq; **be ~ly tangled** tegute-²

tighten: cagnite-¹, qelu-; **lace a thong on a kayak skin and ~ it** tugcilqar-; ~ **to seal out wind and cold** parte-¹

Tikchik Lake (and River): Teksik

tiller: alulaq, nauceciiyurta

tilt: ciligte-, everte-, illugte-, irirte-, uverte-; ~ **one's head up** ciugte-, civugte-

tilted: evengqa-, illungqa-, irir-, uver-; **have one's head ~ up** ciug-, ciungqa-, civug-; ~ **thing, such as a parallelogram** ciligtellria

tilting: ayalungqa-, ayalurte-, cilig-, cilingqa-, ever-, illug-, uvengqa-

timber: corner ~ **in kashim** talliqiun; ~s **at entrance of kashim** ayapervik

time: pivik; a **certain unspecified ~ afterward** qaku; a **long ~ ago** ak'a avani, ak'a imumi, ak'a tamaani; **arrive at destination directly (in ~)** tekiarte-; **arrive at the right ~** nall'arte-; **be glad to see someone after a long ~** iryiqe-; **be gone for a long ~** nulte-; **be on ~** angute-; **be present at the right ~** nall'arusnga-; **be rejected for marriage for a ~** nulirturciimacir-; **cause one to waste ~** qelanernarqe-; **clear up (weather) after a ~** pakmallir-; **continue V-ing over a period of ~ (pb)** -aur(ar)-; **during the period of ~ when possessor is V-ing (pb)** -yalleg-; **during the present period of ~** maa-irpak; **during two periods of ~** malrurqugni; **fade away for a long ~** umi-; **first ~** tauciin; **for a long ~ to have passed** envau-; **for a long ~** ak'anun, qangvarpak; **for a week's ~ to pass** agayunerte-; **have ~** urenke-; **for some ~ now** uumirpak; **for some ~ to pass** akauraurte-; **for the first ~ in a long ~** ak'anek; **fourth ~** cetamii; **from that ~ on** tuakenirnek; **from this ~ on** wak'nirnek; **future ~ of V-ing (pb)** -natkaq; **have (leisure) ~** qacigte-; **have a hard ~** cakug-, irliqe-; **have been V-ing for a long ~ (pb)** -ma-; **have free ~** uitqaci-; **help from ~ to ~** ikayua-; **leave ample ~** cayugnaite-; **like at the ~ of (it)** nalliinitun; **long ~ ago** ak'a imumi; **next ~** uumiku; **not be on ~** kinguraute-; **not know at this particular ~** nalluqar-; **now and for a short ~ hence** wanirpak; **now, at this ~** watmi; **old-~ practice** nutemllaq*; **one ~ it happened** caqerluni; **one ~** cat iliitni; **one located far in ~ (pb)** -qliq*; **pass by in ~** kitur-, pellug-; **past ~ of V-ing (pb)** -rraaneq; **plan to act at a given ~ (pb)** -te⁴-; **reach a certain ~** pitari-; **run out of ~** tass'igyugciur-; **some ~** CAM ILIINI; **spend ~** qaqite-; **stay away a long ~** mulu-; **take a long ~** ak'ani-; **this ~** qayuwa; **tired of eating the same food all the ~** qapilngu-; **V a little at a ~ (pb)** -mciur(ar)-; **V for the first ~ (pb)** -paalug-; **waste ~** uame-, ulapeqe-; **what ~ is it?** wataimarta?; **when some ~ had elapsed** qakuan; **corresponding in ~** nalle-; **for there to be lots of ~ before V-ing (pb)** -yalqaate-; ~ **immemorial** envanek; **for the ~ of daylight to lengthen** ernengaar(ar)-; ~ **of famine** canerlak, cangerlak; ~ **of V-ing (pb)** -n-, -vik-; ~ **of impact or occurrence** tus'un; **set period of ~** cuqa^c-; **reach a certain ~** nallair-; ~ **past** kinguneq¹; ~ **preceding (it)** ciu, civu; ~ **right after taking a sweatbath** maqinerraq; **at that ~ that both speaker and listener know about** imumi; **for a certain ~ to come** nallair-; ~ **to devote to what one is doing** urenkun; **for some ~ to pass** akauraurte-; **be ~ to V (pb)** -nari-; **proper ~ to V (pb)** -yunari-; ~ **when ice forms on lakes and rivers** cikuqag; ~ **when one's son first catches a seal** umcigingag; ~ **when something is to happen** pillerkaq

times: at what ~? qakuqaan; **land multiple ~** turqe-; **many ~** amllerrqunek; N ~ (pb) -rqu; **two ~** malrurqu-

timid: be ~ nuyurtar-; **be very ~** alingtar-

tin: qerriryak

tinder: ekqun¹, ekuanqun

tingle: kakilacak

tinker: qaillukuar-; ~ **around** cangssiur-

tiny: ~ **biting gnat** ungilayagaq*; **have ~ ice crystals** kanecir-; ~ N (pb) -cuar(aq*); ~ **black sea anemone** tiiaq

tip: angayegte-, cingik, nuukm, nuvuk; **arrow with metal ~** teggliaraq; **engraving tool with beaver incisor ~** iqukeggun; **indentation next to socket for fire-drill ~** anarcuun; **paddle with blade that gets thinner toward ~** quagciruaq; **measurement from ~ of toes** itegneq¹, it'ganeq; **measurement from ~ of thumb** iqelqin, naparneq, pupsuneq, teklin; **Bladder Feast pole with wild celery tied to ~** kagaciqaq, kangaciqaq; **floating ice that can ~** akangluaryuk; **arrow with blunt ~** akitnaq¹; ~ **of paddle blade** emulek, mula; ~ **of parka hood** kak'acuk, tengqucuk; **fur on ~ of parka shoulder** megcugtaq; ~ **on its side of a spawning fish** inaryug-; ~ **over** ikigarte-; ~ **over (of sled)** kitngu-; **harpoon ~ with hole for attachment** nengciun; ~ **ped-over thing** ikigarneq; **for wave ~s to spray out** emqerte-

tiptoe: aaqatar(ar)-, angenqussuar(ar)-, putukumyuar(ar)-; **stand on ~** kiite-, nenge-, nengqur-, nengqussiig-, nengusraar-; **stand on ~s** kiipirte-; **standing on ~** kiipingqa-, kiipir-

tire pump: qerrurissuun

tire tube: nozzle of something inflated, such as a ~ qerrurcuun

tired: be ~ mernur-, nukgiarte-, taqsuqe-; **recover from being ~** mernuir-; **be ~ from overwork** taqayuqerte-; **be ~ of eating the same food** cirliite-, qapilngu-; ~ **of V-ing (pb)** -lngu-

tissue: kakeggluirun; **stomach lining ~ of caribou or moose** qecaruag

to: terminalis case (see Endings section); V ~ a certain degree (pb) -ta²-; ~ **alternate between V-ing and the reverse or**

opposite action (*pb*) -qetaar-; ~ **blow one's nose** [e]ngva^c; ~ **cease having any disruption of a smooth surface** mame-; ~ **chip** petgerrii-; ~ **do some V-ing** (*pb*) -i-²; ~ **find** ikug-²; ~ **have no N or V** (*pb*) -ite-¹; ~ **lose** tamar-¹; ~ **make a crackling or crunching noise or to have a grinding feeling in joints** qiarigite-; **V ~ no avail** (*pb*) -yaaqe-; ~ **no longer be V** (*pb*) -i:rute-; ~ **perhaps V** (*pb*) -ngate-; ~ **V in a way that is abnormal** (*pb*) -qetaar-; ~ **where?** natmun

toadstool: pupignaq

tobacco: cuya, ingqaaq, *see Turner (20)*; **addiction to** ~ TEMEM PIITESCIIGALILLRA KUIINGIMEK; **ash made from birch-tree fungus and mixed with chewing** ~ araq, legci-; **box for chewing** ~ iqmiutaq*; **chewing** ~ ellitnguaq, tamuayagaq; **chopped, shredded** ~ cuyavleq; **leaf** ~ cuya, taavaaqiq; **plug** ~ patiktaq; **put a little bit of ~ in mouth** iqemkar-; **smoke** ~ melug-¹; **use (especially chew)** ~ cuyatur-; **mortar for preparing** ~ akuyun; **vein in center of ~ leaf** iruluq; ~ **pipe** kuingiq; ~ **pouch** camru, curmak; ~ **twist** cuyalquq

today: unuamek; **later** ~ ernequ

toddler: hold a female ~ **out to urinate** es'angcar-

toe: cuaraq, cugaraq, yuaraq, yugaraq; **big** ~ angenquq, angunquq, angenquyuk, angunquyuk, putukuq; **kick hard with the ~** kitengpag-; **creature that will suck blood from one's big ~** meriiq; **little** ~ iqelquq; **stub one's ~** putukite-; **tip~** aaqatar(ar)-, angenqussuar(ar)-; ~ **piece of boot** itek; **"Bigfoot" monster with three ~s on each foot** arularaq; **measurement from tip of ~s** itegneq¹, it'ganeq; **for ~s to be visible** putulkia-

toed: be pigeon~ ekurnga-

toenail: cetuk, cituk

together: bring (it) ~ **with something else** itute-; **act** ~ pillgucir-, (*pb*) -tuuma(r)-; **be close** ~ qelqerrute-; **be gathered ~** katungqa-; **bunched** ~ tegulkaute-; **line to tie kayaks** ~ ac'irutaq¹; **floating ice pushed** ~ kaimlineq; **gather** ~ quyurte-; **gathered** ~ quyur-; **measurement of width of palm with fingers and thumb held** ~ tumagneq; **orphan and grandparent living** ~ elliraauruluunkuk; **sew skins** ~ tamategte-; **those who try to do things** ~ pingnaqellriit quyurtellriit

toggle: ~ **with two holes** engevyaraq; ~-**type bag fastener** iqugmiutaq; *see Nelson (124), Turner (8, 38)*

toggling harpoon: asaaquq; **sinew binding on a ~** atanrautaq; ~ **point** cavek

Togiak: Tuyuryaq

toilet: nuussnik, nyuqerrvik; **flush** ~ ayagcetuli qurrun; ~ **paper** uqrun²; ~ **room** anarvik

Toksook Bay: Nunakaulyaq, Tuksuk

tolerate: ~ (him) ilalcir-

tomcod: ceturnnaq, iqalluaq; **handle of ~ dipnet** ipukaun; **stake to hold open ~ dipnet** kanuuquq; ~ **braided in strings** piirralluk; **stick for ~ fishing** nuluraun²; **dried and frozen** ~ yay'ussaag; **fresh** ~ citegtaq*

tomorrow: unuaqu; **day after** ~ amatiiku

tongue: alungun, qanerrsuun, ulu, *see Wrangell (9)*; **have prickly feeling in ~ when eating fermented foods** kakialanar-; **piece of flesh under** ~ qelun²; **summon dog by clicking** ~ qalmar-; **tendon under** ~ qelutaraq; **wet with** ~ nuagte-

tongue-lashing: give a ~ uluvirte-

tonight: unuku

tonsil: iiraq, qenercinrraq*, *see Marsh (10)*

too: ~ **bad!** arenqiapaa; **be ~ big to fit into** caltur-, tastur-; **have bow ~ far down in water** kanarcete-; **be ~ hard in texture** tegke-; **be ~ late** kingur(ar)te-; **be ~ loose-fitting** kallake-; **drink ~ much** merpallag-¹; ~ **much!** angli-lli; **be ~ V** (*pb*) -ssaag-³; ~ **V** (*pb*) -ssiyaag-

Tooksok Bay: Tuqsuk

tool: calissuun, caskuk, saskuk; **bending** ~ percissuun; **bone ~ for pushing cords through holes** ikuukar(aq*); **digging** ~ ussugcin; **drill-like ~ for making fires** ken'gutaq; **engraving ~ with beaver incisor tip** iqueggun; **file, a metal ~** aleq; **hunting** ~ pissurcuun, pissuutaq; **ivory-engraving knife or other such** ~ ingciun; **lamprey-capturing** ~ nemeryarcuun; **metalworking** ~ cavnarcuun, caviliurcuun; ~ **for handling fish** negcik; **digging** ~ elagcuun; **skin-scraping** ~ iqucissuun; **small leather or prying** ~ ikgun; **splitting** ~ qup'issuun; **stretch a skin by working it with a ~** angiar-; **use a ~ for hunting, chopping wood, or cutting something** caskuyaqr-; **woodworking** ~ unarciyurcuun; ~ **bag with ~s** ellilervik; **tanning** ~ blade cakivquun, cakivun; ~ **for crushing ochre** kenevkaun; ~ **for making circle-and-dot designs** kassugaliilissuun; ~ **for piercing patients** kap'issuun; ~ **for prying or unraveling** everquun, verquun; ~ **for skinning seal flippers** it'gissuun; ~ **for softening and stretching skin** angiarun, nengulercissuun; ~ **for V-ing** (*pb*) -tuutaq; **hunting ~ used by boys** kutvak; ~ **used to cut sod or snow blocks** agiyautaq; ~ **used to loosen**

things angicissuun; **stone used for ~ and weapons** qetruk, umi; **man's bag for woodworking ~** equgcuutnguarrak;
work on without using ~s una⁻¹

toolbox: eksarvik, ullukarak

toot: uur-

tooth: keggun; **baby ~** kegguteqarraaq; **canine ~** equgcuun, qugcuun, tuluryaq; **eye~** qugcuun; **false ~** keggutnguaq;
incisor ~ civuaq; **lose a ~** ilngir-; **molar ~** iqlirpak; **protruding ~** qugcuun; **saw ~** keggasaq; **supernumerary ~**
qugcuun; **wisdom ~** qamuqayak; **beaver's ~** *Adams (5)*

toothache: have a ~ kegguciqe-

toothbrush: kegguciurcuun

toothed: fine~~ comb ingqircuun; fine~~ comb for removing lice nerescin

toothpick: kumkailin

top: **be naked on ~** matak'acagar-; **contents heaped up over ~** pak'me-; **bead decorations over ~ of boot** itguttek; **bullet with lines on the ~** cangegnangluq*; **extend to the ~** qamqiarte-; **heap up over the ~** pakmaar(ar)-, pakmater-; ~ of kayak napilleq, tukervik; ~ of bow of kayak nutangquq; **stitching on ~ of kayak** ikavsiane, ikavsiarutkaq; ~ **strut piece in bow of kayak** pakigvik; **scamper to the ~** masqe'rte-; **toy ~** uivcetaaq, uivtaaq; ~ **layer** qaliq; ~ **layer of back muscle and ligaments** uliun; **pulling the ~ back** pakig-; **spot on ~ of a place from which snow has melted** urunqiq; ~ of head kakangcaq, kakgaq; **dark fur at ~ of hood ruff** yurturuuq; ~ of mountain, tree, house, boot, etc. kangeq; ~ of drill shaft neg'utaq; **drawstring at ~ of clothing item** parteq, parteraq; **get on ~ of something** ug'arte-, ugte⁻¹; **fall on ~ of something** palqerte-; **pack on ~ of something** pasgerute-; **piece of boot over ~ of the foot** itek; **rim around ~ of wooden bowl** perneq; ~ one qulliq*; ~ part kangeq

topic: move to another ~ nugtarte-

topographic: separated from here by some ~ feature akemkumiu; **land between ~ features** akula^e

topstitching: do ~ on (it) qall'i-

torment: ilalke-, ilasqite-, nakuke-, nangte-, tangcuke-

torn: get ~ caqte-

torpid: be ~ qaategte-

torso: lower part of ~ akuraq; upper part of ~ keggan; **traditional garment covering the legs and ~** qalluviik

toss: eg'arte⁻¹; ~ about milqagte-; ~ out bodily ciryaarute-; ~ up in a blanket-toss inigar-

totally: ~ lack N (*pb*) -knaggaitte-; **have come to ~ lack N (*pb*)** -knaggairute-; **be ~ preoccupied with sex** qumaqite-, qumiqite-; **be ~ preoccupied with women** arniqe-

tote hole: kayak bow with a ~ iipaq, qengaryuguaq, ukinqucuk; **vertical stitching on kayak beneath ~** mayu'urneq

touch: agtur-, una⁻¹; **be soft and warm to the ~** neruver-; **seal that can ~ head with flippers** ipuuyuli; ~ intentionally caavte-, cavte-, savte-; **be such as to cause (him) to not want to ~ it** pellerinir-; ~ slightly agenkar-; ~ upon (it) lekuk'ar-; **have frostbitten spot where one ~ed a cold object** pupingqua-

tough: be ~ tegge-; **be thick and ~** qecigtu-; **be ~ but pliable** elnguq, nelnguq; ~ **linen twine** elngurliq

tow: nangcaq; ~ a boat while walking along the shore ukamar-

tow line: angaun, qamuutaq

toward: **act generously ~ (him)** tuvqake-; **go farther ~ destination** tekivsiar-; **act superior ~ (him)** yuunguite-; **be unsympathetic ~ (him)** yuunguite-; **express respect ~ (him)** ucuqe-; **feel V ~ toward (him/it)** (*pb*) -ke⁻⁴; **run ~ someone** upag-; **go ~ an exit (door or downriver)** alr(ar)-; **V more ~ completion** (*pb*) -vsiar-; ~ here ukatmun; **be pointing ~ here** kukugte-; **in area ~ here** uka(ni); **go ~ one side** ingluar-; ~ one's point of origin utelmun; **bring in ~ oneself** tagte-; **the one ~ river** un'a; ~ or in improper ways ik'itmun; **a little on the side ~ speaker** ukakarar-; ~ the area upland kelutmun; ~ the end of something iqtutmun; ~ the entire area over there avatmun; ~ the exit cakma(ni), un'ga(ni); **area ~ the exit** ualirneq; **down there ~ water or the exit** una(ni); **are ~ the exit** uata^e; ~ the other side akitmun; **one down there ~ the river** kan'a; **one down ~ the river** kelliq*, ketliq*; **area down ~ the river or sea** keta^e; ~ the sheltered side uqetmun, uqutmun; ~ the water ketmun; **down there ~ the water** kana(ni); **go ~ the water** ketmurte-, ketvar-; **come down ~ water** kanar⁻¹; **down there ~ water or ~ exit** una(ni)

towed: ~ thing nangcaq

towel: epriun, perriun; **dish ~** perriss'uuk

tower: fish counting ~ nacesvik; **observation ~** nasaraq, nassvik

town: go to a larger ~ to shop kass'arte-

Townsend's warbler: ussukaascengiir(aq*)

toy: kalukaryak, naanguaq, uamqun; **beanbag-like** ~ qaitaq; **kind of** ~ qall'allagcetaaq; **spinner** ~ llerr'ar(aq*); **string of** ~ uskuraq; ~ **top** uivcetaaq, uivtaaq; ~ **for boys** qipiamcetaaq; ~ **in which a tossed-up stick is caught in a hole** ulpecuqnaq; ~ **sled** ikamraruaq; ~ **with** uamqutke-; **play sedentarily with** ~s laanguar-, naanguar-

trace: ~ of feces anarrluk; ~ of dogs qimugcinraq*

trachea: anertevkarcuun, tuqluq, turquq

track: tuma^e; **dog** ~ qimugcinraq*; **be full of** ~s tumlia-; **find** ~s tumci-, tumte-; **for** ~s on snow to become hard and elevated nalugarui-

tracking: kayak part in front of ~ stabilizer imaqliq

trade: akicar-, iruver-, naverte-, tune-, tuneniar-; **ask if one has something to** ~ for food qayuqcarniar-; ~ (it) tuniaqe-; ~ from house to house kipussaag-; ~ bead pipigaq; ~ item navrun; ~ things tuniar-

trader: laavkiurta, kiputesta, kupcaaq

trading: engage in ~ naverriar-; **try to acquire firewood by** ~ for it cayugtuute-; **private coin formerly issued by** ~ posts leraaniq

tradition: piciryaraq

traditional: ~ "housewife" bag kakivik; ceiling board of ~- style dwelling qanak; planks put over fireplace in a ~ men's community house nacin; possession of person placed on his grave according to a ~ custom egtaq, eliveq, elliveq; one who follows ~ abstinence practices eyanqellria; one who doesn't follow ~ abstinence practices eyailnguq*; life event that causes others to follow ~ abstinence practices eyagnaq; play a ~ ball game that involves hitting the ball with the flat of the hand patkar-; voice identifying a dead person that could be summoned by a shaman, according to ~ belief yuun; ~ly conceived dwelling place of the dead Pamaliruq; ~ boundary point between Yup'ik and Inupiaq territory Uqvigartalek; lashing holding sinew backing on ~ bow cagnirqun; ~ celebration ("Messenger Feast") Kevgiq; dance in ~ Eskimo style yuraq; ~ Eskimo woman's knife shaped like a broad wedge uluaq; bind spiraling strip onto longitudinal strips of ~ fish trap tungite-; one of a legendary little people having conical hats resembling ~ fish traps cingssiik; certain ~ game caukia; ~ game somewhat like mumblety-peg kalackiiq, kapuckaq, kapuckaryaraq; ~ game similar to prisoner's base man'aman'aaq; ~ garment covering the legs and torso qalluviik; corner post of ~ house tagurun; one who lives a ~ life yuulria; live in the ~ way yuunginaq; cut fish for drying, in the ~ manner ulligte-; make a livelihood by ~ means yuungnaqe-; tool for piercing patients during ~ medical treatment kap'issuun; ~ pit trap igcetaaq; ~ practice associated with birth, death, illness, puberty, etc. agelru-, eyag-, eyagyaraq, yaag-;

tunnel entrance to ~ semi-subterranean house tuqluk; ~ snow goggles igaugek; ~ story quliraq¹; legendary hero of a certain ~ story Akaguagaankaaq; ~ wooden visor elqiaq*

traditional: (parka) (see Appendix 9) type of ~ parka kay'urrutalek; type of ~ parka often called the Yukon-style parka ilairutaq; type of ~ parka worn by Nelson Is. and tundra-area Yup'iks qaliq; black beads between decorative stitches on a ~ parka ciivaguat; calfskin pieces on ~ "qulitaq" parka cauyak; calfskin sewn to make a V pattern on ~ parka or boots uminguaq; calfskin strips on ~ "qaliq" parka ellutmuuq; decoration on hood of a young woman's ~ Yup'ik parka kakauyaq; decorative wolverine "tail" on ~ parka pequmiutaaq; openings on ~ parka into which an arrow point design was sewn pakineq; strip of calfskin coming down from the throat on a ~ parka manurun; strip of calfskin connecting front and back of a ~ parka worn on Nelson Island or in the tundra area agun², aquun²; strip of otter fur across the chest and back of a ~ parka keggacilleq; strip of otter fur below the light-colored decoration at the hem or cuff of a ~ parka tungunqucuk; tassel hanging from the armpit or just below the armpit of ~ parka pitgarcuun; tassel on the calfskin in the middle of a ~ parka avata^e; tassel on the chest and back of certain ~ parkas miryaruq; tassel representing a drumstick on a ~ "qulitaq" parka mumeq; V-shaped calfskin on the shoulder of a ~ parka tusrun; V-shaped calfskin piece on the shoulder of a ~ parka qupun; wolf fur on the shoulder or armpit tassels of certain ~ parkas megcugtaq

traffic: ~ with familiar spirits tuunri-

trail: aprun, tuma^e, tum'arte-, tummyaraq; **be a good** ~ tumnirqe-; **curve or bend of** ~ yuurte³; **curve of** ~s nevirte-; **game** ~ aprulluk; **go overland, not following a** ~ cailkakuar-; **have a bad** ~ tumlliqe-; **caterpillar-like creature that leaves a scorched** ~ tiissiq

trail marker: alailun, nallunaikutaq, pellaayailkun

trail breaker: kakitaaq

train: lose one's ~ of thought umyugailkacag-; ~ to become a better person cilkia-

trait: ~ that causes a problem picurlaun

Trans-Alaska Pipeline: cuplurpak

transfer: brush evils off (and, sometimes, ~ them to a dog) ellug-; ~ from one container to another by pouring naave-, naive-
transgress: narurte-
transgression: caarrluk, carrluk, picurlaun
transition: undergo a ~ nugtarte-
translate: mumigte-; ~d mumig-, mumingqa-
translation: mumigtaq; **domesticated animal** (in Bible ~) ungunssiar(aq*)
translator: qanerta
transliterate: mumigte-
translucent: ~ stone that gives off sparks kukikcaq
transmitter: radio ~ qanercuun
transparent: edible sea creature, tubular and ~ ussungluq
transport: small sled, used to ~ the kayak over ice qamigaun
transubstantiation: cimiqapigcaraq
transversely: akitmun
trap: ~ furbearers melqulegcur-; **approach in order to get food, such as bait in a ~** uyerqe-; **be stuck open (of a ~)** qiqli-; **bind the spiraling strip of wood onto the longitudinal strips of a fish ~** tungite-; **burst through net or ~** qagrute-; **check a ~** taku-¹; **conical wooden ~ for otter or mink** teggvak; **deadfall ~** naneryaq, palqercetaaq; **fish ~** taluyaq; **fish~ lashing** nemiarun; **flexible wood strip used for making binding for a conical fish ~** nemerciq; **for loose pack ice to surround and ~ one** mallgute-; **marmot ~** see Nelson (118); **pit ~** petmik; **restoring spring on a ~** pascuilnguq*; **set a ~** civte-; **set a ~** kapkaanir-; **set or cock a ~** petengtaq; **steel animal ~** kapkaanaq; **strip of spruce used to make a fish ~** cigyak; **traditional pit ~** igcetaaq
trapezoid: ~ shape resembling a chin tamlurna
trapped: be ~ by ice with nowhere to go (of walrus) pamru-; **animal ~ for its pelt** melqulek
trapper: melqulegcurta
trash: barrel ciciqivik; ~ can caallivik; ~ collector qaniciurta
travel: egilraur-, eglerte-, elraur-, gilerte-; **ice rotten from underneath, not safe for ~** arumalria; **water-soaked ice, hard to ~ on** mecqiitaq; ~ around ayaga-, pekara-; ~ at a steady fast pace cukanrar-; ~ behind another tangaliuqur-; ~ on land coming in and out of view to distant observers ilalkuinr(ar)-
traveler: fellow ~ egilrallgun
traveling: be aware of obstacles while ~ maumake-; **be good weather for ~** ug'ar-; **have the wind blow from behind while one is ~** uqenqar-², uqumigte-²; **man's ~** boot an'giun; ~ by foot nangrrar-
tray: assigtaq, passimquq, see Nelson (1, 2); ~ on front of kayak acaluq
treasure: picaqe-; ~d thing qelkataq
treasurer: akiliurta
treat: neqnirqellria; ~ medically yungcar-, yuungcar-; ~ nicely piyurrluar(ar)-; ~ as nothing caunrilke-; ~ well assircaar(ar)-; ~ with a dye from alder inner bark cungagarte-
treated: one who has been ~ by a doctor or shaman yungcaraq, yuungcaraq
tree: napa, uqvialq*, uqvik, see Zagoskin (4); ~ bark qayruq; **bark of a certain type of ~** burned and used as an inhalant to stop nosebleeds eskaaniq; ~ burl (especially spruce) alevlaq; **burl from birch ~** aavangtak; **core of ~** iluryuk; **crooked part of a ~** pekeryaq; **fork of a ~** kakiciq, qakiciraq; **limb of ~** avayaq; **soft young ~** enrilnguag; **spruce ~** kevraartuq, nekevraartuq; **stump or old ~** acilquq, qamiquarnaq; **top of ~** kangeq; **trunk of ~** epulquq; **long roots of a ~** trunk cagpaaluk; **large hook put around a ~ to hold a dog team** ayakatarcuun; ~ bent into position by the wind paste-; **bracket fungus that grows on birch ~s** pupiguaq; **frost on ~s** qakurna; **path, as through the ~s** pulayaraq
tree pitch: angernak; **hard ~** angeq; **soft ~** angeryak; ~ used for chewing angiyaq
tree sparrow: American ~ tuir(aq*)
tree swallow: equgmelnguq*, kauturyar(aq*), qugmelnguq*, qungmelnguayaaq
treeless: ~ country caarrilquq
tremble: qiive-, umruksuar-, uulgatar(ar)-; **cause one to ~** uulganarqe-; **start to ~** uulenge-; ~ making noise kakave-
triangle: cugg'elurna, pingayulek
triangular: ~ bone next to gills kaugtuapak, kaugtuutaq¹, kaugun¹; ~ bowl made for boys tamlurna

tribe: ilakellgutkelriit; ~ **member of or from N**
 (pb) -miu
tribute: akiliquraun
trigger: ~ **string for squirrel snare** utngugartaq
trim: ~ **around parka cuff** alirun; ~ **at hem of garment** akurun, ingqit; ~ **on a parka pukiq**; ~ **on parka or cloth cover** parka naqyun; **dark** ~ **below light decoration at hem or cuff of parka** tungunqucuk; **skin of young caribou, used for making** ~ **pukirneq**; **white** ~ **on dance hat** qercurtaq; ~ **the wick of a lamp** kaullrir-
trimming: **skin boot with beaver** ~ qulip'ak; ~ **on hem of garment** cenliarun
Tringa solitaria: iisuraar(aq*), iiyuur(aq*), kiakiaq, tuntussiik
Tringa sp.: ceñair(aq*), nayangkayuli, pipipiaq, tuntussiik
Trinity: Holy ~ TANQILRIA PINGAYUUCIQ; **the** ~ Pingayuuciq
trip: qutailqite-; **make plans for a** ~ egnia-; ~ **and fall** angqute-, lagte-; **provisions for a** ~ taquaq
tripe: qecaruaq
tripod: ~ **for holding a pot over a fire** qikiq¹
trooper: state ~ tegusta
trouble: **something that causes** ~ picurlak; **have** ~ **with one's V-ing** (pb) -nerrlugte-; **complain of one's** ~s yuuniar-
troubled: **be** ~ arenqiallugte-, nuniite-, umyuassuugar-; **have a** ~ **mind** umyuiqe-
trough: **dog-feeding** ~ alungun
trousers: qerrulliik
trout: anyuk, taqingssak; **lake** ~ cikignaq; **rainbow** ~ tagaurak, talaariq; **steelhead** ~ irunaq; ~ **fry** tugkapagaq; **make aged** ~ **in fall and freeze them in rock-lined ditches** quli-; **split and dried small fish, such as** ~ ulligtaruaq
truck: ikamraq
true: **be** ~ akuna-, piciu-
truly: ilumun
trumpet: cupu'uryarat
trumps: **card game similar to** ~ kuuselaq
trunk: akluviik, yaassiigek; ~ **of tree** epulquq; ~ **or other storage container** qungasvik
trust: **holding something in** ~ **for him** tegumiaqucilluku
trustworthy: **be** ~ kemyunarqe-, ukvernarqe-; **not be** ~ kemyunaite-
truth: elluaq, piciuneq; **be the** ~ ilumuu-; **measure of** ~ piciutaciq; **swear** ~fulness ukvernarcar-
try: naspaa-, naspete-, pingnaqe-, pitassiar-, taku-², uig-, uigtua-; ~ **hard to reach one's destination** tekingnaqe-; ~ **hard to V** (pb) -ngnatug-; ~ **in court** qanercetaar-; ~ **not to V** (pb) -nrilkurte-; ~ **one's best to V** (pb) -qcaar(ar)-; ~ **to attract a man by flirting** qalmar-; ~ **to catch up with** kingunrirtur-; ~ **to cause one to V** (pb) -narcar-, -ngcar-; ~ **to find something to eat** nerangnaqe-; ~ **to induce to speak** qanercetaar-; ~ **to induce to V** (pb) -car-, -ngcar-; ~ **to ingratiate yourself** qessaircir-; ~ **to kill** tuqungnaqe-; ~ **to resist or withstand something** pakerqe-; ~ **to resolve things (as at a meeting)** caqtaar-; ~ **to see** pangquussiig-; ~ **to V (with a high probability of success)** (pb) -caar(ar)-; ~ **to V** (pb) -ngnaqe-, -ssaag-¹; ~ **unsuccessfully to V** (pb) -ngnaqsaag-
trying: **keep** ~ **to get (him) to eat** niriakuraqtar-; **keep on** ~ **to V despite difficulties** (pb) -qcaar(ar)-
Tryngites subruficollis: uqumcuaq
tub: **take a** ~ **bath** ervuqar-
tube: qiluruaq; **nozzle of tire** ~ qerrurcuun; **drawstring** ~ tarperaqaq, parteraqaq; ~ **for taking snuff** melugcuun, meluurun¹
tuber: ~ **of horsetail plant "water berry"** qetek; ~ **of mare's-tail plant** utngungssaqaq; ~s **collected by mice and harvested for food by people** avelngaata neqait; ~s **collected by the mice** qertat; **edible** ~ **of pink plumes** cuqlamcaq; **edible** ~ **of the tall cottongrass** anleq; **horsetail or mare's-tail** ~ **taken from mouse caches** uqnaq
tubular: ~ **edible sea creature** ussungluq
tuck: qelengte-; ~ **shirt in pants** qasmii-
Tuesday: Aapirin, Aipirin
tufted puffin: qilangaq, tunngaqaq
tug: ~ **at** nuqtar-; ~-**of-war** tengugtaarun
Tuluksak: Tuulkessaaq
tumor: marayeq, qalengquq, teggenquq, tuvculqurraq

tundra: akula^e, akunleq, cailkaq, nunapik; **clump of ~ grass** maneq, nasquruaq, pengulkuk; **sweet plant part collected for food from mouse caches in the ~** aatuuyaarpak; **stinky mud found in ~ sloughs** maralruyak; **thawed or melted spot in the snow on ~** cingallineq; **wet ~** mecalqaq; **very wet part of ~** lurruluk; **a person who lives on the ~** akulmiu; **type of traditional parka with large front and back plates of white calfskin or of mink skin worn in ~ areas** qaliq; **strip of calfskin connecting the front and back of a traditional “qaliq” parka worn on Nelson Island or in the ~ area** agun², aquun²

tundra cotton: melquruaq

tundra grass: tussock of ~ qamiqunguaq

tundra hare: negilirkaq, qayuqeggliq, gaseku^u

tundra rose: teggerpak

tundra swan: qugyuk

tune: hum or sing a wordless ~ uyuruar-; sing out of ~ emiate-

tunnel: ~ entrance to house lavleryaraq; ~ entrance to men’s communal house agviaq; ~ entrance to old-time house iluyaraq, qissiryaraq, see Nelson (75), Petroff (18); ~ entrance to semi-subterranean house or kashim agyaraq¹, kalvagyaq, tuqluk; ~ passage under the ground tagenquq; ~ passage under the snow tagelviiyaq; go in or out of a ~ entrance of a semi-subterranean house kalvag-; hole at inside of ~ entrance pugyaraq; use of above-ground entrance because ~ entrance is flooded kepneq

Tuntutuliak: Tuntutuliaq

Tununak: Tununeq

turbulence: nepetmun

Turdus migratorius: aaqcurliq, curcurliq, elagayuli, ivatqiluiq, pitegcurliq, qupalaaq, quunirciyuli, yugiyugiq

turkey: kuulicaaq

turn: caqirte⁻¹, uyive-; ~ (him) down qacute-; ~ around cupigte-; ~ around 180 degrees tuigte-; ~ around and come back uteskiaqer-, utqite-; ~ back cangu-; ~ back and forth cuqia-; for weather to ~ bad on one ellaqerrute-; ~ blue qiungaar(ar)-; ~ down a stove or lamp suyute-, cuyute-; ~ grass basket coils inward nungirte⁻¹; ~ green cungagi-; ~ inside out ulte-; ~ of the bilge of kayak neneq; ~ off umek; ~ on an electric appliance kumarte-; ~ one’s back (on) tunute-; ~ one’s entire body cau⁻¹; something that one should ~ one’s eyes away from uluqaq; ~ one’s head and eyes away ulur-; ~ over mumigte-, ulligte-; ~ over on the back nevqerte-; ~ sharply qip’arte-; ~ suddenly caq’iqerte-; strap used to ~ a fire-drill nucugcuutak; ~ up the sides pakugte-; ~ white qat’ri-

turned: ~ around tuig-; ~ over mumig-; be ~ caqingqa-; be ~ around 180 degrees tuignga-; be ~ inside out ullinga-; be ~ over mumingqa-; something that has been ~ over mumigtaq

turning: caqir-; look sideways without ~ one’s head qigcig⁻¹; look sideways by ~ one’s head takuyar-; start ~ up the sides of a coiled grass basket ciqtagte-

turnstone: black ~ ciilmak, qiuracetaaq; ruddy ~ qiqiullek, uyarr’uyaq

turquoise: ~ bead legtaq

turtle: palurutaq

tusk: walrus ~ kugkar(aq*), tugkar(aq*); ~ socket in walrus jaw avamiquaq; chop walrus ~ from skull avamiqiur-

tussock: ekuq, maneq, manialkuq, nasquruaq, nungagaq; big ~ kurnak; ~ of grass on tundra amllequmtaq, pengulkuk, qamiqunguaq

twelve: one of ~ ribs in center part of kayak neneq

twenty: cuinaq, suinaq, yuinaq*; unit of ~ ipiaq; set of ~ loche fish tuvqertat; ~-dollar bill negavaq

twenty-five: ~ cents qupcungaq*, tuupicaaq; ~-cent piece cetvilitaq

twice: malrurqugneq

twilight: atakuar(aq*), atakuyartuq; for it to be ~ atakuyartur-

twin: malri

Twin Hills: Ingricuar

twine: pelacinak; ~ linen ~ elngurliq; ~d grass mat cayukaun; ~d grass wall mat aceturun

twining: warp strand when ~ grass teguneq; weft strand when ~ grass keluk

twinkle: ulug⁻²; ~ing star or beacon ulugtalria

twist: qipe-; suddenly ~ qip’arte-; tobacco ~ cuyalquq; ~ around nemaa-; be ~ed qipuma-; hand-~ed thread ivalukiuraq; thread ~ed to a point egliraq; screwdriver or device for ~ing qipsuun; prepare thread by ~ing it to a point nuvv’ilir-

twitch: cayug-¹, qunglullag-; **be ~ing** cayugglugte-, cayumlerte-, cayumlirte-

twitter: ~ of birds qalriur-

two: malruk; ~ groups or pairs malruin; ~ in cards ipuussutar(aq*); ~ men dressed as women aanak; ~ of a kind in cards quta²; ~ pairs of crossed poles used to support a kayak tatikik; ~ pieces of calfskin sewn to make a V pattern on a parka or boots uminguaq; ~ times malrurqu-; ~-hole kayak paitaalek; ~-ply cordage burlap fiber or sinew piirraq; ~-pointed bird-hunting arrow akulmiquurataak; ~-year-old spotted seal useqnak, uyeqnak; act on ~-by-~ malruuqaque-; **be divided in** ~ avvinga-; **be in** ~ groups malruingu-, malruingurte-; **break in** ~ asme-; **break in** ~ (of long, slender objects) asemte-; **divide in** ~ aveg-; **during** ~ periods of time malrurqugni; **either of** ~ lanterns qilaamruyaaq; **fermented herring or capelin buried for** ~ weeks ciss'uq; **form into** ~ lines as a passageway amigpite-; **harpoon line part, toggle with** ~ holes engevyaraq; **have** ~ possibilities malruigte-; **one of** ~ openings on parka with an arrow point design pakineq; **one of** ~ tassels miryaruq; **one of** ~ white decorative squares on back of parka milqeruq; **one side of** ~-piece end deck beam of kayak tuntunaq; **other of** ~ aipaq; parka made with ~ caribou skins qutnguk; **separate usually into** ~ parts avte-; **snap in** ~ asmarte-

tying: rope or string for ~ qillrutaq; **stake for** ~ a dog kangirta; **binding for** ~ load on sled nuilraun

type: ~ of moss used for making lamp wicks kumarun; ~ of moth qamiquurpak²; ~ of parka amagugualek; ~ of small bird cuicuicuaq; ~ of small fish naltarnaq; ~ of stone found near Aniak maqarliq; ~ of traditional parka qaliq, qulitaq

U

Ugashik: Ugaassiq

ugh! ikaa-i, ik'apassi, ik'atak

ugly: **be** ~ ikiu-,quinagnarqe-; **become** ~ ikiurte-; **toward or in** ~ ways ik'itmun; **very** ~ N (pb) -ksagaq; ~ old N (pb) -cuk; ~ thing ik'iq

ukulele: tengtengaaq

ulcer: callakayak, callaneq

ulna: amelraq, nukaruq; **end of** ~ at wrist where the bone projects cugamkuyuk

umbilical cord: uskuq; **cut the** ~ qallaciir-

un-V: (pb) -ir-²

unable: ~ to breathe because of a blow in the solar plexus tenguga'rte-; ~ to breathe because of a wind in one's face meq'urtua-; ~ to concentrate umyugailkacag-; ~ to cope with a situation nanikua-; ~ to get something out of one's mind aaurilke-; ~ to keep up nuqlite-¹; ~ to manage artur-; ~ to manage (it) anymore arturyagute-; ~ to move pekaunrir-; ~ to reach nuuqar-; ~ to reach something after shooting it kalivci-; ~ to recall kis'arci-; ~ to speak qanerciigate-; ~ to take adversity ayaniite-; ~ to think clearly umyugailkacag-; ~ to V (pb) -lguite-, -sciigate-; ~ to V now (pb) -arkaunrir-; ~ to V any longer (pb) -ciigali-, -ciigate-; ~ to V on account of some inhibiting factor (pb) -kaunrir-

unacceptable: deliberately act in an ~ manner pissaqe-

Unalakleet: Ungalaqliit; Yup'ik Eskimo from the Norton Sound area, including ~ Unaliq

unapproachable: **be** ~ nuyurtar-

unawareness: nallu-²

unbaked: ~ loaf keliparkaq

unbearable: **be** ~ anagute-

unbelieving: ukveraite-

unborn: begin moving (of ~ baby) pek'nge-; newborn or ~ seal ul'utvak

uncertain: **be** ~ as to what to do cakaitur-; **be of** ~ condition maluknarqe-

unchaste: be ~ caruyak
uncle: maternal ~ angak; paternal ~ ataata; ~ by marriage to one's father's sister nengauk
unclean: be (ritually) ~ ikiu-; become (ritually) ~ ikiurte-
uncleanliness: shake or brush off spiritual ~ evcug-; ~ uncleanliness manifesting itself physically essuararaq
uncomfortable: be ~ arenqianarqe-, arenqiyug-, asqialliqe-, asqiate-; feel ~ about using someone else's belongings
 avaryug-; feel ~ because of aũgtaqe-; feel squeamish or ~ pelqe-, pellertar-, pelleryug-; have an ~ feeling
 arenqiyug-; be ~ because of wet cold imuryug-; consider it ~ arenqianake-
uncomfortably: be ~ crowded qerrellrute-, qerrler-; be ~ wet and cold imurnarqe-
unconscious: be ~ elpengeksaite-; be in a coma or otherwise ~ ellangeksaite-; revive from ~ness elpengcar-
uncooked: aged fish that is eaten ~ and frozen tepcuar(aq*), tep'ngaayak
uncoordinated: be ~ pamriate-, qetupserte-
uncover: ~ something by pulling layers back pakig-
undecided: be ~ nalirrugte-
under: at-; area ~ cache where fish is dried aciqaq; carry ~ one's arm equg-; dive ~ water anglur-; go through the area ~
 something aciir-; line used to reset net ~ the ice amun; part of a river that runs ~ a bluff or cut-bank aciirun; pass ~
 the jaw agluir-; provide a pad ~ something tungi-; put ~ an obligation nengulugte-; rib ~ cockpit area of kayak
 engineq; ribs ~ the hatch of kayak ingneq; slush ~ thin ice ac'irutaq²; something carried ~ the arm unermik; stick
 used to set a net ~ the ice kasmurun; tunnel passage ~ the ground tagenquq; tunnel passage ~ the snow tagelviiyaq
undercoat: ~ hair erinraq*
undercut: ~ a river bank qerrarte-
undergo: ~ a transition nugtarte-; ~ surgery pilagtur-
underground: ~ dweller that knocks on the earth's surface tukriayuli; ~ tuber of horsetail plant "water berry" qetek;
 device for lowering and raising thing from ~ cache kalvun; fermented herring or capelin that have been buried ~
 ciss'uq; large ~ cache ciqelpak; legendary animal said to live ~ equgaarpak, quugaap, quugaarpak; partially ~ cache
 ciqlugaq, elagyaq, lagyaq; portal to the ~ for the "little people" aciirucaraq
underhair: qenavyuq, qinavyuq, qivyuq
underlayer: ~ of backbone muscle or ligament eglu
underneath: ice rotten from ~ arumalria; thing ~ acliq*
underpants: qerrulliik, qerrullillaak
undershirt: ilupeq, kemegmik, temeqliq*
undershooting: miss by ~ natruarte-
understand: kanginge-, kangirci-, kingunge-, taringe-; act or person that the listener will ~ as being referred to imuu-;
 not ~ tariite-, see Turner (21)
understanding: taringun; lack ~ tariite-
understood: speak in a language that cannot be ~ yuriate-
undertake: ~ the act of V-ing (pb) -caar(ar)-
underwear: ilupeq
undesirable: ~ contents imaller(aq*), imaqucuk, imaryuk; not want to go back to an ~ living situation mege-; scarecrow-
 like device designed to scare children away from ~ behavior aarallr(aq*)
undisturbed: leave ~ uitate-
undo: angite-; ~ something tied up petengte-
undone: come ~ at a seam egume-, engume-
undress: isserte-, itumte-, matar-, matarte-; be ~ed matangqa-
uneasy: feel ~ because one is being watched caqicugte-
unexceptional: lead an ~ life yuunginaq
unexpected: ~ discovery alangu-; ~ indications of human presence yulkia-; V ~ly (pb) -tngurte-; be haughty because of
 what one has ~ly acquired ucngate-
unfasten: angite-
unfavorable: blow in an ~ direction anuqellugte-; say ~ things about (him) upute-¹
unfit: become ~ unair-
unfortunately: aren

unfriendly: be ~ yugniite-, yuvyiite-
unfrozen: be ~ uruuma-
unguarded: ~ animal bladders ikuygur-
unhappy: be ~ angniite-, nengamllugte-; **be ~ and wish to be elsewhere** cupegte-, cup'gute-
unharness: matarte-
uninhabited: ~ place yuilquq
uninsulated: ~ parka qaspeq
unintentionally: act ~ pitsaqenrite-; ~ **hit (it) in the N** (pb) -ciller(ar)te-, -nqar-
uninvited: come ~ to eat payaqcaar(ar)-
unison: in ~ ataucitun
universe: cella, cilla, ella; **the Person of the Universe** ELLAM YUA
unkempt: be ~ qucavvlag-; ~ **person** qucavvluk
unknowing: be ~ about what one is dealing with nalluyugci-; **become ~ about whether or how one is V-ing** (pb) -ciirute-
unknown: for some ~ reason qayuwa
unleavened: ~ bread quuleciraunrilnguq*
unload: uciir-
unlucky: be ~ at catching game nakriate-
unmarried: ~ girl nas'ak; ~ woman (including widow) uilgaq; **older but still desirable ~ woman** uilingiataq
unnaturally: resume original state after being ~ rearranged penge-
unnoticeable: V in a small and ~ way (pb) -ksaar(ar)-; V **secretively** and ~ (pb) -ngssaar(ar)-
unoccupied: be ~ qacigte-, uitqaci-; **be ~ otherwise** urenke-
unpaid: ~ helper kevgaq
unpleasant: be ~ anglanaite-; **sound** ~ niitniite-¹; ~ N (pb) -niate-, -niite-; **consider object to be ~ to V or be an ~ N** (pb) -nialke-, -niilke-; **be bitter or otherwise ~ to eat** neqniate-; **be ~ to look at** tangniite-; ~ to V (pb) -niate-, -niite-; **be ~ly messy and wet** peller narqe-
unpleasing: ~ N (pb) -cuk
unplugging: for ice to break up, ~ the river mouth tuvair(ar)-
unpossessive: be ~ qunuite-
unravel: egume-, engume-, pinve-; ~ **knitting** nengte-²; **tool for ~ing** verquun
unrealized: ~ N (pb) -kaq; ~ **act of V-ing** (pb) -llerkaq
unreliable: be ~ kemyunaite-
unrequested: willingly do ~ favors qessaircir-
unresponsive: be ~ niicuite-, tupgiate-
unripe: hard, ~ berry teggenquq
unruly: snout harness for ~ dog tagun
unsalted: ~ strip or fillet of fish flesh without skin kiarneq
unsatisfactory: be ~ arenqiate-
unsatisfying: be ~ cupumanaite-
unsensibly: behave ~ cellaite-, ellaite-
unsettled: person who is ~ agamyak; **be ~ because of loneliness** agamyak
unskillful: be ~ kukiyege-
unsmiling: be ~ nulgaite-, yuvyiite-; **become ~** nulgair-
unspecified: a certain ~ time afterward qaku
unsuccessfully: try ~ to V (pb) -ngnaqsaage-
unsuitable: be ~ for use cakarniite-; **become ~ for use** cakarniirute-
unsympathetic: be ~ toward (him) yuunguite-
untamed: be ~ nuyurtar-, qinuyunqegg-
untangle: ilair-², ilarqutair-
untie: angite-
until: clamp used to hold wood until a bend becomes permanent pascirissuun

untiring: be ~ taqaite-; ~ person taqailnguq*

unusual: ~ thing or person allayuk, cangssaar(aq*); **engage in** ~ activity during sleep pegla-

unwarranted: express ~ exasperation toward (him) tanemkur-

unwary: act ~ nuyurritlaar-, nuyurrite-

unwavering: be ~ castu-, cacetu-, tacestu-

unwed: child of ~ mother atailnguq*, cailkakuaq, cailkakun yuurtelleq

unwelcome: feel ~ nalluyuryug-; **cause others to feel** ~ nalluyurnarqe-; **feel ~d by (him)** nalluyuqe-

unwilling: be ~ to act qessa-; **have sex with an** ~ woman acuniar-; **show one's ~ness to do something** ircug-

unworthy: feel ~ of what one has received amatngurte-

up: be ~ makta-; **bend over sticking the buttocks** ~ ikigte-, ikingqa¹; **get ~ on** nuge-; **go ~** mayur-; **have one's head tilted** ~ ciungqa-, civungqa-; **something that keeps one** ~ napan; **spring** ~ petgar-; **tilt one's head** ~ ciugte-, civugte-; **toy or game in which a stick is tossed ~ and the player tries to catch it** ulpecuqnaq; **with one's head tilted** ~ civug-; **hit something and bounce** ~ katngalqite-; **be ~ off the ground, not collapsed** qerrata-; **path or ladder by which one gets ~ on something** nugyaraq; **quickly go ~ on the shore** tag'arte-; **heap ~ over the top** pakmater-; **up there** pama(ni), pia(ni), pii(ni); **from ~ there** pagken; **the one ~ there** pikna; **up there above** pagaa(ni), pakma(ni), pika(ni); **the one ~ there above** pagna, pakemna; ~ **there away from the shore** pava(ni); ~ **till now** ukanirpak; **be ~ to here (indicating a height)** maatekaar-; **be in ~ to the knees** ciisqukiirar-; **be in ~ to the neck** uyaqukiirar-; **scamper ~ to the top** masqe'rte-; **stay ~ very late** pegg'ar-; **well** ~ ulve-

upcurrent: ~ side asgulinneq

upend: ikigarte-, illugte-; ~ **so as to check or clean underneath** ulpegte-; ~ed thing ikigarneq

upland: toward the area ~ kelu'tmun

upon: maaten

upper: ~ **arm bone** aklanquq, issaquq, kangilquq, kayugaq, nakiryuk, nuqaruaq; ~ **back** pequq¹; ~ **back part of parka** pequaq; ~ **bow-piece of kayak** ukinqucuk; ~ **Johnson River** Kuicaraq; ~ **Kuskokwim Athabaskan Indian** Yurialnguq*; ~ **leg** kemegtuaq; ~ **one** qulli*; ~ **part of a snout or beak** cugg'eq, sugg'eq; ~ **part of abdomen** maksaq; ~ **part of bowl or bucket** qaglak; ~ **part of the body** cayaq; ~ **part of throat** qakerliq; ~ **part of torso** keggan; ~ **stern-piece of kayak** pamyuq; ~ **tie beam of house** mamcartaq; ~ **most one** qalirneq; **be isolated at ~ end of a village** ill'arte-; **hairless skin between sole and ~ part of a skin boot** menglerin; **in the back and ~ part of a kashim** pava(ni); **single-bladed paddle grip at ~ end** qaquaqnginaq

upright: be ~ makinga-, makta-, napangqa-; ~ **projection from a surface** makesiq, makneq, napanguyaq; **abruptly get ~** mak'arte-; ~ **(of sled)** napayuq, pengutakuk; **set (it)** ~ makte-, naparte-; **standing** ~ nangrrar-; ~ **grass basket used to hold caught fish** naparcilluk; **fall over from an ~ position** iqu-; **hole in leading ~ section at end of keel** agayuqulnguaraq

upriver: kia(ni), qama(ni), qava(ni); **go ~** asguq, itrar-; **the one ~** kiugna, qaũgna; ~ **area** asguq, ilu; **in the ~ direction** asgutmun; **go ~ from the mouth of the river** kaute-; **area ~ of Brown's Slough in Bethel** Aaguq; ~ **person** qawkumiu, qaũgkumiu; ~ **Yukon Indian** Ingqilirrluar

uprooted: ~ **stump in water or on beach** nasqunaq

upset: be ~ and angry ilulngu-; be ~ and fussing qinu¹

upturn: start the ~ of the sides of a basket pakeg-; **snowshoe with ~ front end** acaluruq; ~ **part at front of sled runner** tetgaq

upward: quletmun; **hook one's finger under someone's nose and push** ~ katengvag-

upwind: ~ side asgulinneq

urchin: sea ~ kemagna¹, uutuk

ureter: TEQ'UM TUMYARAA

urethra: qurrsaraq, TEQ'UM TUMYARAA

urge: eguaqur-; **have a strong ~ to defecate after a meal** cingqeri-

Uria sp.: alpa

urinate: urre-; to ~ qurre-; ~ **accidentally** anguur-; ~ **in an arc** tekep'ag-; ~ **on** civigte-; **hold a boy toddler out to ~** kene-; **hold a girl toddler out to ~** es'angcar-; ~ **in an appropriate place** cuqerte-, yuqerte-; ~ **raising one leg (of animals)** astarte-, igagtar-

urine: etquq, teq'uq; **apply ointment (especially aged ~ and then seal oil) to a wound** cupcir-; **hold back one's ~** quumig-; **waterproof a skin by soaking it in ~** peqlicir-; ~ **bucket** qurrulluk

Ursa Major: Tunturyuk

Ursa Minor: Kaviaret

Ursus americanus: tan'gerliq, unguvalria

Ursus arctos: kavingali, kavirlill'er, keggalvalek, naparngali, taqailnguq*, taqukaq

Ursus maritimus: arlunaq, nanuaq

Ursus sp.: paugnaq*, pitarkaqaq, ungungssiq

Urtica lyalli: qatlinaq

us: see Appendix 1 on personal pronouns, and endings section; (*dual*) wangkuk; ~ (*plural*) wangkuta

use: atuq; ~ (**especially, chew**) tobacco cuyatur-; ~ **a blanket** ulik; ~ **a fire-drill** nucug-; ~ **a knife** uluara-; ~ **a pickaxe** ciklaq; ~ **discarded things** alcagar-; ~ **discarded things** algacak; ~ **N (pb)** -tur-²; ~ **spirit power** tuunri-; ~ **up** elrikaute-; **become ready for** ~ piurte-; **handmade thread with a tapered end, ready for** ~ nuvv'iliraq; **stack logs for future** ~ nuarte-, nuirte-

used: **be out where it can be** ~ paivnga-; **put (it) out where it can be** ~ paivte-, pavte-; **get ~ to elite-, nange-; threaten to hit him with something held in the hand and ~ as a weapon** uluryacir(ar)-; **exclamation ~ in reference to feces or other smelly, messy things** paq!

useful: **beachcomb for anything that might be** ~ mallungssaar-; **thing that is ~ for life** yuutnguarkaqaq; **straight-grained wood ~ for making things** munarciaq, unarciaq; ~ **thing** atuun, atuq

usual: off the ~ path kilgaq

usually: ~ **V (pb)** -aqe-; **as one ~ does** qangkun; **speak English ~ or well** qitevnga-

usurp: ~ **someone's territory** nunair-

utensil: **eating** ~ nerrsuun; **scrape food from a vessel or ~ with one's finger** epaar-

uterus: enliaq, neliaq, ngeliaq; **get a fallen** ~ enguga'rte-, nenguga'rte-

utter: ~ **an incomplete sentence** iqupki-; ~ **profanity** acivaqanir-; ~ **the cry of the common loon, said to portend rain** imurtua-

uvula: alungutaya(g)aq*, ulucuar, ulungayaraq

V

V (any verb): ~ (**it**) **along with oneself or others** (pb) -te-⁵; ~ (**it**) **in the future** -arkaqaq-; ~ (**object**) (pb) -ke-⁴; ~ (**of "darned" one, one toward whom the speaker has negative feelings**) (pb) -kayag-; ~ (**of poor, dear one**) (pb) -q(ur)lur-; ~ (**of weak, helpless one**) (pb) -qtar-; ~ **a little** (pb) -mcuar(ar)-, -rrar-; ~ **a little at a time** (pb) -mciur(ar)-; ~ **a little bit** (pb) -vguar(ar)-; ~ **abruptly** (pb) -leryag-; ~ **after changing one's mind** (pb) -tngurte-; ~ **again** (pb) -nqigte-; ~ **all of them** (pb) -rqe-¹; ~ **also** (pb) -mi-; ~ **around here and there** (pb) -vyirte-; ~ **back and forth** (pb) -qtaar-, -taagute-; ~ **before doing something else** (pb) -rraar-; ~ **beneficially** (pb) -luaqar-; ~ **briefly** (pb) -qar-; ~ **casually or aimlessly** (pb) -mli-; ~ **clumsily or sloppily** (pb) -vialug-; ~ **completely, thoroughly** (pb) -nqegcaar(ar)-; ~ **concerning (it)** (pb) -teke-; ~ **customarily** (pb) -lar-, -tu-; ~ **each other** (pb) -taagute-; ~ **early** (pb) -yalar-; ~ **enjoyably** (pb) -luaqar-; ~ **even more** (pb) -vsiar-; ~ **excessively** (pb) -pallag-; ~ **first** (pb) -rraar-; ~ **for a while** (pb) -mar-; ~ **for so long** (pb) -rpakar-; ~ **for some duration** (pb) -tur-¹; ~ **for the first time, or for the first time in a long time** (pb) -paalug-; ~ **for the sake of** (pb) -te-⁵; ~ **gradually** (pb) -qataar(ar)-; **hard** (pb) -rpag-; ~ **hard at intervals** (pb) -rpaga-; ~ **heartily** (pb) -yugcali-; ~ **immediately before an associated event** (pb) -qar-; ~ **in a big way, intensely** -pag-²; ~ **in a cute little way** (pb) -ya(g)ar-; ~ **in a huff**

-leryag-; ~ **in a hurry** (pb) -laag-; ~ **in a minor way** (pb) -qaci-; ~ **in a small and unnoticeable way** (pb) -ksaar(ar)-, -ksuar(ar)-; ~ **in a small way** (pb) -ckar-, -ksugte-, -mcaugar-, -mcugte-, -mssag-, -mssugte-, -myugte-; ~ **in an irritating way** (pb) -ngnagar-; ~ **in place of, instead of, or for (him)** (pb) -cite-³; ~ **in the future** (pb) -arkau-, -ki-, -niar-; ~ **in vain, to no avail, without the intended or expected outcome, fruitlessly** (pb) -yaaqe-; ~ **insufficiently** (pb) -vlaag-; ~ **intensely** (pb) -pallag-; ~ **intermittently** (pb) -qaqe-¹; ~ **late** (pb) -naci-ar-; ~ **leisurely** (pb) -ur(ar)-; ~ **more and more** (pb) -iinar-; ~ **more and more, with greater intensity** (pb) -kanir(ar)-; ~ **more than once** (pb) -mar-; ~ **more thoroughly** (pb) -vsiar-; ~ **more toward completion** (pb) -vsiar-; ~ **more with greater intensity** (pb) -kanir-; ~ **most** (pb) -pallug-; ~ **mostly** (pb) -pallug-; ~ **now and then** (pb) -qaqe-¹, -qaqur(ar)-; ~ **on account of (it)** (pb) -teke-; ~ **one after another** (pb) -qaqe-², -qu-¹, -rqe-¹; ~ **or ~ to a certain degree** (pb) -ta-²; ~ **purposely by several actions** (pb) -ur-; ~ **quickly** (pb) -laag-; ~ **quickly, in a hurry** (pb) -llugtur-; ~ **reciprocally** (pb) -taagute-, -te-⁵; ~ **regularly** (pb) -lar-; ~ **repeatedly** (pb) -tur-¹; ~ **secretively, unnoticeably** (pb) -ngssaar(ar)-; ~ **simultaneously with or right after an associated event** (pb) -qerte-; ~ **sloppily** (pb) -vlugte-; ~ **slowly** (pb) -maar(ar)-; ~ **slowly and with difficulty because of disability** (pb) (pb) -qtarar(ar)-; ~ **so long** (pb) -pakar-; ~ **so much** (pb) -pakar-, -rpakar-; ~ **so well** (pb) -pag-¹; ~ **something** (pb) -i-², -kenge-; ~ **soon** (pb) -yalqar-; ~ **suddenly and surprisingly** (pb) -llag-; ~ **suddenly and willfully** (pb) -ler-, -ter-; ~ **suddenly, hurriedly, fast** (pb) -qerte-; ~ **though no one else does** (pb) -ur(ar)-; ~ **time after time** (pb) -rqe-¹; ~ **to a small degree** (pb) -mcugte-; ~ **to no particular end** (pb) -ngssag-, -ngssi-; ~ **to the same extent** -tateke-; ~ **to the surprise of others** (pb) -maar(ar)-; ~ **unexpectedly** (pb) -tngurte-; ~ **using repeated actions to accomplish the act** (pb) -qur-; ~ **well** (pb) -luaqar-; ~ **with another** (pb) -te-⁵; ~ **without being directly observed by the speaker** (pb) -llini-; ~ **without recompense** (pb) -yalqar-; ~ **~er** (pb) -ta; ~ **~ing partner** (pb) -llgun; **able to ~ proficiently** (pb) -turnir-; **be ~ed by repeated actions** (pb) -qur-; **have been ~ed** (pb) -mari-

V (design): ~shaped calfskin piece on the shoulder of a traditional parka qupun, tusrun; ~ **pattern just below the strip of otter fur across the chest and back of a traditional parka or on skin boot uminguaq**

vacant: occupy a ~ **building or site** eyir-

vaccinate: ~ **against smallpox** talkarte-

Vaccinium sp.: curavak, surav'ak

Vaccinium uliginosum: curaq¹, qiu, suraq

Vaccinium vitis-idaea: kavirliq, kitngik², passiarkaq, tumagliq

vagina: ucuk

vain: **be** ~ pinagte-; **in** ~ elliinginaq; **speak in** ~ qaneryaaqe-; **V in** ~ (pb) -yaaqe-, see Turner (6)

valerian: teptukuyuq

Valeriana capitata: teptukuyuq

valid: **be** ~ picu-; ~ity picitutaci

valley: akulneq, cegnayuk, ilutak, kuigyaneq, kuuraq, qerrayurneq, quuruq, see Nelson (125); ~ **with or without a stream** kuignayuk; ~ **wall** naqa^e

valuable: **be** ~ akitu-; **prospect for ~ minerals** akissaar-

value: aki, akitutaci; **be ~less** akiite-

valve: MASSINAM MAYUQETAARA; ~ **in a motor** MASSINAM MAYUQETAARA

vanish: tevir-¹

vanity: pinagneq, qutegneq

vantage: **look around from a high ~ point** nacete-

vapor: **water** ~ puyuq; ~ **rising from a relatively warm, damp object in the cold** aurneq

varied thrush: ciitaarayuli

variety: ~ **of food** avungnak

various: **at ~ times** qakuaqan; **in ~ directions** tamatmun; **of ~ kinds** piciatun; **buy ~ things** kipuqe-; ~ **types of food laid out for diners** uyiqvik

vary: ~ **one's food** engkite-

varying hare: ciriiq, maqaruq, nullutuuyak, uskaanaq

vas deferens: ANGUTEM IGUUGEGKEN CUPLUYAGAAK

vegetable: naungrruyak, naunraq*; ~ **garden** naunrarvik; ~ **that grows on beaches or bluffs and is boiled with fish** ciutnguaq

vegetation: naumasta; **edible** ~ naumrruyuk; ~ **in general** caranglluk

vehicle: **all-terrain** ~ akagyarak; **be inside a ~** ekuma-; **overturn accidentally in a land** ~ akacag-

veil: capa^e, capkutaq, patukutaq

vein: taqaq, taqeq; **pulmonary** ~ cuplunqutak; ~ **in the center of a tobacco leaf** iruluq; ~ **of a leaf** epulquq; **main ~ of the earth from which all plants emerge** nunam taqra

venereal disease: UCUUM NAULLUUTH, *see Nelson (120, 121)*

vent: elcessuun, ellvik

ventilation: ~ **fan** elcessuun

ventilator: ellvik

Venus: Ageskurpak, Agyarpak, Unuakum Agyartaa

veracity: piciutaciq

verbal: ~ **expression of negative opinion** ap'nerrlugun; **defend** ~ly yur⁻¹; ~ly **attack** lurive-

verdict: picirkangun

verify: piciutassiar-

vertebra: uivaq; **dried fish** ~ nenerrluk; **dried ~e of fish with flesh left on** nerrluk

vertical: ~ **design made from fish skin on a parka** langraq; ~ **stitching on kayak beneath tote-hole** mayu'urneq

very: ~ **bad weather** ellarrluk; ~ **black** tungurpak; **be** ~ **cold** qerruyanarqe-; **be** ~ **fast** cukpiar-; ~ **glittery** qevlerpak; ~ **good!** assipiaq; **be** ~ **important** arcaqar-; ~ **large N (pb)** -rpallr(aq*); ~ **old dwelling site around Russian Mission and Goodnews Bay** quliraq^{*2}; ~ **shiny** qevlerpak; ~ **small item wrapped in something** pequnqauksuar(aq*); **be** ~ **sour** qunackegg-; **be** ~ **steep** kuvugenkegte-; **be** ~ **tart** qunackegg-; ~ **ugly N (pb)** -ksagaq; ~ **V (pb)** -ckegg-, -keckacagar-, -pig-, -qapiar(ar)-, -qapigte-, -rpag-, -kaca(g)ar-, -rvaar-, -rvag-; ~ **wet mud** maraspak; ~ **white** qaterpak; ~ **whitish clay** qaurtuli

vessel: akirtaq, assigtaq; **bottom of** ~ acirneq; **sailing** ~ tengalrarcuun; **scrape food from a** ~ **with one's finger** epaar-; **take out from a** ~ yuu⁻²

vest: saaliq, silin, *see Nelson (74)*

via: *vialis case (see Endings section)*, (pb) -gguir-, -kuar-, -kuir-

Viburnum edule: kitngigpak, mercuullugpak, teptuli

victim: ilalkumalria

victory: song to celebrate ~ in battle anqaraun

view: **be out of** ~ **behind something** ipinga-; **come in and out of** ~ **in the distance** irlurnite-; **come into** ~ **or have something come into view** ~ **from behind something** igvar-; **come into** ~ alair-; **pop into** ~ yurar⁻²; **suddenly bring it out into** ~ alairte-; **try to get a better** ~ meciknaur-

vigor: **be full of** ~ segg'anqegg-

vigorous: **be** ~ pavig-; **act** ~ly qepirte-; **dance Eskimo-style** ~ly and enthusiastically aggigte-; **hug or squeeze** ~ly qep'ag-; **pull** ~ly qimug-

village: luna; **be somewhat isolated at the upper or lower end of a** ~ ill'arte-; **bring (them) back to one's own** ~ **and have them dance and request gifts, during the Messenger Feast** ut'rarute-; **go along from place to place within the** ~ ceri-; **go to the main, winter** ~ **from fall camp** katete-; **holiday celebrated shortly after the Messenger Feast, and during which men and women of the same** ~ **exchanged gifts** Kevgiruaq; **large** ~ nunarpak; ~ **set in the air in the world of the "little people"** Inglernarmiut; ~ **set on high ground in the world of the "little people"** Ininermiut, Qairuarmiut; **live in one's wife's** ~, **having come from another** ~ nengaugite-; **man from another** ~ **residing in his wife's** ~ nengaugitaq; **member of the group from the** ~ **to which the messengers are sent during a challenge feast and that competes against the host** ~ curukaq; **one of a set of people who go back and forth before the Messenger Feast begins after the first two Messengers have arrived at the invited** ~ paiqaq; **stay in the** ~ **rather than going to fish camp** kii⁻⁴; **visit from one** ~ **to another** nunate-; **visit within a** ~ cinirte-; **woman from another** ~ **residing in her husband's** ~ ukurritaq; ~ **chief** tuyuq¹; ~ **formerly known as Sheldon's Point Nunam Iqua**; **dance the first dance when a visiting** ~ **arrives for the Messenger Feast** ciuqi-; **marry into a certain** ~ ukurrite-; **old** ~ **site** nunalleq; **Yup'ik Eskimo from the Norton Sound area, especially from the** ~ **of Elim, Golovin, Unalakleet, and St. Michael** Unaliq

vindicate: iryake-

vinegar: cungarninarqellria, uksussaq

violation: weapons ~ saskulluarqessaraq

violent: **be** ~ pillaga-; **act** ~ly caleryag-, culengciqe-; **become** ~ly insane usviilkayag-; **explode** ~ly qagpag-; **shake** ~ly

aangulugtuute-

violet: qerpertarngalnguq*

violin: kegglaq

virgin: anguciuqsailnguq*, ANGUTEM AGTUQSAILKII, nas'ak; **V~ (Mary)** Naayaak, nay'ak

viscera: cakunglluut

viscous: be ~ kenercete-, nelnguq

vise: qec'issuun

visibility: be poor ~ kiarnaite-, tangerrnaite-, tangerrnarqe-

visible: be ~ alaingqa-, alaite-, tangerrnarqe-, tangrruu-; **be clearly** ~ mecig-, mecigi-, mecignarqe-; **be faintly** ~ (of dawn) errsuatyivlag-; **blend in with land formation and not be** ~ merinite-; **for a flicker or glimmer of light to be** ~ tanqivyugte-; **for the toes to be** ~ putulkia-; **not be** ~ tangerrnaite-; **be barely** ~ due to weather macugite-; **edible sea creature with** ~ ussungluq

visibly: ~ flatten down elivvlia-; **be** ~ pregnant aqsi-

vision: tangrruaq; **have double** ~ malrupegte-; **(he/she) having double** ~ MALRUGNEK TANGRRUARLUNI; **have** ~ obscured eci-

visit: elalirte-, laalirte-, qulagirte-; **to** ~ (within a village or city) ceñirte-; ~ around, going from house to house ceñirtaar-, itertaar-; ~ from one village or city to another nunate-; ~ in the hospital, etc. paqte-

visiting: be ~ ceñingqa-, ciningqa-, elalingqa-, laalingqa-; **be** ~ at one's former home utengqa-; **dance the first dance when a** ~ village group arrives for the Messenger Feast ciuqi-

visitor: ~ from outside the village allaneq, aqelqaq; **come as a** ~ to (him) allanite-; **not come out from the house to welcome a** ~ anyaqturte-; **prepare things for a** ~ arriur-; **send a** ~ away without having him or her eat menkuke-

visor: cangurruaq, elqiaq*; **cap with** ~ ciqilitalek, elqialek, kantiluq

visually: be ~ attracted tangrriiqe-

vivianite: blue ~ qesuuraq

vocal: summon a dog by making ~ sounds qalmar-; ~izing qa-; **react** ~ly to a sudden chill imuqite-, imurtua-

voice: erina; **have a deep** ~ qaci-; **speak in a deep** ~ qerrsi-; **speak with a high-pitched** ~ cuyarte-; **talk in a** ~ audible to one's listener but not to a third party tarirte-; ~ box eriniassuun; **shaman's spirit helper (identified with a** ~ of the dead) avneq, yuun

volcanic: ~ ash peluq; ~ rock used as a sharpening stone puyiqun; ~ rock with eye-like holes iingarnak

volcano: utakinaq

vole: avcellngaq*, avelngaq*, ugnaraq*, ugnar(aq*); **northern red-backed** ~ puveltuk; **search for** ~ caches pakissaag-

volleyball: play a game similar to ~ akiqaar(ar)-

volume: decrease in ~ (of sound) qaskelli-; **increase in** ~ qerra-

vomit: kimrar-, miryaq; ~ blood augqe-; ~ copiously mirecpag-

vortex: ~ of hair on head nangneq

vote: cucuki-

votive: ~ candle kenurrayagaq

vowel: erinituli

Vulpes lagopus: qaterli, qaterliar(aq*)

Vulpes vulpes: kaviaq*

Vulpes vulpes var.: ernertur(aq*), eqyeraq, ilaaci, kelaassiq, tungulriaya(g)aq*

vulva: arnam ucuugken cenkek

W

waddle: iria-

wade: irvar-, iver-

wading boot: acik'aq¹, ivruciq, naluggsuun; **men's high** ~ qamquinaq; ~ **made of caribou skin** melqurrlinguq*; **hip boot or other** ~ ivrarcuun

wager: elliin

wagon: ayagassuun, qamurcuun

wagtail: yellow ~ ikigcaq, pec'aaq

wail: uara-; ~ **whine repeatedly for** qalriateke-

waist: naquggvik, qukaq; **be up to the ~ in (water, mud, tall grass, etc.)** qukakiirar-; **roll up the skirt or hem and tie it at the ~** qepte-; **side of ~** enrilnguq²; ~ **at the side above the hip** nenrilquq; **body from ~ down** uan; **drawstring at ~ of a garment** yuuman; ~ **sash worn by dancers** qepyun

wait: ~ **for** atanqe-, utaq-, utaqir-; ~ **for (it) to V (pb)** -cir¹, -nercir-; **lie in ~ for** ingcur-, nayur-; ~ **for low tide** enetnercir-; ~ **for something to occur** utaqalqir-; ~ **a while!** atataku; ~ **in watch for game** nayuryar-; **blind from which to ~ for game** nayurvik; ~ **on** kevgiur-; ~ **patiently** anuraqe-; ~ **patiently for object to V (pb)** -ciar(ar)-

waive: ~ **a requirement** pellugcete-

wake: ~ **of a fish or a boat** minek, qavlunaq

wake: ~ **up** tupag-, uite-; **move and make noise as one ~s up** serr'ir-

walk: cangu-, pekete-, pekte-, peyug-, piug², piyua-; **go out casually to ~ without intending to accomplish much** ayangssi-; **net into which fish are driven by people who ~ in and thrash the water** qelcaq; ~ **along the shore** cinirte-, ceñirte-; ~ **across the snow using snowshoes** tanglurar(ar)-; ~ **around** kangar-, kanguar-, tarrarte-, *see Muset (7)*; ~ **back and forth along the shore** ceñirtaar-; ~ **in one's sleep** pel'i-; ~ **on** tutmar-; ~ **on shore as a boat accompanies one out in the water** qutirtur-; ~ **on thin ice** cikulraar(aq*); ~ **over thin ice swiftly** cialiur-; ~ **supporting oneself by a little sled or walker** enikur(ar)-; **form into two lines as a passageway for (him) to ~ through** amigpate-; ~ **through the brush or woods** pulaar²; ~ **wobbly as when wearing high heels** kukunguqsarte-; **legendary creature that sinks into the ground as it ~s** muruayuli; **witch or ghost that ~s in the air and has no liver** yuilriq

walker: **walk supporting oneself by a ~** enikur(ar)-

walking: nangrrar-; **begin ~ (of a child)** pek'nge-; **waddle when ~** iria-; **tow a boat while ~ along the shore** ukamar-; **child ~ behind parent** kutyagaq; **make a crunching sound while ~ on snow** kakiungqite-, qiuryi-

walking stick: asaupiaq

walkway: tutmaryaraq

wall: akitnaq², caniqaq, capun, caqaneq, taquq²; **back ~ of house or room** egkuq; **covering for (or insulation in) inside ~ of dwelling** alku; **side ~ of a semi-subterranean house** nakirqatak; **the one farthest from the ~** kelliq*, ketliq*; **valley** ~ naqa⁶; **storage pit ~ built up from rocks and lined with mud** kaciitaq; ~ **mat of twined grass** aceturun; **side ~ of a semi-subterranean house** nakerqatak; **side ~ of sod house** kangciq; **wash ~s** suugi-

wallet: akiviutaq

walleye or Pacific pollock: kalagaq

walrus: asveq, kaugpak, qecigpak; ~ **bladder funnel** kecqurtaq; ~ **bladder used as net float or water container** keciqutaq, qalirkaar(aq*), qeciqutaq; ~ **haul out** ugte¹; ~ **on ice** nunavak; ~ **tusk** kugkar(aq*), tugkar(aq*); ~ **tusk socket** avamiqaq; **area of ~ nose** ungalruk; **chop ~ tusks from skull** avamiqiur-; **dried ~ stomach used for making drum skins** ecirkaq; **intestine's J-hook after stomach of a ~** qilunaq; **journey into the ocean from a men's community house to hunt for ~ walrus** kaugpangcar-; **leather rope (for spear) made of ~ hide** usaaq*; **line made from the outer part of a split thick ~ skin** qavya; **lumpy (of the skin of an old ~)** pengitag-; **metacarpal in ~ walrus flipper** pasvik; **thick edible layer of ~ skin** kaugpak, kauk; **trapped by ice with nowhere to go (of ~)** pamru-

wand: **men's dancing** ~ iqililitaq

wander: ~ **around** pekayag-, tarrarte-; **suddenly** ~ tarriarte-; ~er agalkaq; **settle down after ~ing** nunalgar-

waning: **the moon is ~** iraluq nangyarturtuq

want: piug¹, piyug-; **beat object to something they (subject and object) both ~** kipulkar-; ~ **(him) to be nearby**

nanelkaunrite-; **not ~ (it, him) anymore** qessayagute-; **~ one thing rather than another** cucu-, cucuke-; **not ~ (him or it)**

around one avirake-, aviranarqe-; **~ a garment**

qucuvike-; **~ one to V (pb) -sqe-, -squma-; ~ something** cayug⁻³, cucuklir-, qiri-; **~ things only for oneself** kiimurrsug-; **~ to do something but feel constrained** anuraqe-; **~ to find out (it)** kangiiyug-; **~ to get more** cangimirte-; **~ to go home** uteryug-; **~ to go somewhere else** agamyak; **not ~ to leave** qemag⁻¹; **cause him to not ~ to touch it** pellernir-; **~ to V (pb) -yug-; not ~ to V (pb) -yunrite-; no longer ~ to V (pb) -yuumiir(ar)te-; ~ to V, provided it is all right (pb) -yugyaaqe-; ~ what?** cayug⁻³; **play game of tag in which the tagee holds something ~ed by the tagger** mayarcetaar-; **~ing to have (it)** agyaur-; **keep ~ing to lie down** inaryug-; **give away an item the owner no longer ~s** cipurvike-; **have all that one ~s** qara-; **something that keeps one from doing what he ~s to do** uamulqutaq

wantonly: act ~ (and perhaps cruelly) ulapeqe-

war: anguyak; **accomplish something extraordinary (as in ~)** iniqsakar-; **weapon of ~** anguyagcuun

warbler: arctic ~ cungakcuarnaq; **blackpoll ~** kuikaman'ayaaq; **Townsend's ~** ussukaascengiir(aq*); **Wilson's ~** ciivcivciuk, cungakcuarnaq; **yellow ~** ciivcivciuk, cungakcuarnaq; **blue-throated ~** *see Adams (53)*

ward: anglicaraq, aulukaaq

warden: fish and game ~ kayanguyagiurta, melquleliurta

warehouse: mamteraq

warm: macir(ar)-, matneqe-; **be ~** maqaq, maqarcete-; **be ~ (of a person)** uruma-; **get ~** maqari-; **~ oneself** maciur-; **~ oneself in the sun** akercir-; **~ spot in river that does not freeze** qecikluk; **~ up** maqangcar-, maqari-, urugcir-; **~ weather that causes flooding of winter tunnel entrance** kepneq; **be ~ or hot, but not excessively so** puqlanir-; **be soft and ~** neruver-; **for it to get ~er** kiiri-; **for weather to ~ up after a cold spell** canikliute-; **form a snow crust during a cold spring night preceded by a ~ day** qerretrar-, qetrar-; **have cooled down after being ~** nenglli-; **mist of cold air coming into a ~ house, or ~ air going out** ancarnaq, anllugneq; **put on ~ clothes** maqarqe-; **vapor rising from a relatively ~, damp object in the cold** aurneq

warmth: maqaq, matneq, puqla; **feel the body ~ of a person without seeing the person** nuyarnir-

warn: aarcirtur-, inerqua-, inerqur-

warning: aarcirtuun, aarun, inerquun

warp: **~ strand when twining grass** teguneq; **be ~ed** qipuma-

warrant: arrest ~ KALIKARTAQ YUGMEK tegukengssuun; **search ~** YUARCUUN KALIKARTAQ

warrior: anguyagta, anguyak

wart: utnguk

wary: aar⁻¹; **be ~** aaryug-; **be ~ of it** aaqe-; **be such as to make one ~** aarnarqe-; **not be such as to make one ~** aarnaite-; **be timid and ~** nuyurtar-; **be ~ by nature** aartar-

wash: erur-, iqair-; **~basin** ermigcuun; **~ (clothes, skins, etc.)** ervig-; **~ floor, walls, etc.** suugi-; **~ hair** qulite-; **~ one's face** ermig-, iili-, tanir⁻¹; **~ one's hands** aaggi-, tane-, unaci-; **~ the dishes** rruur-, qanciur-

washed: holder for end of gut when it is ~ qalluarun; **thing ~ ashore from the sea** tagcilleq

washbasin: ermigcuun, unacissuun

washboard: ulugcuun

washcloth: perriuksuar(aq*), tan'gun

washeteria: ervigivik

washing: stain in ~ ervike-; **~ vessel for women's clothes** alvik

washing machine: ervigissuun, iqairissuun, saayikaaq

washtub: ervigissuun, iqairissuun, saayikaaq

wasp: melugsaq, kukacenga*

waste: (n) meqcaq, (v) caanguaqe-; **~ something** caanguaq; **~ time** uame-, ulapeqe-; **cause one to ~ time** qelanernarqe-

watch: (n) cass'aq, sass'aq, (v) anglani-, auluke-, avaliqe-, murilke-, tangke-, tangssug-, tangvag-, tarikesta, *see Adams (59)*; **~ a movie** tangercetaaq; **~ covertly** nasperyug-; **~ critically** qingirte-; **~ out!** aullu, naullu-wa-i; **~ out for tarike-; ~ out for it/him!** aullutarr'u; **~ over closely** kellute-; **~ over with respect** kencike-; **~ television** tiiviiq; **~ with enjoyment** tangrruarar-; **wait in ~ for game** nayuryar-; **duck-hunting blind or similar place from which to wait in ~ for game** nayurvik; **lie on one's side and ~ someone work** ac'irci-; **tend, ~, or babysit** munaqe-; **feel uneasy because one is being ~ed** cacicugte-; **one who ~es** murilkista

watchtower: nayurvik

water: [e]meq, imaq* see *Zagoskin (1), Dall (8)*; ~ **barrel** miyvik²; ~ **bucket** mertarcuun; ~ **container made from walrus bladder** keciquaq, qalirkaar(aq*), qeciquaq; ~ **mark from a drip or from high tide** unineq; ~ **pail** mertarcuun; ~ **plants** merte-; ~ **soaked ice** mecqiitaq; ~ **transporting tank** mertarcuun; ~ **vapor** puyuq; **absorb** ~ metu-; **be calm** (of ~) qama-; **be caught** (in ~, as in a net) napte-; **be murky or milky** (of ocean ~) qayuri-; **be rough** (of ~) qailir-; **be silvery calm** (of ~) caviguuyar-; **be sleeping in the ~** (of bearded seals) putukuar-; **be up to the waist in ~** qukakiirar-; **be wrinkled from soaking in ~** peqlirte-; **bring along ~** melgir-; **bubble in ~** leryiyagaq*; **bubbles coming up in the ~** qapleryak; **bubbling, churning ~** leriig; **caked snow on the ~** qanisqineq; **channel connecting lakes or other bodies of ~** akuluraq; **clear ~** ecuilnguq*; **clear up** (of ~) perrir-; **consume** (especially ~) without restraint or limit akunriur-; **cook by briefly immersing in boiling ~** egavyag-, uuga'rte-; **cooked mixture of fungus or lichens, seal oil, and ~** elqunaq; **deal with rough ~** qailiur-; **deep** (of ~) ilutu-; **develop ~ in the egg before the embryo becomes large** emrii-; **dip into something so as to fill with liquid or with fish from the ~** qalute-; **dip one's head into ~** nakaar-; **dipper for ~** ipuutaq, qalun, qaluurun; **dipper for drinking ~** mer'un; **dipper for removing ice fragments from ~** imairin, qenuirun; **drive fish into net by slapping the ~ with a paddle or stick** ungumrar-; **edge of deep ~** iginiq; **excavated ~-filled storage hole** qengneq; **extinguish with ~** nekete-; **fall into ~** kit'e-; **fall into ~ with a splash** civqar-; **fall into ~ without making a splashing sound** cepqer-; **fetch ~** mertar-; **fish meatball cooked by dropping in boiling ~** aagciuk; **fishing or ~ hole cut through the ice** anglluaq, anluaq; **for there to be high ~** emiqar-; **for there to be open ~ with icebergs beyond** qupngur-; **for ~ or tide to be low** enuma-; **fresh ~** meq; **generally be rough (~)** qaitu-; **get ~ in it** mel'ir-; **get ice to melt for drinking ~** cikutagci-; **get ripples as ~ calms from a disturbance** qualqamyi-; **get swamped or filled with ~** qaluryarqe-; **glide over the surface of ~** ikamtag-; **go down** (of ~) ente-; **go under or in** (e.g., the ~) merug-; **handle of large dipnet staked out in the ~** ipukaun; **have the bow too far down in the ~** kanarcete-; **have wrinkled skin from soaking in ~** quacerte-; **heat a kettleful of ~** saanili-; **holy ~** merr'aq²; **hot-~ bottle** puqlassuun; **ice crystal suspended in ~** makuq; **ice piece that comes loose from the bottom and rises to the surface of the ~** pugtegrun; **in ~ up to one's N** (*pb*) -kiirar-; **infertile soil that oozes ~ when stepped on** qikuyaq; **legendary creature that will suck the blood from one's big toe if one has no ~ in his house or tent** meriig; **let ~ in** metu-; **make a reflection on calm silvery ~** akicugte-; **line of bird snares suspended above the ~** negaraq*, partak; **make a ~ hole through the ice** anlui-; **mouthpiece of ~ bottle** pass'aq; **move with bow high above the ~** qalugte-; **murky ~** currluk²; **mush made by adding ~ to flour that has been stir-fried without oil until brown** qacappleq; **namesake of the dead who is given food, ~, and a change of clothes** neqliskengaq; **net into which fish are driven by people who walk in and thrash the ~** qelcaq; **offering of food or ~** aviukaq; **open ~ in a field of ice** ketgulleq, imarrlainaq*; **otter den above ~** igtequk; **packed snow on sea ice, used for getting fresh ~** kavtak; **path or route down to ~** kanaryaraq; **pile up** (usually of ice, as when floes on the ~ slide up on top of one another) evu-; **place lacking ~ current** qamaneq; **place that has gotten ~ through melting or flooding** miineq; **pour ~ over in preparation for eating** kuunqerte-; **provide** (animal, plant, object) with ~ emite-, merqe-, miite⁻¹; **provide with a little ~** merr'ite-; **put ~ into** emir-, mel'ir-; **react vocally to a sudden chill, usually from contact with cold ~** imuqite-, imurtua-; **recovery hook, used to take killed seals out of ~** tegun; **rinse a cleaned seal intestine in salt ~** qalluar-; **rock formation patterned by action of ~ on the shore** ingigun, inigun; **rock poking out of the ~** napanguyaq; **run aground in shallow ~** etgalqite-; **run on ~ with outstretched wings** nevaar-, putukuyuar-; **sealskin rope fastened around hatch to keep ~ out of a kayak** ararun; **seep of ~ from a cliff, bluff, etc.** kullugte-; **stake used in pairs to hold large dipnets open under the ~** kanuuquq; **single rock standing in the ~** nagaayuq; **small piece of ice beached in shallow ~** et'galqilaq; **small sled used to transport a kayak when one reaches stretches of ice on the ~** qamigaun; **sound of gurgling ~** lurr'arpak; **splash ~** ciqer-, ciqertar-; **splash ~ repeatedly or continuously** qaalura-, qaalurar-; **spring of ~** miineq, ulevlaq, ulvelria; **spring of cold ~** nengllinaq; **sprinkle ~ on** merte-; **step into ~** iver-; **stiff lip piece for ~ container** pasvaagun; **strait of ~** kangirrluk; **streak or wake made on the surface of ~ by a fish or animal** qavlunaq; **throw ~** ciqer-; **throw a lot of ~** ciqpag-; **uprooted stump in ~ or on beach** nasqunaq; **walk on shore as a boat accompanies one out in the ~** qutirtur-; **well up** (of ~ from beneath the earth or ice) uleve-, ulve-

water (directional): **come down to or toward ~** kanar⁻¹; **come out at ~ below** kanauma-; **down there** (below or toward the ~) kana(ni); **down there toward ~ or toward the exit** una(ni); **go to or toward the ~, or out into the ~** ketmurte-; **toward the ~** ketmun

water beetle: cungalalukvak, melnguq

water berry: qetek

water weed(s): nuyaruaq; **have ~ cling to a propeller** neve⁻¹

water hemlock: poison ~ anguturluq, ILIGVIIT NEQAIT, uquutvaguaq

water pipit: pec'aaq, pespessaayaaq

water sky: reflection of open water in the middle of an ice field seen as a dark blue area in the sky qiu, qiugaaq

water-strider: agqertayuli

waterfall: kulluk, qurrluk; **for there to be a** ~ kullugte-

waterfowl: **hunt for eggs of** ~ kayangussur-; **find eggs of** ~ kayangute-; **spruce root from which snares hang to catch** ~ partak; ~ **decoy** mit'aruq

waterlogged: **be** ~ qaucirte-; ~ **wood** mecuq

watermelon berry: atsarrluk

waterproof: ~ **a skin by soaking it in urine** peqlir-; ~ **boot** ulap'aq; ~ **boot made of fish skin** amirak; ~ **fish-skin mitten** arilluk, arin; ~ **jacket used with kayak** kamliikaq; ~ **oversock** qalipeqsaq; ~ **sealskin hip boot for women** at'ayagglugaq; ~ **skin boot** ivruciq; **be sewn with tight stitches (so as to be ~)** cupuite-; **device used to keep stitches tight as when sewing a ~ seam** unguqupak; **put the skin on a kayak or skin boat with ~ stitches** amir-; **sew a ~ seam** iqre-; **thigh-high ~ skin boot** at'arrlugaq*; **thigh-high skin boots with fur above the knee and ~ material below the knee** mamlek

waterthrush: **northern** ~ MARAM CETAARA, mararmiutaq*

watery: **be** ~ mercete-², merrlir-

wave (water): qaaq, qaiq, yuulraaq; **big ~ capable of breaking shore-fast ice** qairvaaq; **big** ~ qairvak; **for ~ tips to spray out in a direction opposite to that of the ~ due to high winds** emqerte-; **have lots of ~** qailir-; **rough edge of shore-fast ice formed when ice broken by wind and ~ refreezes** nepucuqiq; **appear large (of ~ on horizon)** cugayunar-

wave (human): ~ **one's hand** angalaci-, arulaci-

wax: cuicekaarka

waxing: **the moon is** ~ IRALUQ MUIRYARTURTUQ

way: ~ **of dancing** yuraryaraq; ~ **of doing something** cayaraq; ~ **of life** piciryaraq, yuuyaraq; ~ **of V-ing (pb)** -yaraq; ~ **to write** igaryaraq; **act or be a certain ~ having something as one's reason or purpose** piter-; **act that ~** tuatna-; **any old which ~** piciatun; **be in the ~** aviraute-, uiyamte-; **be on one's ~ here** kilngar-; **be this ~, like this** matuu-; **become irritated or sulk because one hasn't gotten his ~** luqsaqerte-, nengar-; **contrary to the ~ it should be or the way one should act** kenlutmun; **dance, moving one's feet or legs in various ~** mumaa-; **go by ~ of (it)** tumke-; **go by ~ of N (pb)** -gguir-; **go their separate ~s** avquiqar-; **lose one's ~** pella-; **one who is careless in a silly ~** tekallngaq; **test ~s of doing something** caqtaar-; **the wrong ~** iqlutmun; **this ~ a little** gguurraq; **way (figuratively)** tumyaraq

we: *see Appendix 1 on personal pronouns, and Endings section*; ~ **(dual)** wangkuk; ~ **(plural)** wangkuta

weak: ~, **helpless, worthless N (pb)** -qtaq*; **be** ~ caceskite-, kayuite-, qetupserte-, tukniate-; **be** ~ **(of coffee, tea)** ecuite-; **be ~ from cold** kuuguuyar-; **be physically** ~ nukgiate-, piniate-; **become or make physically** ~ piniarute-; **feel ~ from fear, exertion, or sickness** unaqserte-; **for wind to be** ~ kayukite-; **V (of ~, helpless one) (pb)** -qtar-

weakling: cirlak, qetupseq

weakness: **have a hard time because of emotional or physical** ~ cirliqe-

wealth: tukuun; **be ostentatious with** ~ tukurtaar-

wealthy: **be** ~ tukuq, tukuu-; **become** ~ tukuurte-; ~ **person** tukuq, tukurliq, umialek

weaned: **be** ~ emunrir-

weapon: caskuk, saskuk; ~ **of war** anguyagcuun; ~ **to kill a sea mammal hit by a harpoon** aangruiyak; ~ **s violation** saskulluarqessaraq; **animal caught without ~s by hand** tegukengaq; **club (~)** kaugtuarcuun, kaugtuutaq²; **hard stone used for tools and ~s** qetruk, umi; **ivory or bone device on kayak to prevent ~ from falling overboard** akagyailkun; **spent ammunition shell tied to a string and used as ~** qapiamcetaaq; **threaten to hit him with something held as a ~** uluryacir(ar)-; **thrust a ~** narulpag-; **use a ~ for hunting, chopping wood, or cutting something** caskuyaqur-

wear: atuq; **ankle-high skin boot for dress** ~ qaliruaq; ~ **N (clothing) (pb)** -tur-²; ~ **out** caunrir-, keggeve-

weary: **be** ~ **of hearing (it)** niitellngu-

weasel: agluruyak, aklanqurrun, amitatuk, narulkiaq, teriaq, *see Adams (29)*; **small** ~ enairayuliyagaq*

weather: cella, cilla, ella; ~ **so bad that outdoor activity is virtually impossible** ellarrluk; ~ **that is poor, but not to the extent that outdoor activity is impossible** ellanglluk; ~ **thermometer (C)** JELLAM CUQYUTII; **be barely visible due to ~** macugite-; **be calm (of ~)**

qinuite-, quunenge, quunir-; **be nice** ~ ellakegci-; **be poor enough ~ to make outdoor activity impossible** ellarayag-; **be restless, especially when others are going out during nice ~** yuupiksagte-; **be suitable ~ for outdoor activity** ellamanarqe-; **be uncomfortably wet and cold (of ~)** imurnarqe-; **boot for cold wet ~** irvaun; **calm ~** quuneq; **calm down (of the ~)** qinuir-; **chilly ~** pacnaq; **clear up after the ~ has been wet** pakmallir-; **close in (of ~)** cikete-, cikte-; **cold ~** nengla^e; **extremely cold ~** nengelvak; **for ~ condition to make easier to see than before** avayig-; **for ~ to be**

calm kayukite-; for ~ to change caqtaar-; for ~ to clear up avirpag-; for ~ to suddenly turn bad ellaqerrute-; for ~ to warm up after a cold spell canikliute-; for the ~ to suddenly become calm after it “captures” a person cirimci-; for there to be good ~ for traveling ug’ar-; hot ~ qallate-¹; hum, especially when going out in the morning to check the ~ uyuruar-; ice crystal from extreme cold ~ quilekupiaq; overcast ~ condition patuggluk; period of clear calm ~ lasting until one reaches destination quunuk; stormy ~ carqullugaq; subside (of bad ~) and then start up again kuk’arte-; warm ~ causes above-ground entrance to semi-subterranean house to be opened because of flooding of winter tunnel entrance kepneq

weathered: become ~ cilla-

weatherbound: be ~ capur-

weatherman: ellaliurta

weatherstripping: umcigun

weave: naqte-, tupig-; ~ (it) kelir-

weaving: coarse grass used for ~ mats kelugkaq

webbing: ~ on snowshoes or ice strainer nuluq

wed: kassuute-

wedge: aavagun, aitarun, aivagun, equgcuun, qugcuun, qupun, qup’issuun, tus’un; knife shaped like a ~ set in a handle uluaq; ~ used to split wood ekiarqin

Wednesday: Pingayirin

weed: ~ in Bible translation naunerrluk; pineapple ~ itegmik; water ~s nuyaruaq; have things clinging to it (such as water ~s on propeller) neve-¹

week: Agayuneq, nitiliq; ~’s time Agayuneq; a few ~s ago icivaq; a few ~s from now icivaq; circular calendar with a pointer that is moved to the days of the ~ cill’aq; fermented herring or capelin that have been buried for two ~s ciss’uq; for a ~’s time to pass agayunerte-; terminology for days of the ~ ernercuun

weekday: AGAYUNREM AKULII

weep: aluviliur-

weft: ~ strand in twining grass keluk

weigh: uqamailtassiir-, uspeq; ~ down naner-; scale for ~ing uqamailtassiirun

weight: uqamailkutaq, uqamaq, uspeq, *see Nelson (99)*; ~ of something uqamailtaciq; ~ that holds something in place nanerta; hold down something with a ~ nanercir-; be light in ~ uqiggete-; become light in ~ uqiggeli-; lose ~ kemgir-; put ~ on it engig-, enig-, niig-; set ~ on (it) naner-; suddenly or accidentally put ~ on it niikar-

weir: capun, kalgun

welcome: allaniur-, ciuniur-; you’re ~ ii-i; go out to ~ pairrsaag-; not come out of house to ~ a visitor anyaqturte-; women’s ~ dance putu¹; ~ meal tekiutaq

weld: payari-

welder: payarista

well: be ~ assir-, (pb) -yu-, *see Nelson (42)*; be growing ~ nauluaqar-; get ~ assiri-; speak English usually or ~ qitevnga-; V ~ (pb) -luaqar-; V so ~ (pb) -pag-¹; be ~ coordinated pamrig-; one that is ~ endowed with N (pb) -tuli; ~ endowed with N (pb) -tu-; be ~ off ellui-; be crassly ~ off tukurtaar-; provide or be ~ provided with N (pb) -lir-; ~, that’s how it is, and it can’t be helped arenqiapaa; be ~ worth looking at tangssunarqe-

well then: ata², ata’a, ataki, kitaki, tava-i, tua-i

well up: (of water from beneath the earth or ice) uleve-, ulve-

welt: asuirun; ~ seam on boot egliq

west: kanaknak, keggakneq, uassiaq; ~ wind uassiaq; for there to be a ~erly wind avaknir-

western sandpiper: ceñair(aq*), ceñaiyaaq, iisuraar(aq*), iiyuar(aq*)

wet: be unpleasantly messy and ~ pellernarqe-; get a dried skin soaking ~ qakime-; spirally striped bearded seal with fur that changes its direction when ~ nemercauk; stand on end (of hair when dry after being ~) kakilragte-; very ~ mud maraspak; be uncomfortably ~ and cold (of clothing or weather) imurnarqe-; be uncomfortable because of ~ cold imuryug-; clear up after the weather has been ~ for a time pakmallir-; be ~ or soaked mecunge-; get ~ or soaked mecunge-; very ~ part of tundra lurrluk; wooden device used in wringing ~ sealskins during processing kepirtaq; ~ snow mecaliaq; ~ tundra mecalqaq; boot for cold ~ weather irvaun; ~ with one’s tongue nuagte-; feel squeamish or uncomfortable around ~ messy things pellertar-, pelleryug-; have wrinkled skin from too much ~ness qaucirte-

whack: piqer-²; ~ **once** piqertur-

whale: long jawbone, possible ~ bone assingaq; ~ fin naparutaq; ~ tail ter'aq; adipose or dorsal fin of ~ petengtaq; black ~ arveq; bowhead ~ arveq; breach (of ~) qakte-¹; gray ~ cetuqupak; killer ~ arrluk; legendary sea monster said to devour ~s ulurrugnaq; northern right ~ cikaarturta; part of ~s flippers close to tail et'raq; sewing thread made ~ sinew yualukaq; white ~ assigarnaq, cetuaq, cituaq; young white ~ citukvagaq*

whalebone: cuqaq*

wharf: culurrvik, salayaq, uciirvik

what: ~ a surprise! tela'a; ~ are you doing here? aqaa, waqaa; ~ can I do for you? aqaa, waqaa; ~ did you say? ai¹; ~ do you want? naung; ~ else? tua-i-qaa?; oh, ~ if it had happened! kiituani tanem; ~ kind? cakuciq; ~ lies ahead ciuneq; ~ one has obtained (as by subsistence activities) unangkengaq; ~ part? nate-; ~ people call — apqiitnek; ~ something is like eluciq; ~ time is it? wataimarta?; ~ will (or is supposed, planned, or expected to) happen pillerkaq; ~ will be picirkaq; ~? ca; be ~? cau-²; what's the matter? aqaa, waqaa; "~~s up?" aqaa; "~~chamacallit" imkuciq; stay near (him) ~ever he does paiyaar-

wheat: mukaarkaq

wheat grass: qayikvayak

wheel: akagcuun, akalria, uivacetaaq; steering ~ alulaq

wheeze: qallalerte-

when: maaten; ~ (in the past) qangvaq; ~ it came to pass maaten; be restless ~ others are going out from the village during nice weather yuupiksagte-; ~ some time had elapsed qakuan; ~? cami; ~? (in the future) qaku, *contingent mood* (see Endings section); ~ in past contemporative I mood (see Endings section)

whenever: *contingent mood* (see Endings section)

where: be ~ nante-; from ~? naken; to ~? natmun; ~ is it, he, she? naugga, nauwa; ~? na(ni)

whet: celli-, cilli-, elli-²; ~ a blade ellikaraq

whether: not know ~ one is V-ing (pb) -ciite-; become unknowing about ~ or how one is V-ing (pb) -ciirute-

whetstone: cellin, ellikaraq, ellin, ipegcarissuun, nangugun, selin, tacilaq, see Turner (15); type of dark-colored ~ arviiq; type of dark stone used for ~s, not broken when exposed to heat teggallupiaq; type of light-colored stone used for ~s uqu'urniq

whew: ~ (it's heavy) keggu

which: ~ one(s) nalir- (naliq); not know ~ one naliquciite-

while: *contemporative II mood* (see Endings section); for a ~ wanirpak; once in a ~ cat ilaitni; for it to be a ~ later atatakuar(ar)-; occur a ~ later umiqer-; for a ~ wanirpak

whimbrel: ciivikaaq, kikikiaq, pipipiaq

whimper: cungite-, engaulugte-; ~ (of animals) engimluar(ar)-; cry out in a loud repeated ~ as from pain cungiallag-

whim: follow one's ~s umyugiur-, umyui-

whine: cungite-, qacelli-, ungilegte-; ~ repeatedly for qalriateke-

whip: kulutaq, piqer-², piqrutaq; dog ~ qenutaq; ~ped "Eskimo ice cream" made with moss soaked in aged seal oil puya; "Eskimo ice cream" made with roe, (salmon)berries, and seal oil ~ped together amnginaq

whirligig: [e]llerrar(aq*), ellaraq, levlegcetaaq, levlevaaq, llerr'ar(aq*)

whirlpool: qivalngucuaq

whirlwind: ucluryaq, ull'uyaq

whirring: make a ~ sound [e]llerrar(aq*), llerr'ar(aq*)

whisk: steambath switch or ~ taarrin; ~ broom kagiksuar

whisker: ungak; remove one's ~s ungair-; seal with long rolled-up ~s ungagciiq; be ~y ungaggli-

whisper: agsumir-, agyimcaar(ar)-, agyumciar(ar)-, agyumir-, igyuar(ar)-, qaneksuar-, qaneksugte-, qanepsug-, qanqumciar(ar)-, tarirte-

whistle: culugyi-, culu'ugte-, kukumyarar(ar)-, uur-; ~ (of wind outside of house) qalriqsaar(ar)-

whistling: make ~ sounds kukumyalqitar(ar)-

white: qatellria, see Khromchenko (6), Zagoskin (7); all ~ qaterpak, qercurpak; be ~ qater-; become ~ qat'ri-; very ~ qaterpak; black, blue, and ~ bird seen on the ocean teng'guar(aq); small edible sea animal that is pink, orange, ~, and red arnauq; type of traditional parka worn by Nelson Is. and tundra-area Yup'iks that has large front and back plates of ~ calfskin or of mink skin qaliq; white decorative square on back of parka milqeruag; decoration on hood of a

young woman's traditional parka that consists of strands of red, black, and ~ beads kakaulyaq; long strip of calfskin running from the large front and back plates of ~ calfskin to the border of the traditional "qaliq" parka ellutmuq; small ~ bead qaterli, qaterliar(aq*); ~ bone inside the cranium of fish teki; ~ camouflaged parka qatrin; ~ clay, powdery when dry urr'aq; ~ clay mixed with caribou hair and used to make pottery urasqaq; ~ cloud that rises from the horizon uquryak²; ~ spot qatenquq; ~ spot inside the gill covers of an aged fish head pupungluur(aq*); ~ thing qatellria, qaterli; ~ trim on dance hat qercurtaq; ~ parka used for hunting in snow and ice qaternin; have thick ~ smoke itugenqegte-

white alder: caarilluk, caarin

white fox: qaterli, qaterliar(aq*), qunguiq, uliiq

white goose: kanguq

white mark: ~ on fingernail teglek

White Mountain: Nacessvik

white of the eye: qaterqurpagtaq, qatqurpagtaq

white (people): ~ person agelleq, kass'aq, *see Petroff (15)*; ~ man kassaakaq; ~ people aipai(t); shaman who foretold the coming of ~ people Ississaayuq; act like a ~ person kass'amirte-

white whale: assigarnaq, cetuaq, cituaq

white-crowned sparrow: uipinipaaq

white-fronted goose: leqleq, neqlepik, neqleq

"white-socks": melugyar(aq*)

white-winged scoter: akacakayak, cetuskaq

whitecoat: ul'utvak

whited out: be overcast or ~ qilailleg-

whitefish: imarpinraq*, naptaq, qanerkicaq, tupuk; **broad** ~ akakiik, qaurtuq; **round** ~ cavirrutnaq, uraruq; **young** ~ esevsiar(aq*); ~ fry iituliar(aq*); ~ with pointed head cingikeggliq; **dried** ~ that has been frozen all winter yay'ussa; **split and dried small fish, such as** ~ ulligtaruaq; "Eskimo ice cream" made with the fresh roe of ~ and mashed cranberries qerpertaq

Whitefish Lake: Qavartaaq, Qavarteq

whitetailed ptarmigan: taqikataq

whitish: very ~ clay qaurtuli

whittle: cana-, caviksuar-; **wood that is very hard to** ~ paggluk²

who: kia, kina, kitu-; ~ plural kinkut

whole: tamalkur-, tamar-², tamqapiar-; **assemble items into a** ~ pulqigte-; **the** ~ summer kiagpak; **the** ~ thing tamalkuq

wholeheartedly: do something ~ tamarmirte-

whooping cough: ag'uryaraq

whore: akissuq

whose: kia

why: tanem, *see Orlov (24)*; **ask oneself** ~ ciinlugguar-; ~ **have you come!** naung; ~? ciin

wick: kumarun, leg'un; **lamp** ~ nanikiitaq; **trim the** ~ of an oil lamp kaullrir-; **type of moss used for making lamp** ~s uusqunguaq; **oiler** ~ (in a motor) uqurcaikun

wicked: ~ person yurrluk, yurrluulria

wide: be ~ ameltu-, elurtu-, iqtu-, kangtu-, lurtu-, nequtu-, uyatu-; **have one's mouth open and stretched** ~ with teeth clamped shut iryagte-¹; ~ finely woven grass mat tupilluk; ~ strip of otter fur below the light-colored decoration at the hem or cuff of a traditional parka tungunqucuk; **comb with** ~ly spaced teeth tegurciurun; **main channel with current through** ~ spot in river egmiumaneq

widening: ~ or bay at the mouth of a river tuqsuk

wide awake: become ~ essgar-, segg'ar-

widgeon: qatkeggliq

widow: aipaineq; **unmarried woman (including ~)** uilgaq

widower: aipaineq, nuliariutelleg

width: iqtutaciq; ~ at the ends of the index finger and the middle finger held next to each other malruneq; ~ at the ends of the index finger, the middle finger, and the ring finger held next to each other pingayuneq; ~ from the outside edge of one shoulder to the outside edge of the other tusneq; ~ of the four fingers (thumb excluded) of one's hand

patneq; ~ of the last section of one's index finger tekneq; ~ of the palm (flattened and with the fingers and thumb held together) tumagneq

widthwise: marking, cutting, moving, etc. ~ across something kepelmun, kepelmur-

wife: nuliaq, nulirr-; ~ and husband nulirqellriik; ~ of one's paternal or maternal uncle acuraq; ~ of Russian Orthodox priest maatuskaq; **deranged, thinking one has a ~ when he does not** nulirruar-; **get as a ~** nuliqliute-; **live in one's ~'s village, having come from another village** nengaugite-; **man from another village residing in his ~'s village** nengaugitaq; **man's second ~, after he has lost his first wife** neqliurta; **man's ~'s sister's husband** arenqiardekaq; **second ~ in a polygamous marriage** nukaraq; **temporary ~** see Nelson (89)

wig: nuyaruaq

wild: be ~ nuyurtar-, qinuyunqegg-

wild celery: canraq*, ceñartaq, ikiituk, mecuqerrli, nuluraq, tarnaq¹, tarvaq, uraluq, uugiyun

wild: ~ green grass cungagpaguaq; ~ **greens that can be cooked** cuassaaq, suassaaq

"wild lettuce": ingukiq

wild parsley: tukaayuq

wild potato: aci; ~ **plant** ulqiq, utqiq; ~ **that grows near cliffs** atkallaq; ~, **wild carrot** elagaq

wild rhubarb: angucaluq², angukaaq, arnaurluq*, nakaaq, nauciq¹, quunarliq

wild rose: atsameq

wilderness: yuilquq; **arrive or return from a stay in the ~** kacete-, katete-

wildlife officer: kayanguyagiurta, melquleliurta

will: will V (*pb*) -ciqe-; will V (*it*) -arkaqe-; ~ **eventually V or be V-ed** (*pb*) -arkau-; ~ **something to** ciqima-; **according to God's ~** tamaaten

willfully: V **suddenly and** ~ (*pb*) -ler-, -ter-

willing: be ~ piyugteqe-; ~ **ly do unrequested favors** qessaircir-

willow: cuyanguaq, kavungqussaq, napapiaq, uqviaq*, uqvigpik, uqvik, see Nelson (41); ~ **root** taluyiurun, uqviinraq;

low-bush ~ inaqaciq; **pussy ~** uqviggluk; **pussy ~ catkin** kangquq, qikmiruaq, qimukcuar(aq*); **edible pussy ~ catkin** tamukaaq; ~ **bark** peluq; **strip of ~ bark** alek, allek; **dwarf ~ with big catkins** angriinaq; **new edible ~ growth** tayarulunguaq; **soft ~ shoot** enrilnguaq; ~ **with red bark** kavingkuksaq, kavirliyagaq; **basket made from ~ roots** aguumaq; ~ **root used in making baskets, lashing fish traps or kayak frames, etc.** amaaq*

willow-bark: ~ **fishnet** allegpak; ~ **lashing** akmagartaq

willow ptarmigan: aqesgiq, aqeygiq

willpower: **lack stamina or** ~ ayaniite-

Wilson's warbler: ciivcivciuk, cungakcuarnaq

Wilsonia pusilla: ciivcivciuk, cungakcuarnaq

win: anagkenge-; ~ **in a game** qakvar-

winch: nuqcissuun

wind: anuqa^e; **any device used in the ~** anuqessuun; **away from the ~** uqetmun, uqutmun; **be calm (of water or ~)** qama-; **become set in a position, such as a tree bent by the ~** paste-; **break ~** leq, naleq, neleq; **break ~ loudly** lep'ag-; **break ~ repeatedly** ler'a-; **flutter in the ~** leviar-, leviileviar-; **for the ~ to die down** amuvkar-; **for there to be a westerly ~** avaknir-; **for there to be a gust of ~** kenegnira-, qugnira-, tagura-, taksagnira-; **howl and whistle (of ~ outside of house)** qalriqsaar(ar)-; **make a flapping sound in the ~** lepli-; **place lacking water current or ~** qamaneq; **shelter from ~** talite-; **seal out ~ by tightening a drawstring, belt, etc., on clothing** parte⁻¹; **rough edge of shore-fast ice formed when ice broken by ~ and waves refreezes** nepucuqiq; **have the ~ blow from behind while one is traveling** uqenqar⁻², uqumigte⁻²; **gasp as the ~ blows in one's face** ep'ura-, meq'urtua-, purtua-, puurtua-; **for there to be a gust of ~ from above where one is sheltered** kalvaguar-; **have the ~ knocked out of one** tenguga'rte-; **for ~ to be weak** kayukite-; **for ~ to pick up** kayunge-; **for there to be a south or east ~ with stormy weather, a harbinger of fish coming in** taqicar-; **for wave tips to spray out in a direction opposite to that of the wave due to high ~s** emqerte-

windbreak: canirtaq, uqraq, uqriilitaq, uqrun¹; ~ **as used with kayak** asguilitaq

windless: be ~ (of a place) qama-

windmill: **any device used in the wind, such as a ~** anuqessuun

window: egaleq, legaleq, see Dall (10), Adams (60); **framework holding down something like a skylight ~** nanerta; **look through the ~** uyangte-; **seal-gut skylight ~** tanqiuun; ~ **frame** qiitek, qiteq

windowpane: ecicq

windpipe: anertevkarcuun, apaguaq, tuqluq, turkuq; **choke on something caught in one's ~** nerilkar-
windproof: be sewn with tight stitches so as to be ~ cupuite-
windsock: any device used in the wind, such as
 a ~) anugessuun
windward: ~ side asguq
windy: be ~ anuqlir-; **be very** ~ anuq'vag-, anurvag-; **be ~ from the ocean** qacar-
wineberry: puyuraar(aq*), puyurniq, puyuruuq
wing: caquq, yaquq; ~ **feather** culuk; **longest or most prominent feather of bird's** ~ niss'uq; **flap ~s** yaqiur-; **run on water with outstretched ~s** nevaar-, putukuyuar-
wingtip: ~ **feather** tekeryuk
wink: quutaar-
winner: anagkengelria
winnings: anagkengaq; ~ **in a gambling game** tagtaq
winter: uksuq; **all** ~ ukurpak; **last** ~ uksuq; **spend the** ~ uksi-; **thing of** ~ ukurtaq; **thing of last** ~ uksullaq*; **this coming** ~ uksuq; **for the sun to start rising higher and staying up longer after the** ~ solstice nutnger-; ~ **supply** cumrun; **naturally occurring open hole in the ice in** ~ kianeq; **open hole in river ice during** ~ qenuilquq, ukivkaneq; **ice stuck all ~ on the mud** nepillineq; **go to the main, ~ village from fall camp** katete-; **dried tomcod or whitefish that has been frozen all ~** yay'ussaq; **make aged fish in fall and freeze them in rock-lined ditches for ~** use quli-, quluk, qussuk; **freeze-dry a skin outside in ~ until it gets white** qercur-; **holiday celebrated in late summer, fall, or ~, involving an exchange of requested gifts between men and women of a village** Petugtaq²; **warm weather causes above-ground entrance to semi-subterranean house to be opened because of flooding of ~** tunnel entrance kepneq; **pelt of caribou taken just after the long ~** hair has been shed caginqaq*
wipe: eprir-, perrir-; ~ **one's anal area** etruir-, uqer-; **toilet paper or other material to ~** wipe anus uqrun²; ~ **clean** avair-; ~ **dishes** allegtur-; **blow or ~ the nose** kakeggluir-
wire: caviya(g)aq*, qip'ayagaq*; **chicken ~ or wire mesh** taluyarkaun; **soft ~, such as aluminum ~ or solder** pelulukaaq
wisdom: puqigneq, uyvi; ~ **tooth** qamuqayak
wise: be ~ umyuartu-, usvitu-; ~ **words** qanruyun; **the ~ Men (Biblical)** umyuartulriit; **become ~r** through experience anucinge-
wish: optative mood (see Endings section); piyuun, see Adams (61); **be unhappy or ill at ease in a situation and ~ to be elsewhere** cupegte-; **I too ~ it were so** kiika-wa; **something that one does not ~ to part with** qununarqe-; ~ **that one should V (pb)** -squma-; **make one ~ to** coo to it ineqsunarqe-; **do as one ~es** seleg-; **mask that a man makes in accordance with his own ~es** uigturcuun; (enc) =kin, =llam, =tuq
witch: ~ or ghost that walks in the air and has no liver yuilriq
with: ablative-modals case, vialis case (see Endings section); ~ **dark fur** ullacuk
withdraw: ~ or retreat to a smaller area qungag-
wither: nala-
without: ~ anyone intending it to be so taunginaq; ~ **fail!** watpik; ~ **purpose** elliinginaq; **be ~ money** pulug-, puRug-; **be outside ~ a coat** kiingraar(ar)-, taigtur⁻², uvruar(ar)-; **feel the body warmth of a person ~ seeing the person** nuyarnir-; **play a game similar to volleyball but ~ a net** akiqaar(ar)-; **push a sled ~ using dogs to pull it** kasmurrar-, kaymurrar(ar)-; **rise from sleeping and go ~ breakfast** maknginar-; **send a visitor away ~ having him or her eat** menkuke-; **to be (gone) ~ a limit** ngelaite-; **V in vain, ~ the intended or expected outcome (pb)** -yaaqe-
withstand: be able to ~ shocks matngaite-; **try to ~ something** pakerqe-
witness: alibi ~ tangvagtelleg; ~ **in court** nallunairista; **have ~ed (it)** during one's lifetime angu-
witted: dull~ person nallumquq
wobble: angala-; ~ **back and forth** aassektaq
wobbly: walk ~ as when wearing high heels kukunguqsarte-
wolf: civatriq, kaganaq, kegg'luneq, kegluneq, see Khromchenko (4); **be curled up (of a ~)** ungelruma-; **gray ~** curangali; **hackles of ~** qakun; **piece of ~ fur on the shoulder or armpit tassels of certain parkas** megcugtaq
wolf fish: qaculluk, qugautnaq
wolverine: qavcik, terikaniaq; **decorative ~ "tail" on a traditional parka** pequmiutaq; ~-fur decoration on the upper part of parka sleeve kasurun, kayurun
wolves: carcass of animal killed by ~ maligneq

woman: arnaq; ~ from another village residing in her husband's village ukurritaq; ~ who has married into a family ukurritaq; ~'s basket kularvik; ~'s beaded hairnet tackaq; ~'s brother's child an'garaq; ~'s emanation aqla, qalugneq; ~'s fur parka cut high on the sides so that there are front and back flaps kinguqalek; ~'s hair ornament taquutaq; ~'s headscarf pelatuuk; ~'s high skin boot ac'upegglugaq; ~'s husband's brother uilgun; ~'s lover angucaluq¹; ~'s panties nalkiik; ~'s seal-skinning knife kaussuun; ~'s semilunar knife kegginalek; ~'s skirt akupek; ~'s slow dance performed during this holiday Ingula(q); big ~ arenvak; child of a ~ by a man to whom she is not married acuniaqenga; legendary being with half a ~'s face inglupgayuk; middle-aged or old ~ arnangiar(aq*); old ~ arnalquar(aq*), arnassagaq*, arnarkara'urluq*, ucinguq; older (but still desirable) unmarried ~ uilingiataq; son of ~'s mother's brother or father's sister uicunga; unmarried ~ (including widow) uilgaq; young ~ arnaraq, neviarcaq

womanize: arniur-

womb: enliaq, neliaq, ngeliaq

women: be rejected for marriage for a time by ~ due to shamanistic machinations nulirturciimacir-; be totally preoccupied with ~ and enervated thereby arniq-; grab portions of "Eskimo ice cream" carried by ~ and hide them during the "Aaniq" holiday tumagcur-; high skin boot worn by ~ yuunin; thing belonging or pertaining to ~ arnartaq*; be jealous (between ~ and men) qungyar-; ~'s welcome dance putu¹

wonder: qaneksugte-; I ~ wall'upik; (enc) =kiq

wood: equk, muragaq, murak, *see Dall (9)*; ~ for smoking fish puyurkaq; ~ shaving canalleq; ~-chewing bug or larva keggiaiyuli; bent ~ rim around top of wooden bowl or other round wooden container perneq; bowl with grooved upper part made of a separate piece of bent ~ qaglaya(g)aq; carve ~ caacungui-, cana-; chisel made of jade with a ~ or horn handle, used in working ~ keggiaq; chop ~ eqiur-; chopping block for splitting pieces of ~ tukeryaraq; clamp used to hold bent piece of ~ in position until the bend becomes permanent pascirissuun; combination knife and scraper for ivory with curved stone blade and ~ handle caniissaq; construction ~ equgpigaq; device for engraving ~ cet'raarcuun; draft-hole in a ~-burning stove cup'urilleq; stoke-hole of a ~-burning stove murirvik; drift ~ equgkaq; dry dead standing ~ qakineq; dry rotted dead spruce ~ eskaniaq; flexible ~ strip used for making binding slashing for a conical ~-slat fish trap nemerciq; fragment or chip of ~ from chopping ciqualleq; gather scraps of ~ auqiir-, avuqiir-; good-quality piece or strip of ~ ciqsaneq; green or waterlogged ~ mecuq; hard ~ etgeraq; kindling ~ ayagaaraun, ekqun¹, ekuanqun; knife with curved blade, used for carving ~ mellgar(aq*); knot in ~ akanquq, akquq, avayacilleq, uivquq; line of grain in ~ pagaq; old-style snow goggles made of ~ with narrow slits niguak, niiguak; plane ~ caki-, estulussaq; put ~ in it (the stove) eqir-; red ~ alciq; reddish ~ used for bow-drill shaft ussungirkaq; rotten ~ arumaneq; rub in (using shavings) the ochre with which ~ is colored red kenevkar-; short piece of dried ~ found on the ground ciamurrluk; straight-grained piece of ~ useful for making things munarciaq, pilugpigaq, unarciaq; thin strip of ~ for lashing material avqaar(aq*); use a tool or weapon for chopping ~ caskuyaqur-; walk through the ~ pulaar-²; wedge used to split ~ ekiarqin; ~ that is very hard to whittle paggluk²

wood fern: edible fiddlehead of spreading ~ ceturkaa, ceturqaar(aq*), ceturuaq, ciilavik, nengqaaq, qecuguaq; edible root of spreading ~ kun'aq*

wooden: ~ attachment for snare meluurun²; ~ bowl alvik, qaluviaq; ~ crosspiece for the foot on a snowshoe tutneq; ~ device used in wringing wet sealskins during processing kepirtaq; ~ device used to keep stitches evenly tight as when sewing a waterproof seam on a kayak skin unguqupak; ~ eyeshade elqipcuq, igaugek; ~ float nuuyaarpaaq; ~ holder for harpoon head nengciutaq; ~ mortar for preparing tobacco akuyun; ~ piece in socket of foreshaft of seal harpoon evga; ~ prop used in kayak making palurun; ~ ring put around a mask to represent the world of the object enclosed by it ellanguaq; ~ snare attachment ipuun; ~ stock of a rifle or shotgun qapsalquq; ~ stopper for seal poke agayutaq; ~ story knife equaq; ~ top spun with string levlevaaq; ~ trap for otter or mink teggvak; ~ visor elqiaq*; bent part of ~ container pertaq; bent wood rim around ~ bowl or other round ~ container perneq; design on bent ~ hunting hat pugugyuk; large ~ platter or container kalupak; large oblong ~ bowl that can be used as a serving dish tumnaq; man's large ~ bowl nerun; oval ~ bowl ag'ayaq, al'uruyak, aluuayaq; soft red rock used for red decoration on ~ bowls kavirun

woodpecker: puugtuyuli

woodworking: ~ tool unarciiyurcuun; man's bag for ~ tools equgcuutnguarraq

wool: kiistaq, kistaq; steel ~ tallegcissuun

word: qaneryaraq, qanruciq; do something, engage in some act, the exact ~ for which is forgotten or not known to the speaker, or does not exist, but an act that the listener will recognize imkur-, imuu-; say or "go" . . . ~ (pb) -r-; in other ~s wagg'uq; internalize ~s iguma-; mispronounce Yup'ik ~s by substituting the front velars g, gg, and k for the back velars r, rr, and q respectively pikagte-; sing softly without saying ~ out loud megamliur-; speak without

thinking about the consequences or implications of one's ~s qanqataite-; substitute aa for ai in Yup'ik ~s paarte-; speak to a group of people, directing one's ~s at a particular person yaatiir-; coo to a child, using ~s made up for that child ineqe-, inqe-; the made-up ~s used to coo to a child inqutaq

wordless: hum or sing a ~ tune uyuruar-

work: cali-, caveg⁻¹, cavesra-, pekte-, *see Nelson (47)*; be swamped with ~ tuave-; concentrate on one's ~ munarcete-; have pain in the hands after long hours of ~ taprite-; lie on one's side and watch someone ~ ac'irci-; relax after a hard day's ~ canqaarte-; stand by the river and ~ a net by hand nekvyar-; reference of one's character or ~ experience nallunritesta; ~ hard cakete-, cakviur-, makugte-; ~ harder or put effort into what one is doing to make up for lost time cagnite⁻²; ~ on by hand, without using tools una⁻¹; ~ on fish neq'liur-; ~ on the teeth kegguciur-; ~ on things such as arts and crafts that are not for direct serious use calinguar-; ~ or play with N (pb) -liur-; ~ with another tangaliuqur-; be ~ed (of metal) cama-

worker: calista, pista; oil ~ uqurkaliurta; oilfield ~ uquliurta; sanitation ~ aniurta

working: be busy ~ cagarcite-, yagarcete-; be clumsy while ~ teyqiqe-; breathe heavily after ~ ilaciqtar-; device for ~ calissuun; make no attempt to help those who are busy ~ tararte-; flex a skin to make it more pliant by ~ it with both hands in a circular motion ulug⁻¹; ~ surface alliaq; old-style chisel used in ~ wood keggiaq

workshop: calivik

world: cella, cilla, ella; any of the first human inhabitants of the ~ yung'elraarun; globe of the ~ nunarpaguaq; wooden ring put around a mask to represent the ~ of the object enclosed by it ellanguaq; portal of the atmosphere above our ~ for the "little people" ellangqerrucaraq; village set in the air in the ~ of the "little people" Inglerarmiut; village set on high ground in the ~ of the "little people" Ininermiut

worm: kinguk, *see Marsh (9)*; legendary "great ~" ciissirpak; inedible red ~ found on beaches uinguyuk, *see Turner (16)*; tape~ qumak

wormwood: caggluk, caiggluk, naunerrluk, neqnianguq, qanganaruaq

worn: cross ~ as a pendant uyamik; high skin boot ~ by women yuunin

worn: ~ spot nangugneq; ~-out skin aminraq*

worried: be ~ civuura-, nuingaalug-; be ~ about cangalke-; be ~ about something cangalliur-

worrisome: be ~ pengegnarqe-; not be ~ pengeгнаite-

worry: pengegyug-, umyuarniur-, umyuarniurun, umyuarrlugcarar-, umyugarniur-, uuqassugar-; be a cause of ~ pengegnarqe-; cease being a cause of ~ pengegnair-; tend to ~ pengegtar-; ~ about nerilegte-, peng'garte-; ~ about (him) pengegtur-, pengke-; ponder, standing still and ~ about the future qikar-

worse: be ~ assiillru-; become ~ assiirute-

worsen: arcari-, assiirute-

worship: agayu; place of ~ agayuvik; ~ by bowing ciktaar-

worst: ~ one(s) assiilleq

worth: be well ~ looking at tangssunarqe-

worthless: weak, helpless, ~ N (pb) -qtaq*; ~ N (pb) -cilleq, -vialuk

worthwhile: be ~ catngu-

worthy of honor: be ~ kencignarqe-, ucurnarqe-

would: that which the possessor ~ not do (pb) -arkaenrilka^e; ~ V (pb) -yar-

wound: (n) callalleq, ciyaneq, ekiq, kilineq, (v) kilir-; apply ointment to a ~ cupcir-; be spread open as a ~ does calla-; bloody liquid from a ~ essnguq; dressing for a ~ mamcaun; healing ~ tallegneq; shoot, making a large ~ nutpag-; ~ dressing kilineruun

wound: strap with handles ~ around the shaft of a fire-drill nucugcuutak

woven: ~ beach grass rope used to hoist kayak onto rack qikiq²; ~ grass mat (for insulation or the like) qerquilluk; ~ liner for skin boot alliqsak; ~ thing qecugaq, tupigaq; ~-grass sock tupipiarumalria; closely ~ grass basket pattern or other closely bound thing malleqtaq; finely ~ wide grass mat tupilluk; loosely ~ but fairly rigid upright grass basket kuusqun; loosely ~ grass carrying bag issran; loosely ~ grass mat used as insulation for roof and/or to keep loose soil from falling through eviun; roughly ~ grass cover used to protect drying fish from rain umran; small container ~ from grass naqtaar(aq*)

wow: ~ what a close call! kuaksikika; ~! arcassi

wrap: caqu; very small item ~ped in something pequnqauksuar(aq*); something that is all ~ped up qilqucngiar(aq*); ghost said to have a big blanket, which it ~s around children uligaiyuli

wrapping: caqu, nemeq; **foot ~ used in place of socks** nemenglluk
wrath: qenerrneq
wrench: angicissuun, kegkaniryaraq
wring: ~ **liquid out** ciur-, civur-; **device used in ~ing wet sealskins** kepirtaq
wringer: qemrarissuun; **clothes ~** ciurrsuun
wrinkle: imeggluk, imegneq, qelengllak, qelengte-; ~ **on body** imutaq
wrinkled: **be** ~ qacu⁻¹, ulugglug-, ungullugte-, *see Nelson (103)*; **get** ~ imeggluk; **be** ~ **(of clothing)** uyungllugte-; **be** ~ **from soaking in water** peqlirte-; **have ~ skin from too much wetness** quacerte-, qaucirte-
wrist: tayarneq; **end of ulna at ~ where the bone projects** cugamkuyuk
wristband: tayarnerilitaq
wristbone: qamangaq, tumarneq
wristguard: tayarneri'iryailkutaq; ~ **used in archery** malingurun; **skin or ivory ~** petengyaraq
write: igaq, qamurar-
writer: alngarta, igarta
writing: qamuraq; ~ **implement** alngarcuun; ~ **system** igaryaraq
wrong: ~ **decision** alarneq, alarun; ~ **direction** iqlutmun; ~ **one** iqlu, kengluq, kenlu; ~ **way** iqlutmun; **be the ~ thing** iqlutuu-; **have something ~ with one** qaite-; **put shoes on the ~ feet** caqvir-; **put footwear on the ~ foot** caqvirte-; **put footwear on the ~ way** caqvingqa-; **put away in the ~ place** nulate-

X

X-ray: take an ~ tarenrair-

Y

y: person from certain areas around the Yukon (Kotlik and Norton Sound and the Takchak area) in particular who uses s in many words where other Yup'ik speakers use ~ pisalria
"Y": intermuscular ~ **bone of pike** nuusaaq
yard: length yaaltaq, yaltaq
yardage: ~ **of fabric** saaneq
yardstick: taktassiarcuun
yarn: kiistaq, kistaq, qilagkaq
yarrow: anuqetuliar(aq*), qanganaruuaq
yawn: aitaqci-, aitaaur-; ~ **a big** ~ aitaupag-
yeah? acu'u
year: allrakuq, al'rakuq, uksuq; **bearded seal in its first ~** maklaaq; **bearded seal in its second ~** maklassuk; **beaver in its ~ year** ulilek; **beaver in its second ~** nukaq; **beaver in its third ~** ucinglluk; **five~ feast** caaraat; **last ~** allragni, allami;

next ~ allragniku, allamiku; **one born in the same** ~ yuulgun; **stay somewhere or engage in some activity for a** ~ allrakurte-; ~ **after next** yaaliaku; ~ **before last** yaaliagni; ~ly allrakuaqan; **three ~s ago** yaaliagni; **three or more ~s** hence yaaliaku

yearling: ~ caribou or reindeer nuraq; ~, **gray beluga** qiukcaq

yearn: ~ **for fresh fish** terrigyug-; ~ **for someone** imlalinru-; ~ **to have** ayarake-, ayarike-; ~ **to V (pb)** -yuumir-; **keep looking at with ~ing** tangaa-

yeast: iistaq, mayurcetaaq, mayurngik, ulcetaaq, yiistaq

yell: aara-, aarcillag-, aarpag-, avite-, qalaria-, qarte-, qategpagate-, qayagpag-; ~ **at (him)** qanvallagate-; ~ **out an announcement** anerquciar(ar)-

yellow: civigniq*, esirliq, *see Adams (63)*; **an edible green vegetable with ~ that grows on beaches or bluffs and is boiled with fish** ciutnguaq; ~ **pond lily** paparnaq; **edible ~ seaweed** tukurnaqa;

yellow wagtail: ikigcaqqaq, pec'aqaq

yellow warbler: ciivcivciuk, cungakcuarnaq

yellow-billed loon: tuullek

yellow-fin sole: quarryarnaq

yellowish: **be** ~ esirrlugte-; ~ **skin of the bearded seal** lavtak

yellowlegs: ceñair(aq*), nayangkayuli, pipipiaq, sugg'erpaq, tuntussiik

yelp: **let out a ~ (of dogs mostly)** uar-; ~ **repeatedly** uara-

yes: aa-ang, aang, ii-i; **oh ~, that is how it is/was** ima-tanem; **say "~~"** anger-

yesterday: akwaugaq, akwaugarpak; **day before** ~ amatiigni, yaaliagni

yoke: atmagcuun, atmautaq

yolk: **egg** ~ es'aq, esiq, kavinqupagtaq

yonder: yaa(ni)

you: *see Appendix 1 and endings section*; ~ **(singular)** elpet; ~ **(dual)** elpetek; ~ **(plural)** elpeci; ~ **caught it this time!**

kacakikika; ~ **got what was coming to ~!** palaq; ~ **here!** usuuq, uyuuq; ~ **know** iciwa; ~ **know what I mean perhaps** ima; ~ **'re going to get it!** kacakikika

you're welcome: aa-ang, aang, ii-i

young: **be** ~ mike-, mikte-; ~ **bearded seal** almigaq*, amirkaq; ~ **beluga** citukvagaq*; ~ **bird** issengquq; ~ **blackfish** alungyar(aq*); ~ **boy** ayaakutaq, tanekcitagaq*, taneknaarallr(aq*), taneksagglugaq*, tanektallr(aq*); ~ **child** ayankuq; ~ **child just starting to play in the "Lapp game"** kangpaniskaq; ~ **girl** nasaurluq*, nasekcugglugaq, naskuggaq, nayaurluq*; ~ **gull at first season flight** civissaar(aq*); ~ **man** nekevyuk, nuka'urluq*, yun'errar(aq*); ~ **man in his prime** nukalpiartaq; ~ **man who has recently begun to show dark shade of facial hair** qiuguciaranga'artellria; ~ **seal** qutnguyagaq; ~ **shrew** casrauksugaq; ~ **successful hunter and good provider** nukalpiartaq; ~ **white whale** citukvagaq*; ~ **whitefish** esevsiar(aq*), iituliar(aq*); ~ **woman** arnaraq, neviarcaq; **be protective of one's** ~ kusgu-, kuygu-; **be straight, ~, and flawless** sanqegg-; **month when the ~ birds take flight** PIYAGAAT TENGUTIIIT; **private parts of ~ female** es'ak; **rounded line made from the skin of a ~ bearded seal** taprualuk; **skinny ~ in springtime** tamaqernikiyagaq; **soft willow shoot or ~ tree** enrilnguaq

younger: ~ **brother** kuukuq; **give one's belonging to (a ~ girl when a girl has her first menses)** gayiteu; **lesson or reminder for the ~ generation** naucaqun; ~ **sibling** acik'aq², kinguqliq*, nukaq, uyur(aq*); **be about to have a ~ sibling** kinginge-; ~ **sister of a male** nayagaq

youngest: ~ **child** mik'nuraq; ~ **child in family** carliaq; ~ **sibling** kinguqlikacaar(aq*), mik'nuraq, uyuqliq*

youngish: **age quickly after staying ~ throughout one's life** qimunqe-

your: *see Endings section*

youth: ayagyuaq; **gift of food or clothing in connection with a ~ dancing for the first time** nangrun; **bring a gift into the kashim by one dancing for the first time (though the gift is provided by the ~'s sponsor)** nangrucir-; **act ~fully** nevikci-

yuck! ikaa-i, ik'apassi, ik'atak, ikii

Yukon: ~ **River** Kuigpak; **flatland dweller between the mouth of the ~ and Nelson Is.** mararmiu; ~ **Yup'ik Eskimo** qagkumiu; ~ **or Kuskokwim** Yup'ik Eskimo qagkumiu; **upriver ~ Indian** Ingqilirrluar; **person from certain areas around the ~ River who uses s in many words where other Yup'ik speakers use y** pisalria; **portage route between the ~ and Kuskokwim rivers** Arviryaraq; **type of traditional Yup'ik parka often called the ~-style parka** ilairutaq

Yup'ik Eskimo: Yup'ik; be a ~ yuu⁻¹; ~ from the Norton Sound area, especially from the villages of Elim and Golovin on the north shore, and Unalakleet and St. Michael on the south shore Unaliq; in the ~ language Yugtun, Yup'igcetun

Yup'ik: traditional boundary point between ~ and Inupiaq territory near Golovin on the Seward Peninsula Uqvigartalek; Indian not from near the ~ area kulussuq; ~ food item yugtaq; ~ fur parka made of ground squirrel, muskrat, or mink pelts with traditional fancy decorations atkupiaq; ~ holiday celebrated in the coastal area only Qengarpak; substitute aa for ai in ~ words paarte-

Z

Zapus hudsonius: uiluruyak

zipper: cegaaq, esip'aq; ~ed parka paltuuk

Zonotrichia atricapilla: uipinipaaq

Zonotrichia leucophrys: uipinipaaq