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**A
Conversational
Dictionary of
Kodiak Alutiiq**

**Compiled and with an Introduction
By
Jeff Leer**

**A Publication of
The Alaska Native Language Center
University of Alaska Fairbanks**

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In January of 1978 the Alaska Native Language Center held a week-long workshop in Kodiak for the purpose of introducing the Alutiiq writing system to those who could be key people in language work in their villages on Kodiak Island. Participating in the workshop were representatives of all the main villages except Ouzinkie: Larry Matfay, Martha Matfay, and Raymond Kelly from Old Harbor, Walter Simeonoff and Mary Simeonoff from Akhiok, Tania Malutin and Zoia Sugak from Karluk, John Pestrikoff and Julia Pestrikoff from Port Lions (representing the Afognak dialect), Marina Waselie from Larsen Bay, and other occasional participants living in Kodiak, of whom we wish to mention Senefonte and Jennie Zeedar, Mary Gallagher, and Sophie Katelnikoff, who all made important contributions to the dictionary. Also participating was Father Michael Oleksa, who is at present the Orthodox priest at Old Harbor and is working with native language programs on Kodiak Island, especially in Old Harbor and Akhiok. Jeff Leer and Irene Reed of the Alaska Native Language Center conducted the workshop.

At this workshop several issues important to the future of the Alutiiq language programs were decided. After the Alutiiq alphabet (which is at present used in English Bay and Port Graham on the Kenai Peninsula, and on the Alaska Peninsula) was introduced to the participants, all those present agreed that they wish to use the same writing system. They also wish to be included in the comprehensive Alutiiq dictionary which is in the process of being compiled by ANLC as part of the dictionary project funded by the National Science Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities. They also agreed that they prefer the name Alutiiq to refer to their people

and language, rather than any of the other names which have so far been proposed and used in linguistic and anthropological publications (Sugpiaq, Suk Eskimo, Pacific Gulf Yupik, etc.). The participants also decided that a short dictionary of Kodiak Island Alutiiq is of the highest priority for their language programs. Accordingly, the bulk of the workshop was devoted to going over the Short Dictionary of Alaska Peninsula Alutiiq and obtaining Kodiak equivalents for the vocabulary contained in that dictionary, where they differ from the Alaska Peninsula dialect. One session was also devoted to Kodiak place names, the principal contributors being Larry Matfay (Kaguyak area), Raymond Kelly (Old Harbor area), and John Pestrikoff (Afognak area). These place names are not included in this dictionary, but are to be published separately.

We would like to express thanks to the staff of Kodiak Community College and St. Herman's Theological Seminary for providing working space and giving assistance for the workshop. The Kodiak Area Native Association also gave valuable support for the workshop. Over the past three years they have conducted two short workshops during which some of the words given in this dictionary were gathered, especially from Larry Matfay. To all the individuals and organizations who showed interest, we express our gratitude.

Finally, in March of 1978, Raymond Kelly came to Fairbanks to work for a week with Leer on extending the coverage of this dictionary. They went over the Conversational Dictionary of Kenai Peninsula Alutiiq (being published jointly by ANLC and the National Bilingual Materials Development Center) to obtain Kodiak Alutiiq equivalents of the basic conversational vocabulary which was not included in the Short Dictionary of Alaska Peninsula Alutiiq. All of this vocabulary, together with vocabulary from Leer's earlier field notes from Kodiak, was collated and typed by Helen Howard and

Jane McGary. The introduction to the dictionary was adapted from that which had been written by Leer for the Conversational Dictionary of Kenai Peninsula Alutiiq.

Because of the way this dictionary was assembled, there are in some cases words gathered from different sources and at different times which are given in the dictionary under one English gloss. Many of these understandably have somewhat different meanings, but it was not possible to recheck these entries before the publication of this dictionary. This will have to wait until the publication of the combined Alutiiq dictionary, which is scheduled for completion in 1981. Thus the present dictionary should be considered a preliminary dictionary, not a comprehensive dictionary of the Kodiak Island language.

Jeff Leer
Irene Reed

THE NAME 'ALUTIIQ'

Many people who use this dictionary may not be familiar with the name 'Alutiiq', since this language has elsewhere been referred to as Sugpiaq, Sugcestun, Suk Eskimo, Chugach Eskimo, and Pacific Gulf Yupik. However, the overwhelming consensus of local opinion is that the name 'Alutiiq' is preferable to any of these.

The Alutiiq language is not the language of the people who inhabit the Aleutian Chain; it is a member of the Eskimo family of languages and is split into two dialects: Koniag Alutiiq (Kodiak Island and Perryville, Chignik, Port Heiden, Pilot Point on the Alaska Peninsula), and Chugach Alutiiq (Port Graham, English Bay, Seldovia on the Kenai Peninsula and Prince William Sound). These people have been called 'Aleuts' since the time of Russian contact, since the Russians did not distinguish between the Alutiiqs and the Aleutian Aleuts. Even though most Alutiiqs are aware of the fact that they have common ancestry with the Yupiks, and that their language is related to the Yupik language, they consider themselves Aleuts and not Eskimos. The name "Sugpiaq" was originally used as a name for the people; this name is still used by some of the older people, but nowadays most people do not consider this to be a generic name, and say that it simply means 'a real person' or even 'just like a person'; hence, it is not an appropriate name for their people.

We regret the confusion it may cause the scientific community to use this new name, but we believe that it would be unwise to try to force an unwelcome name on these people.

THE ALPHABET

a	akit	'money'
c	caskaq	'cup'
e	engluq	'house'
f	fanarūq	'lantern'
g	gagtuq	'it is rough'
gw	gwani	'here'
hm	arhmasut	'tomcod eggs'
hn	quuhnartuq	'it is sour'
hng	tuquhnguaraa	'he is pretending to kill it'
i	ika	'over there'
k	kinaq	'who'
kw	sugkwaraa	'she is giving birth to it'
l	luk	'onion'
ll	lla	'outside'
m	maama	'mother, mom'
n	nuna	'land'
ng	angun	'old man'
p	patuq	'cover'
q	qayaq	'baidarka, kayak'
r	rirtuq	'it is shiny'
ř	wiitřuuq	'pail'
s	suk	'person'
t	taata	'father, dad'
u	una	'this one'
w	weg'et	'grass'
y	yaasiik	'box'

INTRODUCTION TO THE ALPHABET
FOR ALUTIIQ SPEAKERS

The alphabet used in this dictionary was designed for the Alutiiq language, which is spoken mainly in the following towns and villages:

KONIAG ALUTIIQ

CHUGACH ALUTIIQ

Kodiak Island

Kenai Peninsula

Ouzinkie

English Bay

Old Harbor

Port Graham

Akhiok

Seldovia

Karluk

Prince William Sound

Larsen Bay

Chenega (uninhabited since tidal wave)

Port Lions

Tatitlek

Alaska Peninsula

Cordova

Perryville

Chignik

Port Heiden

Pilot Point

This dictionary contains much of the conversational vocabulary of the Kodiak Island dialects; much of this vocabulary is also used, sometimes with small differences in pronunciation, in the Alaska Peninsula dialects, which together with the Kodiak dialects form the Koniag branch of the Alutiiq language.

On the preceding page, we give the letters of the Alutiiq alphabet with an example to show how they are pronounced. The letters are the same as those used in the English alphabet, except that certain of the letters are pronounced quite differently from the way they are in English.

This is because Alutiiq has some sounds that are not found in English, and in order to write these sounds, we take a few letters of the English alphabet and give them a different pronunciation so as to be able to write all the sounds in the Alutiiq language. There are five letters that have especially different sounds in Alutiiq: c, e, g, q, r. If you learn the Alutiiq pronunciation of these letters, you will find it fairly easy to read Alutiiq. Also, you should learn the pronunciation of the digraphs ll and ng.

First, let us take a look at the vowels used in Alutiiq. These are a, e, i, and u. (The vowel o is used in only one Russian loan word in this dictionary: patlouskaa 'solar plexus'.) Each vowel has only one basic sound in Alutiiq, unlike English, where each vowel may be pronounced in many different ways. The vowel a is similar to the a in English what; compare Alutiiq gwani 'here', or when long, as in father, compare Alutiiq taata 'father'. The vowel e is similar to the e in English ticket; compare Alutiiq ketmi 'downhill, out in the open'. But notice that Alutiiq e is not like the English 'short e' sound, as in 'pet'. For those of you who read Russian, Alutiiq e is something like Russian ы. Thus, ena 'house' would be written in Russian letters ына. Alutiiq i sounds something like English ee or Russian и, as in imaq 'ocean', in Russian letters имақ. Alutiiq u sounds something like English oo or Russian у, as in una 'this one', in Russian letters уна.

There are also two special vowel combinations which should be learned:

ai aigaq 'hand'

au auk 'blood'

As for the consonants, the letter c is used in Alutiiq for the sound which is something like ch in English or Russian ч, as in caqiq

'something'. Notice also the combination ces (like Russian ц), as in macestaq 'coal'. The double letter ll is pronounced with a sound not found in English, which can easily be remembered by thinking of the word elltuq 'it is letting off steam or air', since this sound is made by letting out air from the mouth along the sides of the tongue. Notice also the combination tell, as in tekitellraa 'he arrived'.

The letter q, as in qayaq 'boat', is similar to k, except that it is made farther back in the throat, by raising the back of the tongue to touch the back of the roof of the mouth, where the uvula hangs. Be sure not to confuse this letter with g!

Compare the sound of k and q in these words:

(all'inguq) iingaq	'(one) eye'
(mal'uk) iingak	'(two) eyes'
kaugyaq	'fox'
qaugyaq	'sand'
tak'uq	'it's long'
taq'uq	'it's done'

The letters g and r represent sounds which are not found in English, but they are very frequent in Alutiiq words, so it is important to learn them well. The consonant g is made at the same place in the mouth as English g. However, there is an important difference. Whereas the breath is completely blocked in making the English g, the Alutiiq g is made with the breath passing continuously through the opening formed between the tongue and the roof of the mouth. The sound produced is very much like Russian x. Thus gaktuq 'it is rough' would be written in Russian characters as xaxtyK. Notice also the combinations keg (like Russian kx), as in kegluku, 'bite it' and qeg as in maqegluku 'carry it on one's shoulder'.

Alutiiq r, as in arnaq 'woman', is similar to g, except that it is made further back in the throat. In fact, r is made in the same location in the mouth as q, described above, but it is smoother and continuous, like the g. For those who have studied German or Parisian French, Alutiiq r is something like the r in these languages. Here are some pairs of words showing the contrast of g and r:

agyaq	'star'
arya'aq	'young lady'
igua	'I'm swallowing'
irua	'his leg'

Notice also the combination qer, as in angqertuq 'it hurts'.

You will probably find that it is not difficult to read Alutiiq once you have learned the sounds of the letters given above: the vowels a, e, i, u; and the consonants c, ll, q, g, r. So if you just want to learn to read the dictionary, go back and review the sounds of the letters. However, for those who wish to learn more about the alphabet, we include a section on the voiceless consonants.

Voiceless Consonants

To get the idea of what is meant by the word voiceless, say the sound of l as in liitaa 'he's learning it'. Touch your voicebox when you say it. You can feel it vibrating. Now say the sound of ll as in lliigaa 'he is putting it down', and touch your voicebox. This time, there is no vibration. This vibration we call voice, so we say that l is voiced but ll is voiceless.

The consonants m, n, and ng (pronounced as in English sing) also have voiceless companions which are written with h in front of them.

For example, compare the n in arnaq 'woman' with the hn in arhnaq 'sea otter'. Note that hn is said with air coming through the nose-- you can feel it if you put your hand in front of your nose. Compare also the sound of m as in ermigwik 'washbasin' with hm as in arhmasut 'tomcod eggs', and the sound of ng as in angun 'old man' with hng as in tuquhnguaraa 'he's pretending to kill it'.

The voiceless consonants hm, hn, hng are frequently found following voiceless consonants, whereas their voiced equivalents seldom are. For this reason, hm, hn, hng are written without the h (that is, as m, n, ng) when they follow p, t, k, q, ll, and s, as in:

ikna	'that one' (<u>not</u> ikhna)
taqmak	'dress' (<u>not</u> taqhmak)
ellminek	'himself, herself'.

H is also dropped following voiceless e:

leg <u>temi</u>	'in the den'
pen <u>aq</u>	'cliff'
pengu <u>q</u>	'hill'

Note also that the vowel e can be voiceless. In such cases, it does not have a distinctive sound of its own, but sounds like breath released from the mouth, without voice. Notice how the e is pronounced in the following words:

agute <u>ku</u> taraa	'she's going to take him along'
Alu'utiice <u>stun</u>	'in Aleut'
niske <u>ka</u>	'I heard him'
igaq <u>eka</u>	'I wrote it'
mit' <u>ell</u> ria	'it landed'

These are most of the things you will need to learn to become a fluent reader of Alutiiq. There are other things which may be learned in the study of Alutiiq, but they are best learned in a classroom situation.

DICTIONARY FORMAT

This dictionary is designed to be a guide to using the Alutiiq language as it is spoken on Kodiak Island. Since this is a conversational dictionary of Kodiak Island Alutiiq, no attempt was made to include all English words, especially those not common in the spoken language. Therefore, if the reader does not find the translation for a given English word in this dictionary, he should look under a more common conversational equivalent or a related word; for example, to find comprehend, look under understand; if the equivalent expression is a phrase, he should look under the main word in the phrase; for example, to find fetch (= go get) look under either go or get.

Grammatical information about the Alutiiq word is included in the form of subglosses. All information is given in the form of complete words; no bases or other morphemes are given, so as not to confuse people who are not familiar with linguistics. One purpose of this introduction is to allow people who are interested in this language from a linguistic standpoint to extract the base from a given word, as well as information about word classes and other information about unpredictable morphology and syntactic usage. The reader should keep in mind, however, that the coverage of such information is incomplete in this dictionary; hopefully, these topics will be given full treatment in the comprehensive Alutiiq dictionary.

Stems, Bases, Postbases, Endings, and Enclitics

Before going into categories of words and how they are treated in the dictionary, explanation of some of the basic terminology used to discuss word structure is in order. The stem of a word is the smallest portion of the word to which endings may be directly attached; it may be composed of more than one morpheme, but always begins the word. A base is any portion of a word to which endings may be directly attached; thus the base of the word may be its stem, or its stem plus one or more suffixes.

Suffixes which precede the ending of a word are called postbases. Thus, a base plus a postbase results in a longer base. At the end of the word proper is one and only one ending (this ending may be zero), which denotes person, number, transitivity, mood, and case. Following the word proper, and separated from it by a hyphen, there may be one or more enclitics. Most of the enclitics denote interrogativity or emphasis. For example, the word Agkutartuten-qaq? 'Are you going to go?' is composed of a stem age- 'go' (which is also a base), plus the postbase -kutar- 'be going to ___', plus the ending -tuten 'you' (which all together form the word proper agkutartuten 'you are going to go'), plus the enclitic -qaq, which indicates a yes-or-no question.

Order of Entries

Many of the entries are phrases in English. These are entered under the main word or words in the phrase, so that quite a few are entered in more than one place in the dictionary. In some cases more information may be found under another English translation, and the

reader is referred to another entry. When there are a number of entries under one main English heading, the most basic words or phrases are given first, followed by other phrases in which the head word appears. For an example of how this works, see the main entry go, where we see first the word that means 'go' or 'walk', and then a number of other Alutiiq words meaning going in a certain way, a certain direction, and so on, and following those, some entries in which the word 'go' is not the first main word in the entry, starting with 'ask someone to go with one'. Note that each group of entries, separated by a space, has the same base in all the forms.

Syllable Weight

In Alutiiq, vowel pairs are not necessarily longer than single vowels. Both may be long or short (except that the vowel e is always short). For this reason, the difference between single vowels and vowel pairs is described in terms of syllable weight. Syllables having single vowels are called light syllables and syllables having vowel pairs are called heavy syllables. In native Alutiiq words, all heavy syllables, as well as light syllables which are stressed by virtue of their position in the word, are short if closed but long if open. In Russian words, however, some closed heavy and light stressed syllables are irregularly long in closed syllables. Such irregular length is indicated in the dictionary by putting an accent (´) over the irregularly lengthened vowel. For example, the word palátkaaḡ 'tent' has an irregularly long a.

The accent mark is also used over the vowels of open syllables in Russian words to show that the syllable is unpredictably stressed and lengthened. For example, the word saangapalúwaḡ 'swallow' has irregular stress and lengthening on the syllable lu; normally the stress would fall on pa.

Except in the first syllable of a word, there is a phonetic difference between light and heavy closed syllables. If the first syllable of a word is closed, however, there is no phonetic difference between heavy and light a, i, and u. Therefore, one cannot tell whether the vowel is morphologically single or double unless he can find another word having the same stem with an open first syllable. Then if this open syllable is short, the vowel is single, but if the syllable is stressed and long, the vowel is double. Rather than impose the morphological spelling on initial syllables of stems, we have decided instead to simply write initial syllables with single vowels when they are short, and with double vowels when they are long. This also allows us to write Russian words having irregularly long closed first syllables with double vowels. For example, paankaaq 'can' has a long a in the first syllable, but a short a in the second syllable.

According to what was said above, when the first syllable of a word listed in the dictionary is closed and has single a, i, or u, a word with the same stem may have a double vowel if the first syllable is open. In these cases, a subgloss or example is given in which the first syllable is open, and has a double vowel, for example lagluni 'dig', stem laag-, as shown by the subgloss laagai 'he is digging them up'. The same thing is true of the words lla 'outside' and gwi 'I, me'; underlyingly, these have double vowels, but the length does not show up unless an ending or enclitic of the shape -CV(..) is added.

Dropped Consonants

The consonants g and r are sometimes obligatorily, sometimes optionally dropped before a single vowel. When a word has a dropped

consonant the identity of this consonant can be determined if there is a form derived from the same stem in which a vowel pair follows the consonant, in which case the missing consonant shows up at the head of that syllable. Such forms are given wherever possible in the dictionary. For example, the dropped consonant in the word mal'uk 'two' is shown by the following form malruat 'the second one':

Nouns

Nouns are given in the absolutive case, which is the case used for naming things and people, among other uses. Most nouns are cited in their singular form. Quite a few nouns are usually used in their plural form, especially when possessed, translating in English as singular. These are given as a choice, singular or plural, for example:

ladder: tŕaapaq or tŕaapat

A few nouns occur only in their plural or dual forms with singular meaning, for example:

music: cauyat (plural)

scissors: nuusicuak (dual)

Noun Stems

Nouns in their absolutive singular forms may end in a vowel, n, k, or q. All non-possessed nouns cited ending in t as well as numerals ending in n are in their absolutive plural form. Some nouns cited in their dual forms are also given with dual ending, such as -gka ('my two ___s') to show that the final -k is not part of the stem.

Of nouns ending in a vowel, most end in a. A few of these, referring to people of an older generation--parents, godparents, grandparents, aunts, and uncles, for example maama 'mother' and taata 'father'--act as though they ended in q, except in the non-possessed absolutive singular. Of the remaining nouns ending in a, all but a few, such as nuna 'land' and erina 'voice' have stems ending in e, for example quta 'beach', stem qute-; neqa 'food', stem neqe-. The stems of nuna and erina end in a.

Nouns whose absolutive singular ends in n have stems ending in -te, for example pikiyun 'present', stem pikiyute-.

Most nouns whose absolutive singular ends in k have stems ending in g, for example iqalluk 'fish', stem iqallug-.

Most nouns whose absolutive singular ends in q have stems ending in r, for example qayaq 'boat', stem qayar-. The major exception to this rule is found with nouns ending in -teq. Of these, nouns of the shape (C)Vteq have stems ending in r; otherwise, all such nouns have stems ending in te. For example, the stem of nateq 'floor' is nater-, but the stem of cuuteq 'ear' is cuute-. In the case of nouns like cuuteq the alternate absolutive singular ending cun is rare; monosyllable nouns ending in n are avoided. In fact, all other nouns whose stems end in teq may have absolutive singular forms ending in n; for example, pikiyun 'present' may also be pikiyuteq, and legta 'den', stem legte- may also be legteq. Also, a few nouns ending in q originally had stems ending in vowels, of which the main survival is the preservation of the original stem in certain absolutive possessed forms, for example iruq 'leg', iruka 'my leg' rather than *iruqa.

On the stems ending in g and r, the distinction is made between those whose final consonant is weak, that is, the final g or r will drop before any non-possessed noun ending; and those whose final consonant is strong, that is, the final g or r does not drop before non-possessed noun endings such as the ablative ending -mek/-nek, and whose non-possessed absolutive dual and plural forms either preserve the g or r, or show some irregularity due to the fact that the final consonant was preserved at an earlier stage of the language, and has now dropped out. It should be noted, however, that all stems and nearly all postbases ending in g or r may optionally be treated as if their final consonants were weak.

All stems ending in eg and er are strong stems, for example, nateq 'floor', stem nater-, ablative singular natermek 'of the floor', plural natret 'floors'. Stems ending in ig and ug are strong, for example iqalluk 'fish', iqallugmek (or iqallumek) 'a fish'¹, plural iqalluut (also iqallut) 'fish'. Stems ending in ag are usually weak, for example iqsak 'hook', ablative singular iqsamek (or iqsagmek) 'a hook', plural iqsat (rarely iqsit) 'fish hooks'. Stems ending in ar, ir, and ur are almost always weak, for example arnaq 'woman', ablative singular arnamek 'a woman', plural arnat 'women'. Almost all the surviving stems with strong r have dropped consonants, for example uswiillraaq 'child', ablative singular uswiillra'armek 'a child', plural uswiillraraat.

Locational Nouns

A limited subclass of nouns is called locational nouns. These nouns refer to a positional or temporal relationship to some entity; thus, they are usually possessed, the possessor being the entity to whom the

relationship being described exists. For example, qainga 'on (top of) it' literally means 'its surface', and acaa 'under it' literally means 'the area underneath it' or 'the under side of it'. All the relational nouns given in this dictionary have stems ending in ar, i, u, e. The following chart shows the relationship of the stems to the possessed forms cited in the dictionary:

<u>Possessed form ending in:</u>	<u>Stem ending in:</u>	<u>Example</u>
..aa	..ar-	qukaa 'the middle of it', stem qukar-
..ia	..i-	akia 'the side opposite it', stem aki- (but note acaa (not *acia), stem aci-)
..ua	..u-	iqua 'the end of it', stem iqu-
..ii	..e-	senii 'the side of it', stem sene-
..ainga	..ai-	qainga 'the top of it', stem qai-
..uunga	..uu-	cuunga 'the front of it', stem cuu-

A variety of derived bases are also given where these are found, for examples see under front.

Demonstratives and Personal Pronouns

Knowledge of the demonstratives is essential in conversational Alutiiq, so their coverage in this dictionary is fairly complete. There are two terms used in the dictionary that are essential in learning how to use the demonstrative system: restricted and extended. Generally speaking, a restricted demonstrative is used where you can point at the object or person without having to move your finger; that is, the object or person is located in a specific place, and not moving along

so that one would have to trace a path to describe its position. The extended demonstrative is used where you are referring to an area or to a moving object or person, so that you would move or wave your hand in pointing to it. These two categories are distinguished in here, there, over there (across there), up there, and down there. (The third type of demonstrative, which is referred to as obscured, refers to an object which is out of sight or obscured by distance. In most cases, it is obvious from the definition of the demonstrative that it refers to something obscured, for example behind, out (along the seacoast), upstairs, downstairs.)

Each demonstrative has two bases, the demonstrative adverb base and the demonstrative pronoun base. The demonstrative adverbs refer to position or motion, translating in English as 'here' or 'there', whereas the demonstrative pronouns refer to an object or person located at a place, translating as 'this' or 'that'. The demonstrative adverbs are sometimes irregular in form, so that all the occurring forms are given in the dictionary. Of special note is the plain or interjectional form, which does not occur with all demonstrative adverbs, and is usually used to form a non-verbal sentence such as Tawa'i kalikat 'There are the papers'.

The demonstrative pronouns are given in three forms: (1) the absolute singular, which is a unique form, such as taugna 'that one'; (2) the relative singular, from which the stem of the rest of the singular cases can be found by removing the final -m, for example taug'um or taum 'of that one', stem taug'u- or tau-; and (3) the absolute plural, from which the stem of the dual and plural forms of the pronoun can be

found by removing the final -t, for example, taugkut 'those', stem taugku-.

Similarly, the personal pronouns are given in their locative singular and plural forms, from which the stem of the singular, dual and plural forms of the pronoun can be found by removing the final -ni. For an example, see under I and we.

Verbs

Verbs are cited with third person subordinative endings, which are summarized here for reference:

	<u>Intransitive</u> (<u>marked for subject</u>)		<u>Transitive</u> (<u>marked for object</u>)	
	<u>positive</u>	<u>negative</u>	<u>positive</u>	<u>negative</u>
sg.	-(l)luni	-(g)kunani	-(l)luku	-(g)kunaku
dual	-(l)lutek	-(g)kunatek	-(l)lukek	-(g)kunakek
pl.	-(l)luteng	-(g)kumateng	-(l)luki	-(g)kunaki

The singular positive endings (-luni or -luku) are usually given; the negative endings are used when a verb is used only negatively or has a special negative meaning; and the dual and plural endings are used where the singular is inappropriate, for example:

go overboard (do it up big): palartegkunani

(they) separate: pegullutek

The third person forms are not specific as to animateness or gender. Thus third person forms can be translated in English with the pronouns he, him; she, her; or it, depending on the referent. In glossing verbs,

however, no subject pronoun is given in English, and the third person singular object is usually given as 'it' unless it would seem more natural to use 'him' or 'her'. For example, tangerlluni is glossed as 'see' rather than 'he sees, she sees, it sees'; and tangerlluku is glossed as 'see it' rather than 'see him, see her, see it'; but pucuurluku is glossed as 'kiss him' rather than 'kiss it'.

Verb Bases

Since most verbs are given with positive subordinative endings, we will first give the rules for deducing the base from forms with these endings. For the most part, if the verb ends in a positive subordinative ending with llu., that is, -lluni, -lluku, etc., the base form of the verb may be found by replacing this ending with te, for example qamlluku 'turn it off', base qamte-. If the verb ends in -plluni, -klluni, or -qlluni, then the base may end in -pe-, -ke-, -qe-, or in -pte-, -kte- or -qte-. In these cases, stems ending in -te- are indicated by giving an example in which the t appears. For example, maklluni 'get up', base makte-, is given with the example maktuq 'he got up'. Otherwise, the reader may assume that there is no stem-final t, e.g., eklluni 'get in', base eke-. Also, of verbs ending in C_1C_2 elluni, where C_2 is k or q, the base is found by removing the ending, e.g., mingqelluni 'sew', base mingqe-.

There are a few cases where the verb ends in ll'u.; in these cases there are two possibilities: (1) the verb base may end in t'e, for example mill'uni 'land', base mit'e-; or (2) the verb base may end in -llte-, for example all'uni (-ku) 'fight', base allte-. In these

cases the base is indicated either by a subgloss or a form given in one of the examples.

If the verb ends in an ending with -lu.., that is, -luni, -luku, etc. (with only one l), there are four possibilities. (1) If the preceding letter is a vowel, then the base can be found by removing the ending, for example cukaluni, base cuka-. One exception is ul'uni 'overflow', base ule-. (2) If the preceding letter is g or r, then the base can be found by removing the ending unless there is only one syllable preceding the ending, which has the form (C)Vg or (C)Vr, for example qilugluni 'bark', base qilug-, and iterluni 'enter', base iter-. (3) If the preceding letter is other than g or r, or if there is only one syllable preceding the ending, which has the form (C)Vg or (C)Vr, then the base can be found by removing the ending and adding e, except as noted in cases (2) and (4), for example aqumluni 'sit down', base aqume-, and agluni 'go', base age-. Exceptions to this rule are merluni (-ku) 'drink', base mer-, and lerluni 'fart', base ler-.

It may be helpful to view the same information the other way around in chart form:

<u>Stem ending in</u>	<u>Positive subordinative form ending in</u>
V-	Vluni, -ku, where V is a, i, u
g } r }	g } luni, -ku r }
VCe-	VCluni, -ku, where C is not t
te-	lluni, -ku

There are surface changes due to the fact that l is devoiced after a voiceless consonant and e is inserted to break up clusters of three consonants.

Only a few verbs are cited exclusively with a negative subordinative ending; in these, the base may be found by removing -(g)kuna.., for example, palartegkunani 'go overboard', base palarte-.

Transitivity

At the cost of being repetitious, we have tried to indicate in the dictionary whenever verbs could be used intransitively, transitively, or both. However, it is likely that in some cases full information is not given because a given verb is rarely used intransitively or transitively, but such omissions are not deliberate. Alutiiq verbs can be divided into four categories with respect to transitivity: they are intransitive-only verbs, subject-focused verbs, topic-focused verbs, and objective verbs.

1. Intransitive-only verbs are those which occur exclusively with intransitive endings, for example miklluni 'be small', and anluni 'go out, leave', but not iterluni 'enter'/iterluku 'enter it'.²

2. Subject-focused verbs are those which can occur with either intransitive or transitive endings, and in which the subject of the verb used intransitively corresponds with the subject of the verb used transitively. For example, nerluni 'eat'/nerluku 'eat it' is subject-focused, because in the sentences

Piugta ner'uq. The dog is eating.

Piugtem neraa. The dog is eating it.

the subjects correspond, even though they occur in different cases. This class of verbs is perhaps the most numerous.

3. Topic-focused verbs occur transitively and may or may not occur intransitively. If they do occur intransitively, then the subject of the intransitive verb corresponds to the object of the transitive verb, both of which are in the absolutive case.³ For example, *yuugarlluni* 'break off suddenly'/*yuugarlluku* 'break it off suddenly' is topic-focused, because in the sentences

Puunga *yuugartuq.* Its handle broke off.

Uswillraraam puunga yuugartaa. The child broke its handle off. the subject of the intransitive verb corresponds to the object of the transitive verb. In both cases the question "what had something happen to it?" is answered by "its handle".

Another type of topic-focused verb is that in which the intransitive verb has a reflexive or reciprocal meaning, that is, the subject acting on himself or the subjects acting on one another. For example, compare the following sentences:

Nukallpiaq *tuqutuq.* The man killed himself.

Taokaraam nukallpiaq tuqutaa. The bear killed the man.

Uswillraaq *urturtuq.* The child is washing himself.

Arnam urturaaw swillraaq. The woman is washing the child.

As before, the subject of the first sentence corresponds with the object of the second sentence. In this dictionary, such verbs are cited in their transitive forms only; the reader may assume that any verb which is given only with a transitive ending may be used intransitively in a reflexive sense, unless such a reflexive use would not make sense, or be useful.

Whereas it might not make sense to speak of the subject acting on himself, it may make sense to speak of subjects acting on one another.

For example, compare the following sentences:

Taugkuk pucuurtuk. Those two are kissing (each other).

Nukallpam arnaq pucuuraa. The man is kissing the woman.

Here it is not possible to make a direct correlation between the subject of the intransitive sentence and the object of the transitive sentence.

It would not make sense to say, for example,

*Arnaq pucuurtuq. The woman is kissing herself.

As a rule, if a verb can be used intransitively with a reciprocal sense in English, it is possible to do so in Alutiiq also.

Returning to the first pair of sentences, we can see that there is a kind of connection possible with the second pair. The intransitive form *yuugarlluni* is used in a way similar to the reflexive usage: *Puunga yuugartuq*. 'Its handle broke off.' might by way of comparison be translated 'its handle broke itself off', except that in English we do not speak of inanimate objects acting on themselves. Instead, we say that something happened to them. Thus the following relationship between the three subtypes of topic-focused verbs discussed in this section:

Intransitive

Transitive

something happened to an object

do something to an object

do something to oneself

do something to another person

do something to one another

do something to another person

Many subject-focused and topic-focused verbs have corresponding intransitive-only forms whose base ends in *-(u)te-* or *-i-*. Examples of such pairs are:

ikugluku 'find it'

ikuulluni 'find some'

eglluku 'throw it away'

egciluni 'throw some away, throw things away'

4. Objective verbs are those which take transitive endings with third person singular subject only, and where the object of the verb in Alutiiq corresponds to the subject of the verb in English. These verbs are easily recognizable by the fact that they have transitive endings whereas the English gloss is intransitive, and also by the fact that they refer to a state caused by an exterior circumstance such as the weather or the passage of time, for example usulluku 'person is cold (due to being in cold surroundings)'.

Adjectival Verbs

A majority of intransitive verbs belong to the subcategory called adjectival verbs. These verbs usually translate into English as an adjective with a form of the verb 'be', for example kawirluni 'be red'. They are distinguished from other intransitive verbs by having a special participial (noun) form with the ending -sqaq or -lnguq, for example kawisqaq 'red (one)'. There are a few intransitive verbs which translate into English as adjectives but are not adjectival in Alutiiq, for example kaigluni 'be hungry', participial form kaillria(q) 'hungry (one)', which has the usual intransitive participial ending. Therefore, in this dictionary, the fact that a verb is adjectival is shown by giving the adjectival participial in parentheses following the form with a subordinative ending, unless the adjectival verb ends with some recognizable suffix which forms adjectival verbs. The following list includes most of these suffixes with their approximate meanings; verbs with

these endings are cited in the dictionary without giving the participial form.

<u>With Subordinative Ending</u>	<u>With Participial Ending</u>	<u>Approximate Meaning</u>
-narluni (or -narqelluni)	-nasqaq	'liable to (cause one to) ...'
-nainani	-nailnguq	'not liable to (cause one to) ...'
-nirluni	-nisqaq	'good to ...'
-niinani	-niilnguq	'not good to ...'
-yugluni	-yusqaq	'for the moment, at a particular time'
-tarluni	-tasqaq	'all the time, by nature'
-tainani	-tailnguq	'not ... all the time, not ... by nature'
-ngaluni	-ngasqaq	'look like ...'
-ngainani	-ngailnguq	'not look like ...'
-(s)ngaluni } -(u)maluni }	-(s)ngasqaq } -(u)masqaq }	'be in state or position'
-yuluni	-yusqaq	'be good at ...'
-yuinani	-yuilnguq	'not be good at ...'
-lguluni	-lgusqaq	'have lots of ...'
-nruluni	-nrusqaq	'be ...able'
-tuluni	-tusqaq	'positive attribute, large amount'
-kinani	-kilnguq	'negative attribute, small amount'
-keglluni } -qeglluni }	-kegtesqaq } -qegtesqaq }	'well, good'
-llugluni } -lluglluni }	-llusqaq } -llugtesqaq }	'poorly, bad'
-illuni	-ilnguq	'negative; not, no'

It can be seen from the above chart that many of the suffixes come in pairs, positive and negative, with the negative suffix ending in -(i)nani (-(i)lnguq). To avoid unnecessary repetition in the dictionary, only the positive form is given unless the negative form has a special meaning, because the negative forms can be easily and freely constructed. The following table lists predictable positive and negative pairs:

<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>
-narluni	-nainani
-nirluni	-niinani
-tarluni	-tainani
-ngaluni	-ngainani
-yuluni	-yuinani
-tuluni	-kinani ⁴
-kegluni	-llugluni ⁴

Thus for example piturnirluni 'taste good' is given in the dictionary, but piturniinani 'taste bad' is not. For this reason, if a negative expression is not found in the dictionary, the reader should look up the corresponding positive expression.

Certain adjectival verbs come in rather predictable groups based on an adjectival root. For an example of this type of group or family of words, see envy. The adjectival root of this family of stems is cikna-. With most of these families, all of the following suffixes may be used with the root:

- yugluni or -luni '... for the moment, at a particular time'
- tarluni '... all the time, by nature'
- klluku or -qlluku '... with regard to him/her/it'
- narluni 'be liable to cause one to ..., be ...able'

as well as the predictable negative forms -tainani and -nainani. Note especially the difference in meaning between -yugluni, which denotes a momentary state of mind, and -tarluni, which denotes a habitual state of mind or a temperamental quality, for example ukgeryugluni 'believe (at a given moment)' and ukgertarluni 'be a believer'.

Stative Forms

Most verbs can be changed into adjectival verbs with the meaning of 'be in a state or position' by the addition of the suffixes -(s)nga- or -(u)ma-, for example qiuglluni 'become curly', stative form qiugngaluni 'be curly'. For the most part, these stative forms are predictable, but a few forms that are not predictable are given in the dictionary, for example aqumluni 'sit down', stative form aqum'aluni or aqumgaluni 'be sitting'. The following chart summarizes the formation of these statives.

<u>Stems ending in</u>	<u>Statives ending in</u>
V-	Vmaluni
CV _r ^g	CVumaluni where V is a, i, u
(C)VV _r ^g	CVV'umaluni
VCe _r ^g	VC _r ^g umaluni
CCe _r ^g	CCe _r ^g umaluni
Ce-	Cumaluni, where C is not t
Vte-	Vsngaluni

Cte-

Cesngaluni (alternatively sometimes
C(')ngaluni for any C except g, r)

$\left. \begin{array}{l} g \\ r \end{array} \right\} te-$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} g \\ r \end{array} \right\} ngaluni$

Example

Stative Form

iniluku 'hang it'

inimaluni 'be hung'

mellarluni 'get plugged up'

mellaumaluni 'be plugged up'

lagluku 'dig it'

laa'umaluni 'be dug up'

imegluku 'roll it up'

imgumaluni 'be rolled up'

pugluni 'swell up'

pugumaluni 'be swollen'

tekilluni 'arrive'

tekisngaluni 'be there, have arrived'

neplluni 'stick (to
something)'

nepesngaluni 'be stuck (to something)'

tatarlluku 'fill it'

tatarngaluni 'be full'

Relative Appositive Forms

There are a number of verbs (most of which have stems ending in te) which could be called positional verbs because they refer to getting into a position, and they have stative forms which refer to being in that position, for example nangarlluni 'stand up', stative nangarngaluni 'be standing'. These verbs also occur in relative appositive forms, which are given in this dictionary because they are sometimes irregular. These are given in their third person forms as pairs separated by double slashes. The first member of the pair is used when it is in apposition to the subject of the sentence, and the second member is used in apposition to the object of the sentence. Thus, the relative appositive forms given for nangarlluni are nangarmi//nangaan 'standing'. These

may be used in sentences like the following:

Nangarmi piturtuq. He is eating standing up.

Tuquneq nangaan lliikii. He put the corpse down in a standing position.

Relative appositive forms are found with a few other common words, such as tamarmeng//tamaita 'all (of them)' and kiimi//kesiin 'alone, only'.

Causatives

Another very common derived form which should be mentioned here is the causative form of a verb base. In the case of topic-focused verbs, the base used transitively may be a causative of the base used intransitively, e.g. quplluni 'split', quplluku 'split it, cause it to split'. With many other verbs a causative base is formed by adding -te- to an intransitive verb base, e.g. aimpluni '(stick) breaks', aimpluku 'break it (stick)'. Such forms are given in the dictionary. In other cases the causative is regularly formed by the postbase -ceste- (after te, dropping the te, and after a consonant) or -gkwar- (elsewhere, i.e. after a vowel but not after te). Thus for example compare the following pairs of words:

leglluku	'(food) burns'
legceslluku	'burn it (food)'
piturluni	'drink'
piturceslluku	'make him drink'
qallaluni	'boil'
qallagkwarluku	'boil it'

Such predictable causatives are not necessarily indicated in the dictionary. Note that there may be more than one causative possible, one with a more specialized meaning.

tuquluni	'die'
tuqugkwarluku	'cause him to die, let him die'
tuqulluku	'kill him'

Continuative Forms

Many verbs, especially those referring to motion or work, have special continuative forms, found with a variety of suffixes which are often not predictable. Therefore, these continuative forms are given in the dictionary wherever they have been found, unless the base of the verb ends in -te-, since all bases ending in -te- may have continuative forms ending in -qe- or -qur-. The distinction between non-continuative and continuative verb bases is difficult to translate exactly into English.⁶ The non-continuative forms are used where there is no emphasis on the continuity or duration of a motion or action, whereas the continuative forms are used where it is emphasized that a motion or action is continuous or repeated. The following examples should give some idea of the contrast involved:

<u>Example</u>	<u>Continuative Form</u>
tengluni 'fly, take off'	tengauruni 'fly around, fly along'
qecengluni 'run, start running'	qec'ngallualuni 'run around, run along'
iqlluluni 'lie'	iqlluurluni 'keep on lying'
keligluku 'scrape it (off)' (may be with repeated actions but with emphasis on completion)	keligturluku 'scrape it continuously, scrape it repeatedly' (emphasis on repetition)
kegluku 'bite it (off)'	keghmarluku 'bite it repeatedly, bite it all over'

NOTES

1. The ablative case has a partitive function as well as translating 'from, off of, out of'.
2. There is a special transformation which occurs with the verbs of perception (especially 'see' and 'hear') whereby it is possible to say anluku: "Tangqeka anluku. I saw him go out." Even in this case, however, the verb is still underlyingly intransitive.
3. The subject of an intransitive verb and the object of a transitive verb, occurring in the absolutive case, are called the topic of the sentence in the Central Yupik grammar, hence the name topic-focused. The topic of the sentence may be defined as that which answers the question "what (who) had something happen to it (him, her)?"
4. Both members of these pairs are usually given in the dictionary since they translate with different English words.
5. For the behavior of the dropped consonant see section N.
6. This contrast is somewhat similar to that of the Russian aspect system; in fact, its nature may have been influenced by Russian contact.

A

ABC's: aapit

above it: qulii

accident

have an accident, get into
trouble: piruyagluni

have an accident: ka'ugllugluni

do it by accident: pingnaqeg-
kunani

do it to him by accident:
pingnaqegkunaku

accordion: kařmuuniat

accuse him: paciluku

keep on accusing him: paciurluku

ace: tusaq

act

act like that: tawaten ang'aluni;
tawaten elliurluni

actually: cunang

add on to it: ilaluku

keep adding to it: ilaurluku

addition: ila'aq

adept

be adept: pawigluni (pawisqaq)

adopted child: pilinguaq

afraid

be afraid: alingluni

be afraid of it: aliklluku

again: cali

against

hit it against something:
piqrulluku

move against something:
mallgulluku, mamilgulluku

put, move it against something:
malleglluku

ago

a little while ago: gwaniq

long ago: qangi

agree, go along with something:

ugayugluni

agree with it: ugaklluku

agreeable

(situation) is agreeable:
uganarluni

ahead: see before

aim it, aim at it: imiulluku or
qinrulluku

air

get air (especially after being
inside a banya: unguakaa'irluni

airstrip: migwik

airplane: tengausqaq

akutaq: akutaq

make akutaq: akuciluni

Alaska: Aláskaaq

alder: uqgwik

chopped-up alders: kenerkiuwat

dead alder: tuqulineq

there are no alders, it is
tundra: cainani

Aleut (person): Alutiiq

Aleut (from the Aleutian Islands):
Taya'uq

alive: unguwarmi//ungugaan

be alive: unguwaluni

it is alive: unguqaq

all

all of it: tamarmi/tamiin
get some all over oneself: uragluni
get some all over it: uragluku
be all right, acceptable: uganarluni
feel it is all right, go along with
it: ugaklluku

alone: kiimi//kesiin

along

go along with him, see eye to
eye with him: ugaklluku
be willing to go along or get
along: ugayugluni
always go along, be easy going:
ugatarluni
be easy to get along with:
uganarluni
(they) get along together:
ugal'a'ullutek
get along with him: ugal'aglluku

alphabet: apitniiq

also: cali

amaze

be amazed, surprised: cupuglluni

ammunition: patruunaq

among them: akuliit

anchor, weight: kicantaq

angry

get angry: kumeglluni
get angry with him: kumgulluku
get very angry, furious:
kigyagluni
get very angry, furious with him:
kigyauulluku

animal: unguwallriiq

anklebone: qamangaq

annoy

be annoyed (by mischievous beha-
vior): qapigyugluni
always be annoyed (by mischievous
behavior): qapigtarluni
be annoyed at it (mischievous
behavior): qapiklluku
be annoying, mischievous:
qapignarluni

another one: alla

answer: kiuluni
answer him: kiuluku
answer back: kium'aluni
answer him back: kium'aluku

anxious

be anxious, worried: tayaluni

any

any kind: cakucinginaq
any number: qaugcinginaat
any one of them: nalinginaat
any way: picaatun

anyone, anybody: kinanginaq

anything: caqinginaq

any way, (going) by any way:
natgunnginaq

anywhere

(located) anywhere: naninginaq
(headed) anywhere: natmennginaq
(from) anywhere: nakennginaq

apart

fall apart (from being worn out):
usuq'arluni
fall apart: itumluni
take it apart: (cloth): itumlluku
take it apart (e.g. an engine):
nauglluku

appear, come into sight: igwarluni

apple: yaplaakaaq

dried apples: cuuteruat

archbishop: ar̥ggiřiyaq

argue

(they) argue: asuuryuullutek

argue with him: asuuryuulluku

arm: ipi

put it under one's arm: unerhmigluku

armpit: uneq

around

around it: awatii

(located) around here: maani

(heading) around here: maa'ut

from around here: maaken

(by way of) around here: maagun

this one around here: man'a

of this one around here: mat'um

these around here: makut

(located) around there:

tamaani

(heading) around there: tamaa'ut

from around there: tamaaken

(by way of) around there:

tamaagun

that one around there: tamaana

of that one around there:

tamaatum

those around there: tamaakut

go around it: awilluku

arrange it, put it in order:

lliiluarluku

arrow: ruuwaq

ashamed

be ashamed: qikiluni

ashes: paulaq

aside

move aside, out of the way:

aw'arluni

move it aside: aw'arlluku

ask

ask him: aplluku

keep asking him: apqaurlluku

ask for some: sulaluni

ask for it: sulaluku

ask him to come over:

nuqlluku

keep asking him to come over:

nuuqaurlluku

ask him to do something:

lliimerlluku

ask someone to go with oneself:

ilangcarluni

ask for help: ikayungcarluni

ask for more: ilaiturluni

attach it: usgulluku

attention

give attention to it (a baby),

talk or sing to it: inqelluku

pay attention to him: nitniqlluku

August: Uksuam Iralua

aunt

(father's sister): acaa or acak

(mother's sister): anaanaa

away

have him get away from one: ana'iluku

awl, punch: siilaq

axe: tupuuruq

B

baby: uswiillraaq or usiillraaq
newborn baby: suuneraaq

back (of person or animal): pequq

backbone: iiwaq or wiiwaq

back from it (up slope or toward woods
or wall): kelua

back up: utqiarluni or kingutmiarluni
lie on one's back: nurlluni
on one's back: nurmi

backfire: min'arluni

backwards: tunutmen
put it on backwards: kipulluku

bacon: piikinaq

bad
be bad: asiinani
look bad: tangerhniinani
feel bad, have feelings hurt:
nekayugluni
make him feel bad, hurt his feelings:
nekayuglluku
feel bad about staying somewhere:
kakmayugluni
be in a bad mood: kumgiyagluni
treat him badly: meteqluku

baffle
be baffled: as'arlluni

bag
carrying bag: kalngak

baidarka (now usually used to
mean 'boat'): qayaq
one-hole baidarka: qayanguaq
two-hole baidarka: qayarpak
three-hole baidarka: paitaalek

bail it out: imangairluku

bailer: qalun, also qalutaq

bait: narya'aq
bait it: nariirluku

bake it: uuceslluku

bald
get bald: meqnengluni
bald spot: meqneq

ball: mayaciik

bank
river bank: kui'im cenii,
also awatek
banya: maqiwik
make a banya: maqiwililuni
take a banya: maqiluni

baptize him: agayugkwarluku

barabara: ciqlluaq

barber: susnga'ista

barge: skaawaq

bark (of tree): qellteq

bark (dog): qilugluni
bark at him: qilugluku

barnacle: qauq

barrel: puckaq

baseball
play baseball: mayaciigluni

bashful
be bashful: agiyugluni,
also qikiluni
not be bashful: qallnganarluni

basin, wash basin: ermigwik or
irmigwik

bass, sea bass: cirpuuk

bat: keneryaq, also piqertuutaq

bath

take a bath: waanaarluni

bathroom

have to go to the bathroom (urinate):
qursugluni

have to go to the bathroom (defecate):
anaqsugluni

battery: paatr̄iiq

bawl him out, tell him off:

situugluku

bawl him out (continuously):
situugturluku

bay: kangiyaq

BB gun: nutguaq

be

be (there): ell'uni (elnguq)

beach: quta

on the beach: qutmi

go or come to the beach (from the
water): culurlluni
beach it: culu'ulluku

beachcomb: qutirluni

bead: piuqun or pinguaq

beak: cug'eq

bean: piincaa

bear (brown bear): takuka'aq

beat (see also win)

beat someone, win: cipciluni

beat him (in competition): ciplluku

beat him (in game): qakgwarluku

beat him, get there ahead of him:
ingyarluku

beat him up: nunurluku

beaver: paluqtaq

bed: engleq

go to bed: inarqurluni

make one's bed: engleliurluni
or alliqiurluni

bedding: alliqaq

bedroom: qawarwik

bee, bumblebee: uuqutiq

beer: piiwaq

before him: cuunga (cuungani)
(see also front)

begin: aularnirluni

behind

behind it, in back of it,
following it: tunua or kingua
located behind, in back:
tunumi or kingumi

behind there (especially be-
hind natural obstacle): akma
(located) behind there: akmani
(heading) behind there: akmaut
from behind there: akmaken
(by way of) behind there:
akmaagun

that one behind there: akemna
of that one behind there:
akem'um

those behind there: akemkut
go behind there: akma'irilluni

belch: ellcarluni

belch continuously:

ellca'aluni

believe: ukgeryugluni

be a believer: ukgertarluni

believe (in) it: ukgeqlluku

be believable: ukgernarluni

not believe, deride, ridicule:
temciklluku

bell: kuluk'uunaq

belly: aqsaq

on one's belly: palurmi//paluan

lie on one's belly: palurlluni

below: see also down
 below it: acaa
 (located) down below: acimi
 go below it: aciirluku

belt: qilau'un

bend: perluni
 bend it: perlluku
 bend over, double up, be stooped with
 age: qeluluni or qelunga'iluni
 bend over backwards: qeterlluni
 bend forward: ikiglluni
 bend out of shape: cangurlluni
 bend it out of shape: cangurlluku

berry (see specific kinds)
 berry patch: nunakutaq
 go along eating berries: tugigluni

beside it: nallii

best
 the best: asinerpaaq

better one: asinra
 get better: asi'iluni
 it is getting better: asiriuaq
 get better (from an illness):
 ilangarlluni

Bible
 read the Bible: malit'guarluni

bidarky, gumboot, chiton: uriitaq

big
 be big: angluni (angesqaq)
 get big: angliluni
 be big around, stout: llegluni
 (llegesqaq)

Bigfoot: arula'aaq or aula'aaq (lit.
 runaway)

bill (of bird): cug'eq

binoculars: qinrutak

birch: qasrulek

bird, duck: saqullkaraq or
 saqullkaaqaq

birth
 give birth to it: sugkwarluku

birthday
 have a birthday: agayuluni

birthmark: suuteq

biscuit: akagtaruaq

bishop: ar'ggi'iyaaq

bit: ukicisuun

bite it: kegluku
 he is biting it: keгаа
 bite it repeatedly: keghmarluku

black
 be black: tan'eryluni
 get black and blue:
 cenegluni
 black eye: cenegneq
 give him a black eye:
 cenegnirluku
 black out: mayuriiluni or
 nalluq'arluni
 black person: Alap'aaq

blackberry (crowberry): auryaq
or uryaq
 blackberry patch: isgaq

blackboard, desk, tablet:
 igarwik

blackhead: uk'raaq

blame something on him:
 paciluku

blanket: ulik

blast, make a loud noise:
 meglluglluni

bleach: qatrisuun

bleed: un'arluni

bless him: switiirluku or
 swatiirluku

blink: cikemyarluni
 blink repeatedly: cikemya'aluni

blister: ra'arneq
 get a blister: ra'arluni

block
 block of wood: pilaraaq
 block it: sapuluku
 block him in: sapulluku

blood: auk
 get a bloody nose: kakeglluni

bloodsucking insect: melugya'aq,
plural melugyaraat

blow: cuplluni
 blow it: cuplluku
 blow repeatedly, continuously:
 cupurluni
 blow it repeatedly, continu-
 ously: cupurluku
 blow it up, inflate it: rurluku
 blow one's nose: kakeglluiluni
 wind blows: aqllangluni
 wind starts blowing: aqllaurlluku
 wind stops blowing: aqllaiyulluni
 wind blows hard: kayungluni
 wind blows it: tenglluku
 whistle blows: qal'irluni

blue
 be blue: cungagluni (cungasqaq)

blueberry
 highbush blueberry: cuawak
 lowbush blueberry: cuaq

bluebill: alungutgwalek

boat (i.e., fishing boat): pa^vrag'uu-
 taruaq, also kaasalinaraaq
 canoe-style boat, dugout: angyaq
 go, come by boat: aywiluni

body surface: qaik
 my body: qaika
 his body: qainga

bog: mecallaq

boil, sore: aningua'aq

boil: qallaluni
 boil it: qallagkwarluku
 come to the boiling point
 (characterized by a loud
 hissing noise and tiny
 bubbles): sumingluni
 boiled fish: kinuwaq

bola: pelliqaq

bolt of fabric: siitsaaq

bone: neneq

book: kalikat

bookkeeper: igarta

boot (especially a hip boot):
 a^ʔapaq
 hiking boot: p^vrukanaq
 long sealskin boot: ciciiciq

bore a hole in it: ukilluku

born
 be born: suuluni

borrow something: saimiirluni,
also nagwarluni or narwarluni
 borrow it: saimiirluku, also
 nagwarluku or narwarluku

boss: kasa'inaq
 boss him around: angayuqarua'ulluku
 be bossy: piuluni (piusqaq)

both of them: tamarmek//
 tamarkegta
 on both sides: atunem

bother him: qapiglluku
 be bothersome: qapignarluni

bottle: putiilkaaq
 baby bottle: mugsuun
 give baby a bottle:
 am'aliluku

bottom of it: acaa
 on the bottom: acimi
 bottom part, lower part: atllia or
 aciqllia
 reach bottom, hit bottom:
 nateqllilluni
 bounce (back): angiarlluni
 boundary, edge, end (of time): menglii
 bow
 its bow: cuunga
 bow (archery): qitguyaq
 bowstring: qeluuq or qeluutaq
 bow, bend at the waist: cikqaqlluni
 bowl: pařaskaatinaq
 box: yaasiik
 boy: tan'uraq
 bracelet: tayarnerutaq
 braid it: qillerlluku
 brains: ilquq or ilqut
 branch: cuyaq
 bread: gelipaq
 fried bread: alaciq
 pan bread: legta'aq
 pilot bread: suug'ařiq
 breadpan: listaaq
 big breadpan: miskaq
 break: qup'arlluni
 break apart: nauglluni
 break it apart: nauglluku
 break, snap (for example, a stick):
 aimpluni
 break, snap it: aimlluku
 wave breaks: qar'urluni
 wave breaks on it, sweeps it away:
 qagerluku
 (boil, blister) breaks open:
 kellagluni
 breaker (wave): qalmiaq
 there are breakers: qalmiarlluni
 breaking arms (game): kasua'ullutek
 breast: mugsiiq
 breath: anerneq
 breathe: anerteqlluni
 breathe in, sigh, gasp:
 aneryarlluni
 stop breathing: eplluni
or ep'arlluni
 bridge: miraq
 bright
 be bright (direct light):
 akirluni, also tanqigluni
 bring
 bring some (over): tailluni
 bring it (over): tailluku
 bring some (to another place
 toward south): alraulluni
 bring it (to another place
 toward south): alraulluku
 bring some (to another place
 toward north): itraulluni
 bring it (to another place
 toward north): itraulluku
 bring some across: arwiulluni
 bring it across: arwiulluku
 bring some back:
 angyulluni
 bring it back: angyulluku
 bring some by boat: aywilluni
 bring it by boat: aywilluku
 bring some down: aciwaulluni
 bring it down: aciwaulluku
 bring some in: itrulluni
 bring it in: itrulluku
 bring it to life: unguirluku
 bring some out: anulluni
 bring it out: anulluku
 bring it out and show it:
 maniluku
 bring it out and show it to
 him: maniwiklluku

bring some out to sea:
atrulluni
bring it out to sea:
atrulluku
bring some up: tagulluni
bring it up: tagulluku
bring some up (when climbing):
mayuulluni
bring it up (when climbing):
mayuulluku
bring some up (on top of something):
ugyulluni
bring it up (on top of something):
ugyulluku
broke (without money)
be broke: qup'arlluni
broom: kagin or kagitet
brother
older brother: anngaq or aningaq
younger brother: uyuwaq
his younger brother: uyuraa
bruise: cenegneq (see also black
and blue)
brush
paint brush: k̄raasiiyutet
scrub it with a brush: sugluku
scrub the floor: suuwiluni
scrubbing brush: suuwitet
bubble: qapuk
bucket: wiit̄ruuq, also agalek
cold water bucket: paceshnarwik
hot water bucket: uqniwik
bug: kinguk
build it: canaluku
build a fire: kenliluni
bullet: puuliq
bullhead: kayuluk or kaluyuk
bull kelp: nasquluk
long end of bull kelp: nemeryaq

bumblebee: uuqutiig
bump: puukarluni
bump into it: puukarluku
bun (hairpiece): siiskaaq
bunchberry: lernaq
burn: kualuni
burn it: kuagkwarluku
food burns: leglluku
burp: elicarluni
burp continuously:
elica'aluni
bury someone, have a burial:
qunguwiluni
bury him: qungurluku
bush, branch: cuyaq
bushy
be bushy (hair): rarngaluni
bushy place, thicket: ilagneq
(see tangle)
butter: maslaq
butter tray: maslarwik
butterfly: saqulngatak or
saqalngatak
button: puukicaaq
buttonfish: amruq
buy some: tuulluni
buy it: tuuluku, also
igu'urluku
buy something for him:
pikarlluku
by
by it, near it: cania
by oneself: allakarmi//
allakaan
go by, pass some: kituulluni
go by it, pass it: kiturluku

C

cache

underground cache: pugřipaq
platform cache: qulwarwik

cake: kiikeq

calendar: cisllaaq or cisllaat

call: qayagauruni

call him: qayagauruku

call repeatedly: qayagauwaluni

call him repeatedly: qayagauwaluku

call it something, say its name, say

it out loud: aperluku

calm

weather is calm: pinarlluni

camera: patriitai'isuun

can: paankaaq

five-gallon can: kaasaun

candle: suřckaaq

candy: kan'guitaq

cane: aya'uq

canister, container: qantaq

cannery: faapřiikaaq, also kaanařiq

canvas, tarp: pařus'inaq

cap: saapkaa

car: kaařaq

card: kaařtaa

care about something: canaryugluni

care about it: canaqlluku

take care of it, keep an eye on
it, watch out for it: tangerhniq-
lluku

take care of him: carliarluku

stay and take care of him:

nayurluku

careful

be careful, cautious (because one
is afraid): uluryayugluni

be careful (all the time):

uluryatarluni

be careful with it (protecting
oneself): uluryaklluku

be careful, handle with care:

llaasurluni

careless

be careless about what one eats:
llertainani

be careless, messy: mequuluni

caribou: tuntug

carol, go carolling with Christmas
star: slaawirluni

carry

carry some across: arwiulluni

carry it across: arwiulluku

carry it in one's arms:

amarluku

carry it on one's back:

atmagluku

carry some down: atraulluni,

also aciwaulluni

carry it down: atraulluku,

also aciwaulluku

carry some in: itrulluni

carry it in: itrulluku

carry some out: anulluni

carry it out: anulluku

carry some up: tagulluni

carry it up: tagulluku

carrying case (for ammunition,
etc.): kamlaq

cartilage in fish nose: tatanguq

carve wood with an axe: cakilluni
carve it with an axe: cakilluku

cash it (check): urqelluku

cat: kускаq

catch

catch (something caught): pitaq
catch some (fish, animal): pill'uni
catch it (fish, animal): pitaqlluku

catch it (something thrown):
akiq'arluku

catch him in the act: igwa'arlluku

catch on fire: kua'arlluni

catch hold of it: tuq'erlluku

catch it, catch up with it: anguluku

get caught in it (for example, a net):
naplluni

get caught on something: as'arlluni

caulk it: kanap'atiirluku

cave: qaiqunaq

cave in: pasiq'arluni

cedar

red cedar: qar'usiq
yellow cedar (drift log): teptuliq

ceiling: k̄riisaaq

celery, wild celery: ugyuun

cellar, root cellar: puḡripaq

cent: siintaaq

cereal, mush: muusaaq

chain: siipaq or siipat

chair: aqumlleq

chamber pot: qaaluq

chamomile: āram'aaskaq

chance

have a chance, opportunity to
do something: tekiulluni or
pakiulluni
have a chance to do it: teki-
lluku or pakiglluku

change: cimirluni

change it: cimirluku

change one's clothes: cimi'iluni

change of clothes: cimi'iteq

change (loose money):
urqumasqat

channel: anqerca'aq

charcoal: kianiq

charm, spell: samanaq

put a charm on him: samanirluku

chase

chase him: malirqarlluku

chase him around:

maliqatuurluku

chase him away: kunirluku

cheap

be cheap, inexpensive:

akikinani

cheat, work improperly: iqlluluni

cheat on it: iqlluluku

keep cheating: iqlluurluni

keep cheating on it:

iqlluurluku

check

check it (out): takuluku

keep checking it out:

takuurluku

chest, front of body: gaateq or
gaatet

his chest: gaatai

chest of animal, brisket:

cakla'at

chew: aqililuni

chew it up: aqililuku

keep on chewing: aqiliurluni

keep on chewing it: aqililiurluku

chew on (bone, gristle): mangirluni

chew on it (bone, gristle):

mangirluku

chicken: kuulicaaq	clean
chief: tuyuq	be clean: perinani
second chief: sakaasik	clean up: perirca'iluni
child: uswiillra'aq <u>or</u>	clean it: perircarluku
usiillra'aq, <u>plural</u> :	clean it out (dirty utensil):
uswiillraraat <u>or</u> usiillraraat	epairluku
chin: tamluq	clean it out (continuously):
Chinaman's hat (shellfish):	epairturluku
sawak'iitaq	cleaning kit for gun: sumpu ^Y uq
choke: qaturluni	clear
choke on food: qecugilluni	sky is clear: agwailluni
choke him, strangle him:	weather clears up, clouds open:
qemilluku	ikirlluku
chomp, make chomping noise:	be clear, clean: perinani
mecarlluni	clear it off, out: perircar-
chop wood: iqiu ^Y luni, <u>also</u>	luku
cikllarluni	clerk: akllulegta
chop it: iqiu ^Y luku, <u>also</u>	click: mengqullagluni
cikllarluku	cliff: penaq
chopped wood: iqiuwat	climb: mayurluni
Christ: K ^Y ristuusaq	climb it: mayurluku
Christian	climb on top: uglluni
be a Christian: agayumaluni	climb on top of it: uglluku
Christmas: A ^Y rusistuaq	cling: neplluni
church: agayuwik	cling to it: neplluku
cigarette: puyuru ^Y aq	clock: casaaq <u>or</u> casaat
circle	close
go in a circle: wigluni	be close, near: ukaqsigluni
(he is going in a circle: wig'uq)	close it: patuluku
clam: mamaayaq, <u>also</u> qamaquq <u>or</u>	close eyes (once): cikmirluni
qahmaquq	close eyes (repeatedly):
razor clam: cingtaataq	cikmiyaluni
redneck clam: kawilnguq	closet: aunaun <u>or</u> atkuun
clap (once): qacaulluni	cloth, rag: t ^Y raapkaa ^Y q
clap (repeatedly): qacarqurluni	bolt of cloth: siitsaaq
clay: qikuq	clothes: aunat <u>or</u> atkuut
	something put on over clothes:
	qaliyaq

clothes
put one's clothes on: qungalluni
or atkugluni
put clothes on him: qungalluku
or atkugceslluku

cloud: qilaglluk

cloudy
be cloudy, overcast: qilangluni
cloudy sky: qilak

club (cards): ^vtriiguiq

club (for hitting): piqrutaq

coal: qetek

coat: atkuk or atkuut
put it inside one's coat or
jacket: qumigluku
hold it inside one's coat or
jacket: qumiaqlluku

cock it (a gun): cuglluku

cockle: taugtaa^q, also gasqaq

cod: amutaq

tomcod: saakelaq

coffee: kuugiaq

cohoe: qakiiyaq

cold
cold (disease): quiq, also
piciruaq
have a cold: quirluni, also
piciruarluni
(person) is cold: quyarlluku
(person) feels cold: quyarcugluku
(weather) is cold: paceshnarluni
(feet) are cold: itgaayarluku
(hands) are cold: aigaayarluku

collapse: nanerluni

collapse flat: pasiq'arluni

collide
they collide: puukaullutek
collide with him: puukaulluku

color: k^yaaska^q
color it: k^yaasiirluku

comb: kacagcuu'utet
comb it: kacagcuurluku

come: tailuni

come to him, come to see him:
ullagluku

come across: arwirluni

come along with him: maliglluku

come apart: kiigarlluni

come ashore: culurlluni

come back: angilluni

come by boat: aywiluni

come down: aciwarluni

come to an end: iquklilluni

come in: iterluni

come into sight: igwarluni

come to life: unguirluni

come off: yuugaarlluni

come on: kita!

come out: anluni

come out of water: suarluni

come out to sea: aterluni

come up: tagluni

ask him to come over, invite
him over: nuqlluku
keep asking him to come over:
nuuqaurluku

tide comes in: tung'irluni

comfortable
be comfortable, feel good:
aturnirluni

live comfortably: tukiluni

communion: augtuq
have communion: augturluni

company (visitor): allanertaq

compass: kampaasaq

complain: aperwiklluni
keep complaining: aperwikurluni

complete it: qaqilluku
be complete: naaluni
complete it: naalluku
be completed, done: taqlluni

concern
be concerned, anxious: amikaulluni

confess (to a priest): apqauruni

container: qantaq

contents: imaq or imat

convulsions
have convulsions: qislluni

cook it: uuceslluku
get cooked: uulluku
be cooked: uumaluni (uumasqaq)

cook house: kenirwik

cookie: paanikaaq

copper: kanuyaq

copy him: picirtaaqlluku

Cordova: Arwartuliq

corner: qipayaq

correct
be correct, right: picuuluni
(picuusqaq)

cotton: waataaq

cottonwood: ciquq

couch: aqumwik

cough: quirluni

count: naaqiluni
count it: naqlluku

couple
married couple: tamallkuk

court
take him to court: sutiryauulluku

cousin: iluwaq
his cousin: iluraa

cover, lid: patuq
cover it: patuluku

tide covers it: tungiulluku

cow: ku^vruwaq

crab: sakuuq (OH), iwalrayak
(Afog.)

crack: quparneq

crack, make a cracking noise:
esteraulluni

cracker: sug'a^vriq

cramps
have cramps: qeluiluni

cranberry
highbush cranberry: amaryaq
lowbush cranberry: kenegtaq
lowbush cranberry bush:
kenegtaqutaq

cranberry soup: qayusaak;
(Afog.) igiiyaq

cranky
be cranky, in a bad mood:
kigyangayagluni

crater: canganaq

crawl: pangalegluni

crazy
be crazy: uswiirluni or
qayuguarluni

creek: kuik
deep hole in creek: qanglluk

critical
be critical: alang'uyugluni
be critical (all the time):
alang'utarluni
be critical of it: alang'uklluku

crooked
 be crooked, uneven: nallqianani,
also qawirqumaluni
 get crooked, out of shape: cangurlluni

cross: křristaq
 make sign of cross: malisaarluni

cross something: arwirluni
 cross it: arwirluku
 cross one's eyes: nikiluni
 be cross-eyed: nikingaluni

crow: qalngaa'aq or qarua'aq

crowbar: kiiyutaq

cruel
 be cruel, mean to someone:
 metqiluni
 be cruel to him: meteqluku

crumble: urqelluni
 crumble it: urqelluku

crunchy
 fish eggs get crunchy when soaked
 in water: peqllilluki

cry: qialuni
 keep crying: qiyauruni

cry out: qal'irluni
 keep crying out: qalriurluni

cup: caskaq

cupboard: skaapaq

curious
 be curious: kangiilyugluni,
also papsaaluni
 be curious (all the time):
 kangiilltarluni, also
 papsaatarluni
 be curious about it:
 kangiilkelluku, also
 papsaaklluku

curl up: imegluni

curly
 get curly, also curl one's hair:
 qiuglluni
 curl it (hair): qiuglluku

current: carwaq

cuss: qanerluni

cut
 cut it (crosswise): kepluku
 cut some (crosswise): kepulluni
 cut it (lengthwise, by
 splitting or dividing it):
 qupluku
 cut some (lengthwise):
 qupulluni
 cut oneself (surface wound):
 kilirluni
 cut him (surface wound):
 kilirluku
 cut it (tree) down: iqulluku
 cut fish for drying: segluni
 cut it for drying: segluku
 cut his hair: susngarluku
or nuusngarluku
 get a haircut: susngarluni
 cut a piece off: yuulluni
 cut it, tear it to pieces:
 urqelluku
 cut it (cloth) with scissors:
 nuusngarluku
 cut it (sea mammal) up:
 pilagluku

cute
 be cute: ineqsunaruni

D

daddy-long-legs: sukunuuk

damp

place is damp: sukuuluni
object is damp: sukutarlluku

dance: agnguarluni

dance native style: lliilerluni

dandruff: uutut

dangerous (see also scare)

be dangerous: uluryanarluni,

feel it is dangerous: uluryaklluku
do something dangerous:
uluryaniurluni

dark

be dark: tamlegluni

coffee or tea is dark, strong:
curluni (cusqaq)

darn it!: ayaayaa

darn you!: ellraaq!

daughter: paniyaq

(her daughter: panigaa)

baby daughter: panikcunguaq or
paniyangcuk

dawn: tanqigya'arluni

(see also daylight)

day: erneq

every day: ertii
spend the day: erniluni

(be there or do something) for
so many days: tamaaten qawartarluni

day before yesterday: yaatiini

day after tomorrow: yaatiiku

a few days ago: iciwaq

daylight

get daylight: erlluni

get daylight on him: erulluku

deacon: tiakanaq

dead

be dead: tuqumaluni

dead body, dead person: tuquneq

dead alder, dead limb: tuqulineq

deaf

be deaf, hard of hearing: isllugluni

deal them (cards): akaglluki

death: tuquq

deceive him: usuillqiluku

deep

be deep: et'uluni (et'usqaq)

be deep-bottomed: ilutuluni

have a deep voice: qersatuluni

defecate: anarluni

have to defecate: anaqsugluni

delicious

look delicious: ekllinarluni

feel it looks delicious:

eklliklluku

den, cave: legta

dent it: ciikarlluku

dentist: guutai'ista

deny an accusation: meciyarluni

deny his accusation:

meciraulluku

desk: igarwik

deuce (card): mal'uq

devil: iiyaq, plural iiraat

devil's club: cukilanarpak

diamond (cards): puup'niq
diarrhea: anaruaq
have diarrhea: anaruarluni
die: tuquluni
die instantly: egmilluni
diet
go on a diet: mayangcarluni
different
a different one: allakaq
be different: allangaluni
or allauluni
difficult
be difficult: kayagnarluni
dig: lagluni
dig it (up): lagluku
dig around (in something), get
into someone's things:
ariglluni
dig around in it, get into it:
ariglluku
dim
be dim: akianani, also tanqianani
dime: qupa (dimes: qupet)
dinner: neryaq
dip
dip it out, also dip it in (into
something): qaluluku
dip some out: qalulluni
dipper: qalutaq
dipnet: qalusuun
direction
the direction of it: tungii
give directions to him: picirkiur-
luku
dirt
particle of dirt: iqaq
dirt: iqat
be dirty (thing): iqaluku
be dirty (person): iqatuluni
piece of dirt, trash: llernaq
dirt, trash: llernat
not want to touch it because it
is dirty: lleqlluku

disappear, go out of sight:
talurlluni
(sun) disappears: talilluni
disgraceful
be disgraceful: qikinarluni
disgust
be disgusted: imasuugluni
dish: qantaq
dishpan: taasiq
dive: anglurluni
dizzy
be dizzy: iiwaculnguluni
do
do: arigniarluni
do this: gwaten piluni
do this to it: gwaten piluku
do that: tawaten piluni
do that to it: tawaten piluku
do something, also do what:
caliluni
do something for him, also do
what for him: calilluku
have something to do with him,
bother him: caklluku
something done: caliaq
something to be done: caliarka
dock: ^vpristanaq
dock a boat: mamilegluni
dock it: mamilgulluku
doctor: tuugta^vraq
doctor him: sungcarluku
dog: piugta, also aikuq
dog salmon: alima(q)
doll: suaruaq
dollar bill: tallimaq
done
be done, process gets done:
taqluni
get done (with what one is
doing): taqulluni
get it done: taqluku
get done with it: taquyulluku

get done: elgarluni
 get done, ready, assume final
 state: piurlluni

 door: amiik

 door jamb: pulukaq

 doorknob: ruuckaaq, also
 amiim agaa

 dough: kuashniaq
 make dough: kuashniarluni

 doughnut: alaciq

 down
 down (heading downward): acitmen

 go, come down: aciwarluni
 put, set, move it down: aciwarlluku

 go down to the beach: atrarluni
 push it down to the beach:
 atrarlluku

 put down one's head, look down:
 ciklluni

 doze off: qawa'aluni
 (he is dozing off: qawarauq)

 draft: rarneq
 there is a draft: rarnirluni

 dragonfly: cilrayuk

 drawer: kamuutaq

 dream: qawanguq
 dream, have a dream: qawangurtua-
 luni

 dress: taqmak

 dress, get dressed: qungalluni
or atkugluni
 dress him: qungalluku or
 atkugceslluku

 drift, be carried by water: aterlluku

 driftwood: pukilaaq, also tep'aq
 get driftwood: pukilaarluni

 drill, auger: napaaliaq

 drill a hole in it: ukilluku

 drink: piturluni
 drink it: piturluku

 drink water: taangarluni

 drip: kucirluni
 keep on dripping: kuciyaluni

 drizzle: qitepllungluni

 drool: nauglliluni

 drop: kuciq

 drop it: katagiiluku

 drown: nerileglluku

 drum
 oil drum: taangkaaq

 drunk
 be drunk: taangiqluni

 dry
 get dry: kinerluni
 be dry: kinerlluku
 dry it: kinercirluku
 something dry: kinertaq

 get dry on outside:
 paterluku

 be dry, thirsty:
 patrirluku

 dry fish: tamuug

 duck: saqulaaq

 oldsquaw duck: aarangiiq

 dugout, open boat-like canoe:
 angyaq

 dull
 be dull: ipgianani

 dump: qanitaq

 dump it out: kugluku
 keep dumping it out: kug'urluku

 dunk it: kaluglluku

 dust: peluq

E

eagle: kum'agyak

ear: cuuteq

earn money: akingluni

earring: kulunguaq

earth: nuna

earthquake

there is an earthquake: nuna
aulaluni

east, east wind: ungalaq

Easter: Paaskaaq

Easter bread: kulic'aaq

easy

be easy: kayagnainani

be easy to get, simple:
piarainani

think it's easy: aleklluku

eat

eat something: nerluni

eat it: nerluku

eat uncooked food: qasarluni

eat it raw: qasarluku

be unable to get enough to eat:
mecengaluni

echo: akiurneq

echo: akiurnirluni

edge

its edge, bank: cenii

edible

be edible: pituuluni

Egegik: Igya'iq

egg

bird egg: manik

bird sits on eggs: waaluni

fish eggs: sisut

aged fish eggs: piginaq

fish lays eggs: qaryaluni

maggot eggs: sasat

tomcod eggs: arhmasut

eight: inglulgen

eight (card): inglulek

elbow: ikuwik

elder, councilman: angnertaq

elderberry: tuuciik

embarrass

be embarrassed:

picingarlluni

ember: auma'aq

emerge out of water (seal):
suarluni

empty

be empty: imainani

end

the end of it: iqua

end, come to the end:

iqukllilluni

engine, motor: masinaq

engineer: mas'inistaq

enjoy

enjoy oneself: nunaniqsagluni

enough
 be enough, be sufficient: naamaluni
 that's enough: pirpak
 be unable to get enough to eat: mecegnaluni

 enslave, oppress: metqiluni
 enslave him: meteqluku

 enter: iterluni
 enter it: iterluku

 envelope: kanwiir^ʔtaa^q

 envy
 envy him: ciknaklluku
 be envious: ciknaluni
 be envious (all the time): ciknatarluni

 erosion: ushneq

 escape: anagluni

 eve
 the eve of it: maqinra

 even
 be even (straight): nalqigluni (nalqisqaq)

 evening: akgua'aq
 at evening: akgua'armi
 every evening: akgua'anra
 this evening: akgua'aqu
 get to be evening: akgua'arluni

 every
 every (thing): tamiin
 everywhere: tamiini
 every day: ertii

 evil
 be evil: asiinani
 evil, sin: asiilnguq

 except that...: kesiin

 excite
 be excited, worried: amikaulluni

excrement: anaq

 exert strength, use muscles: tumlagluni

 exhausted
 be exhausted: sakaarlluni
 or mernurluni

 expect someone or something: igwarsurluni
 expect him: igwarsurluku

 expensive
 be expensive: akituluni

 explode, blow up, go off (gun): qup'arlluni

 extra: lisnaaq

 eye: iingalaq
 close one's eyes: cikmirluni
 get something in one's eye: werlluni
 open one's eyes: wiilluni
 have one's eyes open: wiitaluni
 get soap (or other irritant) in one's eyes: qakegcilukek
 keep an eye on it: tangerhniqluku

 eyebrow: qaugluq
 eyebrows: qaugluk

 eyeglasses: ackiik

 eyelashes (both sides): qemeryat

 eyesight
 have bad eyesight: takgwianani
 have good eyesight: takgwigluni (takgwisqaq)

F

face: giinaq

face it, turn to face it:
cauluku

make a face: cangurlluni,
also cangurqelluni
make faces: cangurtaa'iluni

fade: qesuirluni

faint: nalluq'arluni, also
mayuriiluni

faith: ukgeq
have faith: ukgeriyugluni
have faith (all the time):
ukgertarluni
have faith in him:
ukgeqlluku

fall (season): uksuaq
every fall: uksuanra
in the fall: uksuarumi
next fall: uksuaqu
this fall: uksuarpak
be fall: uksuarluni
spend the fall: uksualiluni
early fall: uksuarya'aq
in early fall: uksuarya'armi
be early fall: uksuarya'arluni

fall: katagluni

fall apart: naug'arlluni
fall apart (from getting old
and threadbare): usuq'arluni

fall in: ek'arlluni

fall on it: niikarluku

fall over backwards:
nuq'allagluni

fall overboard: aq'alarluni

trip and fall: paluq'arluni,
also paluqsagluni

hair falls out: meqlluni

fancy

try to be fancy, be conceited:
ulcuugngaluni

far

far away, far off: yaqgwani
be far: yaqsigluni

get so far: tamaa'ut pitaluni

fart: leq

fart: lerluni

fart on it, at him: lerluku

fast (abstain from food): yagluni

fast (quick)

be fast: cukaluni

be a fast runner or worker:
matngaluni

be fast, adept at doing a job:
pawigluni (pawisqaq)

go fast, speed: pirarluni

fasten it: tupirluku

fat: uquq

hard fat: raluq

be fat (person): quililuni

be fat, fatty (food): uquuluni

father: ata(q) or taataq

fear him: aliklluku

fearful

be fearful, always afraid:
alingtarluni

fearsome

be fearsome, to be feared:
alingnarluni

feather: culuk

February: Nanica'aq

feed him: neregkwarluku

feel

feel it, sense it:

ellpeklluku

have a feeling: ellpegyugluni

always have a feeling:

ellpegtarluni

feel it (by touching intentionally): caugtaarluku or caugtuurluku

feel cold (Kar.): maluqnarluni

(object) feels good, is comfortable: aturnirluni

feel it is good: asiklluku

not feel it is good, not like

it: asiillkelluku

feel bad, in a bad mood:

qilukicugluni

not feel right: ling'ayugluni

feel underneath or inside something (someplace one can't see): kauturluni

feel underneath or inside for it: kauturluku

feel weak (OH): maluqnarluni

feelings

have hurt feelings: qaisuugluni

hurt his feelings: qaisuuglluku

fell it (a tree): iqulluku

female (human): arnaq

female (animal): arnaqitak

fence: ak^ʸraataq, also sapuutaq or sapuutet

fern: qaataq

few

they are few: ikeghnateng

feverish

be feverish: qepeqsugluni

fiddlehead fern: qaataqutaq

fifty cents: kakangauta

fight: all'uni

fight him: all'uku

(he is fighting him: alltaa)

(they) fight over something:

allurtarauyullutek

fight him over something:

allurtarauyulluku

dogs fight: wiirulluteng

fight him by yelling or barking:

wiirulluku

fight back: akiluni

fight him back: akiwiklluku

ask for a fight: picestaarluni

figure out what to do: picingluni

figure out what to do with it:

picingulluku

file: napiilk^ʸaaq

fill

fill it (put something in it):

imirluku

fill it (by repeated actions):

imirturluku

fill up (with water): imangluni

fill it full: tatarlluku

find

find it: ikugluku

find some: ikuulluni

find it out: nallun'irluku

find something good to use for later: mallungluni

fine

be fine, good: asirluni (asisqaq)

be fine (not coarse): egainani

finger: sua'aq

index finger: tekeq

little finger: iqellquq

middle finger: akulimaq

ring finger: qilimaq

fingernail: stuk
 my fingernail: stuuka
 his fingernail: stua

 finicky
 be finicky: llertarluni

 finish
 get finished: elgarlluni
 (see also done)

 fire: keneq
 build a fire: kenliluni
 firewood: kenerkaq

 fireweed: cillqaq

 first
 at first, the first time:
 cuumi
 be first: cuunguuluni
 the first one: cuqlirpaaq
 the first time: cuqlirpaamek

 now for the first time:
 nutaan

 fish: iqalluk

 fish backbone: suniq
 fish eggs: qaryat
 aged fish eggs: sisuq
 boiled fish: kinuwaq
 boiled half-dry fish: uumatak
 fish cut for drying: seg'aq
 dry fish: tamuq
 gutted halved fish hung up:
 kac'amaasaq

 two fish hung by by string
 notched on tail: kanartaq

 old fish: aakanaq
 salt fish: sulunaq
 salted smoked fish: palek'aq
 fish pie: pi^vruk
 fish rack: initaq

fish, go fishing: iqallugsurluni

 fish with hook: iqsagluni

 fish with fishing pole:
 iqsaguarluni

 fish with spear through ice:
 anlluarluni

 fish spear: kapsuun, also ayaquq

 fist: tengluk

 hit him with one's fist:
 tenglugluku
 they fist-fight: tengluullutek

 fit
 have it fit one: agluku

 five: talliman

 five (card): tallimaq

 fix it: asircarluku

 flag: gulak

 flap its wings: saqiurluni

 flashlight: tanqiguuq, also
 naniruaq

 flat
 be flat: nallqigluni

 get flat: pasiluni
 flatten it: pasilluku

 get flat and spread out: ciiluni
 smash it flat, flatten it:
 ciilluku

 flavorful
 be flavorful: cacugnirluni
 be flavorless: cacugniinani

 flinch (once): awic'arluni
 flinch (repeatedly): awic'araluni

 flint: sumaq

 flip over (once): ullpelluni
 flip over (repeatedly):
 ullpetaquluni

float: pugtaluni
 a float: pugtaqutaq
 float plane: at'alaq

flood, overflow: ul'uni

floor: nateq

flounder: wau'uq

flour: mukaaq

flow: maqluni

flower: suitkaa
 flower top: kangkaa

flu
 have the flu: piciruarluni

fly (insect): ciwak
 blue fly: ciryaqsak

fly (front opening of pants):
 aqullcuqaq

fly (away), take off:
 tengluni
 fly around: tengauruni
 fly through the air (by being
 struck): petgerluni
 send it flying: petgerlluku

fog: umneq
 be foggy: umnerluni, also
 tumanarluni
 there is ice fog: puirpagluni

fold
 fold it up: imegluku
 fold up (especially by
 doubling over): tapluni
 fold it up, double it over:
 taplluku
 (Are you folding it?: taptan-qaa?)

follow it: maliglluku

following: see behind

fond
 be fond of it, like it: pingaklluku

fondle his hair: cangigluku

fontanel: anerteqwik

food: neqa or neqet
 food for a trip: taquaq or
 ka'isquq
 take food along on a trip:
 taquirluni or ka'isqirluni
 have food stuck between one's
 teeth: kumkiluni

fool
 be a fool, not know what one is
 doing: ellainani
 fool around with it, fiddle with
 it: unaplluglluku

foot: itgaq
 (his feet: itgai)

footprint: tuma (plural tumet)

force him: talrulluku

forehead: cugyuq; tatek (Afog.)

forever: cilla

forget: nalluyauulluni
 forget it: nalluyauulluku
 be forgetful: nalluyautarluni

forgive him: p'raštiirluku

fork: wiilkaa

forward: cutmen
 go forward: pakigluni
 be forward, bold: qallnganarluni

four: staaman
 four (card): staamaq

fox: usguq
 small fox: qaugcicia'aq
 red fox: qaticaq
 small red fox: kaugya'aq
 silver-gray fox: tan'icak
 dark cross fox: tan'icaguaq

frail
 be frail, be a weakling:
 agakilluni

free
 get free, escape: anagluni

freeze: kumlaluni
 freeze some: kumlaciluni
 freeze it: kumlalluku
 freezer: kumlaciwik
 be freezing: nenglengluni

Friday: Tallimiin
 it is Friday: Tallimiiyut

friendly
 be friendly, smiling:
 sugnirluni

frighten him, startle him:
 tupaglluku (see also scare)
 be frightening: alingnarluni

front
 front of body: tema or caiq
 front of my body: temka or
 caika
 front of his body: temii or
 cainga
 front of it: cuunga
 the one in front of it: cuqllia
 go by in front of it:
 cuungirluku
 be way out in front: cuqsigluni
 in front of him, in his sight:
 takua

frost: kaneq

frosty
 be frosty: nenglirluni (Afog.)

frown: putuluni

frozen
 get frozen: kumlalluku
 something frozen: kumlaneq

fruit: f̣uuktaa^q

fry: saṛkuuyarluni or saaṛiluni
 fry it: saṛkuuyarluku or
 saaṛiluku
 frying pan: skuuṛuta^q

full
 get full: tatarlluni
 get full (of food): aqiturlluni

fun
 be fun: nunanirluni
 be no fun: nunaniinani
 have fun, enjoy oneself:
 nunaniqsagluni
 not have fun, get depressed:
 nunaniicugluni
 make fun, ridicule: temciyugluni,
 be always making fun, ridiculing
 people: temcitarluni
 make fun of him: temciklluku,
also anglanasiiklluku

fungus
 bracket fungus (used for making
 snuff): qamngialnguq; (Afog.)
 uqmaq

funny
 be funny (something to smile or
 laugh about): englarnarluni
 be funny (something to make fun of,
 ridiculous): temcinarluni
 find it funny: temciklluku

fur: amiq

fuss around: picilinguarluni

fussy
 be fussy: picuunarluni, also
 silugngaluni

G

gall bladder: cunqaq	get along with him: ugayuulluku (they) get along together: ugayuullutek
garbage can, garbage dump: kug'iwik	get driftwood: pukilaarluni
garden: uk'ulutaq	get firewood: qugtarluni
gasoline: kaasalinaq	get away, move aside: aw'arluni
gas	get to be like that: tawaten llirluni
gas in stomach: qertuneq	get down: aciwarluni
have gas in one's stomach: qertunirluku	get even with him, get him back: akiwiklluku
gate, barrier, dam: saputaq	get something in one's eye: werlluni
gather	get out of hand: ana'ulluni
they gather: katurlluteng	get an idea, figure out what to do: picingluni
gather them: katurlluki	get in: eklluni
generous	get in the way: awirauulluni
be generous, kind: ugauluni	get in his way: awiyarluku
gentle	get on top of it: uglluni
be gentle: unglayugluni	get out (of boat, vehicle): yuuluni
be gentle (all the time): unglatarluni	get a splinter, quill, thorn: cukilluni <u>or</u> unarsagluni
be gentle with it: unglaklluku	get there, arrive: tekilluni
get	get to it (place): tekilluku
get some: aqgwalluni	get there in time, get to the right place, get the right one: nallaulluku
get it: aqgwalluku	get there after him, miss him: kingutrulluku
get some: pingluni	get there ahead of him, miss him: cutrulluku (also used in shooting, netting)
get it, obtain it: piksaulluku	get into trouble, make a mistake: piruyagluni <u>or</u> ka'ugllugluni
get some for him: pikarlluku	get up: maklluni
get some (fish or animal), catch some: pill'uni	get used to it: liiyulluku
get it, catch it: pitaqlluku	go to get it: aqgwalluku
	go to get some: aqgwalluni
	ghost: tanraq
	gill: pacik

girl: arya'aq (plural
aryagaat)

give

give some to him: minarluku

give it away, give it back:
tunluku

give it away (with repeated acts
of giving): tunturluku

give it here, bring it: tailluku

give him a hand: tas'uqlluku

give him something as a present:
pikilluku

give up: nengaqarluni

give up on it: nengaqaulluku

glass (substance): stikluuq,
also cikunguaq

glass, drinking glass: stakaanaq

glasses, eyeglasses: ackiik

glove: arin

glue: nepyutaq, also keli'iq

go

go (away): agluni

go the length of it, go along or
through it: agluku

go to him, go near him: ullagluku

go across (to the other side):
arwirluni

go across overland, portage:
aimqarluni, also tugca'arluni or
tegcu'arluni

go ahead, let's go: kita

go along: maliglluni

go along with him: maliglluku

go along with him, agree with
him: ullaklluku

be willing to go along, agreeable:
ugatarluni

go along beach by boat: ceniluni

go around an obstacle: awilluni

go around it: awilluku

go around visiting: pulaarluni, also
it'anguarluni, also kula'irluni

go ashore: culurlluni

go back: angilluni

go towards back of bay: iluwarluni

go backwards, in reverse: utqiarluni,
also kingutmiarluni

go to the bathroom (urinate):
qursaturluni

go to the bathroom (defecate):
anaqsaturluni

go to the beach to get seafood:
atrarluni

go to bed: inarlluni or inarqurluni

go by boat: aywiluni
(he is going by boat: ayugiuq)

go in a circle: wigluni
(he is going around: wig'uq)

go around it in a circle: wigluku

go down: aciwarluni, also
esgwarluni

go forward: pakigluni

go to get some: aqwalluni or
iwauulluni

go to get it: aqwalluku or
iwarluku

go to get seafood: atrarluni

go home: angilluni

go in: iterluni

go by land: nunakuarluni

go off (gun): mengquriiluni

go out: anluni

go out to sea: aterluni

go over (to another town to the
south): al'arluni

go over (to another town toward
north): itrarluni

go past: kiturluni

go past it: kiturluku

go to see it, go to check on it:
takuluku

go straight to a place: egmirluni	have a good time, enjoy oneself: nunaniqsagluni
go right through it, get through to it: peturlluku	look good, be beautiful: tangerhnirluni
go to shore: culurlluni	look good, delicious: ekllinarluni
go overland, through a portage: tugca'arluni <u>or</u> tegcua'arluni	feel it looks good, delicious: eklliklluku
go up on top: uglluni	smell good: tepkeglluni
go to visit: kula'irluni	sound good: nitnirluni
go to visit him: kula'irluku	taste good: piturnirluni
go with him: maliglluku	weather is good for going out, sea is calm: pinarlluni
ask someone to go with one, get someone to go with one: ilangcarluni	be good-hearted: ugauluni
ask him to go with one, get him to go with one: ilang- carluku	goose
let go of it: peglluku	Canada goose: lagiq
tide goes out: kenlluni	gray beach goose: neqleq
want to go along: nacigluni	gospel: iwán'gilaq
want to go along with him: nacigluku	gossip: niuguarluni <u>or</u> yuuguarluni
God: Agayun	government: kasnaaq
gold: suulutaaq	grab
gone	grab it with claws: qecugluku
be all gone: nangluni	grab it repeatedly with claws: qecuwaluku
good	grandchild: elltuwaq (his grandchild: ellturaa)
be good, nice: asirluni (asisqaq)	grandfather: apaa (my grandfather: apaaqa)
weather is good, nice: asimaluni	grandmother: emaa (my grandmother: emaaqa)
be good at it: ugalluku	grass: weg'et
be good at hunting or fishing: piculuni (picusqaq)	one blade of grass: wek
good thing, lucky thing that something happened: anirta	get grass for insulation: wegtarluni
(object) feels good, is comfortable: aturnirluni	basket grass that grows on beach: tapernat
have good eyesight: takgwigluni	sea grass: nuya'it
	dried grass roots used as switch in banya: taariq, <u>also</u> wainiik
	dried grass roots used as scrubbers: sugsuutet

grateful
 be grateful: quyaluni
 be grateful for it:
 quyaklluku
 be grateful to him:
 quyawiklluku

grave: qunguq

gravel: tuwapak

gray
 be gray: qikurngaluni

greasy
 be greasy: uquuluni

greedy
 be greedy: anglanarluni

green
 be green: cungagluni
 (cungasqaq)

grind: miililuni
 grinder: miiliwik

gristle (in fish nose):
 tatangquq

groggy
 be groggy: qawiqlluni

grouse: qategyuk

grow
 plant grows: nauluni
 grow it (get it to grow):
 naugkwarluku
 grow plants: naucestaarluni
 grow it (try to get it to
 grow): naucestaarluku
 grow up, get big: angliluni

grunt: qenerlluni

guard it: auluklluku

guest, stranger: allanertaq

gull (see seagull): qatayaq
 small gull: egyaaq

gulp: igemyarluni
 gulp continuously: igemya'aluni

gum (chewing gum): angruaq

gums (of teeth): ingkiat or
 engkiat
 (his gums: ingkiarai)

gun: nutgutaq or nutek
 BB gun: nutguaq

gusty
 be gusty weather: kayungluni

guts: qilut
 gut raincoat: kanaglluk

H

hail: kaugtaq
hail: kaugt angluni

hair (on head): nuyat
one hair (on head): nuyaq
hair (on body): culuut
one hair (on body): culuk
gray hair: qii ret
one gray hair: qiq
have gray hair: qirluku
lose hair, hair falls out:
meq lluni
hair net: nacaq

haircut
give him a haircut:
susngarluku
nuusngarluku

half
half of it: qupii
share half of something with
him: qupkuiluku
cut it in half, in the middle:
qukatrulluku

halibut: sagiq

ham of animal: qugtuqaq

hammer: mulut'uuk, also
kau'utaq

hand: aigaq
shake his hand: aigarturluku
have cold hands: aigaayarluku
get out of hand: ana'ulluni
give him a hand: tas'uq lluku

handle
its handle: puunga

handle
curved handle fastened at both
ends, as of a pot: agaq

hang
hang it up: iniluku
hang some up: ini'iluni or
iniiluni

happy
get happy: ciriluni
be happy: cirimaluni, also
nunanirluni

hard
be hard (not soft): tegluni
(tegesqaq)
be hard (difficult): kayagnarluni,
also cakugnarluni
have a hard time: kayagniurluni,
also cakugluni
be hard pressed: ngayaluni
fall hard: qatngalluni
drop it hard: qatngalluku

hardwood (like hickory): tupuwaq,
also auksuliq

harlequin duck: qainiaq

harpoon: ayaquq

hat: saapek
hat with brim: slaapaq

hate him: kigyak lluku

hateful
be hateful, grouchy:
kigyagyugluni
be hateful (all the time):
kigyagtarluni

have
have some: pingqer lluni
would like to have some: aya'iluni
would like to have it: aya'iluku
have had enough, be full:
aqitür lluni

hawk: aarulik
he (himself), him, his:
 elliin
head: nasquq
 lift one's head: cuglluni
 lower one's head: ciklluni
 head of bay, river: qitga
 stink heads: arinanguaq
heal
 wound heals: mamluni
hear: niilluni
 hear it: niilluku
hearing
 be hard of hearing: isllugluni
 hear well: iskeglluni
heart: unguan
 heart (card): unguatruaq
heartburn
 have heartburn: kan'irlluglluku
heat
 heat it up: maqangcarluku
heaven: qilak
heavy
 be heavy: artunarluni
heel: kitngiq
help
 help him: ikayurluku
 ask for help: ikayungcarluni
 ask him for help:
 ikayungcarluku
helpless
 be left helpless: kinikuarlluni
hem
 its hem: akua
 hem it: taplluku

hemorrhage: augqelluni
here
 here (restricted): gwaa'i
 (located) here: gwani
 over here: gut
 from here: gwaken
 (by way of) here: gun
 this one here: una
 of this one here: um
 to this one here, for this one
 here: uumen
 these here: ukut
here (extended), around here:
 maa'i
 (located) here: maani
 (heading) here: maa'ut
 from here: maaken
 (by way of) here: maagun
 go by here: maaguirlluni
 this one here: man'a
 of this one here: mat'um
 these here: makut
herring: iqalluarpak
 herring roe: qarayat
hi!: cama'i!
hiccup
 have the hiccups: nigigluni or
 ni'igluni, also it'uqarluni
hide: nuuyaluni
 hide it: nuuyaluku
 hide (all the time): nuuyaurlluni
 hide some: nuuyailuni
 hide from him: nuuyalluku
high (see above, raise)
 be high, elevated: qertuluni,
 also qus'igluni
 have a high voice: qersakinani
 go higher: qulwarlluni
hill: penguaq
hinge: carniik
hip: qangillquq

hit

hit him with one's fist:
tenglugluku
hit him with one's fist
repeatedly: tenglugturluku
hit it with object held in
one's hand: piqerluku
keep hitting it with object
held in one's hand: piqerturluku
hit him by running into him:
puukarluku
hit it by throwing something at
it: milurluku
keep hitting it by throwing
something at it: milurquulluku
hit it in the right spot:
kakiluku
hit it when shooting: aga'agluku
hit the bull's-eye: kanagluku
or kahnagluku

hog: sitiinkaaq

hold

hold it: ang'alluku or
ang'ataqluku
hold it in one's hands, have a
hold on it: tuumiaqluku
something held: tuumiaq
hold it under one's arm:
unermiaqluku
something held under one's
arm: unermiaq
hold it inside one's coat or
jacket: qumiaqluku
something held inside one's
coat: qumiaq
hold it in one's teeth:
keghmiaqluku
something held in one's teeth:
keghmiaq
hold oneself up with it:
ayaperluku or ayapeqlluku

hole: ukineq

it gets a hole in it: ukiluni
make a hole in it: ukilluku
hole made by digging: laakaq
hole in river, fishing hole:
qanglluq

holler at him: qayaluku

hollow

be hollow: raamaluni

holy

be holy, a saint: tanqigluni
(tanqisqaq)

home: nuniinun

his home: nunii

home brew: makuulaq

home town: kinguneq

homely

be homely, plain, ugly:
ineqsunainani or ineqsugnainani

homesick

be homesick: kusuluni

honest

be honest: picuuluni (picuusqaq)

honest!: yaiyai!

honeybucket: qaaluq

hook: iqsak

small hook: iqsaguaq

hook it: iqsagluku, also
kakiluku

hop (once): qetgerluni

hop along: qetga'aluni
(he is hopping: qetgerauq)

hop (over something), leap:
mecegluni

hop along: mecgaluni

hospital: qenawik

hot

be hot or warm (a person or a place):
maqarluni
get hot: maqa'iluni

hot

be hot (to the touch, such as
an object, banya, etc.): uqnarluni
feel hot (person): uqniluku

hotcake: haatkik

hour: casaaq

spend an hour: casaarlluni

house: engluq

how?: castun?

how about that!: na-aa'i!

how are you?: Qai-mi pit? or
Qayu-mi pit?

how many?: qaugcin?

huckleberry: cuawak

hug

hug him goodbye: meluwarluku

humpy: luuqaanak

hungry

be hungry: kaigluni

hunt: pisurluni

hunt it: pisurluku

hunting place: pisurwik

hurry, rush

patagturluni, also

kagwagluni

be in a hurry, have urgent busi-
ness: nayaluni

hurt

get hurt, be in pain (body part
hurts): angqerlluni

get hurt (suddenly): angqiarlluni

hurt, cause pain, be hurtful:

angqerhnarluni

have hurt feelings: qaisuugluni

hurt his feelings: qaisuuglluku

husband

her husband: wiinga or angutii

I, me, mine: gwi
to me, for me: gwimnun

ice: cikuq
be icy: cikuluku

ick!: ii'i!
(something disgusting or
bad): ikii!

idea
get an idea as to what to do:
picingluni, also umiangluni
get an idea as to what to do
with it: picingulluku
get good ideas: umiaqeglluni

idle
be idle, sit around doing
nothing: callaluni

imagine
I imagine, maybe: allrak or
all'ak

imitate
imitate it: picirtaaqlluku

immediately: egmian

in
in it, inside it: ilua
in there: qama'i
(located) in there: qamani
(heading) in there, into
there: qama'ut
from in there: qamaken
(by way of) in there: qamaagun
that one in there: qamna
of that one in there: qam'um
those in there: qamkut

in
go, come in: iterluni
carry, take, bring it in:
itrulluku
put it in (something having a
door or small opening): iterlluku
get in: eklluni
carry, take, bring it in (an open
container, boat, or other vehicle):
ekulluku
put it in (an open container, boat,
or other vehicle): eklluku

incense: laatanaq

Indian rice, Kamchatka lily: laagaq

inexpensive
be inexpensive, cheap: akikinani

inflate: rurluni
inflate it: ruruluku
(inflate it!): rur'u)

inhale: mugluku

inner part of it: iluqllia

insect: kinguk

inside it: ilua
the one inside it, its inside
part: iluqllia
go through the inside of it:
iluirluku
be farther inside: iluqsigluni
turn inside out: ull'uni
turn it inside out: ull'uku

insolent
be insolent, talk back:
kium'aluni
be insolent to him, talk back
to him: kium'aluku, also tukllirluku
keep being insolent with him:
tukllialuku

instruct him: picirkirluku
keep instructing him: picirkiurluku

intelligent
be intelligent, smart, bright:
puqigluni (puqisqaq)
be intelligent, wise: uswituluni

interest

be interested, want to see:
papsaaluni
be interested (all the time):
papsaatarluni
be interested in it, want to
see it: papsaaklluku
be interesting: papsaanarluni

intestines: qilut

braided seal intestines: qiluryat

into: see in

get into someone else's things:
kumkiluni

invite him: nuqlluku

keep inviting him: nuqaurluku

involve

get involved: ilagaulluni

inwards: ilutmen

iron (metal): cawik

iron (for ironing): utiuk, also

kelatirsuun
iron it: kelatirluku

irritate

eyes are irritated (by soap, etc.):
qakegcilukek
one's eyes are irritated:
qakegciluku

island: qikertaq

rock island: nagaayuk

itch, have a rash: paumniqlluni

be itchy: paumniqnarluni

J

jacket: atkuk

jail: palicesaaq
put him in jail:
palicesaarluuku

jam, jelly: wa^viniaq

jar: putiilkaa^uq

jealous
be jealous: ciknaluni
be jealous (all the time):
ciknatarluni

jell: igurlluku

jellyfish: iraluruuq

jerky, dried meat: kinertaq

Jesus: Isuusaq

jiggle, shake, rustle:
petagluni
jiggle it, shake it:
petagluuku

job, work to do: pektaa^q

join him, go with him:
ila'arluku

jump: qetgerluni
jump (repeatedly):
qetga'aluni
jump (from being startled):
tupagluni
make him jump: tupaglluku
be jumpy: tupagyugluni
be jumpy (all the time):
tupagtarluni

jump

jump in water or out of water and
back in (as a fish): aq'alarluni
jump in water repeatedly or
continuously: aq'ala'aluni

junk

piece of junk, dirt, trash:
llernaq

just

just now: nutaan

K

kayak: see baidarka

keel: kiif^yaq

keep

keep it, have it around:

ang'alluku

keep it with one:

ang'atalluku

something kept with one:

ang'ataq

keep an eye on it:

tangerhniqlluku

kelp: nuya'ik

bull kelp: nasquluk

long end of bull kelp:

nemeryaq

kerosene: kaasaq

kettle

cast iron kettle: cukunaq,

also araaq

tea kettle: cainiik

key: kelucaq

kick: tuckerluni

kick repeatedly: tukraluku

kidney: tartuq

kill it: tuqulluku

kill it outright: egmilluku

killer whale: arlluk

kind

be kind: ugauluni

kindling

piece of kindling: ekqun

kindling: ekqutet, also

aminiuwat, also a^rastuupkaat

king (checkers): us'utaliq

king salmon: iili^sak

kiss

respectful kiss (especially on the face): cingaq

kiss him: cingarluku

(they) kiss: cingarlutek

kiss on the mouth: pucuuq

kiss him on the mouth: pucuurluku

(they) kiss: pucuurlutek

kiss it (an icon): meluwarluku

kitchen: kenirwik

kleenex: kakeglluiyutaq

knee: cisquq

kneel: cisqumiglluni

knife: nuusiq

table knife: stuuluwaq or
stuluwiq or estaluwiq

old-time knife with curved blade

fitted into handle: ulukaq

knit, crochet: qilagluni

knit it, crochet it: qilagluku

knock (once): kaugluni

knock on it: kaugluku

knock (repeatedly): kaugturluni

knock on it (repeatedly):

kaugturluku

knock it over, down: iqulluku

knot in tree: awayaq

know: nallugkunani

know it, know about it: nallugkunaku

not know: nalluluni

not know it, not know about it:

nalluluku

know a lot: nallunrainani

know what one is doing:

llatuumaluni

L

ladder: t̄raapaq or t̄raapat

ladle: qalun
ladle it: qaluluku

lady slipper (large chiton):
uriitarpak

lagoon: nanwarnaq

lake: nanwaq

lamp: laampaaq

land: nuna

(bird or airplane) lands:
mill'uni
landing strip: migwik or
miswik

land (on the shore):
culurlluni

land otter: aaquya(q)

language: niuwaciq or
yuuwaciq

lantern: fanařuq

lard: mantiikaq, also
saaluq

last
the last one (of them):
kinguqlliat
the last one or the last
time: kinguqllirpaamek

late
(person) is late: kaukaulluku
(the hour) is (too) late:
anqia'ulluni

later: atakuu

laugh

laugh once, smile: englarluni
keep on laughing: englartarluni
laugh or smile at him:
englaklluku

laxative: anacestaaq

lay

lay an egg: manigluni

lazy

be lazy (for the moment): qesaluni
be lazy (all the time): qesatarluni

lead (metal): imarkaq

leader, chief: angnertaq or
kasa'inaq

leaf: cuyaq

leak: ellngarluni

(boat) leaks: imangluni

lean

lean on it, put weight on it:
nigluku

lean on it (for example, a cane),
use it to hold oneself up, steady
oneself): ayaperluku or ayapeqlluku

lean to one side, tilt: irirlluni

lean over: ikiglluni

leap (see hop)

learn: liilluni

learn it: liilluku
be learned, smart (one who has
learned much): lisngaluni

have not learned one's lesson, do
the same thing again: anuciinani

least

at least: pirpak

leather: itegkaq

leave, go away: agluni
 (he is going: ag'uq)
 leave for good, go away for
 a long time: agqurluni

 leave, go out: anluni

 leave it (behind): unilluku

 leave (some food): ilakuiluni
 leave (some food) for him:
 ilakuiluku
 left-over, remnant: ilakuaq,
also kinuwaq

 leave him alone: casuutekegkunaku

 leave it alone, not touch it:
 cakegkunaku

 (soul) leaves one's body:
 petengluni

 left
 be left over, remain: llirluni

 left hand: angiqiq

 leg: iruq
 my leg: iruka

 lemon: limuunaq

 lend something to him:
 naug'illuku or narwilluku

 Lent: Pustaaq

 let
 let go of it, let it loose:
 peglluku

 let off (steam, etc.):
 ell'uni
 (it is letting off steam:
 elltuq)

 lethargic
 be lethargic: qesangsiluni

 letter (mail): (one sheet) kalikaq,
 (more than one sheet) kalikat

 liar: iqllungaq
 be a liar: iqllungarluni

lick (once): alungluni
 lick it (once): alungluku
 lick (repeatedly): alungturluni
 lick it (repeatedly): alungturluku

 lid: patuq

 lie
 a lie: iqlluq
 tell a lie: iqlluluni
 lie to him, tell him a lie:
 iqlluluku
 keep on lying, tell lies:
 iqlluurluni
 keep lying to him, tell him lies:
 iqlluurluku

 lie down: inarlluni

 lie on one's back: nurlluni

 lie on one's belly: palurlluni

 lie on one's side: kukuglluni

 lie sideways, at an incline:
 igaglluni

 (heavy person or object) lies on top
 of it: nigmiaqlluku

 life: unguwaq
 come (back) to life: unguirluni
 bring him (back) to life:
 unguirlluku

 way of life: luumaciq

 lift (see raise)
 lift up: kwegluni
 lift it up: kwegluku
 lift up (continuously): kwegtarluni
 lift it up (continuously):
 kwegtarluku

 can lift it (it's not too heavy
 for him to lift): unaklluku

 lift one's head: cuglluni

 light (moveable): naniq

 light (permanent): tanqik

light

be light (not heavy):
artunainani or uqeghnani

be light in color:
puyak'egianani

light it: kuarlluku

lightning: kalliq

lightning: kallirluni

like

like it, feel it is good:
asiklluku

like it, be fond of it:
pingaklluku

not like it: asiillkelluku
not like something:
qingaryugluni
not like things: qingartarluni
not like it: qingaqluku

look like it, be like it:
ayuqlluku

just like it: tawarpiaq

limb, branch: cuyaq

limp: irumtagluni

get limp: unaiqsiluni

lion

sea lion: wiinaq

lip: qerlluq

liquid

its liquid, juice: emra

liquor: taangaq

listen, listen in, try to

hear: niicugniluni

listen to it, for it:

niicugniluku

listen to him, pay attention

to him: nitniqluku

listen to it, listen in on it,

try to hear it: nic'ugluku

little

a little (bit): cangcugmek
a little, slightly: ellma

be little, small: miklluni or
miknani (mikelnguq)

live, be alive: unguwaluni

living being: unguwallriaq

live comfortably, make a good
living: tukiluni

live, stay with him: egwiklluku

liver: aarit

load

a load: kiwek

load: kiwegluni

load it: kiwegluku

keep loading: kiwegturluni

keep loading it: kiwegturluku

log

drift log: tep'aq

lonely

be lonely (miss people's company):

aliayugluni

(place or situation) is lonely:

alianarluni

be lonely for him: aliaklluku

long

be long: taklluni (takesqaq)

long ago, for a long time:

qangiq

since long ago: qanginek

happen or do it for a long time:

mululuni

look

look at it: tangrulluku

look at it, look it over:

ulutegluku

take a look: ulutegluni

look around: kiarlluni

look around (through things, to

see what is there): ariglluni

look through it: ariglluku

look

look back, turn to look:
kingyarlluni
look back at it: kingyarlluku
look down (moving head):
ciklluni
look for it: iwa'aluku
look for some: iwa'alluni
look good: tangerhnirluni
look like it: ayuqlluku
look (in) through something
(e.g. a window): qinerlluni
look (in) through something at
it: qinerlluku
look in the mirror: tanriurluni
look it over, look at it,
examine it: tangerturluku
look or peer under one's eye-
brows (for example, when an
older person is admonishing
one): qigcigluni
look under one's eyebrows
(repeatedly): qigcialuni
take a look: uluteagluni
look delicious: ekllinarlluni

loose

come loose, undone, untied:
petengluni
pull it loose, undo it, untie
it: petenglluku

lose

lose it: tamarlluku
get lost: tamarlluni
lose it (by having it escape
from one): ana'iluku
lose one's hair, lose its fur:
meqlluni
lose one's way, get lose:
talapaaluni

loss

be at a loss: picinani
be suddenly at a loss:
piciiyarlluni

lots: angli

there are a lot of people:
sugyagluteng

loud

be loud (voice): emtuluni
be loud (noise): migluni

louse: neresta

louse egg: ingqiq or irniaq

love

love him: qunuklluku
be loving: qunutarlluni
be loveable: qununarlluni

low

be low (in stature): qerkinani
be low (in stature or position):
ackinani or atsigluni

lower one's head: ciklluni

lucky

be lucky: nakerlluni

lump: tumaq'aneq

get lumpy: tumaq'arluni

lung: kemagnaq

lynx: kuskarpak

M

machine: masiinaq

mad: see angry

magazine: kasitaaq or
kasitat

maggot: qepel'uq

maggot eggs: sasaq

magic: kalla'aaq
use magic: kalla'arluni
use magic on him:
kalla'arluku

magnet: makniitaaq

magpie: qallqayaq, also
uguusiq

make

make it: canaluku

make something for him:
pililuku

make it there, arrive there:
tekilluni

make it to it, arrive at
it: tekilluku

make it (through difficulty
or sickness): allpaulluni
make it through it (to his
goal): allpagluku

make a mistake: alarlluni

male (animal): anguteqitak

male (human): nukallpiaq

mallard: nillqitaaq

man, male human: nukallpiaq

old man: angun

mandolin: mantalinaq, also
balalaikaaq

many

they are many: amlerluteng

many: amlesqat

there are many people:

sugyagluteng

mark: ceteq

mark it: ceterluku

marmot: quiriq

marrow: pateq

marry

get married: kasuulluni

marry him: kasuulluku

mask: maaskaq

masquerade: maska^vrataq

masquerade: maska^vratarluni

massage it, rub it: ulugluku

match: spiickaqaq

match them together: tumarlluki

matter

(it) matters: canarluni

(it) matters to one: canaqlluku

(it) doesn't matter: canailluni

mattress: pi^vrinaq or alliaq

maybe, I imagine: all'ak

mean

be mean, cruel to him:

meteqluku

measure it: usperluku

meat: kemek

mechanic: mas'inistaaq

medicine: sungcaun

meet
 meet him (unexpectedly), run
 into him: pairlluku
 meet him, get to know him:
 nallun'irluku
 go to meet him: akiryarluku

meeting
 (they) have a meeting:
 katuriiluteng

melt: u'uglluni

memorial service: panag'uitaq
 (also, rice dish with sugar and
 raisins used in it)

memory, mind
 his memory: umyugaa

mess
 (place) is a mess, has things
 strewn all over: lukagluni
 mess it (area) up: lukaglluku
 make a mess, strew things
 around: lukagciluni
 be messy, sloppy: uragluni
 mess it up: uraglluku
 be messy: mequuluni
 make a mess (by leaving things
 around after doing a project):
 calliluni

message
 give him a message: nillgarlluku

metal: cawik

middle
 the middle of it: qukaa
 the one in the middle of it:
 qukaqllia
 go through the middle of it:
 qukairluku
 (hit it) in the middle, (cut it)
 in half: qukatrulluku

midwife: paapuskaaq

milk: muluk'uuq

mind: umyaaq
 (his mind: umyagaa)
 (my mind: umyaaqa)
 (your mind: umya'an)

mind, be bothered: canaryugluni
 mind it: canaqlluku

mind, be obedient: niiculuni
 not mind, be disobedient:
 niicuinani
 use one's mind: llan'i aturluku

mindful
 be mindful, aware, have one's
 wits about one: llatumaluni

mine: see I

minute: minutaq

mirror: tanriu'un, also tanriu'utaq

mischievous
 be mischievous: qapignarluni

miss
 miss it (by throwing, shooting,
 etc.): uniurlluku
 miss him, be lonesome for him:
 kusuluku
 miss him, get there after him:
 kipuarlluku
 miss it, let it get away from
 one: ana'iluku

missing tooth: ingliq

mistake
 make a mistake: alarlluni
 make a (serious) mistake:
 piruyagluni or ka'ugllugluni

mix it together, mix it in:
 akulrulluku or akuulluku

mold: qalleq
 be moldy: qallerluku

molt, lose hair or feathers:
 meqlluni

Monday: Pekyun
 it is Monday: Pektut

money: akiq

monk: managaaq

monkey: makaakaq

month: iraluq
 spend a month: iralurlluni

mood
 be in a bad mood, feel bad:
 nunaniicugluni
 be in a good mood, have fun:
 nunaniqsagluni

moon: iraluq
 moon is shining: iralirluni

moose: tunturpak

mop, mop pail: suuwin
 mop the floor: suuwiluni
 mop it: sugluku

more
 more than that: amlenra
 some more: cali
 have some more: calirluni
 (do something or be some way)
 more than him: ciplluku

morning: unuaq
 every morning: unuanra
 in the morning: unuami
 this morning: unuarpak
 early in the morning:
 unuaka'armi
 early this morning:
 unuaka'arpak

mosquito: mengquiluq

moss: uruq

most
 most of it: amlenra

mother: maama or aanaq

motor, outboard motor: masiinaq

mountain: ing'iq or ingriq

mouse: apllengaq, also ugnaq;
 (Afog.) ugna'aq

mouth: qaneq
 space in mouth between lower lip
 and gums: iqqeq
 put it between lower lip and
 gums: iqmigluku (see snuff)
 have it between lower lip and
 gums: iqmiaqlluku

 mouth of it (a river): painga

move
 move (aside): aw'arluni
 move it (aside): aw'arlluku
 move!: aw'a!
 move (oneself), stir: petagluni
 move it (without changing its
 location), cause it to stir, shake
 it: petaglluku
 move (to a new location or
 residence): nugtarlluni
 move it (to a new location):
 nugtarlluku
 move (go to a place and stay
 there): agqurluni

much (see also lot)
 be too much: ang'ulluni or
 ana'ulluni

mud: siqat'ak

muktuk: kiimaq

murky
 be murky: curluni (cusqaq)

muscle

contract muscles, tense up:
eqmerluni

use one's muscles, exert
strength: tumlagluni

mush, hot cereal: muusaq

music: cauyat

musical instrument: cauyaun

mussel: qapilaq

mustard: kaŕtiitsaaq

myth, legend: unigkuaq

N

nail: ucukcaq

finger nail: stuk
finger nail clippers:
estui'isuun

naked: matarmi//mataan
become naked: matarlluni

name: ateq
name it, give it a name:
acirluku

namesake: aalukaq

nap
take a nap: qawamlinguarluni

narrow
be narrow: lurkinani

native
native food, native-made:
sugtaq

navel: qallaciq

near
near it, by it: cania
near him: caniani
be near: yaagianani

neck: uyaquq

necklace: pinguan, also
pinguaq

necktie: kaar̕stuuk

need
 need something: nuryugluni
 need it: nuryugluku

 get as much as one needs:
 narlluni
 get as much as one needs of it:
 narlluku

 needle: mingqun
 tree needle: cukiq

 Negro: Alap'aaq

 nephew (man's sister's son): usguq
 (my nephew: usguka)

 nest of bird: ungluq

 net
 seine net: kugyasiq or
 kug'asiq
 gill net: kugyaq

 nettle: uuqaayanaq

 new
 new one: nuta'aq
 New Year's Day: Nuuwikuutaq

 newspaper: kasitaq or kasitat

 next
 next to it: cania
 the one next to it: caniqllia
 go by next to it: caniirluku
 next to you: canigpeni

 nickel (coin): estřiutaak; (Afog.)
 citwiifřtaak

 nickname
 give it a nickname:
 acicilinguarluku

 night: unuk
 be night: unugluni
 at night: unugmi
 last night: unugpak or unuk
 later tonight: unuku
 every night: ununra
 spend the night, stay overnight:
 qawartarluni

nightmare
 have a nightmare:
 temliluni or uqamaiyaluni

 nine: qulnguyan
 nine (card): qulnguyaq

 nit: ingqiq

 no: qang'a

 no-see-'um, gnat: ilrayuk

 nobody
 there is nobody: suinani

 none
 there is none, nothing, no
 more: piinani

 noise: nepa
 make a noise, talk noisily:
 nepllirluni
 make noises: nepllialuni
 make a lot of noise, make
 a racket or fuss: migluni
 not make a noise: mellkiir-
 tegkunani

 banging, clicking, or whirring
 noise: mengquq
 make a banging, clicking, or
 whirring noise: mengqurlluni
 make a sharp noise:
 mengqullagluni
 continually make a sharp
 noise: mengqulla'aluni

 buzzing, roaring, or humming
 noise: meglluk
 make a buzzing, roaring, or
 humming noise: meglluglluni
 make a sudden buzzing noise:
 megllullagluni
 make a continuous buzzing
 noise: megllulla'aluni
 make a crunching, cracking,
 crackling or grating noise:
 erteraulluni

 sloshing noise: cerhmak
 make a sloshing noise: cerhmaglluni
 make a sudden sloshing noise:
 cerhmallagluni
 make a continuous sloshing noise:
 cerhmalla'aluni

noise

make a smacking or slapping noise:
mearlluni

northern lights: qiugyat
northern lights are out:
qiug'irluni

nose: qengaq
have a runny nose: kakeglluni
blow one's nose: kakeglluirluni
fish nose cartilage: tatanquq

not, nothing: see no

now, already: awa'i
just now, right now, now for
the first time: nutaan

numb
get numb: awaluni

number: nuumiřaq

nurse it (baby): amaarluku



oak: tepuwaq

oar: caqiyun

oarlock: akluucanaq

obedient
be obedient: niiculuni

obey
obey him: nitniqluku

ocean: imaq

octopus: amikuq or utguiq

odd
be odd: kangiilnarluni
feel it is odd: kangiillkelluku

off
come off: yuuluni
come off suddenly:
yuugarlluni
take, pick, cut it off:
yuuluku
take, pick, cut it off
suddenly: yuugarlluku
take, pick, cut them off
(with repeated actions):
yuularluki
take some off, cut some
off: yuulluni

oil: uquq
oil slick: uquaq
it is oily: uquarluni
oil it: uquilluku
linseed oil: ařiguaq
Wesson oil: pařawánskaa
oil drum: taangkaa

ointment: maasaq

old

old one: qangirllaq
be old: qangirllaq
be relatively old, of age, or
elderly: uksurtuluni
old lady: kaiwiq
(female) is old: kayugiuluni
old man: anguteq
(male) is old: angutnguluni
old fish: aakanaq
(fish) is old: aakanauluni
old-time person, ancient native
people: cuuliraq

on

put it on top of one: qaimigluku
have it on top of one: qaimiaqlluku
(heavy object or person) leans,
rolls, sits, etc. on top of it
(so as to put weight on it):
ngigluku
fall on it: ngiikarluku
have it resting, etc., on top of
one: ngiikiaqlluku

one: allriluq or all'iluq

one of them: naliat
any one of them: nalinginaat

one of a pair: akikuaq
the other one (of a pair):
akikua'a

one..., the other one:
aipaa..., aipaa

onion: luk
(onions: luuget)

only: kiimi//kesiin

open

open it: ikirlluku
open the door for him, receive
him into one's home: ikiyulluku
open up: amparlluni
open it (something sealed):
amparlluku
open one's eyes: wiilluni
have one's eyes open: wiitaluni
open one's mouth: aitarlluni
open it (mouth): aitarlluku

opportunity

have the opportunity, time,
chance for something:
pakiulluni or tekiulluni
have the opportunity, time,
chance for it: pakigluku
or tekilluku

opponent: akiliq

oppose him: akiliqlluku

opposite (see also across,
other)

oppress him, enslave him:
meteqluku
oppress, enslave people:
metqiluni

orange: aplisiinaq

order something (for example,
food, clothes): igarluni
order it: igarluku

other

another one, a different one:
alla
the other one: aipaa

otter

land otter: aaquyaq
sea otter: arhnaq

out

out there: qakma
(located) out there: qakmani
(heading) out there:
qakmaut
from out there: qakmaken
(by way of) out there:
qakmaagun
that one out there: qakemna
those out there: qakemkut
out there (extended), out the
bay or out the inlet, in the
open water: un'ga
(located) out there: un'gani
(heading) out there: un'gaut
from out there: un'gaken
(by way of) out there:
un'gaagun

out

that one out there: unegna
of that one out there: un'gum
those out there: unegkut

out there (along the sea):
cakma
(located) out there: cakmani
(heading) out there: cakmaut
from out there: cakmaken
(by way of) out there: cakmaagun
that one out there: cakemna
of that one out there: cakem'um
those out there: cakemkut

out from it (down slope or out in
open sea or open area, or toward
middle of room): ketii
that one out from it: ketllia
go by out from it: ketairluku
be out in the open: ketsigluni
move it out: ketgwarlluku
far out in the open: ketgwani

bring it out (especially, so that
everyone can see it): maniluku
keep on bringing it out: maniurluku

go, come out: anluni
carry, take, bring it out: anlluni
take it out (of something having
an opening or door): anlluku
take some out: anyulluni

get out: yuuluni
take it out (of moveable container
boat or vehicle): yuuluku
take some out: yuuwiluni
take them out (repeatedly):
yuularluki
take things out (repeatedly):
yuula'iluni

go, come out (from shore toward
open water, or out to a boat):
aterluni

tide goes out: kenlluni
tide goes out on it: kenulluku

outboard motor: masinaq

outdo him: ciplluku

outhouse: anarwik or nuusniik

outside: lla

(located) outside: llaami
outside of it: llaatii
the one outside it, its
outside part: llaqlia
go by outside it: llatair-
luku
be (farther) outside:
llaqsigluni

over

over there (restricted):
ika'i
(located) over there: ikani
(heading) over there: ika'ut
from over there: ikaken
(by way of) over there:
ikaagun
that one over there: ikna
of that one over there: ik'um
those over there: ikegkut

over there (extended): aaga
(located) over there: aagani
(heading) over there: aagaut
from over there: aagaken
(by way of) over there:
aagaagun
that one over there: agna
of that one over there: ag'um
those over there: agkut

over it: qulii
the one over it: quleqlia
or qull'ia
go by over it: qulairluku

overboard

go overboard (do it up big):
palartegkunani
go overboard on it:
palartegkunaku

overcast

be overcast: taluluni

overcoat: paltuuk or partuuk

overflow: ul'uni
(it overflows: ul'uq)

overshoe: anuckiiq, also
qaliruaq

own it: piklluku

P

pack

pack, backpack: atmak or
atmautaq

pack some on one's back:
atmagluni

pack it on one's back:
atmagluku

pack some (continuously):
atmagturluni

pack it (continuously):
atmagturluku

pack some on one's shoulders:
amarluni or maqegluni

pack it on one's shoulders:
amarluku or maqegluku

pack some on shoulders (con-
tinuously): amarturluni
or maqegturluni

pack it on shoulders (con-
tinuously): amarturluku
or maqegturluku

pack it (into box or suit-
case): qungalluku

pack things: qungaciluni

pack water: taangarqiurluni

pack wood: qugtarluni

padlock: samuuk

pail: wiitruuq

pain

be in pain, hurt: angqerlluku
be painful: angqerhnarluni

get a sharp stabbing pain:
kapqerlluni

paint: kʔaaskaaq

paint it: kʔasiirluku

pale

get pale: mecuirluni
be pale: mecuinani

be pale in color:
qateryugluni

pan

shallow pan: listaq

pants: ul'uk or ulruk

paper

piece of paper: kalikaq

pieces of paper: kalikat

parka: kutuunaq

part

part of it: ilii

part of it comes off, gets lost,
etc.: ilairluni

take away part of it: ilairluku

take away parts of it:

ilairturluku

particular

be particular, fussy: silugngaluni
or ullcugngaluni

partner: angayuk

pass

pass, go past: kiturluni

pass it, go past it: kiturluku

carry, take, bring some past

(also pass by, skip some):

kituulluni

carry, take, bring it past:

kituulluku

pass each other going opposite

directions: kipuyullutek

pass him going in the opposite

direction: kipuyulluku

pass out: mayuriiluni

pass out (especially from

drinking): nalluq'arluni

past

in the past, at first: cuumi

patch: callmak

patch it: callmagluku

patch some: callma'iluni

path: aprun

pay him, pay for it:
nall'irluku
keep paying him, keep
paying for it: nallialuku

peek in, peer in, look
through something:
qinerlluni
peek in at it: qinerlluku

peel it: qelltairluku
peeling: qellteq

pencil: kařantaasaaq;
(Afog.) ster'utaq

penny, cent: siintaaq

people: suuget or suu'ut

pepper: piiřitsaaq

peppery
be peppery, hot, spicy:
qatllinarluni
have it be too peppery for
one: qatlliklluku

perfume: tepkegcaun

perhaps: see maybe

person: suk
people: suuget or suu'ut

pet: qungutu'aq
(his pet: qunguturaa)

pick
pick some up, gather some
up: a'urluni
pick them up, gather them
up: a'urluki
pick on him: inglunguarluku
pick it up: tuuluku
pick berries: nunaquluni

picky
be picky, finicky: masayugluni
be picky, finicky (all the time):
masatarluni
be picky about it:
masaklluku

picture: patriitaq
holy picture: malisaaq or
agayutet

pie: paayaq

piece
a piece of it: ilii
a piece of it comes off, gets
lost: ilairluni
take away a piece of it:
ilairluku
take away pieces of it:
ilairturluku
a piece broken or cut off: kepil
a piece of it, half of it: qupil
tear or cut it to pieces:
urqelluku

pierce it: ukilluku

pig: sitiinkaaq

pile them up: qaligiialluki

pill: piluliq

pillow: putuskaq

pilot (of airplane): nunalek
pilot bread: sug'aliq or sug'ařiq
pilot house: aruwik

pimple: pupiguaq

pin: mingqun
clothes pin: spiilkaa
safety pin: puláúgkaa

pinch it (once): püksugluku
pinch it (repeatedly):
püksugturluku

pink salmon: amartuq

pintail: pamyurtuliq, also
kanarautusqat

pipe (for smoking): řrupkaa, also
paipaq
stove pipe: řrupaq

pistol: pistilítáq

pitch
tree pitch: aneq

pitcher: muřúsnik, also
kugsiinaq

pity
have pity: nakllegyugluni
pity him: naklleklluku
be pitiful: nakllegnarluni
be pitiable, lonely: ilasugnarluni

place
place where it is located,
place where he lives: enwia
place one comes from, one's
home town: kinguneq

plane
wood plane: struusaq
plane it: struusarluku
plane (airplane): tengauqaq

plant: nauq or naucestaaq

plate: qantaq

play
play: wamluni
(he is playing: waamuq)
play with it: wamqutaqlluku
play tricks on him:
anglanasiiklluku
play a musical instrument:
cauyarluni
play checkers: makarluni
play dolls: suaruarluni
play the guitar:
kitaararluni

playful
be playful: talanghnagluni

please
please him, make him happy or
willing to do something:
ugayaglluku
(do it) any way one pleases:
piugcicini aturluku

pliers: puksuutak

pluck it: meqlluku
pluck birds: meqciluni

plug some up: mellarluni
plug it up: mellarluku
get plugged up: mellaq'arluni

pneumonia
have pneumonia: awarnirluku
or pac'aqarluku

pocket: karmaanaq or kalmaanaq

pocket-knife: nuusingcuut
put one's hands in one's
pockets: kauluni
reach in one's pockets for
it: kauluku

point (of land): cingiyaq
long sandy point: qangirnaq

point (of object)
its point, tip: iqua, also
kakngaa

point at it: kenirluku

poison: yaataq

poke
poke it, stab it: kaplluku
poke it repeatedly: kapurluku
take a poke: kapsarluni
poke oneself with something
sharp: unagsagluni
poke one's head (or part of
body) out of water: pugluni
keep poking one's head out of
water: pug'urluni

pole
long pole: ayagta or ayaun
pole to hold something up: naparta
pole for hanging fish: initaq
fishing pole: iqsaguaq
pole a boat: ayagluni
pole it: ayagluku

policeman: palic'uskiiq
polish it, shine it:
rircarluku
poor
poor thing!: naklegna
pop, soda: taangaruaq
porch, calidor: siinaq or
siinat
porcupine: nuuniq
porpoise: mangaq
portage: tugca'aq or tegcu'aq
go by portage: tugca'arluni,
tegu'arluni, or aimqarluni
post: napataq or naparta
pot: asuq
cast iron pot: cukunaq
cold water pot: paceshnirwik
hot water pot: uqniwik
tea pot: cainiiguaq
pot holder: tuullitaq
potato: ka'rtuugaaq
pound (weight): uspeq
pound it (once): kaugluku
pound it (repeatedly):
kaugturluku
pour
(it) pours: kugluni
pour it: kugluku
pour it out (repeatedly):
kugturluku
pour some (coffee) for
him: imilluku
pout: putuluni
powder: peluruaq
pray: agayuluni, also
malitguarluni
prayer: malitguaq

pregnant
be pregnant: imluumaluni
also aqsalililuni (lit. "make a
belly"), also allakarluni (lit.
"be different"), also qumigluni
(lit. "have something under clothing")
present: pikiyun
give him a present: pikilluku
press
press it: keneglluku
press it (repeatedly):
kenegtarluku
press it flat, squash it:
ciilluku
keep pressing it flat:
ciitarluku
pretty
be pretty: cucunarluni
priest: kas'aq
promise: akqiluni
promise him: akqelluku
prostrate oneself: cikqaqlluni
proud
be proud (of oneself): silugluni
be proud of it: siluuteklluku
be proud, conceited:
ullcugngaluni or angeklluni
pry it apart: kiilluku
prying instrument, hand spike:
aanspuuk
puchki (plant): ugyuun
dead puchki stem: cuplluqaq or
cuplluryaq or cuplluqaq
puddle, pond: mecaguaq
puffin: qagiyaq

pull (see also stretch)
pull (on) it: cayugluku
or nuqlluku
keep pulling on it:
cayugtarluku or nuqtarluku
pull it off: qecugluku
pull it out: amuluku
keep pulling it out:
amuurluku
pull them out (repeatedly):
amularluki
pull some out: amulluni

punch, awl: siilaq

punish
punish him: anucicarluku
punish him (to make him understand proper behavior):
llangcarluku

puppy: piugka'angcuk

purpose
(do it) on purpose):
pingnaqpiarluni

push
push it (once): cingluku
push it aside: cingaq'arluku
(wind) pushes smoke down
stovepipe: ken'garlluku
(wind) pushes smoke down
stovepipe (repeatedly):
ken'garqaaluku

put
put it (there), put it down,
up, away: lliiluku
put some away, etc.: llii'iluni
put them away (with repeated
acts): lliilarluki
put some away (with repeated
acts): lliila'iluni
put it away: mallelluku
put it in (something having a
door or small opening):
iterlluku

put
put it in (a moveable object, boat
or vehicle): eklluku
put them in (with repeated acts):
ekurluki
put it (clothing) on: all'uku
put it on backwards: mumiglluku
put him to bed: qawangcarluku
put it on top (of oneself):
qaimigluku
put it out: anlluku
put it out (fire): qamlluku
put it through an opening,
thread it through: nugluku
put it under oneself: acimigluku
put it under one's coat:
qumigluku
put it up: taglluku
put it (fish) up (by cutting
and drying): segluku
put some (fish) up: seg'iluni
putty: samaaskaq



quake
earth is quaking: aulaluni
quill: cukiq
quit, stop: aulairluni or
arulairluni, also taq'iluni

R

- rabbit: kuskanaq or
uskaanaq or cuutertuliq
- race
(they) race: ingyartaraullutek
race him: ingyartaraulluku
- rack for hanging fish: iniwik
or initaq
- rag: lumaraq
floor rag: suuwin
- rain: qiteq
rain: qitengluni
start raining: qitrurlluku
stop raining: qitriulluni
be rainy: llaqcangluni
rain barrel or drip catcher:
kuciyutaq
- rainbow: agluryaq or irluryaq
- raincoat: taasawik
- rain hat: sut^histaaq
- raise
raise it (higher in elevation): qulwarlluku
- raisin: isumaq
- rake: k^vraapit, also
pakin'aguat
- rancid
be rancid: cuplluku
(it is rancid): cupaa)
- rare
be rare: nurnarluni
- raven: qalnga'aq
- raw
raw fish or meat: qasaq
eat raw fish or meat: qasarluni
eat it raw: qasarluku
- reach
reach it (by extending part of the body): uyaqlluku
reach some: uyaqulluni
reach one's destination:
tekilluni
reach it (a place): tekilluku
reach the top: kangeqllilluni
reach under or inside something for it: kauluku
be able to reach it: pakigluku
- read: naaqiluni
read it: naqlluku
- ready
be ready: taqumaluni
get ready (to do something):
lliiqurluni or elgarlluni
- really, very much: maallurpiaq
- really, actually: cunang
- recall it: enqarluku
- recognize it: liitaqlluku
- recognizable
be recognizable: nallunainani
- recorded music (tape, record, radio): cauyat
- recover, get well: ilangarlluni
or surlluni
- red
be red: kawirluni (kawisqaq)
- reef: qalmiaq
- relative, part of a family: ila

relax: et'aa'allqegciluni
 religion
 belong to a certain religion:
 tawaten agayumaluni
 reluctant
 be reluctant or lazy to do
 something: kayagyugluni
 be reluctant (all the time):
 kayagtarluni
 be reluctant to do it, balk
 at it: kayaklluku
 remain (see also leave, stay)
 remain: llirluni
 remember it: umyaaqlluku
 remember?: naama?
 remind him: enqa'illuku
 remove it, take it off, away:
 yuuluku
 remove them (with repeated
 acts): yuularluki
 repeat
 repeatedly do or say it:
 tawaten pitaarluni
 repeatedly do or say it
 to him: tawaten pitaarluku
 rescue him: anirturluku
 resemble it: ayuqlluku
 respect
 be respectful: ling'ayugluni
 be respectful (all the time):
 ling'atarluni
 respect him, venerate him:
 ling'aklluku
 rest: sakairturluni or
 mernuirturluni
 restrict him: anucicarluku
 return: angilluni
 reverse
 go in reverse: utqiarluni
 rib: raatan
 ribbon: lintaq
 rice: kɽupaaq
 rich
 be rich: akilguluni
 ridicule him: temciklluku
 rifle: nutek or nutgutaq,
 also raifiryaq
 right
 be right, correct: picuuluni
 not feel right: ling'ayugluni
 right arm, hand, right side:
 tallirpik
 to the right: tallirpitmen
 right away: egmian, also pianeq
 ring: kulun
 ring it (bell--once): kaugluku
 ring it (repeatedly): kaugturluku
 rinse it: murqelluku
 rinse something: murqiluni
 rip it: caqlluku
 (he ripped it: caqtaa)
 rip it (with repeated acts):
 caqtarluku
 ripe
 get ripe, ripen: qiuluni
 rise
 rise (to a higher elevation):
 qulwarluni
 bread rises: pugluni
 sun rises: suarluni
 river: kuik
 river banks: kui'im awatek
 road: aprun
 roast split fish in oven:
 asgirluku, also cikiarluku

rock: yaamaq
 rock standing up: nagaayuq
 rocks on top of banya:
 gaatet

 roe, fish eggs: sisut
 aged fish roe: piginaq
 herring roe: qarayat

 roll
 roll: akagluni
 roll it: akaglluku

 roll it up: imegluku
 roll some up: imgiluni

 rolling pin: skaalaq

 roof of mouth: qila'aq

 roof
 tar roof: angeqcuk

 room
 make room for it:
 enengcarluku
 there is room: enengqerlluni
 there is no room: enailluni

 root: nukek

 rope: irufkuq or mirafkuq
 rope swing: wigtaaq

 rot
 rot (so that it gets soft, as
 wood): aruluni
 rot, or fall apart: urluni

 rough
 be rough (surface): gagluni
 (gasqaq)
 be rough (land): kuinggwigniinani
 be rough (water): tumniinani

 row: anguarluni

 rub it: ulugluku
 rub him with liniment:
 maasarluku

 rubber boots: arapak

 rudder: alulaq

 rug, mat: alliqaruaq

 ruin it: asiiyarlluku
 get ruined: asiiyarlluni

 rummage around: ariglluni

 rump: kinguqaq

 run
 run, start off running:
 qecengluni
 run (continuously):
 qec'ngallualuni

 (machine) runs: agluni

 (water) runs: maqlluni
 (water is running: maq'uq)
 run it (water): maqlluku
 (he runs it: maqtaa)

 run around (doing things):
 kellagluni

 run away (from someone or
 something): qimagluni

 run away (especially from home):
 aularlluni or arularlluni

 run one's hand along it:
 cipeglluku

 run into it, bump it:
 puukarluku
 run into something: puukarluni

 (water) runs over, overflows:
 ul'uni
 (it is running over: ul'uq)

 runny
 have a runny nose: kakegllugluku
 or kakeglliqluni

 rush, hurry: nayaluni
 rush him: talrulluku
 rush around, hurry: kagwagluni

 rustle, jiggle, shake: petagluni
 rustle it: petaglluku

 Russian: Kasaakaq

S

sack: misuuk

sad

be sad: imasuugluni
also nunaniicugluni
 have a sad face: putuluni

sail: raa'utaq

go sailing: raa'ucirluni

sailboat: skuunaq

sailor: matruusaq

saliva: nauglluk
 salivate: nauglliluni

salmon: iqalluk

dog salmon: alimaq

king salmon, chinook:
 iiliksak

large king salmon:
 aamasuuk

pink salmon, humpie:
 amaqaayak; (Karluk)
 luuqaanak

red salmon, sockeye: niklliq

red salmon that has come up-
 stream and turned red: amartuq

silver salmon: qakiiyaq

smoked salmon: kupcuunaq,
also palek or palik

salmonberry: alagnaq

green salmonberry: urungilek

salt: taryuq
 be salty: taryuuluni
 salt fish: sulunaq

same

at the same time: pianeq

it's the same: tawarpiaq

in the same place: tawanirpiaq

to the same place: tawa'uterpiaq

from the same place: tawakenerpiaq

by the same way: tawaagunerpiaq

in the same way: tawaterpiaq

sand: qaugyaq

sand flea: kumitgaq

sandpaper: qaacaq

Satan: Sat'anaq

satisfied

be satisfied: ugayugluni

be satisfied (all the time):
 ugatarluni

be satisfied with it:
 ugaklluku

Saturday: Maqineq

it is Saturday: Maqiyut

saucer: pelucesaaq

save

save him: anirturluku

save it for later: qungluglluku

saw: pilaq

saw: pilarluni

saw it: pilarluku

sawbill duck: pairpak

say

say (a word or utterance) out
 loud, pronounce: aperluni

say it, pronounce it: aperluku

say it: tawaten piluni

say it to him: tawaten piluku

what did you say?: qayu?

scales of fish: riqtat
(Afog.) sis'uyat

scarce
be scarce: nurnarluni

scare
scare him: alinglluku or
alingteqlluku
scare him, try to scare him:
alingcaarluku
be scared: alingluni
be scared of it: aliklluku
scare him, startle him:
tupaglluku

scare it away, scare it off:
qimaglluku

feel scared, jumpy, apprehensive:
uluryayugluni
feel scared (all the time):
uluryatarluni
feel scared of it, not want to
get near it: uluryaklluku

be scared, spooked (especially of
the unknown or unusual):
qumsuugyugluni
be scared, spooked (all the time):
qumsuugtaarluni
be scared, spooked by it:
qumsuuklluku
be scary, spooky:
qumsuugnarluni

scarf: pelatuuk

scavenge: mallungsaarluni or
mallungqusaagluni, also
pakugluni
scavenge it: malluklluku

school: skuuluq
have school: skuulurluni
go to school: skuuluryarluni

schooner: skuunaq

scissors: nuusicuak or
nuusicaak

scold him, admonish him:
allerqurluku

scow: skaawaq

scrape it (off): keligluku
keep scraping it: keligturluku

scratch
scratch it (an itch): paumluku
scratch it (with something sharp):
qelluugluku
scratch it (repeatedly):
qelluuwarluku
scratch it (leaving a mark):
ceterluku
scratch his head softly, fondle
his hair: cangigluku
keep on scratching his head:
cangigturluku

scream, yell (once): qal'irluni
scream repeatedly: qalriurluni

screw: wintaq

scrounge: pukugluni
scrounge it: pukugluku

scrubbers (dried grass roots):
(Afog.) sugsuutet

sculpin: kala'aq

sea: imaq

sea bass: ciŕpuuk

go to get sea food at low tide:
atrarluni

sea lion: wiinaq

sea otter: arhnaq

sea parrot: tunngaq

sea urchin: uutuk

seagull: qatayaq

small seagull: egyaaq

seal: isuwiq

baby seal: qaigya'aq

fur seal: aataak

search: iwalluni
 search for it: iwaluku

 seasick
 be seasick: imiqllluni

 seaweed: nuya'it

 see
 see it: tangerlluku
 go to see it: takuluku
 go out and see: naslluni
 go out and see it: naslluku

 seed: sim'inaq

 self
 want to be by oneself:
 awaryugluni
 want to be by oneself (all
 the time): awartarluni

 sell it: akicaqluku
 sell something to him:
 akicarwiklluku

 send it: tuyuqluku
 send something to him:
 tuyurluku

 sense
 sense something: ellpegyugluni
 sense it: ellpeklluku
 sense someone's presence:
 sung'uyugluni
 use one's common sense:
 llan'i aturluku

 sensitive
 be sensitive to heat:
 uuqetarluni

 separate
 (they) separate): augyullutek
 separate it: auglluku

 set
 set it (net or trap): cuglluku
 set the table: stuululirluni
 or stuuliurluni
 sun sets: kal'uluni

settle
 get settled: tusmiglluni

 seven: mallruungin
 seven (card): mallruungiq

 sew it: mingqelluku
 sew: mingqelluni
 sewing needle: mingqun
 sewing kit: kakiwik

 shadow: tanraq or tangenraq;
 (Afog.) taaneq

 shag (a bird): agasuuq

 shake
 shake it (out): ugculluku
 shake, jiggle: petagluni
 shake it, jiggle it: petaglluku
 (earth or house) shakes: aulaluni
 (person or body part) shakes,
 trembles: uuleglluni
 start shaking: uulengluni
 shake his hand: aigarturluku

 shallow
 be shallow: ek'inani or
 imarkinani
 be shallow-bottomed: ilukinani

 shaman: kalla'alek, also
 samanaq
 shaman with power to kill sea
 mammals, "whaler": arwarsulek

 shame (see ashamed)
 be shameful: qikinarluni

 shampoo: quliyutaq

 shape
 get out of shape: cangurlluni
 get it out of shape: cangurlluku

 share
 share (some) with him, leave some
 food for him: ilakuiluku
 share half with him: qupkuiluku

shark: iraluru^uaq, also
melugy^uaq

sharp
be sharp (not dull):
ipegluni (ipesq^uaq)

shave: ungairluni
shave him: ungairluku

shavings: cananguat

shawl: saaliq

shed: sa^urayaq

shed hair, also (hair) sheds:
meqlluni

sheep: pa^uanaq

shelf: skaapaq

shell (for gun): pat^uruunaq
shell (of sea creature):
salaq

shine
(light) shines: akirluni
(light) shines on it:
akirluku
shining light: akirneq
shine (with reflected light):
rirluni (risq^uaq)
shine it, polish it: rircarluku
sun is shining: macarluni
moon is shining: iralirluni

shingle: si^urip'iitsaaq or
ci^uripiitsaaq

ship: skuunaq

shirt: qaliy^uaq or qaliyaru^uaq,
also pa^uarka^uaq, also tiuplaaq

shiver, shake: uuleglluni

shoe: pashmaki^uq
dress shoe: patiinka^uaq
tennis shoe: aqriicestaaq

shoelace: tupiq

shoot
shoot with a gun: nutegluni or
nutgaluni
shoot it with a gun: nutegluku or
nutgaluku
shoot a gun: nutegyarluni
shoot with an arrow:
piteglluni
shoot it with an arrow:
piteglluku
shoot an arrow: pitegcarluni

shore
its shore: cenii

short
be short: naninani
(person) is short: kanagkinani

shorts: pactaniik

shot, BBs: t^urupit

shotgun: t^urupawik

shoulder: tuik or tuwik

shovel: lap^uaatkaa^uq

show it to someone: tangerceslluku
show off: pimasqiluni

bring it out and show it:
maniluku
bring it out and show it to
him: maniwiklluku

shrimp: qumitgarpak

shut it: patuluku
shut him up: patulluku

shy
be shy: qikiluni
be shy (all the time): qikitarluni
be shy of him: qikiklluku

sick

be sick: qenaluni
start to get sick: qenangluni

side

side of body: caniqaq
turn sideways: canirlluni
on one's side: canirmi//
canian
to the side of it, beside it:
nallii
the other side, across from it:
akia
lie or turn on one's side:
kukuglluni
on one's side: kukugmi//
kukuan
its side (as the side of a
building): cenii
right to the side of it:
cenkaraa
tip it sideways: illuglluni
sideways: illugmi//illuan

sigh, exhale: aneryarluni

sight (a gun): qinrulluni
sight at it: qinrulluku
gun sights: anacruk
come into sight: igwarluni

signal with one's hand:
lliicaarluni
signal to him with one's hand:
lliicaa'ulluku

sill: puřukaq

silly

be silly: llang'ayagluni or
ellaingayagluni

silver salmon: qakiiyaq

simple

be simple: piarainani

sin: křisiirluni

sinew: qikarlluk

sing: aturluni

sing it: aturluku

sing or talk to it (baby):
inqelluku

singe it: panirluku

sink

sink (in water): kill'uni
sinker: kicautaq

sink (in mud or snow): muruluni
sink (continuously, in mud or
snow): murualuni

sip it (something hot): yurlluku

sister

older sister: alqaq or aakaa
younger sister: uyuwaq

sister-in-law: aiq
(his sister-in-law: ainga)

sit

be sitting (in sitting position):
aqum'aluni or aqumgaluni
sit down: aqumluni
sit on eggs: waaluni

six: arwinlen or arwilgen
six (card): arwinlek

size

its size: pitatii

skate: kankiiq

skate: kankiirluni

skeleton of fish, also dry fish
made from fish skeleton: suniq

skid sideways: carilluni

skid from side to side: carialuni

skiff: skiigwaq or tuuřaq

double-ended skiff: palayaq

skillet: skuur^vutaaq

skillful
 be skillful at making things,
 a neat worker: munarluni

skin, hide: amiq
 skin it: amiirluku

skinny
 (person) is skinny: mayarluni
 (pole, etc.) is skinny, small
 in diameter: aminani

skip (over) it: kiturluku
 skip some: kituwiluni

sky, heaven: qilak

slam something on part of one's
 body: patuq'aulluni

slant, tilt: illuqlluni
 slanted: illuqmi/illuan

slap him: qacarlluku

slave: metqaq

sled: saaniik
 sled line: tupiutaaq

sleep: qawarluni
 keep dozing off: qawa'aluni
 be sleepy: qawarniluni
 be groggy after sleeping:
 qawiqlluni
 "sleep" in eyes: qunik
 sleep-walk: temliluni

sleeping bag: qawarsuun

slick
 be slick: llur'anarluni,
also wasqinarluni

slide
 slide (down): llurluni
 slide (down, continuously):
 lluuwarluni
 (earth) slides down, there is
 a landslide: uslluni

slightly: ellma

slingshot: peluquq

slip (garment): yuupkaaqaq

slip: wasqilluni or llur'arlluni
 be slippery: wasqinarluni or
 llur'anarluni

slipper: cuuglliiq, also selipaaq
or selip'aaq, also ac'iqaaq and
 at'alaq

sliver: cukiq, also unarsak
 get a sliver: cukilluni, also
 unarsagluni

slobber: nauglluluni

sloppy
 be sloppy: mequuluni, also
 uragluni

slough: kapegyallquq

slow
 be slow (in speed): cukainani
 be slow at doing a job: pawianani
 go slowly: pirainani

slug him: tenglugluku

smack
 make a smacking noise: mecarlluni

small
 small of one's back: quuyaaq
 be small: miklluni or miknani
 (mikelnguq)

smart
 be smart, clever: puqigluni
 (puqisqaq)
 not be smart: puqianani
 be smart, intelligent:
 uswituluni

smash it flat: ciilluku

smear some on it: mingugluku

smell: narluni

smell it (the odor reaches one): narluku

smell it, sniff it:

naryauruku

smell it by sniffing:

narsuurluku

its smell: tepii

smell bad: tepllugluni

smell good: tepkegluni

be smelly: tepllirluni

smell like urine or sewage:

etqilluni

smile

smile or laugh: englaryugluni

always be smiling: englartarluni

smile or laugh at him:

englarnaklluku

smile in a happy way, look

happy: sugnirluni

smoke: puyuq

(fire) smokes: pu'irluni

smoke a cigarette: puyuruarluni

smoke it (a cigarette):

puyuruarluku

smoke it (a fish, etc.):

puyuqluku

smoke (fish, etc.):

puyuqluni

keep on smoking (fish, etc.):

puyuqetarluni

keep on smoking it (fish, etc.):

puyuqetarluku

smokehouse: ciqlluaq

smokestack: trupaq

smooth

be smooth, even: nallqigluni

(nallqisqaq), also werluni

be smooth (land): kuinggwignirluni

be smooth (water): tumnirluni

snag

get snagged, caught on some-

thing: naglluni, also

as'arlluni

snail: ipuk, also ac'aruaq

snake: smiiyaq

snare: negaq

snare it: negarluku

snare some: nega'iluni

sneak up on him: teriklluku,

also nill'arlluku

sneeze (once): eqeshngarluni

sneeze (repeatedly):

eqesnga'aluni

sniff, smell (with nose right

around something): naryauruni

sniff it: naryauruku

snipe: kulickiiq

snore: qutugluni

keep on snoring: qutualuni

snot: kakegluk

snow

falling snow: qaniq

snow, be snowing: qaningluni

start snowing: qaniurlluku

stop snowing: qaniiyulluni

snow on ground: aniuq

wet snow: mecaliqaq

wet snow is falling: mecaliqangluni

snowshoe: tangluq

snuff: iqmik

chew snuff: iqmigluni

snuff box: iqmiutaq or peluskaun

soak it: kenilluku

soak some: keniciluni

get soaking wet: keniq'arluni

soap: miilaq

sober up: surlluni

sock: cuukiiq

sockeye: nikliq

sod: (Afog.) nikiiq

soda pop: taangaruq

soda cracker: sug'añiq

soft
 be soft: unainani
 (sound) is soft: emkinani
or mekinani

solar plexus: maksaq or
 patlouskaa

solder: paya'irluni
 solder it: paya'irluku

soldier: saltaataq

some
 some more: cali
 somebody, someone: kinaq
 some people: kinkut
 something: caqiq
 sometime: cami
 some other time:
 qakunguaq
 sometimes: allrani or
 iliini

son: awaqutaq
 son-in-law: nengauq
 (my son-in-law: nengauka)

song: atuun or atunguaq

soon, in a while: gwanirpak

soot: saasaq

sore: pupik
 (body part) is sore: angqerlluku

sorry
 feel sorry for him:
 naklleklluku
 feel sorry for oneself:
 ilasugyugluni

sound, noise: nepa
 sound good: nitnirluni

soup: suupaq

sour
 be sour: quuhnarluni (quuhnasqaq)
 have a sour taste in one's mouth:
 quuhniyugluni
 be soured: quuleglluku

southeast: kiakeq

spacious
 be spacious: nunatuluni or
 entuluni

spade (card): piikiq

spank
 give him a spank: piqerluku
 spank him (repeatedly):
 piqerturluku

spanker, switch made of bundle of
 leaves used to bring hot air in
 contact with body in banya: taarin
or taaritet
 spank oneself with bundle of
 leaves in banya: taariluni
 spank him with bundle of leaves:
 taariluku

spark: kallkiq
 shower sparks: kallkirilluni

sparkle: riiyarqaaluni

sparrow: ikuwitiq

spawn: qaryaluni

speak: niuglluni or yuglluni
 speak continuously: niuwaluni
or yuuwaluni
 speak to him: niu'ulluku or
 yuu'ulluku
 speak about it: niuklluku or
 yuklluku
 speak about it continuously:
 niuwateklluku or yuwateklluku

spear: kepsuun
 fish spear: panaq
 fish spear with detachable
 barb: (OH) maalik; (Afog.)
 apak'aangaaq

spell
 cast a spell: kalla'arluni
 or camanirluni or samanirluni
 cast a spell on him:
 kalla'arluku or camanirluku
 or samanirluku

spicy
 be spicy, hot: qatllinarluni

spider
 white spider: atmaayak

spill
 (it) spills: kugluni
 spill it (on purpose): kugluku
 spill it (by accident):
 kug'iluku

spirit: anerneq

spit: qecirluni
 spit at it: qecirluku
 spit repeatedly: qeciyarluni
 spit at it repeatedly:
 qeciyarluku
 spit it out: qecuulluku

splash: ciqilluni
 splash it: ciqiluku
 splash continuously:
 ciqiurluni
 splash it continuously:
 ciqiurluku

splatter: ciqnerlluni

splice them: usguullukek or
 uyuullukuk

splinter: cukiq
 get a splinter: cukilluni

split
 split: quplluni
 split it: quplluku
 split it (continuously): qupurluku
 split open, come apart:
 kiiyarlluni
 be easy to split: qugcigluni
 (qugcisqaq)
 be hard to split: qugcialluni
 (qugcialnguq)
 (they) split up: augyullutek
 split it up: auglluku
 split fish: segluku

spoil
 get spoiled: asiiyulluni

spoon: luuskaaq

spot it (see it suddenly):
 tangqaarlluku

sprain one's ankle: nikiq'eriluni

spread
 spread it out: saglluku
 spread one's legs: aurlerilluni
 spread it (butter): mingugluku

spring (season): ugnerkaq
 in the spring: ugnerkami
 be spring: ugnerkarluni
 last spring: ugnekarpak
 next spring: ugnerkaqu
 every spring: ugnerkanra
 early spring: ugnerkaryuwaq
 in early spring: ugnerkaryuwarmi
 be early spring: ugnerkaryuwarluni
 hot spring: maqallaq
 (metal) spring: p[✓]rusinaq

spruce: see tree

spyglass: qinrutak

squash it: ciilluku

squeamish
 be squeamish (about something
 dirty): lleryugluni

squeeze it: eqlluku
 squeeze contents out by
 running fingers along it,
 strip it: cipeglluku

squint: ircuglluni
 keep squinting: ircualuni

squirrel: qanganaq

stab it, poke it: kaplluku
 keep on stabbing it:
 kapurluku

stack them up: qaligialluki

stagger: agualuni

stain
 be stained: puyaluni
 stain it: puyalluku

stairs: traapat

stamp one's foot: tuc'arluni

stand
 stand up: nangarlluni
 (plant, etc.) stands up:
 naparlluni
 stand it up: naparlluku

staple it: nutguarluku
 staple gun: nutguaq

star: agyaq; (Karluk) mit'aq
 north star: qukaun
 go starring (carolling with
 Christmas star): slaawirluni

start
 start, begin: aularnirluni
 start it (machine): aglluku
 (machine) gets started: agluni
 start it (fire, banya):
 kuarlluku

startle him: tupaglluku
 get startled: tupagluni
 be easily startled: tupagtarluni
 give a start (when startled):
 tupagyarluni

stay
 stay (there): ell'uni (elnguq)
 stay with him: el'ulluku
 stay awake, stay up: maktaluni
 stay overnight: qawartarluni
 stay for a while, get stuck:
 (due to weather): tepauluni
 stay up late: akguuliluni
 stay with him (to take care of
 him), babysit him: nayurluku

steam: arillaq
 steam: arillirluni

steambath: see banya

steamer: pa^yag'uusinaq

steel: cawik

steelhead (trout): mayuwartaq

steep
 be steep: werngaluni

steer: aquluni or aruluni
 steer it: aquluku or aruluku

steering wheel: aqusuun or aquwik,
also arusuun or aruwik

stem
 its stem: puunga

step
 step on it (once): tull'uku
 step on it (repeatedly):
 tutmarluku
 step back: kingutmiarluni
 take a step: amllirluni
 step along: amllialuni

steps, stairs: mayu'utet or
 traaparuat

stern
 its stern: kingua
 in the stern: kingumi

stick (piece of wood):
 qupuraq
 walking stick: aya'uq

stick, adhere: neplluni
 stick to it: neplluku
 be sticky: nepcanarluni
 stick, get stuck: kapuc'arluni
 stick in it: kapulluku
 stick up: napaq'arluni
 stick up for him: igurluku

stiff
 be stiff, hard: tegluni
 (body part or dead body) gets
 stiff: igurlluku

still, yet: cali

sting
 (body part) stings, smarts:
 qatliluni
 cause one to sting:
 qatllinarluni

stingy
 be stingy: alayugluni
 be stingy (all the time):
 alatarluni
 be stingy with it: alaklluku

stink: arinarlluku

stir it: pekaglluku

stomach: suqaq
 have a stomach-ache:
 aqsiqlluni

stone: see rock

stop
 stop (doing something), quit:
 aulairluni or arulairluni
 stop (going): naglluni
 stop it up, plug it:
 mellarluku or mellaquurluku

store: laafkaaq or láúgkaaq

story: quliyanguaq
 tell a story: quliyanguarluni
 tell (a story) about it:
 quliyanguaqlluku
 tell a story to him:
 quliyanguilluku

stout
 be stout: llegaluni (llegesqaq)

stove
 cooking stove: pelit'aaq
 heating stove: kaminaq
 stove pipe: t'rupat
 stove cover lifter: ugaatkaaq

straight
 be straight: nallqigluni
 straighten it: nallqigcarluku

strain, exert effort: cakugluni

stranded
 be stranded, stuck: anak'arluni

stranger: allanertaq

strangle it: qemilluku

stretch
 stretch out: nengluni
 stretch it: nenglluku
 stretch it out: nenguglluku or
 nuqlluku
 stretch it out continuously:
 nengugtarluku or nuqtarluku
 stretch oneself: nenguniurluni
 stretch one's legs: sturlluni

strike
 strike by rapping or knocking
 (once): kaugluni
 strike it (once): kaugluku
 strike repeatedly: kaugturluni
 strike it repeatedly: kaugturluku
 strike it, hit it (once):
 piqerluku
 strike it, hit it (repeatedly):
 piqerturluku

string: p̄raatiwaq, also
iḡagkuruuq or miḡagkuruuq
string it, put it on a string,
thread, or slender stick:
nugluku

strip it (run fingers along it
to get water out): curlluku
strip it (continuously):
curtarluku

strong
be strong: tukniluni
(tuknisqaq)
(coffee or tea) is strong:
curluni (cusqaq)

stubborn
be stubborn: peqegngaluni
or peqegyugluni
be stubborn (all the time):
peqegtarluni

stuck
get stuck (unable to go farther):
anak'arluni or nag'arlluni
get stuck (due to weather):
tepauluni
be stuck, at a loss: as'arlluni
food gets stuck in one's throat:
tuglluni

study: litnaurluni
study it: litnaurluku

stumble and fall: paluq'arluni

stump: acillquq

stumped
be stumped: as'arlluni

stupid
be stupid: puqianani

stutter: imtuqarluni

suck: melugluni
suck it: melugluku
suck at breast: mugluni
suck at her breast: mugluku
suck it in, sip it: yurlluku

suck something out of it:
paterluku
suck something out of it
(continuously): patrurluku

suddenly, all at once: tamaakerllainaq

suffer: ilanarqurluni

suffocate: eplluni

sugar: saaraḡaq

suit of clothes: paaḡat

suit oneself, do one's own thing:
piugcicini aturluku

suitcase: sam'atanaq

summer: kiak
in the summer: kiagmi
be summer: kiagluni
last summer: kiagpak
next summer: kiaku
every summer: kianra
spend the summer: kia'iluni
early summer: kiagyuwaq
in early summer: kiagyuwarmi
be early summer: kiagyuwarluni

sun: macaq
sun is shining: macangluni
sunbathe: macanguceslluni
have a sunburn: macangaayagluku
have a suntan: tungulluku

Sunday: Agayuneq
be Sunday: Agayuut

suppose
I suppose, maybe: allrak or
all'ak

sure
for sure: picinek

surface, emerge: pugluni, also
suarluni

surpass him: ciplluku

surprise him, startle him:
tupaglluku
be surprised, startled: tupagluni,
also qalaq'arluni

suspenders: pacao'askiik

suspicious

be suspicious: patellruyugluni
or sung'uyugluni
be suspicious (all the time):
patellrutarluni or sung'utarluni
be suspicious of him:
patellruklluku or sung'uklluku

swallow (bird): saangapalu'waq

swallow: igluni
swallow it: igluku
swallow some: igulluni

swamp, swampy place: maraq

swan: qugyuk

sway back and forth: illualuni

sweat: serluni
(he is sweating: ser'uq)

sweater: suitara'q

sweep: kagiluni
sweep it: kagiluku

sweet
be sweet: neqnirluni

swell
swell up, puff up: pugluni
or pugkarluni
swell (waves): qaugyaak
there are swells:
qaugyaangluni

swim: kuimarluni
(fish) swims against current:
asgurluni

swing: kacuulaq
swing (on a swing):
kacuularluni
rope swing: wigtaaq
swing (on a rope swing):
wigtaarluni

switch: see spank

sympathy

be sympathetic: nakllegyugluni
be sympathetic (all the time):
nakllegtarluni
sympathize with him: naklleklluku

syrup: su'rupaq

T

table: stuuluq
set the table: stuuliurluni
or stuululirluni

tablet
writing tablet: igarwik

take
take it: tuuluku
take them (repeatedly):
tuularluki
take some: tuulluni

take some aboard: ekulluni
take it aboard: ekulluku

take some across (to the
other side): arwiulluni
take it across: arwiulluku

take some along: ilakulluni
take it along: ilaklluku
take it along (continuously):
ilakurluku

take it apart: nauglluku
take something away from
him: allurlluku

take away or take off part
of it: ilairluku
keep on taking away part of
it: ilairturluku

take some back (home):
angiyulluni
take it back (home):
angiyulluku

take a banya, take a bath:
maqiluni

take some by boat: aiwilluni
take it by boat: aiwilluku

take
take care of him: auluklluku
stay and take care of him:
nayurluku

take it down to the beach (e.g.
a boat): atrarlluni

take some down: aciwaulluni
take it down: aciwaulluku

take some in: itrulluni
take it in: itrulluku

take it off, out: yuuluku
take them off, remove them:
yuularluki
take some off, out, remove
some: yuuwiluni
take things off, out:
yuula'iluni

take some out (of something having
a door or small opening): anyulluni
take it out: anlluku

take some out to sea: atrulluni
take it out to sea: atrulluku

take over for him: igurluku

take some over (toward the
south side): alraulluni
take it over: alraulluku

take some over (toward the
north side): itraulluni
take it over: itraulluku

take a picture: patriitai'iluni
take a picture of it:
patriitairluku

take a step: amllirluni
take steps: amllialuni

take as a member of the church:
ilaksa'ulluku

(they) take turns:
kipullegtaraulluteng

take some up: tagulluni
take it up: tagulluku

take
 take some up on top:
 ugyulluni
 take it up on top:
 ugyulluku
 take some up (climb with
 it): mayuulluni
 take it up: mayuulluku

talk
 talk: niuglluni or
 yuglluni
 talk continuously:
 niuwaluni or yuuwaluni
 talk to him: niu'ulluku
or yuu'ulluku
 talk to him continuously:
 niu'uqurluku or yuu'uqurluku
 talk about it: niuklluku or
 yuklluku
 talk about it continuously:
 niuwateklluku or yuwateklluku
 talk back: kium'aluni
 talk back to him: kium'aluku
 he is talking back: kiumgauq
 talk or sing to it (baby),
 pay attention to it: inqelluku

tall
 be tall: kanagtuluni

tan
 get a tan, be suntanned:
 tungulluku

Tanaina Athabaskan, Kenaitze:
 Kenaiyuq

tangle
 get tangled up: ilagluni
 tangle it up: ilaglluku
 tangled underbrush: ilagneq

tank: taangkaaq

tape, glue: nepyutaq

tar: esmalaq

target: napataq

tarp, canvas: palus'iinaq

taste
 taste some: sur'irluni or
 surwirluni
 taste it: sur'irluku or
 surwirluku
 taste good: piturnirluni

tea: caayuaq
 have tea: sarsaluni
 want tea: sarsayugluni
 tea kettle: cainiik
 tea pot: cainiiguaq

teach: litnauwiluni
 teach him: litnaurluku

teacher: uciitilaq or
 litnauwista

tear
 a tear, rip: caqneq
 (it) tears: caqlluni
 (it tore: caqtuq)
 tear it: caqlluku
 tear it (up) (with repeated
 acts): caqtarluku
 tear it or cut it to pieces:
 urqelluku
 tear it down: nauglluku

tears: aluwik

tease: agqacestaarluni or
 agagsaa'iluni
 tease him: agqacestaarluku
or agagsaagluku
 tease him, play tricks on him:
 anglanasiiklluku

teat, breast: muk
 her teat, breast: muuwa

tee-shirt: tiilnaaq, also
 lamátkaa

teen-ager: ayaneraq

tell (see also talk)
 tell him: quliraulluku
 tell him about it:
 quliyanguilluku
 tell on him: quliyarluku
 tell on someone: quliyarluni
 tell him to do something:
 lliimerluku
 tell him the right thing to
 do, advise him, scold him:
 allerqurluku
 tell him off: situugluku
 tell him off (continuously):
 situugturluku
 ten: qulen
 ten (card): qula
 tend to it: tuniulluku
 tendon: nukek
 tense up: eqmerluni
 tent: palátkaa^q
 test it: takuluku
 keep testing it: takuurluku
 thank
 thank you: quyanaa
 thank you very much:
 quyanaasina^q
 be thankful: qyaluni
 be thankful for it or to
 him: quyaklluku
 be thankful to him:
 quyawiklluku
 that
 that one (by you; also, in
 general, at the place referred
 to previously--restricted):
 taugna or tauna
 of that one: taug'um or taum
 those: taugkut
 that's all: tawa'i
 that way, like that: tawaten

that
 that one (by you; also, in ge-
 neral, at the place referred to
 previously--extended): tamaana
 of that one: tamaatum
 those: tamaakut
 that kind; tamaakuciq
 that much, that many:
 tamaaten
 thaw out: u'uglluni
or u'uglluku
 thaw it out: urungcirluku or
 urugceslluku
 then, at that time: taumi
 there (see also back, behind, down
in, out, over, up)
 there (by you; also, in general,
 at the place referred to pre-
 viously--restricted): tawa'i
 (located) there: tawani
 (heading) there: tawa'ut
 from there: tawaken
 (by way of) there: tawaagun
 around there (by you; also, in
 general, at the place referred
 to previously--extended): tamaa'i
 (located) around there: tamaa'i
 (heading) around there: tamaa'ut
 from around there: tamaaken
 (by way of) around there:
 tamaagun
 they, themselves, them, theirs:
 ellaita
 to them, for them: ellaitnun
 to themselves, for themselves:
 ellmegtenun
 they two (themselves), those
 two, them two, theirs: ellaigta
 to them two, for them two:
 ellaignun
 to themselves (two), for them-
 selves (two): ellmegtegnun
 thick
 be thick: martuluni, also
 can'uluni
 (fog) is thick: umcigluni;
 (Afog.) umceslluni

thimble: tekruaq

thin

be thin: markinani,
also caneglluni or
can'ginani

be thin in diameter:
aminani

thing: caqiq

think

think: umyaarteqluni or
umyaarturluni
think, ponder: umyaalinguar-
luni

think of it, recall it:
enqarluku

thirsty

be thirsty: taangayugluni

be thirst from dehydration:
patrirluku

this

this (restricted): una
of this: um
to this, for this: uumen
these: ukut
like this, this way: gwaten

this (extended): man'a
of this: mat'um
these: makut
this kind: makuciq
about this time of the year:
maatermi

thorn: cukiq

get a thorn: cukilluni
thorny plant: cukilanaq

thousand: tiiscaaq

thread: kelugkaq

thread it through something,
also thread something through
it: nugluku

three: pingayun

three (card): pingayuq
third: pingayuat

throat: igmaun or igya'aq

through

get through it (an obstacle),
make it through it: allpagluku

go through it, penetrate it:
peturlluku or pulalluku

put it through an opening, thread
it through: nugluku

soak through it: taplluku

throw

throw things: milurquuciluni
throw things at him: milurquulluku

throw it (away): eglluku
throw some (away): egciluni

throw water on it, splash it:
ciqiluku

keep throwing water on it:
ciqiurluku

throw water on something, splash
something (especially rocks in
banya): ciqilluni

keep throwing water on something:
ciqiu'ulluni

thunder: kalli

thunder: kallirluni, also
minrarluni

Thursday: Staamiin

it is Thursday: Staamiriut

thus: see way

tickle him: qumcaayutaarluku

be ticklish: qumcaayugluni
be ticklish (all the time):
qumcaatarluni

tide

tide goes out: kenlluni

tide goes out on it: kenulluku
low tide: ken'aq

tide comes in: tung'irluni
tide covers it: tungiulluku
high tide: tung'iq

tie

tie it: nemerluku

tie it together: nemrulluku

tie it up (to something):
napyuulluku

tie something up: napyuuciluni

tie

tie them together:
usgulluki

tilt, list, lean (to where
it is not upright):
irirlluni

tilt, slant, tip sideways:
illuglluni

time

what time is it?: qaugcinek
kaugtau'u?

for the first time: nutaan

the last time: kingukun

for a long time, since long
ago: qanginek

have the time, opportunity to
do something: tekiulluni or
pakiulluni

have the time, opportunity for
it: tekilluku or pakigluku

this time: mat'umi

about this time of the year:
maatermi

tingle

(body part) tingles after blood
flow has been cut off for some
time: kakilacagiiluku

tip

its tip, point: iqua

tip over, capsize: kitnguluni
tip it over or tip over in it:
kitngulluku

tip sideways: illuglluni
tip it sideways: illuglluku

tip up: irirlluni
tip it up: irirlluku

tired

be tired: sakaarlluni or
mernurluni

be tired of waiting: qatgaarlluni

Tlingit: Kulusuq

today: ernerpak
later on today: ernequ

toe

big toe: putukuq or
angenquyuk

toenail: estuk

(my toenail: stuuka)
(his toenail: cetua)

together

(they) get together: katurlluteng
get them together: katurlluki

toilet: anarwik or nuusniik

toilet paper: siquu'utaq

tomcod: saakelaq

tomcod egg: arhmasuk
(tomcod eggs: arhmasut)

tomorrow: unuaqu

until tomorrow: unuaqunun

day after tomorrow: yaatiiku

tongs: tuulautek

tongue: uluq

(my tongue): uluka

tonight (this evening): akgua'arpak

later on tonight: akgua'au

tonight (at night): unugpak

later on tonight: unuku

too, also: cali

be too much: ana'ulluni

tooth: gun or guuteq

tooth aches: guuciqluni

pick it up with one's teeth:
kegmigluku

hold it in one's teeth: kegmiaqluku
something held in the teeth:
kegmiaq

toothpick: kumkiutaq

top
 top of it, tip of it: kangra
 get to the top: kangeqllilluku
 on top of it (a surface):
 qainga
 put it on top of one:
 qaimigluku
 have it on top of one:
 qaimiaqlluku

touch
 touch it (once): agturluku
 touch it (repeatedly):
 agtualuku
 touch it, feel it: unaluku
 touch it, have something to
 do with it: caklluku
 don't touch it!: caken'illgu!

tough
 be tough: tegluni (tegesqaq)
 (person) is tough, not a
 weakling: agatuluni

tow: qamurluni
 tow it: qamurluku

towel: ermiutaq
 dish towel: tr̥aapkaa^q

toy: wamqutaq

track: tuma
 (tracks: tumet)
 make tracks: tumiluni
 track it: tumaarlluku

trail, path: aprun

translate for him:
 qanercirluku

trap: kapkaanaq
 trap it: kapkaanarluku

trash: llernat

travel: ang'asiigluni

treat him (with medicine):
 sungcarluku

tree (especially spruce): napaq

trim it: cakilluku
 trim something: cakiciluni

trip and fall: angqulluni

trouble
 have trouble, have a hard time:
 kayagniurluni or cakugluni
 get into trouble: piruyagluni
or ka'ugllugluni

trout: saaguayaq, also anciq
 hooked nose trout: curlluk
 lake trout, Dolly Varden:
 nanwam ancia

true
 be true: picuuluni

try
 try it out, try it on:
 takuluku
 try it out (repeatedly):
 takuurluku

tub: saikaaq

tuber
 sweet swamp tuber: mayuru^q

tuberculosis: cigúutkaa^q
 have tuberculosis: cigúutkaarluku

Tuesday: Aipiin
 it is Tuesday: Aippiyut

tundra: cailnguq

turn
 turn to face it: cauluku
 turn back: tunulluni
 turn back to him: tunulluku
 turn it down (light, radio, etc.):
 qamcugluku

turn

turn inside out: ull'uni
turn it inside out: ull'uku

turn and look at it:
kingyarluku

turn it off (light, gas,
radio, etc.): qamlluku

turn it on (light, gas,
radio, etc.): kuarlluku

turn it on (radio): aglluku

turn over, around: mumiglluni
turn it over, around: mumiglluku

turn on one's side: canirlluni
turn it on its side: canirlluku

turn it up (light, radio, etc.):
uyangulluku

turn upside down: kanarlluni
turn it upside down: kanarlluku

(they) take turns:
kipullegtarauulluteng

twenty: suinaq

twins: malrik or mal'ik

twist

twist it: qiplluku
twist it (continuously):
qipurluku

twitch: petagluni

two: mal'uk

second of two: malruak
second of three or more:
malruat

U

ugly

be ugly: tangerhniinani,
also asiilngunarluni, also
cucunainani

uncle

(mother's brother): angaa or
angaq

(father's brother): ataa or
ataataq

unclean

be unclean: llernarluni
feel it is unclean, be
squeamish about it: lleqlluku

uncomfortable

feel uncomfortable, uneasy:
aturniilliqluni

unconscious

become unconscious, pass out:
mayuriiluni

under

under it, underneath it:
acaa
under you: acigpeni
the one under it: aciqllia
or atllia
go by under it: aciirluku

underwear: iluqlliit

piece of underwear: tiilnaaq

understand: kangirciluni

understand (continuously):
kangirciurluni
understand it: kangirciluku
understand it (continuously):
kangirciurluku

undertow: ikuak

there is an undertow: ikualluni

undo

come undone (for example, some-
thing woven or knitted): itemluni
undo it: itemlluku

come undone, unbuttoned, unlaced,
unzipped: tupiirluni
undo, unbutton, unlace, unzip it:
tupiirluku

undress: qungatairluni, also matarlluni, also atkuirluni

undress him: qungatairluku,
also matarlluku, also atkuirluku

unhappy

be unhappy: imasuugluni

unload it: kiwgirluku

unpack: qungatairluni

unpack it: qungatairluku

unplug

get unplugged: mellairluni
unplug it (something blocked
off): mellairluku

unrecognizable

be unrecognizable: nallunarluni

untie

get untied, come loose: itemluni
or petengluni
untie it, take it loose:
itemlluku or petenglluku

up

up there (restricted): pia'i
(located) up there: piani
(heading) up there: pia'ut
from up there: piaken
(by way of) up there: piyaagun
that one up there: pingna
of that one up there: ping'um
those up there: pingkut

up there (extended): paaga
(located) up there: paagani
(heading) up there: paaguut
(by way of) up there: paagaagun
from up there: paagaken
that one up there: pagna
of that one up there: pag'um
those up there: pagkut

up

up there (obscured), up at the
lakes, up in the woods: pama'i
(located) up there: pamani
(heading) up there: pama'ut
from up there: pamaken
(by way of) up there:
pamaagun
that one up there: pamna
of that one up there: pam'um
those up there: pamkut

up the inlet: qawa'i
(located) up the inlet: qawani
(heading) up the inlet: qawa'ut
from up the inlet: qawaken
(by way of) up the inlet:
qawaagun

that one up the inlet: qaugna
of that one up the inlet:
qaug'um
those up the inlet: qaugkut
go up the inlet: qawa'irlluni

go, come up: tagluni
carry, take, bring it up:
tagulluku
put, pull it up: taglluku

get up: maklluni

get up (on top of something):
uglluni
take, bring it up on top:
ug'ulluku

go, come up (by climbing):
mayurluni
carry, take, bring it up:
mayuulluku

lift up one's head, look up:
cuglluni

upper

the upper part of it: qullia
or quleqllia

upset

get upset, one's feelings get
hurt: qaisuugluni
upset him, hurt his feelings:
qaisuuglluku

upside down: kanarmi//kanaan
turn upside down: kanarlluni
turn it upside down: kanarlluku

upstairs: qall'iq

upstairs (there): pakna
(located) upstairs: pakmani
(heading) upstairs: pakmaut
from upstairs: pakmaken
(by way of) upstairs: pakmaagun
the one upstairs: pakemna
of the one upstairs: pakem'um
those upstairs: pakemkut

urchin

sea urchin: uutuk

urgent (see hurry)

have urgent business, be in a
hurry: nayaluni

urinate: qurlluni

have to urinate: qursugluni

urine: etquq

use

use it: aturluku
be usable: atuuluni

get used up: nangluni
use it up: nangluku

get used to it: liiyulluku or
liiyarlluku

pick up something one can use
later: aklluurluku
something one picks up for later
use: aklluuq

uvula: uluruaq

V

vertebrae: iiwaq or wiiwaq
vest: silin or silitaq
vinegar: uksuusaaq
violin: skriipkaa^vq
visible
 be visible: tangenruluni
visit: kula'irluni
 visit him: kula'irwiklluku
voice: erinaq
volcano: puyulek
vomit (once): miryarluni
 vomit on it (once): miryarluku
 vomit (repeatedly):
 mirya'aluni
 vomit on it (repeatedly):
 mirya'aluku

W

wade: nalugluni
 wade around, wade along:
 naluwarluni
waist: qukaq
wait: utaqaluni
 wait for him: utaqaluku
 wait a minute!: atakuu!
wake up: esgarluni
 wake him up: esgarlluku
walk: kuinglluni
 take a walk: kula'irluni
 walk back and forth:
 angitaaruarluni
 walk on the beach:
 qutirluni
 walk in a hurry:
 kagwagluni
 walk overland: nunakuarluni
walking stick: aya'utaq
wall: estinaq
wallet: akiun
wallpaper: iluliyaq
 wallpaper it: iluli'irluku
waltz: waalicaaq
want
 want to get (some):
 aya'iluni
 want to get it: aya'iklluku
 want some, ask for some:
 piicagluni
 want it, ask for it:
 piicagluku

want

want to do something, ask to do something: piugciluni

want to have something, covet: ekliiyugluni

want to have it, covet it: ekliklluku

be covetous all the time: ekllitarluni

want to go along: nacigluni

want to go along with him: nacigluku

want some more, ask for more: ilaiturluni

want to take someone along: ilangcarluni

want to take him along, want him to go with one: ilangcarluku

not want to have people around, want to be alone: awaryugluni
want to be alone (all the time): awartarluni

not want to have him around: awaqluku

war

(they) have a war, (they) fight: anguyagluteng

warden

church warden: staa^vastaaq

warehouse: sa^vrayaq

warm

be warm: maqaruarluni
(person or place) is warm: maqarluni
warm it up: maqarcarluku

warn him, admonish him: allerqurluku

wart: utnguaq

wash

wash (oneself): urturluni
wash it (for example, dish, person, or body part): urturluku

wash dishes: urtuwiluni

wash clothes: iqai'iluni
wash it (clothing): iqairluku
washing machine: iqai'isuun
washboard: iqai'isuun or iqai'isuutet

wash one's face: ermigluni
wash it (face) or wash his face: ermigluku
wash basin: ermigwik

wash one's hair: qulilluni
wash it (hair) or wash his hair: qulilluku

wash one's hands: uuriluni
wash them (hands): uuriluku

washboard: p^vriackaat

washtub: saikaaq

(wave) washes over it: qagerluku

wasp: taiyaq

watch, wristwatch: casaat

watch

watch, look: tangerhniqluni
watch it, look at it: tangerhniqluku

watch out: llaasurluni

watch over him, take care of him: auluklluku

water: taangaq

get water: taangarlluni
pack water: taangarqiurluni

pot of hot water: uqnarwik or uqniwik

waterfall: qurllurta
watermelon berry: muuguaq (Afog.)
wave: qangyuk
there are waves: qangyungluni
wave it: magaa'iruteklluku
wave (one's hands): magaa'irluni
wave at him: magaa'irluku
wax in one's ear: tekiq
way
be in the way, get in the way:
awiraulluni
be in his way, get in his way:
awiyarluku
do it one's own way: picini
aturluku
that way, thus: tawaten
this way, thus: gwaten
(by) which way: natgun
we, us, ours: gwangkuta
to us, for us: gwangkumtenun
we two, us two: gwangkunuk
to us two, for us two:
gwangkumtegnun
like us, the way we do:
gwangkumcicestun
weak
be weak: tuknianani
feel weak: (OH) maluqnarluni or
maluqnarnani
(coffe or tea) is weak: ecuilluni
be a weakling, frail: agakinani
weapon: pisuutaq
weapon for hitting: anuu'utaq
hit with a weapon: anuurluku
(Afog.) anaurluku
wear: aturluni
wear it: aturluku
wear out: usuq'arluni

weasel: amitatuk
weather
the weather, outdoors: lla
have trouble with the weather:
llaaculnguluni
be weathered in: sapurluku
Wednesday: Pingayiin
it is Wednesday: pingayiyut
week: maqineq
weigh it, measure it: usperluku
weight, measure: uspeq
weight to hold it down:
usperutaq
put weight on it: ngigluku
weight it down with something
heavy: ngigcirluku
welcome
you're welcome: quyanaituq
well
get well, recover: surlluni
westerly wind: kanakeq
wet
be wet: mecuuluni
get wet: mecuurlluni
get soaking wet: keniq'arluni
whale: arwaq or ar'uq
killer whale: arlluk
what: caqiq
what did you say?: ai?, also
qayu?
do what: caliluni
wheel: aka'utaq
wheelbarrow: taackaaq
when (in the future): qaku
when (in the past): qangwaq
when (in general): cami

where: nani
where to: nat'en or natmen
where from: naken
which way: natgun
where is (it): naama
go where: natgwirluni

whetstone: mingutaq

which
which of them: naliat
which of two: naliak
which part of it: natii

while
a little while ago: gwanirpak

whisk for banya (see spank):
taarin or taaritet

whisker: ungak

whistle: kukumyarluni
keep whistling: kukumya'aluni

white
be white: qaterluni (qatesqaq)
white man, American:
Mirikaansaaq or Mirikaancaaq

who: kina(q)
who (plural): kinkut
whose: kinam, kitum, or kia

whole
the whole thing: luucirmi//
luucian

why: qai-cali

wick (of a lamp): kumaq or
kumatkaaq

wide
be wide: lurtuluni

wife: nuliq
his wife: nulira or nulia

wild
wild thing: nunallaq
wild celery: ugyuun; (Afog.)
ugsuun

wild man, Bigfoot: arula'aq

wild spinach, nettle: uuqaayanaq

willing
be willing: ugayugluni
be willing (all the time):
ugatarluni
be willing to go along with
him, willing to do it:
ugaklluku

willow: nimruyaq or
nimruryaq

win: qakgwa'iluni

wince (once): awic'arluni
wince (repeatedly):
awic'a'aluni

wind: aqllaq
wind blows: aqllangluni
wind starts blowing:
aqllaurlluku
wind stops blowing:
aqllaiyulluni

wind blows from where:
nakerluni

wind blows into bay:
ilumuqarluni

wind blows out of bay:
anqerlluni

go along with wind:
uqumigluni

go into wind: asguurluni

east wind: ungalaq

north wind: waasaaq

north-northeast wind: kiakeq

northeast wind: waasaaruaq

west wind: llaaniq

south wind: waakeq

northwest wind: nunameq

southwest wind: nakirsariiq

southeast wind: saniikiaq

wind off hills: pamakeq

variable wind, wind from
different directions:
qalii'iq

windbreak: llaqlliq

window: gaaleq or raaleq

wine: winuq

wineberry: puyurniq

wing: saquq

winter: uksuq

be winter: uksurluni

in winter: uksumi

this winter, last winter: uksurpak

this coming winter, next

winter: uksuq

every winter: uksunra

spend the winter: uksiluni

wipe

wipe (once): allegluni

wipe (continuously): allgurluni or
allegturluku

wipe one's bottom: siquurluni

wipe his bottom: siquurluku

wire: pruuŕukaq

wise

be wise: aswituluni

wish

wish one had some: aya'iluni

wish one had it, or one like

it: aya'iklluku

witch, shaman: kalla'alek

wolf: kaganaq

wolverine: macarualek

woman: arnaq

old woman: kaiwiq

be an old woman: kayugiuluni

young woman, girl: arya'aq

wonder about it: kangilyugluni

I wonder if...: ima, or ima'i
or ima-mi, also qai-kiq

wood, firewood: kenerkaq

piece of wood, stick:

qupuraq

chop wood: iqiurluni, also

kenerkiurluni

chopped wood: iquwat

word: niugneq or yugneq

work: peklluni

work on it: pektaaqluku

work, job: pektaa

world, outside: lla

worm: kinguk

worry: peng'arlluni

worry about it: peng'arlluku

be worried: pengegyugluni

be worried about it:

pengeklluku

be worrisome: pengegnarluni

worse

get worse, go from bad to

worse, get to be too much:

ana'ulluni

get bad or worse: asiiyulluni

worthy

be worthy of thanks: quyanarluni

wound it: pinerlluglluku

wrap

wrap it (package): qantarlu

wrap it by winding something

around it: uma'irluku

wreck

get wrecked: asiiyarlluni

wreck it: asiiyarlluku

wrestle: akurluni

wrestle with him: akurluku

wrinkle: qacuq

get wrinkled (skin): qaculuku

get wrinkled by water: maruyaglluku

wrinkle it up (cloth, etc.):

imeglurqelluku

wrist: tayarneq

write: igarluni

write it: igarluku

write to him (also write on it):

igarwiklluku

writing (something written):

igaq

wrong

be wrong: picuugkunani

the wrong place, the wrong one:

usaun'ilnguq

the wrong way, on the wrong side:

kenglucestun; (Afog.) kenlucestun

yell (once): qayagauruni

yell (once) at him:

qayagauruku

yell (repeatedly):

qayagauwaluni

yell (repeatedly) at him:

qayagauwaluku

yell, scream (once):

qal'irluni

yell, scream (repeatedly):

qalrialuni

yellow-jacket: taiyaq

yes: aa'a

yesterday: akgua'aq

day before yesterday: yaatiini

you (singular): ellpet

to you, for you: ellpenun

you folks (plural): ellpeci

to you, for you: ellpecesnun

you two: ellpetek

to you two, for you two:

ellpetegnun

Y

yardage, fabric: siitsaaq

yarrow: qangananguaq; (Afog.,
Kar.) qanganaruaq

yawn (once): aitaurluni

yawn (repeatedly): aitaurluni
or aitaualuni

year: uksuq

last year: cuuliak or
cuuliagpak

next year: cuuliaku

young

young person: sun'a'aq

be young: sun'arauluni

young man: tan'uraq, also
ukisqaq

young woman: arya'aq

young of animal: carliaq

Z

zipper: sipaaq

