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

Kodiak Island
- Ouzinkie
- Old Harbor
- Akhiok
- Karluk
- Larsen Bay
- Port Lions
- Alaska Peninsula
- Perryville
- Chignik
- Port Heiden
- Pilot Point

CHUGACH ALUTIIQ

Kenai Peninsula
- English Bay
- Port Graham
- Seldovia
- Prince William Sound
- Chenega (uninhabited since tidal wave)
- Tatitlek
- Cordova

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: patlouskaaq '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 ɐ. Thus, ena 'house' would be written in Russian letters ɐHa. Alutiiq i sounds something like English ee or Russian ɨ, as in imaq 'ocean', in Russian letters ИМаР. Alutiiq u sounds something like English oo or Russian у, as in una 'this one', in Russian letters уHa.

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 ɬ, as in caqiq
'something'. Notice also the combination cees (like Russian ю), as in macestaq 'coal'. The double letter үү 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 ɡ, 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 q!

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 ɡ 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 ɡ is made at the same place in the mouth as English ɡ. However, there is an important difference. Whereas the breath is completely blocked in making the English ɡ, the Alutiiq ɡ 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 gagtuq 'it is rough' would be written in Russian characters as xaxtyx. Notice also the combinations keg (like Russian kk), 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 q, 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 q. 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 q and r:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alutiiq</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>agyaq</td>
<td>'star'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ary'aq</td>
<td>'young lady'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>igua</td>
<td>'I'm swallowing'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irua</td>
<td>'his leg'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, l1, 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 l1 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 l1 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'  (not ikhna)
taqmak 'dress' (not taqhmak)
ellminek 'himself, herself'.

H is also dropped following voiceless e:

legtemi  'in the den'
penaq  'cliff'
penguq  '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:

agutekutaraa  'she's going to take him along'
Alu'utiicestun  'in Aleut'
niskeka  'I heard him'
igaqeka  'I wrote it'
mit'ellria  '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.
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-qaa? '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 -qaa, 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 palátkaaq '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 saangapálwaq '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 q 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: ɭɭɑapaq or ɭɭɑapat

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 q, 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', plural iqalluut (also iqallut) 'fish'. Stems ending in ag are usually weak, for example iqsaq 'hook', ablative singular iqsamek (or iqsagmek) 'a hook', plural iqsat (rarely iqsiit) '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 uswiillraaht.

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:

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

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
absolutive 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 absolutive 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Intransitive (marked for subject)</th>
<th>Transitive (marked for object)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>positive</td>
<td>negative</td>
<td>positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sg.</td>
<td>-(l)luni</td>
<td>-(g)kunani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dual</td>
<td>-(l)lutek</td>
<td>-(g)kunatek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl.</td>
<td>-(l)luteng</td>
<td>-(g)kunateng</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 pcuuurluku 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, -kluni, 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 C1C2elluni, where C2
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 1l'lu...; 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'uní '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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem ending in</th>
<th>Positive subordinative form ending in</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V-</td>
<td>Vluni, -ku, where V is a, i, u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g }</td>
<td>g{luni, -ku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r }</td>
<td>r{luni, -ku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCe-</td>
<td>VCluni, -ku, where C is not t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>te-</td>
<td>lluni, -ku</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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. 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

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Piugta ner'uq.} & \quad \text{The dog is eating.} \\
\text{Piugtem neraa.} & \quad \text{The dog is eating it.}
\end{align*}
\]

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. For example, yuugarlluni 'break off suddenly'/yuugarlluku 'break it off suddenly' is topic-focused, because in the sentences

Puunga yuugaratuq. Its handle broke off.

Uswiillraraam puunga yuugarataa. 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.

Taqukaraam nukallpiaq tuqutaan. The bear killed the man.

Uswiillraaq urturtuq. The child is washing himself.

Arnam urturaa uswiillraaq. 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).

Nukallpiam 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intransitive</th>
<th>Transitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>something happened to an object</td>
<td>do something to an object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do something to oneself</td>
<td>do something to another person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do something to one another</td>
<td>do something to another person</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-narluni</td>
<td>-nainani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-nirluni</td>
<td>-niinani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-tarluni</td>
<td>-tainani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ngaluni</td>
<td>-ngainani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-yuluni</td>
<td>-yuinani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-tuluni</td>
<td>-kinani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-kegluni</td>
<td>-llugluni</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thus for example piturnirluni 'taste good' is given in the dictionary, but piturninani '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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stems ending in</th>
<th>Statives ending in</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V-</td>
<td>Vmaluni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cv\textsuperscript{g}</td>
<td>CVumaluni \textsuperscript{where V is a, i, u}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(C)VV\textsuperscript{g}</td>
<td>CVV'umaluni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ve\textsuperscript{g}</td>
<td>Ve\textsuperscript{g}'umaluni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCe\textsuperscript{g}</td>
<td>CCe\textsuperscript{g}'umaluni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ce-</td>
<td>Cumaluni, where C is not t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vte-</td>
<td>Vsngaluni</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cte-

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

Stative Form

Example

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'
nepllluni '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 nangarnaluni '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. aimluni '(stick) breaks', aimlluku '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 -gkar- (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.
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. 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Continuative Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tengluni 'fly, take off'</td>
<td>tengaurluni 'fly around, fly along'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qecengluni 'run, start running'</td>
<td>qec'ngallualuni 'run around, run along'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iqlluluni 'lie'</td>
<td>iqlluurluni 'keep on lying'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keigluku 'scrape it (off)'</td>
<td>keligturluku 'scrape it continuously, scrape it repeatedly' (emphasis on repetition)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(may be with repeated actions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>but with emphasis on completion)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keglluku 'bite it (off)'</td>
<td>keghmarluku 'bite it repeatedly, bite it all over'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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: ka'rmuuniat

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, mamigulluku
put, move it against something:
mallequlluku

ago
a little while ago: gwaniq
long ago: qangiq

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: ungugauq
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: uganarlluni
be easy to get along with: uganarluni
(they) get along together: ugal'a ullamutek
get along with him: ugal aglluku
alphabet: apitniq
also: cali
amaze
be amazed, surprised: cupuglluni
ammunition: patuunaq
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: kigyaulluku
animal: unguwallriaq
anklebone: qamangaq

annoY
be annoyed (by mischievous behavior): 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: qauggcinginaat
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: itumlluni
take it apart: (cloth): itumlluku
take it apart (e.g. an engine): nauglluku
appear, come into sight: igwarluni
apple: yaplaakaaq
dried apples: cuuteruat

36 April: Saqulegciq
archbishop: aŋgiŋiyaq

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: ma'n'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:
uuqlluku
keep asking him to come over:
uuqaurlluku
ask him to do something:
lliimerluku
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: tupuuʁuq
baby: uswillraaq or usillraaq
  newborn baby: suuneraaq
back (of person or animal): pequq
backbone: iwaq or wiwaq
back from it (up slope or toward woods or wall): kalua
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: kumgiiyagluni
  treat him badly: meteqlluku
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: nariiirluku
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: agayugkwarluiku
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: paatřiig

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): culurluni
beach it: culu'ulluku

beachcomb: qutirluni

bead: piuqun or pinguaq

beak: cug'eq

bean: piincaaq

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 alliqurluni
bedding: alliqaq

bedroom: qawarwik

bee, bumblebee: uuqutiiq

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 behind 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'irlluni

belch: ellcarluni
belch continuously:
elca'aluni

believe: ukgeryulglni
be a believer: ukgertarluni
believe (in) it: ukgelqlluku
be believable: ukgernarluni
not believe, deride, ridicule: temciklluku

bell: kuluk'uunaq

belly: aqsaq
on one's belly: palurmi//paluan
lie on one's belly: palurluni
below: see also down
(below) 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
   the best: asinerpaaq
better one: asinra
   get better: asi'iluni
   it is getting better: asiriuq
   get better (from an illness): ilangarlluniq
Bible
   read the Bible: malitguarluni
bidarky, gumboot, chiton: uriitaq
big
   be big: angluni (angesqaq)
   get big: angililuni
   be big around, stout: llegluni (llegesqaq)
Bigfoot: arula'aq or aula'aq (lit. runaway)
bill (of bird): cug'eq
binoculars: qinrutak
birch: qasrulek
bird, duck: saqullkaraq or
   saqullkaaq
birth
   give birth to it: sugkwarluku
birthday
   have a birthday: agayuluni
birthmark: suuteq
biscuit: akagtaruqaq
bishop: aŋgiʃiaq
bit: ukisuuq
bite it: keglluku
   he is biting it: kegaa
   bite it repeatedly: keghmarluku
black
   be black: tan'erluni
   get black and blue: cenegluni
   black eye: cenegneq
   give him a black eye: cenegnirluni
   black out: mayuriluni or
   nalluq'arluni
   black person: Alap'aaq
blackberry (crowberry): auryaq or uryaq
   blackberry patch: isgaq
blackboard, desk, tablet: igaqwik
blackhead: uk'eq
blame something on him: paciluku
blanket: ulik
blast, make a loud noise: megillugluni
bleach: qatrisuuq
bleed: un'arluni
bless him: switiirluku or swatiirluku

blink: cikemyarluni
  blink repeatedly: cikemya'aluni

blister: ra'arnej
  get a blister: ra'arluni

block
  block of wood: pilaraaqq
  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, continuously: cupurluku
  blow it up, inflate it: rurluku
  blow one's nose: kakeglluirluni

wind blows: aqlangluni
  wind starts blowing: aqlaurlluku
  wind stops blowing: aqlailiyulluni
  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): paq'uu-
taruq, also kaasalinaruauq
  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: pelluquq

bolt of fabric: siitsaaq

bone: neneq

book: kalikat

bookkeeper: igarta

boot (especially a hip boot): a'apaq
  hiking boot: prukanaq
  long sealskin boot: ciciiciiq

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: angayuqaruau'ulluku
  be bossy: piuluni (piusqaq)

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

bother him: qapiglluku
  be bothersome: qapignarluni

bottle: putuilkaaq
  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): mengli
bow
its bow: cuunga
bow (archery): qitguyaq
bowstring: qeluq or qeluutaq
bow, bend at the waist: cikqaqlluni
bowl: pa~askaatinaq
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'ariq
breadpan: listaaq
big breadpan: miskaq
break: qup'arlluni
break apart: nauglluni
break it apart: nauglluku
break, snap (for example, a stick): aimluni
break, snap it: aimlluku
wave breaks: qar'urlluni
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: aneryarluni
stop breathing: eplluni
or ep'arlluni
bridge: miraq
bright
be bright (direct light): akirluni, also tanqiliglu
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: angiyulluni
bring it back: angiyulluku
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: maniviklluku
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: k'raasiyutet
scrub it with a brush: sugluku
scrub the floor: suuwiluni
scrubbing brush: suuwitet
bubble: qapuk
bucket: wiit'yuq, 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: uuqutiiq
bump: puukarluni
bump into it: puukarluku
bun (hairpiece): siiskaaq
bunchberry: lernaq
burn: kualuni
burn it: kuagkwarluku
food burns: leglluku
burp: ellcarluni
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: pikarluku
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: pugripsaq
platform cache: qulwarwik

cake: kiikeq

calendar: cisllaaq or cisllaat

call: qayagaurluni
call him: qayagaurlluku
call repeatedly: qayagauwaluni
call him repeatedly: qayagauwaluku

call it something, say its name, say it out loud: aperluku

calm
weather is calm: pinarlluni

camera: pat'itai'suun

can: paakkaaq
five-gallon can: kaasaun

candle: su'ickaaq

candy: kan'guitaq

cane: aya'uuq

canister, container: qantaq

cannery: faap'rikaaq, also kaana'iq

canvas, tarp: parushi'inaq

cap: saapkaaq

car: kaaraq

card: kaar'aq

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: tuntuq
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: tatangquq

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

cash it (check): urqelluku

cat: kuskaq

catch
 catch (something caught): pitaq
 catch some (fish, animal): pill'uni
 catch it (fish, animal): pitaqluku
 catch it (something thrown): akiq'arluku
 catch him in the act: igwa'arluku
 catch on fire: kua'arluni
 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'arluni

caulk it: kanap'atiirlluku

cave: qaiqunaq
cave in: pasiq'arluni

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

ceiling: kyrissaaq

celery, wild celery: ugyuun
cellar, root cellar: pugripaq

cent: siintaaq

cereal, mush: muusaaq

chain: siipaq or siipat

chair: aqumlleq

chamber pot: qaaluq

chamomile: ašam'aaskellaq

change
 have a chance, opportunity to do something: tekiulluni or pakiulluni
 have a chance to do it: teki­lluku or pakiglluku

change: cimirluni
 change it: cimirluku
 change one's clothes: cimi'iluni
 change of clothes: cimi'iteq
 change (loose money): urqumasqat

channel: anquerca'aq

charcoal: kianiq

charm, spell: samanaq
 put a charm on him: samanirluku

chase
 chase him: malirqarluku
 chase him around: maliqatuurluku
 chase him away: kunirluku

cheap
 be cheap, inexpensive: akikinani

cheat, work improperly: iqlluluni
 cheat on it: iqlluluq
 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: cakia'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
chief: tuyuq
second chief: sakaasiik
child: usiillra'aq or usiillra'aq, plural: usiillraraat or usiillraraat
chin: tamluq
Chinaman's hat (shellfish): sawak'iitaq
choke: qaturluni
choke on food: qecugilluni
choke him, strangle him: qemilluku
chomp, make chomping noise: mecarlluni
chop wood: iqiurluni, also cikllarluni
chop it: iqiurluku, also cikllarluku
chopped wood: iqiuwat
Christ: Kjistuaaq
Christian
be a Christian: agayumaluni
Christmas: A'usistuaq
church: agayuwik
cigarette: puyuruuaq
circle
go in a circle: wigluni
(he is going in a circle: wig'uq)
clam: mamaayaq, also qamaquq or qahmaquq
razor clam: cingtaataq
redneck clam: kawilnguq
clap (once): qacaulluni
clap (repeatedly): qacarqurluni
clay: qikuq
clean
be clean: perinani
clean up: perircailuni
clean it: perircarluku
clean it out (dirty utensil): epairluku
clean it out (continuously): epairturluku
cleaning kit for gun: sumpu'yuq
clear
sky is clear: agwailluni
weather clears up, clouds open: ikirlluku
be clear, clean: perinani
clear it off, out: perircarluku
clerk: akllulegta
click: mengqullaqluni
cliff: penaq
climb: mayurluni
climb it: mayurluku
climb on top: ugpiluni
climb on top of it: ugpilluku
cling: nepiluni
cling to it: nepilluku
clock: casaaq or casaat
close
be close, near: ukaqsigluni
close it: patuluku
close eyes (once): cikmirluni
close eyes (repeatedly): cikmiyaluni
closet: aunaun or atkuun
cloth, rag: t'raapkaaq
bolt of cloth: siitsaaq
clothes: aunat or 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): tr'iguiq
club (for hitting): piqrutaq
coal: qetek
cloth: 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: taugtaaq, 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'asaaskaaq
color it: k'asaasiiirluku
comb: kacacguu'utet
comb it: kacacguuurluku
come: tailuni
come to him, come to see him: ullagluku
come across: arwirluni
come along with him: maligluku
come apart: kiigarlluni
come ashore: culurluni
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: ungurirluni
come off: yuugaaarlluni
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: nuuqaurlluni
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: qaqlilluku
be complete: naaluni
complete it: naalluku
be completed, done: taqlluni

concern
be concerned, anxious: amikaulluni

confess (to a priest): apqaurluni

container: qantaq

contents: imaq or imat

convulsions
have convulsions: qislluni

cook it: uuceslluku
get cooked: uulluku
be cooked: umaluni (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: sutiryaulluku
cousin: iluwaq
his cousin: iluraa
cover, lid: patuq
cover it: patuluku
tide covers it: tungiulluku
cow: kuruwaq

crab: sakuuq (OH), iwalrayak (Afog.)
crack: quparneq
crack, make a cracking noise: esteraulluni

cracker: sug'ariq
cramps
have cramps: qeluuluni
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: k̕istiqaq
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: meteqlluku
crumble: urqelluni
crumble it: urqelluku
crunchy
fish eggs get crunchy when soaked in water: peqllilluki
cry: qialuni
keep crying: qiyaurluni
cry out: qal’irluni
keep crying out: qalriurluni
cup: caskaq
cupboard: skaapaq
curious
be curious: kangiiyugluni,
also papsaaluni
be curious (all the time):
kangiiiltarluni, also
papsaatarluni
be curious about it:
kangiiilkelluku, also
papsaaskiluku
curl up: imegluni
curly
get curly, also curl one’s hair:
qiugiluni
curl it (hair): qiuglluku
current: carwaq
cuss: qanerluni
cut
cut it (crosswise): keplluku
cut some (crosswise): kepulluni
cut it (lengthwise, by splitting or dividing it):
quplluku
cut some (lengthwise):
qupuluni
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:
uusngarluku
cut it (sea mammal) up:
pilagluku
cute
be cute: ineqsunarluni
D

daddy-long-legs: sukunuuk

damp
d place is damp: sukuuluni
 object is damp: sukutarilluku

dance: agnguarluni
d 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

def
 be deaf, hard of hearing: isllulgani

deal them (cards): akaglluki

dea: tuqu

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: cukilanarppak
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:
  talulluni
  (sun) disappears: talilluni
disgraceful
  be disgraceful: qikinarluni
disgust
  be disgusted: imasuugluni
dish: qantaq
dishpan: taasiq
dive: angllurluni
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: caliarkaq
dock: pristanaq
  dock a boat: mamilegluni
  dock it: mamigulluku
doctor: tuugta'aq
  doctor him: sungcarluku
dog: piugta, also aikuq
dog salmon: alima(q)
doll: suaruaq
dollar bill: tallimaq
done
  be done, process gets done:
  taqlluni
  get done (with what one is
  doing): taqulluni
  get it done: taqlluku
  get done with it: taquyulluku
get done: 
elgarluni
get done, ready, assume final
state: piurlluni
door: amiik
door jamb: pulukaq
doorknob: ſuuckaaq, 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: qawangurtualuni
dress: taqmak
dress, get dressed: qungalluni
       or atkugluni
       dress him: qungalluku or
       atkugcleslluku
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: kinerclulu
       something dry: kinertaq
       get dry on outside:
paterluku
       be dry, thirsty:
paterluku
       dry fish: tamuuq
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
eagle: kum'agyaq
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:
mecegngaluni
echo: akiurneq
echo: akiurnirluni
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: tuuciiq
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: masiinaq
engineer: mas'infstaaq
enjoy
enjoy oneself: nunaniqsagluni
edge
its edge, bank: cenii
enough
be enough, be sufficient: naamaluni
that's enough: pirpak
be unable to get enough to eat: mecegngaluni

enslave, oppress: metqiluni
enslave him: meteqlluku

enter: iterluni
enter it: iterluku

envelope: kanwiirtaaq

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: asiilinguq

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'arluni

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: tangerhqiiluku

eyebrow: qaugaluk

eyebrows: qaugaluk

eyeglasses: ackiik

eyelashes (both sides): qemeryat

eyesight
have bad eyesight: takgwianani
have good eyesight: takgwigluni (takgwisqaq)
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: ukgeryugluni
have faith (all the time): ukgertarluni
have faith in him: ukgeqlluku

fall (season): uksuaq
every fall: uksuanra
in the fall: uksuarmi
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: n auq'arluni
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 paluq'sagluni
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): yaegluni

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): quilluni
be fat, fatty (food): uquuluni

father: ata(q) or taataq

fear him: a liklluku

fearful
be fearful, always afraid: alingtarluni

fearsome
be fearsome, to be feared: alingnaarluni

feather: culuk
February: Nanica'aq

feed him: neregkwarluku

feel
feel it, sense it: ellpeklluku
have a feeling: ellpeguygluni
always have a feeling: ellpegtar1uni
feel it (by touching intentionally): caugtaarluku or caugtuurluku
feel cold (Kar.): maluqnar1uni
(object) feels good, is comfortable: aturnirluni
feel it is good: asikl1uku
not feel it is good, not like it: asiillkelluku
feel bad, in a bad mood: qilukicug1uni
not feel right: ling'ayugluni
feel underneath or inside something (someplace one can't see): kauturluni
feel underneath or inside for it: kautur1uku
feel weak (OH): maluqnarluni

feelings
have hurt feelings: qaisuugluni
hurt his feelings: qaisuuglluku
fell it (a tree): iqulluku

female (human): arnaq
female (animal): arnaqiitak

fence: ak†aataq, also sapuutaq or sapuutet

fern: qaataq

few
they are few: ikeghnateng

feverish
be feverish: qepeqsugluni

fiddlehead fern: qaataqutaq

fifty cents: kakangautaqt

fight: all'un1i
fight him: all'u1uku
(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: aki1uni
fight him back: akiwiklluku
ask for a fight: picestaarluni

figure out what to do: picingluni
figure out what to do with it: picingulluku

file: nap'ilkaaq

fill
fill it (put something in it): imirluku
fill it (by repeated actions): imirturluku
fill up (with water): imangluni
fill it full: tatar1luku

find
find it: ikugluku
find some: ikuui1uni
find it out: nallun'i1rluku
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: llertarlinu

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: cuqllirpaaq
the first time: cuqllirpaamek
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: tamuuq
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: piruk
fish rack: initaq

fish, go fishing: iqallugsurluni
fish with hook: iqsgluni
fish with fishing pole:
iqsaguarluni
fish with spear through ice:
anlluarluni
fish spear: kapsuun, also ayaquq

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

fit
have it fit one: agluku

five: talliman
five (card): tallimaq

fix it: asircaarluku

flag: gulak

flap its wings: saqiurluni

flashlight: tanqiguaq, 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: cacuqniurluni
be flavorless: cacuqniinani

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

flint: sumaq

flip over (once): ullpelluni
flip over (repeatedly):
ullpetaquluqunu
float: pugtaluni
   a float: pugtaqutaq
   float plane: at'alaq
flood, overflow: ul'unı
floor: nateq
flounder: wau'uq
flour: mukaaq
flow: maqlluni
flower: suitkaaq
   flower top: kangkaaq
flu
   have the flu: piciruarluni
fly (insect): ciiwak
   blue fly: ciriyaqsak
fly (front opening of pants): aquilcuqaq
fly (away), take off:
   tengluni
   fly around: tengaurluni
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: anerteqgwik
food: neqa or neqet
   food for a trip: taquaq or ka'isquq
   take food along on a trip: taquirluni or ka'isqirlluni
   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: nalluyaulluni
   forget it: nalluyaulluku
   be forgetful: nalluyautarluni
forgive him: pỳastiirluku
fork: wiilkaaq
forward: cutmen
   go forward: pakigluni
   be forward, bold: qallnganarluni
four: staaman
   four (card): staamaq
fox: usguq  
small fox: qaungcia'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  
caiinga  
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

froze
get frozen: kumlalluku  
something frozen: kumlaneq

fruit: fyuuktaaq

the fry: sa'kuuyarluni or saa'riluni  
the fry it: sa'kuuyarluku or  
saa'riluku  
the frying pan: skuurutaq

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

fun  
be fun: nunanirluni  
be no fun: nunaniimani  
have fun, enjoy oneself:  
nunaniqslagluni  
not have fun, get depressed:  
nunanicugluni  
make fun, ridicule: temciyuarluni,  
be always making fun, ridiculing  
people: temciutarluni  
make fun of him: temciiklluku,  
also anglanasiiklluku

fungus  
bracket fungus (used for making  
spit): qamngialnguq; (Afog.)  
ugmaq

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

fur: amiq

fuss around: picilinguarluni

fussy  
be fussy: picuunarluni, also  
silunggaluni
gall bladder: cungaq

garbage can, garbage dump: kug'iwik

garden: uk'ulutaq

gasoline: kaasalinaq

gas
  gas in stomach: qertuneq
  have gas in one's stomach: qertunirluku

gate, barrier, dam: saputaq

gather
  they gather: katurlluteng
  gather them: katurlluki

generous
  be generous, kind: ugauluni

gentle
  be gentle: unglayulglni
  be gentle (all the time): unglatarluni
  be gentle with it: unglaklluki

get
  get some: aqgwalluni
  get it: aqgwalluku
  get some: pingluni
  get it, obtain it: piksaulluku
  get some for him: pikarlluku
  get some (fish or animal), catch some: pill'unl
  get it, catch it: pitaqlluku

get along with him: ugayuulluku
  (they) get along together: ugayuullutek

get driftwood: pukilaarluni

get firewood: qugtarluni

get away, move aside: aw'arluni

get to be like that: tawuten llirluni

get down: aciwarluni

get even with him, get him back: akiwiklluku

get something in one's eye: werlluni

get out of hand: ama'ulluni

get an idea, figure out what to do: picinglluni

get in: ekluni

get in the way: aviraulluni

get in his way: aviylulu

get on top of it: ugluni

get out (of boat, vehicle): yuuluni

get a splinter, quill, thorn: cukluni or unarsagluni

get there, arrive: teklluni

get to it (place): teklluku

get there in time, get to the right place, get the right one: nallaulluku

get there after him, miss him: kingutrlluku

get there ahead of him, miss him: cutrlluku (also used in shooting, netting)

get into trouble, make a mistake: piruyagluni or ka'uglllugluni

go to get it: aqgwalluku

go to get some: aqgwalluni

ghost: tanraq

gill: pacik
girl: ary'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 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): anaqsurlluni

go to the beach to get seafood: atrarluni

_go to bed:_ inarluni or inaqrarluni

_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: aqwlluni or iwaulluni

go to get it: aqwlluku or iwarluku

go to get seafood: atrarluni

_go home:_ angilluni

go in: iterluni

_go by land: nunakuarluni

go off (gun): mengquiriiluni

_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: egmirlnuni
go right through it, get through to it: peturlluku
go to shore: culurluni
go overland, through a portage: tugca'arluni or tegcua'arluni
go up on top: uglluni
go to visit: kula'irluni
go to visit him: kula'irluku
go with him: maliglluku
ask someone to go with one, get someone to go with one: ilangcarluni
ask him to go with one, get him to go with one: ilangcarluku
let go of it: peglluku
tide goes out: kenlluni
want to go along: nacigluni
want to go along with him: nacigluku

God: Agayun
gold: suulutaaq
gone
be all gone: nangluni
good
be good, nice: asirluni
(asisqaq)
weather is good, nice: asimaluni
be good at it: ugalluku
be good at hunting or fishing: piculuni (picusqaq)
good thing, lucky thing that something happened: anirta
(object) feels good, is comfortable: aturnirluni
have good eyesight: takgwigluni

have a good time, enjoy oneself: nunaniqsagluni
look good, be beautiful:
tangerhnirluni
look good, delicious: ekllinarluni
feel it looks good, delicious: ekliklluku
smell good: tepkeglluni
sound good: nitnirluni
taste good: piturnirluni
weather is good for going out, sea is calm: pinarlluni
be good-hearted: ugauluni

goose
Canada goose: lagiq
gray beach goose: neqleq
gospel: iw'n'gilaq
gossip: niuguarluni or yuuguarluni
government: kasnaaq
grab
grab it with claws: qecugluku
grab it repeatedly with claws: qecuwaluku

grandchild: elltuwaq
(his grandchild: ellturaa)
grandfather: apaa
(my grandfather: apaaqa)
grandmother: emaa
(my grandmother: emaqa)
grass: weg'et
one blade of grass: wek
get grass for insulation: wegtarluni
basket grass that grows on beach: tapernat
sea grass: nuya'it
dried grass roots used as switch in banya: taariq, also wainiik
dried grass roots used as scrubbers: sugsuutet
grateful
be grateful: quyaluni
be grateful for it: quyaklluku
be grateful to him: quyawiklluku

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

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

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grow it (try to get it to grow): naucestaarluku

grow up, get big: angliluni

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

be gray: qikurngaluni

be grey: uquuluni

be greedy: anglanarlnuni

be green: cungagluni
(cungasqaq)

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be green: cungagluni
(cungasqaq)

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(cungasqaq)

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(cungasqaq)

be grey: uquuluni

be greedy: anglanarlnuni

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be green: cungagluni
(cungasqaq)

be grey: uquuluni

be greedy: anglanarlnuni

be green: cungagluni
(cungasqaq)

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
Hail: kaugtaq
Hail: kaugtangluni

Hair (on head): nuyat
One hair (on head): nuyaq
Hair (on body): culuut
One hair (on body): culuk

Gray hair: qiiret
One gray hair: qiq
Have gray hair: qirluku

Lose hair, hair falls out: meqlluni
Hair net: nacaq

Haircut
Give him a haircut: susngarluku
Nuuusngarluku

Half
Half of it: qupii
Share half of something with him: qupuuluukulu
Cut it in half, in the middle: qukatruulluku

Halibut: sagiq

Ham of animal: quguuqaq

Hammer: mulu'tuuk, also kau'utaq

Hand: aigaq
Shake his hand: aigarturluku
Have cold hands: aiga'yarluuku
Get out of hand: ana'ulluni
Give him a hand: tas'uqlluku

Handle
Its handle: puunga

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

Hang
Hang it up: iniiluku
Hang some up: ini'iluni or iniiluni

Happy
Get happy: ciriluni
Be happy: cirimaluni, also nunanirluni

Hard
Be hard (not soft): teglluni (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: kigyaklluku

Hateful
Be hateful, grouchy: kigyagyuqyluni
Be hateful (all the time): kigyagtarluni

Have
Have some: pingqerlluni
Would like to have some: aya'iluni
Would like to have it: aya'iluku
Have had enough, be full: aqiturluni
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: gwaiken
  (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: ma'ai
  (located) here: maani
  (heading) here: ma'ut
  from here: maaken
  (by way of) here: maagun
  go by here: maagurrlluni
  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): nuuyaurluni
  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: qulwarluni
hill: penguq
hinge: ca'ñnik
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'ataqlluku
hold it in one's hands, have a hold on it: tuumiaqlluku
something held: tuumiaq
hold it under one's arm: unermiaqlluku
something held under one's arm: unermiaq
hold it inside one's coat or jacket: qumiaqlluku
something held inside one's coat: qumiaq
hold it in one's teeth: kegmiqlluku
something held in one's teeth: kegmiq
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: nunii
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: gwimmun
ice: cikuq
be icy: cikuluku
ick!: ii! (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'ì
(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: qamma
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: rurluku
(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: iluqsiglluni
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):
        papsaatariuni
    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:
        nuuqaurluku

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.):
        qakegcilukkek
    one's eyes are irritated:
        qakegciluku

island:
    qikertaq
    rock island:
        nagaayuk

itch, have a rash:
    paumniqlluni
    be itchy:
        paumniqnarluni
jacket: atkuk

jail: palicesaaq
   put him in jail: palicesaarluku

jam, jelly: wakinqiaq

jar: putiiłkaaq

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

jell: igurlluku

jellyfish: iraluruaq

jerky, dried meat: kinertaq

Jesus: Isuusaq

jiggle, shake, rustle:
   petagluni
   jiggle it, shake it:
      petagluku

job, work to do: pektaaq

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 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: lleruaq

just
   just now: nutaan
kayak: see baidarka

keel: kiị̃aq

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: tangerhníqlluku

kelp: nuya'i̊k
  bull kelp: nasquuluk
  long end of bull kelp: nemeryaq

kerosene: kaasaq

kettle
  cast iron kettle: cukunaq, also araaq
  tea kettle: cainiik

key: kelucaq

kick: tukerluni
  kick repeatedly: tukraluku

kidney: tartuq

kill it: tuqulluku
  kill it outright: egmilluku

killer whale: arlluk

kind
  be kind: ugaulluní

kindling
  piece of kindling: ekqun
  kindling: ekqūt, also aminiuwat, also aŋ̄astaŋ̄upaŋ̄aqt

king (checkers): us'utali̊q

king salmon: iiliksak

kiss
  respectful kiss (especially on the face): cingaq
  kiss him: cingarluku
  (they) kiss: cingarlutek
  kiss on the mouth: pucuq
  kiss him on the mouth: pucuurluku
  (they) kiss: pucuurlutek
  kiss it (an icon): meluwarluku

kitchen: kenirwik

kleenex: kakeglluiyutaq

kneel: cisquṭ

kneel: cismiŋ̣lluní

knife: nuusiq
  table knife: stuuluwaq or stuuluwig or estuluwig
  old-time knife with curved blade fitted into handle: ulukaq

knit, crochet: qi1aluni
  knit it, crochet it: qi1alugu

knock (once): kaugluni
  knock on it: kaugluku
  knock (repeatedly): kaugtluni
  knock on it (repeatedly): kaugtluku
  knock it over, down: iquulluku

knot in tree: awayaq

know: nallugunani
  know it, know about it: nallugunaku
  not know: nalluluni
  not know it, not know about it: nalluluku
  know a lot: nallunrainani
  know what one is doing: llatuualuni
ladder: ṭraapaq or ṭraapat
ladle: qalun
ladle it: qaluluku
lady slipper (large chiton): uriitarpak
lagoon: nanwarnaq
lake: nanwaq
lamp: laampaaq
land: nuna
(bird or airplane) lands: 
mill'un
landing strip: migwik or miswik
land (on the shore): 
culurlluni
land otter: aaquya(q)
language: niuwaciq or yuwwaciq
lantern: fanaruq
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: ilakuai
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'unii
(it is letting off steam: elltuq)
lethargic
be lethargic: gesangsiluni
letter (mail): (one sheet) kalikaq,
(more than one sheet) kalikat
liar: iqllungaq
be a liar: iqllungarluni
lick (once): alunluni
lick it (once): alunluku
lick (repeatedly): alungturluni
lick it (repeatedly): alungturluku
lid: patuq
lie
a lie: iqlluq
tell a lie: iqlluluni
lie to him, tell him a lie: iqllulu
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): unakluku
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: qingaqlluku
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: nitniqlluku
listen to it, listen in on it, try to hear it: nic'uugluku
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:
kingyarlni
look back at it: kingyarlnu
look down (moving head):
ciklluni
look for it: iw'alu
look for some: iw'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 eyebrows (for example, when an older person is admonishing one): qigcigluni
look under one's eyebrows (repeatedly): qigcialuni
take a look: ulutegluni
look delicious: ekllinarluni

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

lose
lose it: tamarluku
get lost: tamarluni
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: piciinani
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: qunutarluni
be loveable: qununarlni

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

lower one's head: ciklluni

lucky
be lucky: nakerluni

lump: tumaq'aneq
get lumpy: tumaq'arluni

lung: kemagnaq

lynx: kusarpak
machine: masiinaq
mad: see angry
magazine: kasitaq or kasitat
maggot: qepel'uq
maggot eggs: sasaq
magic: kalla'aq
use magic: kalla'arluni
use magic on him: kalla'arluku
magnet: makniitaq
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): anguteqiitak
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: maskarataq
masquerade: maskaratarluni
massage it, rub it: ulugluku
match: spiickaaq
match them together: tumarlluki
matter
(it) matters: canarluni
(it) matters to one: canaqlluku
(it) doesn't matter: canailluni
mattress: piqinaq or alliqaq
maybe, I imagine: all'ak
mean
be mean, cruel to him: meteqlluku
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: lukaciluni
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: quyqilli
(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: canarygluni
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: llatuumaluni

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'uugglulluni

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
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: aplengaqa, also ugnaq;
    (Afog.) uguna'aq
mouth: qaneq
    space in mouth between lower lip and gums: ieq
    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: kavitiitsaaq

myth, legend: unigkuaq

nail: ucukcaq
  fingernail: stuk
  fingernail clippers: estui’isuuq

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: kaarstuuk
need
need something: nuruygluni
need it: nuruygluku

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): estfiiutaak; (Afog.)
citwiirtaak

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: qulunguyan
nine (card): qulunguyaq

nit: ingqiq

no: qangiq

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: neplllialuni
make a lot of noise, make
a racket or fuss: migluni
not make a noise: mellkiirt-
tegkunani

banging, clicking, or whirring
noise: mengquq
make a banging, clicking, or
whirring noise: mengqurluni
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: megllulglluni
make a sudden buzzing noise:
megllullagluni
make a continuous buzzing
noise: megllulla'aluni
make a crunching, cracking,
cracking or grating noise:
erteraulluni

sloshing noise: cerhmak
make a sloshing noise: cerhmaglluni
make a sudden sloshing noise:
cerhmaullagluni
make a continuous sloshing noise:
cerhmalla'aluni
noise
make a smacking or slapping noise:
mecarluni

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

nose: gengaq
have a runny nose: kakeglluni
blow one's nose: kakeglluirlnuni
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: nuumiıyaq

nurse it (baby): amaarluku

oak: tepuwaq

oar: caqiyun

oarlock: akluucanaq

obedient
be obedient: niiculuni

obey
obey him: nitniqlluku

ocean: imaq

octopus: amikuq or utguiq

odd
be odd: kangiilnarlnuni
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: uquiluku
linseed oil: a'riguaq
Wesson oil: pařawánskaaq
oil drum: taangkaaq

ointment: maasaq
old
old one: qangirllaq
be old: qangirllauluni
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: cuu1iraq

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: akiku'aq
the other one (of a pair):
akiku'a
one..., the other one:
aipaa..., aipaa

onion: 1uk
(onions: 1uuget)
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: metaqlluku
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

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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): manlluni
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: yuululuni
take them out (repeatedly):
yuularluku
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: kenuulluku
outboard motor: masiinaq
outdo him: ciplluku
outhouse: anarwik or nuusniik.
outside: lla
(located) outside: llaami
outside of it: llaatii
the one outside it, its
outside part: llaqllia
go by outside it: llatairl-
luku
be (farther) outside:
llaqsigluni
over
over there (restricted):
ika'i
(located) over there: ikani
(heading) over there: ik'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: quilii
the one over it: quleqllia
or qu'll'ia
go by over it: quailrluku
overboard
go overboard (do it up big):
palartegkunani
go overboard on it:
palartegkunaku
overcast
be overcast: taluluni
overcoat: paltuuk or par'tuuk
overflow: ul'unii
(it overflows: ul'uq)
overshoe: anuckiiq, also
qaliruaq
own it: piklluku
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 (continuously): amarturluni
pack it on shoulders (continuously): amarturluku
pack it (into box or suitcase): qungalluku
pack things: qungaciluni
pack water: taangarqiurluni
pack wood: qugtarluni
padlock: samuuk
pail: wii'uuq

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 ulucugngaluni

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: kaŋantasaaq;
(Afog.) ster'utaq
penny, cent: siintaaq
people: suuget or suu'ut
pepper: piiŋitsaaq
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: patřiitaq
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: kepii
a piece of it, half of it: qupii
tear or cut it to pieces:
urqelluku
pierce it: ukilluku
pig: sitiinkaaq
pile them up: qaligialluki
pill: piluliq
pillow: putuskaq
pilot (of airplane): nunalek
pilot bread: sug'aliq or sug'aŋiq
pilot house: aruwik
pimple: pupiguaq
pin: mingqun
clothes pin: spiilkaaq
safety pin: puluŋgkaaq
pinch it (once): puksugluku
pinch it (repeatedly):
puksugturluku
pink salmon: amartuq
pintail: pamyurtuliq, also
kanaraactusqat
pipe (for smoking): tṟuupkaaq,
also paipaq
stove pipe: tṟupaq
pistol: pistilítaq
pitch
tree pitch: angeq

pitcher: murusniik, also
kugsiinaq

pity
have pity: nakllegyugluni
pity him: nakllekluku
be pitiful: naklegnarlni
be pitiable, lonely: ilasagnarlni

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

plane
wood plane: styuusaq
plane it: styuusariuku
plane (airplane): tengauqaq

plant: nauq or naucestaaq

plate: qantaq

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

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'aqarlluku

pocket: ka'amaanaq or kalmaanaq
pocket-knife: nuusingcuut

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: ayaglni
pole it: ayagluku
policeman: palikuskliq
polish it, shine it: rircarluku
poor
poor thing!: naklegna
pop, soda: taangaruag
porch, calidor: siinaq or siinat
porcupine: nuuniq
porpoise: mangaq
portage: tugca'aq or tegcu'aq
go by portage: tugca'arluni, tegcu'arluni, or aimqarluni
post: napataq or naparta
pot: asuq
cast iron pot: cukunaq
cold water pot: paceshnirwik
hot water pot: uqnirwik
tea pot: cainiiguaq
pot holder: tuullitaq
potato: kaftuugaaq
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: cucunarlni
priest: kas'aq
promise: akqiluni
promise him: akqelluku
prostrate oneself: cikaqlunun
proud
be proud (of oneself): silugluni
be proud of it: siluuteklluku
be proud, conceited: ullcugngaluni or angekluni
pry it apart: kiilluku
prying instrument, hand spike: aanspuuk
puchki (plant): ugyuun
dead puchki stem: cuplluqaq or cuplluryaq or cuplluaq
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.: lli'iluni
put them away (with repeated acts): lliilarluki
put some away (with repeated acts): lliila'iluni
put it away: malleglluku
put it in (something having a door or small opening):
iterrlluku

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: samaaskaaq

quake
earth is quaking: aulaluni

quill: cukiq

quill: cukiq
quit, stop: aulairluni or arualirluni, also taq'iluni
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: qitiulluni
be rainy: llaqcangluni
rain barrel or drip catcher: kuciyutaq
rainbow: agluryaq or irluryaq
raincoat: taasawik
rain hat: sutistaq
raise
raise it (higher in elevation): qulwarlluku
raisin: isumaq
rake: kraapit, 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: kangeqlilluni
reach under or inside something
for it: kauluku
be able to reach it: pakigluku
read: naqiluni
read it: naqluku
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: kayakiluku

remain (see also leave, stay)
remain: liirluni

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'akluku

rest: sakairturluni or mernuirturluni

restrict him: anucicarluku

return: angilluni

reverse
go in reverse: utqiarluni

rib: raatan

ribbon: lintaq

rice: k'rupaaq

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: murgelluku
rinse something: murqiluni

rip it: caqlluku
(he ripped it: caqtaa)
rip it (with repeated acts):
caqtarluku

ripe
got ripe, ripen: qiuluni

rise
rise (to a higher elevation):
quiwarluni
bread rises: pugluni
sun rises: suaarluni

river: kuik
river banks: kui'im awelek
road: aprun

roast split fish in oven:
asgirlluku, 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: ifufkuq or mi~afkuq
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: ařapak
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 kakeglliqlluni
rush, hurry: nayaluni
rush him: talrulluku
rush around, hurry: kagwagluni
rustle, jiggle, shake: petagluni
rustle it: petaglluku

Russian: Kasaakaq
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: iiliksaq
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: qaugyaaq
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):
qumsuuyugluni
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):
qelluuarluku
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: cirpuuk

go to get sea food at low tide:
attrarluni
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: imiqlluni

seaweed: nuya'it

see
   see it: tangerlluku
   go to see it: takuluku
   go out and see: naslluni
   go out and see it: nasl1uku

seed: sim'inaq

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

sell it: akicaqlluku
   sell something to him: akicarwiklluku

send it: tuyuqlluku
   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: uuqetar1uni

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: mal1ruungin
   seven (card): mal1ruungiq

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): uguuulluku
   shake, jiggle: petaglluni
   shake it, jiggle it: petaglluku
   (earth or house) shakes: aulaluni
   (person or body part) shakes, trembles: uu1e1luni
   start shaking: uu1engluni
   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: irluruaq, also melugyaq
sharp
be sharp (not dull): ipegluni (ipesqaq)
shave: ungairluni
shave him: ungairluku
shavings: cananguat
shawl: saaliq
shed: saɾayaq
shed hair, also (hair) sheds: meqlluni
sheep: paranaq
shelf: skaapaq
shell (for gun): patfuunaq
shell (of sea creature): salaq
shine
(light) shines: akirluni
(light) shines on it: akirluku
shining light: akirneq
shine (with reflected light): rirluni (risqaq)
shine it, polish it: rircarluku
sun is shining: macarluni
moon is shining: iralirluni
shingle: siɾip'ıitsaaq or ciɾipıitsaaq
ship: skuunaq
shirt: qaliyaq or qaliyaruaq, also paarkaaq, also tiuplaaq
shiver, shake: uuleglluni
shoe: pashmakliq
dress shoe: patiinkaaq
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: tɾuupit
shotgun: tɾuupawik
shoulder: tuik or tuwik
shovel: lapatkaaq
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: qenaluni

side
side of body: caniqaq
turn sideways: canirlluni
on one's side: canirmi/
canian
to the side of it, beside it:
nalii
the other side, across from it:
akia
lie or turn on one's side:
kuuglluni
on one's side: kuugmi//
kuukan
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: anacl'uk
come into sight: igwarluni

signal with one's hand:
liicarluni
signal to him with one's hand:
liicaa'ulluku

sill: pu'ukaq

silly
be silly: llang'ayagluni or
ellaingayagluni

silver salmon: qakiiyaq

simple
be simple: piarainani

sin: krisiirluni

sinew: qikarlluk

sing: aturluni
sing it: aturluku
sing or talk to it (baby):
ingelluku

singe it: panirluku

sink
sink (in water): kill'unii
sinker: kicaataq
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 tuu'raq
double-ended skiff: palayaq
skillet: skuuṟutaq

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'aulunu

slant, tilt: illuqlluni
slanted: illuqmi/illuan

slap him: qacarlluku

slave: metqaq

sled: saaniik
sled line: tupiutaq

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): yuupkaaq

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

slipper: cuuqllliiq, also selipaaq or selip'aq, also ac'iqaq and at'alaq

sliver: cuukiq, 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: quuyaq
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

clean: nallllum

clean it: nallllumluku

clean it, wipe it: nallllumrugluku

clean it with a rag: nallllumrugluku

clean it with a cloth: nallllumruglukuni

clean it (a fish, etc.): nallllumruq

clean it (a cloth): nallllumruqlluni

smell: narluni

smell it (the odor reaches one): narluku

smell it, sniff it: naryaurluku

smell it by sniffing: narsuurluku

its smell: tepii

smell bad: tepllugluni

smell good: tepkegluni

be smelly: teplirluni

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: puyuurarluni

smoke it (a cigarette): puyuqarluni

smoke it (a fish, etc.): puyuqruq

smoke (fish, etc.): puyuqlluni

keep on smoking (fish, etc.): puyuqerarluni

keep on smoking it (fish, etc.): puyuqerarluku

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 something: naglluni, also as'arlluni

get soaked, soaked: kenilluku

get soaking wet: keniq'arluni

snail: ipuk, also ac'aruaq

snake: smiiyaq

snare: negaq

snare it: negarluku

snare some: neg'iluni

sneak up on him: teriklluku, also nill'arlluku

sneeze (once): eqeshngarluni

sneeze (repeatedly): eqesngaluni

sniff, smell (with nose right around something): naryaurlni

smell it: naryaurluku

snipe: kulickiiq

snore: qutugluni

keep on snoring: qutualuni

snot: kakeglluk

snow

falling snow: qaniq

snow, be snowing: qaniqsluni

start snowing: qaniurlluku

stop snowing: qaniiyulluni

snow on ground: aniuq

wet snow: mecaliqaq

wet snow is falling: mecaliqangluni

snowshoe: tangluq

snuff: iqmiq

chew snuff: iqmiqgluni

snuff box: iqmiqgutaq 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: taangaruaq
soda cracker: sug'ariq
soft
be soft: unainani
(sound) is soft: emkinani or mekinani
solar plexus: maksaq or patlouskaaq
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: qakunguaqu
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): piikiiq
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: kallkirlluni
sparkle: riiyarqaaluni
sparrow: ikuwitiiq
spawn: qaryaluni
speak: niuglluni or yuglluni
speak continuously: niuwaluni or yuwaluni
speak to him: niu'ulluku or yuu'ulluku
speak about it: niuklluku or yuklluku
speak about it continuously: niuwateklluku or yuwwateklluku
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:
      ciqurluni
   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)
(t)hey split up: augyullutek
split it up:
   augluku
   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: sagluku
   spread one's legs: aurlerlluni
   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:
      prusinaq

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: akuuliluni

stay with him (to take care of him), babysit him: nayurluku

steam: arillaq
steam: arillirluni

steambath: see banya
steamer: pa¥ag'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: amlirluni
step along: amlialuni

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: nepluni
stick to it: neplluku
be sticky: nepçanarlnuni
stick, get stuck: kapat'arluni
stick in it: kapulluku
stick up: napaq'arluni
stick up for him: igurluku

stiff
be stiff, hard: tegluni
(bod[y part or dead body) gets stiff: igurluku

still, yet: cali

sting
(bod[y part) stings, smarts: qatlliluni
cause one to sting: qatllinarlnuni

stingy
be stingy: alayugluni
be stingy (all the time): alatarlnuni
be stingy with it: alakluku

stink: arinarlnuki

stir it: pekaglluku

stomach: suqaq
have a stomach-ache: aqsiqlluni

stone: see rock

stop
stop (doing something), quit: aulairlnuni or arulairlnuni
stop (going): naglluni
stop it up, plug it: mellarlnuki or mellaquurluku

store: laafkaaq or láñgkaaq

story: quiliyanguaq
tell a story: quiliyanguarlnuni
tell (a story) about it: quiliyanguaqlluku
tell a story to him: quiliyanguulluku

stout
be stout: llegenlnuni (llegesqaq)

stove
cooking stove: pelit'aaq
heating stove: kaminaq
stove pipe: trupat
stove cover lifter: ugaatkaaq

straight
be straight: nallqigluni
straighten it: nallqigcarlnuku

strain, exert effort: cakuglluni

stranded
be stranded, stuck: anak'arluni

stranger: allanertaq

strangle it: qemi11uku

stretch
stretch out: neng1uni
stretch it: nenglluku
stretch it out: nengulluku or nuqlluku
stretch it out continuously: nenguttarlnuni or nuqtarlnuni
stretch oneself: nenguniurluku
stretch one's legs: sturrlnuni

strike
strike by rapping or knocking (once): kaugluni
strike it (once): kauglluku
strike repeatedly: kaugtlrlnuni
strike it repeatedly: kaugtlrlnuku
strike it, hit it (once): piqerluku
strike it, hit it (repeatedly): piqertlrluku
string: praatiwaq, also ifagkuruaq or miḍagkuruaq

string it, put it on a string, thread, or slender stick: nulguku

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

strong
be strong: tukniluni
(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: intuqarluni

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): pattrarluku

suddenly, all at once: tamaakerllainaq

suffer: ilanarqurluni

suffocate: epulluni

sugar: saarañaq

suit of clothes: paafrican

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

suitcase: sam'atanaq

summer: kiak
in the summer: kiagmi
be summer: kiagluni
last summer: kiagpak
next summer: kiaquni
every summer: kiana
spend the summer: kia'iluni
early summer: kiagyuaq
in early summer: kiagyuarluni

be early summer: kiagyuarluni

sun: macaq
sun is shining: macangluni
sunbathe: macangusluni
have a sunburn: macangaslluni
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: tupagluku
be surprised, startled: tupagluni, also qalaq'arluni
suspenders: pacaa’askiik

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

swallow (bird): saangapalūwaq

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: suitaraq

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:
agsurluni

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

switch: see spank

sympathy
be sympathetic: nakllegeyugluni
be sympathetic (all the time):
nakllegtarluni
sympathize with him: nakllekluku

syrup: surupaq
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):  
tagulluni  
take it back (home):  
tagulluku  
take a banya, take a bath:  
maqiluni  
take some by boat: aiwilluni  
take it by boat: aiwilluku

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: yuuluni  
take things off, out: yuula'iluni  
take some out (of something having a door or small opening): anyulluni  
take it out: aulluku  
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: patiitai'iluni  
take a picture of it: patiitairluku  
take a step: amlirluni  
take steps: amllialuni  
take as a member of the church:  
ialkau'lluku  
(the) 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 yuwaluni
  talk to him: niu'ulluku
  or yuu'ulluku
  talk to him continuously:
    niu'uqurluku or yuu'uqurluku
  talk about it: niuklluku or yuuklluku
  talk about it continuously:
    niuwateklluku or yuuwateklluku
  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: caayuq
  have tea: sarsaluni
  want tea: sarsayugluni
  tea kettle: cainiik
  tea pot: cainiiguaq
teach: litnauwiluni
  teach him: litnauurluku
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
  teen-ager: ayaneraq
tell (see also talk)
tell him: quliraulluku
tell him about it:
quilyanguilluku
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: palatkaaq
test it: takuluku
keep testing it: takuurluku
thank
thank you: quyanaa
thank you very much:
quyanaasinaq
be thankful: quyaluni
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: tamaatun
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 previ-
ously--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: tamaani
(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:
ellmegtenu
they two (themselves), those
two, them two, theirs: ellaiga

to them two, for them two:
ellagun
to themselves (two), for them-
selves (two): ellmegtegun
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: umyaarteqlluni 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:
peturluku 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): egiluku
throw some (away): egciluni
throw water on it, splash it:
ciqiluku
keep throwing water on it:
ciqurluku
throw water on something, splash
something (especially rocks in
banya): ciqilluni
keep throwing water on something:
ciqiu'ulluni

thunder: kalliq
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: tungiuulluku
high tide: tung'iq

tie
tie it: nemerluku
tie it together: nemrulluku
tie it up (to something):
napyuulluku
tie something up: napyucciluni
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: tekiluku 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
tongue: uluq
(my tongue): uluka
tonight (this evening): akgua'arpak
later on tonight: akgua'aqu
tonight (at night): unugpak
later on tonight: unuku
too, also: cali
be too much: ana'ulluni
tooth: gun or guuteq
tooth aches: guuciqlluni
pick it up with one's teeth: kegmigluku
hold it in one's teeth: kegmiaqlluku
something held in the teeth: kegmiaq
toothpick: kumkiutaq
tomorrow: unaqu
until tomorrow: unaqunun
day after tomorrow: yaatiiku
tomcod: saakelaq
tomcod egg: arhmasuk
(tomcod eggs: arhmasut)
today: ernerpak
later on today: ernequ
toek big toe: putukuq or angenquyu
(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
tongue: uluq
(my tongue): uluka
tonight (this evening): akgua'arpak
later on tonight: akgua'aqu
tonight (at night): unugpak
later on tonight: unuku
too, also: cali
be too much: ana'ulluni
tooth: gun or guuteq
tooth aches: guuciqlluni
pick it up with one's teeth: kegmigluku
hold it in one's teeth: kegmiaqlluku
something held in the teeth: kegmiaq
toothpick: kumkiutaq
top
  top of it, tip of it: kangra
get to the top: kangeqillilluku
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: t'raapkaaq
toy:
  wamquutaq
track:
  tuma
  (tracks: tumet)
make tracks:
  tumiluni
track it:
  tumaarlluku
trail, path:
  aprun
translate for him:
  qanercirluku
trap:
  kapkaanaq
  trap it: kapkaanarlluku
trash:
  llernat
travel:
  ang'asiigluni
treat him (with medicine):
  sungcarluku
tree (especially spruce):
  napaq
trim it:
  cakilluku
trim something:
  cakiciluni
trip and fall:
  angquulluni
trouble
  have trouble, have a hard time:
  kayagnurluni 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: mayuruaq
tuberculosis:
  cígúutkaaq
  have tuberculosis:
  cígúutkaarluku
Tuesday:
  Aipiin
  it is Tuesday:
  Aipiiyut
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:
kingyarlu

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

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

turn it on (radio): agllu

turn over, around: mumigllu
turn it over, around: mumigllu

turn on one's side: canirllu
turn it on its side: canirllu

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

turn upside down: kanarllu
turn it upside down: kanarllu

(they) take turns:
kipullegtaraulluteng

twenty: suinaq

twins: malrik or mal'ik

twist

twist it: qipullu

twist it (continuously):
quripullu

twitch: petaglun

two: mal'uk
second of two: malruak
second of three or more:
malruat
ugly
    be ugly: tangerhiinani, also asilngunarluni, 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: aturniiliqlluni

unconscious
    become unconscious, pass out: mayuriiluni

under
    under it, underneath it: acaa
    under you: acigpeni
    the one under it: aciqllia or atilia
    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, something woven or knitted): itemluni
    undo it: itemlluku
    come undone, unbuttoned, unlaced, unzipped: tupiirluni
    undo, unbutton, unlace, unzip it: tupiirluku

undress: qungatairluni, also matallluni, also atkuirluni
    undress him: qungatairluku, also matallluku, 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: pia'it (heading) up there: pia'ut
    from up there: piaken (by way of) up there: piyaagun
    that one up there: ping'um
    those up there: pingkut

    up there (extended): paaga (located) up there: paagani (heading) up there: paagut
    (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'í
(located) up there: pamáni
(heading) up there: pamá'ut
from up there: pamáken
(by way of) up there: pamáagun
that one up there: pamána
of that one up there: pamá'um
those up there: pamákut
up the inlet: qawa'í
(located) up the inlet: qawáni
(heading) up the inlet: qawa'út
from up the inlet: qawáken
(by way of) up the inlet: qawa'agun
that one up the inlet: qaunána
of that one up the inlet: qauná'um
those up the inlet: qaunákut
go, come up: tagluni
carry, take, bring it up: tagulluku
put, pull it up: taglluku
get up: maklluni
got up (on top of something): ugluni
take, bring it up on top: ug'ulluku
go, come up (by climbing): mayurluni
carry, take, bring it up: mayulluku
lift up one's head, look up: cuglluni
up
upper
the upper part of it: qullia
or quleqlia
upset
get upset, one's feelings get hurt: qaisuugluni
upset him, hurt his feelings: qaisuuglluku
upside down: kanarmi//kanaan
turn upside down: kanarluni
turn it upside down: kanarluku
upstairs: qall'iq
upstairs (there): pakna
(located) upstairs: pakmani
(heading) upstairs: pakmaut
from upstairs: pakmaken
(by way of) upstairs: pakmaagun
the one upstairs: pakemana
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: aklluurlluku
something one picks up for later
use: aklluq
uvula: uluruaq
vertebrae: iiwaq or wiiwaq
vest: silin or silitaqt
vinegar: uksuusaaq
violin: skripkaaq
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
wade: nalugluni
wade around, wade along:
naluwarluni
waist: qukaq
wait:
wait for him: utaqaluku
wait a minute!: atakuul
wake up: esgarluni
wake him up: esgarlluku
walk:
kuinglluni
take a walk: kula'irluni
walk back and forth:
angitaararluni
walk on the beach:
quirluni
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
to do something, ask to do
something: piugciluni
want to have something, covet:
ekliyugluni
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):
avartarluni
not want to have him around:
avaqlluku

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

warden
church warden: staarastaaq
warehouse: sarayaq

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

warn him, admonish him:
allerqurluku

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: quillluni
wash it (hair) or wash his
hair: quillluku
wash one's hands: uuriluni
wash them (hands): uuriluku

washboard: priâckaat

washtub: saikaaq

(wave) washes over it:
qagerluku

wasp: taiyaq

watch, wristwatch: casaat

watch
watch, look: tangerhmiqlluni
watch it, look at it:
tangerhqiiluku
watch out: llaasurluni
watch over him, take care of
him: auluklluku

water: taangaq
get water: taangarlluni
pack water: taangarqurluni
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
  (coffee or tea) is weak: ecuilluni
  be a weakling, frail: agakinani

weapon: pisuutaq
  weapon for hitting: anuu'utaq
  hit with a weapon: anuurluku (Afog.) anuurluku

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: pingayiiyut

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: mecuurluni
  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: minguutaq

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: Mi'ikaansaaq or Mi'ikaancaaq

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

whole
the whole thing: luucirmi//luucian

why: qai-call

wick (of a lamp): kumaq or kumâtkaaq

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: aqlilaq
wind blows: aqlolangluni
wind starts blowing: aqllaurlulu
wind stops blowing: aqllaiyulluni
wind blows from where: nakerluni
wind blows into bay: ilumuqarluni
wind blows out of bay: anqerllunu

go along with wind: uqumigluni
go into wind: asguurluni
east wind: ungalaq
north wind: waasaaq
north-northeast wind: kiakeq
northeast wind: waasaaruuaq
west wind: llaaniq
south wind: waakeq
northwest wind: nunameq
southwest wind: nakirsariiq
southeast wind: saniiqakiq

wind off hills: pamakeq
variable wind, wind from different directions: qali'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: uksuqu
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: pruuuyukaaq
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: ary'aq

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

wood, firewood: kenerkaq
piece of wood, stick: qupuraq
chop wood: iqiuurluni, also kenerkiurluni
chopped wood: iqiuwat
word: niugneq or yugneq
work: pekluni
work on it: pektaaqlluku
work, job: pektaaq

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'uulluni
get bad or worse: asiiyulluni

worthy
be worthy of thanks: quyanarluni

wound it: pinerlluglluku
wrap
wrap it (package): qantarlluku
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

y

yardage, fabric: siitsaaq

yawn (once): aitaurluni
  yawn (repeatedly): aitauwarluni
  or aitauwaluni

year: uksuq
  last year: cuuliak or cuuliiagpak
  next year: cuuliaku

yell (once): qayagaurluni
  yell (once) at him: qayagauluku
  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

young
young person: sun'a'aq
be young: sun'araauluni
young man: tan'uraq, also ukisqaq
young woman: arya'aq
young of animal: carliaq

z

zipper: sipaaq