

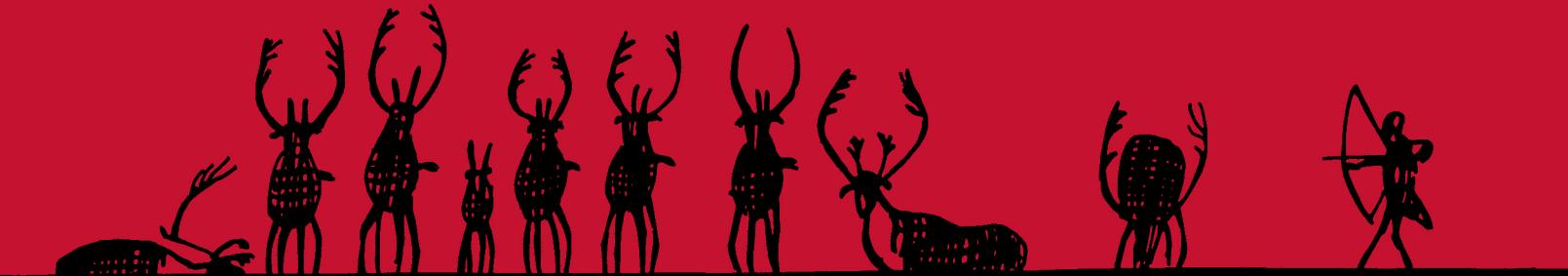


YUP'IK ESKIMO DICTIONARY

SECOND EDITION

Vol. 1 of 2
Introduction and Bases

Compiled by Steven A. Jacobson





The Second Edition of the *Yup'ik Eskimo Dictionary* represents an important new contribution to scholarship on Central Alaskan Yup'ik, which has been conducted by Steven Jacobson and others since the early 1960s. After combing through the work of explorers, missionaries, linguists, and native Yup'ik speakers to extract vocabulary, including word stems, suffixes, and grammatical endings, Jacobson has now expanded his original dictionary to include much new material. Protoforms have been added to entries, along with new dialect information, particularly for Egegik and Nunivak Island. New lexical entries have been designed, new meanings given to previous entries, and sentence examples have been added, incorporating material from Yup'ik language publications that came after the First Edition of the dictionary appeared in 1984.

The *Yup'ik Eskimo Dictionary* is a comprehensive work that covers the entire language and all its dialects. In addition to the main body of the dictionary, additional sections and appendices contain much useful information on Yup'ik spelling and translation, early vocabulary collections made by missionaries and explorers, demonstrative words, and important aspects of traditional Yup'ik culture, including the kayak, dogsled, parka, and old-style dwellings.

The Alaska Native Language Center is pleased to make Jacobson's thorough and detailed work available to Yup'ik people as well as to linguists and others interested in Yup'ik and related languages.

—Lawrence Kaplan, Director
Alaska Native Language Center

ISBN 978-1-55500-115-5



YUP'IK ESKIMO DICTIONARY

Volume 1 (of 2)

YUP'IK ESKIMO DICTIONARY

Second Edition
Volume 1

Compiled by
Steven A. Jacobson

Alaska Native Language Center
University of Alaska Fairbanks
2012

Cover and section title drawings by Cindy Davis, based on drawings by Edward Adams in his journal of 1850–1851, St. Michael's (MS. 115, Scott Polar Institute, Cambridge, England); used with permission of the Scott Polar Research Institute and Mr. G. E. Dixon, owner of the manuscript. Adams's drawings were copied from ivory carvings.

Copyright 2012 by the Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks. All rights reserved.

This material is based upon work supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. 0732787, *International Polar Year: Documenting Alaskan and Neighboring Languages*.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Jacobson, Steven A.

Yup'ik Eskimo dictionary / compiled by Steven A. Jacobson. -- 2nd ed.

p. cm.

Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN 978-1-55500-115-5

1. Central Yupik language--Dictionaries. I. Alaska Native Language Center. II. Title.

PM63.J33 2012

497'.14--dc23

2012025193

A photocopied preliminary edition of the dictionary in 200 copies was distributed in 1982. The first edition of this dictionary was published in 1984 and reprinted eight times through 2009 in a total of 4,900 copies.

Second edition, two volumes

First printing 2012 1,000 copies

Readers are encouraged to submit corrections and additions. They may be sent to

Alaska Native Language Center
University of Alaska Fairbanks
P.O. Box 757680
Fairbanks, AK 99775-7680
Phone (907) 474-7874
e-mail fyanlp@uaf.edu

The University of Alaska Fairbanks is an affirmative action / equal opportunity employer and educational institution.

CONTENTS

VOLUME 1

PREFACE	9
Added to the Preface for the Second Edition, 11	
GENERAL INTRODUCTION	15
Yup'ik Sounds and Spelling	15
Dictionary Format and General Content of Entries	15
Alphabetization, 15; Basic Format of Entries, 15; Bases That Can Be Both Nouns and Verbs, 16; Concerning Derived Forms and the Difference in Their Handling Between the 1984 and Present Editions, 16; Concerning Entries for Words That Are Neither Nouns or Verbs (or Are Special Categories of These), 17; Exemplification, 17; Multiword Lexemes and Neologisms, 18; Indication of Dialect Restriction, 19; Etymologies (Word Origin), 19; Further Indications of Relation to Other Entries, 20; Citation Forms for Yup'ik Words, 21; A Convention Concerning Gender in Third Person Singular, 23; Concerning Scientific Names for Biota, 23; Explanation of Symbols (Other Than Those Mentioned Above) Used in Yup'ik Entries, 23; "Special" te Versus Regular te Terminating Verb Bases, 24; Roots, 24; Entries Directing the Reader to a Preferred Spelling, 25; Indication of the Polarity of Verb Bases, 26; References to Unverified Word Lists and to E. W. Nelson's Work, 28	
Special Problems and Topics	28
The Problem of Verb Tense in Translating from Yup'ik to English, 28; The Problem of Initial e in Yup'ik Words, 29	
Yup'ik Dialects	35
General Central Yup'ik, 35; Norton Sound, Hooper Bay–Chevak and Nunivak Island: NS, HBC, NUN, 36; Norton Sound: NS, 36; Hooper Bay and Chevak: HBC, 38; Nunivak Island: NUN, 42; Egegik: EG, 45	
Phonology and Orthography	46
General Description of the Yup'ik Writing System, 46; Yup'ik Alphabet Chart, 47; Stop Consonants, 47; Fricatives, 48; Nasals, 49; Vowels, 50; Automatic Devoicing, 50; Marked Gemination, 50; Syllabification, 51; Stress and Related Features of Pronunciation, 51; Primary Stress (Inherent and Rhythmic Stress), 51; Stress Retraction, 51; Loss of Stress in Final Syllables, 51; Rhythmic Length, 51; Automatic Gemination, 52; Secondary Stress, 52; Stress-Repelling Bases, 52; The Apostrophe, 53; The Hyphen, 53; Comparison of Modern and Older Orthographies, 53	
Published Sources of Quoted Examples	54
BASES	59

VOLUME 2

POSTBASES	727
ENDINGS	917
ENCLITICS	931
UNVERIFIED WORDS FROM OLDER SOURCES	939

APPENDICES	959
Appendix 1. Inflection of Personal Pronouns	961
Appendix 2. Inflection of the Quantifier/Qualifier Construction	962
Appendix 3. Demonstratives	963
Appendix 4. Positional Bases	973
Appendix 5. Lists of Roots by Type	974
Appendix 6. Numerals	977
Appendix 7. Calendar	979
Appendix 8. Kinship Terms	980
Appendix 9. Diagrams and Map	982
Appendix 10. Loan Words	987
Appendix 11. (Hitherto) Unpublished Texts Used as Sources of Examples.....	1002
BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LEXICAL SOURCES	1005
ENGLISH-TO-YUP'IK INDEX	1013

LIST OF FIGURES

<i>Frontispiece:</i> James King's Norton Sound wordlist of 1778	8
<i>Map:</i> Central Alaskan Yup'ik	14
Demonstratives, Figure 1	965
Demonstratives, Figure 2	965
Demonstratives, Figure 3	966
Demonstratives, Figure 4	966
Qayaq: Kayak (<i>showing parts</i>)	982
Ikamraq: Dogsled (<i>showing parts</i>)	983
Akaartaq Ena: Old-style House (<i>showing parts</i>)	984
Atkuk: Traditional Parka (<i>showing parts</i>)	985
<i>Map:</i> Yup'ik Place Names	986

*Dedicated to the memory of
Balassia W. Nicolai
of Kwethluk.*

Here follows a list of 40 words which our gentlemen got of the natives, with which I
some time afterwards shall finish my account of Norton Sound.

Ngha	On the nose.	Majac	The sun.
Gullar	Chuck.	Canae	The sea.
Insa	Eye.	Moore	Water.
Mosha or Hood.	Hair.	Ottoor	Orange hair.
Camelas	Lychnis.	Daewc	Bach.
Yam-hue	Chion.	Chawc	Ton.
Ongai	Bald.	Ottoochac	Sea beaver skin
Chundaka.	Lar.	Q	Bladder jacket.
Coochdochar	High.	Qanotin	Appadde.
Canaac	Log.	Ochachook	The Harbour
Chengooe	One.	Ira	No
Hifhead	Obst.	oh	Yes.
Dalce	The Alm.	One	Agowowac
Aihor	Hand.	Two	Adawjan Lip
Cronce	Illow.	Three	Abaf
Qashlow	Lip.	Four	Sew
Yooce	The Should.	Five	Ngashooe
		Five	Atchamee
		Five	Dallence
		Five	Yn.

Central Yup'ik vocabulary collected in Norton Sound in 1778 by James King, a member of Captain Cook's expedition. This list of 40 words and 10 numerals is the first written record of the language. (Courtesy of British Public Records Office, London; Admiralty Manuscript 55/122, f.88.)

PREFACE

From the Preface to the First Edition (with minor adjustments)

The Central (Alaskan) Yup'ik Eskimo language is spoken in southwestern Alaska in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, Bristol Bay area, and nearby regions. All Central Yup'ik dialects are covered in this dictionary, though some to a greater degree than others.

Central Yup'ik is one of four Yupik Eskimo languages. The three others are (Central) Siberian Yupik, spoken on St. Lawrence Island and in southeast Chukotka in Siberia, Naukan, formerly spoken at East Cape Siberia, and Alutiiq or Sugpiaq, spoken around Prince William Sound, the tip of the Kenai Peninsula, Kodiak Island, and the Alaska Peninsula. These four Yupik languages, along with the now-extinct and problematical (in terms of linguistic position) Sirenik, of Chukotka, and the Inupiaq-Inuit dialect continuum spoken in northern Alaska, northern Canada, and Greenland, constitute the Eskimo branch of the Eskimo-Aleut family of languages. The other branch, Aleut, is spoken on the Aleutian chain and in the Pribilofs. Hereafter Central Yup'ik will be referred to simply as Yup'ik, the apostrophe distinguishing the name from that of other Yupik Eskimo languages.

This dictionary is the culmination of a project started in 1961 by Irene Reed, who, working with Martha Teeluk and Paschal Afcان, Yup'ik speakers from the lower Yukon, composed Yup'ik-to-English and English-to-Yup'ik lexical files. In 1972 Steven Jacobson started working as the compiler of this dictionary. Many Yup'ik speakers have contributed to it, including Joseph Coolidge, Anna Jacobson, Lucy Coolidge, Sophie Manutoli Shield, Marie Nick Meade, Balassia W. Nicolai, Evon Azean, and Elsie Mather, all from the Kuskokwim; Mary Toyukak, Nellie Ilutsik Coolidge, and Moses Nick from Bristol Bay; Paschal Afcان, Martha Teeluk, William Tyson, and Andrew Paukan from the Yukon; Monica Smith and Cecelia Ulroan Martz from Chevak; Marjorie King from Nunivak; and Flora Peterson from Golovin. There are many others, literally hundreds, who contributed words or who elucidated the meaning or use of Yup'ik words for this dictionary, including students enrolled in Yup'ik classes and Yup'ik bilingual teachers.

The compiler of this dictionary spent many hours discussing dictionary format with Irene Reed, Michael Krauss, Larry Kaplan, Edna MacLean, and Jeff Leer. This dictionary owes much to those discussions. We are also indebted to Jane McGary, who did the indexing, copy editing, layout, and typesetting (of the 1984 edition). A special debt is owed to Michael Krauss and Irene Reed for their aid in revising the introduction, in proofreading, and in constantly seeking to ensure high quality throughout the 1984 edition.

PREFACE

The roots of this dictionary actually go back two centuries. The first written list of Yup'ik words was compiled on Captain James Cook's expedition of 1778 (see frontispiece). Yup'ik vocabularies were written by many travelers, explorers, and missionaries over the years. All available vocabulary lists have been consulted in compiling the present word. The early lists, especially those of Khromchenko (1822), Wrangell (1839), and Orlov (before 1871), are of special interest because they reveal an older lexicon and a somewhat different dialect distribution from that of today. Of the later lists, those of most value were the ones by Lucien M. Turner (1874), E. W. Nelson (1877), Francis Barnum (1901), Ferdinand Drebert (1912–1960), Martin Lonneux (1925–1940), John Hinz (1944), L. L. Hammerich (1950–1952), Gordon Marsh (1956), Martha Teeluk (1961–1970), Osahito Miyaoka (1969–1982), Paschal Afcان (1967–1974), Carl Christian Olsen (1969), Joseph Coolidge (1971–1976), Elsie Mather (1972), and Anthony Woodbury (1978–1980). Further information on these and other published or manuscript sources is found in the bibliography for this dictionary. Historical information from early wordlists and lists of unidentified words are also included in a special section of this dictionary; however, in some cases all the words in a given list could be re-elicitied or accepted as they were (Afcان, Coolidge, Mather, Miyaoka, Olsen, Teeluk, Woodbury) and included directly in the main section of this work.

In addition to written dictionaries, vocabularies, and other wordlists, that is, sources that represent efforts specifically to record lexicon, connected speech or text is also a very important potential source of lexicon. Therefore, written texts (manuscript and published) and tape-recordings have been searched for words to include in the dictionary files.

The Greenlandic dictionary of C. W. Schultz-Lorentzen (1927), the Alaskan Inupiaq dictionary of Donald Webster and Wilfried Zibell (1970), and the manuscript Alutiiq or Sugpiaq dictionary of Jeff Leer were also used for elicitation.

This dictionary does not include all possible Yup'ik words; in fact, in any Eskimo language the potential for building words with productive suffixes is unlimited, the number of words theoretically infinite, so it would be pointless to try to list all the potential words of the language. This dictionary strives to include all "bases" and only the derived words whose meanings are not totally predictable from the meanings of their constituent parts, or which are otherwise of special interest. Thus, while this dictionary contained approximately 6,500 entries (and subentries) in 1984 (and 11,200 in the present edition) in the main section, this figure should be used with caution in making comparisons with other Eskimo dictionaries. Numerical comparisons will be meaningful only if the other dictionaries have been compiled following the same criterion (or more generally put, the same spirit of inclusion, the same judgment of non-predictability) that has been followed in compiling this dictionary.

The modern standard Yup'ik orthography is used throughout this dictionary. This has been done because this orthography is actually used throughout the Yup'ik area today. Furthermore, this orthography is technically adequate to express virtually all the distinctions of sound existing in the language. Since the pronunciation of a word can be precisely determined from the way it is written in this orthography, phonetic transcriptions are not necessary. The introductory section on Yup'ik Phonology and Orthography will serve to introduce this orthography to those readers not familiar with it. More extensive discussion of it may be found in *A Practical Grammar of the Central Alaskan Yup'ik Eskimo Language* (Jacobson, 1995).

Also, grammatical terminology in this dictionary conforms to that explained in the *Practical Grammar . . . of Yup'ik* (Jacobson, 1995). That book should be considered a companion to this dictionary.

The Introduction explains the format of dictionary entries and contains several sections that deal with issues of interest to dictionary users. These include sections on Yup'ik phonology and orthography (sounds and spelling), tense in Yup'ik, 'polarity' of verb bases, initial e in Yup'ik words, Yup'ik dialects,

PREFACE

and a list of published books from which illustrative quotes are taken. The main part of the dictionary is an alphabetically arranged list of Yup'ik nouns, verb bases, and other words, with English translations, examples of usage, and other information. This is followed by a similar listing of Yup'ik postbases (derivational suffixes), a section on Yup'ik 'enclitics', tables of inflectional endings, lists of unidentified words from old sources, and a bibliography of all published and manuscript lexical sources for Yup'ik. Appendices to the dictionary include sections on Russian and other loan words; sections on 'roots' by type and on 'demonstratives'; labeled diagrams of a sled, kayak, house, and parka; a map of the villages and main land features in the Yup'ik area; and similar matter. Placed at the end of the dictionary, for the convenience of the user, is an English-to-Yup'ik index for the Yup'ik-to-English sections.

Every effort was made to be as complete, comprehensive, accurate, and informative as possible in composing this dictionary. Even words about which there was considerable uncertainty have been included; except for place-names and personal names no potential entry was intentionally omitted. This dictionary includes the Yup'ik names of villages and of major rivers, lakes, and mountains. Adequate and informative treatment of the majority of Yup'ik place names would require a series of maps with a complete index or key. Such an atlas would be a very worthwhile project, but one that will have to be done separate from this dictionary. Common Yup'ik personal names are also not included here, though the names of legendary Yup'ik heroes are.

Certainly there are errors in this dictionary. No doubt a native speaker reading it will find things he disagrees with, such as the spelling (which means the pronunciation) given for certain words. Not every item was checked with a number of speakers, so in many cases accurate and complete dialect and usage information may not have been obtained. Also, many localisms or regionalisms have undoubtedly been missed.

The first edition of this dictionary would not have been possible without financial support from the University of Alaska Fairbanks; the Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1971–1975; the Alaska State Operated School System, 1971–1975; the National Science Foundation, 1978–1984; and the National Endowment for the Humanities, 1978–1984.

Added to the Preface for the Second Edition

The first edition of *Yup'ik Eskimo Dictionary* was published in 1984. The typescript had been given over to the typesetter approximately four years previously. During that four-year interval it became apparent that — as could be expected — more than a few Yup'ik words had been missed. This was made clear by examining the newly published *Yup'ik Lore / Yuut Qanemciit* (Tennant et al. 1981), the first book-length Yup'ik text directed beyond the primary level (other than *Kanerearakgtar*, the 1945 translation of the New Testament). The need for a new dictionary edition became even more apparent as more and more adult-level Yup'ik books were published: two more in the 1980s, a half dozen in the 1990s, a dozen in the 2000s. This is may be true again in as much as several books have recently appeared in print too late to be thoroughly searched for lexical material to be integrated into this second edition.

In as much as the first edition of *Yup'ik Eskimo Dictionary* was compiled and produced and without a computer — in fact before computers were in common use — the first step in preparing the way toward a second edition was to scan the printed first-edition dictionary pages into computer files (to which new information could be conveniently added), and then correcting the notoriously error-prone output of the scanning process of the early 1990s. The task of such correcting was soon taken over by Joe Kwaraceius. At my request, Kwaraceius also converted the *Yup'ik Eskimo Dictionary* files from their 1984 format of

PREFACE

main base with derivative bases indented under it, which I had increasingly perceived as an impediment for dictionary users, into a uniform single-level format. Also, Kwaraceius added new Yup'ik entries (or information) from a number of written sources, at times doing his own research. Following his work, almost a decade elapsed before I resumed active work on the dictionary and took up the task of preparing a second edition in earnest.

Most of the work which has gone into the expansion of this dictionary and which marks the difference between the present and previous editions falls into five areas. (1) Where appropriate, proto-Eskimo (or proto-Yupik) forms based on the *Comparative Eskimo Dictionary* (Fortescue et al. 1994) have been appended to entries. (2) The results of a certain amount of field research has been incorporated, especially concerning the dialect of Egegik (Aglurmiut) conducted by myself with Nick and Virginia Abalama of that village, and concerning the Nunivak dialect conducted by Murielle and Howard Amos and published first in *Cup'ik Eskimo Dictionary* (Amos and Amos, 2003) — to whom I owe much thanks. (3) A very large number of sentence-length word usage examples plus translations and references have been added from the various published Yup'ik texts (mostly book-length, that is, excluding most children's-level school booklets). (4) A number of derived forms given, at most, as examples in the 1984 dictionary edition have now been elevated to the status to full-fledged entries. And, (5) a large number of lexical entries have been added to the dictionary files; these were found by systematically searching these texts for forms not in the 1984 dictionary edition and for additional meanings for forms that are there.

The compiler's work on this new, second edition was done under the Alaska Native Language Center, College of Liberal Arts, University of Alaska Fairbanks. This material is based upon work supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. 0732787, *International Polar Year: Documenting Alaskan and Neighboring Languages*.

Credit and appreciation is due to the all authors, compilers, editors, Bible and prayerbook translators, and old-orthography transliterators, and to all the Yup'ik elders whose speech is recorded in many of these books. They include Edward A. Tenant, Joseph N. Bitar, Anthony Woodbury, Elsie P. Mather, Phyllis Morrow, Ann Fienup-Riordan, Marie Meade, Anna Jacobson, Leisy Thornton-Wyman, Alice Fredson, Mary Jane Mann, Elena Dock, Sophie Shield, Ben Orr, Eliza Orr, Victor Kanrilak Jr., Andy Charlie Jr., Alice Rearden, Rebecca Nayamin, Martha Teeluk, Anna Jacobson, and, from an earlier time, John Orlov, Ferdinand Drebert, John Hinz, Martin Lonneux, Margaret Lantis, E. W. Nelson, and Francis Barnum, and especially all the Yup'ik elders named (not listed here due their number — but certainly no less appreciated) and unnamed, whose speech the above-named individuals recorded, transcribed, edited, and/or translated, going back more than a century. Also appreciated are those individuals who have informed me of Yup'ik words and lexical sources that they noticed as missing from the first edition: Anna Jacobson, Irene Reed, Michael Krauss, Roy Iutzi-Mitchell, Frank Keim, Monica Sheldon, Grant Kashatok, Rebecca Nayamin, Walkie Charles, John Toopetlook, and probably many others whose names I have neglected to list or forgotten, and to Hiroko Ikuta, who did much of the work digitizing the printed Yup'ik texts, which has aided so much in finding examples of usage. Also appreciated is the work of Jophina Avugiaq and David DeHass in checking the reference of the examples, and that of Leon Unruh in making the index and preparing the second edition for publication.

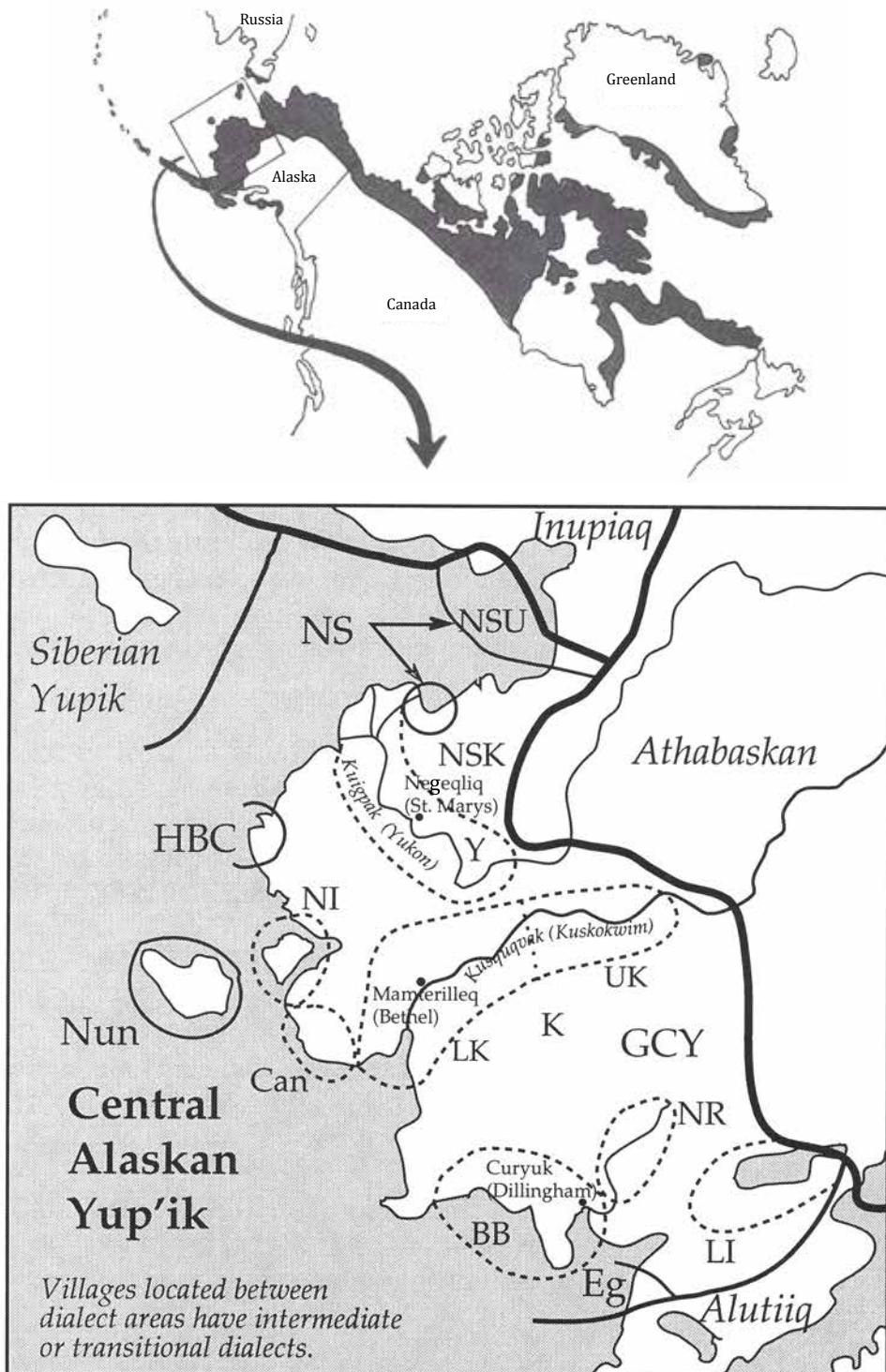
I especially wish to express my gratitude to Joe Kwaraceius for his diligent work, discussed above; to Michael Krauss, who initiated the modern era of scholarship for Alaska Native languages at the University of Alaska fifty years ago now, assembled the superb Alaska Native language archive, and seeing the urgent need for documentation, obtained the grant that helped make this second edition possible; and to the late Irene Reed, who began the work of Yup'ik lexicography at the University that led eventually to the 1984 edition, and then after its publication kept extensive notes concerning additions or changes for a new

PREFACE

edition. Most of all I would like to acknowledge the immense contribution of my wife, Anna Jacobson, who wrote, edited, or translated a number of the Yup'ik books used in making this new edition, corrected the translations of the quoted examples herein, and more generally has supported my lexical efforts and patiently answered my questions about Yup'ik grammar, lexicon, and culture over the years since I first started working on a Yup'ik dictionary back in 1972.

—*Steven A. Jacobson*
2012

PREFACE



GENERAL INTRODUCTION

YUP'IK SOUNDS AND SPELLING

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

DICTIONARY FORMAT AND GENERAL CONTENT OF ENTRIES

Alphabetization

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

Basic Format of Entries

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

Most lexemes in Yup'ik are nouns or verbs. Nouns are given in the natural citation form, thus **angyaq**

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

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

Bases That Can Be Both Nouns and Verbs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Exemplification

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

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

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

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

They may show suffixed forms of the word that are important and/or frequent or quite different in appearance (and sound) from the form without a suffix. Thus, examples at **apte-** ‘to ask’ may include **apluku** ‘asking him’, **apesgu** ‘ask him’, **apngaitaa** ‘he won’t ask him’, **apciqaa** ‘he will ask him’, and **apepailgaku** ‘before asking him’, since these forms all differ by the third letter for **apte-**. Similarly, at **ceña** ‘shore’ is the example **imarpuum ceniini** ‘at the shore of the sea’.

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

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

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

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

or Biblical verse. Above all, these longer examples from books illustrate the richness, power, subtlety, and beauty of the Yup'ik language.

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

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

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

Multiword Lexemes and Neologisms

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

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

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

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Indication of Dialect Restriction

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

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

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

Etymologies (Word Origin)

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

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

A derived word is shown with the symbol “<” and its parent word and the derivational suffixes, that is, the postbase or postbases (and, in certain cases, enclitics), that compose it; if such postbase(s) are

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

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Further Indications of Relation to Other Entries

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

The note *cf.* followed by another word indicates a possible relationship not certain enough for subentry

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

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

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

treatment, or a relationship not of the sort that lends itself to subentry treatment. The use of the symbol “=” to indicate a phonological variant is discussed above.

Citation Forms for Yup'ik Words

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Another alternative for citing verbs is to single out an actual ending and let the resulting combination of the verb base and that ending serve as a citation form. The most obvious choice would be either an indicative form such as **mayurtuq** 'he is climbing' or a subordinative form such as **mayurluni** '(he) climbing'. While this has the advantage of using an actual occurring form of the word for the citation form, it has two disadvantages. First, neither of these forms reveals what the base is in all cases (thus, from **mayurtuq** one cannot tell whether the base is **mayur-** or **mayurte-**, and from **mayurluni** one cannot tell whether the base is **mayur-** or **mayure-**). Second, the spelling of these proposed citation forms is often far enough removed from the spelling of the base to put the entry at a different place alphabetically from where it would fall if the base were the citation form; this is especially the case with short bases, e.g., **ag'uq** 'he goes over' or **agluni** 'going over' would not

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

appear very near **age-** in the dictionary, since words starting with **agi-** would fall between. Since we regard the base as the starting point and assume that someone with a degree of linguistic sophistication regarding Yup’ik will first determine the probable base from the form he has read or heard, this is where he should be able to find it in the dictionary.

The disadvantage of using the base as the citation form for a verb is that the casual reader who knows nothing about bases is likely to be put off by such abstract listings as **age-**, **mayur-**, etc. However, there is no good way to avoid this. We expect that users of this dictionary will quickly learn to recognize bases of verbs for what they are. At any rate, following the bases and their translations are examples with simple actual occurring forms of the verbs.

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

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

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

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

¹⁴ Meaning ‘at —’ or ‘in —’.

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

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

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

A Convention Concerning Gender in Third Person Singular

In as much as Yup'ik (like other Eskimo-Aleut languages) does not indicate gender in third person singular endings (and pronouns), a word with such an ending, such as **ang'uq**, may mean 'he is big', 'she is big', or 'it is big'. In this dictionary such a word is translated only as 'he is big', which stands for all three.¹⁷ Exceptions are when the verb is intrinsically gender limited, so that **irniuq** is translated 'she gives birth', and **kuiguuq** as 'it is a river', and when the verb appears in quoted text involving a female.

Concerning Scientific Names for Biota

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

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

"Special" te Versus Regular te Terminating Verb Bases

In the 1984 edition of this dictionary a degree symbol appeared after certain verb bases ending in **te**, thus: **te-**[°]. Such a **t** (after **e** is deleted) becomes **l** with a certain type of suffixes, while for verb bases ending **te** without the degree symbol, the **t** becomes **s** or **y** with such suffixes. Thus, from **piniate-**[°] 'to be weak', comes **pinialngaituq** 'he won't be weak', while from **aqvate-** 'to fetch something', comes **aqvasngaituq** 'he won't fetch something'. Also, verb bases in the type of **te-** that was indicated by a degree sign take "subordinatives" in **-na-** rather than **-lu-** for 'by V-ing, by being V', and the postbase **-nguq** rather than '**-lria/-llria**' for 'one that is V(ing)'. Thus: **pinianani** 'being weak', but **aqvaluni** 'fetching something', and **pinialnguq** 'one who is weak', but **aqvatelria** or **aqvatellria** 'one fetching something'.

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

Roots

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

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

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

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

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

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

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

5) There are roots that deal with getting into, putting into, or being in a certain posture, position, situation, or state. These *postural roots*²³ occur in combination with the postbases **-te-** ‘to get into or put into that position or state’ (taking both intransitive and transitive endings) and **-ngqa-** ‘to be in that position or state’ (taking intransitive endings only). In addition, postural roots may be used in the *quantifier/qualifier*²⁴ constructions in which a possessed relative ending is used directly on the root. For this reason, translations in the form of English adverbial gerunds or phrases are given for postural roots. An example of a listing for a postural root follows: **kamilar-** ‘being barefoot, without footwear’ (*postural root*), with the example **kamilarmi an'uq** ‘he went out without footwear’, and **kamilarte-** ‘to remove footwear’, and **kamilangqa-** ‘to be barefoot’.

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

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

Entries Directing the Reader to a Preferred Spelling

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

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

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

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

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

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Indication of the Polarity of Verb Bases

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

Polarity is not indicated for verbs formed from dimensional, emotional, or postural roots, since with these types of verbs polarity is fully predictable (see the discussion of roots above). The reader should realize that some verbs function one way according to some speakers and another way according to others,²⁷ and generally we did not record all possible variations.

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

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

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

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

tuqu- to die # tuquuq ‘he died’ /

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

2) *Transitive-only verbs*. These verbs do not normally take intransitive endings directly. Some examples

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

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

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

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

are **ullag-** ‘to approach’, **assike-** ‘to like’, and **tegu-** ‘to take’. Some of the verbs in this group *can* take intransitive endings, but only marginally and in conjunction with a word such as **ellminek** ‘himself or ak’ā ‘already’. In such cases the meaning is reflexive: **ellminek assikuq** ‘he likes himself’; or passive: **ak’ā teguuq** ‘it has already been taken’. A sample entry for a transitive-only verb is the following:

assike- to like # assikaa “he likes it” /

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

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

kuve- to spill # **kuv'uq** ‘it spilled’; **kuva** ‘he spilled it’ /

4) *Elemental verbs*. Secondly, a group of verbs deals with processes of nature and takes both transitive and intransitive endings with almost identical meanings.²⁹ That is, the meaning stays the same if an intransitive ending is replaced by a transitive ending, with what was the subject of the intransitive verb becoming the object of the transitive verb. The subject of the transitive forms of these verbs is never denoted by a separate noun. A sample entry is:

ciku- to freeze # ‘cikuuq’ or ‘cikua’ it froze /

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

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

5) *Agentive verbs*. These are the third kind of verbs that may take either transitive or intransitive

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

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

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

SPECIAL PROBLEMS AND TOPICS

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

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

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

1) *Descriptive or adjectival verbs*. These are verbs such as **ange-** ‘to be big’ and **nanite-** ‘to be short’. When one of these verbs is used without a time-fixing postbase, an ongoing state is being described. Thus **ang'uq** means only ‘he or it is big’, not ‘he or it was big (and perhaps is no longer big)’.

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

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

swam', 'he slept', and 'he ate' in suitable contexts.

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

The Problem of Initial e in Yup'ik Words

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

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

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

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

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

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

on rhythmic length. In this dictionary these two bases are listed as **niite-** and **emute-** and alphabetized accordingiy. However, since many people using the dictionary are likely to look under **muute-** if they hear [mu:ta:], we have also listed **muute-** in the **m** section with instructions to look under **emute-**.³³

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

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

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

- 1) There are very few bases in Yup'ik of the form CV or CVC.³⁶
- 2) Of the patterns #eCV(C)(V)(C) and #CV₁V₁(C)(V)(C), the former pattern is by far the more common. The latter pattern has generally arisen through historical velar dropping or reinterpretation.³⁷

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

- eciq** taut membrane
ecur- to be murky
ega- to cook by boiling
egaleq window
elag- to dig³⁹
elite- to learn⁴⁰

in for repair!'.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

ella weather, awareness⁴¹

elli- to whet

elli- to put, to place

ellur- to slide

emute- to take or go for medical aid or repair⁴²

enig- to put pressure on

enir- to point at⁴³

enur- to lack

epu handle

equg- to carry on one's shoulder

equk wood

equme- to ravel, to rip at the seam

eriq milt

erina voice

eritar- to pluck

erur- to wash

esiq egg yolk

essugi- to scrub

eyag- to fast, to abstain⁴⁴

eyir- to populate

eyur- to defend verbally; to jell⁴⁵

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The above discussion deals with the difficulties involved in determining whether or not a word has an inaudible or barely audible initial **e**. The following discussion deals with the problem of initial **e** actually being dropped, not only to the extent that it is inaudible, but also to the extent that it cannot be written without misrepresenting the pronunciation of the word. There are three reasons for initial **e** being dropped completely: (1) reinterpretation; (2) loss of initial **e** in a derived word; and (3) regular dropping of so-called weak initial **e** in certain forms of the word.

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

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

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

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

3) *Weak initial e*: Some bases have an initial **e** that drops in some or all forms of the word. This is what *Practical Grammar of ... Yup'ik* calls 'weak initial **e**'.⁴⁸ A weak initial **e** should not be written in a form in which it is not heard lest a misrepresentation of the pronunciation of the word be given. For example, the word for 'house' has a weak initial **e**, which is dropped in such forms as **nerpak**, i.e., [**nerpak**] 'big house', and **nen'i**, i.e., [**nen:i**] 'his own house', which contrast with **enerpak**, i.e., [**enerpak**] 'big bone', and **enen'i**,

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

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

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

i.e., [en_en:i] 'his own bone', from a base where the initial **e** is not weak.⁴⁹ We know that the base for 'house' does have an initial **e**, albeit a weak initial **e**, because this **e** is preserved in forms of the word where the following consonant is in turn followed by a prime vowel, such as **ena**, i.e., [eⁿa] 'a house', and **enii**, i.e., [en_e:i:] 'his (another's) house'. The case of a word that has dropped a weak initial **e** differs from the case of a word that has an inaudible initial **e** that must still be written. Compare the discussion above of weak initial **e** in the word for 'house' with the earlier discussion of the initial **e** of the base **emute-** 'to seek medical aid'; in words based on **emute-**, the initial **e**, though inaudible, must be written for the sake of rhythmic length in the word. Weak initial **e** occurs on some bases that have **e** as their second vowel. For some bases that have a weak initial **e** in General Central Yup'ik (abbreviated GCY henceforth), HBC has an initial **e** that is not weak. In NUN, no initial **e** is weak.

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

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

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

GCY	HBC	NUN	English translation
[e]ceg-/[e]sseg-	[e]ceg-	esseg-	to cut fish for drying
[e]cer-/[e]sser-	[e]cer-	esser-	to sweat
[e]cgar-/[e]ssgar-	[e]cgar-	essgar-	to awaken
[e]leg-	lege-	lekte-	to singe, burn
[e]leq	neleq	neleq	fart
[e]meq	[e]meq	emeq	water
[e]na ^e	ena ^e	ena ^e	house
[e]ngla ^e	kengla ^e	kengla ^e	boundary

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

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

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

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

[e]nglar	nenglar-	englar-	to laugh
[e]nglu	—	—	beaver house
[e]nglugte-	englugte-	—	to dent
[e]ngva ^e	engva^e	engva^e	mucus
[e]nqar-	enqar-	enqar-	to recall
[e]qe-	—	eqe-	to shrink
[e]ssngur-	—	—	to overflow
[e]teq	[e]teq	eteq	anus
[e]vek	evek	—	grass
[e]verte-, everte, verte-	erevte-	erevte-	get a foreign object in one's eye

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

YUP'IK DIALECTS

General Central Yup'ik

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

Norton Sound: NS

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

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

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

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

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

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

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

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

4) *ar-deletion*: The NSK pattern of **ar**-deletion appears to be like that of HBC (q.v.). However, in NSU there is no **ar**-deletion except in the postbase **-(g/t)ur(ar)** ‘to keepV-ing, to V leisurely’.⁵⁸ The pattern of **ar**-deletion with this postbase is similar but not identical to that in HBC. The **ar** is not fully deleted if it follows a syllable with a rhythmically lengthened vowel or if it follows a heavy syllable. Instead, **ar** changes to **e** if followed by a voiced consonant, and to **er** (with the preceding **r** devoiced) if followed by a voiceless consonant. Thus, from underlying **caliurarlnuni** NSU has **caliurelnuni** ‘working leisurely’ (HBC has the same form, but GCY has **caliurlnuni** because of complete **ar**-deletion). From underlying **caliurartua** NSU has **caliurrertua** ‘I am leisurely working’ (HBC **caliurretua**, GCY **caliurtua**).⁵⁹

5) *Vowel length modification (rhythmic pattern and compression)*: NS as a whole differs from the rest of Central Yup’ik in having a different pattern of rhythmic stress (and consequently of rhythmic length). The standard Central Yup’ik pattern of *stress retraction*⁶⁰ does not apply to NS. Thus, while elsewhere in Central Yup’ik one gets **alikénritâqa** ‘I do not fear it’ with stress retracted from the open syllable **ri** to the closed syllable **ken**, in NS stress retraction does not occur and one gets **alikenritâqa**. One who is familiar only with the standard Central Yup’ik stress pattern may want to spell the NS version of this word **alikenriitaqa**; however, such a spelling would imply secondary stress⁶¹ on the syllable **ken**. Thus,

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

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

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

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

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

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

NS words are spelled following the standard rules, and when the general reader encounters an NS word not found elsewhere, such as **pirtuqciraq** ‘otter’, he should bear in mind that the syllable **ci** has rhythmic length in the NS pronunciation of this word: **pírtuqcíraq**. Note that the NS pattern of rhythmic stress is midway between the standard Central Yup’ik pattern and the Siberian Yupik pattern. Like the standard Central Yup’ik pattern and unlike Siberian Yupik, NS has initial closed syllable stress, but like Siberian Yupik and unlike the standard Central Yup’ik pattern, NS does not have stress retraction.

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

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

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

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

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

Hooper Bay and Chevak: HBC

Though close enough to be considered a single dialect here, these two villages differ slightly from each other, perhaps most notably in that Hooper Bay, like GCY, has **yuk** ‘person’, while Chevak has **cuk**. This is why Chevak people refer to themselves as **Cup’ik** but Hooper Bay people refer to themselves as **Yup’ik**

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

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

(as speakers of the NS and GCY dialects do).

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

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

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

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

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

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

(iii) In HBC **ar** is changed to **e** after **Vr** where **V** is rhythmically lengthened or is part of a heavy syllable, while in GCY **ar** is deleted under these circumstances, so that from underlying **tuntuqurarluni** 'continuing to catch caribou' and **egaurarluni** 'continuing to cook', HBC has **tuntuqureluni** and **egaureluni** while GCY has **tuntuqu'urluni** and **egaurluni**. Furthermore, in HBC, if the consonant following the **ar** is voiceless, then the **r** preceding the **e** is devoiced, so that HBC has **egaurretua** 'I continue to cook'. (However, HBC **ar**-deletion will follow the same pattern as GCY if the **ar** is followed by C_1VC_2V where C_1 is a stop.)

5) *Vowel length modification (rhythmic pattern and compression)*: HBC follows the standard Central Yup'ik pattern for rhythmic stress with stress retraction (unlike NS). In HBC stressed **e** is deleted even between two like consonants, resulting in a cluster of these like consonants, the first of which is released. Thus HBC has **tum'mi** 'in the footprint' (the apostrophe indicates the release of the consonant), where elsewhere the word is **tumemi** with the second **m** automatically geminated.

In HBC a heavy closed nonfinal syllable is *compressed*, that is, pronounced short but with stress. This phenomenon of vowel compression is not present in GCY or NS, but it does occur in NUN and in Sugpiaq. Consider the words **angyatgun** 'with the boats' and **angyaatgun** 'with their boat'. In GCY and NS, the doubled **a** in the second word is longer than the single **a** in the first word; in HBC, since the doubled **a** is in a closed nonfinal syllable, it has the same phonetic length as the single **a** in the first word, but in the second word, the second syllable is stressed as well as the first syllable, while in the first word, only the first syllable is stressed. When a similar situation arises after an unstressed syllable, a compressed syllable is distinguishable from an underlyingly short but stressed syllable by the so-called *secondary stress* (see the remarks on this in the "Phonology and Orthography" below) on the preceding syllable. Thus **áqngirtátnga**

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

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

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

‘(why) did they hurt me’ is distinguishable from **áqngírtáatnga** ‘they hurt me’ by the secondary stress on **ngir** in the second word (even in the first word the syllable **tat** is stressed, so the stress on the compressed syllable **taat** in the second word is not the distinguishing feature). However, the words **unra** ‘his armpit’ (from **uneq** ‘armpit’) and **uunra** ‘his burn’ (from **uuneq** ‘burn’) are indistinguishable in HBC, because in the case of **unra**, the first syllable is stressed inherently, being initial and closed, so HBC compression leads to a situation where such words sometimes do not contrast with regard to stress.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁶⁶ One can say “retain”, in the case of **k**, by comparisons with other Eskimo languages, as the list shows. Also, it should be pointed out that GCY does have some words which start with **k** or **n** followed by **e** and a nasal, for example **keneq** ‘fire’ and **nenge-** ‘to stretch’.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

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

* Inupiaq II represents geminated voiced l.

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

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

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

<i>GCY (and NS)</i>	<i>HBC (and NUN)</i>	<i>English translation</i>
ciu	civu	front, bow
ciur-	civur-	to wring
kiarte-	kiyarte-	to look around
kii-	keyir-	alone, only

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

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

natquigte-	natquvigte-	to blow along ground (of snow)
nuak	nuvak	saliva
nuuk	nuvuk	point of land
qia-	qeya-	to cry
qiu-	qeyu-	to be bluish
uive-	uyive-	to turn around
yualu	ivalu	sinew
yuar-	ivar-	to search for
yuarun	ivarun	song

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

Nunivak Island: NUN

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

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

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

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

4) *ar-deletion:* The NUN pattern of **ar**-deletion is more like that of GCY than that of HBC and NS. The only way in which the NUN pattern differs from the GCY pattern is that in NUN, as in HBC, **ar** is deleted after Cr as well as after Vr. However, in NUN, when **ar** is deleted after Cr, the resulting consonant cluster is broken with an **e** between the first and second consonants, and the first consonant is geminated, while in HBC the **ar** is replaced by **e**, so that a consonant cluster does not arise. For example, given the underlying

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

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

form **atrarluni** ‘going down’, which is also the GCY surface form, NUN has **at’erluni** while HBC has **atreluni**.⁶⁹

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12) *Vowel assimilation*: NUN pronounces **ai** as if it were **aa** unless the **ai** is part of an ending. In some cases one can determine whether an apparent **aa** comes from **ai** without depending upon comparisons with other dialects, while in other cases this is not possible. Our policy in this dictionary is that if one can determine within the NUN dialect that an **aa** (even if compressed) comes from **ai**, then it is written **ai**;

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

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

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

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

otherwise, it is written **aa**. Thus the GCY base **tai-** ‘to come’ is listed as **taa-** for NUN, since one cannot tell from any occurring NUN form that the **aa** comes from **ai**; on the other hand, the NUN word that sounds like **cukaatut** ‘they are slow’ is written even for NUN as **cukaitut**, because one can tell by comparison of forms within NUN that the **aa** in this word comes from **ai**. This policy necessitates the special pronunciation rule for NUN: **ai** is pronounced **aa** except in an ending.⁷²

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

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

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

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

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

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

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Egegik: EG

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

On both lexical and phonological grounds the EG dialect is very much like the historical Aglurmiut dialect.⁷⁴ Thus, a number of EG words found only on old word lists for Aglurmiut, for example **aiviqaq** ‘crane’, **civitriq** ‘wolf’, **palurngaliaraq** ‘mink, marten’, and **aavaq** ‘ghost’, which are only EG (and not Sugpiaq). Some are on old Aglurmiut lists and have cognates in Sugpiaq, for example **aaquyaq** ‘river otter’ and **kuumaqiaq** ‘eagle’.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁷⁴ See *Yup’ik Dialect Atlas and Study* (Jacobson 1998), pp. xv–xvii., and also the article “Eskimo and Aleut Languages” by Anthony C. Woodbury in *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 3 (Sturtevant and Damas, eds. 1984) pp. 52–53. The only early textual evidence of Aglurmiut, *Sbornik Tserkovnykh Pesnopeniy i Molitvocloviy na Aglegmyutsko-Kuskokvimskom Narechiy* (Russian Orthodox Church, 1896) and *Three Liturgical Gospel Readings* (Orlov, 1897), clearly displays the diagnostic traits for EG. Thus in these texts one sees *cilliini* (Russian Orthodox Church 1896:45 & 2006:34) rather than *elliini* or *celliini*, as in GCY; *tarut* (Russian Orthodox Church 1896:55 & 2006:36) rather than *yuut*, as in GCY; *caulekcuarauluni* (Orlov 1897:3), rather than *yaqulecuarauluni*, as in GCY; and also “*kwangkuta*” (Russian Orthodox Church 1896:9 & 2006:8) and “*kwiinga*” Orlov 1897:4) rather than *wangkuta* and *wiinga* as in GCY.

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

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

nunaput). Evidently this EG pattern is borrowed from Sugpiaq.

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

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

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

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

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

PHONOLOGY AND ORTHOGRAPHY

General Description of the Yup'ik Writing System

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

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

⁷⁶ This occurs here and there in GCY as well.

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

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Yup'ik Alphabet Chart

Consonants

	<i>labial</i>	<i>apical</i>		<i>front velar</i>	<i>back velar</i>	<i>labialized front velar</i>	<i>labialized back velar</i>
<i>stops</i>	p	t	c	k	q	uk	uq
<i>voiced fricatives</i>	v	l	s/y	g	r	ug	ur
<i>voiceless fricatives</i>	vv	ll	ss	gg	rr	w*	urr
<i>voiced nasals</i>	m	n		ng			
<i>voiceless nasals</i>	mn	ñ		ng			

Vowels

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

* In the Hooper Bay–Chevak dialect, the Norton Sound dialect and for the villages Tununak and Newtok the voiced labialized front velar fricative, [y^w], is used where [x^w] is used elsewhere, and for those dialects (and villages) **w** represents this sound (and so for these dialects **ug** and **w** sound the same, though occurring in different positions in a word). Note that in the Nunivak dialects and Egegik dialect the labialized front velar stop [k^w], occurs word initially where [x^w] or [y^w] occurs in other dialects, but most writers and transcribers will not “stretch” the use of the letter **w** to cover that, instead writing **kw** (see below); so also in the examples from those areas in this dictionary.

Stop Consonants

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

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

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

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Fricatives

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

- v v next to a consonant or the vowel e sounds like English v, for example **avga** ‘half of it’ and **avek** ‘half’; while v between vowels (other than e) generally sounds like English w, for example **calivik** ‘workshop’.⁷⁹
- vv This is the voiceless counterpart of v and therefore sounds like English f. A Yup’ik example is **kuuvviaq** ‘coffee’.
- l Yup’ik l sounds much like English l, but the tongue is held more fortisly so that there is more friction. A Yup’ik example is **ila** ‘part, relative’.
- ll This is the voiceless counterpart of l and is a Yup’ik sound that does not occur in English. It is made by holding the tongue in the position for l and allowing air to be blown out the sides between the tongue and the back teeth without allowing the vocal cords to vibrate. Examples are **allaneq** ‘stranger’ and **ulluvak** ‘cheek’. The phonetic symbol for this sound is [ɬ].
- y Yup’ik y sounds like English y. Examples are **yuk** ‘person’ and **ayii** ‘leave!’.
- s Yup’ik s has the voiced sound (English z) of the s in the English word ‘resemble’. A Yup’ik example is **casit** ‘what are you doing?’. Phonetically s is [z].⁸⁰
- ss This is the voiceless counterpart of Yup’ik s and y, so ss has the same sound in Yup’ik as it does in the English word ‘assemble’. A Yup’ik example is **assiituq** ‘it is bad’.
- g Yup’ik g is the voiced fricative counterpart of the Yup’ik stop k. It does not occur in English. Yup’ik examples are **igaa** ‘he swallowed it’ and **negaq** ‘snare’. Phonetically g is [ɣ].
- gg This is the voiceless counterpart of g, and it also does not occur in English. Examples are **maaggun** ‘this way’ and **keggaa** ‘it bit him’. Phonetically gg is [χ].
- r Yup’ik r is the voiced fricative counterpart of the Yup’ik stop q. It does not occur in English. Examples are **iruq** ‘leg’ and **arnaq** ‘woman’. The symbol r was chosen for this sound because of its use for this in older orthographies developed by missionaries who were familiar with European languages, such as French and German, and other Eskimo languages, in which r represents this sound. Phonetically r is [r].
- rr This is the voiceless counterpart of r, and it also does not occur in English. Examples are **airraq** ‘string story’ and **amarru** ‘carry it on your back!’. Phonetically rr is [X].
- ug This is a voiced fricative made with the tongue in the position for g but with the lips rounded.⁸¹ It occurs

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

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

⁸¹ A few words in certain dialects start with ug, and at the beginning of a word ug sounds like English w. Examples are

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

- mainly in certain demonstrative pronouns and words derived from them. Examples are **aúgna** ‘the one going’ and **taúgaam** ‘however’. Phonetically **úg** is [y^w].
- w For most of Central Yup’ik this is the voiceless counterpart of **úg**, that is, it is a voiceless labialized front velar that sounds like English *wh* in ‘which’ (for those English speakers for whom ‘which’ and ‘witch’ sound different).⁸² Examples are **wii**, **wiinga** ‘I, me’, and **wani** ‘right here’. Phonetically **w** is [x^w].
 - úr This is the labialized counterpart of **r** and occurs only in some words containing the postbase **-úrluq** ‘poor dear one’. Examples are **caúrluq** ‘poor dear thing’ and **mingquteúrluni** ‘his poor dear needle (compare **tuntuturluni** ‘eating caribou’). Phonetically **úr** is [r^w].
 - úrr This sound, the labialized counterpart of **rr**, is quite rare, occurring only in words such as **yaquúrrani** ‘on its wing’, also pronounced **yaquani** without **úrr**. Phonetically **úrr** is [X^w].

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

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

Nasals

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

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

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

úgasek ‘arctic hare’ and **úgasqituq** ‘he slipped’. Note that some people feel uncomfortable with this spelling and prefer to write **uayaratuli** for **úgayaratuli** ‘plunderer’, though the first spelling would make the rhythmic length pattern (see below) incorrect. When it occurs immediately before or after a stop consonant, **úg** is voiceless, for example **aúgkut** ‘the ones leaving’, which could also be spelled **awkut**.

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

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Vowels

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

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

Automatic Devoicing

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

- 1) An **s** at the beginning of a word and any fricative at the end of a word are voiceless, for example **sugtuuq** 'he is tall' and **qayacuar** 'little kayak'.⁸⁴
- 2) A fricative next to a stop or that follows a voiceless fricative is also voiceless. For example, the **l** is voiceless in **puqla** 'warmth', **elpet** 'you', and **neqerrluk** 'dried fish'.
- 3) A nasal that follows a stop or a voiceless fricative is voiceless; for example, the **ng** is voiceless in **angutnguuq** 'it is a man' and **allngik** 'patch on a boot sole'. However, a nasal that precedes a stop or a voiceless fricative is voiced; for example, the **ng** is voiced in **tengtaa** 'it blew it away' and **tenglluku** 'blowing it away'.

Marked Gemination

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

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

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

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Syllabification

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

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

Stress and Related Features of Pronunciation

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

Primary Stress (Inherent and Rhythmic Stress)

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

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

Stress Retraction

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

Loss of Stress in Final Syllables

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

Rhythmic Length

A prime vowel of a stressed open light syllable will be lengthened in pronunciation. This is called *rhythmic lengthening*. In the above example, **angyarpaliciqsugnarquq**, the **i** of the open stressed syllable **li** is rhythmically lengthened. The vowels in the syllables **ang** and **sug** are not lengthened because even

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

though these syllables are stressed and light, they are closed rather than open; thus, using the “Phonology and Orthography” section of this introduction to indicate rhythmic length, **áng/yár/pa/lí/ciq/súg/nar/quq**.

Automatic Gemination

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

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

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

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

Secondary Stress

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

Stress-Repelling Bases

The semantically empty bases **ca-** ‘what, something, to do something’, **pi-** ‘thing, to do’, and **ki-** ‘who’ do not have inherent stress even when they are in closed (initial) syllables. Thus in **pin/qíg/teng/náq/sug/nár/quq** ‘he is probably trying again’, the first syllable does not have inherent stress; instead, rhythmic stress starts on the second syllable (compare **mén/qig/téng/naq/súg/nar/quq** ‘he is probably drinking water again’). These stress-repelling bases *can* have retracted stress and secondary stress, and they will have inherent stress if they are part of lexicalized bases. An example of the latter situation is the Kuskokwim and Bristol Bay base **cange-** ‘to catch fish or game’, which is derived from **ca-** ‘what, something, to do something’ and **-nge-** ‘to acquire’, but which gets inherent stress, as in **cáng/yug/tuq** ‘he wants to catch fish or game’, in contrast with the non-lexicalized combination of **ca-** and **-nge-**, which does not get inherent stress, as in **cang/yúg/tuq** ‘he wants to acquire something’. The standard Yup’ik orthography does not have a mechanism for indicating that a closed initial syllable is unstressed. Thus, the standard orthography underdifferentiates in some cases with regard to these three bases. The almost obsolete base **ete-** ‘to be’ is also stress-repelling (see its listing in the Bases section).⁸⁵

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

The Apostrophe

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Hyphen

The hyphen serves four functions in Yup'ik.

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

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

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

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

Comparison of Modern and Older Orthographies

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

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

⁸⁷ See footnote 8 above.

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

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

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

PUBLISHED SOURCES OF QUOTED EXAMPLES

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

- AGA 1996 — *Agayuliayararput* (Fienup-Riordan ed. 1996) [elders from Yukon, Kuskokwin, Nelson Island, and Nunivak talk about dances and masks, and they tell traditional stories and person narratives; transcribed and translated by Marie Meade]
- ANG 1977 — *Angalgaam Qanemicicuaraak* (Afcan 1977a)
- BES n.d. — *Best Beginnings, Alaska's Early Childhood Investment* (State of Alaska)
- CAL 1981 — *Caliarkat Qaneryaramek Elicalriani* (Paukan 1981a)
- CAM 1983 — *Cama-i Book* (Vick 1983) [includes one traditional story in Yupik with translation by John Wassillie Sr. from the Kuskokwim]
- CAT 1950 — *Catholic Manual of Prayers in Innuit* (Lonneux 1950) [lower Yukon or Norton Sound (Kotlik) dialect; published in an old orthography, unpublished manuscript transliteration by Walkie Charles used here]
- CAU 1985 — *Cauyarnariuq* (Mather 1985) [elders from the Yup'ik entire area north of Bristol Bay talk about old time celebration and beliefs; no English translated]
- CET 1971 — *Cetugpak* (Blanchett 1971) [traditional story from the Kuskowkim, included in PRA 1995]
- CEV 1984 — *Cev'armiut Qulirait Qanemciit-lu* (Woodbury ed. 1984) [Chevak traditional stories and person narratives]
- CIK 1972 — *Cikemyaq* (Afcan 1972)
- CIU 1977 — *Ciutiim Qavangua* (Nicori 1977)
- CIU 2005 — *Ciuliamta Akluit* (Fienup-Riordan ed. 2005b) [elders from Yukon, Kuskokwim, Nelson Is., and Bristol Bay talk about museum objects and the cultural practices associated with them, also tell traditional stories; transcribed and translated by Marie Meade]

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

- CUN 2007 — *Cungauyaraam Qulirai* (Blue 2007) [Annie Blue of Bristol Bay and the Kuskokwim tells traditional stories; transcribed and translated by Eliza Orr, Ben Orr, and others]
- EGA 1973 — *Egacuayiit Kenurraita Tanqii* (Afcan 1973)
- ELD 1984 — *Elders' Conference* (Alexie and Morris eds. 1984) [with translation]
- ELL 1997 — *Ellangellemmi* (Orr, Orr, et al. 1997) [Nelson Is. elders tell traditional stories]
- ELN 1990 — *Elnguq* (Jacobson, A. 1990) [novel about Yup'ik life in the mid-1900s; written in Kuskokwim Yup'ik; translation published separately (2008)]
- ESK 1899 — *The Eskimo about Bering Strait* (Nelson 1899) [includes one traditional story from Norton Sound in Yup'ik in the author's own orthography; transliteration from unpublished manuscript by Irene Reed used here]
- GET n.d. — *Get the Most Out of Your Weatherized Home* (State of Alaska, Department of Community & Regional Affairs n.d.) [translation, in Kuskokwim dialect, of separately published English pamphlet]
- GRA 1901 — *Grammatical Fundamentals of the Innuit Language* (Barnum 1901) [has half a dozen traditional stories from Nelson Is. and north along the coast; all with notes, one with literal translation; published in author's own orthography; transliteration from unpublished manuscript by Martha Teeluk used here]
- GRA 1951 — *Graded Catechism in Innuit* (Lonneux 1951) [published in an old orthography of Yup'ik; transliterated as needed here by dictionary compiler]
- JOE 2008 — *Joe Paul's Yup'ik Songs and Stories* (Alaska Native Language Center 2008) [compact disc of original songs, translated hymns and traditional stories with pamphlet transcribed and translated by Anna Jacobson]
- KAI 1977 — *Kainiqellriit* (Samson 1977)
- KAP 1998 — *Kapuckaryaraq* (White 1998)
- KAV 1972 — *Kaviaren Kavirilra* (Teeluk 1972) [traditional story from the Yukon, included in PRA 1995]
- KIP 1998 — *Kipnirmiut Tiganrita Igmirtitlrit, Qipnermiut Tegganrita Egmirtellrit* (Fredson et al. 1998) [elders from Kipnuk (Canineq dialect) give personal accounts; various transcribers; no English translation]
- KUP 1977 — *Kupcaar Yugpak-llu* (Manutoli 1977a)
- KUU 1971 — *Kuul'tilakessaq Pingayun-llu Taqukaat* (Afcan 1971a) [Kuskokwim dialect]
- KUU 1977 — *Kuul'tilaksaq Pingayun-llu Taqukat* (Afcan 1977b) [Yukon dialect]
- LIT 1972 — *Liturgy and Hymns in the Yup'ik Eskimo Language* (Eskimo Language Workshop 1972) [transliteration of Moravian prayer book into the modern standard orthography by Joseph Albrite and Calvin Coolidge of YUA 1945 (see below) with a few substantive revisions]
- MAC 1977 — *Macaaskaarrluk Negair-llu* (Gauthier 1977)
- MAN 1977 — *Management of Change* (Alaska Native Foundation 1977) [translation by Anna Jacobson of English original]
- MAQ n.d. — *Maqaruaq, Tan'gerliq Usvituli-llu Iggiayuli* (Lupie n.d.)
- MAR1 2001 — *Martha Teeluk-aam Qulirat Avullri Erinairissuutekun Agnes Hootch-aamek* (Jacobson, A. 2001a) [traditional stories told by a Norton Sound (Kotlik) speaker; recorded in the 1960s; no English translation]
- MAR2 2001 — *Martha Teeluk-aam Qulirat Avullri Erinairissuutekun Ukunek Yugnek Evon Benedict, Charlie Hootch, Anna Lee, Matilda Oscar, Isaac Tuntusuk-llu* (Jacobson, A. 2001b) [traditional stories told by Norton Sound (Kotlik), Lower Yukon, and Kuskokwim speakers; recorded in the 1960s; no English translation]
- MIK 2006 — *Mikelnguut Yuarutait Yugcetun* (Alaska Native Language Center 2006) [compact disc of originally Euro-American children's songs with booklet of transcriptions and translations]

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

- NAA 1970 — *Naaqsugenarqelriit vol. 1; no. 3* (Eskimo Language Workshop 1970) [journal issue; earlier form of modern standard orthography with English translation]
- NAA 1971 — *Naaqsugenarqelriit vol. 1; no. 4* (Eskimo Language Workshop 1971) [journal issue; earlier form of modern standard orthography with English translation]
- NAT 2001 — *Native American Oral Traditions — Collaboration and Interpretation* (Mather and Morrow 2001) [traditional story from Kuskokwim with English translation]
- NEK 1981 — *Nek'a* (Paukan 1981b) [Lake Iliamna children's booklet]
- NEL 1978 — *Nelget Cali-llu Ekem Arenqialluggugyailkutiitnek* (State of Alaska, Division of Insurance, Department of Commerce, and Economic Development 1978) [translation by Anna Jacobson of separately published English pamphlet]
- NUK 1977 — *Nukalpiaq Ayatuli* (Ivon 1977)
- ORT 2006 — *Orthodox Choir's Handbook* (Nicolai, Martin 2006) [Yup'ik, English, and transliterated church Slavonic]
- PAI 2008 — *Paitarkiutenga* (Andrew 2008) [elder Frank Andrew (Canineq dialect) talks about kayak building and other aspects of hunting and trapping; transcribed, translated, and edited by Alice Rearden, Marie Meade, and Ann Fienup-Riordan]
- PEK 1977 — *Peksut Piyagaat* (Afcan 1977c)
- PRA 1995 — *Practical Grammar of the Central Alaskan Yup'ik Eskimo Language* (Jacobson, S. 1995) [contains a number of model conversations and other Yup'ik readings written by Anna Jacobson, and several traditional stories and children's stories by others; the readings and stories are without English translations; for quotations from pages 396, 460, 461, and 462 one should see the second, corrected printing dated 1997 or beyond and indicated here as PRA 1995*]
- PUP 1977 — *Pupitukaar* (Manutoli 1977)
- QAI 1984 — *Qaillun Issaluum Saskungellra* (John 1984) [story by Evon John from Bristol Bay; includes English translation]
- QAN 1995 — *Qanemcikarluni Tekitnarqelartuq* (Orr and Orr 1995) [Nelson Is. elders tell traditional stories, with translation]
- QAN 2009 — *Qanruyutet Iinruugut* (Rearden and Jacobson, A. 2009) [elders talk about Yup'ik child-rearing precepts, traditional absence practices, etc.; Yup'ik with English translations]
- QAS 1977 — *Qasrulek, Qasrulek* (Tunuchuk 1997)
- QES 1973 — *Qessanquq Avelngaq* (Mather 1973)
- QUA n.d. — *Quarruuk* (Berlin and Alexie n.d.)
- QUL 2003 — *Qulirat Qanemcit-llu Kinguvarcimalriit* (Fienup-Riordan ed. 2003) [elder Paul John from Nelson Is. talks about various aspects of Yup'ik culture, directing his talk toward young adults; transcribed and translated by Sophie Shield]
- SBO 1896 — *Sbornik Tserkovnykh Pesnopeniy i Molitvocloviy na Aglegmyutsko-Kuskokvimskom Narechiy* (n.a. 1896) [Russian Orthodox prayer book written in Aglurmiut-Kuskokwim dialect by Netsvetov, Bel'kov, and Orlov; in Cyrillic orthography for Yup'ik; transliteration here as needed by dictionary compiler]
- SOC 1946 — *Social Culture of the Nuvivak Eskimo* (Lantis 1946) [includes four traditional stories written in an imprecise orthography; transliterated into the modern orthography by Lars Kristofferson 1982]
- TAP 2004 — *Taprarmiuni Kassiyulriit* (Bogeyaktuk and Steve 2004) [discussion of Stebbins dance festival for Anatole Bogeyaktuk and Charlie Steve (mixed lower Yukon and Nelson Is. dialect), Stebbins elders; transcribed, translated, and edited by Sophie Shield, Marie Meade, and Ann Fienup-Riordan]
- TAQ 1977 — *Taqukaq Qanganaq-llu* (Breiby 1977) [Bristol Bay children's booklet]
- TUK 1974 — *Tukutukuarall'er* (Joe 1974)

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

UQU 1971 — *Uqumyak* (Afcan 1971c)

UUT 1974 — *Uuteka'aq Mecaq'amek At'lek* (Blanchett 1974) [Yukon dialect version by Pascal Afcan]

WHE 2000 — *Where the Echo Began* (Fienup-Riordan ed. 2000) [includes one traditional Nunivak story by Robert Kolerak transcribed and translated by Marie Meade]

WOR 2007 — *Words of the Real People* (Fienup-Riordan and Kaplan eds. 2007) [includes several traditional stories with translation from Nunivak Is. and translated and edited by Howard Amos and Robert Drozda]

YUA 1945 — *Yuarutit* (Moravian Church 1945) [Moravian prayer book, a revised and expanded version of the 1928 book; in an old orthography by Ferdinand Drebert (and others); transliterated with some changes in wording as LIT 1972]

YUP 1996 — *Yup'ik Phrase and Conversation Lessons* (Jacobson, A. 1996) [booklet contains model Yup'ik phrases and conversations with translations; includes compact disc of the Yup'ik only]

YUP 2005 — *Yupiit Qanruyutait / Yup'ik Words of Wisdom* (Fienup-Riordan ed. 2005a) [panel discussion by Yup'ik elders from Nelson Is., Canineq, and Kuskokwim about Yup'ik traditions and rules of interpersonal behavior; transcribed and translated by Alice Rearden and Marie Meade]

YUU 1995 — *Yuut Qanemciit* (Tennant and Bitar eds. 1995 [1981]) [traditional Yup'ik stories, personal narratives, and short topics, by various elders from Kuskokwim, Yukon, Nelson Is., and Canineq; various transcribers and translators; page references here are to the more readily available 1995 edition]

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

UNP1 — *Anuurluqellriik* [Norton Sound (Kotlik) traditional story (about a boy who, having magically eaten too much, couldn't fit through the door but could fit through the eye of his grandmother's needle) told by Martha Teeluk]

UNP2 — *Mequpayagaq* [upper Kuskokwim story (about an older unmarried woman who married a stranger and regretted it; the storyteller's dog frames the story) told by Charles Fogy of Sleetmiut]

UNP3 — *Akerta Iraluq-llu* [Norton Sound (Kotlik) traditional widespread Eskimo story (about the origin of the sun and the moon) told by Martha Teeluk]

From Websites

WEB1 — Chevak website [traditional story by Joe Friday, transcribed by Rebecca Kelly; no translation]

WEB2 — Mekoryuk website [traditional Nunivak story by several elders; translation included]

Bible translations

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

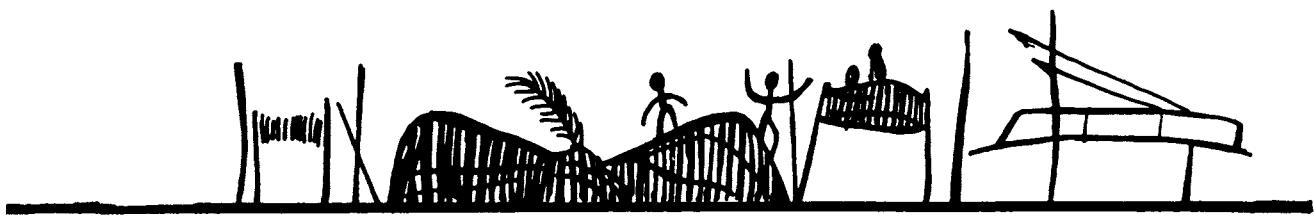
Jonah — (American Bible Society 2007) [abbreviated as JONA.; see *Pentateuch-at . . .* below for translation and publication information]

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

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

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

BASES



A

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

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

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

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

aaggaqtaaq decorated ceremonial glove # BB; = aiggaqtaaq; < aaggaq-qetaaq

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

aaggsak, aaggsaq starfish; decorated ceremonial glove # < PE aðyaruðar (under PE aðya(r))

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

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

Aaguq area upriver of Brown's Slough in Bethel # **aakaq** mother # NSU; *from Inupiaq aaka, but note PE a(a)kar*

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

aalalaq flounder (*species?*) # EG

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

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

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

aaliqiliaq ring finger # K, CAN, NI

aalruigte- to argue # aalruigtut 'they are arguing'

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

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

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

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

aamarluun, aamarrsuun baby bottle # < aamarluun, aamar-ssuun

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

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

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

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

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

aanaspuk lever; peavy # *perhaps from English ‘handspike’*; = *anaspuk*

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

aangaaq quicksand # HBC

aangaayuk spirit of the dead #

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

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

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

aangruyak weapon to kill a sea mammal hit by a harpoon; sea mammal dispatching implement # **aangulugtuute-** to manhandle; to shake violently physically # *aangulugtuutaa* ‘he is manhandling him’

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

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

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

aanirta godmother # *aanirtii* ‘his godmother’; < *aanir-ta*¹

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

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

aapaquyuk placenta; afterbirth # NUN; < *aapaq-kuyuk*

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

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

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

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

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

aaqucunguaq doll # < ?-uaq

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

aar¹ wary # emotional root; > aaqe-, aarcirtur-, aarite-, aarnaite-, aarnarqe-, aarallr(aq), aarun, aaryug-, aartar-

aar² to say "ah"; to open one's mouth and emit sound # aartuq 'he is saying "ah"'; aaraa 'he is saying "ah" to her' / < PE að(ð)a(a); > aara-, aarcillag-, aarpag-, aayuli

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

aarallr(aq*) scarecrow-like device designed to scare children (away from undesirable behavior or dangerous situations) # < aar¹-aq²-ll(rqa)

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

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

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

aarcirtuun warning # Atanrem-llu Cain-aq nallunailkuciraa *aarcirtuutngusqelluku*

tuqucugtainun. 'The Lord put a mark on Cain letting it be a *warning* to those who might want to kill him.' (AYAG. 4:15); < aarcirtur-n

aariga'ar- to be good; to be nice # aariga'artuq 'it is good' / the r in this word sounds like English r or like English s in measure; NSU; from Inupiaq aarigaa (aažiyaa)

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

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

aarnarqe- to be dangerous; to be such as to make one wary # aarnarquq 'it makes one wary' / Marayat et'ulriami mermi aarnaqenruut. . . . *Aarnarqelriit* amlertut imarpigmi. Cali-llu nunami. . . . Ingrit cali *aarnarqutait* amlertut, . . . 'Sandbars are more *dangerous* in deep water. . . . There are many *hazards* in the ocean, also on land. . . . Also the mountains' *dangers* are many, . . .' (YUU 1995:69); < aar-narqe-

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

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

arraaliq, arraangiiq, arraangir(aq*), arraangiq, arrangyaraq (HBC form) long-tailed duck (oldsquaw duck) (*Clangula hyemalis*) # Tuamte-ll' uksumi atkugkiurnauraitkut yaqulegneq, *arraanginek*, allanek-llu cali piciatun. 'And in the winter they would prepare parkas for us out of (the feathered skin of) birds, *oldsquaw ducks*, and others of all sorts.' (KIP 1998:137); < PE a(a)-a(a)ñlir; imitative

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

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

aarun warning # < aar¹-n

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

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

aassaqe- to have a secret; to be secretive # aassaquq 'he is keeping something a secret', 'he is being secretive about something'; aassaaqaa 'he is being secretive about it' / aassaqtuaa 'he kept something secret from him'; *Aassaqusngaitamteggen* akiutairuyucimteñek. . . . 'We won't hide from you the fact that we have no more money. . . .' (AYAG. 47:18); Maa-i tua-i waten *aassaqluki-llu* taqelteng qemagqurluki makucimun. 'They would keep those they'd completed (new garments for a son's new wife) hidden, packed away (in bags) like these.' (CIU 2005:148); < PY atsaqə- or atyaqə-; aassaqueq, aassaqun

aassaqun secret # aassaqutekaa 'he is keeping it a secret' / < aassaque-n

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

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

aata father # aatii 'his father'; aatakellriik 'father and child'; Melqumek tangrrami teguluku *aatami* kegginaa qungvagciararaa, aanami inerqungraani tupagtarkauniluku . . . 'When she saw a feather

she took it and tickled her *father's* face, even though her mother told her not to saying that she might wake him up . . .' (ELN 1990:6); = ata; < PE ata¹

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

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

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

aatar- gaping open; open mouthed # postural root; > aatar-, aatangqa-; NUN; < PE ayittar-; = aitar-

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

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

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

aatevtaaq clam (*species ?*) # NUN; = taavtaaq

aatunaq sourdock (*Rumex arcticus*) # HBC

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

aavagun wedge # NUN; = aivagun

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

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

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

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

aavcaaq dart # and **aavcaar-** to play darts # . . .

tua-llu tuani qasgimi kalukalriani, malruk tan'gaurluuk *aavcaalinilriik*. Piinanermegni taum aipaan *aavcaaq* egtellrani aipaan iinganun tut'elliniuq, iiinga qagerrluku . . . at that festivity in the men's communal house two boys were

playing darts. ‘While they were doing that, when one threw the *dart* it struck the other’s eye popping out the eye.’ (YUU 1995:8); < PY aavcaaq

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

aavlaar- to tickle # BB

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

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

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

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

aayalngunaq dizziness # HBC; < aayalngu-naq¹

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

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

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

acaarrluk aged mixture of greens and berries # NSU; < ac’aq?-rirluk

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

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

acakikika, acakikik, acak² I told you so! #

exclamatory particle used to express delight when someone else is proved to be wrong; cf. postbase -kika

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

acalurnaq skin container # < acaluq-naq² **acaluruaq** snowshoe with upturned front end # < acaluruaq

ac’aq berry; fruit # NSU; = atsaq; > acaarrluk

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

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

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

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

aci area below; area under (*positional base used only with a possessed ending*); mattress; bed; wild potato *Hedysarum sp.* (*additional LI meaning*) # estuulum acia ‘the area under the table’; estuulum aciani

'in the area under the table'; estuulum acianun 'to or into the area under the table'; estuulum aciantuq 'it is under the table'; Ak'a tamaani yuut kassuuucuitellruut. Yun'erraq piyugngariaqami yuut *aciatgun* nasaurlurmek nulirkaminek yualartuq assilriamek. 'Long ago people never had wedding ceremonies. When a young man became of age he'd look for a girl to marry *under* the people's vision] (that is, without their being aware of it).' (YUU 1995:34); AKERTEM ACIARMIU 'African-American, black person, Negro' (*literally: 'one who dwells beneath the sun'; this is grammatically anomalous construction*); cf. deep root at-; < PY-S aci¹; > aciir-, acilqaq, acilquq, acipluk, aciqaq, acisqaq, acirneq, acitmurte-, acivagte-, acivaqanir-

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

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

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

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

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

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

acik'aq¹ wading boot # LI; < aci-?

acik'aq² younger sibling # NSU

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

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

acilquq plant root; tree stump # Tua-ilu nagteúrlurluni-am *acilqullermun* paallageúrlurluni. 'And then — poor thing — she tripped on an exposed root and — poor thing — fell face forward.' (ELN 1990:54); < aci-quq; > acilquirissuun

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

acipluk plant root # NS; < aci-lluk

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

acitmurte- come or go downward # tengssuun acitmurtuq mitnaluni 'the airplane is coming'

- down in order to land'; < aci-tmurte¹-
- aciurta** person who goes into houses and calls out a man's name during the "Nakaciuryaraq", the 'Bladder Feast' #; < ateq-liur-ta
- aciute-** to give as a name # aciutuq 'it is given as a name'; aciutaa 'they give it as a name' / Anvailgan yuut iliit yuunrillrukan taumun *aciutelaraat*. 'If one of the people has died before he is born, they give (it — that name) to him.' (YUU 1995:29); < acir-te⁵-
- acivagte-** to be sound asleep # acivagtuq 'he is sound asleep' / < aci-vak (?)
- acivaqanir-** to lower; to swear; to curse; to utter profanity # acivaqanirtuq 'he is lowering himself; he is swearing'; acivaqaniraa 'he is lowering it' / acivaqaniutaa 'he is swearing at him'; mulut'uullerminiu ayautni acivaqanillruuq 'when he hammered his thumb he swore'; acivaqanirluni tangvallinia un'a palayaq 'he moved further down to watch the boat down there'; Aipaan atam tangvakarluku acivaqanillinlria. Elliin-llu qail' qanruciinaku taum. Quyaksukluni quuyuarluni nayangalliniluni. Imkuk-llu, acivaqaniucia-ll' nalluluku. 'After glancing at him, the second (white) person cursed. He (the Yup'ik) didn't even know what that one had said. Thinking that they were pleased with him, he nodded his head and smiled. He didn't even know that that one was swearing.' (QUL 2003:584); < aci-vaqanir-
- ackiik** eyeglasses # *this is a dual; the base is ackiir-, as in ackiirpiik 'big pair of glasses', and ackiirtangqertuq 'there are glasses there'; ackiigka tukniuk 'my glasses are strong'; from Russian очки (ochki)-dual; > ackiilek*
- ackiilek** spectacled eider (*Somateria fischeri*) # *an apparent calque on the English; < ackiik-lek*
- acliq*** thing underneath; saucer; cellar # Y; = atliq; < ?-li¹; cf. aci-, deep root at-
- acsaq** berry; fruit # *alternate spelling of atsaq (q.v.)*
- ac'upeeglugaq** woman's high skin boot # NUN(A)
- acuniaqengaq** child of a woman by a man to whom she is not married # < acuniar-kengaqq
- acuniar-** to rape; to have illicit sex with an unwilling or reluctant woman # acuniaraa 'he had sex with her against her will' / cf. qacuniar-; < PE acu-; < ?-niar-; > acuniaqengaqq
- acuraq** aunt by marriage; wife of one's paternal or

- maternal uncle # < PE acurar
- ac'urun** corner of house # < ?-n
- acu'u** yeah?; right! # *exclamatory particle; HBC; < PE acu*
- aga-** to hang; to be suspended # agauq 'it is hanging' / cf. agaq, agar-; > agagliiyaq, agalrussaq, agaruyak
- agaan(i)** across there # *extended demonstrative adverb; see agna, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; not the form used in NUN, NSU, some Y and some UK (see iini); agaavet 'to across there'; agaaken or agken 'from across there' < dem. PE ay-*
- agagliiyaq** main horizontal elevated log of fish rack # . . . wangkuta-wa agagliyanek pilaqeput quer'at imkut iniviit. Muriik makuk akiqliqlutek agagliiyauq. ' . . . we call the two elevated logs (set on posts) across which long pieces of wood are placed to create a drying rack, "agagliiyaq". (CIU 2005:190); < aga-?
- agalkaq** wanderer # cf. agamyak
- agalrussaq** red currant (*Ribes triste*) # < aga-?
- agamyak** person who is unsettled or restless # and **agamya-** to be unsettled or restless because of loneliness; to want to go somewhere else # agamyauq 'he is restless' / Mamterillernun agamyaunga 'I am restless wanting to go to Bethel'; Tua-i anluni aneqtara'arluni caavtaarluku ciuneni; unuakuullinluni-gguq tua-i agamyanaluni-gguq akerta imumek puqlanga'arrluni. 'He went out by feeling his way; it was morning and the sun with its warmth made one wish they could (go out on the land to hunt — in this context).' (CIU 2005:282); cf. agalkaq
- ag'anga-** to be arrogant # ag'angauq 'he is arrogant' /
- agangruyak** kind of berry (*species ?*) # < aga-ruyak
- agaq** earring with hook-shaped piece to insert in pierced ear # NUN; cf. aga-
- agaqar-** to get snagged; to be caught # NUN(A); < aga-qar-
- agar-** hanging # *postural root; < aga-?- (concerning the derivation of agar- from aga- compare calla- / collar-); > agangqa-, agaqar-, agarte-, agaussaaq, agautaq; < PE ay(y)a(R)-*
- agarcete-** to be listless; be apathetic # agarcetuq 'he is listless' / Y; < ?-cete²-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ag'ayaq oval wooden bowl #

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

agayu traditional mask # Tamakut agayulili(i)t murilkervarluki nalluyugnaunaki. Ciumeg keputerraarluki piyunarikata-llu mellgarameg, teguyaralegmeg cavigluki elagluku mar'a uum enkaa. ‘I observed the old ones carefully when they made *masks*. First they began cutting with

an adze, and when it was ready, cut with a carver’s hook with a handle, hollowing it out for a place for this [the speaker’s face].’ (AGA 1996:98); NUN; cf. agayu-

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

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

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

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

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

agayuma- to be devout; to be a Christian # agayumauq ‘he is devout’, ‘he is a Christian’ / Aling, agayumapiallinivakar ciuliamteñi! ‘Oh my; our ancestors were very *devout!*’ (YUP 2005:46); < agayu-ma

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

- agayumalria** Christian # < agayuma-lria
- agayumanrilnguq** * heathen; gentile # < agayuma-nrite-nguq
- agayun¹** medallion worn as a pendant # HBC; < agayu-n
- Agayun²** God # Ayagniqarraami *Agayutem* ellarpak nuna-llu piliaqellruak. ‘In the beginning God created heaven and earth.’ (AYAG. 1:1); Agayutem Irniakestii ‘Mother of God’ (*Russian Orthodox and sometimes Roman Catholic usage*); AGAYUTEM AKQTII NUTARAQ ‘the New Testament’; < agayu-n; > agayut’liaq, agayutnguaq
- Agayuneq** Sunday; week; a week’s time # Agayunermi caliyuitut ‘they don’t work on Sunday’; Agayunruuq ‘it is Sunday’; AGAYUNREM AKULII ‘weekday’ (NUN(A) usage); < agayu-neq¹; > Agayunerpak, agayunerte-
- Agayunerpak** Christmas # < agayuneq-rpak; NUN(A)
- agayunerte-** for a week’s time to pass # agayunertuq ‘a week passed’ / Agayunerrluni pingayunek uitallruuq ‘he stayed for three weeks’; Taum naulluullran kinguani agayunerteqerluku ellii tupagtut Qalemaq yuarluku, tangerrsugngatqapiggluku. ‘After her illness, right *after a week*, she woke up missing Qalemaq, wanting to see her very much.’ (ELN 1990:81); Tua-i *agayunerailgan* taukunek ilaluni yum’inek iqvaryangluni tunumigluku Irr’aq. ‘Before *a week had passed*, going with her children, she went to pick berries with Irr’aq on her back.’ (ELN 1990:55); < agayuneq-te¹
- agayuqulnguaraq** hole in the leading upright section at end of keel of boat # NUN(A)
- agayussuun** hymn; hymnal; religious object # AGAYUSSUUTET YUARUTET ‘hymnal’; < agayu-cuun
- agayutaq** wooden stopper for seal poke # NUN(A)
- agayut’liaq** idol # < Agayun²-liaq
- agayutnguaq** idol # . . . kuluvagualillruut suulutaamek, agayuluteng-llu taumun agayutnguamun . . . ‘. . . they made a golden calf, and they worshipped that *idol* . . .’ (PSALM 106:19); < Agayun²-uaq
- agayuuq** cormorant (*Phalacrocorax* sp.) # agayuliinraat ‘cormorant feathers (as used for arrow fletching on arrow)’; Tauna tuani agayuuq kuimarluni, angllurluni-gguq iqalluamek keggmiarluni pugnaurtuq. ‘That *cormorant* there

- was swimming and he dove and would come to the surface with a arctic cod in its mouth.’ (MAR1 2001:3); = agasuuj; > agayiinraq; *from Aleut aayayuuX*
- agayuvik** church; place of worship; the Church # Qipnermi Yup’igtun qaneryaraq aturpallularaat agayuvigmi, qanercetaarvigm, kipusvigni, amlleret-llu nem’eggni. ‘In Kipnuk they use the Yup’ik language in the *church*, in the court, in the stores, and in many of their homes.’ (KIP 1998:ix); Caugat arcaqelriit *Agayuvium* alerquutai? ‘What are the important commandments of the *Church*?’ (GRA 1951:262); = angayuvik; < agayu-vik
- agayuyar-** to go to church # agayuyartuq ‘he went to church’ / < agayu-yar-
- Agayuyaraq** celebration held in late February or early March with masked dancing to request abundance in the coming season # < agayu-yaraq
- agcilar-** to inlay a design on (it) # Tua-i-llu cali maa-i tua-i elatmun cali *agciliomalutek*. ‘It is also *inlaid* with lines going outward.’ (CIU 2005:100); < agciq-lir-
- agciq** inlaid design # . . . qulmun acitmun-llu *agcingqellinilutek* maa-i avatekek. ‘. . . upwards and downwards it has *inlaid designs* around it.’ (CIU 2005:102)
- agciraraun** inlaid design # Taūgaam ukut qaralit ellanguacuaraat *agcirarautait* tua-i yuut amlleret aturait. ‘But lots of people used the *inlaid designs* of circles-and-dots.’ (CIU 2005:100); < agciq-ar(ar)-n
- agcirte-** to inlay a design on (it) # agcirtaa ‘he is inlaying a design on it’ / agciriut ‘he is *inlaying a design*’; Uruk waniwa iqmiutaak ellanguacuarnek *agcircimalutek* avatekek. ‘This tobacco box is *inlaid* with little circle-and dot designs on its sides.’ (CIU 2005:100); < agciq-?-n
- agciun** paddle # Piinanermeggn tukuan qayarkitliniluku *agciutmek-llu* ayaulluki-llu kuicuarmun yaaqvaarni. ‘Eventually his host gave him a kayak and a *paddle* and took them to a small creek some distance away.’ (YUU 1993:103); < age-?-n
- age-** to go from one place to another without crossing something extended (river, road, etc.) in between; for snow to cover it # ag’uq ‘he went over’; agaa ‘it (the snow) covered it’ or (*uncommon*) ‘he went over it’ (land area, etc.) / agutaa ‘he took it over (to it or them)’; agutuq

'he took something over'; ag'uq nem'inek maurlumi eniinun 'he went over from his house to his grandmother's house'; Kitak, qasgimun *agluten* alerquagilrianek niicugniuryartua.
 'Okay now, go over to the kashim and listen to instructions (about life).' (YUU 1995:45); "Kitak tuaken qantaq imirluku qasgimun *agulluku* yuraryartua." . . . Tua-i-am maliggluku maurlumi pisqellra yuraryartulliniluni akutamek *agulluni*.
 "'Go ahead, fill the bowl from there, take it over to the qasgiq, and go dance.'" . . . So following her grandmother's instructions she went to dance *taking over* some Eskimo ice cream.' (YUU 1995:11); Uliiret tua-ll' makut natquigtaqan-llu *agevkarluteng* qavatuut. 'White foxes sleep letting themselves be *covered* by the snow drifting over the ground.' (PAI 2008:232); cf. agiirte-, ag'ir-; < PE aya-; > aggsuun, ag'inertu-, agkenge-, agneq, anguar-, agqercetaar(aq*), agqertayuli, agqur-, ag'ssuun, agtar-, agviaq, agun, aguun, aguutaq

agelleq white person; Caucasian # NUN(A)

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

agenkar- to graze; to slightly touch # of a bullet, arrow, rock skipped on water, etc.; # agenkaraa 'it grazed him or it' / agenkautuuq 'it grazed something'; cf. age-

Ageskurpak Venus; the Morning Star #

Unuaquani-gguq anluteng piut erenret quliitni agyarpagtanga'artellinilria Ageskurpagmek. Cunawa-gguq tua-i ika-i ikavet yuut tangvaurqiitnun upallinilria erenret quliitnun. Maurlurluan qanruciatun, yuut tamarmeng unuakumi-llu anelriit takuyarqameng tangerrlainarluku. 'The next day they went out and above where dawn first came they saw a large new star, the *Morning Star*. It turned out, so they say, that she had moved to across there where people always look above where dawn

first came. As her grandmother had said, all people when they go out in the morning, when they turn and look back, will certainly see her.' (CIU 2005:334); < agyaq?-rpak

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

aggigte- to dance Eskimo-style vigorously and enthusiastically # aggigtuq 'he is dancing vigorously'; HBC; cf. assigte-

aggiyaq axe handle #

aggsak light glove # aggsiinka 'my light gloves'; K; cf. aigsaaq and ainggaq

agsuun fishing spear # = ag'ssuun; < ?-cuun

agiirte- to come or approach from the distance

agiirtuq 'he is approaching' / ikamraq agiirtuq kuigem paingan tungiinek 'the sled is approaching from the direction of the mouth of the river'; Uterqurainanermegni mat'umek keglunrungalngurmek pairkengyarturlutek tumyaratgun *agiirtellriamek*. 'While they were returning home they encountered something that looked like a wolf *approaching* on the trail.' (ELN 1990:89); < PE ayyir- (under PE aya-)

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

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

Agissaq Pilot Point # on the Alaska Peninsula

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

agken from across there # look under agaa(ni)

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

aglenraraq*, **aglenrar(aq*)**, **aglenralria** girl who has recently menstruated for the first time # *she is traditionally subject to various restrictions and also said to have certain powers*; . . . aūgnal-llu arnangiaraūrluq qanlallrulria, "Tua-i tang maa-i makut-llu *aglenraraat* eyaqullunriameng ella-llu una assiruskit. Atataarqu tua-llu assiirutarkaulria ella yugtuumarmi." . . . this older woman used to say, "Since these *pubescent girls* don't observe traditional abstinence practices any more they have caused our world and the people in it to be contaminated and

polluted.”” (CIU 2005:258); = aglenrraq; < agleq-neraq-?, < agler-neraq-a-lria

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

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

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

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

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

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

agluma- to desire; to covet # aglumauq ‘he covets something’; aglumaa ‘he covets it’ / Ilini-llu neqmek *aglumalua* wangnek tegullua piyaqaqama atama ullaglua unatemnek tegularaa neqa, qanerluni, “Ciin atam qimugtetun pilarcit, elpenek tegulluten,

qanerpeknak? Aanangqertuten. Aanan apqaarluku ner’arkauguten . . .’ ‘Sometimes if I helped myself to food because I *wanted it* my father would come over to me and take the food from my hand saying, “Why do you act like a dog, taking it yourself without asking permission? You have a mother. You are to eat only after you ask your mother . . .’’ (YUU 1995:56); *Aglumayaqunak* nunalgutvet nulirranek. ‘Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor’s wife.’ (ALER. 5:21); > aglumaneq

aglumaneq covetousness; greed # < agluma-neq²

agluq ridgepole; center beam of a structure #

Maaten itertuq tulukaruk, ena man'a, atauciq-wa *agluq*, naparqerri ilait curuqluki. ‘The raven went in and he observed it was a house and there was a *center beam* arched over, and mats.’ (MAR2 2001:25); < PE aylur-; > aglukaq, agluquq, aglumiut, aglurte-, agluryak, agluryaq

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

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

Aglumiut historic group of Bristol Bay and/or Alaska Peninsula people; the “Aglegmuite” of 19th-century writers # *apparently the same as the present day (or recent past) speakers of the Egegik (“EG” in this dictionary) dialect*; < agluq-miu-plural

aglurte- to be bent; to arc up # Cali

aglurtengyugluteng qayat waten tamakunek lumarranek amilget, assirpek’nateng, assissiyaagpeknateng. ‘Also those canvas covered kayaks tended to become *bent upward*, which isn’t good, not good at all.’ (PAI 2008:316); < agluq-?

- agluruyak** weasel (or ermine) (*Mustela* sp.) #
agluruyiim tumainek tangellryukluni piuq 'he thinks he saw weasel tracks'; *reported from various places*; < agluq-ruyak
- agluryaq** rainbow # agluryirtuq 'there is a rainbow'; . . . qemirraam nallekngalkiini tuarpiaq-gguq tang *agluryarpall'er* pagna. ' . . . matching the row of hills it was like an immense *rainbow* up there.' (KIP 1998:239); Amirlungevkarraqamku ella *agluryaq-lu* alaitaqan, umyuaqtkelarciaqqa akqutkellemnun elpenun, unzungssinun-lu tamaitnun, ulerpagkun piunrinqiggngaunaki. 'When I cause the sky to be cloudy and when a *rainbow* appears, I will recall my promise to you not to destroy all living things in a flood again.' (AYAG. 9:14-15); < agluq-yaq; > agluryarraq; < PY ayluryaq (*under PE aylur*)
- agluryarraq*** bow saw # < agluryaq-rraq
- agna** the one across there # ag'um 'of the one across there'; agkut 'those across there'; *extended demonstrative pronoun; see agaa(ni) or ii(ni), the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives*; < PE dem. ay-
- agneq** a mile's distance; a small snowbank; a single stanza of a song; the chorus of repeated non-words in a song # < age-neq¹; > agniur-
- agnguar-** to dance non-Native style # *literally: 'pretend to go over'*; agnguartuq 'he is dancing' / agnguarutaa 'he is dancing with her'; agnguarutuk 'they₂ are dancing with each other'; agnguallgutii 'his or her dancing partner'; . . . Maqinermi-lu yuraraqluteng *agnguanritaqameng*. ' . . . and on Saturday they had Eskimo dances when they didn't have a *disco*.' (YUP 1996:54); < age-uaq
- agniur-** to direct dance motions in an Eskimo dance by moving one's body to the words and rhythm # < agneq-liur-; > agniurta
- agniurta** dance director in Eskimo dance # < agniurta¹
- agqe-**¹ to stretch the skin over the frame of a kayak # Waten amiit ac'etaqatki cipegtaartet *agqesternek* pitullruit. Tua-i imna amia cipegtaarluku kinguqliqluteng waten yuut, wagg'uq *agqelluku*, ngelqayagucet'engnaqtuat nurusngarrlulaata yaavet at'ellerkamegnun, iquanun waten tutellriamun, kagaluanun. Taumun-am tua-i cipegtaaresqelluku pilliniuq, "Aggenariuq, agqessulriit agqelluteng!" 'When they put the

skin on (the kayak), they called the ones pulling on (the skin) the *skin-stretchers*. People would line up on each side and *stretch the skin*, pulling it on it so that it would fit there, because the skin didn't quite reach to the stern. Wanting them pull it to there, he'd say, "It is time to *stretch the skin*. You who want to *stretch it, stretch away*." (QUL 2003:616); > agqun

agqe-² to remove the contents of a seal intestine # NUN

agqercetaar(aq*) gnat; snow fence # *so called because of a gnat's flitting motion and because of the intermittent drifting of snow*; < age-qar-cetaaq-?

agqertayuli water-strider insect # < age-qar?-yuli

agqetaaq sling for hunting # HBC

agqun one of the two stakes or posts used to hold kayak frame in place while stretching the skin onto it # agqutek 'the two stakes'; < agqe-n

agqur- to move with one's possessions from one house to another; to change one's residence # agqurtuq 'he is moving' / kinguqliqa agqullruuq aanamegnun 'my younger sister moved over to our mother's (house)'; < age-qur-

agsaq star # NS; = agyaq; < PY ayyaq; < ?-yaq

ag'ssuun fishing spear # = aggsuun; < age-cuun

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

agtar- to spurt or gush out of container in an arc

agtartuq 'it is gushing out liquid in an arc'; agtaraa 'it is gushing out liquid at it' / Aksiik-gguq miklirilutek *aggetpaggaarluni* taq'aqan miklikaniraqlutek. 'Everytime he spit out a stream of water his stomach would become smaller.' (KIP 1998:225); < age-?; > aggetpag-

agtuiineq open area in front of brushy or forested area # cf. agtur-

agtuirteleq break in the bluffs # . . . iciw'

Naparyarrarmiut kiatitni imna UNGUQUUTAQ, qemit *agtuirteleq* kiani. ' . . . you know, there's this place, UNGUQUUTAQ, right above Napakiak, the place where the bluffs are interrupted back there.' (CIU 2005:40); cf. agtur-

agtumyuar- to fondle # agtumyuaraa 'he is fondling her or it' / < agtur?-yuar-

agtuqtaar- to play tag # agtuqtaartut 'they are playing tag' / < agtur-qetaaq

agtur- to touch; to come into or be in contact with# agturtuq 'he is touching something';

agturaa 'he is touching it' / agtuutuk 'they₂ are touching each other'; kamniaq uuqnarqellria agturyaqunaku! 'don't touch the hot stove!'; agtuq'ayunaituq 'it is tender to the touch'; Waniwa-llu cami qavaqatarmiuq, tuunrilriit iliita unani waniwa qavaqatanrakun *agtullagluku* cegg'aqercelluku qavarkairrluni tua-i. 'When he was about to fall asleep one of the shamans from down below accidentally ran into him causing him to wake up fully, and not sleep.' (MAR2 2001:21); Allanun-qaa *agturavkarlartuten agtumarqenricaqaellriakun?* Allat-qaa *agturlaraten agtumarqenricaqaellriakun?* 'Do you let others touch you where one ought not touch? Do you touch others where one ought not touch?' (CAT 1950:79); ANGUTEM AGTUQSAILKII 'virgin' (*in Bible translations*); > agtumyuar-, agtuq'ayunaite-, agtuqtaar-; cf. agtuiqe, agturtelleq< PE aytur-

agu, agu'u don't!, no! *exclamatory particle*, agu, ayanqigteqeryaqunak! 'don't ever leave again!' = angu; > agurrluk

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

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

agun¹ open canoe # Y; = aguun, aguutaq; < age-n
agun² one of the strips of calfskin connecting the front and back of a traditional Yup'ik "qaliq" parka worn on Nelson Island or in the tundra area # < ?-n

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

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

agurrluk not ever; never # *adverbial particle used with prohibitions for emphasis*; Man'a elpeci nasaurlurni umyuqaqralarniarci, assiitellriakun-llu qingaqeryaqunaci *agurrluk*

watqapiar. Elpeci-ll' tan'gaurlurni *agurrlugmek* tuatnaqeryaqunaci. 'You girls, always consider, don't get pregnant through bad actions, never! You boys don't act like that, ever!' (KIP 1998:121); Qaillun ayuqengraan *agurrluk* . . . umyuartek uqamaiteqercecaaqunategu. 'No matter what it's like, don't ever . . . burden your minds worrying about him.' (ELL 1997:336)

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

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

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

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

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

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

agyake- to be attracted to (a young woman) #

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

Agyalluk North Star; Polaris # < agyaq-lluk

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

agyaraq¹ tunnel entrance to semi-subterranean house or kashim # NS; < age-yaraq

agyaraq² boat rib support # NUN

Agyarrlak North Star; Polaris # < agyaq-rrlak

Agyarpak Venus; the Morning Star # < agyaq-pak

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

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

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

agyimkaar(ar)-, agyimciar(ar)- to whisper # agyimcaartuq 'he is whispering' / agyimaarautaa 'he is whispering to him'; Ciqlikacaaraata Qalelam pia, *agyimcaarluni*, "Elnguuq, kitak ata aturpakalriaten nepengyarceskevkut tang." 'Her older sister, Qalemaq, said to her in a *whisper*, "Elnguuq, because you were singing so much we attracted the animals.'" (ELN 1990:19); = agyumciar(ar)-; < PY ayyumir-

agyumciar(ar)- to whisper # = agyimciar(ar)-; < PY ayyumir-

agyumir- to whisper # = agsumir-; < PY ayyumir-
ai¹ what did you say?; say it again! # *exclamatory particle*

ai² spouse's sibling of same sex as self (or his/her spouse); same-sex sibling's spouse; cousin's spouse; spouse's cousin (or his/her spouse) # < PE ayi

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

aiggacungite- to shake hands # aiggacungituq 'he is shaking hands with someone'; aiggacungitaa

'he is shaking hands with him' / aiggacungituk 'they₂ are shaking hands'; < aiggaq-cungaq-li²-te⁵-

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

aiggaq hand # *plural also for one pair of hands:*

aigganka (*as well as aiggagka*) 'my hands'; Qep'sutairraarluku teguluku yugsalluku, *aiggai* ciimaam qainganun elliluki kaugtualliniluki ciimarmek allamek, nanrit qagerrluki. 'After they took off his waistband, in mass they took hold of him, placed his *hands* on top of the big stone and beat them with another stone, breaking their bones.' (MAR1 2001:69); = aaggaq, aigga^e; Y, HBC, NR, LI, EG; < PE aðya and aðyay; > aiggacungar-, aiggacungite-, aiggaqtaaq, aiggaruaq

aiggaqtaaq decorated ceremonial glove # = aaggaqtaaq; < aiggaq-qetaaq

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

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

aiggen seal-calling stick #

aiggaun shovel # NSU; < aiggar-n

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

aiggsak light inner glove # K

aigsaaq, aigyaaq glove # = aisgaaq, agyaaq, aasgaaq; < PE aðya(C)ar (*under PE aðya(R)*)

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

aipaa, aipaat the second # *the first form given functions as an appositive while the second, alternate, form functions as a selectional word*: Alerquun *aipaa uunguuq*: 'The second commandment is this:' (GRA 1951:230); Alerquutet *aipaat*: 'The second commandment.' (LIT 1972:20 & YUA 1945:41); AIPAA . . . AIPAA-(LLU) 'the one . . . (and) the other' or 'both . . . and'; . . . *aipaa peggluku aipaa tuguluku*. ' . . . letting go of *one*, taking *the other*.' (PAI 2009:180); *Aipaa-gguq asaurutmek piluni, aipaa-llu-gguq anguarutmek*. 'One did it [pushed the boat] with a pole, and the other with

a paddle.' (CIU 2005:230); Ekuagaqluku *aipaa* unuakumi *aipaa-llu* atakumi. 'Thek burned it *both* in the morning *and* in the evening.' (ANUC. 29:39); < aipaqp-*possessed ending*

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

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

aipai(t) counterparts; non-Natives; white people # *this is a very innovative (and rather anomalous) construction*; Tua-llu makut qatellriit *aipaiput* tan'gaurluum ilii nasaurluum-llu ilii assirluni calilria calisteksuumilaraat, . . . 'And these white people, our *counterparts*, really like to keep in their employment some boy or girl who is a good worker, . . .' (YUP 2005:72); Ukut *aipaimta* kass'artamta . . . alaitarkaurcetliniluku maa-i makunun waten quyurrluteng. 'These *counterparts* of ours, these white people of ours . . . do make it possible for us to see these things gathered together like this.' (CIU 2005:402); Man'a atuqengarpus tua-i eyagkun taugaam aturyarauguq tamalkurmi. Makut-llu taqellrat *aipaimta* tua-i. 'This mode of use, following certain restrictions, is the way with everything. This includes those things our [*non-Native*] *counterparts* have made.' (YUP 1995:260); < aipaqp-*possessed ending* (*to be followed by further endings*)

aipaqp partner; companion; mate; spouse; other of two # cap'akima aipaa tamaraqa 'I lost my other shoe (of the pair); aipan nauwa? 'where is your spouse?'; = aapaqp; > aipaa, aipaagni, aipai(t), aipaineq, aipaqpellriik; aiparnaarraq, aiparnike-, aipir-, Aipirin; < PE a(C)ippaR

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

aiparnaarraq, aiparniarraq, aiparnirraq, aiparnatugaq, aiparnikek'ngaq friend; partner; one with whom one enjoys doing things # < aipaqp?-rraq, aipaqp?-rraq, aipaqp?-rraq, aipaqp?-rraq, aipaqp-nike-kengaqa

aiparnike- to like (him) as a friend # aiparnikaa 'he likes him as a friend' / < aipaqp-nike-

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

aipiri- to repeat for the second time. aipiriuq 'he is repeating his action' / aipiriluni itertauguq 'for a second time he is in jail'; *Aipiriluni* migpallartelliniuq maaken akertem pit'ellran tunglirneranek. 'For a second time there was a big thud from where the sun rises.' (YUU 1995:5); < aipir-i²

Aipirin Tuesday # tangerciqamken Aipiritmi 'I'll see you on Tuesday'; unuamek Aipiritnguuq 'today is Tuesday'; < aipaqp-irin

airraq string used in telling stories or making cat's-cradle figures # and **airrar-** to tell string stories # airrartuq 'he is telling string stories' / airrautaa 'he is telling string stories to her'; Yuurqerinanragni-ll' angayuqaagteng taukul irniak *airrangluteng*. Ellii cali ilamini mikenuruami irr'iluki, *airralriit* piciatun pilillratni. Tua-i-llu-am naspaayugluni ellii qiangluni. . . . Tunngatgu taugaam tauna *airraq* taqluni qianermek. Tua-i-llu *airraneq* nalluamiu cacirkaunani tegumiaqluku tauna *airraullininilria*. 'While their parents were having tea the children

began to tell *string-stories*. She also, because she was smaller than the others, gazed at them while they were making various *string-story figures*.

And, wanting to try she began to cry. . . .

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

aisgaaq glove # Y; = aigsaaq, agyaaq, aasgaaq; < PE aðya(C)ar (*under PE aðya(r)*)

aitangqa- to be gaping open; to be open mouthed # aitangqauq 'it is gaping open' / < aitar-*ngqa-*
aitaqli- to yawn # LI; < aitar-?

aitar- gaping open; having an open mouth # *postural root*; aitarmi qavartuq 'he is sleeping with his mouth open'; = aatar-; > aitangqa-, aitar-, aitaqli-, aitarun, aitaur-; cf. aivkar-; < PE ayittar-; cf. Nelson 1877–1881 *list* (19)

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

aitarun wedge # < aitar-te-n

aitaupag- to yawn a big yawn # aitaupagtuaq 'he yawned a big yawn' / < aitaur-*pag*²

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

aitaur- to yawn # aitaurtuaq 'he yawned' / < aitar-ur-; > aitaupag-, aitaupayagaq

aivagun wedge # = aavagun; < ?-n; cf. aivkar-
aviqqaq sandhill crane (*Grus canadensis*) # EG

aivkar- to develop a gap; to split off (of sea ice); to pull away from something creating a gap # aivkartuq or aivkaraa 'it is developing cracks' / aivkartaa 'he pulled it away creating an opening'; Tua-i tamana qayaqa aivkangliniami mermek imangyaaqelriim anagutenrituq. 'Because my kayak began to *develop cracks*, even though it was

filling with water, it wasn't out of control (KIP 1998:19); Aren, piqainanrani cam iliini ceñaq man' aivkaqertetuami, un'a unanelnginanrani imna tan'gaurlucuar, ceñaq man'a tua-i kiatmun aitartelliniuq-am tua-i qaillun tagyunairulluni. 'Will, since the ice *splits off* on occasion, ice on the shore *split* while the little boy was down there, and there was no way to get back on land.' (QUL 2003:682); . . . ingelret paðgut keluatnun aivkarluku, yuut pekcararkaat pivkenaku. ' . . . moving the benches *back* from where the traffic goes.' (CIU 2005:394); < ?-vkar-; cf. aivagun, aitar-
aiyaaq glove # HBC; = aigsaaq, agyaaq, aasgaaq; < PE aðya(C)ar (*under PE aðya(r)*)

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

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

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

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

akag- to roll; to be on skid row (*NUN additional meaning*) # akagtuq 'it is rolling' / akagtaa 'he is rolling it along, rolling it up, rolling it into a ball, shaping it into a cylinder'; akagesgu qilagkaq 'roll up the yarn'; Elliin assigtami

terr'a patuniaranermini pengumek tangrrami tungiinun ayagluni iqvara'arluni tekicamiu qacarneranek mayutmun iqvarluni, kangra tekicamiu assigtani pelatumminek paturraarluku cingiminek-llu qillruqaarluku inarrluni tangvaurraarluku qilak, yaqulecuaraat-llu kauturyaraullinriit tengaulriit cali-llu amirlurraat irr'irraarluki nutaan cinglerluku acini, *akagluni* cikmirmi, tua-i-llu tuc'ami pengum terr'anun uilluni pagna qilak tangerrluku, tuarpiaq tamana nuna uivaalria, ilua-llu cali qungvagyualuni. 'When she was about to cover the bottom of her container with berries, she saw a hill, and went toward it picking berries on the way, and when she reached it she picked berries working her way up the hillside, and then when she reached the top, after covering her container with her scarf and tying it with her laces, she lay down and after watching the sky for a while she saw little birds, swallows evidently, flying, and after gazing at some little clouds too, she pushed off from the area beneath her body and *rolled* downhill with eyes closed, and when she landed at the bottom of the hill she opened her eyes and saw the sky up there — it was like the world was spinning around and her insides became all queasy.' (ELN 1990:27); > akacag-, akacakayak, akagarcailkun, akagcuun, akagenqegg-, akagtaq, akaguar-, akagun, akagutaq, akagyailkun, akagyaralek, akakcukuaq, akakupak, akalria, akangluaryuk, akatrur-; < PE akðay-

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

akagcuun rolling device; wheel; car; axle # < akagcuun

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

akagenqellria circle; sphere # < akagenqegg-lria

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

akakiik broad whitefish (*Coregonus nasus*) #

Akakiiget kumlanruluteng neryunarqelartut.

'Frozen whitefish are delicious.' (YUP 1996:41); LK, BB, CAN; < akag-?

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

akakupak small hard, round piece of feces # *human or animal*; Iqmigyaaqelriim, iqmiik pakemkut qaill'piameng qatlinaipakartat? . . . Qaillukuarluni tua piinanermini, anerneni nucukii,

anarninaqngapakarta! Maaten-am murilkelluni pilliniuq tutgarayagii tauna anallrulliuq *akakupayaarnek*. Iqmiksukluki *akakupayagaan* iliitnek iqmillinilria. 'She chewed alright, but why was the wad in her mouth so pungent? . . . She worked on it and when she inhaled, why did it smell like feces? She started looking around and noticed that her grandchild had bowel movements that consisted of *round and hard feces*. She had put one of his *little feces* in her mouth thinking it was chewing tobacco.' (QUL 2003:588); < akag-qupak

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(YUU 1995:4); < ak'a-neq¹-i³-

akanquq knot in wood # = akquq; < ?-quq

ak'anun for a long time # *past or future; adverbial particle*; ak'anun ayaumauq 'he's been gone for a long time'; ak'anun maanciiquq 'he will be here for a long time'; *Ak'anun ayagpek'natek cali allamek taqukamek tanglliniuk neryalriamek*. 'Without traveling *long* they₂ saw yet another bear grazing on berries.' (YUU 1995:13); < ak'a-terminalis; > ak'anurrlie-

ak'anurrlie- to take a long time; to let a long time elapse # ak'anurrlieuq 'he is taking a long time'; ak'anurrlia 'he is taking a long time at it' / *used mostly (only?) in the negative as in*, Tua-i-llu tua-i *ak'anurrlivkenani* tauna nukalpiartam arnaa itertuq. Tauna-gguq tua-i tutgara'urlua aqva. Waniwa-gguq arenqjataa tauna qetunraagnek piyugaa cakneq. Tua-i maurlurluan imum pia, "Kitak, tua-i qunukumanrituq anusgu tua-i." Tua-i-llu anulluku tayima tua-i. *Ak'anurrlivkenani . . . maurlurluni ullagaa*. 'And so without a *long time elapsing* that mother of the young man came in. She had come for the granddaughter. He (her son) wanted her very much. The grandmother said, "Go ahead and take her with you as they aren't too possessive of her." And so he took her out. Not *long later* the granddaughter went over to her grandmother.' (MAR2 2001:107); < ak'anun-rrluk-i³-

ak'arpak forever; since very long ago # *particle*; < ak'a-rpak

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

akatrur- to capsize # akatrurtuq 'he or it capsized' / < akag-?

akauraute- for some time to pass; to take a long time # akauraurtuq 'some time passed'; akauraurtaa 'he took a long time (doing it)' / . . . tua-i-llu kuigmun tekicameng nunakun uatmurrluteng *akauraurluku-llu* tekilluteng

nanvam kuiganun. . . . ‘and when they reached the river they went downriver on the land *after taking some time*, and then they got to the lake’s outlet stream.’ (ELN 1990:70) / < ak’ a-ur(ar)-urte-

akaurte- to have been a long time ago; to be long past # akaurtuq pek’ngucia ‘it’s been a long time since he started walking’; Tua-i tuqu’urqatartua, tuquyaucilqa *akaurtuq*. ‘I am going to go ahead and die. The time I should have died is long past.’ (QUL 2003:116); < ak’ a-urte-

akcaniq handmade net float #

akekataki, akeka ouch! # exclamatory particle used when one is in sudden pain, or in reaction to an excess of anything; = akaa, ak’atak

akemkumiut distant outsider; one from a place separated from here by some natural barrier or topographic feature like outside of Alaska # akemkumiumek elitnauristengqertua ‘I have a teacher from outside Alaska’; < akemna-miu

akemna the one across # obscured demonstrative pronoun; ak’ mum ‘of the one across’; akemkut ‘the ones across’; see akma(ni), the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; > akemkumiut; < PE dem. akəm

akengqupagaq round pod # Tua-i-llu qaqcata nutaan, ayunek imkunek makunek — ayut iciw’ akengkupagangqellriit — tamakunek qengait imiqaqluku, . . . ‘After they [the seals] were readied, those Labrador tea plants here — you know how Labrador tea has those *round pods* — they would fill their noses with those, . . .’ (PAI 2008:74)

akeq barb; stair; rung of ladder # used for stair because the notches on a ladder made from a log resemble the barbs of hooks or spears; Tua-i atraamek tuavet peñam waten kanallranun uyangtelliniuq akret makut acitmunkan’ a-w-gguq iquatni waten tua-i tuss’ararraq angevkenani kana-i. . . . Aren, tauna tua-i imna tuss’ararraq tekicamiu kanani tua akret iquatni kelutmun takuyalliniuq ukut wani ikirtuqarrraat, tupigaaraat tua-i maani qacarnermi. ‘When they go to the edge of the cliff, she looked down and saw a *ladder* going down, and one step that wasn’t very big at the foot of the ladder. . . . Well, when she reached the single step down there at the end of the *ladder*, she looked toward the bank side and noticed a small door or woven grass on the side of the

cliff.’ (QUL 2003:220); cf. akquq; < PE akər **akeqnerrlugte-** to threaten # akeqnerrlugtuq ‘he threatened’; akeqnerrlugtaa ‘he threatened him’ / akeqnerrlugcaqunaku ‘don’t threaten him’; < akqe-nerrlugte-

akeqnerrlugun threat # Waten-llu kinguqliput makut piarkaqenrilkeput wall’u ciuqliput, ciutait imirluki akeqnerrlugutmek. ‘And, we fill the ears of those who are younger than us and whom we ought not to trouble, or our elders, with threats.’ (ELL 1997:22); < akeqnerrlugte-n

akeqniaq debt; promised thing # < akqe-ni-aq¹; > akeqniarvik

akeqniarvik creditor # < akeqniaq-vik

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

akigaun stretcher # < akigar-n

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

akiilngirvik creditor # < akiilnguq-lir-vik

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

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

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

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

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

akilir- to pay; to compensate; *in NSU*, to buy # akiliraa 'he is paying her' / akiliutaa 'he is paying for it' or 'he is paying her way'; Maani akiliuyuitukut. Mamterillerni taūgaam akilircecelartut. 'Here we don't deal with money. They have one *pay* them in Bethel instead.' (YUP 1996:49); assiilngumta akiliutait 'penance' (*Catholic neologism*); < aki-lir-; > akiliun, akiliquraun

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

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

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

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

akiliurta treasurer; bank teller # < akiliur-ta¹

akiliurvilk bank # < akiliur-vik

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

akinguaq penny; one cent # < aki-uaq

akinqar- to reflect # akinqeraa 'it reflects it' / nanvam qilak akinqeraa 'the lake reflects the sky'; < PY akir- (*under PE aki*); < aki-?; cf. akiqar-, ciqenqar-

akiqar- to shine upon # Puqlanilartuq, ernerpag' akertaiqaarlun' tua-i-l'l' atakuqerluni tevirniararluni akerta alairrluni, assirluni capairulluni nuna man'a *akiqerluku* teviqatangermi. 'It is warm; after there had been

no sun all day, as evening approaced before sunset, the weather changed, darkness lifted from the earth and the sun shined down on it even though it was about to set.' (KIP 1998:35); < PY akir- (*under PE aki*); < aki-?; cf. akinqar-, ciqenqar-

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

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

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

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

akirkarar(aq*) serving dish # NUN

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

akirtaq container; vessel # NUN; cf. ak'irte⁻²

ak'irte⁻¹ to dance and give away one's catch # NUN

ak'irte⁻² to pass by across a bay or river # NUN; cf. akirtaq

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

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

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

akissulria prospector # akissulriit ‘prospectors’;
 < akissur-lria

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

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

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

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

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

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

akitnaq¹ small bird arrow with blunt tip # . . .
 canun piyagarnun wall’u yaqulecuarnun,
 ayungnaarnun, augtaarnun, imaqcaarnun-llu
 urugiyugmi emiqami pissurcuutekaqamegteki,
 kat’agluteng tua-i ayatuata, *akitnanek* pitullinikait
 makut. . . . for hunting any kind of small bird
 such as knots, phalaropes, red phalarope, and

northern phalaropes during the spring thaw;
 these are called “*akitnat*” because they fly swiftly
 through the air when shot.’ (CIU 2005:34); cf. aki

akitnaq² slope; wall # NUN

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

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

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

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

akiuk echo # < aki-?; > akiugte-

akiur- to fight back; to retaliate; to answer back;
 to reciprocate # akiurtuq ‘he is reciprocating’;
 akiuraa ‘he is reciprocating towards him’ /
 Taūgken akilerluku pikumteggu ellitun tua-i
 angtaciluku *akiurluku* pikumteggu, waten
 waniw’ aqumgainanemteñi umyuamteñun
 aūg’ arcigalkan aliayuutekluku . . . ‘However,
 if we *retaliate, fighting back* in equal measure,
 then while we are sitting there it will lead to
 unhappiness which one cannot get past . . .’ (QUL
 2003:336); akit, cat-llu aklut akiurcugngalriit
 amlertaciit ‘capital’ (*legal neologism*); PE akirUR-
 (*under* PE aki(-)); < aki-ur-; > akiurviite-

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

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

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

akiviutaq wallet # < aki-viutaq

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

aklanqurrun weasel (or ermine) (*Mustela* sp.)

Angulaurarraarluku keniqurarrraarluku as'artellia, *aklanqurrutngurrluni*. Tavani nec'illermeggni uitauralliuq. Tavatelluteng tamakut *aklanqurrutet* nec'illerni uitauratuuq . . . 'After he chewed it (the skin) and after he had softened it he put it on, and he became a *weasel*. He remained there in their old house. From then on those *weasels* have lived in old houses . . .' (MAR1 2001:93); NS, LY; < aklanquq-?

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

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

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

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

aklu, akluq clothing; bedding; merchandise; fitting(s); accouterment; possession(s) # and **aklu-** to put on clothing # aklunka iqailruanka 'I washed my clothes'; ikamram

aklui 'the fittings of the sled'; kipusviim aklui 'the store's merchandise'; Tua-i-am elliin qellekqapiggluki taukut aturaqeqtaarani ciuqlirmi, pingssiyayuilami unuaquaqan nutaranek *aklunek*. 'And she was very careful with those new garments of hers at first, because she certainly didn't get new *clothes* every day.' (ELN 1990:22); > aklivik, akluinqun, akluvik; < PE aklu-

akluinqun clothing bag # < aklu-?-n;

akluviik suitcase; trunk # < akluvik-dual

akluvik closet # < aklu-vik; > akluviik

akmagartaq willow-bark lashing # (?)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

akqulek bolt action rifle #

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

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

aksagtaar- to compete # NUN

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

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

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

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

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

akuleqliq* middle one # < akula-qliq

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

akulipraq middle finger # UY; < akulipeq-aq

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Is.' (YUU 1995:25); < akuluraq

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

akunkaq root mesentery of the small and large intestine # NUN

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

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

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

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

akuqar- to catch with the hands; to grab hold of; to embrace # *akuqertuq* 'he grabbed something';

akuqeraa 'he grabbed hold of it, caught it' / Atkullrani matarcamiu, *akuqerluku* ac'etengnaqaa atkullraminek. 'When he took off his old parka *grabbing* her he tried to put his old parka on her.' (MAR1 2001:76); Joseph-aam qetunraagni iluvautak Jacob-aam canianun, elliin-llu *akuqerluket* melugarluket. 'Joseph brought in his two sons to the area beside Jacob, and he *embraced* them and kissed them.' (AYAG. 48:10); < PE akur⁻¹

akur- root; > akungqa-, akurte-

akuraq lower abdomen; lower part of torso

akuraculnguyaraq, akuralnguyaraq, or akuriqsaraq 'cramps or pain in the lower abdomen'; < aku-aq³

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

akurtuq communion bread; Host # nominalization of akurtur-; NI, HBC

akurtur- to receive # akurturtuq 'he received something'; akurturaa 'he received it' / Mikelnguum-llu aaniin qantaq *akurturluku*, neqet iliitnek aūg'aulluni, akutaquinermek-llu camavet nunam akuliinun elakaulluku. 'The baby's mother would *receive* the dish, take a small piece of food and a small portion of "Eskimo ice cream" and bury it underground.' (YUU 1995:30); KRISTUSSAAM KEMGAN AUGGAAN-LLU AKURTULLRA 'Holy Communion' (*Catholic terminology; literally: receiving the body and blood of Christ*); < PE akur⁻¹

akuruar- to carry # NUN

akurun, akut trim at hem of parka, often made of pieces of black and white calfskin sewn together in a geometric design; skirting around crawl space under house # Kanaqlagnek atkugluni, *akuruterluni*, aliruterluni-llu terikaniamek. 'She wore a muskrat fur parka with wolverine fur

trim at the hem and sleeves.' (YUU 1995:5) see Appendix 9 on parts of the parka; < *aku-n, aku-plural*

akusarte- to fool around; to make a commotion; to engage in physical activity just for recreation # akusrartuq 'he is fooling around' / akusrartevkenak ner! 'eat without commotion!'; Arnat, nasaurluut tan'gurrat-llu avukluteng tua-i neplirluteng atakuarmi waten angqatullruut. *Akusraruciqluku.* 'The women, the girls, and the boys would play together boisterously, playing ball in the evening. *That was their way of playful recreation.*' (ELL 1997:534); Tua-i-llu caqerluni taum uingan inerqulliniluku tauna nuliani, tua-i *akusrarneruqapiggluni-gguq* tauna picingssauluni, picingssauniluku tauna kinguqlirteng, pingraaku camek kegginaakun uluryacaraqaasqevkenaku. 'And one day that husband of hers admonished his wife saying that their younger brother likes to *clown around* and is comical and even if she gets irritated at him not to threaten his face.' (MAR2 2001:65); < akute-?

akusraruteke- to mistreat; to use as a plaything; to fool around with (it, him, her); to fornicate with (him, her); to commit adultery or otherwise have illicit sex with (him, her) # Cali-llu qanrutkumatuluteng *akusrarutekesqevkenaki* makut tulukaruut, nangcikesqevkenaki. 'Also they told us not to *tease* these ravens or abuse them.' (ELL 1997:258); "... *yug'eūrlurpuk tayima akusrarutekraarluku-ll'* unitelliak!" Tua-i tauna equaluni angun tauna. Pilliniak, "Arenqiapaa, *akusraruteksugnaunaku . . .*" "... they₂ probably *mistreated* our poor son and left him behind!" The man was peeved. They₂ said to him, "Oh goodness, we didn't *mistreat* him . . ." (QUL 2003:668); Qang'a-llu irniaminun naanguaqevkaryukuniki, makunun mikelrianun, tua-i waten *akusrarutekevkarluki*, 'Or one might give it as a toy, to her little children, letting them *use it as a plaything*, . . .' (TAP 2004:63); *the meaning pertaining to sexual misbehavior is strongest in Moravian Protestant influenced areas; Alerquutet malrunlegat: akusrarutekiyaqunak* 'The seventh commandment: thou shalt not *commit adultery*.' (YUA 1945:43 & LIT 1972:21); . . . qayagaurluku-llu Lot-aaq, Nauwa imkuk angutek ullagtellregken? Anuskek wangkutnun "*akusrarutekniaqput*." . . . they called out to Lot, "Where are those

men₂ who came to you? Bring them out to us so that we can (*carnally*) know them." (AYAG. 19:5); *Akusrarutekekuniu* pingnatugturyarani pingnatullerkani man'a cat paivngalutellerkaat tamaaggun navgaa, nasaurlurkun tuaggun. 'They said he would disrupt the availability of game animals for himself if he had sex with a young woman.' (YUP 1995:152); *the following are legal neologisms*: qessangraan akusrarutekluku 'rape'; nakmiin ilaminek akusrarutekiyaraq 'incest'; akusrarutekiyaraq 18-aaqsailngurmek 'sexual abuse of a minor'; < akusrarte-teke-; > akusrarutekineq

akusrarutekineq fornication, adultery # Kiaken yuut ircaqrutnek anlaata umyuuarluut, ... *akusrarutekineq*, ... 'From inside, from men's hearts, comes evil ideas, ... fornication, ...' (MARK 7:21); < akusraruteke-i²-neq²

akutaq mixture; "Eskimo ice cream" # *a mixture of berries, sugar, seal oil, shortening, flaked fish flesh, snow, etc.* # Ayumian, qavaken qantamek atrarciluni ciuqerranun ellia *akutamek* imarluni tan'gerpalegmek. Ner'uk, *akutaq* imna neqniqluni, tunurnek avungqerrami. 'She took a bowl down from in there and put it in front of him and it had "Eskimo ice cream" in it made with crowberries. They₂ ate and that "Eskimo ice cream" was delicious since it also had caribou or reindeer back-fat in it.' (YUU 1995:106); < akute-aq¹; > akutauqmak

akutauqmak mixture of seal-intestine tissue and seal oil; mixture of berries, seal oil, and sugar # HBC; < akutaq-?

akute- to mix; to stir; to make "Eskimo ice cream" # akutuq 'he is making a mixture, making "Eskimo ice cream"'; akutaa 'he is mixing it'; Kinguani taum quagcilluteng kenirluki-llu puckamun qemaggluki uksurpak cali *akutaqluki* nerciqngamegteki. 'After that they gathered wild spinach leaves, cooked them and stored them in a barrel because they also will eat them all winter making a mixture with them.' (ELN 1990:43) / > akucissuun, akusrarte-, akutaq, akutessuun, akuyun; cf. akula^e; < PE akut- (*under* PE *aku(R)*)

akutessuun eggbeater; mixing bowl # < akute-cuun
akuyun wooden mortar for preparing tobacco # NUN

akwa- root; > akwarpak, akwaugaq

akwarpak forever # *adverbial particle*; akwarpak tayima catairutuq 'it is gone forever'; ... tunutellgem kayanguinek tekicami-am tua-i, malruulutek, tua-i teguqatarlukek tunutellek ciuqerranun mip'allalliniluni. Aarpagluk', "Aa-aa-aa, aa-aa-aa, irniagka atam taukuk uitatqaurluquerkek! Elpecicetun tang irniameñek qivrularyaaqelriakut allakaunrilngurmek elpecicetun ellangqerngamta. . . . Tegunrilkuvkek nunulirciqamken *akwarpak* unguvakarpeneq irniarpenun kinguvarluni." "... when she came upon loon eggs, two of them, as she was about to take them the loon landed right in front of her. It screamed at her, 'Aa-aa-aa, aa-aa-aa, let my two children be! Just like you we grieve over the loss of our children because like you we have feelings. If you don't take them I will reward you with *eternal* life which will also be passed on to your children.'" (AGA 1996:214); < akwa-rpak

akwaugaq yesterday # *adverbial particle*; akwaugaq maqillruuq 'he took a steambath yesterday'; unuamek nienglinruuq akwaugami 'today it is colder than yesterday'; < akwa-?; > akwaugarpak

akwaugarpak all day yesterday; since yesterday # *adverbial particle*; < akwaugaq-rpak

ala¹- root; > alair-, alaite-, alake¹-, alange¹-, alangaar-, alapen'erte-, alangru, alarute-

ala²- root; > alake²-, alange²-

al'a, al'aq, alalaq older (or oldest) sister # *informal term*; the normal term is alqaq

ala-i oh my! # *exclamatory particle used when one is amazed, surprised, or frightened*

alaciq fried bread # EG; = alatiq; *from Russian алáдъи (alád'i)*

alagnaq type of red berry (*species ?*) # BB; *from Aleut halagna-х (halayna-X) 'salmonberry'*

alagnarqe- to be such as to cause one to feel it is feasible # alagnarquq 'it seems to be feasible' / variant used by some NUN of alegrarqe- (q.v.); cf. alke-

alagyug- to be confident; to think that something is feasible # alagyugtuq 'he is confident; he thinks that something is feasible' / variant, used by some NUN, of alegrug- (q.v.); cf. alke-

alai- emotional root; > alainake-, alainarqe-, alaiyug-, alainiur-; note use of alainake- rather than *alaike- with this emotional root; < PE aliya-; = alia-

alailun grave marker; object placed on burial as a memorial to the deceased; trail marker # especially an old time grave marker composed of two posts with boards between them and carved symbols associated with the deceased, often including a mask, mounted on the boards; Tamaani yuut tuquaqata, muraganek yuguanelek pililuteng taumun tuqullermun alailutkevkalalliniit. ‘Back then when people died, they made wooden images and let them be their grave markers. (YUU 1995:83); < alaite-n

alainake- to find (it) lonely # alainakaa ‘he finds it lonely’ / < alai-nake-

alainarqe- to cause loneliness # alainerquq ‘it causes loneliness’ / < alai-narqe-

alaingqa- to be visible; to be in sight # alaingqauq ‘it is now in sight’ / < alairte-ngqa-

alainiur- be lonely # alainiurtuq ‘he is lonely’ / Tua-i-wa alainiurpakaama manussuugtellrianga. ‘It is because I am so lonely that I am hanging my head in dismay.’ (GRA 1901:280-281 & PRA 1995:453); < alai-niur-

alair- to appear; to come into view; to come on the scene # alairtuq (alairluni) ‘it appeared’ / Tuatelluteng-gguq tamakut pektaqameng yugnun alairlartut cat tamakut tuavet tekitaqameng. ‘For that reason, it is said, when those ones traveled they became visible to people when they arrived there.’ (MAR1 2001:13); Maani alairumanrituq. ‘He hasn’t come out here (before).’ (TAP 2004:53); < ala¹-ir²-; < PE allar(ir)-

alairte- to suddenly appear; to suddenly bring it out into view # alairtuq (alairluni) ‘it suddenly appeared’; alairtaa ‘he brought it out into the open’ / Yuum nallunrilkengani una alaircecugaqamiu alaircet’laraa, . . . ‘Whenever a person wants to bring up what he knows, he lets it be brought out in the open, . . .’ (TAP 2004:53); < alair-?

alairvike- to appear to; to come into the view of # alairvikaa ‘it came into his view’ / alairvikellruatnga ‘they appeared to me, came into my view’; < alair-vik-ke²

alairyuaralria novice shaman # Tua-i aūg’umek-gguq alairyuaralriamek qanerluteng yun’erraarmek aūg’umek, yun’erraaraulriamek. Tua-i-gguq alairyuaralriamek. Makut angalkut tua-i-w’ angalkurcugararqata alairyuaralrianek pitullrunilaqait. ‘It is said that they were talking

about this young man who was a novice shaman, a very young person. So it was said about someone who was just making his debut as a shaman. These shamans, when they are just becoming shamans, they would call them “alairyuaralria”. (QAN 1995:156); < alair-yug?-Iria

alaite- to be visible or audible; to be here, present and available (being perceptible) # alaituq ‘it is visible, audible’ / Tua-i-llu taukut naparugaat pelluamegteki maaten Elnguq piuq un'a kuicuar, terr'a taūgaam alainani. ‘And when they went past the many trees when Elnguq looked there was a little creek down there, but the bottom of it was visible.’ (ELN 1990:18); Amllerinivkenaku tua-i pissuuusqelluta alaitellratni. Waten ayuqut tua-i alaunateng tayima-llu tua-i catairulluteng . . . ‘Without saying that it (game to catch) was becoming plentiful, they’d tell us to hunt when they (the game animals) were here. It is like this, they are here today and then they are gone the next . . .’ (YUP 2005:86); < ala¹-ite¹-; > alailun

alaiyug- to be lonely # alaiyugtuq ‘he is lonely’ / < alai-yug-

alak’aa is that so! # exclamatory particle; from Inupiaq alakkaa

alake¹- to come upon; to notice; to encounter; to become aware of one’s presence; to find out # alakaa ‘he came upon it’ / Angalkuq-wa kiugna imna nallunritellra taklauralria kiani egkumi. “Kia-i cunawa kiugna angalkuq, alake’ūrlurciqaanga taūgaam.” Tua-i eglertuq. . . . Tua-i taklaurainanrani elaturramun itertuq, alakelkiaksanaku kiugum. ‘The shaman he knew was lying down further in the corner of the house. “So the shaman is in there, the dear one will notice my presence.” He went on. . . . While the shaman was still lying down he went into the porch, and still that one in there hadn’t noticed him.’ (MAR2 2001:32); Qanemcian kangircilliniluku, nutaan alakelliniluki taukut. ‘When he spoke they understood it, and then what they had done dawned on them.’ (MAR1 2001:48); Tua-llu tua-i alakekunikuk tailuni allurrlunuk. ‘When she realized what we’d done she’d come over and take (it) away from us.’ (CIU 2005:320); < ala¹-ke²-; cf. alaqe-

alake²- to be attracted to a member of the opposite sex # alakaa ‘he is attracted to her, she is attracted to him’ / < ala²-ke²-

alakiitaaq game of tag # E. W. Nelson (ESK 1893:338) *states, "TAG (u-la'-ki-ta-g'uk) — (St. Michael).* This game is played at any season by men and women divided into equal parties, which are subdivided into pairs. Then a designated player starts off, pursued by the others, the players on the opposite side and try to overtake and touch him before he can touch the mate he was given from his own party. This mate strives to get within reach of his companion, the opposite side meanwhile using every effort to interfere between the two by running after the first and hindering the latter. If the player succeeds in touching his mate before he is touched he wins and another pair of runners comes out from his side. If he is touched first by one of his opponents, he loses, and a pair of runners come out from among them and take his place."; cf. akimitagaq, yakiitaacq; note also that the Naukan word for 'tag' is ulakitaq

alangaar- to be surprised # alangaartuq 'he is surprised' / alangaarcetaa 'she surprised him'; Tekitellratni nunanun taukut angalkut cakneq *alangaalliniut*, Anngamacimek tangllemeggneg tuqu tellruameg teggu. 'When they arrived at the village those shamans were very much *surprised* when they saw Annamaciq because they had killed him.' (YUU 1995:115); < ala¹-?

alange¹- to come into someone's presence; to appear to someone # Tamaani agayulirtet alangeqerraallermeggnegnelli ellaitni tua-i assiitut pillrat, tamaani tekiteqerraallermeggnegnelli agayulirtet. 'At that time when the first priests *came around*, in their thinking the use of these was bad, (that was) at that time when the priests first arrived.' (CIU 2005:276)

alange²- to be attracted to a member of the opposite sex # alanguq 'he is attracted to a woman', or 'she is attracted to a man' / < ala²-nge-

alangqa- to be in error; to be mistaken # alangqauq 'he is in error' / irniara alangqauq maurluminun aanaksukluku 'her child mistook his grandmother for his mother'; < alar-ngqa-; cf. alarte-

alangru, alangruq a thing that appears unexpectedly; unexpected discovery; surprise visitor; apparition; ghost # and **alangru-** to experience an unexpected sight; to make an unexpected discovery; to have a surprise

visitor; to see or sense a ghost # alangruuq 'he experienced something unexpected and ghostly' / iqsainanemni aatama aptaanga alangrullrucimnek 'while I was hooking for fish my father asked me if I had sensed an unnatural presence'; Agayulirtengamta, aviukayuirucata yurayuirucata-llu *alangrut taqluteng*. *Alangrutullermeggnegni* yuut tuqu llret ilait tangtullruit acit qerrataluteng, nangerngaluteng pekuunateng. Yuut-llu caumayuunaki. *Alangruaqameng-gguq* taugken qimangraiceteng, ciunritni uitaqatuluteng. 'When we got preachers, since people stopped making food offerings and ceased dancing, the *ghosts* quit coming. When *people saw ghosts* some would see those who had died. They would be hovering above the ground, and would stay very still. They never faced the person. When people *saw a ghost*, even if they ran away from it, it would always end up in front of them.' (YUU 1995:118); < ala¹-; > alangruke-, alangruu-

alangruke- to (somewhat unexpectedly); to experience (his) appearance # alangrukaat 'it appeared to them' / alangruksaaqamken 'you amazed me by your unexpected presence'; Tua-ilu piinanermini *alangrukenglliniluku* caaqameng; payugtellriit *alangrukaqluku* Illugngali tauna. 'And then after a while he began to *appear* to them sometimes; the ones who brought gifts of food would *see* Illugngali.' (ELL 1997:538); < alangru-ke²-

alangruu- to appear (somewhat unexpectedly); to be seen (somewhat unexpectedly) # alangruuguq 'it appeared' / Nutget ciuqliit *alangruuqerrallratni* avani nutengluteng tua-i. 'When the first guns *started to be seen*, in those days they started to get guns.' (PAI 2008:386); . . . August-aam nangyartuqatallrani, makliit *alangruungarrluteng* nunamni un'gaani, when August is almost over bearded seals *begin to appear* in my area down at the coast . . . (PAI 2008:50); Tua-i-am piinanratni *alangruullrani* anglakumun pivkalliniluku. 'So eventually when he did that, when he *did appear*, they had a shaman deal with him.' (ELL 1997:536); < alangru-u-

alap'aa how cold it is! # *exclamatory particle*; NS, Y; > alap'aa; from Inupiaq alappaa

alap'aar- be cold # alap'aartuq 'it is cold', 'he is cold' / only NSU uses this as a verb; < alap'aa

alapaq rubber boot; black person # *the second meaning is probably from the fact that rubber boots are often black in color; EG; from English ‘rubber’*

alap'aq rubber boot; # BB, LI; = ulap'aq; *from English ‘rubber’*

alapen'erte-, alapeng'erte- to surprise #
alapen'ertuq 'he is surprised'; alapen'ertaa
'he surprised her' / Tua-i-gguq aaryungami
pitsaqevkenaku caskungqerrnayukluku-
llu *alapen'errlun'* pinayukluk' unitaa
talinengucugpakaani. 'And, he left him, so it
is said, because he was becoming apprehensive
that he (the other) might have a weapon and
might *surprise* him when he felt that darkness
was approaching him.' (QUL 2003:570); < PE
alapənrar-; < ala¹-?

alaqe- to find; to notice # alaqaa 'he found
it' / alaqutuq 'he found something';
Alaqarcameg teggu-gguq ilaita, anuurulur-am,
nukalpiaq, kautuuryuareluni-gguq, anuuruluum
atkussaarai pilugullraak-ll', mikelkelluki. 'Some
of them *noticed* him, this "grandmother," a great
hunter who was stuffed inside meager clothing,
the grandmother's meager parka and worn-out
boots, all too small.' (CEV 1984: 80); Maagguna-
llu maa-i ayangngami Nash Harbor-armi *alaqluku*
tauna nulin. 'And as he traveled along here, in
Nash Harbor he *found* his wife.' (WHE 2000:199);
HBC; NUN cf. alake¹, nalaqe-

Alaqnaqiq Aleknagik # *village, and Lake Alaknagik (one of the Wood-Tikchik lakes) near Dillingham*

alar- being in error # *postural root*; < PE alar-;
alarte-, alangqa-, alarcaquq, alarcauk, alarcuaq,
Alarneq¹, alarneq², alarqiigute-, alarqiqe-

alarcaquq appendix (anatomical) # Auḡ'umek-gguq
tengmiam yaqūrranek takelriamek cavirluni
pillruuq. *Alarcaqiqelliniluni-gguq*. Pilagturluku-
gguq taun' *alarcaqrua auḡ'allrua*. 'It's said
he used a long bird wing feather as a knife.
Apparently she had *appendicitis*. He took her
appendix out surgically.' (AGA 1996:158); K, Y,
HBC; < alarte-?-quq

alarcauk appendix (anatomical) # K, NI, CAN, BB;
< alarte-?

alarcuaq appendix (anatomical) # K; < alarte-?

Alarneq Alakanuk # *village on the Yukon Delta:*
< alar-neq¹; < alarneq

alarneq error; mistake; wrong decision # < alar-
neq¹; > Alarneq

alarqiigute- to mistake for something or someone
else # alarqiigutaa 'he mistook her for someone
else' / < alar-?-te⁵-

alarqiqe- to be in error # NUN

alarqur- to tell to do something; to advise; to
command; to order to do # Ayagmeng-ggur
kaugtuutarkameggng, uyurani taukut
alarqualuki, cugneng kaugesqelluki taug'. 'They
had prepared war clubs beforehand; and he had
instructed his brothers to club the people in the
kashim.' (CEV 1984:85); HBC; = alerqur-;
cf. inerqur-

alar'ussaq northern red currant (*Ribes triste*) #

alarte- to err; to make a mistake # alartuq 'he
made a mistake' / eltnauristem naaqivkallrani
alarqaqellruuq 'she kept making mistakes when
the teacher had her read'; tauna alarulluku
tegulqaa 'he took it by mistake'; Tua-w'
ellmegnek ayuqucirtuaguraullutek aipartek
uumek *alarrluni* piaqan aipaagnek qanrutaqluku.
'They constantly taught one another and
whenever one *made a mistake*, the other would tell
him.' (ELL 1997:406); tegustem piyanricalranek
alartelluku 'entrainment' (legal neologism);
< alar-te²-; > alaran

alarun error; mistake; wrong decision # Taugāam
una tamarngaunaku ellam piunrillran
ngeliinun piciryararkicimayaqellerput imutun
alarutkun ilaitni wangkuta tamarilriatun
ayuqellrulliniukut. 'We were to maintain and
practice our cultural heritage that we've been
given till the end of the world, but through a
wrong decision part of it has been lost.' (CIU
2005:272); < alarte-n

alarute- to approach by surprise; to come up on #
alarutuq 'it is approaching' / Tekiteqatanrakun
amiik, kitngiik pamkuk *alarutliniuk* kingunrakun.
'When she was about to reach the door, two
footfalls *came* from behind her.' (YUU 1995:12);
Pellaqerluni, tua-i waten kingyarturaamek,
ak'anivkenani imum tua-i-gg' cukanqelluku
alarulluni-am tua maa-i. Cali-am tua *alarutellria-*
am cukarikanirluni! 'She disappeared and they
kept on looking back, and it didn't take long
before she was *coming up* on them, even faster.
Again she was coming up on them, even faster
and faster!' (ELL 1997:486); < ala¹-?

alassaq cutting board # NUN, EG; = ayallaq; *from Aleut ałayaX*

alatiq fried bread # BB; = alaciq; *from Russian алáды (alád'i)*

alavvilaq high-powered rifle # BB; *from English 'rifle'*

alcagar- to salvage; to make use of discarded things; to pick up things here and there for later use # *questioned*; = algacag-

alciq red wood; reddish colored wood # NUN

aleg- *emotional root*; > alegyug-, alegnaite-, alegnarqe-, alegtar-, alegyagute-, alke- or al'ke-

alegyug- to be confident; to feel something is feasible # Tauna-am iliit *alegyunglliniuq imarpigmek*. 'That one, one of them, started to become confident about the ocean.' (QUL 2003: 628); Taūga-i *alegyukarnngami kilngarlun' taun'* aparrluggaat Naparyarmiuneg keggaken. 'And then, when he *felt that it was the appropriate time*, their grandfather came here from Hooper Bay across there.' (WHE 2000:200); < aleg-yug-; = alagyug-

alegnaite- to not be such as to make one feel it is feasible # < aleg-naite-

alegnarqe- to be such as to make one feel it is feasible # Aleknguaryaqunaku! *Alegnarqenrituq*. 'Don't even dare to think you can deal with him. He's not such as to *make one feel he can deal with him*.' (QAN 1995:46); < aleg-narqe-; = alagnarqe-

alegtar- to be self-confident by nature # < aleg-tar-

alegyagute- to come to feel confident toward (it); to become able to handle (it) # . . . qanikcaat-llu alaitelaameng, *alegyagucamiki aritviigni tegulukek all'ukek nutaan tuaken nem'inek ayagtuq*. . . . since their snow was also visible he *felt confident now* that he would make it, so he took his mittens, put them on and then left the house. . . .' (KIP 1998:7); Cali man'a ca, *alegyaguqrraucimcetun kevgiurluta*. 'Also, we worked on chores that we *were able to handle*.' (QAN 2009:186); < aleg-yagute-

alek strip of willow bark # Amllerugarnek-llu pitenrilnguq, uqvigaat amiitnek, *alegnekk-gguq makunek kuvyluni tauna imna*. 'In as much as he didn't catch a lot, that person made a fishnet of willow bark, of those *strips of willow bark*.' (MAR 2001:6); Y; = allek

alemqar- to sneak a taste # alemqertuq 'he sneaked a taste'; alemqeraa 'he sneaked a taste of it' / < alme-qar; cf. alqar-; cf. alqimar-; < PE aləmqar-

aleq file (*metal tool*) # allret 'files'; allra 'his file' (*note irregularly devoicing in forms like these*); NUN

al'erpak placenta; afterbirth # K, Y, NI, CAN, HBC, BB; Aullu-waa-i! Pissiyaagpek'nak; *al'erpiaan aneksaituq!* 'Be careful! Don't move too much; your *placenta* hasn't come out yet!' (CUN 2007:34); < PE alər; < ?-rpak

alerqua- to give serious advice concerning proper conduct # alerquagaa 'he is giving him advice, telling him how to conduct herself' / alerquagiuk 'he is giving advice'; tutgara'urluni alerquagaa murilkesqelluku 'she is advising her grandchild to be watchful'; Angayuqallemta taūgaam qanrut'lallruitkut waten, "Kitak, qasginun agluten *alerquagilriane* niicugniuryartua." 'Our parents, however, would tell us like this, "Go ahead, go over to the kashim to listen to the ones *giving advice*.'" (YUU 1995:45); < alerqur-a-

alerquista advisor; consultant; legislator; lawmaker # < alerqur-i²-ta¹

alerqur- to tell to do something; to advise; to command; to order to do something; to instruct # alerquraa 'he advised him', 'he ordered him' / Tua-llu pistailamek anuurluan tutgara'urluni alerqurnauraa unavet ceñamun atrarluku mallussuugaasqelluku. 'And so because they had no one to provide for them his grandmother would *instruct* her grandson to go down to the shore and beachcomb for carcasses.' (UNP1); = alarqur-; < PY alərqur-; > alerqua-, alerquista, alerquun; cf. inerqur-

alerquuciurtet legislature # alerquuciurtet caliarkaat 'legislation'; < alerquun-liur-ta¹

alerquun precept; instruction; rule; commandment; law # alerquuteekaa 'it is his commandment'; *Alerquutnguuq wani, kia pinrilengraakut kalivqinalria ullagluku ikayuusqelluku*. 'It is a *rule* that even if he doesn't ask us, one should go to whoever is in distress and help him.' (KIP 1998:59); *the following are legal neologisms*: alerquun ak'a taqumalria caqtaarviirolluku 'ratify'; alerquun ayagnerrluku 'enact'; alerquun ellmeggnun aulksaurcaramun 'IRA (Indian Reorganization Act)'; alerquun kituggluku 'amend'; alerquutem ilaqaautii 'provision (of an act)'; alerquutet maliggluki 'legitimate'; alerquutet maligtaqluki 'constitutional'; alerquutet maligtevkenaki 'unlawful'; alerquutnun nall'arusngavkenani

- 'unconstitutional'; < alerqur-n; > alerquuciurtet, alerquutet
- Alerquutet** the Biblical book of Deuteronomy # < alerquun-plural
- alevlaq** tree burl (especially spruce) # NUN
- algacak** salvaged thing # and **algacag-**, **algassar-** to salvage; to make use of discarded things; to pick up things here and there for later use # algacagtuaq 'he salvaged things' / algassaqina qivyunek 'please save some down feathers'; maqivilillruuq algacallerrlainarnek 'he built a steam bath house entirely out of salvaged things'; Pingraani-am elliyartuusqelluki tuquarqauniluki ilangcivkenaku qunguturaqarkauniluki umyuani aturluku tua-i *algacakluki* taukut unglutuumaita. Although she told her to go put them (the nestlings) back saying that she would kill them, she ignored her saying that she would have them as pets, following her own whim regarding them as *discarded salvageable things* along with their nests.' (ELN 1990:24); = alcagar-
- algarcaraq** ivory buckle or connecting link on harpoon line #
- algiq** salvaged thing # NUN
- ali-** root; > alike-, alinge-
- alia-** emotional root; > alianake-, alianarqe-, alianiur-, alia Yug-; note use of alianake- rather than *aliake- with this emotional root; = alai-; < PE aliya-
- alianake-** to find (it) lonely # alianakaa 'he finds it lonely' / < alia-nake-
- alianarqe-** to cause loneliness # alianarquq 'it makes one lonely' / Nunakumanrilngurni capurciulleg alianarquq cakneq, ella assiitaqan. 'Being stranded in a place that isn't one's home makes one very lonely when the weather is bad.' (YUU 1995:126); < alia-narqe-
- alianniur-** to be lonely # alianiurtuq 'he is lonely' / Aanii-llu tauna uini ayangraan alianiunriqerrluni, taumek irniaminek aipanga'arcami. 'Also, his mother, although her husband had left, was no longer *lonely* because she had gotten a companion in the person of that child of hers.' (YUU 1995:107); < alia-niur-
- aliayug-** to be lonely # aliyugtuq 'he feels lonely' / Tuantengllermegni uyuraa aliyunglliniuq cupegluni. 'While they₂ were there his younger brother became *lonely* and homesick.' (YUU 1995:126); UMYUIQSARAQ ALIAYUGPAGYARAQ 'depression' ((in HBC usage); < alia-yug-
- aliiman** mitten; also glove in areas where a separate word is not used for glove # Yuut ilateng tuquaqan uptetullruat akluluku. Aturarluku, pilu'ugluku, aliimaterluku, nacarluku-lu. 'When he dies people would get their relative ready clothing him. People would prepare their relatives by clothing them after they had died. They would put clothes on them, gloves, skin boots, mittens and a hat too.' (YUU 1995:42); Y, NI, K, CAN, BB, NR, LI; = aliuman; < aliq-u-ma-n
- alikaite-, alikekngaite-** to be fearless # alikaituq, alikekngaituq 'he fears nothing' / < alike-ite¹-, alike-kengaqt-ite¹-
- alike-** to fear; to be afraid of # alikaa 'he fears it' / Taūga-taūg' ellii tauna, cat makut uluryakevkenaki, alikevkenaki, cat angalkut-l'l' alikevkenaki. 'He himself didn't wince in the face of anything, he did not fear them, not even the shamans.' (CEV 1984:41); < ali-ke²-; > alikaite-
- aling** oh my! # exclamatory particle used when one is afraid or surprised; truncated from alinge-
- alingallag-** to get scared suddenly # alingallagtuaq 'he suddenly got scared' / Tua-i tangvauraqarraarluku alingallimi qalrillagluni aanani-llu ullagarrluku, teguamiu-llu aaniin piluku alingnaitniluku tauna. 'After she looked at it for a while, she suddenly started crying because she became scared suddenly, and her mother rushed over to her and picked her up saying that that thing wasn't frightening.' (ELN 1990:6); < alinge-?-llag-
- alingcetaar-** to try to frighten # alingcetaaraa 'he is trying to frighten him' / Apa'urluan-l'l' alingcetaarutekluki quq'uyat tamakut caskum tuqusngailkai. 'And his grandfather would try to frighten him concerning those "quq'uyat", fierce polar bears, that weapons wouldn't kill.' (QUL 2003:320); < alinge-cetaar-; = alingcitaar-; < alinge-cetaar-
- alingcirar-** to try to frighten # alingciraraa 'he tried to frighten her' / NS; < alinge-cir-?-
- alingcirar(ar)-** to threaten # alingcirararaa 'his threatening him' / alingcira'arluku 'threatening him'; < alingcirar-?
- alingcitaar-** to try to frighten # alingcitaaraa 'he is trying to frighten him' / Naliata-kir maa irnianka alingcitaartaki . . . 'I wonder which one of them here is trying to frighten my children . . .' (CEV 1984:43); HBC; = alingcetaar-

alinge- to be afraid; to be scared # alinguq 'he is afraid' / camek alingsit? 'what are you scared of?'; alingua carayagnek 'I am afraid of bears'; alingevkenak 'don't be scared!'; . . . irugni-lu perriamiek piuq cat makut akalriit kemgan qaingani. Kemgiutnayukluni pian, aanii ngel'arluni qanrulluku iqauniluku tamana akalria. Tua-i alingyaqluni kemggani qunukngamiu. ' . . . and when she wiped her legs she saw that some rolled stuff on her skin. Because she thought her flesh was coming off, her mother laughed and told her that the rolled stuff was dirt. She'd been scared since she had wanted to keep what flesh she had.' (ELN 1990:33); < ali-nge-; > aling, alingallag-, alingcetaar-, alingcirar-, alingctaara-, alingite-, alingnaq, alingnarqe-, alingniur-, alingtar-, alingenguartur-; < PY alinjə-

alingenguartur- to be paranoid # alingenguarturyaraq 'paranoia'; < alinge-uartur¹-

alingiltaar- to be foolhardy # alingiltaartuq 'he is foolhardy' / Aling, inerqullruamken-ggem alingiltaaresqevkenak! Calriaten-kiq tua-i maancit! 'Oh dear, I told you not to be foolhardy! It's a wonder that you are even here!' (QAN 1995:54); Ellii-gguq carayiim pikani, itempagaciqaa. Waten tua-i alingiltaalriit-gguq tuaten pilartut. 'He says that if a ghost appears to him, he would kick it. Thus it is with *daredevils*.' (QAN 1995:204); < alingite-a-

alingite- to be fearless # alingituq 'he is fearless' / alingilnguut anguyagtet 'brave soldiers'; < alinge-ite²-

alingnaq hazardous thing # < alinge-naq¹

alingnarqe- to be frightening. alingnarquq 'it is frightening' / alingnaqvaa 'how frightening!'; Ca alingnarqenrullrua? — Carayagnek-wa taūgaam alingelallrulrianga wii, carayiit amllellratni. 'What was most *scary*? — I used to be scared of bears when there were a lot of bears.' (KIP 1998:299); < alinge-narqe-

alingniur- to be apprehensive # alingniurtuq 'he is apprehensive' / < alinge-niur-

alingtar- to be cowardly; to be very timid # alingtartuq 'he is cowardly' / Tua-i wiinga alingtaama alingerrlugyaqlua. 'Since I was *quite timid* I was little bit scared at the time.' (CIU 2005:382); < alinge-tar¹-; > alingtarli

alingtarli coward # < alingtar-li¹

aliq sleeve # *Aliit-lu* tamakut ilutmun murugtelluki waten. Ilulirnerkun camaggan ukatmun pivkarluku, nanerluku qamaggan, nek'etuluki. 'And they pulled their *sleeves* inside. Then they put weights around the inside bottom and used it (the gutskin raincoat) as a shelter.' (PAI 2008:156); NS, Y, HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, LK, BB, NR; > aliiman, aliuman, alirun, alirnaq, alirpak, aliruaq; < PE aðir

aliqiliqiaq ring finger # *a name used in a finger-naming jingle*; cf. alqiliq

alirnaq stream # < aliq-naq²

alirneq righthand side # alirnerani 'on its righthand side'; UY, UK

alirpak legendary little person # *literally*: 'big sleeve'; Y; < aliq-rpak

aliruaq razor clam # *literally*: 'thing like a sleeve'; < aliq-uaq

alirun, alinrun trim around parka cuff #

Kanaqlagnek atkugluni, akuruterluni, aliruterluni-lu terikaniamek. 'He had a muskrat fur parka with wolverine fur trim at the hem and cuffs.' (YUU 1995:5); see Appendix 9 on parts of the parka; < aliq-un

aliuman mitten; also glove in areas where a separate word is not used for glove # UK, CAN, BB, NR = aliiman; < aliq-u-ma-n

aliurtuq ghost; apparition; supernatural presence # and **aliurtur-** to see a ghost; to experience a supernatural presence # aliurturtuq 'he is experiencing something supernatural' / Aliurtuqallruuten-qaa? Aliurtuqerpeknii. Taūgaam qialriamek niitellruunga maaken nunam akuliinek. Qalrialun' qasturiinarluni . . . 'Did you ever *see a ghost*?' 'I haven't *seen a ghost*. However, I heard something crying out from under the ground. The noise it was making became louder and louder . . .' (KIP 1998:51); < PE ali(C)urtur-

alkar- to tear a little # alkartuq 'it tore a little'; alkaraa 'he tore it a little' / . . . taqukat qiluitnek, egalengqellinilria. Allegluku, alkarluku qinertelliniuk qavalriit. ' . . . it had a seal-gut window. Tearing it, *tearing it a little*, they₂ peeked in and saw that they were sleeping.' (ELL 1997:420); < alleg-qar-

alke-, al'ke- to consider (it) feasible; to feel confident with respect to (it); to be mentally ready for

(it) # alkaa or al'kaa 'he thinks he can do it' / aleknguaryaqunaku! 'don't even consider it; it's impossible!'; An'aqami-tang maa-i ngelaunani uksuryunga'arcan kiarqurnaura imarpik, ingrit agaa-i alaunateng, tua-i elliin alekluki. 'Whenever she went out, because it without a doubt winter was in progress, she would scan the ocean, the mountains were visible over there, and *she felt confident about being able to reach them*'. (MAR2 2001:76); Tua-i taum imarpik umyugaan al'kenriqertaa. 'So that one's thinking he *lost confidence concerning* the ocean.' (QUL 2003:632); Aren, taq'erami atnermek taukunek aturaminek ngelqiuqralrianek kanavet natrem quaanun nangercan atrarluni atii tauna qanlliniuq, "Kitaki, al'kestii atrarli. . ." 'When he got through putting on those perfectly fitted clothes, he went to the center of the floor and stood there, and then his father said, "Now a person who *thinks he can beat him* should go down [to the center of the kashim]."' (QUL 2003:276); < aleg-ke⁴

alkuaq dark layer of flesh under skin of fish; cornea of eye # < alku-aq³

alku covering for (or insulation in) inside wall of dwelling # *may be vertical wall planks*; Canek tua-i qasgim aklukainek ciimek piyugviku'urluki. *Alkunguyugvikluki*, egalleryugvikluki, nacitengyugvikluki-llu. 'They'd request fittings for the kashim first. They'd request *wall coverings*, windows, and flooring.' (AGA 1966:120); . . . tang taukuk imkuk wani pugumalriik tegqak nevumun qamavet *alkut* makut putuluki, . . . ' . . . those two pieces of wood were sticking out through the sod to the inside piercing the *wall coverings*, . . .' (QUL 2003:282); see Appendix 9 on parts of house; > alkuaq

alla different one # allamek angyangqertuq 'he has a different boat (from this one); allanek-lu neqkanek taitellinilumi 'and he also brought some other kinds of food'; Cat-lu neplilriit piciunrilngurmek-lu pilriit, yuullerpet yaatiikun *allakun* pilriit, ilaganrilngerpeki cavkenani. 'As for those who engage in immoral practices and who are doing what is wrong, whose way of life is *distinct* and apart from yours, it is better to avoid them.' (ELL 1997:24); > allakaq, allakar¹-, allakar²-, allakuciq, allami, allamtaunek, allaneq, allau-, allayuk; < PE atla

allakaq strange thing; different thing # and
allakar- (*or allakarte-*) to become separate from

others; to separate from others; to remove; separately (*when used in the quantifier/qualifier construction*) # allakartuq 'he went out on his own' / allakaraa (*or allakartaa*) 'he separated it from the others'; Anngami kiarrluni qasgiq tauna tangllinia, aruviryaqellriim-gguq taūgaam *allakauluni* aruvii aurnerullinilria. 'When he went out he looked around and saw that kashim, and although there was smoke coming from it, its smoke was *different* being a vapor.' (YUU 1995:8); Taūgaam taumi ernermi Laban-aam *allakarai* qusngirngalnguut angucalut keptalget kukupalget-lu wall'u qatellriartalget qaimegteggun. 'But on that day Laban *separated* the male goats that were striped and spotted, every one that had white on it.' (AYAG. 30:35); examples showing use in quantifier/qualifier construction: allakarmeng ayallruut 'they left separately, independently of the others'; Tua-i-lu tekipailgan aataseng caqerluni Qalemaq una *allakarmi* cururluni inartengluni, tamaani-lu pelatekami uitaurangluni aneksauhani, taumi curumi aqumgaurluni kiingan-lu egamaarrlugnek ner'aqluni. 'Before their dad arrived Qalemaq began to sleep on a bed *separate from the others*, and began to stay in the tent all the time without going outside, and she would just sit on the bed and eat only boiled half-dried fish.' (ELN 1990:37); Cali-lu taum taqestemta ilumun *allakamta* piciryararkirluta caggluta ellillrullinivaa tamargacaqelrianek nutem pikarkauyaqellemnek ellam piunrirvianun. 'And our Maker designed all of us and placed us in *different* places all over the world, granting us customs and traditions that we should never have abandoned and should maintain until the end of the world.' (AGA 1996:94); Tamaa-i-am angalkut tamakut waten maa-i anernemtenek qanlalriit, anernerput *allakaan* yuuniluku. 'In those days the shamans used to talk about our souls, that our soul is *separate* from the body.' (QUL 2003:540); < alla-kaq; > allakauke-, allaki-; < PE atlakkar (*under* PE atla)

allakariyagaq allocation # *legal neologism*; < allakar²-i²-yagaq

allakauke- to act toward (it) considering it different; to reject (it) # allakaukaa 'he is treating it as *strange*' / allakaukevkenaku 'treating him fairly, no different than others'; < allakaq-u-ke³-; > allakauki-

allakauki- to act toward things treating them as strange; to discriminate; to resent relatives' staying with one # allakaukiuq 'he resents his relatives' staying with him' / < allakauke-i²-

allakaukiyaraq discrimination # *legal neologism*; < allauki-yaraq

allaki- to think that something is different from the norm # allakiuq 'he thinks that something is different' / < allakaq-li²-

allakuciq different kind of thing # allakucimek taqmagemek aturciqua 'I'll wear a different kind of dress'; < alla-kuciq

allami last year; another place; a different location
Tua-i talligni manuminun nengllukek tangraarlukek piluni ellenrunilukek *allamirmi*. Aaniin-llu piluku ilumun keminruniluku *allamirmi*. 'And stretching her arms in front of her she first looked at them and saw that they were thicker than in the previous year. Her mother told her that indeed she had more flesh than in the previous year. (ELN 1990:75); *adverbial particle*; < alla-localis ending; > allamiku

allamiku next year # *adverbial particle*; allamikuani 'during the year after it'; < allami-ku

allamtaunek occurring one after the other # *particle*; < alla-?-abl.-mod.; NUN(A)

allaneq stranger; guest; visitor from outside the village # allanret tekitut 'the visitors have come'; Caaqami-llu imkunek *allannernek* qalartaqluni aaniit qanraqan iirpiluni irriaqluni qanyalriamek. 'Once in a while their mother would talk about these guests from far away and when she spoke, she (the daughter) would be wide-eyed in amazement at what was said.' (ELN 1995:31); Cali tamaani ellangellemni *allanret* tekilluteng uqunek kiputaqluteng. Melqlegnek atkugkanek akilirluteng. 'Also back then when I first became aware of things, strangers would arrive to buy seal oil. They'd pay with furs for parkas.' (YUU 1995:46); < alla-neq¹; > allanite-, allaniur-, allanivik

allanite- to come as a visitor to (him) # allanitaa 'he came as a visitor to him' (*literally*: 'he produced a visitor-in the person of himself-for him'; cf. *yit'e-*) / Maaken kiatinek tekitevkenaku, naken taūgaam yuilqumek tekisnguarulluku *allanitqeryaqvuk* aanii cakemna. 'Not coming from upriver of where she is, but rather appearing to come from the wilderness we may come as guests

to his mother downriver.' (QUL 2003:434); < allaneq-li²-te⁵-

allaniur- to welcome # allaniurtuq 'he is welcoming people' *into his house*; allaniuraa 'he is welcoming him' / Kiingan angniutnguniluku, quuyurnitnguniluku, *allaniurutnguniluku*, calillu-gguq tungayangqerrutnguluni. 'They say it is the only reason for happiness, the only reason for smiling, the only thing to offer to a guest, and the only reason one had relatives.' (YUU 1995:54); < allaneq-liur-; > allaniurta

allaniurta hotel clerk; host; receptionist # < allaniur-ta

allanivik, allaniurvilk hotel; inn # Nauwa *allanivici*? — Maani *allanivigtaituq*. 'Where is your hotel?' — There isn't a *hotel* here.' (YUP 1996:53); . . . ungingssit-llu nerviatnun elliluku, *allanivigm* enailamek. ' . . . placed Him in the manger because there was no room at the *inn*.' (LUKE 2:7); < allaneq-li²-vik, allaniur-vik

allau- to be different; to be strange # allauguq 'it is different' / allauvkenani 'not being different', 'being as usual'; . . . pailaagluku kegginaakun. Tatameūrlurluni *allauyukluku*, cunaw' Piliullinilria. ' . . . it licked her on her face. Poor thing, she was startled thinking it was something else, but it turned out to be Pili.' (ELN 1990:16); < alla-u-

allaurte- to change; to become different # allaurtuq 'it has changed', 'it became different'; allaurtaa 'he changed it' / allaurtekaintuq ayaumarraarluni 'after being away he has changed a lot more'; Neq'akellrin-ll' nunat allat aturlaryaaqekait, Imangami-llu *allaurrluki* taūgaam ilaita pilaraat. 'Some other villages that remember it still sing it, including the singers from Emmonak, but some groups change it when they sing it.' (AGA 1996:124); < alla-urte-

allayuk unusual thing or person; strange thing or person; different thing or person # Keggutai-wa imkut quugaarpit keggutacetus ayuqngacaqellriit taūgaam *allayuuluteng*. 'Its teeth seemed to be like those of a mastodon, only different.' (YUU 1995:24); < alla-yuk

alleg- to tear # allegtuq 'it tore'; allgaa 'he tore it' / allgartellruuq 'it tore suddenly'; allgumauq 'it is torn'; Egalermun tekicami egaleq pakigluku ulpiarrluni pakmavet egaleq *allegluku*, ulpiarrluni anqertuq cellamun. 'When he reached the

window he pulled on the window frame and somersaulted out on top *tearing* the (gutskin) window, and he went somersaulting outside.' (MAR2 2001: 18); . . . *cetugmiaqcaarturalliniluku* skin-aq tamana cayaqlirluni *alcuayagarluni*. ' . . . he strove to scratch that skin with his nails and finally *tore it a little*.' (ELL 1997:114); . . . *pugyaraanek ayagluku qaspeq taun' alkii aūg'arluku-llu*. ' . . . starting from its neck opening he *tore* the cover parka, removing it.' (AGA 1996:124); < PE ałøy¹; > alkar-, allganeq, allgur-, alpag²

allegpak willow-bark fishnet # (?); < allek-rpak

allegtur- to wipe dishes # EG; < PY-S ałøy²-

allegyailkutaq reinforcement to prevent tearing # Pugyaraa *allegyailkuciumaluni* merigngalriamek kassutmun. 'Its collar had a *reinforcing* hem around it.' (ANUC. 39:23); < alleg-yailkutaq

allegyaq slab of bark # *soaked, flattened and used in roofing*; < allek-yaq

allek strip of willow bark # Enrilnguat qeltaita iluqlia *allek*. Tua-i waten puqlam nalliini aūg'arluki tua-i qalliirraarluku aūg'arluki kinercirluki. Kinercirraarluki-llu talutmek taluluki. Nutaan-llu tua-i talurraarluki piirriluki. Qip'aq-wa tua-i maa-i. 'Allek is the inner fibrous layer of young willow bark. During the warm season the bark is peeled off young willow trees, then the outer layer of bark is removed. What is left is then dried. After it dries then it is split into strands with a fiber-splitter. These strands are then intertwined into a more stable twine.' (CIU 2005:84); K; = alek; > allegpak, allegyaq

allemaaq cooked blackfish fry # HBC

alleqaq older sister # NSU; = alqaq; < PE aləqa(r)

allganeq accidental tear in cloth, skin, etc. # *Allganruarmek kiarciaqvigminek* *cetugmiaqcaarturalliniluku* skin-aq tamana . . . 'Having searched for a little *tear* to no avail, he strove to scratch that skin with his nails . . .' (ELL 1997:114); < alleg-a-neq¹

allgiar(aq*) long-tailed duck (formerly called oldsquaw duck) (*Clangula hyemalis*) # allgiinraq 'male oldsquaw feather'; Tuamte-ll' taqngamiu, tamana qatellria, imkut *allgiaraat*, teqsuqrít — icigg imkut *allgiaraat* teqsuqrít tak'lalriit — kangrat-am qivyurrarnek elliqervikaqluki kapusvikliniluku. 'Moreover, when he was done with it [he took] that white part and [from]

tails of an *oldsquaw duck* — you know the tails of *oldsquaw ducks* are long — he took those and put downy feathers on the tips of them, sticking them in.' (ELL 1997:366); < PE ałyir; < ?-ar(aq)

allgiliyaq high priest; bishop; pope # Taūgaam agayulirtemta *allgiliyamta-llu* imutun umyuarniurpangllerteng niilluku . . . 'However, our priests, and our *bishop* heeded their troubled conscience . . .' (CIU 2005:272); Tanqilria *Allgiliyaq Aataq Innokenty*, . . . 'Holy Bishop Father Innocent, . . .' (ORT. 2006:44); *from Russian* архиерей (arkhieréy)

allgirneq greater scaup (*Aythya marila*) # NSK

allgur- to tear up on purpose # allgurtuq 'it is being or has been torn'; allguraa 'he is tearing it up' / Ciumek angun pill'uni qangqiirnek. Arnat-llu *allgurluki* amiit. Melqurrit-llu eritayuitait qangqiiret, lagit pilauciicetun. 'First the man catches the ptarmigans. Then the women *tear off* the skin. They don't pluck the feathers of ptarmigans like they do with geese.' (YUU 1995:62); < alleg-ur

allit mitten palms # < ?-plural

alliq homemade curved tanning board; hearth # NUN; cf. atliq

alliqaq something, such as paper or grass, used as a working surface # < allir-qaq

alliqsak, alliqsaq woven liner for skin boot, made by twining dried grass, burlap fibers, etc. # alliqsiigka or alliqsagka 'my boot liners,'; Canegnek piinirluki cimek tua-i-llu *alliqsanek* iluqlilirluki nutaan all'ukek. 'The boots were lined with grass in the bottom and were worn with *woven grass socks*.' (CIU 2005:344); < allir-?, allir-?

alliquupak moose or caribou skin used as a mattress, bedding skin # Tua-i unuaquaqan tupagaqami *alliquupii* imna maklaarmek tapirluku anulluku egcarturluku. 'Every day when he woke up he would take out her *bedding* along with the bearded seal skin and throw it out.' (MAR2 2001:14); Y; < allir-qupak

allir- root; > alliqaq, alliqsak, alliquupak, alliraq, allirtet; cf. at-, alqin

alliraq insole; bedding skin; mattress # < allir-aq³

allirtet pants with attached socks made of fur # *used in plural for one pair of pants*; NSU; PE < alirtə; < allir-ta¹

allneq dried fish stripped of its skin # Anrraarluni itliniuq qantamek tegumiarluni qaingani-wagguk man'a neqerrlum kemga qeltairumaluni, apqiit *allneq* . . . 'After going out he came back in with a bowl in his hand, and in that bowl was dried fish that had been stripped from its skin, which they call "*allneq*" . . .' (QUL 2003:530)

allngignaq small hill # Ayainanermeggnii
allngignamek tekiciiqelliniut, naunraat tua qaingani tua-i amllerrluteng. 'While they were traveling, they reached a *small hill* with lots of plants on it.' (QUL 2003:60); < allngik-naq²

allngiguaq marsh marigold (*Caltha palustris*) # so called because its edible leaves look like the patches on the soles of skin boots; allngiguat mermi nautuut, naucetaarluteng-llu esirlinek marsh 'marigolds grow in the water and have yellow flowers'; < allngik-uaq

allngik round patch on the sole of a skin boot # and **allngig-** to patch the sole of a skin boot # allngigtuq 'she is patching a skin-boot sole'; allngigaa 'she is patching it' / > allngignaq, allngiguaq; < PE alñiy

allrag- root; > allragni, allraku, allrakuq, al'rrakuq

allragni last year # adverbial particle; < allrag-dual localis; > allragniku

allragniku, allraku next year # adverbial particle; allrakum iluani akit aturarkat 'fiscal' (neologism); < allragni-ku, allrag-ku; > allrakuaqan

allrakuaqan yearly # particle; Tua-i panini kassiyuutekaqekii *allrakuaqan*, ugaani tua-i kenkem. 'He held a feast for his daughter *every year* because of his love for her.' (YUU 1995:121); < allraku-contingent mood

allrakuq year # pingayuni allrakuni uitallruunga maani 'I've lived here for three years'; also used in asking and telling one's age: qavcinek allrakungqercit? 'how old are you?'; tallimanek allrakungqertua 'I'm five years old'; Allrakuqegcikina! or Allrakukegcikina! 'Happy New Year!'; = al'rrakuq; < allrag-?; > allrakurte-; <PE alrani and alraku (*under* PE alər)

allrakurte- to stay somewhere or engage in some activity for a year # Ak'anun-gguq uitang'ermeng assiirucuitut, *allrakurteng'ermeng* malrugnek. 'Even though they are in storage for a long time they do not spoil even if they stay two years there.' (YUU 1995:50); Tauna taūgken

imna Kassauyugluni umyuangluni Kass'anun ayagluni *allrakurtaarluni* uitamalleq, tua suitcase-agni taūgaam tegumiaqlukek tekicami. 'But the one that took off into the white people's world, thinking that he would like to become like a white person, and was gone year after year, comes home with just a suitcase in his hand.' (QUL 2003:344); < allrakuq-te¹

all'ugaq hat # EG

allungak bottom part or piece of container such a bentwood bucket or bowl, or a barrel. # . . . qantamek waten calillinilria, *allungagkiurluku*, imkukiurluku-gg' tua-i mat'um pertam atlirkaanek atlirkuruklu. ' . . . working on a bentwood bowl, preparing the *bottom side* for attachment to the bent wooden rim.' (QAN 1995:24); cf. at-; > allungilleq; < PY-S aļuņžak

allungilleq bottom groove line in an oval bowl # NUN; < allungaql-li²-lleq

allurte- to take something from # allurtaa 'he took something from him' / qimuga neqiinek allurtaa 'he took away the dog's food'; Ellii-llu teguqaarluni irumek cikirluku mikellrat tangvaurluku-llu nerellrani ilainun *allurrnayukluku* cikiutminek irumek. 'After she took the leg (of meat) she gave it to the smallest (puppy) and watched it as it ate, thinking that its littermates would grab the leg that she had given it.' (ELN 1990:90); < PY-S aļurta-

alluvagaq rash # NUN

alme- lick; taste # almuq 'he tasted something'; almaa 'he tasted it' / Y, HBC; > alemqar-; cf. alunge-, alqimar-

almigaq* young bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*)

Makut maa-i melqulget, melqulegyugluteng pilriit *almigarnek-llu* piyulriit qavcinek pikarrluni pikan, tauna tua-i pinertulriarkauguq. Qavcin *almigat*, wall' pingayun, wall'u cetaman, kaviaret-llu wall' talliman, wall'u cetaman. Tua-i pinertulriarpauguq tauna, kinguqlirpiaruarkauguq. 'Now the furs were presented; some had requested seal pelts and a man who brought several animal pelts was considered to be the highest giver. If he brought a number of seals, say three or four, or if he brought four or five fox pelts, he would be regarded as a man bringing the most valuable gift and would be the last to present.' (TAP 2004:83); NS; < PY-S almiyžaq

alngaq hanging decoration on a parka or boot; tassel; mark; symbol # and **alngar-** to mark; to write # alngartuq 'he is writing'; alngaraa 'he is writing to him' / alngautaa 'he is writing it down' or 'writing for him'; Tamatum nalliini *alngauulluki* piyuitellruut. 'At that time they didn't write things down' (TAP 2004:44); Piuq-gguq atkui melqurriutellinluteng, *alngai-llu-gguq* tayima nangliniluteng, napanun nagqaellret. 'She saw that her parka had become fur-less and that its *tassels* were gone where they had gotten snagged on the trees.' (YUU 1995:84); *the meaning, to write, is in* Y, HBC, NUN, NS; > alngarat, alngarcuun, alngarkaqq, alngarta

alngarat correspondence; letter # Y, HBC, NUN, NS; < alngar-aq¹-plural

alngarcuun, alngarrsuun, alngarin, alngarissuun writing implement; pen; pencil # Y, HBC, NUN, NS; < alngar-cuun, alngar-ssuun, alngar-i²-n, alngar-i²-cuun

alngarkaqq dye # < alngaq-kaq

alngarta writer # Y, HBC, NUN, NS; < alngar-ta

alpa, alpak murre (*Uria* sp.) # Taūgaam-am cali tamana ceñaq imkunek *alpanek* pitukaitnek, maani tayim' tangrruutulriit caaqameng. *Alpat-lu* tamakut caaqameng nalalartat? *Alpalittuliniameng* camani, *alpanek* tep' aryagtangqelliniluni nalamalrianek taum ceñii qikertam. 'But there were some dead *murrres* on the beaches — we see them here occasionally. Why did those *murrres* die anyway? Apparently that place had an abundance of *murrres*, there were many dead *murrres* that had floated onto the shore of that island.' (QUL 2003:102); < PE alpa(y); > Alpaarusvik, alpacurrlugaq

alpacurrlugaq murre skin and feather parka # NUN; < alpa-?

Alpaarusvik July # NUN; *literally: time when the murrres leave; see Appendix 7 on the Yup'ik calendar;* < alpa-irute-vik

alpag¹ - to come through; to emerge # Itertuq, *alpakartuq*, nug'uq-wa kanaggun. 'He came in, came through (the entrance), came up through (the tunnel entrance) through down there.' (MAR2 2001:32); Tua-i tuaken elakam elanran iluanek anqerrluni *alpakkalliniluni*. 'He quickly came out, emerged, from the water hole.' (CIU 2005:128); < PE alpay-

alpag² - to tear with force; to rip # alpagtuq 'it

ripped'; alpagaa 'he ripped it' / < alleg-pag²

alqaq older sister # alqerput or alqaput 'our older sister'; alqaat or alqiit 'their older sister'; alqairutii 'his deceased older sister'; . . . *alqaqellriit* kiugkut uyuraatnek nuliarluni maantelalria. ' . . . he is here with a wife who is the youngest of those *sisters* upriver.' (YUU 1995:108); Y, NSK, NL, NUN, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG = alleqaq, al'qaq; > alqaruaq; cf. al'a

al'qaq older sister # . . . *al'qaat-gguq* taūgaam un' pekcitngunaurtuq, anluni. ' . . . their *sister* decided to walk and went outside.' (CEV 1984:74); HBC; = alleqaq, alqaq; cf. al'a

alqar- to gobble up food # alqertuq 'he gobbled some food'; alqeraa 'he gobbled it' / NSU; < ?-qar-; cf. alemqar-

alqaruaq one's spouse's sister # < alqaq-uaq

alqiliq middle finger # < PY alqiliq; cf. aaliqiliaq, aliqiliqiaq, alqimar

alqimar- to put one's fingers in one's mouth and lick particles of food off them; to take a taste of something with one's fingers # alqimartuq 'he licked something off his fingers'; alqimaraa 'he licked it off his fingers'; 'he licked it' (hand) / Tamakunek tua-i paqnayukapigcami agturluku tamana qevleqtaarturalria qatellria *alqimaqerluku-lu* cali. 'Because she was very curious about those things she touched that sparkling white stuff and tasted it from her fingers.' (ELN 1990:4); < PY alqimar-; cf. alme-, alqiliq, alemqar-

alqin grass mat # cf. allir-

alqunaq suddenly # adverbial particle;

Ayainanermimi *alqunaq* ellangartuq nutaan ellangarcami nunanun uterrluni. 'While she was traveling suddenly she became conscious and when she became conscious she returned to the village.' (YUU 1995:118); has also become a noun meaning instant coffee, as in alqunarturyugten-qaa? 'do you want instant coffee?'; > alqunaqar-; < PE alqunar-

alqunaqar- to die suddenly, as by a heart attack # alqunaqertuq 'he died suddenly' / < alqunaq-qar-

alr(ar)- to go toward the exit, i.e., toward the door or downriver # al'ertuq 'he is going toward the exit' / alrallruuq 'he went toward the exit'; NUN; = anelrar-

alrapaq, alrapak back-to-back sitting partner #

alrapaa or alrapii 'the one sitting back-to-back with him'; alrapaqaa 'he is sitting back-to-back with her'; qayakun alrapaqlutek ayagtuk 'they₂ went riding back-to-back in the kayak'; Taqngamek anlutek, qayamun atrarlutek. *Alrapakluku* tauna arnaq ayagtuk. 'When they finished, they went outside and went down to the kayak. They traveled with that woman traveling *back-to-back in the kayak* with him.' (YUU 1995:106); < PE alrapak (*under PE alər*)

al'rakuq year # HBC; = allrakuq; < PE alrani and alraku

al'tuutaq mercury; cinnabar # UK; *from Russian ртуть (rtut')*

alu, aluq sole of foot; sole of boot or shoe # aluk 'soles of (both) feet'; qerrartellruunga alumkun 'I got a sliver in the sole of my foot; = atungaq; < ?-luq; > aluilitaq; cf. at-; < PE alu(r)

aluilitaq sandal; insole # Akqellruaqa Ataneq Agayun Quyinrulria, piliakestii qiliim nunam-llu, tegusngaunii yualukarraungraan, *aluilitam-llu* cingiqengraaku . . . 'I have promised the Lord God on High, maker of heaven and earth, that I would never take a thread or a *sandal-thong* . . .' (AYAG. 14:22–23); < alu-ilitaq

alulaq, alunaq tiller; sled handlebar; steering wheel; tail feather of bird (*NUN additional meaning*) # *and alular-, alunar-* to steer; to guide # alulartuq 'he is steering'; alularaa 'he is steering it' / alulaq asemcan alularcigaliunga 'because the tiller broke I cannot steer any more'; *from Russian руль (rul')*; *see Appendix 9 on parts of sled*; > alularta

alularta captain # Sun'am-ll *alulartiin* nalaqellinia tuani qanrulluku-llu, "Caluten qavarcit?" 'The ship's *captain* found him there and said to him, "Why do you sleep?"' (JONA. 1:6); < alular-ta¹

alumcug- to lick # NUN; < alunge-?-

alunga^e homemade dog food (*a boiled mixture of fish and meat products*) # *and alunge-* to lap with the tongue # to lick # alunguq 'it is lapping'; alungaa 'it is lapping it' / . . . tua-i nuliagken taukuk alerquiciatun neqkiurqamegnegu tua-i imutun *alungetun* ellirluku neqkiuraqluku. ' . . . those two wives of his, as he ordered, whenever they prepared food for him they would prepare his food with the consistency of *dog food* . . .' (QUL 2003:202); < PE aluy-; > alumcug-, alungqe-, alungun, alungutayagaq, alungyar(aq); cf. alme-, alussiq

alungqe- to feed a dog homemade dog food

alungqaa 'he is feeding it' / alungqiuq qimugteék 'he is feeding the dogs'; < alunge-rqe²-

alungun dog-feeding trough; tongue (*LK, BB, NR, NUN additional meaning*) # callakayangqertua alungutemkun 'I have a canker sore on my tongue'; . . . *alunguteteng* keggmarait nangteqem ugaani. ' . . . they gnaw their *tongues* from pain.' (REVE. 16:10); < PE alu(C)un; < alunge-n; > alunguksuar

alungutaya(g)aq*, **alunguksuar** uvula # K, BB; < alunge-taq¹-ya(g)aq, alungun-ksuar(ar)-

alungyar(aq)*, alungyaq blackfish fry; young blackfish (*Dallia pectoralis*) # < alunge-?, alunge-?

aluqan, aluqaq, aluqun, aluqutkaq beaver scent-gland; castor # ilait yuut aluqatkanek iinrulartut 'some people use beaver castors as medicinal amulets'; Elagyameggnun ellillinikii, ima-llu-qaa amllelliniluni-llu. Paluqtaam, wagguaq *aluqatkak*, neryugnarqelriik. Tuani ellaita pirpakek'ngameng nalliini. 'He put something in their cache, not much of a thing. It was what they called a *beaver castor*, a delicacy. It was back when they considered them delicacies.' (QUL 2003:270); < PY aluqaq

al'uryak oval, *originally* wooden oval bowl # BB; = aluuyaq

alussiq spoon # Y; cf. alunge-

Alussistuaq Christmas # Alussistuaqetaarmek piämken 'I wish you a merry Christmas'; *Alussistuaami* cikiriyullermeggnek yugnek cikirilartut umyuuaqluki tuqullret. 'During Christmas people give gifts commemorating the departed.' (YUP 1996:56); *from Russian Рождество (Rozhdestvo)*

alutuke- to take care of # alutukaa 'he is taking care of her or it' / Kenekluku aaniin atiin-llu *alutukliniluku*, mikelnguaresuumiamek taukuk angasuqaak, apa'urlua-llu. 'Loving her, her father and mother *took care of* her because they yearned for a child those parents of hers, and also her grandfather.' (MAR1 2001:9); Y, NS; < alutur-ke⁴-

alutur- to take care of someone or something

aluturtuq 'he is taking care of someone or something' / iinrunek-qaa *aluturlartuten*, qang'a-llu aturluki tuunralget taitellritnek? 'Do you *take care of* (rather than discard) amulets, hang on to

the items the shamans have brought you?' (CAT 1950:76); Y, NS; < PE alutur-; > alutuke-, aluturta

aluturta provider # Tua-i nekayuyuunani ayuqluni, elliini taūgaam imna anuurluni alikuarallerluku pilaraa *aluturtekngamiu*. 'He never got emotionally hurt but he did somewhat fear his grandmother because she was *the one who provided* for him.' (MAR2 2001:5); Y, NS; < aluturta¹

aluuyaq oval, *originally* wooden oval bowl # K, NUN; = al'uruyak

aluvik teardrop # Agayutem-llu *aluviiit* tamalkuita perrirciqai iingitnek. 'And God will wipe all the tears from their eyes.' (REVE. 7:17); < PY aluvik; > aluviliur-, aluviliyaraq

aluviliur- to be teary-eyed; to weep # aluviliurtuq 'he is teary-eyed, weeping' / Nayagaan taum tangrramiu umyuarteqa'artelliniuq anngaminun tuqukuni utercungraan ut'rusngaitellerminek. Tuaten umyuarteqngami *aluviliulliniuq*. 'When she saw him, his younger sister thought that if she were to die even if she wanted to return, her older brother wouldn't bring her back. Thinking that way she *wept*.' (YUU 1995:113); < aluvik-liur-

aluviliyaraq tear duct # aluviliyarak 'tear ducts'; < aluvik-li-yaraq

aluyak chum salmon; dog salmon (*locally*) (*Oncorhynchus keta*) # BB, NR, LI

alvik wooden bowl; large food container; washing vessel for women's clothes (*NUN meaning*) # Quarruuget imkut kumlanret itruskuni, wagg'uq *alviim* imai, passilercugluki makuciminek tua-i, waten tua-i picqai ullikaniraqluki qantam imai. 'She'd come in with a *wooden bowl* full of frozen needlefish, which she'd crush with this kind of thing (a pestle) making sure all the fish were crushed inside.' (CIU 2005:184)

amaaq* willow (or other tree) root used in making baskets, lashing fish traps or kayak frames, etc. # Y; < PE amaaṛ

amag- curved # *postural root*; > amagte-, amangqa-

amagte- to get curved # amagtuq 'it got curved'; amagtaa 'he put a curve in it' / sayalleraat qengait amagtelartut 'the noses of spawning salmon get curved'; < amag-te²-

amagugualek type of parka # (?); < amag-?-uaq-lek
ama(ni) over there # *obscured demonstrative adverb*; see amna, *the corresponding demonstrative pronoun*;

see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; > amaqliq, amarriigute-, amataite-, amatiigni, amatiiku

amangqa- to be curved # amangqauq 'it is curved' / < amag-ngqa-

amaq load carried on the back; stone of a ring # and **amar-** to backpack; to carry on one's back # amartuq 'he is carrying something on his back'; amaraa 'he is carrying it on his back' / Alqaan taum *amalliniluku*, *amarluku* aya tellinia. 'His older sister indeed carried him on her back, and carrying him on her back she took him away.' (YUU 1995:99); > amarcuun, amaqute-, amaqayayak, amaqatak, amaqsuq, amaquayaaq

amaqaayak pink salmon (*locally* humpback salmon or humpy) (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*) # UY, NSK, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; < amaq-?

amaqatak back of fish; hump on back of fish; adipose fin (*NUN meaning*) # < amaq-qatak

amaqute- to remove or put down something slung over one's back # < amar-qar-te⁵-

amaqigci- to sit cross-legged # (?)

amaqigute- to cross (one's legs) # Tekicami, tua-i tekicamek qasgiluni pilliniuq, imna tauna, maqinerralliniameng-llu, ingluturtekautii picumayuurluni taklauralria irugni *amaqigulluket*. . . Tuatnamaurluni taun' picumayiurluni uitaluni. 'Upon arrival he went to the kashim and saw his opponent lying down on his back with his legs crossed, because they had just taken a sweatbath. . . That person was doing that because he had caught something.' (QUL 2003:162); < amaq-?

amaqliq* one on the other side of an area; older brother # Unuk-gguq qavangurturtuq amkut *amaqliita*, angalkuut taukut cetaman, ikayuqluteng tuquskiit. 'At night, he said, he dreamt that those four shamans on the *other side* of the area were helping each other to kill him.' (YUU 1995:112); Caqerluta up'nerkami pingayuuluta qamigallemeñi, *amaqliqa-llu* . . . ilu'urpuk-llu. 'One time in spring when the three of us went hunting with sleds and kayaks, my *older brother* and me, and our cousin.' (YUU 1995:23); < ama-qliq

amaqsuq, amaqduk pink salmon (*locally* humpback salmon or humpy) (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*) # NI, NUN; < PE amartur; < amaq-?

amaquayaaq backstrap of dog harness # < amaq-? -ya(g)aq

amarcuun backpack # < amar-cuun

amarriigute-, amarriiyaagute- to pass each other out of each other's sight when intending to meet, to miss each other in this way # < ama-?-te⁵-, ama-?-te⁵-

am'arulkarar(aq*) snow bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*) # NUN

amata^e area behind; area beyond; area on the far side # *positional base*; amatiini 'in the area on the far side of it'; Tua-i-il' qungum *amatiinun* tua-i, tekicamiu qunguni tauna, tekicamiu *amatiikun* uivluni pilriim tua-i-il' tamarluni tayima. 'When she reached the *other side* of the coffin, when she reached her own coffin, as she went around the *other side* of it, she disappeared.' (ELL 1997:482); < ama(ni)-te³-

amatair- to go through the area behind # amatairaa 'he went around behind it' / Nang'errluni qayami qaingakun aqvaqurluni ingna tua-i ukinqucua tekicamiu *amatairluki* qayat qeceglun' pavavet nunam qainganun tuc'ami aqvaqurluni ayakalliniluni. 'Suddenly he stood up and ran on the deck of his kayak, and when he got to the tote hole he jumped *behind* the other kayaks and when he landed on the (dry) land he got away by running.' (QUL 2003:486); < amate-ir-

amataite- to have no meaning # amataituuq 'it is meaningless', *literally*: 'it has nothing backing it up' / < ama-te³-te¹-

matiigni the day before yesterday (NSK, HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, and EG meaning); the day before the day before yesterday (K, Y, and BB meaning) # *adverbial particle*; < amata-dual localis; cf. yaaliagni

matiiku the day after tomorrow (NSK, HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, and EG meaning); the day after the day after tomorrow (K, Y, and BB meaning) # *adverbial particle*; < amata-ku; cf. yaaliaku

amatngurte- to appreciate something; to feel unworthy of what one has received or what has been done for one; to have gratitude # amatngurtuuq 'he feels grateful and unworthy' / Piluku taūg', *amatngurpakaami* taw' nuliqnaluk' ullagyaaqniluku; taūgaten, anautelemineng *amatngurpakaami*. 'He said to her that *out of gratitude* he was coming to ask her to be his wife, *out of gratitude* that she had saved him as she did.' (CEV 1984:61); Tekiucamegtekek-llu-gguq, *amatngurtem* ugaani.' They brought the two home with them in *gratitude* for what they had done.'

(CEV 1984:88); HBC, NUN

amaunqigtaq great-great-grandparent # = amauqigtaq; < amauq-nqigte-aq¹

amauq* great-grandparent # < PE ama(C)ur; > amaurrlugaq, amauqigtaq

amauqigtaq great-great-grandparent # = amauqigtaq

amaurrlugaq great-grandparent # NUN, HBC; < amauq-rrlugaq

amci hurry up!, let's go! # *exclamatory particle*; = ampi

amekaq mixture of berries, sugar, seal oil, shortening, fish, etc.; Eskimo ice cream # NSU

amel- *dimensional root*; < PY-S amələ; > amelkite-, ameltu-, amelraq; cf. amlek

amelkite- to be narrow # amelkituuq 'it is narrow'; Aren, tua-i ayagturalnguqerluni ernerpak tua-i waniw' unugarkaurrluku kuigem painganek tekicartulliniuq, tua-i maa-i tua kuigem man'a kelutmun mik tessiyaagpek'nani, *amelkitsiyaagpek'nani*. 'Well, getting tired from traveling all day, as night drew near, he came upon the mouth of a river, and the river, going inland, was not too small nor too *narrow*.' (QUL 2003:152); < amel-kite-

amelcikar(aq*) small hunting-knife # NUN; < amel-?

amellmikar- to grasp between one's legs # amellmikaraa 'he is grasping it between his legs' / < amlek-?

amelmig- to stand over (someone prone or something) straddling (him or it) with one's legs # amelmigaa 'he is standing over him or it' / Yuum maaken atrarluni *amelmigluku* cunguakun patkarluku makciiqaa uungulliniluni. 'A person from here would go down and *standing over* his body slap him on his forehead and lift him up to see who he was.' (TAP 2004:33); < amlek-mig-

amelraq ulna, large bone of the forearm # < PE amiləqar and amitə(l)qar- (*under* PE amit-); < amel-?

ameltu- to be wide # ameltuuq 'it is wide' *too wide to jump over*; Man'a tua-i avatni waten *ameltungaaraan* tauna tuani cingineq cikuq tepumakii kiakaraani uitaluni. 'Even though (the span of water to the next ice flow) *was wide* around him, there was a spit of ice beached on the upstream side.' (QUL 2003:682); < amel-tu-

amelvag-, amelpag- to take a big step # amelvagtuaq
'he took a big step'; amelvagaa 'he took a big step over it' / Cunawa-gguq tua-i tuntut tamakut tumait tua-i elaqvaarnun tua-i *amelvagluteng* avtaqluki. 'It turned out that they'd separate themselves from those caribou tracks *taking big steps to the side.*' (QUL 2003:268); < amlir-pag²-

amigpite- # to form into two lines as a passageway for (him) to walk through # Tauni tua-i *amiggilluku* tua-i piarkaurcamegteggu anesqelluku amci qayaugaurluku, qayaugauraqluku. 'They *formed into two lines as a passageway for him* and repeatedly called for him to come out.' (PAI 2008:328); < amik-rpak-li²-te⁵-

amiguyuk passage leading from the porch into the house; entrance # < amik-?

amiik door; entranceway # amiik palusgu! or amiik patuu! 'close the door!'; amiik ikiressu! 'open the door!'; amiigem ikircailkutii 'door-latch', 'door-stop'; Ugkut-wa-gguq cali nakacuut amiigem quliini cuupiat. 'Those bladders at the exit end of the house above the *door* were very dark in color.' (YUU 1995:86); Maaten *amiik* imna *amiigiutelleq* cumikaa ataam *amiingellini-ll*'. 'When he looked at the *doorway* that didn't have a *door* any more he saw that it had gotten a *door* now.' (QUL 2003:626); Tagngama-llu nutaan yuut amllerluteng *amigpillua*. 'When I came up, lots of people gave me a wide *berth*.' (KIP 1998:23); = amik; cf. avik; < PY-S amik

amiingirayuli ghost that blocks doorways # Tamaani tamaa-i qantullruut-ll' amiingiqengniluki carayiit. . . . Tamakut-gguq tamaani kenluqsaugut amiingiq'ngaqameng carayiit. . . . Tamakulkuit-am tamaani kenluqsaullalliniameng, waagg'uq tamakut *amiingirayulit*. 'In those days they said that ghosts could block a person's way in. . . . They say those ghosts react the opposite way from what one wants them to do when they block doorways. . . . Those ugly things that always move opposite to what one wants them to are "*amiingirayulit*".' (QUL 2003:124 & 130); < amiik-ir?-yuli

amiir- to skin; to remove the skin of # amiirtuq 'it has been skinned' or 'he is skinning animals'; amiiraa 'he is skinning it' / kanaqlagnek amiiriuiq 'he is skinning muskrats'; Uitaqanratgun aatiit iterluni pitaminek maligluni, cikumaata tamaani nem'i urugciisqelluki *amiirnariviatnun*. 'While they were

there their father came in with his catch, and because the catch was frozen he wanted them to thaw out in the house until they were ready to be skinned.' (ELN 1990:71); < amiq-ir²-

amik door; entranceway # = amiik; > amigpite, amiguyuk; < PY-S amik; cf. avik

amikuk a certain type of legendary creature #

E. W. Nelson (ESK 1899:442) states, "The *a-mi'-kuk* is said to be a large, slimy, leathery-skin sea animal with four long arms; it is very fierce and seizes a hunter in his kaiak at sea, dragging both under the water. When it pursues a man it is useless for him to try to escape, for if he gets upon the ice the beast will swim below and burst up under his feet; should he reach the shore the creature will swim through the earth in pursuit as easily as through the water. . . . The idea of this creature may have had its origin in the octopus."; Balassia W. Nicolai of Kwethluk (*p.c.*) described an *amikuk* as being like an otter but without fur, impossible to capture, and said that when shot it multiplies into eight (note that in Sugpiaq (and in adjoining EG in Yup'ik), and in Greenland, *amikuq* is "octopus"); Joseph Evan of Napaskiak stated (AGA 1996:143 *translation only given here*), "It is said that some people hear *amikuk* out in the wilderness as they move about in the spring. It's hard to tell where the sound is coming from. And though it sounds like it's coming from the land, there's nothing there. It isn't visible. When a person hears the sound it would get louder and louder. He would keep hearing the sound. They say when the creature swims around in the earth near the person, the ground he is walking on becomes like quicksand. And if a person is holding a walking stick when an *amikuk* comes, he begins to feel very different. He becomes weak. They say this happens when the creature begins entering inside him and begins to swim in his body."; < PE amik(k)ur

amikuq octopus # EG; < PE amik(k)ur

aminaq leftover food; excess # < PE aminar; cf. minaq; > aninari-, aminariqe-

aminari- to have and excess of something; to have something left over # Cunawa taum aanani ner'llia perriq'apik camek *aminarivkenani*. . . . 'It turns out that it seems he'd eaten mother up completely with nothing *left over*. . . .' (MAR1 2001:13); < aminaq-?

aminariqe- to suffer from an excess # Atam-gguq *aminariqlua*; aurrarluteng-wa pilallilriit, *aminariqniartua* augmek. ‘She said I might hemorrhage [from the womb] — perhaps they bleed a lot — I could suffer from an excess of blood.’ (QAN 2009:44); < aminaq-?-liqe-

aminkite- to save some food for someone # NUN; < aminkuk-ite²-

aminkuk leftover food # NUN; > aminkite-; < PE aminar; cf. minaq

aminraq* old worn-out skin # Atkui-wa ak’allaluteng, aminraat, melqurrunateng, piluguk-llu nayillrek aminraulutek. ‘Her parka was old, made of furless *old skins*, and her boots were of made of *sealskins with fur worn off*.’ (YUU 1995:82); < amiq-nraq

amiq pelt; skin # Uksuumainanrani tua-i aaniita ellii ulquncunaliluku piciatun *aminek*, qayuqerrinek, kaviarnek, qugyuum-wa *amia*. ‘During the winter their mother made her a fur-in parka of various *skins*, jack rabbit, fox, and of swan *skin*.’ (ELN 1990:31-32); < PE amir; > amir-, amiir-, aminraq, amiracetaar-, Amiraayaaq, Amirairun, Amirairvik, amirkak, amirkal, amirruk, amiruaq

amir- to put the skin on a kayak or skin boat with waterproof stitches # amiraa ‘he is putting the skin on it’; amirlia ‘one putting a skin over a kayak frame’; Angyilliniuq, taqngamiu-llu tuntut amiitnek *amirluku*. ‘He made a boat, and when he was done with it [the frame] he *covered* it with caribou skins.’ (YUU 1995:100); < amiq-ir¹-

amiracetaar(ar)- to chew on a dried fish skin # ... kuc’utun tamuagurluku, cat *amiracetaaralriani* tuaten tua-i, mecuia ig’aqluku. ‘... she’d be chewing it like chewing gum — when *chewing the dried fish skin* like that he’d swallow its juice.’ (MAR2 2001:62); NS; < amiq-?-cetaaq

Amiraayaaq September # see Appendix 7 on the *Yup’ik calendar*; < amiq-?-ya(g)aq

Amirairun August # see Appendix 7 on the *Yup’ik calendar*; < amiq-aq³-ir²-n

Amirairvik September # see Appendix 7 on the *Yup’ik calendar*; < amiq-aq³-ir²-vik

amirak, amiraq waterproof skin boot made of fish skin; fish skin to be used in clothing # yuut amirateng aturlarait up’nerkami qanikcaq urugyungaqaan ‘people wear their salmon-skin boots in the springtime when the snow begins to melt’; < PE amirar (*under PE amir*); < amiq-aq³

amiraggluqaq fish-skin clothing # < amirak-rrlugaq

amirkaq young bearded seal; sealskin ready for use with hair removed # Tua-i irniartuumaan maklak, *amirkaq*, tapeqlukek pitaqlukek. Tua-i aanaleggiluku una qanruktektuat, tua-i-gguq aanaleggiluni. ‘So, they catch a bearded seal along with its baby, a *young bearded seal*, and they say that a person caught “one with a mother”.’ (ELL 1997:328); Aūg’utun cali yurarluteng ayuqenrilngurnek yuraulluteng-am piqertuarnek, pelatekanek, mulut’uugnek, imanek, *amirkanek-llu*. ‘They would dance for goods, axes, tents, hammers, shells, and *sealskins*.’ (YUU 1995:43); < amiq-kaq

amirli-, amirlir- to be cloudy # amirliuq or amirlirtuq ‘it is cloudy’ / Ingrit cali aarnarqutait amlertut, *amirliraqan-llu* peñaq nallunaqtuuq. ‘Also the hazards of the mountains are numerous, and when it’s *cloudy* a cliff is hard to make out.’ (YUU 1995:69); < amirlu-i³-, amirlu-ir¹-

amirlu, amirluq cloud # and **amirlu-** to be cloudy # amirluuq ‘it is cloudy’ / An’gilanek qilagmi uitalrianek aanani qanlaan umyuarteqluni *amirluni* unaitqapiaralriani qavalaryukluki calillu qaillun tuaten *amirlut* tengaulaucitnek-llu igteksaunateng. ‘Because her mother would speak of angels being in heaven she would think of them sleeping on very soft *clouds* and how the *clouds* would fly around like that without falling.’ (ELN 1990:47); > amirli-, amirtu-; < PY amirluq

amirluar(aq*) small cloud # Imarpium qulii kiarqurniaran *amirluarmek*, tangerquvet, piniaran tuquvailegpet kat’um *amirluaraam* acian neqtaanek nertullerpenek neryugluten. ‘You should scan the sky above the ocean for a *small cloud* and when you see one tell her that before you die you wanted to eat food from below that *small cloud*, the kind of food you used to eat.’ (YUU 1995:96); < amirlu-ar(aq)

amirrluk scab # NUN, HBC, NI; < amiq-rrluk

amirtu- to be cloudy # amirtuuq ‘it is cloudy’ / < amirlu-tu-

amiruaq membrane # < amiq-uaq

amitatuk weasel (or ermine) (*Mustela sp.*) # Equut amllerlaameng tamaani imarpium ceñiini, piqerluni piuq equggluut akuliitni *amitatuk* man’a, aklanqurrun, ava-i pangalgaluni. ‘Because there was a lot of driftwood there on the shore of

the sea, he happened to see, between the pieces of old driftwood, that a *weasel* was running around.' (MAR2 2001:30); LY, HBC, EG; cf. amite-, amikuk; < PY-S amitatuq (*under PE amit-*)

amite- to be thin in diameter # amituq 'it is thin' / Tua-i-llu-am aaniita ayagtuutarkarcesqelluki ellimerluki. . . . Tamaani pulaarinanermeggnı tua-i yuarluteng napackellrianek amitenraaraitnek-lu avayat. . . . 'And then their mother told them to get wood to make spreaders for drying fish. . . . While they were going through the thicket they were looking for straight *thinner* branches. . . .' (ELN 1990:23); < PE amit-

Ami'ulikaq America # from English

amiuteqaq, amiutaq (NUN form) thread for sewing kayak skin #

amlek crotch of pants or body; area between legs # *may be used in dual*, amelgek for a single crotch; < PY-S amələ; cf. avler-, amllir-, mamlek

amlleq much; lots; many; many a — # and **amller-** to be much; to be many; to be numerous; to be lots; to be enough # amllermek mermek imangqertuq 'it contains much water'; amlleret yuut taillruut 'many people came'; amllernek qilingqertua 'I have a lot of gray hairs'; amllertuq 'it is a lot'; amllertut 'they are numerous'; singular forms can be used even if plurality is clearly meant, e.g.: qimugtem amllerem keggengnaq'laraanga 'many dogs try to bite me' (*the Yup'ik construction is somewhat like the English format*: 'many a dog tries to bite me'); . . . ukilluki qaniit aūg'arluki, tamaaggun uyangqalartuq yuk amlleq, nunakailameng. . . . they would make a hole by removing roofing boards, and many people would look down through there, because they didn't have room (inside).' (TAP 2004:44); Angevkenani-gguq angutecuaraq, qacegtuluni taūgaam uqlaqapiggluni, yuk amlleq tuqtaqluku pitgaqluku. 'A little man, not big they say, he had a lot of stamina, however, and ran very fast and he killed many people shooting them with arrows.' (MAR1 2001:8); Uka-i-am tua-i nutaan agiirniliuku qayaq amlleq. 'He told them many kayaks were approaching.' (CIU 2003:686); Yuum iliin taringutkaqaa man'a eyagyaraq. Nallua amllerem. 'Some people understand the basis of this abstinence practice. Many don't know it.' (YUP 2005:260); . . . neqem amllerem iterngairutaa. ' . . . lots of fish won't come into it anymore.'

(QAN 2009:448); = amllerete- > amllenru-, amllequtaq, amlleri-, amllerqunek, amllerutaq; < PE aməl(ə)ra(r)-

amllenru- to be more # amllenruut 'there are more of them' / taukut amllenruut ukuni 'there are more of them than these'; Yuut imkut atullrit nutaan amllenruluteng maani uitalliniluteng. 'Most of the objects here were used by Yup'ik people.' (CIU 2003:408); > amllenrulria; < amller-nru-

amllenrulria member of the majority # Maligarutaaryaqunaci amllenrullrianun alarrluteng pikata. . . . 'Don't go along with the majority if they do wrong. . . .' (ANUC. 23:2); amllenru-lria

amllequmtaq tussock of grass # NUN; < amlleq-?

amlleri- to increase in number or amount #

amlleriuiq 'it is increasing' / Tua-i-llu aaniita aurraarluki enret alqiitnun tunluki. "Ukut unaqu egcartuqiki elakamun, qanrulluki amlleriluki taisqelluki." 'And then their mother, after she had gathered the bones, gave them to their oldest sister. "Tomorrow go throw these in the water hole in the ice, and tell them (the animals' spirits) to come (again) in greater numbers.'" (ELN 1990:5); < amller-i¹-; > amllerikaniryaraq

amllerikaniryaraq multiplication # < amller-kanir-yaraq

amllerqunek many times # inflected form serving as an adverbial particle; qanrutellruaqa amllerqunek 'I told him many times'; < amlleq-rqu-ablative-modalis

amllerutaq person related to one, through one's parents, through many relationships # < amller-taq¹

amller- to be or become numerous # Kelutmun-gguq kiartuq muragugaat paūgkut amllerrluteng. 'He looked toward the land and observed that there were many trees back there.' (ELL 1997:114); Cunawa-gguq tuaten yuut amllerrsaaqelliniit elkegtun ayuqellriit. 'The reason, it turned out, was that people like them₂ were numerous.' (MAR1 2001:44); Anguyauteellrunrikata yuk amllerrsartuq maa-i. 'Had they stopped having wars the population here would be large now.' (YUU 1995:8) (see comment at amlleq for the use of the singular rather than plural here); = amller-

- amllerta-** to be a certain quantity or amount
 # amllertauq ‘that’s how much there is’ / amllertauq ‘that’s all there is’; amllertaut yuinaq qula pingayunek cipluku ‘they numbered thirty-three’; qaillun amllertaceci? ‘how many of you are there?’; < amller-ta-; > amllertaciq
- amllertaciq** quantity; amount # aptellruanga amllertaciatnek ‘he asked me how many they were’; < amllerta-ciq
- amlliq¹** obstacle to be stepped over # and **amllir-** to step over # amllirtuq ‘he stepped over something’; amlliraa ‘he stepped over it’ / Tua-i-llu-gguq nunamun *amllirraarluni* kingyartuq aúg’na qapnerrlugpall’er atqerreskii. ‘Then after stepping onto the land he looked behind him and saw that a huge mass of foam was drifting away.’ (YUU 1995:102); . . . ug’um-llu qimugtem *amlliutekaanek* neq’ak’ngauak. Ug’um taúgken nalluluten nallunrilkuniten unguvavkaryanritaaten. ‘. . . you don’t recall side-stepping that dog near the entrance. But that one by the entrance is unaware of you, for if it was aware of you it would not have let you live.’ (YUU 1995:82); > amelvag-; cf. amlek; < PE amlur-
- amlliq²** legendary monster fish # Tamakut-gguq- am nanvami *amllit* tamakut pugleraqameng kukupaitenricuitut. ‘They say that those *monster fish* in lakes are never seen without spots when they surface suddenly.’ (CIU 2005:234); Maaten-am kinguani piaqa, tamatum nalliini *amllirtangqellinilria*. ‘Later on I found out that there were “*amlliq*” monsters there.’ (KIP 1998:313)
- amna** the one over there; the one in another building # obscured demonstrative pronoun; amkut ‘those over there’; am’umi ‘in the one over there’; see *ama(ni)*, the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; < PE dem. am-
- amngaq** female breast; milk # and **amngar-** to suckle # amngartuq ‘he is suckling’ / amngartaa ‘she is breastfeeding him’; Y, NS
- amnginaq** type of Eskimo ice cream (*akutaq*) made with roe, (salmon)berries and seal oil whipped together #
- ampi** hurry up!, let’s go! # exclamatory or adverbial particle; Piqerluni aaniita *ampi* unuakutaasqelluki pii nengllissiyaaggailgata unuakutarkat. ‘Then their mother told them to *hurry up* and have

- their breakfast before the breakfast food got cold.’ (ELN 1990:6); Tua-i-ll’ pillinia, “*Kitaki ampi ayagnaurtukut.*” ‘Then he said to him, “Okay now, let’s go, we’d better go.”’ (QAN 1995:254); = amci; > ampiir-
- ampiir-** to tell to hurry # ampiirtuq ‘he said, “let’s go”’; ampiiraa ‘he said, “let’s go” to him’ / Elliam cukangnaqevkenani aturarlni *ampiirangraani* Turpiim. ‘She didn’t try to be fast putting on her clothes even though Turpak was telling her that it was time to go.’ (ELN 1990:81); < ampi-r-
- amqar-** eat berries while picking them # amqertuq ‘he is eating berries as he picks them’; amqeraí ‘he is eating them’ (berries) / amqallruuq ‘he ate berries while picking them’ / NUN, NS; < PY-S amqar-
- amraq** sleeve # UK, LI, UY, NR, EG; > amrayak; from Aleut hamgá-ñ (hamra-X)
- amrayak** backpack # < amraq-?
- amru-** emotional root; > amruke-, amrunarqe-, amruyug-
- amruke-** to be overwhelmed by # amrukaa ‘he is overwhelmed by it’ / < amru-ke⁴-
- amrunarqe-** to be overwhelming # amrunarquq ‘it is overwhelming’ / amru-narqe-
- amruyug-** ‘to feel overwhelmed’ # amruyugtuq ‘he feels overwhelmed’ / amru-yug-
- amsak** small clam that is black on the ends (*species* ?) # NS; = amyak; < PY amyak
- amta-llu** nevertheless; however; but; and yet # conjunctive particle; Tauna kass’aq pilliniuq alingengaitniluni *amta-llu-gguq* alingluni cakneq. ‘That white person said that he wouldn’t be frightened, but he was very frightened.’ (YUU 1995:5); Una wani Ciuliaqatuucia wii pirpakenritaqa, tua-i-gga imumek tua-i-gg’ pirpakenritniluku wanigg’ qanlartua una wani Tulukaruk; *amta-llu* maa-i mat’um nalliini amlleriluni niicugtai, amlleriluteng. ‘As for his being the Ancestor, he doesn’t rate very high in my estimation. Well this Raven character, I always say this, he just doesn’t rate high in my estimation; but then nowadays there are quite a few who want to hear about him, quite a few of them.’ (ELL 1997:216); Qasgimi-llu cangraata ilagaucuunateng cali ceñircuunateng *amta-llu* mertaraqluteng, equgnek-llu equgkameggnek aqvataqluteng yuilqumek. ‘Even though there are activities in the kashim they did not join in

them or visit others, *but nevertheless* they would go to get water and go to get firewood from the wilderness.' (MAR1 2001:46); *Amta-lu tua-i ilagarluta yuungaqluni uitavigkailmilliami tua-i wangkuta ilagalaqikut.* 'But maybe then he's staying with us, trying to be human, because he doesn't have anywhere to stay, and that's why he stays with us.' (CUN 2007:110)

amu-, amug- (*NI, CAN form*) to pull out; to extract; to be diminished # amuuq (*or amugtuq*) 'it came out by itself', 'it was diminished'; amua (*or amugaa*) 'he pulled it out' / amutuq 'he pulled out something'; Maaten pitegcautni *amurraarluku* pilliniuq ak'a quyigillrullinilria tuavet imumun atami inerquutek'lallranun ingrimun. 'After he had *pulled out* his arrow, he noticed that he was already high up on the mountain where his father had warned him not to go.' (YUU 1995:92); . . . qayami iluanek *amutelliniuq* nuqamek asaaqitmek. ' . . . from inside his kayak he *pulled out* an atlatl (spear-thrower).' (YUU 1995:21); Imkut tamakut nuusaarpani *amugluki*. 'He *pulled out* those spears of his.' (QAN 1995:48); Nerangnaqlerput-gguq atam *amuniartuq* aglumakikumta akusrarutekikumta-lu arnamek. 'They said our hunting skills would *diminish* if we desired and had sexual relations with a woman.' (YUP 2005:84); < PE amu-; > amun, amuqeryaraq, amute-, amuvik; cf. amuvkar-

amun line used to set and reset a net under the ice # < PE ammun; < amu-n

amuqeryaraq drawer of dresser # < amu-qar-yaraq

amutaq cod fish (*Gadus macrocephalus*) # EG

amute- to pull something out; to extract something # amutuq 'he pulled out something' / < amu-te⁵

amuteqe- to be sad # NUN; < ?-teqe-

amuvik lower bow piece of kayak # see Appendix 9
on parts of the kayak; < amu-vik

amuvkar- for the wind to lessen, die down #

amuvkartuq 'the wind is dying down' / cf. amu-

amyak small clam that is black on the ends (*species* ?) # = amsak; < PY amyak

anaana maternal aunt; stepmother # Tua-i

anaanaaurrniluki piluni. Nurr'aqniluku-lu tauna mikelnguq piluni. 'Then they said that she had become a *maternal aunt*. They said that that child was her niece/nephew (of a woman through her sister).' (ELN 1990:106); < PE ana(a)na; cf. aana

anacruq front component of gunsight # *from Aleut aanachxuudañ* (aanacXuuðaX)

anag- to escape; to get away; to "make it"; to prevail; to survive; to endure # anagtuq 'he or it got away', 'he made it, prevailed, survived' / anautaa 'he helped him escape', 'he delivered him from danger'; angun anagiuk kaviarmek 'the fox got away from the man'; Elliraurluni, mikcuayagauluni elliraurluni, ellminek tua-i anangnaqu' urluni *anagluni*. 'He had become an orphan, becoming an orphan at a very young age, and trying to make it on his own, *he survived*.' (ELL 1997:424); Tutgarrlung, arenqiata aipaqnngairutarpenga, *anagtuten* tua-i, pikegtarivalegpet taugaam piurlurnayuklua tua-i nanikalallruunga. Watua *anagtuten* anangyuumariuten. 'Grandson, it's too bad and I can't do anything about it, but I won't be with you anymore, yet you will *survive*; before you became capable, however, I had thought I'd die and I would feel panicky (on account of it). Now you will *endure*; you are ready to begin to *prevail*.' (MAR2 2001:13); cf. anagte-; < PE annay- > anagyaaqute-, anangnaqe-, anangniar-

anagkengaq winnings # < anagkenge-aq¹

anagkenge- to win; to have exceptionally good

fortune in hunting; to prevail # anagkenguq 'he won' / Arnaungermeng *anagkengaqluteng*. 'Even though they were women *they could win*.' (QUL 2003:196); Atren Jacob-aarungairutuq taugaam Israel-aarurluni callullruavgu Agayun yuut-ilu *anagkengluten-lu*. 'You shall no longer be called Jacob, but Israel, for you have striven with God and with humans, and you have *prevailed*.' (AYAG. 32:28); < anagte-kenge-; > anagkengelria, anagkengaq

anagkengelria winner # < anagkenge-lria

anagtaar- to overdo; to act haughty # anagtaartuq 'he is doing too much', 'he is acting haughty' / Qailluqtak kiugna angalkuqtaq tuknitalriim *anagtaaqtarapakarta?* 'I wonder how strong that shaman who lives upriver is that makes him *act so haughty*?' (QUL 2003:498); < anagte-a-

anagtassiigun competition # < anag-taciigun

anagtassiigute- to compete # anagtassiigutuq 'he's competing'; anagtassiigutaa 'he's competing with him' / anagtassiigutut 'they are competing with each other'; Pinirtaarluteng, cakneq-wa tua-i pinirtaaruciunrilengraan taugaam imumek

anagtassiigulluteng ca una pinruaqamegteggū. ‘Now, they used to compete in those days to see who was the strongest. They weren’t really competing for strength but just to see who would come out ahead.’ (QUL 2003:196); < anag-taciigute-

anagte- to surpass; # anagtaa ‘he surpassed him’ / cangtamikun anagtaa amaqlini ‘he surpassed his older brother in his catch’; anagpaa! ‘too much!'; ner'lliniluni nerlall’ni anagtaa ‘he ate more than he usually does'; cf. anag-; Up'nerkaqu wani nukalpiartaata kiugkut nunat inglukluten . . . *anagtengnaqluteng* . . . ‘Next spring the best hunter from that village upriver will be your rival . . . trying to surpass you . . .’ (QUL 2003:160); < PE an(n)ay-; > anagkenge-, anagtaar-, anagute-

anagute- to do socially undesirable things to excess; to misbehave; to be “out of hand”; to be unbearable # anagutuq ‘he is misbehaving, being naughty’ / una yuk'a anagutsiyaagtuq ‘this child of mine has gotten out of hand’; cikiraqamia akimek anagut'lartuq ‘when he gives me money he gives me too much’; Ciin tua-i *anagulluki* aatan niicupakarciu, qaill’, elluarrluteng-qaa yuuciquten waten yuukuvet? ‘Why do you disobey your father *to such an extent*; are you going to live well if you live this way?’ (YUU 1995:121); . . . ikirtai qemaggyit, tun'ivikelarai-llu Egypt-aarmiut tamaani piitnaq *anagucan*. ‘. . . he opened the storehouses and sold food to the Egyptians there because the famine was *unbearable*.’ (AGAG. 41:56); < anagte-te⁵; < PY-S an(n)ay- (*under* PE an(n)ay-)

anagyaaqute- to defend # anagyaaqutaa ‘he is defending her’; < anag-yaqe-te⁵

anainessaaq onion # *from English* ‘onions’; = anianessaaq

anaiq dung fly (*Musca stercoraria*) # anairet anarvigmi amlertut ‘the dung flies are numerous in the outhouse’; < PY anarir(yar)- (*under* PE anar(-)); < anaq-iq

anangnaqe- to try to survive # anangnaquq ‘he is trying to survive’ / Canek-wa tua-i nerangssaarturluteng pillret, ellmeggnek *anangnaqu'urluteng*. ‘Seeking whatever they could to eat some kept *trying to survive*.’ (KIP 1998:331); < anag-ngaqe-; > anangnaqucista

anangnaqucista counsel # *neologism*; < anangnaqe-te⁵-i²-ta¹

anangniar- to go somewhere else in order to escape famine and survive # Cali yuut up'nerkami cirirrlainayuitalaata, nunat niitelartut nunanek allanek cali neqautelegnek. *Anangniarluteng* ayalartut tuavet nunanun ciunrita-llu nunat naklekluki ciuniunqecarluki ciuniuraqluki pikangqerrutaciramegcetun nerevkaraqluki. ‘In spring when people didn’t have much to eat, they’d hear about another village which still had some food. They’d go to that village *to escape their situation* and its people would have pity on them and welcome them and feed them with what little food they had.’ (YUU 1995:47); Arenqialameng tua-i, pinialissiyaaggpailegmeng piyugluteng piata, tuavet tua-i Qissunamiunun *anangnialliniut*, . . . ‘Because they were desperate they decided that before they became too weak they would *go in order to survive* to Kashunak . . .’ (PAI 2008:374); < anag-nge-niar-

anap'ag- to defecate a lot of feces # anap'agtuq ‘he defecated in a big way’ / < anar-pag²

anaq feces; excrement; dropping # and **anar-** to defecate; to move the bowels # anartuq ‘he defecated’; anaraa ‘he defecated on it’ / Takusallia-m’ imna takusaasqelleq qayuqegglim tauna elagallra tauna qavalliniluni, qayuqeggliit-wa tamakut *anait*. ‘He looked back at that one that had told him to look back and it was the diggings of a jack rabbit where he had slept; there were some jack rabbit *droppings*.’ (MAR1 2001:92); . . . teggelriarrlainarnek-gguq *anarlalliuiq*. Ilai-gguq taūgen tamakut imkunek-gguq tua-i qetulngurnek *ana'aqluteng*. Tua-i-gguq taumek nulirturluni teggelriarrlainarnek *anatulimek*. ‘Maybe she had hard *feces*. Her relatives, however, regularly had soft *feces*. And he took as his wife the one who had hard *feces*.’ (MAR2 2001:53); AGYAM ANAA ‘meteor; puffball (*Lycoperdon* sp.)’ (*literally*: ‘star’s feces’); *meteors are traditionally said to turn into puffballs when they land*; CIIVIIT ANAIT ‘fly eggs or larvae’; > anaiq, anaqauner-, anaqupak, anarnilnguq, anarngalnguq, anarrluk, anap'ag-, anaqsartur-, anaqsug-, anara-, anarcetaaq, anarciigate-, anaririyaq, anarcuun, anarniq, anarninarqe-, anarsaraq, anarvik, anaun, aniuerta; cf. anarkiurta; < PE anar(-)

anaqauner- to be constipated # anaqauneryaraq ‘constipation’; NUN; < anaq-?

anaqsartur- to go to defecate # anaqsartuq 'he went to defecate' / anaqsukuvet anaqsartua! 'if you have to defecate, go defecate!'; < anar-yartur-; < PY anaqyartur- (*under PE anar(-)*)

anaqsug- to need to defecate # anaqsugtuq 'he has to defecate' / anaqsugpaa 'I really have to defecate!'; < anar-yug-; < PY anaqyuy- (*under PE anar(-)*)

anaqupak dried prune # NUN < anaq-qupak

anaraq diarrhea # and **anara-** to have diarrhea; to defecate repeatedly at short intervals # anaraauq 'he is repeatedly defecating'; anaraa 'he is repeatedly defecating on it' / Aqsiuq-gguq avani-gguq malluturpallagluni *anarallagtuaq*. 'He said he was full; back there he had gorged himself on a carcass and he had suddenly gotten diarrhea.' (QAN 1995:90); < anar-a-

anarcetaaq laxative; food known or thought to cause loose stools # < anar-cetaaq

anarciigate- to be constipated # anarciigatuq 'he is constipated' / anarciigacaraq 'constipation'; < anar-ciigate-

An'arciiq lower Johnson River # < ane-?

anarcuun, anarvik indentation on edge of fire-drill next to socket for drill tip # tinder is put in this indentation and the spark that lights the fire appears there; Una-gguq waniwa *anarcuutii*, una ciuqerrani. Wavet wani imna puqla, mat'um nangugtellra anluni wavet, an'urluni kumangarkauluni wani ciuqerrani. 'The indentation here, in front of it (the socket for the fire-drill tip) is its "anarcuun". The heat from the friction comes out here, and coming out it ignites it in front of this.' (CIU 2005:204); although *anarcuun* means literally 'device for defecating' and may indeed refer to the fire coming out at that point, the word might actually be from earlier *anercuun, from now obsolete *aneq 'spark', as presently in Siberian Yupik; < anaq-cuun (?)

anaririyaq house fly (*Musca domestica*); dung fly (*Musca stercoraria*) # NUN; < PY anarir(yar)- (*under PE anar(-)*); < anar-?

anarkiurta idle person; lazy person # NUN; cf. anaq **anarngalnguq*** prune # CAN; < anaq-ngalnguq **anarniq** odor of feces # Cunawa-gguq tepngartaqan *anarnimek taq'lallinikiit!* 'It turned out that they stopped whenever it began to smell like feces!' (CUN 2007:46); < anaq-?

anarninarqe- to smell like feces # anarninarquq 'it smells like feces' / < anaq-ninarqe-

anarniilnguq* goldeneye (*Bucephala* sp.) # considered a bad omen warning of death when it hovers or behaves strangely above a person's house; K; < anaq-niite-nguq, anaq-?

anarnissakaq Steller's eider (*Polysticta stelleri*)

Makut-llu qecigkitut *anarnissakat*, lagitun makucetun qecigtutaut alkaryugluteng imarpigmiutaungermeng *anarnissakat*. 'These Steller's eiders have thin skins, being (only) as thick skinned as Canada Geese their skins tears easily even though Steller's eiders are sea birds.' (PAI 2008:166); < anaq-?

anarrluk feces stain; trace of feces # < anaq-rrluk

anarsaraq sea anemone # so called from their anus-like appearance; NSU; < anar-yaraq

anarvik outhouse; toilet room # < anar-vik

anaspuk lever; peavy # perhaps from English 'handspike'; = aanaspuuk

anau- to hit or bat with a stick # anaugaa 'he hit it' / Y, NUN, NS; = anaur- > anautaq; < PE anayu-

anaullelek kayak type # NUN

anaun large intestine; colon # < anar-n

anaur- to hit or bat with a stick # HBC; < PE anayu-; = anau-

anautaq club # < PE anayutar (*under PE anayu-*); < anau-taq¹

ancarneq mist of cold air coming into a warm house, or warm air going out, when the door is open and it is very cold outside; outgoing tide (NUN meaning) # ancarnirtuq 'the cold mist is coming in' or 'the tide is going out'; < ane-te²-yar-neq¹; < PE an(ə)carnər (*under PE anə-*)

ancurtuke- to be hesitant about; to be cautious about; to dread # ancurtukaa 'he is hesitant about it' / akinek kaigallerkani ataminek ancurtukaa 'he hesitates to ask his father for money'; *Ancurtukek'ngamteñek* yuut ilaunateng. 'There weren't any people we'd be hesitant (to see).' (QUL 2004:334); < ancurtuk-ke⁴-

ancurtur- to be hesitant; to be cautious; to dread # ancurturtuq 'he is hesitant' / akinek navrallerkaminek ancurturtuq 'he dreads borrowing money'; Qetunraqngamiu tua *ancurturluni* caviggarmek piqpagluki uyaqurri keplerkait. 'He hesitated to strike his neck with a knife because he was his own son.' (QUL

2003:34); > ancurtuke-, ancurturtar-

ancurturtar- to have a reserved attitude; to tend to be cautious # ancurturtartuq 'he is cautious by nature' / < ancurtur-tar¹-

ane- to go out; to be born # an'uq 'he went out' / antaa 'he put it out'; anutaa 'he took it out'; irniara an'uq 'her child was born'; kuigem painganun an'uq 'he came out at the mouth of the river'; aniuq 'he has lost something because of it going out'; Tua-i-llu Elnguq ellarvangaarcan-am *anesqenrilengraatni anluni talligni yagglukek keggini* -llu pagaatmun caulluku cikmirluni anuqliurluni tuaten ellalliucelluni. 'And then when it got stormy, even though they told her not to go out, Elnguq went out holding her arms out and turning her face upward with her eyes closed to experience the wind and the rain.' (ELN 1990:29); *the following are legal neologisms:* akqun cimiriarkauluni anssuutekellminek 'bail bond'; anssuutmek yuvrinqigciyaraq 'bail review'; anucimirqecetaarutem akiliutii 'fine'; anevkarluku picirkirluku 'conditional discharge'; > An'arciiq; anelgun, anelrar-, anenrraq, an'gir-, aninguqaq, an'iraute-, anllite-, anllullag-, anllugneq, anqenkiyagaq, anqerri-, anqitayagaq, anssiir-, ante-, anuma-, anura-, anute-, anutiiq, anutiir-, anvik, Anvik, Anyaraq, anyarar(ar)-; cf. anlleq, anlu; < PE an-

anelgun peer; one of the same age group; one who emerged into the world at the same time; any sibling # anelgutkaqa 'he is my age-mate (or sibling)'; anelgutii 'his age-mate (or sibling)'; < ane-lgun

anelrar- to go toward the exit, i.e., toward the door or downriver # anelrartuq 'he is going toward the exit of the building', 'he is going downriver' / Angliruaraan, piyalutek imarpiim ceñiinun anelrarlutek ceñirtelliniuk, mallussurlutek. 'As he grew older they₂ would walk downriver to the ocean to comb the beach.' (YUU 1995:2); = anelr(ar)-, alr(ar)-; < ane-?, ane-?

anelr(ar)- to go toward the exit, i.e., toward the door or downriver # anel'ertuq 'he is going toward the exit' / NUN; = anelrar-, alr(ar)-

anenrraq*, **anenerrar(aq*)** newborn child; neonate; infant # < ane-nerraq, ane-nerraq-?

aner- root; < PE anər-; > anerneq, anerquciar(ar)-, anerteksaar-, anerteqe-, anertevkar-, aneryaar-
anerneq spirit; soul; breath # Anngami piuq ella

tanqigingaaralria ngelii ava-i tanqinruluni qilagmi. Akercircianganani amirluilami, taūgaam nenglian-llu *anerneq tangerrnaqluni*. 'When she went out she saw that the outside was getting lighter, and the horizon was brighter than the rest of the sky. It looked like it would be sunny without clouds but because it was cold one's breath was visible.' (ELN 1990:68); *Anerneq cumigcaaquq taūgaam kemek piniatuq*. 'The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak.' (MATT. 26:41); ANERNEQ TANQILRIA 'the Holy Spirit'; < aner-neq¹; > anerniqe-, anernerite-, anrenqegcaun

anernerir- to stop breathing; to breathe one's last; to die # anernerirtuq 'he stopped breathing; he breathed his last; he died' / Yuaraluki tekitanka qalliqluteng uitalriit. Qalliat teguluku piaqa *anernerillrullinilria* ak'a. 'After searching for them I came upon them lying one on top of the other. Taking the top one I saw that he had already died.' (YUU 1995:68); < anerneq-ir-

anernerite- be short of breath # anernerituq 'he is short of breath' / Waken tua-i kuvyaseng civcariqata' arqamegteggu anernerteng nucuggaarluku *anernerunateng aqvaqutulliniut mer'em ngeliinek kelutmun*. Tua-i-l' imumek epsalnguqerrluteng pikuneng, arulaiquneng tua-i kuvyarteng civcivigkiurluku tugerluteng. 'When they were going to set their nets, they would hold their breath at the edge of the water and start running toward the shore. They stopped when they needed air, and that's where they prepared a spot for their net with an ice chisel.' (QUL 2003:506); < anerneq-ite¹

anerniqe- to suffer asthma or other breathing difficulty such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) # anerniquq 'he is having trouble breathing' / < anerneq-liqe²

anerqe- to take or put (them) out one after another; to take or put (them) all out # anerqai 'he is taking or putting them out one after another', 'he is taking or putting them all out' / aneqluki 'taking/putting them out one after another', 'taking/putting them all out'; Kitaki atraquvet waniw' unuaqu makeskuvtek . . . ullagluki enret imkut quyurqurluki ciqiquralallrenka *anerqryartuqiteki* . . . unuaqan ullagluki enret anerqeltek ayuquciqsuku'urqevtun elliurniaten tua-i yaaqliqluki enret, tuntut enrit. 'Okay, when you two get up tomorrow, go to those bones I

used to hear in one place, and take them out. . . . in the morning go back to the bones *you took out* and place them according to how you thought that they had been placed side by side, the caribou bones.' (QUL 2003:86); < ante-rqe¹-; > anerqi-, anerquciar(ar)-

anerqi- to take or put things out; to spit blood # anerqiut 'he is taking or putting things out', 'he is spitting blood' / pugtauciinqami anerqiut 'because he has tuberculosis he is spitting blood'; < anerqe-i²-

anerquciar(ar)- to yell out an announcement # Maurlurluum-gguq pillrua, ima-tam, tauna imna yunengqurra'ar, tauna tua-i malrulluni-l' tekitaqan, malrutliniaqan, pikani anerquciaratuniluku elluqata'arqan. Wagg'uq taukunun tua-i nunalgutminun niicetaarluni pitellni nallusqumanritaqaqamiu. Atauciq cipluku pitliniaqan tuaten tua-i pikani elluqata'arqan anerquciaratuniluku qayagpagaluku. Tua-i kellusnginanrani tua-i-l' pika-i ingrim tuaken kangrakun uyanttuq. Aren, uyantteqerluni pikna yaggluni tua-i, talligni yagglukek, anerquciaratuniluni. 'Oh yes, the grandmother had told the young man that when the successful hunter had caught two, he would *yell and make an announcement* just before he slid down. They said that he did that just so his fellow villagers would know that he caught something. If he caught more than one, he [proudly] yelled just before sliding down. While he was watching out for him, he appeared up there at the top of the mountain. My goodness, as soon as he appeared, he stretched out his arms and *made an announcement by yelling.*' (QUL 2003:156); < anerqe-?

anerrluaq springtime Dolly Varden (*Salvelinus malma*) # BB; < ?-rrluk-aq²

anerteksaar- to pant # anerteksaartuq 'he is panting' / . . . pilliniak, ulpiartaaresqelluku tallimarkunek, tegulayunaitniluku. . . Ulpiarqaarluni tallimarkunek mernuqerrluni anerteksaaralliniuq taqsuqluni cakneq. . . they told him to do five somersaults, saying that he was too filthy to be touched. . . After he did five somersaults he became exhausted, *panted* and was very tired.' (YUU 1995:98-99); < aner-?-ya(g)aq

anerteqe- to live; to breathe; to be alive # anertequq 'he is breathing, alive' / anerteqellria 'living

animal'; Ellaput-gguq piurteqarraallrani tamaani cat tamarmeng waniwa tua-i ayuqumegutun anerteq'lallruut taugaam tamarmeng angnirrlainarluteng, nunaniryugglainarluteng, camek-llu alingyuunateng. 'When our world first came into being, they say, back then everything *lived* in its own way but everything was happy, enjoying nature, without fearing anything.' (EGA 1973:3); Anerteqellmi taktaciatur utercuumiramaciq. 'He regrets it for as long as he *lives.*' (NAA 1970:7); < PE anerqtəqə- (*under* PE aner-); < aner-teqe-

anertevkar- to gasp; to breathe rapidly and shallowly, as during illness # anertevkartuq 'he is gasping' / Cukangnaqurluni anertevkarturluni angungnaqluki ilani cayaqlirluni-llu anguluki. 'Trying to go fast she'd *gasp* and try to catch up with her family members and finally she caught up with them.' (ELN 1990:45); < aner-tevkar-; > anertevkarcuun

anertevkarcuun windpipe; trachea # > anertevkar-cuun

aneryaar-, aneryaapag- to take a breath; to sigh # aneryaartuq 'he sighed' / Tuani keluvuk yaqsinrirluku aneryaarningalngurmek niitua. 'Nearing the area behind us₂ (behind our₂ village) I heard what seemed to be someone *taking a breath.*' (YUU 1995:24); < PE anerya(C)ar- (*under* PE aner-); < aner-ya(g)ar-, aner-ya(g)ar-pag²-

An'gaqtar legendary creator, said to be the daughter of Raven # *her menstrual blood is said to be the origin of the soft red rock*, kavirun or uiteraq, used to dye skin

an'garaq woman's brother's child; niece or nephew of a woman through her brother # an'garaqaanga acakngamni 'I am her "an'garaq" because she is my paternal aunt'; < PE an(ə)yār(ar)

ang'aq older brother # LI; = anngaq

ang'aqe- to take along # ang'aquq 'he is taking something along'; ang'aqaa 'he is taking it or him along' / Taqngameng mertailan tamana ena elkek Qalemaq-llu mertarlutek tan'gercelan ellassuutmek kenurramek ang'aqlutek. 'When they were finished, because the house didn't have any water, she and Qalemaq went to get water *taking along* a lantern because it was dark.' (ELN 1990:85); < PY-S anjar-

angak maternal uncle # angii 'his maternal uncle'; angakaatnga usruqngamteng 'I am their "angak"

because they are my neices and nephews through my sisters'; < PE *anjay*

angala- to flutter; to wobble; to move back and forth; to shake # *angalauq* 'it is fluttering' / < PE *anjala-*; > *angalate-*

angalaci- to wave one's hand # *angalaciuj* 'he is waving'; *angalacia* 'he is waving to her' / < *angalate-i²*-

angalate- to shake; to mix by shaking or stirring # *angalataa* 'he is shaking or stirring it', 'he is mixing it by shaking or stirring' / *Paqnayagulluku ullagluku qavarpakaan angalaartaa.* "Anuurluuq, aling qavanqegpaa-lu elpeni." *Angalaarcani* aren tamarmi angalakili. 'Getting curious about her he went over to her and because she was sleeping so soundly he gave her a good hard shake. "Grandmother, oh dear, you sure are sleeping soundly." When he gave her a good shake, all of her shook.' (MAR2 2001:14); < *angala-te²-*; > *angalaci-*; cf. *angulate-*; < PE *anjalat-* (under PE *anjala-*)

angalki- to perform shamanistic acts # *angalkiuq* 'he is performing shamanistic acts' / *Ala-i, angalkumek ak'a tangerrlua.* *Angalkuunilaryaaqekait, takumni taugaam angalkiyuunateng.* 'Oh my, I've seen a shaman. People said they had been shamans, but in my presence they never performed shamanistic acts.' (KIP 1998:63); < *angalkuq-i³-*

angalkumirte- to perform shamanistic acts # *Allatgun cali tamaani teq'uq aturaqluku, angalkut-lu angalkumirtaaraqameng aturaqluku.* 'In other ways too at that time they used urine, and shamans would use it too when they performed shamanistic acts.' (CAU 1985:95); < *angalkuq-mirte-*

angalkuq, angalkuk shaman; medicine man # *Tamakut-gguq angalkut, qanemciktuit, tuunriaqameng canek caperrnarqellrianek catullruut, tuunrateng aturluki.* 'Those shamans, this is what they say about them: when they conjured with the spirits they did very difficult things using their helper spirits.' (YUU 1995:41); > *angalki-, angalkumirte-, angarvak;* < PE *anjalkur*

angange- to almost go out (of embers) # NUN

angaqe- to strain at the leash; to be eager to go # usually applied to dogs, but sometimes figuratively to people; *angauquq* 'it is eager

to go'; *angaaq* 'it is eager to go to it' / *Ikamraat tua-i uciaqapiararlumi, qimugtait-lu angaqeqapiggluteng.* Qimulaata ciuqlirmi qimugtet, tamarmeng ekluteng ikamragnun. 'Their sled was fully loaded and their dogs were straining at the leash. Because the dogs would pull hard at first all of them (the family) got into the sled.' (ELN 1990:11); > *angaqun, angaqurta*

angaqun tow-line # see Appendix 9 on parts of the sled; < *angaqe-n*

angaqurta, angaqu'urta dog # CAN; this now uncommon word appears on several old word lists for K, and may have been in more widespread use in the past than at present; < *angaqe-ur-ta¹*, *angaqe-ur(ar)-ta¹*

angarvak powerful shaman # Tamaani *angalkut tukniuralriit nunanek allanek qanemciutulliniameng, camiuni tuani kina angalkuuniluku tukniluku tua-i, angarvauniluku apqiitnek.* 'In those days they spoke about powerful shamans in other villages, that a particular person from that certain village was said to be an "angarvak".' (QUL 2003:496); < *angalkuq-vak*

angasaar- to sway # *angasaartuq* 'it is swaying'; NS; < *angay-?*

angassaq ladle # *Egmian-llu tuavet qavavet muriim qaingenun tulurcamegteki imna aigna angassaq, murak piliaq, mermek imiqerluku . . .* 'And as soon as they placed them there on the wood planking, leaning them against the back, they filled that ladle made of wood with water . . .' (ELL 1997:280)

angay- root; > *angasaar-, angayaq, angayegte-, angayiite-, angayite-*

angayaq, angayaaq* swamp; bog; mire # Cat imkut nunat ilait, nunam ilii acia camna mer'ung'ermi pugtalria *angayaarrlugnek* pituit tamakut. Nuna tua-i imna acia camna mer'ung'ermi pugtaluni acia mer'uciinani. Wa-gguq tamaa-i *angayaarrluut.* Waten pektelliani atrariinaraqluteng. 'That type of ground that has water underneath it is very springy, and they call those "angayaarrluut" [swamps, bogs]. Even though there is water below, the ground above is floating, and it doesn't look as though there is water underneath. That is called "angayaarrluk". When you walk on them, they sink some.' (QUL 2003:650); < *angay-?*

angayegte- to slant; to tip # *said of something that is supposed to be upright*; angayegtuq 'it tipped'; angayegtaa 'he slanted it' / < angay-?

angayiite- to suffer motion sickness; to be seasick # angayiituq 'he is seasick' / < angay-?

angayite- to stagger; to get stuck in soft mud; to feel dizzy # < angay-?

angayu- root; > angayuk, angayuqaq, angayuurraq, angayuvik; cf. agayu-, angayukliq

angayuk partner # angayukaa 'he is her partner'; BB; < angayu-?

angayukliq bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*) # NS; cf. angayu-

angayuqaq* boss; chief; parent # angayuqaqa 'my boss'; angayuqaagka 'my parents₂'; note the special alternative pattern of treating underlying *ara* and *ari* for this word: angayuqrat (from underlying *angayuqarat, as an alternative to angayuqaat) 'their chief'; angayuqrutiutuq (from underlying *angayuqarituq as an alternative to angayuqaituq) 'he no longer has parents'; Avani ciungani, angayuqrita aulukellruit nasaurluut tan'gaurluutllu. Ciuvvani angayuqat taugaam atanrullruut. Angayuqaagken nasaurluq uingevkaraqagni, uingelallruuq . . . 'In former times their parents looked after the girls and boys. Back then parents, however, were the ones in charge. When her parents had a girl get a husband (or gave consent), then she got a husband (and only then) . . .' (KIP 1998:265): < PE anjayuq(q)ar (under PE anayuy); < angayu-?; > angayuqaruaq, anayuqauvik

angayuqaruaq councilman; mayor # < angayuqaq-uaq

angayuqauvik, angayuqauciq kingdom # Atavut qilagmetellria atren kenciknarili *angayuqauviin* tekilli . . . 'Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name, thy kingdom come . . .' (MATT. 6:9–10); < angayuqaq-u-vik, angayuqaq-u-ciq

angayuurraq sweetheart # (?) Y; < angayu-?-rraq

angayuvik church # NSU; = agayuvik; < angayu-vik

ange- to be big, large # ang'uq 'it is big' / una angenruuq taumi 'this one is bigger than that'; angenrat 'the biggest one of them'; angenrit 'the biggest ones of them'; angvaa 'oh how big it is!'; piliaqellruaqa angluku 'I made it big'; angenruvakar! 'what an enviable situation!';

Keluatni im' nanepaar aūgna *angluni*, *angssauluni*, . . . 'There was a big lake back from the river; it was big, a very big one, . . .' (ELL 1997:286); > anengqaq, angenquq, angenruyug-, angli-, angli-lli, angta-, angtaciq, angtatke-, angtuaq, angunquq; cf. anglutugaq, angruyak, angruyardeq; < PE aŋə-

angengqaq* large, moving ice floe that breaks away from shore ice after an ocean swell # < ange-?

angenquq biggest one of a group; big toe # NSU, EG; = angunquq; < ange-quq; > angenquyuk, angenqussuar(ar)-; < PY anənquq (*under* PE aŋə-)

angenquyuk biggest one of a group; big toe # NUN; = angunquyuk; < angenquq-yuk

angenqussuar(ar)- to tiptoe # angenqussua'rtuq 'he is tiptoeing'; NUN; < angenquq-?-ar(aq)

angenruyug- to feel emotionally hurt # angenruyugtuq 'he feels hurt' / NUN; < ange-nru-yug-

angeq chewing gum; tree pitch (hard) # either store-bought gum or pitch from trees that is chewed, but usually only store-bought; with the word angiyaq used for tree pitch for chewing; angerturyugtuq 'I want to chew gum'; angernek kipuciiqua 'I'll buy some chewing gum'; . . . cali-llu tamalkuita kanvviitanek pilliniluki, *angret-wa*. . . and for all of them she brought candy and chewing gum.' (ELN 1990:56); Y, HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; > angertur-, angernak, angerqun, angeryak, angeryuk, angiyaq; cf. angiinaq; < PY arjəq

anger- to agree; to say 'yes'; to answer when someone calls # angertuq 'he said 'yes''; angraat 'he said 'yes' to her', 'he agreed with her' / Tua-i-llu avelngaam pia kaviaq, ". . . Tang atuyulriaten, erinakegciluten-llu." Kaviaq qut'garrluni erinakegciniani *angerluni*. 'And then the mouse told the fox, ". . . Look, you sing well and you have a nice voice." The fox feeling proud because he had said that he had a nice voice *agreed*.' (KAV 1972:11 & PRA 1995:317); qessam angraaten 'you are indeed lazy' *idiom*; literally: 'laziness says 'yes' to you'; arnaculum qimugtem anaan angraaten *idiom*; said when one hears a non-human, dead person's, voice calling from behind; literally: 'the female dog's excrement says "yes" to you'; cf. aa-ang, aang, angqutegken

angernak, angernaq tree pitch; sap # < angeq-?

angertur- to chew gum # angerturtuq 'he is chewing gum'; angerturaa 'he is chewing it' / Tamaani arnat qingaqerraaraqata inerqutullruit *angertuuusqevkenaki*, qingait nepuciilqniluki. 'Back they, when women first became pregnant, they told them not to chew gum, saying that their fetuses would stick [inside them].' (YUU 1995:36); < angeq-tur-

angerqun rosin and soot; mixture of ash and wood sap for lapping two pieces of wood together as a friction stop # NUN; < angeq-rqe²-n

angeryak, angeryuk tree pitch (soft) # < angeq-yak, anger-yuk

angi- to become loose of *laces, screws, knots, lids, etc.* # angiuq 'it became loose' / > angite-; cf. angiar-, angivkar-; < PE anji-

angiar- to stretch a skin by working it with an implement, pushing away from the center as the skin is spread out on a surface # angiaraa 'he is stretching it' / NS; > angiarun; cf. angi-

angiarun handheld implement for stretching skins # NS; < angiar-n

angicissuun screwdriver; wrench; other tool used to loosen things # < angite-i²-cuun

angiikvak common eider (*Somateria mollissima*) # Tua-i tuavet kanaami nanvamun, metrarmek-gguq — negeqlimta-w' *angiikvagnek* pilaqait — tamakucimek tua-i pitegkengami, qayamikun ekluni aqviimi, teguamii-gguq tua-i ciumek qamiqurrakun teguqerraallrua. 'As he came down to the open water, when he caught a common eider — our northern Yupiit call it (the common eider) "angiikvak" — he grabbed it first by its head when retrieving it with his kayak.' (CIU 2005:8); cf. aangiikvak (spectacled eider, *Lampronetta fischeri*)

angiinaq homemade chewing gum made from the boiled blubber of rutting male seals # cf. angeq

an'gilaq angel # Qavangurturtuq mayuryaranek tekisngaluteng nunamek qilagmum, *an'gilat* mayurluteng atrarluteng-llu taukutgun. 'He dreamt about a ladder reaching from earth to heaven with angels ascending and descending it.' (AYAG. 28:12); = aan'gilaq, aankilaq; from Russian ángel (ángel)

angilurneq eddy # NUN

angimurte- to get back into one's original condition # angimurtuq 'he is back in shape' / < PE anjiti-

an'gir- to go outside for fresh air; play outside #

an'girtuq 'he went outside' / Y, NUN, NS; < PE aneyir- (*under* PE ana-); < ane-?; > an'giun

angite- to loosen; to unfasten; to untie; to undo # angitaa 'he loosened it, undid it' / Tua-i-llu pissunermek taqngameng waten aipangeksailngurnun makunun tan'gurrarnun ataita tunluki tamakut qillrutait keniqurluki *angiquaasqelluki* imairturluki. 'When they were finished hunting their fathers handed the boys, who hadn't gotten spouses yet, those to *untie* after soaking them and softening them and removing their contents.' (ELL 1997:282); < angite²-; > angicissuun

an'giun man's traveling boot # Y, NUN, NS; < an'gir-n

angivkar- to become soft from moisture # NUN; cf. angi-

angiyaq tree pitch used for chewing # and **angiyar-** to gather hardened pitch from a tree to use it for chewing # angiyartuq 'he is gathering pitch'; angiyaraa 'he is gathering pitch from it (the tree)' / Kevraartunun tekicameng ilateng *angiyaryuan* *angiyarluteng*. 'When their group got to the spruce trees, because she wanted to *collect pitch to chew*, they *collected pitch*.' (ELN 1990:12); < angeq-li²-yar-

angla- emotional root; > anglake-, anglanaite-, anglanarqe-, anglani-; cf. angniq

anglake- to enjoy (it) # Tua-ll' tua-i qavarlutek, qavarraarlutek unaquan tupiimi uingan taum pillinia, ellii uitayuitniluni, ayagturatuniluni unaquaqan yuilqumun, pissurturallni *anglakngamii*. 'And they slept, and after sleeping when he woke up the next day her husband told her that he never stayed (home) but instead would go to the wilderness every day because he enjoyed hunting.' (QUL 2003:224)

anglanait- to not be enjoyable; to be unpleasant # anglanaituq 'it is unpleasant' / < angla-naite-

anglanarqe- to be enjoyable; to be pleasant; to be amusing # anglanarquq 'it is amusing' / Tua-i iluriurulluteng tua-i. *Anglanarqaqluteng* tua-i kiangan tua-i *anglanarqengnaquciqlaamegateggu* tamaani tua-i. 'They would have fun with their teasing cousins. They would be *fun to watch* for it was their only way to *have fun* in those days.' (AGA 1996:66); < angla-narqe-

anglani- to have fun; to enjoy; to watch # anglaniuq 'he is having fun', 'he is

watching with enjoyment'; angmania 'he is watching it with enjoyment' / Caqerluteng ikamraruangluteng. Ciuqlirmi pillermeggni tua-i *anglaniqapiggluteng*, qayuw' nanvani wall' kuigni aaniita ikamraruaresqevkenaki ciku taūgaam mampuriqan piyaurciqniluki. 'And then they were playing, sledding. When they did this, at first they had a lot of fun, though this time their mother had told them not to sled on the lakes or rivers until the ice got thick and only then could they start sledding on them.' (ELN 1990:57); < angla-neq¹-i³-

angli- to grow; to become big # *applies to humans, animals, and inanimate objects*; angliuq 'he or it is growing' / angliriuq 'he is growing more and more'; Tua-i *anglliniuq* tauna tan'gaurluq pavavet-lu kelumegnun ayangssiaqluni, caaqami ingrim taum kelumegnui uitalriim avatiini tuntunek tangerrnaurtuq. 'So that boy grew and would go for walks back there behind their place, and sometimes around the hill behind their place he would see caribou.' (YUU 1995:2); < ange-i¹-; > anglicaq; < PE an(ə)li- (*under* PE anə-)

anglicar- to raise (a child) # anglicaraa 'he raised him' / Tua-i-gguq tuani qini nunani nukalpiaq tauna qetunrangqellria tan'gurrarmek kaigcetevkenaku *anglicarluku*. 'They say that in a village up north that man in his prime had a son and he raised the boy not letting him go hungry.' (MAR1 2001:68); < angli-car-, angli-?

anglicaraq stepchild; adopted child; foster child; ward; child that one has raised # tutgaraminek anglicarangqertuq 'her ward is her own grandchild'; < anglicar-aq

anglicarta foster parent; stepparent; one who raises one # Aanaka wiinga *anglicartekellruamku* niisngallruaqa. 'I payed heed to what my mother said because she was the one who raised me.' (KIP 1998:157); < anglicar-ta

angli-lli too much! # *exclamatory particle used by itself or together with a verb ending in the postbase -paal-/vaa; angli-lli kilinerpeni angvaa!* 'my, your wound is big!'; angli-lli uumi qanaalarpa! 'my, much this one talks!'; < ange-?=lli

anglluaq fishing or water hole cut through the ice # NSU; = anluaq; cf. angllur-

angllurceciusuun baptism # *Moravian term*; < angllurcete-i¹-cuun

angllur- to dive under water; to submerge; to be baptized # angllurtuq 'he or it dived in or into the water', 'he or it submerged', 'he was baptized' / angllurvika 'he dived after him'; Tua-i-am kiartelnguqercami, imkut yaqulget cali irriurluki kuimalriit caaqameng *anglluqa'aqluteng*. 'And when she got tired of looking around, she gazed at the birds swimming and diving now and then.' (ELN 1990:47); > angllurayuli, angllurcete-, anglluuciq, anglluun; cf. angluqaq; < PE anlur-

angllurayuli osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*); submarine # BB; < angllur-a-yuli

angllurcete- to baptize # angllurcetuq 'he had himself baptized'; angllurctaa 'he baptized her' / Maa-i agayuliritem mikelnguq acitua *angllurtelluku*. 'Nowadays a preacher names a child at baptism.' (YUU 1995:30); < angllur-cete¹-; > angllurcecissuun

anglluuciq baptism # *Catholic term*; < angllur-ciq

angluun fish head # BB, EG; < angllur-n

anglutugaq natural mound of earth several feet high # HBC; cf. ange-

angniite- to be unhappy; to be sad # angniituq 'he is unhappy' / angniilutkaa 'he is unhappy over it'; . . . tuquvigmun tekitelliniuq imkut makut ciungani tuqulallret. Ilait-gguq angnirluteng, ilait kanavirrluteng ilait-lu-gguq mecumgluteng. . . . Kingunrit-gguq angnilriit angnirluteng, *angniiluskait angniinateng* cali-lu ilutequteku' urluki pikait mecumgluteng. ' . . . he went to the place of the dead and saw those who had died before him. Some were happy, some downcast, and some wet. . . . If their descendants were happy, then they themselves were happy, if sad, then they were sad, and if they kept grieving, then they were soaking wet.' (YUU 1995:112); < angnir-ite¹-; > angniiterpag-

angniiterpag- to be depressed # angniiterpagyaraq 'depression'; < angniite-rpag-

angniq happiness; joy # and **angnir-** to be happy # angnirtuq 'he is happy' / qetunrama kassutellra angniutekaqa 'I am happy on account of my son's marriage'; Iqvani-lu tangercecaki aanaminun, aaniin piluku iqvarnirniluku. Tua-i-am ellii nanraani aanami *angnim* tull'uku. 'She showed the berries she'd picked to her mother and her mother told her that she was very good at picking berries. And then, when her mother had praised her, a feeling of happiness came over

her.' (ELN 1990:28); K, CAN, Y, BB; > angniite-, cf. angla-; < PY ḥññir-

angpar- open # *postural root*; > angpangqa-, angparte-; < PE aŋvar- (*under* PE aŋva-); = angvar-

angpangqa- to be open # angpangqauq 'it is open' / < angpar-ngqa-

angparte- to open # angpartuq 'it opened'; angpartaa 'he opened it' / Pikna tua-i tangerqallia can'get quurulluku acitmum elivqerringaluteng pika-i, *angpartelliniluku*. 'When she looked up above her she saw that the grass had flattened downward covering the hole, so she parted the grass to *open it up*.' (MAR 2001:72); < angpar-te²

angqacukuaq, angqacunguaq, angqayagaq biscuit; muffin # < angqaq-cuk-uaq, angqaq-cuk-uaq, angqaq-a(g)aq

angqaq ball # and **angqar-** to play ball # angqertuq 'he is playing ball' / Tuamte-llu aquingamta, *angqerluta* lumarrallruar camek uqamaitalarriamek imirluku mingeqluku, taumek tua-i *angqerluteng*. Akusraruciqluku tua-i tamana. Iliini unugpak-llu errvianun akusrarrnaurtukut. *Angqerput-wa*, tauna lumarrallruar. *Angqanek-llu* canek allanek piilamta. Tua-i tamana angqaq tegussaagluku, ukut-llu inglukluki. Aūgkutun *anggalriatun* kal'utalriatun, wall'u angqalalriaci maa-i teguluku ayagarutaqluku tuaten wangkutallu tamakunek lumarallruarnek pilirraarluta *angqeraqluta*. 'Well when we played we used a *ball* made of an old cloth with somewhat heavy filling sown inside; they used that as a *ball*. We'd play that way. Sometimes all night until dawn, we'd play. That was our *ball*, made with an old cloth. We didn't have any other *balls*. We'd pick up that *ball*, and pass (kick) it back and forth. Like those hockey pucks, or when you play *ball* we'd take it and go with it like that; we'd play *ball* after we made one of an old cloth.' (KIP 1998:149); > angqacukuaq, angqessnguaq; < PY-S aŋqaq

angqessnguaq, angqissnguaq biscuit; muffin # < angqaq-?-uaq

angqin, angqitaq something held that one intends to throw # angqitengqertuq teggalqumek 'he intends to throw a rock'; < ?-i²-n, ?-i²-taq¹

angqirte- to hurt; to get hurt # angqirtuq 'he

got hurt'; angqirtaa 'he hurt him' / NUN; = akngirte-, aqngirte-; < PE atñir-

angqun, angqutaq something held that one intends to throw # < ?-n, ?-taq¹

angqute- to trip and fall down # angqutuq 'he tripped and fell' / NS, Y; < PY aŋqutə-

angqutegken exclamatory particle used when one is peeved at another who keeps saying ai? 'what did you say?'; cf. anger-

angriinaq a type of dwarf willow with big catkins (species?) # CAN; < ?-inaq

angruyak large dart used to practice spear-throwing # cf. ange-

angruyarneq blood clot # NUN; cf. ange-

angsaq boat # any boat or ship other than a kayak or canoe; NS; < PY anyaq; = angyaq

angta- to be that big # nek'a angtauq nevtun 'my house is as big as your house'; Nerenriata uitaqainanratgun itqertuq ugna angaklinikiit tegumiarluni tan'gaurlurmek elliicetun *angtalriamek*, tua-i-llu elliin canianun elliluku. 'A while after they ate one who was evidently their uncle came in all of a sudden holding a boy equal in size to her, and set him down next to her.' (ELN 1990:7); < ange-ta-

angtaciq size # angtacia 'its size'; angtaciitaqa 'I don't know how big it is'; < ange-taciq

angtatke- to be the same size (as) # angtatkuk 'they₂ are the same size'; angtakaa 'it is the same size as it' / . . . tan'gaurluullemteni pitegcautek'lallemta *angtatekluku* . . . 'when we were boys our arrows at that time were the same size as this . . .' (CIU 2005:36)

angtuaq big thing # angtuamek nel'iuytuq 'he wants to build a big house'; Cali-llu un'a imarpik qaingqetuqq *angtuagnek* . . . 'Also the ocean down there usually gets two big waves . . .' (YUU 1995:67); Imiucimallruluni ak'allarteggun erinairissuutetgun *angtuatgun* uivuralriatgun akiqlqliutek. '(It was) recorded on an old tape-recorder with big reels that turn around and around across from each other' (KIP 1998:3); < ange-tu-aq¹

angu, angu'u don't!; no! # exclamatory particle; Tutgara' urlumkutagaq. Angu! Cagmarciqenrituq. Kiingan mingqutkapuk. 'Lousy grandchild. Don't! It must not be lost. It is our only needle.' (GRA 1901:280-281 & PRA 1995:453); < PE aŋju; = agu

angu- to catch after chasing; to catch something for food; to overtake; to have witnessed (it) during one's lifetime # anguuq 'he caught up with something', 'he caught something for food'; angua 'he caught up with it', or 'he witnessed it during his lifetime' / angullrenka 'the things that happened in my life'; Tua-lli-wa-gguq una Kaviarara'urluq ayalria nanvam ceñiikun. Tua-ll' ayainanermini neqlermek ingtarmek tanglliniuq. Malirquerluku *anguamiu-llu* uirrluku tuquellenia. 'It is said that this poor ol' Fox went along the shore of a lake. As he was going he saw a molting goose. He chased it, *overtook* it, fought with it and killed it.' (YUU 1995:74); Ellangyaqlua taūgaam *anguvkenaki*, cumikevkenaki apa'urluunka. Taūgaam aūgna arnassagaurluq, aanama aanii, tauna taūgaam tua-i *anguqallruqa*. 'Though I had become aware of my surroundings, I didn't *experience* my grandfathers. However, that old lady, my mother's mother, I *did have as a part of my life.*' (KIP 1998:145); Amiitnek tamakut ulap'angqellruukut imumi. Wiinga-ll' *angullruanka*. Wiinga-ll' aturaqluki. 'We used (fish)skin instead of rubber back then. I also *witnessed* their use. I too wore them.' (AGA 1996:182); Tua-i nangtequaluteng yuullrunilartut iqluvkenateng. Wii *angucuaqallruanka* carrarmek. 'They say that they lived a difficult life and they are sincere. I myself *witnessed* a little of that.' (QUL 2003:4); > angumayutar-, angussaag-, angute-; cf. anguar-, angun, anguur-, anguyag-, anguyararaun; < PE arju-

anguar- to paddle an open boat, kayak, or canoe # anguartuq 'he is paddling' / Kiagmi-llu angyatgun ayagaqameng, upagaqameng-llu *anguarturluteng* ayagaqluteng. Arnat-llu *anguaraqluteng*. 'And in the summer whenever they went with boats and whenever they moved to camp they went by *paddling*. And the women did the *paddling* too.' (YUU 1995:38); > anguarun, anguarussaq; cf. angu-; < PE anjuðar-

anguarun single-bladed paddle; propeller # Tuani ima-tam alerquqii, *anguarut'rugarnek* tua-i qayaa imirluku, taquarinak mer'aneq-llu pillruluku, anguarutii atauciureskan taprartaq tallian ingluanun qillrulluku, anguarutiinun-llu qillrulluku, nangneq tua-i *anguarutii* elliqan piurangesqelluku tamaa-i egilraukan. 'Oh, at that time he advised him — having loaded his kayak with a lot of *paddles* and also provisions

and water — to fasten his last *paddle* onto himself while he was traveling. (QUL 2003:518); < anguar-n; > anguarutnguaq; < PE anjuðarun (*under* PE anjuðar-)

anguarussaq front fin of fish; pectoral fin # < anguar-?

anguarutnguaq three-cornered needle; glover's needle # *literally*: one that resembles a paddle; < anguarun-uaq

angucaluq¹ male animal *non-human; derogatory*: woman's lover # Angyamun-llu ekluki malruuqaqluki arnacaluq *angucaluq-llu*, tamalkuitnek ungungssinek yaqulegnek-llu, nangenritniartut. 'It put into the ark, by pairs, male and female, all the animals and birds, without exception.' (AYAG. 6:19,20); < angucaluq

angucaluq² wild rhubarb (*Polygonum alaskanum*) stage # LI

anguciufsailnguq* virgin # Angutem unayaqluku akusrarutekekaku *anguciufsailnguq* arnaq, . . . 'If a man seduces a *virgin* woman, . . .' (ANUC. 23:16); < anguciur-ksaite-nguq

anguciur- to associate with men; to chase men; to have sexual intercourse with a man # anguciurtuq 'she is always with men' / < anguniur-; > anguciufsailnguq

angukaaq, angukaq wild rhubarb (*Polygonum alaskanum*) # Kiagumainanrani *angukaat* tegg'iqerpailgata Mikellaq-llu elkek aurlutek. Amllessiyaanrilata-llu *angukaat* tegumiarrarlutek uterrlutek. Aaniita-llu kenircelluki cuyait tua-i-llu akulluki. Temait-llu *angukaat* ellaita qeltairraarluki saarralirluteng nerluki. 'In summer before the *wild rhubarb* got hard she and Mikellaq gathered some. Since there wasn't so much *wild rhubarb* they took a little and went home. Their mother let them cook the leaves and make Eskimo ice cream. After they removed the skins from the stalks of the *wild rhubarb* they added sugar and ate it.' (ELN 1990:43); NSK, Y, K, NR, LI

angukaraq old man # . . . ayakatallermeggni *angukaraat-llu* pillinii maligutesqelluki allakaita angyirluki. ' . . . when they were about to leave he told the *old men* too to come along providing them with a separate boat.' (YUU 1995:18); < angun-kar(aq)¹; > angukara'urluq; < PY anukaraq (*under* PE anjun)

- angukara'urluq*** old man # Angyaq-gguq
 angukara'urlurrlainarnek ucillinniat. 'It is said that they loaded the boat with *old men* only.' (YUU 1995:18); < angukaraq-r(ur)luq
- angula-** to chew on a skin to soften it (as for sewing)
 # angulauq 'she is chewing on a skin'; angulaa 'she is chewing on it' / *Angulaurraarluku* keniqurarraarluku cupqerluku as'artellia, aklanqurrutngurrluni. 'After chewing the skin to soften it, and after the liquid penetrated it, he inflated it and slipped it on, and became a weasel.' (MAR 1 2001:93); cf. angulate-; < PE anjula-
- angulate-** to mix; to stir # angulataa 'he is stirring it'
 / K; cf. angula-, ingulate-, angalate-, arulate-
- angulluaq** old man # Cali man'a: qagaani tangerquvet calilriamek arnamek wall' angutmek, *angulluamek-llu* tangerquvet ullagluku ikayuqiu. 'Also this: if you see someone working outside, a woman or a man, or an *old person*, go over to him or her and help him or her.' (QAN 1995:342); < angun-lluk-aq²
- angullugaq** old man # EG; < angun-lluk-aq³
- angulluguaq, angulluguaraq** old man # < angun-lluk-uaq
- angumayutar-** to play tag # angumayutartut 'they are playing tag'; NUN; < angu-ma-?
- angun** male human; man # angutet 'men'; angutmek tutgara'urlungqertuq 'she has a male grandchild'; angulvak 'big man'; Uyangtelliniuq, arnamek, *angutmek-llu*, yungqellinilria. *Angun* kan'a takelqacilria, arnaq-wa calilria. 'He peeked down and saw that it was inhabited by a woman and a *man*. That *man* down below was lying stretched out, while the woman was working.' (YUU 1995:86); ANGUTEM AGTUQSAILKII 'virgin' (*in Bible translations*); > angucaluq, anguciur-, angukara'urluq, anguliur-, angulluguaraq, angutengiaraq, angutnguneq, angutngurte-, angutvak; cf. angu- (*although this word would seem to be from angu- 'to chase and catch (game)', and the instrumental postbase, evidence from Inuit/Inupiaq Eskimo languages argues against this (see Fortescue et al. *Comparative Eskimo Dictionary*. 1996:35)*)
- angunquq** big toe # CAN; = angenquq; < ange-quq;
 > angunquyuk; < PY anənquq (*under PE anə-*)
- angunquyuk** big toe # HBC; < angunquq-yuk
- anguqa** or # conjunctive particle; NUN; < angu=qaa

- angurrluk** absolutely not; in no case; certainly not # *adverbial particle*; Tayima-llu ayaumaqaqata nunat inerqunqegcalalliniit watqapiar *angurrluk* ellamun anqetaaresqevkenaki. 'While they were away on their journeys the village was told that absolutely *under no circumstances* should they venture outside.' (YUU 1995:41); < angu-rrluk
- angusaurta** soldier; national guardsman; also when used in the plural: government # NS; < anguyag-ur-ta¹
- angussaag-** to hunt; to try to catch game # angussaagtuaq 'he is hunting'; angussaagaa 'he is hunting it' / angussaagutaa 'he is providing for her by hunting'; Caumak'ngucirpetun tauna panigpuk *angussaagaqluku* pinaqsaqan. Angutet aipateng *angussaagarkaqluki* aipaqsagutetuit. *Angussaagaqluku* pinaqsaqan. 'As you have started being with our daughter, it is advisable that you try to *hunt some game* for her too. Men get wives and must *provide food* for them. You should try to *hunt some game for her food*.' (QUL 2003:600); < angu-ssaag⁻¹; > angussaagta, angussaagun
- angussaagun** subsistence hunting device # < angussaag-n
- angussaagta** provider; hunter # Yuk *angussaagta* arnam murilkarkaullinia, aturai-llu murilkelluki. 'The woman must take care of the *hunter*, and keep his clothing mended.' (YUU 1995:55); < angussaag-ta¹
- angute-** to be on time # NUN; < angu-?-?
- angutengiar(aq*)** old man # < angun-nyaar(aq)
- anguteryuk** marsh marigold bulb (*Caltha palustris*) # NUN
- angutnaraq** old man # < angun-?
- angutnguneq** brother # older or younger brother; . . . angutngunri, qayateng aminqigqelluki cateng nutarrluki, her brothers put new skin coverings on their kayaks and renovated their equipment . . .' (CEV 1984:77); Tauna-gguq arnaunra qialuni aq'vekili quletmun. Angutngunran-llu maliggmiluku. 'That sister of his, crying, ran upwards. And her brother also followed her.' (UNP3); NUN, HBC, Y, NI, NS; < angun-u-neq¹; < PE anutŋunər (*under PE anun*)
- angutngurte-** to become a man; to come of age (of a male); to become an old man # angutngurtuq 'he is becoming a man, or an old man' / Tauna Aqsarpak taum nalliini, *angutngurrluni*,

ayagyuarluni. ‘At that time Aqsarpak became a man, no longer a teenager.’ (YUU 1995:88);
 < angun-urte-

anguturluq poison water hemlock (*Cicuta mackenzieana*) # NUN

angutvak bull caribou # Tua-llu-gguq tua-i tuani-am tua-i nuliqsagucamiu *angutvagtelliniuq*, *angutvagmek* imumek, tuntumek. ‘So, it is said, that when he married her he caught a *bull caribou*.’ (CUN 2007:86); < angun-vak

anguur- to urinate accidentally; to release amniotic fluid # anguurtuq ‘he urinated, unable to hold it anymore’, ‘he wet his bed’; ‘her water (amniotic fluid) broke’ / cf. angu-; < PE anjuður-

anguyak battle; war; warrior # and **anguyag-** to fight in battle; to make war. anguyagtut ‘they are fighting’; anguyagaa ‘he is fighting him’ / anguyautut ‘they are fighting each other in a battle’; *Anguyaneq* nalluq’apiggluku. ‘They didn’t know a thing about *making war*.’ (QUL 2003:610); *Anguyiit* ak’ a tamaani anguyalallratni. Pitegcautetgun-llu-gguq taūgaam *anguyallrruut* nutegkun piugnaunateng. ‘Back then when *warriors made war* they fought with arrows only, never with guns.’ (KIP 1998:115); > angusaurta, anguyagcuun, anguyagta; cf. angu-; < PE anjuayay(-)

anguyagcuun weapon of war # < anguyag-cuun

anguyagta, angusagta warrior; soldier; national guardsman; government # *Anguyagtenǵullruunga ciuqlikacaarmek* A.T.G.-ni aūgkuni Alaska Territorial Guard-anek at’legni, cali-l’ kinguakun National Guard-ani cali *anguyagtenǵulua*. ‘I was a *soldier* for the first time in the A.T.G., the Alaska Territorial Guard, and also after that I was a *soldier* in the National Guard.’ (KIP 1998:257); anguyagtem aulukaa ‘the government takes care of him (he is on welfare).’; < anguyag-ta¹

angyararaun first catch of the season that one manages to take no matter how small # Qamurruarrangqerran, nayirtaminek taūgaam ucirrarluni uka-i agiirtuq, *angyuararautminek* apqiitnek. Tua-i ciriyuiteūrlullratni, . . . ‘He was pulling a little sled, having loaded it with the seal he caught, and he was coming up with what they term the *first catch, however meager it may be, of the season*. It was when the dear ones did not live during a time of plenty, . . .’ (CIU 2005:6);

< angu-yarar(ar)-n

angvaneq¹, angvanuq sternum; breastbone # CAN;
 < angvar-neq²

angvaneq² measurement, the distance from the center of the chest (or the armpit ?) to the end of the fingertips of the outstretched arm and hand # < angvar-neq²

angvarqur- to act under the open sky # NUN;
 < angvar?-?

angvangqa- to be open # angvangqauq ‘it is open’ / NUN; < angvar-ngqa-

angvar- open # *postural root*; NUN; > angvangqa-, angvarte-; = angpar-; > angvaneq, angvarqur-, angvarun, angvassurliq; < PE anva-

angvarte- to open # angvartuq ‘it opened’; angvartaa ‘he opened it’ / NUN; angvar²-;
 > angvarun

angvarun key # NUN; < angvarte-n

angvassurliq clam (*species* ?) # < angvar-?

angyapiaq skin (covered) boat # Wangkuta-llu maaten ellangua angylarluta *angyapiamek*, tua-i imkunek maklagnek amilegmek. ‘We too — when I became aware of my surrounding — had a *skin boat*, made with these bearded seal skins.’ (CIU 2005:16); < angyaq-piaq

angyaq boat # and **angyar-** to go by boat # *any boat or ship other than a kayak or canoe*; angyartuq ‘he is going by boat’ / angyarluteng ayagtut ‘they left by boat’; angyiuq ‘he is making a boat’; *Angyateng-llu* aqvaluku cupumarian un’ a kuik. ‘And (they) went and got their *boat* after the ice in that river had gone out.’ (ELN 1990:17); Y, HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, K; = angsaq; < ?-yaq; > angyapiaq, angyalek, angyaqatak, angyarrluk, angyayagaq, angyayuk, angyiur-; < PY anyaq

angyalek boat owner; captain # NUN; < angyaq-lek

angyaqatak makeshift skin-covered boat # *with a wooden (often cottonwood) frame and skin covering, it is used to get back downriver after the ice goes out from a springtime camp (to which one has earlier come by sled or other means)*; Maavet-llu uternariateng ililit angyailan *angyaqatagmek* aturcetaqluku. Pikestiin-llu qunuksuunaku, akimek-llu qanyuunateng. ‘When they were ready to return here if one of them didn’t have a boat they’d let him use a *makeshift skin boat*. The owner wouldn’t hold back or ask for money.’ (YUU 1995:48); < angyaq-qatak

- angyarrluk** raft; large skin boat # also plural
angyarrluut for one raft. < angyaq-rrluk
- angyayagaq*** shrew (*Sorex* sp.) # literally: 'baby boat', so called because of its shape; Tauna tang kinguqliurlua piqertuq tuyain akuliitni man' — angyayagaq. "Ila-i tang man' angyayagaq!" "Aullugga-i taisgu ingqiqaqa!" 'Her dear younger sister suddenly saw a shrew among her hairs. "Eek! look at this shrew!" "Be careful; give it to me; it's my louse nit!'" (WOR 2007:16); < angyaq-ya(g)aq
- angyayuk** back of bird # < angyaq-yuk
- angyiur-** to move by boat to fish camp or seal camp
angiurtuq 'he moved to fish camp'; NUN;
< angyaq-liur-
- aniannessaaq** onion # from English 'onions'; = aninessaaq
- aniguyaq** temporary snow shelter, dug into the snow and provided with a door # and **aniguyar-** to make a snow shelter # *Aniguyarangtuut-gguq* waten uksumi qanikcarpangaqan elakait, qilirluki qanikcanek enecuariluki amiilirluki net'un. 'In the winter when there was lots of snow they made a snow shelter for the water hole with a roof and a door on it just like a house.' (QUL 2003:52); cf. aniu; < PE aniyutyar (under PE aniyu)
- aninaq** Catholic brother # perhaps from mispronunciation of anngaq 'older brother' by non-Native priests, nuns, and Catholic brothers; Y; cf. ang'aq, anngaq
- aninguaq** boil; carbuncle # < ane-i²-uaq; < PE aninjuaq
- aniniq, aningiq** spawning blackfish (*Dalia pectoralis*); blackfish in a school melting the ice at the edge of a lake or stream# Tua-llu imumek uksumi kuiget umkaquaqaki paingit, can'giiret imkut uruulluteng nanvam ceñiini wall'u-qaa kuigmi, puget aninnek tamakut pituit. 'In the winter when the ice starts to form on the surface of the rivers, the blackfish melt a spot in the ice near the edge of the lake or in the river; they call such fish coming to the surface "aniniq".' (QUL 2003:578); Taukut tua-i aningiliyarturvikuratullruit allamiaqan. 'They were their places to go harvesting blackfish every year.' (KIP 1998:197); Waten taugken, tamakut aninit nenglirturassiyaagaqan, kuiget imairaqqi, . . . 'Now, when the weather was too cold, for too long, the rivers dried up down where the blackfish

spent the winter . . .' (CEV 1984:37); > aninirkpak

aninirkpak loche (or burbot) (*Lota lota*) # EG;
< aniniq-rpakk

aninqe- to conserve; to economize; to be careful with; to ration # aninqaa 'he is being careful with it' / Ayainanermini nakacuut elcetaqluki, aninqevkenani. Ayainanermini aninqengamiki taukut nakacuut, ellma ell'arcet'lallinii. Tamaani aninqevkenani elcet'lallrani erneq takliniuj, aninqingan-llu erneq nanililuni. 'While he went on his way, he began to freely let the air out of the bladders. As he went on further he started conserving the air letting only a little bit out. When he was carelessly wasteful with the air, the day became long. When he started conserving the air, the day became short.'

(YUU 1995:87); Tuamtellu ilii tamaa-i neqmek ciriyuitellermeggn, aninquit'ngaqamegtek neqkaaraurluteng, Kass'inrarmek piitellermeggn, . . . 'When they did not have a plentiful food supply, some people would start to conserve their precious food when they didn't have Western style food.' (QUL 2003:4); Mermek puqlamek atulci ikegllicaquvciu, tangercierci akimek aninquirci. 'If you reduce your use of hot water, you will see how you conserve your money.' (GET n.d.:10); < PY aninqe-

aninqiyaraq conservation # < aninqe-i²-yaraq

anipa, anipaq snowy owl (*Nyctea scandiaca*) # Uuminaqvaa anipangnagaam irniarraanka picirtaarutkelli! 'Darn it, the lousy owl has ruined my little children!' (MAR1 2001:75); < PY-S anipa

aniqlaa- to curse; to threaten with undesirable things # aniqlagaa 'he put a curse on him, threatened him' / niitenrilan aniqlagaa elluatuuluku yuungaitniluku 'because she wouldn't listen (to the warning) he cursed her, saying that she would not live a good life'; Atanrem-llu Agayutem qanrutaa ciissirpak, "Aniqlaamaciuten waten pillruavet; unzungssini tamalkuitni elpet kiivet aniqlaan aturciqan . . ." 'The lord God said to the serpent, "You will be cursed because you have acted like that; among all the animals you alone will have the curse . . .'" (AYAG. 3:14)

an'iraute- to race or contend to get outside before others # *An'irautevkenata* akusrartevkenata-ll' waten elitnaurvimirteri, elicetengnaqluta. 'We

didn't contend to be the first to get outside nor make a commotion in the schoolhouse; we strove to be taught.' (KIP 1998:65); cf. itriraute-; < ane-?-te⁵

anirnake- to resent (it); to be infuriated by (it) # (?) **anirta** thank goodness!; how fortunate! # *exclamatory particle*; anirta taigukut 'good thing we came!'; Aling, quyana tanem, *anirta* tanem akilenritaqa

imna pingraanga. 'Gee, I am so glad; *thank goodness* I didn't say anything back to him even though he attacked me.' (QUL 2003:336); > anirtaar-, anirtaqulluk, anirtima; < PE anirta; > anirtima

anirtaar- to say "thank goodness"; to have no regrets; to be glad because of what one has done or because of what has happened # anirtaartuq 'he has no regrets' / anirtaarutamken 'I'm glad you did what you did'; anirtaarutkaqa 'I have no regrets over it'; anirtaarutii 'the act or event over which he is glad, has no regrets, says "thank goodness"'; Uitakuni-llu kingukuureskan *anirtaarluni*, "Anirta-tam akilenritaqa." 'And if he stays silent, *he will be glad* later on [thinking], "I'm glad that I didn't retaliate." (QUL 2003:338); *Anirtaaraqlua-llu*, tamalkumta qenqertetuyaakukut wiinga-llu. 'And I say "thank goodness (I refrained)", for we all become angry, myself included.' (KIP 1998:183); Alqunaq-gguq caleryanrilkuma *anirtaarutkelarcicanka*. 'If I'm not rash in my actions I'll *have no cause for regret*.' (KIP 1998:255); < anirta-?-r-

anirtaqulluk serves him right!; serves you right! # *exclamatory particle referring to good or bad outcome of one's actions*; < anirta-?-lluk

anirte- to be alive # Tua-i *anirtarkauguten* wangtun. 'And, you will be alive, just like me.' (MAR2 2001:93); NS

anirtima so that's why!; no wonder!; good thing then! # *exclamatory particle*; anirtima tanem taiyunrituq 'no wonder she doesn't want to come'; Nerngameng Cung'uq qalamciluni elkek *anirtima-gguq* maliklutek pillruuk. 'While they were eating Cung'uq told how it was a *good thing* that the two of them went along together.' (ELN 1990:72); < anirta-?

anirtua- to help; to come to the rescue of # anirtuagaa 'he is helping her' / < anirtur-a-

anirtur- to rescue; to save one's life or soul; to redeem; to heal # anirturaa 'he saved him' / ellminek anirturtuq 'he saved himself';

anirtuumauq 'he has been rescued', 'he has been saved' in a religious sense; Tauna-ll'-am tua-i Quscuarnek piaqluku kegginaquq arnaruaq nalqigeskiliu-am qerruyarpiallermegni taumun *anirtullrunilutek*, kinguqliirutni-ll' . . . 'There was a man called Quscuar who explained that the mask depicted a woman that he said had *saved* him and his brother when they almost died of hypothermia.' (AGA 1996:131); > anirtua-, anirturta, anirtuu

anirturiyaraq salvation; deliverance # *Anirturiyaraq* Atanrem pikaa. 'Salvation is of the Lord.' (JONA. 2:9; < anirtur-i²-yaraq

anirturta, anirturista savior; rescuer; redeemer; the Savior # Taum-llu qanrullukek cama-i nuliangellruniluni, taukuk alqaqelriik *anirturtellregmi* alqaanek. 'He told them that he had a wife, the older sister of the two girls who had *rescued* him.' (YUU 1995:101); Niiskut ikayurluta-llu *Anirturta* naklegtalria. 'Hear us and help, merciful Savior.' (YUA 1945:59, and LIT 1972:29); < anirtur-ta¹, anirtur-i²-ta¹

anirtuun, anirturin something that saves one; salvation # anirtuutekaa 'it is the thing that saved him'; Ilunglua piicagtua *anirtuun* taisqelluku . . . 'I fervently pray for *salvation* to come . . .' (PSALM 53:6); < anirtur-n, anirtur-i²-n

aniu snow on the ground # and **aniu-** to snow # aniguq 'it is snowing' / NS; = aniu; < PE aniyu; > aniullugte-; cf. aniguyaq

aniuk snow on the ground # EG; = aniu

aniullugte- to be soft and melting of *snow on the ground* # aniullugtuq 'the snow on the ground is soft and melting'; aniullugtaa up'nerkami ikamrainanratni erenrani 'in spring during the day while they were traveling by sled the snow got soft on them'; < aniu-lluk

aniurta sanitation worker # NUN; < anaq-liur-ta¹

anlii- to make a hole in the ice (for getting water or for fishing) # anliiguq 'he made a hole in the ice' / Qaltayagmeg cali uss'armeg pinevkarameg cikirluki. Taukut taūga cun'errat tekicameng taūgaūget *anlliilliniut*, kalevluku-llu. Qaltayag siimameg uqamalkucirarluku, taūgg' am etranun tut'enritliniur. 'They give them a bucket and a hide rope. When those young men arrived there they *made a hole in the ice* and dangled it (the rope) down. They weighted down the bucket with a rock, but it didn't land on the bottom (of

the lake).' (WEB 2); < anluaq-li-

anlleq edible tuber of the tall cottongrass (*iitaq*) # locally: "mouse food" or "mouse nut" because they are taken from mouse caches; anlleret akutami assirtut "mouse nuts" are good in "Eskimo ice cream"; Nutaan taugken inerqurluki waten, qanikcam-gguq qaingani tekiskata uugnaraat antellritnek *anllernek*, watqapik-ggur' atauciungraan tamakunek neryaqunani. Taugaam ut'rulluki, nutaan kingunrita kenirluki nerengnaqutekarkauluki. 'They were warned that if they came upon *edible tubers* that had been taken out of their storage by the mice, they should not eat even one of them. Instead, they were to bring them back home and those at their home could cook them and have them for sustenance.' (KIP 1998:333); < PY anləq; cf. an-

anllite- to have a birthday # anllituq 'it is his birthday' / < ane-ite³

anllugneq mist of cold air rushing in; warm air rushing out an open door or window; aura emanating from a person # Nepturillrani piviinret iliitni waniw' *anllugneren* qevleqtaalriartanga'artellria. Atam qevleqtaal iartanga'arteqertelluku *anllugneren* imna tauna niiskengaqlallren iluvaryaqaellriim taumun akitmigcami qevleqtaalriamun elaqvaqani-l'. Allanek maa-i piyaaqaqan *anllugneren* qevleqtaangartaqan ellavaqaniraqluni. 'Soon, when it got very loud, the *aura* that emanated from you started to have glittering particles. When your *aura* started to glitter, the one you heard appeared, but it moved farther away when it bumped into that shiny thing. When it (would make that noise) again, it moved farther away when your *aura* started to glitter.' (QUL 2003:536); < anllugte-neq¹

anllugte-, anllullag- to rush out of *warm air*; to rush in of *cold air* through a door or window # anllullagtutuq 'warm air is rushing out or cold air is rushing in' / < ane-llugte-, ane-lluk-llag-

anlu seal's breathing hole in ice; muskrat's feeding hole in the ice made by blowing bubbles under freshly frozen ice late popping them and lining it with mud # > anluaq; cf. ane-; < PE anlu

anluaq fishing or water hole cut through the ice # Tua-i taugken nakacuut qagertelteng nangkata *anluaq* tauna ullagluku, nanerpiit cingilgitnek niiqerluku. *Anluam* kangirainun nallaruartaqluku

akurqurciqait. Tua-i-l' kassukuniu nutaan camavet *anluamun* kalevvlu, cingluki. 'When all the seal bladders were deflated, going over to the *hole in the ice*, they would poke each bladder with a seal spear, and then they would dip each of the bladders into each corner of the *hole*, and when all was done, push them down through the *hole in the ice*.' (YUU 1995:40); = anglluqaq; < anlu-aq³; > anlii-, anlui-; < PE anlu(C)ar- (under PE anlu)

anlui- to make of fishing or water hole through the ice # Tua-i-l' manaryarat tekicamteki *anluisqelluku* ukicisqelluku tugerluku. 'Whe we reached the ice-fishing site I told them to use the ice chisel to make a hole in the ice.' (QAN 2009:186); < anluaq-li-

anngaq older brother # Tauga-llu-ggur ukut *anngaqelriit*, etliniaqelriit kuigem ciiniini. 'Then, they say, these brothers were living on the shore of the river.' (CEV 1984:71); = ang'aq; > anngaqlikaca(g)aq, anngaruaq; cf. aninaq; < PE anəŋar

anngaruaq one's spouse's brother # < anngaq-uaq;

anngaqliq*, **anngaqlikaca(g)aq** oldest brother # Cali-gguq, iquatneng ayagluki *anngaqliatneng*, ivruciliurciqai tungliquitaciggluki. 'And their sister, starting with her *oldest brother* and working down to her youngest, made waterproof boots for all in turn.' (CEV 1984:72); < anngaq-qliq, anngaq-qliq-kaca(g)ar-

anqarar-, anqarar(ar)- to tell a story through songs and drumming # > anqarar-

anqaraun song composed to celebrate accomplishment, escape from danger, victory in battle, etc. # Wagg'uq iniqsakarluteng wall'u arenqialluga'arrluteng; tua-i nauwa anguyagni-llu *anqarauciniaqekait*. 'After an accomplishment or experiencing a close escape as in war, they would compose *celebratory songs* and create the paraphenalia that accompanies them.' (CIU 2005:22); < anqarar-n

anqenkiyagaq newborn baby # NUN; < ane-?-ya(g)aq

anqerri- to develop a rash; to have measles, chicken pox, or other disease causing a rash # anqerriuq 'he is breaking out in a rash' / < ane-qar-i²-; > anqerrit

anqerrit measles; rashes # Y, HBC; < anqerri-nominal plural

anqerte- to dash out # anqertuq 'he dashed out' /
 < ane-qerte-

anqiitayagaq, anqiyyaaq newborn infant # Maaten ellii murilkartuq aanii kiani curumi iggangqalria, caniani-wa *anqiyyaaq*. . . Tua-i-lu ellii kiavaqerrluni ullagarrluku aanani alangaarluni *anqiyyarmek*. 'When she looked about she saw her mother in there on the sleeping pad propped up on her elbow and beside her was a newborn *infant*. . . She went in and went over to her mother and she was surprised about the *infant*.' (ELN 1990:103); < ane-?-ya(g)aq, ane-?-ya(g)aq

anqulleq area dug up by mice for food storage #
 < anqur-lleq¹

anqur- to remove items one after another from a container, a house, etc.; to move from one house to another with one's possessions # anqurtuq 'he is moving out'; anqurai 'he is moving them out' / < ante-qur-; > anqulleq, anquun

anquun scoop used to clear ice fragments from water in a hole made in the ice # Y; < anqur-n

anrenqegcaun breath freshener # < anerneq-kegte-car-un

anrucilluk stomach sack # NUN; < anrutaq-?-lleq¹

anrutaq stomach of a human or other mammal; gallbladder (*EG additional meaning*) # Tamaani uqut assigtangqelallruut issurit *anrutaitnek*, meciarutanek 'In those days dried seal *stomachs* were used for containers for seal oil.' (YUU 1995:16); Yuum-gguq *anrutaa* qamna, waten kaigi-lu ellarrluum nallii, *anrutam-gguq* eqsullra nangteqnarquq cakneq. '(About) a person's *stomach*, it is said, from the hunger during a time of weather so bad as to keep everyone inside, the shrinking of the *stomach* is extremely painful.' (CIU 2005:324); *Anrutaicingaqameng* waten kiagyungaqan, erneq takliriaqan, makuneng taūgaam, cukilegneng nerangnaqaqluteng, kuigneng. 'When their *stomachs* would shrink from lack of food at the end of spring as the days grew longer, they would start getting sustenance from the sticklebacks from the rivers.' (CEV 1984:33); > anrucilleq

anssiir-, anssiur- to hunt seal downriver # anssiurtuq 'he is hunting seal downriver' / Pissulriit *anssiirluteng* taqukassulriit qamaken kangianek kuigem, tauna tua pissuryaraat yuc'illiaciqniluku. 'People from upriver that had

gone down seal *hunting* will have been the ones to make it evident that people had been there. He told them that the place where the [people] hunted would have signs.' (QUL 2003:406); *Anssiiraluteng* unguvalrianek avulaameng avurluteng taukut, cali ilait *anssiiranritqalriit* yuilqumun ayagluteng tua-i pavaken ungungssinek canek piciatun, cuignilngurnek tuaten picirraatun yuilqurmuitarnek avuluteng. 'They *hunted downriver* for sea mammals, and some that didn't *hunt* that way went to the wilderness upriver for otters and other wilderness animals.' (MAR2 2001:105); < ane-?

ante- to put out(side) # antaa 'he put it out'

Caqerluni Irr'am *antaarpakarluku* tauna can'giiq igcelluku natermun qimugkauyaraat-lu iliita canianun tull'uni, teguvailgagu-lu qimugkauryaraam ak'a tamualuku igqalliniluku. 'Pretty soon, as Irr'aq kept *taking out* the blackfish, she dropped it on the floor and it landed next to one of the puppies, and before she could pick it up, the puppy had already chewed it up and swallowed it.' (ELN 1990:78); < ane-te²; > anerqe-, anqur-; < PE anət- (*under* PE anə-)

anu, anuk dog harness # Tua-i-lu aatiita

anutuumaan Pili aūg'arluku qangqiiret tungiitnun enirluni. 'Then their father detached Pili and his *harness* and pointed in the direction of the ptarmigans.' (ELN 1990:12); NS, NUN, K; < PE anu

anuci- root; < PE annut- and annuci-; > anucimirqe-, anucinge-

Anucimallrat the Biblical book of Exodus # < anute-ma-lleq-3p-3s ending

anucimirqe- to repent; to want not to repeat one's actions; to learn from one's mistake # anucimirquq 'he repented' / anucimirqevkaraa 'he made her not want to do again what she did' *by punishing her, talking to her, etc.*; *Anucimiqsunaunani-lu-am* atrarluni nutaan naspaanaluni pinaluni. 'In as much as it was not such as to cause her to *learn from her mistake*, she went down in order to try (again).' (ELN 1990:22); < anuci-?-rqe²

anucimirqecetaar- to reprove; to chastise; to rebuke # Kainiqnayukluteng-lu cali, qanruyuterluteng waten: tamakut-gguq neqkarrait uqlautekengkatki ellam yuan *anucimirqecetaarciqai*. 'And thinking that they

would suffer famine they had this saying: the spirit of the universe will *reprove* them if they scatter scraps of food about.' (KIP 1998:325); < anucimirqe-cetaar-

anucinge- to become wiser through experience; to learn one's lesson # anucinguq 'he learned his lesson' / < anuci-nge-

anuilit- to descend toward the coast to the snow during spring (referring to reindeer) # NUN

anuma- to flow out into something; to be outside # anumauq 'he is outside, has gone out' or 'it (river) flows out' / Kuigat-gguq man'a, imarpigmun *anumaluni*, . . . 'This river of theirs, so they say, flows into the ocean, . . .' (CEV 1984:71); < ane-ma-

anuqa^e wind # anuqenguq 'the wind is picking up (*literally*: 'it's getting wind'); . . . nuyai tuaten tengaurluteng iik-llu uisngasciaganatek *anuqem* ugaani. . . . her hair flew around like that and her eyes couldn't stay open on account of the *wind*.' (ELN 1990:41); < PE anuqe; anuqekigte-, anuqellugte-, anuqessuun, anuqlir-, anuqsaar-, anuq'vag-, anurvag-, anuqetuliar(aq)

anuqataq (?) grandmother # NUN; cf. anuurluq

anuqekigte- to blow in a favorable direction # of *wind*; anuqekegtuq 'there is a favorable wind for traveling'; anuqekegtaa 'the wind is blowing favorably for him' / < anuqa-kegte-

anuqellugte- to blow in an unfavorable direction # of *wind*; anuqellugtuq 'there is an unfavorable wind for traveling'; anuqellugtaa 'the wind is blowing unfavorably for him' / < anuqe-lluk

anuqessuun any device used in the wind, such as a windsock, windmill, flag, or windproof lantern # < anuqe-cuun

anuqetuliar(aq*) yarrow (*Achillea* sp.) # (?) ; a plant with a strong almost minty odor, which is inhaled; < anuqa-?

anuqlir- to be windy # anuqlirtuq 'it is windy' / anuqlirpaa! 'how windy it is!'; anuqlingraan 'even though it is windy'; < anuqe-lir-; < PE anuqlir- (*under* PE anuqe)

anuqsaar-, anuqsagar- to be breezy # anuqsaartuq 'it is breezy' / *Anuqsaarii* cauluk' tua-i anuqa yuriullinikii ellacugnimek ak'anek naruraami. 'She faced the direction the breeze was coming from and kept inhaling, since she was smelling the smells of the world for the first time in a long

time.' (QUL 2003:229); < anuqe-ya(g)aq

anuq'vag-, anuqvag- to be very windy # anuq'vagtuaq 'it is very windy' / Tua-llu taukut angalkulget cetamanek ungalalirnermi nunat pissurnarian anuqengutellinii qacarnermek up'nerkarpak *anuq'vagturluni* pissurciiganateng. 'In the village on the south side where the four shamans were the wind came in from the south during hunting season and blew right onto their beach, and the *wind blew hard* all spring so that the people could not go hunting.' (YUU 1995:114); < anuqa-pag²-

anura- to keep going out # anurauq 'he keeps going out' / anurayunaituq 'it isn't conducive to going (or being) out'; . . . aaniita inerqurluki kiagpailgan ancuiniluki nengelvanglarniluku ellam yuan tangrraqaki inuguat. Nenglirqan *anurayunaitelaan* tua-i niilluku aanaseng. . . . their mother warned them that before summer comes people never take them (dolls) out saying that it gets very cold when the ruler of the universe sess the dolls. When it was cold since it generally was not conducive to *going out*, they listened to their mother.' (ELN 1990:15); < ane-ur-a-

anuraqe- to want to do something but feel constrained by circumstances or authority; to wait patiently # anuraquq 'he feels constrained' / anuraqngami 'because he feels he shouldn't'; anuraquraa! 'be patient!'; Tua-i cangimirteng'ermi *anuraqngami* uitaluni tua-i. 'Even though he wasn't satisfied with how much he got, because he *felt constrained*, he let it be.' (MAR2 2001:101)

anurvag- to be very windy # anurvagtuq 'it is very windy' / Piaken taūgaam negeqvam, calaram-llu akuliignek *anurvagaqami* nutaan qailartuq. 'However, whenever it's *very windy* from back there from between the north and the east, the water is rough.' (KIP 1998:45); < anuqa-pag²-

anute- to take out(side) # anutaa 'he took it out' # . . . kiullinia. "Unuaqu *anuteqerciqamken* ellamun." . . . Unuaquan atakuyartumi pillinia, "Qaku-mi tua-i anuteqatarcia, tang tua-i tuquvailegma, ellamek narqeryugyaqqellrianga." Taum pillinia, "Ilumun *anuteqernaamken* tua-i tuquvailegpet ellacugnimek narqerniartutun." . . . she answered him. "Tomorrow I'll *take you outside* briefly." . . . The next day in the evening he said to her, "Now when are you going to *take*

me out; before I die I would like to smell the great outdoors." She said to him, "In truth I'll *take you out* before you die so that you can smell the scent of the world." (YUU 1995:97); < ane-te⁴-;
 > Anucimallrat

anutiiq birthday # and **anutiir-** to have a birthday
 # anutiirtuq 'he is having his birthday (today)' / angniq anutiiq elpenun 'happy birthday to you'; Erenret taukut pingayuatni Egypt-aarmiut angayuqrata *anutiirtuq*, nerevkarluni-llu kelegluki pisteri tamalkuita. 'On the third day the king of the Egyptians (Pharaoh) had his *birthday* and held a feast inviting all his servants.' (AYAG. 40:20); KAYANGUT ANUTIIT 'May' (*literally: 'hatching time of eggs'*); Taūgaam *Kayangut* Anutiitni anutiingqerrluua. 'However, I have my *birthday* in *May*.' (KIP 1998:141); MANIIT ANUTIIT 'May' (Y, NS usage); < ane-tiiq

anuurluq*, **anuureluq***, **anuuruluq*** (HBC form)
grandmother # *this is the usual term in NSK, but occurs also in stories from other areas where the usual term for grandmother is maurluq or marrlugaq; Tua-i-llu anuurlumi eniinun tekicami elatiinun nangqertuq. . . . "Anuurlung, naw'un iterciqsia?" "And when he came to the door of his grandmother's house he stood outside. . . . "Grandmother, where will I come in?" (UNP1); < ?-r(ar)luq, cf. anuqataq; > anuurluqellriik*

anuurluqellriik, **anuureluqellriik**,
anuuruluqellriik (HBC form) *grandmother and her grandchild* # Tua-i-llu-gguq-am taukuk *anuurluqellriik-am* uitauk. Angutmek tutgara'urlungqerrluni. 'And so, it is said, there were those two, *grandmother and her grandchild, a boy*'. (MAR1 2001:76); . . . elliriqlutek taukuk, *anuurruluqellriik* cuugaqelriik taūg a, imarpiim yaqsinrilkiini. ' . . . oh those two were poor, the *grandmother and grandchild* living not far from the ocean.' (CEV 1984:65); < anuurluq-ke¹-llriik-dual

anvik exit; squirrel den # *Anvigmuit* waten ayagaaqamta up'nerkami, miluutaquq tua-i qanikcarmi yaaqvani. 'When we looked for *squirrel dens* in the springtime, it (the den) really stood out in the snow in the distance'. (CIU 2005:150); < ane-vik

Anvik Anvik # *Athabascan village on the Yukon; literally: 'place to go out'*; Qamkut-wa-gguq qamani kiatitni, *Anvigmuit-gguq* taukut nutaan nunat, nunauluteng taukut nunarpauluteng.

Taukut tua-i tuani uitainanratni tamakurmiut *Anvigmuit* taukut tekitelliniluteng angutet tuqcarturluki taukut imkut ilakellriit. Tua-i-gguq tamaani nunautmeggni pissurvimeggini uitiita taukurluut. 'Upriver of them the *Anvik* people constituted a large village. While they were staying there those *Anvik* people came to kill the men. This was because they were in their (*Anvik*'s) hunting grounds.' (KIP 1998:95); < ane-vik

Anyaraq Aniak # *village on the Kuskokwim; literally: 'the way to go out'*; Caqerlutek-gguq aguuterlutek asgurtuk *Anyarakun*. 'Once they₂ were going by canoe up the *Aniak* river.' (YUU 1995:13); < ane-yaraq

anyaqturte- to not come out from the house to welcome a visitor # Uitayaqluni tuani yugpallarayaqluni yuk *anyaqturcan* itliniluni. 'After she had waited and made human sounds (giving evidence of her presence), when no one *came out to welcome her* she went on in.' (MAR2 2001:64); NS; < ane-?-

anyarar(ar)- be born prematurely; go out too early # anyara'artuq 'he was born prematurely' / < ane-yarar(ar)-

anyuk trout (*species ?*) # BB

anyuqe- to be repeled by # *applies to game animals repelled or frightened away by the hunter's being contaminated*; Alikait-gguq tamakut, nalluvkenaki tua-i *anyuqluki*, alikluki, tuaten pimalriit, uqlautekluku pivkaqit tan'gaurluq nasaurluq-llu miktellrani. 'They say that they (animals) can detect and *don't want to go near those* who have been exposed to (the saliva and urine of) male or female infants.' (YUP 2005:100); < anyur-ke²-

anyur- emotional root; > anyuqe-, anyurnarqe-

anyurnarqe- to repel # *applies to contamination that repels or frightens away game animals*; Uuggun-llu-gguq camek maq'uq iiragmikun, pitarkaulriani *anyurnarqellriamek*. . . . Naqugucirturluki pisqellarait camek ik'imek sagcinayukluki *anyurnamek* natermun. 'They say that something emanates from her thyroid area that *repels* game animals. . . . They want them (the women) to wear belts thinking that they would spread a bad substance — *that which would repel game* — onto the floor (where the hunter might be contaminated with it).' (AGA 1996:68); < anyurnarqe-

apa, ap'a, apaq grandfather # apii or apaa 'his grandfather'; Qaillun taun' ap'aka tua-i-w' imkullrulliniuq, iliini picirkani nalluyuunaku. 'At times that *grandfather* of mine knew what was going to happen to him.' (QUL 2003:546); Tua-i-lu aatan irniarpet ap'akluku. 'And your father is your child's grandfather.' (YUP 2005:226); *less commonly used than the extended form, apa'urluq; > apa'urluq, aparrluguaq; cf. apakcuk, apakussutaq; < PE ap(p)a*

apaa- to repeat; to reiterate; to mention; to call out; to mention by name # apaaguq 'he repeated something'; apaagaa 'he repeated it, called it out, mentioned it several times' / apaagiuv 'he called out something several times'; Canek piukengameggnek *apaagiluteng* piugviktullruit tamakut curukartekateng, cali-ll' taukut curukartekaita taukut pisqumasteteng cali ellmegcetun cali piullmeggnek *apaaluki* piugvikluki. 'Naming what they (the hosts) wanted, they made requests for thing from their guests, the "mock-attackers", and their guests would *name* their own requests from them.' (CAU 1985:165); Elliinginaq *apaayaqunaku* Atanrem Agayutvet atra, Atanrem pinarqelriaruniciqngaku at'mi elliinginaq apaastii. 'You shall not *utter* the name of the Lord your God in vain. For the Lord will not be indifferent to one who *utters* His name in vain.' (ANUC. 20:7); < aper-a-

apaguaq windpipe # NUN

apakcuk sea lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*) # NUN; cf. apa

apakussutaq clam (*species ?*) # HBC; cf. apa

apallir-, apallirtur- to call out as song leader for an Eskimo dance # apallirtuq 'he is singing'; apalliraa 'he is singing it' / < apalluk-lir-, apalluk-lir-tur¹; > apallirturta, apallircuun

apallircuun, apallirturcuun dance baton # Una-wa *apallirturcuutiit* murak. Iquani-wa kegginarluni, tengayuq-wa man'a asguruara. Taumek tua-i *apallirturciutengqetullruut*. 'This *dance baton* of theirs is of wood. At its end it has a face, with its ruff of caribou neck hairs. They used to have *dance batons* of this sort.' (CAU 1985:206); < apallir-cuun, apallir-tur²-cuun

apallirturta, apallirtulria song leader # < apallirtur-ta², apallirtur-lria

apalluk, apalluq stanza; lyrics of dance song # apallutairutuq 'there are no more lyrics' a

call to begin improvised, comic Eskimo dancing; Atulgullruat tamana. Taūgaam *apallui* ukut cimiqetaarluki. Yuarun taūgen taman' cimirpakanritliniuq. 'They would sing that song all the time during those presentations. However, they would change the words in the *lyrics* of the song. But actually the song didn't change very much.' (AGA 1996:146); > apallir-, apalluk; cf. aper-; < PY-S apałuk

apallulek song with lyrics # < apalluk-lek

apamaq gunwale of kayak # Amkut-llu kinguqliita pilriameng tua-i kitngiarluku tuaten qayaq taman' mamcarluku, *apamaq-ll'* ayemqelluku. 'When the next ones came around, they kicked that kayak around and made it collapse and even broke the *gunwale* to pieces.' (QUL 2003:616); see Appendix 9 on parts of the kayak; < PE apummar

Apanuugpak legendary folk hero from the Kuskokwim and Nelson Is. areas # *Apanuugpak* taun' tan'gurrauluni ayagluni, waten tan'gurraarauluni, elliraurtellinilria, angayuqaak tamarmek tuqulutek. Tua-lli-wa-gguq tua-i taukut ilain, tua-w' yuut, nakukuraurlungraatnill' akiqayuilkai. Caluki-ll' kiulerluki-ll' piyuunaki umyuarteqluni anglirikuni akiinullerkani amilleran. 'When *Apanuugpak* was a young boy, just a little boy, he became an orphan, both of his parents having died. And it was said that although those around him, the people, picked on him and tormented him, he never fought back. He never yelled back at them, thinking when he grew up there would be time enough for revenge.' (ELL 1997:404); < ?-rpak

aparrlugaq* grandfather # NUN, HBC; < PE *aparurluq* and *aparurluyaq* (under PE ap(p)a); < apa-rrlugaq

apat'ag- to have dirt debris clinging to one's flesh or clothing # Angutem ilii tangerrnauraai ilii arnatun ayuqluni camek *apat'agluni* peketnaurtuq. 'Some men appeared like women moving around with dirt and debris clinging to their clothes.' (MAR2 2001:24); NS

apa'urluq, apaurluq (in EG) grandfather; grandparents (when used in the plural) # *Apa'urluunka* amllellruut, nalluvkenaki *apa'urluunka* maa-i taūgaam watua *apa'urluirutua*, Qelpauralria taūgaam *apa'urluqaqa* aipaagni. 'My grandparents were numerous, and I knew my grandparents, but now no longer have a

grandfather; however, Qepauralria could be my grandfather.' (KIP 1998:265); *more commonly used than the basic form, ap'a; < ap'a-r(ur)luq; < PE aparurluq and aparurlulaq (under PE ap(p)a)*

apenge- to bend # *of something that is not normally bent; ap'nguq 'it bent' / apengtaa 'he bent it'; apengtuq 'he bent down'; apengcimauq 'it is bent'; apengneq 'a bend'; see more at alternative formulation of base, ap'nge-*

apelcir- to ask permission # *apelcirtuq 'he asked permission' / apelciuta 'he asked permission for her'; apelcirtuq ayagyugluni 'he asked permission to leave'; Apelcirluku aanani aturaqluki elliin pik'ngermiki. 'Only after after asking her mother for permission would she use them, even though she owned them.'* (YUP 2005:114); < apte-cir-

aper- to say; to pronounce # *apertuq 'he pronounced something'; apraa 'he pronounced it' / aperiigataa 'he can't pronounce it'; < PY-S apər-; > apaa-, aperyaraq, apertur-, apervikua-, aprun; cf. apte-, apalluk*

apertuatesta, apertuacista guide # < *apertuate-ta¹-, apertuate-i²-ta¹*

apertur-, apertua- to demonstrate; to point out; to show; to indicate # *aperturaa 'he pointed it out' / nantellra aperturea 'he pointed out where it is'; Tua-il' ayainanerpeceñi imkut makuat qevelqaquciqut. Tamakut *aperturcqaat* akertem tunglirnera. 'And while you are traveling those ice crystals in the water will sparkle. They will indicate the direction of the sun.'* (YUU 1995:67); < aper-tur¹-, aper-tur¹-a-; > *apertuite-*

apertuite-, apertuate- to point out to; to tell what to do; to inform; to teach # *apertuutaa 'he pointed something out to her' / apertuutaanga aanaminek 'he pointed out his mother to me'; Nayagaan-luq qaillun aúg'aryaraaneq aptengraaku angurruk' *apertuiteqaasqevkenaku*. 'Even though his younger sister asked him how it is removed he forbade him to show her.'* (QUL 2003:366); < *apertur-te⁵-, apertua-te⁵-*

apervikua- to talk about what someone did; to testify; to bear witness # *apervikuaguq 'he is testifying' / apervikuataa 'he is testifying about it'; apervikuun 'religious testimony'; Tua-i waten pitaluku watua *apervikuagamci*. 'In this way I shall now bear witness to you_{pl.}'* (KIP 1998:22); < aper-vike?-

aperyaraq pronunciation; terminology # *aperyaraa 'its pronunciation'; Tua-i-lu Qalemam igarcuutengqellinami igaulluki yaassiillermun tamakut igat *aperyaraitnek* cimek elicungcarlukek elkek. 'Since Qalemaq had a pencil she wrote the letters on a piece of cardboard showing the two of them their pronunciation.'* (ELN 1990:87); < aper-yaraq

apete- to inquire; to ask in the sense of asking a question # *look under apte-; NSU; = apte-*

apiataq lunch # and **apiatar-** to eat lunch #

*apiatartuq 'he is eating lunch' / Seven-klaagmiunuakutalartukut, twelve-klaagmi-lu *apiatarluta*, tua-i-lu six-klaagmi atakutarluta. 'We eat breakfast at seven, lunch at twelve and dinner at six.'* (YUP 1996:54); *from Russian обед (obéd)*

apiterete- to smear with oil without letting it penetrate # *Tua-i uqumek *apiterrluku*. Uqurrluku. 'He smeared it with oil. He oiled it.'* (NAT 2001:222)

ap'nerrlugun verbal expression of negative opinion # < *aper-nerrlugte-*

ap'nge- to bend # *of something that is not normally bent; ap'nguq 'it bent' / apengtaa 'he bent it'; apengtuq 'he bent down'; apengcimauq 'it is bent'; apengneq 'a bend'; Qavarngan qecigneq taptaarluki qillerqelliniluku, pamatum tallik qillertellinilukek, uyaqūtri-lu napirluki irugkenun wavet qillrullukek *apenglluku*. 'When he slept she doubled the rawhide tying his arms in the back and tying his neck to his arms bending them back.'* (MAR1 2001:90); *alternate formulation of base is apenge-; opposite of pet'nge-; cf. penge-; < PY apəŋə-*

apqara- to ask about something # *apqaraauq 'he is asking about something'; apqaraa 'he is asking her about something' / also refers to a shaman's rite usually performed by a female shaman using a small drum; Camaken tang nem acianek nepeng'an, tuar ca itellria. Qanersaaqlallriami kangingnaqevkenani cauga. Taumek tang alingqerrtellrulrianga cakneq. Wagg'uq *apqaraluku*. 'Something seemed to enter from under the house when he started making noise. It would speak but we couldn't understand it. That was why I got so frightened. He was questioning it.'* (AGA 1996:54); < apte-?; > *apqara'arcuun*; < PY-S apəqar- (*under PY-S apət(ə)-*)

apqara'arcuun shaman's drum, small in size # < *apqara-?cuun*

apqaur- to ask questions; to make confession in church # apqaurtuq ‘he is asking questions’; apqaura ‘he is asking her questions’ / apqaura camek tangellrucianek ‘he asked him about what he saw’; Ayaumariata ilai aaniin qalarutaqluku *apqauraqan-llu* kiugaqluku. ‘After her siblings had gone away her mother spoke to her and whenever she *asked her questions*, she (her mother) would give her the answers.’ (ELN 1990:13); < apte-?; > apqaurciryaraq, apqaurta, apqaurun, apqauriyaraq; apqaurviit

apqaurciryaraq judgement # *Catholic neologism as are the following:* kiirrarmi apqaurciryaraq ‘private judgement’; tamarmi apqaurciryaraq, kinguqlirmek apqaurciryaraq ‘general judgement’; < apqaur-cir-yaraq

apqauriyaraq interrogation # *neologism*; < apqaur-i²-yaraq

apqaurta questioner *as in a courtroom*; interrogator; survey taker; magistrate # < apqaur-ta²

apqaurun questionnaire; confession of sins in church # < apqaur-n

apqaurviit judiciary # *neologism*; < apqaur-vik

apqiitnek what people call —; as people call it; as people say # *particle (from ablative modalis)*; Elkek-wa tua-i cikum qaingani waten qavarlutek, qavaraqlutek, uitaurlriik ugingalutek, ugтарlutek *apqiitnek*. ‘The two of them were on top of the ice, sleeping; they would stay, being on top of it, “ugтарlutek”, as people say.’ (QUL 2003:48); Maaten tua-i nuniinun tamaavet *apqiitnek* apuutelliniuq, tekitelliniuq, . . . ‘Then, to his village there, what people call “apuutelliniuq”, that is, he arrived, . . .’ (KIP 1998:227); < aper-ke¹-3p-3s abl.-mod.

apquciq ailment; fault; sickness; illness # Waten-ll'-am *apquciq* qaneryariruarnauraat, una wani kangangyaratratuli nall'arrluku *apqucim* taum ullagyaaqekuniu kangaryara'arqan ilami qavaatni, *apqucia-gguq* imna uitalqegcivkenani yugmek taumek uitauryuitellian, inangqaurayuitellian, nunakegcivkenani taumek uitacurlalriatun ayuqluni taumi yugmi. Tua-i-llu-gguq *apquciq-gguq* umyuarteqciquq, “Aling, uumi-ll’ nunakarniitellinivaa uitayuunani. Tang uum nunalliqevkaqatalliniikainga.” If a *sickness* came upon a person who gets up early and starts working, that *sickness* isn’t going to

be comfortable staying in that person who never lazed around, never lay around. Then, giving voice to it, that *sickness* would think, “Gee, this one isn’t very comfortable to live in. This one is going to make me live so uncomfortably.” (QUL 2003:330); Kina imna *apqucingelria* mamyuilngurmek taicimaarkauguq agayulirtemun. ‘Whoever gets a *affliction* (on the skin) that does not heal must be taken to the priest.’ (LEVI. 13:9); cf. apte-

aprunk trail # < aper-n; > aprulluk; < PE aprun

Aprun Aphrewn River # *near Chevak*

aprulluk game trail # Uterrnginanermeggnillu ellii *aprullugnek* tangrrami apyutekluki, tangerpaalugngalamiki-llu. Aaniin-llu carayagnun *aprullukniluki* piluni. *Aprulluit-llu* carayiit atuyuitniluki yugnun piluni. ‘While they were on their way home, when she saw a *game trail*, she asked about it because she was seeing it for the first time. Her mother said that it was a bears’ *trail*. Also she said that people never used bears’ *trails*.’ (ELN 1990:100); < aprun-llu

apsiaq dart # NUN

apsiaraq bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*) with very dark shoulders # NUN

apsir- to be smoky or dusty (in the air) # apsirtuq ‘it is smoky’, ‘the air is dusty’; < apsuq-lir-

apsirk stovepipe; chimney # NS; < apsir-vik

apsuq smoke; haze; dust in air # apsuriuq ‘it is hazy, smoky, or dusty’; > apsir-; < PE apyur

apte- to inquire; to ask in the sense of asking a question # *not in the sense of asking someone for something (kaiga-) or to do something (postbase -sque-)*. aptuq ‘he asked’; aptaa ‘he asked her’ / apesgu! ‘ask him!'; ciin apcit? ‘why do you ask?’; apluku ‘asking him’; apterraarluni or apqaarluni ‘after asking’; apetnia or apnia ‘he says she asked’; apepailegpet ‘before you ask(ed)’; apcavnga ‘because he asked me’; aptellinia ‘he evidently asked him’; aptellruanga nuliaqa nanlucianek ‘he asked me where my wife is’; = apete-; cf. aper-, apquciq; > apqaur-, apyun, apytke-; < PY-S apət(ə)-

apun snow on the ground # NSU; < PE apun (*under* PE apə-)

apur- to reach; to get as far as; to arrive at; to run against; to bump into; to encounter; to land # apuraa ‘he encountered him’ / apuutuq ‘he

encountered something, arrived somewhere'; apuutut 'they encountered each other'; Tawallu-gguq *apurpegnaku-l'*, *apurpegnak'* kana-i keteqvani, keteqvaareni. 'Well now, he did not just *land* on the bank; he did not quite *get there*, but stayed far out.' (CEV 1984:75); Cali wangkuta *apuucetenrikut* iqulumun taugaam aviuskut wangkuta tungiinek iqum. 'And *lead us* not into temptation but deliver us from evil.' (*in the Russian Orthodox Lord's Prayer*; ORT 2006:27); Ak'a tua-i kingunepuk canimellirtut, atam tekitengramta-llu uitaviggamegnun egmianun apuuusngaitamegten. 'We're already near our place of origin, but even if we arrive at the place we stay, we won't *let you in* right away.' (KIP 1998:247); < PE apur-

apyun question # apyutengqertuten-qaa 'do you have a question?'; < apte-n; > apyutke-

apyutke- to ask about (him, it) # apyutkaa 'he asked about it' / Maaten elliin murilkai negat ayuqevkenateng ilait-wa caviyagaat, cali-lu ilait qatellriit, cauciilamiki-lu aanaminun *apyutekluki*. 'When she observed the various different snares, some of wire and some white in color, she *asked* her mother *about* them because she didn't know what they were.' (ELN 1990:100); < apte-teke-

aqaa hello; what's the matter?, what are you doing here?, what can I do for you?; "what's up?"; *exclamatory particle*; UK; = waqaa

aqak mold; fungus that sometimes forms on dried fish # HBC; = aqataq; < PE aqayay; > aqatar-

aqataq mold; fungus that sometimes forms on dried fish # NS; = aqak; < PE aqayay; > aqatar-

aqatar- to be moldy # aqatarluq 'it is moldy' / NS; < aqatar-?

aqavvik cloudberry (*locally* salmonberry) (*Rubus chamaemorus*) # NSU; = aqevsik; *on* Zagoskin 1842 *list* (19) for K; = aqevyik; cf. aqev-; < PE aqevdiiy

aqe- to kick # aqaa 'he kicked it' / < PE aqe-

aqelqaq stranger; visitor from outside the village # Tava-l'l' iterngan waqaallia, "Waqaa, aqelqat?" 'And when he came in, she greeted him, "Hello, visitors?''' (MAR1 2001:91); NS; < PY-S aqelqaq

aqelqur- to go from one point to another (particularly moving in an unusual or unnatural, often elevated, way); to hover; to hand over something # aqelqurtuq 'he is moving', 'he is hovering' / Taukut calistet Apataassuum ilai qanlalliniut yugmek uurpagayulimek

tanglarniluteng, ingrit-lu qaingatgun kangratgun-lu *aqelqurluni* ayalriamek uurpagaluni. 'Those men working with Apatasok would say that they saw a man who made a loud hooting noise and who *would abulate* over the mountains and on the mountain tops.' (YUU 1995:77); Piyuavkenani. Nangrrarmi *aqelqurturluni* ellakun talligni aturlukek. 'Not walking on the ground, rather it was upright and *hovering propelling itself* with its hands.' (YUU 1995:78); Naqugutmiarluni-gguq qakiyarmek *aqelqurluni*, tengaurlutek. 'With a silver salmon tied to her belt, the two of them went flying through the air, *moving without touching the ground*.' (KIP 1998:349); > aqelqurrun

aqelqurrun inclined plane # < aqelqur-n

aqelrurte- to be gelatinous # aqelrurtuq 'it is gelatinous' / K; < PE aqilrur- (*under* PE aqit-)

aqervik woman's ivory labret # NUN

aqesgiq willow ptarmigan; (*Lagopus lagopus*) #

Canek-gguq nerengnatugnaurtuk mallurrarnek, aqesgirrarnek-lu negarturlutek, canek-lu atsanek kiagmi ilikurlutek. 'The two of them would live off various things, a few beached carcasses, a few ptarmigans caught in snares, and adding various berries in the summertime.' (MAR1 2001:80); Tua-i-lu-gguq tangvaurainanermini, iigni calligarrlukek piqalliniuq, kenquinraag' ukuk, tua-i-gguq taukuk aqesgiaraam iik. 'While he was looking at it, he took his eyes off it for a while, and when he looked again he saw two small sparks of fire, which were referred to as *ptarmigan* eyes.' (KIP 1998:315); NS, Y, UK, NI, NUN, CAN, NR; = aqeygiq; < PE aqəðyir

aqessngaar- to sneeze # aqessngaartuq 'he sneezed'; aqessngaaraa 'he sneezed on him' / = aqessngiir-, aqeste-; > aqessngaapag-; < PY-S aqastə-

aqessngaapag- to sneeze loudly # aqessngaapagtua 'he sneezed loudly'; aqengaapagaa 'he sneezed loudly on him' / < aqessngaar-pag²-

aqessngiir- to sneeze # aqessngiirtuq 'he sneezed'; aqessngiiraa 'he sneezed on him' / EG; = aqessngaar-, aqeste-; < PY-S aqastə-

aqeste- to sneeze # aqestuq 'he sneezed'; aqestaa 'he sneezed on him' / Ilaitni tua narniqnaurtuq taugaam aqespagalartua ilait piaqata. 'Some of them smell good, but I *sneeze* when others pass by.' (ELL 1997:338); = aqessngaar-, aqessngiir-; < PY-S aqastə-

aqev- *root; > aqevla-, aqevlerte-, aqevyak; cf. aqevyik
aqeve-* to run hard; to run in a straight line #

aq'vuq 'he is running hard and straight ahead' / aqevluni '(he) running'; aqevngaituq 'he won't run'; *see more at alternative formulation of base, aq've-*

aqevla- to dangle # aqevlauq 'it is dangling' / Agayutiita atama, Agayutiin Abraham-aam Isaac-aam-llu, nayullrunrulkanga ak'a ayagcecallruarpenga talligka *aqevlakenka*. 'If the God of my fathers, the God of Abram and Isaac had not looked after me, you would have already sent me away empty handed (*literally: with my arms dangling*).' (AYAG. 31:42); < aqev-?; > aqevlaun, aqevlequataq, aqevlunuayak; < PY aqəvlər-

aqevlaun earring # Y; < aqevla-?-n

aqevlequataq dangling ornament # < aqevla-qutaq
aqevlunuayak dangling ornament # < aqevla-?

aqevlerte- to dangle; to lower on a rope; to be ready to penetrate in sexual intercourse # aqevlertuq 'it is dangling'; aqevlertaa 'he dangled it' / Pikna tua kenuoram tegiyurallrakun aqevlertellerkaa cumiknginanranı tua-ll' man'a maa-i ungungssiruacuar aqevleqataaralliniuq qipaarmek uskurarluni. Nutaan uskurarriin iquanun usaaq qilqausngalria. Ayumian tua-i aqevleqataarauciatiun pikavet teguqerluku nuqtaksuarturluku atrariinarcetlinia cukavkenaku. 'While he was watching to see when it would come *dangling down*, paying close attention to the rays of light that went up, the replica of an animal came *dangling down* tied to a woven rope. The line of a spear was tied at the end of its woven tie. As soon as it *dangled down*, he grabbed it and gently pulled on it and made it go down very slowly.' (QUL 2003:566); < aqev-?; < PY aqəvlər-

aqevyak dangling ornament of wolverine fur or beads on a parka # NUN < aqev-?

aqevyik cloudberry (*locally salmonberry*) (*Rubus chamaemorus*) # HBC; = aqavvik; cf. aqev-; < PE aqəvðiy

aqeyiq willow ptarmigan (*Lagopus lagopus*) # HBC, EG; = aqesiq; < PE aqəðyir

aqigtaq, aqigneq soft melting snow on the ground # < aqigte-aq¹, aqigte-neq¹

aqigte- to start melting # of snow on the ground;

aqigtuq 'it (snow) is starting to melt' / Y; > aqigtaq

aqituqerte- to feel overly full with food to the point of lethargy # aqituqertuq 'he feels very full' / < aqiturte-qerte-

aqiturte- to lack firmness of flesh of fish no longer fresh; be full of food # aqiturtuq 'it lacks firmness'; 'he is full' / > aqituqerte-; < PY aqitur- (*under PE aqit-*)

aqla woman's emanation *according to traditional belief* # Arnam mallguurayuunaku angun aglenrraraunrilngermi. Piyukaaralriit-gguq angutet *aqlia* narellni pitekluku naulluutuuq. 'A woman must not be near a man even if it's not the first time she's menstruating. It is said that the men who are starting to go out hunting get sick on account of inhaling a *woman's emanation*' (CAU 1985:75); > aqlarnir-, aqlate-; < PE aqla-

aqlarnir- to begin to blow; to arise; to start up # of a light breeze; aqlarnirtuq 'it is getting windy' / NUN; < aqla-neq¹-ir¹-; < PE aqla-

aqlartar- to make a bed, sofa or floor move up and down # NUN(A)

aqlate-, aqlagte- to be in motion of air; to emanate odor especially body odor; more specifically: to affect with one's adverse female presence # aqlatuq 'the air is in motion'; aqlataa or aqlagtaa 'she affects him adversely with her female emanations by stepping over him' (*said of a woman stepping over or being too near a man or his equipment, an act that was said to adversely affect his hunting*); < aqlate²-; > aqlatlag-. aqlayun; < PE aqla-

aqlatlag- to begin to blow (of wind) # NUN; < aqlate-ltag-

aqlautaq earring # HBC; < ?-taq¹; cf. aqlin

aqlayun fan # < aqlate-n

aqlin, aqlitaq earring # specifically the decoration that is attached to the as'un, 'earring hook', which goes through the ear; Taguterraarluku aritvallrani tegua, imarluni arityii. Tagucamiu qasgimun kiavet egkumun kuv'llia aqlit'rugarnek imarluni, cagtai. 'When he brought it up to the kashim he spilled it out in the corner; it was filled with lots of earrings, and he strew them out.' (MAR1 2001:66); < ?-n, ?-taq¹; cf. aqlautaq

aqngirte-, aqnirte- to hurt; to get hurt # aqngirtuq 'he got hurt'; aqngirtaa 'he hurt her' / HBC; < PE atñir-; = akngirte-, angqirte-

aqsaq, aqsaq abdomen; belly # also dual for one abdomen; aqsaka, aqsaqa, aqsiigka, aqsagka or aqsiigka 'my abdomen'; Tua-i-llu cat iliitni tuaten pillrani keneq, taūgken kenermek, *aqsiigkenun* qeckili tull'uni. Qagerrlutek *aqsiik*. Cat tuaten anluteng neqet, nayiit, makliit, cetuat tuaten, mermek tuaten avuluteng. 'Then one time when he did that a spark jumped out of the fire and landed on his *belly*. His *belly* exploded. Out came fish, seals, bearded seals, and belugas, along with water.' (UNP1); > aqsairute-, aqsali-, aqsamirte-, aqsamuq, aqsaqurneq, aqsaquq, aqsatuyak, aksi-, aqsiqe-; < PE aq(ə)yar-

aqsairute- to have no more belly; to act (laugh) until the stomach hurts # Ilani ngelaata tua-i ellii ngel'arturluni *aqsairulluni*. 'Because her family members were laughing, she laughed heartily until her stomach hurt.' (ELN 1990:74); < aqsaq-irute-

aqsali- to be pregnant # NUN; < aqsak-li²

aqsallin cordury material for making clothing # NUN

aqsamirtaq cooking pot that has rounded sides # NUN; < aqsamirte-aq¹

aqsamirte- to have a rounded shape # NUN; < aqsak-mirte-; > aqsamirtaq

aqsamuq outside part of a fish belly # considered a delicacy; < aqsak-?; < PE aqyamuy (*under* PE aq(ə)yar)

aqsaneq animal belly fur # . . . aanii tauna atkugmek imarmiutarmek pilikili, kanaqluit *aqsanritnek* ilupirluku . . . his mother made a parka out of mink skin, with a lining of muskrat *belly* . . .' (YUU 1995:85); < aqsak-neq'

aqsaqurneq bay on the edge of a lake # < aqsak-?

aqsaquq stomach; belly; stomach organ specifically; gizzard # aqsaqum ilulirnera 'stomach lining'; Qingateng-lu anguterkaugaqata kukupangaqluteng kegginait, *aqsaquit-lu* angiluteng, uquringariluteng. 'And if their fetuses are male their (the pregnant women's) faces get freckles, their *bellies* grow, and they get fatter.' (ELN 1990:92); < aqsak-quq

aqsarquelleq hide cut in a spiral pattern producing a long narrow strip of babiche # NS; < ?-lleq¹

aqsatuyak, aqsatuyaqq beaver (*Castor canadensis*) in its first year # < aqsak-tu-yak, aqsak-tu-ya(g)aq; cf. paluqtaq, the general term for beaver

aksi- to have a full stomach; to be visibly pregnant (NUN, NS meaning) # aqsiuq 'he is full'; 'she is pregnant' / aqsivaa! 'oh how full I am!'; aqsiuten-qaa? 'are you full?'; Tua-i-am igaa.

Tua-llu *aqsingluni* ataam ayagluni tamaaggan ceñakun ceñirqurluni. Tekiskili-am cetuamek. 'And then he swallowed it (the seal). And, getting full he went on walking along that shoreline. Then he came upon a beluga.' (UNP1); Tua-i-llu-gguq piperluni nasaurluq tauna qingangluni, *aqsingluni*. 'Then soon that girl got pregnant, getting a big belly.' (KIP 1998:71); < aqsak-i³-

aqsiqe- to have a stomach-ache # aqsiquq 'he has a stomach-ache' / < aqsak-liqe²

aqu stern of a boat # NS; < PE aqu; > aquataq, aqute-

aqui- to play actively # running, jumping, etc., usually outside, in contrast to sedentary playing with toys; aquiguq 'he is playing' / aquitaa 'he is playing (together) with him'; aquitekaa 'he is playing with it, having it as a plaything'; aquiyuumiinateng naanguartut 'not wanting to play actively they are playing with toys'; Tutgara'urlua tauna anglilliniuq, ellami-lu kiimi *aquiyaurrluni*. Nem'ek keluani quivarvingqelliniuk, tuavet tua-i tutgara'urlua mayuqetaalangluni, *aquigaqami*. 'That grandchild of hers grew and began to play outside by himself. Behind their house they had an elevated cache and her grandchild would climb up and down it when he would play.' (YUU 1995:2); Tutgarrlung, qimugkauyara'urluun-am tan'gurraat *aquitekengqataraat* itrulluku, qavailkuvkangciqaatngaa-am qilugcetaangekunegteggu . . . 'Grandson, the boys are going to start teasing your little puppy, so bring it in, for they will keep me from sleeping when they start making it to bark . . .' (QUL 2003:153); > aquivik; < PE aqu(C)i-

aquivik playground; play area; gymnasium # < aqui-vik

aqume- to sit down; for the sun to reach its lowest noon elevation at winter solstice; to be incapacitated by age or illness (and only stand or walk with difficulty if it all) # aqumuq 'he sat down' / aqumtaa 'he sat her down'; aqumvikaa 'he sat on it'; aqumi! 'sit down!'; Tua-i itrarluni *aqumluni* uitaqanrakun ak'anivkenateng-am tuaten igvaartelliniut. 'Then after she went in, she sat down, and they appeared shortly afterwards.' (ELL 1997:170); AKERTA AQUMUQ

'the sun sits low (in the sky, even at mid-day; meaning that it is around the time of the winter solstice)'; Tauna *aqumyaraa* ava-i apertureqa. Tua-i tuani nem'inek pekteksaunani erenret naniliinarluteng tua-i. Tauna-llu tua-i tekican erneni, tua-i tuaggun nem'ikun piuraqerluni. Tua-i-gguq akerta *aqumgaqerluni*. 'I have just talked about when the sun *comes up and goes down* at the shortest days of the year. In the shortest days of the year, the sun would rise in the same place and set a little distance from where it rose. That is the time when they say the sun is "*sitting down*" for a little bit.' (CIU 2005:368); > aqumci-, aqumga-, aqumkallag-, aqumkallak¹, aqumkallak², aqumkengaq, aqumlleq, aqumllitaq, aqumtaq, aqumun, aqumvik; < PE aqumə- and aqvət-

aqumci- to terminate someone's public service(s) # NUN; < aqume-te²-i²-

aqumga- to be sitting # aqumgauq 'he is seated, is sitting down' / Elpengyarturtuq ilai ak'a maktellrullinilrii, aani-wa una *aqumgaluni* murilkekii. 'As she regained consciousness she saw that her family members had already gotten up and her mother was *sitting* here watching her.' (ELN 1990:49); *can be used in the quantifier/qualifier construction*: Piinanermini *aqumgarmi* qavaqalliniluni. 'Meanwhile *being seated* he fell asleep.' (YUU 1995:102); < aqume-nga-; > aqumgaurvik, aqumgautaq, aqumgavik; < PY aqumya- (*under PE aqumə- and aqvət-*)

aqumgaurvik bar; tavern # LI; < aqumga-ur(ar)-vik
aqumgautaq seat plank in kayak; chair # < aqumga-?taq¹

aqumgavik place to sit; seat; men's community house; kashim # < aqumga-vik

aqumkallag- to fall down on one's buttocks; to land of a ptarmigan # aqumkallagtuq 'he fell on his buttocks'; aqumkallagaa or aqumkallagyikaa 'he fell on his buttocks on it' / Qacarpak neqem tuc' ani Turpak kegginaakun umyuarteqvailegmi *aqumkallagluni* caniani-wa una pektellria talaariq. 'With a smack, when the fish landed on Turpak's face before she could think she *fell on her buttocks* and next to her was that thrashing rainbow trout.' (ELN 1990:23); < aqume-?-llag-

aqumkallak¹ parietal bone in head of fish # *derivation semantically unclear to compiler;* < aqume-?

aqumkallak² helicopter # NUN; < aqume-llag-
aqumkengaq stepchild; adopted child; foster child # . . . *aqumkengani* tua pamailkuratukni takuyallinia, . . . ' . . . turned to his *adopted son* who he always said was slow responding, . . .' (QUL 2003:662); < aqume-kengaq

aqumlleq chair; seat # *also dual for one chair*; Pillinia tauna, waniw' ellii unuaqu nangnermek aqumgaciqniluni wani *aqumlleregmini*. 'He told him that finally tommorow he'd be sitting in his *chair* here.' (QUL 2003: 394); = aqumllitaq, aqumvik; < PY aqumləq (*under PE aqumə- and aqvət-*); < aqume-?

aqumllitaq, aqumllin chair; seat # *also dual for one chair*; = aqumlleq, aqumvik

aqumtaq cache built on the ground # *neither elevated nor underground*; NUN; < aqume-?

aqumun dance performed while seated # < aqume-n

aqumvik chair; seat # *also dual for one chair*; = aqumlleq, aqumllitaq; < aqume-vik

aquq middle finger # = qaq'uq

aqutaq rudder # NS; < aqu-taq¹

acute- to be last in a race; to steer a boat (in NS); *in general*: to be at the rear # aqutuq 'he is last in the race'; 'he is steering' / < PE aqut- (*under PE aqu*); < aqu-te¹

aqun¹ form inserted into skins of squirrels, mink, otter, muskrat, etc. to stretch them # Unyuuq, unyuuq cuignilngurrugaaq, pamyluik aqutekamek, neqemnun ikavet tuutaruanun qer'aprutnayallikevnga. 'Hey you down there, you old otter with a tail which is a *form that will be used for stretching skins*, perhaps you could take me across to my food, the rosehips.' (CIU 2005:262); < ?-n

aqun² one of two strips of calfskin connecting the front and back of a traditional Yup'ik parka, "qaliq", worn on Nelson Is. or in the tundra area # < ?-n

aqva- to fetch; to go to get # aqvaa 'he is getting it' / aqvatuq 'he is getting something', 'he is fetching something'; aqvataa 'he is getting something for her'; aqvau! 'go get it!' *when handline fishing, this is often said for luck while throwing out the baited hook*; Angyateng-llu *aqvaluku* cupumarian un'a kuik. 'He *went to get* their boat after the ice on the river had broken up.' (ELN 1990:17); < PE aqva-; > aqvai-, akvak'ngaq; cf. aq've-

aqvalgir- to retrieve; to go get # Tekitaqata-lлу-gguq
aqvalgirceteng nulirrit antullruut imarnitnek aturluteng, asvertellriit Nunivaarmiut. ‘It is said that when Nunivak men arrived, having caught walrus, their wives, wearing their sealgut raincoats, went out getting — bringing up — the walrus for them.’ (PAI 2008:32); < aqva-lgir-

aqvai- to get things (dried fish, supplies, etc.) from fish camp or from another relatively distant place; to go get potential participants in a festival # aqvaiguq ‘he is getting things from fish-camp’, ‘he’s getting guests’ / Egmian nunamegganun piluteng, unuaquani-lлу aatiita cateng aqvaluki cali-lлу *aqvailuni* neqkaitnek taukut ilami kass’areskuni neqaitnayukluki, . . . ‘Right away they went to their village, and the next day their father went to get their belongings, and also he *went and got* some food thinking that when he went to town his family wouldn’t have any food, . . .’ (ELN 1990:55); Cali-lлу curukararkanek amkunek *aqvaiyung'e'rmeng* tumkarteng tamana ikiungan . . . ancurturluteng. ‘Even though they wanted *to get* some people for the festival over there because their trail was in poor shape . . . they hesitated.’ (QAN 1995:306); < aqva-i²-

aqvak’ngaq girl or boy who the two messengers have been asked to go see by the person giving the feast during the “Kevgiq” (Messenger Feast) # CAN, NI; < aqva-kengaq

aqvaqua- to run around # aqvaquaguq ‘he is running around’ / Nem’eggnun agluni pillinia irniara *aqvaquangelliniluni*. ‘Going over to their home she saw that her baby had started to *run about*.’ (YUU 1995:84); < aqvaqur-a-

aqvaqur- to run # aqvaqurtuq ‘he is running’ / Cukatacirramitun *aqvaqurluni* nem’egnu agliniuq. ‘Running as fast as she could she went over to their₂ home.’ (YUU 1995:12); < aqeve-(aq’ve-)-?; > aqvaqua-

aqvate- to go get something; to fetch something # aqvatuq ‘he is going and getting something’ / *this is the half-transitive for aqva- with the usual half-transitive meaning*; Maaten piut aaniit kiugna taklalria caniani-wa ca qatellriamek imgumaluni, maurluat-wa natermi suugilria. Tua-i-lлу maurluata pii aaniit mikelngurmek *aqvatellruniluku*. ‘They saw that their mother was lying down back there beside her was something which was all wrapped up in white and their

grandmother was scrubbing the floor. Their grandmother told them that their mother *had gone and got a child*.’ (ELN 1990:9); < aqva-te⁵-

aqvaute- to run in a race; to run # aqvautuq ‘he is running in a race’ / aqvauyutaa ‘he is racing against him’; Akaar *aqvautaarturluteng* waten pitullermeggnii uqilalriit nalluyuitellrulliniamegteki arnaungraata angutngungraata pinilriit nalluyuitellrulliniamegteki pinirtaarturluteng pitullermeggnii. ‘In the old days when *they used to have races*, they knew anyone who was a fast runner, whether man or woman. They even knew who was strong because they used to compete.’ (QUL 2003:208); < aqeve-(aq’ve-)-? -te⁵-

aq've- to run hard; to run in a straight line # aq’vuq ‘he is running hard and straight ahead’ / Ellii-am tua-i *aqevluni* tungiinun tengellragnek murilkenrilami tua-i tumyaraminek pitangyuum ugaani nag’arrluni acilqullermun mecamun paallagluni, . . . ‘Then she *ran* toward where the birds had flown off from without watching were she was going because she wanted so much to get eggs, and she tripped on an old root and fell face down in a puddle, . . .’ (ELN 1990:36); Tua-il’-am tekitinriaraameng ilani elliin ciullengnaqluki cukangnaqurluni piyualuni kituamiki-lлу aq’veqa’qqluni piluni. ‘And so, because they were going to arrive home very soon she tried to get ahead of her family members, walking at fast pace and when she’d pass them she’d *run* now and then.’ (ELN 1990:39); > aqvaqur-, aqvaute-; *alternate formulation of base is aqeve-; cf. aqva-; < PE aqva-*

arakaq¹ type of small plant, burned to make ash after the plant has died and turned gray (*species ?*) # HBC; < araq-kaq

aralleq site of a fire # < araq-lleq¹

araq ash; *in many areas, specifically:* ash made from birch-tree fungus (“punk”) (*kumakaq*) or other special plant products and then mixed with chewing tobacco (*iqmik*) # qamlleq is used for all other kinds of ash; arairucarpiaaramegnuk kumakartellruunga nengelvangraan ‘since we were almost out of ash for making chewing tobacco, I gathered birch-tree fungus even though it was very cold’; Waten-gguq tegulriani *aracetun* kaivnaurtuq ugaani arum, anuqem nangluku tauna equgpak napartellra. ‘It is said

that if someone would take hold of it it would crumble like *ashes* on account of being rotten, and the wind would bring an end to that wooden post which he erected.' (MAR1 2001:90); > ararkaq, aralleq, ararkaq, arir-, arivik; < PE arða

ararkaq, arakaq² punk; birch bracket fungus; flecked-flesh polypore (*Phelinus igniarius* (formerly *Fomes pinicola* or *Poria obliqua*) # formerly used to keep embers going for the fire, now used for reducing to ash (araq, peluq) that is mixed with leaf tobacco for chewing; < araq-kaq

ararun sealskin rope fastened around hatch to keep water out of a kayak # NUN; < ?-n

arca don't do what you're doing so excessively!; hush! # exclamatory particle; Ilumun yuullgutput waten unguviit man'a arca nanilicarpiiqnaku! 'Indeed we have to stop cutting short the lives of our fellow men.' (ELL 1997:53); < PE arcar-; > arhaar-; cf. arcar-

arcaar- to say "quiet" or "quit it" (to) # arcaartuq 'he said, "quiet" or "quit it"'; arcaaraa 'he said, "quiet" or "quit it" to him' / Mikellam-llu tua-i arcaaryaaqluku Elnguq cali pingraani kingungyulliami cali piluni, "Ciin maliksuumiitakek?" 'In vain did Mikellaq say "hush" to Elnguq, since even though she said that to her, because she (Elnguq) still wanted an explanation she asked, "Why doesn't she want to go with them₂?" (ELN 1990:376); < arca-r-

arcake-, arcaqe- to favor; to consider important; to treat in an excessive way # arcakaa 'he favors it' / arcakuq ellminek 'he puts himself before others'; < arca-ke²-

arcaqake- to consider (it) very important; to pay special attention to (it) # arcaqakaa 'he is paying special attention to it' / amllernek qanerkangqerrsaqua, taúgaam una atauciq arcaqakluku qalarutkeciqaqa 'I have a lot to say, but I will talk especially, or above all, about this one thing'; Qayumi! Una waten kiimi yuungami kenkataungami ilani arcaqakenrikai! 'No wonder! This one's a pampered only child and that's why she's not considerate of her relatives!' (YUU 1995:56); < arcaqar-ke²-

arcaqanru- to lay stress more; to regard as more important # arcaqanrua 'he regards it as more important' / Taúgaam up'nerkamek ayagluteng neqnek arcaqanruluki quyurtelartut, neqkameggnek. 'However, starting in Spring

they lay more stress on getting food, their food for the future.' (YUU 1995:54); Elkegnun pillerput elpenun arcaqanruluku piciqerput. 'We will deal more severely with you than with them₂.' (AYAG. 19:9); < arcaqar-nru-

arcaqar- to stress something; to regard something as very important; to be very important; to stand out (positively or negatively) # arcaqertuq 'it is something of importance', 'he finds something important' / Neqa kiimi arcaqertuq wangkutni. 'Food (fish) alone is of importance to us.' (YUU 1995:54); Aatama arcaqerluni qanrut'lallruanga qavaq, qessa-llu aturpiiqnakek pisqellua. 'It was my father who would stress to me that I shouldn't follow the path of (excess) sleep and indolence.' (YUU 1995:32); Tua-i imkut murilkeqarraalemni elliraat aulukestailnguut, aanailnguut-llu, tamaa-i tua-i ungilagyugluteng arcaqatullruut; avani elliraat nangtequatullruameng ciuqvani. 'When I first began to observe things I saw that those orphans, children without guardians and without mothers, mostly, were infested with lice; back then orphans suffered a lot.' (CIU 2005:212); although mainly used in the intransitive, this base may be used in the transitive subordinative: Tamana arcaqerluku wiinga umyuaqela'arqa, ilaput nakleku'urluki yuusqelluta. 'I think about that regarding it as important that we should live having compassion for our fellow men.' (KIP 1998:57); < arca-qar-

arcar- to eat fast # EG; cf. arca

arcari- to become more severe; to worsen # arcariuq 'it got worse' / Ellam uivurallrani akerta puqlanilria yaaqsigiaqaku nengla arcariaqluni kiituani uksurtuq tamaani akertem yaaqsinra. 'In the orbit of the world whenever it got farther from the warm sun the cold became more severe until finally winter came there at the furthest distance from the sun.' (EGA 1973:13); Anngaangguguq piyaqaqnaura, "Qiaviiqnak, cam iliin' uterciiquuk ella assirikan." Cakanisauanani qialalliniq taúgaam arcariinarluni. 'His brother would tell him, "Don't cry so much, someday we'll go home when the weather becomes good." But he didn't stop but cried more than ever.' (YUU 1995:126); < arca-i¹-

arcassi wow! # exclamatory particle; HBC

arcik man's wife's sister's husband; brother-in-law (taken loosely in English) # malruk angutek

arcikutuk nuliagtek alqaquskagnek 'two men are "arcik" to each other if their wives are sisters'; angutet arcikait nuliameng arnaunrita uingit 'men's "arcik" are their wife's sister's' husbands'

aren oops!; oh!; oh no!; unfortunately # *exclamatory or interjectional particle used when something goes wrong or when one makes a mistake*; . . . qanertuq, "Aren qavarnivaa cakneq wangni, tua-i-tang unuk-am segg'ayuapakaama qavarniuralrianga, . . ." . . . she said, "Oh dear, I'm so sleepy; I was sleepless last night and that is why I keep being sleepy . . ." (MAR2 2001:79); Aaniita-llu apcani nerellruciagnek *aren* nereqsaitnilutek ernerpak piluni. 'Their mother asked him if they₂'d eaten and he said that, *unfortunately*, they₂ hadn't eaten all day.' (ELN 1990:67); *probably shortened from arenqiatuq* 'it is unsatisfactory'

arenqiallucugyailkutaq* insurance # *literally: 'something to prevent a hopeless, dire or distressing outcome'*; < arenqialluge-yug-yailkutaq

arenqialluge-, arenqalliqe- to be mentally or physically uncomfortable; to be poor; to be deprived; to be troubled # arenqialluge-tuq or arenqalliquq 'he is in discomfort' / Neqyarcagaam cali pillinii, ellii waniwa kaigluni arenqialluggaitniluni yugtarnek nertuami. 'Neqyarcagaq told them again that he wouldn't be troubled by hunger since he ate native food.' (YUU 1995:16); < arenqiate-lluge-, arenqiate-lliqe-

arenqiallugun distress; dismay; problem # Yungcaristem *medicine-aanek* iinrunek cikiraqatkut tua-i-llu pisquciicetun nerumteki imumun taumun arenqiallugutemteren tua-i nall'arulluni. When a doctor gives us medicine, pills, if we take them as instructed, it will go directly to *what ails us.*' (QUL 2003:324); . . . arenqiallugutii-gguq tan'gaurluum amlertuq. Qanrut'lallruit tuaten. Taugken-gguq arnam arenqiallugutii tan'gaurlurmi ikgellruluni. ' . . . the problems of (being) a boy are many. They told them that way. However, the problems of a woman are less than those of a boy.' (KIP 1998:119); Leah qingartuq irniliuni-llu qetunrangluni acirluku-llu Reuben-aamek, qanerluni, "Atanrem tangrraa arenqiallugeka, nutaan uima kenegyaguciqaanga." 'Leah got pregnant, gave birth to a son and named him

Reuben, saying, "The Lord has seen my *distress*; now my husband will come to love me.'" (AYAG. 29:32); < arenqialluge-n

arenqianake- to consider (it) to be uncomfortable or distressing # arenqianakaa 'he feels that it will cause discomfort or distress' / < arenqiate-nake-

arenqianarqe- to be uncomfortable; to cause distress # arenqianarquq 'it (situation) is causing discomfort or distress' / < arenqiate-narqe-

arenqiapaa too bad!; oh dear me!; well that's how it is and it can't be helped # Taum pillinia, "Arenqiapaa-ll' nukalpiayaurluuq usuuq, neqkaqsugnailkemnek, nerevkarpakalaavnga waniwa tangeracetellrianga quyavkarpakalaavnga." Taum angutem pillinia, "Aling arenqiapaa, usuuq, waniwa-qaa itraulluten aipaqsukumken qessacyiquten?" 'That one said to him, "Oh dear me, you poor young man, since you always brought me food I would not have had otherwise, now I'll let you see me because you've always made me thankful." That man said to her, "My, oh my goodness, if I take you home and if I want you to be my wife, will you go?'" (YUU 1995:106); *exclamation*; < arenqiate-paa

arenqiartekaq man's wife's sister's husband, *loosely in English: brother-in-law* # *derivation semantically unclear to compiler; NI*; < arenqig-?

arenqiate- to be inopportune; to be inconvenient; to be unsatisfactory; to be distressing # *with the implication that it is too bad that things are that way, but there is nothing that can be done about it;* arenqiatuq 'it is unsatisfactory, inconvenient' / arenqiapaa! 'too bad!'; arenqialami 'because of the unfortunate but irremediable situation'; ayaksaituq arenqiapakaan ellalluk 'He haven't gone because of this lousy weather'; Aaniit, aatiit-llu tua-i arenqianatek ak'anek-llu allanicatek ilaliuqapiggluki taukut yuut. 'Since their mother and father, *very distressingly* hadn't had guests for a long time, they were very receptive to those people.' (ELN 1990:30); Arenqialami tua-i taqsuq'ngengami, neviarcar-llu tauna taqsuqsunrilan pillinia, "Kitak' tua-i arenqiatuten iternaurtukuk." 'That being how it was because he was getting worn out, and that girl wasn't, he said to her, "Okay, you are too much for me, let's go in.'" (YUU 1995:93); < arenqig-ate-; > arenqianake-, arenqianarqe-, arenqialluge-

arenqiayug- to feel uncomfortable; to have an uncomfortable feeling # arenqiayugtuq 'she feels uncomfortable', 'she has an uncomfortable feeling' / Tua-i-llu tuani palungqainanermini arenqiayunga'arrluni, cam tuar irr'ikii. 'And while she was lying on her stomach she suddenly started to *feel uncomfortable* as if someone was watching her.' (ELN 1990:54); < arenqiate-yug-(?)

arenqig- to be opportune; to be agreeable; to be satisfactory; to be feasible; to be comfortable; to be successful # arenqigtuq 'it is satisfactory' / arenqiutaa 'it is satisfactory to him'; unuaqu iqvallerkaq arenqinruciquq 'it will be more feasible for us to pick berries tomorrow'; arenqigtaa 'he made it satisfactory'; Tamaani nunamini uitaarqelliniuq, cali pissullri arenqigaqluteng. 'He continued to live in his village there, and his hunting was always *successful*.' (YUU 1995:105); ARENQIGILLRANUN QALARUTEKLUKU 'negotiating'; > aren, arenqiartekaq, arenqiate-, arenqiirtur-, arenqike-; < PE arənqiy-

arenqiirtur- to resolve; to confer; to discuss # arenqiirturtut 'they are conferring'; arenqiirturaa 'he is resolving it' / Tamaani tua-i arenqiirtullermeggn̄i pilliniat, arenqiatniluku ellii ataucirrauniluku qagkut taūgken amllerrluki ayagyuat. 'When they *conferred*, they told him that it was too bad but he was only one person and those young people out there were many.' (YUU 1995:112); < arenqig-ir²-tur¹; > arenqiirturtet

arenqiirturtet commission; committee # < arenqiirtur-ta¹-plural

arenqike- to find satisfactory # arenqikaa 'he finds it satisfactory' / Tua-ll' tua-i iliit pillinia, arenqikallrani aptevguarallinia tauna qavcitellranek. 'When an *opportune time* came, he quietly asked one of the men how many the other man had caught.' (QUL 2003:162); < arenqig-ke³-

arenvak big woman # < arnaq-vak

ari- to become mashed to a granular consistency # **ariuq** 'it got mashed' / < PE ari(t)-; cf. aripa, arin; > arite-

arilla moisture # and **arilla-** to be moist; to be damp # arillauq 'it is moist' / NUN; cf. ari-, aripa-; < PE ariłar- (*under* PE ari(t)-)

arilluk waterproof fish-skin mitten; any mitten (*in* NUN, NS) # Arillugnek pilaqait aūgkut

mecungniurcuutek'lalput avani, makut *dog salmon* amiit. 'They call our waterproof wear of former times that is made from dog salmon skin, "arilluk".' (AGA 1996:183); Pisurryungaqaata qalililuki-llu arilluliluki-ll', aritviluki neqet amiitneng, . . . 'When it came time to go hunting, she always made gut rainwear, and *waterproof mittens*, that is, she made mittens out of fish skin, . . .' (CEV 1984:72); < arin-lluk

arin waterproof fish-skin mitten; any mitten (*in* NUN, NS, EG) # cf. ari-; > arilluk, aritvak; < PY-S arin

arinaciraq slightly aged meat # < arinar-cir-aq¹

arinaq spoiled or rotten food, especially fish # and **arinar-** to be spoiled. arinartuq 'it is spoiled' / arinarninarquq 'it smells rotten'; > arinaciraq

ar'inaq sealskin hunting bag # Y, HBC, NS; = arr'inaq; < PE arri(t)nar

aripa- to eat raw food; to be raw # aripauq 'he is eating raw food'; 'it is raw'; aripaa 'he is eating it raw' / cf. arilla; < PE aripa

aripaciteke- to sneer # aripacitekaa 'he is sneering at him' / < ?-teke-; cf. aripluar(ar)-, ariva¹-, arive-, arivte-; < PE ariva-

aripluar(ar)- to grumble; to complain # ariplua'rtauq 'he is grumbling'; aripluareraa 'he is grumbling about him' / Anuurulur-ggur aripluariyaqqlun': "Aal' atkullraanka piunrirlug' ilall!"' 'And the grandmother *complained*, "Oh! My old parka is being ruined, oh my goodness!" (CEV 1984:84); HBC; cf. aripaciteke-, ariva¹-, arive-, arivte-; < PE ariva-

arir- to be full of ash *of the air*; to add ashes # arirtuq 'there are ashes in the air'; 'he is adding ashes' to his tobacco; ariraa' he is adding ashes to it' / < araq-ir¹-; > ariryak; cf. ariraq

ariraq a certain sand dune plant # NUN; cf. arir-

ariryak gray thing # < arir-yak

arite- to mash to a granular consistency # aritaa 'he is mashing it' / < ari-te²-

aritvak mitten # Itertuq-gguq maaten angun ugna atkugluni qanganarnek keglunermek negilirluni, keglunrem nasqurranek aritvagluni, . . . 'When he went in, they say, the man had put on a squirrel skin parka with a wolf ruff, and wolf-head mittens, . . .' (MAR1 2001:41); NS, HBC, NUN; < arin-vak

ariva¹⁻ to argue # arivauk ‘they₂ are arguing’ / NS; cf. aripaciteke-, aripluar(a)-, arive-, arivte-; < PE ariva-

ariva²⁻ to call; to term; to recount; to relate
Nalluyagutenganka nunait. *Arivaluki* pilallruyaaqanka. ‘I’ve forgotten the names of the villages where this took place. I used to be able to name them as I *related* the story.’ (CIU 2005:72); Tua-i tua-i tua-i, kiani kia-i, Ngel’ullugarmiunek *arivatukemteni* nunangqerrlutek. ‘So there they lived, back there in what we *call* Ngel’ullugaq.’ (ELL 1997:228); Tua-i *arivalarait* Yaaruillnernek. ‘They *call* that place Yaaruillret, “the one with former story-knife pictures”.’ (ELL 1997:242)

arive- to call by offensive names; to rebuke; to insult verbally # Tamatum nalliini waten ayuqellruut, qailun pitaluni pingraatni yugugaat ciuqerratni *arivengraatni-llu* yuk qenqercesqumanritaat. ‘At that time, even if a person was *ridiculed* in front of many people, he was to refrain from getting angry.’ (TAP 2004:102); Waniwa-llu watua waten kasmurrautekun *ariveciqsaaqaat* ingluni, ingluan-ll’ qenrutelliaturtayima-ll’ tamarluni. ‘One might *rebuke* another in public, but as soon as the song was over, they both would forget about the whole thing and not think about it again.’ (TAP 2004:104); cf. aripaciteke-, aripluar(ar)-, ariva-; < PE ariva-

arivik ashtray # < araq-li²-vik

arivlurte- to be clanging; to be noisy # HBC; = avirlurte-

arivniate- to flex one’s joints # Kumelqaaku im’ *arivniataqlukek* irugka. Uruk wani *arivnialrek* kumlatenirirlukek. Aren tua-i imna qerrucallemnek qerrucugnaunii tua-i peklua piurallemni tuartang imkuk uategka kit’ellrunrilnguuk. Iluprenka-ll’ kinerluki, qaingak taūgaam man’ā, qaiqa kumlanaku. Tua-i-w’ *arivnialkek* taūgaam assirlutek. ‘When they got cold, I started bending my knees. The part where my knees are was no longer cold. I should have been cold, but I wasn’t. When I started moving around, my torso felt as if it hadn’t fallen into the water. My underwear started drying out, but my outerwear was cold. The areas where my joints were located were okay.’ (QUL 2003:730); < arivneq-li²-a- (?)

arivneq movable joint; hinge; knuckle; spinal disk (*additional meaning in K, Y, NI, HBC, BB*) # Makut-

llu maan’ yuaraini *arivneyagait* kepururluki. ‘He even cut up his fingers by their little joints.’ (QUL 2003:316); UIVAM ARIVNERA ‘spinal disk’ (NUN usage);> arivniate-

arivte- to call by offensive names; to rebuke; to insult verbally # arivtuq ‘he called someone offensive names’, ‘he rebuked someone’; arivtaa ‘he called him names’, ‘he rebuked him’ / Atam elaturramek piaken anqerrluni . . . nukalpiartam *ariveskek*, “Man’aqtaq taūgken picuilngurmek uingluni, kiugna taūgken . . .” ‘From the porch up there emerged the man in his prime and insulted them, “This lousy one got a husband who never catches anything, while that one inside . . .”’ (MAR2 2001:88); = arive-; < PE ariva-; cf. aripaciteke-, aripluar(ar)-, ariva-

arliaq black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); mew gull (*Larus canus*) # = qarliar(aq), tarliaq, from Aleut arligax̂ (arliyaX)

ariarte- to be busy # arliartuq ‘he is busy’ / Tua-llu-gguq ukuk yaqaleyagaak up’nerkami *arliarteqapiaralriik*. Kiakataan, up’nerkaan unglulilaagtuk. And, they say, these two little birds were very *busy* in the springtime. Because supper was coming, because spring was here, they quickly made a nest.’ (PEK 1977:2-3); Y; < PE arli(C)-

arlunaq polar bear (*Ursus maritimus*) (K, NI, NUN meaning); type of bird (*species?*) (EG meaning) # Wagg’uq tamaa-i quq’uyat. Imkuciuyaqluteng, *arlunauyaqluteng* taūgaam ak’allat . . . ‘They call them “quq’uyat”. They are actually *polar bears*, but old . . .’ (QUL 2003: 318)

arnacaluq female animal *non-human* # may be derisively applied to humans; Arenqiapaa-ll’ tua-i amllerian tua-i kiimecumuiilami — naugga-mi ilai tulukaruut ilakai? — ilakarrsuavakarluni imarmiutayagarmek *arnacaluarmek* aiparkanglliniluni, unayaqluku. ‘Oh dear, since there was a lot and he didn’t want to be alone — where were the other ravens that he could share with? — and searching around for somebody to share with, he found a small *female* mink for a companion, inviting her to join him.’ (ELL 1997:266); < arnaq-caluq; < PE arnacallur (*under PE arnar*)

arnalquar(aq*) old woman # < NI, NUN, HBC; < arnaq?-ar(aq); < PE arnalqu(C)ar (*under PE arnar*)

arnamirte- to be or act effeminate # < arnaq-mirte-
arnangiar(aq*) middle-aged or old woman

Qaillun-w' pia, cali-l' pillrullian,
 peksutellrulliata tuaten qanelria taun' *arnangiar*.
 'I can't really say, but perhaps the *old woman* was
 saying that because before the above incident
 occurred, someone else had found an egg like
 that.' (AGA 1996:180); < arnaq-nyaar(aq)

arnaq woman; female human; queen in cards

Angutet-llu qasgimi qavatuluteng, nem'i
 piyuunateng. *Arnat taūgaam mikelnguu-llu*
kiimeng qavatuluteng nen'i. 'Men slept in
 the kashim not in the house. *Women* however,
 and children, only slept in the houses.' (YUU
 1995:72); > arenvak, arnacaluq, arnalquar(aq),
 arnangiar(aq), arnaqatak, arnarkara'urluq,
 arnassagaq, arnalquar(aq), arnamirte-, arnartaq,
 arnassagaq, arnauneq, arnayagaq, arniqe-,
 arniur-; < PE arnar

arnaqatak cow moose; cow caribou; cow reindeer #
 < arnaq-qatak

arnaraq girl; young woman # NS; < arnaq-aq³; < PY
 arnaraq (*from PE arnar*)

arnarkara'urluq* old woman # < arnaq-kar(aq)¹-
 r(ur)luq

arnartaq* thing belonging or pertaining to women
 # qerulliik arnartaak 'a pair of woman's slacks';
Taumek cali cikiatni quuyurmi atelliniluku,
arnartarmek. 'When it was presented to him,
 smiling he put it on. The garment was *made for a*
woman.' (CIU 2005:76); < arnaq-taq²

arnassagaq* old woman; Bering wolf fish
 (*Anarhichas orientalis*) (also, in NI, *slang term*) #
 Miklemni alerqualaatnga piyugngarikuma-ggur'
 atam, qessaqaqsauñii . . . takumcunarqellriit
 tamakut ikayuangnaqluki, *arnassagaat*
angukara'urluut-llu. 'When I was small they
 would instruct me that when I became capable
 I should not be indolent . . . that I should help
 those pitiful ones, *old women* and *old men*.' (KIP
 1998:57); < arnaq-ssagaq

arnauneq sister # Tawa im'um *arnaunrata*,
 pitacirramitun, unalliniaqkai pitait. 'And *that*
little sister of theirs did the best she could to take
 care of whatever they caught.' (CEV 1984:72);
'Arnaunra-gguq taūgken akerten'gurrlni. Anngii
iraluurrluni. 'His *sister* however, it is said,
 became the sun. Her brother became the moon.'
 (UNP3); Allanilluku piyaqitni taumeg-am nut'an

arnameg nevviarca'armeg cali, *arnaunra(a)tneg*,
nullianglliniur. 'They took him in as a guest, and
 when they did that for him he took that woman,
 the young woman, their *sister*, for his wife.'
 (WOR 2007:116); HBC, NUN, Y, NI, NS; < arnaq-
 u-neq¹; < PE arnarunər (*under PE arnar*)

arnauq small edible sea creature, pink, orange,
 white, and red in color (*species?*) # NUN >
arnauruaq; < PY arnaruq

arnauruaq fingertip # NUN; < arnauq-uaq

arnaurluq* wild rhubarb (*Polygonum alaskanum*)
 stage # LI

arnayagaq* queen in cards # LI; < arnaq-ya(g)aq

arnineq east # NUN

arniqe- to be totally preoccupied with women and
 enervated thereby; to be adversely affected by a
 woman's emanations # *said of a male*; Uqrinquniu-
gguq nasaurluq tepii narkuniu arniqciquq, ala-i.
 'It is said that if he passes downwind of a girl
 and smells her odor (her female emanations) he
 will be *adversely affected* thereby, oh dear.' (KIP
 1998:129); < arnaq-liqe²

arniur- to have sexual dealings with a woman;
 to womanize; to commit adultery (of a man)
 (*in Catholic writing*) # arniurtuq 'he is having
 sexual dealings with a woman'; Arvinrat
 alerquutet inerquumaakut *arniuresqevkenata*
anguciuresqevkenata-llu, 'The sixth
 commandment forbids us from *improper sexual*
conduct with women, and from *improper sexual*
conduct with men.' (GRA 1951:248); Tamakut-
gguq taūgken anguyait ingluit, qagken pillret
arniuryugluteng, arnat-llu nangelraksugluki. 'It
 is said that the enemy warriors from up north,
 however, tended to *rape* and *torture women*'
 (PAI 2008:370); < arnaq-liur-; > arniurneq

arniurneq lust # *Catholic neologism*; < arniur-neq²

arr'inaq, arr'inarkiuraq sealskin hunting bag # =
 ar'inaq; < PE arri(t)nar

arrliur- to prepare things for a visitor # arrliurtuq
 'he's preparing things'; arrliuraa 'he's preparing
 things for him' / Tua-i-am taukut tamarmeng
 maligulluteng ikayuryugluku aataseng,
 aaniita *arrliullraku*. 'And so they all went along
 wanting to help their father while their mother
prepared things for him.' (ELN 1990:56); Tua-i-llu
 qemagguluku tua-i *arrliulliniluni* neqkiurluku
 caluku pikegarra'arluku. 'She *prepared* and
 packed some of the food with care.' (CIU
 2005:378)

arrluk killer whale (*Orcinus orca*) # Tua-i imkut imarpiaim unguvalriari qaqilluki, tekiteqatarqamegnek tamakunun pisqessaaqaqluni, kituraqluki. Tua-i *arrlugnun* tekiteqataamek, aūg'umeg-am ava-i aturluni . . . 'They passed every living thing in the ocean; every time they were about to reach a group of animals, she would implore him to give her to them, but he would just pass them by. Then when they were about to reach the *killer whales*, she sang that song . . .' (ELL 1997:20); < PE a(C)arłuy

arrnaq sea otter (*Enhydra lutris*) # Taūgaam nunat naliita, Aleutian Island-aarmiunun-llu qerruinalqessukluku, taūgken tua-i waniwa igamini Kusquqvagmiutaulliniluni. Taūgaam nayiuvkenani cali-llu issuriuvkenani, *arrnauyukluku* tua-i evsiarikun wii kamayugtua. 'Perhaps people from the Aleutian Islands used it as a float, although it says on this paper that it came from the Kuskokwim. It's not a hair seal or spotted seal, but by looking at its nipples I think it's a *sea otter*.' (CIU 2005:12); < PY ar(ar)naq

arrsak, arrsagaq (NUN form) poor person; destitute person # arrsauguq 'he is in dire need'; Qanlallruut yuk-gguq *arrsauyaqeciquq* canek aklunek caunani. Cakegtaaamek acuileng'ermi, nertukuni camirrluni tua-i tukuulriatun piarkauguq. 'They say that a person might be poor, lacking clothes. Even if he never has a change of clothes to put on, if he eats to satisfaction it will be just as if he were a wealthy person.' (YUU 1995:54); > arrsake-, arrsique-

arrsake- to hold in contempt # arrsakaa 'he holds him in contempt' / < arrsake-ke²

arrsique-, arrsitqe- to be poor; to be deprived; to endure hardship # arrsiquq 'he is poor' / Paniagnek uingekuni uimi unangkengaaneq neqkaagnek payugcaureskatek, tua-i-gguq nutaan tukuucessek tuani tekitarkaugaaq imkuk nulirqelriik. Elluarrlutek tuani irniagetullermegni *arrsitqurangermek* yuungnaqurallrukunek navguatevkenatek. 'After acquiring a husband, their daughter will bring them some food that her husband has caught. That will be the time when that couple will be wealthy. This is if they have lived in harmony among themselves while they had children and taken care of their children, even though they

were going through hardship.' (QUL 2003:194); < arrsak-liqe²-, < arrsak-?-liqe²-

artuqaite- to be mighty; to be powerful # artuqaituq 'he is powerful' / artuqaunani '(he) being powerful'; Agayun artuqailnguq 'almighty God' / < artur-?-ite¹

artuqlite- to barely have the strength to do what one is doing # artuqlituq 'he can barely manage' / Turpak-llu tekicaqlian anertevkarturluni murilkaa Elngum, tuar qaggatalria tua-i uivenqegngatqapiggluni, caaqami-llu ellminek *artuqlitngataqluni*. 'When Turpak finally arrived Elnguq observed that she was breathing hard as if she was about to explode; she seemed very round, and at times it seemed that she could barely manage herself.' (ELN 1990:46); < artur-ite³-; > artuqaite-

artur- to be unable to, manage, handle or bear # arturtuq 'he can't manage something'; arturaa 'he can't manage it' / arturnarquq 'it is unmanageable'; Tua-i atmani kitugqaarluki atmogluki maktengnaqsaaqnaurtuq *arturaqluki*. 'And after he rearranged his backpack he put it on his back but when he would try to stand up, he found that he couldn't manage it.' (YUU 1995:93); > artuqlite-, arturyagute-; < PE artur-

arturyagute- to be unable to manage (it) anymore # arturyagutaa 'he can't bear it any more' / Tua-i-llu ukut qimugtet cukairutengluteng ayainanratni anernerpaallagangluteng-llu, *arturyagutengluki-llu* ikamrak ucikek taukut. 'While in route the dogs slowed down, and began to breathe heavily, and became *unable to manage the load of the sled anymore*.' (ELN 1990:11); < artur-yagute-

aru- to ripen to a soft, mushy state; to rot # aruuq or arua 'it ripened', 'it rotted' / arumaauq 'it is ripe', 'it is rotten'; Maaten tanglugni tekitelliak qakilliuk ak'allaurrlutek. Tegumiakek qeciik tutnekek pilliak *arulliuk*. 'When he got to his snowshoes he saw that they'd become pale and old. When he picked them up he saw that the leather harness had *rotted*.' (MAR1 2001:92); > arucetaaq, arumaarrluk, arumaneq, arumalria, Arungalnguq; < PE aru-

arucetaaq skin (especially of a dried fish) that one chews # and **arucetaar-** to chew on a dried fish skin # arucetaartuq 'he is chewing on a dried fish skin'; arucetaaraa 'he is chewing on it' /

arucetaaryunqeqtuq legtararaumalrianek 'he likes to eat driedfish skins which have been singed; Tua-i-llu Pili ucuryugngatqapiarluni keggmiarluni taumek qangqiirmek tailuni, tuavet caniatnun igcelluku. Ellin-llu taum Elngum arucetaarkuaminek cikirluku. 'And then, looking very proud, Pili brought a ptarmigan clutched in her teeth and dropped it next to them. Elnguq gave her a scrap of *dried fish skin to chew.*' (ELN 1990:12); < aru-cetaaq

arula, arulaq dance # and **arula-** to be in motion; to move back and forth; to be loosely attached; to dance # arulauq 'it is in motion', 'it is loose' / kegguteka arulauq 'my tooth is loose'; . . . tuar-guq angyam iluanllutek angyaq puukalria. *Arulallaglutek tamarmek.* ' . . . it was like they₂ were inside a boat and the boat hit something. They were both *subjected to a jerking motion.*' (YUU 1995:5); < PE arula-; > arulair-, arulamirte-, arulan, arularaq, arulate-, arulayaraq

arulaci- to wave one's hand; to make the motions in a dance # arulaciujq 'he is waving'; arulacia 'he is waving to him' / Puallalriit tamaa-i aturpagluteng yuratulliniut imkutun tangvatukevciucetun pivkenateng, atauciq waten *arulaciqevkenaku.* 'The ones that do a standing, northern-style dance don't dance like you see around here; they don't *do movements* in unison.' (QUL 2003:446); < arulate-i²-

arulair- to stop moving # arulairtuq 'it stopped' / arulairtaa or arulaircetaa 'he stopped it'; arulairruntu 'it being stopped'; arulairutaa 'he stopped for him'; Ankan-llu nutaan tan'germek tekiskan, nacarluku piyuasqelluku, *arulairpeknaku.* 'She told her that when she went out if she came upon darkness she should put her hood on and walk on without *stopping.*' (YUU 1995:82); < arula-ir²-; > arulaircissuun, aruliaqer-, arulaituli

arulaircissuun brake # < arulair-te²-i²-cuun

arulaituli stop consonant # *p, t, c, k, q are the stop consonants in Yup'ik;* < arulair-tuli

arulamirte- to stir; to use a ladle # arulamirtaa 'he stirred it' / < arula-?; arulamirun

arulamirun long-handled ladle # < arulamirte-un

arulan, arulaun bow of bow-drill # < arula-n

arulaq man's Eskimo dance # see arula-

arularaq a legendary monster with three toes on each foot and six fingers on each hand, identified

as "Bigfoot" # LI; < arula-?

arulate- to shake; to cause to move back and forth; to stir # arulataa 'he is shaking it' / Kuvluku-llu egatmun *arulaqu' urluku.* Kenirluku cetyaarni tallimani, tua-i-llu taggluku. 'Pour it into the pot and keep *stirring* it. Cook it for five minutes, and then remove it from the heat.' (YUU 1995:63); < arula-te²-; > arulaci-; cf. angulate-; < PE arulat- (*under* PE arula-)

arulayaraq, arulaliyaraq indigenous religious rite performed during the *Kelek*, ("Inviting-In") # Y, CAN, NI; < arula-yaraq, arula-li-yaraq

arumaarrluk, arumaarrluaq fish slightly smoked and stored in seal oil; *locally:* poke fish # < aru-maarrluk

arumalria rotten ice from underneath, not safe for travel # < aru-ma-lria

arumaneq rotten wood # < aru-ma-neq¹

Arungalnguq Dall Lake # *inland of the Canineq area;* < aru-ngalnguq

aruqe- to distribute gifts or shares of a catch # aruquq 'he is distributing things to people'; aruqai 'he is distributing things to them' / aruqun 'distributed share of something'; Selavimi aruqelliniuq perriuksuarnek 'during Russian Christmas he distributed washcloths'; Kina imna neqmek pitaqami utrulluku ilaminun *aruqutkelaraa*, imarkuartuumaa. 'If anyone caught a fish, he would take it home and *distribute* it, including the broth, to his relatives.' (YUU; 1995:27); < PY aruqə-; > aruq'ler-

aruq'ler- to abruptly distribute valuable and/or rare gifts to those who complain of being slighted # < aruqe-ler-

aruvaar(ar)- to make smoke to kill insects # < aruvak-?

aruvak smoke; fumes # > aruvaar(ar)-, aruvarqi-, aruvir-

aruvarqi- to smoke fish # aruvarqiujq 'he is smoking fish' / < aruvak-rqe²-i²-

aruviar(ar)- to make smoke to kill insects; to burn incense # aruviartuq 'he is making smoke'; aruviararaa 'he is making smoke in it' / < aruvir-ar(aq)

aruvir- to be smoky; to smoke (fish) # aruvirtuq 'it is smoky'; aruviraa 'he is smoking it' / Anngami kiarrluni qasgiq tauna tangllinia, *aruviryaaqellriim-gguq* taūgaam allakauluni aruvii

aurnerullinilria. 'When he came out and looked around he saw the kashim but although it was smoking its smoke was different, being a vapor.' (YUU 1995:8); AGYAQ ARUVILRIA 'comet' (*literally: 'smoking star'*); < aruvak-ir¹-; > aruviar(ar)-

aruyek large sea anemone (*species?*) # NUN
arvak palm of hand # arvaka 'my palm'; arviigka 'my palms' # NUN, HBC; < PE arvay

arveq black or bowhead whale (*Balaena mysticetus*)
Makut-gga ikamraita pirlaarit, arevret inarutait, ilait tugkaarneng, pirlaangqerraqluteng. 'They had sled runners of *bowhead whale* ribs, and some of ivory.' (CEV 1984:29); < PE arvər

arviiq a particular type of dark-colored whetstone; a particular type of dark-colored sharpening stone
Una waniwa ipegcarissuutnginauvkenani, . . . ipegcautnguluni tuatiingermi. Waniwa tua-i aptukiit una teggalquq. waniwa-gguq *arviiq*. Tua-i-llu maa-i nunatangqertuq Kass'atun at'legnek Platinum-aarmiunek, makucinek taggalqungqerrata *Arviirmiunek* pilarait Yugtun. . . . Wiinga *arviingqertua* Platinum-aamek pillemnek. 'This now isn't only a sharpening stone; it has other uses, even though it is indeed a sharpening stone. They call this stone "*arviiq*". There's a village with the English name Platinum, while in Yup'ik they call it "*Arviiq*" because it has this type of stone. . . . I have a sharpening stone which I got from Platinum.' (CIU 2005:156)

Arviiq Platinum # *village at the mouth of Goodnews Bay so called due to the whetstone rocks found nearby*

arvinlegen, arvinelgen six # *this is a plural (using the special plural ending, n, for numbers); the base is arvinleg-; arvinlegen (or arvinelgen) qimugtet qilugtut 'six dogs are barking'; arvinleguut 'they are six in number'; arvinlegnek irniangqertuk 'they have six children'; though from a Yupik verb (arvir-) for 'to cross over' based on crossing from one hand to the other when counting on the fingers (unless from arvak (q.v.)), this word is used even in areas where a word other than arvir- is used for 'cross over'; see Appendix 6 on numerals; < arvir-neq²-lek (unless < PE arvin(ə)ləy (under PE arvay))*

arvinelgat, arvinlegat sixth one # *a selectional word; Ellii-wa arvinlegat taukut ilain tallimanek allrakurluni, kinguqliat-wa ellaita malrunlegat malrugnek allrakurluni. 'She, the sixth of those siblings of hers, was five years old, and the*

youngest of them, the seventh, was two years old.'

(PRA 1995:427); Iralut-lu arvinlegatni an'gilaq Gabriel-aaq Agayutem ayagcetaa . . . 'In the sixth month God sent the angel Gabriel . . .' (LUKE 1:26); ARVINELGAT NANVAAT 'Grant Lake' (one of the Wood-Tikchik lakes near Dillingham); < arvinelgun-possessed ending

arvineq sixth one # *a selectional word; arvinrat 'their sixth', 'the sixth one of them'; malitvat arvinrat 'the sixth prayer'* (SBO 1896:29 & 2006:19); alerquutet arvinrat: tuquciyaqunak 'the sixth commandment: thou shalt not kill' (*Moravian Protestant YUA* 1945:43; *changed to arvinlegat (see arvinlegen above) in LIT* 1972:21); arvinrat alerquutet uunguuq: arniuryaqunak 'the sixth commandment is this: thou shalt not commit adultery' (*Roman Catholic GRA* 1951:247); Ilait piut Qaariitaarraartelluki uksuarmi ernerni tallimani taukut erenret arvinratni Aanilarniluki. . . . 'Some people, after the five day celebration of "Qaariitaaq" in the autumn, say that, on the sixth day, they celebrate "Aaniq".' (CAU 1985:51); < arvir-neq²

arviqrun crosspiece pole for hanging fish # < arvir-
qer-un

arvir- to cross over # arvirtuq 'he is crossing over'; arviraq 'he is crossing over it' / arvirtaa 'he is getting it across' by pushing, throwing, etc.; arviutaa 'he is taking it across with him'; Tua-i-am ellimerngani, tauna qantaq teguluku arvilliniluni ikavet qasgimun. 'As instructed, she took the bowl and went across to the kashim.' (QAN 1995:298); NI, UY, UK, CAN; < PE arvir-; > arvinlegen, arvirun; arvinrat, arviqercaraq, arviqrun, Arviryaraq

arvirun crosspiece of a boat # < arvir-?-n

arviqercaraq portage # < arvir-qerte-yaraq

Arviryaraq the portage route between the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers # < arvir-yaraq

aryua- to scold # aryuagaa 'he is scolding her' / NUN; < PY-S aryur-

aryuqe- to be glad to see someone or something after not having seen him or it for a long time # aryuqaa 'he is glad to see her' / aryuqutuk 'they, are glad to see each other'; . . . tangrraqa kanguruqa ciuqamni qalriaguralria. Qalarutellruqaqa ciuqamni qalriagurallrani, aryuqngamku cakneq. . . . I saw a snow bunting crying out in front of me. I spoke to it when it

cried out in front of me because I was very *glad to see it.*' (YUU 1995:84); < PY-S aryuqə- (*under PE ar(ə)yu-*); cf. aryuraite-, iryiqe-

aryuraite-, aryuqaite- (*in HBC*) to be disrespectful toward relatives, visitors, or friends; to be overly forward; to lack scruples in one's relations to others # aryuraituq 'he is disrespectful' / cf. aryuqe-, iryiraite-

Asaacaryaq, Asaacarsaq Mountain Village # *on the lower Yukon*; = Asaucaryaq; < asau-?, asau-?

asaaqin three-pronged bird spear used with a spear-thrower # Tua-i tauna akurtuamiiu iqertaaraminun qemagqaarluku qayami iluanek amutelliniuq nuqamek *asaaqitmek*. 'He took it and after he put it away in a fish-skin pouch, he pulled out an atlatl and *bird spear* from inside his kayak.' (YUU 1995:21)

asaaquq spear used to kill seals sleeping on the ice; toggling harpoon # Waten qinerne minek-gguq, *asaaquni* egeskaku, usaara tauna nengkuni tuaken, yuk-ggur tuar imna qiluminek yaani maqelria. 'As one throws his *spear* its line looks like his entrails unraveling through the air when viewing the scene peripherally.' (CIU 2005:56); = asauquq, ayaquq, ayauquq; < asau-quq

as'arcaraq pullover clothing # < at'e-ar(ar)te¹-yaraq

as'arceña(aq*) ephod (Biblical priestly vestment) # Maa-i makut aturat piliarkait: qat'gailitaq, *as'arceña'ar*, qalliq qaraliliumalria, nacaq nemrucaraq, iqtulria-wa naqugun. 'These are the garments they shall make: a breastpiece, an *ephod*, a robe, a checkered tunic, a turban, and a sash.' (ANUC. 28:4)

asau- root; = ayau-; > Asaacaryaq, asaaquq, Asaucaryaq, asaupiaq, asauquq, asaur-

Asaucaryaq, Asaucarsaq Mountain Village # *on the lower Yukon*; = Asaacaryaq, Ayaucaryaq; < asau-?, asau-?

asaun¹ thumb (*NSU meaning*); oar (*NSK meaning*) # = ayaun¹; < ayag²⁻ⁿ; < PE ayayun (*under PE ayay-*)

asaun² deck beam next to and aft of coaming of kayak; *see Appendix 9 on parts of the kayak*; = ayaun²; < ayag²⁻ⁿ

asaupiaq walking-stick; cane # < asau-piaq; < PE ayarur and aya(ru)virar (*under PE ayay-*);

asauquq spear used to kill seals sleeping on the ice # Tua-i urluveq taúgaam cali-llu *asauquq* caskukellruameg teggu avani ciuqvani, tua-i

urluviluku. 'And since their weapons in the old days were the bow — and also the *spear* — he made him a bow.' (MAR2 2001:108); = asaaquq, ayaquq, ayauquq; < asau-quq

asaur- to pole a boat (usually) # asaurtuq 'he is poling'; asaura 'he is poling it' / asgurtuq asaurluni 'he came upriver by poling'; Manigian-am qamigauteqminun ekluni tuavet *asaurturluni* tua-i aka' aktara'aralliniluni. 'On the smooth ice he pulled himself into his small flat sled. Riding on his belly, he moved along slowly, *pushing himself along with his arms.*' (AGA 1996:150); < asau-?; > asaurun

asaurun pole, oar, etc., used for poling a boat # Aipaa-gguq *asaurutmek* piluni, aipaa-llu-gguq anguarutmek. 'One was using a *pole*, the other a paddle.' (CIU 2005:230); < asaur-n

asemqar- to take a shortcut # *for example, in winter not following a bend in the river but rather cutting across the land*; = ayemqar-; < asme-qar-

aseme- to break in two of relatively long, slender objects # asemtuq 'it broke'; asemataa 'he broke it'; asmesmia or asemimia 'he also broke it'; = ayemte-, ayimte-; < asme-te²

as'ercir- to act mischievously; to be naughty # as'ercirtuq 'he is naughty' / NUN; < asriq-?

asgiq pancake; fry bread # "fry bread" is the characteristic widespread Native American homemade deep-fried biscuit, sometimes called "Eskimo doughnut" locally, known as "bannock" in Canada; # NS, NUN; nominalization of asgir-

asgir- to fry; to roast # asgirtuq 'he is roasting something'; asgiraa 'he is roasting it' / NS, NUN; > asgiq; < PE aðyir-

asgircuun frying pan; barbecue stick # NS, NUN; < asgir-cuun

asgilitaq windbreak as used with kayak # < asgur-ilitaq

asgulirneq upwind or up-current side # Cali waten tan'gaurluum-gguq pairteqataqniu arnaq, anuqliqan-gguq naken *asgulirnerakun* tan'gaurluum kiturarkauluku. 'Also, they say, if a lad is going to encounter a woman, and if it is windy from some direction the lad should pass her on her *upwind side.*' (KIP 1998:129); < asgur-lirneq

asguq upriver area; windward side # and **asgur-** to go against a natural force such as water

current or wind; to go upriver # asgurtuq 'he is going upriver'; asguraa 'he is going up it' / asguutaa 'he is taking it (boat, passenger, etc.) upriver'; Tuamta-llu-gguq pinaurtut kuigkun *asgulria* angyarpall'er kenurrarluni, tayima-llu tekipailegmi tamarluni. 'And then they would also see a great big boat with lights *coming up* the river, and before it arrived, it would be gone.' (YUU 1995:119); Kitak wani *asqua* tangerqerru qanungeqatalliuq. 'Take a look at the *upriver area*; it's about to snow.' (KIP 1998:82); Cali-llu angun waken anuqliqan *asquakun* maaggun pekngaunii taūgaam uqrakun. 'And a man — if the wind blew from this direction I would not walk on his *windward side*, but rather on his leeward side.' (YUP 2005:156); = aygur-; > asguitaq, asgulirneq, asgura-, asguraq, asguruaq, asgutmun; < PE aðyur-

asgura- emotional root; < asgur-a-; > asgurake-, aguranarqe-, asguratar-, agurayug-, asguranairtet; < PE aðyura- (*under* PE aðyur-)

asgurake- to not believe (him/it); to doubt (it) # asguraka 'he does not believe him or it' / Cali maa-i qanlaryaaqt eltnaurumanrilnguq neresciigalicqniluku kinguqvaarni. Tamana umyuarteqlemni *asgurakelaraqa*. 'Now they say that he who has no formal education will not be able to provide food in the future. In my thinking, *I do not believe this*.' (YUU 1995:32); < asgura-ke⁴

asguranairtet references # for employment, in research, etc.; neologism from Alexie et al. (1990) # < asgura-nair-ta¹

asguranarqe- to be hard to believe; to be doubtful # asguranarquq 'it is unbelievable' / < asgura-narqe-

asguraq obstacle < K, BB, NR, LI; asgur-aq¹

asgurayug- to not believe something or someone; to doubt something / asgurayugtuq 'he doesn't believe something or someone'; *Asgurayukuvet* kingunrirtuqiu. Tumii-l'l' taman' tangerrluku. 'If you *don't believe* (me), follow its path. Look at its trail' (YUU 1995:84); < asgura-yug-

asguruaq parka ruff # literally: 'imitation going against'; so called for its usefulness when going into the wind; Terikaniat amit *asguruaqtuit*. 'They use wolverine skins for parka ruffs.' (YUP 1996:41); see Appendix 9 on parts of the parka; K, BB, NR, LI; < asgur-uaq

asgutmun in the upriver direction # *adverbial particle*; asgur-tmun

Askinaq Askinuk Mountains #

Askinarmiut people of the Scammon Bay area # < ?-miu-plural

asmarte- to snap in two # Ukut-llu pingayun cingilgin, wagg'uq quaqmikarluku yaqrua tuskunegteggu, tua-i *asmareskatgu* yaqlgem yaqrua, tua-i igitekaqluku yaqlgem. 'And if this three-pronged arrow hits a flying bird on its wing, it would *snap* it and make the bird fall down.' (CIU 2005:32); < asme-arte-

asme- to break in two # of relatively long, slender objects; asmuq 'it broke' / ... taumek yugmek qalamciluni, uumi-gguq agayunertelliria-llu-gguq-wa tauna Nalaur talliirrluni aunraumayaqluni-llu-gguq tauna tallia *asmelliniami-llu-gguq* enra. '... he talked about that person saying that recently, a week ago, that Nalaur had hurt his arm with lots of bleeding since the bone evidently *broke*.' (ELN 1990:84); = ayme-; < PY-S ayəmə-; > asemqar-, asemte-, asmarte-, asmegte-, asmuma-, asmuur-

asmegte- to get or give a short haircut # asmegtuaq 'he got a (short) haircut'; asmegtaa 'he cut her hair short' / Wiinga kep'ilallruatnga pupsuugnek, pupsuarluki *asmegtelallruatnga*. 'They cut my hair with scissors, they used to give me a short haircut with the scissors.' (KIP 1998:259); < PY ayəməytə- (*under* PY-S ayəmə-); < asme-?

asmuma- to be broken # assumauq 'it is broken' / Caqerluni qecengvikngani nuussirpaminek emilerluku, tuc'an kanavet pia irua aunrarluni *asmumaluni*, tua-i-llu ullainanerminiu umyuarteqluni tuquyukluku tupagarrluni. 'And when it leaped at her she pointed her big knife at it, and when it landed she saw that its leg was bleeding and *broken*, and while she was going over to it she thought it was dead, and then she woke up suddenly (from her dream).' (ELN 1990:81); < asme-ma-

asmuur- to break a rule; to disobey # asmuuraa 'he broke it' (rule) / asmuuriuq 'he broke a rule'; Taūgken maligtaquuranrilkvki *asmuurluki* niicuunaki nangteqluten, inerquasteten-llu *asmuuquvki* picurlagciquten tuquluten-llu. 'But, if you do not keep following them [their advice], *disobeying* and not heeding them, you will

become sick. Should you *disregard* the one who is warning you, you will have an accident and die.' (QAN 1995:338); < asme-ur-

asngerte- to rub (it) against something # asngertaa 'it is rubbing it'; tuntum asngertaa ciruneni napamun 'the caribou is rubbing its antlers on the tree'; Kinraqata kinerciaramaaqerluki *asngerrluki* keneggluki cakneq. 'After the paint dried, you would *rub* it, pressing on it very hard.' (AGA 1996:100); Y, NUN, EG

aspiar- to be excellent # aspiartuq 'it is excellent' / Melulilallruut nepucanaqkacagarnek ner'aqluki ll' wangkuta, *aspiaraqluteng*. 'They prepared [aged] fish eggs which were very sticky, and we ate them, and they *were excellent*.' (KIP 1998:111–113); < assir-piar-

aspiar! excellent!, superb! # *exclamation*

asqapiar- to be excellent # asqapiartuq 'it is excellent' / < assir-qapiar(ar)-

asqapiar! excellent!, superb! # *exclamation*

asqiallique- to feel uncomfortable; to be in agony # *physically or emotionally; of a person*; asqialliquq 'he feels uncomfortable' / Tua-i qaillun ca-llu man' tangeriiganaku tua-i iigminek qakemugnek *asqialliqluni*. 'He was unable to see anything around him and was *in agony* from his eyes.' (ELL 1997:12); < asqig-allique-

asqiare- to be uncomfortable # *of a situation*; asqiatuq 'it is uncomfortable' / Tuamte-llu-gguq waten kiagmi puqlam nalliini tua-i makut cali *asqialutngiluteng* qengaitnun tuaten iteryugluteng, qaingitnun tuaten.' During the warm summer months they also had these botflies that were extremely *bothersome*, getting into their nostrils and under their skins.' (QAN 1995:134); < asqig-ate-

asqig- to satisfactory; to be right # asqigtuq 'it is right' / asqiutaa 'it is right for him or it'; Ayumian tua-i ukatmun kangivarrluku, natmun maavet qillerrlukek. Tamarkeggenka pikek *asqiqiqerrlutek*. 'So then she pulled [the loose skin] up this way, and tied it here. Having done that to both sides it *felt better*.' (ELL 1997:158); > asqiallique-, asqiare-, asqili-; cf. assir-, arenqig-

asqili- to be just right; to do the right thing # asqiliuq 'it is just right'; Tua-i-ll'-am *asqillillinlriaten* terr'akun kapullerpeni. 'And you *did the right thing* when you stabbed it through the rectum.' (QUL 2003:322); < asqig-?

asriq naughty child (or young animal); mischievous child (or young animal) # asriuguq 'he is naughty'; Cunawa-gguq useqniiit imkut useqnagaat issuriurteksailnguut. *Asriuluteng-llu*. Tua-i nakusugluku-llu ilaita. 'It turned out that they were two-year-old spotted seals, those young spotted seals which have not reached their final stage of growth. They were also *mischievious*. And some of them would pick on him.' (ELL 1997:322); = ayriq; > as'ercir-, asrircir-

asrircir- to act mischievously; to be naughty # = as'ercir-; < asriq-?; > asrirciryaraq

asrirciryaraq malicious mischief # *legal neologism*; < asrircir-yaraq

asrurtur- to bless # asrurturaa 'he is blessing him' / asrurtuumauq 'he is blessed'; Agayutema *asrurtuqikut*, ukut-llu cali *asrurturluki* cikiuteten . . . 'Our God, *bless us*, and *bless* these things you have given us . . .' (CAT 1950:56); Y; = ayrurtur-; > asrurtuun

asrurtuun blessing # Tayima-tuq Agayutem *asrurtuutain*, atrakun Aatam, cali Qetunraan cali Tanqilriim Anernerem, atrarviklitgen cali elpenlluteng. 'May God's *blessings*, in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, descend on you and may they be in you.' (CAT 1950:57); Y; < asrurtur-n

assali- to fry; to make pancakes or griddlecakes # assaliuq 'he is making pancakes, frying something'; assalia 'he is frying it' / Tamana ak'a kiiringllinilria ena aaniit-wa *assalilria*, kinguqliat-wa Irr'aq qavalria curumi. 'The house was already getting warm, their mother was *frying griddlecakes*, and their younger sibling, Irr'aq, was sleeping on the mattress.' (ELN 1990:13); *from Russian; а́рить (zhárit')*; > assaliaq, assalissuun

assaliaq pancake; other fried food; fry bread # "fry bread" is the characteristic widespread Native American homemade deep-fried biscuit, sometimes called "Eskimo doughnut" locally, known as "bannock" in Canada; Unuaquani uicarturtuq kuuvviam *assaliat-llu* tepiignun. 'The next morning she opened her eyes to the smell of coffee and *pancakes*.' (ELN 1990:6); < assali-aq¹

assalissuun frying pan; skillet # < assali-cuun

assigarnaq beluga; white whale (*Delphinapterus leucas*) # LI, EG; < + PY asiyarnaq (cf. Alutiiq asiyarnaq or asi'arnaq 'beluga' if not a loan from Alutiiq or vice versa)

assigtaq vessel; tray; boat # < PY aciytaq or asiytaq
(under PE at(ə)-); cf. aci

assigte- to Eskimo-dance # assigtuq 'he is dancing';
cuuget assigtut pinirluteng 'the people are
dancing well'; NUN, also reported by *Orlov-Pinart*
1871 (27) for K; cf. aggitte-; < PY as(q)iytə-

assiilke- to dislike; to hate # assiilkaa 'he dislikes
it' / assiilkessagutaa 'he has come to dislike
him'; *Assiilkengraitki elitnaurluki nerlallerkaitnek*
neqnialengraata neqet. 'Even though they *dislike*
them they should be taught to eat them even if
the food is unappetizing.' (YUU 1995:50);
< assiite-ke³-

assiilleq worst one(s) # assiillrat 'the worst one of
them'; assiillrit 'the worst ones of them'; < assiite-
lleq²

assiillru- to be worse # assiillruuq 'it is worse' /
una assiillruuq taumi 'this is worse than that';
< assiite-llru²-

assiilngir- to sin # assiilngirtuq 'he is sinning' /
assiilngiumalria 'sinner'; Camek *assiilngillrua?* 'In
what has he sinned?' (MATT. 27:23); < assilnguq-
lir-; > assiilngircetaar-

assiilngircetaar- to tempt (to sin) #
assiilngircetaaraa 'he is tempting him to sin'
/ . . . assiilngircetaanrilkuq taūgaam avviuskut
iqlum tungiinek. . . lead us not into temptation,
but deliver us from evil.' (CAT 1950:1) (from
the Catholic translation of the Lord's Prayer); <
assiilngir-cetaar-

assiilnguir- to make a confession; to absolve #
as in church; assiilnguirtuq 'he is confessing';
assiilnguiraa 'he absolves him' / assiilnguiryaraq
'confession'; < assiilnguq-ir²-

assiilnguq* something that is bad; evil; sin # *as in
the following Christian religious translations:* cali
pellugcellaqiki *asiilnguput* (Roman Catholic; CAT
1950:1); *assiilngumteńek-llu aūg'ariskut* (Moravian
Protestant; YUA 1945:41 & LIT 1972:20); and cali
pegeski wangkutnun *assiilnguput* wangkuta
(Russian Orthodox; ORT 2006:26) meaning 'forgive
us our sins' (*from the various translations of the
Lord's Prayer*); *the following are Catholic terms:*
assiilnguut ayaganillret 'capital sins'; angelria
assiilnguq, tuqumanarqelria assiilnguq 'mortal
sin'; assiilnguum ayaganillra or assiilngurput
ciuliamteńek 'original sin'; assiilngurnun
ayautesteput 'occasion of sin'; assiilnguut
atulput 'actual sins'; mikellria assiilnguq,

tuqumanailnguq assiilnguq 'venial sin'; ilakuarit
assiilnguut 'remains of sins'; assiilngurnek
aūg'aryaraq 'penance'; < assiite-nguq;
> assiilngir-, assiilnguir-

assiirute- to become worse; to worsen; to get
bad # assiirutuq 'it got worse' / Unuaqu
tang kavirlinek iqvaqici. Kavirlit *assiirucuitut*.
'Tomorrow, pick cranberries. Cranberries never
go bad.' (ELN 1990:102); Neq'liurqamta kiagmi
assiirucetenritengaqluki pilaraput. 'When we
prepare fish to preserve them during the summer
we try to ensure that they won't go bad.' (YUU
1995:54); Kiitawani-gguq-taw' cuucia *assiirutuq*.
'As time passed his life grew miserable.' (CEV
1984:50); < assir-ir:ute-

assiite- to be bad # assiituq 'it is bad' / assiinani
yurartuq 'he is dancing poorly'; assiipaa! 'how
bad!'; Ernerpak tayim' mulumalutek atakuaqan
tekitaqlutek. Taūgaam tua-i ellalliutaqatek,
ella *assiitaqan*, ayagpegnatek erniuratulutek.
'They₂ would be gone all day and when evening
came they would return. But when they₂ were
weathered in, when the weather was bad, instead
of going out they₂ would stay home all day.'
(ELL 1997:142); < assir-ite¹-; > assiilke-, assiilleq,
assiillru-, assiilnguq

assike- to like # assikaa 'he likes him or it' /
Tang kasnguyaguskeka nuliqsungraatgen
qessavakallren, *assikenriraqa*. 'See, I'm getting
ashamed of the fact that you keep refusing then
even though they want you for a wife, and I
don't like it anymore.' (YUU 1995:121); Maaten-
gguq-tang tarenriurtuq, nutaan atam *assikluni*
ellminek. 'When he looked in the mirror, this
time he liked himself.' (YUU 1995:75); < assir-ke³-;
< PY asikə- (under PY asir-)

assili- to enjoy things # assiliuq 'he's enjoying
things' / assilitkaa 'he's enjoying it'; Nutaan tua-i
assilinga'arrluteng tuani tauuk. 'Finally things
began to improve for them.' (QAN 1995:68); <
assir-?

assiller- to turn out to be good # assillertuq 'it
turned out to be good' / < assir-? (?)

assineq best one(s) # assinrat 'the best one of them';
assinrit 'the best ones of them'; < assir-neq³

assingaq sled runner (*K meaning*); long jawbone,
possibly whale bone (*NUN meaning*) # see
Appendix 9 on parts of the sled; cf. aci

assinru- to be better # assinruuq 'it is better' /

angyan assinruuq angyamni 'your boat is better than my boat'; . . . tua-i-llu ellii piluni egmian muragtateng aqvarraarluki *assinruciqngatniluku* atraqneng, kuicuar una neqlillrat uakariitnun anumaniluku. ' . . . and she said, immediately after they got the wood, that it would be *better* if they went down the creek since that creek came out right at the downriver end of their fish-camp.' (ELN 1990:39); < assir-nru-

assipaq, **assipek** cutting board; chopping board; skin stretching and scraping tool # cf. aci

assipiaq very good!; just fine! # *exclamatory predicate*; Kinraqata puyurqaarluki nerlarniluki nutaan-gguq tuaten *assipiat*. When they were smoked, they'd eat them and they were *very good*.' (ELN 1990:41); < assir-piaq

assir- to be good; to be nice; to be well # assirtuq 'it is good'; 'he is well, healthy' / assirpaa 'oh, how nice!'; aataka assirluni yuralartuq 'my father dances well'; "Qaill' ayuqsit?" "Assirtua. Quyana." "How are you?" "I'm *fine*. Thank you." (YUP 1996:6); Maaten erenret cetamiitni ertuq *assirluni* ella. 'When the dawn broke on the fourth day, the weather was *good*.' (YUU 1995:23); Tutgara'urlua tauna tan'gurrauluni, maurluan taum aulukeqcaarallinia, *assirluku* anglirikan yuusqumaluku. 'That grandchild of hers was a boy, and his grandmother did her best to take care of him so that when he grew up he would live decently and *well*.' (YUU 1995:2); assirneq 'goodness' (*Catholic neologism*); NSK, Y, HBC, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG > aspiar-, assiirute-, assiite-, assike-, assili-, assiller-, assineq, assinru-, assipiaq, assirhaar(ar)-, assircar-, assiri-; cf. asqig-

assirange- to have calluses # NUN

assirhaar(ar)- to behave oneself; to treat well #

assircaartuq 'he is behaving himself, trying to be *good*'; assirhaararaa 'he is treating it *well*' / Ernerpak at' kitak *assirhaarluten* pikina, ilavet-lu nakukengraatgen akiuqsaunaki, *assirhaarluten*. 'See here, today *behave yourself*, even if others pick on you, don't counterattack, *behave*.' (YUU 1995:49); < assir-caar(ar)-

assircar- to fix; to repair; to make good #

assircaraa 'he fixed it' / Angalkut tamakut caliangqellrulliniut yuut apqucilriit piaqaceteng tuunrilluki *assircaraqluki*. 'Those shamans had their occupation, whenever people with ailments came to them, they'd use their helper spirits to

aid them to become well. (KIP 1998:275); < assir-car-

assiri- to become better; to improve; to get well

assiriujq 'it is better now' / assirikina 'get well (soon)'; Angukaat-llu kinguaraatni atsat *assirilaata* tua-i iqvangluteng ciumek atsalugpianek. A little after the wild rhubarb, the berries became ripe and they began to pick berries, beginning with salmonberries.' (ELN 1990:43); < assir-i¹-

assirneq sled runner; bottom of boat or other vessel

= acirneq; cf. aci; < PE acirnar (*under PE at(ə)-*)

assungutaaq see-saw; teeter-totter #

astarte- to urinate raising one leg (referring to male animals) # NUN

astu- to be tall or high (of inanimate object) # NUN; *see also* atgite-; = acetu-; < ?-tu-

asuirun welt; leather seam reinforcement #

Tua-i kelurquaraat-llu makut, waten-wa tua-i *asuirucirturluki* taqtullrukait makut amirii.

'And these fine stitches were used to fasten *welts* consisting of these strips of skin put between the two pieces.' (CIU 2005:344); < asvair-n

as'un pullover garment; hook of earring #

Cali-llu ukuk waniwa *as'utek tangniqpiak*.

Tua-i ayuqluteng waten *as'uka'rluteng* ukut pingqellinriit. 'Also these earring *hooks* look so beautiful. They all have little *hooks* like this.' (CIU 2005:226); < at'e-n

asuq pot # EG; from *Aleut asu-χ* (asu-X) 'pot'

asvailnguq* piled ice mixed with sand # < asvait-
nguq

asvailun stabilizer; by extension: copyright #

Qanruytengqellriim taugken qanruyutni *asvailutekluki* piarkauluni. 'If a person has these words of wisdom he will have them as a source of stability.' (YUU 1995:53); < asvait-e-n

asvaiqe- to stabilize (it); to solidify (it); to make

(it) immobile # Tua-i-llu napat akuliitnun piata ikamratek *asvaiqluku* tamakunun napanun petukeggaaarluku tanglurlutek *malikurluki* tumet . . . 'And when they were amid the trees they made their sled *immobile* in those trees tethering it well, and followed the tracks on snowshoes . . .' (ELN 1990:59); < asvair-ke²

asvair- to stabilize; to solidify; to become

immobile # asvairtuq 'it stabilized' / cikuq asvairuteksaituq 'the ice has not become solid

yet'; Tuavet kingunermeggnun uksuan, *asvairan* kankiirluni ayalliniuq tuavet kingunermeggnun. 'When winter came and the *ice became solid*, he skated to their winter home.' (QAN 1995:320); = ayvair-; < ?-ir²-; cf. asvaite-; > asvaiqe-; < PY-S ayva-

asvairun reinforcement, stabilizer # < asvair-u
asvaite- to be solid; to be stable; to be immovable
asvaituq 'it is stable' / = ayvaite-; Tuntuviiwtwa yualuit. Kelugkani tamakut *asvaitenruut*. Kevkarciuateng-llu. 'They are moose sinew. They are *stronger* than twine. They never snap.' (ELN 1990:100); < PY-S ayva-; <?-ite¹-;
> asvailnguq, asvailun; cf. asvair-

asveq walrus (*Odobenus rosmarus*) #
asveret or asevret 'walruses'; . . . qayani atrarteqatainanerminiu asveq pugluni. . . . when he was about to launch his kayak, a *walrus* came to the surface.' (KIP 1998:3); Cali waten kanaknirluni qacarrluku anuqlillruaqan ungalirluni, atrarqami iliini caaqami mallungnaurtuq cetuamek, maklagmek-llu iliini-llu *asvermek*. 'Also whenever there was a westwind hitting or a southwind, when he went down (to the shore) sometimes he'd find a beached carcass, a beluga, a bearded seal, and sometimes a *walrus*.' (MAR2 2001:4); *in NUN, where kaugpak rather than asveq is used for walrus, asverpak is "rogue" walrus, a dangerous walrus that attacks seals and boats, and asverrluk is 'beached walrus carcass'*; NS, Y, K, CAN, BB, NR, NI; > Asveryak; < PE ayvəR

Asveryak St. Lawrence Is. # Cunawa-gguq tua-i kanavet kana-i teplinkii St. Lawrence Island-aamun. *Asveryagmek* yugtun pituat kan'a. 'It turned out that he was beached down there at St. Lawrence Is. They call that place down there "Asveryak" in Yup'ik.' (QUL 2003:510); *Asveryagmiut-llu-gguq* asevret arcaqerluki . . . 'And to the St. Lawrence Islanders, it is said, walrus were very important . . .' (CAU 1984:41); *there is a particular site on St. Lawrence Is. called Ayvəryayət*, '(place with) lots of walrus', by the people there, and this may be the actual source of the Central Yup'ik word here, indicating that Central Yup'ik familiarity with St. Lawrence Islanders was through people of that particular place; < asveq-yag-

at- deep root: down; below; under # cf. atrar-, aci-, atliq, aterte-, atsaq, allungak, assingaq, assipaq,

assigtaq, atungaq, alu, alliqaq, allngig-, allngik, ategtu-

ata- to be attached; to be dependent; to be connected
atauq 'it is attached, dependent' / unguvaka atauq ircaqumnu 'my life depends on my heart'; Eniraraautet ukut yugmek yuitut ataucimek. Yuut ukut nunat tamarmeng pikait. . . . Qasginun *ataut*. Qasgin pikai. 'The dance sticks do not belong to one person. The whole village owned that dance stick. . . . They are connected to the kashim. They belong to the kashim.' (TAP 2004:60); > ataneq, atanirtur-; cf. atauciq, atanqe-, atarte-; < PE ata-

ata¹ father # atii 'his father'; ataka 'my father'; atakellriik 'father and child'; Tagucimariamegtekangyam ucii tamalkuita, nutaan *atiita* aruqutekluki tuyuutai maurluata. 'When they had finished bringing up the entire cargo of the boat, then their *father* distributed the things their grandmother had sent.' (ELN 1990:56); *Atavut qilagmetellria . . . 'Our Father who art in heaven . . .'* (Moravian Protestant YUA 1945:41/1972:20); *Atamta, qiliit qingatnelnguq, . . . (the same from Roman Catholic CAT 1950:1)*; aata; > atailnguq, ataliuasta; < PE ata¹; cf. ataata

ata², ata'a let me see; well then # *exclamatory particle; often used with optatives*; Tua-i kitak, qavartaravkenak *ata tainiartut*. 'Go ahead then. Well, without camping overnight come home right away.' (MAR2 2001:96); = ataki, atak; < PE ata²

ataam again # *adverbial particle*; ataam tangerciqamken 'I'll see you again'; Uitarraartelluki nuggluki mermek . . . erurluki, *ataam* cali akurtaqluki. 'After letting them stay there, pull them out of the water . . . wash them, and *again* soak them some more.' (YUU 1995:60); cf. atata, ataku

ataata paternal uncle; stepfather # ataatakai atami anngai uyurai-llu angutet 'his paternal uncles are his father's older brothers and younger brothers'; Maaten pia *ataataklinikii*. . . . Tua-i-ll' *ataatani* apluku aatani tekiyucianek. *Ataatiita* piani tekitellruniluku, . . . 'Then she saw that it must be her *uncle*. . . . Then she asked her *uncle* if her father had arrived. Their *uncle* said that he had arrived, . . .' (ELN 1990:39); cf. ata¹, aata; < PE ata(a)ta

atailnguq* child of unwed mother # < ata¹-ite¹-nguq

ataki, atak let me see; well then; come on # *exclamatory particle; often used with optatives*; ataki tauna tangercerqerru ‘well then, would you please let me see that’; qaillun ataki piqerlaku una ‘I wonder what I should do with this’; “Aat, wii *atak* naspaaqerlii civcilua.” Piluni tua-i naspaaluni picuqcaarluni civciluni. “Dad, *come on*, let me try setting a trap.” Saying this she tried to set the trap as best she could.’ (ELN 1990:52); = *ata²*; cf. atam, taaki

ataku, atakuq (this) evening (*noun (especially when with final q) and adverbial particle*) # and **ataku-** to be evening # atakuan ‘when it was evening; atakuaqan ‘every evening’; atakut iliitni ‘one evening’; Aciraa-llu tanqik “Ernermek”, tan’geq-llu “Unugmek”. *Atakuq* pelluggaartelluku unuakurtuq — tua-i tauna erenret ciuqliat. ‘And He called the light “Day” and the darkness “Night”. And there was *evening* and there was morning — the first day.’ (AYAG. 1:5); *Ataku-wa* caliarkanka amllerata, amllerilliniut-am ayau mallemni. ‘Because I’ve got so many chores to do *this evening*, (you see) they’ve piled up while I was away. (YUP 1996:36); *Atakurpak-wa* calikuma taqiuciinqngalnguq. ‘If I work all *evening* I might be done with my chores.’ (YUP 1996:36); ATAKUMI UTERTELLERKIURAQ ‘curfew’ (*neologism*); < ?-ku; > atakaur(aq), atakuar(ar)-, atakutaq; cf. ataam, atata

atakuar(aq*) early evening; dusk; twilight time # and **atakuar(ar)-** to be evening; to be dusk; to be twilight time # *may imply a calm evening after the wind has died down; impersonal subject verb*; atakuartuq or atakuararaa ‘it is (a calm) evening’ / atakuarli atak ‘I hope it calms down this evening’; < ataku-ar(aq)

atakutaq supper; dinner; evening meal # and **atakutar-** to eat supper # atakutartuq ‘he is eating supper’; atakutaraa ‘he is eating it for supper’ / atakutaryartuqina unuaqu ‘come for dinner tomorrow’; Pilliniuq, “Ngarr”, *atakutanrilluk*; tua-i canrituq. Unuaqu pinarquskakuk anguaqiluk neqkangengnaqlunuk.” ‘Then he said, “Heck! No *supper* for us. That’s all right. Tomorrow, if we can, let’s paddle around and see if we can catch something to eat.”’ (YUU 1995:21); < ataku-taq²

atakuyartuq twilight time; late afternoon # and **atakuyartur-** for it to be twilight time; for it to be late afternoon # *impersonal subject*

verb; *Atakuyarturluku* anuqa tekitelliniluni negeqlirmek. ‘When it was *late_afternoon* a wind came from the north.’ (YUU 1995:115); Tuquvailegma tang unuaqu anqauteqaqia *atakuyartumi*, maantelngunglaryaaqellrianga tang, cali itrutniarpenga. ‘Before I die, see, tomorrow for a change take me out at *twilight time*, — you see, I’m getting tired being here — then you can take me back in again.’ (YUU 1995:97)

ataliumasta guardian # < *ata¹-lir-ma-ta¹*

atallgaq ankle-high skin boot # cf. at'e-

atam notice!; look! # *exclamatory particle; often used with optatives*; atam, tauna tangerqerru! ‘look at that!'; atam ukna tengssuun agiirtellria, auktullu atam tengmiat tumiin aciani teng'uraniartut ‘look, the plane is approaching and all those birds underneath its path will fly away’; Una-gguq *atam* elliraar ircinraat teguyaakekiti tua-i-lu-gguq nunamegggnun piulluku. ‘Look, this orphan, so they say was taken by the little people and they spirited him away to their land.’ (ELN 1990:32); cf. ataki

atanekuyuk clan # Ukut waniwa *atanekuyuit* kinguvallret Esau-mek . . .’ ‘These *clans* are the descendants of Esau . . .’ (AYAG. 36:40); < ataneq-kuyuk

ataneq boss; chief; lord; the Lord; head; director; superintendent; determinant # Tua-lu Qinarmiuni angukara' urlurtangqellrulliniuq, malrugnek qetunrarluni, taukut Qinarmiut *ataneqluku*. ‘There was an old man at Qinarmiut who had two sons and he was the *chief* of the Qinarmiut.’ (YUU 1995:17); Lower Kuskokwim School District-aam-llu *atanran* . . . cingumallruakut . . . ‘The *superintendent* of the Lower Kuskokwim School District encouraged us.’ (KIP 199:xxiii); *Atanrem* qanrutaa Abram-aaq . . . ‘*The Lord* said unto Abram . . .’ (AYAG. 12:1); ella atanruyugtuq ‘the weather is the determining factor’; ATANREM NEREVKARITII ‘Holy Communion’ (Moravian Protestant); ALLAMEK ATANRUNATEENG ELLMEGGNEK AULUKSARAQ ‘sovereignty’ (*neologism*); < *ata-neq¹*; > atanerruaq, atanirtur-, ataniuma-, ataniur-, atanvak; < PE atanər (*under PE at-a-*)

atanerruaq officer in charge of others but also under the command of someone else # Joseph-aaq ayaucimallruuq Egypt-aamun, Potiphar-aam-lu

- Egypt-aarmiut angayuqrata *atanerruaran* kiputaa . . . ‘Joseph was taken to Egypt, and Potiphar, an officer of the pharaoh of Egypt bought him . . .’ (AYAG. 39:1); < ataneq-uaq
- atanirtur-** to govern; to rule # < ataneq-lir-tur¹
- atanirturilria** ruler # Ellaita qanrutaat, “Joseph-aaq unguvalliniuq *atanirturilriaruluni* tamalkuan Egypt-aamun.” ‘They told him, “Joseph is alive and is the ruler of all Egypt.”’ (AYAG. 45:26); < atanirtur-i²-lria
- atanirturta** government; head of governing body # *the following are neologisms:* state-am atanirturtai ‘state government’; nunarrait atanirturtait ‘local government’; nunarrait atanirturtaita akikiurait ‘municipal budget’; nunarpamta atanirturtai ‘federal government’; < atanirtur-ta¹
- ataniuma-** be master over (it) # ataniumaa ‘he is master over it’ / *Ataniumpakiciki-llu* unguvalriari nunam, ellam, imarpiim-llu. ‘You_{pl} shall be master over the living creatures of the land, sky and sea.’ (AYAG. 1:28); < ataneq-lir-ma-; > ataniumasta
- ataniur-** to be in charge of (him or it); to boss over (him or it) # ataniuraa ‘he is in charge of it’ / *Wii cali atanuriuciiganaku.* ‘I can’t tell him what to do.’ (TAP 2004:25); < ataneq-liur-
- atanqe-** to wait for; to await # atanquq ‘he is waiting’; atanqaa ‘he is waiting for her’ / atanqengnaqluku imna maancimaunga ‘trying to wait for him (i.e., waiting to see if he will come) I’ve been here for a long time’; Anumanran paingani, *atanqeciqanka* kuvyacuarlua. ‘Where the slough flows out, I’ll wait for them, setting a small-gauge fishnet.’ (CEV 1984:77); HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, K; cf. ata-
- atanrautaq** sinew binding on a toggling harpoon #
- atanruvik** nation # *Taūgaam* anucimirqecetaarciaqqa *atanruvik* kevgiuqengaaat . . . ‘But I will bring judgment on the nation that they serve . . .’ (AYAG. 15:14); < ataneq-u-vik
- atanvak** leader # < ataneq-vak
- at’arlugaq*** thigh-high waterproof skin boot. NUN; < at’e-aq¹-rrlugaq
- atarte-** to copulate; to mate # *of animals*, especially dogs; atartuq ‘it (male) is copulating’; atartaa ‘it (male) is copulating with it (female)’ / atarutuk qimugtek ‘the dogs₂ are copulating’; *Taūga-llu-ggur taūga* peknginanrani *atarrluku* *taūga-i* cun’i tauna aqsalivkarluku. ‘Then as the girl was

- moving around, he (the dog) copulated with her getting her pregnant.’ (WHE 2000:198); cf. atasuak, atayuak *dual summer pants* # (?)
- atata** later on # *adverbial particle*; *Tua-i-tang* tauna uitalluku *atata* piciqaput . . . ‘Well then, let it be, later on we’ll do it . . .’ (YUU 1995:124); > atataarqu, atataku; cf. ataam, ataku
- atataarqu** a little later # *adverbial particle*; < atata-ar(aq)-ku
- atataku** after a while; wait a while! #*adverbial or exclamatory particle*; < atata-ku
- atatakuar(ar)-** for it to be a while later # *impersonal subject verb*; *Tua-i-llu* *atatakuaraani* nerniararluteng elliin paqnakngarcamiki aatami putukui imkuk qercuallrek tangerrsugluket piluku. ‘A while later, when they were going to eat soon, because she suddenly became curious about her father’s toes and wanted to see the two that had gotten frostbitten, she went over to him.’ (ELN 1990:78); < atataku-ar(ar)-
- atatek** red-necked grebe (*Podiceps grisegena*) # NUN
- atauciik** one pair # < atauciq-dual
- atauciin** one group; a single set # *this is a plural (using the special plural ending, n, for numbers); the base is ataucii-* (see second example); Makut taūgken tumet *atauciin* tumkegpak. ‘But this one set of footprints (constituted) a very good trail.’ (YUU 1995:28); Issracilliniuq angtuamek, ivrucinek-llu *atauciingunrilngumek* pililuni, qaspiluni tuaten. ‘She made a large carrying bag, and she made not just one pair of wading boots, and also a cloth cover parka.’ (YUU 1995:107); < atauciq-?; cf. tauciin
- ataucikun** all together; at once; at the same time; simultaneously # *inflected form serving as adverbial particle*; Nutgegni tegulukek inglukluket. *Ataucikun* qet’elliniak, nutegluku tauna urupayuli kegginakun. ‘He grabbed his two guns, one each side. He squeezed both (triggers) at the same time shooting that creature in the face.’ (YUU 1995:78); < atauciq-vialis; < PE ataruccikun (under PE atarucir)
- atauciq** one # ataucirrarmek pingqertua ‘I have only one’; atauciungraan ‘even though it is only one’; ataucimi ernermi ‘in a single day’; atauciurtut ‘they have become one’; ataucituq ‘he caught one’; Nangengata maaten pilliniut una tang *atauciq* atkuk yuunani. ‘When all were done they saw that one parka did not have an

owner.' (YUU 1995:19); Maaten kiarrluni piuq tumet makut, *ataucim* tungiinun ayagluteng. 'He looked around and saw some footprints going in one direction.' (YUU 1995:78); Luuskaarpagmek *ataucimek* taryirluku. 'Add one tablespoon of salt.' (YUU 1995:63); Ellarpiim yui *ataucimek* qaneryarangqellruut qanellrit ayuqluteng. 'The people of the world had one language, with their speech being the same.' (AYAG. 11:1); see Appendix 6 on numerals; > *atauciin*, *ataucikun*, *atauciqerrnaq*, *ataucirkumek*, *atauciqaarar-*, *ataucitaar-*, *ataucitun*, *atauciqaqe-*; < ?-ciq; cf. *ata-*; < PE *atarucir*

atauciqerrnaq arrow with point that detaches in the quarry # < *atauciq-?*;

ataucirkumek once # inflected form serving as an adverbial particle; *ataucirkumek* pillruuq 'he did it once'; *ataucirquunrilngurmek* 'not once', 'more than once', or 'not even once' depending on context; Ukveqliniluku allrakumi *ataucirkumek* tuqullret tarnerit puglarniluki nunamek. Qaivarluteng. 'They believed that once a year the spirits of the dead emerged from the land. They came to the surface.' (CAU 1985:48); < *atauciq-rqu-ablative/modalis*

atauciqaarar- to act on one at a time # used in the subordinative; *atauciqaararluteng* '(they) acting one at a time'; *atauciqaararluki* 'acting on them one at a time' / Tua-i-llu tekican, canegcesqen'gatni ilalirluki tua-i canegglni *atauciqaararluki* qecugaqluki. 'When she arrived, since they told her to gather grass, she joined them pulling up grass plants one at a time.' (ELN 1990:46); < *atauciq-?*

ataucitaar- to act on one at a time # used in the subordinative; *ataucitaarluteng* '(they) acting one at a time'; *ataucitaarluki* 'acting on them one at a time' / Caarkairucameng, mikelnguut imkut nanvamun egqaqelteng tagutelalliniit *ataucitaarluki*. 'When they had nothing more to do, one at a time they carried up those children (their bodies) which they had thrown into the lake.' (YUU 1995:19); < *atauciq-taar*²

ataucitun like one; simultaneously; in unison # inflected form serving as adverbial particle; < *atauciq-equalis*

atauciqaqe- to act on one at a time # used in the subordinative; *atauciqaqluteng* '(they) acting one at a time; *atauciqaqluki* 'acting on them

one at a time' / *Atauciuqaqluki* ungungssinek yaqulegnekk-llu menuilngurnek tegutuq, ekuagluni-llu cikiutekluki Agayutmun. 'One at a time he took the animals and birds that were without blemish, and made burnt offerings giving them to God.' (AGAG. 8:20); < *atauciq-u-qaqe-*

atawa benefit; goodness # and **atawa-** to be beneficial # *atawauguq* 'it is beneficial, it is a blessing; he is perfect'; . . . nangtequmavilqa man'a necuallerqa umilluku *atawaugalria* . . . ' . . . it would be a good idea for me to leave my little house that I have been sick in . . .' (QUL 2003:188); Una taūgken anglanicaaqluni wangkuta tangllemteri, aturluku iqua tekiciiqaerput *atawanaqluni* anglananruluni-ll'. 'Though this (way of life) doesn't appear to be any fun at all, when we go through it and are at its end, we will see that it is better and more joyous.' (QUL 2003:346); > *atawaqar-*

atawaqar- to be fortunate; to be blessed # *atawaqertuq* 'he is blessed'; *atawaqaraa* (or *atawaqercetaa*) 'he blessed him, made him fortunate' / *atawaqaa!* 'bless you!'; *Atawaqaasqilriit* elpenek *atawaqerceciqanka*, aniqlaasteten-llu aniqlaaluki. 'I will bless those who bless you, and curse those who curse you.' (AYAG. 12:3); *Atawaqertut* ellmeggnek picalquqenrilnguut, pikngamegtteggul qiliim angayukauvia. 'Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.' (MATT. 5:3); < *atawa-qar-*; > *atawaqaun*

atawaqaun blessing # Atawaqerciijamken atren-llu angelriarurtelluku, *atawaqautngurrniartuten*. 'I will bless you and make your name great, so that you will be a blessing.' (AYAG. 12:2); < *atawaqar-un*

at'ayagglugaq waterproof sealskin hipboot for women # NUN

at'e- to put on clothing; to don # *at'uq* 'he is putting something on'; *ataa* 'he is putting it on' / *ac'amiku* 'when he put it on'; *ac'etaa* 'he is having her put something on'; *ac'ugaa* 'he wants to put it on'; *all'uku* 'putting it on'; *apailegpegu* 'before you put it on'; *aqaarluku* (or *at'erraarluku*) 'after putting it on'; *arqai* 'he is putting them on one after another'; *as'arrluku* 'slipping it on'; *asngaitaa* or *ayngaitaa* 'he won't put it on'; *atnia* 'he says she put it on';

At'elliniluku tauna tua-i qavciim imna amia. Tua-i qavciurrluni tuani. 'He put that on, that wolverine skin. So he became a wolverine then and there.' (ELL 1997:92); > ac'eci-, ac'inqigte-, as'arcaraq, as'un, at'arrlugaq; cf. atallgaq, atasuak, atkuk, atmak; < PE atə-

ategtu- to be deep # *of a net*; ategtuuq 'it (net) is deep' / < PE atətu- (*under PE at(ə)-*); < ?-tu-; cf. at-

atekngui- to tell stories, illustrating them with a story knife # ateknguiguq 'she is telling stories using a story knife' / NSU; < ?-uaq-li²; > atknguin

ateknguin story knife # NSU; = atiknguin; < atekngui-n

atekuk parka # NSU; = ateguk, atkuk; < PE atəka and atəkuy

atellgun one having the same name; name-sharer # *usually people stand in this relationship if they were named after the same deceased person*; nulirqa tallimanek atellgutengqertuq nunamini 'my wife has five people in her village who have the same name as she'; anngan atellgutkaqa 'your brother is my name-sharer'; atellguten 'one whose name is the same as yours'; < ateq-llgun

atemkar- to put a small load in one's pack; to carry a small load on one's back # < atmag-qar-

atempag- to put a heavy load in one's pack; to carry a heavy load on one's back # atempagtuuq 'he is carrying a heavy load'; atempagaa 'he is carrying it' *which is heavy*' / < atmag-pag²

ateq name; the person after whom one (the possessor) is named # atqa 'my name' or 'the person who I was named after'; atren tuqullruuq yuurpailemma 'the person after whom you were named died before I was born'; atengqertuq Mecaq'amek 'he has the name Mecaq'aq'; kituuga atren? 'who are you?', 'what is your name?' *literally*: 'who was the person after whom you were named?'; Kayungiaraam atra taluyinaurtuq . . . 'the person after whom (presently alive) Kayungiar is named (that is, the deceased Kayungiar) would make fish traps . . .' (KIP 1998:127); Aaniin-llu piluku ilungaqniluku tauna atra-llu elliin elilluku cunaw' Puyuillinilria. 'Her mother told her that she was her cousin and she learned that her *name* was Puyuq.' (ELN 1990:30); Avani ciuqvani kiingan yugcetun atengqellruut. Kass'atun atrunateng. Agayulirtet acillermegteki,

ataita atritnek iqulirluki pillruit. 'Back then they had only Yup'ik *names*. They didn't have English *names*. When the priests named them, they put their father's *names* at the end (as last names).' (YUU 1995:29); Caqerluni taukuni nunani Ayikatarmiuni, angalkurtangqellrulliniuq, aterluni "Aqsarpagmek". 'Once in that village Ayikatarmiut there was a shaman with the *name* "Aqsarpak".' (YUU 1995:88); > acir-, aciurta, atellgun, aterpagte-, atrilnguq; < PE atər

ater- to get down from something; to go down # atertuq 'he is getting down' / aterluni 'getting down'; Nutaan-llu kasnguyukarnngami taum atin kalngaucaqniu qagken, una kwan' Nuniūgar tangerrngamiu aterluni cakmaūget Nash Harbor-armiunun yuullinia tauna panini. 'Out of shame, her father took her away from the village, and when he saw Nuniwar he *went down* and dropped his daughter off at the village of Nash Harbor.' (WHE 2000:198); NUN, NS, EG; > aternir-, atertaar-, atrar-; cf. at-, aterte-, Atneq; < PY atər- (*under PE at(ə)-*)

atercete-, aterceta'arte- to fish with a driftnet # atercetuq 'he is driftnetting' / Aatii atercetaaraqluni ketmeggn iavrarturluni. 'Her father fished with a driftnet wading in the water below where they were.' (ELN 1990:22); Atercetaraqluteng, angyam kinguanun kuvya iqairissuulvagmun assigtallni piluku, tua-i-llu aterceta'arqataami cavescirluni civvluku kuvya. Akiqvaaraanun kuigem piluni ciunga angyam agaatmun caulluku. Cavesta-llu cavngan civvluku kuvya, . . . Tua-i-llu cav'urluni aterqurluni uatmun. 'When they fished with a driftnet, he kept the net in a big tub in the stern of the boat, and when he *readied the net for drifting* he'd have someone row as he fed out the net. He'd face the front of the boat toward the far side of the river. And, he fed out the net when the rower rowed, . . . And he kept rowing as the boat drifted downstream.' (PRA 1995*:461); < aterte-cete¹-, aterte-cete¹-ar(ar)te¹-

aternir- to blow from shore out to sea # *of wind; impersonal subject verb*; aternirtuq 'there is a wind blowing out to sea' / NUN; < ater-neq¹-ir¹

aterpagte- to address by name; to mention by name # aterpagtaa 'she addressed him by name' / Tamarmeng niitaat, aterpagtaa camna uini, aterpaggluku apalluqluku. 'They all heard it.

She addressed her husband down there by name, mentioning him by name in the lyrics.' (MAR2 2001:74); < ateq-rpak?-

ateraar(aq*) strange drifter (person) # NUN
ateraar- jump rope # atertaartuq 'she is jumping rope' / E. W. Nelson (ESK 1899:337) describes the Eskimo game as being very similar to Euro-American jump-rope; NS; < ater-a-

aterete- to drift with the current # atertuq or atertaaq 'it is drifting with the current' / Unungraan carvanermun atertelluteng arulairpek'nateng qavaryugluteng angyami. 'Even though it became night they let themselves drift without stopping, planning to sleep in the boat.' (YUU 1990:100); > atercete-; cf. ater-

atgiaq (BB form), **atgiyaq** (NUN form) arctic cod (*Gadus macrocephalus*) # (or possibly either saffron cod (*Eleginus gracilis*) or Pacific tomcod (*Microgadus proximus*); from Aleut atxidañ (atxiðaX)

atgite- to be low in height (of an inanimate object) # NUN; see also astu-; < ?-ite¹

atiknguin story knife # NSU; = ateknguin

atkallaq wild potato (*Hedysarum alpinum* ?) that grows near cliffs # NUN

atkiksaaq pancake # (Scammon Bay and elsewhere?); from English 'hotcakes'

atkucuar(aq*) shirt # HBC; < atkuk-cuar(aq)

atkuk parka # and **atkug-** to put on a parka # atkugtuq 'he put on a parka'; atkugaa 'he put a parka on him' / especially traditional homemade fur pullover parka in contrast to a manufactured or a zippered parka (paltuuk, pal'tuuk, ullirtaaq); also plural for one parka; atkuunka 'my parka' (as well as atkuka); Tamaani-lu melquleggainarnek akluluta. Qerrulligluta atkugluta-lu maqaruanek. 'Back then we had only fur clothing. We had pants and parkas of rabbit skin.' (YUU 1995:27); = ateguk, atekuk; > atkucuar(aq), atkupiaq; cf. at'e-; < PE atəkə and atəkuy

atkuliggiq great gray owl (*Strix nebulosa*) # a nickname; Piqerluteng iggiayulimek misngalriamek tangerrluteng. Piqerluni-lu tangvainanratni acitmun tengqerluni camek-lu yaa-i teguleruterraarluni tungulriamek tengluni tua-i ipluni napanun. Ellii-am tua-i alingyaaqellria unugmi-lu qalriagaqata atkuliggiggiarluteng niitaqamiki alingelaami-

llu. 'One time they saw an owl perched (on something). As they were watching, it swooped downwards, grabbed something black and flew off disappearing in the woods. She felt scared; when owls hoot at night and she hears them she would always be afraid.' (ELN 1990:71); imitative

atkupiaq Yup'ik fur parka made of ground squirrel, muskrat or mink pelts with traditional fancy decorations (such as one style that has a band across the chest area and eight tassels hanging front and back) # < atkuk-piaq

atliq* thing underneath; saucer; cellar; skin scraping board (additional HBC meaning) # = acliq; > atlirneq; cf. at-, alliq

atliliyaraq addition (in mathematics) # from the way addition is done with numbers written in a column with a line under it and the sum at the bottom; # Taūgaam makut igat naaqsaurluki, naaqutet, nallunirluku-lu atliliriyaraq. 'However, they learned to read these letters, and they got to know the numbers, and how to do addition.' (KIP 1998:49); < atliq-li-yaraq

atlirneq sewing-machine bobbin; lead line of fishnet # < atliq-neq⁴

atmag- to carry on one's back # and **atmak** backpack; knapsack; costume (additional meaning in HBC) # atmagtuaq 'he is carrying a backpack or something similar on his back'; atmagaq 'he is carrying it on his back' / atmiutaa qimugtemun 'he is loading it onto the back of the dog'; Maktesciigalami atmani yuuluki tauna iruq aūg'arluku allanek tulimanek ilaquerluku cali allamek atmagyaaqelliniluku. 'Because he couldn't stand up he took off his backpack, removed that leg from it, and put in some other ribs and sought to carry it on his back again.' (YUU 1995:92); < PE natmay-; cf. at'e-; > atemkar-, atempag-, atmagcuun, atmautaq

atmagcuun carrying device; yoke; backpack # mertaneq caperrnaituq atmagcuuterluni 'carrying water isn't hard with a yoke'; < atmagcuun

atmaliq a particular card game played by four people # NUN; from Russian отпарировать (otparirovat'); = atvaliq

Atmaulluaq Atmauthluak # village west of Bethel

atmautaq carrying device; yoke; backpack # Maaten piqalliniuq neviarcam uum atmautak tegulallinikek. 'All of a sudden he noticed that a

girl was holding on to his *packing straps.*' (YUU 1995:93); *Atmautaqa qacignarquq atmagkiurankal-lu uqiggenateng.* 'My *yoke* is easy and my burden is light.' (MATT. 11:30); < *atmag-taq*¹

Atneq Cape Darby # *near Golovin; cf. ater-*
atqataq figure of human hanging inside the *ellanguaq*, a hoop used for special dances #
atqesta namesake # *atqestii* 'his namesake, the one named after him'; *Nutaan tua-i cakneq kenkataqellrukunegteggu tuquelleq, tauna atqestii cikiqanricuunaku.* 'Yes, if they had really loved the departed, then they would never fail to give gifts to his/her (the departed person's) *namesake.*' (CAU 1985:106); < *ateq-ke²-ta¹*

atrar-, **atr(ar)-** (*in NUN*) to go down; to descend #
atrartuq (*at'ertuq in NUN*) 'he is going down';
atraraa 'he is going down it' / *atrartaa qulqitmek* 'he is taking it down from the shelf'; *atrautaa quillirmek* 'he is bringing it down with him from the attic'; *atrainanermimi or atrarnginanermimi* 'while he was going down'; < *ater-a-*

atrarun hair growth in fore ear; sideburn # NUN

atrilnguq* ring finger # Y, BB; *literally:* 'nameless one'; *perhaps a calque from the Russian term for this finger;* < *ateq-ite¹-nguq*

atsaanglluk black currant (*Ribes hudsonianum*) # K;
< *atsaq-?-nglluk*

atsaarrluk aged mixture of greens and berries # Y;
= *acaarrluk*; < *atsaq-?-rrluk*

atsakutak salmonberry (*Rubus chamaeheros*) leaf and stem # NUN; < *atsaq-?*

atsalugpiaq cloudberry (*locally salmonberry*) (*Rubus chamaemorus*) # *Kinguani taum cali iqvaraqluteng puckanek imiriluteng atsalugpiarutengluteng.* 'After that they also picked berries filling many barrels, and they got a supply of *salmonberries.*' (ELN 1990:30); K, BB, LI, UY, NR; < *atsaq-lugpiaq*

atsameq wild rose (*Rosa aciculari*) # < *atsaq-?*

atsaq berry; fruit; nut; *in LY, especially cloudberry* (*Rubus chamaemorus*) # *atsaliraa or atsiraa* 'she added berries to it'; *AK'a tamaani atsat* meciutnek, *napat-lu qeltaitnek kepcissuutengqelallruut.* 'Long ago they used to use *berry* juice and tree bark for dyes.' (YUU 1995:60); *Iliini kiagmi atsam nalliini qavavet ayalliuq . . .* 'One time in the summer during *berry* season he went upriver . . .' (MAR2 2001:71); PE < *atyar*; > *atsaarluk, atsakutak,*

atsalugpiaq, atsameq, atsarpak, atsarpiaq, atsaruqaq, atsayagaq, atsiuraq, atsiyar-

atsarpak apple; orange; *any other large fruit or nut* # *Yaani-lu qiurpaungalngurnek atsarpagnek tangrami ullagluki, agturluki, naspaayung'ermi-lu alingami uitaluni. Makunek-lu kavirlinek cali atsarpaullinilrianek tangerrluni.* 'When she saw fruit that were like large blueberries over there she went over to them and touched them, and although she wanted to try them she was afraid and refrained. She also saw what was apparently a red *apple.*' (ELN 1990:113); < *atsaq-rpak*

atsarpiaq cloudberry (*locally salmonberry*) (*Rubus chamaemorus*) # . . . *akutelliniluni assircaararluku neqniringnaqluku, atsarpianeck-lu qivirluku.* ' . . . she made Eskimo ice cream with great care, trying to make it tasty, adding in *salmonberries.*' (MAR1 2001:6); LY < *atsaq-pik*²

atsaarluk tall plant with many smooth, rather thin, alternate leaves and berries on a long stem, which grows on grassy areas, possibly "watermelon-berry" (*Streptopus amplexifolius*) # NUN

atsaruqaq false chamomile; pineapple weed (*Matricaria matricarioides*) # *the state of the flowers of these plants serves as an indication of when cloudbERRIES are ripe; also used for medicinal tea;* < *atsaq-uaq*

atsayagaq* raisin; dried currant; any small fruit # < *atsaq-ya(g)aq*

atsiuraq mixture of berries and other ingredients such as sugar, fish eggs, flour, and seal oil, cooked to the consistency of thin pudding # *Ilain atsiurisqelluku piatni aaniit qiulegmek atsiuriluni.* 'When her siblings asked her to make *berry pudding*, her mother made *berry pudding* with blueberries.' (ELN 1990:43); < *atsaq-liur-aq*¹

atsiyar- to go on a berry-picking trip, usually of several days' duration # *atsiyartut* 'they are taking a berry-picking trip' / *Tua-i atsiyarluta. . . . Atsat-gguq nautukiitnun. Pelatekiurluteng arnat tua-i. Kuuliarkanek-l' imkunek ciarmruulkunek ayaulluteng, . . . Equgtaitelartuq tamatum atsiyarviit tungiit.* 'We began our *berry-picking journey.* . . . They say it was a place where salmonberries grew in abundance. The women began putting up the tent. They had brought some wood for tent stakes, . . . The area where they went to harvest berries usually didn't have

any wood.' (AGA 1996:176); Kiagumainanrani-llu atsalugpiat pingata iqvarluteng, ilait-llu yuut *atsiyaraluteng*. 'During the summer when salmonberries are ripe, they pick them, and some people go on *berry-picking trips* moving from place to place.' (PRA 1995*:461); < atsaq-li²-yar-

atunem matching; mutually; complementary; conforming to # *adverbial particle*; atunem angtatekliullukek 'make them the same size'; Tua-i, waten taūgaam qanqauqurluni *atunem* aipaquelriik pikunek tua-i nallunrilullutek. 'If a couple would communicate *with each other*, each would know the other's whereabouts.' (QUL 2003:258); Taūgaam tuaten ayuqevkenateng pilangermeng cayarait ilait *atunem* aturluku ayuqluki. 'However, even though they did have customs that were different, some are followed *mutually* in the same way.' (CAU 1985:59); Qamkunek kiaqlimeggnek uksurqan inglungqerrluteng kevgirtaagulluteng pilalliniameng, *atunem* qamkut-llu aqvaqluki, qamkut-llu ellaita aqvaqluki. 'When it was winter, they had those upriver people as their rival team when they had the "inviting in" feast, and vice-versa the upriver people would come get them, and they'd go get the upriver people.' (MAR2 2001:35); cf. pegnem and tanem for similarly ending particles; < PE atunəm

atungaq sole of foot; sole of boot or shoe # atungarkaq 'boot sole material'; NUN; = alu; cf. at-

atuq useful thing # and **atur-** to use; to wear; to sing; to follow *tracks, rules, but not people or animals* # aturtuq 'he is using something; he is singing'; aturaa 'he is using, following, wearing, or singing it' / atuuuguq 'it is a useful thing'; atuutaa 'he is singing for him'; mellgarani aturluku caliuq 'he is working with his curved knife'; pisqutet aturki! 'follow the rules!'; aturnirquq or atuyunarquq 'it is good to use, wear or sing'; atullra 'its use' or 'the thing he used' or 'the song he sang'; tumet aturluki ayagtut 'the hunters are following the tracks'; aturarkaq or atu'urkaq 'something to be used, worn, followed, or sung'; pikestengqengraan nuna allat aturyugngakiit 'easement' (*legal neologism*); "Elnguuq, kitak ata *aturpakalriaten nepengyarcheskevkut tang.*" . . . "Wii-qaa? Atuqsaitua. Mikellaq taūgaam niitellruaqa *aturpallrani.*" "'Elnguuq, see hear, because you were *singing* out loud you attracted

bears to us with your noise." . . . "Me? I haven't been *singing*. However, I did hear Mikellaq when she was *singing* out loud.'" (ELN 1990:19); Urluvni imkut ullagluki tegullii arulliut equut, cakaunrirluteng *atusunairulluteng*. 'Going over to his bow and arrows he picked them up and the wood had rotted, was no longer serviceable, no longer *useable*.' (MAR1 2001:92); Cali tamaani nuliangaqameng umyuateng *aturluki* piyuitellruut. Angayuqaita taūgaam nulirturcet'lallruit. Angayuqameggnek niisngaircirteng *aturluku* tuaten pilallruut. 'Also, in those days when young men wanted to get wives they didn't act *following* their own inclinations. Rather their parents chose wives for them. Since they had *heeded* their parents wishes.' (YUU 1995:34); Kuigteng tamana *aturluku* anelralliuq . . . 'He went downriver *following* that river of theirs.' (MAR1 2001:92); > aturaq, aturcetaaq, aturnirqe-, atusaaq, atuyunarqe-, atuun; cf. aturrlugaq; < PE atur-

aturaq article of clothing; garment # Qungum-llu yaatiinun keneq kumarrluku *aturai* ekualuki. 'And over from the grave they lit a fire and burned (the dead person's) *clothing*.' (YUU 1995:42); <atur-aq¹

aturcetaaq musical instrument; phonograph; radio # also plural for one device; < atur-cetaaq

aturlugaq* sling used to throw stones # NUN cf. atur-

atusaaq musical instrument; phonograph; radio # NS; < atuq-?

atuun song; useful thing # < PE atu(r)un (under PE atur-); < atur-n

atvaliq a particular card game played by four people # from Russian отпарыовать (otparírovat'); = atmaliq

au- to supplement; to have bread along with one's tea or coffee # auguq 'he is having bread with tea'; augaa 'he is adding something to it' / mermek auluku 'adding water to it'; Nernginanrani-llu assalianek ellii, Melnguq tupagluni, aaniit-llu kuuvviarcelluku *auluku* assalianek. 'While she was eating griddlecakes Melnguq woke up and their mother let him have some coffee *supplementing* it with griddlecakes.' (ELN 1990:75-76); = avu; > aukaq; < PE avu-

aūg'ar- to come off; to remove; to take away # aūg'artuq 'it is coming off'; aūg'araa 'he is

removing it' / aūg'arru 'remove it, take it away!'; aūgaa! or aūg'a! 'get out of the way!'; Erurraarluki-lu mermek imirluki, keligluki, qalliit qamkut-lu iluqliit aūg'arluki. 'After washing them, fill them with water, scrape their outer parts and remove their inner lining of it.' (YUU 1995:60); pitengqerran aūg'aqrerluku 'excused' (*neologism, legal term from Alexie et al. (1990)*); *the following are Catholic neologisms*): aūg'arcuutii nangtequtekat 'indulgence'; aūg'arcuutii iliin nangtequtekat 'partial indulgence' aūg'arcuutii tamalkuan nangtekutekat 'plenary indulgence'; = agugar-; < aūgna-?; > aūg'arissuun, aūg'arite-, aūg'ariyaraq; < PE av(v)arīr-

aūg'arissuun something used for removing things; eraser; stain remover # < aūg'ar-i²-cuun

aūg'arite- to forgive; to pardon; to ritually shake hands and kiss on cheeks in Russian Orthodox Church # aūg'arituq 'he forgave'; aūg'aritaa 'he forgave him' / assiilngumteének-lu aūg'ariskut, wangkutnun assiilngilriit aūg'aritelaucimcetun 'forgive us our sins as we forgive those who sin against us' (*Moravian Protestant YUA 1945:41 and LIT 1972:20*); < aūg'ar-i²-te⁵-

aūg'ariyaraq subtraction # < aūg'ar-i²-yaraq

augglir- to be bloodstained # augglirtuq 'it is bloodstained' / < auk-rrluk-ir¹-

Aūgkumiut plural Kuskokwim people, from the point of view of NS # < aūgna-miu

aūgna, augna (*in NSU*) the extended one over there; the one going away # *extended demonstrative pronoun*; aūg'um 'of the one there or going away'; aūgkut (*also spelled awkut*) 'those over there or going away'; aūgna anngaqaqa, ukna iluraqaqa 'the one going away is my older brother, the one coming is my cousin'; aūgulluuq 'it was that one (going away)'; Tua-i tuar ayaumalriit, aūgna-lu nuna nel'ilria kiturluku, cunaw' Uksiyaraullinilria. 'It was as if while they were traveling for a long time, they went past *that (one we've gone away from)* village with lots of houses, and it turned out that it was Uskiyaraq.' (ELN 1990:111); Qanemcitnaamken niitellemnek aūg'umek Neqyacagarmek pilallratnek. 'Let me tell you about *that one (who is not here, who was encountered in some way previously)* which I heard about the one they call Neqyacagaq.' (YUU 1995:15); *Awkut-lu (aūgkut-lu) ciuliaput*

cayarangqellruut ukverluteng-lu canun. 'Those ones (who have passed on), our ancestors, had customs and believed in certain things.' (CAU 1985:9); Aūguungacaqelliniuq. 'It seems to be that aforementioned one, or person of thing seen before.' (YUP 2005:78); *see ava(ni), the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; < dem PE av-; > aūg'ar-, agugar-, Aūgkumiut; cf. avi-, avaliq*

augqe- to vomit blood # NUN; < auk-?

augtaar(aq*) red phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicaria*); red knot (*Calidris canutus*) #; = augtaar(aq); < auk-?-ar(aq)

aūgtar- *emotional root*; > aūgtaqe-, aūgtarnarqe-, aūgtaryug-; < PY ay^wtar-

aūgtaqe- to feel hesitant about acting toward; to feel inhibited by; to feel uncomfortable because of # aūgtaqaa 'he feels hesitant about acting toward it, feels inhibited by her or it, feels uncomfortable with her because of what she has done' / aūgtaqqa kevgullerkaa imartulriim ervigissuutem 'I feel incapable of lifting the full washtub'; Nutaan tua-i waniwa tuquniluten niiskunegtegen camkut curugtektukemta nutaan tua-i waniw' aūgtaqevkenata nangyarturluta ullagciqkaitkut. 'When the ones down there that come around to attack us hear that you have died, they will come and wipe us out without *being inhibited* toward us.' (QUL 2001:684); < aūgtar-ke⁴-

aūgtarnarqe- to be inhibiting # aūgtarnarquq 'it is inhibiting' / aūgtar-narqe-

aūgtaryug- to feel inhibited # aūgtaryugtuq 'he feels inhibited' / aūgtar-yug-

augtuar(aq*) red phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicaria*); red knot (*Calidris canutus*) # NUN, HBC; = augtaar(aq); < auk-?-ar(aq)

augtur- to take communion (*Russian Orthodox term, basically*) # *literally*: 'partake of blood'; aughturtuq 'he is taking communion' / aughturcuun taqmak 'communion dress'; Taringnarcatekluku imna aughturyaraq makuni ilaitni agayumacini. Iciw' aughtuqarraarpailegmeng yun'erraat elicalalriit agayumacim alerquatainek, tua-i-lu elicamegteki pinariameng nutaan aughturluteng, taqnertun tua-i ilaucugngariluteng. 'For some of these Christians it helps one learn about *taking communion*. You know, before they *take communion* for the first time young people

study the Christian commandments, and when they learn them, they become ready then to *take communion*, they've become more able to participate like an adult.' (CAU 1985:212); K; < auk-tur²

auguqsuliq alder (*Alnus sinuata*) # < auk-?

augurte- to get bloody # augurtuq 'it is getting bloody'; augurtaa 'he is getting it bloody' / < auk-urte-

augyaq dark mole on the skin # < PE aðuyyar (under PE aðuy); < auk-yaq

auk blood # auga 'its or his blood'; auguuq 'it is blood'; Nutaan ullircamegtekkeggu *augutnek* caqussayugnek piluteng *auga* caqulliniluku. Tamakunek gguq qayat tamarmeng pingqetullruut *auge* assigtarkaitnek. 'After they cut it open they drain its *blood* into *blood* containers. Every kayak has vessels for the *blood* (of caught sea mammals).' (YUU 1995:22); augglugmek avuluni 'being a bloody liquid'; *the following are medical neologisms:* AUGEM NUTNGALLRAN CUQII 'blood pressure'; AUGA QUYIGLUNI 'hypertension'; > augglir-, augqe-, augtuar(aq), augtur-, auguqsuliq, augurte-, augyaq, aulir-, aulquq, aunrar-; < PE aðuy

aukaq crackers or bread eaten when one is drinking tea or coffee # Tua-i-lu yuurqamek angayuqaagket taukut irniatek *aukanek* masslirraarluki, saarralamek-lu kanverraarluki avqukcaarluki cikirluki. 'When their parents drank tea, they gave their children *bread* after putting butter on it, sprinkling sugar on it, and dividing it up.' (ELN 1990:5); = avukaq; < au-kaq

aulir- to contain a lot of blood; to put blood in # aulirtuq 'it has a lot of blood'; auliraa 'he put blood in it' / < auk-lir-

aullu, aullu-wa-i careful!; watch out!; don't even think of it! # *exclamatory particle*; aullu! kaminiaq uuqnarquq 'watch out! the stove is hot'; *Aulluulliniuq* tauna Qilagtam Atra. 'That one, the late Qalagtaq, was quite a *character*.' (CIU 2005:30); > aullutarr'u; = naullu-wa-i

aullutarr'u be careful of it/him!; watch out for it / him! # *particle* < aullu?-*optative*

aulquq cooked meat # < auk-quq

aulukeaaq ward; foster child; stepchild # < auluke-?-aq¹

auluke- to watch; to care for; to tend; to have sexual intercourse with (man to woman)

(euphemistic) # aulukaa 'he is taking care of her' / aulukuq ellminek 'he is taking care of himself'; *Aulukestengqerturngaitniluku* yuullrani ellminek cali-lu makut uilingiataat ayuqnialarniluki calirpagturluteng-lu ellmeggnek *aulukengnaqaqameng*. '(They) said that she wouldn't always have someone to *look after her* when she was living on her own, and also (they) said that spinsters were generally poor and worked very hard when they tried to *care for themselves*.' (ELN 1990:76); "Nulirqutek-qaa agtuucuunatek?" "Qaillun?" "Ayuqucirturciqamken." "Qaillun?" Ullagaa nukalpiam nem qaingani. Ayumian-tanguum *aulukekiliu*. Aren qanrutaa pegcamiu, "Uin tekiskan ayuqucirtuqiu waten piselluten. Irniangciquet," ""You two are husband and wife without any physical contact?" "How?" "I'll demonstrate to you." "How?" The young man went to her on the top of the house. And then and there he *did it* to her. When he released her he said to her, "When your husband arrives show him like I've instructed you. You₂ will get children." (MAR2 2001:97); *the following are neologism and other legal terms:* aulukiyaraq 'custody'; allakaukevkenaku aulukarkauluku 'justice'; ellmeggnek auliksugngaluteng 'independent'; pinritevkenani auluknarqellria (e.g., akiilngut, picurlautet, allat-lu) 'liability'; > aulukeaaq; < PY a(C)ulukə-

aumaq, aumak ember; glowing coal; jade or other colorful stone (NUN additional meaning) # > aumarngalnguq; < PE a(C)umar

aumarngalnguq dark red thing; maroon thing; dark bead with white inside; ruby stone # NUN; < aumaq-ngalnguq

aunrar- to bleed # aunrartuq 'it is bleeding'; aunraraa 'it is bleeding on it' / Tauna-lu kilineni *aunraan* alingallagluteng uterrluteng *aunranriryyuumiilan*, arturyagucami-lu alqiit. 'Because that wound of hers was *bleeding*, they got very scared and went home since it wouldn't stop *bleeding* and their oldest sister couldn't bear it anymore.' (ELN 1990:9); aunranrirciiganani, aunrarpagluni 'hemorrhaging'; < auk-?; < PE aðun(ə)rar- (under PE aðuy)

auqiir- to gather scraps of wood # auqiirtuq 'he is gathering scraps of wood' / Caqerlutengunuakumi makyutarraarluteng aanateng alqiita pia, aaniita *auqiiresqellruateng*, "Cen'armun

auqiiryaqatartukut, tamaani amllernek *auqiirkanek* muragnek tangaalartukut aquigaqamta.”

Elnguq-llu ilagaulluni. “Wii-llu *auqiirciqua malikluki*.” ‘One time in the morning after they had breakfast, their sister said to their mother, because their mother had told them to *gather small pieces of wood*, “We’re going to go *gather wood*; we always see lots of wood to *gather* when we play there.” Elnguq joined in, “I’ll go *gather wood* with them.”’ (ELN 1990:17–18); < aur-?

auqumiār(ar)- to crawl # NUN; cf. aurre-

auquyugte- to sneak up on something while in a crouching position # NUN; cf. aurre-

aur- to gather; to collect bit by bit # aurtuq ‘he is gathering things’; aurai ‘he is gathering them’ / Tua-i-llu aaniita *aurraarluki* enret alqiitnun tunluki. “Ukut unaqu egcartuqiki elakamun, qanrulluki amlleriluki taisqelluki.” ‘Then their mother first *gathered* the bones and then gave them to their older sister, saying, “Tomorrow go throw these into the water hole in the ice, telling them to come again in greater numbers.”’ (ELN 1990:5); = avur-; < PY-S avur-; > auqiir-

aurneq vapor, especially vapor rising from a relatively warm, damp object in the cold # traditionally, the whitish vapor in the cold was considered to be the breath of the dead; uksumi aurneq anuqem cupellrua kianermek ‘in the winter the wind blew the vapor from the open hole in the ice’; Tua-i-llu-gguq amiigmek, man’ā *aurneq* akagluni itqili. Nem ilua uivluku avatiikun, tekillukek-llu. Kumlatpiarluni. Tuar-gguq elliini cikumun agtuutellria. ‘Then, from the door this *vapor* rolled in. It rolled all around inside the house, and then got to them₂. It was very cold. To him it was like the touch of ice.’ (YUU 1995:5); < ?-neq¹

aurraar(ar)- to begin to crawl # of a baby; aurraartuq ‘he is beginning to crawl’ / aurraarallruuq ‘he began to crawl’; < aurre-?-ar(ar)-

aurrar- to crawl # NSU; < PE aður-; = aurre-

aurre-, aurur- to crawl # aurruq ‘he is crawling’; aurraa ‘he is crawling across it’ / irniara aurrsaurtuq ‘her child has learned to crawl’; Anlliuq *aurrluni* agaa-i, augmek tepervagluni. Tua-i-l’ ena tauna tekicamiu *aurrluni* egalrakun mayurluni tayima kanaqalliniluni. ‘It crawled outside over there, with its mouth smeared with blood. And then it crawled up on it, and then

went head first down through the window.’

(CAM 1983:322); = aurre-; > aurraar(ar)-, aurrmari-; cf. auqumiār(ar)-, auquyugte-; < PE aður-

aurrmari- to crawl # < aurre-mar-

avair- for the sky to be clear and cloudless; to wipe clean (in EG) # avairtuq ‘it is clear’ / avainguq ‘it is beginning to clear up’; Anucani pilliniuq ella tua-i tanqigceñani, *avairluni* quunirluni, nunaniqluni cakneq. ‘When she brought him out he saw that the sky was bright, *clear* and calm, and very beautiful.’ (YUU 1995:98); < ?-ir²; < PE av(v)arir-

avaknir- for there to be a westerly wind # < ava(ni)-?

avaliiite- to be lacking something # avaliituq ‘he lacks something’ / akinek avaliilami kiputesciigataa ‘he couldn’t buy it because he didn’t have any money with him’; Waniwa tua-i camek *avaluinani*, taūgaam tua-i neqa’arnek calillu espickaarnek, kenrrarnek-wa avalirluni. ‘Now he lacked nearly everything, but he did have a bit of food, matches, and fire stuff available.’ (KIP 1998:7); < avaliq-ite¹

avalin reason; justification; excuse; alibi # Kitak at’ ernerpak assircaarluten ernalingnaqkina. Ilaten navguangnaqevkenaki. Cali-llu *avalitngungnaqevkenak* calrianun. ‘Okay, try to be good throughout the day. Try not to upset your fellow people. And try not to be a *target of blame* for the acts of others.’ (QUL 2001:328); < avaliq-n

avalinqerr- to have something on hand # avalinqertuq ‘he has something’ / akinek avalinqertua ‘I have some money with me’; ellirarmek avalinqertuq ‘he has an orphan in his care’; < avaliq-ngqerr-

avaliq thing that one has with him, or on hand; foster child # Aūgkut Yipiit yuullermeggni yuullruut arenqiallugun aturpek’naku *avaliquevkenaku*, tua-i nutem yuuciqngamegttegg. ‘Those old-time Yup’ik people in their lifetimes lived without distress, *free of it*, and that was characteristic of their lives.’ (CIU 2005:170); < PE avalir-; > avaliite-, avalin, avalinqerr-, avaliqe-, avalissaq, avaliugarkaunrilnguut; cf. aūgna, avani

avaliqe- to watch; to have (it) at hand; to take care of (it) # avaliqaa ‘he has it at hand’, ‘he is taking care of it’ / Amlertut wiingga pinka; elpet piten

avaliqiki. 'I have enough; keep what you have for yourself.' (AYAG. 33:9); < avaliq-ke²-

avalissaq, avalissaun reason; cause; justification; excuse # irniani avalissaqluku ayagyunrituq 'having her child as an excuse, she doesn't want to go'; Tengruluteng nallunrilkengateng, yuullermeggnik calteng, piluaqaasquteteng-llu tuvqakutekluki qanrutkellruit eltnauranun. Camek *avalissa'arpek'nateng*, cali akingellerkameeggnek umyuarteqevkenateng. 'Enthusiastically they generously shared, telling the students what they knew, what had happened in their lifetimes, their formulas for success. All this without any *reservations* or monetary considerations.' (KIP 1998:iii); < avaliq-?, avalissaq-n

avalitaq stringer above ribs of kayak # NUN

avaliugarkaunrilnguq* contraband item # < avaliq-u-arkau-nrite-nguq

avamiqaq tusk socket in walrus jaw # > avamiqiur-
avamiqiur- to chop walrus tusks from skull # < avamiqaq-liur-

avan area around (*positional base*); one of a pair of tassels on the sides of the piece of calfskin in the middle of a traditional Yup'ik parka # see avate-

avangcaq mask # *Avangcamek tang aūg'umek atellria tangkuraqallemni. Alingqercaaqlua murilkaqa. Cetamaungatut aūgkut ukinret pikani. Avangcarpall'er.* 'While I watched him, he put on a *mask*. I watched although I became very frightened. I think there were four holes up on top of it. It was a great big *mask*.' (AGA 1996:54); Elitaqamegteki ataam tamakut yuaruteteng *avangcalirluteng* equgnek, caliluki canguanek, ungungssiruanek, maklaguanek, tunturuaneck ca tamalkuan ungungssiq ayuq'liluku, *avangcirluteng* yuraraqluteng angutait ciisqumiggluteng. 'Whenever they learned their songs they made dance *masks* of wood, they made images of mammals, of bearded seals, of caribou, likenesses of every animal, and using *masks* the men would dance kneeling.' (MAR1 2001:24); NS, Y

ava(ni) (aūga(ni)) over there; then; in those days # extended demonstrative adverb avavet 'to over there'; avatmun 'toward over there'; avaken 'from over there'; avaggun 'through over there'; avani atsartangqertuq 'there are berries over there'; Mikngami-llu ellangenrraūrluami-llu

utaqainanermini umyuarteqengluni qaill' nuna angtacianek, nunam ngelii *avani tangvagluku*, ellait-llu kiimeng yuuyukluteng. 'And since she was little, the dear little one had became aware of things very recently, she began to think of how big the land was, and, seeing the horizon extending out over there, she thought that they alone were the only people in existence.' (ELN 1990:9); AVANI CIUQVANI 'back in the old days'; the v in this word sounds like English "w" even for HBC, because it is in fact an intervocalic ungeminated ūg. HBC writers may to use ūg in their spelling; see aūgna, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; > avaknir-, avallakar-, avatmun, avate-; cf. avi-, avaliq; < dem. PE av-

avankuq son # HBC; cf. avaqtataq, avayaq

avallakar- to fall on the side # < ava(ni)-llag-qar-

avaq cyst # < PE avðar¹

avaqtataq son # a special vocative form, avaqtataa (often as avaqtataa-ata) 'my son', is used sometimes in stories even in some areas where rather than avaqtataq is not (now) used for 'son' and is therefore sometimes explained in the story; Atiin taum, nutaan atapiaran pillinia, avaqtaminek piluku, "Avaqtataa, kitaki, ernerpak qaillun ayuqluni unani imarpigmi pillerpenek qanemciqaa." 'His father, that is, his biological father, said to him, calling him his "avaqtataq", "My son, please tell me what you did and how it was down there on the ocean today.'" (QAN 1995:22); Pigerluni taūga-l' ati' ikn' qanlliniuq: "Avaqtataa-ata, allaneten, aliyugcitevkenaki! . . ." 'Just then his father spoke from across there: "My son, take away the sadness of your visitors. . . .'" (CEV 1984:85); Nernermek taq'ercamek atiin im' qetunrani tauna tuqlullinia. Tamaani qetunrateng avaqtameggnik pitullrulliniamegteki ciuqvaat. "Avaqtataa-ata uitavkenak, qagken muragamek aqvalluten net elatiitnek maqivkarkut." 'When they got through eating, his father called his son. A long time ago the people of those days used to call their sons "avaqtataq". "My son, be active and go get some wood from the outside of the houses out there and prepare a fire bath for us.'" (QUL 2003:274); NUN, HBC, UK, EG (and elsewhere in stories as explained); > avaqtarkartaq; cf. avankuq, avayaq; < PY avaqtataq

avaqtarkartaq adopted son # NUN; < avaqtataq-kaq-?

avaryug- to feel uncomfortable about using someone else's belongings #

avataq bladder float; sealskin float; boat bumper # NS; < PE avatar

avatarpak bladder float; sealskin float; boat bumper # *this term, with the postbase for 'big', is used in Central Yup'ik beyond NS; < avataq-rpak*

avate- to place pressure on the carotid artery; *loosely strangle* # avatuq 'he is pressing on his own carotid artery in order to pass out' *for allegedly desirable effects*; avataa 'he is pressing on her carotid artery / = evate-

avata^e (aúgata^e) area around *positional base*; one of a pair of tassels on the sides of the piece of calfskin in the middle of a traditional Yup'ik parka # nanvam avatii 'the area around the lake'; qimugtenka uitalartut pelatekam avatiini 'my dogs stay around the tent'; Net-llu *avataitgun* keneq kumarrluku ekuavkalliniit taukut nunat. 'They lit fires *around* the houses and burned the village' (YUU 1995:19); Tamana tua-i terr'a tangnirqeapiggluni piciatun ayuqenrilngurnek angtatenrilngurnek teggalquneq aciluni, *avaterluni-llu*. 'The bottom of the creek was very pretty, it, along with the side of the creek being covered with all sorts of different rocks of various sizes.' (ELN 1990:18); Napat-wa unku, yaakariitni-wa nanvarpak *avalviluni*. 'Down below there were some trees and not far from the trees was an enormous lake with *a large border* (of reeds).' (ELN 1990:35); *the v in this word sounds like English "w", even for HBC where writers may prefer to use úg in their spelling*: Angalkut kankut, tamalkurrarmeng-taúg', waten pugyaram aúgatiinun uyungluteng. 'The shamans were on the floor, all of them *around* the opening to the entrance passage, squatting down.' (CEV 1984:54); < PE avan (avata); < avani-te³

avatmun (aúgatmun) toward the entire area over there or to over there # Tua-i *avatmun* tanglleq nunapigglainaq aúgkut-wa ingrit. 'It looked like there was only tundra *extending to the entire area over there* and there were mountains in the distance.' (ELN 1990:45); < ava(ni)-tmun

avaur- to forget; to forget to take (it) with one; to leave (it) behind accidentally # avaura 'he forgot to take it along' / Tauna nukalpiaq qanlliniluni caviggani-gguq *avaullinia*. 'That young man spoke and said that he must *have forgotten* his

knife.' (MAR1 2001:10); NS, Y, HBC, NUN, CAN, K; < PY ava(C)ur- > avaurilke-; avaurtar-

avaurilke- to be unable to get something out of one's mind # avaurilkaa 'he can't get it out of his mind' / < avaur-ite¹-ke³-

avaurtar- to be forgetful # avaurtartuq 'he is forgetful' / < avaur-tar¹-

avayacilleq knot in wood # < avayaq-cilleq

avayaq branch; limb of tree; knot in wood (*in NUN*) # Qalemaq-llu curuliurluni, cimek napayagaat *avayaitnek* elliluni, tua-i-llu canegnek, taqngami-llu aminek curunek elliluni. 'Qalemaq arranged the sleeping gear, first she put down *branches* of little bushes and then grass and when she was finished she put out the pelts for sleeping.' (ELN 1990:97); Cali nunam naunraineck kiagmi katurrluki, cat tamalkuan uqvigaat-llu *avasait* qungalluki cungagcetellratni uqumek egnirluki. 'Also in summer they gathered the land plants, and they put away the *first shoots* of willows while they were green and added seal oil as a preservative.' (MAR1 2001:23); < ?-yaq; > avayacilleq; cf. avankuq, avaquaq; < PY-S avayaq

avayig- for weather condition or the like to make easier to see (than before) # Tua-i ayagiinanrilkumta imumek icuw' maa-i waten tangerrmariqerrmertuaqluni yaaqvaarnun pilalria assiileng'er mi apqemteék *avayiqertaqluni*. 'When we're traveling and, you know, it happens that one can see far in the distance even though it had been bad, that's when we say it suddenly becomes "avayig-".' (QUL 2003:724)

avcellIngaq* vole (*Microtus* sp.); locally, mouse # Y, NS; = avelngaq; < PE avelñjar

aveg- to divide in two; to halve # *and avek*

half; half-dollar; person who is half Native # avegtuq 'it split in two'; avgaa 'he divided in two' / avgumauq 'it is divided in two'; avegvingqertuten-qaa saarralamek? 'do you have any sugar to spare?'; cikirnga avganek! 'give me half of it!'; avvgaanek cikillruanga 'he gave me only half of it'; IRALUQ AVEGTUQ 'it is the middle of the month, the moon is half full'; Tua-i taukut aatiita pitani ellirraarluki piluni imna puckaq kavirliun carayagmun-am caarkaitutellrulliniluku kiangan tua-i avgaa ellircelluku. 'After he set down his catch their father said that a bear had messed around with

the barrel of cranberries and that they were down to *half* level.' (ELN 1990:72); AVENRITA TALLIMAINGIT 'one fifth of them'; > avegteqe-, avegvingqerr-, avelqurpak, avenqegciyaraq, avgute-; cf. avte-, aavangtak, avelngaq, avenqiag-, avnguq; < PE avəy-

avegteqe- to be emotionally pained; to be bereaved; to grieve # avegtequq 'he is bereaved' / < avekteqe-; *derivation semantically unclear to compiler*

avegvingqerr- to have enough of something to be able to spare or share some with others # avegvingqertuq 'he has enough to spare' / aramek avegvingqertuq 'he has ash (for mixing with chewing tobacco) enough to spare'; Irniameng-llu aturait avegvingqerraqata ikniatekaqluki ngelqaqestaitnun. 'Whenever their own children's clothes could be *spared* they would give them away to whoever would fit them.' (YUU 1995:52); < aveg-vik-ngqerr-

avelngaq* vole (*Microtus* sp.); *locally*, mouse # Kaviarem uum avelngaq pitaqengnaqu'urnauraa. Avelngaq unaquaqan makiranaurtuq, neqkaminek anllercurluni. 'This fox would continually try to catch the *mouse*. Every day the *mouse* would dig for his food, hunting for the tubers of the tall cottongrass plant.' (KAV 1972:3 & PRA 1995:317); AVELNGAAT NEQAIT 'tubers collected by mice and harvested for food by people; locally "mouse food(s)" or "mouse nuts"'; Ceturrnat tenguit kenirraarluki avelngaat neqaitnek keniranek avularait. Makut avelngaat neqait naunraat acilquqait. Elagyaitnek avelngaat makunek yuut makiralartut. 'When preparing tomcods, people would take the livers and cook them. Then they would add cooked "*mouse foods*". These "*mouse foods*" are plant roots. People dig them out from the mice's food caches.' (YUU 1995:61); K, BB, NR, EG, LI; = avcellngaq; cf. avek; < PE avelŋar

avelqurpak lemming (*Lemmus trimucronatus*) # LI; < avek-?-quq-rpak

avenqegciyaraq division (mathematical) # < avek-nqegg-ⁱ-yaraq

avenqiag- to be impatient # cf. avek

avenrir- to lose one's spirit for life # Alingallagluni-guq pikuni avenrirciquq; tuquqerluni. 'If it happens that one becomes terrified [in a certain way], he will lose spirit for life, and drop dead.' (CAU 1985:107); Avenriutengani taum carayim,

nulirqeqtyaaqellran. 'The ghost, that person he had been going to marry, was beginning to sap the *spirit for life* out of him.' (CEV 1984:50); < avneq-ir-

avgute- to share with # often, though not always, referring to chewing tobacco; avgutaa 'he gave her some' / avgusnga! 'share (tobacco) with me!'; Kitaki imna nengaqaq tangerquvgu avguskiu. Nallunailngurmek cama-i taquariutuq. 'All right, if you see our son-in-law, give him *half* (of this food). Very likely he has already run out of food.' (YUU 1995:20); < aveg-te⁵

avik door # also plural for one door; Camaggun pekqangaqluteng, avingqerrsugnaunani-ll' ugna. 'And they went outside only through the lower entrance, for the upper entrance had no *door* leading through its covering.' (CEV1984:30); HBC; cf. amiik; cf. avir-

aviqiarcete- to sprain # aviqiarcetaa 'he sprained it' / < aviqite-arte-cete¹

aviqite- to sprain; to get (it) out of joint; to dislocate # . . . tenglugaa iruan kangiakun aviqitelluku ' . . . punched him causing him to get it (his leg) put out of joint at the end of his leg (his hip socket)' (AYAG. 32:25)

avir- to brace a log against a door to keep it shut # Unuakumi-gguq tang qavarraarlutek tupagyara'angnaqluni tupagnaurtuq, ak'a tayim' tauna arnaq catairutellrullinlria. Amigkun-llu-gguq anssaangermi tua-i anesciiganani. Amigtek avirluku anlallinluni. 'It is said that in the mornings after they₂ had slept he'd try to wake up early but he would wake up to find that woman was already gone. Even though he tried to open the door to get out he couldn't. Evidently when she went out she would *tilt a log* against the door to *keep it closed*.' (KIP 1998:347); cf. avik, aviraun

avira- (aūgira-) emotional root; the v here sounds like English "w", even for HBC, where writers may prefer to use ūg in their spelling; > avirake-, aviranarqe-, avirayug-, aviraun; cf. aūgna, avani; < PE avðir (under PE avðar²)

avirake- (aūgirake-) to not want (him or it) around one # avirakaa 'he doesn't want her or it around him' / Avirakeksaunaku aturtuarqiu, yuumaqaqsaunaku-llu. Nanikuqaquvtek cam iliini aturciqertek. 'Carry it all the time without being bothered by it, and don't take it off. You will

use it some day when you need help.' (QUL 2003:404); < avira-ke⁴-

aviranarqe- (aúgiranarqe-) to such that one doesn't want him or it around # aviranarquq 'it is something that one doesn't want around, it causes discomfort' / Tekicami nererraarluni, taum elautellran nalliinun qeterrluni encineriaralliniuq. Qetercan tauna arnaq picqaangaalliniuq. Tua-l'l' tauna uinga pilliniuq "Ca-mi pamna aviranarqa?" 'After he returned and ate he leaned against the spot where she had buried [the boy] and let his food settle. As he leaned back the woman was filled with dread. Her husband said, "What is it then, behind me that makes one feel uncomfortable?''' (YUU 1995:127); < avira-narqe

avirayug- (aúgirayug-) to not want something around # avirayutuq 'he doesn't want something around' / < avira-yug-

aviraun (aúgiraun) obstacle; hindrance # and
aviraute- (aúgiraute-) to be in the way # # avirautuq 'he or it is in the way, blocking the way' / aviraupiinqnak! 'stop being in the way!' / murak una avirautnguuq 'this log is in the way'; < avira-?-n; < avira-?-te⁵-

avirli- to make clanging and banging noises as one is doing something # NUN; < avirlur-li²-

avirluqutaq bell # < avirlur-kutaq

avirlullag- to clang; to clatter # avirlullagtuq 'it made a clattering sound' / Kaugtuayuunateng-llu wall'u eqiuyuunateng nakaciuraqameng. Neplillagallerkaq avirlullagallerkaq-llu inerquutekluku cakneq ilaita, arcaqerluteng qasgimi tuani nakacuut agallratni. 'They didn't hammer or chop when they were holding the Bladder Fest. Some of them strictly forbade noise and *clanging*, considering this very important when the bladders were hanging in the kashim.' (CAU 1985:61); < avirlur-llag-a-

avirlur- root; > avirli-, avirlullag-, avirluqutaq, avirlurte-; < PE avi(r)lur-

avirlurte- to be clanging; to be noisy; to ring of bells # avirlurtuq 'it is making noise' / Piuraqerluni cakemna avirlurrluni iteryartulliniluni. Puggliniuq tauna! Tua-i mecungluni kumlalluku, mayurluni-llu akluni tamakut yuularterluki. 'By and by something out there was coming in, *making a clanging noise*. Then he emerged! He was wet and cold as he climbed up. He quickly

removed his clothes.' (QAN 1995:320–322); = arivlurte-; < avirlur-te²-

avirpag - for weather to clear up # NUN

avisgaq blue-black dye from a certain soft stone # . . . tua-i kavirquraumalutek-llu, tua-i kenugngalutek avisgarmek-llu makut akluit mingugturaumaluteng. . . . and it was colored red, and also prettied up by having its fittings painted with black dye.' (CIU 2005:98)

avisnga- (aúgisnga-) to be separated from others (said of a girl having her first menstrual period or a woman bearing her first child) # NUN; < avite-nga-

avite- (aúgite-) to get out of the way # avituq 'he got out of the way'; avitaa 'he got it out of the way' / aviten 'get out of the way'; Cunaw'-im wanirpak elucia. Teng'aqluni avilluku, pinrlmiami-llu unran aciakun anqertaqluni. 'This was how he behaved all the time. He would spring up, *getting out of its way*. At other times he'd dash out going under its foreleg.' (YUU 1995:12); Tua-i-llu qeckarvikluku, aatii-llu aviarcan elluinun tauna tut'enritararluni migpak canianun tull'uni. 'When it jumped at him, her dad *got out of the way* and it barely missed her when it landed next to her with a thud.' (ELN 1990:63); *the v here sounds like English "w", even for HBC, where writers prefer to use úg in their spelling*; > avisnga-, aviute-; cf. aúgna, avani

aviu-, aviulrar- (in NS) to scream; to yell; to holler # aviguq 'he screamed' / < PE aviru-

aviukaq offering of food or water # and **aviukar-**,

aviukarte-, aviukarqe- to make an offering of food or water (to the dead, to animals that one would catch, etc.) # aviukartuq 'he made an offering' / aviukaqsaraq — neqrarmek pupeskaulluni wall'u merr'armek eg'arciyaraq cam tungiinun tarneq cikirluku 'the practice of *making offerings* — taking a pinch of food or a little water and throwing it in a certain direction as a gift to a spirit of the dead.' (CAU 1985:99); Tua-i-llu iluvaucameg teggu aviukaqvikluku tauna tuqumalria, natiinun teruanun-llu aviukaqraarluteng nutaan qantam imaa naivluku. 'And when they brought it in, they would make an *offering* to the dead person, and after they *made an offering* by his feet they'd pour out the contents of the bowl.' (CAU 1985:122); . . . piciryarangqellrulliniameng

qamigalriit kanaraqameng tua-i waten mermun, wagg'uq pitarkateng *aviukaqluteng* neqkaitnek cikirluki. Taquateng-am ilairtaarluki mermun eg'artetullrullinikait. . . . Wagg'uq pitarkateng *aviukaqluki* neqkaitnek. ' . . . they had a custom when they went seal-hunting, to *make an offering* of some of their food giving it to their potential catch. They took a portion of their food and threw it in the water. . . . That's how they *gave a portion* of their food to their catches.' (QUL 2001:48); Tua-i-lł' tauna kaviarem-am tua-i igitii, *aviukarqelallni*, taum *aviukarqessartullmini*, arnamek tangerrluni, tua-i kavickegluni. Tua-i kaviarullliria. 'Then he went to that fox's den, at which he usually *made food offerings*, and when he went to *make the offerings*, he saw a woman who was bright red. It may have been a fox.' (QAN 1995:102)

aviurnarqe- to be of interest; it is memorable # aviurnarquq 'it is interesting' / piciryarait yuut ayuqenrilnguut aviurnarqut 'the customs of various peoples are interesting'; < ?-narqe-

aviute-, aūgiute- (HBC form) to lead away from danger # aviutaa 'he led her away from danger' / . . . elpet tua-i tauna yuurutellriatun *aviutengnaqerkaugan*. . . . *Aviuskumteki-gguq* waten piciquut, tauna aviuskeput nemteñun agulluku uitavkarluku . . . ' . . . you should try to *lead* that person *away from harm* as if you were defending him. . . . When we *lead* a person *out of harm's way*, we are to take the person we've *led away from the danger* to our house and let him stay out of the danger . . .' (YUU 1995:45); . . . taūgaam assiitellriamek *aviuskut*. ' . . . but *deliver* us from evil.' (Moravian Protestant; YUA 1945:41 and LIT 1972:20); *the v in this word sounds like English "w" for HBC (only), where the derivation of this word from avite- with its v pronounced like English "w", is taken into account*; < avite-te⁵-; cf. aūgna, avani

avlər- with legs spread # *postural root*; avlermi angayam ciungani nangengqauq 'he is standing at the bow of the boat with his legs spread apart'; < PE avlər-; > avlengqa-, avlerte-; cf. amlek

avlengqa- to have the legs spread apart # avlengqauq 'his legs are spread apart' / < avlerngqa-

avlerte- to spread the legs apart # avlertuq 'he spread his (own) leg apart'; avlertaa 'he spread his (another's) legs apart' / < avler-te²-

avneq a felt presence of something immaterial; a ghostly humming noise coming from a corner of the house; shaman's spirit helper (identified with a voice of the dead); shaman's "other half" # . . . imarnitegnek pisqelluni tuunriluni. Imarnitegnik arulallukek pirraarlun' aptellinii *avneni*, "Waqaa tua-i ella ayuqucirci tamana canritaraqtaryaaquq?" ' . . . he requested a seal-gut raincoat and then made an incantation. After waving his seal-gut parka around, he asked his *spirit helper*, "Do your surroundings seem to be okay?"' (QUL 2003:504); < ?-neq¹; > avnir-; avenir-

avngulek balsam poplar (*locally cottonwood*) (*Populus balsamifera*) # . . . qulvarviit waten tutemqangqetullruut imumi, *avngulek* man'a, qugniilnguq, imna ellegpak, waten ak'lirturaumaluni . . . ' . . . back then the raised caches had ladders, a thick *cottonwood* log, cottonwood (another name for it) with notches carved into it for steps . . .' (CUN 2007:80); NS, Y, HBC, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI; < avnguq-lek; > avngulgaq

avngulgaq balsam poplar (*locally cottonwood*) (*Populus balsamifera*) sapling # < avngulek-aq³

avnguq burl # Y; < PY avŋuq; cf. avek; > avngulek

avnir- to take supernatural revenge through mental powers; to perform shamanistic practices using the voices of the dead; to conjure with the spirit of the dead # angalkuq avnirtuq allamun angalkumun 'the shaman is conjuring revenge on another shaman'; *Avniraqami* qaligni arulallukek, camna-llu-gguq emyuggluni tuqulleq qaivarluni. 'When he *conjured* he shook his seal-gut parka, and the dead one down below would make a muffled noise and come to the surface of the earth.' (CAU 1985:106); < avneq-ir²-

avqaar(aq*) thin strip of wood for lashing material # < avte-?-ar(aq)

avquiqar- to go their separate ways # NS; < avur-?

avqur- to divide into multiple portions #

avquraa 'he is dividing it up' / avquriuq 'he is dividing something up'; Tua-i-llu aatiin tauna palurutarpak *avqukcaarluku* tamalkuita taukut ilani naspaavkarluki. 'Her father *divided* up the big mushroom as evenly as he could and let the whole family try it.' (ELN 1990:29); < avte-qur-; > avquiqar-

avte- to divide; to separate *usually into two parts*
 # avtuq 'it divided'; avtaa 'he divided it' /
 avvutaa 'he divided something to share with
 her'; avvingauq or avcimaauq 'it is divided';
 tumyaratgun eglernginanemni malrugnun
 avvenregnun tekiskili 'while I was going
 along the road I came to a place where it
 forked'; avvluku 'dividing it'; avqaarluku (*or*
avterraarluku) 'after dividing it'; avpailemmku
 'before I divide it'; Tuaken kuik *avtuq*
cetamaurrluni. 'From there the river *divided*
becoming four (rivers).' (AYAG. 2:10); >
avqaar(aq), avqur-, avvute-; cf. aveg-; < PE avət-
(under PE avəy-)

avu- to supplement; to have bread with tea or coffee
 # avuuq 'he is having bread with his tea'; avua
 'he is adding something to it' / mermek avuu!
 'add water to it!'; yuurqertuq avuluni kelipamek
 'he is drinking tea, supplementing it with bread';
Puqlamun ekluki passiluki, enrit-llu qell'uki
nugqaarluki, tayarunek ingqiluki avuluki. 'They'd
 put them (needlefish) in hot water, mash them,
 squeeze the results to remove the bones, and *add*
chopped mare's tail.' (YUU 1995:61); = au-;
 > *avukaq, avuyute-; < PE avu-*

avukaq supplement, *such as bread to be eaten with*
tea (especially in Y, HBC, NI, CAN, LK, and BB), or
motor oil to be mixed with gasoline for a two-
stroke engine # Unuakumi tua-i maktaqamta
camek cikiqerluta neqkamteñek, avukaquinernek
wall'u assaliaquinermek carrarnek
yuurqayuunata-llu. 'In the morning when we got
 up they'd give us very little food, maybe a little
bread or pancakes, but not any hot beverage.'
 (YUU 1995:49); < *avu-kaq*

avukegcagte- to mix together with something
 # Imkut-llu call' utnungssaraat
papitussaayaarngalnguut, tua-i-gguq
tuaten quunanek avukegcagtesqevkenata,
inerqunqegcatullruitkut. 'They forbade us to *mix*
those round "mouse foods", the ones similar to
little beans, with sour things.' (KIP 1998:193)

avulluksagute- to become aware of a shaman
 intending to kill people # NUN

avungnak variety (different kinds) of food # NUN

avuqiir- to gather scraps of wood # avuqiirtuq 'he is
 gathering little pieces of wood'; = auqiir-;
 < avur-?

avur- to gather; to collect bit by bit # avurtuq 'he is

gathering things'; avurai 'he is gathering them' /
Kiagmi melquruat naumaaqata, arnat avutullruut
qemaggulki-llu mecungcugnailngurmum. 'In the
 summer when tundra cotton was full grown,
 the women used to *gather* it and store it in
 dry places.' (YUU 1995:52); = aur-, > avuqiir-,
avussak

avussak small driftwood # NUN; < avur-?

avutatur- to place the blame on someone; to blame
 # NUN

avuyute-, avuute- to mix in; to join # avuyutuq
 'he is joining in'; avuyutaa 'he is mixing it in' /
isuumayagaat avuyutai akutamun 'she is mixing
 raisins into the "Eskimo ice cream"'; < avu-?-te⁵-,
avu-?-te⁵-

avverqe- to divide (them) up one after another #
 avverqai 'he divided them up one after another'
 / <avte-rqe-

avvinga- to be divided in two # avvingauq 'it is
 divided in two' / < avte-nga-

avvute- to divorce # avvutuq 'he (*or she*) got
 divorced'; avvutaa 'he (*she*) divorced her
 (*him*)' / avvutuk or avvuyutuk 'they₂ got
 divorced'; avvusngauq 'he is divorced'; Taūgaam
picurlautengaqaameng avvutaqluteng. Allamek
nulirturaqluteng, picurlautessiyaagaqaameng.
Taūgen elluarrluteng pikuneng, avvucuunateng
aipaqsngaarkauluteng. 'Only if they had serious
 problems would they *get divorced*. They'd marry
 someone else if the previous marriage had too
 many problems. But, if they acted correctly
 they'd never *get divorced*, they'd stay together.'
 (KIP 1998:191); *the following are legal neologisms:*
umyuallguteklutek avvucaraq 'dissolution (of
 marriage)'; *umyuallgutkevkenatek avvucaraq*
 'divorce'; *avvutellrem aipallminun akiliutii*
'alimony'; < avte-te⁵-

ayaakutaq young boy #

ayaaquq spear used to kill seals sleeping on the
 ice # Qamigautek, legcik-gga, anguarutek-
gga malruk, legcikcuareq-gga, imkut-gga . . .
ayaaquneng pitullrat maklaggsuutngutullret. 'The
 kayak sled, the gaff, two paddles, the small gaff,
 the ones called *seal spears* — these were the tools
 for catching bearded seals.' (WEB1); HBC;
 = ayauquq, asaaquq, asauquq

ayag¹- to leave; to go away; to depart # ayagtuaq
 'he left'; ayagaa 'he went away through it', 'he
 started it (from a certain point)' *uncommon in the*

*indicative but see examples with ayagluku below / ayagtaa ‘he shoved it away’; ayautaa ‘he took it away’; tengssuutekun ayagtuq Mamterillernun Anchorage-amek ‘he is going by airplane to Bethel from Anchorage’; ayii! ‘go away!'; ayiilta! or ayalta! ‘let’s go!'; ayaumauq ‘he is gone, has left’; ayimta or ayagngamta ‘because / when we left’; Unuaquani-llu aatateng ayaumariluku ilain aanateng aptaat ikamrarluteng negateng paqluki *ayagyugluteng*, ilii tamatum nunam qanikcraigetaangengraan. ‘The next day when their father had gone her siblings asked their mother if they could go by sled and check their snares even though some of the ground had snowless patches.’ (ELN 1990:14); Tavatelluteng tamakut aklanqurrutet nec’illerni uitauratuuq, taugken *ayagluteng*. ‘Consequently those weasels have been living in old houses, *from then on*.’ (MAR1 2001:93); Tamana-gguq tutmallranek *ayagluku* naruralaagnaura, naruralaagnaurtuq. ‘It is said that she would smell him out, *starting this action* from his tracks.’ (CUN 2007:50); . . . tan’gaurluullranek *ayagluku* . . . ‘*starting (it) from when he was a boy . . .*’ (CAU 1984:90); Waken-gguq . . . *ayagluku* kiarciqaa . . . ‘*Starting it (looking) from here . . . she’d look around for him . . .*’ (ELL 1997:488); Anaanalukan-am taum kenkenritlluamiau *ayagmek*, apqangllinia . . . ‘Since that darned stepmother of hers hadn’t liked her from the *beginning*, she started to interrogate her . . .’ (QUL 2003:74); > ayaga-, ayaga’arte-, ayagaarun, ayagcete-, ayagcuun, ayagmek, ayagneq, ayagyaaqun, ayakar-, ayakatarcuun, ayakpag-, ayalegte-, ayanerraq, ayangssi-; cf. ayagyuaq, ayani-; < PE ayay-*

ayag²- deep root carrying the concept of ‘leaning on a support’; > ayagaq, ayagta, ayaktar-, ayakutar(aq), ayaku’t-e-, ayaper-, ayaun¹, ayaun², ayaur-; cf. ayalur-, ayaruq; < PE ayay-

ayaga- to travel around; to go here and there # ayagauq ‘he is traveling around’ / Unuan ellamun anluni piuq, pircirluni natquik *ayagaluni*. ‘That night when he went outside he saw there was a blizzard with blowing snow near the ground *going here and there*.’ (YUU 1995:17); ayagaruciyyaraq yugmek qessangraan ‘abduction’, (*legal neologism from Alexie et al. (1990)*) literally: ‘taking a person even though he is unwilling’; < ayag¹-a-; > ayagassuun

ayagaaraun kindling wood # NUN; < ayag¹-?-n

ayagacuaq deck beam of kayak third from bow or from stern # see Appendix 9 on parts of the kayak; < ayagaq-cuar(aq)

ayagaq deck beam of kayak (other than the two-piece deck beams at the stern and bow) # TUKERVIK AYAGAQ ‘deck beam just fore or aft of the cockpit deck beam of a kayak’; see Appendix 9 on parts of the kayak; < PE ayayar (under PE ayay); < ayag²-aq³; > ayagacuaq

ayaga’rte- to leave or start suddenly # ayaga’rtuq ‘he left suddenly’ / Nutaan ullalliniluku ipesnganrakun, cali-am igvarluku pitgaqatanrakun *ayagartelliniluni*. Tuaten tauna tuntuyagaq qimagauralliniuq, pitgaqataryaqaqani *ayagartaqluni*. ‘This time he approached it without being seen, but when he had it in view and was ready to shoot (with an arrow), it ran away. In that way the caribou calf would flee; whenever he was about to shoot it, it would run away.’ (YUU 1995:92); < ayag¹-ar(ar)te¹

ayagassuun wagon # . . . taitut ellitekluki Atanermun *ayagassutnek*. . . . Atauciq qilakutalkek *ayagassuun* malrugnun ciuliqagtegnun tusngaluni, . . . ‘. . . they brought their offering to the Lord with wagons. . . . One covered wagon for each two leaders, . . .’ (NAAQ. 7:3); < ayaga-ssuun

ayagcecissuun starter of an engine # < ayagcete-i²-cuun

ayagcetaaq missionary # literally: ‘one who was sent’; Qaneryaram *Ayagcetaallra* ‘Missionary Service’ (YUA 1945:66 & LIT 1972:33); < ayagcete-?aq¹

ayagcete- to start (an engine, activity, etc.); to send away or send forth # ayagcetaa ‘he started it, or sent it away’ / massiinaq ayagcetesciigatuq ‘the engine won’t start’; ayagcecmiauq ‘he or it has been sent out’; Allrakuq tua-i nutaraq ayagnirpailgan nakacuut *ayagcetaqluki*, tamatumi tuar allrakumi nutarami pitarkaugarkauluteng. ‘Before the new year began they would send the bladders on their way, it being like they would be the game to be caught in the coming year.’ (CAU 1985:42); AYAGCETULI QURRUN ‘flush toilet’; < ayag²-cete¹-; > ayagcecissuun, ayagcetaaq

ayagcuun skin boot, thigh-high with fur out; any other item used in traveling # < ayag¹-cuun

ayagmek from the beginning # particle;
 Eltnaulallruunga elitnaurvingqerraallratni
 maani Qipnermi, tua-i ikircan elitnaullruunga
ayagmek, . . . 'I used to go to school when they
 first had a school here in Kipnuk; when it opened
 I went to school *from the beginning*, . . .' (KIP
 1998:257); *Ayagmek-llu* tamaa irniaput
 alerqualaraput qaillun yuullerkaitnek. '*From the*
beginning then we would instruct our children on
 how they should live.' (CAU 1985:34); < ayag¹-
abl-mod

ayagneq beginning; start # ayagnera 'its beginning';
 Ak'a avani niitelallruaqa anguyauteellrata
ayagnera. 'I used to hear about the *beginning* of
 wars a long time ago.' (YUU 1995:8); Qanqumta-
 gguq yuut inglukutengciqut calluulluteng
 wangkuta qanllerput *ayagneqluku*. 'They said
 that if we talked (about things we shouldn't talk
 about) people would get enemies and fight each
 other having its *beginning* in what we said.' (YUU
 1995:46); < ayag¹-neq¹; > ayagnir-

Ayaniqarraaq the Biblical book of Genesis #
 < ayagnir-qar-rraa-

ayagnir- to begin; to start # ayagnirtuq 'he or it
 is starting'; ayagniraa 'he is beginning it' /
Ayaniqarraami Agayutem ellarpak nuna-llu
 piliaqellruak. 'In the *beginning* God created
 heaven and earth.' (AYAG. 1:1); . . . melugnek
 naryarcetaarkanek aqvatniluni piluni,
 melugnek tegulluni, atranqiggluni nutaan
ayagninqiggnaluni. ' . . . saying that she was
 getting fish eggs for chum, she took some fish
 eggs and went down again *to begin* again.' (ELN
 1990:22); < ayagneq-ir²-; > Ayaniqarraaq

ayaga^t, ayagtutaq prop; support # especially
a small stick used to keep a cut fish open as
it dries; Aaniin-llu ulligcugluku piluni
 maurluanun tuyutekarkauniluku uksuaqu
 cali aatiit kass'areskan. Tua-i-llu-am aaniita
ayagtutarkarcesqelluki ellimerluki. 'Her mother
 wanted to cut fish for drying so that she could
 send them along to her grandmother when their
 father went to buy supplies in the fall. And so
 their mother told them to get sticks for *spreaders*
for the drying fish.' (ELN 1990:23); < PY ayayta
 (*under PE ayay-*); < ayag²-ta¹, ayag²-tuutaq

ayagyaaqun fuzz-stick; fire starter # made of curled
 shavings connected at one common end; <ayag¹-
 yaaqe-n

ayagyuaq, ayagyugaq (HBC form) adolescent;
 teenager; youth; *in some areas male teenager only*
and **ayagyuar-, ayagyugar-** to be an adolescent;
 to be young # ayagyuartuq 'he is young' /
 Qalarut'lallruitkut wangkuta *ayagyuallemteni*,
 neqa kiingan yugmun yuutekniluku. 'They used
 to tell us, when we *were young*, that fish alone
 was a source of life to a person.' (YUU 1995:54);
 Tuquyunrilkuni-gguq tuquyanricaaquq, taūgaam
 cali tuqunrilkan taukut nunain *ayagyuarit*
 tuquciqlinilriit. 'If he didn't want to die, they
 said, he didn't have to die, but if he didn't die
 the *young people* of his village would die.' (YUU
 1995:112); ayagyuaq 18-aaqsailnguq 'juvenile'; cf.
 ayag¹-

ayakar- to flee; to run away # ayakartuq 'he
 is fleeing' *in a physical sense or by avoiding*
responsibility / ayakautaa 'he fled with it or with
 him'; Tupiimi-llu aatiin kegluerarluku ellii-llu
 qilerrluni *ayakarluni* uliit-llu aciatnun iirluni.
 'When she woke up her father pretended to
 take a bite out of her, and she got excited and
 fled hiding under the blankets.' (ELN 1990:6);
 yugmek ayakauciyaraq 'kidnapping'; < ayag¹-
 qar-

ayakatarcuun large hook dug into snow or around
 a tree, post, etc. to temporarily hold a dog team
 and sled in place before it is time for it to go # <
 ayag¹-katar-cuun

ayakpag- to leave very fast # ayakpagtuq 'he left
 very fast' / "Tua-llu-q' tua-i ayagceciqerpeku?"
 Tua-i angerluku. Teguluku tauna tua-i pikiitek
 tyaim' *ayakpaglutek* taukuk. "'Now will you let
 us₂ leave?' He agreed to that. Taking the hide
 they₂ *left quickly*.' (ELL 1997:46); < ayag¹-pag²-

ayaktar- to pole a boat # ayaktartuq 'he is poling';
 NUN < ayag²-qtaq

ayakutar(aq*) temple (*anatomical*); side of face #
 ayakutarak 'sides of face'; Ataam eglerrluni
 nunanun ataam igvarluni arnaq aūgna atralria
 eruriyarturluni taryaqviim pamsuanek
 tegumiarluni. Teguqerluku *ayakutaraminun*
 ellilliniluku, ataam ilii piunani naatevkenani.
 'Traveling on again to a village he chanced upon
 a woman going down to the water carrying a
 king salmon tail to wash. He grabbed it (the tail)
 and put it on the *side of his face*, and yet again part
 of him wasn't complete.' (MAR1 2001:29); < PY
 ayakutaq (*under PE ayay-*); < ayag²-?

ayakut'e- to rest one's face on one's hand with the elbow resting on a surface such as a table # ayakut'uq 'he is resting his face on his hand'; LI; < ayag²-?

ayalegte- to chase; to scare away # ayalegtaa 'he is chasing it away' / Taūgaam, tamaku' — pistai malirqarastai — taum kanaqliim, *ayalegtellii* taun' igurluk' kanaqlak. 'But then she saved the muskrat by dispersing the boys who were chasing it.' (CEV 1985:60); HBC; < ayag¹-?

ayallaq cutting board # Egalertek-am *ayallarminek* milqerluku amigtek-llu ciimarmek . . . 'She heaved her *cutting board* at their₂ window and a stone at their₂ door . . .' (MAR1 2001:44); Arnaq-gguq-am cailnguq, *ayallaunani-llu* yuulria, arnaunrilngurcetun ayuqulluku nukalpiamun ayuqekutaqaat. 'It is said that a woman lacking one, living without a *cutting board*, is likened to one who is not a woman, and they see her as being like a man.' (CIU 2005:192); = alassaq; *from Aleut ahlayañ [a]layaX*

ayalua- to stagger # ayaluaguq 'he is staggering' / Akleng wangkuta tan'gaurlurni, tupagtaqakut egmian qavarningramta makluta *ayalualuta* ellamun ar'aqluta. 'Poor us boys; when he'd awaken us, even though we were sleepy, we'd get up and stagger outside.' (YUU 1995:39); < ayalur-a-

ayaluqerte- to lose one's balance # ayaluqerttuq 'he lost his balance' / Pitgaqini *ayaluqertelliniluni*. *Ayaluqercan* ullagluku pillinia waniwa tuqullinilria. 'When he shot an arrow at it, it went down. When it went down he approached it and saw that it had died.' (YUU 1995:92); < ayalur-qerte-

ayalur- leaning # *postural root*; > ayalua-, ayalungqa-, ayaluqerte-, ayalurte-, ayaluryug-; cf. ayag²-

ayalungqa- to be leaning; to be tilting # ayalungqauq 'he is leaning', 'it is tilting' / Tua-i-gguq taum uingan ayakata'rqami qivyunguat . . . tua-i natermun naparqurnaurai. Tua-i-gguq taugken tekicami iliit *ayalungqakan* nulini tauna nanglluku. 'And, they say, whenever that husband was about to go somewhere, he'd erect "qivyunguat" (a certain plant) on the floor. And, they say, when he arrived if one of them was *leaning*, he'd punish his wife.' (KIP 1998:111); < ayalur-ngqa-

ayalurte- to lean; to be tilting # ayalurtuq 'he leaned', 'it tilted' / ayalurtaa 'he leaned or tilted it' / Ayarumaang macuuq, yugtangqerqan yuut tungiitnun *ayalureskina*. 'Oh my walking staff, if there are any people, *lean* in the direction of the people.' (MAR2 2001:63); < ayulur-te²-

ayaluryug- to stagger; to tend to stagger # ayaluryugtuq 'he is staggering' / ayaluryugtuq piyuaguq 'he is walking staggering'; Ellii-am tua-i nangercaaqluni *ayaluryugluni* iik-llu qatlim ugaani uisngasciiganatek. 'Standing up she staggered and couldn't open her eyes on account of the stinging.' (ELN 1990:49); < ayalur-yug-

ayaneq deck beam of kayak next to and forward of coaming # see Appendix 9 on parts of the kayak; < ayag²-neq²

ayanerraq* adolescent; teenager # < ayag¹-nerraq

ayangssi- to go out leisurely or casually to

walk, hunt, picnic, pick berries, etc., without intending to accomplish much; to go for a stroll # ayangssiuq 'he went out for a walk' / Caqerluni, *ayangssirraarluni* maurluni pillinia, urluveq tamanauumiku ayakuni ayaucugluku, pitarkanek tangaalarniluni tuntunek. 'One time, after he'd gone out for a stroll, he told his mother that next time he goes out he'd like to take that bow, saying that he usually saw caribou, potential prey.' (YUU 1995:3); < ayag¹-ngssi-

ayani- to have stamina; to have endurance #

ayaniuq 'he has stamina' / qenange'rmi tarrituq ayaniami 'because he has stamina he is walking around even though he is sick'; Tava-llu-gguq tangerqaamia pia, "Waqa! Naken piyit?" *Ayanivkenani-gguq* kiugaa, ilain-gguq aūgkut unitaat! 'And then when he saw him, he said to him, "Hello! Where are you coming from?" Without *stamina* he answered him saying that his relatives had left him behind!' (CAU 1985:38); > ayaniite-; cf. ayag¹-

ayaniilnguq child # EG; < ayaniite-nguq

ayaniite- to be infirm; to lack stamina or will-power;

to be unable to take adversity # ayaniituq 'he is infirm' / Maaten itertuq anuurlua tauna arnangiar, tauna anuurluani *ayaniillruluni*. 'He went in and saw that his grandmother, that old woman, was more *infirm* than his (the other's) grandmother.' (MAR2 2001:17); < ayani-ite¹-, > ayaniilnguq

ayankuq young child # *Ayankuuluku*

pessurnairutekngaitan aavurutekeng'erpeggū.
'He is a *little child*, and you won't be satisfied with him even though you're having fun with him now.' (CEV 1985:85); HBC

ayaper- to lean on one's hand; to support oneself with one's hands resting on something # ayapertuq 'he is supporting himself, leaning on his hand'; ayaperaa 'he is leaning on it with his hand' / note that when a vowel-initial suffix follows this base, the semifinal e is not deleted, hence its presence in ayaperaa (cf. also ellimer-, and postbase -ler- as in teguler-) Nakacuum nalliini ugna iteryaraq qaygimi atuyuunaku, camaggun taūgaam. Cakmani mayuryarauluni, tuamettlell' itraqluni pugluni. Avategni-llu' ayaperlukek nugluni. 'During the Bladder Festival they didn't use the (regular) entrance in the kashim, but rather a lower one. Out there there was a way to come up, and they would come in emerging from below. They went through supporting themselves with their hands on the sides.' (CAU 1985:70); < PE ayapər- (under PE ayay-); < ayag²?-; > ayaperyaraq

ayapervik, ayaperyaraq kayak stanchion (centered at side of coaming); one of the pair of timbers at the entrance to the men's communal house (kashim) # Tugkaraagneng ukuk ayapervingqerrlutek. 'They (the two sides) had hand supports of walrus tusk.' (CAU 1985:70); see Appendix 9 on parts of the kayak; < ayaper-vik, ayaper-yaraq

ayara- to covet something; to desire something; to be envious; to envy # ayaraaq 'he really wants something'; ayaraa 'she envies her' / HBC; = ayari-; < PY ayari-; > ayarake-, ayaranarqe-

ayarake- to desire; to covet; to yearn to have # ayarakaa 'he really wants it' / HBC; = ayarike-; < ayara-ke⁴-

ayaranarqe- to be desirable # HBC; < ayara-narqe-

ayari- to covet something; to desire something; to be envious; to envy # ayariuq 'he really wants something'; ayaria 'she envies her' / ayarinarquq 'it is desirable'; Tangrraqama yugnek canek calilrianek, ayarilua wiinga-llu ellaicetun calingnatugalallruunga. 'Whenever I saw someone making something, I was envious and I tried to work hard like them.' (YUU 1995:56); Irr'aq-wa taqsuqsugnaunani

qannguarturalria ellin tua-i ayariluku cali mikngan tunumiyunaqluni. 'Irr'aq appeared not to be tired and kept on babbling away and she (Elnguq) envied her (Irr'aq) being small and suitable for being carried on someone's back.' (ELN 1990:45); < PY ayari-; = ayara-; > ayarike-, ayarinarqe-

ayarike- to desire; to covet; to yearn to have # ayarikaa 'he really wants it' / = ayarake-; < ayari-ke⁴-

ayarinarqe- to be desirable # ayarinarquq 'it is desirable' / < ayari-narqe-

ayarr'aq string used in telling string stories or making cat's-cradle figures # and **ayarr'ar-** to tell a string story # NSU; = arraq, airraq; < PE ayararar

ayaruq cane; improvised temporary walking-stick # and **ayarur-** to walk with a cane or an improvised temporary walking stick # ayarurtuq 'he is walking with a cane' / Maqartuq-gguq qanikcaam akulii. Pikna-llu qulni ayaruminek ayarungqerquni wall'u napamek ukiartaqluku, ukimaurtelluku, epsalnguyailkutekluku. Tuaten-gguq pikuni mecungengermi nengelvanguard-llu qerrungaituq tamaa. 'It's warm in the middle of the snow. Up above him with his walking stick, or if has a stick (branch) for walking stick, he should make a hole, penetrating it (the snow) so that he won't suffocate. If he does that even if he gets wet and even if it's very cold, he won't freeze to death.' (YUU 1995:68); TULUKARUUM AYARUA 'the constellation Orion or Orion's belt' (literally: 'raven's walking staff'); AKERTEM AYARUA 'sun column' (a meteorological phenomenon caused by ice crystals in the air; literally: 'the sun's walking-stick'); < PE ayarur and aya(ru)virar; cf. ayag²-

Ayaucaryaq Mountain Village # on the Yukon = Asaucaryaq

ayaun¹ thumb (LK, BB meaning); oar (HBC meaning) # literally: device for supporting; Waten-gguq nasaurluq arnaurtaqan aliumacituat ayautii pugumavkarluku. 'They say that when a girl reaches puberty they would have her use mittens with her thumb protruding.' (CIU 2005:258); = asaun; < ayag²-n

ayaun² fore or aft cockpit deck beam of a kayak # = asaun²; < ayag²-n

ayauquq spear used to kill seals sleeping on the ice

= ayaquq, asauquq; < ?-quq

ayaur- to pole a boat # HBC = asaur-; < ayag²-?

ayeggsik metal blade or point barb of seal harpoon
NUN

ayemqar- to take a shortcut; to cut across #

Kangiakun ua-i uatevtegnegun qipnerkun
amatmun *ayemqaqvutek* kuigem mat'um iqua
kanarciqertek. 'Instead of following this bend, if
you *cut across* you will reach part of this river.'
(QUL 2001:364); = asemqar-; < ayme-qar-

ayemqe- to break one after another # *of relatively long, slender objects*; ayemqai 'he broke them one after another' / Cagniimqurraam-ggur-am im' ercan, qungut kaulliniluki napautait-il' *ayemqelluki*. 'And when dawn came Cagniimqurraq was clubbing the graves, *breaking* the markers in half *one after the other*.' (CEV 1984:43); Mecungluni-llu, canegtaillkan napalegmi pikan, napayagaat kangritnek *ayemqiluni* iluminun iterrluki, aturani mecungelriit qerratarrluki, kemni agtuusngavkarpeknaku. 'When wet, if there is no grass around but there are trees, one should *snap off* the ends of the willows and put them under the clothing to keep the wet clothes away from the body.' (YUU 1995:68); < ayemte-rqe-

ayemtaaq shotgun that "breaks" in the middle for loading # BB; < ayemte-?-aq¹

ayemtaq snare # NSU; < atemte-aq¹

ayemte- to break # *of relatively long, slender objects*; ayemtuq 'it broke'; ayemtaa 'he broke it' / Qavani taūgaam *ayemlluku* makcara'arluni cangnaquataqami ellminek nutaan . . . atu'urkaminek taqtetuuq. 'Breaking off one's sleep and getting up early, when one tries hard he can complete for himself the things he'll use.' (QUL 2001:330); QERRUM AYEMNERA a certain constellation (*literally: 'the break in/of the arrow'*; English name not known to compiler); = asemte-, ayimte-; < ayme-te²-; > ayemqe-, ayemtaaq, ayemtaq

ayunguaq plant type (*species ?*) # *locally called "wild corn"*; EG

aygur- to go against a natural force such as water current or wind # HBC; = asgur-; > ayguruaq

ayguruaq parka ruff # HBC < aygur-(ng)uaq

ayi- to be satiated; to get whatever one wants # ayiuq 'he is getting what he wants' / maantelleq

ayinarquq 'by living here one gets what one wants'

ayimnga- to be ugly # Igvaqataararaa neviarcaq, kegginaa *ayimngaluni*, carayiim amianek kumakirralria, pukiartaqluni nerestainek. 'As he slowly moved to view the girl fully, her face looked *ugly* and she was picking lice from a bear skin, plucking them off and popping them in her mouth.' (MAR1 2001:78); NS

Ayimqeryaraq Kalskag # *village on the Kuskowkim*; > ayimte-?-yaraq from

ayimtaq skin that has been rendered pliant; break-action rifle or shotgun # < ayimte-aq¹

ayimte- to break; to soften (it) by breaking some of (its) fibers # *of relatively long, slender objects*; Tua-il' im' atin una wani miineq, maani qacarnermi, miineq tugerluku tua-i ukiuvalegmi-llu cikuliurutii *ayimlluni*. 'And so her father was chipping away at a spring of water on the side of the hill with an ice chisel, and before he made it through, his ice chisel *broke*.' (ELL 1997:226); = ayemte-, asemte-; > Ayimqeryaraq, ayimtaq

ayme- to break in two # *of relatively long, slender objects*; = asme-; < PY-S ayəmə-; > ayemqar-, ayemte-, qerrum ayemnera

ayriq naughty child; mischievous child # HBC; = asriq

ayrurtur- to bless # HBC; = asrurtur-

ayu, ayuq Labrador or Hudson's Bay tea (*Ledum sp.*) # *both plant and infusion*; Nakacuut civuatni Aanituut. Civumek aanak, angutek malruk enet pulaluki. Cakma iternaurtuk aturturlutek. Civuagni una ena *ayuneng* neqnircarluku elecginaurtut. 'Before the Bladder Feast they would hold the "Providing Mothers" celebration. First the "mothers", two men, went through the houses. They came in out there singing. Preceding them people would make the house fragrant by burning *Labrador tea*.' (CAU 1985:54)

ayu- to progress; to spread; to enlarge; to go farther and farther away # ayuuq 'it is progressing, spreading, enlarging' *said of a fire, rip, rash, a project, ice, etc.* / ayutaa 'he enlarged it'; eka ayuuq 'the fire is spreading'; unuaquaqan ayuurtuq ayallra 'every day his travel progresses i.e., he goes farther along'; < PE ayu-; > ayumian, ayunrir-

ayugesvik bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*) with red head #

ayugiugiq pine grosbeak (*Pinicola enucleator*) # BB
ayugturute- for snow to melt faster around an object such as a rock during springtime # NUN
ayumian (and) then; (and) so; subsequently; consequently; for that reason; after that # *adverbial particle; usually the first word of the sentence, or preceded by a "because/when" clause;* Itertuk, ena man'a tanqigcetkacagarluni, iqaitkacagarluni ilua, nunaniqkacagarluni. *Ayumian*, qavaken qantamek atrarciluni ciuqerranun ellia akutamek imarluni tar'gerpalegmek. 'They₂ went in and saw that that house was very bright, clean inside, and pleasant. Subsequently she took a bowl from in there and placed it, full of crowberry "Eskimo ice cream", in front of him.' (YUU 1995:106); . . . maurluni pillinia, urluveq tamana uumiku ayakuni ayaucugluku, pitarkanek tangaalarniluni tuntunek. *Ayumian* maurluan alerquallinia qaill' pissullerkaanek, qaillun-llu urluveq atullerkaanek. ' . . . he told his grandmother that next time when he goes out he wants to take that bow, saying that he'd seen caribou for prey. And so his grandmother instructed him how to hunt and how to use a bow.' (YUU 1995:3); Elaturraanun itqercami nacairluni, taqsuqluni. Anerneni kitugian *ayumian* iterluni. 'When she came into the stormshed she pulled back her hood; she was tired. When her breathing eased, *then* she went inside.' (YUU 1995:110); Tua-i-llu uksurluni asvairluni ciku. Imumeq iralvalangan *ayumian* atakumi irniani nerqurluku kainricetengnaqluku tamualiluku aamarrluku-llu. 'And so winter came and when the ice became firm, *then*, in the evening, she fed her child trying to keep him from being hungry, pre-chewing the food for him and breast-feeding him.' (MAR2 2001:76); < ayu?-consequential mood; cf. egmian for a similarly ending particle

ayungnaar(aq*) red knot (*Calidris canutus*); red phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicaria*) # < ?-naq²-ar(aq)
ayunrir- to be fatigued # ayunrirtuq 'he is fatigued'; < ayu-nrir-

ayuqa^e likeness; copy # and **ayuqe-** to resemble; to be like; to be alike; to be a certain way # ayuquq 'he is a certain way, it is like (something)'; ayuqaa 'it resembles it' / ayuquq 'they₂ are alike'; mikelnguq ayuquq aatamitun or mikelnguum

ayuqaa aatani 'the child resembles his father'; ayuquataa qetunramitun 'she treats him as her son'; qaillun ayuqsit? 'how are you?'; qaillun ayuqa? 'how is it?', 'what is it like?'; tuaten ayuquq 'it is that way'; ayuqsarpiaraa 'it is almost like it'; ayuqeliuq 'he is making a likeness'; ayuqelia 'he is making a likeness of it'; ayuqaituq 'it is unique, has nothing like it'; Maurlumi-llu eniini ellii Elnguq irr'iqapigglin qaraliaralegmek kaminiamek tuaten *ayuqellriamek* tangerpaaluami. 'At her grandmother's house Elnguq was quite astonished because for the first time she was seeing a stove with decorations like that.' (ELN 1990:7); Elpeci waten yuut *ayuqerrlainallruyukluki* umyuarteq'laryaaqelliuci. Angayuqamta-llu qalarut'lallruakut cakneq *ayuqucirtualuta*. Piaqluta ella-gguq man'a paq'ertellriatun ayuqaput. Maa-i elpeci imumicetun *ayuqenrituci*. 'You may think that people were always *like* they are now. Our parents used to talk to us earnestly telling us how we should *be*. When they talked with us they'd say that we are *like* a world, something checked on but briefly (i.e., our lives are short). Now you fellows are not *like* people were in those days.' (YUU 1995:27); < PE ayuqə-; > ayuqekute-, ayuqeltassiigun, ayuqenrite-, ayuqlir-, ayuqniar-, ayuquciq, ayuquciite-, ayuqupte-

ayuqekute- to compare or liken (it) to something # Kela'askamun *ayuqekulluku* yaaqvanun tangenrrilamegteggū. 'Looking at it close up they compared to paint.' (AGA 1996:106); < ayuqe-?->

ayuqeltassiigun, ayuqestassiigun parable; comparison # Tua-i amllermek elicungcarai *ayuqestassiigutetgun*, . . . 'He taught them many things by *parables*, . . .' (MARK 4:2); Wiinga waniwa taringumiimki tuqluutet, maa-i elpeci nalluvceñi *ayuqeltassiigutengqelartua* uumek reservation-aamek. 'Because I understand about "calling names", and you don't know about them, I have (for you) a *comparison*, illustrating them, with making a reservation.' (YUP 2005:220); < ayuqe-tassiigun

ayuqenrite- to differ # ayuqenrituq 'it is not like (something)'; ayuqenritaa 'it is not like it' / ayuqenrituq anngamitun 'he is not like his older brother'; ayuqenrilnguut 'various differing things'; Elngur-am nalluyagulluni auqirarkauciminek teggalqussungluni piciatun *ayuqenrilngurnek* aurluni. 'Elnguq, forgetting that

she was to collect sticks for firewood, began to look for and collect all sorts of *different rocks*.’ (ELN 1990:18); < ayuqe-nrite-

ayuqlir- to become like something # Watua taūken tua-i catun imucetun qimugkauyartun *ayuqlirtukut*, maligarucukaarluta. ‘But nowadays we’ve *become like* little puppies, very, very easy to persuade and entice.’ (TAP 2004:20); < ayuqe?-

ayuqniar- to envy because of deprivation; to be poor # ayuqniartuq ‘he is envious, feels deprived compared to others, is poor’; ayuqniaraa ‘he envies him’ / Imumi avani tar’gurraullemteñi angturingarcamta, ilamnek *ayuqnialallruunga cakneq*, kass’ällarnek nertulrianek, cakegcilrianek-llu. ‘Back then when we were boys as we got older I *envied* my relatives very much for their eating store-bought foods and for their getting good new things.’ (YUU 2001:32); . . . uilingiataat *ayuqnialarniluki calirpagturluteng*-llu ellmegnek aulukengnaqaqameng. ‘. . . saying that spinsters were *poor* and had to work hard to try to take care of themselves.’ (ELN 1990:76); < ayuqe-niar-

ayuquciicaraq confusion # < ayuquciite-yaraq

ayuquciite- to be confused; to be puzzled; to be bewildered; to not know what something is like # ayuquciituq ‘he is bewildered’; ayuquciitaa ‘he does not know about it’ / Kassuutelleq-wa qaillun *ayuquciinaku* wii, taūgaam pisqellerput maliggluku kassuulluta. ‘Without knowing what marriage *was like* we got married doing as we were told.’ (KIP 1998:153); < ayuqe-ciite-; ayuquciicaraq

ayuquciq what something is like; its condition; characteristic # aptellruanga qaill’ New York City-m ayuqucianek ‘he asked me what New York City is like’; Ciulirneret qigcikumaut nallunritnarqelriit qemangqastekngaceteng imumirkap qaillun yuullerkam *ayuqucian*. ‘The elders are to be respected because they have preserved the knowledge of *what life was like* long ago.’ (KIP 1998:vii); QILAGMIUTAAT AYUQUCIIT ‘the virtues’ (*Catholic term*); < ayuqe-ciq; > ayuqucirtur-

ayuqucirtur- to instruct; to show how; to teach # ayuqucirturaa ‘he is showing her how’ / arnam ayuqucirturaa panini mingqe/ermek ‘the woman is showing her daughter how to sew’; *Ayuqucirtuutek’lalqa* cali qanruteknaluku piaqa

wani. ‘I want now to speak also about what I was *tought*.’ (YUU 1995:32); < ayuquciq?-

ayuquute- to treat (him in a certain way); to regard (him in a certain way) # irniamitun ayuquataa ‘he treated him like his own child’; ciunganitun ayuquutenrriraanga ‘he stopped treating me as in the past’; Tuaten tua-i *ayuquettelruitkut*. ‘That’s how they *treated us*.’ (YUP 2005:56); < ayuqe-te⁵-

ay’utaq hockey stick # and **ay’utar-** to play hockey # *actually a traditional game similar to hockey*; ay’utartut ‘they are playing hockey’; E.W. Nelson (ESK 1899:337) states, “HOCKEY (*ai-yu-tal”-u-g’it or pat-ku-tal-u-g’it*) — (St. Michael). This is played with a small ball of ivory, leather, or wood, and a stick curved at the lower end. The ball and stick are called *pat-k’u-’tuk*. The ball is placed on the ground or ice and the players divide into two parties. Each player with his stick attempts to drive the ball across the opponent’s goal, which is established as in the football game.”; < PE ayyutar-; cf. kal’utaq

ayvailun stabilizer # HBC; = asvailun; < ayvaite-n

ayvair- to stabilize # HBC; = asvair-; < PY-S ayva-;

< ?-ir²-; cf. ayvaite-

ayvaite- to be solid; to be stable; to be immovable # HBC; = asvaita-; -; < PY-S ayva-; < ?-ite¹-; > ayvailun; cf. ayvair-

C

ca in interrogative contexts: what?, in non-interrogative contexts: something # and **ca-** in interrogative contexts: to do what?; in non-interrogative contexts: to do something # examples from the nominal base: ca man'a agiirta? 'what is approaching?'; camek piyugcit? or cayugcit? 'what do you want?'; casqessia? 'what do you want me to do?'; camiungusit? 'where are you from?'; calisit? 'what are you doing, what specific activity are you engaged in?' literally: 'what are you making?'; camun aturciqsiu? 'what will you use it for?'; cami ayagciqsit? 'at what specific time will you leave?'; cakauga? 'what is it for?'; mermek caunateng 'not having any water at all'; ca pia? 'what's up?'; CAM ILINI 'sometime'; CAT ILITNI 'one time'; CAT ILAITNI 'once in a while'; cat anerteqellriit 'things that breathe, that are alive'; CAQERLUNI 'one time it happened'; cavallercit! 'good for you!'; carrluarnek nernaurtukut 'let's eat whatever we have on hand'; caknaluku qunukau? 'for what purpose is he hanging on to it?'; caitenriciiquq 'he won't lack anything', 'he'll have everything'; examples from the verbal base: casit? 'what are you doing?'; caciqseñuk? 'what will we₂ do?'; casqessia? 'what do you want me to do?'; caameng ukut angnirkapartut? 'for what reason are these people so happy?'; cacirkaitua 'I don't have anything to do'; canrituq 'it's nothing, it's okay'; cakucinek 'what kind'; caa-kiq? 'so what?'; castenǵusit? 'what are you (in terms of occupation)?'; caaqami 'whenever; from time to time'; Caaqamek-am tua-i mallungnaurtuk tuntumek keglunret tuqtellratnek. 'Occasionally they₂ would find a carcass, a caribou that wolves had killed.' (YUU 1995:2); Aren, *cavagta*, wiingall' Mamterillermiunguunga. 'Oh how interesting; I'm from Bethel myself.' (YUU 1995:82); Tua-i-llu tauna Kukugyarpak kingunitliniluni assirluni *cavkenani*. 'And so Kukugyarpak returned home in fine condition without any problems.' (YUU 1995:104); Anglinglun' tua-i piyugngaringengluni anuurluan taum tangvallrani. *Cakuni* tua-i piarkaurluni. 'He grew, and in his grandmother's perception he was becoming ready to fend for himself. If he did something, he

would succeed.' (AGA 1996:200); special uses in the divergent dialects: castun NUN, EG 'how' (rather than qaillun) as in castun ayuqa? 'how is it?'; NUN 'why' (rather than ciin) as in caluten kaagcit? 'why are you hungry?'; see Introduction on "stress-repelling bases"; derivatives of ca and ca- are too numerous to be listed here; < PE cu(na)

caa front area of hill, mountain, etc. # caanga 'its front'; Kiagluni piyalria tauna qaltayag teplinia Pengurlit *caangatnun*. 'In the summer, the bucket had washed ashore in front of Pengurlit.' (WEB2); NUN; = sayangaq; < PE cað-

caacunguaq carved arts and crafts item # NUN; > caacungui-

caacungui- to carve ivory or wood # NUN; = cacungui-; < caacunguaq-li-

caacuk bad person; amoral person # Tua-i mikelnguum man'a *caacuurtellerkaa* taúgaam uluryanarquq, arcaqalriaruuq. . . Tuaten-gguq tamana aturluku anglicariyaaqekunek irniarak tauna *caacurciiquq* teglengarluni, iqlungarluni, ca tua-i aturyugluku ellminek pingkuni. 'The possibility of a child becoming a *bad person* is very serious and reprehensible. . . . If one uses that (means of discipline) to raise a child, he or she will become a *bad person*, a thief, a liar, and will follow the same path when he begins (to raise his or her own children).' (YUP 2005:48-50)

caaganeq kayak side-stringer # . . . qayillrani apqiitnek *caaganri* elliluki tamakut tamaa-i cauyarait; makut ayagyuangermeng nemtuit tamaani, wagg'uq nemertarluteng. ' . . . when he was making a kayak he fastened the so-called *stringers* to the ribs; even though they were young men they did the lashing.' (QUL 2003:614); see Appendix 9 on parts of the kayak; = saaganeq; cf. cagte-

caagnite-, caagniite- to be restricted from engaging in certain activities due to death, first menses, miscarriage, or childbirth; to practice rite-of-passage abstinence # Tua-i-gguq inerquutngullruuq *caagnilluni* kinga iverngaunani tuani. 'It's a warning for anyone being under ritual restriction not to wade there.' Tua-i-gguq paalraayiit tamakut waten tamaani *caagnitellrianun*; . . . Ingrirmiunguameng tua-i eyatullratni tamaani inerqusngatullrulliniut *caagnitellriit* ayagangaunateng. Makut-llu kiingita pivkenaki, cali ircenraat tuacetun cali tamakut

caagnitellriit inglukaqluki. ‘Those “paalraayiit” (a certain type of legendary creature) picked on people *under ritual restriction*; . . . Because they (the “paalraayiit”) were mountain creatures when people were practicing rite of passage abstinence, people *under ritual restriction* were warned not to go there (to the mountains). It wasn’t just them (the “paalraayiit”) but the “ircenrraat” (a certain type of legendary little people) were also enemies of those *under ritual restriction*.’ (CIU 2005:78)

caalaq shortening; lard # NSK, HBC, NI, NUN; from Russian cálo (sálo); = saalaq

caallivik trash can; slop bucket # NUN

caamiirte- to be disappointed; to be saddened # caamiirtuq ‘he feels disappointed, saddened’ / Neryuniurturallruami Elnguq *caamiirrluni uitangaluggluni cayuumiinani-llu taklangliluni*. ‘Because she had been so excited with expectation, Elnguq *became downcast* and just lay there, not inclined to do anything.’ (ELN 1990:21); = icamiirte-

caanginar- to do something without achieving any results # Equgmek tangerpek’nani uternaurtuq perrirkak tekitaurnauq *caanginarluni*. ‘Not seeing any firewood he’d return, and he’d arrive completely *without having achieved any results*.’ (ESK 1899:475); < ca-?-inar-

caanguaqe- to waste; to play around with # caanguaqaa ‘he is wasting it’ / Mat’um nalliini . . . yuk piyugtacimitun tegulluni nerluni-llu pitacimitun. Kainriquni-llu *caanguqluki*, qantam iluanelnguut calligtaarturluki piaqluki. ‘These days . . . a person takes as much as he wants and eats what he wishes. When he is no longer hungry he *plays around with* them (foods), moving the food here and there in his bowl.’ (YUU 1995:49); < caanguar-ke⁴

caanguaq something not to be taken seriously; arts and crafts item (*NUN meaning*) # and **caanguar-** to waste something; to act without serious purpose; to engage in hobby activity # caanguartuq ‘he is wasting something’ / < ca-?-uaq; (*the second a here is probably not a suffix, but rather is present because ca is monosyllabic*); > caanguaque-

caanik, caaniik kettle # . . . kenirrsuun kumarrluk’, *caanik-ll’* qallangkan ilaita-taūg’ nipluku, una uqurkaarteng aninquurluku. ‘. . . they light the

campstove, bring the *kettle* to a boil, and right away turn it off to conserve fuel.’ (CEV 1984:37); from Russian чайник (cháynik); = cainik, saanik

Caapaniq Japanese (person) # Maa-i cam iliini naaqitulriaci Kass’at anguyallritnek wall’u tayima *Caapanit* piciatun. ‘Nowadays, at one point or another, you have read about the white people or the *Japanese* going to war.’ (QUL 2003:610); Tua-i kan’a angun tangllemni tuar tang kanani *Caapaniq*. Kegginaa tua-i qakimaluni. ‘That man that I saw down there looked like a *Japanese*. His face was all pale.’ (CIU 2005:352); from English ‘Japanese’ (with “s” treated as the English plural) or ‘Japanee’

caaraat five-year feast # (?)

Caarilluk Shageluk # Athabascan village on the Innoko River

caarilluk white alder (*Alnus* sp.): < caarin-lluk

caarin white alder (*Alnus* sp.). < ?-n; > caarilluk

caarkaitur- to mess around; to do things that aren’t socially approved; to not have anything to do # caarkaiturtuq ‘he is messing around, etc.’ / caarkaituteekaa ‘he’s messing around, etc., with it’; Ellii-llu piteksailami *caarkaitungluni Turpak-llu cangliqenruan Mikellami ullagluku cimiucugluku elakamek*. . . ‘And because she hadn’t caught anything she started *messing around*, and when Turpak caught more than Mikellaq she went to her wanting to exchange fishing holes . . .’ (ELN 1990:70); < caarkaq-ite¹-ur

caarkaq chore to be done # caarkaituq ‘he has nothing to do’; Nererraarluteng angutek ayiignek ellii *caarkairucami* Qalemamun elicungcaasqelluni iganek. ‘After they ate when the two men left, since she had no more *chores*, she asked Qalemaq to start teaching her the letters.’ (ELN 1990:87); < ca-(ar)kaq; > caarkaitur-

caarralaq sugar # . . . kass’allartutullruukut tamaani, mukaameng, caayumeng, iliini-ll’ *caarralameng* . . . we used to eat white man’s food, flour, tea, and sometimes sugar . . .’ (CEV 1984:38); from Russian cáxap (sákhar); NS, LY, HBC, NI, NUN; = saarralaq

caarrilquq treeless country # NUN

caarrluk dust; dirt; lint; transgression; evil; evil

spirit; sin; debris; brush (plants) # Taqsuqairucan tauuk teguluku evcualliniak, tua-i *caarrlugmek kanvelliniuq*. ‘When he had rested they₂ took him and dusted him off and he shed the *dust and*

- debris.'** (YUU 1995:99); Naugiciquq *caarrlugnek* cukilananeq-llu, nerlararkauguten-llu yuilqum naunrainek. 'It will bring forth thorns and *thistles*, and you will eat of the plants of the field.' (AYAG. 3:18); TANQILRIIM MARY-AM CAARRLUUNANI PIURTELLRA 'Immaculate Conception' (Catholic term); = carrluk; < ca-?-rrluk; (*the second a here is probably not a suffix, but rather is present because ca is monosyllabic*); > caarrliqe-
- caarrliqe-** to menstruate # Y; caarrluk-iqe-
- caaskaq, caaskaaq** cup # . . . cali *caaskaq* carrarmek iqailngurmek mermek imirluku. ' . . . also filling the cup with a little clean water.' (CAT 1950:92); *from Russian чашка (cháshka)*; = caskaq, saskaq
- caavarrnguar-** to ask for a sex partner # Kia imum *caavarrnguarrayullrem* waniwa una qantaq neqkaa. Pinrilnguarpek'nani watua waniwa teguliu, tua-i qanellni aturluku unuku ullagniaraanga. 'This bowl of food is for the man who *asked for a sexual partner*. He should come take the bowl now without fail and come visit me tonight as requested.' (CIU 2005:378); < caavte-ar(ar)te-uaq
- caavtaar-** to feel around; to grope; to play a game of blind-man's-bluff # caavtaartuq 'he is groping, he is playing blind-man's-bluff'; caavtaaraa 'he is feeling it or feeling around for it' / Egmiann-llu tua-i itqercami *cavtaaqlerni* keluketukiinun angukaraam taum, nalaqluku. 'Immediately he went in and *felt around* behind that old man's usual place, and he found it.' (AGA 1996:210)
< caavte-a-
- caavte-** to feel or touch intentionally with one's hand # caavtaa 'he is feeling it' / = cavte-, savte- > caavarrnguar-, caavtaar-; < PE cavət-
- caayuq** tea (either the leaves or the liquid) # and **caayur-** to dring tea # Naklegnaqluteng yuullrullinilriit yuurqayuunateng, *caayurtusuunateng*, kuuvviartusuunateng-llu neqekarrlainarnek taūgaam ner'aqluteng. 'Poor things; they lived their lives without having hot beverages — no *tea*, no coffee; they just ate fish.' (MAR1 2001:23); Y, NS, HBC, NI, NUN, UK, NR, LI, EG; *from Russian чай (chay)*; = saayuq
- caayuryaq** silver or coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) # NUN, NS; = ciayuryaq
- cacarqaq** design or front-piece of parka # cacarqerra 'its design or front-piece'
- caceskite-** to lack fortitude; to be weak; to lack courage # caceskituq 'he lacks fortitude, strength,

- and or courage' / < cacet-kite-
- cacet-** fortitude; strength; courage; self-confidence # *dimensional root*; > caceskite-, cacetu-; = cas-, taces-; cf. cayaq; < PE tatə
- cacetu-** to be strong; to be stable; to be brave; to be unwavering; to be self-confident # cacetuq 'he is unwavering, strong, stable, brave, self-confident' / < cacet-tu-; > cacetuqun, caceturi-, caceturqaur-
- cacetuqun** something on which one depends; inspiration; source of encouragement; source of moral support # cacetuqutekai Qaneryarat ukveqngamiki 'he uses the Bible for support because he believes in it'; Tua-i tang waniwa nallunrilkevcia, *cacetuquteku'uryugaqavcia-ll'* qessayuunii elpeceri makut tuunraaraanka tukniruata. 'Now look here, you_{pl} know me well, whenever you want to use me as a source of *support*, I am willing because these spirit helpers of mine are more potent than you all.' (QUL 2003:494); < cacetu-?-n
- caceturi-** to recover # caceturiq 'he is recovering from the effects of illness, fright, etc.'; < cacetu-i¹
- caceturqaur-** to reassure; to encourage; to comfort; to inspire # caceturqaura 'he is encouraging him' / "Taumek alingenrici; neqkarpeciuggun aulukciqamci irniaci-llu." Tuaten *caceturqaurai* qarulluki. "Don't be afraid; I'll provide food for you and your chilren." Encouraging them that way, he *reassured* them.' (AYAG. 50:21); < cacetu-rqe-?-n
- cacigmigte-** to give detailed information to another # NUN
- caciirte-** to be idle after being busy hunting or doing other activities # NUN
- caciitevkar-** to be disappointed # caciitevkartuq 'he is disappointed' / NUN; < ca-ciite-vkar-
- cacungui-** to carve # cacunguiguq 'he is carving' / NUN; = caacungui-; < ca-cuk-ngaql-li²-
- cagarcite-** to be busy working # HBC; = yagarcete-
- cagevqar-** to shove (off or over) # NUN
- cagg'ite-** to have nothing # cagg'inani '(it) having nothing'; . . . avatii yuvriaryaqaqaa *cagg'itqapiggluni*. ' . . . she searched its vicinity in vain; there was absolutely *nothing* around.' (MAR2 2001:92); NS
- caggluk** wormwood (*Artemisia* sp.) # NSU; = caiggluk; < ?-rrluk; < PE caðəy(ir)
- cagi-** to lose (something small); to get lost (of

something small) # NUN

caginraq* pelt of caribou taken just after the long winter hair has been shed in spring # Tua-i-gguq taukut arnat akillinilriit, taqucameng-lu qasgilluki. Tua-ll-gguq imna *caginraa* teguluku nukalpiartam. Tua-llu-gguq nukalpiartam tuana arnaq nuliqluku. ‘And those women made a parka, and when they were done they brought it to the kashim. And the strapping young man took the *prime caribou pelt (parka)* (for his bride). And he married that woman.’ (GRA 1901:286); <?-nraq; < PE cayyar (presently PI)

cagiq starry flounder (*Platichthys stellatus*) or arrowtooth flounder (*Atheresthes stomias*); sand dab (*Cithatichthys* sp.); halibut (*Hippoglossus stenolepis*) (NUN meaning) # = sagiq; from Aleut cayiX

cagmak mucus; phlegm from mouth # cagmii elngurtuq ‘his mucus is thick’; cagmiquq ‘he has a cold with excess mucus in his nose and throat’

cagmar- to lose; to misplace; to be lost; to foolishly expend; to squander; to waste # cagmartuq ‘it is lost’; cagmaraa ‘he lost it’ / cagmariuq ‘he lost something’; Tutgara’urlumkutagaq. Angu! *Cagmarciqenrituq*. Kiingan mingqutkapuk. Natmun *cagmarciu?* *Cagmallerpeni ik’ikika yuarr!* ‘Darned grandson. No! It must not be lost. It’s our only needle. Where did you lose it? Quickly, where you *lost* it, search for it!’ (GRA 1901:280–281 & PRA 1995:453); Nev’et assircallran mat’ukan umcigciyarakun amllernek akinek *cagmanricecciiqaaten*. ‘An improvement of your house by weatherization, will result in your *saving* (*that is, not wasting*) lots of money.’ (GET n.d.:1); < PE ciðayma(r)- (under PE ciðay-)

cagneq fathom # HBC, NUN; < cagte-neq¹

cagner- to have sore muscles; to be fatigued # cagnertuq ‘he has sore muscles’ / cf. cagni-; < PE caynər-

cagni- to be taut; to be tight # cagniuq ‘it is taut’, ‘it is tight’ / urluvrem qelutii cagniuq ‘the bowstring is taut’; cagnitai pelatekam petui ‘he is tightening the tent’s ropes’; Mingqerraarluki-llu qaingani qecgaurluteng, cikumek tuaten tugaurluku, aunrarcetaarluku-gguq. Aunrangami-llu-gguq tauna *cagniriluni*. ‘After sewing them (its wounds) up they jumped on top of it and jabbed it with pieces of ice, trying to make it bleed. When it bled (the skin) became more *taut*.’ (YUU

1995:22); > cagnirqun, cagnite⁻¹; cf. cagner-
cagnirqun, cagniun (NUN form) cross-lashing holding the sinew backing onto the body of a traditional bow; handle to pull seam tight on kayak skin # < cagni-rqe¹⁻ⁿ, cagnite¹⁻ⁿ

cagnite⁻¹ to tighten # cagnitaa ‘he tightened it’ / cagnitaa sass’ani ‘he wound his watch’; Nayagani pillinia, “Kiik’ patagmek cingigken *cagnillukek*.” Aren, nayagaan tua taum cingigni *cagniqualukek*. Tua-i aqevluteng ayakalliniut. ‘He said to his younger sister, “Hurry up, quickly *tighten* your bootlaces.” And so his younger sister quickly *tightened* her boot laces, and then they took off running.’ (QUL 2003:472); < cagni-te²; > cagnirqun

cagnite⁻² to work harder or put effort into what one is doing to make up for lost time; to exert oneself fully # Tutgara’urluq-gguq tuaten tua aqvaquksuaraqtaqili. Tauna-gguq taûgken ak’-a-gguq *cagnitengkili* anguqtall’er tauna. ‘The grandson kept an easy pace. However, that mighty man was already *exerting himself fully*.’ (NAA 1970:9); NS, Y, HBC

cagpaaluk long roots of a tree trunk # NUN

cagqralaria three in cards # NI; < cagte¹-ur(ar)-lria

Cagqralriit the constellation consisting of the aligned stars of Orion’s belt # means ‘strewn ones’ in *Yup’ik*; three or four stars; = Sagqralriit (q.v. for details); < cagte¹-ur(ar)-lria-plural

cagta fishing line # HBC; cf. cagte¹-, cagte²-

cagte¹ to scatter; to spread out; to be in disarray # cagtuq ‘it is in disarray’, ‘it is spread out’; cagtaa ‘he is spreading it out’ / Tagucamiu qasgimun kiavet egkumun kuv’lia aqlit’ rugarnek imarluni, cagtai. ‘When he brought it up with him to the kashim he spilled the content in the back of the room, it contained lots of earrings, and he *strew* them out.’ (MAR1 2001:66); = sagte-; < PE ciðay-; cf. cagta

cagte² to stretch one’s arms; to raise one’s hand; to engage in hand-to-hand combat; fight # cagarrvikaa ‘he extended his arms to her’; HBC, NUN; = yagte-; > cagneq; cf. cagta

Cagtulek Shaktoolik # village on Norton Sound; < ?-lek

caguyaq semi-conical bentwood hat # NUN; from Aleut cayuðaX “visor”

caiggluk wormwood (*Artemisia* sp.) # used as a

general medicine in a brew made from the leaves; also used for steambath switches; Tua-i-gguq tauna nasqurrutii Taglangaam, . . . , nangyun-gguq evcugluku caiggluk wani, nangyun evcugluku. ‘. . . Taglangaq used the *wormwood* headdress to ward off sickness. She was trying to shake off the sickness in her body.’ (TAP 2004:73); EG, Y, NSK, HBC, NI, CAN, UK, NR, LI; = caggluk; < ?-rlluk; < PE caðər(ir)

cailkakuaq child of unwed mother # BB; < cailkaq-kuar-

cailkakuar- to go overland, not following a trail # cailkakuartuq ‘he is going off the beaten path’ / < cailkaq-kuar-

cailkaq anywhere non-specific; tundra; ground; floor; somewhere (or someway) other than the normal # cailkaq man'a nengllirtuq ‘the ground here is cold’; . . . kiarrluni at'arkaminek piuq keglunrem amia *cailkami* . . . uitalria.

‘. . . looking around for something to put on she noticed a wolf’s pelt *on the gound* . . . lying there.’ (ELN 1990:80); Ellii tua-i peggluku, *cailkami* aqvaqurnaluni ‘He released it so that he could run *alongside*.’ (QUL 2003:472); Ayagaqlutek tua-i maaken *cailkamek* tuntunek tuaten ayagaqamek pitaqlutek. ‘They₂ began to travel around from here, and from the *tundra* they would get caribou whenever they went out.’ (ELL 1997:78); Taugken maligeskuvkek qanellrak tamalkuan, *cailkaungraan* aanakenrilngerpegu, inerquasten alerquasten-llu maligtaquuralaquvgu, elluarruten nutaan ayagciuten. ‘But if you follow whatever they₂ say, even if she’s *not specifically* your mother, if you always follow the one who instructs and admonishes you, then you will go the right way in life.’ (QAN 1995:338); CAILKAKUN YUURTELLEQ ‘child of unwed mother’; < ca-ite¹-kaq; > cailkakuaq, cailkakuar-

caimik liver #

cainiguaq, cainiiguaq teapot # < Cainik-uaq, Cainiik-uaq

cainik, cainiik kettle # *from Russian* чайник (cháynik); = caanik, saanik; > Cainiguaq

caitqapik absolutely nothing # *adverbial particle*; Tua-i-gguq tua uksurpak, uksuarpak camek pitenrilnguq *caitqapik*. ‘He said that all fall and winter he didn’t catch anything — *nothing at all*.’ (QAN 2009:430); < ca-ite¹-qapigte-

cakaar- to disregard; to pay great attention and respect (*meaning in BB*) # cakaaraa ‘he is disregarding it’; ‘he is paying attention to it’ (BB) / alerquutii cakaraa ‘he is disobeying her precepts’; kenekngamiu cakaaraa kiangan panini ‘because he loves his only daughter he is watching over her closely’ (BB); Taum tua-i imum, mallukestellran, tua-i *cakaarluku* nat’ariinek-llu tegutevkenani unitelliniluku tauna beluga-rpall’er. ‘The person who had found this carcass *let it be* without taking any part of it, he left that great big beluga behind.’ (ELL 1997:266)

cakaitur- to be uncertain as to what to do # cakaiturtuq ‘he is uncertain as to what to do’ / Piluku-llu uyurangniluku, cali-llu anglikan aipaqlarcinqniluku aquigaqan Irr’aq, *cakaiturnganani* tua-i kinguqlinga’arcami naken piciliqgurmek. ‘She told her that Irr’aq had gotten a younger sibling and when it grew it would keep her company when she played, and Irr’aq appeared *uncertain as to what to do* since she’d acquired a sibling who seemed to have appeared from out of nowhere.’ (ELN 1990:103–104); < ca-kaq-ite¹-ur- (?)

cakanir- to change; to be affected by what has happened or what has been done to one # cakanirta-kiq? ‘what does he have to gain by it?’; Mak’ussaaraat-ll’ maani, anglaningnaqliniaqelriaci, mikelngurmeng-kiq *cakanirnaluci* anglaningnaqaqtessi? ‘You ugly people, who have been amusing yourself, how could you *be affected* by a child, adding to your pleasure?’ (CEV 1984:87); *very often with a negative postbase and so meaning ‘to not change; to not be affected’*: cakanirrituq ‘it didn’t change’; Umyuarteqluni iqlungaicukluni, *cakanirpek’nani* qanrutengraani cali makcaraarluni kiarquralallinia. ‘Thinking he wouldn’t lie to her, even though she’d been told otherwise, she *did not change her mind*, and continued to get up early to look for him.’ (YUU 1995:10); Tua-i-llu qerrutengliniami keggutai-llu kavcagtengluteng, ilain-llu ulivsiangraatni *cakanirpek’nani*. ‘And so because she was getting cold, her teeth were beginning to chatter, and even though her family members put more blankets on her, she *wasn’t affected*.’ (ELN 1990:4); Tamana-llu alerquun maa-i *cakaniqsaunani*. ‘And that law *has not changed* to this very day.’ (AYAG. 47:26); < ca-kanir-

cakarnir- to be suitable for making things; to have potential # Tua-i-llu nutaan encan angutet nutaan ayagaluteng, kegglanek piluteng, caskunek, piqertuutarnek, muragnek *cakarnilrianek* yualriit. ‘And when the tide is down the men go out with saws, tool and axes looking for (drift)wood that is suitable for making things.’ (PAI 2008:244); < cakar-nir(qe)-; > cakarniirute-, cakarniite-

cakarniirute- to become unsuitable for use; to become good for nothing # Nuna tamarmi *cakarniiruciitquq*, patumaluni kenngetulimek taryumek-ltu; . . . ‘The entire land will become a wasteland, covered with readily inflammable material (sulphur) and salt; . . .’ (ALER. 28:23); < cakarnir-i:rute-

cakarniite- be unsuitable for use; to have no potential # Tua-i-gguq tauna, tamana tamaa-i yuk qaimikun taūgaam assirualria tanglermikun, ilua taugken caarrluuluni tua-i, *cakarniinani*, . . . ‘They say that a person may be good to look at on the surface, but his interior may be rotten, have no potential, . . .’ (YUP 2005:81); < cakarnir-ite¹-

cakemna the one downriver; the one toward the exit; the one in the front room. *obscured demonstrative pronoun*; cak'mum 'of the one downriver'; cakmumek 'from the one downriver'; cakemkut 'the ones downriver'; Qilungarcan, qamna arnassagauluni qanertuq, “Arenqiapaa, tutgarrluung, cakemna qimugkauyara'urluun, qakemkut-am tan'gaurlullraat pingciqaat; aqvau.” ‘When it began to bark, that one in there, an old lady, said, “Oh dear, dear grandson, that puppy of yours near the exit, the boys out there will start bothering it; go get it.”’ (YUU 1995:108); see cakma(ni), the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives

cakegtake- to regard favorably # cakegtakaa ‘he regards it favorably’ / Nutaan cayaqlirluteng kass'angameng yuurqaturiluteng saayumek. Taūgaam saayut *cakegtakellrunritait*. ‘First when the white people came they started drinking tea. However, they didn't really care for the tea.’ (YUU 1995:27); < ca-kegte-aq¹-ke³-

cakemte- to neglect # cakemtaa ‘he is neglecting it’ / NI

cakenqar- to feel sick after eating just a little subsequent to starving # cakenqertuq ‘he feels

sick’ / Taumek-gguq tuaten qusuurem pamyan kemgan ingluanek, nerkuni *cakenqerciqaq* yuk nerellmi kinguani. Taūgaam-gguq *cakenqerraarluni* pellugciqaa. ‘And after eating just one side of a smelt’s tail, that person will feel very sick. However, after feeling very sick, he will get over it.’ (KIP 1998:337)

cakete- to work hard # NSU; cf. cakner-; < PE caka(tə)-

caki- to cut out a piece of something; to plane (wood) # cakiuq ‘he is cutting a piece of wood’; cakia ‘he is cutting it’ / > cakite-; < PY-S caki(tə)-

cakiaq, cakiak sternum; breastbone # < PE caki(C)ay

cakiq parent-in-law # . . . taum nengaagam ikayullrui tuaggun pitallmikun. Taum-ltu-gguq *cakimi* assiinani pillrungraani ayuqiinek pivkenaku assilriamek taūgaam piluku. ‘. . . that son-in-law helped them with his catch. Although his father-in-law had treated him badly, he did take revenge, but rather responded with goodness.’ (YUU 1995:22); > cakiraq; < PE caki

cakiraq sister-in-law or brother-in-law in the sense of sibling of one’s spouse, not the spouse of one’s sibling # < cakiq-aq³; < PE cakirar (*under* PE caki)

cakite- to chop; to cut with an ax or adze # cakitaa ‘he cut into it’ / cakitellrua it’gani ‘he chopped into his own foot’; . . . taumek keputiinek aqvalluni aturluni tua-i *cakilluki* muriit ilua ayagtekiurluku. ‘. . . getting that adze of his she used it to cut the pieces of wood making frame members for its (the kayak’s) interior.’ (QUL 2003:115); < caki-te⁵-; > cakiyun

cakivcissuun skin scraper # HBC, NUN, NS; < cakivte-i²-cuun

cakivquun tanning tool blade # NUN; < cakivte-?-n

cakivte- to tan skin by scraping it # cakivtaa ‘he is scraping it’ / cakivciuq ‘he is scraping a skin’; HBC, NUN, NS; > cakivcissuun, cakivquun, cakivun; cf. cakuug-; < PE cakəvət- and caku-

cakivun tanning tool blade used with tanning board # NUN; < cakivte-n

cakiyun, cakiun chopping device # Canek-ltu equgnek cakicuunani tauna uinga, *cakiutnek* tamaani qalqapangqellermeggni, aciraqluki keputnek. ‘Her husband did not cut any wood back then when their axes were those chopping devices called adzes.’ (MAR1 2001:54); < cakite-n

cakma(ni) downriver; toward the exit; in the front room # Tua-i-ll' unuumainanrani uitaqertelluku cakemna amigmek yuuniaralriartanglliniluni *cakma*. Aren tua-i *cakma* taringyaaqeng'ermiu, uiksukluku ping'ermiu ikirucuumiinaku ikirutenritliniluku! 'Sometime during the night while she was waiting, someone out there began groaning *just outside the door*. Oh dear, though she seemed to recognize that person *out there*, and although she thought he might be her husband, she didn't want to open the door for him; she did not open it for him!' (QAN 1995:280); Nutaan-llu tua-i kelucairissuun tauna tegurraarluku tegukuvgu ayagciqelriatek uatmun. *Cakmani* nakirnerem iquani, iqugyartuani pulayaranek ukunek tekiskuvtek atu'urrluki kelutmun ayakarlutek anqerciiqutek carr'ilqaq kan'a, qukaani-wa nek'egtaakacagaq lavkaaruluni. 'After you₂ take that key, take it and go downriver. *In the area downriver* at the end of the straight stretch of river, nearly at its end, when you₂ reach a trail through the brush follow it inland and you₂ will emerge, and there will be a clearing down there and in the middle a beautiful house.' (QUL 2003:364); *obscured demonstrative adverb; see cakemna, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; < PE dem. cakəm-*

caknaa- to labor hard; to strain *physically, emotionally, in illness, etc.* # caknaaguq 'he is straining' / *Caknaaluni* cayaqlirluni ipugartaa nasqukuyuk . . . 'Straining hard finally he pried up a skull . . .' (MAR2 2001:33); < cakner-a-

cakneq very much # *adverb*; quyana cakneq 'thank you very much'; cakneq pivkenak! 'don't do it hard or roughly!'; Taūgaam-taūg', pingremeng cuyastellerkarteng taūga, *cakneq* kapiakqapigtetulqaat cali caayuaritellerkarteng cali kapiakqapigglu. 'But more than those things though, they were *very much* afraid of running out of tobacco, also, of running out of tea.' (CEV 1984:39); cf. cakner-

cakner- to struggle to function # *said of machinery, or of a person who is ill, or carrying a heavy load, or struggling not to laugh, etc.*; caknertuq 'he or it is having a hard time' / massiinaq caknertuq 'the motor is struggling to run'; > caknaa-, caknernarqe-; cf. cakneq, cakviur-, cakete-

caknernarqe- to be difficult; to cause difficulties

caknernarquq 'it causes difficulties' / Ella-llu nenglirtura'arqan *caknernarqetuuq* qamigalleq cikuyugaqan. 'Whenever there is extended cold weather and the water starts to freeze *it makes it hard* to hunt seals by sled.' (YUU 1995:20); Maurluulleq *caknernaqsaaquq* elpeceñun tutgaramteñun, niisnganritaqavci maurlumeggnek. Taūgaam cali *quyanaqluni*. Tutgaraat *caknernarqut* maligtaqutenritaqameng maurlurmeng qanruyutiitnun. *Caknernarquq* iluteqnaqluni, angniitnaqluni. 'Being a grandmother can be made *difficult* by you, our grandchildren, if you don't heed your grandmother. However, it still makes one thankful. Grandchildren can be *difficult* when they do not follow their grandmothers' precepts. It's *difficult*, and makes one sad, unhappy.' (KIP 1998:57); < cakner-narqe-

cakngarkaq task to be done # NUN; < ca-?-arkaq

cakte- to be small # EG

cakuciq what kind? # cakucimek levaangqercit? 'what kind of outboard motor do you have?'; cakuciuga? 'what kind is it?'; < ca-kuciq

cakucuk illness; skin sore # and **cakucug-** to be ill; to have skin sores # cakucugtuq 'he is ill, has sores'; < ca-?-cuk

cakug- to have a hard time # EG

cakukegte- to be adept # cakukegtuq 'he is adept'; Y, NS; < ca-?-kegte-

cakunglluut plural internal organs; viscera; guts; entrails # < ca-?-nglluk

cakuug- to tan a skin by scraping it # cakuugaa 'he is scraping it'; NSU; > cakuugun; cf. cakivte-; < PE cakəvət- and caku-

cakuugun skin scraper # NSU; < cakuug-n

cakviur- to have a hard time; to work hard; to endure troubles; # cakviurtuq 'he is having a hard time' / cakviurutkaa 'he is having a hard time on account of it'; calillermiini ernerpak cakviurtuq 'he worked hard all day'; cakviurnarquq 'it is difficult, trying'; Qavamek-llu *cakviuraqluta* unugmi. 'And, we'd have a hard time with sleep at night.' (YUU 1995:31); . . . inerqurluku-llu *cakviuresqevkenaku*. ' . . . and he warned her not to work too hard.' (YUU 1995:103); *Cakviurluten* kiiryugluten-llu caliaqeciyan nuna naugivkangnaqluku neqkarpenek . . . 'Laboring hard and sweating you will work the land trying to grow your food . . .' (AYAG. 3:19); cf. cakner-

calaraq east; northeast # . . . utumariami ayalliniuq ernerkarcurluni, *calaram* tungiinun. ‘. . . when he (Raven) got well he went off hunting for daylight, toward the *east*.’ (YUU 1995:86); Unani una-i wangkuta Nelson Island-aam avatiini keluvaraqnilarput, kanaken Qipneq ayagluteng caninermiut *cala'arrnituluku*, keluvarnivkenaku anuqa waken *northeast-amek* piaqan *cala'arrnituluku*. Taúgken call’ makut Kusquqvagiupiat kiugkeknirniluku. ‘We, villages of the Nelson Is. area, say “*keluvaq*”, but starting from Qipneq, the coastal people say “*calaraq*”. They don’t say “*keluvaq*” when the wind is blowing from the northeast; they say that it is blowing from “*calaraq*”. But then the ones from the Kuskokwim say “*kiugkeknirtuq*”.’ (QUL 2003:701); Nunautseng nengciqaat negetmun, ungalatmun, *calaratmun*, kanavatmun-llu. ‘They will extend their territory toward the north, toward the south, toward the *east*, and toward the west.’ (AYAG. 28:14)

caleryag- to act or react violently or abruptly # caleryagtuaq ‘he is acting violently’; caleryagaa ‘he is treating it in a rough and careless way’ / caleryagauq ‘he is handling things roughly’; Alqunaq-gguq *caleryanrilkuma* anirtaarutqelarciqanka. ‘If I don’t *react abruptly* I won’t have any reason for regrets.’ (KIP 1998:255); < ca-*leryag-*

cali more; furthermore; again; also; still; yet; and # *adverbial particle*; cali-qaa kuuvviaryugtuten? ‘do you want more coffee?’; cali! ‘*do it more!*’; cali-qaa? ‘do you want more?’ or ‘shall I do more?’; calirraq ‘a little more’; kaigtua cali ‘I’m still hungry’; < ca-?; < PE cu(na)li (*under cu(na)*)

cali- to work; to make something # caliuq ‘he is working, making something’; calia ‘he is making something for her’ / calisit? or caliyit? ‘what are you doing?’, ‘what are you making?’, or ‘what are you working on?’; calingeksaituq ‘he hasn’t started to work’; nani calilarcit? ‘where do you work?’; < ca-li-; > caliaq, calinguar-, calissuun, calista; calivik

caliaq a job done; a thing worked on; task done; chore done; job (employment) # Eltnauqsaileng’ermeng aatameng qanruytellrit maligtaqustellrit imucetun eltnaurumalriacetun *caliangqelartut* caperrnarqellrianek. ‘Even though they haven’t gone to school, if they followed

their fathers’ advice, they hold *jobs*, even difficult ones just like those who’ve gone to school.’ (YUU 1995:32); < cali-aq¹; Uksuarmi qimugtetgun ayagatullratni, qanrut'lallruitkut ayagatulit angutet aturait ciumek, nenglengvailgan *caliaqesqelluki*. ‘When they used to travel by dogteam in the fall, they would tell us to *work on* the clothes of the traveling men first before it becomes intensely cold.’ (YUU 1995:55); > caliarkaq

caliarkaq task to be done; chore to be done # caliarkairutua ‘I don’t have anything more to do’; Cunaw’ maurluat-llu nunatellinilriit neqet pingssiyaaggpailgata, *caliarkateng-llu* amllerissiyaaggpailgata. ‘It turned out that they and their grandmother had come up to visit before the fish migrated up and their *tasks* become overwhelming.’ (ELN 1990:39)

caligaq large flat rock # Kuten-ggur *caliger* una angtuwaarur, siimar. ‘It happens, that this particular *flat rock* was very large.’ (WEB2); < PY caliyaq

calinguar- to play at working; to work on things such as arts and crafts that are not for direct serious use (though perhaps to be sold) # Unugmi taúgaam canek *calinguaraqlua* mingeqlua. ‘At night, however, I sew, *working on arts and crafts*.’ (YUU 1995:55); < cali-ngaqaq

calissuun tool; device for working; Social Security card or number # Qunguk-llu paturraarlukek, muragamek naparciluteng aklui agarqelluki, *calissuutai-llu*. ‘After covering the grave they put a piece of wood there and hung on it his equipment, and his *tools*.’ (YUU 1995:42); < cali-cuun

calista worker # calistenqut ‘they are workers’; Cali maa-i *calisteryulriit* imkunek elitnaurumalrianek elisngalrianek *calisteryugaqluteng*. ‘Also nowadays the ones who want *workers* want *workers* to be those who have gone to school and are knowledgeable.’ (YUU 1995:57); < cali-ta¹

calivik workshop # < cali-vik

cal'kuuyaq casserole of meat or fish with potatoes, onions, etc. # HBC; *from Russian*; apkóe (zharkóe) ‘roast’; = salkuuyaq

calla- to be spread open as a wound or a crack does # callauq it is open / > callakayak, callalleq, callaneq, callar-

callakayak open sore; canker sore; cold sore; ulcer; thrush # and **callakayag-** to have an open sore # < calla-kayag-

callalleq wound; crack # . . . cali-llu qimugtet ullalaraat *callallri* pairaqluki. ‘. . . and the dogs came to him and licked his *wounds*.’ (LUKE 16:21); < calla-lleq

callaneq canker sore; cold sore; ulcer; ulcer # < calla-neq¹

callangqa- to be spread open; to have an open sore # callangqauq ‘it is (spread) open’ or ‘he has an open sore’; callangqauq ‘it is open’ or ‘he has an open sore’ / yaassiiq callangqauq ‘the box is open’ *having split open*; < callar-ngqa-

callar- spread open # *postural root*; < calla-?— (*concerning the derivation of callar- from calla- compare aga-/ agar-*); > callarte-, callangqa-

callarci- to open something; to get an open sore # callarciuq ‘he opens something’ or ‘he got an open sore’ / Tan’gaurluq *callarciaqan*, aaniin pitsaqutmek qengani kapluku aunrarcet’laraa. Aunraqan-llu taum tan’gaurluum qanranun kakegluni. Nasaurluq-llu pikan aatiin tuaten piarkauluku. ‘Whenever a little boy *had an open sore* in his mouth, his mother would purposely poke her nose and make it bleed. When it bled she’d let it bleed into that boy’s mouth. And for a little girl her father would do the same for her.’ (YUU 1995:52); < callarte-i²-

callarcissuun letter opener; can opener; box opener # < callarci-

callarte- to spread open; to get or make a hole through (it); to have a rash (*additional NUN meaning*) # callartuq ‘it opened’; callartaa ‘he opened it’ / Ayumian tua asveq tauna una aqsiigken quakaak iquklitevkenaku pilagluku *callarrluku*, asverem tua taum kemga anerquralliniluku uqua tuaten amian ngeliikun aug’araqluku. ‘He *cut open* the walrus in the middle of its belly, but he didn’t slit it open all the way, and he took out its meat and cut its blubber right against its skin.’ (QUL 2003:114); Tua-i-llu tauna tuavet nanvamun [ayagluni], ak’ a civuuluku nanvaq *callartellruluku* quakaakun ukilluku camavet tua-i. ‘He’d take that down to the middle of a lake, where earlier they had already *made a hole* in the ice.’ (QAN 1995:176); < callar-te²-

callemkar- to put a little patch on # < callmag-qar-

calligte- to move a short distance; to move something out of the way; to scatter; to strew about; to discard; to put aside # calligtuq ‘he moved’; calligtaa ‘he moved it over’ or ‘he scattered it’ / calligtaarluni ‘moving from place to place, running around’; Taqngameng-llu nernermeek aaniita piluki *calligcisqevkenaki neqallernek*. ‘And when they finished eating their mother told them not to *strew about* the bones and other leftovers from the meal.’ (ELN 1990:5); Eliskunegteggu-am tua-i imkut yuarutellret *calliggluki* taukunek yuarucirluteng. ‘And once they learned the new songs, they *put* the old songs *aside* and sang those songs at the festival. (TAP 2004:58); < PE całiy²

callirneq driftwood on the shore (*Y meaning*); palm of hand (*NUN meaning*) #

callmak patch on clothing # and **callmag-** to patch # callmagnetuq ‘he is patching something’; callmagaa ‘he is patching it’ / uimi qerrulliik callmagak ‘she is patching her husband’s pants’; callmii ‘its patch’; Quyurcameng tua-i nutaan tan’gerian qayait yuvrilliniluki, assirnerit waten tan’germi ellaigaarturluki *callmangqerrnayukluki*. ‘When they got together and it became dark they checked their [the villagers’] kayaks, stroking their hulls with their hands in the darkness, thinking that they might have *patches*.’ (PAI 2008:346); NI, CAN, LK, BB, NR; > callemkar-; < PY całmak

callug- to fight physically # callugtuq ‘he is fighting’; callugaa ‘he is fighting with him’ / callugtuk or calluutuk ‘they₂ are fighting with each other’; Tua-i tauna anguyiim ayagnera. *Callungelliniut*. . . . Kiituan’ tamarmeng yaggluteng *callungelliniut* tuqurqulluteng. ‘That was the beginning of war. They started to *fight*. . . . Finally everyone started to *fight* striving against each other, killing each other.’ (YUU 1995:8); Iquan tamarmeng *callugluku*, pinqiggngaitniateng tağaaam taqluku. ‘When he fell they all bounced on him and *pummeled* him and stopped only when he promised not to bother them again.’ (ELN 1990:110); nelgutminek calluayaraq ‘domestic violence’; < ca-lluk

calluk storm # NUN; < ca-lluk

calqutagaq earthly possession # NUN

calrite- to be healthy; to be immune to illness # CAN; < ?-ite¹- (?)

caltuqite- to get stuck in or have difficulty with something that is too small # caltuqituq ‘he got stuck’ / lumarramek at’essaagyaqaellria caltuqituq ‘he tried to put on a shirt but found it too small’; < cultur-ite³-

cultur- to be too big to fit into something # culturtuq ‘it is too big to go through’; culturaa’ he is too big for it’; ‘he finds it too small for him’ / ... anlliniuq, amik tua-i waten wani qasgim amia, *culturluni* tuani. Pekcetsaagyaqaekiini-II’ ... pekcessciganani, kumlatkacagaqii-gguq tuar. ‘... when he went out the entrance right here, the door of the kashim *wouldn’t open*. He tried to move it ... it couldn’t be moved, as though it were, it is said, frozen stiff.’ (QAN 1995:184); ... igqaqsaaqluteng pugyarangqerrami, kangtunrilngurmeng qaygiq. Igqaqsaaqluteng, atauciq taūg’ igaarrlun’ malruk-II’ ukuk ataucikun igglutek, *cultrlutek*, acivarciiganatek. ‘... they tried to go down the entrance passage, but it was not very wide. They kept trying and one made it; then two others went down at once, but they *got wedged in* together, and could not go down farther.’ (CEV 1984:54); = tastur-; > caltuqite-; < PE tat(ə)tūr- (*under* PE tatə-)

calugcissuun skin scraper # < calugte-i²-cuun

calugte- to tan a skin by scraping it # calugtaa ‘he is scraping it’ / calugciuq amiitnek imarmiutaat uimi pitallrinek ‘she is scraping the skins of the minks her husband caught’; Kinraku-lu *caluggluku*, nutaan elipluku mingeqluku ivrucililuku. ‘When it dried she *scraped and tanned* it. Then she cut it out and sewed it for water boots.’ (YUU 1995:66); Arenqiapaa-gguq, uinga tauna *calugtarkaminek* nayirmek cikiisqelluni *calugciuq* pilu’ugkiurluku. ‘Goodness, her husband asked to be given a spotted seal that he could *tan*. He *tanned* one to be used for [the boy’s] skinboots.’ (QUL 2003:110); > calugcissuun; < PE caluy-

calugun skin scraper # < calugte-n

cama- to be worked (of metal) # ...

peresciigalgurtun cavigtun *camasciigalgurtun-* llu punernertun. ‘... like inflexible iron or unworkable brass.’ (ISAI. 48:4); < ca-ma-; > camataq

cama-i hello; greetings; pleased to meet you; good to see you again # *exclamation; usually accompanied by handshaking and used after not seeing someone for*

a long time, or when first meeting someone; K, BB, NI; > cama-iir-; cf. camani; < PY cama-i

cama-iir- to say “cama-i” to, and shake hands with # cama-i-iraa ‘he shook hands with him’ / cama-i-irutuk ‘they₂ shook hands’; Iteryaqlian Cung’uq tua-i aaniita aatiita-llu aryuqluku tua-i *cama-i-rluku*. ‘When Cung’uq finally came in, their mother and father were glad to see him *and shook hands with him.*’ (ELN 1990:67); < cama-i-r-

cama(ni) in the area down below or toward the river # *obscured demonstrative adverb*; Mikelnguum-llu aaniin qantaq akurturluku, neqet iliitnek aūg’auulluni, akutaquinermek-llu *camavet* nunam akuliinun elakaulluku. ‘The child’s mother took the dish, broke off some of the fish and little bit of Eskimo ice cream and buried it *down below* in the soil.’ (YUU 1995:30); Alpalitulliniameng *camani*, alpanek tep’aryagtangqelliniluni nalalmalianek taum ceñii qikertam, Qayaassim-gguq. ‘Because *down at the ocean* there are an abundance of murres, there were many dead murres that had floated onto the shore of that island they called Qayassiiq.’ (QUL 2003:102); *see camna, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; < PE dem. cam-; cf. cama-i*

camataq metal (copper or brass) and bead forehead ornament # < cama-taq¹; < + PY camataq (cf. Siberian Yupik samataq ‘iron forehead ornament used by shaman for healing’)

cami when? # *inflected form; < ca-localis*

camiite- to not be satiated; to have an insatiable appetite # camiituuq ‘he is not satiated’ / Tua-i-llu kinguvri tuaten tua-i *camiinateng*, *camiiterrlugluteng* pilliniut. Camiirutnaqluni tamana. Maaten ilumun murilkaput kinguvri taum tua-i wangkutni *camiillruluteng*. ‘His descendants were able to eat and eat and *never get satisfied*. That particular song could cause people to eat a lot of food. And from observation we could see that his descendants were able to *eat and eat*.’ (CIU 2005:390); < camir-ite¹

camir- to be satiated # camirtuq ‘he is satiated’ / camirnarquq tepa tuknissiyaagami ‘the aged fish head is quite satisfying because it is so piquant’; Cakegtaaamek acuileng’ermi, nertukuni *camirrluni* tua-i tukuulriatun piarkauguq. ‘Even if he never puts on nice clothes, if he does eat *his fill* he will be just like a wealthy man.’ (YUU 1995:54); < ca-?; > camiite-

camlaate- to be flimsy; to not be sturdy; to be easily broken # NUN

camna the one down below or toward the river # *obscured demonstrative pronoun*; cam'umek 'from the one down there; camkut 'the ones down there'; Tuunriinanermiini qanlliniuq, "Meq tang camna pekcestengqeplatallinilria." 'While he was conjuring he said, "The water *down below* is about to have a traveler (appear in it)." (YUU 1995:88); see cama(ni), the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; < PE dem. cam-

camru tobacco pouch made from seabird skin # NSU

cana-, canar- to carve wood; to whittle # canauq 'he is whittling'; canaa 'he is whittling on it' / canaluni inugualiuq muragmek 'he is making a doll, carving it from wood'; *Canaurluni* waten, ilulikii, *canassuutmek* aturluteng pitullermeggn. 'He was *carving* like this, hollowing it out, using a *whittling* tool like they used to do.' (QAN 1995:24); > canalleq

canake- to dislike; to criticize; to reject; to disagree with # EG; = cangake-

canalleq wood shaving # *Canaurluni*, *canallri* makut waten egtaqateng cikaaruluteng ayagartaqluteng tua, cikaaruluteng. Makut maa-i cikaaret. 'He was whittling and when his *shavings* fell, they became capelin and swam away. These are the present-day capelin.' (ELL 1997:250); < cana(r)-lleq¹

caneggete- to be thin # *of skin, ice, wall, etc.*; caneggetuq 'it is thin' / NSU; = can'ggete-, canegte-; cf. can'u-; < PY canəy(ə)t-

cangeengnaluq* bullet with lines on the top (resembling grass roots) # < canek-ngalnguq

canegtar- to gather grass # canegtarluq 'he is gathering grass' / < canek-tar²

canegte- to gather grass # canegtuq 'he is gathering grass' / Tua-i-llu tekican, *canegcesqengatni* ilalirluki tua-i canegglni atauciqaararluki qecugaqluki. 'When she arrived, they told her to *gather grass*, so she joined them pulling up one grass at a time.' (ELN 1990:46); < canek-te¹-

can'egte - to be thin # Man'a-gguq nuna man'a *can'egtellrani* waten cat alailluteng-llu pilallrulriit. Tua-gguq cat alaillallruut nuna can'egtellrani watuacetun ayuqenritellrani. 'Many things were seen when the earth *was thin*. Things would

appear when the land *was thin*, not the way it is today.' (AGA 1996:39); = can'ggete-; < PY canəy(ə)t-

canek grass # *general term*; can'get 'blades of grass, a number of grass plants'; can'ggaq 'a little bit of grass'; canegnek YUPIIT tuc'eñalilartut 'Yup'iks make insoles out of grass'; can'gucirtuq 'he has a large supply of grass'; canegpiit 'tall grass'; Napat akuliitnun pulaamek Qalemaq-lu ellii-lu piuk nuna patumaluni *canegnek* nalamalrianek, akuliitni-wa tamakut naugaaralriit can'get. 'When she and Qalemaq went into the grove of trees, she saw that the earth was covered with areas of dead grass, and with fresh growths of shoots of grass growing between them.' (ELN 199N:36); Y, K, CAN, NUN, NI, BB, NR, LI; > canegngalnguq, canegte-, canegtar-, can'gurneq; cf. can'giiq; < PE canəy

canerlak bad season; time of famine; epidemic # Cali-lu una, man'a *canerlak* allrakunek qavcinek cuqengqertuq, tauna nallaraqan tut'aqluni. 'Also this one, this *epidemic* had a period of several years, striking when that time came.' (KIP 1998:329); = cangerlak

canga- emotional root > cangake-, canganarqe-, cangatar-, canganarqe-; < ca-?; cf. cangate-

cangake- to dislike; to criticize; to reject; to disagree with # *cangakaa* 'he dislikes, rejects, disagrees with it' / Tamaa-i ilaita ilateng *cangaknaurait-lu* arnat, uingit cumikenritniluku waten apqiitnek, tua-i-w' angenruluni-gguq uimini. 'Some of the women *criticized* their fellow women and said that one of them was not being attentive to her husband's welfare. They would say that she put herself above her husband, just being a snob.' (QUL 2003:194); < canga-ke⁴; = canake-

cangalke- to be critical of; to be concerned or worried about # *cangalkaa* 'he found something the matter with it' / Kayukilan *cangalkenritniluku*. 'Since the wind wasn't very strong, he said he wasn't *very worried about it*.' (QAN 1995:324); < cangate-ke³

cangallieur- to find fault with something; to be concerned or worried about something # *cangalliurtuq* 'he finds fault with something' or 'he is worried about something' / Taukuk-lu angayuqaak *cangallieurpegnatek* tua nallunrilamek qiperrlugpegnatek-lu nallunrilamek tua piarkaungan. 'And her parents were not *perturbed*

or bothered since they were informed about it, and they didn't fuss or complain since they knew that that's how it must be.' (ELL 1997:135); < cangate-liur-

cangallrunrite- to be no less than or more than another or others; to be no different from another or others # cangallrunrituq 'it is no different'; cangllrunritaa 'he regards it as no different' / cangallrunrituq nunalgutmini 'he is no different than his fellow villagers'; cangallrunritaqa nunalgutiini 'I regard him as no different than his fellow villagers'; Tua-llu cal' tua kampaassaq pikuvciu tamakucimi *cangallrunrituq* nunangualiuruutmi. 'Well, if you were using a compass it is no different from the ones on the map.' (QUL 2003:714); Ephraim-aankuk Manasseh-llu qetunraqagka *cangallruvkenatek* Reuben-aankugni Simeon-aaq-llu. 'I hold my sons Ephraim and Manassah as no different than Reuben and Simeon.' (AYAG. 48:5); < cangate-llru²-nrite-

canganarqe- to be objectionable; to be offensive # canganarquq 'it is objectionable' or 'it/he causes one to feel hurt, be offended' / canga-narqe-

cangatar- to be critical by nature / cangatartuq 'he is critical by nature'; < canga-tar¹-

cangate- to have something amiss; to have what amiss # cangatuq 'something is wrong with it'; cangata? 'what is amiss with it?'; 'how is it?' / cangacit? 'how are you?'; cangatenritua 'I am fine, there is nothing amiss with me'; cangatenrilkumegnuk up'nerkiyarcikukuk 'if everything is well with us₂, we will go to spring camp'; > cangalke-, cangalliur-; cf. canga-

cangayug- to dislike something; to reject something; to be offended; to have hurt feelings / cangayugtuq 'he dislikes or rejects something, he has hurt feelings, is offended'; Tua-i qemitauciqa piggluteng ilait-llu kass'areshuni aatiita ang'aqluki qemitarnek piarkauluni maurluat *cangayugnayukluku* umyuqaenrilkatni. 'They had so many dried squirrels that their father thought he would take some to the children's grandmother when he went to trade furs, realizing that if he forgot to do that their grandmother would surely be hurt.' (ELN 1990:17); < canga-yug-

cange- to catch fish or game # cang'uq 'he caught something' / Tua-i-llu kanevvlukek

carangllugnek taukuk ayuqucirturluku Elnguq civtellregni kapkaanaak qalarrluni alaicesiyaagqata *cangyuit'larniluki*. 'Then he demonstrated to Elnguq how to sprinkle grass, leaves and twigs on the trap that he had set, saying that traps don't catch animals if they are too visible.' (ELN 1990:52); K, CAN, BB, NR, LL, EG; < ca-nge- (*though derived from the "stress-repelling" base ca 'something', this derived and lexicalized base is distinguished — in the areas where it is used — from the more general cange- 'to acquire something', with like derivation, in that that base shows the stress-repelling nature of its parent word; thus, for example, canguten 'you acquired something' vs. cang'uten 'you caught fish', and cangyúgtuq 'he wants to acquire something' (with no stress on the first syllable) vs. cangyugtuq 'he wants to catch fish' (with predictable stress on the first syllable); > cangliqe-, cangtaq*

cangerlak bad season; time of famine; epidemic # Cali-llu una, man'a *cangerlak* allrakunek qavcinek cuqengqertuq, 'Also this one, this pestilence, lasted several years,' (KIP 1998:329); = canerlak

can'ggelngunaq thin flat stone resembling ice # < can'ggete-nguq-naq²

can'ggelquq fontanelle; the soft spot on a baby's head # < can'ggete-quq

can'ggete- to be thin # of skin, ice, wall, etc.; can'ggetuq 'it is thin' / Ak'a-gguq tamaani una *can'ggetellrani* kiagurlainalallruuq. 'Long ago, it is said, when this (world) was thin it was always summer.' (EGA 1973:1); Y; = caneggete-, can'egte-; > can'ggelquq; cf. can'u-; > can'ggelngunaq; < PY canøy(ə)t-

cangig- to stroke gently on the head # NUN; > cangigar-; < PE caniy-

cangigar- to massage # cangigartuq 'he is massaging himself'; cangigaraa 'he is massaging it or her' / < cangig-?; < PE caniy-

can'giiq* blackfish (*Dallia pectoralis*) # Tauna-gguq atam *can'giiq* kuimaralarlia, tua-i-llu-gguq ukunun taluyanun tekilluni, maaten-gguq pikestait tangrrai calliggluteng tumyaratitni-gguq-wa neqallret. 'Once a blackfish was leisurely swimming upstream when it came upon a blackfish trap. The blackfish looked at the owners of the trap; they were very messy and their paths were strewn with scraps of food.' (ELN

1990:5); Caviyaarnek kass'at casgukautaitnek qunguturameggnun, taluyilangamta *can'giircuutnek* maa-i. Qacignariluni taluyilleq calirpagnairulluni. ‘Since we started using chicken-wire to make *blackfish* traps, it has become easier. We no longer have to work hard making them.’ (KIP 1998:321); HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, LK, UK, BB, NR, LI; < ?-iq; cf. canek

can'gurneq grassy knoll; grassy area; meadow / Tekicamiu tua-i pilliniuq pia-i pengurraq pingna *can'gurneruluni*. ‘Reaching it, he saw the knoll up there *covered with grass*.’ (QUL 2003:236); < canek-urte-neq¹

cangimirte- to want to get more; to not be satisfied with what one has gotten # cangimirtuq ‘he is not satisfied’ / cangimirutamken ‘I didn’t see you enough’; cangimircaaqua akutamek ‘I didn’t get enough “Eskimo ice cream” ’; . . . ampi neryartuuqselluku, atrarluni tua-i qavanguminek tuaten *cangimirteng'ermi* tupiimi. ‘. . . (her mother) told her to hurry up and come eat, and she came down even though *she wasn’t satisfied* with her dream, since she woke up too soon.’ (ELN 1990:48); < ca-?; < PE cañimmir-

canglanguarrar- to prepare a grass mat for the seal bladders after they are pulled out from the water during the *Nakaciuryaraq* (“Bladder Feast”) # NUN

cangliqe- to catch a lot # cangliquq ‘he caught a lot of fish or game’ / Turpak-llu *cangliqenruan* Mikellami ullagluku cimiucugluku elakamek . . . ‘Seeing that Turpak *caught* more than Mikellaq she went over to her wanting to trade fishing holes . . .’ (ELN 1990:70); < cange-liqe¹

cangssaar(aq*) unusual thing; secret thing; special thing # Can'ggaat aullni pelatekamun ut'rulluki Turpak qanrucarturluku ak'a *cangssaarnek* nerellruniluteng tekipailgan ak'a nangluki . . . ‘She took what little grass she had gathered to the tent then went and told Turpak that they’d eaten *something special* before she arrived and finished it all . . .’ (ELN 1990:46); < ca-ngssaar(aq)

cangssagaq clothing; garment # NUN

cangssiur- to tinker around # cangsiurtuq ‘he is tinkering around’ / < ca-ngssak-liur-

cangtaq something caught # cangtaqaqa ‘it is the thing I caught, I caught it’; Taqngamek neqtatek tagulluki taglutek. Elnguq ucuryugluni *cangtarpaminek* aanaminun nasvagluku. ‘When

they finally quit they went up taking their catch with them. Elnguq, feeling so proud of herself, showed her mother the big fish *that she had caught.*’ (ELN 1990:23); < cange-taq³

canguaq decoration picturing or representing something; figurine; figure on a mask; representation; arts and crafts item # Aipait-wa *canguat*: neqnguat, yaquleguat, allat-llu ungingssiruat. Cali-gguq makut angalkurtaulartut. ‘Along with them are representations of certain things: figures of fish, of birds, and of other animals. These too are shaman’s things.’ (CAU 1985:198); < ca-ngaqaq

cangu- to turn back (NUN, NS meaning); to look for eggs (HBC meaning); to walk (additional NUN meaning) # canguuq ‘he turned back’ / < PE cañu-

cangur- lacking symmetry # postural root; > cangungqa-, cangurte-; < PY-S canjur-

cangungqa- to lack symmetry; to be lopsided; to be making a face # cangungqauq ‘it lacks symmetry, is lopsided’; ‘he is making a face’ / < cangurngqa-

cangurte- to become lopsided; to make a face # cangurtuq ‘it became lopsided’; ‘he made a face’; cangurtaa ‘he made a face at her’ / < cangur-te²; > cangurruaq

cangurruaq visor # NR; < cangur-uaq

cangutar- to make fun of # Caluci tuunramaa at'eūrluqa una *cangutarpakarcessiu*? ‘Why are you, my helping spirits, *making fun of* this poor dear name of mine so much?’ (QUL 2003:504)

canguya(a)lkun stern piece fitted to keel; tracking stabilizer of a kayak # NUN; < cangu-yailkutaq

caniir- to go through the area beside # caniiraa ‘he went through the area beside it’ / < caniq-ir²-

caniissaq combination knife and scraper for ivory with curved stone blade and wood handle # NUN

canikliute- for weather to warm up after a cold spell # NUN

Caniliaq Chaneliak # old village site on the Yukon Delta; < caniq-liaq

canimelli- to come near # canimelliuj ‘he came near’; canimellia ‘he came near to it’ / Maaten-gguq *canimelliuj* maa-i imna tauna Nukalpiartayagaq. ‘When it *came nearer*, it is said, she saw that it was that little Nukalpiartaq.’

(YUU 1995:11); < canimete-i¹-

canimete- to be near; to be close # canimetuq 'it is near' / Napaskiaq canimetuq Mamterillernek 'Napaskiak is near Bethel'; canimellinartuq 'it is getting nearer'; Utercunga'artelliniuk Ekvičuamun, Mamterillermi *canimellruan*. 'They decided instead to return to Eek because it was closer than Bethel.' (YUU 1995:7); < caniq-mete-

Canineq the coast area between Nelson Is. and the mouth of the Kuskokwim, including Chefornak, Kipnuk, Kwigillingok and Kongiganek (and former settlements) # < caniq-neq⁴

caningqa- to be on the side; to be beside something # caningqauq 'it is on its side, it is beside something' / Maaten itertuq kiugkut can'get curuluut, avatiitni-wa muriit kevraartut *caningqaluteng*, uani-wa kaminiaq piliaq, kiatini-wa qulqitet, natra-wa marayaq. 'When she went in she saw woven grass mats on the floor partitioned off by spruce logs *placed on their sides*, and near the door was a home-made stove, and further in from it shelves, and the floor of the house was of earth.' (ELN 1990:12); < canir¹-ngqa-

canipengayaq crosspiece in floor of sled # NUN

caniq area beside; space next to # *positional base used only with a possessed ending*; Kiani-wa kiugkut ingeret, ukut-wa eqiat kaminiam *caniani*. 'Further back in there were beds, and a pile of chopped wood was *next to the stove*.' (ELN 1990:4); Tamatum kuigem nuniini nunallertangqelliniuq, ik'iki-gguq qungurugaat, *caniitni-wa-gguq* cat aklut ellilallrit tuquaqata. 'In the vicinity of that river there was an old village, and oh my it had lots of graves, and *beside* were their belongings that were placed there when people died.' (YUU 1995:5); > caniir-, Caniliaq, canimete-, Canineq, caniqaq, caniquyaq, caniqtaq, canirtaq, canirun; cf. canir¹-; cf. Barnum 1901 list (6); < PE cani-

caniqaq appendix (*anatomical*); flank; side of body; wall # caniqaq 'sides of waist'; Atraami-lu tekičamiu tauna arnaq, sugg'egminek nuulerluku *caniqerrakun*, tuamta-l' akiakun. 'When it came down it went over to the girl and prodded her on *her side* and then her other side with its snout.' (YUU 1995:83); < caniq-qaq, > caniqayagaq, pingayunek caniqalek

caniqayagaq bacon # < caniqaq-ya(g)aq

caniqliq* thing right beside # Tua-i-am

quyaurlurlutek agqertuk. Maaten pilliniuk maklak una irniaminek *caniqlirluni*. 'Being so grateful they rushed over. Then they saw this bearded seal with its baby *next to it*.' (ELL 1997:340); < caniq-qliq

caniqtaq door bolt # NSU; < caniq-?

caniquyaq crosspiece on bed of sled # *see Appendix 9 on parts of the sled*; < caniq-?

canir¹- on the side; beside something # *postural root*; Caumkacagarpek'naku-llu-gguq *canirmi tekicartuarluku*. 'And he wasn't facing him directly; he approached him turned *sideways*.' (QUL 2003:538); > caningqa-, canirte-; < PE cannir- (*under* PE cani-)

canir²- to sweep # canirtuq 'he is sweeping'; caniraa 'he is sweeping it' / Agngameng Qalemam *canircelluku* ellii, canek qemagicillermini Turpak-lu iterquriluni eqiarinek Mik'am. 'When they went over, while Qalemaq unpacked she had Elnguq *sweep the floor*, and Turpak brought in the wood that Mik'aq had chopped. (ELN 1990:85); NSU, NUN, CAN, K; > canircuun; < PE canir-

canircuun, canirrsuun broom # *also plural for one broom*; < canir²-cuun, canir²-ssuun

canirtaq windbreak; log cabin shelter # < caniq-taq²

canirte- to put on the side; to put beside something # canirtuq 'it went on its side or beside something'; canirtaa 'he put it on its side or put it beside something' / < canir¹-te²-

canirun crosspiece; axle # < canirte-n

caniryak separate extra point placed on the shaft of an arrow behind the main point # Taukut tua-i *caniryait* tak'urluki, wagg'uq *caniryanganermigcetaarluki* pitgaq'ngateng pilaameng. Iliini tua-i uum nuugan menglairtengraaku, caningqalriim taum aipaan tua-i agturluku pitaurlaqlu. 'They would make the *extra points* on these arrows a bit longer. When they shot at a target they purposely shot so that if the main point didn't hit it the extra point would hit and kill it.' (CIU 2005:34)

canitmum sideways; to the side # < caniq-tmun

caniurtaq quiver; gun case # NS, Y, NUN;

Anuurluum cinqertara, cetamiriluni cinqrai urluvqeqtaaraat tamakut qerrulirluteng, *caniurtaq-wa* man'a qerrut caquat. 'The grandmother splashed water onto them, and

when she splashed them for a fourth time there were good new bows there complete with arrows and a *quiver*, that is, a wrapper for the arrows.' (MAR1 2001:81); < PY caniñurtaq

canqaute- to relax after a hard day's work # NUN

canraq* wild celery (*Heracleum lanatum*) # < ca-nraq (?)

canrilvag- to be very much okay # canrilvagtuaq 'it's just fine' / < canrite-pag²-

canrite- to be okay; to be all right # canrituaq 'it is okay' (also said in response to pitsaqenritamken 'I didn't do it to you on purpose', 'excuse me') / canrirceciamaq 'it has been made okay now'; < ca-nrite-; > canrilvag-

can'u- to be thick # canuuq 'it is thick' / Kitaki callirneret avani amlertut, yuarluten atam aqvalluten callirnermek avaken taiteqaa, waten per'urluni ayuqellriamek qulmun pikina, waten *can'utanganaku*. 'Okay, there is a lot of driftwood over there; look around and bring one that is bent upward like this, and is this *thick*.' (MAR2 2001:9); Tua alaicuiruciqluki tamakut unguvalriit-llu pilallrulriit nuna *can'urikan*, yuut-llu ayuqenirluteng. 'They predicted that animals and other things would go extinct when the land becomes *thick*, and they said that there would be many people of different races.' (AGA 1996:38); Y, EG; cf. can'ggete-; < PY cannu-

capa^e barrier; curtain; partition; veil # and **cape-** to close passage; to block from view; to cover up # cap'uq 'it got blocked, covered', capaa 'he or it is blocking it' / amirlum akerta capaa 'the cloud is covering the sun'; Kuvyaukcuaralria kuik *capekvagluku*, qayaa-gguq tua-i ak'a napangyagcequrangellrulliniluni pitainek. 'The river was *totally blocked* by a small-mesh fishnet and his kayak was already starting to tip from the weight of its catch.' (QUL 2003:490); > caperr-, capir-, capkuq, capkutaq; cf. capu; < PE capə-

capacuk pail; bucket; slop pail # Y, BB, HBC

cap'akiq* shoe; manufactured boot # cap'akiigka 'my shoes₂'; from Russian *сапоги* (*sapogi*) 'shoes'; = sap'akiq

capciq fish scale # Y; = kapciq

caperr- emotional root; < cape-?-; > caperqe-, caperrnarqe-, caperraite-, caperrsug-, caprite-

caperqe- to find difficult # caperqaa 'he finds it difficult' / caperqengramku una atkuk caliaqqaq 'I'm working on this parka even though I find it difficult'; < caperr-ke⁴-

caperraite- to not be difficult # caperrnaituq 'it isn't difficult' / < caperr-naite-

caperrnarqe- to be difficult; to be formidable # caperrnarquq 'it is difficult' / ingrikun atralleq caperrnarquq uverteckeegngan 'climbing the mountain is hard because it is steep'; Ayuqucirrlugcessiyaagngatsiyaakapigginggalami tua-i callerkaq-llu *caperraqngalan* temni-llu akngiangalan tua-i inarrluni taqsuqa'arrluni. 'She felt so very sick and doing anything seemed so impossible in her condition and since her body seemed to ache she lay down all tired out.' (ELN 1990:49); < caperr-narqe-; < PE capərnar-

caperrsug- to hesitate to act # caperrsugtuq 'he is hesitant about acting' / caperrsukaa 'he hesitates to act toward it'; caperrsung'erma elitnauryallruunga 'though I thought it would be hard, I went to school'; Camek-llu tumllugmek *caperrsugpeknateng* ayagaqluteng. 'And they don't hesitate to travel on account of the rough trails.' (YUU 1995:31); < caperr-yug-

capir- to impede; to block # capiraa 'he is impeding or blocking it' / ilangciarallrani capiraa qanerviirulluku 'when he was teasing her, she teased him back of otherwise made it such that her did not anything more to say'; Qavaryuan qayani unilluku pissurluku qenurrarmek *capirluni* igvaumaarluku nutegluku, nalataa-w' tua-i. 'Because it was sleeping he left his kayak and hunted it, *blocking* its view with a block of snow and poking his head above it, he shot it and killed it.' (KIP 1998:9); < capa-ir¹-; < PE capir- (under PE capə-)

capkuq curtain; cloth or other material used to cover a shelf or a cabinet # NUN; < capa-?

capkutaq shield; veil; covering # Kangcirarrlugaq *capkutaqluku*. 'They used a canvas for a *curtain*.' (AGA 1996:58); Amirlumek-llu *capkucillrui*, . . . 'He spread a cloud for a *covering*, . . .' (PSALM 105:3); < capa-kutaq

capngiaq, capngik (NUN form) oblique area at end of kayak gunwale that fits flatly against corresponding part of other gunwale # capngiak 'place where the gunwales merge at stern or bow'; see Appendix 9 on parts of the kayak

caprite- to be bold; to be indomitable; to be perseverent; to be persistent; to lack reserve # caprituq 'he is bold' / Taumek maa-i terikaniat *caprit'lalriit*. 'That is why wolverines are *indomitable* today.' (YUU 1995:128); Ukvertua Agayutmun Atamun *caprilngurmum* qiliim nunam-llu piurcestiignun. 'I believe in God, the *almighty* Father, creator of heaven and earth.' (YUA 1945:45 & LIT 1972:22); < caperr-ite¹-

capu cover; enclosure # and **capu-** to cover; to enclose; to hide from view # capua 'he is covering it' / ellminek capuuq 'he is covering himself'; Tua-i taūgaam tua-i carayauluni alikluku tua, alingnaqluni tua-i. Kegginaa taūgaam tua-i alaitevkenani nuyain *capumaluku*. 'But she was a ghost and they were afraid of her since she was terrifying! Her hair, however, *concealed* her face, which wasn't visible.' (ELL 1997:488); cf. capa^e; > capun; cf. capur-

capun weir; fish fence; wall; electrical or thermal insulator # angutet capucirtut uqvianek manignarrnaluteng taluyakun 'the men set a weir of willows to catch loche with a fish trap'; < capu-n, > Caputnguaq

capur-, capurau-, capurci-, capurciur- to be weatherbound # capurauguq 'he is prevented from traveling by the bad weather' / Maaten unaquan ertuq cali ella assiinani pircirluni natqupgagluni. Tuani-lu *capurciurluta* ernerni pingayuni. 'The next day dawned the same — bad weather with blowing snow. We were *weatherbound* for three days.' (YUU 1995:23); *Capurluku* tua-i kayukiterrluan qakemna up'ngartelliniluni. 'He was *weatherbound* and when the weather let up a bit, he got ready to go.' (QAN 1995:324); cf. capa^e

capuraun diaphragm (*anatomical*) # < capa-ur(ar)-n
Caputnguaq old name for the present site of Chefornak # *village near the coast south of Nelson Is.; literally: 'imitation weir'*; < capun-uaq

caqanak lung # NUN

caqaneq side; wall # *of building, hill, etc.*; Qemim im'um nangyuilngalnguum tungiinun ayaglutek, tuani-gguq *caqanrani* igtelilriami aatiin qanganarcuutai civingaluteng. 'They went in the direction of the ridge of hills that seemed to have no end, which was where her father's squirrel traps were set, on the *side* of the ridge, where there were lots of squirrel dens.' (ELN 1990:50)

caqciq event; community activity; celebration # and **caqcir-** to hold an event # cacim nalliini 'during the time of the event'; . . . tua-i nuliani tauna arenqianaku ak'a qanrut'laryaaqniluku maa-i *caqciq* man'a pellugpailgan tuaten pisqelluku. ' . . . he said that he usually told his wife to take part in the *event* before it had passed by.' (CIU 2005:13)

caqelnga- to hop # caqelngauq 'it hopped' / Inglupgayuuguq-gguq. Tua-i-gguq *caqelngaurturluni* pinaurtuq. 'He was Inglupgayuk ("one sided"). He always *hopped* around with one leg.' (AGA 1996:154); = caqillnga-; > caqelngataq

caqelngataq* butterfly; moth # CAQELNGATAAT NEQAIT 'mountain harebell (*Campanula lasiocarpa*); forget-me-not (*Myosotis alpestris*)' (literally: 'butterfly food'); < caqelnga-?; < PE caqləkitar- and caqəlhataq

caqelngataruaq petal of flower # literally: 'imitation butterfly'; NAUCETAAM CAQELNGATARUARITA NAYUMIQASSUUTAIT 'sepals' (literally: 'supports of the flower's petals'); < caqelngataq-uaq

caqelngauq one leg area of a seal # (?)

caqerte- to rip # caqertuq 'it ripped'; caqertaa 'he ripped it' / NUN, HBC; < PE caq²- (?)

caqiar(aq*) Steller's eider (*Polysticta stelleri*) # < ?-ar(aq)

caqicugte- to feel uneasy because one is being watched # (?)

caqillnga- to hop # caqillngauq 'it is hopping' / NUN; = caqelnga-

caq'iqerte- to turn suddenly # caq'iqertuq 'it made a sudden turn' / < caqir-qerte-

caqingqa- to be turned; to be crooked # caqingqauq 'it is turned', 'it is crooked' / < caqir-nga-

caqiqsak, caqiqsaq side labret; crescent-shaped labret worn on woman's chin #

caqir- turning # *postural root*; Ciunratnun elliqata waten ciunerkatnun *caqiyuitniluki*, tunutkacagarluki aqumesqelluki utaqaluku. 'When they (people) reach the spot that they (bears) are heading toward, saying that they (bears) never *turn aside from their path*, they tell them (people) to sit and wait with their backs turned toward them (the bears).' (QUL 2003:120); > caqingqa-, caqirte¹-, caq'iqerte-; < PE caqə-¹

caqirte¹- to turn # caqirtuq 'he or it turned'; caqirtaa 'he turned it' / Nanvat-lu tekitaqamiki qukaatgun iverluki qeraraqluki. Ciuneni ciuneqluku ayalliniuq *caqircuunani*. 'Even when he came to any ponds he headed straight for the middle and waded through them. He kept on a straight course (without turning).' (YUU 1995:79); < caqir-te²-

caqirte²- to tear # EG

caqlak edible root of rosewort (*Sedum rosea*) # HBC
caqtaar- to mess around; to test various ways of doing something; to try to resolve things (as at a meeting); *weather* to change # caqtaartuq 'he's doing various things', 'he's messing around' / caqtaarutaa 'he's doing various things with it', 'trying to resolve it'; Tua-i-l' qimugta Pili itran naanguaqluku *caqtaarutengraagnegu* taukuk aaniin uitallukek tauna qimugta qenngailan. 'When the dog Pili when it came in they played with it, and even though *they were doing various things to it* her mother let them be because that dog wasn't easily angered.' (ELN 1990:7); < caqtaar-

caqte- to chip; to get torn or ripped (*NUN meaning*) # caqtuq 'it got chipped'; caqtaa 'he chipped it' / una ararvika caqcimaauq 'this ashtray of mine is chipped'; < PY caq-²

caqu wrapping; shell # and **caqu-** to wrap # caqua 'he wrapped it' / ak'a caquuq 'it is already wrapped'; ellminek caquuq uliminun 'he wrapped himself up in his blanket'; caqukaq 'something to be used as wrapping'; caquiguq 'he is wrapping things'; caquiraa 'he unwrapped it'; Nunat-lu-gguq Ayikatarmiut tekitai, qiurmek *caqumaluteng* naugg'un iterciiganani. 'Then when he arrived at Ayikatak, the village was covered with stone, and there was no way to enter it.' (YUU 1995:90); Uliit-wa melqut, *caquluteng* tangnirqellriamek lumarrarmek. Tua-i maqarnqatqapiggluteng. 'And their comforters were filled with feathers with coverings of attractive fabric. They looked very warm.' (ELN 1990:97); > caqun, caqunguar-, caqussayucuar(aq), caqutaugaq; < PE caqu-

caqulegpak swan # EG; < caqulek-rpak

caqulek angel (*in NUN*); bird (*in HBC, NUN, and EG*) # literally: 'one with wings'; = yaqulek; < caquq-lek; > caqulegpak

caqun container; sealskin poke; *in some areas*

also, mother (*from one's being contained in his mother's womb*) # Nutaan-lu piyalria taum arnam pillinia, uquryungami-gga taūga-i, taūgaken atamineg, Naparyarmiuneg keggaken uqumeg aqvatesselluku *caqutmeg*. 'As time went by that woman told him, because she wanted seal oil, that he should fetch a *poke* with oil from her father, of Hooper Bay across there.' (WHE 2000:199); Tamaaggun qerqulluut akuliitgun tangllinia ak'a tua-i *caqutmi* keggatii nangliniluku, nerrlinikii aamaanek ayagluku aamallermini egmiutelliniluku. 'Through the weave of the partition he saw that it had already eaten its own *mother's* upper torso, had eaten her starting from her breast while nursing, and had killed her.' (CAM 1983:322); < caqu-n

caqunguar- to ritually cleanse oneself by rubbing one's body with charcoal or soft rock after a death # CAN < caqu-uaq

caquq wing # HBC, NUN, EG; = yaquq; > caqulek
caqussayucuar(aq*) small poke of seal oil # NS; < caqu?-cuar(aq)

caqutaugaq fine-mesh net for dog salmon # worked by hand by men standing in the water, not left unattended; NUN; < caqu-

caqvir- splay-footed; with shoes on the wrong feet # postural root; piyuaguq caqvirmi 'he is walking splay-footed'; > caqvingqa-, caqvirte-; < PE caqvir- or caqviy- (*under PE caqviy*)

caqvirte- to put footwear on the wrong foot; to point toe area of feet outward # caqvirtuq 'he is pointing his toes outward', 'he put his shoes on the wrong feet'; caqvirkut 'they₂ (shoes) are on the wrong feet'; caqvirtaa 'he put his (another's) shoes on the wrong feet' / mikelnguum sap'akigni caqvirrlukek at'elarak 'the child puts her shoes on the wrong feet'; < caqvir-te²

caqvingqa- to have one's footwear on the wrong way; to be reversed (of footwear); to have one's feet pointed outward # caqvingqauq 'his shoes are on the wrong feet' / < caqvir-ngqa-

caranglluk debris; chaff; leaves in picked berries; grass (especially dry grass gathered for use); vegetation in general # caranglluirai atsat iqvallni kallugyaramek aqlayutmek aturluni 'she removed the debris from the berries she had picked, using an electric fan'; Tua-i yuaramiki ellii piuq alaiksuarluteng cat kankut *carangllugnek* patumaluteng. 'When she looked

for the eggs she saw something visible through the covering of *twigs and leaves*.' (ELN 1990:36); Pilu'ugluta-l' tua-i *carangllugnek-llu* piiniraqluta, makunek-llu cataunani. 'We'd put on boots with insoles of *dried grass*; there weren't any of these (modern types).' (YUP 2005:54); *Caranglluut* makut, napat-llu, ingrit-llu makut ungungssit-llu, yaqulget-llu imarpiim-llu ungungssii, pillgucirluki yuusciigatuten. '[When following traditional abstinence practices due to certain life events] you cannot be out dealing with the *vegetation* and these trees and mountains and the animals and birds and sea mammals.' (YUP 2005:254); < ca?-nlluk

carayak monster; bear (*Ursus sp.*); ghost # *literally: terrible, fearsome thing*; Kass'am taum kalikani ellilerluki mak'arrluni aptelliniuq, "Cauga aūgna?" Ellii tauna imna qanlleq *carayagtaitniluku*. Tua-llu pillinia taum yuum, "Anenaurtukuk. *Carayiit* pingaitaitkuk." Taūgaam tauna Kass'aq qessalliniuq anyuumiinani, *carayagmun tangerciqnilutek*. 'The white man put down his book and stood up asking, "What's that?" He was the one who had said there were no *ghosts*. And the Eskimo answered him, "Let's go out. The *ghosts* won't get us." But that white man didn't want to go out, saying that the *ghosts* might see them.' (YUU 1995:5); < ca-kayag-; < PY carayak

carayar- to attempt to murder (of a shaman) # NUN

carca to drink tea # - LI, EG; from Aleut chaXsaX 'fish broth'; = sarrsa-

carevpag- to have a very strong current # Ala-i, ayallemteñi kuigem, arulaillemeñi quliinun, aren iggnayuklua car-amek, un'a tua-i aciqvani *carevpiin* alingkacagarlua. 'Oh my, when we drove and stopped above the river, I thought I'd fall in from the car, because down below there the *current was so strong* and I was quite scared.' (KIP 1998:59); < carve-pag-²

cariar- to gnaw # of a dog *gnawing on skin, leather, etc.*; cariartuq 'it is gnawing'; cariaraa 'it is gnawing on it'

carir- to scrape # EG

carliaq youngest child in family; child held in lap or arms # LI, HBC, NUN; < PE carliyar

carquillugaq stormy weather # NSU

carr- root; > carr'ilquq, carrir-, carr'ite-; cf. carraq

carraq* a little bit # carraugut 'they are few, minor';

< ca-rraq; > carrarmek; cf. carr-

carrarmek a little bit # *particle*; egaleq carrarmek ikiresgu! 'open the window a little!'; Inarcameng-lu *carrarmek* qavarluteng, erpailgan-lu makluteng. 'When they lay down they slept a bit, and before day broke they got up.' (YUU 1995:39); < carraq-abl.-mod.

carr'ilnguq field # Atakuarmi Isaac-aaq an'uq umyuuangcarluni piyualuni *carr'ilngurmi*. 'In the evening Isaac went out to walk in the *field*.' (AYAG. 24:63); < carr'ite-nguq

carr'ilqaq, carr'ilquq clearing; clean area; open area; meadow; field # tuntuvagnek kiartellruukut *carr'ilqumi* 'we looked for moose in the open area'; Ayainanermini *carr'ilqamun* anqertelliniuq, nunapigmun napatailngurmum. 'While he was traveling he came out into a *clearing*, to a tundra area without trees.' (YUU 1995:80); < carr-ite¹-?, carr-ite¹-quq

carriqaq seal pup that has shed its newborn skin # < carrir-?

carrir- to clean; to clear away dirt from # *carriaa* 'he is cleaning it' / *carriiuq* 'he is cleaning up, cleaning things'; Tua-i-llu aaniit tupigirraarluni iitarnek epulirluki, assigtarkaitnek atsalugpiat, imirluki tamakut *carriranek*. 'Their mother wove baskets with handles out of tall cottongrass for containers for the salmonberries which, when *cleaned*, they put into them.' (ELN 1990:43); < carr-ir²

carr'ite- to be clean # *carr'ituq* 'it is clean' / < carr-ite¹-; > *carr'ilnguq*

carrluitneq chastity # *Catholic term*; < *carrluk-ite¹-neq²*

carrluk dust; dirt; lint; transgression; evil; evil spirit; sin; polution # and **carrlug-** to do evil; to sin # *carrlugtulit* evildoers; sinners; = caarluk; < caarluk; > *carrluitneq*

carumik left hand; left arm # < PE carumi

caruyak bad thoughts; fornication; something evil # and **caruyag-** to fornicate; to be unchaste # *caruyagtuq* 'he or she is fornicating' / *caruyautekaa* 'he is fornicating with her'; Waniwaugut-llu ircaqumek anyulalriit: Umyuarluut, tuqucineq, akusrarutekineq, caruyaneq, tegleneq, piciliqengneq, qacungakineq-lu. 'For out of the heart comes evil intentions, murder, adultery, *fornication*, theft, false witness, slander.'

(MATT. 15:19); Wiinga taūgaam qanertua: Kia im'um nuliani avveskuniu *caruyallrunrilnguq* akusrarutekevkaraa . . . ‘But I say: Whosoever will divorce his wife, who has not been *unchaste*, causes her to commit adultery . . .’ (MATT. 5:31); Umyugaa taq'inglliniuq taum tutgara'urluan, canek *caruyagnek*, waniw' tua-i assiiruskan-llu unguvavkanritnayukluni taumun maurlurluminun. ‘The thoughts of that grandson of hers started changing with all sorts of *terrible thoughts*, how if things got bad for her his grandmother might not let him live.’ (CUN 2007:8); < ca-?

carvaneq main current # *angyaq atertellrua* cukaluni carvanermi ‘the boat drifted fast in the current’; Tua-i up'nerkami *carvanertuaqluni* tamana kuik. ‘And in the spring that river had a strong *current*.’ (ELN 1990:17); < carvar-neq¹

carvanir- for there to be strong current; to have a strong current # *carvanirtuq* ‘the current is strong’ or ‘it has a strong current’ / *carvanirtuq ketiini ekviim* ‘there is a strong current below the cliff’; *Carvanian* tamana kuik egmian tekiarrluni taumun napartamun tua-i tegulerluku puglerami nutaan aneryaarluni. ‘Because that river *had a strong current*, she reached that pole immediately and grabbed onto it, and when she surfaced she quickly gasped for breath.’ (ELN 1990:27); < carvaneq-lir-

carvaq current; stream with a strong current # and **carvar-** to flow; to stream # *of water current*; *carvartuq* ‘it (river, water, etc.) is flowing’ / Yuk tamaagguiquuni egmian kit'arkauluni, *carvam-llu* ayautarkauluku, qerrluku cikum acianun. ‘If a person goes across there he will fall in the water immediately and the *current* will carry him away, pulling him under the ice.’ (YUU 1995:69); < carve-aq¹; > carvaneq

carve- to flow, to stream # *of water current*; *carvuq* ‘it (river, water, etc.) is flowing’ / > carevpag-, carvar-; < PE CARVAR

cas- dimensional root; HBC, NUN; = *cacet-*, *taces-*; cf. *casaite-*, *cayaq*

casaite- to lack fortitude # *casaituq* ‘he lacks fortitude’ / NS; = *cayaite-*; < ?-ite¹; cf. cas-, *cayaq*

casguq fence; partition; reindeer corral # . . . nutaan imkut qasgim tuaken amianek ayagluteng yuut imkut kanavet tua-i *casgulilliniluk'* tagglerkaak tuavet tua-i qasgim amianun. ‘. . . the people

formed two parallel lines as an *aisle* for them extending from the bank up the to kashim door.’ (QLU 2003:448); *fences were also used in hunting caribou*; = *cayguq¹*; < PE caðəyur

caskaq, caskaaq cup # *from Russian chashka* (cháshka); = caaskaq, saskaq

caskite- to lack fortitude, strength or courage # *caskituq* ‘he lacks fortitude, strength, courage’ / HBC, UN; < cas-kite-

caskuk, caskuq implement; tool; weapon # *equgtaqatallemni caskulillruunga piqertuutamek keglamek-llu* ‘when I was going to gather wood I took with me as my tools an axe and a saw’; Nutaan taukut calingartelliniut *caskuliluteng*, anguyagcuutnek. ‘And so those people quickly went to work making *weapons*, instruments of war.’ (YUU 1995:18); = saskuq; > *caskuyaqr-*; < PE caðku

caskuyaqr- to use a tool or weapon for hunting, chopping wood, cutting something, etc. # *Tamaani ciuqvani ilateng tuquaqan caskuyaquyuunateng ernerni tallimani. Icugg' uluarayuunateng piqertuarayuunateng-* llu, kingunrit taukut tuqlriit caskumek pingaunateng. ‘Back then, when one of their relatives died, they did not *use tools* for five days. You know, they did not cut with semilunar knives, and they did not chop anything; those left by the deceased would not use tools.’ (KIP 1998:89); < caskuk-?

casraraq* shrew (*Sorex sp.*) # *casrarermek tangellruunga* ‘I saw a shrew’; NUN; = *cayraaraq*

casrauksugaq young shrew # NUN; cf. *casraraq*

cass'aq clock; watch; hour # *qavcinun kaugta cass'aq?* ‘what time is it?’, literally: ‘to how many has the clock struck?’; *from Russian часы (chasy)*; = sass'aq

cassinga- to be poised in readiness # *cassingauq* ‘he is poised’ / *Piinanrani tua-i tauna tua-i maruarpalliniluni; cassingaluni*, tua-i urluvni, pitegcaullugpagminek tegumiarluni. ‘Meanwhile, that one howled, and he was *poised in readiness*, with his bow, the huge arrow drawn back.’ (QAN 1995:116)

cassuun implement; device for doing something; reason for acting; cause of action # *Man'a tua-i avatii nem caitevkenani canek, cassuutatevkenani*. ‘The environs of the house lacked none of the necessary things, nor any *implements*.’

(QAN 1995:256); Tua-i-am *cassuutaunatek* cali anllerkartek pilaamegen'gu. 'It was because they₂ were afraid to go out without any particular reason.' (QUL 2003:206); Nepiami uitaurayuunateng it'lang'ermeng tua, *cassuutengqerraqameng* . . . 'They didn't remain continually in the sod house, although they would go in whenever they had cause to . . .' (QUL 2003:6); < ca-ssuun

caste- to fray of rope, thread, etc. NUN; = taste-
castu- to be unwavering; to be stable; to be brave; to be strong # castuuq 'he is unwavering, stable, strong, brave' / HBC, NUN; < cas-tu-;
> castuqsagte-

castuqsagte- to change one's behavior in an abnormal way; for something to be amiss # NUN; < castu-?-

cata^e inner side of a pelt # catii 'the inner side of it'; > caterrluk; < PY-S catə

cataite- to be absent # cataituuq 'he isn't here' / Taikut-am mikelnguut ayagasqenrilengraateng aaniita aatiit *catalan* cer'armun aquiyaraqluteng. 'Even though their mother told those children not to go off because their father *wasn't around*, they would go play on the beach.' (ELN 1990:17); Ellii-am tua-i nallunrillruamiki erenret murilkurarai naaqluki-lu qavcini ernerni *cataiceciamek* aatani, ak'a agayunerluni tayima *cataunani*. 'Since Elnguq had learned the days of the week she kept track of them, counting the days that her father *had been away*, and already he'd *been gone* a full week.' (ELN 1990:56); UY, HBC, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI; < ca-taite-

caterrluk membrane on the inner side of a pelt # Wagg'uq *caterrluirluki*, ilulirneq qamna ilulirelriam imna. Tuar' amiirturluku pilalriit. Imna *caterrluk-gguq* tamana imegturnaurtuq tuarpiaq mamkilnguq ami. 'They say they'd remove the membrane from the inner side [of the moosehide]. It's like skinning it. They would roll away the membrane on the inner side; it is like a very thin skin.' (QAN 2009:296); < cata^e-rrluk

catngu- to be essential; to be effective; to be helpful; to be worthwhile # catnguuq 'it is essential, effective, helpful / unguvatka catnguuq auka ayagavkarluku 'my heart is essential for my blood to flow'; atuqengan catngunrituq 'what you are using is of no help'; < ca-n-u-

catquk skin boot made of dyed sealskin # (?)

cau¹- to turn one's entire body; to face # cauguq 'he is facing something'; caugaa 'he is facing her' / cautaa egalermun 'he is facing it toward the window'; qanruquraraa qetunrani caumaluku 'he is talking to his son, facing him'; Tauna kass'aq pillinia *caugarrluni* nangertesqelluku. Piluku-lu-gguq kingupiarluku, cukaunaku, ayasqelluku . . . 'He told that white man to stand up *facing him*. He told him to back away from him slowly . . .' (YUU 1995:5); Tua-i-lu Elnguq ellarvangaarcan-am anesqenrilengraatni anluni talligni yagglukek kegginani-lu pagaatmun *caulluku* cikmirluni anuqliurluni tuaten ellalliucelluni. 'When it suddenly started raining hard Elnguq went outside, even though they told her not to, stretched her arms out and *turned* her face upward with her eyes closed feeling the wind experiencing the rain.' (ELN 1990:29); > caumake-, cauman, caukia

cau²- to be something; to be what? # cauguq 'it is something'; cauga? 'what is it?' / caucia nalluaqa 'I don't know what it is'; Iliit teguluku yuvriakiliu *cauciinaku*. Atakuan maurluni pillinia, "Piani qulvarvigmī *caugat paūgkut?*" 'He picked up one of them examined it without knowing *what it was*. That evening he said to his grandmother, "*What are those things up there in the cache?*"' (YUU 1995:2); < ca-u-; > caunrir, caunrilke-, caunrite-

caukia a certain traditional game #

Caukiaqata'arqameng qantam allungalgem iluanun uivcetaaq piluku waten-lu elluirluku. Tua-i-lu waten waniwa ayagluni, "Kitaki wani caukia, caukia, caukia." Qalrialuci. "Caukia, caukia, caukia." 'When you play "face me," you would spin the wooden top inside a bentwood bowl, and as it spins you would say, "Okay, now face me, face me, face me!" All the players would say, "Okay, now face me, face me, face me!"' (CIU 2005:316); < cau¹-optative

caumake- to confront persistently; to pay attention # caumakaa 'he is face-to-face with her' / Tua-i tamaa-i qimugtem taum *caumak'ngellrani* caqerluku atiin taum qimugcesseng pillinia, "Caumak'ngucirpetun tauna panigpuk angussaagaqluku pinaqsaqan." 'When that dog started *paying attention* to her, her father said to it one day, "As you have started *paying attention* to our daughter, you should also try to hunt some game for her.'" (QUL 2003:600); < cau¹-ma-ke⁴-

cauman, caumalleq face # NUN; < cau¹-ma-, cau¹-ma-lleq¹

caunrilke- to treat or regard as nothing; to disparage
caunrilkaa 'he treats it as if it were nothing'
/ Anguyalallratni tamaani anguyagaqameng
ingluteng tuquqaarluki ataitnun wall'
angayuqagkenun qanruteksartulalliniit
caunrillekluki. 'When they used to have wars
back then when they had war after killing their
enemies they would go talk their [the enemies']
fathers or parents *disparaging* them [the slain].'
(YUU 1995:17); < caunrite-ke³

caunrir- to reduce to nothingness; to wear out; to belittle # caunrirtuq 'it is reduced to nothing, is worn out'; caunriraq 'he reduced it to nothing'
/ ciin caunrirtau ingna tan'gurraq? 'why is he belittling that boy?' < cau²-nrir-

caunrite- to be nothing # caunrituq 'it is nothing; he is no help at all' / Tua-i tang *caunrilngurtun* pitarlua piugaqkevcia. 'You have treated me as though I *were nothing* in that you kept on harrassing me.' (QAN 1995:192); Agayutem cella man'a *caunritellranek* piurcetellrua. 'God created this world out of *nothing*.' (GRA 1951:1); < cau²-nrite-; caunrilke-

causpakayallr(aq*) huge drum # Yuraqatarlутeng tua-i cauyat upluki merqelluki, *causpakayallraat*. 'Getting ready to dance they prepared the drums moistening them, those *great big old drums*.' (CIU 2005:384); < cauyaq-rpak-kayag-llr(aq)

cauyak pair of calfskin pieces on the traditional Yup'ik "qulitaq" parka # *as worn in the coastal (Canineq?) area; the pieces represent two drums*; < cauyaq-dual

cauyaq drum # and **cauyar-** to drum; to beat on a drum # cauyartuq 'he is drumming'; cauyam ecia 'drumskin'; cauyaliyartuq 'he went to attend a drumming session'; uksuum cayai 'the drums of winter'; cayarnariuq 'it is time for drumming (or, to celebrate with drums)' (CAU 1984); ... makut *caiyalriit* uvaaluteng piyugaqameng pilartut, waten atunem. ... *Cayaq-llu* cali tauna tuaten uvaaguratuuq. '... the *drummers* swayed from side to side in unison as they drummed. ... The *drum* also was in motion, swaying from side to side.' (TAP 2004:47); CIUTEM CAUYAA 'eardrum'; > causpakayallr(aq), cayaraq, cayarcir-, Cauyarvik, cayaun, cayatequ-, cayaquciaq, cayara'arcuun; < PY-S cayuyaq

cayaquiciaq added dance motion accompanied by drumming # < cayaq-?

cauyara'arcuun drum song # < cayaq-?-cuun

cauyaraq kayak rib # ... qayillrani apqiitnek caaganri elliluki tamakut tamaa-i *cayarait*, makut ayagyuangermeng nemtuit tamaani, wagg'uq nemertarluteng. '... when he was making a kayak, those called its "caaganret" (stringers) put or lashed to the ribs; even though they were young men they would do the lashing. (QUL 2003:614); see Appendix 9 on parts of the kayak; < cayuar-aq³

cauyarcir- to give various small gifts to the two messengers associated with the "Keviq" ("Messenger Feast") # *said of the people in the village of destination who receive the messengers*; cayarciragket 'they (the hosts) give them₂ (the messengers) gifts'; NI; < cayuar-cir-

Cauyarvik November # see Appendix 7 on the *Yup'ik calendar*; < cayuar-vik

cayaun drum stick # < cayuar-n

cayautequ- to sing unaccompanied by drums or dancing during the *Nakaciuryaraq* ("Bladder Feast") # CAN; < cayuar-te³-qu-

cauyuikar- to dance a particular dance in which one man dances, or pantomimes, and others sing slowly #

cave- to row # cav'uq 'he is rowing' / Kiagmi anguarturluteng ayatullruut, *cavluteng-llu* natmun upangnaqaqameng ayagaqluteng. 'In the summer they traveled by paddling and *rowing* when they endeavored to move to anywhere.' (KIP 1998:291); = save-, yave-; > cavevik, cavun; < PE yavə-

caveg¹- to work # (?); NS; cf. cavisra-, cavvliur-; < PE cavay-

cavek toggling harpoon point # and

caveg²- to harpoon # cavgaa 'he harpooned it' / Iqertaaranani anlluku kaalegturaqerluni ancilliniuq *cavegmek* ... 'He took his fish-skin pouch, searched around in it, and took out a *harpoon point* ...' (YUU 1995:21); < PE cavəy-

cavesra- to make something; to work # cavesratuli 'one who is good at making all kinds of things'; < ca-?; cf. caveg-, cavvliur-

cavevik oarlock # < cave-vik

cavigcir- to tag (a game animal) # < cavik-taq²-lir

caviggaq cutting knife # *not semilunar (and therefore*

sometimes referred to as ‘man’s knife’ in contrast to the semilunar or ‘woman’s knife’); Uitallinilutek tauukuk nulirqellriik pekteksaunatek cetamani ernerni. Aneksaunatek, mingqeksaunani nulirra, *caviggarnek-llu* pisuunatek. ‘That husband and wife stayed for four days without going anywhere. They didn’t go out, his wife didn’t sew, and they never used knives.’ (MAR1 2201:54); Y, HBC, NI; <cavik-rraq

cavignalquq scrap metal # Kuik man’ a waten paankaalleret-llu *cavignalquq-llu* man’ a maavet igpakaan neqem amlleren iterngairutaa. ‘Because empty cans and *scrap metal* are thrown in this river so much, lots of fish won’t come into it any more.’ (QAN 2009:448); <cavignaq-quq

cavignaq metal # <cavik-naq²; > cavignalquq

cavignarcuun hacksaw; cold chisel; metalworking tool # <cavignaq-cuun

cavigpaguaq paintbrush plant (*Castilleja* sp.) # <cavik-rpak-uaq

caviguuyar- to be silvery calm (of water) # NUN; <cavik-?

cavik metal; iron; steel; cutting knife (not semilunar) (*NS meaning*); curved wood-carving knife (*NUN meaning*) # and **cavig-** to cut smooth with a knife # uksuarmi angutet pirlaalilarait ikamrateng cavigneek ‘in fall men use metal runners on their sleds’; N.C.-q tauna *caviuluni*. *Caviit* tamakut qaliqallri uitaut Johnny Paul-am eniin yaatiini elagyauluteng taum kipusviim qaliqallri. ‘The N.C. (store) was (corrugated sheet) *metal*. Those pieces of (sheet) *metal* which were its covering are now over from Johnny Paul’s house as a cache — those ones that covered that store.’ (KIP 1998:323); Tua-i-am tamakut ayagniqiliki amilnguut tamakut *cavigluki*. . . . Ataam tamana atauciq *cavigaa*. ‘He began *cutting* smooth the thin ones *with a knife*. . . . Again, he *cut* that (special) one smooth *with a knife*.’ (MAR2 2001:9); >caviggaq, cavignaq, caviguuyar-, caviksuar-, cavikucuk, caviliurcuun, cavigpaguaq, cavilek, caviyagaq; cavigcir-; < PE caviy

cavikaq copper # NUN; <cavik-?

Cavikartuli Lake Chauekuktuli # *one of the Wood-Tikchik lakes near Dillingham*

caviksuar- to whittle (wood) # NUN; <cavik-ksuar(ar)-

cavikucuk metal # NUN; <cavik-?-cuk

cavilek high-powered rifle # <cavik-lek

caviliurcuun hacksaw; cold chisel; metalworking tool # # <cavik-liur-cuun

cavinga- to have one’s hands on something # . . . tua-i-l’ assiriluni *cavingallra*. ‘. . . and so it would get better where he [the shaman] *laid his hands*.’ (AGA 1996:65); . . . tekitelliniuq una, tauna imna tulukaruk, iigni *cavingaūrlukek*. ‘. . . the raven came back, with *its hands on its eyes*.’ (CUN 2007:108); <cavte-nqa-

cavirrutnaq round whitefish (*Prosپium cylindraceum*); locally, candlefish # K, BB, LI; < ?-naq²

caviya(g)aq* wire; foil # caviyaaq ‘a wire’; caviyagaat ‘wires’; Keggi’anallernek-llu kuuvviarutlernek avurluni, epukaitnek-llu *caviyaarnek* piluni. ‘She gathered old coffee cans, and *wire* to make bail handles for them.’ (ELN 1990:26); <cavik-ya(g)aq

cavte- to feel or touch intentionally with one’s hand # cavtaa ‘he is feeling it’ / cavtaartuq ‘he is feeling around; Ilain caaqameng unatai *cavtaqluki* aliimatairraarluku. ‘From time to time her family members would *feel* her hands after removing her mittens.’ (ELN 1990:4); Tuamta-llu-tang kasngunarqellria *cavtaa*, “Gguun atam aneniartuq mikelnguq, alingyaqunak.” ‘He *touched* her private parts, “Through here, see, a baby will come out, don’t be afraid.”’ (MAR2 2001:98); = caavte-, savte-; >cavinga- < PE cavət-

cavuciutaq oarlock # NUN; <cavun-lir-taq

cavun oar # cavutek ‘two oars’; = Y, HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; savun, yavun; <cave-n; >cavuciutaq; < PY yavun (*under* PY yavə-)

cavur- to divorce # cavurtuq ‘he or she got divorced’; cavuraa ‘he divorced her, or she divorced him’ / cavuutuk ‘they₂ got divorced’; Tua-llu-gguq taumek nengaumeggnek paqricikilit. Cunawa-gguq umyuarniurami, cakian taum nall’arrluku tegulliniani, ayallinilria tua-i kingunerminun *cavurluni* nuliani tauna unilluku. ‘The son-in-law was not seen in that village after that. He apparently had gone back to his village shamed, *divorcing* his wife because his mother-in-law had taken his “request-token” (petugtaq).’ (CIU 2005:378)

cavvliur- to do housework # cavvliurtuq ‘he is doing housework’; cavvliuraa ‘she is doing housework for him’ / < ca-?-liur-; cf. caveg-, cavisra-

cavvlugte- to putter around; to do various chores; to do things in way that manifests one's anger # *Cavvuggnginanermini* camek niicami . . . 'While doing some chores she heard a noise . . .' (YUU 1995:113); < ca?-rslugte-

cayailkun, cayailkutaq shield; protection # Ataneq *cayailkutkarput*; . . . 'The Lord is our shield; . . .' (PSALM 84:11); < ca-yailkutaq

cayaite- to lack fortitude # *cayaituq* 'he lacks fortitude' / = casaite-; < cayaq-ite¹

cayak red or sockeye salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*) # = sayak; < PY cayak

cayagalek log with a groove soaked with sap # NUN

cayaq pleura; more generally, the upper part of the body; lungpower. *cayarpagluni* 'breathing hard'; > cayaite-; cf. cas-; < PE caya(y)

cayarait- to be easy # *cayaraituq* 'it's easy', 'there's nothing to it' / < ca-yaraq-ite¹

cayaraq custom; habit; method; way of doing something # *Tamaani waten elpeciuetun ayagyualerminek ayagluni tua-i waten uksumi niitetukni imarpigmiut cayarait umyuamikun aturturatullinikai*. 'When he was a young man, like you, he traveled in the winter time; he followed the *customary ways* of hunting sea mammals (which he knew) from his memory.' (QUL 2003:634); *Ak'a tamaani, maa-i-tun piyuitellruukut. Takaqellruaput ciuliaput cali-lu cayaraput.* 'Back then we never acted like they do now. We respected our ancestors and our *customs*.' (YUU 1995:49); *Yuut tamarmeng ellarpiim iluani cayarangqelartut ayuqenrilngurnek*, . . . 'All peoples of the world have different *customs*.' (CAU 1985:9); < ca-yaraq

cayguq¹ fence; partition # HBC; = casguq; < PE caðəyur

cayguq² type of blackfish# EG; (?)

cayaaraq shrew (*Sorex sp.*) # EG; = casraraq

cayug⁻¹ to twitch; to jerk (of body or body part) # *cayugtuq* 'it is twitching' / *iika cayugtuq* 'my eye is twitching'; *Tuar elliin ircaquan kaugtuqii akngirpak man'a-l'* temii *cayulerluni*, tua-i cavailegmi nalluquerluni. 'Her heart pounded with excruciating pain, her body jerked, and before she could do anything she fainted.' (ELN 1990:39); > cayugglugte-, cayumlerte-, cayumirte-; < PE cayuy-

cayug⁻² to pull or draw (toward oneself) # *cayugtuq* 'he is pulling something toward himself'; *cayugaa* 'he is pulling it' / *Tua-i-l'* pik'um *urluvni cayuaku, elliin-lu cayugluku*. 'When the one up there drew back his bow (with an arrow), he too drew his.' (QUL 2003:100); > cayukaryaraq, cayukaun, cayuketaaq-; < PE cayuy-

cayug⁻³ to want something; to want what? # *cayugtuq* 'he wants something' / *cayugcit?* 'what do you want?'; *Ellii-lu up'nerkiyaryuumingluni, umyuqaqrangluku up'nerkiviteng tuaten-lu qessangluni cayuumiirutengluni*. 'She began to yearn to go to spring-camp; and their spring-camp was all she could think about, and she no longer felt like *doing anything else*.' (ELN 1990:93); > cayugnaite-, cayugtuute-

cayugcetaaq medicinal plant type (*species ?*) # EG

cayugciryar- to be maneuverable # Aling,

qayamnek-wa tang *cayugciryarturalriamek atunrilnguten*. Qayan tang un' uqamaicessiyaaggpaktuq. 'Gee, you are not using my kayak that is more *maneuverable*. Your kayak down there is too heavy.' (QUL 2003:420); < cayug²-ciryar-

cayugglugte- to be twitching # < cayug¹-lluk

cayugnaite- to leave ample time; to not be ready yet # literally: to not make one *want to do* anything (in a rush); *cayugnaituq* 'it allows time' / *Cayugnaitellinian ayallerkateng tua-i makluniunuakutarluni-lu*. 'When it became clear that their forthcoming departure left ample time she got up and had breakfast.' (ELN 1990:92); < cayug²-naite-

cayugtuute- to try to acquire firewood (especially for steambaths or firebaths) by requesting it from other or trading for it # *Tua-i-w'-am cayugtuuskata cali qanagaarniarutkeciqellikevnga*. 'You'll probably tell me *to trade myself for wood* from some roof.' (CIU 2005:166); *cayugtuucaraq* 'game or process of trying to get wood for a steambath'; < cayug²-tur¹-te⁵-

cayukaryaraq dresser drawer; drawstring # < cayug²-qar-yaraq

cayukaun twined grass mat used in a kayak when pulling in fish or game # < cayug²-qar-n

cayuketaaq dresser drawer; drawstring # < cayug²-qetaaq

cayumlerte- to be twitching # NUN; = cayumirte-; < cayug¹-?

cayumlirte- to be twitching; to have a seizure #

HBC; = cayumlerte-; < cayug¹-?

cayurte- to Eskimo-dance # *of men*; cayurtuq 'he is dancing' / NS, Y; < PE cayur-

cecuar bleach/disinfectant such as Clorox # NR

ceg- to cut fish in preparation for drying #

underlyingly [e]ceg-; cegtuq 'she is cutting fish'; cegaa or cegga 'she is cutting it' / ceg'aq or cegg'aq 'a fish cut for drying'; sek'uma 'if or when I cut fish'; NS, LY, HBC, NI, UK, LI; = seg-, esseg-; < PE ciðəy-

cegaaq zipper # NI; *from the sound a zipper makes*

cegar- to search for food or anything needed # NUN

cegerte- to make a scraping noise; to shriek #

Tua-i-l' wanigg' nangenruqatalliniluku-gguq cunawa aturluni imumek-lu tua-i quiyigiqerlun' cegerrluni pillrani qasgiq man'a arulallagangartelliniluni . . . 'Then, it is said, she was going to sing for the last time, and as before, when she concluded in a high-pitched *shrieking* voice, the kashim started shaking suddenly . . .' (ELL 1997:204); NI; *imitative*

cegg'ar- to become more active; to become wide

awake # *underlyingly* [e]cgår-; cegg'artuq 'he became fully awake and active' / cegg'anqegtuq 'he is physically active'; Imna tua-i taqukaruk cegg'artuq. "Aa, aling aullut'ar cangimircaaqvakar! Kitak, tua-i wiinga piqernaurtua. Tua-i elpetun niicugniniarpenga pinga!" 'That huge bear *became wide awake*. "Oh my, it wasn't enough! Now I'll perform. You'll listen to me, like I to you!'" (MAR2 2001:113); = segg'ar-, essgar-; > ceggauma-; < PY əsyar(ar)- (*under* PE əðə)

ceggauma- to stay awake # ceggaumauq 'he is

staying awake' / . . . qavaranga'arteqanrakun

aipaan uum enuuqallinia, "Aling, usuuq, ceggaumangnaqluten-ggem pisqellruamken!"

Nutaan tua cegg'aqangnaqluni pilriim qavarniirrluni. ' . . . when he started to fall asleep, his companion started nudging him, "Oh my, I thought I told you to try to *stay awake!*" He stopped being sleepy and tried to stay alert.' (QUL 2003:50)

cegnayuk valley; ravine # Tua-l'-am caqerluku

qertulriik cegnayuuk akuliignegun pillrani ayakallran arulairngan ullagturalliniluku. 'Then soon when it went into a deep *valley* and stopped there, he gradually approached it.' (QAN

1995:222); Qemit tamakut mayurturaqerluki

pilliniuq ikani *cegnayuum* akiani tuntuyagaq.

'As he climbed the hill and he saw a caribou

calf on the other side of the *valley* .' (YUU

1995:92); . . . tangercecaaqevkenani tua *cegnayuut* aturluki . . . so as not to be seen he followed the *valleys* . . .' (QUL 2003:428); cf. kuignayuk

cekavte- to scatter; to be in disarray # cekavtut 'they are scattered'; cekavtai 'he scattered them' / enii cekavtuq 'his house is in disarray'; Tua-i-lu-gguq cali asgurluni cali-am allanun taluyanun tekilluni. Maaten-gguq yui tangrrai menuitqapiarluteng. Tua-i pitaulliniluni taukunun, *cekavcessngailatni*. 'The blackfish continued its journey upstream and came upon another blackfish trap. The blackfish looked at the owners of this trap and saw that they were tidy and clean. The blackfish let itself get caught by them because they would not let it *be strewn underfoot*.' (ELN 1990:5); = eskavte-, cikavte-

cekpiipiir(aq*), **cikepiipiiq** chickadee (*Parus* sp.) # *imitative*

cekpik, **cekpiq** biceps muscle # = cikpik

cella world; outdoors; weather; sky; universe; awareness; sense # cellii 'his or its world'; cellakegtuq 'the weather is good'; cellakegcivaa! 'my, what good weather!'; cellaculnguunga 'I am feeling out of sorts'; cellakayagtuq 'he went berserk'; cellangqertuq 'he has his wits about him'; Ellmini *cellamini* nallunrituq *cellam* iluani amani-gguq yaalirnermini tayima, nani tayima yaaqvani, angalkumek . . . 'Within himself, in his own *consciousness* he knew about a shaman within the *world*, over there, somewhere away from him . . .' (MAR2 2001:29); Tua-am *cella* pinarqellinian tauna nukalpiartaq pilliuq, "Arenqialnguq-gguq *cellakegluni* keggna uitaurnarqenrilnguq." 'And when the *weather* was such that things were possible, that young man said, "Well now, outside the *weather* is good and it is not conducive for one to stay home.' (NAA 1970:7); Pucikalliniluni paallagvikluku. *Celli-l'* tayim' tamaq'alliniluni. *Cellangyungami* *cellangelliniuq* mamteram iluani. 'He fell hard, fell on his face on it. He suddenly lost his *consciousness*. When he start to regain *consciousness*, became *aware* that he was inside a smokehouse.' (CAU 1985:111); Tua-i-wa tanqilriakun Christ-arpegun *cellam*

yui anirtullruavki. 'It is because through Your holy Christ You have saved the people of the *world*.' (CAT 1950:62); CELLAM CUQYUTII 'barometer, thermometer, etc.'; NS, Y, UK, LI, EG; = ella, cilla; > cellairute-, cellaite-, cellalluk, cellam cuqyutii, cellamqaci-, cellange-, cellarrlir-, cellate-

cellairute- to lose awareness, consciousness, one's good sense # < cella-i:rute-

cellaite- to behave foolishly, unsensibly # < cella-ite¹-

cellallir- to rain; to snow heavily (*meaning in NS*) # *impersonal subject*; cellallirtuq 'it is raining' / Y, UK, LI; < cellalluk-ir¹-

cellalluk rain # Y, UK, LI; < cella-lluk; > cellallir-

cellamqaci- to go outside for a while as for a stroll or to get fresh air # Tua-i-llu-gguq cat iliitni maurlurlua *cellamqaci*uq. Tua-i-llu-gguq *cellamqaciin*anrani tutgara'urluan atkullrani allgurpakaan, maurlurlumi kakivii teguluki, atkullrani mingqaa. 'And one time his grandmother *went out for fresh air*. And while she was out having fresh air her grandson, because he tore his old parka badly, took his grandmother's needlecase and sewed up his old parka.' (GRA 1901:280–281 & PRA 1995:453); < cella-?-

cellange- to obtain awareness; to have one's first experience that leaves a lasting memory # cellanguq 'he obtained awareness' / mikelnguq cellanguq tallimanek allrakungeqerluni 'the child acquired awareness as he reached the age of five'; Tuunraq tauna ikayuqellriatun pikaqluku, kiangan anirtutekluku tamaani, yuungcaristetaunani-llu *cellangeqarraalle*mni. 'He had shaman's spirit as a helper; it was the only source used for healing; there were no medical doctors from outside, when I first became cognizant and aware of my surroundings.' (AGA 1996:34); Tua-ll' imna, maaten-gguq imna tutgara'urlua *cellanguq* nuniik tauna nunarpaullrullinilria. 'And that grandchild of hers became aware of things and saw that their village had been a very large village.' (NAA 1970:2); < cella-nge-; > cellanguaq

cellanguaq a feast said to have originated at Russian Mission, held during the season of plenty, involving among other things a dramatization of an eagle carrying off a person; the representation or model of that event # Aūgna *cellanguaq* tauna kiugkumiutaunricaauq

nutem [Tuatalgaq]. Ak'a tamaani imumi waten kevgirluteng pitullermeggn i kian Iqugmi — Iqugmiutaullrulliniuq taun' *cellanguaq*. 'The "cellanguaq" didn't actually originate from up there {Pilot Station}. Long ago when they gathered for dances and ceremonies up in Iquk — that particular "cellanguaq" belonged to people of Iquk [Russian Mission].' (AGA 1996:88); < cellange-uaq

cellarrlir- to snow # *impersonal subject*; cellarrlirtuq 'it is snowing' / NS; < cella-rrluk-ir¹-

cellate-positional base used only with a possessed ending; area outside of. cellatiini 'outside of it'; = elate-, ellate-; < cella-te³-

celleg- to be thick in diameter # cellegtuq 'it is thick' / Qupurluku tua-i tuaten pitaluku qupuusqen'gaku, tua-i qula atauciuluku una waten cellegtasqaqluku, una-llu waten cellegtasqaqluku, ukut-llu pingayunelgen canegliluki anglivkenaki qupurai. 'Splitting them up into ten equal pieces, making sure one was cut to a certain thickness, and another to the required thickness; then these eight were split thinner, cutting them not too big.' (MAR2 2001:8); Y; = elleg-, cilleg-; < PE ciləy¹-

celli- to whet; to sharpen # cellia 'he is sharpening it'; cellisqelluku uluani uini pia 'she asked her husband to sharpen her knife'; Y; = elli-, cilli-; > cellin; < PE cili- or cili-

cellin, cellissuun whetstone # = ellin, selin < celli-n, celli-cuun

Cellitemiut Sleetmute # *village on the Kuskokwim upriver from Bethel*; < cellin-miu plural

cellur- to glide or slide down # cellurtuq 'it is gliding or sliding down' / . . . *celluryugluni* *cellurtuq*. *Celluami* qanertuq, "Tua-i wiinga-llu uitaurngaiteqertua anglanirrlainarpakarlartua." ' . . . wanting to slide down he slid. When he slid he said, "Well, I just won't stand around, I'm having so much fun.'" (MAR2 2001:18); Y; cellurviki, celluryaraq slope, ramp; = ellur-, cillur-; > cellu'urte-

cellu'urte- to dive in the air; to glide down fast # cellu'urtuq 'it is diving' / Y; < cellur-(ar)te-

cemerliq rainbow smelt (*Osmerus mordax*); eulachon (*Thaleichthys pacificus*) # reported from various places; = cimigliq; < ?-li¹

cen'aq snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*) # ?; NUN; < cena-?

ceña, ceñaq, cena (*NUN form*) shore; coast; rim; edge
 # ceña (*or ceñaq*) ‘the shore’; ceñii ‘its shore’;
 imarpiim ceñii ‘the shore of the sea’; qantam
 ceñii ‘the rim of the bowl’; Tua-i-llu-gguq tauuk
 nulirqellriik uitalliuk kuigem *ceñiini* kiurrarmek,
 yugmek-llu nallulutek. ‘They say that this
 husband and wife lived by the *shore* of the river
 all alone, not knowing any (other) people.’ (MAR1
 2001:41); Tua-i-llu-am ellii umyuarteqengluni
 meliullermini qaill’ ayuqucianek mer’em
 iluani tangneq, avatiinun angyam piluni *ceñii*
 tegumpagluku kegganani akurrluku uisngarmi.
 ‘While she was playing around with the water
 she started thinking what it would be like to
 see down in the water, so she moved closer to
 the side of the boat and firmly gripping the top
 edge of it she dipped her face in the water with
 her eyes open.’ (ELN 1990:26); Tua-i piperluni
ceñaq alairngan, tangrarkaunriatni tagluni.
 ‘And when the *beach* was no longer visible,
 since they wouldn’t be able to see him, he went
 up on the land.’ (QUL 2003:98); Aren, tua-i ellii
 pinrilatni, tan’gurraukluku-w’ tayima kingumek
 tuqutnaluku piyaqellikiit, ellii pinrilatni urluvni
 teguq’erluku *ceñamun* kanavet atraqercami
 mer’em ngeliinun, atkullrayagani tua yuuqerluki
 matkacagarmi mermun qeegluni angllulliniluni.
 ‘Since they were not after him, saying he was just
 a little boy and they could kill him later, grabbing
 his bow (he ran) down to the *shore*, and when he
 got to the edge of the water, he took off his parka
 and, being completely naked now, dove in.’ (QUL
 2003:96); = cina; > ceñair(aq), cen’aq, ceñ’aq,
 ceñaaqiiq, cenarayak, ceñarmiu, ceñartaq, ceñi-,
 cenirnir-, cenliarun; cf. ceñirte-, ceñiq’aq; < PE cina

ceñair(aq*) western sandpiper (*Calidris mauri*);
 yellowlegs (*Tringa* sp.) # < ceña-iq; > ceñaiyaaq,
 ceñairpak

ceñairpak dunlin (*Calidris alpina*) # < ceñair(aq*)-rpak

ceñaiyaaq western sandpiper (*Calidris mauri*) # < ceñair(aq)-ya(g)aq

ceñ’aq sandy beach # *this word is probably a blend of ceña and en’aq*

ceñaaqiiq rock sandpiper (*Calidris ptilocnemis*) # NR; ceña-?

cenarayak ribbon kelp; “sea lettuce” # NUN; < ceña-?

ceñarmiu coast dweller # *animal or human*; < ceña-miu

ceñartaq wild celery (*Heracleum lanatum*) # < ceña-taq²

cenek bruise # and **ceneg-** to bruise # cenegtuq ‘he
 or it got bruised’; cen’gaa ‘he bruised it’ / = cinek
 and cineg-; < PY-S cinək

cen’gaq kayak bow or keel protector #

ceng’uq spring (water) # and **ceng’ur-** to overflow;
 underlyingly [e]cngur-; ceng’urtuq ‘it overflowed’
 / NS; = seng’ur-; < PY ciŋur-

cengqe- to crackle # cengquq ‘it made a
 crackling noise’ / Ala nawima-gguq imkut,
 qanrucateng, cengqurpak angutngunri, qayateng
 aminqigelluki cateng nutarruki, . . . ‘Oh, when
 she told them, like a *clap of thunder* those brothers
 of hers put new skins on their kayaks and fixed
 their equipment, . . .’ (CEV 1985:77); HBC; =
 cinqqe-; < PE ciŋqur-

cengqulleqitaaq bunchberry; ground dogwood
 (*Cornus canadensis*) # said to be so called from the
 crackling noise they make when chewed; HBC; =
 cingqullektaaq; < cengqe?-citaaq

ceñi- to go along the shore; to go along from place
 to place (within the village) # . . . imna tua
 aanani nerellrullia enertuumaan qangqurluku
 nangkacagarluku. Nangengamii tua tamaa-i
ceñiyaaqellnikai net. Tua-i-gguq tua-i maurluugni-
 ll’ tauuk tua-i apaurluni-ll’ neryarlukek
 nanglukek anellrunrilkagnek. ‘. . . he had
 eaten his mother’s skeleton and all, crunching
 on it and finishing it completely. When he
 had finished with her he went from house to
 house but to no avail. He would have eaten his
 grandmother and grandfather if they had then
 not gone out.’ (QUL 2003:268); . . . nutaan tua-i
 anuqsaavguarii-llu-gguq nallunairtuqallruamiu
 natetmuruciilngaunani, nutaan tua-i
 pugcuqaqluni *ceñilluku* ceñaq. ‘. . . and since
 he had noted the direction of the wind too, he
 definitely knew which way he was going, and
 then finally he followed shoreline coming for air
 now and then.’ (QUL 2003:96); < ceña-i³(?)

ceñinqqa- to be visiting # ceñinqauq ‘he is visiting’
 / < ceñirte-ngqa-

ceñiq’aq beaver (*Castor canadensis*) or land otter
 (*Lontra canadensis*) # equal numbers of generally
 reliable old word lists give each identification; NSU;
 cf. ceña; < PY cəniq

cenirnir- to blow along the shore # of wind;
 impersonal subject; cenirnirtuq ‘there is a wind

- blowing along the shore' / NUN; < cena-?-neq¹-ir¹-
- ceñirtaar-** to visit around, going from house to house; to walk back and forth along the shore # ceñirtaartuq 'he is visiting around, walking back and forth' / Net tamaani takarnarqellruut, piciatun-llu ceñirtaallerkaq takarnaqluni. 'Households back then were treated with respect, and one was hesitant about *visiting door to door* randomly.' (YUU 1995:45); Tauna tua-i Ukinqucugpalek aanangqellinami aanii-gguq tua-i ceñirtaalria maani. 'Since Ukinqucugpalek still had his mother, she was *walking back and forth along the shore*.' (ELL 1997:390); < ceñirte-a-
- ceñirte-, cenierte-** (NUN form) to visit (within a village or city); to walk along the shore # ceñirtuq 'he went visiting, went walking along the shore'; ceñirtaa 'he went to visit her'; Tekipailgata-llu taukut angutet aaniin taukuk mikelnguuk ceñirullukek maurluatnun. 'Before the men arrived her mother took the two children to *visit* their grandmother.' (ELN 1990:7); Angliriuraan, piyalutek imarpiaim ceñiinun anelrarlutek ceñirtelliniuk, mallussurlutek. 'When he grew older they₂ walked down *following the shoreline* of the ocean, and going along it looking for edible carcasses (that had drifted ashore).' (YUU 1995:2); = cinirte-; > ceñiringqa-, ceñirtaar-; cf. ceña
- cenkaq** land otter (*Lontra canadensis*) # LY, NSK, NI, NUN; = cinkaq, senkaq
- cenke-** to have it as its shore or edge # cenkaa 'it is its shore' / ceñekluku '(it) having it as its shore or edge'; NS variant of ceñake-; < PE ciñə and pb.-kə¹-
- cenkutak** sty in the eye # = cinkutak; < PE cinkutay
- cenliarun** trimming on hem of garment # . . . aturameng-llu cenliarutait angliriluki. '. . . they make the *hems* of their garments larger.' (MATT. 23:5); < ceña-liur-n (actually from an obsolete form of ceña with final e on the base as in the protoform)
- cep'irrlugaq** red-necked phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*) # NSK
- cepqer-** to fall into water without making a splashing sound (of a rock or the like); to dive into water without making a splash (of a person) # NUN
- ceq** sweat; perspiration; condensation # and cer- to sweat; to perspire; to have condensation form on
- it # *underlyingly* [e]ceq- / [e]cer-; = esseq / esser-, seq / ser-; < PE əðiR-
- ceqcaaq** red-necked phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*) # *imitative, and/or* < PY cəqtaaq
- ceqcerte-** to be excitedly active, making a lot of noise # ceqcertuq 'he is active and noisy'; aatani tekican ceqcertenga'artuq 'because her father arrived she became excitedly active'; cf. ceryarpak
- ceqpilunaq** sparrow # *general term; Y; imitative, and/or* < PY cəqtaaq; < ?-naq²
- ceqvallertar-** to throw liquid onto (it) # Ceqvallerta telarciqaci augit ekuavigmun . . . 'You_{pl} shall dash their blood on the altar . . .' (NAAQ. 18:17); cf. ciqpag-
- cer-** to sweat; to perspire # see ceq
- ceremraq** dunlin (*Calidris alpina*) #
- ceryuq** (NUN form), **ceryarpak** (HBC form), **ceryirpak** (HBC form) loud noise as of breakers on the beach # Maaten-ggur-itraameng, apuryarturait, ceryarpag-nenglarluteng, . . . 'When they went in (to the steam bath) and approached them, there was *great noise* and laughter, . . .' (CEV 1984:80); cf. ceqcerte-; < PE cirururðuy
- cetaaq, cetaar(aq*)** little bird # *general term; Taqngamiu pillinia anluku qagaani cetaarnek yaqulecuarnek napani naspaasqelluk' pitgaquluk*'. 'Then when she finished it she told him to go outside and try it out on the *little birds* in the trees.' (AGA 1995:202); *imitative, and/or* < PY cəqtaaq; > maram cetaara
- cetamain** four groups or pairs or bundles # *this is a plural (using the special plural ending, n, for numbers); the base is cetamai-; Yugpet kinguvallrita cetamaingit maavet uterciiquit . . . 'They shall return in the fourth generation . . .' (AYAG. 15:16); < cetaman-?*
- cetaman** four # *this is a plural (using the special plural ending, n, for numbers); the base is cetama-; cetaman qimugtet qilugtut 'four dogs are barking'; cetamanek qimugtengqertuq 'he has four dogs'; cetamaugut 'they are four in number'; Mukaamek kiingan atuquvet, cetamanek luuskarpagnek mukaamek qantakun ilululriakun piluten, mirluku nepcanarqevkarluku taūgaam mer'uvkenaku. 'If you use only flour, put four tablespoons of flour in a deep bowl, add water enough to make it sticky but not runny.'* (YUU

1995:63); Elnguq ellii kayangutlinilria kiingan pingayurquneq ilak-llu *cetamarquaarlutek*. 'It turned out that Elnguq had found eggs only three times and her sisters only four times each.' (ELN 1990:105); Cali tamakut angalkut tuaten cikum aciakun ayatulit wa-gguq kill'uteng, kiingan *cetamarquneq* pituut. Tallimiriyuunateng. 'Also those shamans travel under the ice like that, they say, sinking four times maximum. They never added a fifth (time).' (YUU 1995:41); Maaten kiarrluni piuq tumet makut, ataucim tungiinun ayagluteng. Atauciugaqluteng malruugaqluteng, pingayuugaqluteng, iliini-llu *cetamauluteng* itukaqluteng. 'He looked around and saw some footprints going in one direction. There would be one, two, three, and sometimes four side by side.' (YUU 1995:78) see Appendix 6 on numerals; = citaman; > cetamarraq, cetamain, cetamii, cetamiit, Cetamirin

cetamarraq four in cards # NI; < cetaman-rraq

cetamii fourth time; its fourth # used in counting; Tua-ll' yugcetun tallimarquneq ulpiarcesqelluku pikani naaqikuni-w', tauciim, aipaa, pingayua, *cetamii*, tallimii. Tang yugtun naaqiyaraq. 'If she told her to somersault five times in Yup'ik, she would count: first time, second time, third time, fourth time, fifth time. That's the way to count in Yup'ik.' (QUL 2003:72); < cetaman-3s-3s possessed ending

cetamiit fourth one of them # a selectional word;

Erenret *cetamiitni* anlliniuq, annagami-am tamaaggun cikurruaraat aturluki ayalliniuq. 'On the fourth day she went out, and following iced patches she resumed her journey.' (YUU 1995:18); CETAMIIT NANVAT 'Mikchuk Lake' (one of the Wood-Tikchik lakes near Dillingham); < cetama(n)-3p-3s possessed ending

Cetamirin Thursday # Cetamiritmi 'on Thursday'; Cetamiritnguuq it is Thursday; = Citamirin; < cetaman-irin

cetegglug- to peel improperly (as when peeling cow parsnip wrong) # NUN

cetegneq monkshood (*Actonitum delphinifolium*) # NUN

cetegtaq frozen fish or meat to be eaten in that state # Tua-i imkunek nerlallemteñek qaurtunek *cetegtanek* nerlartukut, qaurtunek-llu kinertarnek avuluki. 'Those that we've been eating — we eat frozen whitefish, and some dried whitefish.'

(MAR2 2001:49); Y, NS; cf. cetengqite-
cetengqite- to be frozen stiff; to be rigid from cold; to get stuck #literally or figuratively. *cetengqituq* 'it is stiff'; cf. cetegtaq

cetengqurrit cartilage # NI, CAN, BB

ceteq mark; line # and **ceter-** to mark; to engrave

cetraa 'he marked it' / cet'riuq 'he marked something'; cet'rauq 'he made repeated marks'; Uluani anlluku tumllerterek *cet'rallinia*. Tamatum-gguq maligcestiignek *cet'rallra* tekicamiu arulaiqili tayima-llu tangruunqigtevkenani. 'Then he pulled out his knife and made marks with it across their₂ trodden path. When the thing that was following them₂ came to where the lines were drawn, it stopped and was not seen again.' (YUU 1995:7); = citeq and citer-; > cetya(g)aq, cet'raar(aq), cet'raarcuun, cet'rautaq, nunam cетра; < PE тетэр-

cetgate- to be thin; to be lanky # cetgatuq 'he is lanky' / < ?-ate-

cetiinkaqp pig # from Russian задынка (zadinka) 'back cut of meat'; = cetuinkaqp, citiinkaqp, setiinkaaqp, sitiinkaaqp

cet'raar(aq*) etched design; mark / < ceteq-aq¹-ar(aq)

cet'raarcuun, cet'rassuun device for engraving ivory, bone, or wood # < ceter-a-cuun

cet'rautaq etched design; mark / ceteq-a-taq¹

cetu- to go with the river current; to go downriver; to go along the shore; to slide down (in NUN) # cetuuq 'he or it is going with the current'; cetua 'he is going down it' / Ayalliniut ak'arrarnun *cetuluteng*. . . . Unungraan carvanermun atertelluteng arulairpek' nateng qavaryugluteng angyami. 'They traveled for a long time going downriver. . . . Even though night came they wanted to drift without stopping, sleeping in the boat.' (YUU 1995:100); = citu-; > cetuaq, cetuqupak, ceturrnaqp, Cetuyaraq; < PE citu-

cetuaq beluga (or belukha); white whale

(*Delphinapterus leucas*) # Tua-i tekicamiu tua, "Aling arenqiapaa-ll' piluaqalliniuten-am mat'umek *cetuamek!*" Aren tua-i-gguq man'a *ceturpakayall'er* tua-i tuqullrullinilria-gguq tua-i, ekiinani-llu-gguq tua-i. Uqrirkayagluni-gguq tua-i tamana *cetuaq* tua-i. 'When he reached him, (he said) "'Oh my, you are very fortunate to have found this beluga!' Oh, this great big *beluga*, he said, evidently died of something; it had, he

- said, no entry wounds. That *beluga*, it is said, was very fat.' (ELL 1997:266); < cetu-?; > cetuqupak, ceturpak; < PE citu(C)ar
- cetugmiarun** seal-calling stick # *shaped like a hand, scratched on the ice to attract seals*; < cetuk-mik-n
- cetugmig-** to scratch hard with nails or claws; to claw # cetugmigtuq 'it is scratching'; cetugmigaa 'it is scratching him' / Maaten-gguq imna nukalpiaq tekitaat unggungssim imum *cetugmillrullikii* maaggun nuyain ngelkacagaikun. 'When they arrived, they saw the bear had clawed him right here along his hairline.' (QUL 2003:92); < cetuk-mik
- cetugnaq** implement to catch fish swimming near surface # < cetuk-naq²
- cetuguar(aq*)** edible fiddlehead of spreading wood fern (*Dryopteris dilitata*) # Y; = ceturkaaq, ceturuaq; < cetuk-uaq-?
- cetugyugun** seal-calling stick # < cetuk-?-n
- ceuinkaqq** pig # from Russian задынка (zadínka) 'back cut of meat'; = cetiinkaqq, citiinkaqq, setiinkaqq, sitiinkaqq
- cetuircuutek** nail clippers # < cetuk-ir-cuun-dual
- cetuk** fingernail; toenail; claw # Nernginanranigguq tauna arnassagaq *cetuminek* naanguarturqili. 'While he ate, that old woman kept playing with her nails.' (CET 1971:11 & PRA 1995:451); CETUUM CIUTII 'hangnail', literally: 'the nail's ear'; cetua ciutairtellruuq 'he had a hangnail'; = cituk; > cetugmiarun, cetugmig-, cetugnaq, cetuguar(aq), cetugyugun, cetumquq, cetuircuutek; cf. cetur-; < PY-S cituk
- cetumquq** talon; claw of bird; hoof; human nail deformed by injury # Tua-i-ll'-am tamana avateteng paqnakengluku murilkaa ellivicuartarluni keluaraatni, tua-i-llu paqluku mayurluni igvaraa ilua ikingqaan-llu kapkaanartarluni canek-llu tuntuviiit *cetumquqlinikaitnek*-llu tangerrluni. 'Being curious about the area around them, she observed that there was a little cache behind their camp, and being curious about it she climbed up to look and since it was open she peered into it and saw leg-hold traps and some moose hooves.' (ELN 1990:46); < cetuk-quq; < PY citumquq (*under* PY-S cituk)
- cetungqa-** to be sitting with ones legs stretched out # cetungqauq 'he is sitting with his legs stretched out' / < cetur-ngqa-
- cetuqupak** gray whale (*Eschrichtius robustus*) # < cetuaq-qupak
- cetur-** stretching one's legs # *postural root*; ceturmi aqumgauq 'he is sitting with his legs stretched out'; > cetungqa-, ceturailitaq, ceturte-, cetryaq, cf. cetuk; < PE cittur-
- ceturailitaq** kayak mat; kayak bottom board # < cetur-?-ilitaq
- ceturkaaq** edible fiddlehead of spreading wood fern (*Dryopteris dilitata*) # = cetuguaq, ceturqaar(aq), ceturuaq
- ceturpak** large beluga (*Delphinapterus leucas*) # NS
- ceturqaar(aq*)**, **ceturqaaq** edible fiddlehead of spreading wood fern (*Dryopteris dilitata*) # = cetuguaq, ceturkaaq, ceturuaq
- ceturrrnaq** pacific tomcod (*Microgadus proximus*) # Kuvyait-wa cali qip'at yualut. . . . Quarruugcuutnek *ceturrrnarcuutnek*-llu qalunek. 'Their fish nets were made of twisted sinew. . . . (They made) dipnets for sticklebacks and *pacific tomcod*.' (YUU 1995:66); < cetu-?-naq²
- ceturte-** to sit with legs stretched out # ceturtuq 'he stretched out his (own) legs'; ceturtaa 'he stretched out his (object's) legs' / < cetur-te²-
- ceturtelieq** base of a slope # NS
- ceturuaq** edible fiddlehead of spreading wood fern (*Dryopteris dilitata*) # = cetuguaq, ceturkaaq, ceturqaar(aq)
- cetryaq** front area of kayak # = cituryaq; < cetur-yaq
- cetuskaq** white-winged scoter (*Melanitta fusca*) # NUN; < cetuskar(aq)
- cetuskar(aq*)** harlequin duck (*Histrionicus histrionicus*) # < cetuskaq
- Cetuyaraq** New Stuyahok # *village on the Nushagak River*; < cetu-yaraq
- cetvilitaq** quarter; twenty-five-cent piece # LI, EG; from Russian четвертак (chetverták) '25 kopeks'
- cetya(g)aq*** inch; minute; any other small unit of measurement # Qallarvaulluki-llu *cetyaarni* tallimani wall'u qula tekilluku. 'Let it boil five minutes or as much as ten.' (YUU 1995:62); < ceteq-ya(g)aq
- ceva, cevak** low altitude; area near ground or other surface # and **cevag-** to flutter near the ground to distract intruders from its young # of a bird; cevagtuq 'it is fluttering near the ground'; cevagkun tengssuun

ayagtuq 'the airplane left at a low altitude'; Maaten tua-i avavet mečiknaurluku pillinia, tua-i imutun pitarkamek pissulriatun anguarutni man'a *cevakun* waten mumiggluku anguarturallininaurtuq. Ataam maaggun *cevakun* mumiggluku anguartura'aqluni. . . . Angualriit tangerqatullerpeceňi ilait tua-i angualalriit waten pagg'un anguaruteteng arvirtaqluki. Taugken pissu'urqameng pitarkanek anguatullruluteng waten tua-i, tua-i-l' anguaruteteng yaaggun waten arvirqaarluki nutaan, wagg'uq tua *cevakun* anguarturluteng. 'He took a better look at him and noticed that he had already started paddling the way men do when they are after their prey. They *don't lift* their paddle *up in the air*. . . . When you've seen people paddling, some of them lift their paddle [to paddle again on the other side]. But when they were following their prey, they lift their paddles over there they paddled [moving it on to the other side barely over the front of their kayak], and that was what they called "*low lift-up paddling*"' (QUL 2003:644)

Cev'aq Chevak # village that, along with Hooper Bay, has its own distinctive dialect (see Intro.); because the Cevak people (though not the Hooper Bay people) say 'cuk' rather than 'yuk' for "person", they call their dialect (and ethnicity) Cup'ik rather than Yup'ik; < ceve-aq¹

cev'aq cut-through place where the river has carved a new channel; manmade channel # < ceve-aq¹

cevcilleq cleft palate; one with a cleft palate # < ceve-te²-i²-lleq¹

ceve- to get cut through # often (but not exclusively) of land; cev'uq 'it (land) got cut through' (by a river cutting a new channel) / cevtaat 'they cut a channel through it'; Tamarmeng iqumangareskata aaniin taum ullagluki tekiciqellinii tuntut qamiqurrainaam imum irniaran qakerliit keggmarluki *cevverqelliniaqekai* ukuit tuqurqelluki. 'When they were all dead, his mother would go to them and see that her child who was nothing but a head had bitten them on the upper part of their esophagus and killed them. He would *tear* this part (on them) and kill them.' (QUL 2003:286); > cev'aq, Cev'aq, cevcilleq; cf. cevv'ar-; < PY civə-

cevv'ar- to emerge into an open area; to come out into the open # cevv'artuq 'he emerged, appeared'; Egllerluni, egllerluni imumek

alqunaq waniwa-llu tekiteqarraqatanritaak cevv'artuq tanqigmun, arenqiatusq tengayunaircami iggluni kiarcunailagnek pamukuk iigni qitngiryuum ugaani. 'While moving, suddenly when they, hadn't quite caught up with him he *came out* into the light, oh dear, because he couldn't fly he fell because his two eyes back there couldn't see on account of the glare.' (MAR2 2001:23); Pavavet ayalliniluni, tag'aqami-gguq pulasaratgun maramun cevv'arlartuq. Tamaaggun-am tagluni cevv'arluni tamaani marami pekesnginanermini, maaten kiarrluni pilliuq ca man'a cetamanek ipigluni, nasqumikun uqvigalirluni. 'He went back there, and when he came up by the trail through the woods he would *emerge* at a marshy clearing. When he went up that way and *emerged*, when he stopped at the marshy clearing he saw something there with four legs with branches on its head.' (MAR1 2001:80); Ataam, cevv'arluteng allat tua-am kegginaquit cimirluteng, tavaten cimirtaarturluteng. 'You see, they'd *emerge* and their masks would be changed, like that, each time changing.' (AGA 1996:56); Y; cf. ceve-; > cevv'arneq

Cevv'arneq Chefornak # village on the coast below Nelson Is. # < cevv'ar-neq¹

cevyirar(aq*) dowitcher (*Limnodromus* sp.) # NUN cialiur- to swiftly walk over thin ice as it makes a waving motion and crackling sound # NUN

ciamci- to bring clothes or food for distribution into the kashim during the *Nakaciuryaraq* ("Bladder Feast") # Mat'um-llu-wa welfare-am amlleret tegganret uilgaat-llu auluk'ngengkai. Tamaani ak'a Nakaciumi-llu arcaqerluteng tegganret auluktullrulliniit neqkatgun. Iliit qanelria Nakaciuraqameng *ciamcilallruniluki*. Watnaaqameng neqnek canek-llu allanek qasgicilallruut qasgi tua-i cikirluku, nutaan-llu tamakut taitellrit ayagasciigalngurnun aruqutekluki. 'Nowadays the welfare system provides for many elders and widows. Back then during the Bladder Feast they provided food for elders. One term used when they held the bladder feast is that they were "*distributing useful items*" to them. When they did this they brought food and other things to the kashim, giving it out, and distributing it to those who came for those who were house-bound.' (CAU 1985:94); HBC, NUN; < ciame-te²-i²

ciame- to crush; to break; to crumble # ciamuq
 ‘it got crushed’ / ciamtaa ‘he crushed it’;
 Imumek-am yuk kiskuni cal’ tuaten, wagg’uq
 qamkuni, patagmek nugnaluni, tua-i man’ā
 pinertutacimitun *ciamtengnaqluku* pikuni, tua-i
 nayumiqavilkan cikum merugulluku tayim’
 cikum acianun qertarkauguq. ‘When a person
 falls in and panics and tries to get out quickly, he
 will use all his strength and *chip away* the edges
 at the same time, and he will end up being taken
 by the current and going under the ice if there is
 nothing for him to hold on to.’ (QUL 2003:732);
 Nuggluku nutaan kemga *ciamtenqeqcaarallinia*.
 . . . Ircaqurra-l’ imna nutaan *ciamtenritellni*
 tua-i *ciamlluku* uklikcaayaarluku. ‘He pulled
 him out of the water, and this time he really *cut*
up his flesh. . . . And he *cut up* his heart, that
 he hadn’t *cut up* before that, into small pieces.’
 (QUL 2003:316); > ciameeq, ciamuq, ciamci-,
 ciamurrluk; cf. cii²-; < PE ciðamə(t)-

ciameeq small broken piece of ice # ciamneret
 broken pieces; < ciame-neq

ciamuq driftwood # Y, NS; < ciame-?; < PE
 ciðamru- (*from* PE ciðam-(t))

ciamurrluk short piece of dried wood found on the
 ground # Y, NS; < ciame-?-rrluk

ciayaq semiconical bentwood hat # Wiinga-wa tua-i
 ilait tuunrilriit, elqiarnivkenateng-llu *ciayamek-*
gguq all’uteng tuunriaqluteng, taukucimek
 tua-i melqiumalriamek pillruyukluki waniwa
 kamayugtua. ‘I’ve heard that when shamans
 did their rituals they put on *bent-wood helmets*
 without visors. I suspect that was the kind
 they used with feather decorations on it.’ (CIU
 2005:248)

ciayuryaq silver or coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus*
kisutch) # NUN; = caayuryaq

Cicing Cheeching # former village between Cheornak
 and Kipnuk

cigur(aq*), **ciguq**, **ciguraq** pigeon guillemot
 (*Cephus columba*); or Kittlitz’s murrelet
 (*Brachyrampus brevirostris*) # exact identification
 uncertain to compiler; *Cigu’urnek* pituit
 yaqulecuaraat imarpigmiataat aūgkut
 qaterluteng, imarpigmi angllurayunqegggluteng.
 Tayim’ ilaci tan’gurrarni imarpignaalangkuneng
 tanglarciquq yaqulecuarnek aūgkunek
 qateryaaqelriameng yaqurrit taūgaam
 tungulkialuteng. Wa-gguq tamaa-i *ciguraat*. ‘They

call those little white ocean birds “*ciguraat*”; they
 like to dive in the ocean. When one of you boys
 starts going out to the ocean, he will see little
 birds that are white with a little bit of black on
 their wings. Those are “*cigurat*”. (QUL 2003:50);
 < PY ciyuq or ciguraq

cigvigquq hand-hold at lower end of seal harpoon
 attached to seal poke float # NUN; < cigvik-?

cigvik nose bead # worn in former times, a bead on a
 short string placed through a hole in the septum of
 the nose; Tua-i-llu nulirqelriik uitalriik. Nuliara
cigvingerrluni. Ataucimi ernermi itellriamek
 niituk, maaten-gguq pug’uq, ca-gguq ugna
 arnaq qanertuq, kameksiigneq tegumiarluni,
 kipucuglukek imkuk *cigviik*. Tua-llu im’um
 nuliaran pia: “Wiinga tunngaitagka ukuk
cigviigka,” tua-llu tauna arnaq qanquerpek’nani
 an’uq. ‘There was a man and wife. His wife
 had *nosebeads*. One day they₂ heard someone
 coming in, and when she came up, some woman
 in the entryway holding a pair of skinboots
 said that she wanted to buy those *nosebeads*.
 That one’s wife said to her: “I won’t sell these
nosebeads,” and so that woman went out without
 a word.’ (GRA 1901:285); Suulutaatun kulutetun
 setiinkaam *cigvikekiitun*; tuaten ayuquq arnaq
 kenegnalria taūgen ellatuvkenani. ‘Like a
 gold ring as a pig’s *nosebead* — so is a beautiful
 woman that lacks sense.’ (AYUQ. 11:22); >
 cigvinguaq, cigvigquq; < PY ciyvik

cigvinguaq plant that is like reindeer moss and that
 is sewn inside seams of kayak cover # NUN;
 < cigvik-uaq

cigyak split strip of spruce used to make a fish trap
 or other device; strip of sinew used for making
 thread (NUN meaning) # Anuurlua imna akianun
 piluni tangkevkarluni qupuriuq *cigyagnek* . . .
 ‘That grandmother of his, went across from him,
 speaking and had him watch her split strips of
 wood . . .’ (MAR 2001:7)

cii inconnu; sheefish (*Stenodus leucichthys*) # from
 Inupiaq sii (ultimately from Athabascan); = ciiq; cf.
 Adams 1851

cii¹- to get chapped # ciiguq ‘it got chapped’ /
 ciissuun ‘skin lotion’; > ciileqtaaq, cilerte-

cii²- to get smashed; to crack # said of something with
 a soft inside and a harder shell, such as an insect, an
 egg, a berry, an eye, roe; ciiguq ‘it got smashed’
 / Kavirlit tua-i *ciiyugluteng*, nutaracetun

ayuqevkenateng. 'The cranberries (picked when the snow melted in spring) tended to crack not being like fresh ones.' (ELN 1990:102); cf. ciame-, ciikar-; > ciite-; < PE ciyi- and ciyyi(t)-

ciikaq diarrhea; runny feces; soft stool # and **ciikar-** to have a runny bowel movement; to have an attack of diarrhea # ciikartuq 'he had an attack of diarrhea'; ciikaraa 'he had diarrhea on it' / Ilait-llu tayim' poison-aarularyaaqellilriit. Ilait taūgaam tamakut *ciikallagnaqninaurait*, iluliqnaqniluki tuaten. 'Some of them were probably poisonous. They would cause some of the people to have bad *diarrhea*, to have intestinal pains cramps' (KIP 1998:141); > ciikara-; cf. cii²-; < PE ətəy(tar)- or əciy(tar)-

ciikara- to have repeated runny bowel movements, to have repeated episodes of diarrhea # ciikaraauq 'he is repeatedly having episodes of diarrhea'; ciikaraa (ciikaraluku) 'he is repeatedly having episodes of diarrhea on it' / < ciikar-a-

ciikvak large grass basket for holding fish # < ?-vak
ciilaq, ciilaviq three-cornered needle # NI

ciilavik edible fiddlehead of spreading wood fern (*Dryopteris dilatata*) # < PY ciilavik

ciileqtaaq cellophane; plastic sheeting # Tua-i-llu taqiucameng itrucinermek Qalemaq kaalegluni anciluni *ciileqtaamek*, kanvviitaullinilriit cunaw. 'When they finished bringing in their belongings Qalemaq searched through her things and took out something wrapped in *cellophane*, and it turned out to be candy. (ELN 1990:84); < cii¹-qetaaq; cf. cillerte-

ciilernaq dragonfly # LI; = ciilraq, cilraayak; < PY ciilraq (*under PE ciyi- and ciyyi(t)-*)

ciilerte- to be crisp, dried to a crackly condition of skins, dried fish, etc. ciilertuq 'it is crackly and dry' / Kiituaniunuakumi yukutartequerluni tamana qilu egaleq *ciilerpallaksuaryaurtuq*. Tuaten *ciilercaurteqanrakun* tuaken aciminek maknanrilliniuq. . . . Tua-llu akerta quiyiguraqtelluku *ciilerpalla'artelliniuq* pikna egaleq. 'The sealgut on the window, which used to be damp in the morning, started to dry out and begin to crackle. As it started to dry and crackle he could not get up from his mat any more. . . . When the sun climbed higher, he heard the window suddenly crackle up there.' (YUU 1995:96); < cii¹-lerte-; < PE ci(y)ilərtə- (*under PE ciyi- and ciyyi(t)-*); cf. cilleqtaaq

ciilmak black turnstone (*Arenaria melanocephala*); black-bellied plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); lesser golden plover (*Pluvialis dominica*) # < PY cayəlmak

ciilqaaq fireweed (*Epilobium angustifolium*) # < PY ciilqaaq

ciilraq* dragonfly; helicopter # = ciilernaq, cilraayak; < PY ciilraq (*under PE ciyi- and ciyyi(t)-*)

ciilvik heart in cards # LI; *from Russian* чéрви (chérvy)

ciimaq* stone; rock # Kenermek-llu kenrunateng, kenningaqluteng canek *ciimarnek* kenerpallatulinek keniraqluteng. 'Not having matches they would try to make fires with certain rocks that give off sparks.' (MAR1 2001:23); Kan'a cam iliitni-gguq uyantaa ik'iki kan' yungnaaq *ciimarnek* cangqerrluni. 'Once when she peeked at the thing (reflection) down there it was a humanoid having some sort of *stone* (face).' (AGA 1996:162); LY, NR, NS; = siimaq; < PE ya(C)amaq

ciin why? interrogative particle. ciin ayagyuumiicit? 'why don't you want to go?'; apesgu ciin qavarnivakaucianek 'ask him why he is so sleepy'; ciin-kiq kaigpakarta 'I wonder why he keeps being so hungry'; ciūrluq? 'why?' endearing form; ciin-gguq? 'why (would you say)'; < consequential mood; cf. ca-; > ciinllugguar-; < PY-S cajan and cañami (*under PE cu(na)*)

ciinllugguar- to ask oneself why; to regret # ciinllugguartuq 'he asks why he (himself) did what he did' / kaigaqameng-gguq umyuqa'larait *ciinllugguaraluteng* ciin nerellrunrilucimeggnek taumek neqmeggnek. ' . . . they say that when people are starving they'd think about it and *reproach themselves* for not eating their food (in the past).' (ELN 1990:5); *Ciinllugguarauq* ilulliqluni-llu yugmek pilillruciminek. 'Sick at heart He *regretted* having made humankind.' (AYAG. 6:6); < ciin-llu-gguq-ar

ciiq* inconnu; sheefish (*Stenodus leucichthys*) # *from a Inupiaq sii, siu (ultimately from Athabascan)*; = cii

ciqauma- to be encrusted (of liquid) (?) # Tua-i-lu' makpailgan tuani tauna egatii uyantellinia imumek-gguq *ciqaumaluni* pugii tuntum, tunuq. 'So, before she got up, he looked into that pot and saw *hardened caribou fat on top of the broth*.' (CUN 2007:12)

ciirqe- to smash one after another # Tamaani
 nerescitullratni yuut, imumek teguurluki
 qemakelliaqamegteki keggeluki nuyait cipeggluki
 nerestait *ciirqaqluki*. 'Back in those days, when
 people had lots of lice, when they thought the
 lice were slow enough, they would grip the
 lice from the base with their teeth and *smash*
 them.' (QUL 2003:46); Tamakut tamaa-i neguyat
 mamuriaqata aturluki, anerneteng *ciigluki*,
 ukilluku-l' tua-i nanvaq. 'When the ice got thick
 they'd use those bubbles, [made] with their
 breath, *popping* them, and make a hole in the
 lake.' (PAI 2008:229); < ciite-rqe-

ciirnarqe- to be sour # ciirnarquq 'it is sour' / NSU;
 < ?-narqe-; from Inupiaq siignaq- (siirnaq-)

ciisqukiirar- to be in up to the knees # *in water, mud, tall grass, etc.*; ciisqukiirartuq 'he's in up to his knees' / Qalelam pii painga taum kuicuaraam *ciisqukiirarnaqniluku*. 'Qalemaq told them that the mouth of that creek was knee-deep.' (ELN 1990:18); < ciisquq-kiirar-

ciisqumig- kneeling # *postural root*; ciisqumigm
 piicagtuq 'he is praying on his knees'; >
 ciisqumillag-; ciisqumigte-, ciisqumingqa-;
 < ciisquq-mik

ciisqumigte- to kneel (act) # ciisqumigtuq 'he knelt';
 ciisqumigtaa 'he put her in a kneeling position' /
 Abraham-aam pistiin *ciisqumigglni* piicagvikaa
 Ataneq, . . . 'Abraham's servant going down on his
 knees prayed to the Lord, . . .' (AYAG. 24:26);
 < ciisqumig-te²

ciisqumillag- to suddenly fall on one's knee(s)
 # ciisqumillagtuq 'he fell on his knees' /
 Piinanermeggnii alqiit tauna *ciisqumillagluni*
 kilirluni ciisqumikun cikumun. 'While they were
 doing that, one sister happened to fall on her knees
 and cut herself on the jagged ice.' (ELN 1990:9);
 < ciisquq-llag-

ciisqumingqa- to be on one's knees; to kneel (state)
 # ciisqumingqauq 'he is kneeling, is on his knees'
 / Elliqamiu taman' kapuun, tuaken cal' tua
 pikavet mayurriim kangranun tengengami
 tut' elliniuq irumi inglua *ciisqumingqaluni*,
 curuqequerluku, ak'a pitegcautmek
 pakiusngangellrulliniluni. 'When he put the
 spear down, he flew again to the top of the
 fish cache and landed with his other knee on the
 ground, already aiming a bow and arrow.' (QUL
 2003:688); < ciisqumig-ngqa-

ciisquq knee # puukaraa aquallitaq ciisqumikun
 'he bumped into the chair with his knee';
 Ukimarpangraan atkucuaramta ukuit
 atuyuirulluki qerrullimta-llu cal' *ciisqurrit*
 ukimangraata nulluit-llu atuyuirulluki. 'We no
 longer wear parkas that have big tears, nor do we
 wear pants with big holes on the *knee* and on the
 seat anymore.' (QUL 2003:6); Y, NS, NI, CAN, K,
 BB, NR, LI; = ciisquq; > ciisqukiirar-, ciisqumig-,
 ciisqurrilitaq, ciisqurraq; < PE ciyəðquq; cf.
 Nelson 1877–1881 list (27)

ciisquilitaq sealskin leggings coming down to just
 below the knee # = ciisqurrilitaq; < ciisquq-ilitaq

ciisqurraq patella; kneecap # = ciisqurrnaq;
 < ciisquq-aq³; < PE ciyəðqu(C)ar (*under PE*
ciyəðqur)

ciisqurrilitaq, ciisquilitaq sealskin leggings coming
 down to just below the knee # = ciisquilitaq;
 < ciisquq-ilitaq

ciisqurrnaq patella; kneecap # = ciisqurraq;
 < ciisquq-naq²

ciissiq insect; bug; cold-blooded crawling thing;
 pimple # and **ciissir-** to become infested with
 insects; to be infected # ciissirtuq or ciissirai 'has
 bugs on it' / Elngum taukut qunguturaqciqniluki
 piluni pelatekamun itqerrulluki anngami-llu
 apluku aanani canek nertuciitnek. *Ciissinek*
 pilarniaki Elnguq avurluni piciatun *ciissinek*,
 amlleringalata-llu elliin nerqutekluki taukunun.
 'Elnguq took them with her into the tent and
 said that she would keep them as pets, and when
 she came out she asked her mother what the
 baby birds ate. Her mother told her that they
 usually ate various kinds of *insects*, so Elnguq
 gathered *insects* and when they seemed to be
 enough she fed them to them.' (ELN 1990:24);
 = siissiq, tiissiq; > ciissirkpak, ciissiyagarcuun,
 ciissiryailkun; < PE

ciissirkpak serpent; snake; dinosaur; legendary
 "great worm" # Alaskami ciissirpagtaituq 'in
 Alaska there are no snakes'; Uyangtelliniuq-
 gguq maaten egalerkun: aanii kana-i aqumgalria
ciissirpallraam-gguq, *ciissim*, tauna nemrumaluku
 pekcesciiganani. 'It is said that he peered down
 through the window: there, lo and behold,
 was her mother, sitting there with a great big
 serpent — a serpent! — wrapped around her and
 she couldn't move.' (ELL 1997:122); Tañgaam
ciissirkpak usvituyartenruami ungungssini

tamaitni Agayutem piliarini nunami arnaq aptaa, . . . ‘However, because it was more clever than all the creatures that God had created on earth, the *serpent* asked the woman, . . .’ (AYAG. 3:1); E. W. Nelson (ESK 1899:443) states: “*Ti-sikh-pak*, the great worm . . . figures in numerous tales. . . . Among the carvings in ivory representing this creature were several having the body shaped like a worm with a human face on the head.”; < ciissiq-rpak; *see also* tiissiq

ciissiryailkun insect repellent; antiseptic # < ciissir-yailkutaq

ciissitsaaq one thousand # LI; *from Russian* ты́сяча (tysyacha); = tiissitsaaq

ciissiyagarcuun disinfectant; chlorine bleach # K; < ciissiq-ya(g)aq-cuun

Ciissussaq, Ciissussaaq Jesus # *from English*; = Yiussus

ciitaarayuli varied thrush (*Ixoreus naevius*); hermit thrush (*Catharus guttatus*) # *imitative and -yuli*

ciite- to smash; to crack # ciituq ‘it got smashed’ (*equivalent to ciiguq*); ciitaa ‘he smashed it’ / ciiskumku ‘if I smash it’; egturyaq keggestellni ciigartaa ‘he squashed the mosquito that bit him’; Pilaryaaqaqa takaryuglua, “*Ciiciqelliaqa-llu* ikika kaugtuaqumku.” Pilaraanga, “Canrituq. *Ciilluku-llu* canrituq atuquvet.” ‘Intimidated I used to say to him, “I might break it [the drumhead] if I pound hard on it.” He’d reply to me, “It’s okay. It’s alright to break it, if you sing.”’ (CIU 2005:298); < cii²-te²-; > ciirqe-

ciitsaaq, ciitessaaq lightweight cotton cloth # *from Russian* ситец (sítets)

ciivaguat black beads between the decorative stitching on the calfskin panels of a traditional Yup’ik parka # *literally: ‘things like flies’*; < ciivak-uaq plural

ciivak housefly (*Musca domestica*) # ciiviit ‘flies’; Tua-i-gguq ciiviit amlleret anarluki taukut uliutet kelikallret. ‘Well, lots of *flies* lay their eggs on the scraped top layers of backbone muscle.’ (CIU 2005:190); CIIVIIT ANAIT ‘fly eggs or larvae’ (*literally: ‘fly feces’*); Y, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI; = ciuvak; < ?-vak; > ciivaguat; cf. PE nəvyuvay

ciivcviuk yellow warbler (*Dendroica petechia*); Wilson’s warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla*) # *imitative*

ciivikaaq whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*) # *imitative*

cikaaq, cikaar(aq*) capelin; candlefish; grunion (*Mallotus villosus*) # > Canaurluni, canallri makut waten egtaqateng cikaaruluteng ayagartaqluteng tua, cikaaruluteng. Makut maa-i cikaaret. ‘He was whittling and when his shavings fell, they became *capelin* and swam away. These are the present-day *capelin*.’ (ELL 1997:250); > cikaarturta, cikii-; < PY cika(C)aq

cikaarturta northern right whale (*Balaena glacialis*) # literally: ‘capelin eater’; NUN; < cikaaq-tur²-ta¹

cikalaq cigar # Tua-i nutaan puyurtunga’artut cikalanek. ‘And they started to smoke *cigars*.’ (KIP 1998:19); *from English ‘cigar’*

cikavte- to scatter; to be in disarray # HBC = cekavte-

cikcenar- to sleep with clothes on # NUN

cikempag- to close one’s eyes tightly # cikempagtuaq ‘he closed his eyes tightly’; *may be used in the qualifier/quantifier construction: cikempagmi ‘(he) with his eyes tightly closed’* / < cikme-pag²-

cikeipiipiqaq chickadee (*Parus sp.*) # NSU; *imitative*; = cekpiipiir(aq*)

cikete- to close in of weather, hole, etc.; to bend over or bow closing in on oneself # look under cikete-

cikignaq lake trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*) # < cikik-naq² (*derivation semantically unclear to compiler*)

cikigpak marmot (*Marmota caligata*) # NS, Y, HBC, K, NR, LI, EG; < cikik-rpak (*note that this word is even used in areas where qanganaq rather than cikik is used for ‘ground squirrel’*)

cikii- to harvest capelin # NUN; < cikaaq-li-

cikik arctic ground squirrel (*Spermophilus parryii*) # Anlliniluni tan’gurraq tauna, cikigmek atkulirluni, kegluneq-wa negilia, qainga kitugcimaluni cakneq. ‘That lad went outside wearing a *squirrel* skin parka with its wolf ruff, having carefully straightened out his apparel.’ (MAR1 2001:69); NS; > cikignaq, cikigpak; < PE cikðiy

cikir- to give; to give one something to have or consume; to give one an illness; to give a gift to # cikiraa ‘he is giving something to her’ / the object is the recipient; the thing given may be expressed with the ablative-modalis case: arnam cikiraa mikelnguq akinek ‘the woman give the child some money’ (*compare cikiute- below*); neqkamek cikirng! ‘give me some food!'; camek cikiisqessit? ‘what do you want to be given?’; Tua-i-lu yuurqamek angayuqaagket taukut

irniatek aukanek masslirraarluki, saarralamek-lлу kanverraarluki avqukcaarluki *cikirluki*. ‘When their parents drank tea they *gave* the children sourdough pancakes which they had buttered, sprinkled with sugar and cut up.’ (ELN 1990:5); Taukuk keneknagmegnegu camek cuculkiraqan *cikilliniak*. . . . *Cikilaryaaqelliniak* taukuk taukuunrilngumek. ‘Because they₂ loved him whenever he wanted something, they’d *give* (it) to him. . . . They would *give* him anything other than those.’ (YUU 1995:86); Tua-i-lлу yuk imna caliyulriim ullakateng application-aamek waken *cikraa*, “Kitak tauna imirru elpet . . .” ‘And so, if a person who wants to work goes to a person in charge, the one in charge will *give* him an application, “Please fill that one out yourself . . .” (QUL 2003:296); Taukut qikertarmiut ircinrraulliniut. Tauna angun naulluutekaanek *cikirluku*. ‘Those islanders apparently were “little people.” They *gave* that man his illness.’ (YUU 1995:42); Alussituami *cikiriyullermeggnak* yugnek *cikirilartut* umyuapluki tuqullret. ‘At Christmas they *give* people whatever they want to *give* them in memory of the deceased.’ (YUP 1996:56); cikiqengleq vote-arcuutminek ‘proxy’ (*neologism*); > cikirtur-, cikiun, cikiuteke-

cikirtur- to give repeatedly # cikirturaa ‘he repeatedly gave him something’ / Agayulirtet-gguq nengakluki tuaten pillrat assiilnguuniluku. . . . *Cikirturisqevkenaki* aklunek makunek yugnun. Ellaitnun pikestaitnun pikesqelluki. ‘The priests disapproved, saying doing that was evil. . . . They told them not to *give* clothing to the people here. They told them to keep it for themselves.’ (AGA 1996:92); Egglarait *cikirtuutekluki-lлу* mikelnguarnun pilaraит. ‘They generally discarded them (the masks after ceremonies), and they *gave* some to the children.’ (AGA 1996:70); < cikir-tur¹-

cikiun gift # *the possessor is the giver and not the recipient of the gift*; Cali mikelngurnun *cikiutekamnek* piliaqlua. Mikelnguut cikiryulaamki. ‘Also, I make things for gifts to children. It’s because I like to give things to children.’ (YUU 1995:55); cikiuti Tanqilriim Anerneram ‘gifts of the Holy Ghost’; ciuniurumarrlainalria cikiun ‘grace of perseverance’ (*Catholic religious neologisms*): < cikir-n; > cikiutnaar(aq), cikiutnguyaraq

cikiuteke- to give # cikiutekaa ‘he gave it’ / the

*object is the thing given; the recipient may be expressed with the terminalis case: arnam cikiutekaa aki mikelngurmun ‘the woman gave money to the child’ (compare cikir- above); Tekicameng Pilim tauna pitani *cikiutekluku* qimugkauyaraminun. ‘When they arrived Pili *gave* that catch of hers to her pups.’ (ELN 1990:90); < cikir-teke-*

cikiutnaar(aq*) green-winged teal (*Anas crecca*) # < cikiun-naq²-ar(aq) (*derivation semantically unclear to compiler*)

cikiutnguyaraq sacrifice; offering # *Catholic term*; < cikiun-u-yaraq

cikivik needlecase # NUN; < cikuq²-i³-vik

ciklaq, ciklauraq pick; pickaxe # and **ciklar-** to use a pickaxe; to thrust oneself or dig into something # Imkut qasgit equircuutengqellruut *ciklauranek*, tulurnek asevret tuluitnek nuugit imkut waten ayuqluteng, . . . ‘In their kashims they had axes for chopping wood, with walrus ivory tusk heads like this, . . .’ (PAI 2008:422); Uum-gguq tua-i asevrem *ciklallrua*, qayaan natiinun *ciklak* kapullutek, tuluuk. ‘This walrus dug into somewhere on his kayak, stabbing with its “pickaxes”, its ivories.’ (CAU 1985:179); Tuamta-lлу-gguq tuaten tua-i muluyaurcam, qaillun elliamti ayagaqami, ayaumarraarluni caqerluni aguukara’arluni waten uksumi alaruciiquq qanikcam qaingakun paangerluni. Qengaruarnun tekitaqami qaya *ciklaraqluni*, merkun ayalriatun. ‘When he was old enough to start staying out for a long period of time, after being out for a while he would appear paddling in his kayak on the surface of the snow in the winter. Whenever he reached snow berms, his kayak would *pass through* (the snow), like going through the waves.’ (QUL 2003:272); < PE *ciklar*

cikme- to close one’s eyes; to become blind # cikmuq ‘he closed his eyes’ / cikmumauq ‘his eyes are closed’; ‘he is blind’; cikemluten! ‘close your eyes!'; = cikmir-; > cikempag-; < PY *cikmir*

cikmir- to close one’s eyes; to become blind # cikmirtuq ‘he closed his eyes’ / cikmiumauq ‘his eyes are closed’; ‘he is blind’; cikmirluten! ‘close your eyes!'; Ingelnun tagluni, maaten pia kegginaa mikelnguum kavirpak qacuqapiggluni, iik-lлу *cikmiumalutek*. ‘Going up to the bed she saw that the infant’s face was all red and wrinkled and its eyes *were closed*.’ (ELN 1990:10); Tuaten-lлу *cikmiumallgutkelriik* tass’uquskunek

tamarmek elanermun igtarkauguk. 'If the *blind* lead the *blind* they both fall in a pit.' (MATT. 15:14); *may be used in the quantifier/qualifier construction (with or without the postbase -rrar-)*, Tua-i makluni ayalliniuq-am cikmirrarmi-gguq ayalartuq, tamana yuarutni yuaratkurluku. 'Then getting up he would go *with eyes closed*; he went on his way singing that song of his.' (QAI 1984:9); = cikme-; > cikempag-; < PY cikmir-

cikna- to be jealous; to be envious; to be covetous; to be jealously possessive of what one has # ciknauq 'he is jealous' / ciknatkaa 'he is jealous on account of someone else's having it'; *Ciknayaqunak* ilavet eniinek. *Ciknayaqunak* ilavet nulirranek, . . . 'Thou shalt not *covet* thy neighbor's house. Thou shalt not *covet* thy neighbor's wife, . . .' (ANUC. 20:17); Taūgaam Rachel-aaq irniarituq Jacob-aami, taumek ciknanguq alqerminek. 'However, Rachel didn't have children with Jacob, so therefore she became *jealous* of her older sister.' (AYAG. 30:1); Man'a irniaminun ellangcautekani allamun irniaqenrilkeminun niicesqumavkenaku, irniani taūgaam nall'araitgun niicetengnaqluki. . . . Tauna-am tuatnatuli *ciknalriamek* apraqluku. 'He didn't want anyone but his children to hear the sound advice that he was giving. . . . They called someone who did that *jealously possessive*.' (QUL 2003:12); > ciknake-, ciknaneq, ciknatar-, ciknataite-; < PE cikna-

ciknake- to be jealous of; to envy # ciknakaa 'he is jealous of her' *because of what she has and he doesn't* / Taukuk-am imkuk taum anglicarteksaguskiin uyuraagken *ciknakliniluku* pingnatunqellra pitekluku umyugaagnek. Tua-i-am *ciknakucirtek* niilluku qamna ciknacirtek, tauna imna annartek pilliniak caqerlutek . . . tuquciiqniluku . . . 'The younger brothers of the one who adopted him became *jealous* of him because he was successful at subsistence. Heeding their *jealousy*, their jealousy inside them, one time they told their older brother that they would kill his adopted son . . .' (QUL 2003:166); < cikna-ke⁴-

ciknaneq envy # < cikna-neq²

ciknataite- to not be an envious person; to not be a jealous person; to be generous by one's nature # ciknataituq 'he is a generous person who isn't given to envy others' / Taūgken-gguq imna *ciknatailnguq* yuk tua-i ayagyuat

tamalkuita waten pisqumiimiki elluarrluki eglertengnaquesqumiimiki, qasgimi taūgaam ayagyuat tamarmeng angutet-llu uitaaqata qasgimi . . . 'But a *generous* person spoke to the young men and older men together in the kashim because he wanted all of them to live a positive life . . .' (QUL 2003:12); < cikna-taite-

ciknatar- to be jealous by nature; to be envious by nature # ciknatartuq 'he is an envious or jealous person' / < cikna-tar¹-

cikpik biceps muscle # HBC; = ceprik

ciktaar- to bow repeatedly; to worship by bowing;

to pay one's respects to # ciktaarvikaa 'he is worshipping it, bowing down before it/him'; Allanret-llu tamakut tauna imna iingitleq atanvaurtellria allanret tamarmeng ciktaarvikqatalliniluku, ugaan pirpakngatgu taukut nunat. 'All the visitors arriving were *paying their respects* to the one who had lost his eyesight and then became a leader because the villagers esteemed him.' (QUL 2003:394); Wangkuta-qaa ilavni tamalkumta *ciktaarvikciqamteggen?* 'Shall we, your relatives, all *bow down before you*?' (AYAG. 37:10); < cikte-a-

cikte- to close in *of weather, hole, etc.*; to bend over or bow *closing in on oneself* # ciktuq 'it closed in'; 'he bent over, bowed' / cikvikaa 'he bowed to it'; Unugpak tua-i manussuugluni aliirluni manuminun *cikluni* atkumi iluani uitalliniluni . . . 'All night he hung his head down having taken his arms out of from the sleeves and *bending over* inside his parka he stayed there . . .' (MAR2; 2001:64); Tekicamek caviggaminek nangcautaa kepluku unilluku-ll' egmian-llu arrluut *cik'arulluku*. 'When they₂ got there, he cut the line with his knife, leaving her there and right away the killer whales *closed in on her*.' (ELL 1997:22); Tua-i Joseph-aam anelgutai taingameng *ciktut* ciuqerranun nuna kegginamegnek agturluku. 'And Joseph's brothers when they came *bowed down* before him touching their faces to the ground.' (AYAG. 42:6); > ciktaar-, cikvagute-, cikvangqaur-; < PE cikət-

cikuaq thin ice # < ciku-?; < PE ciku(C)R (*under* PE ciku)

ciku, cikuq ice; iceberg; ice floe # and **ciku-** to freeze # cikuuq or cikua 'it froze' / cikumauq 'it is frozen'; cikuituq 'it has become free of ice'; Tamaaggan *cikuq* aturtuarluku, qanikcarmun

tut'enrilkurrlni ayalliniuq kingunermi tungiinun. 'Following the ice and keeping herself from stepping on the snow she went toward her home.' (YUU 1995:17); Kaugpiit atam makut *cikut* taūgaam qertunqurraitni ugingangnaqratuut. 'These walrus would always try to stay up on the highest of the icebergs.' (QUL 2003:64); *Cikum* aciakun ayagluteng, neqet tumyaraatgun gilerrluteng. 'They would travel under the ice, following the pathways of the fish.' (YUU 1995:84); Tua-i-llu pinginanermeggnii caqerluteng nuna, nanvat-llu *cikungluteng*, kuik kiimi *cikunaciarlumi*. As their life went on this way, the ground and the lakes started to freeze, and only the river was late in freezing.' (ELN 1990:57); Imarpik-lu *cikuirucan* qavavet neqlillernun upagluteng. 'And when the sea was free of ice they'd move back there to the fishcamps.' (KIP 1998:53); Negquraani imna tauna carayak acitmurtelliniuq, nunamun iterluni, nuna tamana *cikusngangraaku*. 'As he pushed down on the ghost it went downwards into the ground even though that ground was frozen solid.' (YUU 1995:6); NANVAT CIKUTIIT 'October', literally: 'ponds' freezing time' (NUN usage); NS, Y, K, HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, BB, NR, LI, EG, NUN; > cikuaq, cikuilquq, cikuliurun, cikullaq, cikulqaraq, cikulraar(aq), cikulrii-, cikulugpiaq, cikunguaq, cikuquq, cikuyilquq, cikunerraq, cikurlak, cikurpak, cikutaarin, cikutagci-, cikutagquq; < PE ciku

cikuilquq, cikuirneq, cikuineq open hole in river ice during winter; polynya (especially in river or lake); fontanelle, the soft spot in a baby's skull # Tua-i qavarluteng unugpak, unuaquani maqiqataata tuavet *cikilqumun* atrarluteng kuimaaraqilit kanani. 'They slept all night and the next day when they were going to take a steambath they went down to the open hole in the ice and they swam down there.' (MAR1 2001:50); < ciku-ite¹-quq, ciku-ir²-neq¹, ciku-ite¹-neq¹

cikuliurun ice spud; ice pick; ice chisel # Tuaten tua-i *cikuliurutni* tauna ayimcan cingilga anqullmi qaingatnun tua elliqalliniluku, tua elliqerluku. 'When the tip of his ice chisel broke, he put its tip on top of his pile of ice chips he had taken out of the hole, placing it there.' (ELL 1997:230); < ciku-liur-un

cikullaq thawed and refrozen ice over a layer of water covering the ice, newly frozen sheet of

ice # Cunawa-gguq tamaa-i meqsungaqamek *cikullarkun* qamigaarangllemegni taum imum angayuqrnan *cikullaq* tua man'a negciim tugranek ukiceqaarluku pillininauraa, kitak five-aarqunek qanren imirluku mer'a... 'So it was that when they₂ became thirsty while going on the ice with their little kayak sled, he would chip into the ice with his gaff, and when it opened, he would tell [his little cousin] to fill his mouth five times and drink water . . .' (QUL 2003:58); < ciku-llaq

cikulqaraq thin ice # < ciku-?

cikulraar(aq*) thin ice; smooth glare ice # and

cikulraar- to walk on thin ice; to skate #

cikulraartuq 'he is walking on ice or skating'; < ciku-?; > cikulrii-; cf. qenulraar(aq)

cikulrii- to play sliding on ice # *cikulriiguq* 'he is playing sliding on the ice' / < cikulraar(aq)-i³

cikulugpiaq, cikupiaq thick, clear, blue ice coming from the north # < ciku-piaq, ciku-lugpiaq

Cikumnek Cikuminuk Lake # one of the Wood-Tikchik lakes near Dillingham

cikunerraq* new, freshly formed ice # < ciku-nerraq

cikunguaq glass # < ciku-uaq

cikuq² needle # Utercami elturr'a anuqataminun

tekimani tuqlurr'a, "calturtua, itqanirtua . . ."

. . . anuqat'an kakivini tegungamiu, *cikurpani*

tegungamiu elturani qanrut'a, "kugg'un

cikurpama iingakun iterciquten." 'When she

returned, her grandchild called to her grandmother, "I don't fit through, I can't enter . . ."

. . . her grandmother took up her sewing kit,

and took hold of her big needle, and said to her grandchild, "through here, through the eye of my big needle, you will come it.'" (SOC 1946:308); NUN; also reported in Orlov-Pinart 1871 (28) for K;

> cikivik; < PE cikur

cikuqaq freeze-up; time when ice forms on lakes

and rivers # and **cikuqar-** for it be freeze-up time;

for ice to form on lakes and rivers # Ayumian

uksuaran *cikuqami* uplутeng upalliniut. 'And then

when it was autumn during freeze-up they got

ready and moved.' (YUU 1995:111); Uksuarmi

nengelqallrani tumaglit wall' tan'gerpiit

cikuqallrani iqvaryarlutek. 'In the autumn when

it first got cold when it was freeze-up time they₂

went out picking cranberries or crowberries.'

(KIP 1999:81); < ciku-qar-

cikuquq jagged ice # < ciku-quq

- cikurlak** ice from wet weather; freezing rain # < ciku-?
- cikurpak** thick, clear, blue ice coming from the north # < ciku-rpak
- cikutaarin** bone snow-knife used with kayak # NUN; < ciku-?-n
- cikutagci-** to get ice to melt for drinking water # NUN; < ciku-?-
- cikutagquq** sleet # NUN; < ciku-?
- cikutaq** bladder of a small mammal such as a squirrel #
- cikuyuilquq** fontanelle, baby's soft spot on head # NUN; < ciku-yuite-quq
- cikvagute-** to close in on (of fog, grass, etc.) # cikvagutaa 'it (fog, grass, etc.) is closing in on him / it' / Tagluni nes'eng pillinia can'get naumaluku, amiiga-ltu *cikvagulluku*. 'Going up to their house he saw that grass had grown on it, and *closed in* on its doorway.' (YUU 1995:101); Taum imum pengurpallraam qamavet kuigmun canegnek *cikvaguskiin* aciakun nayugiqeryuglutek iirvigkiurlutek. 'This time they₂ wanted to dig and prepare a hiding place at the bottom of that big hill back right by the river where it was *closed in* by grass.' (QUL 2003:204); Napat makut cali kavirlit *cikvagusngaluku* kuik. 'These red trees *overhang and close in* on the river.' (PAI 2008:136); < cikte-?-te⁵
- cikvangqaur-** to close in on (of fog, grass, etc.) # Taūgaam negilillraan *cikvangqaurluku* piniartuten it'ngerpet nacairpek'nak. 'However, keep your hood on so that your ruff will *flow down to* conceal it (your face) even though you come inside.' (CIU 2005:222); < cikte-?-
- cilig-** tilting; at an angle # postural root; > ciligte-, cilingqa-
- cilige-** to tilt; to put at an angle # ciligtuq 'it tilted'; ciligtaa 'he tilted it' / Tuamta-ll' kiarnarpagluku tamakucit tamaa-i cumikekuvciki kiarnarpagluku, . . . makut maan' tangaaluki nunaci amna tungii tangercierci, tua-i-ll' ella assiireskan tamakut natetmun aturluki piciqellinriaci imutun qanllemtn *ciligulluki*, qang'a-ll' kepkadagarluk', qang'a-ll' atuk'acagar'. 'And again, if you really paid attention to those during clear weather, . . . you will notice the lay of the land in relation to the direction of your village over there. And when the weather gets bad, you will go just as I said. You may *go at an*

- angle from them, cut right across them, or you will go parallel with them.'* (QUL 2003:704); < cilig-te²-; > ciligtellria
- cilingqa-** to be tilting; to be at an angle # cilingqauq 'it is tilting' / < cilig-ngqa-
- ciligtellria** tilted thing, such as a parallelogram # < cilig-te²-lia
- cilkia-** to train physically, mentally, and spiritually in order to become a better person # *following a particular ascetic program*; Tua-i *cikialuni ellminek makuggluni yuuluqaqanillerkaminun*, unangyurikanillerkaminun aturcuutekluku, wagg'uq *cikialuni* tua-i qessani aturluni. 'When undergoing *training*, taking upon oneself a hard life toward the goal of having good life, one would have this is an instrument toward furthering one's objectives, *self-improvement* through overcoming one's sloth.' (CIU 2005:162)
- cilla** world; outdoors; weather; sky; universe; awareness; sense # and **cilla-** to become weathered (faded, dried, and cracked) # . . . qakemna nenglengqercilluku *cilla*, nengelmeng waten uksuryungqercilluku. ' . . . the *weather* was getting cold and winter was approaching.' (CEV 1984:74); . . . evezneng amaqlirluteng nunameng *cillaqlikacagirluteng*. ' . . . there was grass on top with an *outer layer* (*literally*: one nearest the outdoors) of sod on top of that.' (CEV 1984:30); Uatiitni tekigaallermeggn, enerrlugaak kiugna kia-i nunat *cillairrluki*; nunaqulluut. 'They arrived just below the main village, but their host's old house was upriver, *some distance past* (*literally*: in the area out in the world from it) the main village, that huge village.' (CEV 1984:78); . . . taw tayima *cillani* nalluyagulluni. ' . . . losing his *awareness*.' (WEB1); Takarnarqelriaruuq tamana wii *cillarramni*. 'That is an honorable matter, to my *way of thinking*.' (QAN 2009:338); CILLAM CUA (*Chevak form*) or CILLAM YUA (*Hooper Bay form*) 'the person of the universe, God'; HBC; EG; = cella, ella; < PE cila; > cilla-
- cilla-** to become weathered (faded, dried, and cracked) # *cillaq* 'it is weathering' HBC; < *cilla fading, drying, cracking* / < *cilla*
- cillapak** broad-brimmed hat; cowboy hat # NR; EG; from Russian *шляпа* (*shlyápa*); = selapaq
- cill'aq** circular calendar with a pointer that is moved to point to the days of the week # Waniwa tua-i una *cill'aq*. Waniwa tua-i una Pekyun, Aipirin,

Pingayirin, Cetamirin, Tallimirin, Maqineq, una-wa Agayuneq. Ernercuun waniwa. Agayuneq tua-i nallunirraku. 'This is a *circular calendar*. Here are Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and this (in the center) is Sunday. This is a calendar. People had started to observe Sunday when this came into use.' (CIU 2005:358); *from Russian* числó (chisló) 'date'

cillarte- to open; to flare out # Kan'a-w'
 ikampallraak iluagni caqunraukcugpall'er ekviucilluk, angkayagluni tua-i. Tauna imna *cillarrluku* tuavet im' ekaak. 'And inside the big sled was this large bag, a very big container. They *opened* that big bag and placed her inside.' (QUL 2003:466); Urugcirraarluku nutaan *cillaqaniyunarikan* at'engnaqlukek. 'When they were able to *open* up after being thawed, they tried putting them on.' (QUL 2003:2); . . . yuuyaqaclriameng qengait taúgaam *cillarrluteng*, qail' maatekiirluki tuyangqerrninganaki ciutait-llu waten ayuqluteng. ' . . . although they appeared to be human, their nostrils were *flared* and it seemed that their hairline went down to here, [to their eyebrows], and their ears were like this, [pointed].' (ELL 1997:170); cf. callarte-

cilleg- to be thick in diameter # HBC; = celleg-, elleg-; < PE ciləy¹-

cilli- to whet; to sharpen # HBC; = celli-, elli-; < PE cili- or cill-

cillupkaar(aq*) heavy sewing thread # NUN

cillur- to glide or slide down # HBC; = cellur-, ellur-; < PY cilur-

cilluvak salmon egg, *especially* aged salmon egg # HBC; < ?-vak; < PE ciluvay

cilraayak dragonfly # EG; = cilraq, ciilernaq; < PY ciilraq (*under* PE ciyi- and ciyyi(t)-)

cilte- to have an irritated throat # ciltuq 'he has an irritated throat' / Y

cilumcuksugaq snow bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*); any small bird # NUN; < cilur-?

cilungaq sparrow (*species*?) # NS; < cilur-?

cilur- to glide in air; to skip on water; to descend from the sky # cilurtuq 'it is skipping on the water'; ciluraa 'he made it skip' / Piinanrani-guq akerta taliucaku ciugartuq, yuk pagna *ciluria*. 'As she sat there a shadow crossed the sun. She looked up and saw a person *gliding*

down from the sky.' (YUU 1995:84); Tua-i-ll' imna tekitiaraami *cilungelliniluni*, *cilungelliniluni*. Ingrit-llu pellugluki kelutmun mararuaraq-llu man'a ingritairulluni . . . 'When she got closer to land she began to *descend, going lower and lower*. She slowly came down and flew over the mountains and reached the lowland area. . . .' (AGA 1996:218); > cilumcuksugaq, culungaq, cilurnaq; < PY cilur-

cilurnaq small flat stone # < cilur-naq¹

cima- to hesitate to do a chore thinking that someone else will do it # NUN

cimigliq, cimerliq, cimerliaq, cimirliq rainbow smelt (*Osmerus mordax*); eulachon (*Thaleichthys pacificus*) # Waten-gguq kavirliturraarluni, imkunek qunackellriit icugg' kavirlit, makunek *cimerlinek*, wall' cukilegneq, tamakut tamaa-i cali inerquulluki. 'After eating cranberries, those very sour cranberries, you know, these *smelt*, or sticklebacks were forbidden (for eating).' (KIP 1998:193); LY, Scammon Bay, HBC, NI, CAN, LI; = cemerliq

cimiq substituted item # and **cimir-** to change; to substitute; to exchange one state or item for another, to replace; to pay back a loan # cimirtuq 'it changed'; cimira 'he replaced it' / cimiraqa ak'allaq nutaramek 'I replaced the old one with a new one'; cimiriuq 'he changed clothes, or something else'; maqaruam melqurri cimirlartut up'nerkami 'the rabbit's fur changes in spring'; cimiriyaqunak, akluten iqnritut 'don't change, your clothes aren't dirty'; umyuani cimira 'he changed his mind'; Tua-i-llu tagngami inerqungraatni pillruami iirturluni pelatekamun tagluni *cimiriyarturluni*. Tua-i-llu pelatekamun itqerrluni *cimiriluni*, aturrallni-llu agarrluki. 'Recalling that they had warned her not to go, she surreptitiously went up to the tent in order to *change* her soaked clothes. Going into the tent she *changed* her clothes hanging the wet ones to dry.' (ELN 1990:22); Nunamterí yuuyaraq *cimirpagtuq* ciuliamta yuuyarallracetun ayuqenrirluni. 'In our village the way of life has *changed* greatly and is no longer the same as that of our ancestors.' (KIP 1998:vii); > cimiqpigcaraq

cimiqpigcaraq transubstantiation # *Catholic term*; < cimir-qapigte-yaraq

cina shore; coast; rim # Taqngamek-llu nangercamek . . . nangerrlutek atiigneng-ll'

qaill' aaniigneng-ll' upuartevkenakek anngamek taūga-ll' unavet *cinamun* atrelutek qaugyam . . . 'When they₂ were finished, when they stood up, without telling their father or mother in any way, when they went out they went down to the shore down there . . .' (WEB1); n becomes voiceless when geminated: *cini*' its shore'; Cuuluteng taūg' cuut taūgaten, nunauluteng taūgani, kuigem *cini*ini. 'They lived there, there was a village there on the shore of the river.' (CEV 1984:60); HBC, EG; = ceña; > cinarayak; < PE cina

cin'amerlak pea (store-bought) # NUN; < *cin'aq*-?

cin'aq cheese-like fish aged in a pit (*in Y*, HBC, LI, and NUN); aged fish eggs (*in NUN and EG*) # > *cin'amerlak*

cinarayak seashore mollusk (*species ?*) # HBC: < *cina*-?

cineg- to bruise # and **cinek** bruise # HBC, EG; = ceneg- and cenek; < PY-S *cinək*

cinegyaq aged fish egg(s) # NUN

cingallineq thawed or melted spot in the snow on tundra in spring # NUN

cingar- to kiss; to make a gesture of affection consisting of a slight pressure of the nose against another's face, accompanied by a quick upward motion; to make actual contact with (it) or between (them) # *cingartuq* 'he kissed someone'; *cingaraa* 'he kissed her' / *cingartuk* or *cingautuk* 'they₂ kissed'; . . . *kinguqlini-am Irr'aq cingaralaaggaaarluku anagulluku pisqenrilengaagu aanami tua-i pirraarluku anqerrluni ilani aipiryarturlukek*. ' . . . after she quickly kissed her little sister Irr'aq many times, even though her mother told her not to overdo it, she went out to join her family members.' (ELN 1990:53); *Quyurrlukek tua-i apamak waten, quyurrlukek, ilangarrlukek-llu tua-i cingaullukek*. 'They joined the gunwales at the engs, planed them down to fit first and put them together.' (PAI 2008:256); > *cingartur-*; cf. *cinge-*; > *cingartur-*; < PE *cinar-*

cin'gar- to beach the bow of boat or kayak # Kangiraarkun kanaggan *cin'garyaaqumallrani* at'erterutelliniut cun'eraaralgutai cetaman arnar-kua una tallimit. 'When he beached at the bay down there his peers rushed down to meet him; there were four of them and one woman as the fifth.' (WOR 2007:116) NUN

cingartur- to ask for the bestowing of special favors usually through grandchildren # *cingarturtuq* 'he is asking for favors'; *apa'urluq cingarturtuq tutgaraminun* 'the grandfather asked through his grandson that someone bestow something on him'; *Tua-i-am qetunraak tauna irniangnariani cal' irniangluni*. *Tua-i-ll' irniangluni kassiyuameng-am tutgariik tauna cingartulliniluku apa'urluan qanemcianek niicugluteng*. 'When it was time, their son got a child, too. After they had gotten a baby, during the time they had a celebration, someone asked a favor, by way of that grandchild, to hear his grandfather's story.' (QUL 2003:116); < *cingar-tur*¹

cingayak surf scoter (*Melanitta Perspicillata*) #

Amllealameng yaqulget, ayuqelriit quyurqurluki, . . . cingayiit, kukumyaraat, . . . 'Since there were many birds, they gathered the ones that were the same species together, . . . the surf scoters, the black scoter, . . .' (PAI 2008:162)

cinge- to push; to encourage # *cing'uq* 'he gave a push'; *cingaa* 'he gave it a push' / *arnam irniani cingumaa elitauresqelluku elithauqsaitellruami* 'the woman encouraged her child to go to school because she had never gone herself'; *Cali-lu uksurqan ikamracuarturluteng, cing'urluteng qugtaraqluteng-ll'* angutet *cing'urluteng unaken ceñamek*. 'And, when it was winter, using a little sled, pushing, the men would get firewood from the shore down there, by pushing (the sled).' (KIP 1998:293); > *cingeqpag-*, *cingesta*, *cingqar-*, *cingqeri-*, *cingun*, *cinguur-*; cf. *cingar-*

cingeqpag- to shove hard # *cingeqpagtuq* 'he gave a big shove'; *cingeqpagaa* 'he gave it a big shove' / < *cinge-pag*²

cingesta instigator; person responsible; the person or village that sends out the two messengers during the Kevgiq ("Messenger Feast") (*in CAN* # *Cingestetuumaan-gguq*, *qagertaa*. Tauna *cingestii unguvaviluارتelluku*. 'He burst it along with the one who was responsible . He left the one who was responsible for it barely alive.' (YUU 1995:90); < *cinge-ta*¹

cingickeegg- to be sharply pointed # *cingickegtuq* 'it is sharp' / . . . *iqukek-llu canalukek, nuv'itnguyunaq'laata cingickellriit*. ' . . . and they whittled down their₂ (the sticks') ends because sharply pointed ones were better for stringing (fish).' (PRA 1995*:461); < *cingik-ckeegg-*

cingigalek small-caliber bullet # < cingik-?-lek
cingig- to be sharp; to sharpen # cingigtuq ‘it is sharp’; cingigaa ‘he is sharpening it’ / NUN; < cingik; > cingikar-

cingigturaq arrow with barbed ivory point # < cingik-?

Cingik Golovin # *village on the north shore of Norton Sound*; < cingik

cingik point; tip # igarcuutema cingia asemtuq ‘the point of my pencil broke’; Pitegcaucisqelliniluku malruinek waten imkunek-gga tugkaraagnek *cingilirlukek*. ‘She told him to make a couple of arrows with the *tips* made of walrus ivory.’ (QAN 1995:110); Utterlutek ayaglutek *cingikun* qipcagnek taukut-am angalkut cetaman egmian up’ngartelliniut tuunriyugluteng. ‘They were on their way home and when they went behind the *point*, the four shamans immediately made preparations to conjure again.’ (YUU 1995:115); > cingig-, cingigturaq, Cingik, cingikegte-, cingikegqliq, cingilek; cf. cingssiiq; cf. Nelson 1877–1881 list (31)

cingikar- to sharpen to a point # Tua-i qupurellni amilnguaraat, taingan *cingikaqluki-am* tunuanun maavet qainganun kapurquralliniluki. Nuigit imumek *cingikaumaqgluteng* tegg’iercetaarluki tua-i pilallikai. ‘When he (the porcupine) went over, he (the raven) sharpened those thin pieces of wood he had split off and poked them one after another into the back and sides of his (the porcupine’s) body. Their points had been sharpened and stiffened.’ (QAI 1984:31); BB; < cingig-qar-

cingikegqliq whitefish with pointed head (*species ?*); perhaps round whitefish (*Prosopium cylindraceum*) # K; < cingik-kegqliq

cingikegte- to have a sharp point # cingikegtuq ‘it is sharp (pointed)’ / Pisurcuutengqetullrulliniameng tamakut wagguk ugtarcuruuterluteng nacanek waten muragnek pertanek *cingikeggluteng*. ‘Those people had bent wooden hunting hats with *pointed* tips that they used while hunting for seals resting on ice.’ (QUL 2003:50); < cingik-kegte-

cingileguaq one sent as a prodder; messenger # < cingilek-uaq

cingilek, cingileqaq arrowhead; spearhead; point of a multipointed harpoon # Nuusaarpit taqumaut tulumeq pingayunek *cingilegluteng*.

“Nuusaarpit” (a type of spear) were made with three ivory *spearheads*.’ (YUU 1995:66); Egmiannilu tauna pitegcautii pugluni *cingilga* anluni amatiikun. ‘Immediately his arrow emerged with its *head* sticking out the other side.’ (QAN 1995:116); < cingik-lek, cingik-lek-?; > cingileguaq

cingilleq ankle # Acia-gguq qerrataluni tayima ataucimek it’ganrungalngurmek, acini tusngavkenaku. Tallik-gguq taugken takenrulutek *cingillrini*. ‘It was up in the air about a foot from the ground. Its arms, however, reached below its *ankles*.’ (YUU 1995:77); < cingiq-lleq¹; cingillertute-

cingillertute- to play a game in which two individuals facing in opposite directions pull against each other using a string looped over one foot # NUN; < cingilleq-?

cingiq* shoelace; bootstrap # and **cingir-** to tie ones shoelace # qimugkauyar naanguartuq cingiigemnek ‘the puppy is playing with both of my shoelaces’; *Cingik-gguq* cagniuk. Tuqteqataqani-gguq qimagnaluku *cingilartuq* *cingisqenrilengraani* *cingigni* cagnillukek, kamilqereskuni paarvaganayukluni. ‘He said his *bootlaces* were tight. He said that, even though he’d been told not *to tie his laces*, he had tied his *bootlaces* tight, thinking that he might fall down if his boots came off while he ran away from her, should she decide to kill him.’ (MAR2 2001:82); > cingilleq; < cinqir

cingkissaag- to take more than what is needed; to be greedy; to greedily take more of something one has already taken # NUN

cingpaci- to be a bum; to live off other people letting them work for one; to freeload # HBC; > cingpacista

cingpacista freeloader # HBC; < cingpaci-ta¹

cingqar- to jab; to abruptly push # cingqeraa ‘he jabbed him’ / Cali-am tua-i anguqataateng alqaan taum ayaruminek *cingqalliniluku*, *cingqaani-am* tua-i tayima nepaiteqalliniuq. ‘As she drew nearer to them, her older sister *jabbed* her with her cane, when she *jabbed* her she fell silent.’ (YUU 1995:99); < cinge-qar-; > cingqeri-

cingqaqu- to play pool or billiards # cingqaquuq ‘he is playing pool’ / cingqaquvik ‘pool hall’; < cingqe-qar-qu-

cingqe- to crackle # cingquq ‘it is crackling’ / = cengqe-; > cingqutui-, cingqur-; < PE cinqr-

cingqeri- to have a strong urge to defecate after a meal; cingqeriuq 'he has to defecate after his meal' / < cingeqar-i²-

cingqullektaaq, cingulleqcitaaq bunchberry; ground dogwood (*Cornus canadensis*) # cingqullektaat yuilqumi tauāam nerlarait assiirrngaata 'bunchberries are usually eaten only in the wilderness as they go bad easily'; < cingqur-?-qetaaq

cingqur- to make loud popping noises
An'aqameng-gguq qagertaqluteng
cingqurvagluteng. 'When they came out they would explode with loud popping noises.' (YUU 1995:36); < cingqe-ur-

cingqutui- for there to be a sudden crashing sound; for a storm to suddenly approach before night falls # NUN; < cingqe-?-

cingssiik elf; dwarf; one type of legendary little people having conical hats resembling traditional fish traps # see also ircenrraq, and egacuaya(g)aq; other types of legendary little people; = singssiyyaq; cf. cingik

cingun elbow # cingaa amiik cingutemikun 'he pushed the door with his elbow'; Waken cingutemnek nengcamku una wani enuqerluku ellma. 'Extending it (along my arm) from my elbow here I see it is a little longer.' (CIU 2005:52); LK, CAN, BB, NR; < cinge-n

cinguruuq the sun # found (so far) only in a jingle said when one wants the sun to come out: *Cinguruuq, cinguruuq / avaten tukarru / melquilngutayagaam / enaiqataraten* 'Sun, sun / kick all around you / the little furless one (a cloud) / is going to take your place.' (from *Kwethluk*); note that cinguruuq is the Alaska Peninsula Sugpiaq word for 'the sun'

cinguur- to push repeatedly # cinguurtuq 'he pushed repeatedly'; cinguuraa 'he pushed it repeatedly' / cinguurutevkenaci! 'don't push each other!' < cinge-ur-

cingyaaq, cingsaaq tarpaulin used to cover the load on a sled or boat # Taqngamiki qamigauteqminun ekluki maklagmek *cingyaarkaminek* pirraarluni, aminek-llu ucilirluni tuntunek, neqkaminek-llu, urluvni tauāam tamana ang'aqluku. 'When he was done with them he put them into his sled, and after arranging a bearded seal skin for his tarpaulin he loaded moose meat and his food, but his bow he

carried with him.' (MAR2 2001:14); < PE ciŋða(C)ar

cin'gar- to land and disembark (?) # *Cin'gaumallrani*, atraqerrluteng tekiarcamegteggug-ggur aparrlugarteng uirqaraat nalateqerluku, atameggneg taumeg qunuluteng. 'When he had landed and disembarked, they ran down and jumped on their grandfather, fighting and gnawing at him, and killed him instantly, because they had treasured their father so much.' (WHE 2000:200); NUN;

ciningqa- to be visiting # ciningqauq 'he is visiting' / HBC; < cinirte-ngqa-

cinirpiir- to go beachcoming # Piqerluni-gguq tauāg' *cinirpiirluni* tauāg' . . . umyugami tauāg' piyuumiryaaqellran pitaciani, ivarutmeng aturtuurluni, cinirtelliniluni. 'And so one day as he was beachcombing . . . he was singing a song which came to him through the power of his mind's helpless longing, he was singing this song as he walked along the shore.' (CEV 1984:67); HBC; < cinirte-

cinirte- to visit within a village or city, to walk along the shore # cinirtuq 'he went visiting, went walking along the shore' / Piqerluni tauāga, waten tauāg' kiagutaqatek, imarpiim ciňiikun, *cinirtellininaurtur* taw' mallussuareluni. 'One day during the summer, he was walking along the seashore, looking for dead sea mammals.' (CEV 1984:66); HBC; = ceńirte-; > ciningqa-; cf. cina

cinkaq land otter (*Lontra canadensis*) # HBC; = cenkaq, senkaq

cinkutak sty in the eye # HBC; = cenkutak

cipegte- to circle with one's fingers and run one's hands down while squeezing slightly to remove liquid, slime, clinging particles, etc. # cipegtaa 'he is running his hand along it, squeezing it' / tangviarluut cipegtaarluki aneski putiil'kaamek! 'take the rendered strips of seal blubber out of the bottle, squeezing the oil from each strip!'; neqa cipegacia 'the fish slipped out of his hands'; cipeggluki kuluviiit emulgite muluk'uungelartut 'they get milk by squeezing their hands down the cows' nipples'; Amllermeek-llu meyuunani. Naruyinraq-gguq yaquq mermun akurqaarluku qanminun-llu cipeggluku. 'She didn't drink a great deal of water. She took a wing feather from a seagull, dipped it in water, and squeezed the water off into her mouth.' (YUU 1995:37);

Tamaani nerescitullratni yuut, imumek teguurluki qemakelliaqamegtek kegluki tuyait cipeggluki nerestait ciirqaqluki. ‘Back in those days, when people had lots of lice, when they could retain the lice, they would grip the lice with their teeth, *strip them off* the hairs, and smash them.’ (QUL 2003:46); Tua-i imna amia cipegtaarluku kinguqliqluteng waten yuut. . . . ngelqayagucet’engnaqtuat nurusngarrlulaata yaavet at’ellerkamegnun, iquanun waten tutellriamun, kagaluanun. ‘People would line up on each side and *stretch* the skin. . . . They stretched it so that it would all fit there. They did it because the skin didn’t quite fit to the stern of the kayak.’ (QUL 2003:616); Talliteng-llu qulmun yaggaaarluki qaiteng pikaken ayagluki cipegnguarluku — tuar-gguq ca qaimegnek cip’geskiit. ‘After extending their arms upward starting from the top they’d make the motion of *running their hands down to remove what was on* their bodies — it was like they were *stripping their bodies clean.*’ (CAU 1985:140); < PE cipə(y)-

cipinga- to have in addition # Atam tiissitsaat yuinaat arvinelgen cipingakiit camek pinarqenrilnguuut mikelnguuut, amllernek-llu ungingssirugarnek pitarluni! ‘There are *in addition* six-times-twenty thousand innocent children and many animals too!’ (JONA. 4:11); < cipte-nga-

cip’lagaq crested auklet (*Aethia cristatella*) # NUN
cipluku having an additon # *subordinative form of cipte-* is used in forming numerals higher than 10 in a special way different from the normal use of the subordinative; e.g., qula ataucimek cipluku ‘eleven’, literally: ‘ten with one left over’; yuinaat cetaman arvinlegnek cipluku ‘eighty-six’ (literally: ‘four twenties with six left over’); Alaska-m Nutem Yuin Qaneryaratneq Calivian qanrutkellrui, 1982-aami-gguq tiissicaat qula pingayunek cipluku yuut Yup’igtun qalartetullrulliniut, yuinaq-llu tallimanek cipluku nunani yuut tamarmeng qantuluteng. Allrakut qulngunritaraat kinguatni 1991-aami piut, kiimeng pingayunelgen nunat qantullinilriit yugtun. Akimiaq-llu malrugnek cipluku (17) qitevpallungluteng. ‘The Alaska Native Language Center has stated that in 1982 thirteen (ten and three) thousand people spoke Yup’ik, and that in twenty five (five and twenty) villages everyone spoke it. Nine years later, in 1991, only

eight villages spoke primarily Yup’ik. Seventeen (fifteen and two) spoke mostly English.’ (KIP 1998:ix); < cipte- *subordinative*

cipnelget additional ones #*sometimes used in forming numerals higher than 10*; Taukut-llu qulen malrugnek cipnelget taisqai . . . ‘And he asked those twelve (ten with two *in addition*) to come . . .’ (MARK 6:7); . . . elkartellruanka picirkiristenqgurrinki tiissitsaanun, yuinarun tallimanun, yuinaak malruk qulmek cipnelegnun, qulnun . . . ‘I have appointed them as commanders over the thousands, over the hundreds, over the fifties (forty plus ten), over the tens, . . .’ (ALER. 1:15); < cipte-neq¹-lek-plural

cipnermiutaq dangling end of woman’s belt; < cipte-neq¹-miutaq

cip’ngiar- to color by rubbing with ochre #

cipsaq hip # NS; < PE cipyar-

cipte- to have something left over; to have an excess of; to overflow (*additional meaning in NUN*) # ciptuq ‘it has something left over, there is something left over from it’; ciptaa ‘he has something left over from it, he took more than he needed’ / qavcinek cipcisit? ‘how many do you have left over?’; Waken ayagluni unguvangaituq allrakut yuinaat arvinelgen cipluki. ‘Starting from now one won’t live *in excess of* — that is, more than — 120 years.’ (AYAG. 6:3); . . . tua pillininauraa mer’esqelluku ciptevkenaki taukut five-aat igneret. ‘. . . told him to drink water (but) not *more* than five swallows.’ (QUL 2003:58); Tua-i ll’ waniwa cuqnermek ataucimek pitegcautekaqa cip’arrluku man’ taktalliniluni . . . ‘It’s about one inch in *excess* of the length that my own arrow would be . . .’ (CIU 2005:34); > cipinga-, cipluku, cipnelget

cipurike- to give away an item that the owner no longer wants; to give someone a task that one no longer wants to do # NUN

ciq- deep root; deals with flashing of light and splashing of water; > ciqenqar-, ciqueq, ciper-, cinqertar-, cipi-, ciqite-, ciqpag-, ciqvaller-

ciqamciq egg in fomative stage, inside bird #

ciqauyaq, ciqay’aq ruffle at hem of cloth parka cover; skirt # Atunem-ll makuk nungirucirlukek, cillarrluni tauna waten ciqay’agctun ayuqluni. ‘It looked like a short flared skirt with drawstrings on top and bottom.’ (AGA 1996:138); Y

cigelpkak large underground cache # NUN;

< ciqlugaq-rpaka

ciqenqar- to flash; to glare; to shine # ciqenqertuq
 ‘it flashed’; ciqenqeraa ‘it is shining on it’ /
 Tanqiulit pagaani, nuna tanqigmek *cigenqerluku*.
 ‘... and them be lights in the dome of the sky to
 give light upon the earth.’ (AYAG. 1:15); < ciq-?;
cf. akinqar-

ciqueq offal from cleaning fish # used in plural: ciqret;
Ciqret-llu qimugteñun nerevkaraqluki. ‘And,
 they let the dogs eat the offal from the fish.’ (PRA
 1995*:461); < ciq-?; *cf.* ciger-

ciger- to splash water; to throw water # ciqertuq
 ‘he splash water’; ciqraa ‘he threw water on
 it’ / meq ciqrutaa elatmun ‘he tossed the
 water outdoors’; Tuquillrem-llu tauna atra
 mermek qaltamek cikirluku, taum-llu unatni
 qaltamun malrurqugnek akurqaarluki natermun
cigertaqerluni. ‘Giving that one the name of the
 departed with water from a bucket, after dipping
 his hands into the bucket twice he’d *sprinkle*
 some water on the floor.’ (CAU 1985:141); < ciq-?;
 < PE ciqər- and ciq(q)i-

cigertar- to splash in small amounts repeatedly #
cigertartuq ‘he or it is splashing’ of water when
 boating in rough weather; ciqertaraa ‘he or it
 (water) is splashing on him’ / qairmi angyalriani
 ciqertalaraakut mer’em ‘when we were riding
 in a boat in the waves the water splashed on us’;
 Anglicallermeggnikut angayuqamtaunuakumi
 qavainanemteñi tupagtelaraitkut qanrulluta,
 “Usuuq, qavarpiiqnak *cigertaraatgen!*” ‘When our
 parents were raising us, in the morning while we
 slept our parents would wake us up saying to us,
 “You there, don’t sleep so much, they’re *splashing*
 water on you!”’ (YUU 1995:28); < ciq-?

ciqi- to bail a boat # ciqiuq ‘he is bailing’; ciqia ‘he is
 bailing it’ / < ciq-?; > ciqin; < PE ciqər- and
 ciq(q)i-

ciqicivik slop pail; dump; trash barrel # Tua-i-
 ll’-am cali enret piciatun egcuitetacirmeggni
 tutmalitaqsuitetacirmeggni cali-am nunat imkut
 nunauluteng, ataucimek *ciciciviluteng* nerkuarit
 ... ‘And because they didn’t discard the bones
 just anywhere or carelessly step on them, a
 village would have a single *dump* for the bones.’
 (QUL 2003:82); < ciqite-vik

ciqilitalek cap with visor such as a baseball cap #
 NUN; *cf.* ciqineq

ciqilluk slop bucket # EG; < ciqite-lluk

ciqima- to assign a task to; to will something to #
 NUN

ciqin, ciqissuun can used for bailing < ciqi-n,
 ciqi-cuun

ciqineq ray # of the sun; Ayaqyaqliqataamek
anqerrluni ciumek, ella tua-i nenglaitqapiarluni,
anuqliarluni, akerta-wa iingna qilagmi,
matnill’erluni ciqinra. ‘Finally when they were
 both set to go she rushed outside first. It was
 warm and somewhat breezy, and there was the
 sun in the sky, and its rays felt so very warm.’
 (ELN 1990:16); < ciqite-neq¹; > ciqinqerte-;
cf. ciqilitalek; < PE ciqinər

ciqinqar- to flash light at; to shine # Talinret nuniitni
 uitallruut, tauñaam maa-i tanqik *ciginqertuq*
 ellaitnun. ‘They lived in a land of darkness, but
 now a light has shone down upon them.’ (ISAI.
 9:2); < ciqineq-qar-

ciqirqe- to repeatedly pour out or dump things #
cicirqista ‘one who has the duty of dumping slop
 pails and chamber pots’; < ciqite-rqe¹

ciqitat dump; midden # Carayagmek-gguq
tangellret tuaten akaguanritaqameng ciqitami,
naulluutmek ciunermeggnun tekiutetuut
naulluvkarluki. ‘When people experienced a
 ghost, if they did not roll around in the *dump*,
 they’d bring sickness to the people they came in
 contact with.’ (YUU 1995:7); < ciqite-aq¹-plural

ciqite- to pour out; to dump # ciqitaa ‘he dumped it’ /
ciciciqatarta ‘I’m going to dump (the honey-
 bucket, etc.)’; ciqitaq ‘something that has been
 dumped’; ciqitarkaq ‘something that is to be
 dumped’; Aanama qanrutetullruanga atam-gguq,
 arnassagaat qurrutait *cigitelaqumki*, tamakut
 arnassagaat umyuartequtniaraatnga assilriakun,
 picullerkamkun-llu. Qanrutaqlua-llu *ciciciaqama*
 qanlaasqellua pitarkanek picuglua. ‘My mother
 used to tell me that if I dumped the honey-buckets
 (commodes) of old women, those old women
 would hope that I would do well and would
 become a good hunter. She told me that when
 I emptied the honey-buckets, I should say that
 I wanted to be a good hunter.’ (YUU 1995:58);
 Wagg’uq tua-i tuavet nanvarra’armun quyuita
 nerkuateng *ciciquratukunegteki* taqukinraat,
 imkut tua-i nerkuat tuarpiaq unguirluteng ataam
 yuilqumun ayagarkauluteng, ataam imum
 pissulriim pitaqenqigeskateng ataam yugnun
 payugutkarkauluteng neqkiutekluteng. ‘It was

said that if they *threw* the seal bones all together in a pond, it would be as though the bones would come alive again (as seals) and go back out to the wilds. When that person goes hunting, they will present themselves again to that person and have him catch them for their food.' (QUL 2003:82); < ciq-?; > ciqicivik, ciqineq, ciqilluk, ciqitat; < PE ciq(q)it- (*under PE ciqəR- and ciq(q)i-*)

ciqlugaq partially underground food cache # NUN; > ciqelpak; < PE ciqluyar

ciqpag- to throw a lot of water; to splash #

ciqpagtuq 'he threw a lot of water'; ciqpagaa 'he threw a lot of water on it' / ancarpiaraanga ciqpagallermini maqinginanemegni 'he almost drove me out by all his throwing of water on the rocks while we₂ were taking a steambath'; . . . tua-i takuyartua una nasquq tangeklua wavet. Qaillun tua-i picirkailama pitacirramtun tugpakilaku pamaggun tunuakun. Aqumlellemni-llu *ciqpaglua* mermek. Wanirpaagaq tua-i pitaqarrluku puguciatur maklagglua! ' . . . as I turned I looked right into the watching eyes of the seal floating right next to our boat. Since I wasn't sure how to react, I speared the seal as hard as I could on its vertebrae. It *splashed* me as I fell on my seat. I killed my first bearded seal!' (CIU 2005:66); < ciq-pag²; cf. ceqvallertar-

ciqsaneq good quality piece or strip of wood

Teguluku anuurluan imum man'a ciqsanra keggmararararluku pia, "Man'a nemiarutkauciqngatliniuq man'a ilii." 'Picking up a *good strip of wood*, working on it (softening it) with her teeth first, that grandmother of his said to him, "Some of this piece will be for lashing.'" (MAR2: 2001:7)

ciqtagte- to start turning up the sides of a coiled grass basket as it is being made # NUN; > ciqtagneq

ciqtagneq folded skirt of a parka or kuspuk # NUN; < ciqtagte-neq¹

ciqualleq fragment or chip of wood from chopping # ciquallret 'wood chips'

ciquume- to crumble to pieces; to break # ciqumuq 'it crumbled' / Taumek umyuqa *ciqumyaqellruuq* cakneq qanruca'arluki taum qanercuutellriim. 'My mind was absolutely *shattered* when a person called on the phone too soon about the festival.' (TAP 2004:32); > ciqumte-; < PE ciqumə(t)-;

cf. ciquq

ciquuntaq change (monetary) # < ciqumte-aq¹

ciquume-, ciqumqe - to crumble; to break; to change (money) # ciqumtuq 'it got crumbled'; ciqumtaa 'he crumbled it; he made change for it' / una tamalkuq ciqumcugaqa 'I would like change for this dollar'; Tua-i-am ernerpak egllerlutek, atakuarangan-am qanikcaq pakilliniluku, aiggarluku, taumek ayaruminek aturluni *ciquumzelluku* pillermini cikuq tekitellia, cikuuluni camna acia qanikcaam. 'They₂ traveled all day, and when evening came they made a dugout in the snow, using their hands to dig it, and using her walking staff she *broke* off the hard snow, and when she got to the ice, she saw that it was still frozen under the snow.' (MAR2 2001:62); < ciqume-te², < ciqume-?; > ciqumtaq

ciquq cottonwood (*Populus balsamifera*) drift log #

Maani uaqvani napailngurni tua-i aūgkut imkut avngulget *ciqu* qupurrluki waten nalqilriit arviqrutkiurturnaurtut, . . . 'Downriver where there are no trees they'd split those straight cottonwood *drift logs* and use then for the horizontal pieces on which to hang fish, . . .' (PAI 2008:144); = ciruq; cf. ciqume-; < PY ciqiu

ciqvallerte- to splash # ciqvallertuq 'it is splashing'; ciqvallertaa 'he splashed (on) it' / ciq-?

ciri- to have an abundance of things # ciriuq 'he has an abundance of food and supplies' / Cali yuut up'nerkami *cirirrlainayuitalaata*, nunat niitelartut nunanek allanek cali neqautelegnek. 'Because people didn't *have an abundance* of food to eat in the spring, one village would hear about another village that did have some food.' (YUU 1995:47); Aren, aanani tua-i tauna kaigcecugnaunaku. *Cirivkarluku*. 'Goodness, he never allowed his mother to go hungry. He always allowed her *to have plenty to eat.*' (QUL 2003:286); > cirirqe-; < PE ciri-

ciriiq snowshoe hare; varying hare (*Lepus americanus*) # (?); < ?-iq

cirimci- for the weather to suddenly become calm after it "captures" a person #

cirirqe- to provide plentifully for (him) # NS; < ciri-rqe²

ciriteke- to mock; to deride; to scoff at # . . . *inglukesteñi-llu ciritekaqluki*. . . and he *scoffs at* his foes.' (PSALM 10:5)

cirla impure substance with the power to harm; sickness # Tua-i-gguq *cirlani* ciukluku tan'gaurluq yuurtaquq. Tua-i-llu-gguq angliriami nutaan *cirlani* katagluku, katiimiullu tua-i camun pisqumanrirluni. Man'a-gguq taūken nasaurluq cumacinaillrluni waten qetulnguarauluni, tua-i *cirlani-gguq* kingukluku yuuguq. 'It was said that a boy was born with his *impure power*. And when he got bigger, they would lose his *impure power* and become more vulnerable. However, a girl was more protected at birth, and in her later years her *impure power* became evident.' (CIU 2005:136); Tuamta-l'l' pinaurait, irniangekunek-gguq taukuk irniakek-llu waten angliqataarallermeggni aturarrliqerrlainatuyaqaqeciquq, aturallrait-l'l' allgurturatuyaqaqeciquq, tua-i-w' yuum cimirikaitem ugaan, mikelnguq-gguq man'a *cirlatmin* ayayuilami taukuk imkuk angayuqaagteng nuqliqu' urlutek arrsiteqlutek aulukesteltek caunrilkevkenaki mikelngukenka angayuqaagteng pingnatutengkatki, taukuk-gguq imkuk tuani mikelngumegnek anagcecingnaqlermegni, ilatek makut tukuuluteng yuullret anagtengeliatun ayuqeciak. 'They used to tell them that if a couple had some children and they were poor, and their children always wore torn or old clothes because they didn't have any others, their rich reward would come later when their children grew up. It is said that even though a child grows up in poverty, it is not going to *weaken* him if they respect the children while they raise them. It will be as though they are surpassing the rich ones, even though in those days they were hardly making it.' (QUL 2003:194); cf. cirlak

cirlak weakling; invalid; one who has been sick # cirlauguq 'he is weak'; cirlaurtuq 'he became weak'; Aūgkut, Kuigpagmiut, Tacirmiut-llu pekqurluteng utertelartut tua-i *cirlaurcameng*, kayulriarunririameng. 'People from the Yukon and from Saint Michael walked home because *they had become weak* and were no longer strong.' (TAP 2004:43); > cirlake-, cirliqe-, cirlite-; cf. cirla
cirlake- to dominate; to overcome; to overpower; to defeat; to prevail over # cirlakaa 'he overcame him' / Tua-i taukut Kuigpagmiut ingluteng tua *cirlakluki* nangllinikait. 'Those Yukon people *overcame* their enemies and evidently wasted

them.' (ELL1997:354); Tua-i-llu tauna-gguq tua-i allaneq quvvalluni-wa mikngan tauna tangellni elliin *cirlaknasukluku* tauna ciuneni. 'That stranger, so they say, rejoiced, because the one he saw in front of him was small and he thought he'd get the best of him.' (MAR1 2001:55); < cirlak-ke²

cirliqe- to have a hard time because of emotional or physical weakness or disability; to be incapacitated # cirliquq 'he is having a hard time' / Cali-llu ikayurnarqelriamek tangrraqavet ullagluku ikayuraqluku. Arcaqerluki *cirliqelriit* makut ak'allaurtellriit arnassagaat angulluarurtellriit-llu. 'And when you see someone who needs help, go and help, especially the ones who are *having a hard time* — the old men and the old women.' (QUL 2003:328); = irliqe-; < cirlak-liqe²-; > cirliqsuun

cirliqsuun (first) barb on harpoon point # cirliqsuutem kangiqliik 'third barb on a barbed harpoon point'; cirliqsuutem qullia 'second barb on a barbed harpoon point'; < cirliqe-cuun

cirlite- to be tired of eating the same food # cirlituq 'he is tired of the same food' / = irliqe-; < cirlak-?

cirmik mountain; high mountain covered with snow and ice # (?); > cirmiute-; < PE cirmir

cirmiute- to be iced in # of a squirrel-hole; cirmiutuq 'it is iced in' / < cirmik-te⁵-

ciru something used as a cover # and **ciru-** to cover with snow, dirt, grass, etc.. ciruuq 'it is covered'; cirua 'he covered it' / > ciruirci-, cirukataq; < PY ciru-; cf. ciruneq

ciruirci- to find and gather eggs by removing the grass that covers them # ciruirciuq 'he is getting eggs' / < ciru-ir²-te?

cirukutaksuar(ar)- to cover a sick person's head with a seal-gut rain parka as part of a curing process # NUN; < cirukutaq-ksuar(ar)-

cirukutaq temporary body covering used, for example, so as to keep rain off one's body # Tamaa-i-am imarniteteng-wa tua waten acaaqteng taūgaam pugyarait ukut pugevkenaki, apqaitnek tua-i *cirukutaqluki*, tua-i-gguq *cirukutaqluki*. It is when they put on their seal-gut rain parkas but don't let their heads go through the neck openings. He is using it as a body covering, a process called "cirukutaqluki". (QUL 2003:576); < ciru-kutaq; > cirukutaksuar(ar)-

cirunel'kayak caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*) # *this word is used in stories; literally: 'one with enormous antlers'*; < ciruneq-lek-kayag-

cirunelvialuk legendary sea creature; *perhaps narwhal (*Monodon monoceros*) # this word is used in stories; literally: 'strange one with antlers or horns'*; < ciruneq-lek-vialuk

ciruneq horn; antler # Maaten . . . maktuq, yaa-i yaaqvaarni yaani *cirunrek* ingkuk alaiksuarlutek. 'Just when . . . he stood up, he noticed that in the distance the tips of a pair of *antlers* were showing.' (MAR2 2001:108); > cirunel'kayak, cirunelvialuk, ciruneruat, cirunqatak, cirunvak; cf. ciru; < PY-S cirunaq

ciruneruat reindeer moss; lichen (*Cladonia rangiferina*) # < ciruneq-uaq-plural

cirunqaaraq* antler story knife # < ciruneq-?

cirunqatak old antler; parietal bone, bone on side of head; (*in NUN*) back of head, occipital region # *Cirunqatagmek* nagiiquyanek cingilegluni, . . . The spearpoint was made from an *old antler*, . . .' (CIU 2005:46); < ciruneq-qatak

cirunvak very big antlers # Imna tua-i tuntupiaq, *civunvauvakarmia* waten! 'This caribou sure had great big antlers!' (QAI 1984:17); < ciruneq-vak²

ciruq cottonwood (*Populus balsamifera*) drift log # NSU; = ciquq; < PY ciquq

ciruraq parakeet auklet (*Cyclorrhynchus psittacula*) # NUN, NI

cirurtar- to make a face # cirurtartuq 'he made a face'; cirurtaraa 'he made a face at her' / NSU

ciryhaarute-, ciryairute- to fling oneself down or out; to toss out bodily # qang'a, qang'a, qessakan amiigmun ciryhaaruskiciu 'no, no, if he feels disinclined to act, fling him out the door'; caaqamek tua-i natermun ciryhaarutnaurtuk 'sometimes they₂ would fling themselves down on the floor'; . . . an'aqameng *ciryairulluteng-ll'* aarrarrarraalriit arenqianateng, taqsuqcissiyaagluteng-gguq tua-i pillret. . . . when they did go out (of the steambath) they'd *fling themselves down*, after repeated audible exhalations of breath; those are the ones that overdid things (in the steambath).' (KIP 1998:193); < ?-te⁵

cisquq knee # HBC, NUN, UK , EG; = ciisquq; < ?-quq; < PE ciyəðquq

ciss'uq fermented herring or capelin that have been buried underground for two weeks # NUN

citaaq old-style coffin in which a person was interred with his knees folded and drawn up near his chin # *formerly elevated on four short posts*; Cali ak'a tamaani tuqullret wiingall' tangeūrlullrukenka yuut tuquaqata, acia qerratarrluku waten ellitullrukait. Cetamanek waten naparyirluku qaingatnum-llu elliluku, nayuutevkenakek ellami maani; wa-gguq *citaat*. 'Also, a long time ago, the dead whom I used to see whenever people died, these they placed raised above the ground. Using four posts, and putting [the grave box] on it, they placed it above ground instead of burying it; this what they called *citaat* (coffins).' (ELL 1997:558); Tua-i vegtarraarluku elagluk' pilliniuq *citaak* ukuk qalirnerak. 'After removing the grass, he dug down and saw the top of the *coffin*.' (QLU 2003:238); = sitaaq

citaman four # HBC; = cetaman; > Citamirin; < PE citamat

Citamirin Thursday # HBC; < citaman-irin

citeg- to scoop entrails out with one's finger when cleaning small fish # HBC; > citegtaq

citegtaq* fresh tomcod with entrails removed, ready for hanging# HBC; < citeg-?-aq¹

citeq mark; line # and **citer-** to mark; to engrave # HBC, EG; = ceteq and ceter-; < PY tətər-

citiinkaqp pig # *from Russian* задынка (zadínka) 'back cut of meat'; EG; = cetiinkaqp, cetuinkaqp, setiinkaqp, sitiinkaqp

cit'gallag- to scold (of a squirrel making its sound); to make characteristic alarm calls (of a squirrel) # Tua-i-llu aatii enirluni avavet pia tangrresqelluku ingna qanganaq nacessngalria *cit'gallakaqluni*. 'He pointed and told her to look at a squirrel over there that was surveying its surroundings from a mound while *making alarm calls*.' (ELN 1990:16); < imitative-llag-

Citnacuaq Nome # NSU; < ?-cuar(aq)

citu- to go downstream; to go with the river current; to go along the shore # HBC, EG; = cetu-; > cituaq; < PE citu-

cituaq beluga; white whale (*Delphinapterus leucas*) # HBC; cf. citukvagaq; < citu-?; < PE citu(C)ar

cituk fingernail; toenail; claw # HBC, EG; = cetuk; cf. citukvagaq; < PY-S cituk

- citukvagaq*** young beluga # HBC; cf. ciuaq, citukvagaq
- cituryaq** front area of kayak # HBC; = ceturyaq
- ciu** area in front (of it); time preceding (it); bow of a boat; forepart # *positional base used only with a possessed ending; opposite of kingu*; angyama ciunga navgumauq ‘the bow of my boat is broken’; ciungani tekterraarluni ataam ayagtuaq ‘he arrived before her and then left again’; ciuli! ‘you go first!’ (*literally: ‘make (of yourself) a first’*); arnam ciungani uitauq ‘he is in front of the woman’; Maaten-gguq tang kinguqliin taukut paqnakngamegtteggu piat unatet ingkut qayam *ciungani* pugumaluteng, yuum unatai. ‘When those behind him got curious about it they looked at and there were hand protruding from the water at the kayaks’ *bow*, human hands.’ (CIU 2005:124); AVANI CIUVANI ‘back in the old days’; NS, Y, NI, NUN, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; = civu; > ciuksuk, ciulek, ciuliaq, ciuliaqatuk, ciuliaqagta, ciuliqagte-, ciulista, ciulleg-, ciumek, ciumar-, ciumu-, ciuneq, ciunganitun, ciunir-, ciuniur-, ciunrir-, ciuqaq, ciuqelvak, ciuqliq, ciutmun; < PE civu-
- ciucekaaq** candle # *from Russian* свечка (svéchka); = cuicekaaq, cuucekaaq, suicekaaq
- ciucin** earring # < ciun-i³-n; NUN
- ciuciqe-** to have an earache # ciuciquq he has an earache / ciuciqsaraq ‘earache’; ciuciqsuun ‘earache medication’; < ciun-liqe²
- ciug-** with one’s head tilted up # *postural root*; = civug-; > ciugte-, ciungqa-; < PE civ(v)uy-
- ciugte-** to tilt one’s head up # ciugtuq ‘he tilted up his head’; ciugtaa ‘he tilted up her head’ / Tua-llu tua-i piuraqerluni tua-i piinanermiini, qaillukuarluni piinanermiini, tua *ciugtelliniluni* pilliniuq tungulria pagna atralria uskurarluni, uskuraa-gga qevlerpak tua quletmun tayima. ‘Then after this went on for a while, as he was trying to think of what to do, he *looked up* and saw a black thing up there descending attached to a thread, which was glittering all the way up.’ (ELL 1997:238); < ciug-te²-
- ciukaraq** lovage (*Ligusticum hultenii*) # NUN; < ciun-kar(aq)¹
- ciuksuk** forefoot of quadruped; bangs of hair on human head # aatama kepliallerminia ciusuunka kepellrui ‘when my father cut my hair he cut my bangs’; < ciu-?

- ciulavik** a certain beach grass root # *used for scrubbing dishes when dried*; Ngelqangan issratmegnun ekluku, taukugnek-llu qasperpiignek imgulluku patuqcautaa *ciulavigne* imarpiim ceñiini tag’am erullrinek, imkunek canyagaat aciitnek patuluku. ‘When the depth was just right, she placed him in the women grass bag, wrapping him with those two large cover parkas, and put in there covering it with *beach grass roots* which the waves had exposed; she covered it with the roots of those little grasses.’ (MAR2 2001:90)
- ciulek** northern pike (*Esox lucius*) # NSU; < ciu-lek
- ciuliaq** ancestor # Cakneq-lli aūgkuni *ciuliamta* piciyarallritni tamallerkaatni tua-i qununaqsaqva makunun kinguliamteñun. ‘Oh how those cultural ways of our *ancestors*, which could be lost, should be treasured by these descendants of ours!’ (CIU 2005:170); Aūgkut yullret *ciuliaput* nallunritellruut qaillun yuum egertellerkaanek. ‘Those *ancestors* of ours who have lived their lives knew how a person should proceed (in life).’ (CAU 1985:34); < ciu-liaq; < PE civilirar (*under* PE civu)
- ciuliaqatuk** person of long ago (*NUN meaning*); a certain legendary distant ancestor, creator of Nelson Is., identified with the raven (*NI meaning*) # Tua-i-gga tamana pisqumakengaata una Tulukaruk wanigga wiingga [qanrutkeqata’rqa], una wani Tulukaruk. *Ciuliaqatugmek* avani qanrutketullrukiit, taūgaam pirrlainarpregnaku akultuluku una tua-i qanquerqelriit *Ciuliaqatugmek*. ‘Because they want me to tell about this Raven, I am going to talk about this Raven here. They used to talk about *Ciuliaqatuk*, the *Ancestor*, back then; however, they spoke of him infrequently, speaking now and then of *Ciuliaqatuk*.’ (ELL1997:216); NUN; NI; < ciu-liaq-
- ciuliqagta** leader; director # Aqvakakut qessangaitukut, qessavkenata tua-i. Wangkutawa tua-i *ciuliqagtekaungamta* waten qanrarkani. ‘If they came to get us, we would not be reluctant, we would not hesitate. It would be because we were the future *leaders*, the present-day spokesmen.’ (TAP 2004:1); . . . quyavikaput kalikamteñek taqucilleq, Alaska Native Center-aam *ciuliqagtii* Michael Krauss-aq, we express our thanks to the ones who enabled this book to be completed, the *director* of the Alaska

Native Language Center, Michael Krauss, . . .' (KIP 1998:xxv); < ciu-li²-?-ta¹

ciuliqagte- to lead # ciuliqagtuq 'he is leading'; ciuliqagtaa 'he is leading her' / Amllermi-lu cauyartiit *ciuliqagglni*, tauna-lu cakneq qigcikumaqluni. 'In much their drummer *lead the way*, and was much revered.' (PRA 1995:459); Wiinga Atanruunga anutestekellren *ciuliqaggluten* Ur-amek Babylonia-mi . . . 'I am the Lord who took you out, *leading* you from Ur in Babylonia . . .' (AYAG. 15:7); < ciu-li²-?

ciulirneq elder; old-timer # Ilavnek-lu ayuqniarpeknak yuuciqtuen; yuut tamalkuita qanellrit *ciulirnerpet* maligtaquralaqvuki. 'You will live without envying those around you if you follow everything your *elders* say.' (QAN 1995:338); < ciu-lirneq

ciulista leader # *especially of a dog team*; ciulistem tunglia 'the dog behind the leader'; . . . assilarniluki-lu Pilim irniari, iliit-lu *ciulisteliyugluku* kemyunaqngalnguq. ' . . . he also said that Pilis offspring were generally good, and that he wanted to train one with a leadership potential as a *leader*.' (ELN 1990:62); < ciu-li²-ta¹

ciulleg-, ciullegte- to get ahead of # ciullegaa 'he got ahead of him' / Tua-i-lu tekitniaraameng Irr'aq cukaringluni aqvaquqaqluni *ciullengaqluki* ilani. 'And when they were going to arrive Irr'aq began to go faster running now and then trying to *get ahead of* her family members.' (ELN 1990: 103); < ciu-?, ciu-?; < PE civuləγ- (*under* PE civu)

ciulvak big ear; thing with big ears; donkey # Qayuqegqliqtallraam tumkaarqa menuurtaa! Cassuaqtarta una *ciulvak*? 'This no-good old tundra hare is messing up the trail I'm going to use! What's the darn thing after, this *big-ears*?' (QAI 1984:7); . . . cikirluku-lu qusnginek qusngirngalngurnek, kuluvagnek, *ciulvagnek*, pisteñek, ungungssinek-lu qilugnelegnek. ' . . . giving him sheep, goats, cattle, *donkeys*, slaves, and camels.' (AYAG. 12:16); < ciun-vak

ciumek first # *adverbial particle*; ciumek ayagtuq 'he left first'; Angukaat-lu kinguaraatni atsat assirilaata tua-i iqvangluteng *ciumek* atsalugpianek. 'A short time after gathering wild rhubarb, the berries started to ripen and they started gathering them, *beginning with* salmonberries.' (ELN 1990:43); Wangkuta *ciumek* niitlemteggun piluku ava-i aūgna

iquklitevsiarluku tua-i-lu' elpet cali niitlerpeggun cali pivsiarluku taqkumta.' We will relate it *first* the way we heard it, and then you can also tell it the way you heard it when we're done.' (ELL 1997:316); < ciu-abl.-mod.

ciumuar- to go forward; to be persistent; to do something though told not to # ciumuartuq 'he acted anyway'; ciumuaraa 'he violated it (rule)' / maqiyugluni ciumuartuq 'he was determined to take a steambath'; ciumuarpiaqnak! 'stop being so persistent!'; Piyaaqengraani tua-i kan'a *ciumuarluni*, taum atinek yuarluni. 'Although he tried to have his way with her she *persisted* in what she was doing, looking for that child's father.' (ELL 1997:492); < ciu-?

ciumuu- to be persistent # NUN; < ciu-?-

ciun ear # ciutii 'his ear'; ciutegken qercuaguk 'your ears are getting frostbitten'; ciutaituq 'he doesn't hear' (*literally*: 'he doesn't have ears'); Anakalliiq *ciutegni* tekiarrukek qanerluni. 'Aanakalliiq had a mouth reaching to his *ears*.' (AGA 1996:208); Pusngainanermini ua-i nacaani taukut *ciuksuaraak* pek'arteqalriik . . . 'While he was bending forward, at his hood two little *ears* suddenly poked out . . .' (KIP 1998:91); TUUNRAM CIUTII 'mushroom' (*NUN usage*), *literally*: 'spirit's or devil's ear' (*note similar phraseology and meaning in Siberian Yupik*); CETUUM CIUTII 'hangnail', *literally*: 'the nail's ear'; CIUTEM CAUYAA 'eardrum'; = cun; > cetuum ciutii, ciucin, ciuciqe-, ciukaraq, ciulvak, ciutilitaq, ciutailin, ciutaiq, ciutair(ar)-, ciutairute-, ciutaite-, ciutemquq, ciutengar(ar)-, ciutequluk, ciutequmlak, ciutnguaq; = ciun; < PE ciyun

ciuneq what lies ahead; foreground # Ullallinia *ciunrakun* narulkarcuutni upingaluku. 'He approached it with his spear ready through its *foreground*.' (YUU 1995:22); Tauna watua qasgiyuirutleq, kevgaq ayakuni *ciunerkangqertuq*. 'There is no longer a kashim (communal men's house), but if a messenger travels, there is a *place where he can go*.' (TAP 2004:33); < ciu-neq⁴; < PE civunər (*under* PE civu-)

ciunerkaq future # . . . waten pilallrukaitkut, *ciunerkarput-ggur*' nalluarput. ' . . . they'd tell us that we don't know what our *future* will be.' (KIP 1998:313); < ciuneq-kaq; > ciunekiungnaqe-

ciunekiungnaqe- to plan; to prognosticate; forecast # ciunekiungnaqellriit 'planners'; < ciunerkaq-

liur-ngnaqe-

ciunganitun as previously; as in the past; as before (it) # semi-particle; Laban-aam-llu cali *ciunganitun* ayuqutenrirluku. ‘And Laban stopped regarding him *as in the past.*’ (AYAG. 31:2); = civuanitun; < ciu-possessed localis - equalis

ciungqa- to have one’s head tilted up # ciungqauq ‘he has his head tilted up’ / < ciug-ngqa-

ciunir- to arrive (*often*, as a guest) # ciunirtuq ‘he arrived as a guest’; ciuniraa ‘he arrived as her guest’ / Ayakatallermini tang aūg’um qanrutellrukiinga tekiskuni-gguq nuliqsaguciqaanga, cali-llu-gguq wangkugnun *ciunirciqluni*, qanrutellrulua, tekiskuni. ‘As he was preparing to leave, he told me that when he returned, he would take me for his wife; he told me also that he would *come to* our house when he got back.’ (QAN 1995:292); < ciuneq-ir¹-; > ciunirvik

ciunirvik hotel # < ciunir-vik

ciuniur- to receive as a guest; to welcome # ciuniurtuq ‘he is welcoming someone’; ciuniuraa ‘he is welcoming her’ / Itertuk maaten maurlurluqralriarullinilriik, tutgarii tauna nasaurluulliniluni. Aren, tua-i itragnek arnassagaarallraam taum tua-i *ciuniurlukek*. ‘They₂ went in and observed that there was a grandmother and her grandchild, and that grandchild of hers was a young girl. When they₂ came in, my, that old lady really *welcomed* them.’ (QUL 2004:288); < ciuneq-liur-; > ciuniurtekaq

ciuniurtekaq beneficiary # *legal neologism*; < ciuniur-teke-aq¹

ciunrir- to get in front of # ciunriraa ‘he got in front of it’ / aqvautellermeggni snuukuutgun *ciuqlini* ciunrirai ‘while they were racing with snowmachines he went in front of them’; Tamakucit-am tamaa-i alerquutektulliniitki tangrraqatki tuqtengnaqevkenaki *ciunirluki* tauāgam narugluki. They said that a person shouldn’t try to kill ones he sees in that condition. Instead, he should place himself in the *direction it is going toward.* (QUL 2003:120); < ciuneq-ir²-

ciuqalek fancy skin boot made with a piece of dark fur over the shin part (and back part) # < ciuqaq-lek

ciuqaq area directly in front of (it) # ciuqerra ‘the area right in front of it’; Keniratek uungata

Makalam itrulluki Ivgam *ciuqerranun* ellillinii.

‘When their cooking was done, Makalaq brought it in and placed it *right in front* of Ivgaq.’ (YUU 1995:13); Kassuutarkak nallunricestek *ilaklukek* nangengqaarkauguk agayulirtem *ciuqerrani*, . . . ‘The pair who are to be wed stand, in the presence of their witnesses, *right before* the minister, . . .’ (LIT 1972:15 and YUA 1945:30); > ciuqalek, ciuqi-, ciuqinraq; < PE civuqar (*under PE civu*)

ciuqelvak age difference # ciuqelvaminek-wa kassuutellrulria ‘she married someone quite a bit older than herself’; < ciu-?-vak

ciuqi- to dance the first dance when a visiting village group arrives for the Messenger Feast (Kevgiq) # Tua-i-llu yurarpailegmeng tekicata nutaan *ciuqivkarlunuk*. Wiinga-wa *ciuqitullrulrianga*. ‘Then when the guests arrived, before the main dance festival, they would let us two *dance the first dance*. I usually *did the first dance*.’ (CIU 2005:390); Agayumi wall’u Kelegmi yuranek yuraraqluteng nunat ciuqerratni nani wall’u angyami una-i tekicameng. Tuamte-llu-gguq ciunrit nunat yurarluteng ellami, *ciuqiluteng-gguq*. Waten-gguq kiagmi Kevgirqameng piaqluteng. ‘During Agayu or Kelek festivities they’d dance dances in front of the village somewhere or at the boat down there when they arrived. And the people of the host village would dance in front of the village outside, doing the *first dance*, it is said. They did this in summer when they had the Messenger Feast.’ (CAU 1985:164); < ciuqaq-li-

ciuqinraq front of thigh # CAN, BB; = civuqinraq; < ciuqaq-linraq

ciuqliq* first one; predecessor; ancestor; elder; older sibling # *for the meaning ‘first one’ this word function either as an appositive: ciuqliq alerquun ‘the first commandment’; or as a selectional word: alerquutet ciuqliat ‘the first commandment’; ciuqlirmi ‘at first’; ciuqlikacaarmek ‘for the first time’; ciuqlirmi angniitellruuq ‘at first he was unhappy’; Tua-i-llu-am naspaayugluni ellii qiangluni. Igg’imun-llu nepengyarcinqiluku *ciuqliin* piluku taqengcangluku.* ‘Soon she wanted to try too and she started to cry. Her *older sisters* tried to get her to stop crying, saying that Igg’iq would come, attracted by the noise she was making.’ (ELN 1990:5); Waten-llu kinguqliput

- makut piarkaqenrilkeput wall'u *ciuqliput* ciutait imirluki akeqnerrlugutmek. 'And those who are younger than we are, whom we ought not to trouble, or our *elders*, we fill their ears with threats.' (ELL1997:22); TANQILURYAQ CIUQLIQ 'December' (*literally*: 'first cold month') (NUN usage); < ciu-qliq; < PE civuqlir (*under* PE civu)
- ciur-** to wring liquid out # *ciuraa* 'he is wringing the liquid out of it' / *ciuriuq* 'he is wringing something out'; *ciuvsiaqiki* 'please wring them out some more'; Qerrulligka tuamta-l'l' yuulukek kamilarqaarlua iluprenka *ciurraarluki* all'uki. Qalliigka-l'l' cal' *ciulaagluket*. 'I took off my pants after I removed my boots and after I *wrung* out my items of underwear I put them back on. Then I quickly *wrung* out my overpants.' (QUL 2003:730); = *civur-*; > *ciurrsuun*; < PE cievvur-
- ciurrsuun** clothes wringer # NUN: < ciur-cuun
- Ciuraq** (NUN form), **Ciuqaq** (NS form) St. Lawrence Is. # *Ciurarmiu* or *Ciuqarmiu* 'St. Lawrence Islander, Siberian Yupik'; < ciu / civu-qaq *note that in the St. Lawrence Is. / Siberian Yupik language the island is called Sivuqaq*
- ciutailitaq**, **ciutailin** ear protector; headband; earmuff # < ciun-ilitaq, ciun-ilitaq
- ciutaiq**, **ciutair(aq*)** insect (*species?*) # said to crawl into a person's ear; < ciun-iq, ciun-iq; < PY ci(y)utaiq (*under* PY ciyun)
- ciutair(ar)-** to have cold ears # *ciutairtuq* or *ciutairaraa* 'he has cold ears'; *ciutairtua* or *ciutairaraanga* 'my ears are cold'; < ciun-ir(ar)-
- ciutairute-** to have become deaf # *ciutairulluni* 'having become deaf'; from Alexie et al. (1990); < ciun-i:rute-
- ciutaite-** to not hear # *ciutaituq* 'he doesn't hear (is deaf, out of earshot, preoccupied, etc.)'; < ciun-ite¹
- ciutemquq**, **ciutequluk** snail shell # also used as pejorative for a person who doesn't seem to hear; < ciun-quq, ciun-quq-?; < PE ciyutəqur (*under* PE ciyun)
- ciutengar(ar)-** to reach the stage of young when a person begins to hear and comprehend # literally: 'to get ears'; *ciutenga'artuq* 'he has begun to comprehend' / *ciutengaralria* 'one who has begun to comprehend'; < ciun-nge-?
- ciutequmlak** dried apple, pear, peach, apricot, etc. # NUN; < ciun-?

- ciutmun** forward # adverbial particle; Tua-i alingallangermek *ciutmun* ayagturlutek cukatacillermegtun. 'And so even though they, got scared they kept going forward at their own same pace.' (ELN 1990:90); < ciu-tmun
- ciutmurte-** to go forward # < ciu-tmurte-
- ciutnguaq** dried apple, pear, peach, apricot, etc.; a certain edible green vegetable with yellow that grows on beaches or bluffs and is boiled with fish (*species?*) (NS and LI meaning); literally: 'thing like an ear'; < ciun-uaq
- ciuvak** housefly (*Musca domestica*) # HBC, NS, NI, EG; = ciivak; < ?-vak
- civa** (root); > *civacugnilarqe-*, *civanr(aq)*, *civatugte-*; < PE civa
- civacugnilarqe-** to taste of seal oil # NUN; < *civacugnilarqe-*
- civanr(aq*)** fibrous leftover piece when seal oil has been obtained by heating diced seal blubber in a pan; crackling # *Civanrat* egqaqlertulliniyaqiteng nunam qaanganun tutmartualliniut taugaten. 'As the cooked seal blubber pieces were thrown they scattered all over the tundra.' (WOR 2007:114); NUN; < civa-nraq
- civatugte-** to dice seal blubber and heat it in a pan to get seal oil # Nutaraneg pitaqnerra'arrneg imkuneg tuqukaneg *civatugglutegmaklit* uquitneg. 'They were dicing and heat-rendering the blubber of recently caught seals.' (WOR 2007:110); NUN; < civa-?-
- civassaaq** sourdock (*Rumex arcticus*) # NUN; EG; = cuassaaq, suassaaq
- civatriq** wolf (*Canis lupis*) # EG
- cive-** to chase a seal or other sea mammal # (?)
- civignilnguq*** heavy material used to make parka covers for men; khaki; dark yellow thing or color # NUN; < *civigniq-?-nguq*
- civigniq*** yellow thing # NUN; < *civigte-?*; > *civignilnguq*
- civigte-** to urinate on # of an animal marking its territory; *civigtaa* 'it urinated on it' / *civigtaq* 'place where an animal has urinated'; NUN; > *civigniq**; cf. *cuignilnguq-*; < PE cuvinnit-
- civissaar(aq*)** young seagull at first season flight # NUN
- civnerturpak** oysterleaf (*Pulmonaria maritima*) # NUN
- civqar-** to fall in water with a splash # *civqertuq* 'it fell in' / NUN; < ?-qar-

civte- to set (a fish trap, snare, net, trap, etc.); to set up (a tent) # civtuq ‘it was set’; civtaa ‘he is setting it’ / civciuq ‘he is setting something’; civcimauq or civinguaq ‘it is set’; kuvyaq iqallugcuun civciqaqa ‘I shall set a dog salmon net’; Cavesta-llu cavngan *civluku* kuvya, *civcimariamiu-llu* cavesteñi cimirluku. ‘And when the oarsman started to row, he *set* the net, and after he had *set* it he would relieve his oarsman.’ (PRA 1995*:461); Qemim im’um nangyuilngalnguum tungiinun ayaglutek, tuanigguq caqanrani igtelilriami aatiin qanganarcuutai *civingaluteng*. ‘They went on toward that seemingly endless ridge of hills where her father’s squirrel traps had been *set* where there were a lot of animal dens.’ (ELN 1990:50); Mik’ankuk-llu Qalemaq-llu pelatekamek *civilutek*, iterqurluki-llu cautetek. ‘Mik’aq and Qalemaq *set up* a tent, and they brought in their things.’ (ELN 1990:97); > civtu-; PY-S civtə-

civtu- to stretch out on the ground (or ice) # civtumauq ‘it is spread out’ / Maaten arkanirluni pilliniuq imkut amillrit qimugtengullermeggni amiit cailkami *civtumaluteng*. ‘She went out a little farther and saw their old skins that they had when they were dogs *stretched out* on the ground.’ (QUL 2003:606); Qaspermek aturluni man’-llu kinguqerra *civtumaluni*. Tua-i-lu ullagluku maaggan tua-i imarnitegken kinguqerragnegun *civtumallrakun*, tamaaggungguq tua-i narulkarqaa tua-i. ‘It wore a cover parka with the back part *spread out* (on the ice). He approached it and then he thrust his spear through the *spread out* back part of its gutskin parka spearing it.’ (CIU 2005:280); < civte-?

civtulgaq Aleutian tern (*Sterna aleutica*) # NUN
civu area in front; time preceding, bow of a boat; forepart # *positional base used only with a possessed ending*; angyam civua ‘the front of the boat’; Nakacuut *civuatni* Aanituut. Civumek aanak, angutek malruk enet pulaluki. ‘After the Bladder Feast they held the Providing-with-Mothers Feast. First, the two “mothers”, actually two men, went into the houses, one after another.’ (CAU 1985:54); Pilnguani tauḡ’, angaqtiiunun agqerrlun’ tauḡavet ikamrak *civuagnun*, angaqun taman’ ayaarluk’ ayakalliuq. Elli(i)n-llu-gguq-tauḡ’ kaymurra(a)luku.’ Finally she gave in, and she ran toward the towline at the *front* of the sled, slipped it on herself, and took off. He meanwhile

was pushing.’ (CEV 1984:49) HBC, NUN; = ciu; > civuanitun, civuaq, civuqinrak, civuqucuk; for additional derivatives see ciu; cf. civuaq, civuura-; < PE civu

civuanitun as previously; as in the past; as before (it) # *functionally a particle*; Waniwa tamatum nalliinitun ulerpiim *civuanitun*, yuulriit nerluteng, merluteng-lu nulirturluteng-lu uingluteng-lu . . . ‘Now, as at that time, as (in the time) before the flood, people were eating, and drinking, taking wives, and taking husbands . . .’ (MATT. 24:38); = ciunganitun; < civu-*possessed localis-equalis*

civuaq incisor tooth # < PE civu(C)ar (*under* PE civu)

civug- with one’s head tilted up # *postural root*; HBC; = ciug-; > civugte-, civungqa-; < PE civ(v)uy-

civugte- to tilt one’s head up # civugtuq ‘he tilted up his head’; civugtaa ‘he tilted up her head’ / HBC; < civug-te²

civungqa- to have one’s head tilted up # ciungqauq ‘he has his head tilted up’ / HBC; < civug-*ngqa-*
civuqinraq front of thigh # HBC; = ciuqinraq; < civu-*qaq-linraq*

civuqucuk bow end of a kayak # HBC; < civu-*qucuk*

civur- to wring liquid out # civuraa ‘he is wringing the liquid out of it’ / civuriuq ‘he is wringing something out’; HBC; = ciur-; < PE civvur-

civuura- to be concerned; to be worried; to be reluctant # civuuraq ‘he is worried’ / Pikaitellerkaq *civuuranarqaqluni*, camek pingqerrsumiryaaqnaqluni. ‘Lacking things causes one to *worry*, causes one yearn to have things.’ (CAU 1985:27); . . . kiarterraarluku-lu anqata’arqami pilaami-gguq *civuurangengami* ilalkessuglaani. ‘. . . she would look around before she’d go outside, being *apprehensive* about encountering him since he would pick on her.’ (MAR2 2001:55); Taḡ'a-taḡ' umyugarturnaqlun’ taḡ’ cakneq *civuuratekluku*-man” cullni, egelranaqluni. ‘Well, that made us think, and we *worried* about how we would get our living as we went through life.’ (CEV 1984:35); cf. civu-; < PE civu(C)ura-

civyegte- to not be frozen well (of fish or meat that has particles of ice in it) # NUN

ciyaktar- to have scratches on one's body # Qaillun-kir-gguq tayim uklimair' qainga *ciyaktaumalr'* mamtau? 'How in the word could one who is cut in pieces, whose body is *covered with scratches*, be healed?' (CEV 1984: 88); HBC

ciyaneq sore; wound # Cuareluk' taun', piurluk' wanirpak mamluki *cianri*. 'She did something which healed his *wounds* immediately.' CEV 1984:88); HBC

ciyuq small thrush-like bird (*species ?*) # = siyuq

cuagte- to pout # cuagtuaq 'he pouted' / cuagutaa 'he is pouting at her'; > cungqa-, cuaqerte-; < PE cuyay-

cuak aged roe; aged fish eggs # NSU; cf. cilluvak; > cuakayak; < PE ciluvay- (?)

cuakayak cooked seal lung # < cuak-kayak

cuangqa- to be pouting # cuangqauq 'he is pouting' / < cuagte-ngqa-

cuaqerte- to lose one's temper; to fly into a rage; to suddenly get angry. # cuaqertuq 'he lost his temper'; < cuagte-qerte-

cuaraq finger; toe; digit # HBC; = cugaraq, yuaraq; < cuk-ar(aq)

cuassaaq wild greens that can be cooked # Nunamllu qaingani cali naumalriit ayuqenrilnguut atu'urkait paivvluteng kiagpak: *cuassaat* ayuqenrilnguut, atsat, wall'u can'get, naumalriitllu allat. 'On the surface of the ground various growing things that people use are present for use all summer long: various *greens*, berries, or grasses and other growing plants.' (CAU 1984: 213); = suassaaq, civassaaq

cucangiali- to become hard of hearing; to become deaf # NUN; cf. PE tucilar-

cucu- to want to emulate; to want (one thing rather than another) # cucuuq 'he wants to do what someone else is doing'; cucua 'he wants to do what she is doing, she wants it' / apa'urluum neqerrlugtulria cucua 'the grandfather wants to eat dried fish too'; Tamaani piyuaniarluni, taukut *cucungellinii* tanqigcelnguut nakacuut. 'At that time when he began walking he started to *want* the bright bladders.' (YUU 1995:87); > cucuke-

cucuke- to choose; to prefer; to opt for; to want (one thing rather than another) # cucukaa 'he prefers it' / cucukaa kuuvviaq saayumek 'he prefers coffee to tea'; Anchorage-aamun ayallerkaqa

cucukenruaqa 'I would rather go to Anchorage'; Tauna angun qanlliniuq, "Tua-i kiugkunek *cucukellrinek* cikirru; kelliciqaqapuk." 'That man said, "Well, give him those in the back that he wants; we'll keep a close eye on them.' (YUU 1995:87); CUCUKELCIIRUN KALIKAQ 'election ballot'; < cucu-ke⁴-; > cucukelciirun kalikaq, cucukiyaraq, cucuklir-

cucuki- to vote; to have a preference and express it # cucukillruunga 'I voted'; < cucuke-i²

cucukiyaraq election # < cucuki-yaraq

cucuklir- to choose something; to prefer something; to want something # cucuklirtuq 'he prefers or wants something in particular' / Taukuk kenekngamegnegu camek *cucukliraqan* cikilalliniak.' Those two, because they loved him, whenever he *wanted* something, they'd give (it) to him.' (YUU 1995:85); Aling, tua-lli-wa kaigtura' urlurraarlua *cucuklirlua* neqmek kaigakuma tun'ernaqcivagcia. 'Gee, it would be so shameful for me to *choose* what kind of fish I want to eat after being hungry for so long.' (QUL 2003:68)

cug- root; > cugkite-, cugtu-; see also cuk, yuk; = sug-

cugalek bow with ivory backing for strength # NUN

cugalluutaq landmark made of stones; cairn # NUN

cugamkuyuk end of ulna at wrist where the bone projects # NUN

cugaq, cug'aq small doll; figurine # HBC, EG; = suaq, yugaq; < cuk-aq³, cuk-aq³; > cugaruaq; cf. inuguuaq

cugaraq finger; toe; digit # cugaram nuvua 'fingertip'; = yuaraq; < cuk-ar(aq); < PE injuyur (under PE injuy)

cug'ar(aq*) fist or knuckle of hand # NUN

cugaruaq small doll; figurine # HBC, EG; < cugaq- uaq; cf. inuguuaq

cugayunar- to appear large (of waves on the horizon) # NUN

cugg'alinguaq cookie # EG; < cugg'aliq-nguaq

cugg'aliq cracker; pilot bread # specifically means the manufactured, substantial unsalted crackers known as "pilot bread" (or "hardtack") common in the North but not elsewhere; Cali-l' neqkamteñek nuryugciyuirulluta, makut *cugg'alit* Kass'inraat, yuurqam mat'um kanavircirutevkarluta. 'And we never experience shortages of food anymore,

as these things, *pilot bread* and tea, from the Western World make it so that we don't have to travel down to the coast anymore.' (QUL 2002:6); *from Russian* сухáрь (sukhár'); = sugg'aliq; > cugg'alinguaq

cugg'elurnaq triangle # NUN; < cugg'aq-

cugg'eq upper or lower part of a snout or beak; lip # cugg'rek or cuggrek 'its beak, its or his lips'; Atraami-llu yun'i tauna taisqelluku elucira'arluku cugg'egminek. 'When it went down it motioned with its *snout* for its master to come over.' (YUU 1995:122); = sugg'eq; > cugg'elurnaq; < PE cuyðuy or ciyyuq

cuginqurraq tallest one # *not of people*; . . . tua-i nel'llinia kia-i, nel'iyarturluku qulmegnun pikavet; kia-i kiugna Ngel'ullugarmiut quliitni, kiugna cuginqurraq waten yaatminek alaitaqelria. ' . . . he evidently made a house back there for her, going up there above from where they were to make a house for her; it's that one up there above Ngel'ullugarmiut, the *tallest one*, which is visible from a distance.' (ELL 1997:232)

cugir- to remove the facial area of a seal before reaching into it # NUN

cugirite- to be sharply peaked # of a mountain; Ingna-wa-gguq yaani ingriq cugirrluni. 'That mountain over there is *sharp peaked*.' (QUL 2003:152); Tua-llu-qaa tua-i nevtegnek tangyuitaqellruuten ingrimek cugirtellriamek, canimetenrilami-llu qiugara'arluni tangellra? 'Haven't you ever seen from your house a mountain *peak* that appeared blue since it wasn't nearby?' (QUL 2003:228)

cugite to get a sudden sharp pain # of body parts; cugituq 'it hurts in a sudden sharp way' / cugilluni 'getting a sharp pain'; akekataki putukuqa camna cugituq 'ouch, my big toe down there gave me a sudden sharp pain'; Maaten imna cugitelleg tauna kingunra yuarluku caavtaarluku, tangrraa nerestem uum kegglinikii. 'He had a *sharp pain*, looked for it, and felt around where it came from, and he saw that this louse was biting him.' (MAR2 2001:100); = cuite-; cf. cukite-

cugkite- to be short in stature # of humans; cugkituq 'he is short' / *though clearly from yuk 'person', this form, with initial c, is also used in Hooper Bay and NI, where 'person' is yuk, rather than cuk (as in Chevak); NUN, HBC, NI; = sugkite-; < cug-kite²*

cugnir- to have rosy cheeks # NUN

cugtuvik common snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*) # NUN

cugtu- to be tall # of humans; cugtuuq 'he is tall' / *though clearly from yuk 'person', this form, with initial c, is also used in Hooper Bay and NI, where 'person' is yuk, rather than cuk (as in Chevak); = sugtu-; < cug-tu-*

cuicekaaq candle # *from Russian* свéчка (svéchka);

= ciucekaaq, cuucekaaq, suicekaaq; > cuicekaaq

cuicekaarkaq wax # . . . ircaquqa-lu *cuicekaarkatun urugluni*. ' . . . and my heart melts like *wax*.'

(PSALM 22:14); < cuicekaaq-kaq

cuicuicuaq type of small bird (*species ?*) # EG

cuignilnguq* land otter (*Lontra canadensis*) # . . .

aanii tauna atkugmek imarmiutarmek pilikili, kanaqliit aqsanritnek ilupirluku, qerrulliluni-lu cuignilnguunek, tuntut-lu iruitnek piluguliluni. ' . . . his mother made a mink parka, with a muskrat belly lining, and she also made *otter* skin pants and caribou leg boots.' (YUU 1995:85); UY, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI; < ?-nguq; cf. civigte-; < PE cuvirnit-

cuinaq twenty # NUN; Chevak; < cuk-nginaq;

= suinaq, yuinaq

cuite- to get a sudden sharp pain # of body parts; NUN; = cugite-

cuk person; human being # cuut or cuuget 'people' *the doubled u of cuuget is probably from an ancient initial e (ecuget); see discussion under eyir-; . . . qanengremi, taringyuunak'-taúg' cuut makut, qaygim iluani. ' . . . so though he spoke, the people in the men's communal house could not understand.'* (CEV 1984:56); Qaygi-gga-ggur man'(a), pugyararraa keyim' cugneng. 'The men's communal house (was full of people), its entrance passage alone (was clear) of people.' (CEV 1984:82); Nut'an-am angturi luni piúgagyalri(i)m tar' qayartussuunani pilliniur taúga-i, qass'aatenrilnger mi. Taúgg'am-ggur cun'ereryalrim imna tengmiarcuqapiaraugur. Kuten uksuarmi. 'Soon the little boy grew up. He never used a kayak, although he had one. As a young *man* he was very good at hunting birds in the fall.' (WEB2); NUN, Chevak (*but not Hooper Bay, which uses yuk*); *most words derived from yuk are also used in NUN and Chevak with initial c rather than y, for example, cuinaq 'twenty'; cuilquq 'wilderness'; Cup'ik 'Southwest Alaskan Eskimo'; cugyagtuaq 'there are many people*

(there)'; cuurtuq 'he was born'; cuureskan 'when he is born'; cuuguq 'he is alive'; *for other derivatives, see yuk; = suk, yuk; cf. cug-;* > cugaq; cungcarta, curs(aq*), cuucunguaq; < PE injuy

cuka- to be fast # cukaquq 'he is fast' / qimugta pangalegtuq cukaluni 'the dog is running fast'; cukangnaqluni 'trying to be fast', 'hurriedly'; una cukanrulartuq taumi 'this one is faster than that one'; cukassiyaagtuq 'it's too fast'; aūg'umi-ll' cukavaa! 'wow, how fast that one who past us is going!'; aqvaqua cukacirpetun 'run as fast as you can'; Tua-i-am ciuqlirmi qimugtet *cukaluteng* ayakarluteng pulayaratgun, pulamaqarraarluteng-llu anluteng kuigmun. 'And at first the dogs went *swiftly* over the trail through the trees, and shortly they came out at the river.' (ELN 1990:11); > cukacar-; cukate-; cukaite-, cukamek, cukanrar-, cukari-, cukarissuun, cukactaciq, cukcarissuun; cf. cukangegautaq; < PE cuk(k)a-

cuka^e, cukaq (*NUN form*) post; pole; stake # < PE cukar

cukacar- to cause to be fast; to accelerate # cukacaraa 'he sped it up, caused it to be fast in some sense, accelerated it' / < cuka-car-; > cukacarissuun

cukacarissuun accelerator # < cukacar-i²-cuun

cukaite- to be slow # cukaituq 'he is slow' / cukaipa! 'my, how slow!'; cukaunak! 'slowly!'; cukaiqanirluten! 'slow down!'; cukailcarru! 'slow it down!'; cukailcaarpipiqnak! 'don't be so slow!'; Taukuk ayalliniuk *cukaunatek*, tuma assilan. 'Those two went *slowly* because the trail was bad.' (YUU 1995:4); < cuka-ite¹-; < PE cuk(k)anjit- (*under* PE cuk(k)a-)

cukamek quickly # *adverbial particle*; cukamek pi! 'do it fast!'; < cuka-abl.-mod.

cukangegautaq sinew-backed bow # Y; cf. cuka-
cukanrar- to travel at a steady fast pace #

cukanrartuq 'he is traveling at a good steady pace' / Tua-i-ll' tupanqigtut: ak'a pekluni, aqvaquanguq; uqilariuq *cukanrarluni*. 'And they woke up again, and already moving he had begun to run; he was getting more fleet-footed, *moving at a good pace*.' (ELL 1997:104); < cuka-

cukari- to speed up; to go faster; to accelerate # cukariuq 'it is going faster' / cukarikarirluten! 'go a little faster!'; Tua-i tekitniaraameng Ir'aq *cakaringluni* aqvaquqaqluni ciullengnaqluki ilani.

'When they were about to arrive Irr'aq, *getting faster* and breaking into a run now and then, tried to get ahead of her companions.' (ELN 11990:103); < cuka-i¹-

cukarissuun accelerator # < cuka-i¹-cuun

cukataciq speed; pace # *Cukatacirramitun* aqvaqurluni nem'egnun aggliniuq. 'Walking at her own slow *pace* she went over to their house.' (YUU 1995:13); < cuka-ta-ciq

cukate- to cause to be fast # cukataa 'he sped it up, caused it to be or go fast (in some sense)' / Ik'atak tulukarucilleqtaq neqkaaraput *cukateqtarluki!* 'You lousy raven, you made our food supply *go faster*!' (ELL 1997:270); < cuka-te⁴-

cukilek stickleback (*Pungitius pungitius*) (*HBC, NUN, NI, CAN, K, NR meaning*); porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*) (*Y meaning*); small sea bird (*species ?*) (*NUN meaning*); literally: 'one with quills'; Allakarmeng-ll' arnait, *cukileggurluteng* makuneng-llu ugnaraat neqaitneng nunam maan' akuliinelngurneng, tamakuneng-llu neqtengnaqluteng . . . 'By themselves their women fished for these *stickleback*, and got mouse food from under the ground . . .' (CEV 1984:28); < cukiq-lek

cukilanaq thorn # Naugiciquq caarrlugnek *cukilananek-llu*, nerlararkauguten-llu yuilkum naunrainek. 'It will grow with brambles and *thorns* and you will eat the plants of the wilderness.' (AYAG. 3:18); < cukiq-?

cukiq quill, thorn # Issaluut *cukiitellruyaaqut* ak'a ciuqvani. Taikanilaraat tua-llu-gguq Tulukaruum tamakunek *cukiliani* maa-i cukingluteng piqayunairulluteng. 'Porcupines used to not have *quills* long ago. That's how it's interpreted, that because Raven made him *quills* of that kind, porcupines began to have *quills*, and were no longer easy prey to other animals.' (QAI 1984:35); Jesus-aaq . . . *cukinek-llu* nasqurrucirluten . . . 'Jesus . . . they also gave you a crown of *thorns* . . .' (CAT 1950:23); > cukilanaq, cukilek, cukite-, cikituliyaaq; cf. culuk; < PE cuki(r)

cukite- to get something sharp in one's foot, to step on something sharp # cukituq 'he stepped on something sharp' / kamilarmi pektellermini ussukcamun cukituq 'walking around barefoot he stepped on a nail'; < cukiq-?; < PE cukkit- (*under* PE cuki(r)); cf. cugite-

cukituliya(g)aq* stickleback (*Pungitius pungitius*) # HBC, NUN, NI, CAN, K, NR; < cukiq-tuli-ya(g)aq

cukluuk hair ornaments worn attached to the bangs at each side of the forehead # < ?-dual; < PY cukluk

cukpiar- to be very fast # cukpiartuq 'it is very fast' / kitu'urtaanga cukpiarluni 'he passed me going very fast'; < cuka-pik

cukunaq, cukunak cast-iron pot # from Russian чугунок (chugúnek); = sukunaq, kucunaq

cukutaq moisture; mildew; dampness # HBC; = sukutaq, yukutaq; < PE iyukuta(r)

cukvak northern pike (*Esox lucius*) # HBC, NUN; = cuukvak; < PY cuukvak

cularlussaq northern black currant (*Ribes hudsonianum*) # (?)

culengciqe- to act mean; to act violently # NUN

culgussuk barnacle # NUN; = cuulguyuk

culug- root; > culugyi-, culuguyug-, culu'ugte-
culugcineq erect, pointed piece of ice, broken by ocean swells # < culuk-?

culugaq dorsal fin of fish # < culuk-aq

culugiaq neural spine of fish # part of fish backbone; < culuk-?

culugpauk, culugpaugaq arctic grayling (*Thymallus arcticus*) # Maaten piuq imna watua kit'ellermini kuv'allallra naryarcetaarkalleq kana-i, makut-wa talaarit tuatan culugpauget nerelriit taukunek melugnek kisngalrianek. 'She saw the bait down below that she had spilled when she had fallen in before, and there were many rainbow trouts and graylings eating from the sunken roe there.' (ELN 1990:22); < culuk-rpak-?, culuk-rpak-?; < PE culuypa(C)uy (under PE culuy)

culugtaq* hyssop (in the Bible) # probably also or originally an aromatic local plant; Waten tua-i piluni menuircarciqaa ena aturluni auganek yaqulgem, mermek, unguvalriamek yaqulegmek, murakegtarmek, culugtarmek, kavirlimek-llu pelacinagmek. 'Thus he shall cleanse the house with the blood of the bird, and with the fresh water, and with the living bird, and with the cedarwood and hyssop and crimson yarn.' (LEVI. 14:52)

culuguyug- to sigh # culuguyugtuq 'he sighed' / < culug-?-yug-

culugyi- to whistle # of the wind; NUN; < culug-?

culuk wing feather; fin of fish; dorsal fin of a fish or whale; spine; backbone # pitegcautem cului 'the fletching of an arrow'; Tuaten-gguq pilangraani cam agtuyuunaku. Taúgaam-gguq — makut maa-i neqet imkut kanaggun culuyaangqetulriit qurrsarameng aciitgun — tua-i-gguq taum nuniinek waten cikirturangani uini tauna, tamakut-gguq taúgaam tua-i agtullruat. 'Though she kept adding bad things to his food he didn't change. There are fish that have little fins below their vents. When she started feeding her husband that part of the fish he was finally affected.' (CIU 2005:138); > culugaq, culugcineq, culugiaq, culugpauk, culugpaugaq, culuksuk, culuksugun; < PE culuy

culuksuk, culuksugun hanging decoration on a parka; spine, backbone # see Appendix 9 on parts of the parka; culuksuut 'spinal process, processus spinosus, dorsal projection on vertebrae'; Tua-i Aqsarpak qaill' piviilami culuksuni ayimngiin, taklartelliniuq. 'Since there was nothing Big Belly could do with his back broken, he lay down.' (YUU 1995:88); < culuk-?, culuk-?-n; < PE culuyðuyun (under PE culuy)

culunallraq salted and dried salmon strip # < culunaq-lle(aq)

culunaq salted fish or meat eaten after it is cut up and soaked to remove excess salt # from Russian солёный (solyónyy) 'salted'; = sulunaq; > culunallraq, culunivik

culunivik saltery # = sulunivik; < culunaq-li²-vik

culurvik, culurcaraq dock; wharf # < culurte-vik, culurte-yaraq

culurte- to dock; to land (a boat); to beach (a boat)

applies to either the boat or the people in the boat; culurtuq 'it docked'; culurtaa (or culurutaa) 'he landed it' / Tua-i-llu tekicamegtteggu culurrluteng petugluku-llu angyaq. 'And so when they reached it they landed and anchored the boat.' (ELN 1990:112); Atam tauna qasgiq nurrluku, tekipailegmegteggu culurtellriit ceñamun. Aren, culurcameng pilliniak taukuk, "Kitak-am qasginaurtukut." 'Before they reached the kashim when they reached it they landed on the shore. When they landed, they said, "Okay, let's go to the kashim now.'" (QUL 2005:416); > culurvik; < PY culurtə-

culu'ugte- to whistle # of the wind or of one breathing audibly while sleeping; culu'ugtuq 'the wind is whistling' / Ellii-lu tua-i inarcami culu'ugcinqarluni inarutekluku, angayuqaak akemkuk qaneksugcaakvimegneq nepairtuk. 'And when she lay down she pretended to make the gentle whistling noise of one sleeping as soon as she went to bed, and her parents across there, from their quiet talking, fell silent.' (MAR2 2001:80); < culug-?

cumaci-, cuma- (NUN form) emotional root;
 > cumacike-, cumacinarqe-, cumacinaite-,
 cumacitar-, cumacyug-, cumanaq

cumacike- to find repulsive; to feel revulsion toward (it); to be squeamish toward (it); to regard (it) as disgusting # cumacikaa 'he finds it repulsive' / Cali tua-i cumaciksugnaunaku qantaan imaa ilumun tua-i nerellrullinilutek. 'And they seemed to have really eaten from his bowl without thinking that it was repulsive.' (QUL 2004:670); < cumaci-ke²

cumacinarqe- to be repulsive; to be repellent # cumacinarquq 'it is repulsive, repellent' / cumacinaqva 'so repulsive!'; paralungengateng neqet ceñami uitalriit cumacinariut 'the fish on the beach are becoming repulsive because they are getting maggots'; < cumaci-narqe-

cumacinaite- to not be repulsive or repellent # cumacinaituq 'it is not repulsive' / < cumaci-naite-

cumacitar- to tend to find things repulsive by one's nature; to be a squeamish person # cumacitartuq 'he tends to find things repulsive' / < cumaci-tar¹-

cumacyug- to find something repulsive; to feel squeamish; to be disgusted by something # cumacyugtuq 'he finds something repulsive' / tangllerminiu qimugtelleq cumacyugtuq 'when he saw the remains of the dog he felt squeamish'; < cumaci-yug-

cumerte- to be concerned about one's supply of food or other necessities, and to work on it; to gather or prepare food or other items for the future # cumertuq 'he is worrying about his supply of food and working on it' / cumrutaa 'he is gathering a supply of food for her'; cumertenqelarpagcit! 'my, what a good food-gatherer you are!'; Cali atsat naugaqata kiagmi piitenritengnaqu'urlua cumertaqlua. 'Also when

berries grow in the summer, trying not to lack any, I gather (them).' (YUU 1995:55); Nutaan tua-i cumrulluki tamakut irniameg agyuit. 'They would then prepare items for their children's gift exchange partners.' (CIU 2005:380); Ayuquestasiigutkiciki naunraat tangerrsunarqelriit yuilqumi, qaillun nauauciat, cumercuitut, mingeqsuunateng-lu, . . . 'Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they neither toil nor do they spin, . . .' (MATT. 6:28); > cumerteqe-, cumrun; < PY-S cumər(tə)-

cumerteqe- to be depressed about one's lack of food or other necessities # cumertequq 'he is depressed' / < cumerte-?-

cumigte- to hurry; to be anxious; to be relentless; to be persistent; to be preoccupied; to inquisitively look around (NUN meaning) # cumigtuq 'he is in a hurry, is anxious, relentless, preoccupied' or 'he is looking around' / . . . cumiggluni piyaluni pelatekam tungiinun piluni taumek qalarutkellranek aanami umyuartequ'urluni. ' . . . deep in thought she walked in the direction of the tent, thinking about the things her mother had said.' (ELN 1990:20); PE cumiy-

cumiite- to be careless with one's belongings; to not take care of one's possessions # NUN

cumike- to take care of; to be attentive; to pay attention (to) # cumikuq 'he is attentive'; cumikaa 'he is taking care of her' / cumikiuq 'he is taking care of someone'; Kan'a-ll' qasgilleq tuaten ayuqellruuq cumikeqarraalemni, pugyararluni. 'That old kashim down there was like that, when I first began paying attention, having an underground entranceway.' (QAN 1995:112); Tua-i-am piculriatun, wagg'uq neqalleruaraam cumikurtii neqkaicuillrutuluni-guq. 'It is truly said that a person who takes care of any food is the one that doesn't run out of food that often.' (QUL 2003:80)

cumilngu- to be peeved over being surpassed or bested by someone # cumilnguuq 'he is peeved' / cumilngutkaa 'he is peeved over it'; yakiicimaagutlermeggnii piurpakaami cumilnguuq 'because he kept being "it" at tag, he was peeved'; Cumilngunarqralriamek yuarutmek yuarluteng pilartut. 'They would seek out a song that was aggravating.' (TAP 2004:43); Tua-lu tukutukuarall'er cumilnguqertuq, "Uuminaqvakar, kinaqtall'er tanem camna?" 'And then the snipe

got irritated all of a sudden, "Darn it all; who on earth is the lousy one down there?" (TUK 1971:5); cf. cuminge-; < PY cumilju- (*under PE cumiy-*)

cuminge- to come almost to a boil # *when water makes a sound right before it boils*; to seethe with anger # cuminguq 'it is almost at a boil' or 'he is seething with anger' / cf. cumilngu-

cumrun winter supply # < cumerte-n

cun ear # *iu has been changed to uu under the influence of Sugpiaq and the vowel is short due to "compression"*; cuutet 'ears'; EG; = ciun

cuna-gguq and so; apparently # *adverbial particle*; *Cuna-gguq* tamaa-i tuaten atrit tun'aqaceteng atkugkilluki, pilugugkilluki, nerevkarluki neqnek, *cuna-gguq* tua tuavet tua tuqullermun tut'elallinilriit tamakut. 'So apparently when they gave their [the deceaseds'] namesakes parkas, skin-boots, and food to eat, apparently these things came to the one(s) who died.' (ELL 1997:45); *Cuna-ggur* un' nuliqluku taūg' nuliqsagulluku. 'And so he married this one and got her as his wife.' (CEV 1984:61); *Cuna-gguq* un' taūg' nutaan taūg' uterteqataraqami-l' taūg' utercuglun' taūg' uterrnaurtuq cakneq. 'And so whenever he was going to return, wanting to return, he would indeed return.' (WEB1); < cuna-gguq

cunawa, cunaw' the explanation is —; it turned out that actually — (thus explaining it); no wonder since — # *adverbial particle; often, but not always, calls for use of the participial mood; expresses explanation with an element of surprise*; *Wii nallullruqaqa yuum qaillun agayumalallra Cunawa Agayutem wangkuta auluklinikiikut.* 'As for me, I didn't know how a person worshipped God. But, *it turned out*, God evidently was watching over us.' (YUU 1995:57) Cali yuut ilait tuquillret tuavet nunamun tekitaqameng, neqrarmek pupeskaulluteng nunamun elakautaqluku. *Tua-i-gguq* tuatnaaqameng tamakut ilalteng nerevkaraqluki. *Cunaw'* tuunraq nerevkarluku tuatnatullermeggni alangrutowillruata. 'Also people who had had relatives die, when they got to the village there, they would take a pinch of food and bury it in the ground. And when they did like that they'd be feeding their relatives. *The explanation was* (so we thought) that they'd be feeding a familiar spirit because when they

used to do that sort of thing they'd be haunted by ghosts.' (YUU 1995:117); Tangvallerminiu Elngum pia cuqerciaqluni unatmkun, *cunaw'* tuaten elirqilallinilriit. 'When Elnguq watched her she saw that she was measuring with her hand; *it turned out that* they would cut out patterns in that way.' (ELN 1990:98); Teguqaulluni-gguq mermek ek'arcinaurtuq qayaminun. *Cunawa-gguq* makut maa-i pitegcautet umiita qisrakaraitnek, caqurraitnek. 'He'd grab them from the water and put them in his kayak. *It turned out that* they were arrowhead covers, little wraps for them (thus explaining his actions).' (CIU 2005:42); Maaten-gguq atrartut net; elataitni equut makut napalriit, net tamalkuita elatait ellivikliit tamakunek equgnek. *Cunawa* qalqapagnek. 'When they went down they saw these wooden things that were standing upright by all the houses. *It turned out that* they were axes.' (MAR2 2001:70); Ataam-llu kinguqlingnariami tan'gurrallermek kinguqlingluni. Ilanglutek. *Cunawa-gguq* tuaten yuut amllersaaqellinilriit elkegtun ayuqellriit. 'And again when it became time for him to get a younger sibling, he got a younger sibling, a boy. They acquired a family. *It turned out that* there are lot of people like the two of them.' (MAR1 2001:44); < PE cuna-uvva (*under PE cu(na)*)

cungagaq alder inner bark dye applied to reduce shrinkage # < cungak-aq³

cungagartaq dyed leather piece used to decorate sewn items # < cungagarte-aq¹

cungagarte- to treat with a dye with alder inner bark # *Tua-i-llu cuukvaguaneq qeltairiluni. Cuukvaguat tumagaitnek meq imirluku tua-i. Tua-i-llu cuurian ekluku cungagarrluku. Cungagarrluku tua-i eqsairrluku.* 'Bark was taken from alders. Then the bitter part of the alder (bark) was removed and added to the water. After the water became dark, it (the skin) was put into it to *dye* it. *Dyeing* it helped keep it from shrinking.' (CIU 2005:350); < cungagaq-te⁶-; > cungagartaq

cungagcete- to be green # cungagcetuq 'it is green' / *Cali nunam naunrainek kiagmi katurrluki, cat tamalkuan uqvigaat-llu avasait qungalluki cungagcetlratni uqumek egnirluki.* 'Also in summer they gathered, from the plants of the earth, various things — everything, they put

- cungagliaq** green thing # cungagliuguq 'it is green'; < cungak-li¹
- cungaglugcete-** to be greenish in color
cungaglugcetuq 'it is greenish' / cungaglugcetellria 'greenish or off-green thing'; < cungak-rrlug-cete²-
- cungagi-** to turn green; to become brighter # cungagiuq 'it became green' / Maaten murilkut ak'a tamana neqlillrat ellma cungagingllinilria. 'When they observed things, (they saw that) already their fish-camp was starting to turn green a little.' (PRA 1995*:460); < cungak-i¹-; > cungagiarar-
- cungagiarar-** for dawn to come # Unugpak tutgara'urluq qavaluaqanrituq, egaleq tangessngua. Cayaqlirluni cunggiluni, cungagiaraan makcami, amllermek-llu nererenrituq, ayagtuq. 'The grandson didn't sleep well all night as he was watching the window. Finally it became brighter, when *dawn came*, and he arose, ate a little and left.' (MAR1 2001:81); Y, NS; < cungagi-ar(aq)
- cungagpaguaq** wild green grass (*species ?*) # < cungak-rpak-uaq
- cungagpak** all green # *predicative particle*; Tua-i-lu pinginanratni taukut tamana neqliviat nunaniriluni napat, can't get-lu cungagpak, neqet-lu pingluteng. 'While they continued to do that, their fish-camp became more beautiful, with the trees and grass *all green*, and the fish starting to come.' (ELN 1990:22); = cungarpak; < cungag(liq)-rpak
- cungagyak** green thing # NUN; < cungak-yak
- cungak** gall; bile # > cungagaq, cungagarte-, cungacete-, cungaglugcete-, cungagi-, cungagliaq, cungagpaguaq, cungagpak cungagyak, cungakcuarnaq; cf. cungaq; < PE cuja(r)
- cungakcuarnaq, cungaqcornaq, cungakcaar(aq*)** yellow warbler (*Dendroica petechia*); arctic warbler (*Phylloscopus borealis*); Wilson's warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla*) # < cungak-cuar(aq)-naq², cungak-cuar(aq)-naq², cungak-?-ar(aq); < PY cujaqcuar(naq)
- cungapak** labret # (?); = cungarpak²

- cungaq** gallbladder # Unguvalria-ll' im' tua-i tamaq'apiaraan qamiquartuumaaan, it'gartuumaaan, unatetuumaaan, ilutuumaaan, ner'aqluku wall' cakluku. Kiingita nakacua, cungaa-lu qiluan-lu ilua, neryuunaki. 'They'd eat or otherwise use the whole animal including its head, its feet, its appendages, its internal organ. Except its urinary bladder and its *gallbladder* and the inner layer of its intestine — those they would never eat.' (KIP 1998:53); K, CAN, NI, Y, HBC, BB; cf. cungak; > cungarninarqellria; < PE cuja(r)
- cungaqvak** hawk (*species ?*); jaeger (*Stercorarius* sp.) #
- cungaralukvak, cungaralugpallr(aq*)** a certain shrimp-like creature or large water beetle (*species ?*) # Kenurram ketiinun taggluk' pilliniat, maklakayag' im' amiq, icugg' imarpigmiutat cungaralugpallraat, imkut-wa call' inarayulinek pitukait, tuarpiaq-gguq paralut miryami tamaani-ggur' mermi ilait kuimatay' agluteng, tamaa-i-gguq tapqulluki mellri. 'When they brought the bearded seal, the skin up in front of the light, you know, those sea creatures, "cungaralugpall'eraat", they also call them "inarayulit", just like maggots on vomit, some were swimming in the water, and he drank them too along with what he was drinking.' (KIP 1998:225); < ?-vak, ?-rpallr(aq)
- cungarninarqellria** vinegar # Qessanqurrulria ellimerteñun cungarninarqellriatun qanrani, aruvagtun-lu iigkeni ayuquq. 'The lazy person is to his employer like *vinegar* in his mouth and like smoke in his eyes.' (AYUQ. 10:26); Kaillemni tuqunarqellriamek neqkamnek cikillruatnga, meqsullemni-lu cungarninarqellriamek merr'illua. 'When I was hungry they gave me poison for food, and when I was thirsty they gave me *vinegar* to drink.' (PSALM 69:21); < cungaqrinarqe-lria
- cungarpak¹** all green # *predicative particle*; Qanikcartairulluni urugluni, imarpiim-lu mer'a alairtuq cungarpak, cikutaunani watqapiar. 'There was no more snow, having all melted, and the water of the ocean became visible, and it was *all green*, having no ice at all.' (MAR2 2001:90); = cungagpak; < cungag(liq)-rpak
- cungarpak²** labret # = cungapak; from AFR
- cungarrlugaq*** jaeger (*Stercorarius* sp.) # HBC;

= yungaqp; < ?-rllugaq

cungartak longnose sucker (*Catostomus catostomus*) #

cungarteqe- to suffer anguish # (?) ; < ?-teqe-

cungavseq, cungasveq, cungausaq (*in NS*),

cungauyaq (*in Y*), **cungavleq** (*in LI*) bead #

Arnait-llu kituggluteng nasquteng-llu ellivikluki keglunernek, manuteng-llu agarrvikluki **cungausanek** . . . ‘Their women fixed themselves up, putting wolfskin headdresses on their heads and hanging *beads* on their chests . . .’ (MAR1 2001:24); Tua-i-am iliit tauna **cungavsermek** tegumiarluni kaigavikellinii nengilitqaasqelluni. Kaigavikerraarluki-llu tua-i tauna **cungavseq** kic’etliniluku mermun. ‘Then one of the people came forward with a single *bead* in his hand and began to appeal to them to kindly share their kill with him. After he made the request, he dropped the *bead* into the water.’ (CIU 2005:122); < + PY **cunjavžəq** (*under PE cuŋar*) (*cf. Naukan Yupik suŋavžəyaq ‘bead’*)

cungcarista, cungcarta medical doctor # *these forms of the word are used in LI and NR where ‘person’ is yuk, not cuk, whereas in NUN where ‘person’ is cuk, not yuk, ‘doctor’ is yungcarista; LI, NR, EG, Chevak; = yungcarista, sungcarista; < cuk-nge-car-i²-ta¹, cuk-nge-car-ta¹*

cungcaun medicine #EG; < cuk-nge-car-n

cungiallag- to cry out in a loud repeated whimper as from pain #; cungiarallagtuiq ‘he suddenly broke out in a loud whimper / Aren, teguluku imirluku pikiini **cungiallalliniuq**, “Aling, tua-i tang nutenritqernga. Nutgumallma tang nangcessiyaagpakaraanga . . .” ‘Oh, just when he (the other) took it (the gun) and loaded it he *cried out in pain*, “Oh dear, please don’t shoot me. See, my having been shot before is causing me so much agony . . .”’ (QUL 2004:540); < cungite-?-llag-

cungite- to whine; to whimper # cungituq ‘he is whining’ / cungiyutkaa ‘he is whining about it’; > cungiallag-; < PY-S cuŋita-

cungu- to die down or get dim # *of stove, lamp*; cunguuq ‘it got dim’ / cungutaa ‘he turned it down’; NUN; *cf. suyute-*

cunguilitaq dog muzzle to prevent biting # < cung’uq-ilitaq

cung’uq forehead # puukpallermini cung’umikun puvqertellruuq cungua ‘when he bumped

hard on his forehead his forehead swelled up’; Qavayuirulluni. Qavaryaraa-wa wavet **cung’uminun**. . . . Wangkuta **cung’umek** piuratuarput. Allani-ll’ nunani qauramek.

Allani-ll’ nunani tategmek. ‘He virtually stopped sleeping. His method of keeping awake was to arrange things so that if he fell asleep a stick would wake him by hitting on his *forehead*. . . . We call it (the forehead) “*cung’uq*”. In other villages it’s “*qauraq*”, and in others “*tatek*”.’ (CIU 2005:164); *cf. Nelson 1877–1881 list* (37); NSK, LY, NI, CAN, NR, LI; > cunguilitaq; < PE cuŋjur

cupcir- to apply ointment (especially aged urine and then seal oil) to a wound # NUN

cupa^e ice floe # and **cupe¹-** to break up; for ice to go out in spring # *of ice in river, lake, ocean; impersonal subject*; cup’uq ‘it is breaking up’; ‘the ice is going out’ / cupet ‘ice floes’; Angyateng-llu aqvaluku **cupumarian** un’a kuik. ‘He went to get their boat after that the ice on that river *had gone out*.’ (ELN 1990:17); Kuik-llu **cupairan** iqalluanek pissurluteng. ‘When the river became clear of *ice floes* they fished for tomcod.’ (YUU 1995:47); > Cupun, Cupvik

cupe²- to blow on # cupaa ‘he is blowing on it’

/ Amirlut-llu akerta patuqetaarturalliatgu tan’geriqetaarluni, man’ā-ll’ pelatekaq qivyiaqqluni anuqa **cupqerqan**, anuqlissiyaagpek’nani taūgken. ‘Since the clouds were obscuring the sun off and on it became dark and then light again, and the tent would shake a little now and then whenever a breeze blew, but it wasn’t particularly windy.’ (ELN 1990:21); Melqunek **cupurayuitut**, ukuuk. Atam-gguq carayiim angqaqtui melqunek **cupuratulit**. ‘They don’t *blow* on feathers, you two. A bear uses those who *blow* on feathers as balls (to play with).’ (ELN 1990:99); > cupluq, cupun, cup’urilleq, cupu’uryarat; *cf. cupe¹-* (*perhaps the same base*); < PE cupə-

cupe³- to have oil or fat stuck to it # *of a skin that has not been well washed*; cup’uq ‘it has fat stuck to it’ / NUN

cupegte- to be homesick; to be unhappy or ill at ease in a situation and wish to be elsewhere # cupegtuq ‘he is homesick’ / *the feeling may be so extreme as to cause despair and lead to death; may apply when one is away from home or when one’s*

home situation is very unpleasant; Piqerluni-gguq tang una, uyuraa tauna, tua cupegtenglliniluni, aliaayungluni, tua utercugyaaqluni tuavet uitaviggamegnun. Tua-i taum anngaan qanrut'lallinia, "Tua-i anuqlirturluni pingaituq. Assirikan uterciiqukuk." Uum-gguq wani cupegtellra arcariarluni. 'Then it happened that his young brother became *homesick*, lonely, wishing that he could go back to where they were staying. His older brother would tell him, "It will not continue to be windy. When it (the weather) is good we'll home." But, it is said, his *homesickness* became all the worse.' (ELL 1997:72); Tuantengllemegni uyuraa aliaayunglliniuq cupegg'luni. Kiituan' pinritsaagyaaqviminek qiangelliniuq. 'When they were there his younger brother became lonely and *homesick*. Finally, since he had no recourse he started to cry.' (YUU 1995:126); > cup'gallag-, cup'garte-, cup'gute-

cup'gallag- to suddenly feel homesick #

cup'gallagtluq 'he suddenly felt homesick' / Taūgaam caaqama tua-i cup'gallalaryaaqeng'erma, akaarnun-wa tua-i uitiimta maani. '(It's been okay) even though sometimes I have *experienced pangs of homesickness*, since we stayed here for quite a long time.' (CIU 2005:398); < cupegte-llag-

cup'garte- to suddenly feel homesick # cup'gartuq 'he suddenly felt homesick' / ... pitatni aipangquluteng irniangequngengata umyugaa atam imkulria, aipangyugyaaqellni cup'garuskii, imutun taq'lertuutellriatun, *give up-alriatun umyugaa ayuqelria*. '... when the women in her age group started getting husbands and started getting children, her mind was, eh, some way, concerning her quest to get a husband she *felt a pang of loneliness and despair*; finally it was like her mind just gave up.' (QUL 2003:600); < cupegte-arte-

cup'gute- to feel homesick and unhappy with one's situation due to the actions of (him) # cup'gutaa 'she feels homesick due to him' (for example a wife whose husband has required her to move away from her relatives); < cupegte-te³

cupigte- to reverse; to turn around; to put (boots) on the wrong feet; to put (clothes) on backward # cupigtuq 'it is on backward'; cupigtuk 'they (boots) are on the wrong feet'; cupigtaa 'he turned her around', 'he put it on backward'; cupigtak 'he put them (boots) on the wrong

feet' / Tekicamiu-gguq unatmikun tusgakun ukatmun mulngakevkenaku pileryagluku, tusgakun piluku cupigartellku. Pia-gguq, "Nasaurlucualleraaq usuuq, tuunramnek nangutarpenga!" Cupigqualuku-ll' kingutmun utertellinilutek. 'When he reached her he put his hand on her shoulders roughly *turned her toward him*. He said to her, "Lousy little girl, you, you've stripped me of my spirit helper!" Then he put his hands on her shoulders and physically *turned her around* and they went back.' (CAU 1985:116); < PE cupiy-

cupilaq chisel # from Russian зубило (zubilo)

cupkar- to freeze and dry (*of clothing*); to get freezer burn # < cupa-?

cupkecir- to bandage (especially with moss soaked in seal oil) # NUN

cuplulek a type of skin scraper # NUN; < cupluq-lek

cuplunqutak pulmonary vein or artery # NUN; < cupluq-?

cupluq pipe; hose; gun barrel # Ayumian-am can't get cupluitnun iterluni, can't get cupluitgun ayagtuq. 'He got into the *reedlike hollow part of the grass* and started going through it.' (QUL 2003:500); < cupe²-?; > cupulek, cuplunqutak, cuplurpak; cupluryayagaq

cuplurpak pipeline; especially the Trans-Alaska Pipeline # < cupluq-rpak

cupluryayagaq bronchiole; alveolus # cupluryayagait qerrurluteng 'emphysema'; < cupluq-yaya(g)aq

cupugte- to be drafty # NUN

cupuite- to be sewn with tight stitches (so as to be waterproof and windproof) # Tua-i-gguq maa-i cupuilnguut. Ukuk waniwa nenglem nalliini atuugarkaulutek, ... 'Here these are *tightly sewn*. This pair here would be used during the time of cold, ...' (CIU 2005:344); < cupe¹-ur-ite¹-

cupuma- emotional root; > cupumake-, cupumanaite-, cupumanarqe-, cupumanaite-

cupumake- to be dissatisfied with # Tamakut-

gguq cupumakluki urluverteggun taūgaam pitengnaq'lallruuq tauna Qilagtaq. 'Qilagtaq always used bows while hunting because he *wasn't satisfied with them* (the first guns).' (CIU 2005:26); < cupuma-ke⁴

cupumanaite- to be unsatisfying # < cupuma-naite-

cupumanarqe- to be satisfied # < cupuma-narqe-

cupumayagute- to become dissatisfied with # Elliin-llu cal' wangni angenruluni qanrupakarlua, qaneni *cupumayaguskaku* maaggun tallegnengqerrsarngatua cetumpallrulliniinga. 'And if she [thought she] was superior to me and she *wasn't no longer satisfied* with just her hurtful words, I would probably have some scratch marks that she made.' (QUL 2003:260); < cupuma-yagute-

cupumayug- to be satisfied # < cupuma-yug-

Cupun May # see Appendix 7 on the Yup'ik calendar; NI; < cupe¹-n

cupun, cup'un (NSU form) straw; ember; coal; charcoal; rifle # literally: 'device for blowing'; Yaqiqurqata *cuputmek* minguvguarnaurai. 'Wheneve they flap their wings he'd decorate them more with *charcoal*.' (MAR1 2001:75); Makut cali *cuputngulliniut*. Una elavuralria siimar teggalqur piluku mermeg imirluku, tungulrianeg piyugaqameng, tauna tau̯g' tungulria asngeruqurluku cali atutullruat. Au̯g'umeg ilaluku nutaan nassi(i)m auganeg tauna tungulria nuta(a)n aturluku. *Cuputngu(u)t*. School-arviit tamakuneg murangqetullru(u)t. Angyarpit tekiutequtulqait. 'These (that worked for that) were pieces of *coal*. Filling an indentation in a flat rock with water, when they wanted black pigment, they'd rub it (the coal) to get black coloration. They'd add blood, seal blood, and use the result as black pigment. Those were *coals*. The school had it for fuel. Big ships brought it.' (AGA 1996:100); Mamteramun-llu iterngan egalerkun pikgun, *cuputengellratni* tamakunek ak'allarnek canek imkunek imiqeryaranek, kanavet ciugtellrani nutliniluku qengaa-gguq iluarrluku nalalluku. 'When he came in to the storage house through the window up there, when they had those old *guns*, the ones one loaded in a certain way (muzzle-loaders), when he (the other) looked up he shot him in the nose wounding him internally and killing him.' (MAR1 20001:86); *the gemination in the NSU form is from Inupiaq influence*; < cupe²-n, cupe²-n

cupungnig- to fart silently # NUN

cupuraq* small bush # cupuraat 'small bushes'; NI

cup'urilleq draft hole in a wood-burning stove # . . . aciqaarmi-wa caniqerranni, ciuqerranni *cup'urilleq*. ' . . . below, to the side in front is the *draft hole*.' (PRA 1995*:460); < cupe²-?-lleq¹

cupurtuq jet; jet airplane # NUN

cupute- to be carried away by current; to drift away # NUN

cupu'uryarat harmonica; flute; trumpet; horn; any blowing device # *Cupu'uryaratgun* nunanirqellrianeq neplirci . . . 'With *trumpets* and the sound of the horn make a joyous noise . . .' (PSALM 98:6); < cupe²-ur-yaraq-plural

Cupvik June # see Appendix 7 on the Yup'ik calendar; Y; < cupe¹-vik

cuqa^e measurement; set or predictable time for something; set period of time or amount of something; cord of wood # kiagmi kiirem cuqii mayulartuq 'in the summer the temperature of the atmosphere goes up'; cuq'liuq 'he is cutting a cord of wood'; Qayalilriit elicaret'lallruitkut qasgimi. Qasgiluta-gguq calilriit, qayalilriit tangvaularlaput, tua-i-gguq *cuqait-llu* tangvauralaqilaput. 'The ones making kayaks taught us in the kashim. We'd go into the kashim and watch the ones working, making kayaks, and we'd watch how they did their *measurements*.' (KIP 1998:271); Naugga maa-i nasaurluut makut, arnat, pinariaqateng tayim' *cuqseng* tekitaqan tua-i augmek qaneryarangqerraqelriit, . . . 'For instance, these young girls, females, when their *time* comes, they would speak about an issue of blood, . . .' (ELL 1977:232); Cali-llu una, man'a canerlak allrakunek qavcinek *cuqengqertuq*, . . . 'Also this one, this pestilence, *lasted* several years, . . .' (KIP 1998:329); CUQII TEGUTELLERKAM 'resource exploitation rate' (*resource management neologism*); AUGEM NUTNGALLRAN CUQII 'blood pressure'; KIIREM CUQII '(atmospheric) temperature'; PUQLAM CUQII '(body) temperature'; > cuqeql, cuqcaun, cuqcista, cuqte-; < PE cuqqa(C)ar-

cuqaq* baleen; whalebone # < PE cuqqar

cuqcaun, cuqcissuun gunsight; ruler;

pattern; measuring device; measurement # Luuskaarittruukut wall'u *cuqcissuutnek* saskanek. 'We didn't have spoons or *measuring cups*.' (YUU 1995:62); KIIREM CUQCAUTII '(atmospheric) thermometer'; PUQLAM CUQCAUTII 'fever thermometer'; < cuqte-car-n, cuqte-i²-cuun

cuqcista judge # cuqcistet 'the justice system';

Cuqcistii-qaa nunam tamarmi elluarrlumi pingaituq? 'Won't the *judge* of all the world do right?' (AGA 1996:30); < cuqa-i²-ta¹

- cuqcurliq** rusty blackbird (*Euphagus carolinus*) #
Cuqcurliq-wa naken qalriaguralria angutem-wa erinii qalarquralria. Maaten elpenguq aatiin erinaklinikii. ‘From somewhere a *blackbird* was singing and a person with a man’s voice was talking. When she came to her senses she realized it had been her father’s voice.’ (ELN 1990:21); *imitative with -li¹;* = curcurliq
- cuqeq¹** gunsight; ruler; pattern # NUN; < cuqa-?
- cuqeq²** large open sore on body # Y
- cuqerte-** to defecate or urinate in an appropriate place # *has the politeness of ‘to relieve oneself, to go to the toilet’* HBC, EG; = yuqerte-
- cuqete-** to measure; to judge # see **cuqte-**
- cuquia-** to turn back and forth; to meander # kuik man’ a cuqiaguq ‘the river here meanders’; Qengangqelliniluni kegluninraagnek. Tua-i-gguq qengak uitavkenatek cuqiagurlutek. ‘He had the nose of a wolf. His nose was not staying still but *going back and forth* (sniffing around).’ (QUL 2003:424); < cuqir-a-
- cuqir-** having bends # *postural root*; > cuquia-, cuqingqa-, cuqirte-
- cuqingqa-** to be crooked; to have bends in it # cuqingqauq ‘it has bends, is crooked’ / < cuqirngqa-
- cuqirte-** to get crooked # cuqirtuq ‘it got bends, turns or curves; it became crooked’; cuqirtaa ‘he bent it, made it crooked’ / cuqirrluku ataa yuupeka’ani ‘she put her slip on crookedly’; Taúgken makua assiryaaqeng’ermi una teguyaraa cuqirngacuarquni, tayima wii tangrruallemni, tua-i egeskuniu pitarkam ingluaracuarii ciuneqluku ayagluni. ‘But even though the handle here is good, if this (groove) is *not quite straight*, as I visualize it, when he thrusts it would miss the prey and just land beside it.’ (CIU 2005:54); < cuqir-te²; cf. cuqlur-, cuqpeq
- cuqlamcaq** edible tubers of pink plumes (*Polygonum bistorta*) # NSU; < PE cuqlay
- cuqlur-** being bent out of shape # *postural root*; > cuqlungqa-, cuqlurte-; < PY-S cuqlur-
- cuqlungqa-** to be bent out of shape; to be distorted # cuqlungqauq ‘it is bent out of shape’ / < cuqlur-ngqa-
- cuqlurte-** to get bent, or bend, out of shape; to distort or become distorted # cuqlurtuq ‘it got bent out of shape’; cuqlurtaa ‘he bent it

- out of shape’ / Makut mecungellruaqameng, keviitaqameng eqluteng kintui, *cuqlurrluteng* piyunairulluteng. ‘When these have been wet and are dried without any kind of stuffing they shrink and shrivel up when they dry, *becoming distorted in shape*, and no longer being any good for use.’ (CIU 2005:348); < cuqlur-te²; cf. cuqir-, cuqpeq
- cuqpeq** (LY and HBC form) **cuqveq** (HBC form also) humpback salmon; pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha* # cf. cuqir-, cuqlur-
- cuqte-** to measure; to judge # cuqtaa ‘he is measuring it’ / cuqciuq ‘he is measuring something, he is judging something’; Tua-i-il’ aluput cuqluki kankiliamikut . . . ‘And he measured the soles of our feet when he made us ice skates . . .’ (KIP 1998:109); Nem’ek ankuvet makut iqalluguat qanikcaat anuqem taqellri, anuqa-il’ nakeknillra, ciunerkan amna cuqluku, cuqueskiki. ‘When you get out of the house, *take notice* of the snow mounds the wind has created, *take notice* of where the wind is blowing from, and get an idea where you are headed.’ (QUL 2003:716); = cuqete-; > cuqcaun, cuqyun; < PE cuqqa(C)aR-
- cuqulaate-** to be very talkative # NUN
- cuqyun** gunsight; ruler; pattern; measuring device; measurement # Taumek igausngalrianek cuqyutnek piitellrulriakut, kass’at taúgaam tekicata pingluta. ‘We didn’t have written measurements, but we got them only when white people came.’ (YUU 1995:62); Maa-i cuqyutnek ruler-aanek-llu pingqelalriaci elpeci. Taúgaam tamakut ciuliaput cuqekluki unateteng pilallruut. ‘Now you have rulers for *measuring devices*. But, our ancestors measured things with their hands.’ (KIP 1998:141); (C)ELLAM CUQYUTII ‘barometer, weather thermometer, etc.’; PUQLAM CUQYUTII ‘fever thermometer’; PUQLAM CUQII ‘body temperature’ < cuqte-n
- cur-** to be murky of liquids, glass, ice; to be strong of coffee, tea # see **ecur-**
- curacetuya(g)aq***, **curacituya(g)aq*** baby muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*) # *the adult muskrat is called* kanaqlak, tevyuli, kuiguartaq, iligvak, ilegvak or kevguluk; Ataam irniarak pillia curacetuyagaagnek, kanaqlayagaagnek atkungqelliniluni. Yucuaraak ukuk. ‘He saw that their child had a parka made of two baby

muskrats, two little muskrats. They were little people.' (MAR1 2001:53); < ?-ya(g)aq; cf. ecur-
curacunga^{aq}* raisin # literally: 'cute little blueberry';
 < curaq-cunga^{aq}

curlrusqaq fireweed (*Epilobium angustifolium*) #

curangali gray dog or wolf # Tua-i-llu uksurluni-
 llu cakia tauna qimugtemék aritvagkaminek
 tuqucilliniluni *curangalirpagmek* . . . 'And so it
 became winter and her mother-in-law killed a
gray dog for (making) herself mittens . . .' (MAR1
 2001:72); < ?-li¹

curaq¹ blueberry (*Vaccinium uliginosum*); raisin
 or prune (*by extension in some areas*) # Tua-i-
 llu *curanek* yuarluni naspaalliniuq. Maaten
 kiautuq cat tua-i tamarmeng assiqapiggluteng.
 Tuakenirnek-llu-gguq tamarmeng qucillgaat
 iingit qiugliracet'lartut. 'And then it looked
 around for *blueberries* and tried them. When it
 looked around everything was perfect. From that
 time on all cranes' eyes have been blue.' (PRA
 1995*:396); = suraq; > curacunga^{aq}, Curarpalek,
 curavak; < PY curaq

curaq² thimble # EG

curar-, **curaqerte-** to check outside; to go outside for
 fresh air # curartuq 'he went out or looked out to
 check something or get fresh air' / NUN, HBC;
 = yurar²-

Curarpalek Chuathbaluk # *village on the Kuskokwim*;
 < curaq¹-rpak-lek

curavak type of large blueberry (*Vaccinium* sp.);
 huckleberry (*local name*) # = surav'ak; < curaq¹-
 vak

curcurliq robin (*Turdus migratorius*) # = cuqcurliq;
 imitative and < -li¹; cf. aaqcurliq, pitecurliq

curcurpak mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); shoveler
 (*Anas clypeata*) # = surrsurpak; imitative and <
 -rpak

curlu, **curluq** nostril; nasal passage; sinus; head of
 pike fish # *dual form used more often to describe*
nostrils or nasal passages; qusrama curlurliqua 'I
 have pain in my sinuses because I have a cold';
 curlulluggluni 'sinus infection'; < ?-luq, ?-luq;
 < PE curlu

curmak humidor; tobacco pouch or other
 container # Angayuqaagma-wa tauna *curmiik*
 yaqlulgulluria cuyanek imangqerraqluni.
 . . . Tauna aanaka yaqulegpallurnek
curmangqellallruuq, imkunek tunutellegnek.

'My parents' pouch was of bird(skin) filled with
 tobacco. . . . My mother used mainly bird skins
 from loons for *tobacco pouches*.' (CIU 2005:102)

currulk¹ black currant (*Ribes hudsonianum*) #
 < ?-rrluk

currulk² murky water # < ?-rrluk; cf. ecur-
curtur- to check outside; to go outside for fresh air #
 NUN; cf. curar-

curuk attacker; confronter # and **curug-** to go over
 to attack or confront # *physically or verbally*;
 curugtuq 'he or it went to attack someone';
 curugaa 'he or it went over to attack her' /
 panini eyurnaqluku curukaraa nakukestii
 'wanting to defend his daughter he went over
 to confront her tormentor'; Tua-i-llu tuaten
 anguyagyaurcameng-gguq imkut *curugluteng*
 pillret, *curugnilarait* tuavet ullautaqata nunanun,
 wagg'uq *curugluteng*. Imkut taukut *curuut*
 tekicarturciqut . . . 'So then, when they started
 to wage war, those who went over to *attack or*
confront — they said they would "curug—" when
 they approached another village — they'd
 "curug-", as it's said. So those *attackers* would
 arrive . . .' (QAN 1995:284); > curukaq; < PE
 curðuy-

curukaq challenger-guest; member of the group
 from the village to which the messengers are
 sent during a challenge feast and that competes
 against the host village # and **curukar-** to
 come as a member of the group invited to a
 village hosting the challenge feast # *the (main)*
challenge feast was Kevgiq ("Messenger Feast");
 curukaliyartut 'they are going to a village-
 to-village challenge feast'; Paitaqamegteki,
 waten anerquciararraartellukek taukuk imkut
curukat canek kenrrarnek, melugkarrarnek,
 qupcungarnek cikiqaqlukek taukuk
 tukuurrlukek. 'When they met them, the two
 greeters would shout and sing and boast about
 their strength and great deeds, and the *challenger-*
guests would give the two of them little gifts
 such as matches, smoking tobacco, or quarters in
 abundance.' (TAP 2004:37); < curug-kaq

curuluk grass, etc., used for bed padding for
 humans or animals # Maaten itertuq kiugkut
 can'get *curluut*, avatiitni-wa muriit kevraartut
 caningqaluteng, uani-wa kaminiaq piliaq,
 kiatini-wa qulqitet, natra-wa marayaq. 'When
 she went in she saw *grass matting* on the floor

partitioned by spruce logs placed on their sides; near the door was a home-made stove, and further in from it shelves, and the floor of the house was of earth.' (ELN 1990:12); Tua-i qanugpailgan piinerkarrluteng elliviim-llu acianun qemaggluki, cali-llu qimugtet curulugkaitnek aurluteng. 'Before it snowed they got material (grass) for insoles and stored it under the cache, and also they gathered material (grass) for the dogs' bedding.' (ELN 1990:57); < curuq-?

curuq bedding skin; sleeping mat; mattress # Tamana ak'a kiiringllinilria ena aaniit-wa assalilria, kinguqliat-wa Irr'aq qavalria *curumi*. 'The house had already warmed up, their mother was making griddle cakes, and their younger sister, Irr'aq, was sleeping on a mat.' (ELN 1990:12); KENREM CURUA 'armature plate in a motor'; < curuluk

curvir- to examine # cuvriraa 'he examined it' / HBC, EG; = cuvrir-, ivrir-, survir-, suvrir-, yivrir-, yuvrir-, yurvir-; < PE iyuvrir- and iyivrir-

curyiq dirt # and **curyir-** to be dirty (of clothes, face) # NUN; cf. ecur-

Curyuk, Curyung Dillingham # town on Bristol Bay; Curyungtuq, Curyugtuq 'he went to Dillingham'; cf. ecur-

cusr(aq*) little person # legendary or otherwise; cus'er 'a little person'; cusraat 'little people'; NUN; < cuk-?

cuukekaaq candle # Tuani cuukekaamek kenurrangqelliniutek, taum Kass'am pianek. Inartelliniuk cuukekaaq kumatuumaan. 'Then they₂ had a candle for a light, which that white person had brought. They went to bed with the candle burning.' (YUU 1995:5); from Russian свéчка (svéchka); = ciucekaaq, cuicekaaq, suicekaaq

cuucunguaq doll # NUN; < cuk-u-cuk-nguaq

cuugi- to scrub the floor # EG; = suugi-

cuukcaute- to plunge in; to run into a confining area # cuukcautuq 'he plunged in, rushed into confined area'; Mer'an cuukcautelliniuq mer'anun iggluni. Arnam-llu taum mell'iniluku. 'When she drank he plunged in, falling into her water. The woman evidently drank him up.' (YUU 1995:86); . . . yuuyagaat imkut kelutmun cuukcautut imkut ayaruteng mingqutet uniarrluki. ' . . . those little people ran toward the back (of the kashim)

leaving behind their walking sticks, the needles.' (GRA 1901:281 & PRA 1995:453); < ?-te⁵-

cuukiicunguaq shaft of bow-drill # and **cuukiicunguar-** to start a fire with a bow-drill # NUN

cuukiiq sock # Canegnek kiingita, makut maa-i piluguut, canegnek taūgaam kiingita piinirluk' atutulput. Cuukiimek-llu piinata amllermek. 'We used only grass for insulation in our mukluks. We didn't own many socks.' (QUL 2003:726); from Russian чулкý (chulkí) 'socks'; = suukiiq

Cuukvagtalek, Cuukvagtuliq Chukwoktulik; Chukfaktoolik # several old village sites between the Yukon and Kuskokwim have this name; literally: 'place with many pike'; < cuukvak-talek, cuukvak-tuli

cuukvaguqaq alder (*Alnus sp.*) # literally: 'imitation pike'; perhaps because its bark is similar to pike skin in appearance; Tuntut-llu meqcirraarluki, akungqaluki tua-i kenilluki. Tua-i-llu cuukvaguanek qeltairiluni. Cuukvaguat tumagaitnek meq imirluku tua-i. 'To remove the fur from caribou skins they were put in water to soften the skin. He'd remove the bark from alders. Then the bitter part of the alder (bark) was removed and added to the water.' (CIU 2005:350); < cuukvak-uaq

cuukvak northern pike (*Esox lucius*) # . . . cuukviit amiitnek-gguq ingulassuukarangqertuq, atkungqertuq, taukut at'ellii. ' . . . she had a small dancing outfit (made) of the skin of pikes, a parka, and she put it on.' (MAR2 2001:56); LY, NI, BB, NR, LI; = cukvak; < ?-vak; > cuukvaguqaq, Cuukvagtalek; < PY cuukvay

cuulguyuk barnacle # Qainga-llu cuulguyugnek, qapilaat uitaviketukaitnek nepesvikumaluni. 'Its surface had barnacles clinging to it like the place mussels cling to.' (YUU 1995:24); = culgussuk

cuupaq soup; stew-like soup served as a main course # HBC; from Russian cyn (sup) and/or English 'soup'; = suupaq

cuupiaq, cuuqapiar very opaque thing; very dark thing # Ugkut-wa-gguq cali nakacuut amiigem quliini cuupiat. 'The bladders [hanging] above the door were very dark.' (YUU 1995:86); < ecur-piaq

cuuqun kindling # HBC; < ?-n

cuvgeq (NUN form), **cuvayaqaq** (HBC form) fish slime # = yuvgeq; < PE nəvγur

cuvri magazine; periodical # NUN; *direct nominalization of cuvrir-*

cuvrir- to examine # HBC, NUN; = curvir-, ivir-, survir-, suvrir-, yivrir-, yuvrir-, yurvir-; Maaten-ggur tauna caqun *cuvrirk'a* teggalquneg ilangqellinilria. ‘When she *examined* the poke, it also had rocks inside it.’ (WHE 2000:199); < PE iyuvrir- and iyivrir-

cuya, cuyaq leaf; tobacco, *especially* leaf tobacco # kipusvimi cuyartairutuq ‘in the store there isn’t any more leaf tobacco’; cuyarviutaq ‘tobacco container’; Tamaani yuut kiliraqameng kilineteng aunraqerceqaarluki, napat *cuyaitnek* patutullruit. ‘Back then, when people got injured, after making their wounds bleed they covered them with the *leaves* of trees.’ (YUU 1995:52); Angukaartameng-llu cuyait kenirraarluki qemaggluki. ‘After cooking the leaves of the wild rhubarb they’d gathered, they’d store it away.’ (PRA 1995*:461); Man’ā cali maa-i iqmqigyaraq man’ā snuff-anek wall’ *cuyanek*, kuinginek-llu cali yuucimun ikayuutngunrituk. ‘This chewing of *tobacco* or taking snuff, and smoking are not beneficial to our well-being.’ (KIP 1998:289); > cuyaiq, cuyalquq, cuyanguaq, cuyaqsak, cuyaqsuk, cuyatur-, cuyavleq; *from Eastern Aleut cuya-ñ* (cuya-X) ‘cane stick, willow twig, white willow’

cuyaiq green caterpillar found on leaves; inchworm; larva of geometer moth # < cuya-iq

cuyalquq tobacco twist # HBC; < cuya-quq

cuyanguaq willow (*species* ?) # EG; < cuya-nguaq

cuyaqsak brush; small trees and bushes # (?); < cuya-?

cuyuqsuk branch # Caskungqerquni-am uqviaret *cuyaqsuitnek* kepulluni qillerrluki cal’ katagayugnaiquerluki, imkut taukut curuni can’get atlirluki pikuni tua-i nulluuk kinerrlukek. ‘If he has a cutting tool, he would cut some *branches* and tie them together so that they would not get loose and then place them underneath the grass that he has placed on the seat, and his buttocks will be dry.’ (QUL 2003:736); < cuya-?

cuyarte- to have or speak with a high-pitched voice # cuvantuq ‘he is speaking in a high-pitched voice’ / “uuminaqvaa-lli!” aanaq qanertuq *cuyarrluni* “oh, darn!” said the mother in a *high-pitched voice*’ (KUU 1973:33)

cuyatur- to use (especially, chew) tobacco # cuyaturtuq ‘he is chewing tobacco’ / Tua-i-am amaqlurlurput *cuyaturyaurcan* ukuk waniwa tua-i iqmiutaak iqkillraagnek pililria. ‘When our dear older brother started using *tobacco* he (the father) made him a thin container for chewing tobacco.’ (CIU 2005:98); < cuya-tur²-

cuyavleq chopped, shredded tobacco; hanging shred or thread as on clothing # HBC; < cuya-?

cuyu¹- to be meek # Y; cf. cuyu²-

cuyu²- to envy # cusuuq ‘he is envious’; cusua ‘he envies him’ / NSU; cf. cuyu¹-

cuyute- to turn down stove or light # EG; = suyute-; < PY cuyutə-

cuyuumiite- to not feel like doing anything # cuyuumiituq ‘he doesn’t feel like doing anything’ / HBC; < ?-yuumiite-; cf. PE cu(na)

E

[e]ceg- to cut fish # = esseg-; see ceg- for more information

[el]ceq sweat; perspiration # and [el]cer- to sweat; to perspire # = esseq and esser-; see ceq/cer- for more information

[el]cgar- to become more active; to become wide awake # = essgar-; see cegg'ar- for more information

eci- to obscure vision; to have vision obscured # NUN; cf. eciq

eciq taut membrane such as a drumskin; windowpane; lens; cornea of eye; thin ice # and ecir- to ice over # cauyam ecia 'the skin of the drum'; . . . kinguvrinun-llu tangercecugyaqluku taun' cauyaq, pisqellrunritaa.

Navriuteklermegteggū *ecia* qagertellrulliniatgu. ' . . . they wanted to let his descendants see that drum, but he wouldn't allow it. Said that once before when they'd loaned it out its *drumskin* got split.' (AGA 1996:6); Imarpik-llu un'a tua-i mertaunani *ecirluku*. 'The sea down there didn't have any (open) water, it got iced over.' (CIU 2005:7-8); Egalret ataucimek ecilget puqlamek cagmarillrat angenrularuq. 'The loss of heat through single *pane* windows is considerable.' (GET n.d.:9); cf. eci-; < PE ḡcir-

ecirkaq dried walrus stomach used for making drumskins # Caquluki (*e*)circanek kis'ucailkutekluki qerallruat taman' kuik. 'Wrapping them in *dried walrus stomach* and using them for bouys, they crossed the river.' (KIP 1998:205); < eciq-kaq

[el]cngur- to overflow # NS; = essngur-, seng'ur-; see ceng'ur- for more information

Ecuilinguq* Atchuelinguk River # a tributary of the Yukon; < ecuite-nguq

ecuilnguq* clear water, glass, etc. # < ecuite-nguq

ecuite- to be clear (of liquids, glass, ice); to be weak (of coffee, tea) # ecuituq 'it is clear' / uksumi Kuigpiim mer'a cikum aciani ecuitlartuq 'in the winter the Yukon's water is clear under the ice'; Tamana neqlillrat napalirluni uatiini-wa cen'aq, akiani-wa nunapik, qemirtarluni, kuik-wa un'a

ecuitqapiarluni teggalquyagarnek naterluni. 'The fish-camp was surrounded by trees, down from it lay the beach, across from it was a patch of tundra and some hills, and the river that flowed by it was very *clear* and had colorful little stones lying on the bottom.' (ELN 1990:17); < ecur-ite¹-

ecur- to be murky (of liquids, glass, ice); to be strong (of coffee, tea) # ecurtuq 'it is strong' / kuuvviaq ecuriksaituq 'the coffee hasn't become strong yet'; Kiarrluni piuq nem iluani qerrurak kiugkuk nakacuuk, tua-i nakacuugtun angtalutek qerruumalutek malruulutek aipaa *ecurluni* aipaa taugken tanqikapigpak. 'When he looked around inside the house he saw that two inflated bladders in the back area were of the same size, but one was *murky and dark* and the other was very bright.' (MAR2 2001:26); > ecuite-; cf. currluk, curaq, curangali, curacituya(g)aq*, Curyung, curyir-, cuupiaq; < PE ḡcur-

ega- to cook by boiling # egauq 'she is cooking'; egaa 'she is cooking it' / egataa 'she is cooking for him'; though this base is not used in K or BB, words derived from it are used in those areas; Neqairuskumta-gguq man'a qavyiara keniskuni egaluku neqkauciquq. 'If we run out of food, they say, when we soak and *cook* the rawhide rope, it will be edible.' (CIU 2005:16); LY, HBC, NUN, NS, NI; > egaaq, egaarniq, egaleq, egamaarrluk, egan, egavyag-; cf. ege-, eke¹-; < PE ḡya-

egaaq boiled fish or other food; by extension, any cooked fish or other food # Itran-gguq nerevkaqiliu *egaamek*. Nernginanrani-gguq tauna amassagaq cetuminek naanguarturqili. 'When he came in she let him eat some *cooked food*. And while he was eating that old woman kept playing with her fingernails.' (CET 1971:11 & PRA 1995:451); < ega-aq¹; < PE ḡya(C)ar (under PE ḡya-)

egaarniq jellyfish (species ?) # NSU; < ega-?

egacuayak, egassuayak elf; dwarf; one type of legendary little people # see also cingssiiik, and ircenrraq (or ircinrraq), other types of legendary little people; Unuakarmi, atakuarmi, cali iraliraqan *Egacuayiit* enaita kenurracuarait tangerrnaq'lartut. 'In the early morning or evening and whenever the moon was shining, the little lights of the houses of the "*Egacuayiit*" would be visible.' (EGA 1973:33); < ?-cuar(aq)-yak, ?-cuar(aq)-yak

egaksuar(aq*) small pot # < egan-ksuar(aq)
egaleq window; formerly smokehole / skylight
 of traditional Yup'ik house # egalret ikiressi!
 'open the windows!'; Tamaani-gguq nem
 iluakun waten keniullruut, *egaleq-wa* pikani
 irnerrlugnek *egalengqetua meng*. 'At that time
 they cooked inside the house with the *window*/
smokehole up above when they had *windows*
 of gutskin.' (CUN 2007:12); . . . cali ikna
 qemirpall'er . . . tauna cali ircenrrauguq ika-i.
 Qainga pakemna kangra nanvarra'artangqertuq.
 Nanvarra'artangqerrnilaraat, *egalrat-gguq* tua-i.
 ' . . . also that big hill across there . . . it's also
 inhabited by the "little people". On the top of the
 hill there is a little lake. They say that that little
 lake serves as their *window*.' (AGA 1996:182);
 = legaleq; > ega-?; < PE əyalər

egamaarrluk partially dried fish boiled for eating
Egamaarrluk kenivlaagumauq. 'The *partially*
dried and boiled fish is only partially cooked.' (YUP
1996:39); < ega-maarrluk

egan cooking pot # Aūgna cali *egan*, Tuutalgarmi
egaciarat qikumek piliaruluni. Ecuilngurmek
qikumek piluteng *egacitullrulliniluteng* tamaani.
Ang'uq *egalvall'er*. 'That pot also, in Pilot Station
pots which they made would be made from clay.
They used to make pots out of clay from the
Atchuelinguk River. It was a huge pot.' (AGA
1996:6); < ega-n; > egaksuar(aq*); < PE əyyan
(*under* PE əya-)

eg'arte¹- to throw; to toss # eg'artaa 'he threw
it' / eg'arciuq 'he threw something'; Ingrit
cali aarnarqutait amlertut, amirliraqan-llu
peñaq nallunaqtuuq. Tuaten-gguq ayuqaqan
muraggarnek ciunmeggnun *eg'arciaqluteng*
pituut. Tut'aqami yaa-i alaitaqluni, . . . 'The
hazards of the mountains are numerous. When
it is cloudy it's hard to see ledges. When it's like
that they *throw* little sticks in front of them. When
it lands it would be visible, . . .' (YUU 1995:69);
. . . qamigalriit kanaraqameng tua-i waten
mermun, wagg'uq pitarkateng aviukaqluteng,
neqkaitnek cikirluki. Taquateng-am
ilairtaarluki mermun *eg'artetullrullinikait*.
Carraquinraungraata tua-i mermun eg'arrluki.
'. . . when they went seal hunting, they shared
a portion of their food with the ones they were
going to catch. They took a portion of their food
and *threw* it in the water.' (QUL 2003:48); < egte-
ar(ar)te¹-

eg'arte²- to start suddenly # *Eg'arucugpaglu'-am* wii
tu(u)nraliyaryaaqaqama! 'They would start so
quickly that I would get to their conjuring late!'
(CEV 1984:53); HBC; cf. etc-

egavyag- to cook by briefly immersing in boiling
water; to parboil # < ega-?

egciri- to render seal blubber # NUN; < ege-?-

ege- to become rendered *of fat*; to release liquid from
within; to ooze # eg'uq 'it is releasing liquid' /
tangviarlluut eg'ut 'the strips of seal fat are being
rendered'; nuaga eg'uq 'he is starting to salivate';
egmian kumlivigmun ekenrilamteng surat eg'ut
'because I didn't put the blueberries into the
freezer right away they are losing their juice';
pupii eg'u'rtut 'his impetigo sores are running';
Unuaku tua-i tamakucimek tua-i tamuagurluku,
egenriuskan-llu igluku. 'The next morning they
would keep chewing it and when it stopped
yielding liquid they'd swallow it.' (QUL 2003:4);
> egciri-. egneq; cf. ega-, eke¹;- < PE əyə-

egelrun canoe # Kiagmi-llu *egelruterlua* ayagalaama
yuilqumun. 'And in the summer I'd go to
the wilderness using a *canoe*.' (YUU 1995:55);
Maurlurluan-am *egelruksuarikiliu-gguq* . . . 'His
grandmother made him a little *canoe* . . .' (QAN
1995:62); = eglerun; < eglerte-n

egelrule- to take (it) along # Yuum tamakutgun
alerquatmikun yuucini una *egelrutellriatun*
piluku. 'A person, by way of these
commandments of his, lived his way of life
being *guided* by them.' (CAU 1985:34); Umyugaa
maligtaqluku imum qimugtiin *egelrutaa*. . . .
Egelrutaa ucikluku qimugtiin. 'His dog *moved*
him following his thoughts . . . (that is, the dog
pulled the sled with him in it in accordance with
his desires). . . . His dog *moved* him as its cargo.'
(MAR 2001:39); < eglerte-te⁵-

egeluciayuli ruffed grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) #
< eglerte-?-yuli

egiaq mew gull (*Larus canus*) # BB

egilra life's path # and **egilra-** to move; to be in
motion # Maaten-gguq tang tua piluku pilliniuq
keneq tua-i kavirpak tamaa-i tungiitnun
egilraluni. *Egilralliniluni*. 'He noticed a bright red
flame *moving* toward them. And he *moved on*.'
(QAN 1995:134); Tua-i imumek elliin *egilramikun*.
Yuum-ll' allam-gguq pikitevkenaku. 'He follows
his own *path in life*. No one else has done it to
him.' (QUL 2003:334); Yuum Qetunraan *egilrani*

aturyaaqaa . . . ‘The Son of Man follows his own (preordained) path in life . . .’ (MATT. 26:24); > egilrallgun, egilraur-; < PE əylər- or əyilər-

egilrallgun fellow traveler; cohort members # . . . merkun maaggun egilrallgucirraarluteng. . . . after traveling with them this way in the water.’ (QUL 2003:62); Ukut kalikaat umyuaksugaput pingasuinun egilrallgutkelrianun: ciuliamteñun ciulirnemteñun ayagyuuanun-llu. ‘We intend this book for three groups of cohorts: our ancestors, our future, and the youth (of today).’ (KIP 1998:iii); < egilra-llgun

egilraur- to travel # gilaurtuq ‘he is traveling’ / Kitaki ata egilraukuvci qavaryugpiiqnaci pilaqici! Qavarci man’ a atussiyaagpiiqnaciu pilaqici! ‘As you travel, please try not to sleep too much! Try not to succumb to sleep!’ (ELL 1997:324); Kitaki ata egilraullerpeceri-llu qavaq aturpiiqnaku pingnaqaqluci tua-i piqaqici, qavaq atussiyaanrilkurruku. ‘While you are traveling, try not to sleep too much, try not to indulge too much in sleep.’ (QUL 2003:42 — from a different telling of the same story as in previous example); cf. eglerte-, elraur-, gilerte-; < egilra-ur-

eginga- to have been discarded; to have been thrown away # Yuaruteteng tapeqluki egingayartut. ‘They would be discarded along with the songs.’ (TAP 2004:26); < egte-nga-

egkuaq handle of semilunar knife (“uluaq”) # Tua-i-llu aturluni ikani, yuarutni iquklican imum arnangialleraam ulurpak egtaa tungiinun, maa-maani tailuni, uniurqurluku tull’uni, egkuara taugaam alaunani. ‘And so she sang across there, and when she reached the end of her song that old woman threw the big semilunar knife toward him, and here it came, and it landed missing him, with only its handle visible.’ (MAR1 2001:66); < egkuq-?

egkuq corner or back wall of house or room # Maaten-gguq tang kiugna egkuq pillinia ipuksuaraak kiugkuk agauralriik egkumi ingluani-wa qerrullillracuayagaak. ‘He looked in the back of the house and saw two little ladles hanging on the wall and tiny little underwear on the side of the back.’ (AGA 1995:204); Tamakut-llu pissurcuuet qavavet qasgim egkuunun kapulluki, qacarneranun. ‘They poked those hunting tools into the wall in there at the back of the kashim.’ (CAU 1984:77); > egkuaq; < PY-S əykuq

eglente- to begin to move # < eglerte-
eglerte- to move; to be in motion; to travel #

eglertuq ‘it is moving, he is traveling’ / eglerutaa ‘he is driving it, piloting it’; massiinaq arulaingraan angyaq eglertuq ‘although the motor has stopped the boat is still in motion’; Kuigteng tamana aturluku anelralliuq anelralluni meqsunglliniluni eglerrnginanermini. ‘He went downstream following their river and as he went downstream he became thirsty while he was traveling.’ (MAR1 2001:92); Tua-i tuaten TV-kun eglertarkauguq avavet piciatun nunanun, Ingqilinun, taugaam Kass’anun piciatun. ‘By television, it (this information) can go to different places and will be seen by Indians and white people all over.’ (TAP 2004:7); Angayuqaak taugaam taukuk piyullratun eglertarkaugaat ukut nunat. ‘Actually the villagers would go along with the parents’ wishes.’ (TAP 2004:28); = gilerte-, egilraur-, elraur-; > eglente-, eglertuq, eglertuq; < PE əylər- or əyilər-

eglerun canoe # = eglertuq; < eglerte-n

egliq welt seam on boot # < eglu-?

egliraq piece of thread with the end twisted to a point for threading through a needle’s eye # HBC; < eglu-?

eglu, egluq sinew; thread; underlayer of backbone muscle or ligament split to make sinew # tuntuviim egluanek yualukirtuq ‘she has moose sinew for thread’; eglupik ‘genuine sinew’; > egliq, egliraq, egluliurcuun; cf. keluk; < + PY əyli (cf. Naukan Yupik əyli ‘thread prepared by twisting’)

egluliurcuun awl for working with sinew

Tua-i-am egluliurcuuterluni cirunermek iqua ipegceñani. . . . Ciutiin painganun ellirraarluku egluliurcuutmi iqua ipegcelnguq, unarciissurcuutii-llu aturluku kaugutaq, kaugtulliniluku pitacirramitun. . . . tuquluni, ciutiikun egluliurcuutii itqercami ilqurra qamma putuluku ilutmun. ‘She had a sinew-working awl from an antler with a sharp point. . . . After putting the sharp end of her awl at the opening of his ear, she used his wood-working mallet, and pounded it as hard as she could. . . . he died, when her awl penetrated his brain in there.’ (MAR1 2001:90); < eglu-liur-cuun

egmian immediately # adverbial particle; ayaasqaaten egmian ‘he wants you to leave immediately’;

Nukalpiartayagaam ayakatallermini qanrutellruanga tekiskuni-gguq *egmian* nulirqeciqaaanga. 'The little nukalpiaq (man in his prime), when he was about to leave, told me that when he arrives he will *immediately* marry me.' (YUU 1995:10); < egmir-3s *consequential*; > egmianun

egmianun immediately # particle; Ellii lumarraqegtaarmek taqumalriamek pilliniluku, quyaluni-am *egmianun* as'arrluku, . . . 'Her grandmother had included a pretty factory-made shirt for her, and she, being grateful, *immediately* put it on, . . .' (ELN 1990:21); < egmian-*terminalis*

egmilguqerte- to be dizzy and blunder off somewhere unintended # < egmir-lgu-qerte- (?)

egmir- to keep going toward one's destination or goal; to proceed; to continue; to die suddenly before one's time # egmirtuq 'he kept going' or 'he died suddenly'; egmiutaa 'he is continuing on with it'; Taūgaam mat'umun agayumacimun nutaramun *egmirluteng* ilaita alerquutek'laryaaqaat makut neqkat nunamiutaat tamalkuita Agayutmek cikiutnguniluki, takaqluki-llu pitarkat . . . 'However, *continuing* toward this new religion (Christianity) some people retained the rule (concerning making offerings to the spirits of captured animals) saying that all these local foods were gifts from God and that they respected the animals to be caught . . .' (CAU 1984:93); Kituqataqatek tauukuk piqtaarcisaqaak. *Egmirluni* kiturlukek ayagciquq. 'They₂ might try to stop him when he was about to pass them. He, however, would *keep on his way* and go on passing them.' (TAP 2004:40); NUN, HBC, NS, EG; > egmian, egmirte-; < PE əymir-

egmirte- to reveal; to pass on the knowledge of # egmirtaa 'he revealed it, passed it on to others' / Qipnermiut Tegganrita *Egmirtellrit* 'The Legacy of the Kipnuk Elders' (KIP 1998:title); Imumirpak ciuliamta qanrutkuratuit cagmayunailnguut nutemllaat piciryarat. Tuaten cali ciuliamta wangkutnun *egmircugngariluki*. 'In the past our ancestors would speak about the old-time customs that should not be lost. In that way also our ancestors were enabled to *pass on the knowledge* to us.' (KIP 1998:iii); . . . aipaa *egmirtellrullinikii*, aipaa taūgken tua tauna anerteqlun' cali taūgaam tua-i puulitaumaluni.

' . . . it *revealed* the one (as having died) but the other one still breathing, but with a bullet in him.' (QUL 2003:172); Uumiku pinqigeskata tauna nutaan elitellminek tamatumek *egmirciluni* tua-i elisngaluku tua-i. 'Next time if they did it again that person would *pass on* what he had learned, with confidence.' (TAP 2003:25); < egmir-te²

egmiumaneq main channel with current through widened spot in river # < egmir-ma-neq¹

egnaarte- to be in a hurry # egnaartuq 'he is in a hurry'; Atrarluni *egnaarrluni* itertuq, neviarcak tauuk caliuralriik tamaani nem iluani, . . . 'Coming down he *hurriedly* went in and saw that those two young women were working there inside the house, . . .' (MAR1 2001:59); Y

egneq fluid or juice as from cooking; broth # Tua-i iruluitnek tamakuneq tamaa-i iqmqualallruunga tamuqcaarluki *egnerit-llu* igluki. 'When I was little I chewed stems of the tobacco leaves and swallowed their *juice*.' (CIU 2005:104); Unuaku tua-i tamakucimek tua-i tamuagurluku, *egeniuskan-llu* igluki. 'In the morning they chewed and swallowed it till there was no *liquid* left.' (QUL 2003:4); < ege-neq¹; < PE əy(ə)nər (*under* PE əyə-)

egnia- to make plans for a trip # NUN

egnir- to marinate # egnirtuq 'it is marinated'; egnaara 'he marinated it' / . . . cat tamalkuan uqvigaat-llu avasait qungalluki cungagacetellratni uqumek *egnirluki*. ' . . . and they stored all kinds of fresh willow shoots *marinating* them in seal oil while they were green.' (MAR1 2001:23); < egneq-ir¹-

egqaqun net used to capture birds on sea cliffs # NUN; < egte-?-n; < PE əyqar- (*under* PE əyət-)

egtaq possession of deceased person placed on his grave, according to a former traditional custom # < egte-aq¹; < PE əytar (*under* PE əyət-)

egte- to throw # *in a given context means*, 'to throw away'; egtaa 'he threw it' / eggviuguq merrlugmek 'it is a place to throw dirty water'; egesgu! 'throw it (away)!'; Atam-gguq caraiiim angqaqtui melqunek cupuratulit. Tua-i angqacetun pagaavet egqaqluki cali akurtuqarraarluki egtaqluki. 'Look, a bear has those who blow on feathers as balls to play with. Like balls it *tosses* them up and again after catching them it *throws* them up.' (ELN 1990:99);

Caskuni narulkaun *egcani* ayalliniuq pagg'un ellakun. 'When he *threw* his weapon, the spear, it glided through the air.' (YUU 1995:22); > eg'arte¹-, egqakun, egtaq, eginga-, egun; < PE əyət-

egtuk, egtuuk spruce grouse (*Dendragopus canadensis*) # Tua-i napani pulaarturluni ayallinilun' *egtuugmek tangllinilun'*. 'When he went in the thicket he saw a grouse.' (AGA 1995:202); < PE əytuy(-)

egturte- to chip ivory # NUN; > egturun
egturun chisel for horn or ivory, used like adze # NUN; < egturte-n

egturyaq mosquito # egturyam keggaanga tallimkun 'the mosquito bit me on my arm'; *Egturyat-wa* call' makut evaalriit avatemteñi kiagmi. Keneq kumarrluk' puyurpagcetaqluku. Makiraqataamta-llu uqurrluki kegginaput, unateput, iruput-llu qamiquput-llu, *egturyanun* micailkucirluku. Uquq tua-i mingukluku. Tua-i taūgken *egturyat* micaaqngameng nep'arucameng tua-i keggesciiganateng. Kiingita tamakunek *egturyiurcuucirluta*. 'These mosquitoes buzz around us in the summer. We'd light a fire to repel them by making lots of smoke. When we were going out to gather greens (and berries) we'd apply oil to our faces, hands, legs and heads, and whenever the mosquitoes landed, they'd become stuck and they couldn't bite. That was the only way we had of dealing with mosquitoes.' (KIP 1998:55); LY, HBC, NI, CAN, LK, BB, NR; = kegturyaq; < ?-yaq; > egturyarcuun, egturyaurcuun; < PE kəyturyar

egturyarcuun, egturyircuun, egturyiurcuun mosquito repellent; mosquito net # < egturyaq-cuun, egturyaq-ir¹-cuun, egturyaq-liur-cuun

egturyir- for there to be lots of mosquitos # egturyirtuq 'there are lots of mosquitoes' / < egturyaq-ir¹-

eguaqr- to persuade; to urge; to convince; to exhort # eguaqraa 'he urged her' / eguaqriuq 'he urged others'; Qalarciqua *eguaqrluku* Jerusalem-aaq; nepailngaunii anirtuumanatkaanun, 'I shall exhort Jerusalem; I won't be silent until she is saved.' (ISAI. 62:1); < + PY əyuartə- (cf. *Naukan Yupik* əyuaxtə- 'to try to be the first')

egume- to come undone at a seam; to unravel # egumuq or egumaa 'it came undone' / egumtaa qilagani 'she undid her knitting'; lumarraan

yualua egumuq 'the seam of his garment is coming apart'; Tua-i-gguq waten nasaurluq-llu ayagnituuq atkullriurluni apqiitnek, atkullrameng *egumenrit* mingeqluki waten makut aturluki pitullruut. 'A young girl's lessons in sewing begin with sewing *unraveled* seams or old, torn parkas.' (CIU 2005:238); = engume-; < PE əyuma(t)-

egun spear-throwing device; atlatl # Maa-i makut wani wangkuta nagiqyanek egqaqissuutet, nuusaarpagnek-llu aterpagquratullruaput egutnek. Nuqanek-llu piaqluki ilaita. 'We termed the device we use for throwing seal-hunting spears and three-pronged fish or bird spears "egun". Some people call it "nuqaq".' (CIU 2005:52); K; < egte-n

egvurci- to complain; to gossip # NUN

eka^e conflagration; large fire # and **eke¹** to burn; to be on fire # ek'uq 'it is burning' / eket 'fires'; eka ayuuq 'the fire is spreading'; *Ekem* wall'u Nelgem Arenqiallugcugyailkutaa? 'Fire or Homeowner's Insurance?' (NEL 1978:2); > ek'liurta, eksuun, ekiarneq, ekqun¹, ekua-, keneq, kuma-; cf. ega-, ege-; < PE əkə¹

ek'aq homebrew # Y, HBC; cf. eke²

eke² to get in; to put in # *applies to getting or putting into vehicles and containers, but not into buildings; see iter-*; ek'uq 'he got in'; ekaa 'he put it in' / eki! 'get in!'; ekiu! 'put it in!'; ekekek tang! 'see, they₂ put them in!'; Tekicamegteki negat takuluki, tua-i-ll' kalngagmun *ekluki* pitateng. 'When they reached the snares they checked them, and *put* their catch into the backpack.' (ELN 1990:14); Mer'utiini iluantuq tulukaruk tua-i ping'ermi ciugucaku egmian mikliringnaqluni qanranun ek'uq arnam neviarcam. 'The raven was in the dipper; when she tipped her head up, immediately he sought to become small and *went in* through the woman's — the girl's — mouth.' (MAR2 2001:24); > ekqun², eksarvik, ekuma-, ekun, ekur-, kuucir-; cf. ek'aq; < PE əkə²

ekiaq lining; layer (put inside something); layer between things # Canegteggun tamaaggan paltuugci ivsuum mecingraaku, tamaaggan *ekiarpeciuggun* canegteggun meq qurrlurluni acitmun waten aqumgaurquvcı. 'Even if it gets your coat wet, the water will run down through your (coat's) grass *lining* if you sit like this.' (QUL

2003:728); > ekiarqin, ekiir-; < PE əkiðar-

ekiar- to pull a muscle # NUN

ekiarayug- to feel quesy # NUN

ekiarneq dried fish that has been burnt by the sun # Tua-i-llu-gguq imumek *ekiarnermek*, akertem ekigartellranek ciki'irqaa taumek neruraasqelluku. 'What she would give her to eat was a kind of dried fish that had been burned by the heat from the sun.' (CIU 2005:188); < eke¹-i²-ar(ar)te¹-neq¹

ekiarqin wedge used to split wood # Unarciamek piyunarcarikuni aturarkauluku. *Ekiarqitem* kaugtuutaa. 'One can use it for splitting pieces of wood for making things. It's a sledgehammer for use with a wedge.' (CIU 2005:160); < ekiaq-?-n

ekiarte- to make thinner # NUN

ekiir- to provide with a layer (of insulation) # Nutaan-am imna waten paltuugpeci iluakun canegnek *ekiirluci* pikuvci, iluvceñun amlleq keggatevceni wani meq iterngaituq maavet kemegpecenun. 'When you have placed a layer of grass around your upper torso area inside your coat, not very much water will get to your skin.' (QUL 2003:728); < ekiaq-lir-

ekiliq ring finger # HBC; cf. ikilipik, iqiliq

ekiq wound; cut # ekillugnarqellria 'arrow point that could cause bad injury to the flesh'; Kia una *ekiliqarraallruagu?* 'Who wounded this (animal) first?' (CIU 2003:64); Tagucamegteggullu *ekii* mingeqluki. 'When they had brought it (the killed sea mammal) up, they would sew up its wounds.' (YUU 1995:22); *Ekiqkun* kenciknarqellriatgun, . . . 'Through your hallowed wounds, . . .' (YUA 1945:59 & LIT 1992:29); ekillugnarqellria 'arrow point or other thing that could cause severe injury'; > kilir-, kirta; < PE əki

ekli- emotional root; > eklike-, eliknarqe-, ekliyug-; < PE əkli-

eklike- 'to be physically attracted to (her); to lust after (her) # eklikaa 'he is physically attracted to her, lusts after her' / < ekli-ke²-

eklinarqe- to be physically attractive # eklinarquq 'she is physically desirable, physically attractive' / < ekli-narqe-

ekliyug- to be physically attracted to someone; to lust after someone' # ekliyugtuq 'he is physically attracted to someone, lusts after someone' / < ekli-yug-

ek'liurta firefighter # < eka-liur-ta¹

ekniaruun fare; ticket # *Ekniorutni-llu* akilirluku ek'uq, . . . 'He paid his fare, and got onboard, . . .' (JONA. 1:3); < eke²-niar-n

ekqun¹, ekqutaq kindling wood; tinder; fire starter # < eka-?-n, eka-?-taq¹

ekqun² something taken along in case one needs it # qalqapagmeng ekqucirluni ayagtuq 'he went, taking along an axe in case he needed it'; < eke²-?-n

ek'raq elevated storage platform or rack for storing meat # NUN; = qer'aq

ek'r(ar)- (NUN form), **ekrar-** (EG form) to cross over # ek'ertuq or ekrartuq 'he is crossing over'; ek'raraa or ekraraa 'he is crossing over it' / ek'rautaa or ekrautaa 'he is taking it across'; ek'rallruuq or ekrallruuq 'he crossed over'; Tuamta-llu uyu'urpaarat ek'ralliniur. Ketvarngami unaggun pengut ket'itnun-ggur *ek'rerngami* ikañget qikerta'armun . . . aquumlliniur. 'Then their youngest sibling went across. When he went down below the sand-dunes and went across to and island . . . (and then) he sat down.' (WOR 2007:118); = qerar-; < PE əkərər-

eksarvik toolbox # NSU; < eke²-yar-vik

eksuun fire extinguisher; fire engine # < eka-cuun

ekua- to burn; to make a burnt offering (Biblical) #

ekuaguq 'it is burning'; ekuagaa 'he is burning it' / ekuagiuk kalikanek 'he is burning papers'; ekuagarkaq 'something to be burned'; 'animal for sacrifice' (Biblical); pitsaqluku ekuavkariyaraq 'arson'; Tua-llu Noah *ekuavigmek* piliuq. 'And then Noah constructed an altar.' (AYAG. 8:20); Net-llu avataitgun keneq kumarruku *ekuavkallinit* taukut nunat. 'And lighting a fire around the houses they let that village burn.' (YUU 1995:19); < eka-?

ekuanqun, ekuanqutaq kindling wood; tinder; fire starter # Piciatun uqumun kumarulluut aku'urqaarluki *ekuanqutketullruit*. 'Saturating the moss lampwicks with any kind of oil they'd use them as fire starters.' (CIU 2005:186); < ekua-?-n, ekua-?-taq¹

ekuma- to be inside a container or vehicle; to be riding in a sled, boat or other vehicle # ekumauq 'it is inside', 'he is riding' / Maaten tua-i tekilluku pillinia tan'gurra'ar una taum tua-i iluani *ekumaluni*. 'When he reached the place he

noticed there was this boy *placed inside* there.' (QAN 1995:8); Tua-i ellii uniarnayukluni anluni ikamragni *ekumauryarturluni* uliit qaingatni. 'Fearing that she might be left behind, she went outside to get in the sled on top of the blankets (ELN 1990:9); < eke²-ma-

ekun, ekutkaq something that gets one in (such as an airplane ticket or the ante in a card game) # Taūgken Kass' am *ekutaunaku tengssuutekun* Kassaullgutkeng'ermiu ayaucesciiganaku. 'But a white person can't even take someone somewhere on an airplane without a *ticket*, even though he may be a fellow white person.' (QUL 2003:350); < eke²-n, eke²-n-kaq

ekuq, ekurnak tussock; hillock # NUN

ekur- to repeatedly put into containers # ekurai 'he keeps putting them in' / Kinrata-ll' atrarruki qamiquirit aūg' arturarraarluki, cali tupiganun call' *ekurluki*. 'And when they were dried, after they removed their (the fishes') heads, they *would put them into* woven containers.' (KIP 1998:53); Nauwa ayakatalriamek yugmek tanglalriaci, tua-i ayautarkani waten qemaggviggaminun *ekurluku* nalluyaguciyaqaevkenani. 'You've seen a person who is about to leave; he would *put all* the things he needs for the trip in a bag so as not to forget anything.' (QUL 2003:296); < eke²-ur-

ek'ur- to jump over a log hung horizontally with rope from both ends in a men's community house, in this process a Native games competitor jumps over the log as it approaches him and runs to the other side before the log swings back # NUN

ekurnak knoll; small round hill # NUN

ekurnga- to be pigeon-toed # NUN

ekurpag-, ekurvag- to burn intensely # Keneq kumarrluku *ekurpagtelluku* urugtaqluku. 'Lights the fire, makes it *burn hard* and thaws it out.' (YUU 1995:71); Atam anqerrniartut nakacuut iquatni ikiitugugaat *ekurvagluteng*. 'They will begin running out with their inflated seal bladders along with wild celery plants with the tips of the plants *on fire*.' (CIU 2005:386); = kurpag-; < eke¹-?-rpak, < eke¹-?-rpak

Ekvicuaq Eek # *village at the mouth of the Kuskokwim River*; *Ekvicuarmiut* Mamterillermiut-llu akuliitni kuigtangqertuq Iinrayamek piaqluku. 'Between Eek and Bethel there is a river that they call Iinrayaq.' (YUU 1995:4); < ekvik-cuar(aq)

ekvigtaar(aq*) bank swallow (*Riparia riparia*) # < ekvik-taq²-ar(aq)

ekvik, ekviaq cliff; bluff; bank of river #

ekvigenqegtuq 'it is cliff-like'; Maaten ellii murilkuq angyalirluni tamana cerii kiatmun, uatmun-llu, keluani-wa angyam *ekvik* mayurarkaat. 'When she observed things she saw that there were lots of boats along that shore upriver and downriver, and that above the boats there was a *river bank* where they'd climb up.' (ELN 1990:112); Y, NS, HBC, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI; > Ekvicuaq, ekvigtaar(aq*); PE əkviv

ekviucilluk container # Taum arnam ayakataami aūg' umek *ekviucillugmek*, imkut cat qemaggviit, neqet qeltait — tamaa-i *ekviucillugnek* pitullrulliniit; imkuuluteng tua missuukluk' ellaita — tauna tua-i teguluku, ang'aqluku. 'That woman, since she was about to leave, took a *container*, a place to put things, made of the skins of fish — they called it "*ekviucilluk*", it was like a sack to them — and she took it to bring stuff along with her.' (ELL 1997:188); Kan'a-w' ikampallraak iluagni caqunraukcugpall'er *ekviucilluk*, angkayagluni tua-i. 'And inside the big sled was this big *bag*, a very big *container*.' (QUL 2003:466); < eke²-vik-?-lluk

ela- deep root; > elalirneq, elaqliq, elaqvaqanir-, elaqvaar-, elate-, elatmun, elaturraq; cf. elalirte-

elag- to dig # elagtuaq 'he is digging'; elagaa 'he is digging it' / kitak elii! 'go ahead dig!'; qimugta elagtuaq 'the dog is digging (using its paws)'; elauamauq or elagumauq 'it has been dug'; Caqerluni tauna puckaq muirtuq, muiran aaniin ayuqucirturraarluku teq'allermek pilisqen'gani unuakurpak *elagluni*, maaten erneq qukaan unatmi tumiik piak kavirpak qerrarnerek-wa malruk. 'Soon the barrel was full, and since it was full, after her mother showed how how to do it and had her make a pit, she *dug* all morning, and at midday, looking at the palms of her hands, she saw that they were very red with two blisters.' (ELN 1990:42); = laag-; > elagaq, elagayuli; elagcuun, elagyaq, elakaq, elaneq, elautaq, elauta-, elagute-; < PE əlay-

elagaq wild potato, wild carrot (*Hedysarum alpinum americanum*); dug-out place; den; diggings; underground cache # Tekicameng ilait tamakut kayangut kenirluki ilait-llu qemaggluki *elagamun*. 'When they got there they cooked some of

those eggs, and the others they put away in the *underground cache*.' (ELN 1990:37); Takusallia-m' imna takusaasqelleq qayuqegglim tauna *elagallra* tauna qavalliniluni, qayuqegglit-wa tamakut anait. 'When he looked back at it, as she had told him to, there was an old *den* of a jack rabbit — he had evidently slept there — for around it were jack rabbit droppings.' (MAR1 2001:92); < elag-aq

elagayuli fox sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*); robin (*Turdus migratorius*); spotted sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*); hermit thrush (*Catharus guttatus*) # literally: 'good digger'; < elag-a-yuli

elagcuun shovel or other digging tool # < elag-cuun

elagyaq partially underground cache; pit for cleaning fish; smokehouse; elevated food cache # neqerrlugnek elagyamek aqvatuq 'he fetched some fish from the storage place'; Elatiini-gguq-gga — cunawa-gguq pikaggan egalengqerrami taun' ena, taum tua kenuurraan, egalran kenuurraq alaitellran pillinikii — una-gguq elatiini *elagyaq*, mayurrvik. 'Beside the house, it was said — since apparently that house had a sky-window above, and that light in the window made it visible — beside it was this *food cache*, an elevated food cache.' (ELL 1997:54); NI, CAN; also spelled lagyaq; < elag-yaq

elakaq man-made hole # usually for water supply and usually referring to a hole through the ice but also to a well in the ground # Ukut unuaqu egcartuqiki *elakamun*, qanrulluki amlleriluki taisqelluki. 'Tomorrow go throw these bones through the *hole in the ice* and tell them to come back more plentifully.' (ELN 1990:5); . . . cikuliurutmek tegulluni qalarrluni *elakaq-am* cikumaarkauniluku. ' . . . taking an ice-spud saying that the *water hole* would be frozen over.' (ELN 1990:61); Tekicami ungungssit qulugnelget aqumevkrai *elakam* canianun nunarpiim elatiini, atakuqvani arnat mertaryaraata nalliini. 'When he arrived he made the camels kneel beside the *well* outside the city, and it was evening when the women would go to fetch water.' (AYAG. 23:11); < elag-? (for the postbase -kaq here, cf. -kaq 'one that has been V-ed' in Siberian Yupik Eskimo)

elalingqa- to be visiting # elalingqauq 'he is visiting' / < elalirte-*ngqa-*

elalirneq outside; outer thigh; elalirnermi 'in the area outside'; elalirnerek 'outer thighs'; Tua-i *elalirnerkun-gguq* ikircamiu, tua-i ikircamiu-gguq nallunailngurmek qetunrani tangerrsaaqaa tauna

qessalleq itraasqengraatni kianlan kia-i. 'Having opened it from the *outside*, it is said it was obvious that she had certainly seen her reluctant son because he was there.' (QUL 2003:278); < elalirneq

elalirte- to visit # *within a village or city*; elalirtuq 'he went visiting'; elalirtaa 'he visited her' / Cali makut tan'gurraat nem'i uitasqevkenaki piaqluki, arnat niicugnisqevkenaki qlartellriit. Cali arnani *elalirtaatuukut*, ullagtaarulluta. 'And they would tell the boys not to stay in the houses listening to women's talking. We women would visit each other, going to see each other.' (YUU 1995:46); = laalirte-; > elalingqa-; cf. ela-; < PY-S elalir-

elaneq dug-out grave; pit; dug hole in the ground # Pitegcurlim taum ikani Caputnguarmiut uakaraatni *elanellruarii* akma uitauq. 'Pitegcurliq's grave is over across there a little downriver of Cheornak.' (KIP 1998:177); < elag-neq¹

elaqlar- to gobble up; to slurp down # elaqlartuq 'he is gobbling food'; elaqlaraa 'he is gobbling it' / Tua-i-ll' tauna ukveqerluni, tunut-llu yaavet yaatminun elliluki tegg'iciarluki. Ayagngan tayim' kinguani tunuutegkenun tuavet *elaqlalliniluni*. 'So then that man, believing him, put the pieces of caribou back-fat aside to let them harden. After he had gone, in his absence, Raven gobbled that fat up.' (QAN 1995:90-92); imitative; also spelled laqlar-

elaqliq* the one immediately outside, such as a next-door neighbor # Paraluruqaq, neqet-llu keniinanratni pie-am *elaqlirkaanek* pililuten aūg'umek negtaallerpenek, uucissuutekun takelriakun. 'While the rice and fish are cooking, spread out the dough for the pie crust in an oblong pan.' (YUU 1995:63); Unkut-llu tua-i *elaqliput* imarpigmek keterluteng. 'Our neighbors down there are by the ocean.' (CIU 2005:336); < ela-qliq

elaqvaaq* the area farther away; quite a distance # elaqvaarnin 'in the area farther away; at quite a distance'; . . . qurrutni-ll' muingaqan keggavet tua-i *elaqvaarnun* pisqellratun, *elaqvaarnun* ayakaulluku cigitelaqii. ' . . . her chamber pot, whenever it was full, outside to quite a distance away, following instructions, to quite a distance she'd take it and empty it.' (QUL 2003:72); < ela-

elaqvaqanir- to go, or take, farther away #
 elaqvaqanirtuq ‘it went farther away’;
 elaqvaqaniraq ‘he took it farther away’ / Tuamte-ll’ yaavet alingallagluta nem’un agqerciiqukut
elaqvaqanirluni cali aquumgalria. ‘Furthermore,
 being startled, should we dash over to that
 house, there it will be, even *farther away* (from the
 house), still sitting.’ (QAN 1995:202); < elaqvaq-
 kanir-

el’ar- to laugh # el’artuq ‘he is laughing’ / = englar-,
 nenglar-, nel’ar-, ngel’ar-

elara- to be dissatisfied; to complain, wanting more;
 to gripe # elaraug ‘he is complaining’ / elaratkaa
 ‘he is dissatisfied with it’; elaranarquq ‘it’s
 not enough; it makes one dissatisfied wanting
 more’; Mikelnguut-llu *elarayuunateng* tuaten
 amllertalriamek cikingraiceteng. ‘Children too
 never *complained* even if they didn’t give them so
 much.’ (KIP 1998:333); < PY əlara-

elata^e area outside of # *positional base used only
 with a possessed ending*; Tua-i auqiteng *elatiinun*
 taliciviim ellirraarluki, aanaseng qayagaluku
 pelatekamun itqerrluteng. ‘After they had
 put the firewood they’d gathered *outside* the
 smokehouse, they rushed into the tent calling
 their mother at the same time.’ (ELN 1990:19);
 = cellate; < el-a-te³-

elatmun (to or toward) outside # *adverbial particle* #
 . . . cup’uryaraa tauna ukimaluni *elatmun*.
 ‘. . . the draft vent (for the fire) was by a hole
 made to *outside*.’ (QUL 2003:186); < el-a-tmun

elaturraq enclosed entry porch # Wiinga-w’
 alikellrukeka *elaturramun* kiima anllerkaqa
 tan’germi. ‘I found it scary for me to go out into
 the *entry porch* in the dark.’ (KIP 1998:309); < el-a-?
 -rraq

elautaq¹ root digger # NS; < elag-taq¹

elautaq² grave # < elauta-aq¹

elaute-, elagute- to bury # elautaa or elagutaa ‘he
 is burying it’ / Ilaita tuamte-llu enerkuateng
elautaqluki. ‘Some of them would *bury* the
 bones left over from them (the meat).’ (CAU
 1985:96); Tamaani-gguq tuqulriit, wangkuta-
 llu cellangellrulriakut *elagucuunaki* nunamun
 qaimun ellilaqait, . . . ‘Back then, it is said, we
 also were aware of things, and at that time they
 did not *bury* the dead in the ground, instead
 they placed them above the ground, . . .’ (MAR1
 2001:54); < elag-te⁵-, elag-te⁵-

elavcurcautet flat part of seal’s stomach # < elave-?
 n-plural

elave- to crouch # elavuq ‘he crouched’ / elavtai
 ‘he flattened them on the surface’; elavumauq
 or elavngauq ‘he is in a crouched position’;
 elavurluni pitarkani ullagaa ‘walking in a
 crouching position, he is approaching his prey’;
 Cat iliitni avelngaq utertellrani utaqauraraa igitin
 amiigan caniani *elavqerluni*. ‘One time when
 the mouse was returning, it was waiting for
 him, *crouched* next to the door of his den.’ (KAV
 1972:9 & PRA 1995:317); = lave-; > elavcurcautet;
 elavngavik; elavngigcaun; cf. navte-, elivte-; PY
 əlavə-

elavngavik place where one lies crouched; duck-
 hunting blind # Apataassuum *elavngavianek*
 yaaqsigtalliniuq tayima it’ganret qula malrugnek
 cipluku. ‘It was twelve feet in distance from
 where Apataassuk *lay crouched*.’ (YUU 1995:78);
 < elave-nga-vik

elavngigcaun spleen # *anatomical*; < elave-ngig-
 car-n

elavurcaun flat part of seal’s stomach #

elcailkun, elcaikutaq gasket; seal; stopper; plug # to
 retain air; < elte-yailkutaq, elte-yailkutaq

elcervag- to burp loudly # elcervagtuq ‘he burped
 loudly’; Kainringaqluni nerelriacetun ellirluni,
elcervagangluni, qavaqaan-llu-gguq ut’rulluku.
 ‘He would not be hungry anymore as if he
 had eaten and would begin *burping*, and his
 grandmother would take him home when he fell
 asleep.’ (CIU 2005:390); < elte-pag²-

elcessuun vent; ventilation fan # < elte-

elciar- to burp; to belch # elciartuq ‘he burped’;

elciaraa ‘he burped at him’ / elciaqucugtuq
 ‘he burped incompletely, with gas rising in his
 throat but not being released’; Tua-i-llu curumun
 inarrluni aqsiigni nengqetaarluk, *elciaqaqluni*,
 pingraani aanami tuaten pisqevkenaku. ‘She lay
 down on the sleeping mat repeatedly expanding
 and then relaxing her belly, *burping* now and
 then, even though her mother told her not to
 do that.’ (ELN 1990:53); < elte-?; > elcervag-,
 elciayuli, elcirpag-, ellecpag-; < PE nəlcər-

elciayuli, elciaya(g)aq* rock ptarmigan (*Lagopus
 mutus*); ruffed grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) # < elciar-
 yuli, elciar-ya(g)aq

elciqaq cover or curtain for entrance # NUN; < elte-?
 -qaq; > elciqaruaq

elciqaruaq man's labret with beads on a frame #

NUN; < elciqaq-uaq

elcirpag-, **elcirvag-** to burp loudly # elcirpagtuq 'he burped loudly'; elcirpagaa 'he burped loudly at him' / < elte-pag²

Elciq, Elciyaraq the beginning of the Bladder Festival # and **elci-** to deflate things (such as the bladders at the Bladder Festival); to start the Bladder Festival; to engage in certain ceremonial activities associated with the Festival # elciuq 'he is deflating things' (*literally*) / Tua-i-llu nakacuut nalukataamegtek elciluteng, ellelluki qerruumalriit. *Elcimariata-llu* angutek malruk ayaulluki anluamun eksarturluki. 'And so when they were ready to send off the bladders through the water by putting them into the ice hole, they *deflated* them, letting the air out of the ones that had been inflated. When they finished *deflating* them, two men took them and thrust them through a hole in the ice.' (CAU 1984:75); Tua-llu tua-i qanerciqut wani-gg' tua elciqatarniluteng, wagg' uq elciqatarniluteng ayagniqatarluteng. Tua-llu imumek wani pillerkirluku. Uumi atakumi, tua-i-llu tua-i tauna pillerkurarteng tekiskan, erenrem atakuani tua-ll' elciq tamana aturluku. 'They would say that they were going to *deflate things* — "Elciq" — meaning that they would start (the Bladder Festival). That was the signal to begin. Some time later, at eventide, when the set time came, they began the *deflating process*, *Elciq*, in the evening.' (QAN 1995:160); Tua-i-llu wani tallimiitni *Elcilarut*. Tua-i Elciaqata tamamta qantangqetullruukut. Tua-i qantaput imirluki assilrianek neqnek *Elciaqata*. "Elciq" was observed on the fifth day. During *Elciq* we took our bowls with us, and we were served with specialty foods.' (CIU 2005:370); < elte-i²-

[e]leg- to get scorched; to get singed; to char; to burn
= lege-; see leg- for more information; < PE ələy-

[e]leq flatus; gas expelled rectally; *vulgar* fart # and **[e]ller-** to break wind; to expel flatus; *vulgar* to fart # = neleq/naler-, naleq/naler-; see leq/ler- for more information; < PE nələr-

elgaq sled brake # see Appendix 9 on parts of the sled; K; = leg'aq, esgaq; cf. elgar-

elgangqa- to be settled; to be lying down; to be in bed # elgangqauq 'he is lying down' / Tuani tua-i unuaqu waniw' nalukatarluki pillermeggni, yuut ayuqenrilameng, atakumi-am tua-i

elgarrluteng tamaani qasgimi *elgangqallratni*, elcepailgatki ilit tauna ayagyuuarauluni elpecetun, atam agna matarrarmi atrallinilria. 'Then the next day when they were about to send them (the bladders at the Bladder Festival) through the water by putting them through the ice hole — people's ways being varied — in the evening they lay down in the kashim and when they *were lying down*, before they let them (the bladders) be deflated, one of the people, a youth like you, went down being undressed already.' (KIP 1998:219); < elgar-ngqa-

elgar- settled; lying down; in bed # *postural root*; > elgangqa-, elgarte-; cf. elkart-, elgaq, ilgar-; < PY əlyar-

elgarte- to settle; to lie down; to go to bed / elgartuq 'he lay down, went to bed'; elgarta 'he laid it down' / Yuut *elgarcimariata* imucetun tegganret ilit cauyamek tegulluni. 'When the people had finished *settling down* one of the elders took a drum.' (CAU 1984:139); Unugyungan aaniita ampi *elgarcesqelluki* tua-i piluki. 'Since it was getting to be night their mother told them to hurry up and *settle down to bed*.' (ELN 1990:20); < elgar-te²

elicar- to study; to teach # elicartuq 'he is attending school'; elicaraa 'he is teaching her' / elicautaa 'he is teaching it to someone'; elicariuq 'he is teaching'; Kitumun *elicallrucileng'erma* elitellruluku. 'Even though I don't know who *taught me*, I did learn it.' (KIP 1998:57); Tauna-gguq yurautekaput irniama-llu-gguq yurautekciqaat *elicauskumki* irniamnun. 'It has been stated that that is our dance and that it will belong to my children too if I *teach* them to my children.' (TAP 2004:65); Y, NI, CAN, HBC; = eltnaur-; < elite-car-; > elicaraq, elicarista, elicarvik, elicaun

elicaraq student # Y, NI, HBC; < elicar-aq¹

elicarista teacher # Y, NI, HBC; < elicar-i²-ta¹

elicarvik school # Y, NI, HBC; < elicar-vik

elicaun lesson; doctrine; subject matter taught #

Tua-llu wiinga yurautekraarluku *elicautekekumku* irniamnun, irniama-llu pikluku, irniarin-llu pikluku tuaten. 'And after it has been my dance, and if it is *something I taught* to my children it will be their dance, and in turn they will teach it to their own children.' (TAP 2004:65); Y, NI, HBC; < elicar-n

elicungcar- to study; to teach # elicungcartuq 'he is studying' *engaged in the act of studying right now*; elicungcaraa 'he is teaching her' *right now, or 'he is studying it' right now* / Kass'atun-llu *elicungcarluku* aperyaraitnek ilait tamakut cautmeng. Ellii-am tua-i elicukapiggluni, aaniita-llu elicesqumalliamiu Kass'atun nallunrirkeminek apertuuqurluku. Qitevcuilam-llu qitevcaramek *elicungcarpek'naku*. '[She hoped (her mother)] would *teach* her what various belongings of theirs were called in English. She (the daughter) wanted to learn very much, and because their mother wanted her to learn English she instructed her in what little she knew. Because she (the mother) didn't actually speak English she didn't *teach* her how to speak it.' (ELN 1990:13); < elite-yug-ngcar-

eliga'rte- to learn quickly; to catch on; to become accustomed # eliga'rtuq 'he learned something quickly, became accustomed to something'; eligartaa 'he learned it quickly, became accustomed to it' / Taqjucan-am aatiin quuyurnilluku *eligarrniluku* pia. 'When she was done, her father, smiling at her, told her that she *learned quickly*.' (ELN 1990:52); Maa-i tang *eligarrngiarucama*. 'I no longer can *learn so easily*.' (CIU 2005:306); < elite-ar(ar)te-

elillgia- to tell on someone behind his back; to tattle # elillgiagaa 'he told on her'; cf. elite-

elillraq spirit # (?); NUN

elima- to be learned; to be knowledgeable # cf. elite-; < PE əlima-

elingra- emotional root; also spelled lingra-; > elingrake-, elingranarqe-, elingrayug-, elingratar-; < PE əlira- and əlinra-

elingrake- to be grateful to # elingrakaa 'he is grateful to her' / *Elingrakaput* tamalkuita ciulirneret qalarucestek'lalput. 'We are grateful to all our forbears who have spoken to us (about Yup'ik ways).' (KIP 1998:xvii); < elingra-ke²

elingranarqe- to cause one to feel grateful # elingranarquq 'it causes one to be grateful' / Taugaam umyuqaerkarci, angayuqaput makut *elingranarqelliniut* miktellemterek ayagluta casciigatlemeñek anglivkarteput. 'But you must bear in mind, these parents of ours *have given us ample reason to be grateful* starting from when we were small and helpless; (they were) the ones who raised us.' (KIP 1998:335); < elingra-narqe-

elingratar- to tend to feel grateful by one's nature #

elingratartuq 'he's a grateful person' / < elingratar¹-

elingrayug- to be grateful # elingrayugtuq 'he is grateful' / *Elingrayuutekluku* ciuliamteñun naivikellratnek qanemcinek. '(We) are *grateful* to our ancestors for what they have revealed in tales.' (KIP 1998:xv); < elingra-yug-

eliqneq scrap or remnant leftover when something has been cut out # "Aturciqegkegka, *eliqneret* ukut, keglunkusuut ukut, qavcikusuut-llu, cat tuntukusuut caquipakarlalriit. Taqenkepgaga una kellarvik." Ekli taukut *eliqneret*, ekluki. . . . *Eliqneret* katurrluki ek'aqteng tavavet angtacimegctun angtarinaurtut. "'I'll use it, (because) these *scraps* of wolf, wolverine, and caribou haven't had a container. This fishskin container is so well made.' She put the *scraps of skin* in it. . . . She'd gather the *scraps of skin* and whenever she put them in they'd become equal to the full size (of the original animal).' (MAR1 2001:15); < elirqe-neq¹

elirqe- to cut out pieces of something; to cut out a pattern for something # elirqa 'he is cutting out the pieces for it or cutting out a pattern for it' / elirqiuk 'he is cutting out pieces or a pattern for something'; Tua-i-llu *elirqingluni* ivrucirkagkenek aatiita ciumek *elirqiluni*. Tangvallerminiu Elngum pia cuqerciaqluni unatmikun, cunaw' tuaten *elirqilallinilriit*. 'She started *cutting out pieces* for a pair of waterproof mukluks, first *cutting out* the ones for her father. When she watched her, Elnguq saw that she measured the pieces of sealskin with the parts of her hands. "So that was how they *shape and cut them*," she thought to herself.' (ELN 1990:98); > eliqneq, elirqun

elirqun pattern # < elirqe-n

elisnga- to be learned; to be knowledgeable # elisngauq 'he is knowledgeable' / Kass'atun nallunge'rmi elisngauq Yugtun 'even though he doesn't know English, he is knowledgeable in Yup'ik'; *Elisngakacagalrianek* enirara'artengqelallruut. 'They had dance directors who were very *knowledgeable*.' (TAP 2004:111); < elite-nga-; > elisngaciq

elisngaciq knowledge # < elisnga-ciq

elissar- to study; to teach # elissartuq 'he is studying'; elissaraa 'he is teaching him'; elissariuq 'he is teaching someone'; Nutaan tua qayirraarluku imarpigmun malikluku tua

elissalliniluku mat'umek waten pissuryaraminek elluin. 'Then, after making him a kayak, he took him out to the ocean and *taught* him his own way of hunting sea mammals.' (QAN 1995:216); NI, CAN; = elicar-; < elite-car-; > elissarvik

elissarista, elissarta teacher # NI, CAN; < elissar-i²-ta¹; elissar-ta¹

elissarvik school # NI, CAN; < elissar-vik

elitaqe- to recognize; to know (in the sense of recognize) # elitaqaa 'he recognized her or it' / elitaqaqa aūgna 'I know that person we just went past or who just went past us'; elitaqiut 'he recognized someone'; elitaqpenga-qaa? 'do you recognize me?'; Maaten murilkaa kegginaa, iirpiik ukuk qukaani. Nutaan tuar mikelngurmek tangellria, *elitaqevkenaku-llu*. 'She scrutinized his face: two big eyes were in the middle of it. It was as though she was seeing this child for the first time and she did not *recognize* it.' (ELN 1990:7); Tua-i-l' pissungami, pissuryaqlegurcami, pissungengami pissungelliniuq imkut tamakut taqukat pissuqengani *elitaqu'urluki*. 'As he came of age and started hunting, he would *recognize* those seals he was hunting for.' (QUL 2003:56); < elite-aqe-; < PY əlitaqə- (*under* PE əlit-)

elite- to learn; to get used to; to recognize # elituq 'he is learning'; elitaa 'he is learning it' / Yugtun qaneryaramek elitellruuq 'he learned how to speak Yup'ik'; elisgu! 'learn it!'; eliskiu! 'learn it (future)!'; elicugyariqua yuraryaramek 'I am obsessed with learning Eskimo-dancing'; cat tamarmeng yuum atutukai elitengqertut. 'everything a person experiences (in the way of emotions) becomes habituating'; Naaqut'liuryarami *eliteqerngikapigtuq*, taqiartaqluki-llu caliarkani egmianun. 'In math he *learns* very quickly and he finishes his lessons right away.' (YUP 1996:44); Tuaten ayagaqata iliini piaqlutek, *elilluki-llu* tamakut ilait cat atrit kass'atun. 'But, while her sisters were away the two of them did what they could, and so she *learned* names of some things in English.' (ELN 1990:13); = liite-; > elicar-, elicungcar-, eliga'rte-, elisinga-, elitaqe-, eltnaur-, elissar-; cf. elllgia-, elima-; < PE əlit-

eltnaur- to study (attend school); to teach; to endeavor to learn # eltnaurtuq 'he is attending school'; eltnaura 'he is teaching her' or 'he is endeavoring to learn it' / eltnauriuq Yugtun

igaryaramek 'he is teaching how to write in Yup'ik'; Elicungcaryugngayaqcqlikiiten. Pisciigalkaten-wall'u canrilnguq uksuaqu *elitnaurciqellriaten*. 'He'll probably be able to help you learn. However, if he can't do that for you, it's okay since in fall you'll be *going to school*.' (ELN 1990:89); K, BB; < elite-naur-; > eltnauraq, eltnaurista, eltnaurutke-, eltnaurun, eltnaurvik

eltnauraq student # *Eltnaurat* mikcuaraat

eltnaulartut Yupi'gtun qaneryaramek sass'am avgani ernerpak sass'ami-llu ataucimi qaqiutnatkameggnun high school-amek. 'The little *students* study the Yup'ik language for half an hour every day and then for one hour until they complete high school.' (KIP 1998:ix); K, BB; CAN; < eltnaur-aq¹

eltnaurista teacher # Assirluki pivkangnaqlerkait, elpeci pitekluci eliteselluci *eltnauristevci* eltnaularaiceci. 'They try to teach you well; your *teachers* teach you for your sake, wanting you to learn.' (KIP 1998:65); K, BB, CAN; < eltnaur-i²-ta¹

eltnaurutke- to teach (it) # eltnaurutkaa 'he is teaching it' / naaqiyaraq eltnaurutkelaraqa mikelngurnun 'I teach arithmetic to the children'; < eltnaur-tke-

eltnaurun lesson; doctrine; subject matter

taught; school material # Ukut kalikaat Lower Kuskokwim School District Bilingual-Bicultural Program-am Mamterillerni piyunarivkallrui, *eltnaurutngusqelluki* nunacuarni high school-an. 'This book was made possible by the Lower Kuskokwim School District Bilingual-Bicultural Program in Bethel, who wanted it to be *school material* for the high schools in the villages.' (CAU 1984:3); K, BB, CAN; < eltnaur-n

eltnaurvik school; schoolhouse # Uksiyarami uitalallinilriit taukut tuani-gguq *eltnaurvigtarluni* cali-llu kipusvigtangqelliniluni . . . 'They lived in Uksiyaraq and there there is a *school* and also a store . . .' (ELN 1990:31); Qasgi una quyurtaarvikluku calivikluku *eltnaurvikluku-llu*. 'The kashim was our community hall, workshop, and *schoolhouse*.' (CAU 1984:14); K, BB, CAN; < eltnaur-vik

eliveq (*K form*), **elivneq** (*Y form*) grave marker; possession of deceased person placed on his grave according to a former traditional custom; *Elivrit* wall'u qunguit cakneq ilaita tukuugaqluteng caitnek: saaniiganek,

massiinaanek, anguarutainek, nutganek, qantaanek allanek-llu. ‘Some people’s *grave markers* or grave sites were very rich with their belongings: one’s kettle, one’s sewing machine, one’s paddles, one’s gun, one’s bowl, etc.’ (CAU 1985:123); = elliveq; > Elivelek; cf. elive-

elive- to be flattened down # of a normally standing object such as grass flattened by the wind; elivuq (also, elivtuq) ‘it got flattened’ / elivtaa ‘it flattened it’ / Tekitarkat-gguq curukalartut melqurrit *elivumaluteng* ciuitait-llu patgusngaluteng. ‘It is said that if the bears intend to reach you they charge you with fur flattened down and their ears pressed down.’ (YUU 1995:70); Makut maa-i maaqsikuma makut perellri *elivtellri* anuqem nakeknirluni, tua cuqyutekluki ayakuma maa-i ellaqertengraan ut’reskuma kinguneqa mallenruciqelliniaqa. ‘If I travel using as a guide these (grasses) that were flattened, bent over, by the wind blowing from a certain direction, as I go along, even if the weather gets bad when I am returning I will likely be closer to my point of origin.’ (QUL 2003:706); = livte-; > elivvlia-; cf. eliveq, elave-

Elivelek Levelock # village on the Kvichak River near Lake Iliamna; = Liivlek: < eliveq-lek

elivvlia- to visibly flatten down # of a normally standing object; elivvliaguq ‘it is visibly flattened down’; elivvliagaa ‘it visibly flattened it’; Tuntussu’urqami yaaqvaarnun ayagaqami makut maani *elivvliallret* yuvrirturluki piyaaqnaurai yuullgutminun pilqeernayukluki, paqnayularyaaqngami ellmitun yuulriartangqerrsukluku. ‘Whenever he went caribou hunting, traveling quite a distance, he would examine the grass that had been flattened, just in case a human like him had been there, because he always wondered if there were others like him.’ (QUL 2003:138); < elive-?-

elkarte- to set; to settle on; to settle down after completion of activity # elkartuq ‘he settled down’; elkartaa ‘he set it down, put it away’ / ingleq kangiramun elkartaa ‘he set the bed in the corner’; quyurtellermeggnarnamek atanerkameggnek elkariut ‘when they held a meeting they settled on a woman as their director’; Nunameggunn-gguq *elkartaqameng* cikullran kinguani uksuarmi Qaariitaalallruut ernerni qavcini. ‘Whenever they settled into their

villages after freeze-up in the fall, they celebrated Qaariitaaq for several days.’ (CAU 1985:43); = ngelkarte-; cf. elgar-

ell- root for personal pronouns other than first person (which use wa-); elkek ‘they₂, them₂; ellait ‘they_{plural}, them_{plural}; ellii ‘he, she, him, her’; ellmek ‘themselves₂; ellmeng ‘themselves_{plural}; ellmi ‘herself, himself’; elpeci you_{plural}; elpet ‘you_{singular}; elpetek ‘you₂; see Appendix 1 on inflection of personal pronouns; cf. ete-

ella world; outdoors; weather; sky; universe; awareness; sense # nem yua ellametuq ‘the owner of the house is outside’; ellakegcivaa! ‘how nice the weather is!'; ellarrlainaq ‘the atmosphere, air’; ellassuun ‘weather device such as a barometer or other weather instrument’; ellam qaralii ‘constellations’; ellakngamegtteggua ‘because it is their environment’; ellam iqua narqerraarluku ‘living long enough to smell the end of life, living to an old age’ (*idiom*); Cunawaggua tua-i *ella* yageskan . . . ‘It turns out that it’s that way if the *weather* is to be very bad (*literally*: ‘stretches out its arms’) . . . (CIU 2005:336); Kiartenrilami-llu canek allanek tangenritliniluni ellani pellugarpailgan. ‘And because she did not look around, evidently she did not see anything else before she lost her *awareness*.’ (ELN 1990:3); Tua-i anyaqliameng tekicaqliameng *ellaullinilriamun* maaten piuq *ella* man'a qaterpak qevleqtaarturluni-llu, yaani-wa kenrungalnguq kumalria. ‘Then when they finally went outside and when they reached what turned out to be the *outdoors*, she saw that *the world* was white and sparkling, and over there in the distance above the horizon was what appeared to be a fire burning.’ (ELN 1990:4); ELLAM MENGLII, ELLAM MENGLII, ELLAM NGELII ‘horizon’; ELLAM KILGARTII ‘God’; ELLAM YUA ‘the Person of the Universe; God’; Tamaani tamakut yuut Agayutmek qaneqsaunateng, waten taūgaam qanraqluteng, ‘*Ellam Yua*'. *Ellam Yua* qigcikluku callermeggnarnamek tamiini, tua-i cakneq qigcikluku. ‘In those days people did not use the word “God”, but they would say “*the Person of the Universe*”. In their daily lives they showed the *Person of the Universe* great reverence because they were keenly aware of his presence and behaved accordingly with respect and honor.’ (CIU 2005:274); LK, BB, NI, NR, NUN, CAN, EG; = cella, cilla; > ellaculngu-ellairute-, ellaite-, ellake-, ellakegci-, ellaliur-,

ellaliurta, ellalluk, ellamanarqe-, ellamiu-, ellanarqe-, ellangcar-, ellange-, ellanglluk, ellangpar-, ellangqerrucaraq, ellanguaq, ellaqerrute-, ellarayag-, ellarrluk, ellarvag-, ellalkarte-, ellatu-; < PE cəla

ellaculngu- to feel sick; to feel out of sorts # ellaculnguuq 'he feels poorly' / < ella-culngu-

ellai- to stroke gently once # ellaiguq 'he stroked himself'; ellaigaa 'he stroked it' / qaika ellaigaqa 'I smoothed out my clothes' (*literally*: 'my surface'); > ellaigar-, ellaissuun, ellaitaaq

ellaigar- to stroke gently more than once # ellaigartuq 'he is stroking himself'; ellaigaraa 'he is stroking it' / ellaigartuq qertuniqngami 'he is stroking his midsection because he has gas cramps'; Ivgiini — arenqaituq — qainillu *ellaigarnaura* wall'u tua-i aturallraminek aturangqertuq. 'When he came into her view — oh dear — he *smoothed out* his clothing, and it could be that the clothes he had were old worn garments.' (UNP2); < ellai-a-

ellairute- to lose awareness, consciousness, one's good sense # < ella-i:rute-

ellaissuun eraser; any other device used for stroking # < ellai-cuun

ellait they; them # *personal pronoun*; ellaita pikait ukut 'they own these'; see Appendix 1 on inflection of personal pronouns; cf. ell-

ellaite- to behave foolishly, unsensibly # < ella-ite¹

ellaitaaq broom # < ellai-taar-

ellake- to have awareness (of); to be sensitive; to remember (EG meaning) # . . . taúgaam *ellakenrilnguut*, usviilnguut-llu elisnganeq cakenritaat. ' . . . however, those who lack awareness, those lack sense, ignore knowledge.' (KIP 1998:133); Taumek alerquumaukut mikelngungluta *ellakengnaqluta* angayuqrusqelluta. 'For that reason we are instructed to try to be *sensitive* parents when we get children.' (YUP 2005:110); < ella-ke²-

ellakegci- to be nice weather; to be in a pleasant frame of mind # ellakegcivaa 'my, the weather is sure nice!'; ella-kegci-

ellaliur- to act without proper regard for the standards of conduct; to deal with the weather # < ella-liur-

ellaliurta, ellalliurta weatherman # < ellaliur-ta¹, ellalluk-liur-ta¹

ellalkarte- to act crazy, playing instead of trying to accomplish things; to misbehave # Ii-i, kitak tua-i umyuqaqekiciu elitnauryaquvci assircaarluci aqvaquavkenaci-l' maantellerkarci, *ellalkartevkenaci*, elitengnaqluci. 'Yes, now you_{pl} should think about your being here, if you study, behave yourselves, don't run around, don't misbehave, try to learn.' (KIP 1998:63); < ella-?

ell'allagvike- to expose to one's female

emanations # ell'allagvikaa 'she exposed him to her emanations' / Ak'a-w' tua-i tamaani-gguq waten pairkengaqameng-llu, maaggun *ell'allagvikaqaceteng* arniqtullruut. 'Long ago when they encountered (women), when they (the women) exposed them to their female emanations, they (the young men) became woman-crazy.' (KIP 1998:129)

ellallir- to rain # *impersonal subject*; ellallirtuq 'it is raining' / ellallian or ellallirngan 'because it is raining'; ellalliqan 'if it rains'; ellaliinanrani or ellallirnginanrani 'while it is (or was) raining'; Maaten elpenguq *ellalli'ksugtelria*. 'Becoming aware she observed that there it was *raining* lightly.' (ELN 1990:20); Atanrem-llu Noah qanrataa, "... *ellallirceciqaqa* ernerni unugtuumaita yuinaagni malrugni . . ." 'And the Lord said to Noah, "... I shall let it *rain* for forty days and forty nights . . ." (AYAG. 7:4); < ellalluk-ir-

ellalliurcuun raincoat # *also plural for one raincoat*; Ii-i, taqukat qiluitnek imarnitnek. Mecungyuitqapiarnek nutaan *ellalliurcuutnek*. 'Yes, with seal-gut rain-parkas. With the ones that absolutely never leak, the best *raincoats*.' (ELL 1997:294); < ellalluk-liur-cuun

ellalluk rain # *Ellalluk* aluviklaraa-gguq, iciw' irniaminek igciaqami. They say the *rainfall* was her teardrops when her child fell.' (AGA 1996:180); K, CAN, NUN, EG, BB, NR; < ella-lluk; > ellaliurta, ellallir-, ellalliurcuun

ellamaaqutke- to take advantage of # ellamaaqutkaa 'he took advantage of him' / Tua-i taúgaam piyugngang'ermiu-gguq tua-i taumun *ellamaaqutkevkarluni*. 'Even though he could easily overcome him, he let him *take advantage of* him.' (KIP 1998:225); < ella-?-tke-

ellamanarqe-, ellanarqe- to be suitable weather for outdoor activity # *impersonal subject*; ellamanarquq 'one can work outside' / < ella-ma-narqe-, ella-narqe-

ellamiu- to be outside # NUN; < *ella-localis-u-*
ellangcar- to reprimand; to teach a lesson; to instill awareness (of what one has done but shouldn't have done) # *ellangcaraa* 'he is reprimanding her' / *ellangcarniara'rqa* 'I'll soon teach him a lesson'; *Taum-gguq piliaqestellrata uqlauteksiyaaangekatki anucimirqecetaarluki ellangcariqai*. 'If they start treating them carelessly their creator will *teach them a lesson to remember*.' (KIP 1998:325); < *ella-nge-car*; > *ellangcaun*

ellangcaun deterrent # < *ellangcar-n*

ellange- to obtain awareness; to have one's first experience(s) that leave(s) a lasting memory # *ellanguq* 'he obtained awareness' / *Maaten-gguq ellanguq mat'umun nunakegtaarmun tanqircetqapiarluni camek-llu-gguq cali nalluami yuucini-llu nalluamiu murilkessiyaagpek'nani*. 'It was at that time, it is said, that she *became aware* of the bright beautiful world. Because she didn't know anything yet and didn't even know that she was a human being she did not observe very much.' (ELN 1990:3); < *ella-nge-*; > *ellangeksaite*-

ellangeksaite- to (still) be in a coma or otherwise unconscious # *ellangeksaunani* 'being in a coma'; < *ellange-ksaite*-

ellanglluk weather that is poor, but not to the extent that outdoor activity is impossible # *Ertaqamiunuakumi kavircetaqami, aūgna kavirceñani erenret alaillrat, tua-i-gguq erneq iquklitevkenaku ellangllungqata'arqan tuaten pituuq*. 'When the day breaks in the morning and it is red over the horizon where day light appears, it is said that before the day ends there's going to be *bad weather* — it happens that way.' (KIP 1998:32); < *ella-nlluk*

ellangpar- to act crazy, playing instead of trying to accomplish things; to misbehave # (?); *ella-?*

ellangqerrucaraq portal of the atmosphere above our world for the "little people" ("ircenrrat") # < *ella-ngqerr-te⁴-yaraq*

ellangraq parka made of strips of bleached seal skin and gut or fish skin # NUN

ellanguaq circle-and-dot design; wooden ring put around a mask to represent the world of the object enclosed by it (*in* NUN) # *Tua-i agcirciamaqmeng ellaita tua-i pimeggnek pilarait*. *Tau̱gaam ukut qaralit ellanguacuaraat*

agcirarautait tua-i yuut amlleret aturait. 'People inlaid their own family designs, but these *circle-and-dot* designs were used by everyone.' (CIU 2005:100); < *ella-uaq*

ellaq'er- to fade from sight becoming smaller and smaller # NS; cf. *ella*

ellaqerrute- for weather to suddenly turn bad on one # *ellaqerrutaa* 'the weather suddenly turned bad on him' / *Ayainanerpeni tayim' avani ellaqerruskaten tamakut aturluki compass-aqelriatun ut'reskuvet nunanun kinguniciiquten*. 'If you're out traveling and *the weather suddenly turns bad on you*, use those [certain indicators of direction] like a compass when you head back to the village and you'll find your way home.' (QUL 2003:716)

ell'araq ordinary thing or matter or person; nothing special # *Ayagaaqluteng-llu yuum ell'araulriim ayagvikesciigalkiinun*. 'They went around to places that an *ordinary* mortal couldn't go to.' (YUU 1995:41); *ell'aramikun* 'for no special reason'

ellaraq whirligig # *a small disk with two holes and a string through the holes — when wound and the string is pulled, the disk spins rapidly, making a whirring noise*; = [e]llarrar(aq*)

ellarayag- to be poor enough weather to make outdoor activity impossible # *impersonal subject; ellarayagtuuq* 'one cannot work outside because of the weather' / *Imna arcaqerluku March-aq, Tengmiirviguaq, tauna tua-i arcaqerluku murilketullrua*. *Tua-i tauna ellarayagtuliuguq*. 'The month *Tengmiirviguaq*, which is March in the calendars today, was minutely and carefully observed because that is the month when there is much *bad weather*.' (CIU 2005:362); < *ella-kayag*

ellarluk weather so bad that outdoor activity is virtually impossible; very bad weather; condition of weather causing famine # *Ellarrlutui-gguq piculit-llu-gguq picuirulluteng*. *Mumigtaqtugguq ilait-llu-gguq picuitellret pitqayuriluteng tamatum nalliini ellarruum*. 'During a spell of *very bad weather*, they say, those who usually catch lots lose their ability to catch game. They say that there is a reversal of fortune with those who were not so lucky at catching game starting now to catch things during the period of *very bad weather*.' (CIU 2005:320); < *ella-rrluk*

ellarvag- to be bad (weather); to rain hard #

ellarvagtuq 'the weather is bad', 'it is raining hard' / Tua-i-llu Elnguq *ellarvangaarcan-am* anesqenrilengraatni anluni talligni yagglukek keggini-ni-llu pagaatmun caulluku cikmirluni anuqlurluni tuaten ellalliu-celluni. 'Even though they told Elnguq not to go out because it was beginning to *rain hard*, she went out and stretched her arms out, turned her face upward, closed her eyes, and experienced the wind and the rain.' (ELN 1990:29); < ella-vag-

ellate- exterior (of possessor); the area outside (of possessor) # NUN; = cellate-, < ella-te³

ellatu- to be sensible; to have common sense # < ella-tu-

ellecpag- to burp loudly # < elciar-pag²

elleg- to be thick in diameter # ellegtuq 'it is thick' / *Ellegtateksuitut* tamakut milu'uvkautellrit ak'a avani, aminateng, *ellegluteng*, *elgiinarluteng*, tamaa-i tamakut milu'uvkautellrit. 'Those (skin strips) that they were using for rope weren't of equal *thickness* back then, (some were) thin, (some) *thick*, getting *thicker* those ones they had for rope.' (QAN 1995:164); K, NI, BB; = celleg-, cilleg-; < PE ciləy⁻¹

[e]llerrar(aq*) whirligig # and **[e]llerrar(ar)-** to make a whirling sound # a "wirligig" is a small disk with two holes and a string through the holes — when wound and the string is pulled, the disk spins rapidly, making a whirring noise; = ellaraq

elli¹- to put; to place; to set down # elliuq 'it has been put in place'; ellia 'he put it, placed it' / elliu egan kaminiam qainganun 'put the pot on top of the stove'; qaillun pingna piavet ellillrua? 'how did that one get up there?'; tegurraarluku egmian ellillrua 'after he picked it up he immediately set it down'; ellimauq 'he is laid to rest, buried'; Nerenriata uitaqainanratgun itqertuq ugna angaklinikiit tegumiarluni tan'gaurlurmek elliicetun angtalriamek, tua-i-lu elliin carianun *elliluku*. 'When they finished eating, while they were waiting around, that one who was evidently their uncle came in carrying a little boy the same height as she was and *set him down* next to her.' (ELN 1990:7); > elliaq; ellii-, ellimalrut, ellin, elliqaun, elliqerrun, elliqeryaraq, elliveq, ellivik; < PE əɬi-

elli²- to whet; to sharpen # ellia 'he is sharpening it' / NUN, K, BB, NI, NR; = celli-, cilli-; > ellikaraq, ellin; < PE cili- or ciɬi-

elliaq skin bag or barrel full of partially dried smoked silver salmon # < elli¹-aq¹

ellii he; she; him; her # Cunawa-gguq imna uksurpak tua-i piyungaqami ellamun an'aqluni, itraqluni *ellii*. Tauna-gguq tang taūgken arnaq aipaa anyuunani. 'It turned out that all winter *she (herself)* would go outside and come in whenever she felt like it. But her female companion never went outside.' (QUL 2003:70); Taūgaam Kass'aq tauna alingluni piyuumiitelliniq. *Elluin-llu* utrucuumiitellinia, aqvallrunrilamu. 'However, that white man being afraid didn't want to do it. And, *he (himself)* didn't want to return it because he had not been the one who had gotten it.' (YUU 1995:6); Tua-i-llu kinguqlia Irr'aq tupalliniami qialuni. Aaniin-llu aamarqaarluku *elliinun* aipaquesqelluku qanruqaarluku kumarrluni. 'Then her little sister, Irr'aq, woke up crying. After her mother breast fed her (Irr'aq), she told *her* (the big sister) to keep her (Irr'aq) company and after telling her to do that she lit the fire.' (ELN 1990:13); Maaten tua-i pissunga'rtuk, tua-i anngaa tauna *elliini* cangallruvkenani atamini piculuni. 'When they two started hunting, his older brother, no more or less than *him*, was as good at hunting as his father.' (QUL 2003:400); Angliriciqniluku *elliicetun* tauna mikelnguq ... 'Told her that that child would grow (to be) like *her* . . .' (ELN 1990:10); personal pronoun; see Appendix 1 on inflection of personal pronouns; > elliinginaq; cf. ell-; < PE əɬ(ə)ŋa

ellii to donate money (as in the offertory plate in church); to place one's bet # elliiguq 'he donated money (in the offertory plate in church), placed his bet' < elli¹-i²-; > elliin

elliin, elliiq, elliitaq bet; donation; wager; ante; offering; offertory plate in church # Assinquirralu Atanermun *elliitekka*. 'The best of it was (used for) his *offering* to God.' (AYAG. 4:4); < ellii-n, direct nominalization of ellii-, ellii-taq¹

elliinginaq in vain; without purpose # adverbial particle; elliinginaq pissurtuq 'he is hunting in vain'; elliinginaq peknginanemni kuigem ciñiikun nayirmeng mallungellruunga 'when I was walking around for no reason at all, down by the shore I found a beached hair seal carcass'; Kitaki tua-i *elliinginaq* tangrrutevkenanuk kass'ikegtassigutnaurtukuk. 'Rather than staring at each other *for nothing*, let's go ahead and

have a dance contest.' (CIU 2005:152); Tamakut *elliinginaq* waten caliaqevkarpek'naki taum nasaurluum ciuniutullinia. 'That girl now accepts the things he had made rather than letting his make them for her *in vain*.' (CIU 2005:238); Atanrem ena piliaqenrilkaku, caliaqestai *elliinginaq* caliciqut; 'Unless the Lord builds the house, those who build it labor *in vain*;' (PSALM 127:1); < ellii-nginaq

elliitaūgaten just in case it's possible # particle # NUN

ellikaraq whetstone # and **ellikarar-** to whet a blade; to sharpen a blade on a stone # NUN; < ellin-kar(aq)¹; > Ellikarermiut

Ellikarermiut Nash Harbor # site of former village on Nunivak Is.; < ellikaraq-miu-plural

ellilervik tool bag with tools # NUN

ellimalrut graves # < elli-ma-?

ellimer- to request to perform a task; to order; to tell to do something # ellimeraa 'he told her to do something' / note that when a vowel-initial suffix follows this base, the semi-final e is not deleted, hence its presence in ellimeraa (cf. also ayaper-, and postbase -ler- as in teguler-); ellimeyunarquq 'it is easy to get him to do things'; ellimeyunaituq 'it is not easy to get him to do things'; Tua-i-llu-am aaniita ayagtutarkarcesqelluki *ellimerluki*. 'Then their mother told them to gather sticks for fish drying spreaders.' (ELN 1990:23); Piqerluni cakian *ellimerutlia* akucesqelluku qimugcinrarnek ananek. 'Then one day her mother-in-law ordered on his behalf that she should make Eskimo ice cream with dog feces.' (MAR1 2001:70); > ellimerun; cf. elliraq; < PE teli-

ellimerun order; request # ellimerun kingunranun ullagatesqevkenaku 'injunction; restraining order' legal neologism; < ellimer-n

ellin whetstone # Tua-lu una aipaa, waniwagguk teggalqupiaq, una mikellra *ellitem*. Tua-i qaimegnegun, elucimegnegun atellgukevkenatek. Tua-i *ellitnguyaaqelriim*, atengqerrluni taūgaam teggalqupiamek. Tuaten tua-i ukuk *elitek* atengqertuk. 'They called the smaller of the two whetstones a "teggalqupiaq". Their names are different because of their surfaces, their forms. Though this is a whetstone it's called "teggalqupiaq". These two whetstones have names this way.' (CIU 2005:156); K, NI;

= cellin, selin; < elli²-n; > ellitnguaq; < PE cillin or cilin (under PE cili- or cili-)

ellipiaq a particular stitch used to sew on boot soles # and **ellipiar-** to sew with this stitch # different from inuguarctuaq (q.v.)

elliqaun newly frozen ice; nilas # Tuani ayallermini unugpailgan cikumun *elliqaumun* kanallermini tamaaggun pektuq *elliqautekun*. 'When he traveled before night came, he went down to the newly frozen ice, and then he traveled on the new ice.' (KIP 1998:3); < elli¹-qar-un

elliqerraq* first horizontal beam in semi-subterranean house or kashim # see Appendix 9 on parts of house; < elli-qar-un

elliqeryaraq outboard motor # so called because, in contrast to the earlier inboard boat motors, an outboard motor could just be put on the boat; Tamaani pingnatutullemteñi caunata ikamraunata ski-doo-nata, Honda-unata, massiinaunata *elliqeryaranek*, pitaunani, pitaitqapiarluni! 'Back then when we lived (entirely) by subsistence we had no sleds, no snowmachines, no all terrain vehicles, no outboard motors; we completely lacked everything.' (QAN 1995:348); LY, HBC, NUN, CAN K BB, NR, LI; < elli¹-qar-yaraq

ellir- to reach a certain point; to become or make a certain way # ellirtuq 'it became like that'; elliraa 'it caused him to become like that' / taangam elliraa tuaten 'liquor made him that way'; tuaten ellirtuq 'he has become like that'; cass'am tallia ataucimun ellirtuq 'the hand of the clock reached one, it is one o'clock'; qavcinun ellirta? 'what time is it?'; . . . naivvraarluki iqvaní aanami assigaanun Turpak ullagluku iqvaralarlia, nuigtenritengaqluni tunukariinun *ellirniarallrani* cam unregkenkun niilerluku aarluni tuaten. ' . . . after pouring the berries she'd picked into her mother's container, trying not to make any rustling noise she approached Turpak who was picking berries, and when she was going to reach the spot right behind her, something suddenly poked her in her armpits and she let out a scream.' (ELN 1990:28); cf. ete-, elliraq; PY əllr- (underPE əhi-)

ellir(aq*) orphan # Maa-i mat'um nalliini yuut pilairait takumcutairutniluki. Aipainret, *elliraat-lu* kusguayuirulluki. 'At this time they say that people no longer have compassion. They don't look out for widows and orphans anymore.'

(YUU 1995:52); Apanuugpak tau' tan'gurrauluni ayagluni, waten tan'gurraarauluni, *elliraurtellinrlia*, angayuqaak tamarmek tuqulutek. 'When Apanuugpak was a young boy, just a little boy, he became an *orphan*, both of his parents having died.' (ELL 1997:404); Tuqurqilartut aipainernek *elli'irnek-llu*, . . . 'They kill widows and *orphans*, . . .' (PSALM 94:6); > elliritke-, ellirivik; cf. ellimer-; < PE əliyar(ar)

elliraar(aq*) orphan # < elliraq-ar(aq); > elliraaraurluq*

elliraaraurluq* orphan # < elliraar(aq)-rluq; > elliraaraurluunkuk

elliraaraurluunkuk orphan and grandparent living together # *Elliraaraurluunkunek piaqluku*, tauna nasaurraq elliraungan. Maurluminek taūgaam aulukesterluni. 'They called them *orphan* and grandmother since that girl was an orphan. Her grandmother was all she had to care for her.' (QAN 1995:32); < elliraaraurluq-nkut/nkuk

elliritke-, elliritqe-, elliriqe- to feel or act like an orphan # elliritkuq 'he feels like an orphan' / Tuana-gguq taūg', tutgararulua, taūg' calistailami-llu. Ellmineng-llu nallunrirluk' pikngailamiki, *elliriqlutek* tauuk, anuuruluqelriik cuugaqelriik taūga, imarpiim yaqsinrilkiini. 'Now her grandson, it was because he had no one to make things for him. And because he wouldn't have those things he'd have to learn by himself, and the two of them suffered *privation*, grandmother and grandson, living not far from the sea.' (CEV 1984:65); < elliraq-i³-teqe-, elliraq-i³-teqe-, elliraq-liqe²

ellirivik orphanage # < elliraq-i³-vik

ellitnguaq block chewing tobacco # so called because it resembles a small whetstone; K; < ellin-uaq

elliur- to be or do like this (accompanied by pantomime) # Tua-i nutaan unuaquan tum'artelliniat tua-i maa-i piinanermini tumai makut, talligkenka-wa tua waten *elliullrat* akulkellinglutek. 'The next day they tracked him down and noticed that his arm prints, were like this —, getting narrower and narrower.' (QUL 2003:268); cf. ete-

elliveq grave marker; possession of deceased person placed on his grave according to a former traditional custom # NUN; = eliveq; < PE əlivər

ellivik cache; storage place; shelf # in K and NUN specifically an elevated cache; Tamaani neqlillratni

talicivigtarluni, *ellivik-wa* keluquaarni-wa pelatekaq. 'There at their fish-camp there was a smoke house, and a *cache* and further back there was a tent.' (ELN 1990:17); < elli¹-vik; < PE əl(l)iviq (*under PE əli-*)

ellmaar(aq*) a little bit # noun or adverbial

particle; ellmaar ikirtaa 'he opened it a little'; Yipiit cuqyutnek atuyuitut, taūgaam "waken *ellmaarmek*, yaaken-llu cali carrarmek." 'Yup'ik people don't use measuring cup and measuring spoons, but rather "*a little of this*, and a little of that'.' (YUU 1995:62); < ellma-ar(aq)

ellma a little bit # noun or adverbial particle;

Inarcameng qavarciiganani, *ellma* qavaqerluni maktelliniuq. 'When they went to bed she couldn't sleep, so she slept just *a little bit* and got up.' (YUU 1995:81); > ellmaar, ellmacuar; cf. ete-; > ellmaar, ellmacuar; < PE əlm̥ar(ar)

ellmacuar(aq*) a little bit # noun or adverbial particle;

Pulamaqerlutek tua-i *ellmacuar* ak'a anqertellriik nunapigmi . . . 'They had gone into the woods for only a short time and then they came out again in the open tundra . . .' (ELN 1990:59); < ellma-cuar(aq)

ellmar- to fill; to be full # ellmartuq 'it is full'; ellmaraa 'he filled it' / cf. ete-

ellmek themselves₂ # personal pronoun; see Appendix 1 on inflection of personal pronouns; see ell-

ellmeng themselves_{plural} # personal pronoun; see Appendix 1 on inflection of personal pronouns; see ell-

ellmi himself; herself # personal pronoun; ellminek tangerttuq tarenriurutkun 'he saw himself in the mirror'; aanam qantarpak imiraa aatam pikaanek, mikenra qantaq imirluku ellmi pikaminek 'the mother filled the big bowl for the father and filled the smaller bowl for herself'; Tauna tua-i *ellminek* elliluni qantanun qaraliugaqluni. 'He put *himself* (i.e., an etching of himself) on the bowls as a design.' (CIU 2005:30); Waten amiliurtura'arqameng yuut ellarlugmi . . . pitarkateng taikata *ellminun* tumkaat taūgaam carrinqegcaartura'arqekii. 'Whenever people make an open way outside their doorways in bad weather . . . one is merely clearing the way for game to come to *himself*.' (QUL 2003:42); see Appendix 1 on inflection of personal pronouns; > ellmig-, ellmikun, ellmikutuar(aq); see ell-

ellmig- to retrieve, to take back one's possession # ellmigaa 'he took it back' / ellmi-?

ellmikun for no particular purpose; for one's own reasons; through one's own devices # *averbial adverb*; ellmikun ullagamken 'I came to you for no special reason, just to visit'; ellmikun uitalria 'one minding his own business'; "Cassurcit?" "*Ellmikun taigua.*" "'What did you come for?" "I came for no particular reason.'" (YUP 1996:6); Una cali waten maavet waten pillerput *ellmikuunrituq*. Wiinga tangvallemni *ellmikuunrituq*. 'This trip that we have made here to do this work is not *frivolous*. In my view it's not *insignificant*.' (CIU 2005:116); < *ellmi-vialis*; > *ellmikutuar(aq)*, *ellmikutuu-*, *ellmikuyar(ar)-*

ellmikutuar(aq*) mild-mannered person; one who minds his own business # < *ellmikun-tu-ar(aq*)*

ellmikutuu- to be meek; to mind one's own business # Atawaqertut *ellmikutuulriit* ellarpagmek paitangciqngameng. 'Blessed are the *meek*, for they shall inherit the earth.' (MATT. 5:5); < *ellmikun-tu-?-*

ellmikuyar(ar)- to be alone # NUN; < *ellmikun-?-*

ellngar- to leak liquids *from a container*; to drip # *ellngartuq* 'it is leaking liquid out'; *ellngaraa* (*or ellngarvika*) 'it is leaking liquid out on it' / saskaqa *ellngartuq* kuuvviamek 'my cup is leaking coffee'; puckaq mermek *ellngallagtuaq* ukinemikun 'the barrel gushed out water through its hole'; Tekeryuk akurrluku aitartelluku-llu qanranun *ellngartelluku*. *Ellnganriqreskan-llu* cipeggluku. 'Dipping the quill in water they'd let him open his mouth and it water *flow or drip* liquid into his mouth. When it stopped *dripping*, they'd squeeze it (with their hands to get more liquid out).' (CIU 2005:198); > *ellngaryaraq*; cf. *elite-*; < PY *əlñjar-*

ellngaryaraq drain hole of boat # NUN; < *ellngaryaraq*

ellnginar(aq*) lone individual # NUN; < *ell(iin)-inaq-?*

ellrilkaar- to be overly generous # NUN

elluake- to approve; to find correct # *elluakaa* 'he approves of it' / *elluksaaqellruqaq* mikelnguut kuimallerkaat kuigmi 'I had approved of the children's swimming in the river'; < *elluar-ke³-*

ellualria righteous person; just person; perfect one # *Ellualriit eq'ukait assiilnguut yuut*, . . . 'The righteous depise evil persons, . . .' (AYUQ. 29:27);

Tua-i kitaki *ellualriarungnaqici*, tuaten atavcetun qilamelngurtun. 'Be *perfect*, like your father in heaven.' (MATT. 5:48); < *elluar-lria*

elluaq perfection; correctness; truth; the right # and **elluar-** to be perfect; to be correct; to be in order; to be righteous # *elluartuq* 'it is perfect', 'he is righteous' / *elluartaa* 'he made it perfect, corrected it, fixed it, set it (the table)'; *elluarrluni* 'making himself perfect or correct'; *elluarluq* 'it is becoming perfect', 'it is getting fixed'; *elluaria* 'he is putting the final touches on it'; *estuuluq* *elluaresgu* 'set the table'; *elluatun* *yuungnaqkina* 'try to live correctly'; Tua-i-tuq *elluarrluten* ayagaluten *yuugi*, *nukalpiaq usuuq*. 'Oh mighty hunter, may you continue to live well.' (CUN 2007:28); *umyuallgutkesiigalnguu* *elluarlingnaqsaraat* 'arbitration' (*legal neologism*); > *ellualria*, *elluake-*

elluatuuq successful person; competent person; one who behaves correctly; the right person or way; thing that is how properly should be # Tua-i angutem *elluatum* *nukalpiam* *aipaqquniten* *aulukpiartekarpet* *enairumavakaraqa* tua-i *nayunriqatararamken*. 'If the man, the *success*, the mighty hunter, the one provides so well for you, if he takes you as a companion, then I'll certainly make way for him and I will stop looking out for you.' (CIU 2005:164); Ciknayaram ayuqcia *elluatutmuqsaraunrilami*, tua-i ava-i ciknakuni ilavceñek ilavci *elluatutmun* *pingaitellran* ayuqnguaraa. 'Jealousy is not good at all. This is what it will be like if one of you gets jealous of someone, it will not lead to *anything positive*.' (QUL 2003:174); Tua-i-gguq *elluatuuq* maklak *uquriluni-llu*. 'It would be a *healthy* fat bearded seal.' (CIU 2005:280); . . . cumikeqallinia *kuigtangqerpakanritleq* *kuikaiim* una painga *elluatum* tua *kuigem*. . . . he noticed a river that hadn't been there before, and the river's mouth was that of a *navigable* river.' (QUL 2003:490); < *elluaq-?* (*perhaps a nominalization from the equalis* *elluatun* *of elluaq*)

elluatuu- to be correct; to be the right way; to be capable of doing things the proper way # *elluatuguq* 'it is correct' / Tua-i alqain apertuitengnaqluku *elluatunnilengraan*, mikngami-llu ellii pingnaqsaqeng'er mi pisciigalami qenengluni taq'iluni tauna airraq egluku. 'Her older sisters tried to show her even though she didn't *do it right*, but because she was

small even though she tried she couldn't so she got angry, decided against it, and threw down the story-string.' (ELN 1990:6); < elluatuq-u- or < elluaq-equalis-u-

ellug-, **ellugturtur-**, **ellurtur-** to shake or brush off snow or dirt; to brush off evils from the surface of one's body (as after seeing a ghost); to brush evils off (and, sometimes, transfer them to a dog) # ellugtuq 'he is shaking or brushing himself'; ellugaa 'he is brushing it' *garment or other object, or 'he is brushing her'* / ellua! 'shake the snow off yourself!'; it'gaten ellurturki! 'shake the snow off your feet!'; Tamaani-llu cellangeqarraallemni yuramek piyuitaat *ellugturturmek taūgaam, . . .*' Back in those days when I first became aware, they didn't call it Eskimo dancing, but rather *ritual cleansing through brushing the evils from one's body, . . .*; (AGA 1996:108); Curullrak-gguq iquvarnauraat makcameng-llu evcuglутeng. Tua-i-gguq *elluglутeng*, caarrluk apquciq-llu nugluku. 'They would up-end the old sleeping mat and when they got up they'd brush themselves off. And they'd *ritually brush themselves off*, surmounting contamination and disease.' (CAU 1985:53)

ellui- to be comfortable; to be well off; to be happy # elluiguq 'he is comfortable' / Pitsaqluni-llu tupaggluku Irr'aq, ellii-llu-am *elluiyunqerrami* makcuumiilami nenglemun. 'On purpose she woke up Irr'aq, who liked to be *comfortable* and did not want to get up into the cold.' (ELN 1990:20); < elluaq-i³-

elluk'ar- to take hold of one's skirt, raise it and let fall # Tekicamiu tauna nukalpiaq ketiinun-llu nangercami akuni-llu *elluk'arluki*, . . . 'When she got to that young man she stood in front of him, *picked up her skirt and let it fall, . . .*' (MAR2 2001:57); NS

ellumrun, **ellumerrun** skin scraper # = tellunrun, pellumrun, urumerun; < ?-n; < PY-S pəhuy-

elluquq, **elluquq**, **elluqutaq** sling; rock thrown with a sling # < ?-n, ?, ?-taq¹

ellur- to glide or slide down # ellurtuq 'it glided down'; elluraa 'it slid down it' / elluryaraq 'slope'; Tua-i-llu atrarlutek *ellurartaqlutek ellurnarqellriani*. 'They went down, *sliding* (on the snow), where it was possible to *slide*.' (ELN 1990:61); K; = cellur-, cillur-; > elluugte-, ellu'urte-

ellurte- to fix oneself up; to groom oneself # ellurtuq 'he is grooming himself'; HBC

ellutmuaq one of two long strips of calfskin running from the large front and back plates of white calfskin, to the border of the traditional Yup'ik "qaliq" parka # *as worn on Nelson Is. and in the tundra area*; < ?-uaq; > ellutmuayaaq

ellutmuayaaq striped broadcloth # < ellutmuaq- ya(g)aq

elluugte- to avalanche # < ellur-?

ellu'urtaar- to slide downhill, go up, and slide repeatedly in play; to glide down repeatedly in the air # ellu'urtaartuq 'he is sliding repeatedly in play; it is gliding down through the air repeatedly' / kukukuaq ellami ellu'urtaarturluni aturpagaura'rquan cat unguvalriit tamarmeng niitelaraat yaaqsingraan 'when the snipe glides through the air, whenever it sings out all the living things hear it, even if they are far away'; Cunaw' *ellu'urtaaryallrullinilriit*, Mikellankuk, Turpak-llu, Irr'aq malikluku nallunrilamiu-llu *ellu'urtaarvimeg* nanlucia pirraarluni paqteqatarniluki anluni. Anngami yuorraarluni *ellu'urtaarcuutekaminek* nalkucami ilani ullagluki. Tekicamiki pii ngel'arturluteng *ellu'urtaalriit*, . . . 'It turned out that Mikellaq and Turpak were out *sliding* (on a snowbank) with Irr'aq, and since she knew where their *sliding* place was she said she'd go check on them and so she went out. As she came outside, Elnguq first looked around for her own *sled* and when she found it she went over toward her sisters. When she got to them they were laughing and *sliding downhill*, . . .' (ELN 1990:65); K; < ellu'urte-a-

ellu'urte- to slide down fast; to glide or swoop down # ellu'urtuq 'it is gliding down' / Tua-i-llu kuigmun tekicameng *ellu'urrluteng* maaten ellii piuq ava-i aatiin ikamrak ciuquaarni. 'And then when they got to the river and *slid downhill* they saw that over there way in front of them there was their father's sled.' (ELN 1990:96); K; < ellur-ar(ar)te¹-; > ellu'urtaar-

ellve- to brush stuff off (it) # NUN

ellvik ventilator; vent; air hole or leak # *Ellvici* fan-angqerqata kumareskiciki ervuqainanerpeceni anarvigmi, wall'u keniinanerpeceni kenirvigmi. 'If your *vents* have fans, turn them on while you are taking baths in the bathroom, or while you are cooking in the kitchen.' (GET n.d.:19); Cali

egalret navgumalriit puqlamek *ellviulartut*. ‘Also, broken window are heat leaks.’ (GET n.d.:5); < elte-vik

elnguq birch (*Betula* sp.) # and **elngur-** to be tough but pliable; to be thick and viscous of liquids # elngurtuq ‘it is tough’ / tanglulillruuq elngumek ‘he made snowshoes out of birch’; tuntut yualuit elngurtut ‘caribou sinews are strong and pliable’; nuaka elngurtuq ‘my saliva is thick’; Equgmek, uqviarmek *elngulriamek*, *elngumek* aqvaskina egaleq pikna akitmun cap’arkauluku, . . . ‘Would you get a *resilient* tree, a *birch tree*. long enough so that it would go across the window up there, . . . (NAA 1970:4); = nelnguq/nelngur-; > elngurliq

elngurliq tough linen twine that is retwined into thread for skin-sewing; < elngur-li¹-

elpeci you_{plural} # personal pronoun; elpeci yugni ‘you people’; Uum wanigg’ cauyam kangia waniwa *elpeceñun* qanrutkeqata’rqa. ‘I’m going to explain the meaning of this drum here to you.’ (ELL 1997:374); *Elpecicetun* tang irniamteñek qivrularyaaqelriakut allakaunrilngurmek *elpecicetun* ellangqerngamta. ‘Just like you we grieve over the loss of our children because *like you* we have awareness and feelings.’ (AGA 1995:214); see Appendix 1 on inflection of personal pronouns; see ell-

elpeg- root; > elpegin-, elpegite-, elpegnarqe-, elpegnaur-, elpegniur-, elpeke-, elpenge-

elpegin- to become insensitive; to get numb # elpegirtuq ‘it got numb’ / elpegircetaa ‘he made it insensitive’; elpegiutuq ‘it has become numb’; kegguciurtem kapaanga elpegi’rcetaamek keggutaiqatallerminia ‘the dentist gave me a local anesthetic when he was going to pull my tooth’; < elpeg-ir²-

elpegite- to be numb; to be insensitive (physically or emotionally) # elpegituq ‘he is insensitive, numb’ / elpeginani or elpegunani ‘being numb’; < elpeg-ite¹-

elpegnarqe- to be such that one can sense it, feel it or discern it # elpegnarquq ‘it is capable of being sensed’ / Cetamiitni-gguq allrakut tua-i tuani nutaan ellminek unakeqatalra *elpegnarillruuq*. ‘During the fourth year (of his training) its results for him became more *such that he could sense them*.’ (CIU 2005:162); Ellamta pikenrilaki taukut tangerraunateng, *elpegaqluteng* taúgaam. ‘Because those things weren’t of our world they

could not be seen, but *they could be felt*.’ (EGA 1973:13); < elpeg-narqe-

elpegnaur- to feel around; to taste # NUN; < elpeg-naur-

elpegniur- to taste; to try to identify a taste # NUN; < elpeg-niur-

elpeke- to sense; to feel; to discern # elpekaa

‘he sensed it’ / qavamini itellria elpekaa ‘he sensed that someone had come in while he was sleeping’; ellani kiingan elpekaa ‘he looks out only for himself, is selfish’; Tekitaqami-gguq tamaa-i waten taukuk yulkiitaqagnek nuliagni pivallalaruni qakma tua-i piaquq, migpallalaruni *elpekctaarluni*. ‘They say that when he arrived, when his two wives were nowhere to be seen, he would make noises out there to make them *aware* of his presence.’ (QUL 2003:204); < elpeg-ke¹-; > elpeksuun; < PE əlpəkə-

elpeksuun sensor; sense of the human body or mind; nerve # temem elpeksuutai ‘nerves’ or ‘senses’; elpeksuun kumkaulluku or elpeksuun qerremkaulluku ‘pinching the nerve’; IIM ELPEKSUUTII ‘optic nerve’; < elpeke-cuun

elpengcar- to notify; to make aware; to revive from unconsciousness # elpengcaraa ‘he notified her’ / < elpenge-car-

elpenge- to acquire sensation; to come to one’s senses # elpenguq ‘he came to his senses’ / qalarulluku elpengevkaraa ‘talking to her, he made her come to her senses’; < elpeg-nge-; > elpengcar-, elpengeksaite-

elpengeksaite- to be unconscious; to be in a coma # elpengeksaituq ‘he is unconscious, hasn’t come (back) to his senses’ / < elpenge-ksaite-

elpet you_{singular} # personal pronoun; elpesmi? or elpet-mi? ‘how about you?’; elpenguq tarenrami ‘it is you in the picture’; sugtunruunga elpeni ‘I am taller than you’; qanrutellruanga elpenun navellruniluku nutka ‘he told me that you had broken my gun’; see Appendix 1 on inflection of personal pronouns; see ell-; < PE əlpət or əlvət

elpetek you_{dual} # personal pronoun; Arenqiapaa elpetegni aatan-llu, pikngatek-lli taqngaitellinivagcetki unakumavkenak! ‘It’s just how it is with *you two*, (you) and your father, for when you want something you won’t quit until you get it!’ (ELL 1997:58); see Appendix 1 on inflection of personal pronouns; see ell-

elqialek cap with a visor # < elqiaq-lek

elqiaq* traditional wooden visor to protect the eyes from the sun's glare; visor; eyeshade # Ukuk tua-l'l' waniwa *elqiak* ayuqsarpialriik anguarassuutngulukek wii tangrragka. Taliyutekluki akertemun, qitngiryullerkarteng man'a talilluku. 'I see these two almost identical visors which are kayak-paddling accessories. They were worn as shades against the sun to shield them from being dazzled by the brilliance.' (CIU 2005:244); > elqialek; < PE təlqiðar

elqiiq* dung beetle (*species?*) # < ?-iq

elqipcuaq wooden eyeshade; modern eyeshade; salute # NUN; cf. elqiaq

elquaq* herring eggs; herring roe *attached to seaweed or otherwise*; seaweed (NUN meaning); dried herring roe (HBC meaning) # cf. qelquaq; < PE qəlquðar

elquarniq rainbow smelt (*Osmerus mordax*) # NS; < PI əlquarnəq (*partially a loan from Inupiaq neighboring NS, hence i rather than e in the Yup'ik form*)

elqunaq cooked mixture of fungus or lichens from rocks, seal oil, and water (this mixture is rubbed on inside of kayak cover) # NUN

elqurrluk kelp # NUN

elraur- to move around; to travel # elraurtuq 'he is moving around' / Niicugniqanrakun pamaken keluanek *elraulriamek* niituq. 'As soon as he began to listen he heard someone *moving around* back there.' (GRA 1901:293); BB, LI, UK, UY; = eglerte-, egilraur-, gilerte-; < < PE əylər- or əyilər-

elravik lung # elraviit 'lungs'; NUN; < PE əlraviy

Elriq indigenous Yup'ik holiday celebrated once every five or so years, called "Great Feast for the Dead" in English # and **elri-, elrir-** to celebrate the Great Feast for the Dead # compare Merr'aq or Merr'aryaraq, the "Lesser Feast for the Dead"; *Elriq-gguq* kalukaryarauguq angtuaq. Cayarat ayuqevkenateng *Elrimi*, taúgaam tamakut ilameng tuquallrem atqestai cikirluki camek aturirluki-llu pilallrulliniut. 'The Great Feast for the Dead, it is said, was a major celebration. Customs differed for "*Elriq*" but in all cases the relatives gave gifts, clothing, to the namesakes of the dead.' (CAU 1985:129); Alarnermi elrilartut uksumi 'in Alakanuk they hold a memorial feast in the winter'; > elrikaute-

elrikaute- to spend all; to use up; to give out and have no more; to squander # NUN; < elri-?-

elite- to deflate; to let air out; to leak air # eltuq 'it is deflating, the air is coming out of it'; eltaa 'he is deflating it' / elciqaa 'he will deflate it'; elpailgaku 'before he deflates it'; elqaarluku (or elterraarluku) 'after deflating it'; ellenluku 'saying that it is deflating'; ellingaituq 'it won't deflate'; Tamalkuita-gguq pitameng nakacuit up'nerkami qelkelallruit. Aug'araqamegteki qerrurluki kinerciraqluki. Kinrata-llu ilaita *ellelluki* qemaggluki. 'They took care of the bladders of all the sea mammals they caught in the spring. Whenever they removed them (from the carcasses) they would inflate them and dry them out. And when they were dry some people *deflated* them and packed them away.' (CAU 1985:59); Kuigmun anliilluki, tua-i qerrumanirrtelluki, *elcequrarraarluk'* qasgimi cikum acianun qerrluki atertelluki tayima. 'They'd make a hole for them (the bladders) in the (ice of the) river, and then they'd make them no longer full of air, and after letting them *deflate* in the kashim, they'd push them under the ice and let them drift away.' (KIP 1998:215); = nelte-; > elcailkun, elcessuun, elci-, elciar-, elciqaq, ellvik, eltetuli, elcirpag-, elcervag-, ellecpag-; cf. [e]leq, ellingar-; < PE nələt- (*under PE nələR(-)*

eltetuli fricative sound # *the fricatives of Yup'ik are v, l, s, y, g, r, vv, ll, ss, gg, rr, w, ug, ur, and urr;* < elite-tuli

elturaq grandchild # NUN, EG; < PE əltur

eluciq shape; form; condition; nature; what something is like # qaillun elucingqerta? 'what is it like?'; elucianek nallunga 'I don't know what it is like'; irniarualiara elucinguq 'the doll she is making is taking form'; eluciqaq 'that's how it is, or how he is'; eluciitaqa 'I can't figure it out, I don't know what it is like'; nat'raan teguari elucqapiartut 'the crimps she made in the boot sole are perfectly even'; Ayagniqarraami Agayutem ellarpak nuna-llu piliaqellruak. Nuna-llu *eluciinani* imaunani-llu. 'In the beginning God created Heaven and earth. The earth was without form and empty.' (AYAG. 1:2); Anuuruluum taum tauna uyuqlikacagaat, *elucillernaaratun-ggur-am* elliqiliu nuvamineng. 'But the grandmother restored the youngest brother to his former condition with her saliva.' (CEV 1984:88); Tuani

teggalquni pinglliniluni ellinguaqaqluku una alla piaqluku, maaten pilliniuq una teggalquq akagenqeggsarpiaarluni *elucirluni*. 'One rock after another he would try out until he found a rock that was an appropriate round shape.' (QAI 1984:25); Cunaw'-im wanirpak *elucia*. 'And so it went on.' (YUU 1995:13); < ete-uciq; > elucirar(ar)-, elucitukuayag-; also spelled luuciq; < PE əlucir (under PE ət-)

elucirar(ar)- to gesture # elucira'artuq 'he is gesturing'; elucirararaa 'he is gesturing to her' / Aurinanrani ukut ilai utetmun cukangnaqluteng ayagtut *elucira'arluku* taisqelluku. 'While she was gathering things her family members left quickly toward home *motioning* for her to come.' (ELN 1990:18); < eluciq-?; also spelled luucirar(ar)-

elucitukuayag- to be silly; to mess around; to show off # NUN; < eluciq-?-

elumar-, elumaar- to fly through the air with the aid of shamanistic power # also spelled luumar-, luumaar-; < PE əlimmar-, əlummar-

eluqruyak northern pike (*Esox lucius*) # see at luqruyak

elur- dimensional root; > elurkite-, elurtu-; also spelled lur-

elurkite- to be narrow # of garment; elurkituq 'it is narrow' / < elurkite-

elurtu- to be wide # applies garments and parts of garments; elurtuuq 'it is wide' / Nallunailkutateng-llu *elurtungnaq'lara*it, aturameng-llu cenliarutait angliriluki. 'They make their insignia broad and enlarge the borders of their garments.' (MATT. 23:5); < elur-tu-

elvik place # see under ete-; < ete-vik

ema- root; > emaassa, ema'urluq; < PY əma

em'a drink! exclamation used to tell a baby to drink, possibly by consonant assimilation from emra, as still said (only) in NUN, corresponding to non-NUN mer'a — or possibly from the sound of one swallowing instead; < [e]mer-2nd person singular intransitive optative; cf. emeq

emaassa grandmother # UK; < ema-?

emair- to quiet down; to calm down; to soothe # emairtuq 'he quieted down'; emairaa 'he calmed her down' / emairtellruuq 'he has quieted down'; Imkut-llu-gguq *emairrluteng* taūga, tauna-ll' nukalpiaq, emaicuglun' uitaluni, . . . 'Well, they had completely quieted down then, and the

great hunter too was silent, . . .' (CEV 1984:85); < eme-ir²

emaite- to be quiet; to be silent # emaituq 'he is silent' / < eme-ite¹

ema'urluq*, **emacuaraq***, **emacungaq***, **emarrlugaq*** grandmother; generally spelled: maurluq, maacuaraq, maacungaq, marrlugaq (q.v.) respectively; < ema-r(ur)luq, ema-cuar(aq), ema-cungaq, ema-rrlugaq

eme- root; > emair-, emaite, emyagte-, emyugte-; cf. maruara-, menge-, mengqurpak, mecarte-, nepa, temli-, mig-, miite²; < PE əməy- or əmiy-

[e]meq (non-NUN form), **emeq** (NUN form) water # and **[elmer-** (non-NUN form), **emer-** (NUN form) to drink # in NUN initial e occurs in all forms (for example emra 'his/its water' or drink!); elsewhere [e] drops from almost all forms (for example mer'a 'his/its water' or 'drink!'; exceptions being em'a 'drink!' (to a child), and emiumauq 'it is diluted'; however, the effect of [e] appears as the gemination in forms such as mer'a (above), and gives the rhythmic length in forms such as emiraa (see below); see meq/mer- for more information and derivatives; > emir-, emra-, emrukár-, emrun; < PE əməR(-)

emiate- to sing out of tune (at a Native dance) # NUN; < eme-ate-

emiqar- for it to be spring thaw; for there to be high water # Caniryaa-am cali kangingqerrluni canun piyagarnun wall'u yaqulecuarnun, . . . urugiyumi emiqami pissurcuutekaqamegteki, . . . 'Its (the arrow's) side piece had a purpose when they hunted small birds . . . when there was thawing, when the water was high.' (CIU 2005:34); < emir-qar-; also spelled miiqar-

emir- to put water into # emirtuq 'it got water put into it'; emiraa 'he put water into it' / emiutaq meq kumla keniramun 'he put the cold water into the soup'; emiumauq 'it has had water put into it, has been diluted'; Keniqsaunaci-llu qusngiyagarnek aanaita milgitnek *emirluki* 'You shall not cook kids (baby goats) seethed in their mother's milk.' (ANUC. 34:26); = mel'ir-; cf. miinguartarkarcivik; < meq-ir¹; > emiqar

emite- to provide person, animal, or object with water or other liquid # see miite-

emkiirtur- to sew on beads # (?)

emqerte- for wave tips to spray out in a direction opposite to that of the wave due to high winds # NUN; cf. emeq

- emquq** new feather growth on a molting goose # NUN
- emra-** to drink liquor to get drunk # NUN; = mer'a-; < emeq-a-
- emrii-** to develop water in the egg before the embryo becomes large # NUN; cf. emeq
- emrukár-** to drink a hot beverage with a cup # NUN; < emeq?
- emrun** cup # NUN; < emer-n
- emuk** mother's milk; breast (*HBC, NUN additional meaning*) # and **emug-** to suckle; to suck the breast or a bottle # emugtuq 'he is suckling'; emugaa 'he is sucking it' / emugtaa 'she is breast- or bottle-feeding him', 'she is nursing him'; = mu(u)k/mu(u)g-; > emugcuun, emugilitaq, emulek, emurir-; < PE əmmuy
- emugcuun** baby bottle # < emug-cuun
- emugilitaq** bra; brassiere # HBC; < emuk-ilitaq
- emulek** nipple; tip of paddle blade # emulgek 'her nipples'; Call' evsaik-llu makuk aperturturlukek emulgek-llu aperturlukek. Una iqmiqgluku mikelnguyaqaq, ellmegtun yupiayaaq, aamartesqelluku. 'Also he indicated her breasts and her *nipples*. Telling her to breastfeed the infant — a little human like you — letting it mouth it (her *nipple*).' (MAR2 2001:98); Tuamte-lu-gguq tua-i mermun kanaami ayakuni anguarutni mermun agtuuteksailngalengraan ayagarnaurtuq ilii-gguq carraquinermek emulga akurcecuayaqaqernaurtuq. 'And when he came down to the ocean to travel, though his oar would contact the water as usual, it appeared that just the very *tip of the blade* (of the paddle) would slightly penetrate the ocean surface.' (ELL 1997:324); = mula; < emuk-lek; < PE mula(y)
- emunrir-** to be weaned # emunrirtuq 'he is weaned' / emunircetaa 'she weaned him'; < emug-nrir-
- emute-** to seek medical aid; to take an item for repair # emutuq 'he went to the doctor, to the clinic'; emutaa 'he took her to the clinic, he took it for repair' / emusngauq 'he is hospitalized'; Taumun tua imarmiutayagarmun emutelliniak iigni. 'He *took his eyes to be doctored by that mink.*' (ELL 1997:270); "Qaillun piavet *emucit?*" "Igyariqngama *emutua.*" ""What brings you for *medical help?*" "I *came for medical aid because of my sore throat.*" (YUP 1996:50); = mu(u)te-; < PE əmət-

emyagte- to hum # NUN; < eme-

emyugte- to make muffled animal noises (as of a monster or bear) during the Nakaciuryaraq ("Bladder Feast") # Avniraqami qaligni arulallukek, camna-llu-gguq *emyuggluni* tuqulleq qaivarluni. 'When he conjured he shook his seal-gut parka, and the dead one down below would *make muffled animal noises* and come up toward the surface (of the earth).' (CAU 1985:106); < eme-

[**ená**] (NS, Y, K, NI, CAN, BB, NI, LI form), **ena** (HBC, NUN, EG form) house; place # net or enet 'houses'; enii 'his house'; nep'ut (enput HBC, NUN, EG) 'our houses'; tunellruat nes'eng (tunelqaat enyeng HBC, NUN, EG) 'they sold their house'; Tua-i pivakarluteng ayalngungameng nem'un uumun tekitelliniut. Elatiini-gguq-gga elagyaak. Tua-i tauuk nek'elliniluku tauna. Maaten-gguq tang im' itertut, ena man'a tua-i akiqliqeliigneck aciluni — akiqliqeliianeck nepiat acingqetullruata! 'One day, having traveled on and on, they came upon this *house*. Their food cache, it was said, was right by it. It was evidently their *house*. Lo and behold, when she went in, the *house* here had two beds across from each other, since sod *houses* used to have beds across from each other!' (ELL 1997:136); *an innovative (and perhaps childish) form is [e]nek, thus: nek'a 'my house', neg'a 'his house', neg'en 'your house', neg'et 'houses', negpak 'big house', neguuq 'it is a house'; > enair-, enekvak, enliaq, enllugte-, enmiussuun, enpiaq, entu-, nepiaq, neliaq, nek'e-, nem'etaur(ar)-; < PE ənə*

enair- to take the place of # physically or symbolically, temporarily or permanently; enairaa 'he took his place'; Cali tauna tua-i teggnérat iliit tuqukan, . . . amkut tainginanratni tuquq'aqan, tunglian uum waniwa enaiqerciqa, wiinga-lu uum enii teguquerluku, wiinga-lu nunaka yuirrluni. 'And if one of their elders died, . . . if he suddenly died while the guests were coming, this one here, since he is the next eldest, would move and sit in his place, and I would move to his place, and my spot would become empty.' (TAP 2004:28); < ena-ir²-

enairayulyagaq* small weasel (or ermine) (*Mustela sp.?*) # LI; < enair-a-yuli-ya(g)aq

en'aq sandbar exposed at low tide; beach; mudflat #
 . . . tauna ilasek Pangalgalria-gguq una unaggun
en'akun qaúgyam qaingakun aqvaurcetliniluku
tua-i amlliraullri aúgkut cuqluku. ‘. . . they had
 their companion, Pangalgalria, run onto the
sandbar, on top of the sand, and measure his
 strides.’ (ELL 1997:398); = ken'aq; cf. ceñ'i'aq;
 < ente?-aq¹; < PY tən(n)aq (*under PE tənət-*)

enatguar(ar)- to use the same stitch holes as before
 for sewing # NUN

enci- to digest # *literally: ‘to have (the food) go down’*;
 ner'aminek enciuq ‘he is digesting what he ate’;
 Tekicami nererraarluni taum elautellran nalliuinun
qeterrluni encinerciaralliniuq. ‘When he arrived
 and ate, he lay back on the spot where she had
 buried [the boy] and *let his food settle.*’ (YUU
 1995:127); < ente-i²

enciq cornea of eye # HBC

enekvak elevated cache # HBC < ena?-vak

eneq bone; frame (of tent, kayak etc.) # enri ‘his
 or its bones’, ‘its framing members’; enrenka
 ‘my bones’; enten ‘your bones’; Tua-i-llu aaniita
 aurraarluki *enret alqiitnun tunluki*, “Ukut
 unaqu egcartuqiki elakamun, qanrulluki
 amlleriluki taisqelluki.” ‘And then after their
 mother had gathered the *bones* she gave them
 to their sister (saying), “Tomorrow go throw
 these bones through the hole in the river’s ice,
 and tell them to come back in great numbers.”’
 (ELN 1995:5); ‘Aren paqnayuami taukut tupigat
 arvirluni ikirtellinii *enernek*, yuut *enritnek* tuani
 tua-i uitaluteng acimi! ‘Overcome with curiosity,
 he went across to the bed and lifted the grass-
 mat and there he saw *bones*, human *bones*
 lying underneath!’ (QAN 1995:234); Nutaan
enra iterrluku amianun. ‘Then they inserted
 its (the kayak’s) *frame* into the skin covering.’
 (PAI 2008:286); K, Y, NI, CAN, BB, NR, LI; =
 neneq, naneq; > enerkaq, enerkuaq, enerrlainaq,
 enerrluyagaq, energyuk, enkataq, enliqe-, enrir-,
 enrualuk, enrilnguaq, enrite-, nasqum enra;
 < PY-S nənəq

enerkaq frame for boat, house, etc. # . . . tauna
 angun angyilliniluni, muragnek *enerkiurluni.* ‘. . .
 that man made a boat, making its *frame* of wood.’
 (QAN 1995:266); < eneq-kaq

enerkuaq bone (or similar material) left after
 meat is eaten from it # Ukaqvaggun-llu
enerkuat tamalkuita nanvanun wall'u kuigmun

egquratullruit. ‘Even recently they would throw
 all the *leftover bones* in the lakes or the river.’
 (CAU 1985:95); = nerkuaq; < eneq-kuaq; < PY+
 ənərkuaq (*under PY-S nənəq*) (cf. Siberian Yupik
 nəXkuaq ‘bone’)

enerrlainaq skeleton; frame; skinny person #
literally: ‘bones only’; Turpiim-llu piluku
enerrlainaungan cukalarniluku. ‘And Turpak told
 her that she was fast because she was *just skin
 and bones.*’ (ELN 1990:46); < eneq-rrlainaq

enerrluyagaq the bony part left after fillets are cut
 from a fish # < eneq-lluk-yagaq

energyuk cartilage # < eneq?

enetnercir- to wait for low tide # enetnercirtuq
 ‘he is waiting for low tide’ / . . . tamaani
 ceñirtellermi *enetnercilliniluni capenricami,*
enetnercirluni. ‘. . . when he was walking along
 the beach, *waiting for low tide*, being prevented
 from crossing, he *waited for the tide to recede.*’ (ELL
 1997:248); < ente-nercir-

enevvli- to have a runny nose # enevvliuq ‘he has a
 runny nose’ / = engevvli-, nevvli-, ngevvli-

engelqaq something that fits or is suitable #
 piluguugni engelqaqak ‘he fits his boots’;
 suupalikina engelqamteñek ‘make just the right
 amount of soup for us’; = kengelqaq, ngelqaq
 (*q.v. for examples*)

engevvruk nasal mucus # now HBC *primarily,*
formerly (and presently ?) elsewhere as well; =
 ngevvruk; < engva-llu; > engevvli-

engevvli- to have a runny nose # engevvliuq ‘he has
 a runny nose’ / now HBC, formerly elsewhere as
 well; = enevvli-, ngevvli-, enevvli-

engig- to put weight on (it); to press down; to hold
 down; to pin down # = niig-, enig-; < PE əñiy-

engineq kayak rib under cockpit area of kayak #
there are thirteen or fourteen of these; see Appendix 9
on parts of the kayak

engiuringe- to become stiff (of a joint of the body)
 # Tuamtellu cali tamakut qaúgyami unani
 imarpigmi tutmatulit-gguq arivnerit makut
 imumek *engiuringluteng*, assiirulluteng tua-i
 cingillrit-llu kankut makut-llu qaryigguteng
 tua-i. ‘And the joints of those who stepped on
 sandbars in the ocean would *become stiff*, and
 their ankles down there and other parts of their
 body would start to make cracking noises.’ (YUP
 2005:258)

engkite- to vary one's food # NUN

[e]ngla^e border; edge # = mengla^e, kengla^e, nel'a^e; see ngel'a^e for more information; < PE kənlə

[e]nglar-, englar- (NUN form), englaarar- (NUN form) to laugh # ngel'artut, or englartut (NUN) or englaarartut (NUN) 'they are laughing'; = el'ar-, nenglar-, nel'ar-, ngel'ar-; see ngel'ar- for more information; > englarnarqe-; < PE əŋlar-

englarnarqe- to be funny; to be comical # englarnarquq 'it is funny' / NUN; < englarnarqe-

[e]ngllugtut- to suffer pain or have an ache from an injury, arthritis, etc. # = enllugtut; see ngell'ugtut- for more information

[e]nglu beaver house # = enlu, nel'u; see ngel'u for more information; > englullinr(aq), englulluk, Englulrarmiut; < PE əŋlu

englullinr(aq*) tall coarse grass (used for lining storage pit) # NUN

englulluk mound; hillock # HBC; < englu-lluk

Englulrarmiut Cape Manning on Nunivak Is. # < englu?-miu-plural

[e]nglur- dented # postural root; = enlur-; see ngel'ur- for more information

enguga'rte- to strain one's muscles; to get a hernia; to get a fallen uterus after pregnancy # enguga'rtaq 'he got a hernia' / = nenguga'rte-; < ?-ar(ar)te¹

engaulugte- to whimper; to make a soft growling noise #

engek hearts (in playing cards) # < PE (*now PI (unless borrowed from Inupiaq)* əŋə 'pubis'); NUN

engelkugte- to snicker # NUN

engevyaraq harpoon line part, toggle with two holes # NUN

engilugte- to plead; to plead with # NUN

engimluar(ar)- to whimper (of animals) # NUN

engineq any one of the central ribs of the kayak # see Appendix 9 on the parts of the kayak

engug- to bite (of a fish biting a hook) # NUN

engume- to come undone at a seam; to unravel # engumuq 'it came undone' / engumtaa 'she undid it'; NUN; = egume-

[e]ngva^e, engva^e (NUN form) mucus # and ngevii [e]ngve-, engve- (NUN form) to blow one's nose # ngev'uq or engvuq NUN 'he blew his nose' / or engvii 'his mucus'; see ngev'a^e/ngeve- for more

information

engyurneq bottom of hill # NUN; < engyurte-neq¹; > engyurneq

engyurnite- to go over and disappear in the distance # NUN; < engyurneq-ite³-

engyurte- to go over a hill or knoll # NUN; > engyurneq

enig- to put weight on (it); to press down; to hold down; to pin down # enigtuq 'he is pressing down'; enigaa 'he is pressing down on it' / Man'a tua-i waten *enigluku* muriim waten pillran, nunamun kapulluki palurutet. 'They leaned on the piece of wood here the stake "palurutek" (props used when the kayak is turned over to set the gunwales to the righ curvature) into the ground.' (PAI 2008:256); = niig-, engig-; < PE əŋiy-

enikur(ar)- to walk supporting oneself by a little sled or walker as one walks # enikuurtuq 'he is walking this way'; enikuraraa 'he is walking supporting himself with it' /

eninga- for the tide to be low # eningauq 'the tide is low' / . . . kuigtek tekicamiu uyangtellinia tua-i *eninaluni*. Qerarluni. . . when he reached their, river he looked down to it and saw that *the tide was low*. He went across.' (AGA 1996:206); < ente-nга-

eniqalleq a dot # < enir-qar-lleq

enir- to point # enirtuq 'he pointed'; eniraa 'he pointed at it' / eniutaa 'he pointed something out to her'; angutem enirluni mikelnguq apertuutaa 'the man showed the child by pointing'; agayuvigmek eniutaa allaneq 'he pointed the church out to the stranger'; eniun 'a pointer'; Tua-i-llu aatiita anutumaan Pili aūg'arluku qangqiiret tungiitnun *enirluni*. 'Their father undid Pili's harness and *pointed* in the direction of the ptarmigans.' (ELN 1990:12); = nir-, kenir-; > eniqalleq, enirrarar; < PE tənnir-

enirrarar(aq*) the feast using dance sticks #

Enirara'ar tamana ukaqvallauguq. 'The feast using dance sticks came into being very recently.' (TAP 2004:2); < enirar-?

enirrarar- to sing the invitation during the *Kevgiq* ("Messenger Feast") # done by three people; CAN; < enirar-?; > enirrarar(aq), eniraraun

eniraraun dance baton # has decorative appendages; is held close to the floor # Una taūgaam tamatum nalliini cailkami maani *eniraraun* atulallrunritaat. Tua-i una wani kangia yuum amllerem

- nallukengaan kassiyuq. ‘However, at that time here they didn’t use this *dance baton* just any time. Now a lot of people don’t know of its specificity to the festival.’ (TAP 2004:45); also spelled niiraraun; = keniraraun; < enirarar-n
- enkataq** backbone of fish # LI; < eneq-?
- enki-** to prop # enkiluku ‘putting a prop under it’; NUN; < PY ḡŋki-
- enliaq** womb; uterus # literally: ‘a made house’; < ena-liaq; < PE ḡnli(C)ar
- enlique-** to suffer from arthritis or have other bone pain # enliquq ‘his bones hurt, he suffers from arthritis’ / < eneq-liqe-
- enllugte-** to be out of place; to misplace # NUN; < ena-llugte-
- enllugtut-** to suffer pain or have an ache from an injury, arthritis, etc. enllugturtuq ‘he is suffering’ / = ngell’ugtut; < ?-tur¹-
- enlu, enluaq** beaver house # Y, HBC; = [e]nglu, nel’u; > enluqvagaq; < PE ḡnlu
- enluqvagaq** small house # perhaps only in stories; Maaten uyangta(a) enluqvag’ar, kan’ a qikertami pussiartur, kenirluni. ‘He looked and there was a *little house* down there on the island billowing smoke having a cooking fire.’ (WOR 2007:110); Kiturturyaqiiteng kiaūget, imna kiugna enluqvagam tungiinun, . . . ‘When he passed them going inland toward the *little house*, . . .’ (WOR 2007:114); NUN; < enlu-?
- enlur-** dented # postural root; > enlungqa-, enlurte-; = ngel’ur-
- enlungqa-** to be dented # enlungquauq ‘it is dented’ / < enlur-ngqa-
- enlurte-** to dent; to get dented # enlurtuq ‘it got dented’; enlurtaa ‘he dented it’ / < enlur-te²-
- enmiussuun** slipper # literally: ‘device for (being) a dweller in the house’; NUN; < ena-miu-cuun
- enpiaq** real, old-time, house (semi-subterranean sod house) # NUN; = nepiaq; < ena-piaq
- [e]nqake-, enqake-** (HBC, NUN form) to recall; to remember; to keep in mind with consideration; neq’akaa or enqakaa ‘he remembers it’ / Neruraqarraarluni-llu waten qakemna kayukilngalan anguallerkani taūg’ unani enqakluku taūg’ keyiin taūg’ nunaniryuutek’ngamiu tamana. ‘And after he ate, because that (wind) out there didn’t seem to be strong, he remembered that he had been going

to paddle down there (at sea) because he took pleasure specifically in that.’ (WEB1); see neq’ake-for more information; > enqangcar-

- [e]nqangcar-, enqangcar-** (HBC, NUN form) to try to recall # enqangcartuq ‘he is trying to recall something’; enqangcaraa ‘he is trying to recall it’ / < enqake-ngcar-
- [e]nqar-, enqar-** (HBC, NUN form) to remember something # < PE ḡnqar-
- enrilnguaq** soft willow shoot or young tree # edible by humans; Tua-i tamaani allegpagnek; makunek-wa tua-i enrilnguat qeltaita aciitnek kuvyarpagkiutullrulliniut, . . . ‘Back then, they made large-mesh gill nets out of “allek”, the under layer of the bark of *willow trees*, . . .’ (CIU 2005:82); < eneq-ite¹-nguq-?
- enrilnguq^{*2}** side of waist (anatomical) # enrilnguu ‘the two sides of the waist’; K; < eneq-ite¹-nguq
- enrir-** to bone; to remove the bones from (it) # enrira ‘he removed the bones from it’ / Tua-i-gguq taūgken iliini enrirturluki, enrit makut yuutuqutekait aūg’arturluki ucilirlutek. ‘Sometimes they would remove their bones so that they would not take up so much space and then place the meat in (the kayak).’ (QUL 2003:402); < eneq-ir-
- enrite-** to choke on a bone; to get a bone stuck in the throat # enrituq ‘he choked on a bone’ / Alla alerquun yuk enriskan, tangviarrlugmek igevkarluku iqua tegumiaqluku, igevkarraarluku tangviarrluk cayugluku antaqluku. ‘Another piece of good advice is that if a person has a bone stuck in his throat, let him swallow a piece of “tangviarrluk” (“crackling” — the residue left after seal oil is rendered), take hold of the end of it after having him (partially) swallow it, and pull it to take the “tangviarrluk” (along with the bone) out.’ (YUU 1995:50); = nenrite-; < eneq-ite³-
- enrualuk** backbone of fish # < eneq-?
- ente-** to go down of water; to ebb; to recede; to go out of tide # entuq or entaa ‘the water is going down’ / Kuigpak uksuarmi entenglartuq ‘the Yukon River begins to drop in level in the autumn’; Tua-il’ kuicuar un’ a entaqan tua-i amlliqaerlun’ ikavet quer’aqertaqluni. ‘Then, whenever the tide went out in the little river down there, he’d jump over to the other side.’ (AGA 1996:202); Y, NS, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI; = kente-; > en’aq, enetnercir-, eninga-, envvag-, enuma-; cf. enci-; < PE tənət-

entu- to be roomy # NUN; < ena-tu-

entuyug- to be stingy # NUN

enu- to push; to shove # enua ‘he pushed it’ / NSU; > enuqar-, enuur-; < PE tənu-

enuma- for water or tide to be low

Anguaruaryugaqagnek-gguq
taum maurlurluagnek enumaaqan
anguaruarcetaqlukek. ‘Whenever they₂ wanted to play at paddling (their canoe), their grandmother would allow them to play at paddling (only) whenever *the tide was low.*’ (CIU 2005:230); Kuiget-llu kiagmi enumaaqan manitukai, murilkelaquvciki nallunritarkaugaci aarnarqellrat. ‘In the summers whenever the *tide is low* the depth of the rivers are revealed, and if you_{pl} are observant you will certainly get to know its danger.’ (KIP 1998:43); < ente-ma-

enuqar- to nudge # enuqeraa ‘he nudged it’ / enuqerluku agtunrita’arluku ‘nudging it but barely touching’; < enu-qar-

enuqite- to lack something; to be short of something # enuqituq ‘he is short of something’ / up’nerkami neqerrlugnek enuqitnarilartuq ‘in the spring one lacks dried fish’; Tua-i-am piinanermini camek enuqicami ataataminun tuavet camek kaigayarturluni akluin iliitnek umyuarteqluni anelrarluni. ‘One day when he was short of something, he went downriver to ask his uncle for one of the things he sold.’ (QUL 2003:564); also spelled nuuqite-; < enur-ite³-

enur- to be insufficient; to be unable to reach # enurtuq ‘it is insufficient’; enuraa he can’t reach it’ / Anqerrluni pillinia ak’a-gguq tua-i maa-i qerratartelliniluni. Aren talliminek-llu piyaqekii tua-i enurluk’ tua-i! ‘He quickly went out and saw that she was already ascending. Oh dear, he tried in vain to reach her with his arms!’ (ELL 1997:88); > enuqite-, enurnaite-, enurnar-, nurte-, nurute-, nuuqar-, nuuqutkaq; < PE ənur-

enuriyaraq deficit # also spelled nuuriyaraq; < enur-i²-yaraq

enurnaite- to be abundant # enurnaituq ‘it is abundant’ / also spelled nurnaite-; < enur-naite-

enurnar- to be hard to obtain; to be scarce; to be rare # enurnartuq ‘it is scarce’ / Aturangqerrluteng yup’igtarrlainarnek pilugungqerrluta, ivrucingqerrluta-lu. Yup’igtarrlainarnek sap’akirtaunani-lu’ enurnapiarluteng. ‘They had only Yup’ik clothing, boots, and wading boots.

Only Yup’ik-made things, no (manufactured) shoes, (those things) were very *hard to obtain.*’ (KIP 1998:105); also spelled nurnar-; < enur-naq¹

enuur- to nudge # enuurtuq ‘he is nudging something’; enuuraa ‘he is nudging it’ / enuuqeraa ‘he gave it a little nudge’; enuuleraa ‘he abruptly and roughly nudged it’; enuurlua tupagtaanga ‘he woke me up by nudging me’; Imna iilek ataucirrarmek manumini uitaurnalria enuuqerrluku paallaggetliniluku. ‘He gave a little *shove* to that one with only one eye who was in front of him, making him fall forward.’ (MAR1 2001:18); = kenuur-; < enu-ur-

envanek from time immemorial; from long ago; from far in the distance # adverbial particle; Igterñun-gguq qinertaatulit wall’ met’ulit pull’uteng takvialituut-gguq envanek ayagyuarluteng, kiituan’ ilait cikmirtut. ‘They say those who peer into dens or those who drink by bending over develop bad eyesight — so they’ve said from long ago — at a young age, and eventually some of them become blind.’ (YUP 2005:256); < ?-ablative-modalis; < ?-vak-abl.-mod.; cf. envau-, etc-

envau- for a long time to have passed before it happened # takes the 3rd person transitive subordinative ending -luku (only?); Cali nulikunamun alegnariaqan envauluku nulirqucaram ayuqucianek qanrutkuratullruat — ak’aq envauluku. ‘And long before it was time to get married, they continually talked about the nature of marriage — a long time before it happened.’ (QAN 2009:292); < ?-vak-u-; cf. envanek, etc-

envvag-, envag- to be very low (tide) # envvagtuq ‘the tide is very low’; < ente-pag²-, ente-pag²-

epaar- to scrape food from a vessel or utensil with one’s finger, licking the food off the finger # epaaraa ‘he cleaned it with his finger’; NUN; = pair-

epe- to suffocate; to smother; to drown # ep’uq ‘it suffocated’ / eptaa ‘he smothered it’; epsarpiallruunga ‘I almost suffocated’; Aling, quyanaqvaa-lu’ epevkarpek’ni, anerneq atauciq elliqanrakun angulua. ‘Goodness, I am glad that you didn’t allow me to suffocate, and caught me just when I had one breath left.’ (QUL 2003:248); > epsalngu-, ep’ura-, pertua-, puurtua-; < PE əpə-

epnaiq Dall sheep (*Ovis dalli*) # UK, LI; = peñaiq;
 < epnaq-iq; < PE əpnarir (*under* PE əpnar)

epnaq cliff; bluff # = penaq; > epnaiq; < PE əpnar

epr- root; NUN; = perrir-; > eprir-, eprite-

eprir- to wipe # epriraa 'he is wiping it' / NUN;
 = perrir-; < epr-ir²-; > epriun; < PE əprir-

eprite- to be clean # eprituq 'it is clean' / EPRILNGUQ
 QELA 'the Holy Spirit'; NUN; < epr-ite¹-

epriun towel # NUN; = perriun; < eprir-n

epsalngu- to feel bad because of lack of
 fresh air # epsalnguuq 'he feels the lack
 of fresh air' / Waken tua-i kuvyaseng
 civcariqata'arqamegtekgu anernerteng
 nucuggaarluku anernerunateng aqvaqutulliniut
 mer'em ngeliinek kelutmun. Tua-i-l' imumek
epsalnguqerrluteng pikuneng, arulaiquneng tua-i
 kuvyarteng civivigkiurluku tugerluteng. 'When
 they were going to set their nets, they would
 hold their breath at the edge of the water and
 start running toward the shore. They stopped
 when they *needed air*, and that's where they
 prepared a spot to set their net with an ice chisel.'
 (QUL 2003:506); Pikna-llu qulni ayaruminek
 ayarungqerquni wall'u napamek ukiartaqluku,
 ukimaurtelluku, *epsalnguyaikutekluku*. 'If he has
 staff or pole, he makes a hole up above above
 him, pierces it, has that as his means of keeping
 from *suffocating*.' (YUU 1995:68); < epe-yar-lngu-
 > epsalngunarqe-

epsalngunarqe- to be stuffy # epsalngunarquq 'it
 is stuffy' / epsalngunaqvaa! 'wow; is it ever
 stuffy!'; < epsalngu-narqe-

epu shaft; straight handle # *by extension for
 some speakers* any handle *but see teguyaraq;*
 qanikciurut'ma epua asmuq 'the handle of my
 shovel broke'; Una cauyam *epua*, cauyapiam
epukenrilnganaku. 'This drum *handle* does
 not look like the *handles* on regular drums.'
 (CIU 2005:266) Tua-i-llu atakuan, tan'gerian,
 nalukatangarcameng imkut tamakut nakacuut
 quyurrluki muragamek waten *epulirluki*,
 iquatgun wavet qillerrluki. 'Then in the evening
 when it got dark, when they were going to
 push those bladders under the ice, they all
 gathered them, and using wooden poles for
handles attached the bladders, tying them to the
 pole ends.' (ELL 1997:290); epuqainaat 'arrows
 without tips, made for youngsters learning
 to shoot' (*literally*: 'just the shafts'); > epulek,

epulquq, epurralek; < PE əpu

epulek cloudberry; salmonberry (*Rubus
 chamaemorus*) # EG; < epu-lek

epulquq trunk of tree; stem; stalk; vein of a leaf #
 < epu-quq; < PY əpułquq (*under* PE əpu)

ep'ura-, ep'urtur-, ep'urtua-, epurtua- to choke and
 gasp for breath as when wind blows in one's
 face # ep'urauq, ep'urturtuq, or ep'urtuaguq 'he
 is gasping for breath' / Tua-i-llu carayagmun
 angqaqesqumanrilami cupuranrirluni,
 taūgaam Irr'aq cup'aqluku kegginaakun, tua-i
epurtuagaqluni tauna kinguqlia. 'And, because
 she didn't want a bear to use her as a ball, she left
 off blowing, but Irr'aq blew at her in her face and
 so her little sister *gasped for breath*.' (ELN 1990:99);
 = pertua-, puurtua-, < epe-ur-a-, epe-ur-tur¹-,
 epe-ur-tur¹-a-

epurralek lollipop; small pot with a small handle #
 < epu-rraq-lek

eqe¹- to be infuriated; to suddenly become very
 angry; to be peeved # eq'uq 'he is infuriated'
 / eqtaa 'he infuriates her'; Tua-i-am ellin
 umyuaqraamiu ernerpak qalarutkurluku
 Mikellaq-llu caaqaan piaqluku tuaten Qalemaq
 piyuitrelluniluku Mikellam piaqluku
 Qalemaunritniluni piciqniluni piyullermiut.
Eqenglliami-llu ayuqeltassiigturalriamek
 kiunrirluku. 'When Mikellaq would say or do
 something contrary to what Qalemaq would
 have done, Elnguq would tell her that Qalemaq
 never acted like that. Mikellaq would reply that
 she wasn't Qalemaq and she could do as she
 pleased. Since Mikellaq was getting *peeved* at
 Elnguq for making too many comparisions (to
 Qalemaq), she stopped answering her altogether.'

(ELN 1990:81); > eqeve-, eqmayug-, eqnayug-,
 eqnarivakar-, eqnarqe-, eqte³-, eq'u-, eq'urte-,
 gener-; < PY əqə²-

eqe²- to shrink # eq'uq or eqaa 'it shrank' /
 equmauq 'it has shrunk'; Aqsik-llu *eqenrilagnek*
 tamakut ilain pilangelliniat, Aqsarpagmek. 'And
 because his belly never did *shrink*, those relatives
 of his began to call him "Big Belly".' (YUU
 1995:90); Angtuaruyaqaellrulliniuk ukuk ivrucik,
 taūgaam *equmiimek* acikek tua-i miknguarlutek.
 Makut mecungellruaqameng, keviitaqameng
eqluteng kintui, cuqlurrluteng piyunairulluteng.
 'These wading boots were big, but apparently
 their bottom parts had *shrunk*. When these have

been wet and were dried without any kind of stuffing they would *shrink* and become useless.' (CIU 2005:348); > eqsairte-, eqtaq, eqte⁻¹, qet'e-; cf. quuyurni-, qellur-, qelu-, qelengte-, quu-; < PY əqə⁻¹

eqessnga- to be closed tightly # NUN; < eqte⁻¹

eqeve- to be angry (and / or scared, perhaps) # eq'vuq 'he is angry' # eqevluni 'being angry'; *alternate formulation of base is eq've-*

eqi- to hit with a stick # eqia 'he hit it' / HBC; < equk-?

eqiaq chopped firewood # Maqillermeggnii-gguq ernermiuluku *eqiateng* amllerpallalliniata uavet elaturram mengliinun ilulirnermun quyu'urrluku ellillruit. When they were taking a steambath, they said that that day because their *chopped wood* was so plentiful, they had placed (the excess) in the porch against the wall.' (QUL 2003:126); < equk-liaq

eqiin root pick; digging stick # NUN; < equk-?-n

eqiite- to come in a mass to shore # of *driftwood*; *impersonal subject*; eqiituuq 'there is driftwood coming to shore' / NUN; < equk-?

eqir- to stoke; to put wood in it (the stove) # eqirtuuq 'it has been stoked'; eqiraa 'he stoked it' / < equk-ir¹-

eqiur- to chop wood # eqiurtuuq 'he is chopping wood'; eqiuraa (or eqiurutaa) 'he is chopping wood for her' / Nem'un tekicameng maaten piut aatiit *eqiulria*. 'When they arrived at the house they saw that their father was *chopping wood*.' (ELN 1990:12); < equk-liur-

eqluk curved piece across keel at bow and stern of kayak # NUN

eqmallug-, eqmayug- to be in a bad frame of mind # eqmallugtuq or eqmayugtuq 'he is in a bad frame of mind' / < eqe⁻¹-?-llug-, eqe⁻¹-?-yug-

eqnarivakar- to become infuriating #

eqnarivakartuuq 'it is getting to be infuriating' / eqnarivakar! 'oh how it's becoming infuriating!'; / eqnarqe-i¹-vakar-

eqnarqe- to be infuriating; to be irritating; to be exasperating # eqnarquq 'it is infuriating' / eqnaqva! 'how infuriating!'; = qeñarqe-; < eqe⁻¹-narqe-

eqnayug- to be peeved at someone # eqnayugtuq 'he is peeved at someone' / < eqe⁻¹-?-yug-

eqsairte- to keep (it) from shrinking #

Cungagarrluku tua-i *eqsairrluku*. Nutaan

eqsairqaarluku nillarluku tuntum amia. 'Dyeing it (the skin) kept it from shrinking. After thus stabilizing the caribou skin they stretched it on a frame.' (CIU 2005:350); < eqe²-yar-ir²-?

eqtaq dough # eqciuq 'she is making dough'; NUN; < eqte-aq¹

eqte⁻¹ to embrace; to hug; to squeeze # eqtuq 'he squeezed something'; eqtaa 'he squeezed it' / NUN; = qet'e-; < eqe²-te²-; > eqessnga-

eqte² to tidy up, to straighten things out; to clean house # eqtuq 'he is tidying things up'; eqtaa 'he is tidying it up' /

eqte³ to irritate; to infuriate # eqtaa 'he irritates or infuriates her' / Tua-i arenqianaku *eqtaqluku* taum qetunraan taukucetun anngarmitun ayuqenrilami. 'Since he was so different in character from his older brothers, he would continually irritate her.' (CIU 2005:190);

Tauna imna kemek *eqcaaqem-llu-gguq* kiugna ilapkuggaq, tua-llu-gguq taum pia, "Naugga-mi imna?" 'On account of her *annoyance* that only a little bitty piece was left, she asked her, "Now where is it?''' (CUN 2007:88); < eqe¹-te²-

eq'u- *emotional root*; > eq'uke-, eq'urte-, eq'utar-, eq'uyagute-, eq'uyug-; < eqe¹-?

equaq wooden story knife # < equk-?

equg- to carry on one's shoulder or high on the back; to carry under one's arm (*NUN meaning*) # equgaa 'he is carrying it on his shoulder' / Tauna tan'gaurluq *equgluku* kegginaa wantelluku tusmini . . . 'He was *carrying* the boy *on his back* with his (the boy's) face here on his shoulder . . .' (PAI 2008:426); = quug-; cf. equk, equgaarpak; < PE əqðøy-

equgaarpak legendary animal said to live underground; mammoth (*Mammuthus primigenius*) # *the tusks of these animals are found in Yup'ik areas and were traditionally identified with legendary animals said to live underground at the present time; also spelled quugarpak; see description by E. W. Nelson under entry quugaaq, quugaarpak; cf. equk*

equgcuun canine tooth; wedge # Una waniwa keputii, ukut-llu waniwa *equgcuutai* mellgaraa-llu waniwa una, una-llu ukicissuutii makut maa-i cassuukarai uitaut. 'This adze of his, and these wedges and curved knife, also this awl of his, these little tools of his remain.' (MAR2 2001:6); = quugcuun; < equk-cuun; > equgcuutnguarraq

- equgcuutnguarraq** man's bag for woodworking tools # < equgcuun-uaq-rraq
- equgkaq** driftwood # NI, CAN; < equk-kaq
- equgmelnguq*** tree swallow (*Iridoprocne bicolor*) # = qugmelnguq, qungmelnguayaaq; < equk-mete-nuguq
- equgniilnguq*** balsam poplar (*Populus balsamifera*); locally "cottonwood" # LK, CAN; = qugniilnguq; < equk-niite-nuguq
- equgpigaq** spruce; pine; construction wood # NUN; < equk-pik²
- equgtaaq, equgtaaq** rifle butt # = qugtaaq; < equk-taq⁴
- equgtar-** to gather firewood # equgtartuq 'he is gathering firewood' / Amta-llu maurluni-lu ikayuqlutek nunapigmun pavavet taglutek atsanek ayuqenrilngurnek katurcinaurtuk, *equgtarturluni*, tuaten tua-wa yuungnaqluni . . . 'And his grandmother and he helped each other, going up back there to the tundra they would gather various types of berries, *gather firewood*, and try to live like that . . .' (NAA 1970:2); = qugtaar-; < equk-tar²
- equk** thing carried on one's shoulder; wood (LY, NS, NUN, EG meaning) # Urluvni imkut ullagluki tegullii arulliat *equut*, cakaunrirluteng atusunairulluteng. 'He went over to his bow and arrow, took it, and the *wood* (parts) had rotted, was no longer good, and could not be used anymore.' (MAR1 2001:92); cf. equg-; = quuk; > eqi-, eqiaq, eqiin, eqiite-, eqir, eqiur-, equaq, equgcuun, equgkaq, equgmelnguq, equgniilnguq, eqgpigaq, equgtaaq, equgtar-; < PE qəðuy
- eq'uke-** to intensely dislike; to hate; to detest; to scorn # eq'ukaa 'he intensely dislikes her, hates her, detests her' / Tua-i tangerrngamegnegu aren nakleksugnaunaku! Aren kenkenritlinikiik taunayagaq! Aren kenkevkenaku, *eq'ukluku* tua-i! 'When they saw him, oh dear, they didn't feel any compassion for him! Oh dear, they apparently didn't like him, that little one! Oh dear, not liking him, they in fact *despised* him!' (ELL 1997:512); < eq'u-ke⁴
- eq'utar-** to hate people; to be scornful of people # eq'utartuq 'he is misanthropic, hates people, is scornful' / Elpet-llu-gguq cali nasaurlurmii tuaten teglengarluten-llu ayuqsaaqsartuten, *eq'utarluten-llu* yugnek kenkivkenak, taūgaam-

gguq uingekuvet uivet elluarrluten aulukekaten assilriacetun pitarrluten tamana-gguq tamaa-i cali tamararkauguq, tuaten ayuquq. 'And you girl, you might be like a thief or tend to *hate* people, have no love, but if you get a husband and he treats you as if you are decent, that old negative behavior will be lost (that is, forgotten), and that is what it is like.' (KIP 1998:267); < eq'u-tar¹

eq'uyagute- to come to hate; to become scornful of (him) # eq'uyagutaa 'he has come to hate her' / Anelgutain tauāgaam nallunriamegtteggua atameggunn kenkenrucia ellmeggini *eq'uyagutaat* qancurlagaqurangluku-lu. 'However, when his brothers learned of their father's loving him more than them, they *grew to hate* him and began to constantly speak to him with contempt.' (AYAG. 37:4); < eq'u-yagute-

eq'urte- to be infuriated; to suddenly become very angry # . . . eq'urrlutek yugnek tuqcilaagnek, . . . ' . . . for in their₂ *anger* they₂ kill people, . . .' (AYAG. 49:6); < eq'u-

eq'uyug- to hate someone # eq'uyugtuq 'he hates someone' / eq'u-yug-

eq've- to be angry (and/or scared, perhaps) # eq'vuq 'he is angry' # eqevluni 'being angry'; alternate formulation of base is eqeve-

eqyeraq cross fox (*Vulpes vulpes var.*) # NUN; < PE q̥irnər-

ere- to run # of colors; er'uq or eraa 'its color is running' / > erme-, ermig-, erur-, erve-, erme-, ervig-, ervike-, ervuqar-; < PE ərə⁻¹

erenqurte- for it to be noon # NUN; < erneq-urte-erenret days # look under erneq

erevte⁻¹ to get a foreign object in one's eye # erevtuq 'he got something in his eye' / HBC; NUN; = evert-, verte-; > ervun; < PY əvərtə-

erevte⁻² to erase # NUN

eri- to feel relaxed and refreshed # as after taking a steam bath; Y

erici- to pluck bird feathers # NUN; cf. eritar-

erina, erinaq voice # erinaka or erinaqa 'my voice'; Cuqcurliq-wa naken qalriaguralria angutem-wa *erinii* qalarquralria. Maaten elpenguq aatiin *erinaklinikii*. 'A robin was calling from somewhere and a man's *voice* was talking. As her senses awakened fully she realized that it was her father's *voice!*' (ELN 1990:21); Kaviaq

qut'garrluni *erinakeginiani* angerluni. 'The fox, puffing himself up with pride because it (the mouse) had said that he had a good voice, agreed.' (KAV 1972:13 & PRA 1995:317); > erinairissuun, erinia-, erinatuli, eriniqe-, eriniurta, erinkegcar-; < PE ərina(r)

erinairissuun tape recorder # Tamarmeng

erinairissuutetgun imiusngallret qemangqaciqtayima qaku cali tekitarkami atuugarkauluteng. 'Every one (cassette) that was filled by the *tape recorder* will be put away for use when the time comes sometime in the future.' (KIP 1998:xvii); < erina(q)-ir²-i²-cuun

erinatuli sandhill crane (*Grus canadensis*) # < erinatuli

eria- to speak loudly and clearly; to cry out aloud; to shout # eriniaguq 'he is speaking loudly and clearly' / eriniataa 'he is speaking loudly and clearly; Tua-i kiituani tua-i tauna Apanuugpak *eriniyalanguq*. Qayagpagnaurtuq, "Apanuugpiim piciqaaci!" 'Soon Apanuugpak began to shout. He would yell, "Apanuugpak is going to get you!'" (ELL 1997:408); Ilumun Agayutem elliungaunani *eriniatesciigalamikut* cauyakun uuggun *erinialluta* pituluni. 'Truly, since God himself cannot speak to us in person, he speaks to us through this drum.' (CIU 2005:116); < erina-?; > eriniassuun

eriniassuun larynx, voice box # K, Y, NI, CAN, HBC, BB; < erinia-cuun

eriniqe- to have laryngitis # eriniquq 'he has laryngitis' / < erina(q)-liqe²

erinituli vowel # the vowels of *Yup'ik* are a, i, u, e; < erina(q)-li²-tuli; > erinituliunrilnguq

erinituliunrilnguq* consonant # the consonants of *Yup'ik* are p, t, c, k, q, v, l, s, y, g, r, vv, ll, ss, gg, rr, m, n, ng, m̄, n̄, nḡ, w, ūḡ, ūr̄, ūrr̄, ūk̄, and ūq̄ (the final four are uncommon; the final two very much so); < erinituli-u-nrite-nguq

eriniurta person who calls out the words of an Eskimo dance song; song leader # < erina-liur-ta¹

erinkegcar- to clear one's throat # erinkegcartuq 'he cleared his throat' / < erina(q)-kegte-yar-

erinraq* down feather; undercoat hair of animal # < ?-nraq; cf. eritar-; < PE əri-

eriq milt of fish # tep'liaqameng erinek ilaluki pilartut 'when they make aged fish heads they put milt with them'; < PE ərði

eritar- to pluck (feathers, fur, etc.) # eritartuq 'he is plucking a bird'; eritaraa 'he is plucking it' / Issaluurmek pit'aqama yuilqumi . . . eritarluki tuaten cukiirluki. 'Whenever I caught porcupines in the wilderness . . . I'd pluck them, removing the quills.' (CIU 2005:260); Y, NS, HBC, NUN, NI, CAN, K; = erritar-, neritar-, rriitar-; cf. erici-, erinraq; < PE əritar- (under PE əri-)

erme- to dissolve; to dissipate; to run (of colors); to fade # HBC; = erve-; < ere-?

ermig- to wash one's face # ermigtuq 'he is washing his (own) face'; ermigaa 'he is washing her face' / Nutaan-llu unateteng erurluki *ermigluteng-llu*. 'Now they washed their hands, and washed their faces too.' (CAU 1985:127); ermiutaq 'washcloth'; < ere-?; > ermigcuun; < PE ərmiy- (under PE ərə¹)

ermigcuun washbasin # "Ermigcuutengqertuten-qaa?" "Qang'a, ermigcuuteka malikellrunritaqa." "Kitak uumek ermigcuutmek atuqina." "Do you have a washbasin?" "No, I didn't bring my washbasin." "Then use this washbasin."; < ermig-cuun

ernengaar(ar)- for the days to get longer; for the time of daylight to lengthen # NUN; < erneq-?

erneq day # either a twenty-four-hour period, or day as opposed to night; erneret or erenret 'days'; ernermi caliaqluni unugmi-llu qavaraqluni 'working in the day and sleeping in the night'; erneq avkan 'when it is afternoon'; uitallruuq pingayuni ernerni 'he stayed three days'; ernerrlugtuq 'it's a bad day'; Erenret tua-i cukangatqapiggluteng ak'a-l' tuar tekiartellriit upallerkameggunn erernmun. 'The days seemed to be going by very fast until they would reach the day when it would be time for them to move (to fish-camp).' (ELN 1990:55); ERNEREM (ERENREM) QUKALLRA, ERENREM (ERENREM) QUKALLRA, ERNEREM (ERENREM) QUKARYARAA, ERENREM (ERENREM) QUKARYARAA 'noon'; erenrem qukaryarani tekitaan 'the day has reached its midpoint, it is noon'; Iliini-l' *erenrem qukallran* nuniini maktaqluci. 'Sometime you_{pl} get up around noon.' (KIP 1998:33); ERNERET (ERENRET) iliit 'one day'; Tua-i-llu caqerluteng-am *erenret iliitni* arnat iliit mamteramun itliniluni, tauna tan'gurraq tamaanethliniluni mamterami. 'As time passed one day one of the women went into one of the smokehouses, and there was that boy there in the smokehouse.' (MAR1 2001:68); < erte-neq¹;

- > erenqrute-, ernequ, Ernerculria, ernermikutaq, ernenga(ar)-, ernequataq, ernerpak; cf. ernertur(aq*); < PY ərnəq (*under PY-S ərə-²*)
- ernequ** later today # *adverbial particle*; < erneq-ku
- ernequataq, erenqutaq** lunch; noon meal # < erneq-ku-taq², erneq-ku-taq²
- Ernerculria** the bearer of daylight, Raven *in stories* # < erneq-cur-lria
- ernercuun** calendar; terminology for days of the week # *Ernercuutaitellruut*. Pikum irlum muiryartullrakun tua-i nallunritaqluku. ‘They had no words for days of the week. They calculated days by watching the moon’s cycle.’ (CIU 2005:358); < erneq-cuu
- ernermikutaq** lunch, noon meal # Tua-i-llu-gguq ukut qanlliniut, “*Ernermikutarnariciquoq-am.*” ‘Then they announced, “It is time for lunch.”’ (CIU 2005:308); < erneq-localis-ku-taq²
- ernermiu-** for it to occur on a certain day # Maqillermeggni-gguq *ernermiuluku* eqiateng amller pallalliniata uavet elaturrem mengliunun ilulirnermun quyu’urrinki ellillruit. ‘When they were taking a steambath *that day*, they had chopped up too much wood, so they had placed [the leftover] in the porch.’ (QUL 2003:126); < erneq-localis-u-
- ernermiurte-** for it to be later in the day # Imumek *ernermiurtaangaqan* miinengaqluni yuilqumun ayagalriit miinerkun tuaten ivratuameng. ‘*Later on in the day*, when wet spots (on the snow or ground) would appear they traveled into the wilderness wading through the wet spots.’ (CIU 2005:346); *Ernermiurcan-llu* waten erneq qukarngariaqan, tuamta-ll’ payuggluki. ‘And *later in the day*, when it was the middle of the day, they’d bring in food.’ (KIP 1998:27); < erneq-localis-urte-
- ernerpak** all day; today (*additional Y, NS meaning*) # *adverbial particle*; ernerpak qavallruunga ‘I slept all day’; Tamaani *ernerpak* aquigaqameng caaqameng auraqluteng tangnirqenraaraitnek teggalqut. ‘When they played there *all day* sometimes they’d collect the prettiest rocks.’ (ELN 1990:18); < erneq-rpak; < PY ərnərpak (*under PY-S ərə-²*)
- ernerte-** to spend a certain number of days # maantauciqua *ernerrlua* yuinarnek ‘I’ll be here for twenty days’; Ul’uq taqeksauanani *ernerrluni* yuinaagnek malrugnek. ‘The flood came without

- ending for forty days.’ (AYAG. 7:17); < erneq-?
- ernertur(aq*)** cross fox (*Vulpes vulpes var.*) # LI, BB cf. erneq; < PE qirnər-
- erni-** to stay for a day # erniuq ‘he spent a day (there)’ / Arenqiacylrianga-ll’ wii kiimecuama *erniqapigcuumiiculrianga*. ‘I don’t really like to be out *all day* because I am always alone.’ (QUL 2003:148); < erte-i³-
- erraneq** blister # EG; = qerraneq
- errarun** sailboat # EG; = qerrarun
- erritar-** to pluck (feathers, fur, etc.) # EG; = eritar-, neritar-, rriitar-
- errsuyativilag-** to be very faintly visible (of dawn) # NUN; < erte-?-
- erruq** arrow # EG; = qerruq
- errute-** to be cold # errutaanga ‘I’m cold’; EG; = qerrute-
- erte-** to dawn; to be dawn; to be daybreak # *impersonal subject*; ertuq or ertaa ‘it is dawn’ / ereskan ‘when day comes’; erqaarmi ayallruuq ‘he left right after dawn’; tekipailgan erutaa ‘the dawn came upon him before he arrived’; er’artaa ‘dawn suddenly came upon him’; ertekegtaaaralliniuq ‘the day began in a good way’; erulluni ayallruuq ‘he was gone for a day’; erqaartuq ‘dawn first broke’; ertem iliini ‘one day’; Qava’arqami-gguq qavaumanaurtuq, *ertengraan-llu* qavarlun’. ‘Whenever she slept she would sleep for a long time, and even though *dawn came* she’d sleep.’ (QUL 2003:70); > erneq, erni-, errsuyativilag-, eruciq, erute-; cf. ernertur(aq*); < PY-S ərə-²
- ertu-** to be high # *of cliffs, hills, not airplanes, trees*; ertuuq ‘it is high’ / ertulria ‘a high one’; = qertu-; EG
- eruciq** a dawning # Unuaquan-llu *eruciatus* yuut ciulirnerit . . . ‘The next day *at dawn* the elders of the people . . .’ (LUKE 22:66); used also in the following constructions: ERUCIA TAMIIN or ERUCIQ TAMIIN ‘every day’ (*literally: ‘its dawning (or the dawning), every one’*); ERUCIT ILIITNI ‘one morning; one day’; aanii tauna *erucit iliitni* tupalliniuq assirpegnani, tua-i nangteqluni. ‘. . . his mother woke up *one morning* not feeling well, being ill.’ (ELL 1997:34); Tua-i *erucit iliitni* waten kiaksigingenrakun ellameqaarlutek itliniuk . . . ‘*One day* early in the summer they₂ came in after being outside . . .’ (QUL 2003:480); < erte-ciq

erur- to wash # *not clothes*; erurtuq ‘he is washing himself’ by sponging; eruraa he is washing it’ / eruriuq qantanek ‘he is washing the dishes’; maklaarem amia eruraa ‘he is washing the skin of the bearded seal’; unateten erurki ‘wash your hands’; Agngamek itertuk Mikellaq *erurliria* Irr’aq-wa qavalria. ‘When they went over they went in and (saw that) Mikellaq was *washing* (dishes) and Irr’aq was sleeping.’ (ELN 1990:86); *Erurcetaanga* teq’umek. Teq’umek qaika *erurluku*. ‘She had me wash with urine, wash my body with urine.’ (YUP 2005:266); = rruur-; < ere-?; < PE əRRUR- (*under PE əRə-¹*)

erute- to recur; to happen again; for day to come upon one # erutuq ‘it recurred’; erutaa ‘it recurred on him’ or ‘day came upon him’ / yuurtellra erutuq ‘the day he was born has recurred, it is his birthday’; yuurtellran eruyutii ‘his birthday’; Qavartaaraa; unaqu *eruskaten* uternniartut. ‘Sleep (here); tomorrow when day comes upon you, you can go home.’ (MAR1 2001:92); YUURTELLREM ERUYUTII ‘birthday’; < erte-te⁵-; < PY əRUT- (*under PY-S əRə-²*)

erve- to dissolve; to dissipate; to run (of colors); to fade # ervuq ‘it dissolved’, ‘it ran’ / erevtaa ‘he dissolved it, erased it’; erevyuituq ‘it is colorfast’ = erme-; < ere-?

ervig- to wash (clothes, skins, etc.) # ervigtuq ‘it is being washed’; ervigaa ‘he is washing it’ / ervigiuq ‘he is washing (clothes)’; < ere-?; > ervigissuun, ervigivik; < PE əR(ə)vīy- (*under PE əRə-¹*)

ervigissuun washing machine; washtub # < ervig-i²-cuun

ervigivik laundromat; washeteria # “Maani-qaa *ervigivigtangqertuq?*” “Ii-i. Yaani kalikiviim ketiini *ervigivik* uitaauq qacarnemikun igarluni: *Washateria.*” “Is there a *laundromat* here?” “Yes. The *laundromat* is located down from the post office, with ‘*Washateria*’ painted on its side.” (YUP 1996:53); < ervig-i²-vik

ervike- to stain in washing # ervikaa ‘it stained it’ / kavirlim keggatem ervikai qatellriit ilupret ‘the red shirt stained the white underwear’; < ere-?

ervun the thing one has in his eye # HBC; NUN = ver’un, evrun; < erekte-n

ervuqar-, ervuqe- (*HBC form*) to take a tub bath # ervuqertuq ‘he is taking a tub bath’; ervuqaraa ‘he is giving her a bath’; maqivgitalan

ervuqertuq ‘because there is no steambath house he is taking a tub bath’; Tuatnalliniluku tua-i angayuqaagken angalkum taum alerquangateng erurluku, *ervuqerluku* tauna tua-i. ‘That’s what her parents did, because those were the instructions that the shaman gave, that is, to wash and bathe her.’ (ELL 1997:448); < ere-?, < ere-?; > ervuqercuun, ervuqervik; < PY-S əRVUQAR- (*under PE əRə-¹*)

ervuqercuun bathtub # < ervuqar-cuun

ervuqervik bathroom # < ervuqar-vik

es’ak private parts of young female # NUN; cf. es’aq; > es’angcar-

es’angcar- to hold a female toddler out to urinate # NUN; < es’ak-ngcar-

es’aq egg yolk # pronounced with geminated s voiceless as usual in the dialect; NUN; = esiq, eyiq; cf. es’ak; < PE əyyi(r)

esevsiar(aq*) young whitefish (*species ?*) # BB; < -ar(aq)

esgaq sled brake # see Appendix 9 on parts of the sled; = elgaq, leg’aq; cf. saagaq

esip’aq, esip’aaq, esepaaq zipper # from English

esiq egg yolk # Tua-i-llu *esia-llu* kayangum cali Irr’am irr’ikluku. Caucianek-llu apyutekluku. ‘Irr’aq looked with amazement at the *yolk* of the egg. She asked concerning what it was.’ (ELN 1990:105); = es’aq, eyiq; > esirliq, esirrlugte-; < PE əyyi(r)

esirliq, esirngalnguq* yellow thing # < esiq-li¹-, esiq-ngalnguq

esirrlugte- to be yellowish # Tamakut manna-at ayuqt naucetaarkayagartun, qaterrlugluteng *esirrlugceñateng*. ‘That manna was like a certain plant (in color), off white, *yellowish*.’ (NAAQ. 11:7); < esiq-llugte-

Of the following words, those that begin with es followed by a stop consonant and that are loan words from Russian or English may be written and pronounced without the initial e, that is, beginning with a two-consonant cluster.

eskaaniq bark of a certain type of tree (*species?*) burned and used as an inhalant to stop nosebleeds; # cf. eskaniaq

eskaapaq, eskaapaaq shelf # eskaapat or eskaapaat ‘shelves, cupboard’; from Russian *шкап* (shkap)

- eskaayaq** dog with a ring of dark fur around its eye
possibly a loan word of undetermined origin
- eskaniaq** dry rotted dead spruce wood # cf.
eskaaniq
- eskaviaq** hawk owl (*Surnia ulula*); northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*); sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter striatus*) # Imna tua tauna atamek uyamiliutllra camun-ll' atuucirkaunaku uyamikaqekii tauna eskaviaq nemertararaumalria. 'And he wore that *hawk owl* which was bound together, that his father had given him, around his neck not knowing what to use it for.' (QUL 2003:426); < PE kəð(ə)kaviy
- eskavte-** to scatter; to be in disarray # eskavtuq 'it is in disarray'; eskavtaa 'he scattered it' / eskavtut 'they are scattered'; eskavciuq 'he is scattering things'; = cekavte-, cikavte-
- eskiiq** ski # and **eskiir-** to ski # Tua-i-llu eskiinek imkunek pilangata . . . nutaan assipiat; kass'artaat imkut eskiit. 'Then, when skis became available . . . they were excellent; those skis were factory made.' (PAI 2008:236); Wii-llu eskiilemmi pircingan qerruyingama utertellruunga. 'I came back from *skiing* when I became cold after the blizzard started.' (YUP 1996:27); from English
- eskuulaq** (Y, HBC, NI, NUN form), **eskuuluq** (BB, NR, LI, EG, NI form) school # and **eskuular-**, **eskuulur-** to go to school; to teach # eskuulartuq or eskuulurtuq 'he is going to school'; eskuularaa or eskuuluraa 'he is teaching him' / from Russian школа (shkóla) and/or from English 'school'; > eskuularaq, eskuularista, eskuularvik
- eskuularaq** student # < eskuular-aq
- eskuularista** teacher # eskuular-i²-ta²
- eskuularvik** school # Y, HBC, NI, NUN; < eskuular-vik
- eskuulutaq** skillet; frying pan # from Russian сковородá (skovorodá)
- eskutaq** sheet (rope) on a sailboat # from Russian шкот (shkot)
- espaak** spark plug # ESPAAM USKURAA 'spark plug wire'; from English
- espickaq, espickaaq** (NI, HBC, CAN form), **espiickaaq** (Y, EG form) match # Waniwa tua-i camek avaliinani, taúgaam tua-i neqa'arnek calillu espickaarnek, kenrrarnek-wa avalirluni. 'Now, lacking some things — true, but having foods, matches, the little matches, that is.' (KIP 1998:7);

- from Russian спичка (spíčka)
- essaar-** to make a sibilant sound # as when soothing a baby; essaartuq 'she is saying s-s-s'; essaaraa 'she is saying s-s-s to him' / Ertaqan-gguq tang pia-i ellimallminek anluni irniaminek amarluni essaarturluni ellimallmi uivaarturnaura, atakuan-llu tayim' iterluni. 'When day came she would go out of her grave carrying her child on her back, making a soothing sound, and she would keep going around her grave, going back in when evening came.' (CAU 1985:120); imitative
- esseg-** (NUN form), [e]ssseg- to cut fish for drying, for NUN speakers: essgaa 'she is cutting it' / essgiuq 'she is cutting fish'; see seg- for information on non-NUN use; = ceg-, seg-
- esseq** (NUN form), [e]ssseq sweat; perspiration # and **esser-** (NUN form), [e]ssser- to sweat; to perspire # for NUN speakers: essertuq 'he is sweating' / esquuni 'if he sweats'; see seq/ser- for information on non-NUN uses; = ceq/cer-
- essgar-** (NUN form), [e]ssgar- to become more active; to become wide awake # for NUN speakers: essgartuq 'he became more awake' / see segg'ar- for information on non-NUN use; = cegg'ar-, segg'ar-
- esslaapaq, ess'laapaq** broad-brimmed hat or cap # from Russian шля́па (shlyápa); = selapaq, cillapak
- essmataq** sweater # HBC; = essvataq, etc.; from English 'sweater'
- essmiar-** to overflow; to have a meltwater overflow # essmiartuq 'it is overflowing' / Tamatum-llu tamaa-i nalliini ciku mamtutulliniluni tangellra waten essmiarang'ermi. 'On those days the ice would still appear to be thick even if it was overflowing (with water).' (QUL 2003:308); cf. essngur-
- essnguq** pus; bloody liquid from a wound or sore # HBC, NI, NUN; direct nominalization of essngur-
- essngur-** (NI, NUN form), [e]ssngur- (Y form) to overflow # essngurtuq or seng'urtuq 'it is overflowing, it overflowed' / = ceng'ur; cf. essmiar-
- essuararaq** spiritual uncleanness manifesting itself physically # Tua-i cakneq essuaraunani maaggun-llu-gguq negilimi ngeliikun tanqigmek anlluggluni tauna arnaq. 'She was so clean that that woman emanated radiance through the edge of her parka ruff.' (QUL 2003:46); . . . tangellra-ll' tua-i essuarangssagaunani. . . . his appearance

was totally *clear and clean.*' (QUL 2003:544)

essug- to scrub (floors, walls) # essugaa 'he is scrubbing it' / essugluku 'scrubbing it'; essugi- is used more often

essugi- to scrub (floors, walls) # essugiuq 'he is scrubbing something'; essugia 'he is scrubbing it' / also (and more commonly) spelled suugi-; <-i²-

essuir- to become clear; to be cleansed # of weather or of a person cleansed of spiritual impurity; < essur-ir-

essuircar- to cleanse of spiritual impurity #

Cali ikiitut kumarrluki qasgimi nakacuut puyiurcetaqluki, tua-i-gguq carrluk ca imna wall'u yuum carrlua evcugluku, wall'u essuircarluki-gguq. 'Also they burned wild celery in the kashim to expose the bladders to the smoke, and thus shake off or ritually *cleanse* it of impurity or (to remove) a person's impurity.' (CAU 1985:60); Kana-i-gguq tua-i *essuirulluni* tua-i yuucirramitun elliryaaquq. 'Down there he has become spiritually pure and has become like himself.' (QUL 2003: 544); < essurir-car-

essuite- to be clear; to be calm; to be clean # of weather or of a person cleansed of spiritual impurity; essuituq ella 'the weather is calm and quiet', 'the air is clear and clean'; < essur-ite-

essur- root; > essuararaite-, essuir-, essuircar-, essuite-; cf. ecur-

estaalista churchwarden; church caretaker # from Russian教堂 (stärostā); = staalista

estakaanaq glass pitcher; chimney for kerosene lamp # BB; from Russian стакан (stakán) 'drinking glass'; = stakaanaq

estikluuq, estik'luuq glass # substance or drinking glass; from Russian стекло (stikló); = stikluuq, stik'luuq

estulussaq, estelussaq carpenter's plane # and

estulussar-, estelussar- to plane wood #

estulussaumauq or estelussaumauq 'it has been planed down'; from Russian стру́жка (struzh); = stulussaq, stelussaq

estuuluq table # Maaten cam mat'um

estuuluungalnguum kelua murilkaa una kass'arpall'er, nuyarrlainaq-wa kegginaa, cali qaterrlugluteng nuyai. 'She observed the area behind this thing that seemed to be a *table*, and there was a big white man, his face all covered with hair, and his hair off white in color.' (ELN 1990:113); from Russian стол (stol); = stuuluq

essvataq (NI, HBC form), **esswataq** (K form), **esswetaq** (Y form) sweater # = essmataq; from English 'sweater'

esvaik, esvaiq, esviak, esviaq female breast # = evsaik; > esvailitaq; < PE ḡvyāñ(ŋ)ir

esvailitaq, esvialitaq brassiere # < esvaik-ilitaq, esviak-ilitaq

ete- to be; to exist # etuq 'he or it exists, is situated, or is a certain way' / presently productive in NUN, HBC, NSK and to a limited extent in NI (and elsewhere?): kinkuni ecit? 'with whom are you staying?'; waten enani 'being that way'; ecuituq maani 'he doesn't stay here'; tuaten etellruuq 'he was that way'; . . . nunat-wa taukut *etliniaqelriit* kuigem ciñini ' . . . and that village was situated on the shore of the river' (CEV 1984:59); Qaygim agaan' ingluani, nanerpiit kukgaat, tamakut qillerqelluki, nakacuut *elvigkait*. 'On one side of the kashim, light spears and heavy spears were tied in bundles at the places where the bladders were to be.' (CEV 1984:32); Qiini-ggur tauna nukalpiat ill'it, cun'era'ar, Askinat negratni *etliniur*, nunangqelliniur. 'Up north one of the proficient hunters, a young man, was in the north of the Askinaq Mts., and he had a camp.' (WOR 2007:106); Piani *elngug* taumeg uimegneg . . . ciknaqerpakarluteg egqaqelqakeg. 'Those₂ who were back there became so jealous of their₂ husband . . . that they trashed his belongings.' (WOR 2007:114); Taúga-i kangiiyugturallinia nateqvaqapiar *etellraneg*. 'He sought to find out exactly where it was.' (WOR 2007:116); Siimaurcimalliniur. Nut'an tauna caumall'irluni *etur*. 'It apparently turned to stone. This one is provided with a face.' (WOR 2007:118); . . . terlagmi *elan*. ' . . . because it was located in a low place.' (WOR 2007:118); Taukug imna-ltu Mell'arpim yugguaran ill'it pikani etqam uatiini *eclairia*, . . . 'Those₂, including one of Mell'arpag's stone face-balls, is located up there in a pit.' (WOR 2007:118); Tua-i-gguq *etetulliniukut* tuaten. 'That, it is said, is how we were.' (ELL 1997:452); this base is also occasionally used in areas other than those mentioned above, particularly in Christian religious translations: Tuaten piqarraami *etellruuq*, watuallu *etuq*, *eterrlainarkauluni-ltu* akwanun. 'He [God] was (existed) from the beginning, now is (exists), and always will be (exist) forever.' (YUA 1954:10 & LIT 1972:3); Agayun *eterrlainalria* uitavikarci; . . . 'The eternal God is your_{pl} dwelling place; . . . '

(ALER. 33:270); Nutem *etellrani* qaneryaraq uitallruuq, qaneryaraq-llu Agayutmi uitallruuq, qaneryaraq-llu Agayutnguluni. 'In the beginning was the word, and the word was with God, and the word was God.' (literally: 'When it originally existed the word was there, . . .' (JOHN 1:1); . . . taūgken assiinateng *etellret*, tuunram nuniinun ayagcilluki akwarpak nangteqvigkaatnun. ' . . . but those who have been bad He sends to the realm of the Devil, to their future place of everlasting torment.' (SBO 1896:31 & 2006:20); . . . nuna qaingani qiliit qaingatni *elucimitun*. ' . . . on the earth as (it) is in heaven.' (CAT 1950:1); Elpet *etellriaten* kiivet tanqilria, Elpet *etellriaten* kiivet ūgasapataq, . . . 'You are holiness, You and you alone are, oh Lord.' (ORT 2006:26) Tamalkuitnek iluteqnām tungiinek aviuskut tamaaten apaanauramteggen elpet: Nunaniryua, *Elvik Elvigmī!* 'Lead us away from all sadness in accordance with Your will as we invoke your name: Rejoice, O World (place of Existence)!' (ORT. 2006:49); also occurs in contractions with *localis* case endings (see postbase -mete-/ -nete-): nancit? 'where are you?' from underlying nani ecit; tamaanelngaituq 'he won't be there' from underlying tamaani elngaituq; angyameinguut tagesqiki 'tell those in the boat to go up' from underlying angyami elnguut tagesqiki; also in contractions with the 4th person quanitifier/qualifier construction (see at *kiimete-*); also in contraction with qayuwa, in qayuwete- 'to be a certain (altered) way' (q.v.); note that unlike other short bases (e.g., at'e- kit'e-, mit'e-. tut'e-) ending in te, the base ete- does not carry gemination, not even with ending such as ~+'(g/t)uq; see examples with etuq above; apparently ete- is a "stress-repelling" base (see introduction). > eluciq; cf. envanek, envau-; < PE āt-

[e]teq, eteq (NUN form) anus; bottom; sea anemone # terr'a (etra for NUN) 'its anus', 'its bottom'; Qaltayag siimameg uqamalkucirarluku, taūg'am etranun tut'enritliniur. 'They weighted down the bucket (In the rope) with a rock, but it didn't reach its (the water's) bottom.' (WEB 2 (NUN)); . . . etiq tang pegteqernga. Angama nulirran assinquirraanek cikirciqlmaken.' . . . sea anemone (*anus*), release me. I'll give you my uncle's best wife.' (KIP 1998:171); *Tii-iq, tii-iq*, pegesna, pegesngarr-ai! Angama, angacarama, nulirran aipaaneq nunuliramken, uqinranek. 'Sea anemone,

sea anemone, (*anus, anus*), release me, release me! I'll reward you with one of my uncle's wives, the fatter one.' (CUN 2007:96) (another version of the same story using another form of the vocative; note the humorous play on words here). see teq for more information and derivatives; > etquq, etraq, etruir-; cf. tiiyaq; PE ātəR

etgalnguq* shallow place # kuik qerallruarput ivrarluta etgalngurkun 'we crossed the river wading through the shallow place'; < etgate-nguq

et'galqilaq, et'galqitaq small piece of ice beached in shallow water #

etgalqite-, etgalqitar- to run aground in shallow water # etgalqitartuq 'he or it ran aground' / Ugkut-llu uani kuigem paingani marayat alailnguut kuigem avatiini, *etgalqitarnat*. Anyakun ayakuvet, ciuqlirmi tamaani etgalqitarraarluten kinguani ayalangkvet tangrruarluku mer'em patumangraaku, . . . 'At the mouth of the river those sandbars that appear around the river are places that may cause one to run aground. If you go with a boat, at first you run aground, and after that when you start traveling regularly it's like you see it even if the water covers it, . . .' (KIP 1998:41); < etgalquq-ite³-; PE ātyalrit- (under PE ātə-)

etgalquq shallow place # < etgate-quq; > etgalqitar-

etgate- to be shallow # etgatuq 'it is shallow' / etganani '(it) being shallow'; etgalan 'because it is shallow'; Yuk marayamun qimakuni mermun *etgalngurmun*, angyaa maktangaituq, kitnguarkauguq. Taūgken et'ulriami qairet angengermeng ekurangraata angyaq maktaciquq. 'If a person flees (from a storm) into sandbars, into shallow water, his boat won't stay upright but it will capsize. However, in deep water, even if the waves are large and even if they splash into his boat, it will stay upright.' (YUU 1995:69); < ?-ate-; > etgalnguq, etgalquq; < PE ātyat-

etgeraq hard wood (used for making bows and the like) # NUN; = tegg'eraq; cf. tegge-

etqacuk grass-lined storage pit # NUN

etquq urine # etqurnilarquq 'it smells of urine'; NUN, EG; = teq'uq; < eteq-quq; < PE ātəqur

et'raq part of whale's flippers close to tail # NUN; < eteq-?

etruir- to wipe one's anal area # NUN; < eteq-?-ir²-

et'u- to be deep # etuuq 'it is deep' / qaillun et'utaa? 'how deep is it?'; ivrarcuutegka qalutuk et'ulriamun tut'ellemni 'my hip-boots got water in them when I stepped in the deep place'; et'uriuq 'it became, or is becoming, deep'; nalluaqa et'utacia 'I don't know its depth'; Mermi-llu cali *et'unrilngurmì*, nanvat-llu ceñaitni, neqa alaunani piaqan pitgarluku mer'em akuliinlengraan, . . . 'Also in water that wasn't *deep*, on the shores of lakes too, whenever fish would be visible, they'd shoot it with arrows even though it was in the middle of the water, . . .' (CIU 2005:32); < PE ətə-

et've- to portage # et'vuq 'he is portaging'; et'vaa 'he is going over it' / etevluni 'portaging'; NUN; = teve-; < ətəvə(t)-

eva-, evama- (*NUN form*) to set, to sit on eggs; to incubate # evauq 'it (hen) is sitting on its eggs'; evai 'it is incubating them' / Qugyuut-llu cali makut *evaluki tangrraqaceteng assiitetuut-gguq call*'. 'It's also a bad sign when they see *swans* sitting on their nests.' (PAI 2008:172); < PE əva-

evaar- to buzz # Qiaqcaaraurluinanermini naken-gguq *evaarngalngurmek niicami taqeqluni piqalliniuq aaniin piaken qunguumavian tungiinek imna evaarranganani*. 'While he was crying, when he heard what seemed like a *buzzing* sound, he stopped (crying), and realized that it seemed to be *buzzing* from back there from the direction of the place where his mother was buried.' (QUL 2003:84)

evaat harmonica # *a plural*; HBC; *imitative*; = evvaat

evate- to place pressure on the carotid artery; *loosely to strangle* # HBC; = avate-

evcug- to shake or brush off snow, dirt, spiritual uncleanness, etc. from oneself or clothing # evcugtuq 'he or it is shaking himself, he is brushing snow or dirt off himself'; evcugaa 'he is shaking it to remove snow or dirt' / kaminaliurraarluni evcullrua puyuqneq lumarraminek 'after working on the stove he shook the soot from his shirt'; evcua 'brush yourself off'; Tua-i-gguq tauna nasqurrutii Taglangaam, mom-am qanrutellruanga, ellangellrulliami, nangyun-gguq *evcugluku* caiggluk wani, nangyun *evcugluku*. Nangyun ayagcetengnaqluku. 'My mom, who had already become aware of things at that time, told me that Taglangaq used the wormwood headdress to

ward off sickness. She was trying to *shake off* the sickness in her body. She was trying to send the sickness away.' (TAP 2004:73); > evcuutaq; PE əvcuy-

evcuutaq snowbeater; device for brushing off or otherwise removing snow or dirt from a garment # < evcug-taq¹

evegtaq* bumblebee # LY, HBC / NI, CAN, LK, BB, NR, LI, EG; *literally*: 'thing of the grass'; EVEGTAAT NEQAIT 'rosewort (*Sedum roseum*)' (*NUN usage*); also spelled vegtaq; = megtaq; < evek-taq²; < PE əvəytar (*under PE əvəy*)

evegar- to gather grass; to cut grass # *used even in areas where grass is canek rather than evek*; evegtartuq 'she is gathering grass' / Tua-i *evegtarraarluku elagluk*' pilliniuq citaak ukuk qalirnerak. 'After pulling out the grass from it, he dug down and saw the top of the coffin.' (QUL 2003:238); also spelled vegtar-; < evek-tar-

evek (*EG, HBC, NI form*), [e]vek grass # *plural*: evget or veg'et; Tua-llu ikiitut wavet tua nemrulluki, cali-ll' taukut evget cali can'get makucit cali ilakluki, tua-i ekuatekaqluki. 'The wild celery was bound around the end of the staff along with wild grass; grasses like these were used to fuel the flames.' (QAN 1995:172); . . . malrunlegen-lu kuluviit uqurilriit nug'ut Nile-amek, nerluteng-lu ceñäm *evginek*. ' . . . and seven fat cows came up out from the Nile and fed in the *grass* of the shore.' (AYAG. 41:18); *see vek for more information*; > evegtaq, evegtar-, evger(aq), evineq, evisraaq, eviun; < PE əvəy

eveqaa- to rock from side to side # *of a boat*; eveqaaguq 'it is rocking' / NS; = uvaa-; < ever-qar-a-

ever- slanting; tilting # *postural root*; > evengqa-, everte-, eveqaa-; NS; = uver-; < PE uvər- or əvər-

evengqa- to be slanting or tilted # evengquq 'it is slanted, tilted' / NS; < ever-ŋqa-

everte- to slant; to tilt # evertuq 'it slanted, tilted'; evertaa 'he slanted it, tilted it' / NS; < ever-te²-

everquun awl; tool for prying or unraveling # < ?-n; = verquun

everte-, [e]verte- to get a foreign object in one's eye # evertuq 'he got something in his eye' / = verte-, erekte-; > evrun, ver'un; < PY əvərtə-

evga wooden piece in socket of foreshaft of seal harpoon # NUN

evger(aq*) short grass # NUN; < evek-?

evikegte- to make a hollow sound # . . . ayaruminek kaugtuallrani nuna cakneq *evikeggluni* teng-teng-aarluni nuna kumlalami. ‘. . . when he was rapping the ground with his walking stick it was making a hollow sound because the soil was very cold.’ (KIP 1998:81)

evineq small grassy knoll or island # < evek-i³-neq¹

evisrayaaq short grass # Maaten ellangyungami ellangelliniuq maram qukaani, *evisrayamek* taūgaam naumasterluni. ‘When it was time for him to come to, he came to and saw that in the middle of the mad flat there was vegetation in the form of short grass.’ (YUP 1995:78); < evek-?

eviun loosely woven grass mat used as insulation for roof and / or to keep loose soil from falling through # see Appendix 9 on parts of house; < evek-lir-n

evrun foreign object in one’s eye # = ervun, ver’un; < everte-n

evsaik female breast # K, Y, NI, CAN, BB; = esvaik; < PE əvyan(ŋ)ir

evu- to pile up (usually of ice, as when floes on the water slide up on top of one another) # evuut ‘they are piling up’ / Aren, tua-i piinanermini tua kiarpakarluni pilliniuq, apqegket angengaak cikuk, keggartulriik, imkuk tua-i *evuqatarlutek*. Icuw’ tanglalriaci cikunek waten *evunernek* piaqluni, navguumaluteng tua-i quyurrluteng-llu waten pimaqluteng. Tamaa-i cikut tugarutaqameng *evulallrit*. ‘Soon, having looked around often enough, he saw two big pieces of ice; they were coming toward each other and were going to pile up together. You know, you have seen ice that has piled up; they are all broken up and have collected together. When the ice meets together like that, they make a pile.’ (QUL 2003:320); = ugu-; > evuneq; < PE iŋ(ə)yuu-

evuneq piled-up ice; pressure ridge # Taum’ taukut kangingqerrluki ellaita tamakut aturtaita pilarait tua-i-gguq taukut *evunret*. *Evunret-gguq* tua kangilirluki. ‘For those who were involved, those [the bladders tied to the spears] symbolized, so it was said, pressure ridges; they represented piles of sea ice.’ (QAN 1995:166); = ugunret; < evu-neq¹

evvaat harmonica # *imitative*; K; = evaat

eyag- to follow traditional practices associated with birth, death, first menstruation, illness, etc., consisting of abstaining from certain

foods and activities # eyagtuq he is abstaining’ / eyaumaq ‘he has been abstaining’; eyii! ‘abstain!'; . . . cali tayima nunani ayuqevkenateng *eyagaqluteng*. ‘. . . in the villages they practiced ritual abstinence in various different way.’ (CAU 1985:126); Tuquiqerra’ arqameng-gguq tamaani taukug’ imkug’ angayuqaak *eyaumanaurtuk*, caqayuunatek. ‘At those days when they had just recently suffered a loss through death (of a child) the parents would fast, abstaining from all activities.’ (KIP 1998:125); Agayuviim pisquciatur *eyaglaqina*, Tallimiritni-llu ungungssiim kemganek nerekSaunak. ‘Always fast in accordance with God’s instructions, and on Fridays don’t eat meat.’ (CAT 1950:3); = yaag-; > eyagnaq, eyagyaraq, eyailnguq, eyanqellria; < PE inay-

eyagnaq life event that causes others to follow traditional abstinence practices is required # Tan’gaurluq-gguq tua-i qasqiartaqami, aanami emuanek pinriqertaqami *eyagnani* pellularaa. Nasaurluum-gguq taugken utumallni *eyagnamek*, agleraqami nutaan *eyagnarituuq*, mulnganariluni tua-i. ‘It is said that whenever a boy reaches a certain stage, when he is weaned from his mother’s breast, then he has passed through the stage of his life that requires others to follow traditional abstinence practices. Concerning a girl, however, when she starts menstruating the requirement to follow these practices increases; one must take increasing care concerning these things.’ (YUP 2005:150); < eyag-naq

eyagyaraq traditional practice associated with birth, death, illness, puberty etc. # Yuk tuquaqan cali *eyagyaraq* amllellrulliniut . . . ‘Also whenever a person died (in the community) their (the people’s) traditional abstinence practices were numerous . . .’ (CAU 1985:126); Yuut arenqialameng ilarqut’ngengameng, *eyagyaraq*-llu tamana atunringameg teggu ilaita. ‘There’s so much disorder and confusion in our lives today, and some don’t even follow the traditional abstinence practices anymore.’ (CIU 2005:136); < eyag-yaraq

eyailnguq* one who doesn’t follow traditional abstinence practices # Imna-gguq taugken *eyailnguq* . . . eglercami temii pinialiyarturluni acitmun. ‘They say, however, that that person who neglects the traditional abstinence practices . . . as he comes down [from the prime of his life]

his body becomes weaker [more so than had he followed the practices].’ (CIU 2005:254); < egag-ite¹-nguq

eyalirtaq dark-colored spotted seal # = yaalirtaq; < eyaq-lir-?

eyanqellria one who follows traditional abstinence practices # *Eyanqellria-gguq* yuk apqucim agtuyuitaa. ‘They say that a person *who follows the traditional abstinence practices* is untouched by physical affliction.’ (YUP 2005:254); < eyag-nqegg-lria

eyaq, eyaneq tattoo # and **eyar-** to tattoo # *traditionally done by passing charcoal-coated thread through the skin*; eyartuq ‘she tattooed herself’; eyaraa he tattooed her’ / < igaq/igar-, < igaq/igar-neq¹; > eyalirtaq

eyir- to occupy a vacant building or site; to people; to move in with others # eyirtuq ‘it is occupied’; eyiraat ‘he occupied it’ / (e)yirluku ‘occupying it’; eyiumauq ‘it has been occupied’; Wani-gguq aipaqa tauna angayuqangqerqan tua-i taukunun *eyiuskuma* aiparma ilainun, tua-i taukut nem-gguq iluani ellimerrutekat amlertut. ‘They said if my wife had parents and I *moved in with* her family, there are many chores to be completed inside the home.’ (YUP 2005:192); *probably from* yuk, person, and -lir-, ‘to provide with’ (*thus eyiraat is literally*: ‘he provided it with a person — in the person of himself’; cf. aipir-); *the initial e on eyir-* suggests that historically yuk had an initial e (as does evidence from other Eskimo languages; cf. PE injuy); cf. yuk, cuk; = yi(i)r-

eyur-¹ to defend another person verbally; to feel and act defensive on another’s behalf # eyurtuq (or eyuriuq) ‘he is defending someone’; eyuraat ‘he is defending her’ / “Aullut’ar! Usuuq uitateūrluqerru-ata.” “Meqtang cumacinarilaqii.” “Cumacinarqenrituq nuagtaanritaa elakaq.” “Cakaqní uum eyurnak’lartau?” “Beware! You, leave the poor (girl) alone.” “She makes the water disgusting.” “It’s not disgusting; she doesn’t put saliva in the water hole.” “How can she be of value or benefit to him that this one is so *defensive* of her?” (MAR2 2001:85); Y, K, CAN, NI, BB, NR, LI; = igur-, yu(u)r¹-

eyur-² to jell; to congeal # eyurtuq or eyuraat ‘it jelled’ / eyurtaa ‘he (or it) jelled it, caused it to jell’; eyuumauq ‘it is jelled’; *Eyuani* tauğken tua-i

tegluni akutaq. ‘The Eskimo ice cream was hard when it *congealed*.’ (PAI 2008:102); = igur-; > eyurcissuun, yuringa-; cf. yuurleqtaaq

eyurcissuun mold (for forming a shape) # Aaron-aam teguluki aqlitet urugtai, kuvluku-llu uruumalria *eyucirissuutmun* eluciliumalriamun, . . . ‘Aaron took the earrings, melted them, and poured the molten mass into a *mold* to shape it, . . .’ (ANUC. 32:4); < eyur²-te²-i²-cuun

G

For words that sound as if they start with g, look also under eg.

gguun through here; this way # *short for maaggun see maani or uuggun see wani; < vialis*

gguurraq this way a little # < gguun-rraq
gilerte- to move; to be in motion; to travel # *gilertuq 'he or it is traveling' / snuukuuq gilrutaa 'he is making the snowmachine go, driving it'; Uksumi tuunritulliniut atakumi tan'gerirraartelluku. Cikum aciakun ayagluteng, neqet tumyaraatgan gilerrluteng. 'In winter they did their conjuring with spirits in the evening after it had become dark. They traveled under the ice moving along the route of the fishes.' (YUU 1995:41); Ciunemkun tua-i ayii, wiinga maligciiqamken cukassaagarpek' nii ungungssiaraat mikelnguut-llu gilertellrat pitaciluku. 'Go ahead of me, I'll follow you slowly in keeping with the pace of the animals and children.' (AYAG. 33:14); Ilangcivkenaku ciunemkun gilerciiqua unuamek, unuaqu, yaaliaku-llu cali, . . . 'Nevertheless I must be on my way today, tomorrow and the next day, . . .' (LUKE 13:33); K; = eglerte-, egilraur-, elraur-; < PE æylər- or æyilər-*
gurte- to be haughty yet feel slighted # *An'uq tayima, guq'errluni. Gurrlni waten quteeggluni. 'He went out, went away, in a snit. Feeling haughty and offended, acting superior.'* (MAR2 2001:87)

I

icamiirte-, icamiite- (*EG form*) to be disappointed; to be saddened # *icamiirtuq 'he is disappointed' / Ataneq, cacetuqutekellruamteggen icamiircecaqunii. 'Oh Lord, because we have put our trust in You, do not let me be disheartened.'* (YUA 1945:10 & LIT 1972:3); = caamiirte-

icaqe- to babysit (*K, NI meaning*); to hold (child) in lap (*HBC meaning*) # *icaqaa 'she is babysitting him, she is holding him' / icaqiuq 'she is babysitting, she is holding a child in her lap'; cf. icarqe-*

icarqe- to fix; to repair # *icarquq 'he fixed himself up' tidied himself, reformed his behavior, etc.; icarqaa 'he fixed it' / icarqumauq 'it is fixed'; NSU; cf. icaqe-*

ici ouch!; it's hot (to the touch)! # *exclamation; HBC*
icineq thin, melting, overhanging ice edge is spring #

icivaaraqu, icivaarqu in the near future; soon # *adverbial particle; < icivaq-ar(aq)-ku, icivaq-ar(aq)-ku*

icivaq a few days ago; a few weeks ago; recently # *adverbial particle; icivaq kayangussullruukut 'a while ago we hunted for birds' eggs'; imna-ggur' una tua-i icivaq tuqulleq! 'it was that one, the one that had died recently!' (ELL 1997:488); > icivaaraqu, icivaqu*

icivaqu a few days from now; a few weeks from now # *adverbial particle; icivaqu allamun nem'un nugtarciiqua 'later on I'll move to another house'; < icivaq-ku*

iciwa, iciw', icugg' you know; remember; as you know too # *exclamatory or interjectional particle; iciwa imumi qavartarvillmegnuk ukatiini 'you know, on this side of the place where we camped'; Maurlurluan pillinia, "Tangrru, iciwa qanrutellryaaqekemken iqlungarniluki makut nukalpiat. 'Her dear grandmother told her, "See, remember how I told you that these young men are always lying.'" (YUU 1995:11); Imna-llu icugg' iralumun ayalleg, caulria ima, astronaut. 'That one, you know, the one who went to the moon, now what do they call him?, an astronaut.' (KIP 1998:61); < ?=wa; < PY iciyʷa*

ic'ukcak mink scent gland # = ikcukcak

icungte- to encourage; to hearten; to counsel #

"Qayuggetenritua, mernuama piunga." Taumek-gguq kiunaura, apqaarsaaqnaura *icunglluku*. "I'm not out of sorts, but just tired." That was all she would answer when she'd question her *encouraging her.*' (MAR1 2001:31); *Icungqurluku assirivkalliniluku qanruqu'urluku, kiituani-gguq genertenrituq.* 'Counseling him, letting her get better, she kept speaking to him, until she finally ceased being angry.' (MAR1 2001:54)

igagtar- to urinate raising one leg (of animals) #

NUN

igaq mark; symbol; letter (of alphabet, or correspondence) # and **igar-** to mark; to write # igartuq 'he is writing'; igaraa 'he is writing to her' / igautaa kalikamun 'he is writing it on a piece of paper'; igat 'book, writings, written things'; igarkaq 'writing paper'; igarrliquq 'he has sloppy handwriting'; igausngauq 'it is written down'; igausngalriit picirkiutet arenqigitait 'clause (of contract, regulation, etc.)' (*legal neologism*); Tua-i-llu makluni unuamek elicungcariqngani Qalelam *iganermek* tua-i elicugluni . . . Tua-i-llu Qalelam *igarcuutengqellinami* *igaulluki* yaassiillermun tamakut *igat* . . . 'And so getting up, because Qalamaq was going to teach her, she wanted to learn *how to write* . . . And so because Qalemaq had a *pencil* she *wrote* down on a box those *letters* . . .' (ELN 1990:87); *the meaning 'to write' is in K, NI, CAN, BB, HBC, NR, LI, EG; > igarcuun, igarta, igaryaraq, igaruuarun, igatuli; < PY-S iyaq; cf. eyaq, yaarui-*

igarcuun (K form), **igarrsuun** (NI, HBC form),

igaraun (BB form) pen; pencil # igarcuuteka ipgiatuq 'my pencil is dull'; < igar-cuun, igar-suun, igar-a-n

ig'arte- to suddenly fall from a height # < igte-arte-

igarta writer; secretary # < igar-ta¹

igaruarun story knife # NUN; < igaq-uaq-n

igaryaraq orthography; writing system; way to

write # . . . ciulirneret *igaryaramek* nallungermeng qanertut "Ella-gguq allamek yuituq. Ilakukut-gguq." . . . even though the elders didn't know *how to write* they said, "In the world, it is said, there are no strangers. We are all related.' (YUP 2005:232); . . . picirkiullruukut *igautnaluki ukut* kalikaat nutaratgun *igaryarakun* cali-ll' ak'allakun

igaryarakun. ' . . . we planned to write this pages in the new *orthography* as well as the old *orthography.'* (KIP 1998:xv); . . . naaqiyugngauten-qaa Uyaqum igaryaraanek? 'are you able to read Helper Neck's system of writing?' *Uyaquq or Helper Neck was a native of the lower Kuskokwim who evolved his own system of writing for Yup'ik using symbols of his own invention; a few people today can still read and write in his system;* < igar-yaraq

igatuli scribe (as in the Bible) # < igar-tuli

igcailkun spear holder on kayak # < igte-yailkun

igaugek eyeglasses; traditional snow goggles; eyeshade # cf. ii, iiguak; < ?-dual

igcineq, igcineq cliff; bank # CAN, EG, LI;

< igte-neq²

igcetaaq traditional pit trap #

Kapkaanaitellermeggni pissurcuutnguu tamakut petmiit, *igcetaat.* 'When they didn't have steel traps their hunting devices were pit traps, pits which induced animals to fall into them.' (MAR2 2001:71); < igte-cetaaq

igcete- to drop (intentionally or otherwise) # igcetaa

'he allowed or caused it to fall, he dropped it' / igcecaqunaku 'don't drop it'; Tua-i-llu Pili ucuryugngatqapiarluni keggmiarluni taumek qangqiirmek tailuni, tuavet caniatnun *igcelluku.* 'And then Pili, apparently very much wanting praise, came over with that ptarmigan in its teeth and *dropped* it there by their side.' (ELN 1990:12); < igte-cete-

igci- to drop something # igciuq 'he dropped something' / Tua-i-gguq qialuni Ella irniaminek *igciaqami* ellalluk aluvikluku. 'And so, it is said, whenever the Spirit of the World *dropped* a child, she'd cry and the raindrops were her tears.' (AGA 1996:181); < igte-aq¹-i²-

ige- to swallow # ig'uq 'he swallowed' or 'he

swallowed something'; igaa 'he swallowed it' / enerkek igqertua 'I accidentally swallowed a bone'; Temciyung'er mi ngel'anritengaqluni iqmiangqerrami-llu Qalelam akutaanek nerilkarnayukluni tua-i tau'gaam *igengnaqluku* . . . 'Even though she thought it comical, she tried not to laugh thinking that she might choke on Qalemaq's Eskimo ice cream, but she tried to *swallow* it instead . . .' (ELN 1990:73); > iglaq, igmar-, iguma-, igyamcuk, igyaraq, Igyaraq; < PE iyə-

iggag-, igag- (NUN form) resting against something; supporting oneself on one's elbow # *postural root*; *iggagtuaq* 'he rested against something, leaning on his elbow'; *iggangqauq* 'he is resting against something, he is leaning on his elbow' / *Tua-i-llu iggagarrluni cali qilak irriurluku tua-i tangnirqeapiggluni . . .* 'And so propping herself up on her elbow she gazed at the sky some more and saw that it very beautiful . . .' (ELN 1990:47); < PE iŷəyar- or iŷjəyay-

iggayu- to be a champion; to defeat all opponents in a competition or series of competitions # NUN

iggiayuli, iggiggiayuli, iggiasuli (NSK form) great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*) # *Iggiaiyulit atakumi qalrialartut.* 'Owls make their calls during the evening.' (YUP 1996:42); *imitative and -yuli, -yuli, -yuli*

igguak (iguak?) eyeglasses; snow goggles # NUN; < iik-uaq-dual

igikaraat a certain constellation # NUN; < -plural *igigtemini.* 'A red fox waits in its den.' (SOC 1946:308); NUN; = igtə; < PE žiytə

igigmaun secret berry patch one continues to pick from and tells no one about # NUN

ginga- to have fallen # *Nell'era' urlua-w' cal' tauna ilait qanain ightingaaqluteng*, *tua-i aru' urlulliniluni.* 'And some of the roof boards of his old house had fallen and had rotted away.' (QUL 2003:164); < igte-nga-

iginiq edge of deep water #

igkaralek swallow (bird) # HBC

iglairte- to scorch one's throat # *from hot food or drink*; *iglairtuq* 'he scorched his throat' / *iglaircaqunak* 'don't burn your throat'; K; < iglaq-ir(ar)te-

iglaq, iglak *esophagus*; freeze-dried esophagus for eating # *Aūgna-llu tuntuq ayakarluni, ayakaqrlni narullgulluni.* Curukarluku tua-i pisquciatun *iglili* kepluku. 'As that caribou fled, it ran falling forward and hitting the ground. Rushing over to it, he cut its *esophagus* (*throat*) as he had been told to.' (MAR2 2001:12); < ige-?; < PY-S iylak or Iylaq (under PE iŷə-)

igmar- to repeatedly swallow # *igmartuq* 'he is repeatedly swallowing'; *igmari* 'he is repeatedly swallowing them' / Cat *igmaryluki* makut cat kamgulteng-llu. 'They would swallow things, even their old skin-boots!' (MAR2 2001:58); < ige-mar-

igtə den; lair # *igtet* 'dens'; *Tua-lł' aatiin piluku.* "Amci ata, Elnguuq elicukuvet qanganarcuuciryaramek yuara *igteńek.*" 'And then her father said to her, "Hurry up, Elnguuq, if you want to learn how to set squirrel traps, look for *dens.*'" (ELN 1990:51); Cat *iliitni avelngaq utertellrani utaqauraraa igtin amiigan caniani elavqerluni.* 'One time when the mouse returned, it was waiting for him crouched beside the entrance of his *den.*' (KAV 1972:9 & PRA 1995:317); = igtə; > igtequq; < PE žiytə

igte- to fall # *from a height*; *igtuq* 'it fell' / *mermun igcaqunak* 'don't fall in the water'; *iggluni* 'falling'; . . . *iggnagaituten*, *alugken nuagarrlukek atraa.* *Igciiqenrituten aaryugpekknak.* ' . . . you are not going to fall down. Wet your soles with your saliva and go down. You are not going to fall down; don't be afraid.' (QUL 2003:220); > ig'arte-, igceńeq, igcetaaq, igcete-, igci-, igcailkun, igainga-, igute-; < PY iytə-

igtequk otter den above water # *maybe taken over by the otters from foxes* < igtə-? *Igtequqnek pituaput tamkut ciugnilnguut piyagiuryarait.* 'We call the place where otters raise their young "*igtequk*".' (PAI 2008:180)

iguma- to internalize (words, stories, etc.) # *Yuarutii tang qayuwa wiingga igumanritqaqka, waten taūgaam una pillra:* . . . 'I haven't internalized his song, except for this part: . . .' (CIU 2005:306); < ige-ma-

iguq drill shaft # and **igur⁻¹** to drill a hole # *igurtuq* 'he is drilling a hole'; *iguraa* 'he is drilling a hole in it' / > iguun; < PE niŷəður-

igur⁻² to defend another person verbally (usually); to feel defensive on another's behalf # *igurtuq* 'he defended someone; *iguraa* he defended her' / *Taūgaam, tamakut — pistai malirqarastai — taum kanaqlim, ayalegtellii taun' igurluk'* kanaqlak. 'But then she saved the muskrat by dispersing the boys who were chasing it.' (CEV 1984:60); HBC, NUN, NS, EG; = eyur-; < PY-S iŷžur-

igur⁻³ to jell; to congeal # *igurtuq* or *iguraa* 'it jelled' / HBC, NUN, NS; = eyur-; > igurneq; < PE iŷður-

igurneq draft of cold air # HBC, NUN, NS; < *igur⁻² neq¹*

igurrluar- to have rigor mortis set in on one # NS; < *igur⁻²-rrluk*

igute- to fall or otherwise rapidly descend with (it) # igutaa 'he fell with it' / Aqsarpak-llu kic'etungraan imarpigmi ayagatungraan, taum callugtiin camavet mel'ugpiamun imarpiaa et'uqrannun taryulugpiamun *igulluku*. 'And, even though Big Belly was used to sinking and traveling in the ocean, that opponent of his *dragged him down* all the way to the depths of the sea.' (YUU 1995:89); < igte-te⁵-

igutu- to be deep and wide # igutuuq 'it is deep and wide' / tamana aturluku, kuigurtellrulliniuq tamana tevvaraat, waten iguturiamu 'it became a river following that place where they used to portage becoming deep and wide as now'

iguuk testicle # Elliiteksaqunaciu unzungssiq *iguugek* passimallrukagnek . . . 'Do not give as an offering (to God) an animal if its *testicles* have been crushed . . .' (LEVI. 22:24); ANGUTEM IGUGEGKEN CUPLUYAGAAK 'vas deferens'; cf. ingcu; < PE iyðuy

iguun, igurcuun, igurtuun drill; < igur¹-n, igur¹-cuun, igur¹-tur¹-n; < PE niyəðurun (*under* PE niyəður-)

igvar- to appear; to come into view or have something come into view from behind something; to catch sight of (it) # igvartuq 'it appeared, came into view' or 'he had something come into his view'; igvara 'he caught sight of it' or 'he had it come into his view' by its coming from behind something / Tua-i-llu net'eng yaa-i *igvaan* aatiin piyaluku pivkarluku. 'When their house came into view her father had her walk.' (ELN 1990:16); = ivgar-; < PY-S iyvar-

Iyagliiq Egegik # village on Alaska Peninsula on the border of the Sugpiaq-speaking area

igyamcuk esophagus of fish # < ige-?

igyaralek type of small clam (*species?*) # literally: 'one with a throat'; NI <igyaraq-lek

Igyaraq Igiugig # village on Lake Iliamna at the point where it empties into the Kvichak River; < ige-yaraq

igyaraq, igsaraq (NS form) throat; area of river back a little ways from mouth # igyariqua 'I have a sore throat', igyariqsaraq 'sore throat'; Elliin ayuqucia assiitqapiarluni, *igyaraa*-llu kinerteqapiggluni, iik-llu tuaten qacervaglutek uicunainatek. 'She felt very sick, her *throat* was very dry, and her eyes were stinging and she had difficulty keeping them open.' (ELN 1990:49); Aka'-gguq kuigem tamatum *igyaraa*

nunatangqellruuq. 'Long ago there was a village at area of that river *back a little from the mouth.*' (CAU 1985:91); < ige-yaraq, ige-yaraq

igyuar(ar)- to whisper # NUN

ii, iik (NUN form) eye # iin (iigen in NUN) 'your eye'; iigken (iigegken in NUN) 'your eyes₂'; iinga kavircetuq 'his eye is red'; iilliquq 'he has sore or infected eyes'; iiliqsaraq 'eye affliction, conjunctivitis'; iingi'rtuq 'he got injured in the eye' or 'he got something in his eye'; nuvesciigataqa mingqun iinga miksiyaagan 'I can't thread the needle because its eye is too small'; iik maqlutek 'eyes watering'; iim elpeksuiti 'optic nerve'; iim yualui or iim ivalui 'eye muscles'; iingunani 'not having eyes'; iik NGELIIGNUN 'as far as the eyes can see'; iim YUALUI 'the optic nerve'; . . . nuyai tuaten tengaurluteng iik-llu uisngasciganatek anuqem ugaani. ' . . . her hair was flying around and her *eyes* couldn't stay open on account of the wind.' (ELN 1990:41); Taūgaam *iingan* inglua nalliikun qagerteng'erpeni canrituq. Tamarmek inglupiagnek *iingqeng'ermek* cangaituk. 'It would only be right for you to pop out just one of his *eyes*. Although the two will each have but one *eye*, it will not affect them too adversely.' (QAN 1995:278); . . . tutgaraurluan anuurluum pikiliu, "Anuurlung, naw'un itsuukanga?" Tua-i-llu anuurluan pikiliu, "Uggun mingqutem *iingakun* itra." Itqereskili tutgara' urluq. ' . . . her grandson said to his grandmother, "Grandmother, how will I come in?" And then his grandmother said to him, "Come in through here through the *eye* of the needle." The grandson came right in.' (UNP1); Cat-llu tamalkuita yungqerrniluku ukverameng cali ukverluteng ellam yuanek. Ilaita ellam *iinganek* piaqluku. 'Because they believe that everything has a "person", they believe that the universe has a "person". Some refer to it as the "eye of the world". (CAU 1985:213); > iicilleq, iigmiur-, iigte-, iiguak, iik, illgayaq, iimiukuq, iimiute, iingaq, iingir-, iinguak, iinguaq, iipaq, iiquapak, iirlainayagaq, iisngaq, iissuaq, iitu-; cf. igauk, iilla-, iirra-, iir-; < PE eðe

ii- to be blue in the face from not breathing because of hard crying (of a child); *for some speakers* also to be stunned so that one does not react appropriately # iiguq 'he is blue in the face' / cf. nuu-; < PE aya-

- ii-i** yes; you're welcome # *exclamation*
- iicilleq** orbital cavity, eye socket # < ii-?
- iicill'er** that's great!; excellent! # *exclamation*; Y
- iigmiur-** to signal with one's eye(s) # *iigmiurtuq* 'he signaled with his eyes'; *iigmiuraa* 'he signaled to her with his eyes' / . . . *iigmiungraaten-llu maligarucaqunak*. ' . . . and even if she *signals* you with her eyes, do not go after her.' (AYUQ. 6:25); < ii-?
- iigte-** to be snowblind # NS, LI; < ii-?
- iiguak** eyeglasses # *literally*: 'imitation eyes'; = niiguak, niguak; < ii-uaq-dual; cf. igauk
- Iik** Eek # *village at the mouth of the Kuskokwim River, literally: 'two eyes'; also called Ekvicuar*; < ii-dual
- iilektii** how disgusting! # *exclamatory particle*
- iiler-** to quickly hide # *iilertuq* 'he quickly hid'; *iileraa* 'he quickly hid it' / *note that when a vowel-initial suffix follows this base, the semi-final e is not deleted, hence its presence in iileraa (cf. also bases ayaper- and ellimer-)*; < iir-ler-
- iilgayaq** Bristol Bay; the Nushagak River # Tua-l' pivakarluteq-am malruulutek pilliuk, *iilgayartellinilutek* avavet anguarturlutek. 'Some time later two people seem to have gone over to *Nushagak*, paddling their kayaks.' (QAN 1995:156); < ii-?
- illi-** to wash one's face # NUN
- illa-** *emotional root*; > *iillake-*, *iillanarqe-*, *iillaryug-*; cf. ii, iirra-
- iillake-** to be amazed at (it) # *iillakaa* 'he is amazed at it' / < illa-ke²-
- iillanarqe-** to be amazing # *iillanarquq* 'it is amazing' / < iilla-narqe-
- iillaryug-** to be amazed # *iillaryugtuq* 'he is amazed' / Teggalqunek *iillaryungellruunga*; *iillaryugturalrnuunga*; man'a neglirnera maaggun uivurallruqa! 'I was *amazed* by the rocks; I kept being *amazed*. I went around the north side of it here!' (ELL 1997:252); < iilla-yug-
- iimiuquq** target # < ii-?
- iimiute-** to aim # *iimiutuq* 'he aimed'; *iimiutaa* 'he aimed at it' / Tua-i-llu aatiin egmianun *iimiulluku* tauna nerelia. Ukatmun-llu tangrran uirraniluni nutpagluku. 'Right away her father *aimed at* the one eating. He shot at it as it looked toward them growling.' (ELN 1990:63); < ii-?
- iingaaquq** dart # EG

- iingaculluk** pierced nose # NUN
- iingalaq** eye # EG; < iingaq-?
- iingakuyuk** human skull # NUN
- iingaq** eye # *to some speakers this is an acceptable variant of ii, while for others it is only used with children; some speakers use iingaq for disembodied eyeball*; > *iinalaq, iingaraq, iingarnak*
- iingaraq** head; especially fish head; skull of a skeleton # NUN; < iingaq-aq³
- iingarnak** volcanic rock with eye-like holes # < iingaq-?
- iingir-** to be snowblind # *iingirtuq* (*iingirluni*) 'he is snowblind' / *iingiryaraq* 'snowblindness'; Ii-i, tauna qayartussuilngur, nukalpiar. Nut'an nulliangami *iingilliniyukur* . . . 'Yes, that person, who never used a kayak, was a successful hunter. And then when he got a wife, he became snowblind . . .' (WEB2); < ii-ir-
- iingirte-** to lose an eye; to be injured in the eye # *iingirtuq* (*iingirrlni*) 'he lost an eye' / Piinanermegni taum aipaan aavcaaqt egtellrani aipaan *iinganun* tut'elliniuq, iinga qagerrluku. Taum *iingirtellrem* atii nang'errlni tauna qetunrarmi *iingircetellra* ullagartellinia. 'As they, did that, the dart which he threw landed in the other one's eye and popped out his eye. The father of that one *who had lost an eye* quickly stood up and rushed over to the one who had caused his son to lose an eye.' (YUU 1995:8); < ii-ir(ar)te-
- iinguak** eyeglasses # *literally*: 'imitation eyes'; = niiguak; cf. igauk; < ii-uaq
- iinguaq** false eye; glass eye; circle and central dot design # Aperyarait-wa yuut ayuqenrilameng *iinguanek-llu* piyugngaluki, ellanguanek-llu piyugngaluki. 'Since people speak different dialects, some can call them (the circle and dot designs) "eye-like things" and some call them "world-like things".' (CIU 2005:102); < ii-uaq
- ii(ni)** across there # *extended demonstrative adverb*; Tua-i-llu caqerluni cam iliini aanaseng tekitaqan *iivet* akianun inglernun tangvagnauraat-gguq aanaseng taukut arvinelgen irniarin. 'And one time when their mother would go *across there* to the sleeping platform on the other side, they would watch their mother, those six children of hers.' (MAR2 2001:58); NS, UY, UK, NUN; see Appendix 3 on *Yup'ik demonstratives*; = agaa(ni); < PE dem. aya-

iinraq, iiraq evil spirit; ghost # (?) ; < ?-nraq, ?; cf.

iir-; < PE iðəRAR (*under PE iðəR-*)

iinriurta nurse; pharmacist # < iinru-liur-ta¹

iinru, iinruq amulet; charm; medicine; pill; aspirin # and **iinru-** to take medicine # iinruuq 'he is taking medicine'; iinrua 'he is taking it (medicine)' / iinrukutkait 'their traditional medicines'; Cali-gguq yuut *iinrungqelallruut* canguarrannek, piliarrauluteng tulurraat wall'u muragaat. Cat-llu cali allat *iinruqaqluki*, tamakunun ukveqek'ngaitnun *iinruuluteng*.

'Also people had *amulets*, little carvings made of ivory or wood. And they had other *amulets*, had effective *medicine* for those who believed in it.' (CAU 1985:217); *Iinruyuunateng-lu* qingalriit, *iinrumek* igyuunateng. Ukaqvaggun nutaan *iinrulangluteng*, qingalrianek *iinrulrianek* tangerrsaurrlua. 'And pregnant women didn't take *medicine*, they didn't swallow *medicines*. Recently they started using *medicine*; I begin to see those who are pregnant getting *medicated*.' (KIP 1998:299); *Iinrukiciperenga-qaa?* 'Are you going to give me a prescription for some *medicine*?' (YUP 1996:52); = inru; > iinriurta, iinruvallalria; < PE ayanru(Car)

iinruvallalria drug overdose # *medical/legal neologism*; < iinru-vallag-lria

iiqaq tote-hole in bow of kayak # *see Appendix 9 on the parts of the kayak*: < ii-?

ipuuyaaq (HBC form), **ipuuskaaq** (NI form), **ipuussuutaaq** (HBC form) see-saw; teeter-totter; cf. ipuuyaaq

iiqenqiiquesnite- to put a spell on (him); to fool (a person) # NUN

iiqumtug- to hide *something* # iiqumtugtuq 'he hid something, did something stealthily'; iiqumtugaa 'he hid it' / >iir-

iiqupak seed; by extension single fish egg; single bead; any other seed-like thing # iiqupalissuuñ 'pistil of flower'; iiqupiim 'neqkautii pollen of flower'; Ilait-llu-gguq angutet kemgiuteng'ermeng neqkarcuraqluteng. Unuakumi ayakataraqameng neqem meluggiin *iiqupii* wavet kegguteg' akuliignun elliqerluku. Ernerpak-llu tua-i ayallermini iqmiaqluku igyuunaku. 'Some men even though they had become skinny (from famine) would hunt food. In the morning when they were going to go out hunting they'd put a *single fish egg* between the

teeth. And, all day as they went along they'd hold it in their mouths without swallowing it.' (KIP 1998:331); < ii-qupak

iir- to hide # iirtuq 'he hid'; iiraa 'he hid it' or 'he hid from him' / iiriuk 'he hid something'; iirumauq 'he is in hiding', 'it is hidden'; iiraa naanguaq nasaurlurmek 'he hid the toy from the girl'; iirumalria or iirtuamalria 'hidden or secret thing'; iiriyyaraq 'concealment' (*legal neologism*); Ellait-am cali angunrilamegteggua taq'iluteng. Tua-i-lu *iirluku* can'get akuliitnun ava-i aqvaquinanrani. 'Since they couldn't catch up with him they stopped trying, and instead they *hid from him* in the tall grass and watched him between the blades of grass.' (ELN 1990:110); > iiler-, iiqumtug-, iirutaagute-; cf. iinraq, ii; < PE iðəR-

iiralitaq one of several campfire rock guards # NUN
iiraq scar on body; parotid (salivary) gland in the neck; side of neck; tonsil # iiriquq 'he has a swollen parotid gland'; < PE æðəRAR

iirgii oh dear!; how scary! # *exclamation; the r in this word sounds like the English 'r' or like the English 's' in 'measure'*; NS; from *Inupiaq iirgii* (iižyii)

iirra- emotional root; > iirrake-, iirranarqe-, iirrayug-; cf. illa-, ii, irr-i-, ira-

iirrake- to be amazed at (it); to be horrified by (it) # iirrakaa 'he is amazed at it, horrified by it' / < iirra-ke²

iirranarqe- to be amazing; to be horrifying # iirranarquq 'it is amazing, horrifying' / < iirra-narqe-

iirrayug- to be amazed; to be horrified / iirrayugtuq 'he is amazed, horrified';

iirrlainayagaq alevin (sac fry) # < ii-rrlainaq-yagaq

iirutaagute-, iirutaar- to play hide-and-seek #

iirutaagutut or iirutaartut 'they are playing hide-and-seek'; Nalluyagutelliamegtekek-llu imkuk caraiik tangelteng nepengluteng, aquingluteng *iirutaarluteng* kinguqliqellriit. 'Having apparently forgotten about the bears that they had seen, the children went out and started noisily *playing hide-and-seek*.' (ELN 1990:20); < iir-?-te⁵

iisngaq eye socket in the head or skull # < ii-?

iissuaq (NUN, BB, HBC form), **iissuuyaq** (NUN form) sty in the eye # < ii-?, ii-?

iistaq yeast # *from English 'yeast'*; = yiistaq

iisuraar(aq*), **iisuaya(g)aq***, **iisuayaar(aq*)** solitary sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*); western sandpiper

(*Calidris mauri*) # < ?-ar(aq), ?-ya(g)aq, ?-ya(g)aq;
= iiyar(aq)

iitaq* tall cottongrass (*Eriophorum angustifolium*), especially edible lower part of stem of tall cottongrass # Taum nanvam ceñakacagii canegtarluni akuliitni-wa urut unaqvaatni-wa *iitaat* auluteng tayarunek, meq-wa un'a. 'Around the lake there were patches of grass with moss between them. Closest to the shore of the lake *tall cottongrass* was growing, and then mare's-tail, and then the water beyond that.' (ELN 1990:36)

iiitu- to have big eyes # iituuq 'he has big eyes' / < ii-tu-; > iituliq

iitiliar(aq*) whitefish fry; young whitefish # Y; < iituliq-ar(aq)

iituli, iitliq least cisco (*Coregonus sardinella*) # < iitu-liq; > iitiliar(aq*)

iivkar- to fall or lower from a height # iivkartuq 'it fell'; iivkaraa 'he lowered it' / Tua-i-llu qasgimiut pilliniat, "Aling tauna cali alangruuciquq! *Iivkarluku piu, iitvkaiq!*" Tua-i-llu-ggur-am cakemna carayak qanertuq, "Iqluuq! *Iivkaryaqunii!*" 'Then the people in the kashim said to the shaman, "Oh dear, he will appear again! Therefore, *lower him!*" And then the ghost out there said "He's lying! *Don't lower me!*"' (ELL 1997:536); = ivkar-; < ?-vkar-; > iivkaneq; < PE æðəvkar-

iivkaneq lower part of a body # Aqsii man'a tunyugngauq *iivkanra-llu*, kuyik-llu, caqelngaura-llu maliminun tunyugngaluki; kengugaat amlleret, uquq-llu. 'Its abdomen, the lower part of its body; the hips and the leg and flipper portion can be shared with his fellow hunters; lots of meat and blubber too.' (PAI 2008:384); < iivkar-neq²

iiyar(aq*), iiyuraar(aq*) solitary sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*); western sandpiper (*Calidris mauri*) # HBC; = iisuraar(aq)

ikaa-i ugh!; yuck! # *exclamation; used when a situation is somewhat undesirable; cf. ik'atak*

ikaknaq southeast # LI

ikam- root; > ikamraq, ikamtag-

ikamracuar(aq*) small sled; child's sled for playing # < ikamraq-cuar(aq)

ikamralugpiaq big freight sled # < ikamraq-lugpiaq
ikamraq sled; dogsled; *by extension:* snow machine; automobile; truck; taxi # and ikamrar- to use a

sled; to travel by sled # ikamrartuq 'he is using a sled' / also dual for one sled; ikamragka assiituk 'my sled is no good'; ikampallraak 'great big sled'; Pilnguani taúg', angaqtiinun aggerrlun' taúgavet *ikamrak* civuagnun, angaqun taman' ayaarluk' ayakalliuq. 'Finally she gave in, and she ran toward the towline at the front of the sled, slipped it on herself, and took off.' (CEV 1984:49); Wall'u *ikamrilriamek* nall'arkengkuvet cali tua-i murilkelluku. 'Or if you come upon a person making a sled, observe him too.' (YUP 2005:16); Unuaquani-llu aatateng ayaumariluku ilain aanateng aptaat *ikamrarluteng* negateng paqluki ayagyugluteng. 'The next day after their father had left her siblings asked their mother if they could go check their snares by sled.' (ELN 1990:14); Y, HBC, NUN, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; > ikamracuar(aq), ikamralugpiaq, ikamraruqaq, ikamrir-; < ikam-?; < PE ikamRAR

ikamraruqaq child's sled for playing; toy sled; sled model # and **ikamraruuar-** to play at sledding # ikamraruartuq 'he is sledding for fun' / Caqerluni cali ellanguq ukut yuut tass'uqluku anuteqataqiit, qalarrluteng *ikamraruqaqtarniluteng*. 'One time she became aware and realized that these people were going to take her outside leading her by the hand, saying that they were going to go sledding for fun.' (ELN 1990:3); < ikamraq-ruar-

ikamrir- to use a sled # Qamigautegek-gguq *ikamrirlutek* taukut tua-i nunameng tungiitnun ayagludek, ernerpak tua ayagludek. 'Using as their sled a low kayak sled, they traveled all day toward their village.' (ELL 1997:478); < ikamraq-ir-

ikamtag-, ikamtar- to glide over the surface of snow, ice, or water # *applies, for example, to a boat moving quickly on the surface of the water, or a person shuffling across snow or ice; ikamtagtuq 'he or it is gliding on the surface'; ikamtagaa 'he or it is gliding on the surface of it' / ikam-?*

ikanga- to be a sloppy, messy person # ikangauq 'he is sloppy' / NSU; < PE ikay-

ika(ni) across there # *restricted demonstrative adverb; ikani watua tuntuvak qavalliniuq 'across there a moose was sleeping just a while ago'; see ikna, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives: < PE dem. ik-*

ik'apassi ugh!; yuck! # *exclamatory particle; cf. ik'atak*

ikaraliin grass mat used in kayak # also plural for one mat; Tua-i tupigturalrianun ellangellruyaqua, . . . Qayat-llu cururkuraqluki waten taperrnanek makucinek *ikaraliiciluki*. ‘I had come to my awareness seeing people always weaving things, . . . They would make bedding mats like this, from coarse seashore grass (*Elymus mollis*), and make grass kayak mats.’ (CIU 2005:148); < ?-n

ik’aruaq horizontally striped thin cloth # NUN
ikaspag- to help in a major way # ikaspagaa ‘he’s helping him in a major way’ / ikayug-pag-
ik’atak ugh!; yuck! # exclamation; = katak; cf. ikaa-i, ik’apassi

ikavsiaq, ikavsiarun cross-stitching # < ika(ni)-vsiar-, ika(ni)-vsiar-n; > ikavsiarneq, ikavsiarutkaq **ikavsianeq** line of stitching on top of kayak extending from stern to cockpit # < ikavsiaq-neq²

ikavsiarutkaq thread used for the top stern stitches of kayak # < ikavsiarun-kaq

ikayua- to help from time to time # ikayuaguq ‘he is helping from time to time’; ikayuagaa ‘he is helping him from time to time’ / Kiagpak *ikayuangnaqurluku* elliin aanani, cali-llu Irr’aq aipaqaqluku, muriukelluku tuaten aanani caliaqan . . . ‘All summer she tried to *help* her mother *now and then*, and to keep Irr’aq company, and tend her whenever her mother was busy . . .’ (ELN 1990:41); < ikayur-a-

ikayuq helper # and **ikayur-**, **ikasur-** (NSK form) to help; to bless (NUN meaning) # ikayuraa ‘he is helping her’ / ikayuutuq ‘he is helping out’; ikayuriuq ‘he is helping someone’; ikayuryugtuq ‘he wants to be helped’; ikayurnga ‘help me’; quyana ikayurlua ‘thank you for helping me’; ikayurviirutuq ‘there’s no help for it, there’s no more that can be done for it’; Irniapuk una kiimeteūluami *ikayuiteqatarpagta* anglikuni. ‘This child of ours, because the dear thing is alone, sure won’t have a *helper* when he grows older.’ (QUL 2003:28); *legal neologisms*: ikayungcalria ‘petitioner’, ikayungcaun ‘petition’, picirkartuyartellriim ikayua ‘accessory’; Y, NS, K, HBC, NI, CAN, BB, NR, LI, EG, NUN; > ikaspag-, ikayua-, ikayurta-, ikayuun; < PE ikayur-

ikayurta helper; social worker # kiima caliunga ikayurtailama ‘I am working alone because I don’t have a helper’; state-am ikayurtii ‘prosecutor’ (*legal neologism*); < ikayur-ta¹

ikayuun blessing # NUN; < ikayur-n

ikayuute- to help out; to help each other # ikayuutuq ‘he is helping out’ / ikayuutut ‘they are helping out’ or ‘they are helping each other’; Elnguq-llu *ikayuucunga’arrluni* naspaaluni akucunga’arrluni apluku aanani akucugluni. ‘Elnguq suddenly began to want to *help out* trying to make Eskimo cream, and asked her mother saying she wanted to make it.’ (ELN 1990:104); < ikayur-(u)te⁵-

ikcukcak mink scent gland # = ic’ukcak

ikeggna the one across there # NI see ikna

ikgar- to sneak up on; to stalk # NUN

ikgete- to be small in amount; to be few in number # ikgetut ‘they are few’ / ukut ikgellruut taukuni ‘these are fewer than those’; ikegliuq or ikgeliuq ‘it decreased in amount’; piunririlleq wall’ ikeglicarilleq camek ‘abate’ (*legal neologism*): Ellualriit tallimanek *ikgellrukata*, yuinaak malruk tallimanek cipluku ellualriartangqerqan, cali-qaa nunarpak piunrirciqan taukut talliman ilangarutait catkevkenaki? ‘If the righteous are *fewer* by five, if there are forty-five righteous people, will you then destroy the city, for the lack of five?’ (AYAG. 18:28); Unguvalriit-llu qimangngata ungungssit *ikgeliluteng*, carraat taūgaam ungungssit uitaluteng. ‘Because the living creatures fled the animals became *fewer*, but a few animals stayed.’ (EGA 1973:17); Tua-i-w’ waniw’ pikani taum im’um tuqatarayulim, iirumakuni-l’ *ikgelami*. Pikani tua-i taum tuqatarayulim, tua-i iirumallerkani-l’ *ikgelkelluku* ellminek. ‘You know, if that murderer should try to get him, he’d be able to hide himself easily since he was *small enough*. Should that murderer try to get him, if he tried to hide himself, he’d be *small enough*.’ (QAN 1995:40); < PE ikəy(ə)t-

ikguar-, ikwar- to pry at more than once; to dig up # ikguaraa or ikwaraa ‘he is prying at it’ / ikguariuq, ikwariuq or ikwiuq ‘he is prying at something’; tan’gaurluum ikwallinia nasaurluum yaaruivia ‘the boy maliciously dug up the girl’s story-knife scene’; Taqngagnek tamakut neqet *ikwarluki* tuntut cirunritnek wall’ muragnek *ikwarcuutcirluteng*, aruqutekluki. ‘When they₂ were done they *dug up* those fish using caribou antlers or pieces of wood for *digging* implements, and distributed them.’ (CAU 1985:141); < ikug¹-a-, ikug¹-a-

ikgun leather sewing tool; small lever or prying tool
cf. ikug¹

ikiarqe- to mock and belittle # Tua-i ilangciyunani-gguq pingraatni; tua-i-gguq *ikiarqekit* tauna, tauna tua-i angun. 'He ignored them, even though they mocked and belittled that man.' (QAN 1995:186); cf. ik'iq

ikig- bent forward # *postural root*; > ikigcaqaq, ikigte-, ikingqa⁻¹; < PY ikiy-

ikigarneq upended thing; tipped over thing # Ayagnginanermegni *ikigarnernun* aūgkunun tekituk mimernat ikigartellret tamakut iliitnun arulairtuq. "Waniwa tangerrluku nek'a." 'While they were going along they arrived at those *tipped-over things*; he stopped at one of those trees with stumps that had tipped over. "Look, here is my house.'" (UNP2); < ikigarte-neq²

ikigarte- to upend; to tip over; to bend over at the hips # ikigartaa 'he up-ended it, or tipped it over'; . . . melugnek neqcarqaminek cali-lu naryarcetaarkaminek pirraarluni atraarluni ekviggarmun piluni, tuani qamanertangqerran. Tua-i-lu tuani *ikigarrluni* naryarceciirluni. ' . . . taking some roe for bait and for chum, she headed for a low but steep bank above an eddy in the river. There she *leaned way over, bending at the hips* to disperse the chum in the water.' (ELN 1990:22); < ikigte-arte-; > ikigarneq

ikigcaqaq yellow wagtail (*Motacilla flava*) # < ikig-?
ikingga- to be bent over forward with the buttocks sticking up / ikingqauq 'he is bent over' / < ikigte-nga-

ikigte- to bend over forward sticking the buttocks up # ikigtuuq 'he bent over, sticking his buttocks out'; ikigtaa 'he bent it over' / ikiggluni tegua 'bending over, he picked it up'; < ikig-te⁻²; > ikingga-

ikii yuck! # *exclamation of discomfort because of wetness, dirtiness, etc; cf. ik'iq; note that Koyukon Athabascan has a similar expression*

ikiituk wild celery (*Angelica ludica*) # *this plant was used in the Bladder Festival (Nakaciuryaraq); Cali ikiituut kumarrluki qasgimi nakacuut puyiurcetaqluki, tua-i-gguq carrluk ca imna wall'u yuum carrlua evcugluku, wall'u essuircarluki-gguq.* 'Also they lit the *wild celery plant material* in the kashim and exposed the bladders to the smoke, and so they'd shake off from them or ritually rid them of any (spiritual)

contamination or human contamination.' (CAU 1985:60)

ikik it is to be hoped; perhaps # *adverbial particle*; cali-lu ikik elpet ut'ruskiki elitelten nunavnun, ilavnun yullgutevnun-lu 'and it is to be hoped that you will take back what you have learned to your village, your relatives, and your fellow citizens'; Ellii-lu qanerluni, "Kia-mi taqsuqekan tunumigciqau?" Aaniita-lu piluki, "Tamarpeci *ikik* tunumikaqluku pikiciu." 'And she said, "Who then will carry her on their back if she gets tired?" And their mother told them, "Every one of you, *I hope*, will take turns carrying her.'" (ELN 1990:102)

ikika I suppose; perhaps# *adverbial or exclamatory particle*; ikika maligeskumci assinruciinqatuq maani uitavkenii 'I suppose it might be better if I go with you all instead of staying here'; Pilaryaaqaqa takaryuglua, "Ciiciqelliaqa-lu *ikika* kaugtuaqumku." 'Being bashful I would say to him, "*I suppose* I might break it (the drum) if I beat on it.'" (CIU 2005:298); < ?-kika

ik'ikika, ik'iki so much!; so many!; so big!

Exclamatory particle; Nunaminun tekitelliujq can'gurneret taūgaam ukut, ik'ikika-wa keluatni qungurugaat! 'He reached his village, and he saw only grassy mounds behind it; there were lots of graves, so many!' (MAR1 2001:93); < ?-kika, ?

ikilipeq (*Y form*), **ikilipik** (*NUN form*) ring finger # Agayulirtem kulun tunluku uinganun qanrutaa: "Una kulun teguu, nulirpet-lu *ikilipranun* carumilirneranun ac'essgu, . . . 'The priest gives the ring to her (the bride's) husband (to be) and tells him: "Take this ring, and put it on your wife's *ring finger* on her left hand, . . .'" (CAT 1950:99); cf. ekiliq, iqiliq; < ?-pik¹

ikingqa⁻¹ to be bent over forward with the buttocks sticking up / ikingqauq 'he is bent over' / < ikingga-

ikingqa⁻² to be open; to be open (hunting) season # ikingqauq 'it (door, box, can, store, meeting, etc.) is open' / nengllirtuq nem'i amiik ikingqiin 'it is cold in the house because the door is open'; < ikir-nga-

ik'iq ugly thing; bad thing; improper behavior; (ritually) unclean thing # *basically, a thing that is viewed unfavorably in some sense* # Tuaggun kangircilaraat. Tuatnamek *ik'imek* yuarutmek atulartut waten nernginanratni, nerellrat

cukariqertaqan. ‘They would find out who these people were. They would sing a song *filled with sarcasm and mockery* while they were eating, when they began to eat fast (enjoying their food).’ (TAP 2004:43); > ik’itmun, ikiu-, ikiurte-; cf. ikii, ikiarqe-

ikir- open # *postural root*; > ikingqa²-, ikirnaq, ikirte-, ikituqaq; < PE ikir-

ikircissuun can opener # < ikirte-i²-cuun

ikirnaq open space; page of book or magazine # < ikir-naq¹

ikirni- to grimace; to snarl of dogs # ikirniuq ‘he is grimacing’ / akngircami camek qanerpekk’nani ikirniuq ‘when he got hurt he grimaced without saying anything’; < ?-neq¹-i³-

ikirtaat plural magazine; book # < ikirte-aq¹-plural

ikirtaq break-action rifle # < ikirte-aq¹

ikirte- to open # ikirtuq ‘it opened’; ikirtaa ‘he opened it’; amiik ikiresgu ‘open the door’; ikitutaa ‘he opened it for her or on her’; ikirusnga ‘open (the door) for me’; piqatarraarpeknateng ikitluku ‘emergency openings (for fishing)’, (*Fish and Game neologism*): < ikit-te²-; > ikircissuun, ikitrun

ikirtuqaq curtain hung in front of doorway as a door or draft barrier; door # also plural for one such curtain; Maaten tekita, penam tamatum ngeliini ikituqat ukut tupigat. ‘He reached it, (and saw) at the edge of the cliff there was a woven door curtain.’ (YUU 1995:106); < ikit-tuqaq

ikitrun preface; forward (of a book); introduction # < ikitre-n

ik’itmun toward or in ugly (improper) ways # adverbial particle; Kenkuyutem pikuni ik’itmun ayagngaituq. ‘If treated with love he won’t head down the improper path [in life].’ (QAN 2009:102); < ik’iq-tmum

ikiu- to be ugly, improper, bad, or (ritually) unclean # ikiuguq ‘it is ugly, improper, bad, unclean’; Maaten egaleni ikitaa qimugkauyacuar kan’a tungupayagaq, ikiukacagarluni, ciulvayagauluni ‘He opened his window and saw a little puppy down there, a little black, *being very ugly* (though in a cute way), being a little thing with big ears.’ (PRA 1995:363); *Ikiulrianeq* qanerturalriit ilangcivkenaki assilriamek-llu qanerturalriit niicugniluki. ‘Ignore those who are speaking of *bad things* and listen to those who are speaking of good things.’ (YUP 2005:16); < ik’iq-u-

ikiurte- to become ugly, improper, bad, or (ritually) unclean # < ik’iq-urte-

ikna, ikeggna (NI form) the one across there # restricted demonstrative pronoun; ik’umi ‘in the one across there’; ikegkut ‘those across there’; iksuuq ‘you, across there’; see ika(ni), the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; < PE dem. ik-

ikneq hand-me-down # > iknite-

iknite- to hand down one’s possessions or give them to someone more in need # especially clothes; iknitaa ‘he handed down something to her, gave something to her’ / nayagani iknitaa paltuuminek mikelkessagucamiu ‘he passed his coat on to his younger sister because it had become too small for him’; Irniameg-llu aturait avegvingqerraqata ikniutekaqluki ngelqaqestainnun. ‘Whenever their own children’s clothes could be shared they would pass them on to whoever would fit them.’ (YUU 1995:52); < ikneq-ite²

ikuckar- to crochet # ikuckartuq ‘she is crocheting’ / < ikug¹-ckar-; > ikuckarcuun

ikuckarcuun crochet hook # < ikuckar-cuun

ikug¹ to lift by lever action such as prying; to pry out; to gouge out # ikugtuq ‘he pried something’; ikugaa ‘he pried it up’ / iku’arluku neptaillrua ‘he got it unstuck by prying’; Tua-i qavciatni tayima pia, tuatnavirtelluni, tuam tua-i tuquaarluku iik-wa ikuglukek antellinluket. ‘After doing that to him so many times, he had enough of it, and after killing him, he then gouged out his eyes.’ (QAN 1995:148); > ikguar-, ikuckar-, ikugcuun, ikuktar-, ikuutaq, ikwegte-; < PE ikuy-
ikug² to find # EG

ikugcuun, ikukeggun lever; crowbar; pew (tool) # < ikug¹-cuun, ikug¹-kegte-n

ikugte- to partially cook sourdock (for storage) # NUN

ikuktar- to dig or probe with a pole or stick # ikuktartuq ‘he is probing’; ikuktaraa ‘he is probing for it’ / NUN; < ikug¹-qtaq

ikumlarte- to be a little better # ikumlartuq ‘it is a little better’ / ikumlarrluni ‘being a little better’

ikusek (NSU, Y, NI, UK, LI, EG, NR form), **ikuyek** (HBC, NUN, NSU form) elbow # and **ikuseg-**, **ikuyeg-** to elbow’ / ikusgaa ‘he elbowed it/him’; ikusga or ikuya ‘his elbow’; ikusgegka ciiguk

'my elbows are chapped'; Tuaten cuqcilrianek tangtullruunga. Tua-i-llu cuqcamegteki, kumluryaraan ngeliinek, waken *ikuseteng* waten piluki, una-ll' kumlurteng ukatmun perluku, waten piperluku. 'I've seen men doing that as they measured (the length of their atlatls). When they measured it they would measure from their *elbow* to their thumb, bending it like this.' (CIU 2005:52); > ikusgaq, ikusgilitaq, ikusvag-, ikuyegneq, ikuyegarneq; < PE ikuyəy

ikusgaq blade of folding knife # NI < ikusek-aq³

ikusgilitaq elbow protector # *traditionally made of polar-bear skin*; NSU; < ikusek-ilitaq

ikuyegarneq measurement from one's elbow to the end of his fist # ikuyegarnerek malruk 'measurement from elbow to elbow with the fists touching and the elbows away from each other'; < ikuyegar-neq¹

ikuyegneq measurement from one's elbow to end of his outstretched fingertips # < ikusek-neq¹

ikusvag-, ikuyvag- to elbow hard # ikusvagaa or ikuyvagaa 'he poked it/him hard with his elbow' / < ikusek/ikuseg-pag²

ikuukkar(aq*) bone tool for pushing cords through holes # NUN; < ikuutaq-kar(aq)

ikuunaq icon # Agayutem Irniaquestiinun ullautukut nanikualriani, cali tanqilriamun Ellin *ikuunaanun* watua paanaurtukut. 'Let us approach the Mother of God in awe, and let us bow low before Her holy *ikon*.' (ORT 2006:49); *from Russian* икона (ikóna)

ikuuryaraq lever-action rifle # < ?-yaraq

ikuutaq lever; crowbar; pew (tool) # < ikug¹-taq¹; > ikuukkar(aq); < PE ikuyutar (*under* PE ikuy)

ikuygur- to be destroyed by going into the hole in the ice along with unguarded animal bladders during the *Nakaciuryaraq* ("Bladder Feast") # *said of a village which, it was believed, would be destroyed if certain ritual aspects of Nakaciuryaraq were not meticulously followed*; HBC

ikwegte- to pry at # ikwetgaa 'he is prying at it' / HBC; < ikug¹-?

ila part of; one of; some of; relative; family member; associate # and **ila-** to add to (it) # ilauq 'it has had something added to it'; ilaa 'he added something to it' / ilaiquq mermek 'he added some water'; kuuvviaqa alqannun ilasqaqa 'I want my older sister to add more to my coffee';

iliang 'part of the boat'; iliit qimugtet 'one of the dogs'; ilait qimugtet 'some of the dogs'; kipusviliurtem ilai 'the storekeeper's relatives'; ilavci atullrua 'one of you used it'; ilateng neqkiurait 'they are preparing food for their relatives'; ilakaqa 'she is my relative'; ilaliraa 'she joined him', (*literally*: 'provided him with an associate'); ilakellriit 'a family'; ilaituq 'part of it is missing'; Nalluyaguarrluki-lu teggalqutani tungiitnun *ilami* aqevluni. 'Suddenly forgetting about the rocks she had gathered, she ran in the direction of her *family members*.' (ELN 1990:19); Tayim' *ilaci* tan'gurrarni imarpignaalangkuneng tanglarciquq yaqulecuarnek augkunek qateryaqelriameng yaqurrit taúgaam tungulkialuteng. 'When *one of you* boys start going out to the ocean, he will see little birds that are white with a little bit of black on their wings.' (QUL 2003:50); CAM ILINI 'sometime'; CAT ILITNI 'one time'; CAT ILAITNI 'once in a while', iliini 'sometimes'; *used with verbs nominalized by postbase -(u)ciq* 'incident or occurrence of V-ing': erucit iliitni 'one dawn' (*from* erte- 'to dawn'); atakuucit iliitni 'one evening' (*from* atakuu- 'to be evening'); uksuucit iliitni 'one winter' (*from* uksuu- 'to be winter'); ayaucit iliitni 'one departure' (*from* ayag- 'to depart'); *used with postbase -viineq/-piineq (q.v.)*: ayagpiinret iliitni 'during one departure'; anviinret iliitni 'once when one went outside'; piviiinret iliitni 'on one occasion'; akit atullrat ilangevkangnaqluki 'investment' (*neologism*); > ilair-, ilairtaayuli, ilairtayuli, ilake-, ilakelriit, ilakuaq, ilalcir-, ilalin, ilaliunqegg-, ilaliur-, ilallugun, ilanaaraq, ilangciar(ar)-, ilaniite-, ilanirqe-, ilaaq, ilaar-, ilacar-, ilacir-, ilagar-, ilaliute-, ilangarte-, ilangci-, ilarraq, ilayaraq, ilaviite-, iliini; cf. ilalke-, ilauta-, iliira-, iliq; < PE ila(-)¹

ilaaciq, ilaalek, ilaasek, ilaacuk (NUN form) cross fox (*Vulpes vulpes var.*) # = kelaassiq

ilaanquciq porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*) # NS; *from Seward Peninsula Inupiaq* illaatquziq

ilaaq patch # and **ilaar-** to patch # ilaartuq (or ilaaariuq) 'he is patching something'; ilaaaraa 'he is patching it' / NS, Y, HBC, UK, NR, LI, EG; . . . ikamrilriamek nall'arkengkuvet cali tua-i murilkelluku. Wall'u kuvyamek qemilriamek, wall'u *ilaarturilariamek*. ' . . . if you come upon someone making a sled, observe how it is done, or one attaching a fishnet to the float and lead

lines, or *patching it.*' (YUP 2005:16); < ila-aq¹; < PE ila(C)ar (*under PE ila(-)*¹)

ilaciqtar- to breathe heavily after working or running # NUN

ilacir- to refrain from acting, hoping others will act for one; to draw breath again after almost drowning (*NUN meaning*); to change one's behavior uncharacteristically when one's close relative is dying, even if the person so acting is unaware of the imminent death (*K meaning*) # ilacirtuq 'he is refraining from acting, is reviving, or is acting inappropriately' / ilacirpek'nak! 'don't act helpless!' < ila-?; < PE ilaccir-

ilag- to be tangled; to get tangled # ilagtuaq 'it is tangled' / ilagtaa 'he tangled it'; = ilar-; > ilair-, ilarqutair-; < PE il(l)ay-

ilagar- to join # ilagaraa 'he joined her' / Ilani-llu-gguq *ilagayuirulluki*, aquingraata. 'She no longer joined in with her friends even when they were playing.' (YUU 1995:121); < ila-?; < PE ila(yar)- (*under PE ila(-)*¹)

ilagaute- to join in; to participate # ilagautuq 'he joined in' / Cali makut *ilagauculriit* cali tengruuralriit qasgimtarkaugut. 'And those who wanted to *participate* and were enthusiastic could be in the kashim.' (TAP 2004:44); < ilagar-te⁴-

ilair¹- to lose or remove part # ilairtuq 'part of it came off'; ilairaa 'he removed part of it' / < ila-ir²-

ilair²- to untangle; to comb or brush one's hair # ilairtuq 'it got untangled'; ilairaa 'he untangled it' / Quliterraarluni maqiuq, maqiluni *ilairiluni* caluni kenuggluni, . . . 'After washing her hair she took a bath and as she bathed *she combed (her hair)* and groomed herself, . . .' (MAR1 2001:34); < ilag-ir²-

ilairin comb # also plural, ilairitet, for one comb; Y: < ilair-i²-n

ilairutaq type of traditional Yup'ik parka, often called the Yukon-style parka # *of a design said to be borrowed from Othe northern Malimiut (Inupiaq) people via the Yukon area*; ilairutaak 'pair of calfskin bands on the chest of this type of parka'

ilairtaayuli small biting gnat (*species ?*) # NS, HBC; < ilair¹-?-yuli

ilairtayuli horsefly (*Tabanus atratus*) # *literally: 'one that is good at removing pieces of flesh'*; < ilair¹-?-yuli

ilake- to be related to (him); to include (him) #

ilakaa 'he is related to her', 'he included her it an activity' / qaillun ilaksiu? 'how are you related to her?'; ilakutuk 'they₂ are related'; Neqa-gguq man'a *ilakuyutnguuq*. 'They say food helps to create family bonds.' (YUP 2005:92); < ila-ke²-; > ilakellgutelriit, ilaksagute, ilakutaq

ilakellgutkelriit, ilakellgutkelriartaq tribe #

neologism in Bible translation; Moses-aam qanrutai Israel-aam yuin *ilakellgutkelriartaita* ciuliqagtait . . . 'Moses spoke to the leaders of the tribes of the people of Israel . . .' (NAAQ. 29:1); < ilake-llgun-ke²-lria-plural

ilakelriit, ilakellriit a family # Tua-i taukut *ilakelriit* uitalriit allamek-llu ilaunateng yugmek. 'Then that family stayed without any other people.' (ELL 1997:546); *Ilakellriaruyukamci*. 'I thought you were a family.' (YUP 1996:22); < ilake-lria-plural

ilaksagute- to adopt; to develop family or other close ties with; to join with # ilaksagutaa 'he has joined in'; ilaksagutaa 'he adopted her, joined with him, developed close ties with him' / Amkut taūgaam tailuteng kinguakun, tangerrluku-am tua-i wangkuta *ilaksagutelliniluku* tauna. 'Then they would come later and see that that person had *developed close ties with us.*' (TAP 2004:20); < ilake-yagute-

ilakuaq remainder; leftover # Tua-i keniramek

ilakuamek neresqellukek iterpailgan aipaa puqliricuglukek piluni tua-i puqlirillukek cali-llu saaniillillukek. 'She wanted them to eat the *leftover* food, and said that she'd heat some water before his companion came in, and make tea for them.' (ELN 1990:67); < ila-kuaq

ilakuuciq communion (*Roman Catholic usage*) #

"Cauga Tanqilria *Ilakuuciq* (kemegturyaraq)?" "*Tanqilria Ilakuuciq* akurtulqaa anerteqellriim Jesus-aam kemgan augan-llu." ""What is *Holy Communion* (eating the flesh)?" "Receiving the flesh and blood of the living Jesus is *Holy Communion*." "(CAT 1950:83); < ila-?-ciq

ilakui- to have something leftover # ilakuiguq

'he has something leftover' / ilakuigaa 'he left something for her'; Iinrukisqatgen-llu *ilakuiyaqunak assiriqerteng'erpet qavcini ernerni*. 'If they give you medicine use it all even if you feel better in a few days (i.e., don't have anything leftover).' (YUP 1996:52); < ilakuaq-li-

ilakutaq relative; kin # Cevv'arnermiuni
 ilanka nallunritanka, Mamterillermi ilanka
 nallunritanka, Qipnermi ilanka nallunritanka,
 Tununermi *ilakutanka*, Niugtarmi. 'I know my
 relatives in Chevak, I know my relatives in
 Bethel, and my *relatives* in Kipnuk, Tununak and
 Newtok.' (QUL 2003:18); < ilake-taq¹

ilalcir- to put up with (it, him); to tolerate or suffer
 (him) # ilalcirtuq 'he put up with the situation';
 ilalciraa 'he is putting up with it' / Ilalcirpiiqnak,
 pingnatugluten pii. 'Stop just *accepting the
 situation*; go and provide for yourself.' (QUL
 2003:234); < ila-?-

ilalin flag # *literally*: 'device for making allies'; Y;
 < ila-li²-n

ilaliunqegg- to be friendly # ilaliunqegtuq 'he is
 friendly' / *Ilaliunqeqlapiarluteng-gguq* taukut,
 ellii-llu-gguq Qalemaq taumek uikaqlinikeninek
 tangrriiqluni . . . 'The people were *very friendly*
 and Qalemaq said that she had felt very attracted
 to — and flirted with — the man who turned out
 to be her future husband . . .' (ELN 1990:82);
 < ila-liur-nqegg-

ilaliur- to be sociable. ilaliurtuq 'he is being
 sociable'; ilaliuraa 'he is being sociable with her'
 / < ila-liur-; < PE ilali(C)ur-

ilaliute- to mix; to join # ilaliutuq 'he joined';
 ilaliutaa 'he put it with something else' / < ila-
 lir-te⁵-

ilalke-, ilalru- (*NSU form*) to pick on; to mistreat;
 to hurt (his) feelings; to torment; to be cruel
 to (him) # ilalkaa 'he is picking on her' /
 . . . ngel'angellruami taq'errluni alingallagluni
 aanamegnun *ilalkessukluku* numurnayukluni
 . . . ' . . . she started to laugh but quickly quit
 fearing that their mother would think she'd been
mistreating her, and that she might get a scolding
 . . .' (ELN 1990:23); ilalkiyaraq 'assault' (*legal
 neologism*); > ilalketar-, ilalkumalria; cf. ila; < PY
 ilalru-

ilalketar- to be cruel # ilalketartuq 'he is cruel' /
 < ilalke-tar¹-

ilalkuinr(ar)- to travel on land coming in and out of
 view to distant observers # NUN

ilalkumalria victim # *legal neologism*; < ilake-ma-lria

ilallugun the "black sheep" of a family; the one
 who doesn't get along with the others; antisocial
 trait # *Ilallugutengqengraata* taūgaam kenekluku
 ciumpuratekevkenaku, pinrituatekevkenaku,

pegtetuavkenaku, . . . 'Even though they have [he
 has] *antisocial traits*, love him, and don't give up
 on him, brush him aside, or drop him, . . .' (YUP
 2005:102); < ila-lluk-n

ilanaaraq friend # yuut amlengraata ataucimek
 taūgam ilanaarangqertua 'although there are
 many people, I have only one close friend'; Y,
 HBC; < ila-?

ilangarte- to take away from; to subtract from;
 to remove some of (it/them); to have a death
 occur # ilangartuq 'some of it has been taken
 away'; ilangartaa 'he took some of it away' /
 ilangartut-am makumiut 'someone has died
 here'; ilangartelriartangqertuq 'a death has
 occurred here'; Tua-i maktengnaqsaqerraarluni,
 nutaan taukut atmani *ilangartelliniluki*, kemek
 tauna *ilangartelliniluku*. 'After trying without
 success to stand up, he finally *removed some of* the
 meat from his pack.' (QAN 1995:224); Tua
ilangarcugaqameng ilangartaqluteng piciatun
 nasaurlurnek, tan'gurraat, yuunriraqluteng,
 aanat, aatat apa' urluut-ll. Taukut tua-i.
 'Whenever the time came for any of them
 to depart, either young girls, young boys,
 mothers, fathers, grandparents, they would
 cease living. That's how it was.' (ELL 1997:432);
 arcaqassiyallra ilangarrluku 'mitigate' (*legal
 neologism*); < ila-?

ilangci- to ignore; to leave alone (*Y meaning*); to
 pay attention to (*K, NI meaning*) # ilangcia
 'he is leaving it alone' (*Y meaning*), or 'he
 is paying attention to it' (*K, NI meaning*) /
 ilangciu! (*Y form*), ilangcinrilgu! (*K, NI form*)
 'leave it alone!'; *the following example is from
 NI*: Maligtaquuraumanrilnguq, asmuurilria,
 angayuqaagken kenekngaitaak. Kenekngaitaak
 asmuuriluni qanellrak, *ilangciwenakenaku* piaqluku.
 'One who is not heedful, who disobeys, will not
 please his parents. They will not be pleased with
 him if he is disobedient to their advice, ignoring
 it (not *paying attention* to it).' (QAN 1997:338);
 < ila-?

ilangciar(ar)- to tease in a friendly way; to tease
 a *cousin*; to bother (by teasing) # ilangciartuq
 'he is teasing'; ilangciararaa 'he is teasing
 her' / Wangkuta avani iluramta cakneq
ilangciaralallruakut qaillun-llu kiusciiganata,
 qenqerrluta-llu pisciiganata. 'Our cousins used
 to *tease us* a lot in the old days and we could

not say a thing or get mad.' (YUU 1995:31); Aren, taum tutgariin pillinia, "Alingnaqnilukiwa, *ilangciarayunaitniluki-ll'-am* pilaavki, tua-i pitama tamaa-i amianek tangrarkarpenek ut'ruskemken." 'His grandchild said to him, "Because you said they are scary, and one is not to *bother* them, I have taken home part of the meat of my catch so you can see it.'" (QUL 2003:320); < ila-?

ilaniite- to be a poor companion # ilaniituq 'he is a poor companion' / < ila-niite-

ilanirqe- to be a good companion # ilanirquq 'he is a good companion' / < ila-nirqe-

ilaqcungaqaq stickleback fish; needlefish (*Pungitius pungitius*) # Tua-gguq kiungaicuk'ngermi kat'um mikellriim im'um *ilaqcungaam* kiugaa ciugarrluni, . . . 'He didn't think it would but that little *needlefish* down there looked up and answered him, . . .' (AGA 1996:38); NS

ilar-, ilarqute- to be tangled; to get tangled # = ilag-; > ilair-, ilarqutair-

ilararaaq small fish found in lakes (*species ?*) # NSU

ilarqutair- to untangle; to comb one's hair # < ilarqute-ir²-

ilarraq small portion of (it); little bit of (it) # ilarraa or larrii 'a little bit of it'; Anrutarpuk niilluku kaissiyaagpakallerpuk neqain *ilarraitnek alinguryungramagnuk nerqerlunuk*. 'Listening to our stomachs, knowing that we were very hungry, we ate a *little* of his food even though we felt we were intruding (because we didn't ask first).' (QUL 2003:668); < ila-rraq

ilasqite- to pick on; to mistreat; to torment; to be cruel to # NSK; cf. ila

ilaute- to join in; to add in # ilautuq 'he joined in'; ilautaa 'he added it in' / Cali yuut pinrilqurrunateng watnalrianun *ilautarkauluteng*. 'And the people, except the weakest, were to *join in* with those doing like this.' (CAU 1985:133); cf. ila

ilaviite- for there to be no need or room to add more (information or the like) # ilaviituq 'there's no need or room to add more' or 'it is such that one can't take anymore' (as when a person is in great agony); ilaviitaa 'there's no need or room to add more to it' / Una tua-i waniwa ava-i *ilavilengraan qanrutkaqa*. 'Even though there was really *no need to add more*, I have spoken a little about this.' (CIU 2005:148); < ila-vik-ite¹

ilavkuk cord; rope # Tua-i-lu aaluuyaaliluteng naparpium avayaanun *ilavkuum iquuk qillrullukek*. 'And then they made a swing, tying the ends of a *rope* to the branch of a big tree.' (ELN 1990:101); UY, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; from Russian *верёвка* (veryóvka)

ilayaraq addition (the process of addition) # < ila-yaraq

ilgar- to go back home after an evening activity #; > Ilgariq; cf. elgar-

Ilgariq Bladder Festival # honoring the spirits of caught seals (in the bladders) and returning them to the sea; < ilgar-i²-

ilgulgaq poor person with tattered clothing # NUN

ilivvak, ilegvak muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*)

Maaten-gguq elitaqnariuq imna tuqulleq, *ilivvagnek atkugluni negilirluni qayuqeggilrarmek*. 'The one who died became recognizable, and lo and behold he was wearing a *muskrat* parka of with a ruff of a bit of arctic hare.' (MAR1 2001:20); ILIGVIIT NEQAIT 'poison water hemlock' (*Cicuta mackenzieana*); UK, NSK < ilik-vak, ilik-vak

iliini sometimes # adverbial particle; Up'nerkami-gguq *iliini* yuk pektaqami yuilqumi niitelartuq amikuum nepiinek taugken-gguq naken piciinani. 'In spring time, they say, *sometimes* when a person walks in the wilderness, he hears the sound of an "amikuk" (a certain legendary creature) but it's not coming from anywhere.' (AGA 1996:142); < ila-possessed localis

iliira- to ask to have something # iliirauq 'he asked for something' / cf. ila

ilik, iliq, iliraq (NUN form) partner #

Patkartaalrianek tangtullruunga. Arnat *ilikluteng*, angutet-lu *ilikluteng*. 'I used to see people playing the game of "patkartaaq". The women were *partners*, and the men were *partners*.' (CIU 2005:312); Ukut atanret talliman *iliksagutellruut anguyagteteng-lu quyurtellruit Siddim-am kuignayuanun* . . . 'These five chiefs became *allies* and gathered their fighters in the valley of Siddim . . .' (AYAG. 14:3); cf. ila; < PE iliy

ill'arte- to be separate from the others; to be apart from the others; to be somewhat isolated at the upper or lower end of a village # perhaps used only in the transitive subordinative: Tua-i iterturaqerluni igvallinii nunat, uatiitni-wa ilani *ill'arrluki* tua-i net'arluni. 'Going further

in (upriver) a village came into his view, and at its downriver end there was a house *separated from the others.*’ (CIU 2005:220); Tua-i-ll’ tanqigiqertelluku pilliniuq nunat kankut; ugna-wa-gguq uatiitni uani uaqvaarni elliicetun ilani nem taum *ill’arrluki* ena ugna. ‘So then when dawn came upon him he saw a village down there; and in the distance, a bit downriver at the edge of the village, was a house *set apart by itself*, just like theirs was.’ (QAN 1995:42); Tua-ll’ tua-i tutgara’urluqelriignek cali ilaluteng, tutgara’urlua tauna tuani nasaurlullrauluni, nunat *ill’arrluki* nunalutek. ‘And there also were a grandmother and grandchild — the grandchild being a girl — dwelling *at a short distance away* from the rest of the village.’ (MAR2 2001:104)

illug- tilting # postural root; > illugte-, illungqa-; < PY iluy-

illugte- to tilt; to upend # illugtuq ‘it tilted’; illugtaa ‘he tilted it’ / Waten-llu *illugtellriit*, *illugneret* amllerituameng kuigem ceñiini, tamakunek inerquallrukaitkut tutmaasqevkenaki. ‘When the *upended things*, the *upended ones* (spawned-out fish) become numerous on the shore of the river, they warned us concerning them, saying that we shouldn’t step on them.’ (CIU 2005:324); < illug-te²-

illungqa- to be tilted # illungqauq ‘it is tilted’ / < illug-ngqa-

ilngir- to lose a tooth either naturally or through extraction # ilngirtuq ‘he lost a tooth’ / ilngilleq gap ‘left by a missing tooth’; < ?-ir²-; < PE ilñir-

ilquigneq, **ilquineq** skull; empty skull # Taperrnat akuliitni elakaq, meq, ceñiini-wa-tang ukut *ilquigneret* pingayun enret-wa. ‘Between the seashore grass there was a water hole, water, and on its edge were these *three skulls*, all bones.’ (MAR2 2001:91); < ilquq-?-neq¹, ilquq-ite¹-neq¹

ilquq, **il’quq** (HBC form), **illequq** (NSU form) brain # . . . tuquluni, ciutiikun egluliurcuutii itqercami *ilqurra* qamma putuluku ilutmun. ‘. . . he died, when her awl penetrated deep in his *brain*.’ (MAR1 2001:90); < ?-quq, ?-quq, ?-quq; > ilquigneq

ilqupak cast-iron kettle # (?)

ilu⁻¹ to become frosted # of a window; iluuq or ilua ‘it became frosted’ / = ilur-; < PE ilu- (under PE ilu)

ilu⁻² root; > ilungaqq*, ilur(aq*)

ilu interior; area inside; upriver area; inner

feelings; intestinal tract # caliuq nem’i iluani ‘he is working inside his house’; yaassigem iluantuq ‘it is inside the box’; kuigem iluani ‘upriver’; Tua-i-llu-am ellii umyuarteqengluni meliullermini qaill’ ayuqucianek mer’em *iluani* tangneq . . . ‘While she was playing around with the water she started thinking what it would be like to see down *in* the water (that is, with her eyes under the water), . . .’ (ELN 1990:26); iluliurneq ‘(the sin or vice of) gluttony’ (*religious neologism*); > ilukaar-, ilukegci-, ilukite-, ilulek, ilularun, iluliraq, ilulirneq, iluliurneq, ilulkar-, ilulliqe-, ilulngu-, ilumun, ilunge-, ilupeq, iluperaq, iluqliq*, iluryuk, ilutak, iluteqe-, ilutu-, ilutuliar(aq), ilutuqaq, iluyaraq

ilucqer- to feel pleased; to feel good; to become happy # NS; = ilukegci-

ilukaar- to have labor pains or stomach pains # ilukaartuq ‘she is having abdominal pains’ / < ilu-?-

ilukegci- to feel pleased; to feel good; to become happy # ilukegciuq ‘he feels good inside’ / ilukegcitkaa ‘he is pleased with it, proud of her’; ilukegcinarquq ‘it causes one to feel good inside’; Uingan waten ayuqucugngaa nuliani *ilukegciqarluni* calikan, elliin-llu calillgutkeciqaa ayuqeliluku. ‘A husband can cause his wife to *become happy* when she works and he will work alongside of her and does what she is doing.’ (YUP 2005:174); < ilu-kegci-; > ilukegcineq

ilukegcineq joy # < ilukegci-neq²

ilukite- to be shallow # of hollow things; ilukituq ‘it is shallow’ / < ilu-kite²-

ilulek ladle # NUN; < ilu-lek

ilularun great-grandchild # NUN; < ilu-liaq-n; < PE iluli(C)ar (under PE ilu)

iluliraq funnel-like inside component of a fish trap # Pelacinak-llu kepurraarluku nemiarcuutekluku *iluliralilanglua*. ‘I started using twine for lashing together the *funnel-like inside component* of the fish trap after cutting to the right sized.’ (KIP 1998:321); < ilu-li¹-aq³; < PE ilul(l)irar (under PE ilu)

Ilulirat part of the constellation Bootes # *the constellation is Taluyaq* (fish trap) *in Yup’ik*, and this part is the *funnel-like inside component*

ilulirneq lining; inner surface; the innermost thing; inner thigh # ilulirnerek inner thighs # atkuma ilulirneqai melquruat ‘my parka has imitation fur

for a lining'; < ilu-lirneq

ilulliqe-, ilullugte- to feel sorrowful or disappointed # ilulliquq 'he feels sad' / ilulliqutekaa 'he feels disappointed on account of it'; tan'gurraq ayanrilami ilulliquq 'the boy is disappointed because he didn't go'; < ilu-lliqe-, ilu-lluk

ilulngu- to be upset and angry # ilulnguuq 'he feels upset' / ilungukaa 'he feels upset over her or it'; Ilulngukestekain ilulnguksukunegteggua ilulngukniaraat. 'Those who are going to feel bad over him, if they want to feel bad over him, then they should just feel bad over him.' (QUL 2003: 442); < ilu-ingu-; < PE iluŋu- (*under* PE ilu)

ilulkar- to get food poisoning # NUN; < ilu-?-

ilulkucugaq great-great-grandchild # NUN

ilumun truly; indeed; really # *adverbial particle*;

ilumun tekite llulliniuq 'I see that he has indeed arrived'; Maaten murilkaa tua-i ilumun angnirnganani, tuar-llu kegginaa uivenqellria, tangniqapiggluni tuaten. 'When she looked closely at her, she observed that she *really* did look happy, with her face so round and so pleasant.' (ELN 1990:97); < ilu-terminalis; < PE ilumun (*under* PE ilu)

ilumuū- to be the truth # ilumuuguq 'it is the truth' / Ilumuulalriit tang tua-i cat tamarmeng. 'There's truth in everything.' (CIU 2005:134); < ilumun-u-

il'unaq deep crevice in sand dunes # NUN

ilungapak female cross-cousin of a female #

Ilungapaka-llu-am imna tayima tua-i waniwa nangerngallelni tekicuan. 'While I am standing here, I wish my *cousin* would come.' (CIU 2005:152); < ilungaqaq?

ilungaqaq* female cross-cousin of a female; *also* female's parent's cross-cousin's daughter; *by extension*, female friend of a female, *especially* one who is related # Aaniin-llu piluku

ilungaqluku tauna atra-llu elluin ellilluku cunaw' Puyuullinilria. 'Her mother told her that that was her *cousin*, and she learned that her name was Puyuq.' (ELN 1990:30) # < ilu²-?; > ilungapak; < PY ilungaqaq

ilunge- to have sudden enthusiasm; to put forth renewed energy # ilunguuq 'he "got his second wind"' / Kaviaq qut'garrluni erinakegciniani angerluni. Aturpautaa avelngaq ilungluni. 'The fox became puffed up with pride, cleared his throat and agreed. He sang to the mouse with

new *enthusiasm.*' (KAV 1972:13 & PRA 1995:317); < ilu-nge-

ilupeq underwear; undershirt; lining of garment

camek iluperraunateng anellruut 'not having a stitch of underwear they went out'; . . . aanii tauna atkugmek imarmiutarmek pilikili, kanaqliit aqsanritnek ilupirluku, qerrullililuni-llu cuignilnguugnek, tuntut-llu iruitnek piluguliluni. ' . . . her mother made a parka out of mink, *lined* it with muskrat bellies, and made pants out of otter, and skin boots out of caribou leg.' (YUU 1995:85); Qerrulliigka tuamta-ll' yuulukek kamilarqaarlua iluprenka ciurraarluki all'uki. 'I'd take off my trousers after removing my boots, and, after wringing out my *underwear*, I'd put it on.' (QUL 2003:730); < ilu-peq (*compare* qaspeq and qai); > ilupeqsaq; < PE ilupər(ar) (*under* PE ilu)

ilupeqsaq sock; liner # < ilupeq-?

iluperanqigtaq great-great-grandchild # LI; < iluperaq-nqigte-aq¹

iluperaq great-grandchild; great-grandniece; great-grandnephew # . . . tutgaramek irniarit tuqlutuluki cali tamarmek taukuk maurluum apa' urluum-llu iluperamegneq. . . . Cali-am taukuk amauk iluperamek irniakek unguvainanermegni irniangekata wagg'uq maqamyuarutekluki, tua-llu neruvailitaq. ' . . . both grandmother and grandfather call their grandchildren's child "iluperaq" (*great-grandchild*). . . . Also, to those great-grandparents, while they are living, their great-grandchildren's child is "maqamyuarun" (*great-great-grandchild*), and then comes "neruvailitaq" (*great-great-great-grandchild*).' (YUU 2005:220); < ilupeq-aq³; (*compare* Siberian Yupik qaspəraq 'great-grandchild'); > iluperanqigtaq

iluqliq* inner thing # iluqliqluki 'one inside the other'; < ilu-qliq

ilur- to have frost (inside an object or house) # NUN; = ilu¹-

ilur(aq*) male cross-cousin of a male; *also* male's parent's cross-cousin's son, *by extension*, male friend of a male, especially one who is related # iluraqaqa or ilu'urqaqa 'he is my friend'; ilu'urqellriit 'cross-cousins; individuals who are cross-cousins to each other'; Tua-i tan'gaurluut anglirilriit irniangelriit tuaten ilurateng tua-i inglukqatarluki tua-i pinga'arrluteng. 'The young

married men who were just starting families prepared to compete against their *cousins*.' (CIU 2005:354); < ilu²-?

iluryuk core of apple, tree, etc. # < ilu-yuk

ilussarte- to have food poisoning # NUN; < ilu-?
ilutak valley; dip; bay # Ugna-llu *ilutalek*

Cal'itellrem painganek, kuik anelrarlun', tauna qiptellra Qikertaayaaq-gguq tua-i. 'Down there with a *bay* from the mouth of Cal'itelleq, a river goes down, that place its bend is Qikertaayaaq.' (KIP 1998:43); < ilu-?; < PE ilutar (*under* PE ilu)

iluteqe- to grieve; to be emotionally pained; to cry with emotion # ilutequq 'he is grieved' / iluteqevkaraa 'he causes her sorrow'; ilutequtekaa 'he is sorrowful on account of it, is grieving over him'; ilutequn 'sorrow, grief'; Kingunrit-gguq angnirlriit angnirluteng, angniiluskait angniinateng cali-llu
ilutequteku'urluki pikait mecungluteng. 'Those whose survivors were happy, were themselves happy, those whose survivors were sad, were themselves sad, and those whose survivors kept crying over them, were soaking wet.' (YUU 1995:112); *the following are Catholic religious terms:* ilutequn assilnguput pitekluki 'contrition'; kayuqapigtellria ilutequn 'perfect contrition'; kayulria ilutequn 'imperfect contrition'; < iluteqe-

ilutmun inward # particle; < ilu-tmun

ilutmurtaq Eskimo men's boot with fur inside # NUN

ilutu- to be deep (of caves and pits as well as bodies of water) # ilutuuq 'it is deep' / Taūga-tar *iluturūgarngami* Nanūgarciarullinilria, camaūget allgumakutaga . . . 'It is called Nanwarcia because it is *very deep*, it probably has a hole down there . . .' (WEB2); < ilu-tu-

ilutuliar(aq*) large bowl # ilu-tuli-ar(aq)

ilutuqaq depression; deep place; bay # < ilu-tuqaq

Iluvaktuq legendary hero, ancestor of the people of Kwethluk # *Iluvaktuq* tauna arenqiatelliniuq nernertulliniuq. 'That *Iluvaktuq* was, evidently, a voracious eater.' (CUN 2007:86)

iluvar- to go into an area # iluvartuq 'he into a certain area' / Unugmi taūgaam nunanun *iluvaraqluteng*. 'They *went into* villages only at night.' (KIP 1998:205); iluvarvikaat 'they went into it (an area)'; < ilu-var-

iluyaraq tunnel entrance to old-style house # NUN;
< ilu-yaraq

ilvar- to bring or put inside for storage, ceremonial display, etc. # ilvaraa 'he brought it in' / ilvariuiq 'he brought something in'; Ava-i-lu . . . piuq Aanillrata nalliini angutet nakacuit qasgimun agutelallrulliniluki qantaitnun maliliulluki, *ilvariluteng-gguq*. ' . . . she has stated that in the old days at the time they celebrated the "Aaniq" holiday the women brought the bladders of those (animals the men had killed during the year) into the kashim along with their bowls of food and *brought the things (the bladders) in (for ceremonial display)*.' (CAU 1985:57); HBC, NUN; cf. ilu; < + PY ilvar- (*see also* Siberian Yupik iilvar- 'to put up')

ilve- to collapse; to fall down # . . . *ilveciquq* naparcimanqiggngaunani. ' . . . it will *fall down* and not be built up again.' (ISAI. 24:20)

ima you know what I mean perhaps # particle *directing listener toward something known to him and to speaker but for which the speaker cannot quite recall the name or find the proper expression, or for which there is no exact words; may be regarded as enclitic;* kituulria ima 'what's his name (you know who I mean)'; caunikii ima 'now what was it that he said it was'; Qaillun *ima* tanem tuqluutii tamana ayuqellria? Tua-i tang ata nalluyaguskeka . . . 'Now what the heck is something like that called? See, I've gone and forgotten . . .' (ELL 1997:400); Akwaugaq *ima* caullrulria? 'What was yesterday now?' (YUP 1996:37); Iluvaktuq *ima* nuliangqellria qavcinek? 'Did Iluvaktuq have, shall I say, multiple wives?' (CUN 2007:86); *this word is the "predicative demonstrative" form of imani (q.v.); cf. imna, tayima, taima, anirtima; > ima=qaa, ima-tanem*

ima=qaa is that how it is/was?; I wonder # particle; *Aling, wall' ima=qaa cup' urillrakun iterluni qasgicualleramnun aūgna neryartullilria!* 'Gee, I wonder if he could have gone through its vent into my little old kashim to eat!' (QUL 2003:186); *Wall' ima=qaa uilingiatarliq-lu amna nulirrniallikii.* 'Or could it be that he seeks to marry that spinster.' (UNP2); < ima=qaa

ima-tanem oh yes, that is how it is/was # particle; Tua-i tamaa-i *ima-tanem* urunqinek tua canek tan'gerpagnek-lu nerqaqluni tamaa-i tumemini pingluni tamaa-i. 'Oh yes, that was the time she started eating crowberries and other kind of

berries along her way from patches where the snow had melted.' (ELL 1997:160); < ima=tanem

imailkite- to be shallow # EG; < imaite-kite-

imair- to empty; to remove contents from # imairaa
'he emptied it, took things out of it' / . . . angutek tekillutek kalngakek-wa imaqaararlutek.
Mikellam-llu *imairlukek*. ' . . . the two men arrived with full backpacks. Mikellaq *emptied* them.' (ELN 1990:104); < imaq-ir²-

imairin dipper for removing ice fragments from water # < imair-i²-n

imaite- to be empty # imaituq 'it is empty' /
"Imangqertuq-qaa?" "Imaunani." "Does it have something in it?" "It is empty." (MAR1 2001:15); Qeriertemek *imaitelartut* taum nalliini. 'They would *be empty* of any anger during that time.' (TAP 2003:17); Neqalleruar-llu natermi sageskan yuum tutmaqani-gguq umyuarteqtuuq, "Alingnaqva-lli nani-atag-uum anrutaa *imaiteqerli*." 'Even if a tiny particle of food is dropped on the floor and stepped on, it will know and say, "My goodness! May this person's stomach *be empty* one of these days.'" (CIU 2005:324); < imaq-ite¹-; > imailkite-

imaller(aq*) undesirable contents; phlegm; pus # < imaq-ller(aq)

imanaq guts; internal organs; abdominal viscera # . . . ikayuanauraa nasqurriilluku, *imanairilluku*. ' . . . she would help her, removing the heads (of the fishes) for her, and removing their *guts* for her.' (MAR2 2001:6); < imaq-naq²; > imanarvik; < PE imanər and imanar

imanarvik conainer made of beluga stomach # Tua-i-llu cetuat qiluit aturtut cali imumi. Anrutait-llu imanarviit amiitnun tua-i qeciitnun-llu caquuluteng. 'In those days the beluga intestines were useful. Their stomachs, beluga stomach pouches were used to store their (beluga's) muktuk and skin.' (PAI 2008:8); < imanaq-vik

Imangaq Emmonak # *village on the Yukon delta*; < imangaq

imangaq blackfish (*Dallia pectoralis*) # Y, NS, LK; Erenret takliaqata tamaani neqairutetuameng, tamakurrainarnek taūgaam nerlaameng neqkapigglainarnek, yuilkumek-llu *imanganek*. 'Whenever the days became long there they'd invariably run out of food, and they'd eat only those things, such as *blackfish* from the wilderness.' (MAR2 2001:48); > Imangaq

imange- to leak in liquids; to acquire content #

imanguq 'it is leaking' / angyaqa imangelartuq 'my boat leaks'; Tua-i tamana qayaqa aivkangllinami mermek *imangyaaqelriim* anagutenrituq. 'Since my kayak has developed cracks along the seams it *leaks in* water but not too much.' (KIP 1998:19); Agayun piliuq angelrianek unguvalrianek allanek-llu imarpigmiutarnek, imarpik *imangevkarluku* ayuqenrilngurnek unguvalrianek. 'God created large living creatures and other sealife and He caused the ocean to *be filled* with various creatures.' (AYAG. 1:21); Tua-i-llu qasgi puyumek *imangan* cali-am qecgaurluteng mianikevkenateng aarpagaluteng tuaten. 'And so the kashim would *fill* with smoke and they'd jump up and down with abandon and shout at the same time.' (CAU 1985:77); < imaq-nge-

ima(ni) far away and/or long ago but identity known, at least partially, to speaker and audience # . . . atani neq'alliniluku nani *imani* tayima kingunermi. ' . . . he suddenly recalled his father, somewhere *far away*, in his land of origin.' (MAR2 2001:46); Atunem naw'un *imaggun* nallunrilullutek, . . . 'Through somewhere *long ago* they knew each other, . . .' (MAR2 2001:30); see also *imna*, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; NS; cf. *ima*

imap'ag- to be full of something # Egan *imap'agtuaq* suupamek. 'The pot *is full* of soup' (NEK 1981:12); < imaq-pag²-; LI

imaq* contents; bullet; pus; ocean; water # camek imangqerta? 'what does it contain?'; kalngaka allgumiin tamallruanka imai 'because my pack was ripped I lost its contents'; man'a kuik imartuuq 'this river has (contains) much water'; imarvika 'my bullet pouch'; Tua-i yuurullukek *imaam* yuin camkut unguvalriarita iliita yuurulluku ullagluku ayuqucirturlukek. 'So one of the "Persons of the Sea" down there transformed himself into a (regular) person for them and went to her to show them how.' (MAR2 2001:99); Cali pupiit, angliriaqata, akngialuteng *imamek*-llu maq'urluteng aruciucilallruit neqet, kangitneret, amiata iluqlianek imirluki mamkilnguarmek. Nutaan-llu melquruanek patuluki, mamcirluki. 'Also, when skin sores got big and painful and oozed with *pus*, they'd prepare the thin layer from the inside of a chum

salmon skin, apply it to the wound, and cover it with tundra cotton to heal the sore.' (YUU 1995:52); IMAM UMGUTII 'November' (NUN usage) literally: 'the sea closes in (with ice)'; see Appendix 7 on the Yup'ik calendar; > imaite-, imanaq, imange-, imaqaar(aq), Imaqliq, imaqucuk, imaryuk, imaller(aq), imap'ag-, imarkaq, imarrlainaq, imaqaar(ar)-, imarkuaq, imarmiutaq, imarnin, imarpalek, imairin, imarpik, imarrluk, imartu-, imartuliar(aq), imin, imir-; < PE ima(r)

imaqaar(ar)- to be full up # imaqaartuq 'it is full to the brim' / imaqaarallruuq mermek 'it was full to the brim with water'; Itertuq-gguq tua qurrutekek *imaqaarlutek* tua-i aqumgaurlulriik kanangllugglutek. 'He entered and saw that their₂ honey-buckets (commodes) were full and they₂ were sitting despondently with their heads hanging down.' (QAN 1995:268); < imaq-?

imaqcaar(aq *) red-necked phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*) # < imaq-?-ar(aq)

Imaqliq Diomede Island(s) # < imaq-qliq

imaqliq kayak part, piece on each side, up from keel, in front of tracking stabilizer # NUN

imaqucuk, imaquq undesirable contents; phlegm; pus # < imaq-qucuk, imaq-quq

imarkaneq exactly enough to fill (it/them) # ... yuk atauciq saskat pingayunelgen *imarkanritnek* pikirturluku. '... prividing each person with eight cups' worth.' (ANUC. 16:16); Agayutem piliaqvailgaku nuna carr'ilqat-llu, tumiim-llu imarkanranek nunatangvailgan. 'Before God made the land and the fields, before there was enough earth to fill His palm.' (AYUQ. 8:26); < imarkaq-neq?

imarkaq future content; lead (metal) # literally: 'raw material for bullets'; Puulit aūgkut *imarkaullruut*, imkut makut icugg' urugtelaqait cavyagaat tamakuulallruut *imarkat*. 'Those bullets were lead; you know, they'd melt foil and it was lead.' (KIP 1998:263); < imaq-kaq; > imarkaneq

imarkuaq, imarkualleq liquid part of a stew; broth # Irnirraarluni-liu arnaq eyagluni cali. Piciatun neryuunani, kinernerrlainarnek, *imarkuamek*, mermek-llu taūgaam. 'After giving birth a woman had restrictions too. She didn't eat just anything, but rather only dried foods, broth and water.' (YUU 1995:37); < imaq-kuaq, imaq-kuaq-lleq

imarmiutaq* mink (*Neovison vison*) # Ukut aqlitet agluirucetuumaluteng, tegglipianek-llu pimaluteng, cali-wa makut *imarmiutaat* tuluyagait. 'These earrings are connected with a few strings of beads, and there are mink teeth strung in between the beads.' (CIU 2005:226); < imaq-miutaq

imarnin gut rain parka; spray cover for kayak # Tua-i-ll'-am atakuan ellimerriuq, pisquriuq *imarnitegnek*, imkugnek ivsiurrsuutegnek qilugnek, ... 'And so when evening came, he told them what to do, calling for a gut skin rain parka, one of those raincoats made of intestines, ... (QAN 1995:308); < imaq-?-n

imarpalek muzzle-loading rifle # < imaq-rpak-lek

imarpik, imarpak (NSU, EG form) ocean, sea #: Tua-llu-gguq taukut nunat uitalriit kuigem ceñiini. Kuigat tamana *imarpigmun* anumaluni. 'And so, it is said, there was this village on the shore of the river. Their river flowed down to the sea.' (QAN 1995:326); < imaq-pik², imaq-rpak; > imarpinraq*, imarpiliurta, imarpillaq

imarpiliurta sailor # < imarpik-liur-ta¹

imarpillaq sea mammal # NUN; < imarpik-llaq

imarpinraq* Bering cisco (whitefish) (*Coregonus laurettae*) # Tuamtellu pelluata taryaqvagnek cali tamakunek tuamtellu iqallugnek neqnek tua-i sayagnek, kangitnernek, qakiyarnek, *imarpinrarnek*, qusuurnek. 'After [the seal-hunting season] was over they harvested king salmon, herring, red salmon, chum salmon, silver salmon, whitefish, and smelt.' (YUP 2005:86); < imarpik-nraq

imarrlainaq* open water in a field of ice #

imarrluk swamp; soup # < imaq-rrluk

imartelleq one that journeyed into the ocean (refers to shamans) # NUN; < imaq-te¹-lleq¹

imartu- to be deep# EG; < imaq-tu-

imartuliar(aq*) snail, next to smallest kind (*species* ?) # NUN; < imaq-tuli-ar(aq)

imaryange- to get pus on eyes # NUN; < imaryaq-nge-

imaryuk, imaryaq undesirable contents; phlegm; pus # Y, NI, HBC, NUN; < imaq-yuk, imaq-yaq; > imaryange-

imasri- to feel sleepy from so much fresh air, food, etc. # NUN

ime- to collapse # of tent, house, etc. # im'uq 'it

collapsed' / imtaa 'he collapsed it, tore it down'; imumauq 'it is collapsed'; Tua-i ercan taum qetunraan qulvarvimeng aipaa tauna *intellinia*, canek imalek taum aanameng qunukek' ngainek. 'The very next day the younger son *knocked down* one of the caches that was filled with their food supply which his mother valued so highly.' (CIU 2005:190); > imneq; < PE imə- and imə¹-

imeg- to roll up; to fold up # imgaa 'he rolled it up' / ellminek uliminun imgutuq 'he rolled himself up in his blanket'; > imeggluk, imegneruaq, imegyuk, imelqutak, imgayagaq, imguaraq, imgun, imgutaq², imguyutaq

imegggluk wrinkle # and **imegglug-** to get or be wrinkled # imegglugtuq or imegglugaa 'it got wrinkled, it is wrinkled' / < imeg-rrluk

imegneq wrinkle # . . . tuar-llu tang
imegneruartailnguq. . . . looking as if he was without the hint of a *wrinkle*. (KIP 1998:77); < imeg-neq¹

imegyuk birch bark # < imeg-yug-

imelqutak inguinal fold, fold between legs and abdomen # < imeg-lqe-taq¹; > imelqutaguqaq

imelqutaguqaq incised line or groove lengthwise from the harpoon head to the spur on a seal harpoon # NUN; < imelqutak-uaq

imgayagaq* cigarette, especially hand-rolled cigarette # UY, NI, K, NBC; < imeg-aq¹-ya(g)aq

imguaraq roll of cloth # < imeg-uaq-aq¹

imgun, imgutaq¹ coiled sealskin line for harpoon # < imeg-n, imeg-taq¹

imgutaq² netting shuttle # K; < imeg-taq¹

imguyutaq roll-up container for small items # NSU; < imeg-te -taq⁵

imin bullet mold # imitet 'bullet molds'; < imaq-li²-n

imir- to put contents in; to fill *partially or entirely*; to fill out (forms) # imirtuq 'it has had contents put in it'; imiraa saskaq kuuvviamek 'he put some coffee in the cup' / imiutai puckamun sulunat 'he filled the barrel with the salted fish'; Kinguani taum cali iqvaraqluteng puckanek imiriluteng atsalugpiarutengluteng. 'After this they'd pick berries filling barrels and they started to have a goodly store of salmonberries.' (ELN 1990:30); Waten-llu kinguqliput makut piarkaqenrilkeput wall'u ciuqliput ciuitait *imirluki* akeqnerrlugutmek. 'And those who are younger

than we are, whom we ought not to trouble, or our elders, we *fill* their ears with threats.' (ELL 1997:22); < imaq-ir¹-; > imirite-, pissullrem imirarkaa

imirite- to fill a cup for; to fill out forms for # imiritaa 'he filled a cup for her', 'he filled out a form for her' / imirisnga! 'fill my cup for me!' < imir-i²-te⁵

imkuciq something whose name is forgotten or not known by the speaker, but the identity of which is known to the listener; a "whatchamacallit"; a "thingamajig" # imkuciq unitellruaqa 'I left the whatchamacallit behind'; < imna-kuciq

imkur- to do something, engage in some act, the exact word for which is forgotten or not known to the speaker, or does not exist, but an act that the listener will recognize # Amiigmek *imkurluni*. 'It was *doing like this*, coming from the doorway.' (ELL 1997:558); < imku(t) (*non-singular* of imna)

imlalinru- to miss someone or something; to yearn for someone # NUN

imlauk fish egg; roe (LY, NI, NUN meaning); dried herring egg (NUN meaning); slab of cottonwood bark, formerly used for roofing smokehouses (K meaning) # arnacalut pupsulget 240 tiissitsaanek amlletalrianek imlaungelartut tukervigmeggni ataucimi allrakumi 'female crabs produce as many as 240,000 eggs at their hatching places in one year'; > imlaulek; < PE imla(C)u(y) or imla(C)ur

imlaulek pregnant bearded seal # NUN; < imlauk-lek

imna the aforementioned one, the identity of which is known to both speaker and listener # *obscured demonstrative pronoun*; im'umun 'to that place, to that thing or person'; imkut 'those'; imna qaku taiciqa? 'when will that one we talked about come?'; im'umi nerellruunga 'I ate at that place'; im'utun 'like what happened before'; im'utuunrituq 'he / it is not as he / it used to be'; see *ima(ni)*, the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; > ima, imani, imkuciq, imumi, imkur-, imuu-, im'u-; < PE dem. im-

imneq ruin(s) # . . . nunaci yuiruciiqu Nunarpitit llu imenrurrluteng. . . . your land will be depopulated and the cities will become *ruins*. (LEVI. 26:33); < ime-neq

imruyutaq* line reel; netting shuttle # Tua-ilu una-i unkut *imruyutayagaat* tua-i taum neqem ngelqerrinek — una tua-i waniwa paqnakaqa quarruugcuuciaqameng ikika waten ayagniqarraalalriit terr'it. 'And those little *netting shuttles* were filled with enough twine to make nets to catch little fish perhaps this one was used to begin the bottom part of a dipnet used to catch needlefish.' (CIU 2005:94); cf. imeg-

imssa- to feel left out or slighted not having received anything when others have # NUN

imtuqar- to stutter # imtuqertuq 'he is stuttering' / <?-qar-; cf. im(na)

imumi at that time that both speaker and listener know about; long ago # *adverbial particle*; imumi miklemni iirutaagutelallruukut 'at that time when I was small we used to play hide-and-seek'; AK'A IMUMI 'a long time ago'; < im(na)-*localis*

imuqite- to react vocally to a sudden chill, usually from contact with cold water # imuqituq 'he cried out because of the cold' / Arenqiapaa-ll', yura'artelliniuq, maaggun tuaten yaqiurluni, atkuni imumek aciirluku pilliniami. Elliurlungiaguq, "Iii," *imuqitallermini*. 'Oh my, he bobbed up, even flapping around out this way, through the bottom of his parka. He was saying "Eee" when he experienced the cold water.' (QUL 2003:176); < imur-te³-

imur- root; > imuqite-, imurnarqe-, imurpag-, imurtua-, imuryug-; < PE imður-

imurnarqe- to be uncomfortably wet and cold of clothing or weather. # imurnarquq 'it is wet and cold' / < imur-narqe-

imurpag- to start to cry # (?); < imur-rpak

imurtua- to react vocally to a sudden chill, usually from contact with cold water; to utter the characteristic cry of the common loon said to portend rain # imurtuaguq 'he/it is reacting in this way' / Tuullget. Urr'urruaraluteng iciw' pilalriit, waten elluurluten. *Imurturaluteng-gguq* tua-i, ellallungqata'arqan. 'Loons. They go "urr'urr", like this. They react to wet weather that way before it begins to rain.' (PAI 2008:172); < imur-?

imuryug- to be uncomfortable because of wet cold # imuryugtuq 'he is uncomfortable from wet cold' / irnian imuryugtuq mecungan terr'ilitani 'the child is uncomfortable because of his wet diaper'; < imur-yug-

imutaq wrinkle on body # NUN

imuu- to do something, or be someone the exact word for which is forgotten or not known to the speaker, or is more conveniently not stated in full, but an act or person that the listener will understand as being referred to # imuuguq 'he is the one'; imuunrituq 'that isn't the one'; . . . pia "*Imuuguten-qaa* qangvarpak niiskengaqa angalkuq?" . . . kiugaa, "li-i, taungunga." . . . he asked him, "Are you *the one* that I heard the shaman speak of long ago? . . ." [that one] answered him, "Yes, I'm that one." (MAR2 2001:32); Tua-ll'-am imkut Wien-at pilangeqertelluki tamaa-i picingesaulriartangqelliniuq-am angutet iliitnek tua-i *imuuluni* temcinaqtuli, temcinangssatuli. 'And then when Wien [Airlines] started flying, there was one man who was a comedian, *he did things, you know*, he did things that make one laugh, he was an entertainer, one who did funny things.' (QUL 2003:592); < im-singular demo. pronoun former-u

inangqa- to be lying down # inangqauq 'he is lying down' / inangqamciartuq 'he is resting'; Maaten tupagtuq ingeret qaingatni *inangqalria*. 'When she woke up she saw that there was someone lying down on the bed.' (ELN 1990:4): < inarngqa-

inangular- to play house # EG; = naangular-

inaqaciq flat seashore grass; low-bush willow (NUN meaning) # **inaqutaq** bedtime snack # < inarkutaq

inar- lying down # postural root; > inangqa-, inaqutaq, inarte-, inarayuli, inarnaq, inarun, inaryug-; Tua-i-llu kiavarluni ellii piuq *inarmi* qavalria tauna kinguqliat. 'And then, coming further in, when she noticed she saw that younger sibling of theirs lying down asleep.' (PRA 1995:360); < PE inŋjar-

inarayuli, inarayuk small crustacean (*species ?*) # caught with sticklebacks but not eaten; it moves while lying on its side, hence the name; < inar-a-yuli, inar-a-yuk

inarnaq side of face # NUN; < inar-naq¹

inarrliur- to arrange or set out bedding (for); to make the bed (for) # inarrliurtuq 'he's making the bed(s)'; inarrliuraa 'he's making her bed' / Kitak *inarrliurtek* inarrniarartukut. 'Okay now, you two set out the bedding, we'll soon be going to

bed.' (ELN 1990:86); < inarte-liur-

inarrvik bedroom; sleeping bag # also dual for one sleeping bag; < inarte-vik

inartaq bundled fish # Y; < inarte-aq¹

inarte- to lie down; to go to bed #; inartuq 'he lay down, went to bed'; inartaa 'he laid it down' / inarrnariuq 'it is bedtime'; "Amci atak *inarten*, unuurtenguq-llu wii-llu taqsuqenglua." Tua-i-llu *inarcami* egmianun qavaqalliniluni. "Hurry and go to bed; night is falling and I am getting tired." And, when she *went to bed*, she fell asleep immediately.' (ELN 1990:87); < inar-te²-; > inarrvik, inarrliur-

inarun rib # Makut-gga ikamraita pirlaarit, arevret *inarutait*, ilait tugkaarmeng, pirlaangqerraqluteng. 'When I was a boy the runners on the sleds were made of the ribs of bowhead whales, but some had runners that were made of ivory.' (CEV 1984:29); Kelistamun ussukcautaat cali *inarutiikun* kapaat. 'They nailed him to the cross and speared him in his *ribcage*.' (ORT 2006:52); < inarte-n

inarute- to sleep with; to have sexual intercourse with # inarutaa 'he slept with her' / may be a calque on the English; Cuyayunqellriaten-llu tua-i iqugkualleruarmek, kuingim iqugkuallranek qelluniqerluten, tua-i aipaa-wa nunuliquerluten, *inarucugciqkiiten* piyugluten. 'You like tobacco, he will try to pay you with a cigarette butt — reducing you to a cigarette butt — to sleep with you.' (YUP 2005:154); < inarte-te⁵-

inaryug- to keep wanting to lie down; to tend to list of a boat; to tip on its side of a spawning fish # inaryugtuq 'he keeps wanting to lie down' / < inar-yug-

ineqe- to coo to a child, using the words made up for that child #NSU; = inqe-; < PE inəqə-

ineqsikika my, how cute!# exclamation < inqe-?-kika

ineqsunarqe- to be cute; to make one wish to coo to it # ineqsunarquq 'he is cute' / ineqsunaqvaal! 'how cute!'; Tua-i aya'aggameng qalarqurayaraqluni piciatun tuaten apqaurturluni tua-i *ineqsunarqeapiggluni*. 'Whenever they went out she would talk about different things and ask many questions, and she would be very cute.' (ELN 1990:31); < inqe-yunarqe-; < PE inəqyunar- (under PE inəqə-)

iner- root; > inerciigate-, inerqr-; < PE inəR-

inerciigate- to be disobedient; to be mischievous #

inerciigatuq 'he is disobedient' / Tauna angaka . . . tamaani *inerciigatliniami*, inerquangraatni-am waten Qaariitaam nalliini ayallinilria Elcillratni. 'Because my uncle . . . was evidently *disobedient* then, even though they warned him, he evidently went out at the time of the Qaariitaq festivity when they were celebrating the "Elciq" holiday.' (CIU 2005:130); < iner-ciigate-

inerqua- to tell or warn not to do things #

inerquagaa 'he is lecturing her, telling her not to do things' / <inerqr-a-

inerqr- to admonish; to tell or warn not to do something # inerquraa 'he admonished her' / Maurlurluan-gguq *inerqrqekii* tutgara'urluni cangraan pingraan kuigem akiani canegpagnun pulaqaasqevkenaku. 'His dear grandmother, it is said, would *warn* her grandson that under condition, no matter what, he was not to go into the tall grass on the other side of the river.' (CET 1971:1 & PRA 1995:451); inerquusngalriamun ullagtaarucaraq 'trespass' (legal neologism); < iner-?, > inerqua-, inerqurciryar-, inerquun, inerquusngalriit

inerqurciryar- to be obedient # inerqurciryartuq 'he is obedient' / < inerqr-ciryar-

inerquun law; admonition; warning; prohibition; proscription # Caunrilngalngermi tua-i *inerquutmek* pilek, anglanaqngalngermi, tegulayunaunaku. Piluaqautekaunrilnguq taūgaam *inerquutngulliniuq*. Avaken ak'a tamaaken ayagluni *inerquun* cimiyunani yuum elluarrluni pitkaqenrilkii. 'If something has an *admonition* attached to it, it's best to stay away from it, even though it appears to be trivial and fun. There are *admonitions* for everything that can set you back. There are *admonitions* that have been passed down from generation to generation for everything that can negatively affect a person.' (YUP 2005:2); inerquutmek navgiyaraq 'crime' (legal neologism); < inerqr-n

ing'ar- to appear as if the line of hills is doubled # NI a mirage effect. (?)

ingciq engraved design; scrimshaw # and **ingcir-** to engrave designs; to make scrimshaw # especially in ivory. NUN; > ingciun; < PY iñciq

ingciun, ingciraun, ingcira'arcuun ivory-engraving knife or other such tool; graver # < ingcir-n; ingcir-?-n

ingcu nosebead; testicle; mantle in gas lamp # NUN; < PE iyðuy

ingcur- to lie in wait for; to endeavor to capture
 # . . . assiilnguum *ingcuraaten* amigpet elatiini.
 ‘. . . sin *lies in wait* for you outside your door’
 (AYAG. 4:7); *Ingcuutekellruaput* igausngallerkaat
 taringnaqluki naaqumayugngallerkait,
Qipnermiunun-llu tamalkuitnun paivngaluki
 atullerkait. ‘This is our means of *endeavoring to capture* the writings, making them
 understandable and readable for all Kipnuk
 people, making them available for use.’ (KIP
 1998:xvii); Tamana ngel’ekluku *ingcurtuq*
 tunllerkaanek. ‘And from that time he sought an
 opportunity to betray him.’ (MATT. 26:16); < PE
 injet-

ingegecuun fountain pen # < ingek-cuun

ingek ink # from English ‘ink’; > ingegcuun

ingelqaar(aq*) grating; lattice shelf # Punernermekek-
 llu *ingelqaarmek* pililuci kulutnek kanqiraikun
 tegumiaqessuucirluku. *Ingelqaar* ekuaviim
 mengliin acianun elliluku . . . ‘You shall make
 a grating of bronze with rings by which to take
 hold of it at its corners. Place the grating under
 the edge of the altar . . .’ (ANUC. 27:4,5);
 < ingleq-?

ingelvissaaq cupboard; shelf # HBC; < ingleq-

Ing’errlak Roberts Mountain on *Nunivak Is.*; Pilcher
 Mountain near Marshall #< ingriq-rrlak

ingigun rock formation patterned by action of water
 on the shore # (?); = inigun

ingkiq gum (anatomical) # ingkit ‘gums’; < PE injkir

ingleq bed; bench in men’s community house;
 sleeping platform # also plural for one bed;
 ingerenka ‘my bed’; ingerem aciani or ingelrem
 aciani ‘under the bed’; Pelatekam iluani
 estuuulurtarluni, kaminiamek, qulqitnek, *ingleret-wa*. *Ingleq* ayakutarluni kevraartunek, qaingatni-
 wa caniquyat, tuskat ingerat. ‘Inside the tent
 there was a table, a stove, shelves, and a bed. The
 bed had posts of spruce, and on it the cross-pieces
 made of boards were slats.’ (PRA 1995*:460);
 INGELREK QULLIQELLRIIK ‘bunk-bed’; > ingelvissaaq,
 ingeraq; cf. ingu; < PE inlər

ingleraq¹, ingeraraq slat on bed of sled; slat of
 (sleeping) bed # see Appendix 9 on parts of the sled;
 < ingleq-aq³, ingleq-?-aq³; < PY inləraq

ingleraq² shelf # NUN; < ingleq-aq³

Inglernarmiut legendary village set in the air in the
 world of the “little people” (ircenrraat) #

inglite- to become very old and disabled # NUN
ingu other one of a pair; enemy; rival; opponent;
 guest in a challenge festival # and **inglu-** to
 make a pair; to pair off # sap’akima inglua
 tamartuq ‘my other shoe is lost’; ingluliurtut
 ‘they are fighting’; inglukutuk ‘they₂ are
 enemies’; inglurrarmek tallingqertuq ‘he
 has only one arm’; inglukellriik ‘a pair; two
 enemies’; Waten taugaam tua-i *inglukulluteng*
 nunalgutkenrilnguut anguyaulluteng
 pitullruluteng. ‘Instead, those from different
 villages were *enemies* and would customarily
 wage war.’ (ELL 1997:380); Ayagluni
 tumcilliniluni qayuqegglimek, . . . Tava-
 llu tumaikun eglerrluni, tumai tamakut
 picirtaangelliniluteng, yuc’ungaurtaqluteng-llu
 tumain ingluit, . . . ‘As he traveled he tracked a
 snowshoe hare, . . . He followed its tracks, and
 those tracks would alternate, *one side* of the tracks
 would be humanoid.’ (MAR1 2001:91); **ingu-**
 > **ingluar-**, **ingluilnguq***, **ingluirneq**, **inglukegte-**,
inglukiitaq, **inglulgen**, **inglupiar-**, **inglussuk**,
ingluluarte-, **inglupgayuk**; < PE inlu

ingluar- to go toward one side (and not the other)

ingluartuq ‘he went to one side (of it)’ /
 Tuaten tua-i nutetek imilaakatarluki iplatek
 angyamun, angyam ingluanun, *ingluarlutek*.
 ‘They were going to quickly reload their guns,
 so going out of sight in the boat — to the boat’s
 other side — they *went to the one side*.’ (QL
 2003:170); Uggun-gguq ciulirnerkun putulrilget
 it’gat *ingluaryuyuitut*. ‘The feet with loops here
 in the front [of the boot] didn’t tend to *shift to one side*.’ (CIU 2005:348); Tuamta-llu mat’um
 nalliini kass’am neryaraanun *ingluarumaluteng*
 kinguveput. ‘More and more at the present time
 our descendants are *favoring* the white man’s
 diet.’ (ELD 1984:6); < **ingu-?**

ingluilnguq* legendary creature that is only half a
 person # (?); < **ingu-ir(ar)** te¹-nguq

ingluirneq sand dune eroded on the side # NUN;
 < inlu-irte-neq¹

inglukegte- to pair objects # *inglukegtak* ‘he paired
 them’; *inglukegglukek* piluguugni agartak
 ‘pairing his boots, he hung them up’; < **ingu-**
 kegte-

inglukiitaq juggling # < **ingu-?**

inglulgen eight # BB, NR, LI, EG; see Appendix 6 on
 numerals; < **ingu-lek**

inglupiaq one side only # and **inglupiar-** to operate using only one side # *inglupiartuq* 'only one side of it is functioning'; *levaaq* *inglupiartuq* 'the motor is running on one cylinder of the two'; *Tamarmek* *inglupiagnek* *iingqeng'ermek* *cangaituk*. 'Even though both have one eye apiece, they won't be adversely affected.' (QAN 1995:278); < *ingu-pik*¹, > *inglupiartaun*

inglupiartaun, **inglupiartaryaraq** (NUN form) pistol # < *inglupiaq*-?n

Inglupgayuk, **Ingluprayuk** legendary being with half a woman's face # < *ingu*-?

inglutrarte- to miss (it) by shooting to the side # < *ingu-truarte-*

inglussuk rival; opponent; enemy # < *ingu*-?

ingna the one over there # *restricted demonstrative pronoun*; *ing'umi* 'in the one over there'; *ingkut* 'the ones over there'; *ingsuuq* or *ingyuuq* 'you, over there!'; *ingnamayurcarturru estuulum qainganun!* 'go put that one over there on top of the table!'; see *yaa(ni)*, the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; < PE dem. *inj-*

ingnatar- to stalk # *ingnataraa* 'he is stalking it'; NI

ingneq one of five large ribs in kayak below the side rail right under the hatch # NUN

ingqaaq tobacco # NS; cf. *ingqi-*

ingqi- to dice; to cut up # *ingqiuq* 'he cut something up'; *ingqia* 'he cut it up' / *nulirqa sulunanek* *ingqillruuq* 'my wife cut up the salted fish'; *Quarruuget ayuqenrilngurteggun taqluki nerlallruit.* . . . *Puqlamun ekluki passiluki, enrit-lu qell'uki nugqaarluki, tayarunek* *ingqiluki avuluki*. 'They ate sticklebacks preparing them in various ways. . . . They'd put them in hot water, soak them, squeeze out the bones and spines, and chop up mare's tail plant into it.' (YUU 1995:61); > *ingqii-*, *ingqit*; cf. *ingqaaq*

inqiaq slice of bread other food # *Tua-lli-wa pelatekarpall'er tauna, tuar imna* *ingqiaq*. 'The huge tent looked like a slice of bread.' (TAP 2003:73); < *ingqi-aq*¹

ingqii- to make the horizontal cuts in fish flesh while preparing it for drying; to cut up something # *Neqnek-lu* *ingqiigurluni issran imirluku taquarkiurluni uiminun* . . . 'Cutting up the fish she filled the grass carrying bag making food for the journey for her husband . . .' (MAR2 2001:89); < *ingqi-aq*^{1-i²}

Ingqiliq traditionally Athabascan; now also any other Indian # *Yaaqvani-lu akmani Ingqilit inerquutengqerrmilalliniut aglenrraraat tungiitnun wall'u agelrumalriamun piciatun arnamun pissurcuuteteng agtuusqumaksauakni*. 'Also, Indians outside Alaska had prohibitions concerning newly menstruating women, or forbidding menstruating women from touching their hunting implements.' (CAU 1985:96); < *ingqiq-li*¹; > *ingqilirrluar*, *ingqilirtaq*; < PE *inqilir* (*under PE inqir*)

Ingqilirrluar upriver Yukon Indian # < *ingqiliq-rrluk-ar(aq)*

ingqilirtaq red currant (*Ribes triste*) # literally: 'Indian thing'; NSU; <*ingqiliq-taq*²

ingqiq louse nit # *Tua-llu aūgkut atkuteng anutaqamegteki ellamun nengelmi, muragmun tua-i nuvqerluki ellamun piluku uitauraqerctetullruit, tua-i-gguq qerrucirluki ungilait. Nutaan-llu qerrucirraarluki kaugtuarluki igqaqevkarluki. Igqaqngameng-lu ungiliit tua-i qerruluteng tuquluteng, aūgkut taūgaam* *ingqiyagait* tukeryutullruut. 'In those days people hung their parkas outside in the cold to freeze the lice. After an interval of time they would beat the parks so the dead lice would fall off from them. The lice would freeze to death out in the cold, but their nits used to hatch, too.' (CIU 2005:214); > *Ingqiliq*, *ingqircuun*

ingqircuun fine-toothed comb # < *ingqiq-cuun*

ingqit fancy, contrasting colored skin patchwork trim at hem of garment # NS; < *ingqi-plural*

Ingricuar Twin Hills # *village in the Bristol Bay area*; < *ingriq-cuar(aq)*

Ingrill'er Kusilvak Mountain # *near Mountain Village off the Yukon*; < *ingriq-ller(aq)*

ingriq, **ingri** mountain # *Ellii-lu tua-i taqsuqngatqapiarangluni tuar-lu tang irurluuk uqamairilriik amllirciigalinganatek-lu nunapigmi muruaqan*. Tua-i avatmun tanglleq nunapigglainaq aūgkut-wa *ingrit*. 'She began to feel exhausted and it was as if her poor legs were getting heavier and heavier, and she could hardly take another step as her feet sank into the tundra while she walked. It looked like there was only tundra all around with mountains in the far distance.' (ELN 1990:45); > *Ing'errlak*, *Ingricuar*, *Ingrill'er*, *Ingrirralleq*, *Ingr'i'ūrluq*; < PE *injrir*

Ingrirralleq, Ingrirralleq Holy Cross # *village on the Yukon River at the boundary between Yup'ik Eskimos and Athabascan Indians; < ingriq-rraq-lleq¹, ingriq-rraq-ller(aq)*

Ingri'ūrluq* Three Step Mountain # *near the Kwethluk River; < ingriq-r(ur)luq*

ingtaq* fledgling # < ingte-aq¹

ingte- to molt # *ingtuq 'it is molting' / Kiagmi-gguq Kaugutem nalliini, wall'u Ingutem nalliini akacakayiit ingtelalriit unani, tamakut nalliitiyuurtellrunilaraanga. 'She said I was born in Summer, around the month of June or July, at the time that the scoters molt down there, at that time.'* (KIP 1998:141); > *ingtaq, Ingun¹, Yaqlulget Ingutit*

ingu- root; > *ingun², inguqaq, inguquin; cf. ingleq*

ingukiq, inguqiq "wild lettuce" (*Draba hyperboreum*) # NUN

Ingula(q) indigenous Yup'ik holiday celebrated in summer or fall; woman's slow dance performed during this holiday # and **ingula-** to dance this way (of women) # > *ingulaun*

ingulate- to stir # *ingulataa 'he is stirring it'* / NUN; = angulate-; < ?-te²

ingulaun slow song sung in the fall or summer # < *Ingulaq-n*

Ingun¹ July # *literally: 'time of molting'; YAQLGET INGUTIT 'July'; see Appendix 7 on the Yup'ik calendar; < ingle-n*

ingun² crosspiece on which one sits in a boat # < *ingu-n*

inguqaq pad; mat; backing; grave-board # *Yuguat, kegginaqut, ungungssiruat tuaten ilait minguumaaqluteng tamakuni inguqani. Inguqat napaita elliaqluki qungum canianun. 'Human figurines, masks, and images of animals were painted on the grave-board. They set the grave-boards' posts next to the grave.'* (CAU 1985:126); Cali-lu amirkamek qecilriamek *inguqangqermiluteng*. 'And also they [decorated belts] had backings of thick hide.' (CIU 2005:242); < *ingu-qaq*

inguquin, inguqitaq board on which one prepares meat or fish # < *ingu-?-n, ingu-?-taq¹*

inguqiq "cliff lettuce" (*species ?*) # NUN

ini- to hang out to dry; to hang in the air of a mirage; to be exposed for all to see (*figuratively*) # *iniuq 'there is a mirage hanging in the air'; inia 'he*

*hung it out' / iniiguq 'he is hanging things'; inii iqairat 'she hung out the washed clothes'; lumarraqa mecungelleq inimauq 'my shirt which got soaked is hanging'; iniat cetengqitut 'the hanging clothes are frozen'; Tua-i yuum ikianek qanerturquvet nallunrilkengarpene tuarpiaq-gguq *iniluku*, initamun iniissuicirluku agarrluku. 'If you continually speak about the bad behavior of a person you know, it would seem that you are hanging him on a clothesline [for all to see], with clothespins.'* (YUP 2005:210); > *iniaq, inigar-, iniissuun, initaq, inivik, inivkaq; cf. iniqsakar-; < PE ini-*

iniaq fish hung up to dry # *Tua-i-lu ak'a talicivik taqitellruami inialingluni neqnek. Ak'a-lu iniat kinengluteng. 'The smokehouse had long since been completed and now it was filled up with hanging fish. The ones that had been hung first were starting to dry.'* (ELN 1990:113); < *ini-aq¹*

inigar- to toss up in a blanket-toss # NI, NUN; < *ini-?*

ingun rock formation patterned by action of water on the shore # (?) = *ingigun*

iniissuun clothespin # < *ini-i²-cuun*

iniqsakar- to accomplish something extraordinary (as in hunting or war) # *Waten umyuarteng manilriacetun tangertaitni makut caliameng pitullruameng, una-am waniwa, umyuami piyuumiqerluni pillra, tayima iliita avani ciuliat waten qayakun tayima pillermini apqiitnek iniqsakallni tauna umyuaqluku waniwa waten taqmalria. 'In those days when artists created their crafts, they invariably revealed their psyche to the public. This creation that includes a carving of a seal reveals the hunter's awesome experience as he hunted out in the ocean.'* (CIU 2005:22); cf. *ini-*

Ininermiut legendary village set on high ground in the world of the "little people" (ircenrraat) #

initaq* part of a fish rack on which the fish is directly hung # *Imkut-lu kinertalluuteteng qemitauteeteng-lu kinrumalriit elliwigmun mayurrluki, kinrumanrilnguut-lu talicivigmun itrulluki agarrluki initarnun. 'And they would put that supply of dried meat and dried squirrels of theirs that was all dry up in the cache, and that which hadn't dried they would bring into the smoke house and hang it on the fish-rack.'* (PRA 1995*:460); < *ini-taq¹; < PE innitar (under PE ini-*

inivik clothesline # < ini-vik

invkaq mirage effect of temperature inversion above hills # < ini-vkar-; < PE inivkar (*under* PE ini-)

inqe- to coo to a child using the words made up for that child. inqaa 'he is cooing to him' / inqiuq 'he is cooing to someone'; Ayainanerminiam maaten pilliniuq anipaqt kan' *inqilria* irniaminek. Ullagluku-l'l' tua-i *inquirallrani* niicugniuralliniluku. *Inqekai* irniasi five-aat, . . . 'When he was going along he came upon Snowy Owl *cooing* to her children. He approached her while she was *cooing* and paused to listen. She was *cooing* to her five nestlings . . .' (QAN 1995:94); = ineqe-; > ineqsikika, ineqsunarqe-, inqutaq; < PE ineq-;

inqutaq, inqun the particular made-up words used to coo to a child # < inqe-taq¹, inqe-n; < PY-S inqun (*under* PE ineq-)

inru amulet; charm # NUN; = iinruq

inuguaq small doll; figurine # and **inuguar-** to play with dolls # Taqngameng *inuguaryuata* ellami, aaniita inerqurluki kiagpailgan ancuitniluki nengelvanglarniluku Ellam Yuan tangraaqaki *inuguat*. 'When they were done they wanted to *play with dolls* outside, but their mother warned them that children must never take their dolls outside before it becomes summer, saying that it would get very cold if the Lord of the Universe beheld the *dolls* outside.' (ELN 1990:15); *Inuguat* temait makut aturangqetullruut, aqumcugngaluki-llu . . . *inuguat* aqumquraruarluki *inuguatullruata*, nangerngaurcetevenak. 'The *dolls* had clothing and were flexible enough to be set in a sitting position. . . . when children *played with dolls* they sat their *dolls* down rather than keeping them in a standing position.' (CIU 2005:228); Aaqiitaayaarrluuaūrluum *inuguani* qup'artaa, qengairaa, navguraa. 'Dear ol' Aaqiitaayaarrluaq split that *doll* of his in two, removed its nose, broke it to pieces.' (JOE 2008:1); Y, NI, CAN, K, BB; from *Inupiaq* inuk 'person', which corresponds to *Yup'ik* yuk, and -uaq 'imitation'; note also the word inuk of the loon in a *Yup'ik* certain story: "Ciin aūg'um *inuum* aūg'um kayangugka ayautakek pitarkarpenek nunulingramni." Kinguqlililliniluku-l'l' tuamtell' aturraarluku, "Ciin aūg'um *inuum* aūg'um," yugmek-

llu pivkenaku, inugmek taūgaam, "*Inuum* aūg'um evamiagka ayautakek unguvakaanek nunulingramni." "'Why did that one, that *inuk*, take my eggs away, even though I awarded him a catch?' And on the second verse they sang, 'Why did that *inuk*,' — and it didn't call him a yuk, but an *inuk* — 'that *inuk* take my eggs that I was sitting on, even though I gave him a long life?'" (PAI 2008:170); > inuguarctuaq; cf. suguaq; cf. *Kromcheko* 1824 list

inuguarctuaq a particular stitch used to sew on boot soles # and **inuguarctuar-** to sew with this stitch # different from ellipiaq; < inuguaq-ceteuar-;

ipeg- to be sharp # ipegtuq it is sharp / una nuussiq ipkapigtuq 'this knife is very sharp'; *Ip'gingalengraan* teggalqumek tua-i *ipegcassiirturangellinikii*. 'Even though it seemed to be sharp he kept sharpening it on a stone.' (QUL 2003:512); > ipegcar-, ipegcete-, ipgeryak, ipgukar(aq), ipgiate-; < PE ipəy-

ipegar- to sharpen # ipegcartuq 'it is being sharpened'; ipegcaraa 'he is sharpening it' / ipegcariuq 'he is sharpening something'; < ipegcar-; > ipegcarissuu

ipegarissuu whetstone; pencil sharpener # < ipegcar-i²-cuun

ipeglete- to be sharp # ipegcetuq 'it is sharp' / Tua-i-am egluliurcuuterluni cirunermek iqua *ipegceñani*. 'And he had an awl made from an antler with its end sharp.' (MAR1 2001:90); < ipeg-cete²-

ipek diamond in playing cards # direct nominalization of ipeg-

ipgeryak rock that is jutting out # NUN; < ipeg-?

ipgiarute- to have become dull # ipgiarutuq 'it has become dull'; ipgiarutaa 'it made it dull' / < ipeg-a:rute-

ipgiate- to be dull # ipgiatuq 'it is dull' / ipgialnguq 'one that is dull' < ipeg-ate-; < PE ipyit- (*under* PE ipəy-)

ipgukar(aq*) dime; diamond # NUN; < ipeg-n-kar(aq)

ipgut'lek three-cornered skin-sewing needle # < ipeg-n-lek

ipiaq unit of twenty # used in counting from 40 on (for 20 to 39 *yuinaq* is used); used in the singular even though more than one unit of twenty

*is involved; malruk ipiaq ‘forty’; cetaman ipiaq pingayunlegen ‘eighty-eight’; Erenret yagnarqelriit ukuugut: Agaynrunrilnguut erenret malruk *ipiarni* erenrani Paaskam civuani, . . . ; ‘These are fast days: The non-Sundays *forty* days before Easter, . . .’ (GRA 1951:266); YUINAAM YUUM IPIA ‘four hundred’; see Appendix 6 on numerals; LY, HBC, NUN; < ipi(k)-aq²*

ipigglugte- to have sore limbs from fatigue, arthritis, etc. # Qikertat-llu unkut qaūgyat kemni tungaunaku tutmarngaunaki. Tamana-gguq navkuniu yuk *ipigglugiarkauguq*. ‘And one should not expose his skin and step on the sand on the islands down there. They say a person will develop *arthritis* if they break that rule.’ (YUP 2005:256); < ipik-rrluk

ipigtu- to be long-limbed # ipigtuuq ‘he or it is long-limbed’ / < ipik-tu-

ipik, ipi limb of quadruped or insect; limb of the body; finger or phalange (*NUN meaning*); ipiit ‘limbs of the body’; Tua-i-llu-gguq piambeng ciumek taukuk itrallrek, uaken-gguq-am ayagnirluteng, cetamanek *ipigluteng* uvaaluteng imkut-gguq-am muagglainaat. ‘And the ones that had come in first, starting there at the door, were rocking from side to side on four legs, all wooden.’ (ELL 1997:564); > ipiaq, ipigglug-, ipigtu-, ipiliria; < PE ipi(y)

ipiliria octopus # *literally*: ‘one with many limbs’; < ipi(k)-lir-lria

ipinga- to be out of view behind something # ipingauq ‘it is out of view’ / Tangerrnikaki ellikani, aren petgaurluni imna qamiqurrainaq *ipinganerkun* ullagciqlinii. ‘When he had seen them she would put him down, and he who was nothing but a head would go bouncing over to them taking a route *not visible* to them.’ (QUL 2003:286); < ipte-nga-

ipiutaq fishing line # NSU; *from Inupiaq* ipiutaq ‘fishing line’

ipte- to go out of sight behind something; to block view of # iptuq ‘it disappeared behind something’; ipta ‘it blocks the view of it’ / ipesngauq or ipingaqua ‘it is out of sight’; Tua-i-llu tuaten piano tupagngameng upluni urluvni teguluku ayalliniluni pekluni pavavet kelumeggnun. Tua-i-llu-gguq *ipluni* tayima. ‘And then, since he was asked to, when they awakened he got ready taking his bow and departing,

walking up toward the area inland. And so he *disappeared out of sight.*’ (ELL 1997:110); . . . ayiin-llu elliin tangvaumaluku *ipcan taūgaam tagluni*, . . . ‘. . . and when he left she watched him, going up from the shore only when he *went out of view*, . . .’ (ELN 1990:37); > ipinga-

ipug- to ladle; to scoop out of the pot; to move with bow high in air of boat; to cock a gun # ipugtuq ‘he is ladling’, ‘it is moving with its bow high’; ipugaa ‘he is ladling it’ / keniramek ipugtuq egatmek qantanun ‘she is ladling cooked food from the pot into the bowls’; Ilait puiyarluteng ugaan nutaan *ipunerram*, ilait tua-i *ipunerrarauvkenateng*. ‘Some of them were steaming because they *had just come out of the pot*. Some of them hadn’t *come right out of the pot*.’ (QUL 2003:222); . . . avirluallerkaa piamiu tua-i *ipukataaraumangllinia-am*. ‘. . . since he was afraid it would make some rattling sound, he took his time *cocking* it and did it very slowly.’ (QUL 2003:660); > ipugcuun, ipuun, ipuutaq, ipuuyaqaq; < PE ipuy-

ipugcuun scoop # < ipug-cuun

ipugpak small snail (*species ?*) # NUN; < ?-rpak

ipukaun handle of large dipnet staked out in the water and used to catch tomcod # *the stakes are kanuuqut*; < ipug-kar-n

ipuun ladle; wooden snare attachment # tegganrem ipuucillruanga acilqurranek kevraartum ‘the old man made me a ladle out of a spruce root’; Maaten-gguq tang kiugna egkuq pillinia *ipuksuaraak* kiugkuk agauralriik egkumi ingluani-wa qerrullillracuayagaak. ‘He looked in the back and saw two little *ladles* hanging on the wall and tiny little underwear on the side.’ (AGA 1996:204); < ipug-n; < PY ipuyun and ipuyutaq (*under* PE ipuy-)

Ipuuncaq Japanese # BB; *from Russian* японец (yapónets)

ipuussutar(aq*) two in cards; deuce in cards #

ipuutaq dipper for water; saucepan; old fish’s head (*EG meaning*) # < ipug-taq¹

ipuuyaqaq, ipuussutaaq (Y, HBC form), **ipussektaq** (NUN form) see-saw; teeter-totter # < ipug-?, ipug-?, ipug-?; cf. iipuuyaqaq

ipuuyuli, ipuuyuliq bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*) that can arch over so as to touch head with flippers #

iq exclamatory particle 'I can't believe it!' # short for
iqluuten 'you're not telling the truth'
iq- dimensional root; > ijkite-, iqtu-; < PE iqə-

iqa, iqaq dirt # and **iqa-** to be dirty # iqaquq 'it is dirty' / iqam iluanetuq 'it is very dirty', literally: 'it is inside the dirt'; iqavaa-l' aklurpeni. 'My, how dirty your clothes are!'; . . . irugni-llu perriamikek piuq cat makut akalriit kemgan qaingani. Kemgiutnayukluni pian, aanii ngel'arluni qanrulluku *iqauniluku* tamana akalria. ' . . . when she wiped her legs she observed something rolling up on the surface of her skin. She said that she was losing her flesh her mother told her that the rolled stuff was *dirt*.' (ELN 1990:33); > iqair-, iqalungaq; <PE iqa(r)

iqair- to wash; to clean (clothes, bedding, etc.) # iqairtuq 'it is being washed'; iqairaa 'he is washing it' / iqairiuq 'he is washing clothes'; iqairarkat 'clothes to be washed'; iqairat 'washed clothes'; Teq'iciramun ekluk' melqurrit amiit-llu ulugluki uquitullrukait. Nacallerani tua-i tauna iqangengaku ervillinikii. Aren, tuarpiaq-gguq taqngamiu kinraku ataa, tua-i *iqairilrianek* maani tangrraqami *iqairyaraacetun* ayuqluni *iqairrluni*. 'They used to put skins into aged urine and rub off the oil from the skin and fur. And so, he washed his old hat [like that] since it was getting dirty. When he finished, and when it got dry, he put it on and saw that it was like the *washed* things now just as if it had been *cleaned* as things are *cleaned* [now].' (QUL 2003:510); < iqa-ir²-; > iqairissuun

iqairissuun washing machine; washtub # Atercetararaqluteng, angyam kinguanun kuvya *iqairissuulvagmun* assigtallni piluku, tua-i-llu aterceta'arqataami cavescirluni civvluku kuvya. 'They would go drift-netting putting the fishnet in the back of the boat in a big *washtub* on the bottom of the boat, and he would play out the net with a helper rowing before he drifted down with the net stretched out in the water.' (PRA 1995*:461); Maligtaqunqegcaararru qaillun miilam aturkaan alerquutii; miilrpallakuvgu *iqairissuutem* massiinaa calipavsiarcigan. 'Carefully follow the direction on how detergent should be used; if you use excessive detergent, the *washing machine's* motor will have to work too hard.' (GET n.d.:15); < iqair-i²-cuun

iqallii- to fish # NUN; < iqalluk-li²

iqalluaq saffron cod (*Elginus gracilis*) or Pacific tomcod (*Microgadus proximus*); locally 'tomcod' (Y, HBC, NUN meaning); rainbow smelt (*Osmerus mordax*) (LK, BB, NR, LI, EG meaning) # Ernerni qavcini tuantelliniuq, tuaten tua-i kaigniaqan tauna neviarcar elaturramun anrraarluni itrutnaurtuq qantaq imarluni *iqalluanek*. 'He was there many days and whenever he got hungry the girl would go out to the porch and bring in a dish of *smelt*.' (YUU 1995:94); < iqalluk-aq²; > iqalluarpak; < PE iqaļuyar (under PE iqaļuy)

iqalluarpak, iqallugpak (Y form) herring (*Clupea harengus pallasi*) # Tua-i-llu-gguq neq'liluni tua-i *iqalluarpaurluni*. Tuaten-am cali taum niicugniurallma pillrua. 'So then, it was said, he made a fish which became a *herring*. That is what the one whom I was listening to said.' (ELL 1997:246); < iqalluaq-rpak, iqalluk-rpak; cf. neqalluarpak

iqallugnaq shark # NUN; < iqalluk-naq²

iqallugpik fall-time Dolly Varden (*Salvelinus malma*) # "Mat'umi mana'arqameng canek canglartat?" "Talaarinek *iqallugpigne-k-llu* canglartut." "What do they catch with hook and line at this time?" "They catch rainbow trout and *Dolly Varden*." (YUP 1996:54); < iqalluk-pik²

iqalluguaq snowdrift in the lee of an object # literally: 'thing like a dog salmon', so called from its shape; Nunami maani kingunicugngauq yuk kiarnaitqapigtengraan. . . . Makut *iqalluguat* natetmun caumaciit nallunairturluki. 'On land a person can find his way home even when visibility is very poor. . . . He can observe which direction the *snowdrifts* are pointing.' (YUU 1995:67); < iqalluk-uaq

iqalluk dog or chum salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*) (UY, K meaning); any fish (NUN meaning) # *Iqalluit-llu* taryaqviit kinguatni piata *iqallugcuutetgun* kuvyangluteng. 'After they [fish for] king salmon they start net-fishing for *chum salmon* with *chum salmon* nets.' (PRA 1995*:461); > iqalli-, iqalluaq, iqallugpak, iqallugnaq, iqallugpik, iqalluguaq, iqalluyagaq; < PE iqaļuy

iqalluyagaq Dolly Varden char (*Salvelinus malma*) # NUN; < iqalluk-yagaq

iqalungaq dark cloud # Tamana *iqalungaq* amirluq, amirluq cuuqapiar assiitqapiggluni . . . 'That "*iqalungaq*" is a cloud, a very dark and terrible cloud . . .' (QAN 2009:408); < iqa-?

iqangtak very dirty person # < iqa-?

iqataq piece of leather put between beads to separate them #

iqelciq liar # NI, HBC; < iqlu-?

iqelqin measurement from the tip of one's thumb to the tip of one's index fingers are stretched out from each other # < iqelquq-?

iqelquq little finger, little toe # Pianga

iqelquqka nuagglukek anuqa una kanakneq atrarrnguarluku tut'aqluku. 'Then she told me to wet my *little fingers* in my mouth and lift them up to the west and pull the wind from that direction down to the bottom of my feet and stomp the ground.' (YUP 2005:266); < ?-quq; < PE iqəlqur; > iqelqin; cf. iqe, iqiquq

iqemkar- to put a little bit (of it, or of tobacco) in one's mouth # iqemkaraa 'he put a little bit of it in his mouth' / *Iqemkaraarlua piqernaurtua.* 'Let me *put a little of tobacco in my mouth*, and then I will continue.' (QUL 2003:418); < iqmig-qar-

iqemler- to pop (it) into one's mouth # iqemleraa 'he popped it into his mouth' / < iqmig-ler-

iqeq, ikek (NUN, HBC form) corner of mouth # iqregka ciiguk 'the corners of my mouth are cracking'; *Irek-llu kapurnaurtuk, . . .* 'The inside corner of his mouth would feel like they were being poked by something sharp, . . .' (PAI 2008:210); > iqemler-, irek, iqirpak, iqmik, iqmig-; cf. iqelquq, iryagte¹-, irseg-; < PE iqə(r)

iqertaq, iqertak fish skin prepared for sewing; thing made of fish skin; boot made of sealskin with hair inward (?) # Una waniwa *iqertag-unā* cataicunailnguuguq ellangellemlni imumi. Pilugukluku tuaten waten pilallruat angutet ayagassuutekluki nenglem nalliini. Tua-i-gguq cupuilnguugut maa-i makut. Cali-llu canun unatnun-llu qalliliulluki piaqluki. Waten *iqerciulrianek tangvalartua.* 'Back when I became aware *fish-skin* items were very essential. Men usually had boots of it for their traveling gear in time of extreme cold. It was windproof. They also made various coverings for the hands of it. I would watch *fish-skin* items being worked on.' (CIU 2005:142); cf. iqre-; < PE iqarto

iqertar- for ice to break up along shore # NUN

iqiilitaq men's dancing stick or wand # NUN

iqiliq ring finger # HBC; cf. ekiliq, ikilipik

iqiquq little finger # word used in a finger-naming

jingle; < ?-quq; cf. iqelquq

iqkite- to be narrow # iqkituq 'it is narrow' / < iq-kite²

iqlegte- to have hangnail(s) # iqleggluni '(he) having a hangnail or hangnails; K, Y, BB

iqlirpak molar (tooth) # K, Y, NI, CAN, NUN, BB; < ikek-?-rpak; < PE iqlir

iqlu wrong one # and **iqlu-** to lie; to tell a falsehood; to deceive *playfully or maliciously*; to go astray; to be insincere or hypocritical; to speak in error # iqluuq 'he is telling a lie'; iqlua 'he is telling her a lie, deceiving her, fooling her' / iqluamken 'I am fooling you'; iqlumek cikilliniaqa 'I discovered that I gave him the wrong one'; iqlustii 'the one who lied to him'; Angayuqamta qanrut'laraikut *iqluvkenateng.* 'Our parents tell us things without *insincerity.*' (QUL 2003:344); Ciissirpiim *iqluurlua ukvercanga nerua.* 'The serpent *deceived* me and because he made me believe, I ate.' (AYAG. 3:13); > iq, iqutmun, iqlutuu-, iqlungar-, iqlungarli, iqluu-, iqelciq; < PY-S iqlu-

iqlungar- to tend to tell lies # iqlungartuq 'he is a habitual liar' / Tuaten-gguq tamana aturluku anglicariyaqaqekunek irniarak tauna caacuuriqquq teglengarluni, *iqlungarluni*, ca tua-i aturyugluku ellminek pingkuni. 'If one uses that means of discipline to raise a child, that child will become a bad person, will steal, *tell lies*, and will be abusive when he becomes independent.' (YUP 2005:50); < iqlu-ngar-

iqlungarli liar # . . . *iqlungarlit* qanrit umgumaluteng. ' . . . the mouth of the *liars* are stopped up.' (PSALM 63:11); < iqlu-ngarli

iqluqu- to lie maliciously # iqluuuq 'he lied'; iqluqua 'he lied to her' Tua-i-llu iigni ataam anllukek ellilukek-llu nasqunam qainganun qanrucurlaullukek, "Ukuuk! Uum kingani *iqluqunigcaqunategnenga!*" 'Once again he put his eyes on the top of a stump and said angrily to them, "You two! After this don't *lie* to me again!"' (PRA 1995*:396); < iqlu-qu¹-

iqutmun the wrong way; the wrong direction # adverb; ayallruuq iqutmun pitsaqevkenani 'he went the wrong way by mistake'; Umyuarteqluni naspaayugluni tuaten *iqlutmun* ayagyuumiinani. 'She thought now about trying [to curb her impulsive reactions] because she did not want to go down *the wrong path in life.*' (ELN 1990:30); < iqlu-tmun

iqlutuu- to not be good; to be the wrong thing #
 iqlutuuguq 'it isn't right' / < iqlu-equalis -u-

iqmik something held in the mouth; chewing tobacco # and **iqmig-** to put or hold something in the mouth without intending to eat it; to chew tobacco # iqmituug 'he is holding something in his mouth', 'he is chewing tobacco'; iqmiigaa 'he put it in his mouth' / kuingiyuitua taūgaam iqmituunga 'I don't smoke but I chew tobacco'; iqmiiguartuq 'he is chewing tobacco in such a way that no one notices'; iqmiilunga 'I'm preparing chewing tobacco' by thoroughly masticating a ball of tobacco leaf wrapped around several teaspoonsful of ash, *araq* or *peluq*, made from birch fungus, *kumakaq*, *arakaq*, or *pupiguaq*; the resulting pulverized and moistened mixture is put in a tobacco box, iqmiutaq, from which small portions are taken for chewing; iqmiopiaq 'homemade chewing tobacco (in contrast to packaged chewing tobacco)'; Angulvallraam-gguq taum nukalpiam iqelquni alqimaqeraa, *iqmigluket*. 'It is said that that great big man, that hunter, put his little fingers in his mouth.' (ELL 1997:118); Man'a cali maa-i *iqmigyaraq* man'a snuff-anek wall' cuyanek, kuinginek-llu cali yuucimun ikayuutngunrituk. . . Maa-i qanrutkelaryaaqaat cancer-aarnaqniluku-llu man'a cuya, cali-llu *iqmiit*. 'This practice of chewing tobacco, snuff or leaf tobacco, and smoking is not beneficial to the health. . . They say now that this tobacco, also chewing tobacco, causes cancer.' (KIP 1998:289); < iqe-q-mik; > iqemkar-, iqemler-, iqmiiguaq, iqmiutaq; < PY-S iqmiy-

iqmiiguaq prune # literally: 'imitation chewing tobacco'; Y; < iqmik-uaq

iqmiutaq* box for chewing tobacco; snuffbox # also dual for one snuffbox; iqmiutallruuq aavangtagmek 'he made a snuffbox out of a burl'; < iqmik-taq¹

iqngulluk abnormal growth in throat of codfish # NUN

iqre- to sew a waterproof seam # as on a seal-gut rain parka; iqruq 'she is sewing a waterproof seam'; iqraa 'she is sewing a waterproof seam on it' / Amiigakun qinquussaakkalliniuq: arnaq kiugna acimini mingqelria, *iqrelria* imarnitegnek, raincoat-aliluni taqukam qiluanek. 'He peeked in through the door: there was a woman inside, on her bed, sewing, sewing a waterproof seam on a

raincoat, making a raincoat out of seal gut.' (ELL 1997:106); NUN, NI cf. iqertaq

iqsak fishhook; large halibut hook (NI meaning) # and **iqsag-** to fish with a hook and line; to jig for fish # iqsagtuq 'he is hooking for fish'; iqsagaa 'he hooked it' / NUN, NI, CAN, BB, NR, EG, NI; > iqsalleq; < PE iqlay or iqyay

iqsulirneq thing of the left side # ciuteka iqsulirneq akngirnarquq 'my left ear hurts'; < iqsuq-lirneq

Iqsalleq former settlement on the Kwethluk River # < iqsak-lleq

iqsuq, iqsuk left hand; left foot; left side # unateni iqsuq atularaa 'he uses his left hand'; Pisulangami tua-i tamaan pissungengami uurcaraqami unaken imarpigmek maklaggluni tag'aqami up'nerkami *iqsuminek* ayarurturluni alaitullinlia piyualuni, . . . Elitaqnariqatarlunigguq taugken tua-i ayaruni-am tallirpiminun nugtar'aarruku . . . 'When he started to hunt in the spring and caught a bearded seal, when he would announce his success from down in the ocean and head toward the village, he would appear holding a walking stick in his left hand . . . , right before they could recognize him, he would move his walking stick to his right hand . . . (YUP 2005:186); Taūgaam elpeci cikiqengkuvci *iqsulirneci* nallulit tallirpilirnerpeci caliaritnek. 'But when you give alms, do not let your left hand know what your right hand is doing.' (MATT. 6:3); > iqsulirneq; < PY iqyuk

iqtu- to be wide # applies to rivers, trails, building, boats, etc.; for doorways and other openings, nequ may be used instead; for garments, (e)lur- is used; iqtuuq 'it is wide' / una taumi iqtunruuq 'this is wider than that'; Kusquqvak iqtuuq Mamterillerni 'the Kuskokwim is wide at Bethel'; Waniwa picurliim tungii amigtangqertuq nequtulriamek, tumyararluni-llu *iqtulriamek*, amlleret-llu tamana aturluku it'lartut. 'The way of transgression has a wide doorway, and it has a wide path and many go in using it.' (MATT. 7:13); Uutun *iqtataluni* . . . 'It is this wide . . .' (PAI 2008:114); < iqe-tu-; > iqtutaciq

iqtutaciq width # iqtutacia 'its width'; < iqtu-taciq

iqu- to fall over from an upright position #

iquuq 'he or it fell over' / iqutaa 'he toppled it'; iquvikaa 'it fell on it'; iqutaq 'toppled thing'; angutem napat iqutellrui 'the man cut down the trees'; iquneq 'fallen tree or other

thing'; Nutenqigguku-lu cali malrurqugnek. Ava-i-lu ayakarluni, tua-i-lu *iqlunini*, maktenqigtevkenani-lu. 'He shot it again a second time. It fled, and then fell without getting up again.' (ELN 1990:60); cf. iquote-; > iqup'ag-; < PE iqu-

Iquaq Ekwok # *village on the Nushagak River*; < iquk-aq²

Iquarmiut Ohogamiut # *either another name for the site of the old village of Ohogamiut (cf. Urr'agmiut) on the Yukon or for a nearby site*

iqucissuun skin-scraping implement # < iquote-i²-cuun

iquggalek seven in cards # NI; < iquk-rraq-lek

iqugkuaq cigarette butt; end part of something # < iquk-kuaq

iqugmiutaq toggle type bag fastener # *to keep traditional "housewife" bag rolled up*; < iquk-miutaq

iqugta fisherman's helper, one who rows or drives the motor while the net is being set out for driftnet fishing; helper at the (other) end of something such as a log being carried # < iqukt¹a

iqulek one with an end; seven in playing cards # NUN

iquk end # *of object, time period, story, etc.*; other end; tip # ella iquituq 'the universe is endless'; iqua 'its end'; iquklukek 'end-to-end'; NUNAM IQUA 'the village formerly known as Sheldon's Point'; ... naparciluni napayaarmek ukinran igtem yaakaraanun, tua-i-lu taukut kapkaanaak kalivneragkek *iquak* uivtangellria tuavet kaulluku napartamun, . . . ' . . . putting a little stake in the ground not far from the entrance to the den, and then he slid the ring that was at the *end* of the trap's chain down the stake, . . .' (ELN 1990:51); > Iquaq, Iquarmiut, iquggalek, iqugkuaq, iqugmiutaq, iqugta, Iquk¹, Iquk², iqukeggun, iquklite-, iqulek, iqlir-, iqungqerr-, iqupki-, iqutmun, iquulqutaq; < PE iqqr or iqquy

Iquk¹, Iqugmiut Russian Mission # *village on the Yukon*; < iquk, iquk-miu-plural

Iquk² Ekuk # *village at the mouth of the Nushagak River*; < iquk

iqukeggun engraving tool with beaver incisor tip; screwdriver # < iquk-kegte-n

iquklite- to come to the end; to be over # iquklituk 'it came to an end', 'that's all', 'that's the end of

the story' / natmun man'a tumyaraq iquklita? 'where does this trail end?'; . . . niitelliniuq mikelnguut iliit qanercelluku, "Up'nerkaq-gguq iqukliskan Tep'arrluar tuquciqaat." ' . . . he heard one of the children saying, "When spring is over they will kill Tep'arrluar.'" (YUU 1995:103); < iquk?-ite³-

iqulir- to add onto the end of (it) # iqliraa 'he added onto it' / Agayulirtet acillermegteki, ataita atritnek *iqlirluki* pillruit. 'When the priests named them, they *added* their fathers' names onto their names (using their fathers' names for their last names).' (YUU 1995:29); Tamaa-i, waniw' iquklicaaquq taūgaam uumek *iquliqaqata'arpa* tamakut inerquutaatnek. 'It is over now, but I'm going to *add onto* it this admonition that is relevant to these matters.' (ELL 1997:588); < iquklir-

iqungqerr- to result in something; to have consequences # . . . picurlagmek iqungqertuq umyuani atungnaqellra, inerquasterfi asmuurluk' pillra. ' . . . trying to follow your own mind, or whim, *has negative consequences* when on goes against the one who admonishes one (against bad behavior).' (QAN 1995:318); Tamakut-gguq tamarmeng tuqumek *iqungqertut*. 'All those things, they say, *result in death*.' (YUU 1995:46); < iquk-ngqerr-

iqup'ag-, iquv'ag- to fall hard on its/his side # iqup'agtuk or iquv'agtuk 'he fell hard' / < iqupag²-

iquupki- to utter an incomplete sentence # < iquk?-?

iquute- to make a skin pliable by scraping it; to tan a skin (be scraping, not with chemicals) # iqutuq 'it is being scraped', 'it is scraped'; iqutaa 'he scraped it' / > iqucissuun; cf. iqu-

iquutmun toward the end of something # < iqugtmun

iquulqutaq large float at the end of a fishnet; the component located at the end of something # < iquk?-qutaq

iqvaq picked berry # and **iqvar-** to pick berries # iqvarluq 'he is picking berries'; iqvarai 'he is picking them' / pamavirtellruut iqvaryarluteng 'they went back there to pick berries'; iqvautaa atsalugpianek 'he is picking cloudbERRIES for her'; kiituan-i-gguq iqvaket nang'ut 'finally the berries they₂ had picked were used up'; *Iqvani-lu* tangercecahi aanaminun, aaniin piluku

iqvarnirniluku. Tua-i-am ellii nanraani aanami angnim tull'uku, *iqvaryungarrluni-llu*, . . . 'When she showed her mother the *berries she'd picked*, her mother told her that she was a fast *berry picker*. When her mother praised her, a feeling of happiness surged over her, and she felt the urge to pick berries some more, . . .' (ELN 1990:28); Y, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI; > iqvarcuun, iqviqe-
iqvarcuun berry-picking implement (scoop with rake-like bottom lip; bucket used for picking berries # < iqvar-cuun

iqviqe- to pick a lot of berries # iqviqq 'he picked a lot of berries' / < iqvaq-liqe¹

ira- *emotional root*; > irake-, iranarqe-, irayug-
irake- to be amazed at # irakaa 'he is amazed at it' / < ira-ke²; cf, irr'i-, iirra-; < PY ira-

iranarqe- to be amazing; to be hazardous (EG meaning) # iranarquq 'it is amazing', 'it is hazardous' / < ira-narqe-

irayug- to be amazed, to be scared (EG meaning) # irayugtuq 'he is amazed', 'he is scared' / < ira-yug-

iralir- to shine, of moon; for the moon to be out # impersonal subject; irlirtuq 'the moon is out, is shining' / < iraluq-ir¹-

iraluiraute- to determine the appropriate name for the beginning or on-going month (through observation and argument) (see comment in following entry concerning lunar months) # irluiraucaraq 'the process of determining the present month'; < iraluq-?

iraluq moon; month # iraluq nalatuq 'there is an eclipse of the moon'; irlumun malruk yuuk tut'ellruuk 1969-ami 'two men stepped on the moon in 1969'; IRALUQ NANG'UQ 'it is the end of the month'; IRALUNGUQ 'it is the beginning of the month'; IRALUQ AVEGTUQ 'it is the middle of the month, the moon is half full'; IRALUM QUKALLRANI 'half moon'; IRALUQ PIT'UQ 'there's a new moon'; IRALUQ MUIRYARTURTUQ 'the moon is waxing'; IRALUQ MUIRTUQ 'the moon is full'; IRALUQ MUIRYARTURTUQ 'the moon is waxing'; IRALUQ NANGYARTURTUQ 'the moon is waning'; IRALUQ NEVENGQUAQ 'the moon is "lying down on its back" (is a crescent, parallel to the horizon with ends pointed upward (said to foretell bad weather)'; IRALUQ NALAUQ 'there is an eclipse of the moon'; IRALUM QIMUGTII 'the star Sirius', literally: 'the moon's dog'; Apcani aaniin qanrulluku *iralullermi* yuurtellruniluku

tallimaurtellruniluki-llu allrakui cali maa-irpak arvinelgurtarkauniluki allrakui. 'When she asked her mother told her the month she was born in and that she was five and would soon turn six years old.' (ELN 1990:58); Arnaunra-gguq taugken akertengurrluni. Anngii *iraluurrlni*. *Iralum-gguq* tua akerta kesia maligqurluku. 'His sister, however, became the sun. He brother became the moon. The moon always follows the sun.' (UNP3); Ilait *iralurkitellruut*. Ilait-llu *iralurtuluteng*. 'Some [months] had but one moon, and some had [two] moons.' (CIU 2005:160) (*Yup'ik months were lunar, and since there are slightly more than twelve lunar months in the year, on occasion a month name had to be given to two lunar months in a row — hence the statement that some months had two moons — lest the lunar calendar month name cycle get ahead of the solar (seasonal) year*); Y, NS, HBC, K, CAN, BB, NR, LI, EG; > irlalir-, irluiraute-, irlurcuun, irlurngalnguq, irlavak; < PY iraluq

irlurcuun, irlissuun calendar # < iraluq-cuun, iraluq-i³-cuun

irlurngalnguq* crescent # < iraluq-ngalnguq

irlavak full moon # and **irlavag-** for there to be a full moon # irlavagtuq 'there is a full moon'; irlaviini 'because there was a full moon'; irlviim nalliini 'during the time of the full moon'; < iraluq-vak

ircaqinraq* caribou-bladder bag; dried heart sac that is used for storing caribou bone marrow (NUN meaning) # < ircaquq-linraq

ircaquq heart # ircaqurra, ircaqurra, or ircaqua 'his heart'; . . . alingami utetmun aqvaqurluni, ircaqu' urlua-wa nutengvalria ayuqucia-llu nutngarnganani, kingyarluni piuq maa-i pangalegluni maligeskii, because she was scared, she ran back [to the camp] with her poor heart really pounding, and when looked back she saw that it was running after her, . . .' (ELN 1990:54); the following are medical terms (some of them neologisms): ircaqiquq 'he has heart trouble'; ircaquq elngallra 'heart murmur'; ircaquq arulairluni 'having a heart attack'; ircaquq cung'aqerrluni, ircaquq qugcuaquerluni (CAN forms), ircaquq qugcuarluni (HBC form), ircaquq tupagtellria (NUN form) 'strong or pounding heartbeat (from shock)'; ircaquq maqariqtaarluni 'slow irregular heartbeat'; Y, NSK, HBC, NI, CAN, LK, BB; < ?-quq; > ircaqinraq, ircaquruaq, Ircaqurrluk, Ircaqurraaq

Ircaqurrluk a certain legendary hero # Tua-i tauna
Ircaqurrluk tuaten ayuqellrulliniuq tamatum
 nalliini; quliratun ayuqellrulliniut Ircaqurrluum
 yuullran nalliini. ‘During the time “*Ircaqurrluk*”
 lived the people where like the characters in the
 ancient legends.’ (CIU 2005:70); literally: ‘bad
 heart’; < *ircaquq-rrluk*

Ircaqurrnaq Heart Lake # in the Kilbuck-Kuskokwim
 Mountains; < *ircaquq-naq*²

ircaquruaq heart-shaped sea ice formation #
ircaqrullag- for one’s heart to “skip a beat” (as
 from being startled) # *ircaqrullagtuq* ‘his heart
 skipped a beat’ / < *ircaquq?-llag-*

ircenrraq*, **ircenr(aq)***, **ircinrraq*** legendary
 little person or extraordinary person # *the
 subject of many stories; they are said to be similar
 to regular humans (even in size when seen in our
 “dimension”) but have their eyes closer together,
 inhabit mountainous areas, live in underground
 villages, be invisible except to shamans, be able to
 take human or animal forms, harm or help humans,
 have summer when we have winter and vice-versa;
 see also cingssiik, and egacuaya(g)aq, other
 types of legendary little people; Tamakut tamaani
ircenraat, *ircen’ernek* pitullrulliniit. Wangkuta
 tua-i tangvagpek’naki wangkucetun taūgken
 yuuyaqaqluteng, . . . ‘They were “little people”,
 they called them “*ircenraat*”. We cannot see them,
 yet they have a human form, . . .’ (QUL 2003:478);
 Pikegkut ingrit *ircinrramun* nunalqenilarait.
 ‘They say that those mountains up there are the
 realm of the “little people”.’ (YUU 1995:118); . . .
 tuani ceñiini *ircenrrartangqerrluni*, tuavet itliniluni
ircenrrarnun. . . there at its shore there were
“little people”, there one evidently entered the
realm of the “little people”.’ (MAR1 2001:20);
< *irci-nerraq*, *irci-nerraq*, *irci-nerraq**

irci, **irciq** legendary creature, one side of which is an
 animal and the other a man # NUN; > *ircenrraq*

irciq blackhead (as on face) # EG

ircug-, **ircunga-** to show one’s unwillingness to do
 something; to grimace # *of a child who is about to
 cry when told to do something he does not want to do;*
ircugtuq ‘he is grimacing’ / < PY *iXcuy-*

irel- root; > *irelgite-*, *irelpik*, *ireltar*, *irleg-*; < PE
ir(ə)ləy-

irelgite- to be generous # *irelgituq* ‘he is generous’ /
 HBC, NUN; = *irlaite-*; < *irel-ite*¹

irelpik stingy person # HBC; < *irel-pik*

ireltar- (HBC form), **ireltu-** (NUN form) to be stingy #

ireltartuq ‘he is stingy’ / < *irel-tar*¹-, *irel-tu-*

iria- to waddle when walking; to rock from side

to side # *iriaguq* ‘he is waddling or rocking

from side to side’ / *Mequp’ayagaqa tauna*

usvituluni quliranek-llu *niicugniuratuluni* waten

qanengssaararqama *iriagurnaurtuq-llu*. ‘That

shaggy dog of mine was very wise and would
 listen to stories whenever I spoke, *rocking back
 and forth from side to side.*’ (UNP2); < *irir-a-*

irir- slanting; tilted # *postural root*; > *iria-*, *iringqa-*,
irirte-; < PY *irir-*

irirte- to slant; to tilt; to lean to the side # *irirtuq* ‘it
 slanted’; *irirtaa* ‘he tilted it’ / Tua-i *irirnaurtut*,
 ataucikun-llu makluteng.’ They [the singers]
 would *lean to one side* in unison and straighten up
 again.’ (CIU 2005:248); < *irir-te*²

iringqa- to be slanting, leaning to the side #
iringqauq ‘it is slanting, leaning to the side’ /
 Tuani tua-i ellangami waten *iringqaluni*
tungulriamek miryallrulliniami ayuqcia-gguq-
 wa tua assiitqapiarluni cakneq. ‘When he became
 conscious, *leaning to the side* he saw he had
 vomited some black stuff and his whole being
 felt very sick.’ (QUL 2003:540); < *irir-ngqa-*

irlaite- to be generous # *irelgituq* ‘he is generous’ /
 HBC, NUN; = *irelgite-*; < *irel-ite*¹

irleg- to be possessive; to be stingy # *irlegtutuq* ‘he is
 possessive’ / NUN, NS; < *irel-?*; > *irleke-*

irleke- to be possessive of # *irlekaa* ‘he is possessive
 of it’ / NS; < *irleg-ke*⁴; < PE *irləkə-* (*under PE*
ir(ə)ləy-)

irliqe- to have a hard time because of emotional or
 physical illness; to be incapacitated # *irliquq* ‘he
 is having a hard time’ / = *cirliqe-*; < ?-liqe²

irlurneq knoll seen in the distance # NUN

irlurnite- to come in and out of view in the distance;
 to be sheltered # NUN

irnerrlugtalria hunter receiving the rib portion of a
 seal # < *irnerrluk*-? *lria*

irnerrluguaq seaweed (*Porphyra laciniata*) # BB;
< *irnerrlug-uaq*

irnerrluk seal gut # *Irnellugmek* mingqumalriamek
egalirluta, . . . ‘We had windows of sewn together
 seal gut, . . .’ (KIP 1995:113); < ?-rrluk
> *irnerrlugtalria*, *irnerrluguaq*; < PY *irnəXluk*

irni- to give birth (child or animal) # *irniuq* ‘she
 gave birth’ / *irnilliniuq* angutmek ‘she gave

birth to a boy'; Cali-gguq tamakut arnat ciuliaput cellami *irnilartut* iliikun uksumi-llo, . . . Irniaritllu tuquksaunateng, . . . 'Also, those women, our ancestors, gave birth outdoors, sometimes in the winter, . . . And, their children didn't die, . . .' (MAR1 2001:28); . . . tua-i irlaluni naangata *irnilliniuq*. ' . . . when her months (of pregnancy) were complete she gave birth.' (CUN 2007:20); TENGMIARET IRNITIIT 'June' (NUN usage), literally: 'birds give birth'; < ?-li²-; > irnia, irnicuar-, irnivkarta; < PE *irnər* and postbase -li-

irniaq offspring (human or animal); child; baby # for 'child' without possession mikelnguq is usually used; irniarituk 'they₂, don't have any children'; qavcinek irniangqercit? 'how many children do you have?'; *Irniarita-gguq* angayuqateng tuqullrungraata unguvavkatuit. 'Their children, it is said, allow their parents to continue to live, even though they have died.' (YUP 2005:110); Tuakenirnek-llo Elngum kinguqlingrraanerminek ilani maligcuarturangluki, aaniin tauna *irniaq* murilkuralaagu qiagaqan teguaqluku. 'Now that she'd gotten a younger sister, Elnguq began to follow her older sisters around because her mother would be busy watching the [her] baby, picking it up and holding it when it cried.' (ELN 1990:10); Agayutem Irniakestii 'Mother of God' (Russian Orthodox and sometimes Roman Catholic usage); < *irni-aq*¹; > irniaruaq; < PE *irni(C)ar* (under PE *irnər*)

irniaruaq, irnianguaq doll # literally: 'imitation child'; < *irniaq-uaq*, *irniaq-uaq*

irnicuaq miscarriage; aborted fetus # and **irnicuar-** to miscarry # *irnicuartuq* 'she had a miscarriage' / Piqanratgun iliit qanlliniluni, arnat-gguq iliit *irnicuartuq*, iciwa navguriluni. Tamaani-gguq tamakut *irnicualriit* tamakut alikeqapiggallruit yuut. 'At that time one of them said that one of the women had a miscarriage, you know, breaking something up. At that time it is said those people were really scared of those who miscarried.' (MAR1 2001:50); < *irni-cuar(aq)*

irniqu- to suddenly cave in (of a pit that is being dug) # NUN

irnivkarta, irnivkarista midwife # < *irni-vkar-ta*, *irni-vkar-i²-ta*

irr'i- to marvel; to be amazed; to be fascinated; to be awed; to stare; to watch with awe # *irriuq* 'he is amazed', 'he is watching'; *irria* 'he is amazed by

it, is watching it with awe' / *irr'illruuq sun'amek* 'he was fascinated by the ship'; *irr'inarquq* 'it is awesome, fascinating'; *Irr'illiniak aciqsigiinarluni atralliniuq cali aturturluni*. 'They stared at her with awe and saw that she came down lower singing all the while.' (YUU 1995:126); > *irr'ike-*; cf. *ira-*, *irra-*; < PY *ir(a)ri-* (under PE *ira-*)

irr'ike- to be surprised or amazed at # *irr'ikaa* 'he is amazed at it' / *Unuakumi maa-i watua mikelnguut cartoon-anek tangvagaqameng cakneq tua-i irr'ik'laqait*, umyugait imumek study-rluteng upluteng. 'These days whenever children watch cartoons in the morning they are much *amazed at them*, and their minds are being prepared through studying.' (CIU 2005:318); < *irr'i-ke*⁴

irseg- to pout # *irsegatuq* 'he is pouting'; Y; cf. *iryagte-*, *iqeq*; < PY-S *iryay*⁻¹

iru, iruq leg (human, animal, (or table) # *Ellii-llo tua-i taqsuqngatqapiarangluni tuar-llo tang iru'urluuk uqamairilriik amlirciigalinganatek-llo nunapigmi muruaqan*. 'And she was getting to be so very tired that it seemed that her poor legs were getting heavier and that that she couldn't take another step as she trudged in the tundra.' (ELN 1990:45); > *iruluq*, *irunaq*, *irunguaq*¹, *irunguaq*²; < PE *niru*

iruirte- to break one's leg # *iruirtuq* 'he broke his leg'; *iruirtaa* 'he broke its leg' / *piyuaguq ayarurluni iruirtellruami* 'he is walking with a cane because his leg got broken'; < *iru-ir(ar)te-*

iruluq sourdock (*Rumex arcticus*) (NS meaning); vein in the center of a tobacco leaf (BB, K meaning) # *Tua-i iruluitnek* tamakunek tamaa-i iqmiquallruunga tamuaqcaarluki egenerit-llo igluki. 'When I was little I chewed some stems of those (tobacco leaves) and swallowed their juice.' (CIU 2005:104); < *iru(q)-luq*

irunaq steelhead trout *anadromous* (*Salmo gairdneri*) # *Uatmun kingyartur*, *maaten irunat* maligtellinik'it. 'When he looked back downriver, he observed that trout were following him.' (SOC 1946:31); < *iru(q)-naq*²

irunguaq¹ cowslip; marsh marigold (*Caltha palustris*) # Y; < *iru(q)-uaq*

irunguaq² rifle or arrow support # < *iru(q)-uaq*

iruver- to buy; to trade # *iruvertuq* 'he is making a purchase'; *iruveraa* 'he bought it' / NSU; < PE *niruvər-*

irvar- to wade # irvartuq 'he is wading' / = ivrar-;
 > irvaun

irvaun boot for cold wet weather # *the type used in spring, made of salmon skin*; < irvar-n

iryagte⁻¹ to have one's mouth open and stretched wide with teeth clamped shut # iryagtuaq 'he is gritting his teeth' / NUN; cf. irseg-, iqe; < PY-S iryay⁻¹

iryagte⁻² to be smoky from a distant fire # *impersonal subject*; iryagtuaq 'it is smoky' / < PY iryay⁻²

iryake- to vindicate # Cuqcikuvet wiinga *iryaklua cuqcikina . . .* 'When you pass judgment, vindicate me . . .' (PSALM 7:8)

iryiqe- to be glad to see someone or something after not having seen him or it for a long time # iryiqaa 'he is glad to see her' / < iryir-ke⁴; < PY-S aryuqə- (*under PE ar(ə)yu-*)

iryir- root; = aryur-; > iryiqe-, iryaite-

iryiraite- to be disrespectful toward guests, relatives, friends, etc.; to lack scruples. iryiraituq 'he is disrespectful' / < iryir-?ite¹

isquq deep-water side of sandbar # Yaani-gguq tua-i *isqurran ukaqvaaraani*, . . . 'Over there, they say, just this side of its *deep water side* . . .' (KIP 1998:233); Makut tayima et'ulriit ngelait camalirnerit *isqurritnek* pituit, waten marayat nengevkenateng waten taūgaam ayuqluteng. 'The sides of the sandbars where the water is deep is called "*isquq*", the side that is not shallow where the sand extends out far.' (PAI 2007:38)

isri- to prop up # isria 'he propped it up' / = iyri-;
 > isriq

isriq, isrin prop; lining on the floor of a beaver den # isriciraa 'he propped it up with something'; < isri-?, isri-n

iss'a- to sleep # iss'a (*or iss'aluten*) 'go to sleep!' *exclamation said to children to encourage or urge them to sleep; considered baby talk*; iss'anariaten 'it's time for you to go to bed'; iss'ayugtuten? 'do you want to go to sleep?'; iss'aluk 'let's go to bed'; HBC

issaluq (HBC, UY, NI, K, CAN, NR, EG form).

issaluuq (K, CAN, BB, LI, NR form) porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*) # issaluurciamken 'I took your place', *literally*: 'I have become a porcupine on you'; *Issaluut-gguq tamakut ungungssiullgutaita alikait.* Ungungssillraungermeng-llu-gguq aliketuit.

Pitgaqtuut-gguq cukillerameggnek. 'It is known that *porcupines* were feared by other animals including bears. They shoot with their quills when they get angry.' (CIU 2005:380); < PY isaluq

issaquq humerus; upper arm bone # *questioned*;
 < ?-quq; cf. yaquq; < PE iyaqur

issengquq young bird # Y; < isser-quq

isser- naked # *postural root*; HBC > issengqa-, isserte-

isserte- to undress # issertuq 'he undressed';
 insertaa 'he undressed him' / HBC; < isser-te²

issengqa- to be naked # issengqauq 'he is naked'
 / Nangertelliniuq tawa *issengqaqapiareluni issermi uitaluni. Issenggaluni*. 'He stood up being completely *naked*, and remained *naked*. He was *naked*.' (WEB1); HBC; < isser-ngqa-

iss'ir- to be bad # iss'irtuq 'it is bad' / NSU

issiqe- to consider (it) to be bad; to dislike / iss'iqaa 'he finds it bad, dislikes it' / NSU; < iss'ir-ke²

Ississaayuq, Ississaayuk a certain legendary shaman who, among other deeds, foretold the coming of white people # Ak'a-gguq tamaani angalkullrem *Ississaayuum* Kass'at iluvarkaullrat qanrutkellrua. 'Long ago, they say, the shaman *Ississaayuk* told about the white man's coming.' (AGA 1996:111); Tauna *Ississaayuq* Kuiggluk Alaska mik'nani tuani yuurtellrulliniuq. 'That *Ississaayuq* was born and spent his childhood in Kwethluk Alaska.' (PAI 2008:320)

issran loosely woven grass carrying-bag # issraka'ar 'small bag'; issralvak 'large bag'; Qaurtunek neqlirlutek *issratmun* ekluku, angelrianek issracilalriit tamaani kumlanrutnek. 'They₂ had lots of whitefish and put it into a *grass bag*, back then they made large bags for their supply of frozen fish.' (MAR2 2001:48); *from Aleut isxatiñ (isXatiñ); cf. qesran*

issumaq raisin # *from Russian* изюм (izyúm); EG

issuriq, issuri (NUN form) spotted seal

(*Phoca largha*); harbor seal (*Phoca vitulina*)

issuriyagaq 'one-year-old spotted seal';

Cunawa-gguq tamakut tamaa-i natermelnguut kumeksuaralgulit pupikai *issurit*. Tamakut-wagguaq Yut'eraraat iirpayagauluteng, cunawa-gguq nayit. 'It turned out that the ones on the floor, who had sores and were forever scratching, were *spotted seals*. The "small people" who had big eyes were *ringed seals*.' (QUL 2003:38); *from Aleut*

isuñ (isuriX); = suuri; > issurvak

issurvak, issurvall'er, issurvakayak big spotted seal (*Phoca largha*) # Cali tauna unguvalria atauciq *issuriuyaaq*, taúgaam asevrem angneqaa. Malruk ugtuk, aipaa ugtuq. Wangni issurvall'er angelria. Nutaan kinguakun tauna unguvalria-w' issurvakayak ugtuq. 'Also that one animal is a spotted seal, but it was bigger than a walrus. Two got up [on the ice], the one got up. From my point of view it's a *huge spotted seal*. Then finally that animal, the *huge spotted seal*, got up [on the ice].' (KIP 1998:13); CAN; < issuriq-vak, issuriq-vak-ller(aq), issuriq-vak-kayak

isuumaq, issuumaq prune # from Russian изюм (izyúm); > isuumayagaq*, issuumayagaq*

isuumayagaq*, issuumayagaq* raisin # < isuumaq-ya(g)aq, issuumaq-ya(g)aq

itegaq foot (anatomical) # plural as well as dual for one person's pair of feet; NSU; = it'gaq; < itek-aq³; > itegaraq; cf. Nelson 1877–1881 list (45)

itegaraq beach greens; sea chickweed (*Honckenya peploides*); scurvy grass (*Cochlearia officinalis*); literally: 'one having little feet'; NSU; < itegaq-aq³

itegmig-, itegmiar- to kick; to push with the foot # itegmigtuq 'he kicked something'; itegmigaa 'he kicked it' / Qeteryalkuciqaallrullinia taúga-i itegmikarluku taumeg taúga-i, siimameg allameg. 'She made a backrest by pushing with her foot another rock under that one'. (WEB2); < itek-mik, itek-mik; > itemkar-, itempag-; < PE itəymiy- (under PE itəy)

itegmik false chamomile; pineapple weed (*Matricaria matricarioides*) # HBC; < itek-mik

itegneq¹ measurement from tip of toes to end of heel; foot (in length) # murak pingayunek itegnernek taktauq 'the stick is three feet long': < itek-neq¹

itegneq² jade # NSU < ?-neq¹; < PE itəynar

itegte- to rip; to tear # itegtuq 'it ripped'; itegtaa 'he ripped it' / NUN

itek piece of boot or shoe over the toes and the top of the foot; toe piece of boot # > itegaq, itegmig-, itegmik, itegneq, it'gaq, itegaq, itgutek; < PE itəy

itemkar- to kick in a small way; to kick lightly; to shove a little with the foot # < itegmig-qar-

itempag- to kick in a big way; to kick hard # < itegmig-pag-

itengqa- to be jailed; to be incarcerated; to be

confined # itengqauq 'he is incarcerated' / Iterlukek-llu eniinun qaunqestet ciuqliata Joseph-aam itengqavianun. Ak'anun tauuk itengqauk, qaunqestet-llu ciuqliata Joseph-aamun kevgiurcetak. 'He put them₂ in the house of the captain of the guard, in place where Joseph was confined. They₂ were *incarcerated* for some time, and the captain of the guard charged Joseph with them.' (AYAG. 40:3-4); alerquutet maliggluki itengqallerkullerkaa egmianun 'presumptive sentencing' (legal neologism); < iter-te²-ngqa-; > itengqalria

itengqalria prisoner; inmate # Iterciviim-llu qaunqestiin aulukaqsagucetai *itengqalriit* tamalkuita; 'The chief jailer committed to Joseph's care all the *prisoners*'; (AYAG. 39:22); < itengqa-lria

iter- to enter; to come in; to go in # *to buildings and habitations, not to conveyances or containers*; itertuq 'he came in'; itraa 'he entered it' / itertaa 'he put it in'; itrutaa 'he brought it in with him'; itrai 'he entered their home'; itra! 'come in!'; iterci! '(you all) come in!'; . . . tutgara'urluan anuurluum pikiliu, "Anuurlung, naw'un itsuukanga (iterciqsiia)" Tua-i-llu anuurluan pikiliu, "Uggun mingqutem iingakun *itra*." Itqereskili tutgara'urluq. . . grandmother's dear grandson said to her, "Grandma, where will I *come in*?" And his grandmother said to him, "Come in through the eye of this needle." The grandson went right in.' (UNP1); > itengqa-, itercanir-, itercaraq, iterci-, iterneq, iterquri-, Itertaaq, itertaar- itertaq, iterte-, iteryaraq, itqerceñaq, it'ra-, itrar-, itriraute-, itrug-, itrukard(aq), itrute-; < PE itər-

itercanir- for tide to come in # EG

itercaraq attachment to a harpoon shaft #

< iter-te²-yaraq

iterci- to put things in; especially to put fish in a smokehouse; to put someone in jail # iterciuq 'he is putting things in' / iteringnaqsaraq 'prosecution' (legal neologism); iterciyaraq 'incarceration'; < iter-te²-i²-; > itercista, itercivik

itercista policeman; jailer # < iterci-ta¹

itercivik jail; prison # Egypt-aam atanran

aqvavkarraa Joseph-aaq, patagmek-llu taitaat itercivigmek. 'The king of Egypt (Pharaoh) sent for Joseph, and they quickly brought him from the jail.' (AYAG. 41:14); < iterci-vik

iterneq cold draft entering from outside # iternirtuq
 ‘it is drafty’; Angulluaq tauna qanrutliniluku, angulluum pillinia, “Ciin man'a canrilnge'rmi *iternengvakarta?*” ‘He talked to this old man and the old man said to him, “Why is it becoming *drafty* even though there’s nothing to cause it?”’ (QAN 1995:186); < iter-neq¹; < PY iternəq (*under PE itəR-*)

iterquri- to bring in firewood or other things by going in and out repeatedly # iterquriuq ‘he is bringing in wood’ / Tua-i-llu ikayuulluteng *iterquriluteng* aklunek, neqekanek-llu allayugnek. ‘And so they helped out *bringing in* their possessions including clothing, and various foodstuffs.’ (ELN 1990:83); < iter-qur-i²

iteraar- to visit house to house; to go house to house as part of certain indigenous Yup'ik holidays, particularly “Qaaritaaq” or “Petugtaq” (q.v.) # itertaartuq ‘he’s going visiting house to house’ / Petugtaraqameng nen'un *itertaarulluki* pilallruut wii takumni, . . . ‘When they celebrated the “Petugtaq” holiday, they would take *things from house to house*, as I observed myself, . . .’ (CIU 2005:376); < iter-a-, *the use of the (t)aar- form of the postbase here even though the base does not end in te may be modeled after ceñirte- ‘to visit’ and ceñirtaar- ‘to visit house to house’*

iteraq* inmate; prisoner; detainee # Iterrluku-llu Joseph-aaq atanrem *itertain uitaviketukiitnun*. ‘And they incarcerated Joseph in the place where they usually held the *prisoners* of the king (Pharaoh).’ (AYAG. 39:20); *the following are legal neologisms*: itertam akilirluni anumaqercuutii ‘bail’; itertam piyunarqucii ‘miranda warning’; igaualluku kalikanun itertaq ‘booked’; itertaq nunanun caliluni akiinani ‘community / public service’; itertaullerkaa ikeglicarluku ‘suspended sentencing’; < iter-te²-aq¹

iterete- to put inside; to incarcerate # to put something or someone into anything other than a container or conveyance; . . . aatani ikayualuku tauna kemek ellivigmun *itertellragu*. ‘. . . she helped her father when he put meat into the cache.’ (ELN 1990:65); Yaaggun taugaam nutgaarluni nutellriim paingakun puyurkamek kuv'ikraarluku, carriutamek-llu puulia cingluku *iterrluku*. ‘Back then, however, after shooting the shooter would pour some powder into the muzzle [of the gun], then he would *put in* its

bullet pushing it with the ramrod (cleaning rod).’ (QUL 2003:168); < iter-te²

ityeryaraq, itervik entrance # Cakneq-gguq taūg' neviarcaraq, kenegnaqlun'. *Itervikluku-gguq taūg'*, qarutengkiliu *iterviklu'*. ‘Now this young lady was very pretty. He went *inside* to her (*literally: ‘had her as a site for going inside’*) and tried to win her over.’ (CEV 1984:48); < iter-yaraq, iter-vik

it'galqinraq strip of dried swan-foot skin, black in color, used as backing for decorative stitching # Makut-gguq maa-i tunguuralriit *it'galqinrat*, tengayucuaraat-wa makut kelurqut inguqerrit. ‘These little black areas used as a base for the fancy stitchwork made with caribou throat hairs are of *dried swan-foot skin*.’ (CIU 2005:142); < it'gaq?-linraq

it'ganeq measurement from tip of toes to end of heel; foot (in length) # Taūgken imarmiutarcuutet mik'nateng *it'ganernek pingayunek tayim'* pitallaliut. ‘However, mink traps were small, measuring three *feet* in length.’ (KIP 1998:321); Taktaluku yuinaat yuinaat, yuinaagnek malrugnek qulnek cipluku *it'ganernek*, iqtataluku-llu yuinaat pingayun akimiarmek cipluku *it'ganernek*, yuinaak malruk tallimanek cipluku *it'ganernek* quyigataluku. ‘[Building it] 450 feet long, 75 feet wide, and 45 feet high.’ (AYAG. 6:15); < it'gaq-neq²

itgaq foot # EG; = it'gaq

it'gaq foot (anatomical) # also spade in cards. plural as well as dual for one person's pair of feet; it'gagka or it'ganka ‘my feet’; Y, NSK, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG, LI; it'gat yuarait ‘toes’ (specifically, not fingers); . . . piurainanrani-llu *it'gak* mecungenglutek arenqialami tamana qanikcaq urugyunga'arcami. ‘. . . soon, as she went along her *feet* began to get soaked because the snow was starting to melt.’ (ELN 1990:33); = itegaq, itgaq; < itek-aq³; > it'gair(ar)-, it'galqinraq, it'garralek, it'ganeq; cf. Nelson 1878–1881 list; < PE itəyar

it'gair(ar)- to have cold feet # it'gairtua or it'gairaraanga ‘My feet are cold’; Anglaningiinanrani Mikellam Irr'aq qerrutengniluku tagucugluku pillrani, Turpak ellii-ll' tagyugluni *it'gairangniluni*. ‘While Elnguq was having fun, Mikellaq said that Irr'aq was getting cold and that she was going to take her up to the house, and Turpak wanted to go up too

since as she said her *feet were getting cold.*' (ELN 1990:65); < it'gaq-ir(ar)-

it'garralek, it'garaq beach greens; sea chickweed (*Honckenya peploides*); scurvy grass (*Cochlearia officinalis*); literally: 'one having little feet'; < it'gaq-rraq-lek, it'gaq-aq²; cf. tukulleggaq

it'gissuun tool for skinning seal flippers # < it'gaq-li²-cuun

itgutek bead decorations over top of foot of boot # < itek-un-dual

itqerceñaq house with ground-level entrance # < iter-qer-cete¹-naq¹

itqiirpak legendary big hand from the ocean with a mouth on each fingertip and a big mouth on the palm # Cali-gguq allamek yurarluteng pillratni *itqiirpak* apalluqluku, anuranga'artelliniut yuut qasgimek, piluteng cama-i *itqiirpak* pugniluku imarpigmi. 'And, it is said, when they danced having the lyrics [the "song" of] *itqiirpak*, the people started going out from the kashim, saying that *itqiirpak* was surfacing from the sea.' (CAU 1985:204); HBC, Y; < ?-rpak

it'ra- to commit burglary # it'rayaraq 'burglary' (*legal neologism*); < iter-a-; > it'rayuli

itrar-, itr(ar)- (*NUN form*) to go upriver; to go in toward the back; to go farther in # itrartuq or it'ertuq (*NUN form*) 'he is going farther in'; itraraa 'he is going farther into it' / < iter-a-, iter-a-; < PE itərar- (*under PE itər-*)

it'rayuli burglar # *legal neologism*; < it'ra-yuli

ittriraute- to race or contend to get outside before others # Tuamtell' kuluk'uunaan *ittraucugnaunata*, . . . 'And when the bell rang we definitely didn't contend to get outside first, . . .' (KIP 1998:67); cf. an'raute-; < iter-?-te⁵-

itrug- to get powdery snow coming in through cracks # < iter-?- -

itrugta powdery snow that enters through cracks in house # < itrug-ta¹

Itruka'ar (Itrukar(aq*)) indigenous Yup'ik holiday, called the "Inviting-In Feast" in English; small gift, usually food, brought to get into a dance or feast # possibly the source of the English term "igrushka" or "egrushka" for the feast; < iter-n-kar(aq*)¹

itruq skin or pelt of caribou taken in fall # (?)

itrule- to bring or take in # itrutuq 'he brought something in'; itrutaa 'he brought it in' /

Can'giiret-llu takuigaqata neqkameggnek, tekiutaqatki, tuaten qantamek imailngurmek atilirluki *itrutetuluki* nen'un. Qantamun pivkenaki *itruuuunaki*. 'When they checked the blackfish traps for their meal, when they arrived with them, they always placed the container of blackfish inside an empty bowl and *brought them into* the house. They always *brought them inside* in bowls.' (PAI 2008:240); < iter-te⁴-

itugenqegte- to have thick white smoke # NUN

ituk serum # and **itug-** to be sweet # itugtuq 'it is sweet' / verb only for NSU; > itulek; < PE ituy

ituke- to be side by side with (him or it) #

Taivkarlukek ciuqerminun nangercagnek *ituklutek* pillinia, "Tua-i nuliqliututek." 'He told her to come, and as they stood in front of him *side by side*, he said to them, "You two are now mates".' (QUL 2003:90); cf. itute-

itukellria double-barrel shotgun # Cat-llu tayima *itukellriarulartat* nutget? Paimegtegun imiryarat. 'What guns were the *double-barrel shotguns*? The kind you load through their muzzles.' (CIU 2005:26); < ituke-lria

itulek jellyfish # NSU; < ituk-lek

itume- to break into pieces # itumuq 'it broke up, fell apart' / itumtaa 'he broke it up'; > itumnga-, itumte-; < PE itəmə-

itumnga- to be naked # itumngauq 'he is naked' / NSU; < itume-nga-

itumtaq change (monetary) # itumciuq 'he is making change'; itumciyugyaqua 'I would like to get some change'; < itumte-aq¹

itumte- to break (it) into pieces; to undress (NSU meaning) # itumtaa 'he broke it up' / Piqertuutakun-llu erurraarluku piqertuarluki *itumciluni* tamakunek kumlanernek. 'After washing it he whacked at it with the axe *breaking* that frozen fish *into pieces*.' (PRA 1995:410); < itume-te²-

itusvik dock # < itute-vik

ituraq, iturak hollow (bird) bone; radius (small bone in forearm) # Yaqulget yaqruta *ituraitnek* imumi pingqelallruut iquit keviqaumaluteng. 'Back then they had them (snuff tubes) from *hollow bones* of birds' wings.' (CIU 2005:234); Tua-i-llu nutaan meluuskautaagminun ek'irraarluni, aūg'umek imumek yaqulgem *ituriinek* kep'aringalutek iquuk, qengami aipaanun tauna piluku

meluskarluni. 'After she put some (snuff) into her snuff box, she put a bird's *hollow wing bone*, with the ends cut off, into one of her nostrils and snorted the snuff.' (CIU 2005:194)

iturte- to set down # iturtaa 'he set it down'; iturtuq 'he set something down' / Tuamtellu qantat neqnek imalget *iturtaqatki* cali ikiitugnek puyilrianek qaillukuaqeraqluki, . . . 'And when they *set down* the plates containing food they'd also do some sort of thing (perform a ritual blessing the food) with wild celery smoke, . . .' (CAU 1985:60); Piinanrani atiin taum tayim' pistekagkenun malrugnun yun'erraagnun inguqicirluk' tua-i qasgitetelliniluku qasgimun-llu *iturcamegteggu* kanavet, canegnek-gguq curillrulliniluku tupiganek, takartelluku tuavet. 'After a time his father had two young people carry him to the kashim and *set him down* on a woven grass mat they had prepared for him to lay on; they had him lay down on it.' (YUP 2005:170); Nutaan-llu neqkanek *iturcameng* ellma teguqaulluteng eg'arrvikluki nakacuut. 'Now when they *set down* food they'd take a little bit and throw it (as an offering) to the bladders.' (CAU 1985:77)

itute- to put alongside; to bring (it) together with something else # itutaa 'he put something alongside it', 'he added to it' / Kangirami enerkek *itullukek* aciagnegun, *itusngaarkaulutek* quletmun. 'In the corners *bring together* the frames underneath and bring they shall be *brought together* above.' (ANUC. 26:24); itutessuun 'clasp'; <?-te²-; > itusvik; cf. ituke-; < PY itutə-

ivalriiyak crab # NUN; = yuale'rsaq

ivalukaq sewing thread # HBC; NUN < ivalu-kaq; > ivalukayagaq, ivalukiuraq

ivalukayagaq* spool of thread # HBC; < ivalukaq- ya(g)aq

ivalukiuraq hand-twisted thread # HBC; < ivalukaq-liur-aq¹

ivaluq, ivalu sinew; tendon; thread # tuntut ivaluitneng ivalirluteng mingqetullruut ak'a tamaani 'they sewed using caribou sinews as thread in the old days'; HBC, NUN, EG; = yualuq; < ?-luq, ?-luq; > ivalukaq; < PE ivalu

ivar- to look for; to miss; to long for #

Ivarvigkarairutellriit-gguq cua-gg' ukut culriit anngai, cayaqluteng taqluteng. 'There was

nowhere left to look, and his older brothers, realizing this, just gave up finally.' (CEV 1984:72); HBC, NUN, EG; = yuar-; cf. ivarun; < PE ivar-

ivarun song # HBC, NUN, EG; = yuarun; < ?-n; cf. ivar-; < PY ivarun (*under PE ivar-*)

ivatqiluiq robin (*Turdus migratorius*) # LI, NR

ivegpag-, ivecpag- for there to be heavy rain; to rain hard # Tua-i-ll' piuraqerluni ella ivsungluni, tua *ivegpangluni* tua-i. 'And after a while it began to rain, and it *rained hard*.' (ELL 1995:316); < ivsuk-pag²-

iver- to step into water; to wade # ivertuq 'he stepped into the water, is wading' / Tauna-gguq tua-i cali neqengqertuq, caagnitellriim-llu tauna nanvaq *ivergaunaku*. 'It also had that certain fish; a person under traditional restrictions was forbidden to *step into* that lake.' (CIU 2005:118); Nanvat-llu tekitaqamiki qukaatgun *iverluki* qeraraqluki. 'Whenever he got to lakes he'd go across them *wading* through the middle of them.' (YUU 1995:79); > ivrar-, ivraruun, ivruciq; < PE ivər- and ipər-

ivgar- to appear; to come into view or have something come into view from behind something; to catch sight of (it) # ivgartuq 'it appeared, came into view' or 'he had something come into his view'; ivgaraa 'he caught sight of it' or 'he had it come into his view' by its coming from behind something / . . . ayagnginanermini nutaan nunarpagnun *ivgalliuq*. *Ivgiini*, arenqaituq, qaini-llu ellaigarnauraa wall'u tua-i aturallraminek aturangqertuq. ' . . . while he was going along he came upon he had a big village come into his view. When it came into his view, he smoothed out his [clothings'] surface; he had his dilapidated garment for clothing.' (UNP2); . . . pengurpallraam kangranun aqumluni kiarqurainanrani calalaralirnerakun ca qaūgna *ivgalliniuq* tuarpiaq-gguq yaqulek. Maaten-gguq pia yuullinilria. ' . . . sitting down on top of the big hill, as she looked around to the east, something in the east came into view, and looked like a bird. But, she saw that it was a person.' (CIU 2005:178); = igvar-; < PY-S iyvar-

ivkar- to fall or lower from a height # HBC, NUN; = iivkar-; < PE eðəvkar-

ivrar- to wade # ivrartuq 'he is wading' / qerallrua kuicuar ivrarluni 'he crossed the stream by wading'; Meq-llu un'a taryuq imarpiim mer'a

eyagnaq atuquniu, irnicuaq, aglenrraq wall'u aanani tuqullukan, wall'u atani tuqullukan, wall'u anelgutni tuqullukan, taryumi waten temni tungairluku *ivrarngaunani*. 'And, [concerning] the water down there, the salt water of the ocean, if one follows the traditional abstinence rule, one who has miscarried or had her first menstrual period, or if one's mother or father or sibling has died, then one will not *wade* in the salt water exposing one's flesh to it.' (YUP 2005:254); = irvar-; < iver-a-

ivrarcuun, **ivraun** hip-boot or other wading boot # < ivrar-cuun, ivar-n

ivrir- to examine # ivrirtuq 'he's examining something'; ivriraa 'he's examining it'; *this variant is apparently only used only by some speakers downriver of Bethel*; = curvir-, cuvrir-, survir-, suvrir-, yivrir-, yurvир-, yuvrir-

ivruciq waterproof skin boot; *by extension* any wading boot # Tua-i-llu aaniit piluni ellii *ivrucinek caliyugluni ivruciit nangengniluki*. Tua-i-llu elirqingluni *ivrucirkagkenek aatiita ciimek elirqiluni*. 'Their mother said that she wanted to work on *waterproof mukluks* since their old ones were getting worn out. First she cut out the pieces for the *mukluks* for their father.' (ELN 1990:98); Avani Tununermi *ivrucirkiurqameng aramek man'a melqurra piluku, keligarturluki melqurrituit meqcirpekk'nak*. 'In Tununak when they prepared skin for making *waterproof boots* its fur was removed from the skin by applying ash and then scraping the fur off.' (CIU 2005:348); < iver-ciq; PY ivruciq (*under PE ivəR- and ipəR-*)

ivsir- (NS, NI form), **ivyir-** (HBC form) to rain # *impersonal subject*; ivsirtuq 'it is raining' / < ivsuk-ir¹-, ivyuk-ir¹-; > ivsirtuliq

ivsiurrsuun raincoat # Tua-i-l'l'-am atakuan ellimerriuq, pisquriuq imarnitegnek, imkugnek *ivsiurrsuutegnek qilugnek*, . . . 'And so when evening came, he told them what to do, asking for a gut skin rain parka, one of those *raincoats* made of intestines, . . .' (QAN 1995:308); NI; < ivsug-liur-cuun

ivsirtuliq small type of sculpin (*species ?*) # *said to cause rain if played with*; NSU; < ivsir-tuli

ivsuk (NS, NI form), **ivyuk** (HBC form) drizzle; rain # ivsunguq 'it started, or is starting, to rain'; ivsungutaa 'it started to rain on him'; Tupagtukut maaten *ivsuirutliniluni nengelqerluni qakemna*.

'We woke up and lo and behold, it had stopped raining and had gotten cold outside.' (ELL 1995:316); > ivegpag-, ivsir-, ivsiurrsuun; < PY-S nəpyuk

ivua- to feel bad because someone did not give one a portion of their catch # NUN

iyri- to prop up # HBC; = isri-

iyukaq northern pintail (*Anas acuta*) # HBC, UK; = yuukaq; > iyukarpak; inj(ə)yukar

iyukarpak mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) # HBC; = yuukarpak; < iyukaq-rpak

Iyussiiq Igushik # *village in the Bristol Bay area*

K

kaacicaq barbel, specifically from an Arctic or gray cod # NUN

kaag- to be hungry # NUN; = kaig-

kaaka, kaak listen! # *exclamation used to tell someone to listen for a sound*; kaaka, cauga temirtellria? 'listen, what's that rumbling sound?'; Anngaa-gguq qianginanrani niitnaurtuq camek imumek taum qiallra avuluni. Niitelallni kamanairucan pillinia, "Kaaka! Atam niicugniqaa, qiavkenak!" 'As he continued to cry, his brother heard something besides his brother's crying. When there was no doubt about it, he told his younger brother, "Listen! Stop crying and listen!"' (YUU 1995:126); < PY kaqa(kaa)

kaaleg- to search or rummage through a container # kaalegtuq 'he is rummaging through something'; kaalgaq 'he is rummaging through it' / Tua-i-llu taqiucameng itrucinermek Qalemaq *kaalegluni* anciluni ciileqtaamek, kanvviitaullinilrii cunaw'. 'When they finished bringing in their belongings, Qalemaq *searched through* her things and took out some things wrapped in cellophane, which turned out to be candy.' (ELN 1990:84)

kaaltaaq, kaal'taaq playing card # and **kaaltaar-**, **kaal'taar-** to play cards # kaaltaartuq 'he is playing cards' / kaaltaarcuun 'cribbage board or other thing used in playing cards'; *from Russian* карта (kárta)

kaame- to make or drop crumbs # NUN; = kaime-

kaapaq, kaapaaq beaded hairnet # *worn by married Russian Orthodox women; from Russian* кáпор (kápor) 'hood'; = kaupaq

kaapcelaaq primer cap # kaapcelaun 'primer cap box'; *from Russian* кáпсюль (kápsul')

kaassalinaq outboard motor; motor-boat; camp stove; gasoline # Tua-i-llu ayaumaluteng unuaquani cukavkenateng *kaassalinacuarluteng*. 'The next day they left going slowly with a small *outboard motor* on the boat.' (ELN 1990:107); *from Russian* газолíн (gazolín) and/or English 'gasoline'

kaassaq gas; gasoline # Kenurraúrluit-wa uqurrlainaat. *Kaassamek* cangssagaunateng. 'Their poor old lamps were for seal oil only. They didn't have any *gasoline* [mantle type

lamps] at all.' (QUL 2003:2); Mer'em maqsaraa, kuciqaarulralria kiingan eqnarqenrituq, taúgaam cagmarilartuq kallugmek *kaassamek-llu*, ... 'The flow of water, dripping away, is not only irritating, but is a waste of electricity and *gas*, ... (GET n.d.:11); *from Russian* газ (gaz) and/or English 'gas'

kaataryaraq a certain hand game #

kacakikika, kaca'a serves you right!, you caught it this time!, you're going to get it!, for shame! # *exclamatory particle; < ?-kika*

kacete- to arrive or return from a stay in the wilderness; to go to the main, winter village from fall camp # Cam-wa nalliini, December-aam-wa iluani maani ayagnillrani taúgaam *kacetetullrulriit* uksillernun. 'Some time probably after mid-December they would *go to* the winter village.' (PAI 2008:12); = katete-; < PE katət- (*under* PE katə-)

kaciitaq storage pit or chamber for fermenting fish with wall built up from rocks and lined with mud # NUN

kagaciqaq pole stuck into the ground in the men's communal house during the *Nakaciuryarq* ("Bladder Feast") with wild celery tied to its tip, just before the bladders are put under the ice # Nutaan taugken, uitalnguaqata, ayauteqata' aqamegteki, tamakut nakacuut, *kagaciqaq* napalria muragaq, evezneng pikna kangra, caquluku. 'Well then, when they were all done celebrating, and it was time to take the bladders outside, they stood up the "*kagaciqaq*", a wooden stake with grass wrapped around the top of it.' (CEV 1984:32); = kangaciqaq, kangciqaq

kagaluq, kagaaluq lower stern-piece of kayak #

... ngelqayagucetengnaqtuat nurusngarrlulaata yaavet at'ellerkamegnun, iquanun waten tut'ellriamun, *kagaluun*. '... they tried to make it go all the way because they [the skins of the kayak cover] fell short, didn't make it to its *stern*.' (QUL 2003:616); *see Appendix 9 on parts of the kayak; from Aleut* kagaluñ (kayaluX), if not a loan to Aleut from Eskimo

kaganaq wolf (*Lupus canis*) # EG; *from Alaska Peninsula Sugpiaq* kaganaq

kaggirte- to pull (it) up onto an elevated area # kaggirtaa 'he pulled it up'

kagi- to sweep # kagiujq 'he is sweeping'; kagia 'he is sweeping it (floor, house)' / ... arnartauniluku

umyuajesqeksaunaku. Iciwa nem iluani erurilleq, *kagilleq*, tamakut-llu piaqluki pilaasqelluki. ‘. . . told me not to think of it as a woman’s work. You know, to do things inside the house, washing dishes, *sweeping up.*’ (QAN 2009:394); Y, NSK, HBC, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; from Aleut *kagi-* (*kayi-*); > kagin, kagista

kagiksuar duster; whisk-broom # < kagin-ksuar(aq)
kagin, kagissuun broom # . . . nateq kagisqenauraa, kagiluku, yaqunek taūgaam *kagiterrangqerrlaamta.* ‘She’d ask me to sweep the floor, and I’d sweep it; we had only a bird’s wing for a *broom.*’ (QAN 2009:118); < kagi-n, kagi-cuun; > kagiksuar
kagista janitor; custodian # < kagi-ta¹

kaig- to be hungry; to suffer famine # kaigtuq ‘he is hungry’ / kainrirtua ‘I am no longer hungry’; kainritua ‘I’m not hungry’; kaingeksaitua ‘I haven’t gotten hungry yet’; kaikuvet, neri ‘if you are hungry, eat’; kaigem nalliini ‘at a time a hunger’; kaigem ugaani ‘on account of hunger’; . . . *kaigaqameng-gguq umyuqaqlarait ciinllugguaraluteng ciin nerellrunrilucimeggnek taumek neqmeggnek.* ‘. . . it is said that when people are *hungry* they think back regretting that they had not eaten all their food in the past.’ (ELN 1990:5); = kaag-; > kaignaq, kaik, kainiqe-; < PE ka(C)əy-

kaiga- to request something; to ask for something; to make a supplication; to beseech one for something’ # kaigauq ‘he is requesting something’ / KAIGATE UNAKEK’ NGAT ‘grants (of money or the like)’; kaigataa ‘he requested something on her behalf’; Taumek waten pitullrukaitkut, “Tua-i *kaigaaqan cikilaqiu tuaten amlletaluku, elarangraan niitevkenaku.*” ‘They told us that, when he [a child] *asks for something*, to give it to him only in moderation, not listening to any complaints he might have.’ (YUP 2005:136); > kaigatke-, kaigavike-

kaigavike- to request something of (him); to as for something from (him) # kaigavikaa ‘he asked her for something’ / Imna-llu alla, waten pikartuyiqenrilnguq, *kaigavikekatgu* pikaunani tauna, pikailkan tuaken nutaan cikirciaat cikiutekaineck. ‘And they *asked for something from* someone who didn’t have much, others made sure he was provided with that item to give to them.’ (TAP 2003:12); < kaiga-vike-

kaigatke- to ask for (it) # kaigatkaa ‘he requested it’

kaignaq famine # < kaig-

kaik pyloric caecum of fish # *part of stomach*; (?) ; cf. kaig-

kaimaq bluff; scree slope; loose soil (put between the walls and used for house insulation) # Uatmegni-gguq tanglartuq waten kuigem ceñiini qemim kanallran, nuuga tua waten ekvigenqeggluni, *kaimaulun’ tua-i,* peñacuarauluni. ‘It is said she used to see a hill, and it suddenly dropped down a *very steep cliff* where it reached the river.’ (QUL 2003:216); cf. kaime-

kaime- to make or drop crumbs # kaimuq ‘he dropped crumbs’ / kaimtaa ‘he crumbled it’; = kaame-; > kaimlineq, kaimlleret; cf. kaimaq, kalme-

kaimlineq floating ice, broken up and pushed together in spring # < kaime-?

kaimlleq crumb # kaimlleret or kaimellret ‘crumbs’; Nerurarraarluku-llu-gguq taqngami manumini *kaimellni* quyurqurarraarluki cali neru’urluki. . . Tua-i-gguq tauna Kumcek qanraquq, “Añgna avani kiagceciarkaulliniuq. . . .” ‘After she had eaten it, when she was done, after she gathered the *crumbs* she’d made in her lap, she’d eat them. . . . Then Kumcek would say, “That’s one who can make food last till the next summer.” . . . (CIU 2005:188); < kaime-lleq

kainiqe- to suffer hunger; to be starving; to suffer from famine # kainiquq ‘he is suffering from hunger’ / Umyuaqengamiu nangteqvakaami umyuarteqluni yuilqumi paluyarturnaluni. Tauna anaanani atani-llu tangvagtellutek ner’aqagnek aglumalnguami, *kainiqelnguami.* ‘Since she was going through hardship, she started thinking that she might go out to the wilderness and starve to death. She was getting tired of envying her stepmother and her father when she watched them eat. She was tired of *going hungry.*’ (QUL 2003:68); Qaillun *kainiqellrat* ayagnillrua? Qavcin yuut unguvallruat *kainiqraartelluki?* ‘How did their *famine* start? How many people were alive after they *suffered famine?*’ (KIP 1998:329-331); < kaig-neq²-liqe²-

kak’acuk pompon on tip of parka hood or hat # nacarraa elqiingqertuq kak’acucuarluni-llu ‘his little cap has a visor and a little pompon’; cf. kakgaq, kakangcaq, kakauyaq

kakangcaq (*NI, K, Y, CAN, BB form*), **kakengcaq** (*HBC form*) crown or top of head; arrowhead # Tua-i-l’ tauna tua-i aqumgalria yuk *kakangcaakun pategluku uitaurliniluni tallimi tua-i uqamaltaciatur, ayumian atrariinalliniluni, atraaralliniluni cuktakacagarluni.* ‘Then he placed his hand palm down on the *top of the head* of that person who was sitting and continued to leave it there, just using the weight of his arm, and when it started to go down, it kept going down, very slowly.’ (QAN 1995:188–190); cf. *kakgaq, kak’acuk, kakauyaq*; < PE *kakançar*

kakauyaq decoration at the crown of the hood of a young woman’s traditional *Yup’ik parka* that consists of strands of red, black, and, white beads or strips of calfskin # cf. *kakgaq, kak’acuk, kakangcaq*

kakave- to clatter; to tremble making noise; to shake *as from fright* # *kakavuq* ‘it is clattering’; ‘he is shaking’ / *alingqertellrani keggutai kakavenga’artut* ‘when he suddenly got frightened his teeth started to chatter’; Isaac-aaq *qiivenga’arrluni kakavluni tamarmi qanertuq, . . .* ‘Isaac began to tremble and *shake* all over and said, . . .’ (AYAG. 27:33); cf. *kavcagte-*; < PY-S *kakavə-*

kakeggli-, kakegglir- to have a runny nose # *kakegqliuq* or *kakegglirtuq* ‘he has a runny nose’ / *kakeggliluni* ‘having a runny nose’; = *kak’li-*; < *kakeggluk-i¹-*; *kakegguk-ir¹-*; > *kakeggliliyaraq, kakegglilyarvik*

kakeggliliyaraq (*K, Y, NI, CAN, HBC, BB form*), **kakegglilyaraq** (*NUN form*) philtrum, the vertical groove between the nostrils and upper lip # literally: ‘mucus path’; < *kakegqli-?yaraq*

kakegglilyarvik September # literally: ‘running nose time’; NUN; see Appendix 7 on the *Yup’ik calendar*; < *kakegglir-yar-vik*

kakeggluguayaat decoration for nasal septum # < *kakeggluk-?-plural*

kakeggluir- to blow or wipe the nose # *kakegglirtuq* ‘he blew or wiped his (own) nose’; *kakegglirraa* ‘he wiped his (another’s) nose’ / *kakegglira* ‘wipe or blow your nose’; irnian *kakegglirru* ‘wipe your child’s nose’; < *kakegglu-ir²*

kakeggluirun, kakegglilitaq handkerchief; tissue # < *kakeggluir-n*, *kakeggluk-ilitaq*

kakeggluk nasal mucus; snot #; < *kakek-lluk*;

> *kakeggluirun, kakeggluguayaat*

kakegte- to have a nosebleed # *kakegtuq* ‘he has a nosebleed’ / *Kakegtellruniluni unuk. Maaten-gguq tupagtuq kakegluni pusngaurluni waten qavallermini.* ‘He said that he *had a nose bleed* during the night, then when he awakend he realized his *nose had been bleeding* while he was sleeping with his head bent forward.’ (QAN 1995:54); < *kakek-?*; < PY *kakəynə-* (*under PE kakkij*)

kakek nasal mucus; snot # largely superseded by *kakeggluk*; > *kakeggluk, kakegte-*; < PE *kakkij*

kakelvak very snotty nose; person with a snotty running nose # < *kakeggluk-vak*

kakgaq crown of head; top of head # *Ilait-llu kakgaitgun piluki acirluki-gguq.* ‘They also sprinkled water on the *crowns of their heads* and named them.’ (AGA 1996:96); cf. *kakgar-*

kakgar- to carry (a person) on one’s shoulders # *kakgaraa* ‘he is carrying him’; cf. *kakgaq, kak’acuk, kakangcaq, kakauyaq*

kaki- to take a stitch; to push a needle in; to put a needle into and back out the same side # *kakia* ‘he took a stitch through it’ (*a stitch made through a person’s skin to relieve pain*) / *kakitaa* ‘he poked it through and back’; *Waniwa tua-i waten kakikaarluku, ataam amuluku nucugaqluku, mingqerraarluku nucugaqluku.* ‘Now, this way, after *pushing it in*, again one draws it, pulling it through, and after sewing that way one pulls it onward.’ (CIU 2005:238); > *kakiaq, kakialanar-, kakilacag-, kakilragte-, kakin, kakite-, kakivik, kakivkar-, kakinqun, kakiyun*; < PE *kaki-*

kakialanar- to have a prickly feeling in one’s tongue when eating fermented foods # NUN

kakiaq fork # NSU; < *kaki-?*

kakiciq fork of a tree # < *kaki-?*

kakilacak, kakilacagaq paresthesia (pins and needles feeling) # and **kakilacag-, kakilacagar-** to tingle; to have paresthesia; to “fall asleep” (of one’s hands, feet, etc.) # *kakilacagtuuq* ‘he or it has a “pins and needles” feeling’ / *Tua-i-l’-am uum cam kumlatqapiaralriim patuqerluku, naken picinani. Ellii-l’ alingallagluni, uivai-llu tuar kakilacagangartellriit, qerruyiqerluni-llu.* ‘Something very cold enveloped her; she didn’t know from where. She became terrified and *had a feeling like “pins and needles” running up and down her back and a creepy chill filled her body.’*

- (ELN 1990:20); < kaki-?; kaki-?; < PE kakilla- (*under* PE kaki-)
- kakilragte-** to stand on end (of hair when dry after being wet) # NUN
- kakimqigte-** to sharpen to a point (?) # Tauna tua-i angutet iliit nengauginami anguarucilalliniuq, anguarutmi-gguq kanaggun qengartaan aipaan nuugakun, anguarutni *kakimqiggluku* anguarucinaurtuq. ‘One of the men, when he married into the family, would make paddles; he would make his paddle *sharpening* his paddle to a point at the tip of one of his paddle’s ridges down there [on the blade].’ (CIU 2005:16); *exact meaning uncertain to compiler*
- kakin** pin # kakika’ar ‘small pin’; < kaki-n; > kakisvik, kakiyun
- kakingerte-** to make — or for there to be — a scraping or hissing sound such as that made be something sliding on very cold snow # cf. kakungqite-
- kakinqun** bag fastener # kakinqua’ar ‘small bag fastener’; < kaki-?-n
- kakisvik** pincushion; piece of sewing bag, felt, etc. through which needles are poked for storage # < kakin-vik
- kakitaq** trail-breaker; pathfinder # NUN; cf. kakite-
- kakite-** to be poised; to be set; to be ready to spear or shoot # kakituq ‘he is poised’ / kakiyutaa ‘he is poised to spear it’; NUN; < kaki-?
- kakiungqite-** to make a squeaking or crunching noise when walking on snow or ice # cf. kakingerte-
- kakiutaq** pin # NSY; < kaki-?-taq¹
- kakivik** needlecase; sewing box or case; traditional “housewife” bag # Tua-i-llu Aangaarraam aanani cikirluku mikcuarmek *kakiviliaminek* akmantellermiini elitnaurluni. ‘And so Aangaarraaq gave her mother a little *sewing case* that she had made when she was away going to school.’ (PRA 1995:377); < kaki-vik
- kakivkar-** to have a stabbing pain; to have sharp, sudden pain # kakivkartuq ‘he has a stabbing pain’? < kaki-vkar-
- kakiyun** bag fastener # < kaki-te⁵-n
- kak’li-** to have a runny nose # = kakeggli-
- kakuun** needle made from the front part of a crane’s foot #
- kalaciq** biscuit; muffin # *perhaps from Russian*

- горячий (goryáchiy) ‘hot’ as in горячая сдoba (goryachaya sdoba) ‘hot muffin’
- kalackiiq, kalackaq** stick with sharp point at end used in a traditional Yup’ik game somewhat like mumblety-peg # and **kalackiir-, kalackar-** to play mumblety-peg # kalackiirtut ‘they are playing mumblety-peg’; also called kapuckaq (q.v.)
- kalagaq** walleye or pacific pollock (*Theragra chalcogramma*) # NUN; from Aleut *kalagax* (kalaya-X)
- kalampiaq** ship # K; probably from the English ship name ‘Columbia’
- kalantaassaq** pencil # from Russian карандáш (karandásh)
- kalap’aataq** oakum; caulking material # from Russian конопáтить (konopátít’) ‘to caulk’
- kalap’iinaq, kalav’iinaq** rifle # from Russian карабíн (karabín)
- kal’aq** color # *Kal’alegmek yualirturluteng, . . . ‘Using colored thread, . . .’* (PAI 2008:100); Nallunailkutalget ayuqelrianek *kal’arluteng*. ‘The ones with insignia have the same color.’ (PAI 2008:86); from English ‘color’
- kal’ciissaaq** lead pellet; shot # from Russian картéч (kartéch’); = kalkiicaaq, kal’tiissaaq
- kaleg-** to brush against; to brush aside # *kalegtuq ‘it brushed against something’ or ‘he brushed something aside; kalgaa ‘it or he brushed against it’ or ‘he brushed it aside’ / estuuulumek caarrluut kalellerminiki luuskaaq kalgutaa ‘when sweeping the dust from the table she also swept off a spoon’; kitalaq kalguraa ‘he is strumming on the guitar’; Tua-i-llu pektellriamun pitarkamun narulkarraarluni, una tua-i qerruinaq *kal’karluku* igtelluku maavet mermun. ‘Then after the hunter threw the harpoon at his moving quarry, he’d push the float letting it fall into the water.’ (CIU 2005:12); Arnat pinialata *kal’egteryaaqellinikii* pinikayiimi. ‘Knowing that women are weak he brushed her aside knowing that he is a lot stronger than her.’ (KIP 1998:347); . . . agayulirtait imutun tua-i *kalgilriatun* yuuyaramteñek ayuqellrulliniata. ‘. . . it is as if the priests brushed aside our Yup’ik identity.’ (CIU 2005:272); = kateg-; > kalgun, kalguur-; < PE *kaləy*²*
- kalemaanaq** pocket # from Russian кармáн (karmán); NSU; = kalmaanaq
- kalenquq** longfin smelt (*Spirinchus thaleichthys*) # (?) BB; < ?-quq

kalevte- to lower (it) down # *into the ground or through a hole in the ice*; kalevtaa 'he lowered it down' / Tua-i-llu pissurtet nanerpateng teguluki nakacugnek qillerrvikumalriit uivvaarluku kan'a iteryaraq, tuamta-llu nakacuut *kalevviluku* tuavet anluamun. 'Then the hunters took their harpoons to which the bladders had been tied and circled the entrance way down there, and then they lowered their bladders down into the water hole in the ice.' (CEV 1985:79); < kalve-te²-

kalveyug- to be shy # kalevyugtuq 'he is shy'; < kalve-yug-

kalgun weir; fish fence extending from the bottom of the river and leading fish to a place where one can catch them with a dipnet or fish trap # < kaleg-n

kalguur- to make a sweeping motion at (it); to repeatedly shove (as along the ground with food or a stick) # Imumek tua-i man'a natquik tekitaqan paangrutegminek *kalguuraqluku*, . . . 'Whenever the drifting snow reached him, he would make a *sweeping motion* at it with his double-bladed paddle, . . .' (QUL 2003:272); Kavcagpak tauna agalria muragmun — qirussinun *kalguurulluteng* tamakut agarriit, . . . 'With a clatter the things hanging would *sweep against* the wooden appendages [of the mask] . . .' (AGA 1996:102); < kaleg-? -

kalikaq paper; mail; page # kalikangua 'I got some mail'; Makkut-llu qanemcit ayuqeappiarluteng waten piyulameng *kalikami* ellimanrilameng. 'These stories are never exactly the same because they are not set down on *paper*.' (QAN 1995:158); CUCUKELCIIRUN KALIKAQ 'election ballot'; KALIKANEK ELISINGALRIIT 'scribes' (*used in New Testament translation, as in the phrase "Pharisees and scribes"*); from Chukchi kelikel 'book, drawing, line, carving', or Koryak kalikal 'letter, book, pattern'; > kalikartaq, kalikat, kalikayagaq*, kalikiurta, kalikivik

kalikartaq license; certificate # *the following are legal neologisms:* KALIKAQ NALLUNAIRUN ARENQIALLUGUTMEK 'citation'; KALIKARTAQ PICIUNILUKU TAKARNARCAUMALRIA 'affidavit'; KALIKARTAQ YUGMEK TEGUKENGSSUUN 'warrant (for arrest)'; YUARCUUN KALIKARTAQ 'search warrant'; < kalikaq-taq⁵

kalikat, kalikaat book; magazine; papers (documents or the like) # Ukut *kalikaat* Lower

Kuskokwim School District Bilingual-Bicultural Program-am Mamterillerni piyunarivkallrui, eltnaurutngusqelluki nunacuarni high school-an. 'The LKSD Bilingual-Bicultural Program in Bethel made this *book* possible, wanting it to be a teaching device in village high-schools.' (CAU 1985:3); < kalikaq-plural

kalikayagaq* cigarette paper # < kalikaq-ya(g)aq

kalikiurta, kalikiviurta postmaster; mailman; mail plane # < kalikaq-liur-ta¹, kalikivik-liur-ta¹

kalikivik post office # < kalikaq-i³-vik; > kalikiviurta

kalivci- to be unable to reach something after shooting it # kalivciuq 'he cannot reach something'; kalivcia 'he cannot reach it' / < kalivte-i²-

kalivneq chain # *also plural for one chain*; kalivneret 'a chain'; Piug naparciluni napayaarmek ukinran igtem yaakaraanun, tua-i-llu taukut kapkaanaak *kalivneragkek* iquak uivtanqellria tuavet kaulluku napartamun, . . . 'Then he slid the ring that was at the end of the trap's *chain* down the stake, . . .' (ELN 1990:51); < kalivte-neq¹

kalivqinaite- to be able to control the situation one finds oneself in; to never be helpless # Pirpaktaraat, *kalivqinailata-gguq*. Keglunret maa-i *kalivqinaicugnarqut* caprunateng *kalivqinaunateng*. 'They respect them [wolves] because they are *never helpless*. It seems that wolves *are never helpless*, since nothing can stop them; they are *not helpless*.' (AGA 1996:34); < kalivqinar-ite-

kalivqinar- to be in a bind; to be in a difficult situation that one cannot control; to be helpless # "Qaillun ikayuutelallrusit ilavnun?" "Ikayualuki *kalivqinalriit*, pisciigalnguut ullagluki ikayurluki." 'How did you used to render assistance to your relatives?' "By helping the helpless, going over to those who couldn't do things and helping them.'" (KIP 1997:57); < kalivte-?; > kalivqinaite-, kalivqinaryailkun

kalivqinaryailkun insurance # < kalivqinar-yailkun

kalivte- to be stranded; to be inaccessible # kalivtuq 'he is stranded'; 'it cannot be reached' / > kalivci-, kalivneq, kalivqinar-; < PE kaləvə(t)-

kalivyagute- to become incapable of doing something or acting on (it) # Callerkani *kalivyaguciilolinia* caturraarluni cat tamalkuan pirraarluku. 'One will *become incapable* of doing something after having been capable of doing

everything.' (QAN 1995:356); < kaliv(te)-yagute-
kalkiicaaq lead pellet; shot # from Russian картéчъ
(kartéch'); = kal'tiissaaq, kal'ciissaaq

kallag- to drizzle # EG

kallagcetaaq, kallakacetaaq rattle; bell; hairy milk-vetch (*Astragalus umbellatus*) # < kallagte-cetaaq, kallagte?-cetaaq

kallaggluk five-gallon can (from gasoline) # cf. kallagte-

kallagte- to rattle; to clang; to ring # kallagtuq 'it is rattling' / sass'aq kallagceskiu 9-eklaagmi! 'set the clock to ring at 9 o'clock!'; . . . agayunerrluni tua-i anuqlirluni caaqameng tua-i amirlut tengnaurtut agaatmun tangvalriani iliini-llu amirliqapiggluni tungurpak *kallaggluni* tanqigpallagaluni-llu tuaten. ' . . . for a week it was windy and sometimes the clouds would fly off over there while they were watching and sometimes it would be very cloudy and dark with *peals of thunder* and flashes of lightning.' (ELN 1990:41); > kallagcetaaq, kallakutaaq, kallangkutaaq; cf. kallak, kallake-; < PY-S kałay-

kallak king in cards # Y, HBC; original meaning not determined; cf. kallagte-; > kallalek

kallake- to be too loose-fitting; to fit into loosely # kallakuq 'it is too loose'; kallakaa 'it fits into it loosely' / kallakaqa atkucuarqa 'my shirt is too big for me', literally: 'I fit into my shirt loosely'; NUN; cf. kallagte-

kallakutaaq craw or crop of ptarmigan # the craw is often inflated and used as a toy; < kallagte-kutaq

kallalek shaman # < kallak-lek

kallangkutaaq bell # NUN; < kallagte?-kutaq

kallmingayaute- to drag scraping on the ground # NS

kallugvik electric generator # Kuiggluum Kallugvia 'Kwethluk Electric Company'; < kalluk-vik

kalluk thunder and lightning; electricity # kallirtuq 'it is thundering and there is lightning'; kallirauq 'it is thundering repeatedly'; kalluum unugmi kenurrangqercetevkalaraakut 'electricity makes it possible for us to have lights at night'; . . . *kalluum-llu* kenra kenerpallaravkarluku nuniitni tamalkuan, . . . and He let *thunder* and lightning flash throughout their land, . . . (PSALM. 105:32); Amllermi akiillrularuq *kallugmek* uligmek atullerkaq thermostat-am quylriami uitaurallerkaani. 'It's a lot cheaper to use an

electric blanket than to set the thermostat [of a house's heating system] at a high level.' (GET n.d.:6); kallugkun neqnek naaqissuun 'sonar used for counting fish' (*Fish and Game neologism*); > kallugvik; < PE katluy

kallur- postural root; to gather # EG

kalmaanaq, kalmainaq, kalmiinaq pocket

mikelnguum ekellrua tangviarrluk kalmaanaminun 'the child put the strip of seal fat into his pocket'; Watua maa-i uum nalliini akinek *kalmaanarmianggelartut*, Ski-Doo-quluteng-llu qagaani pissuraqluteng. 'Nowadays people have money in their pockets and hunt out there using Ski-Doos.' (TAP 2004:31); from Russian кармáн (karmán); = kalemaanaq

kalme- to sprinkle out; to scatter a granular or particulate substance # kalmuq 'it is leaking out' as sugar leaking out of a sack / kalemtaa 'he is dribbling it out' as a person carrying a leaking sugar-sack; = kanve-; cf. kaime-

kalngaguaq coltsfoot (*Petasites frigida*) # NUN; < kalngag-uaq

kalngak bag made of reeds and used for carrying fish; more generally, any knapsack # and

kalngag- to carry something in a knapsack # kalngagtuq 'he put on a knapsack'; kalngagaa 'he is carrying it in a knapsack' / kalngani can'giirnek imiraa muirluku 'he put blackfish in his bag, filling it up'; Aaniit ciuliluni *kalngagluni* *kalngapiamek*. Mikellaq-wa kinguani kalngagluni missullermek, . . . 'Their mother went first carrying a real backpack on her back. Mikellaq went behind her carrying a burlap sack on her back, . . .' (ELN 1990:69); > kalngag-uaq; < PY kalŋak or kalŋaq

kalpaassaq sailboat # from Russian бárkács (barkás) 'launch'; = palkaassaq

kal'tiissaaq lead pellet; shot # from Russian картéчъ (kartéch'); = kalkiicaaq, kal'ciissaaq

kaltuugaq (BB form), **kal'tuugguaq** (EG form), **kaltuuvvilaq** potato # from Russian картофель (kartófel'); = kantuuvvilaq

kalug- completely empty # postural root; > kalugte-, kalungqa-; cf. kalukaq²

kalugte- to empty completely # kalugtuq 'it is emptied'; kalugtaa 'he emptied it' / < kalug-te-

kalungqa- to be completely empty # kalungqauq 'it is empty' / < kalug-ngqa-

kalukaq¹ feast; party; person who distributes clothing or food in honor of his or her child's first catching game or picking berries # *and* **kalukar-** to feast; to have a party # *formerly a certain pre-Christian religious holiday or more generally, any such holiday*; kalukartut 'they are having a celebration' / kalukautaa 'they had a celebration for him'; Amlleret taūgken ak'akika Qengarpagyaraq, Kegginaquryaraq, Curukaq, *Kalukaq*, cat tua-i tamarmi, uksurpak tua-i aturluku yaavet tua-i ikuqlitellratnun. 'There were, however, many festivals, such as the Proboscis Festival, the Masked Dancing Festival, the Challenge Festival, and the *Holiday Festival*. These festivals were celebrated throughout the winter until the end of the cycle.' (TAP 2004:9); Imkut-llu irniateng pitqerraarqata *kalukarluteng*. Tuamtellu ineqsuyugluteng-gguq *kalukarluteng*, nunanek kevgirluteng kelgiluteng. 'When their children caught their first animals they *celebrated*. And they *celebrated* when they [the children] did something that pleased them, sending for and inviting the whole village.' (AGA 1996:112); Qasgimun tuamtell' *kalukaquaqata* apqaitnek neqkanek, uksumi pituut. 'In the winter they did it; they brought food for the *feast* to the kashim.' (PAI 2008:120)

kalukaq² large wooden storage bowl # NUN; Y; *from Aleut kalukañ* (*kalukaX*); cf. *kalug-*

kalukaq³ halo around sun or moon # cf. *kalukarte-*

kalukarte- to encircle; to encompass # *kalukarrluku*

'extending around it'; cf. *kalukaq³*, *kassug-*

kalurrar- to drag; pull behind # NSY, Y

kalukaryak rattle; toy # NUN

kalupak large wooden platter or container # NS

kal'utaq (Y, K form), **kaluutaq** (HBC, NI form) stick used in a hockey-like game # *and* **kal'utar-**,

kaluutar- to play a hockey-like game #

kal'utartut 'they are playing hockey'; *kal'utaraa* 'he struck it (the ball)' / Cikulraami cikunerrami

kal'tutatullruut makunek ikani line-arluteng.

Tua-i ingluita qerautessaagaqluku tuavet ngelmun tekiutengnaqluku, uum wani uqilalriim kalgaqaku allam cali kalgaqluku. . . . Muriit akagenqegcarluki *kal'utatullruukut* wangkuta. 'During early freeze-up people used to *play hockey* with these. There was a line on one side which was a goal. The team would push and hit it [the puck] trying to take it across to the goal

line, while the opposing team tried to push it [back] fast. . . . We used to use a rounded piece of wood [as a puck] when we *played hockey*.' (CIU 2005:312); > *kal'utarcuun*, *kal'utaryaraq*; cf. *ay'utaq*

kal'utarcuun hockey puck or hockey stick #

Kal'utarcuutet waniwa angqat ukut wani.

. . . Muragmek waten ayuqralriamek *kal'utarcuuterluteng*. 'These round pucks were used. . . . They used a wooden [hockey] stick when they played hockey.' (CIU 2005:312); < *kal'utar-* cuun

kal'utaryaraq the hockey-like game # < *kal'utar-* yaraq

kalvag- to lower (it) down; to go in, or out, of a semi-subterranean house through the tunnel entrance # *kalvagtuq* (*kalvagnuni*) 'he went in, or out' / *kalvagtaa* 'he took it in, or out'; also *kalvagtuq* (*kalvagglnuni*) 'he went in, or out'; Ekualliita anelrarlnuni, *kalvagglnku* . . . , keneq tegumiaqluku anluni tayima. 'When it burst into flame he headed out, *taking the torch through the tunnel entrance* . . . , and holding onto the torch he went outside.' (KIP 1997:297); < *kalve-?-;* > *kalvaguuaq*, *kalvagyaraq*

kalvaguar- for there to be a gust of wind from above where one is sheltered # NUN; < *kalvag-uaq*

kalvagyaraq, **kalvagvik** tunnel entrance to semi-subterranean house or kashim # Nutaan murilkenriagni amik ullallinia, taukut nakacuut nanguani egtaqluki. Taukuk murilkenrilagni, *kalvagyaramun* egtellinii, kinguatgun-llu anluni. 'Then when they'd stopped watching him, he went over to the doorway, tossing those bladders he was playing with. Because they'd stopped watching him he threw them [the bladders] into the *tunnel entrance* and went out after them.' (YUU 1995:87); see Appendix 9 on parts of old-time house; < *kalvag-yaraq*, *kalvag-vik*

kalve- to go down # *usually into the ground*; *kalvuq* 'he went down' / *kalvetaa* 'he lowered it down'; > *kalvete-*, *kalvagyaraq*, *kalvyug-*, *kalvun*; < PE *kalvə(t)-*

kalvun device to push things down or bring them up, such as a hook for lowering things into and bringing them up from an underground cache # < *kalve-n*

kama- *emotional root*; > *kamake-*, *kamanaircar-*, *kamanarqe-*, *kamar-*, *kamayug-*; < PE *kama-*

kamake- to suspect; to be suspicious of (him); to be squeamish about (it) (*additional NUN meaning*); to be awed by (*NSU meaning*) # kamakaa 'he is suspicious of her', 'he is squeamish about it', 'he is awed by it' / Camek-llu tua-i illit paqriciami, *kamakluku* tauna. 'When one of them finds something missing he *suspects* that person.' (KIP 1998:39); kamakumalria 'a suspect' (*legal neologism*); tegustem apqaurutai kamakumalriamun 'interrogation' (*legal neologism*); < kama-ke⁴; < PE kamakə- (*under PE kama-*)

kamanaircar- to act in a way so as to not cause suspicion # kamanaircartuq 'he acted such as to allay suspicion' / Tua-i-am taum uaqliita nukalpiarata niicamu tamaani angyarkiuryarturniluku naugg'un tayima nallunrilkengamikun tumyarakun *kamanaircarluni* Qissunamun tevvliniluni. 'And so when the great hunter of that village below them heard that he was going to go make a frame for his boat in that area, he went to *Qissunaq*, taking a route he knew *would not cause much suspicion*.' (QUL 2003:638); < kama-naq-ir-car-

kamanarqe- to cause suspicion; to be repulsive (*additional NUN meaning*); to be awesome (*NSU meaning*) # kamanarquq 'it causes suspicion', 'it is repulsive', 'it is awesome' / < kama-narqe-

kamatar- to be suspicious by nature; to be squeamish by nature (*additional NUN meaning*); to tend to be awed by things (*NSU meaning*) # kamatarluq 'he is suspicious by nature', 'he is squeamish by nature', 'he tends to be awed by things'; < kama-tar¹

kamayug- to feel suspicious; to feel squeamish (*additional NUN meaning*); to feel awed (*NSU meaning*) # kamayugtuq 'he feels suspicious', 'he feels squeamish', 'he feels awed' / < kama-yug-

kameg- root; > kamegciqaq, kameksak, kameksag-, kamguk, kamgug-; cf. kamil-; < PE kaməy

kamegciqaq hunting boot # *Kamegciqat* pilugucuaraat. Nulirran uum angun tauna piliarkauluku qecilingnaqellriiognek-llu nutaan nat'rarlukek. Tua-i makuni ayagassuutni kass'artarni cangallrunricaqut, taugaam-gguq uqiggetut. "*Kamegciqat*" (are) low-cut skin-boots. A wife was expected to make a pair with thick soles for her husband. They were as effective as today's factory-made hunting boots, but they

were light in weight.' (CIU 2005:26); < kameg-? **kamegnaq** sponge (*sea creature*); BB; (?); < ?-naq²; cf. kemagnaq

kameksak ankle-high skin boot; house slipper; mukluk # and **kameksag-** to put on boots # kameksagtuq 'he put on his skin boots'; kameksagaa 'he put skin boots on her' / kameksaka 'my skin boot'; kameksiigka 'my pair of skin boots'; Nerenriameng ellii piinerkaminek aqvalluni piininqigglukek *kameksiigni* piineni maqairucata, cali-llu aatami *kameksiik* piininqigglukek. 'After they ate, she fetched dried grass to put in the bottoms her *mukluks* to serve as insoles because her old grass insoles weren't warm anymore, and she also put new grass insoles in her father's *mukluks*.' (ELN 1990:58); UY, K, NI, BB, NR, LI, EG

kamguk knee-high or higher skin boot; mukluk # and **kamgug-** to put on boots # kamgugtuq 'he put on his skin boots'; kamugaa 'he put skin boots on her' / kamguka 'my skin boot'; kamguugka 'my pair of skin boots'; Nulirrangguq *kamginauraa* nasiit tumarrluki, qavcinek tayim' pilallikii, makliigne-llu malrugnek nat'rarluku. Qayutun-kiq tayima *kamguuk* taukuk angtalartak. 'His wife would make *mukluks* for him out of sealskin; she used a number [of sealskins], and for soles she used the skins of two bearded seals. I really wonder how big those *mukluks* were.' (MAR1 2001:89); LY, NS; < kameg-?

kamil- root; > kamar-, kamilqiir(ar)-; cf. kameg-

kamar- barefoot # postural root; Cailkaq-gguq kiarrluku piuq aqvaqullinilria maa-i *kamilarmi* qasgin tungiinun. 'When she looked at the ground she saw that he had been running *barefoot* in the direction of the kashim.' (CIU 2005:322); > kamilangqa-, kamilarte-; < kamil-?-

kamilangqa- to be barefoot # kamilangqauq 'he is barefoot' / < kamar-ngqa-

kamilarte- to remove one's footwear # kamilartuq 'he removed his shoes (or boots)'; kamilartaa 'he removed her shoes (or boots)'; < kamar-te²-

kamilqiir(ar)- to be barefoot # kamilqii'rtaq 'he is barefoot' see introduction for this use of the apostrophe / NUN; < kamil- ?

kaminaaq stove for heating and cooking # from Russian камин (kamín); = kaminiaq

- kaminiaq** stove for heating and cooking # *in areas where both this and pelit'aaq (another Russian loan meaning stove) are used, kaminiaq is a heater, and pelit'aaq is a cook stove; Maurlumi-llu eniini ellii Elnguq irr'iqaqigluni qaraliaralegmek kaminiamek tuaten ayuqellriamek tangerpaaluami.* ‘And in her grandmother’s house, she, Elnguq, was very much amazed at the stove with its decorated metalwork because it was the first time she’d seen one like that.’ (ELN 1990:7); UY, NI, CAN, BB, NR, LI, EG; from Russian камин (kamín); = kaminaaq
- kamipluk** charcoal # = kangipluk; < ?-lluk
- kamiss'enaaq** magistrate # NUN, BB; from English ‘commissioner’
- kamliliqaq** waterproof jacket used with kayak; parka # LI, UK; from Russian камлéйка (kamléyka)
- kampaassaq** compass # from Russian кóмпас (kómpas), and/or English ‘compass’; = kangpaassaq
- kan'a** the one down there below, or toward the river # *restricted demonstrative pronoun; kat'umek ‘from the one down there’; kankut ‘the ones down there’; kacuuq ‘you, down there!'; Taqiuqami qalamciminek maaten piuq kan'a igta it'gain ciukaraatni. ‘When she finished telling him her story she saw that, down below her, was a den right before her feet.’ (ELN 1990:51); Caqerluni-llu Elngum murilkaa nanvam ilua, kankut qaleqcuaget ukakaraagni-wa mermi ungluungalanguq. ‘One time Elnguq observed the middle of the lake and saw those, down there on the water, loons and that there seemed to be a nest in the water on the side closest to them [Elnguq and her sister].’ (ELN 1990:105); see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; cf. kanagaq, kanaknak; < PE dem. kan- or kað-*
- kanag-** root; > kanagaq, kanagyaaq, kanagtut-, kanagkite-, kanagyaaq; cf. kanani
- kanagkite-** to have short legs # kanagkituq ‘he has short legs’ / < kanag-kite²
- kanagtut-** to have long legs # kanagtuuq ‘he has long legs’ / Uqilalliniluni tua pekqura' arqami kanagtumi. ‘He would go very fast whenever he walked around because he had long legs.’ (QUL 2003:200)
- kanagaq** leg; lower limb; lower part; post of cache # levaam kanagaa navegtuq ‘the lower part

of the motor broke’; Elatiini taun’ mayurrik imna kanagalek — iciw’ imkut unani elagyat kanagarluteng qertuluteng . . . ‘Next to it that elevated cache with posts — you know, one of those caches on high posts . . .’ (QAN 2005:104); < kanag-aq¹

kanagartuli caribou # literally: ‘one with long legs’; < kanagaq-tuli

kanagyaaq tibia, shinbone # K, Y, NI, CAN, HBC; < kanag-?

kanakiir- to parboil blackfish # (?)

kanaknak, kanaknaq, kanaqneq west #

Nunautseng nengciqaat negetmun, ungalatmun, calaratmun, kanaknatmun-llu. ‘They will extend their territory toward the north, toward the south, toward the east, and toward the west.’ (AYA. 28:14) cf. kan'a; < PE kanaknar

kanangllugte- to be bent over with head

hung down in sadness; to pout unhappily # kanangllugtuq ‘he pouted unhappily’ / Aren, tuaten-gguq imna qanrucani angulluaq tauna pucikaururluni kanangllugqaarluni qanenqigtevkenani anlliniluni. ‘Well, when he said that to the old man, the old man hung his head down, and after pouting with his head sunk, said no more, and went out.’ (QUL 2003:654); < kanar²-nglluk

kana(ni) down there (below or toward the water)

restricted demonstrative adverb; kanani angyaq kicaumauq ‘the boat is anchored down there’; kanavet ‘to down there’; kanatmun ‘toward down there’; kanaken ‘from down there’; kanavirtuq ‘he went down there’; kana'antuq ‘it is down there’; Wangkugni waten quyinruluni-llu ayuqeciquq, una-llu tungiikun, aciqsinruluni, wiinga-l' kana'anllua. ‘He was higher (in status) than the two of us, and this person was next, being lower, and I was at the bottom.’ (TAP 2004:97); see kan'a, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; < PE dem. kan- or kað-

kanangqa- to be bent forward # kanangqauq ‘it is bent forward’ / < kanar²-ngqa-

kanaqlak muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*); muskrat parka (when used in plural) # and **kanaqlag-** to put on or wear a muskrat parka # kanaqlagtuq ‘he put on a muskrat parka’ / kanaqliit ‘muskrats’; kanaqlalek ‘one with a muskrat parka’; kanaqliinka ‘my muskrat parka’; Iciw’

maa-i qaleqcuuget *kanaqlagtaicuilnguq* nuniit.
'You know, an area with grebes never is without muskrats.' (AGA 1996:220); cf. kanar¹-, kanar²-

kanaqliq raincoat # EG

Kanaqnaq Kanaknak # village site near Dillingham;
cf. kanar¹-

kanaquagaq stinkweed; artemisia (*Artemisia tilesii elatior*) # (?)

kanar¹ to come down to or toward water; to emerge from the brush to the water # kanartuq 'he came down'; kanaraa 'he came down at it' / Tua-i-ll' taquakek taukut nangengluteng, waniw' tua-i kuigmun tamaavet *kanarlutek*, nangneruaraat tua-i atakutaqevkarluki taumun nayagaminun. 'Then their₂ provisions that they'd taken along started to run out, and then when they *came down to* the river he had his younger sister eat what little was left for supper.' (QUL 2003:362); Kanani-gguq waten pengurpallraam aciani can't get waten elivumalriit maavet tua-i kuigmun *kanaumaut* iquit. 'It was said there were areas of flattened grass at the bottom of a big hill with the ends of the grass *going down* to the river.' (QUL 2003:204); > kanaryaraq; cf. kan'a, kanaqlak, Kanaqnaq, kanar²-

kanar² bent forward # *postural root*; > kanangqa-, kanarte-, kanangllugte-, kanar(ar)-, kanarcete-, kanari-, kanartaq; cf. kanar¹-; < PE kanar-

kanar³ to survive famine #

kanar⁴ to talk about; to mention # Tauna-ll' imna qetunraa *kanarluku*, tuqutevkapigainallra elliinek nunullrani. 'He even *mentioned* his son, for truly he was the one who made him kill himself, when he scolded him.' (QUL 2003:536)

kanaraq any one of the five days after a death during which time a soul descends to the afterworld and the bereaved abstain from certain activities # Tamaani tamaa-i *kanaranek* qantullrulriit, yuk taun' tuquaqan, *kanarat-gguq* naacirturluki erenret talliman unuut-llu talliman. Nunat taukut, nunat yui tamarmeng tua-i yagluteng tua caskulluarqengaunateng, ... 'They would say, about the *days of mourning*, that whenever a person died, people would go through the five days and nights of *mourning*. The village, all the village's people, would fast and abstain from doing things and not use tools.' (ELL 1997:36); cf. kanar(ar)-

kanar(ar)- to sleep; to be falling asleep # kana'artuq 'he is sleeping' / kana'aryugtuq 'I am sleepy'; < kanar²-; cf. kanaraq; < PY kanarar- (*under PE kanar-*)

kanarcete- to have the bow too far down in the water # *of a boat*; kanarcetuq 'its bow is down' / < kanar²-cete²

kanari- to die in one's (deep) sleep # kanariuq 'he died in his sleep' / CAN; < kanaraq-i³-

kanartaq fish hung up to dry; old salmon, hung up to dry # LI, EG; < kanarte-aq¹

kanarte¹ to bend forward # kanartuq 'he bent forward'; kanartaa 'he bent it forward' / ... tekicamiu nuggluku tua-i kanarrluku ellii-llu miryaluni mermek when he reached her he pulled her up *and tipped her body with her head lower than the rest of it* and she vomited the water [she'd swallowed] . . .' (ELN 1990:27); < kanar-te²-

kanarte² to be tall; to hang # (?); EG

kanaryaraq path or route down to water # < kanar¹-yaraq

kanauma- to come out at water below # Maaten asgurluni piuq pulayararpallraat pingkut *kanaumaluteng* kuigmun. 'On going upriver he observed a path through the brush back there *coming out* at the river.' (GRA 1901:288); < kanar¹-ma-

kanaute- to assist someone in peril # (?)

Kanayuq* Sugpiaq; Kenai-area Athabascan; Lake Illiamna Athabascan # BB; = Kenayuk, Kenaayuq

kanayurnaq loche; burbot (*Lota lota*) # NSU; *from Inupiaq* kanayuq 'sculpin, bullhead' and postbase -naq²; < PE kanayu(r)

kaneq frost # and **kaner-** to be frosted # kanertuq *or* kanraa 'it is frosted' / Pagna nem qulii *kanerpangaqan*, keneq kumarrluku urugciraqluku, aklut elaturramun anulluki. 'Whenever the ceiling of the house got lots of frost, they'd light a fire to thaw it out after taking the clothes and bedding out to the porch.' (YUU 1995:27); Tuani-gguq tangrraa atkugluni allayugnek, tuarpiaq-gguq atkuin melqurri *kanqai*. 'When he saw her then she was wearing a different kind of parka; it was like the fur of the parka *was frosted*.' (YUU 1995:106); > Kanruyauciq; PE kanər

kanevcir- to have tiny ice crystals in it # *of the air; impersonal subject*; kanevcirtuq ‘there are ice crystals in the air’ / < kanve-?-ir¹

kanevlarte- to shake *clothing, etc.*; to remove debris; to sprinkle # kanevlartuq ‘it sprinkled out’; kanevlartai ‘he shook them to remove debris’ / < kanve-?-

kanevneq sprinkling of things as at the bottom of an almost empty container # . . . uluanek tauñgaam ircaqurranek-llu uqamairissaagarpek’naku issratni *kanevnigerluku* cukangnaqluni uterteqataami. ‘. . . he only *filled the very bottom of his backpack with its tongue and its heart since he was going home in a rush.*’ (QUL 2003:150); < kanve-neq¹

kanevvluk light snow or rain # < kanve-rrluk

kangaciqaq, kangciqaq pole stuck into the ground in the men’s communal house during the *Nakaciuryaraq* (“Bladder Feast”) with wild celery tied to its tip, just before the bladders are put under the ice # = kangaciqaq

kangar- to walk around # kangartuq ‘he is walking around’ / Unugaqan-gguq *kangaraqelria* ellami net amiigit qanikcarcecuunaki, elakat-llu cikuvkayuunaki. ‘Every night he’d *walk around* outside keeping doorways free of snow and water holes free of ice.’ (YUP 2005:184); = kanguar-

kangciq side wall of sod house # > kangciraq; < PE kançir

kangciraq tarpaulin; sled sheet; mat paneling in sod house # ‘Tua-i-ll’ qaill’ pillerkailami, imumek waten net *kangcirangagetullruameng* tupiganek, mat’um maani acim kelua pakigluku elalliniluku man’ a nem, *kangcirat* amatiit, ellinguaqaqluku tua-i. ‘So then, because she didn’t know what she ought to do, since those sod houses used to have grass mats for *paneling*, she drew it back here behind the bed and began to dig a grave in the house behind the mat *paneling*, measuring him occasionally.’ (ELL 1997:82); < kangciq-aq³

kangeq top of mountain, tree, house, skin boot, etc.; summit; top part; crown (top) of the head (additional NUN meaning) # Meq ulngiinartuq ingrit patuluki, ingrit *kangritnek* et’utaluni it’ganernek yuinaq tallimanek cipluku. ‘The water rose covering the mountains, and at the tops of the mountains it was twenty-five feet deep.’ (AYAG 8:20); Taukut-llu kituamegteki

qemirraq mayurluku *kangranun* piameng maaten ellii piuq nunanirnaqluni tangellra avavirkpak. ‘When they passed them they climbed a little hill and when she reached its *top* she observed the world stretching away in the distance, a joy to behold.’ (ELN 1990:35); > kangkupaguqaq; cf. kangkuussitaq, kangquq, kangtu-; < PE kanjər

kangiitetur- to inquire deeply about (him) or of (him); # kangiituraa ‘he is inquiring about it, or of him’ / kangiituriuq ‘he is making inquiries’; Aren, tua-i *kangiitunga’artellinia-am* uilingiatamek taumek nantellranek. ‘Well, he curiously started *asking questions* of her about where that spinster lived.’ (QUL 2003:236); Maa-i apyutengqerrucimteñek pilaqaitkut *kangiitullerkarput* pitekluku caucianek. ‘Now they ask us whether we have questions for the sake of our *wishing to inquire* about what something is, or means.’ (YUP 2005:58); Una cali yuut cayaitnek *kangiiturilriarullruuq* igautekluki-llu cayaraita ilait. ‘He also was a person who *made inquiries* about Yup’ik ways and wrote about some of their customs.’ (CAU 1985:10); < kangiq-ite¹-ur-

kangiyyug- to be curious about the principle behind something; to want to find out (it) # Taūga-i *kangiyyugturallinia* nateqvaqapiar etellranek. ‘*Being curious about it he wanted to find out about its exact location.*’ (WOR 2007:114); NUN; < kangiq-?-

kangilir- to explain the meaning or reason behind something; to provide with a (new) start; to rename in order to cure # *if a person has become ill after someone else has died, he might be given the name of the dead person in an effort to cure him; a ritual is followed involving sprinkling with water and giving a small piece of food to the person being named, and saying a particular ritualistic sentence to him*; kangilirtuq ‘he has been given a new name’; kangiliraa ‘he gave him a new name’; ‘he explained the meaning behind something to him’ / Tua-llu tuaten tua *kangilirnauraat*, pingnatungekan elluarrluku pingnatuuusqumaluku cingumaluku. Tuarpiq agayulluku. ‘And then they would *explain* to him *the meaning behind* (what he was being told to do), saying that they are wishing him the best when he starts making his own living. It was like praying for him.’ (QUL 2003:330); < kangiq-lir-

kangilngaq fox # EG; from Sugpiaq kangilngaq

kangilquq humerus; upper arm bone # BB; < kangi^q-quq

kanginge- to discover or find out the principle behind something; to understand # kanginguq ‘he found out’ / nutaan wiinga kangingua ‘I just now found out’; *the following are legal neologisms:* arenqialluguŋ kangingnaurluku ‘investigation’; kangingnaurluku qaillun tuqullrucia ‘autopsy’, literally: ‘discovering how he died’; QAILLUN TUQUMALRIIM TUQULLRAN KANGINGENGNAQELLRIA ‘coroner’s inquest’; KANGINGNAURISTA TUQUMALRIANEK ‘coroner’; < kangi^q-nge-; > kangingutet, kangingnaurtet, kangingnaurutet, kangingutet, kangingyug-

kangingnaurta jury; juror # KANGINGNAURTET TUKNINRIT ‘grand jury’; < kanginge-naur-ta¹-plural

kangingnaurutet science # Elicukapigtelartuq-llu kangingnaurutetni, cali tuani cetkegiluni. ‘He is motivated to learn in science and also has good grades there.’ (YUP 2002:45); < kanginge-nuar-n

kangingqerr- to have (the, a) meaning # kangingqertuq ‘it has meaning’ / una Kuigpagmiut qaneryaraat “teggmaarrluk” kangingqertuq iqallugmek Kusquqvagmiucetun ‘this Yukon word “teggmaarluk” has the meaning chum salmon in the Kuskokwim dialect’; Imkut piciatun elpeceñi pingaleng’ermeng kangingqertut . . . ‘Those [dance motions], even though they appear random to you, have meaning . . .’ (QUL 2003:356); < kangi^q-ngqerr-

kangingutet philosophy # < kanginge-n-plural

kangingyug- to inquire about the reason behind something; to become ill after someone has died # *the person who became ill is said to want to acquire the name of the deceased*; kangingyugtuq ‘he became ill when someone close or dear died’; ‘he wants to understand’ / Calriit tangraarluni uluqaunrit’lartat? Waniw’ kangingyugtua. ‘Just what is there about those people that one cannot turn away from after seeing them? I want to understand this.’ (CIU 2005:174); < kanginge-yug-

kangipluk, kangipneq charcoal # Umyuangengluni taringerrlugluni. Tauna tua-i qantaq, kangiplugnek, arallermek, kangiplugnek avukluki, utaqanerrlugtelliniluku tua-i caerluni atakumi. ‘She more or less figured out what was going on. So she mixed charcoal and ashes in the bowl and waited for him one night.’ (ELL 1997:270); =

kamipluk; < ?-lluk, ?-neq¹; cf. kangi^q

kangi^q meaning; principle; source; headwaters of river; beginning # nalluaqa aperryaram kangia ‘I don’t know the meaning of the word’; kuigem kangia nanvarpauguq ‘the source of the river is a big lake’; Tua-i waten qaralingqerrsauruyutiita kangia qanemcikerluku cangailngatuq. ‘I think it is okay to tell you *the reason why* they started to use these decorations.’ (CIU 2005:214); Cam iliini qamaken kuimegnuk kangianek cat makut muragat atertelaqai ciqsanret, tua-i nallunailngurmek qamna yugtangqelaryaaquq kuimegnuk kangia. ‘In as much as sometimes these finished or semi-finished pieces of wood drift down from the *upper part* of our₂ river, the *upper part* of our₂ river surely has people.’ (QUL 2003:288); > kangilir-, kangilquq, kanginge-, kangiqaq, kangiugneq, kangiqsigi-, kangiqutaq, kangiraq, kangirci-, Kangirnaq, kangirrluk, kangiun, kangiyyug-; cf. kangipluk; < PE kanjɪr

kangiqaq strait of water; bay; reindeer corral # < kangi^q-qaq

kangiugneq cave in sea ice # < kangi^q-

kangiqsigi- to come nearer # kangiqsiguq ‘it is coming nearer’; kangiqsigia ‘he is coming nearer to it’ / < kangi^q-qsigi-

kangiqutaq bay; inlet # especially when part of a lake; < kangi^q-kutaq

kangiralek square five-gallon gas can # < kangiraq-lek

kangiraq corner; quarter # kangirami aqumgauq ‘he is sitting in the corner’; Carraqapiarmek waniwa tua-i qanaagurtukuk. Tuarpiaq kangirarraanek ilangaruarrlunuk. Waniwa tamak’acagaan qanemcikekumegnegu allrakurcarnqatukuk iquklipalemegnegu cali. ‘We are telling just a little about it. Just like taking a small corner of it. If we related all the things about it, it probably would take us a whole year to tell it.’ (TAP 2004:1); < kangi^q-aq³; > kangiraraq, kangircir-, kangirissuun, kangirenqegg-, kangiraulek; < PE kanjirar (*under PE kanjɪr*)

kangiraraq four in playing cards # NUN

kangiraulek barge # BB; < kangiraq-?-lek

kangirci- to understand; to rename in order to cure # kangirciuq ‘he understands’; ‘he gave someone the name of the deceased’ *in order to cure him*; kangircia ‘he understands it’; ‘he gave her the name of the deceased’ / kangircitaa ‘he

caused her to understand, explained to her'; kangircitai tan'gaurluut atiita tumkaatnek 'their father explained to the boys what route they would take'; Aptaqani qanrutaqani taum taugaam tua-i *kangirciaqluku*. Wangkuta avatiini kegginguilngurni *kangircisuunaku*. 'Whenever it asked him a question, whenever it talked to him, he was the only one who *understood* it. Those of us that weren't wearing masks couldn't *understand* it.' (AGA 1996:59); < *kangi*-ci-; cf. *kangirqe-*; < PE *kanjirci-* (*under PE kanjir*)

kangircir- to put up a post for (it) # NUN

kangirenqegg-, kangiritateqe- to be square #

kangirenqegtuq 'it is square' / < *kangiraq-nqegg-*, *kangiraq-li²-ta²-teqe-*; > *kangirenqellria*

kangirenqellria a square # < *kangirenqegg-lria*

kangirissuun carpenter's square. < *kangiraq-li²-cuun*

Kangirnaq Kongiganek # *village at the mouth of the Kuskokwim River*; < *kangi*-naq²

kangirqe- to give an answer to a question; to explain the principle behind something # NUN; cf. *kangircir-*

kangirrluk strait of water; bay # Y; < *kangi*-rrluk; < PE *kanjrluy* (*under PE kanjir*)

kangirta stake for tying a dog # NUN

kangitneq dog salmon; chum salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*); specifically, old dog salmon after spawning for some speakers # *Amiragkiuraqameng apeqmeggnek piluguuluki tua-i*. Nat'rirluki-llu *kangitnernek imkunek qecilinritnek, iqallugnek pilalliaci tamakut*. 'When they worked on waterproof fish-skin boots, they soled them with thick skin of old chum salmon ("kangitneq"), fish which you perhaps refer to as "iqalluk".' (CIU 2006:142); LY, NI, CAN, LK, BB

kangiun harness snap # < *kangi*-n

kangivari- to roll up one's sleeves # NUN

kangkupaguqaq paddle handle grip # K; < *kangeq-upak-uaq*

kangkuussitaq pompon # cf. *kangeq*

kangniq one-year-old goose # (?) ; NI; cf. *kanguq*

kangpaassaaq compass # . . . natmun qaviirtellra nalluarkauvkenaku iqalluguakun. *Kangpaassaneq piitlermegni*. ' . . . they would know where to turn by the [direction of a] snowdrift. That's when they lacked *compasses*.' (KIP 1998:195); from Russian *кóмпас* (*kómpas*), or English 'compass'; = *kampaassaaq*

kangpaniskaq a young child just starting to play in the "Lapp game", a baseball-like game # probably introduced by Saami (Lapp) reindeer herders; HBC; perhaps from English 'company' or 'accompany'; cf. *kap'aniskaq*

kangqiiq ptarmigan (*Lagopus* sp.) # = *qangqiiq*; < ?-iq

kangquq pussy-willow catkin # < *kangeq-quq*; < PY-S *kanjquq* (*under PE kanjər*)

kangtu- to be wide # < ?-tu-; cf. *kangeq*

kanguar- to walk around # EG; = *kangar-*

kanguq snow goose; white goose (*Chen caerulescens*)

Kangurculallruukut, kiugkut qertulriit Maklagtulim paingan kiakaraani kangut uitaviketullruit. 'We used to hunt *snow geese*; the *snow geese* stayed in those high places inland a little up from the mouth of Maklagtuli River.' (KIP 1998:269); > *kanguruuaq*; cf. *kangniq*; < PE *kanjur*

kanguruaq, kanguyagaq* (LI form) McKay's bunting (*Plectrophenax hyperboreus*); snow bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*); northern shrike (*Lanius excubitor*) # Aren, taurluum imum eriniikun elitaqngamiur *kanguruaq pakemnia qallriani* . . . well, that poor thing recognized the snow *bunting* up there by its chirping . . .' (QUL 2003:388); < *kanguq-uaq*

kankiiq, kankiitaq ice skate # and **kankiir-** to ice-skate # *kankiirtuq* 'he is ice-skating' / *kankiik* 'pair of ice skates' or 'his ice skates'; Tua-i-ll' nutaan cingirluki wangkuta *kankiingnaqluta nanvami piani*. Eligartellemni *kankiirumalalrianga tua-i*. Unuakum-ll' tua-i assi'irqan ella maklua *kankiiryarturaqlua, kankiirumaqlua tua-i*. 'And so we tied the laces and tried to *skate* on the lake back there. When I learned how, I *skated* all the time. In the mornings if the weather was good, I'd get up and go *skating*; I *skated* constantly.' (KIP 1998:109); from Russian *конькý* (*kon'kí*)

kanngurte- to be very fortunate; to be very lucky # *kanngurtuq* 'he's very fortunate' / HBC

Kanruyauciq January; February # see Appendix 7 on the *Yup'ik calendar*; < *kaner-u-yar-ciq*

kantalaq jail # and **kantalar-** to jail (him) #

kantalaumauq 'he is in jail'; BB, EG; from Russian *кандалы* (*kandalý*) 'shackles'

kantalarista policeman # BB; < *kantalar-i²-ta*

kantiluq cap with visor # BB; from Russian *кондýръ* (*kondýr'*)

kantiq candy # from English

kantuuvvilaq potato # Ataucimek-llu saskam

imaanek paraluruuamek ilaluku, pingayunek-llu, qeltairumalrianek ingqimalrianek *kantuuvvilanek*. ‘Add one cup filled with rice, and three peeled diced *potatoes*.’ (YUU 1995:62); from Russian картóфель (kartófel’); = kaltuugaq

kanuuquq sharpened stake used in pairs to hold large dipnets in place open under the water when fishing for tomcods #

kanuyaq copper # < ?-yaq; < PE kannuyař

kanve- to sprinkle out; to scatter a granular or particulate substance # kanvuq ‘it sprinkled or poured out’; kanevtaa ‘he sprinkled it’ / Tau-i-llu *kannevvlukek* carangllugnek tauuk ayuqucirturluku Elnguq civtellregni kapkaanaak qalarluni alaicesiyaaggata cangyuit’larniluki. ‘Then he demonstrated to her how to *sprinkle* grass, leaves and twigs over it, and while Elnguq set the trap he told her that if they are too visible the traps won’t catch anything.’ (ELN 1990:52); = kalme-; > kanevlarte-, kanevcir-, kanevvruk

kanviitaq candy # Qalemaq, pelatuugmek qaralilriamek pillinikii, Mikellaq-llu nuyuurutnek, Turpak-llu alimakaraagnek, Irr’aq-llu suukiigne, ellii-llu qerrullikegtaraaagneg pataaskalgegne, cali-llu tamalkuita *kanviiitanek* pilliniluki, angret-wa. ‘To Qalemaq she sent a decorated scarf, and to Mikellaq a hairbrush, and to Turpak little gloves, and to Irr’aq socks, and to her new pants with suspenders, and to all of them she sent *candy* and chewing gum.’ (ELN 1990:56); from Russian конфета (konféta)

kap'aniskaq store; storekeeper # NSU; from Russian компáния (kompániya) or English ‘company’; cf. kangpaniskaq

kapatak small bullhead (*species?*) # BB

kapciliaq, kapcilaq empty cartridge # from Russian кáпсюль (kápsyul) ‘percussion cap’

kapciq (NS, LY, NUN form), **kapeciq** (NSU form) scale of fish # = capciq; < PE kapəciř

kape- to stab: to poke in; to inoculate with a hypodermic needle # kap’uq ‘it got stabbed’; kapaa ‘he stabbed it’ / kaputaa murak nunamun ‘he poked the stick into the ground’; iinriurta mikelngurnek kapuriuq ‘the nurse is giving the children shots’; kapsaunii! ‘don’t poke (stab) me!'; Neq'llillinian neqnek tua-i murak cingiluku

kapsuucirlun’ *kapluki* tegularninguaryaaqluki neqkani. ‘She would tell her that since there were plenty of fish, she would get a piece of wood, sharpen its end, and *spear* fish for her food.’ (QUL 2003:74); > kap’issuun, kap’liqe-, kapqallruar(aq), kapqerraarta, kapsuli, kapsuun, kapuckaq, kapun, kaputaq, kapur-; < PE kapə-

kapeg- root; > kapecug-, kapegliqe-, kapgite, kapia-

kapecugcug- to be short of something (food,

breath), and feel dread for that reason #

... alerquanaurait ayagastekait taūgaam waten neqmek *kapecungaqata* arcaqakurluki pilaasqelluki. ‘... they used to advise them to put those who were out traveling first even if they (themselves) were *anxious about a shortage of food*.’ (QUL 2003:192); < kapeg-?; > kapecugna, kapecugnarqe-, kapecugniur-, kapecugyug-, kapecugtar-, kapecuke-; < PY kapəycuy-

kapecugnarqe- to be dreadful; to be anxiety provoking # kapecugnarquq ‘it is dreadful’ / < kepegcug²-narqe-

kapecugyug- to dread something; to be very anxious # kapecugyugtuq ‘he dreads something’ / < kapecug²-yug-

kapecugtar- to be anxious by nature #

kapecugtarluq ‘he is anxious by nature’ / < kapecug²-tar¹-

kapecuke- to dread (it); to be very anxious and concerned over (it, especially shortage of food) / kapecukaa ‘he dreads it, is very anxious over it’; Tamaani-llu tungelqurritnek nuliangevkalallruit. Aipait qaillun pikata *kapecukesqelluki*. ‘At that time they had to get wives from amongst their relatives. In case anything should happen to them their spouses would be more concerned about them.’ (YUU 1995:28); < kapecug²-ke²

kapecugna, kapecugnarpiit-lli exclamation of dread # < kapecug²-na¹, kapecug²-naq¹-rpak- plural-lli

kapecugniur- to dread something that one feels is inevitable # kapecugniurtuq ‘he is in a state of great anxiety’ / < kapecug-niur-

kaegliqe- to have asthma # kaegliqsaraq asthma; < kaegliqe²

kapgite-, kapgete- to be narrow # kapgituq ‘it is narrow’ / < kaeg-ite¹-

kapia- to be in great need; to be in desperate straits; to feel apprehensive; to panic; to be very

persistent or insistent due to desperation; to complain loudly # kapiaguq 'he is in great need, he's panicky' / Waten taūgken, tamakut aninit nengllirturassiyaagaqan, kuiget imairaqaq, tauūg' neqkameng *kapiagaqukut* tauūg' cakneq tamaani. 'Now, when the weather was too cold for too long the rivers dried up down to were the blackfish spent the winter, and we got *very worried* about our food supply.' (CEV 1984:37); Aren tauna angun *kapiallalliniuq* nangerluni tuaten. "Pivkenak pii tunqatarqa!" 'Oh dear, that man suddenly *panicked* and stood up. "Don't do that: I'm going to give it to him!'" (ELL 1997:58); Aren, tua-i ikircesqen̄graaku *kapiangraan* ikitrevkenaku uitayaqalutek. 'Oh, even though he told them to open it, even though he *desperately insisted*, they stayed put and didn't open it.' (QUL 2003:366); < kapeg-a-

kapilaq sled stanchion # *upright support; see Appendix 9 on parts of the sled*

kap'issuun implement for piercing patients during traditional medical treatment; hypodermic needle; poker; drill # < kape-i²-cuun

kap'itainaq captain # Tua-llu *kap'itainam* yaaken eniinek, kass'aq tailuni kalikaq kalmaanannun qemaggluku elucira'arluni, qayakun yaavet sun'amun kalikiurcetqatalliniatnga. 'And from the *captain's* cabin a white man came over and put a piece of paper in my pocket motioning to me that I should convey the paper to the ship over there by kayak.' (KIP 1998:17); < from English 'captain'

kapit'aq gut rain parka # NSU; *from Inupiaq* kapitak, kapitaq

kapkaanaq, kapkainaq steel animal trap # and **kapkaanar-, kapkainar-** to catch or get caught in a trap # kapkaanartuq 'it got caught in a trap'; kapkaanaraa 'he caught it in a trap' / tertuli kapkaanalliniuq 'the lynx got caught in the trap'; kaviarmek kapkaanaq'nguq 'he caught a fox in a trap'; also dual for one trap: Tuc'akek aitaqerrlutek tauukuk *kapkaanaak*. 'When she stepped on it the *trap* sprang open.' (ELN 1990:51); Qanikcaq-llu una qanikciurluku painga, qanikciuqerraarluku-llu *kapkainaak* ellilukek. 'He'd shovel the snow onto its [the den's] opening and after shoveling the snow he'd place the *trap*.' (CIU 2005:150); *from Russian* капкáн (kapkán)

kapkaanir-, kapkainir- to set a trap # kapkaanirtuq

'he set a trap' / < kapkaanaq-ir¹-

kap'liqe- to have a stabbing pain; to have a sharp, sudden pains. kap'liquq 'he's having sharp sudden pains' / HBC; < kape-liqe-

kapqallruar(aq*) period (in a sentence) # < kape-qar-llruar(aq)

kapqerraarta the first dancer who comes into the men's communal house bringing in gifts when invited in during the *Kevgiq* ("Messenger Feast") # *this was the person who had the most gifts to give; CAN; < kape-qar-rraar-ta*¹

kapsuli insect similar to a mayfly (*species ?*) # < kape-yuli

kapsuun hypodermic needle; pew (tool) for handling fish; poking or stabbing device; fork (*additional Y meaning*) # < kape-cuun

kapuckaq stick with sharp point at end used in a traditional Yup'ik game somewhat like mumblety-peg # and **kapuckar-** to penetrate into something getting stuck there # Aavcaat . . . imkut cingilecuarluteng culucuayaarluteng-llu, imumek-llu waten egeskuneng ikavet *kapuckarluteng* qacarnermum. 'Darts . . . those one with little points and little feathers, which when thrown *get stuck* in the wall across there.' (QAN 1994:276); *Kapuckat* pilimalartut muraggarnek ussukcanek nuugluteng. 'The *mumblety-peg sticks* are made of small pieces of wood with sharpened nails at their tip.' (KAP 1998:1); also called kalackiiq; < kape-?-; > kapuckaryaraq

kapuckaryaraq a traditional Yup'ik game somewhat like mumblety-peg # *Kapuckaryaraq* naanguarutnguuq elicungcautnguluni pitaarturyaramek cali-llu umyuqaqiyaramek ca tekilluku kapuckaq kaputellrunrilucini. 'Yup'ik *mumblety-peg* is a game where one learns to take turns and to plan concerning where the stick with the sharp point ought not to land.' (KAP 1998:1); < kapuckar-yaraq

kapugar- to be irascible # (?) ; Y

kapun spear point; hypodermic needle; inoculation; multipronged fish spear (*NUN meaning*) # also plural for one spear; < kape-n

kapur- to poke or stab repeatedly # < kape-ur-; > kapuyanarqe-

kaputaq, kapuutaq poker; drill; awl; # kaputacuar or kaputalqaar 'small poker, drill or awl' < kape-taq¹, kapur-taq¹

kapuukar(aq*), **kapuun** buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.)

the plant is used in making soup; kapuukarcuu ‘tool used to gather this plant from lakes’; < *kapur-n-karaq¹*, ?-n

kapuyanarqe- to be covered with spikes or thorns # < *kapur?-narqe-*

kasme- to poke; to push # *kasmuq* ‘he is pushing’; *kasmaa* ‘he is pushing it’ / *Angayuqaagket-wa-gguq ekumauralriik . . . irniagkenka-llu kasemluket taukuk ikamrak.* ‘Their parents were inside . . . while the children *pushed* their sled.’ (YUP 2005:148); = *kayme-*, *kayime-*; > *kasmilria*, *kasmurrar(ar)-*, *kasmurun*; cf. *kasvun*; < PE *kayəmə(t)*-

kasmilria the last dancer who comes into the men’s communal house and brings in lots of gifts when invited in during the *Kevgiq* (“Messenger Feast”) # CAN, NI, Y; < *kasme-i²-lria*

kasmurrar-, **kasmurrar(ar)-** to push a sled without using dogs to pull it; to help dogs pull a sled by pushing it # *kasmurrartuq* or *kasmurra'artuq* ‘he is pushing a sled’; *kasmurraraa* or *kasmurrararaa* ‘he is pushing it’ / *kasmurra'arluni tekituq* ‘he arrived pushing his sled’ *without dogs*; *Pengurpagmiunun ayagluteng unuakuarmi kasmurrarluteng qamuutara'arluteng*, *qimugtailnguut*. ‘They left for Pengurpagmiut early in the morning *pushing* and dragging (their sled) *without dogs*.’ (KIP 1998:27); = *kaymurrar(ar)-* < *kasme-?*; > *kasmurraun*

kasmurraun handlebar of a sled # see Appendix 9 on parts of the sled; < *kasmurrar-n*

kasmurun stick used to set a net under the ice # *the net is set by making a row of holes in the ice and pushing this stick, with a line attached to it, from hole to hole; the line is then used to pull the net under the ice and is left on the net for resetting it after checking it*; Y; < *kasme-?*-n

kasngu- *emotional root*; = *kayngu-*; > *kasnguite-*, *kasngunarqe-*, *kasnguyug-*; < PE *kayŋu-*

kasnguite- to be shameless # *kasnguituq* ‘he is shameless’ / < *kasngu-ite¹*-

kasnguke-, **kasnguyuke-** to be ashamed of (it) # *kasnguyukaa* ‘he is ashamed of it’ / = *kaynguke-*; < *kasngu-ke⁴*-, *kasnguyug-ke⁴*-

kasngunarqe- to be embarrassing # *kasngunarquq* ‘he or it is embarrassing’ / *Tuamta-llu-tang kasngunarqellria cavtaa*. “*Gguun atam aneniartuq*

mikelnguq alingyaqunak.” ‘Thereafter he touched her *private parts* (*literally*: that which causes shame), (and said) “Through here a child will come out, don’t be afraid.”’ (MAR2 2001:98); = *kayngunarqe-*; < *kasngu-narqe-*

kasnguyug- to be ashamed; to be embarrassed # *kasnguyugtuq* ‘he is ashamed, embarrassed’ / *Kiartaa-gguq melqut makut. Eglertuq tua-i. Yuugua-ggem wanirpak. Kasnguyugpakaama yuilqumi uitanalua piunga.*’ ‘He looked and saw this fur (on him). He went on. “I was a human just now. I am so *ashamed*; I should be staying in the wilderness.”’ (AGA 1996:42); = *kaynguyug-*; < *kasngu-yug-*; > *kasnguyuke-*

kasruq birch-bark # = *qasruq*, *qayruq*; < PE *qaðRUR*

kassaakaq white man; Caucasian # *Maa-i*

llu-wa ellarrlilaryaaqekai mat'um nalliini, ellam, mat'um taugaam maa-i kassaakartaam ikayulangacateng yuut kaingermeng imumicetun pinanrilriit. ‘Now at this time, even if a spell of very bad weather comes upon them, because store-bought food (*literally*: ‘things of the *white man*’) begins to help them, even though people get hungry they do not experience what they did long ago.’ (CIU 2005:320); NR, LI, EG, some BB; < *kass'aq-?* or from Russian source related to that of *kass'aq*

Kass'alugpiaq, Kassaakalugpiaq (EG form)

Russian; by extension, member of the Russian Orthodox Church (including Native members) # literally: ‘original white person’; *Niitelallruunga kass'alugpiartarnek tamakunek cuyanek. Tamaani Kass'alugpiat maani Alaska-mi pillratni, . . . I used to hear that tobacco was of Russian origin. Back then when there were Russians here in Alaska, . . .*’ (KIP 1998:279); *Kass'alugpiat calillu Kass'alugpiarunrlingermeng ilagautetuu* S'laavilrianun January-mi. ‘Russian Orthodox join with those who are not Orthodox in celebrating Russian Orthodox Christmas in January.’ (YUP 1996:55); < *kass'aq-lugpiaq*; > *kass'alupiartaq*

kass'alugpiartaq Russian Orthodox prayer book; other Russian Orthodox item; any Russian item # < *kass'alugpiaq-taq²*

kass'amirte-, **kass'akci-** (HBC form), **kass'ilugte-** (HBC form) to act like a white person # a derisive description applied to a Yup'ik trying to act like a white person; *kass'amirtuq* ‘he acts like a white person’ / < *kass'aq-mirte-*, *kass'aq-?*, *kass'aq-*

- Kass'apik** Russian; by extension, member of the Russian Orthodox Church; proper Englishman # literally: 'genuine white person'; < kass'aq-pik¹
- kass'aq** white person; Caucasian (*meaning in NS, Y, HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, K, BB, LI, EG*); priest; especially Russian Orthodox priest (*meaning in NR, LI, EG*) # kass'antellemni qitevtelallruunga 'when I was among the whites I spoke English'; kassauguq 'he is a white person'; kass'at tekipailgata 'before the white people came'; kass'artaitellrani 'when there were no white men (around)'; from Russian казák (kazák), which becomes cossack in English; > kassaakaq, Kass'alugpiaq, Kass'apik, kass'amirer-, kass'artaq, kass'allaq, kass'arte-, kass'assinaq, kass'atun
- kass'atun** in the English language # adverbial particle; . . . elilluki-llu tamakut ilait cat atrit kass'atun. ' . . . and she learned the names of some things in English.' (ELN 1990:13); < kass'aq-equalis
- kass'aturlainaq** in English only # adverbial particle; Kass'aturlainaq taūgken qanerturangengameng. 'It's because they've started speaking only in English.' (TAP 2004:110); < kass'atun-rrlainaq
- kass'artaq, kass'allaq** manufactured item such as cloth, steel needle, packaged bread, or any other store-bought item # literally: 'thing of the white man'; Ellangellelmi waten yuut ayuqellrunritut. Kass'artarmek cirivkenateng. Kass'artarnek-llu aklunek amllernek piinateng. 'When I became aware of things people weren't like this. They didn't have an abundance of store-bought goods. They didn't have many store-bought clothes.' (YUU 1995:46); Kass'allameng mat'umeng, waten-taūg' kass'allartutullruukut tamaani, mukaameng, caayumeng, iliini-ll' caarralameng iliini-ll'-taūg' caalangqerrnaurtukut. 'Concerning white man's food, we had white man's food then, bread, tea, sometimes sugar, and we had shortening.' (CEV 1984:38); < kass'aq-taq², kass'aq-llaq
- kass'arte-** to go to a larger town, e.g., Bethel or Anchorage, to shop # kass'artuq 'he went on a shopping trip' / Neqlillernun tekimameng aatiita pelatekiurumariamiki muragutraarluki-llu taukut ilani unilluki ayagluni kass'arrluni. 'When they arrived at the fish-camp, their father having set up the tent for them and gathered wood for them, left his family members behind and headed off to go to the trading center.' (ELN

- 1990:17); < kass'aq-te¹-
- kass'assinaq** bishop # EG; < kass'aq-?
- kassig-** to divide; to fork # of a river; kassigtuq 'it (river) forks' / kassignerak 'the place where the two separate'; > kassigluq, Kassigluq' < PE katyay (under PE katə-)
- kass'ig-** to be making exaggerated dancing motions # / kass'ikegtuq 'he is dancing well'; Kitaki tua-i elliinginaq tangrrutevkenanuk kass'ikegtassigutnaurtukuk. 'Rather than staring at each other for nothing, let's go ahead and have a dance contest.' (CIU 2005:152)
- Kassigluq** Kasigluk, village in the tundra west of Bethel; also, old village site on the Holitna River # < kassig-?
- kassigluq** confluence of rivers # < kassig-?
- Kassiyuq** dance festivity during the *Keviq* ("Messenger Feast") # Tapramiuni Kassiyulriit 'Stebbins Dance Festival' (name of book); NI, Y, HBC
- kassug-** to encircle; to encompass; to pass all around something # kassugtuq 'it forms a circle'; kassugaa 'it extends around it' / kassugluku uivuq 'he went around it, to his starting point'; Aglellrat taūgaam kassuan allrakuq, nutaan eyanermek taqluteng. 'Those who had menstruated for the first time ceased the taboos only when a year had passed.' (YUU 1995:36); > kassugaliq, kassugneq, kassutmun, kassuute-; cf. kalukarte-; < PE katuyu-
- kassugaliq*** circle-and-dot design # Taqumalriani waten tuluq tua-i *kassugaliirraat* ukut avisgarmek pimaaqameng aūg'ayuilan. 'On finished ivory when circle-and-dot designs were painted with black paint it never rubbed off.' (CIU 2005:100); < kassug-?
- kassugaliilissuun** tool for making circle-and-dot designs # like a compass (?); < kassugali-li-ssun
- kassugneq** joint of a hoop-like object # kassugnera puckam qes'utiin kevkartuq 'the joint of the barrel's hoop broke'; < kassug-neq¹
- kassutmun** going around something circumferentially # adverb < kassug-tmun
- kassuute-** to marry; to wed; to be received by the inviting village during the *Keviq* ("Messenger Feast") (additional meaning in NI, CAN; said of the invited village) # kassuutuq 'he or she got married'; kassuutaa 'he married her',

'she married him' / kassuutuk 'they₂ got married'; agayulirtem kassuutak (kassuucetak) angun arnaq-llu 'the priest married the man and the woman'; kassuucaraq 'marriage'; kassuucaaqlriik piciurcinrilamek avvutellrak 'annulment' (*legal neologism; the use of this base, kassuute-, which literally means 'to go full circle' probably comes from the ceremony of going in a circle around the church in a Russian Orthodox wedding;* < kassug-te⁵-

kasurun wolverine-fur decoration on the upper part of parka sleeve # = kayurun; < ?-n

kasvun bow part of a bow-drill # NUN; < ?-n; cf. kasme-

kataagte- to sift; to strain # Murauguq waten miilissuutii, una-wa *kataagcissuutii*, imkuk ulcetaarutellrek — ulcetaarutet iciw' imkut anglallrulriit imumi — taukut terr'at ukilleryayagirturluku ussukcamed. Waken tuavet naivluku, *kataagqurluku* tua-i. 'His mortar and pestle was made of wood like this, and his device for sifting was made from an old baking powder can — baking powder cans were bigger back then — with holes in the bottom made with a nail. He would pour it in and sift it.' (CIU 2005:196); > kataagun; cf. katag-

kataagun, kataagutaq, katagcissuun sieve; strainer; sifter # < kataagte-n, kataagte-taq¹; katagte-i²-cuun

katag- to fall out; to fall off; to drop (*literally or figuratively*) # katagtuq 'it fell out'; katagaa 'he let it fall out, dropped it' / kalmainani allgumiin kalmainarmiani katallinii 'because his pocket was torn he accidentally dropped all the contents of his pocket'; kalngamnek katalliniuq 'it fell out of my pack'; Tua-i Cung'um elluin curulirraarluku nemruarraarluku-llu tauna irua uligturarraarluku-llu *kataganek* angungnaqliniluki taukut qimugtet. 'So Cung'uq had made a padding for him and had bound up his broken leg as best he could, and then he had covered him with the things that had fallen out of the sled.' (ELN 1990:73); *Katagivkenateng* pikuneng yuuyaram ayuqcia nallunriqunegeggu assirciquq. 'It will be good if they live without discarding the Yup'ik ways, if they don't forget them.' (CIU 2005:324); > katagciurun, katalurte-, katautaq; cf. kataagte-; < PE katay-

kat'ag- to skip, skim or fly over the surface # Kat'agngauanani pinirluni taqukan qimuuskani, . . . 'It [the float] won't skip along the surface when it is dragged by the seal, . . .' (CIU 2005:12)

katagciurun small comb kept in hair to keep it in place # LI; < katag-?-liur-n

katak for shame! exclamation; also shortened form of ik'atak 'ugh!'

katalurte- to scatter; to strew # katalurtai 'he is scattering them'; Tua-i-llu, tutgara'urlua kiavartuq maurlurlumi-llu ketiinun mingqutet imkut *katalurruki*. 'And so her dear grandson came and scattered those needles in front of his dear grandmother.' (GRA 1901:280-281 & PRA 1995:453); < katag-?

kataneq slushy mud used as caulk on a sod house # HBC

katautaq snow beater for cleaning snow off boots # NUN; < katag-taq¹

katayak gull # EG; may actually be qatayaq

kateg- to bump into; to brush against # katgutaa 'he bumped it into something'; NUN; = kaleg-

katengvag- to hook one's curled index finger under someone's nose and push upward # Tua-llu-gguq taum maurlurluan ullagartaa *katengvagluku-llu-gguq* qengagken'gun, . . . 'Then his grandmother ran to him and pushed his nose up with her middle finger in contempt, . . .' (CUN 2007:6); cf. katngite-

katengvak member of an immense herd # Maaten imkut tuntut cumikait nunat taukut tungitnun ayallinilriit tunturugaat *katengviit*, katngiit. 'When they considered those caribou they saw that heading toward the village there was an immense herd with many caribou.' (QUL 2003:290); < katngak-vak

katete- to arrive or return from a stay in the wilderness; to go to the main, winter village from fall camp # Tua-i taūgken tamakut qaqcicata nutaan *katelluteng* nunapiameggnun . . . 'After finishing then they'd return to their winter villages . . .' (PAI 2008:196); = kacete-; < PE katət- (under PE katə-)

katilaq censer; incense burner # Tamaaten ayagnaurtuq agayulqa wiinga, qailun *katilam* aruvii ciuquerpeni Elpet. 'My prayer goes forth in Your presence, as the smoke of the incense burner before You.' (ORT 2006:5); from Russian *кадило* (kadilo)

katneq middle finger # K, Y, CAN, LK, BB, NR;
= qatneq; > katngite-

katngalqitaaq, katngilqitaq (CAN, NUN, BB, Y, NI, K forms), **katngitaruaq** (HBC form) opening at base of skull #

katngalqite- to hit something and bounce up and then down # *like hitting a log with a motorboat*

katngaq*, **katngak** herd or member of the herd; flock or member of the flock # 'Yaaqsinrilkiitni-lu sitiinkat *katngaat* uitaut nerelriit. 'Not far from them was a *herd* of swine eating.' (MATT. 8:30); Kiarcami tangertuq elakamek marami pingasuinek *katngagnek* qusngirtarluni nunii. 'When he looked around he saw a well with three *flocks* of sheep around it in the meadow.' (AYAG. 29:2); > katengvak, katngaun; < PE katə-

katnguan herd or flock of domesticated animals (where possessor is specified) # Abraham-aaq-llu allakariuq malrunlegnek qusngiyagarnek *katngautminek*. 'And Abraham separated seven lambs from his *flock*.' (AYAG. 21:28); . . . qusngiliurtet uitaut maramelluteng pegg'arluteng *katngautateng* tarikluki. ' . . . the shepherds were in the meadow staying up all night guarding their *flocks*.' (LUKE 2:8); < katngak-un

katngite- to insult with a finger gesture; to hook one's curled index finger under someone's nose and push upward; to give the finger to (him) # katngitaa 'he pushed her nose up' as a *gesture of derision / Katngitlinikii*. "Wateqtaq tayim' tuunringuaqtarqavet pilalriaten." Aren, imnagguaq-am casciigatleq *katngiaarluku* nangerrluni peklun' tayim' ankili. 'He put his finger under his nose and then pushed up.' You do this when you are pretending to use your spirit powers." Well, the one who was incapacitated put his finger under his nose and pushed up, stood up, and went out.' (QUL 2003:574); < katneq-?; cf. katengvag-

katungqalriit crowd; flock # < katungqa-lria-plural
katur- gathered # Y, NUN, NS; postural root; = kallur-; > katungqa, katurte-; < PE katŋur- and katur-

katungqa- to be gathered together # katungqaut 'they are gathered' / Waten tan'geriaqan tamatum nalliini qasgimi *katungqaaqameng* pektairtelallruut. 'When it got dark, in those days, when they were *all together* in the kashim, they would stop going here and there.' (TAP

2004:33); < katur-ŋqqa-; > katungqalriit

katurte- to gather; to come together # katurtut 'they came together'; katurtai 'he gathered them' / Cali nunam naunrainek kiagmi *katurrluki*, . . . 'Also in the summers they *gathered* the plants of the land, . . .' (MAR1 2001:23); < katur-te²-; > katurrvik

katurrvik community hall; gathering place #

Wii-lu angullruanka tuaten ayuqluteng, qasgirteng cakneq kellutellruat, caarrlugmek pivkangnaqevkenaku *katurrviklarniluku* yugnun caarrliqan assirngaitniluku. 'Also I have experienced it like they were; they kept close watch over their kashim, tried to keep it from getting dirtied with debris, saying that it was the people's *gathering place* and that if it got dirtied it wouldn't be good.' (MAR1 2001:27); < katur-vik

kau- to reach into a container or hollow place #

kauguq 'he reached into something'; kaugaa 'he reached into it' / kaugaa puckaq sulunanek tegutnaluni 'he reached into the barrel to get some salted fish'; kautuaraa 'he has his hand in it' with the implication that it shouldn't be there; kaumaurlukek kalmiinagni piyuaguq 'he is walking around with his hands in his pockets'; Uciirnarikateng tuamtellu uumek kauluku qamavet negcigluku anlluku cayugluku. 'And when it was time to unload, they'd *reach deep inside* using a gaff on it to pull it out.' (CIU 2005:6); > kaugaq, kauman, kaunguaq, kaussuun, kaute-, kautur-; < PE kayu-

kaug- to strike with an object # kaugtuq 'it struck';

kaugaa 'he struck it' / used in telling time: qavcinun kaugta? or qavcinek kaugta? 'what time is it?', literally: 'how many has it struck?'; ataucimun kaugtuq or ataucimek kaugtuq 'it is one o'clock'; Camun sass'aq *kaugaqan* nerlarceci? 'What time do you eat?' (YUP 1996:54); Tua-i-il' taq'ercameng cauyaq *kaugluku*, akiqliqlutek cauyaqlutek. 'As soon as they stopped, those two began to *beat* the drums, sitting across from each other.' (QAN 1995:312); > kauggsuun, kaugun¹, kaugun², kauggsikarak, kauggsipak, kaugtur-, Kaugun, kaugutagaq, kaūg'ag-, kauč'ar-, kaullrir-; cf. kauk; < PE kaðuy-

kaūg'ag- to strike hard with an object # kaūg'agtuaq 'he struck something hard'; kaūg'agaa 'he struck it hard' / Aren tekipcamiu urniulluni *kaūg'allinluku* passitekun. Aren tua-i imna

maklaaq qiivyuarluni, nutaan cali pulenglluku tunucaukun *kaūg'alliniluku*. 'When she got to it she aimed and struck it with the pestle. Oh, this bearded seal began to quiver, and again she struck on the back of the neck.' (CIU 2005:184); < kaug-a-

kaugaq tallow # < kaug-aq¹

kauggsikarak bone breaker # NUN; < kaug-?

kauggsipak sledgehammer # NUN; < kaug-?

kauggsuun bell # HBC; < kaug-ssuun

kaugpak walrus (*Odobenus rosmarus*); thick edible layer of walrus skin (*meaning in K*) # HBC, NI, NUN; *in general this word is used only on the coast, but up the Kuskokwim River it is known from Nunivak people who took walrus skin upriver to sell;* < kaug-rpak; > kaugpangcar-; < PE ka(C)uy

kaugpangcar- to journey into the ocean from a men's community house to hunt for walrus (referring to shamans taking a trip on the ocean) # NUN; < kaugpak-ngcar-

kaugtuapak pseudobranch of a fish (the part of a fish next to the gills, at the end of which is a triangular bone) # < kaugtuar-?

kaugtuar- to strike more than once with an object # kaugtuartuq 'he is hitting something repeatedly with an object'; kaugtuaraa 'he is hitting it or her repeatedly with an object' / Tua-i-llu acivaqanipaggaarluni *kaugtuarluku* snuuakuuni taukun aūg'artellerkun cayukegyarakun. Tua-i-llu uitauraqarraarluni ellminek tangrruaqerluni *kaugtuarillermini* taumek caunrilngurmek snuuuumek ... nge'l'allagluni. 'And then after cursing a lot he flailed at the snow machine with the starter rope that had come loose. And then after pausing a bit he imagined how he must look beating the innocent snow machine ... [and then] ... he burst out laughing.' (PRA 1995:411); < kaugtur-a-; > kaugtuapak, kaugtuarcuun

kaugtuarcuun club (weapon) # < kaugtuar-cuun

kaugtur- to strike with an object # kaugturtuq 'he is hitting'; kaugturaa 'he is hitting it' / kaugturaa muragkun 'he hit it with a stick'; kaugtuutaa taingkamun 'he is hitting it on the tank'; < kaugtur¹-; > kaugtuar-, kaugtuutaq¹, kaugtuutaq²

kaugtuutaq¹ pseudobranch of a fish (the part of a fish in front of the gills, at the end of which is a triangular bone) # < kaugtur-taq¹

kaugtuutaq² club (weapon); hammer; fish club

Apa'urlulkuan taum *kaugtuutacuariluni*, tupagtelliniaqekii kaugturluku, natiikun tayim' qaingakun. 'His mean old grandfather had made a little hitting stick, and he would hit him somewhere on his body to wake him up.' (QUL 2003:310); < kaugtur-taq¹

Kaugun June # *literally*: 'time of hitting (fish)';

Taukut-gguq tua-i ingkut Sagquralriit aperturqaat yaqulget pillerkaat, tekitellerkaat, neqet-llu kuimallerkaat *Kaugutmi*. 'The "Sagquralriit" constellation (Orion's Belt) would indicate when the birds would arrive and when the fish would swim (upriver) in June.' (CIU 2005:364); see Appendix 7 on the *Yup'ik calendar*; < kaug-n

kaugun¹ pseudobranch of a fish (the part of a fish in front of the gills, at the end of which is a triangular bone) # < kaug-n

kaugun² hammer # NS; < kaug-n

kaugutagaq rock # NUN; < kaug-?

kauk thick edible layer of walrus skin # NS; < PE ka(C)uy

kaūk'ar- to hit with a sudden sharp blow # Tua-i-ll' pitegcaucetaakun teguquerluku waten againanrani qamiqurrakun *kaūk'arluku*. 'Then one would pick it [the small animal] up while it was hanging on the arrow and give it a sharp blow on the head.' (CIU 2005:30); < kaug-qar-

kaulineq floating ice broken up and pushed together in spring #

kaullrir- to trim the wick of an oil lamp # Taūgaam tauna tua-i kumarutii maurluirutma wall'u ukut paniin iliita *kaullirnauraat*, kanvartaqani nuuga kenerpaqreskuni tanqiqigerrnaurtuq. 'However, my late grandmother or one of her daughters would trim its (the lamp's) wick, and when they shook the ash off it, when they wanted it to be brighter, it would become brighter.' (CIU 2005:186); < kaug-lleq-ir- (?)

kauman mitten # kaumategka 'my pair of mittens'; Waniwa nani tamatum nalliini ak'a tamaani yuut pek'nginaarluteng pekcesciigatellrulliniut, ayarurrlainarluteng, *kaumaterluteng-llu* uksumi. 'Now, at that time, back then, concerning people just plain walking around, well they couldn't walk that way, but only by using walking sticks and mittens in the winter.' (TAP 2004:49); CAN, NI, Stebbins; < kau-ma-n

kaunguaq thin strip of otter fur above cuff of parka sleeve, said to represent Eskimo ice cream (relates to a certain traditional story) # < kau-uaq

kaupaq, kaupaaq beaded hairnet # worn by married Russian Orthodox women; from Russian кáпор (kápor) 'hood'; = kaapaq

kaussuun woman's seal-skinning knife # NUN; < kau-cuun

kaute- to enter a smaller part of the main area; to go from the mouth of the river upriver# kautuq 'he or it entered a small part of the main area'; kautaa (or kauyutaa) 'he took it into a smaller area' / Tua-i-ll' anguyagtet uplутeng ayalliniut curukarluteng. Kusquqvagmun kautelliniut, tuani-llu uitaluteng, 'And so the warriors got ready and went off to attack. They went up the Kuskokwim from the mouth, and stayed there.' (YUU 1995:18); < kau-te⁵

kautur-, kautuar- to feel around inside something hollow; to grope; < kaute-

kauturyar(aq*) tree swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*); bank swallow (*Riparia riparia*).

kav'ag- to strike hard with an object # look under kaug'ag-

kavam'aq government # from English 'government'; = kavmaq

kavcagpak (with) a big clattering or rattling noise # particle; *Kavcagpak* tauna agalria muragmun — qirussiinun kalguurulluteng . . . 'With a big clatter the thing hanging would hit against the wood, against the appendages (of the mask) . . .' (AGA 1996:102); < kavcate-pag-

kavcagte- to rattle; to clatter # kavcagtut 'they are rattling'; kavcagtai 'he is rattling them' / kavtiit egalermun tut'ut kavcagpaggluteng 'the hailstones hit the window with a big clatter'; Tua-i-llu qerrutengllinami keggutai-llu *kavcagtengluteng*, ilain-llu ulivsiangraatni cakanirpek'nani. 'And because she was getting cold her teeth started chattering, and even though her sisters piled blankets on her it did not help.' (ELN 1990:4); cf. kakave-, kavcak; < PY-S kavcak or kavtak

kavcak hailstone # = kavlak, kavtak; cf. kavcagte-; < PY-S kavcak or kavtak

kavcir- to hail # impersonal subject; kavcirtuq 'it is hailing' / kavcillrani nem iluani uitalruunga 'when it hailed I stayed inside the house'; < kavtak (or kavtuk)-ir¹-

kavcircuun snow beater # (?) ; < kavcir-cuun

kaviaq* red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) # kaviarem igtii or kaviam igtii 'fox's den'; *Kaviaret kavircecuicaqellruut*. Qat'lallruuyaqt. 'Red foxes weren't always red. They used to be white.' (KAV 1972:1 & PRA 1995:318); < kavir-?; > Kaviaret, kaviaruqaq; < PE kav(v)i(C)ar (under PE kavir-)

Kaviaret, Kaviaraat plural the constellation Ursa Minor, the Little Bear (in English) or the Pleiades # equal numbers of generally reliable old word lists give each identification; literally 'little foxes' in Yup'ik; < kaviaq-plural; kaviaq-aq²-plural

kaviaruqaq aft keel support of the kayak # see Appendix 9 on the parts of the kayak; < kaviaq-uaq

kavingali brown (or grizzly) bear (*Ursus arctos*) # Y; < kavir-nga-li¹

kavinge- to become red; to blush # kavinguq 'he blushed' / kavingallagtuq 'he abruptly blushed'; *Kaviaq ellangarrluni yuranriqertuq avelngaq anagiamiu. Kavingkili kegginaminek ayagnirluni pamum iquanun.* 'The fox suddenly realized what was going on and stopped dancing when he lost the mouse by its escaping on him. He blushed, turned red, beginning from his face (going) to the end of his tail.' (KAV 1972:19 & PRA 1995:318); < kavir-nge-

kavingkuksaq (L1 form), **kavingquqsuq** (EG form), **kavingqun** (EG form) willow with red bark # (?) ; < kavir-?, kavir-?, kavir-?

kavinquqatqaq egg yolk # LI; < kavir-?-qupak-?

kaviqicungaq one of last three ribs at bow of boat # NUN

kavir- to be red (in EG; elsewhere a root only) # > kavaiq, kavingali, kavinge-, kavingkuksaq, kavinquqatqaq, kaviragtaq, kavirauneq, kavircete-, kaviri-, kavirliq, kavirpak, kavirruk, kavirte-, kaviryag(a)aq, kavisqaq, kavivvuk; < PE kavir-

kaviragtaq red material # < kavir-?

kavirauneq red salmon; sockeye salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*) # LI; < kavir-?

kavircessngalnguq* pink color or thing; reddish color or thing # < kavircete-ngalnguq

kavircete- to be red # kavircetuq 'it is red' / *Kavircetellria-ll'* tamana cuukvaguam qeltii egevkarluku. 'Red color was processed from alder bark.' (AGA 1996:102); < kavir-cete²-; > kavircessngalnguq

kaviri- to become red # kaviriuq 'it became red'
 / Qancungamun ek'arrluku kavirlirraq kan'a,
 urkili kana-i *kaviriluku* meq. 'He put a little bit
 of red pigment in a small bowl; it dissolved, and
 then the water *turned red*.' (AGA 1996:106);
 < kavir-¹

kavirlill'er brown (or grizzly) bear (*Ursus arctos*) #
 Y; < kavirliq-ller(aq)

kavirliq red thing; low-bush cranberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*). yaqulegcuraqami atuyuituq
 kavirlinek 'when he hunts birds he never
 wears red'; atsaliraa akutaq *kavirlinek* 'she put
cranberries into the "Eskimo ice cream"'; . . .
 taūgaam cali kangaciqaq kiugna qaraliliumaluni
 kavirlimek qatellriamek-llu. . . however, the
 ceremonial pole near the exit too was decorated
 with *red* and white.' (CAU 1985:80); < kavir-li¹;
 > kavirlill'er, kavirliyagaq

kavirliyagaq willow with red bark; cent; penny #
 < kavirliq-ya(g)aq

kavirpak all red; very red # *predicative particle*;
 Ingelnun tagluni, maaten pia kegginaa
 mikelnguum *kavirpak* qacuqapiggluni, iik-llu
 cikmialumutek. 'Climbing onto the bed, she
 saw a baby's face *all red* and very wrinkled;
 its eyes were closed.' (ELN 1990:10); Maaten-
 gguq tang tua piluku pilliniuq keneq tua-i
kavirpak tamaa-i tungiitnun egirlaluni. 'Then, it
 wa said, he noticed a flame, *bright red*, moving
 toward them in the distance.' (QAN 1995:134);
 Akagenqeggluni kegginaquq. Arnaruqaq.
 Arnauluni. Ulluviik tua *kavirpak!* 'The mask was
 round. It was a woman's visage. It was a woman.
 Her cheeks — *bright red!*' (CAU 1985:210); <
 kavir-rpak

kavirrlugcete- to be pink; to be reddish # Ciuqliq
kavirrlugcetuq amia-llu ayuqluni melqilriatun
 aturatun, taumek aciraat Esau-mek. 'The first
 was *reddish* in complexion and his skin was like a
 fur garment, so they named him Esau.' (AYAG.
 25:25); < kavir-rrluk-cete²

kavirrluk pink color or thing; reddish color or thing
 # < kavir-rrluk

kavirte- to reddens. kavirtaa 'he reddened it' /
 < kavir-te²; > kavirun

kavirun ochre; soft red rock used for red decoration
 on wooden bowls, etc.; red dye obtained from
 the inner bark of alders; rouge # Kaugpagualria
 tauna imarniteg — uitermeg — imumek

kavirutmek minguglutek, tua-i-ll' kegginaqurluni
 kaugpaguamek. 'The one with a walrus mask
 had a gut rain parka painted with that red rock
 — ochre — that *reddening agent*.' (AGA 1996:32);
 < kavirte-n

kaviry(a)aq* pink; reddish # < kavir-ya(g)aq

kavisqaq red color # EG; < kavir-?

kavivvguk pink # NUN; < kavir-?

kavlagnak apple (*NUN meaning*); bearberry
 (*Arctostaphylos sp.*) (*HBC meaning*) # < kavlak-
 rpak

kavlaguyak bearberry (*Arctostaphylos sp.*) # HBC;
 < kavlak-?

kavlak¹ bearberry (*Arctostaphylos sp.*) # > kavlagpakk,
 kavlaguyak, kavakuaraq*; PE kavlay

kavlak² hailstone # = kavcak, kavtak; < PY-S kavcak
 or kavtak

kavakuaraq* crowberry (*Empetrum nigrum*) # HBC;
 < kavlak-?

kavluun one hundred # talliman kavluutet 'five
 hundred'; *this word of unknown etymology is said
 to have been used for percussion caps, which came in
 packages of one hundred; the Comparative Eskimo
 Dictionary (Fortescue et al. 1994) suggests that this
 word may be from PE kamlu 'rounded) cap or
 mounting'; LY, NUN*

kavmaq government # *from English 'government'*;
 = kavam'aq

kavtak, kavtuk hailstone # kavtakuaraat 'little
 hailstones'; Nanrarlitgu kalluum kenran, *kavtiit*,
 qanikcaam, amirlut-llu, anuquerpiit-llu pisqutain
 niisngastain. 'Let them praise the one who
 ordains and makes heard the fire of the thunder,
 the *hailstones*, the snow, the clouds, and the great
 winds.' (PSALM 148:8); = kavcak, kavlk², cf.
 < PY-S kavcak or kavtak

kavtak packed snow on sea ice; used for getting
 fresh water #

kavungqussaq type of willow # (?)

kavya granularity (?) of sand # *Kavyakinani*
 urraurciiquq cekavvuni Egypt-aam nuniiun
 tamalkuan, . . . 'It will become *fine* dust scattered
 over the entire land of Egypt.' (ANUC. 9:9)

kayangi- to lay eggs # kayangiuq 'it is laying eggs'
 / Yaqlulget maani up'nerkami *kayangituut*. 'Birds
 lay their eggs around here during the springtime.'
 (YUP 1996:42); < kayanguq-li²

kayanguq bird's egg # . . . taumi qikertarrarmi, *kayanguq* amlleq anluni. ' . . . at that little island lots of eggs came out (were laid).' (CIU 2005:118); MIKELNGURKAM KAYANGIVIA 'ovary'; MIKELNGURKAM KAYANGUM TUMYARAA 'Fallopian tube'; KAYANGUT ANUTIIT 'May' (*literally*: 'time of laying of eggs'); HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, LK, BB, NR, EG; > *kayangi-*, *kayangurngalnguq*, *kayanguruqaq*, *kayangussur-*, *kayangute-*, *kayanguyagiurtet*, mikelngurkaq *kayanguq*

kayangurngalnguq oval thing # < *kayanguq-* *ngalnguq*

kayanguruqaq biceps muscle # NUN; *literally*: 'imitation egg'; < *kayanguq-uaq*

kayangussur- to hunt for eggs (of waterfowl usually) # *kayangussurtuq* 'she is hunting for eggs' / Tua-i-am ellii tengruqapiggluni unaqu *kayangussuqataameng*. 'And so she was very excited because the next day they were going to hunt for eggs.' (ELN 1990:104); < *kayanguq-cur-*

kayangute- to find eggs (of waterfowl usually) # *kayangutuq* 'he found eggs' / Cali pulaarlutek nanvaq-llu tekilluku *kayangutenqigpailegmek*. 'And they² went through the brush arriving at the lake before they found and collected eggs again.' (ELN 1990:36); < *kayanguq-te¹*

kayanguyagiurta Fish and Game warden; wildlife officer # HBC; < *kayangu-yagaq-liur-ta¹*; > *kayanguyagiurtet*

kayanguyagiurtet Alaska Department of Fish and Game # HBC; < *kayanguyagaliurta-plural*

kayemqeryaraq drawer of dresser # < *kayme-qar-* *yaraq*

kayime- to poke; to push (through) # Tua-llu cikum acianun tua *kayimluki*, tua-i wa-gguq tua-i ayagtelluki, taukut nakacuut imkut up'nerkaq pitalteng. 'Thrusting them under the ice with a spear, they sent them away, all those bladders they collected during the spring.' (QAN 1995:176); = *kasme-*, *kayme-*

kayivquq bow-drill # and **kayivqur-** to start a fire by friction using a bow-drill # NUN

kayivaun compass for making circles # NUN

kayme- to poke; to push # *kaymuq* 'he is pushing'; *kaymaa* 'he is pushing it' / = *kasme-*, *kayime-*; > *kayemqeryaraq*, *kaymurrar(ar)-*; < PE *kayəmə(t)*-

kaymurrar(ar)- to push a sled without using dogs to pull it; to help dogs pull a sled by pushing it

Ituquurlutek-gguq *taūg'* *kaymurraaraaqelriik* *taūg'* *kellulluk'* *taūg'*, ayakallerkaa. 'Side by side they, *pushed* the sled, and he watched to make sure that she would not flee.' (CEV 1984:48) = *kasmurrar(ar)-*; < *kayme-*?

kayngu- *emotional root*; > *kaynguke-*, *kayngunarqe-*, *kaynguyug-*; = *kasngu-*

kaynguke-, **kaynguyuke-** to be ashamed of (it) # *kasnguyukaa* 'he is ashamed of it' / Tamana cal' *kayngukluku*, kangia apraluku piksaicugnarqaat amllermi qanrutkaqamegtteggua agturayaraq. 'I don't think they spoke about touching [women] inappropriately a lot of times, because they *were ashamed*.' (YUP 2005:154); HBC; = *kasnguyuke-*; < *kayngu-ke⁴*; *kaynguyug-ke⁴*

kayngunarqe- to be embarrassing; to cause shame # *kayngunarquq* 'it is embarrassing' / HBC; = *kasngunarqe-*; < *kayngu-narqe-*

kaynguyug- to be ashamed # to be ashamed; to be embarrassed # *kaynguyugtuq* 'he is ashamed, embarrassed' / HBC; = *kasnguyug-*; < *kayngu-yug-*

kayu¹ coyote (*Canis latrans*) # from English 'coyote'

kayu² bullhead; sculpin # > *kayukuk*, *kayurpak*, *kayuqupak*, *kayurrlugaq*, *kayutaq*; < PY-S *kayu*

kayu strength; power # and **kayu-** to be strong

kayuuq or *kasuuq* (NS form) 'he or it is strong' / *kayuituq* 'it is weak'; *kayutacia* 'its degree of strength'; Kemegtuvkenani-llu.

Taūgken angalkukun *kayungqelliniluni* tayima nalluluku. 'And he was slender. However, he had *power* through shamanism although he didn't know it.' (TAP 2004:54); Usuurluq, tua-i iqmiqyaureskuvet cuyaq nunuliutekluku yugtangciqq ilun. Nunulirluten angutem cuyamek piciqaaten. Cuyayalleq cakneq *kayuuq*.' You poor dear one, some young man will pay you with tobacco and get you pregnant. When you get addicted to tobacco you'll do anything to get it, that's how *strong* cravings can get.' (CIU 2005:104); Atam yuungcaristet *kayutatkenrilnguut* umyuqaeqaqernauput. 'Now let us consider that doctors do not all have the same *specialities* (*literally*: do not compare in *powers*).'
(AGA 1996:48); NI, NS, Y, HBC; > *kayugaq*, *kayuite-*, *kayukite-*, *kayuli*, *kayneq*, *kayneq*, *kayuri-*; < PE *kayu-*

kayucaryaraq confirmation # *Catholic neologism*; < *kayu-car-yaraq*

kayugaq humerus; bone of the upper arm # NS; < kayu-?

kayuite- to be weak # kayuituq 'he or it is weak' / < kayu-ite¹

kayukite- for wind to be weak; for weather to be calm # kayukituq 'it (wind, weather) is calm' / < kayu-kite-

kayuli strong person # < kayu-li¹

kayuluk sculpin; *locally* devil fish (*species ?*) # cf. kayutaq: < kayu²-?

kayumigte⁻¹ to strive; to be determined # NUN

kayumigte⁻² to fasten one's rain parka to rim of kayak hatch # NUN

kayunge- for wind to pick up; to get strong (of wind) # kayunguq 'it (the wind) is getting strong' / < kayu-nge-

kay'uq arm folds (elbow area) # > kay'urrutalek

kayuqupak sculpin; *locally* devil fish (*species ?*) # Y; < kayu²-qupak

kayuri- to have a strong offensive odor; to stink # NUN; < kayu-i¹-

kayurpak sculpin; *locally* devil fish (*species ?*) # NI, NUN; < kayu²-rpak

kayurrlugaq sculpin; *locally* devil fish (*species ?*) # Kayurrlugaq una asaulria, asgurluku kuik, ayakartuq, "Qu-u-unirturanrani-tii kangivarturanrani-tii qama-a-nirturanrani-tii." 'This sculpin was poling along up the river; he set forth (singing), "While the weather is calm, while going upriver, while the current is slow." (JOE 2008); < kayu²-rrlugaq

kay'urrutalek a type of traditional Yup'ik parka # < kayurun-lek; < kay'uq; cf. kayurun

kayurun, kay'urrun wolverine-fur decoration on the upper part of parka sleeve; armband used by dance song director # = kasurun; < ?-n; > kay'urrutalek

kayutaq sculpin; *locally* devil fish (*species ?*) # BB; cf. kayutaq; < kayu²-?

kecete- to count # kecetai 'he is counting them' / NS, Y, UK; kececiuq 'he is counting'; < PE kəcít-

keciqutaq water container (made from walrus bladder) # NUN

keciraq curtain # NUN

kecqurtaq walrus bladder funnel # NUN

kegcuq butt end of foreshaft of seal harpoon # NUN

keggacilleq strip of otter fur across the chest and back of a Yup'ik traditional parka # < keggan-lir-lleq¹

keggag⁻¹ to be a fast eater # keggagtuq 'he eats fast' / > keggapatayuk, keggagliar(aq*); cf. kegge-
keggag⁻², keggagcete- to be rough # keggagtuq or keggagcetuq 'it is rough' / keggateka keggagcelami ungilagnarquq 'because my shirt is rough it is itchy'; < ?, ?-cete²-; > keggagpak, keggalerte-; cf. keggeve-

keggagpak rough all over; very rough # *particle*; Waten-gguq imum nanvaq kuiguarluni cerii man'a, ceriinek-gguq camaken pugciqq quurpall'er angluni melqurrunani keggagpak-wagguq qainga, tua-i-gguq tauna. 'They say that the lake has a creek on one side, and from its shore down there there will emerge a "quurpall'er" monster, being big and furless and its skin is *all rough*, so they say.' (KIP 1998:315)

keggakneq west # Cetamaulriit-wa nunamteni aperryarat. Negeqvaq tua-i north-aq, negermek, ungalaq-llu ungalamek, south-aq-llu kanaknermek, west-aq-llu keggaknermek. 'There are four words in our village. The north is "negeqvaq", the east is "ungalaq", south is "kanakneq", and west is "keggakneq".' (QUL 2003:700); < kegg(na)-?

keggalerte- to smoothe with sandpaper; to sand # < keggag²-?

keggalrun sandpaper or other device for rubbing or smoothing; pumice stone # Tua-il' keggalerciluteng, maniggluki keggalrutnek tamakut qaralirteqatarluki. 'They were rough, and they made them smooth with *sandpaper or pumice stone*, when they were going to have be decorated.' (CAU 1985:206); < keggalerte-n

keggalvaled brown (or grizzly) bear (*Ursus arctos*); Y; literally: 'one with a big torso'; < keggan-vak-lek

keggan upper part of torso (between chest and shoulders); shirt; blouse; section of fish behind the head # Aturai kituggluki, ellminek tuaten imkuliluni, keggatni-w' tua una alailnguq atkuliluku. 'She fixed his clothes, and she made herself a parka for her exposed *chest*.' (QUL 2003:144); > keggacilleq, keggalvaled, keggasek; cf. keggani; < PE kiyan

keggani outside # *restricted*; keggaken 'from outside'; kegga-i '(turn your attention to) out there'; see keggna, *the corresponding demonstrative pronoun*; see Appendix 3 on *demonstratives*; cf. keggan; < PE dem kiy-

keggapatayuk, keggagliar(aq*) gray jay (*Perisoreus canadensis*) # < keggag¹-?, keggag¹-?-ar(aq)

keggasek (NI, NUN, CAN, BB form), **keggayek** (NUN, HBC, NS form) shoulder blade # keggasgek, keggayek (his) shoulder blades; Tauna tua-i-am iliit keggasgirluku yuut iliit, anguyiit iliit. Pilliniluku, "Kinguverpet atejniaraatgen, Keggasilnguarauluten tuaten yuugi, Keggasilnguarauluten!" "They removed the shoulder blade of one of the people, one of the warriors.' He said to him, "So that your descendants may be named after you, live without a shoulder blade, that you may be known as 'One without a Shoulder Blade'.'" (ELL 1997:422); KEGGASGEK AKULIIK (NUN form), KEGGAYGEK AKULIIK (HBC form) 'base of the neck'; < keggan-?; < keggan?; < PE kiyayəy

keggaucir- to provide (it) with legs # NS

kegge- to bite # *including the bite of a mosquito, but not the sting of a bee (see puukar- for that)*; kegg'uq 'it bit', 'it clenched its teeth'; keggaa 'it bit him' / qimugtevet keggaanga unatemkun 'your dog bit me on my hand'; Uquq tua-i mingukluku. Tua-i taūgken egturyat micaaqngameng nep'arucameng tua-i keggesciiganateng. '[They would] apply seal oil to it [their skin]. When the mosquitoes would land — in vain — getting stuck, they couldn't bite.' (KIP 1998:55); > keggerpak, keggiarnaq, keggiayuli, kegginaq, kegglaq, kegglar-, kegg'luneq, keggmar-, keggmiaq, keggsailkutaq, keggsaq, keggsaraq, keggsu-, keggsuli, keggsuutek, keggun, kegkaniryaraq, kegketaaq, kegler-, kegg'leralnguq, kegluneq, kegpag-, kegturyaq; cf. keggag-; < PE kəyə-

keggerpag- to bite hard # keggerpagaa 'it bit him hard' / = kegpag-; < kegge-pag²

keggerpak louse or flea found on rodents (*species ?*) # < kegge-rpak

keggeve- to wear out; to abrade # keggevuq 'it wore out' / keggevumauq 'it is worn out'; keggevtaa 'he wore it out'; NSU; cf. keggag²

keggiaq small chisel, in olden days made of jade with a wood or horn handle, used in working wood # NUN

keggiarnaq land otter (*Lontra canadensis*); bear # < kegge-?-naq²

keggiayuli wood-chewing bug or larva (*species ?*) # < kegge-?-yuli

keggikuq large seal harpoon head with five side barbs # NUN

kegginalek woman's semilunar knife # *for a full description of this type of knife; see uluaq, the name used elsewhere; Tua mingquterluni tuani kegginalni-ll' tauna tauna-ll' talutni tuani uitavkaraqluki. 'She had a needle, her woman's knife and also her sinew splitter, all of which she kept there.'* (ELL 1997:140); HBC; some NI; < kegginaq-lek

kegginailitaq knife sheath; blade covering # < kegginaq-ilitaq

kegginaq face; cutting edge of knife # Maaten murilkaa kegginaa, iirpiik ukuk qukaani. 'She observed his face and saw two big eyes in the middle of it.' (ELN 1990:7); K, Y, CAN, BB, NI, HBC < kegge-inaq; > kegginailitaq, kegginalek, kegginaquq, kegginaqr-, kegginiqe-; PE kəyinar

kegginaqucualler, kegginaqupcitaller,

kegginaqukcualller humorous mask used in Kelek (q.v.) festivity # CAN; < kegginaquqcuar(aq)-ller(aq), kegginaquq-?-ller(aq), kegginaquq-kcuar(aq)-ller(aq)

kegginaquq mask # and **kegginaqr-** to put on or wear a mask # kegginaqurtuq 'he put on a mask'; kegginaquraa 'he put a mask on her' / Ak'a tamaaken ayagluteng Yupiit kegginaqurluteng yura'arqameng agayuyaramek aptullruat. Kegginaqurluteng kaigalallruut pitarkat paivngasqumaluki pissuquuneng. 'From far in the past the Yup'ik people have used masks in ceremonies they referred to as "the way of making prayer". Wearing masks they made supplications so that the animals would present themselves when they were hunting them.' (AGA 1996:3); < kegginaq-quq; > kegginaqucualler; < PE kəyinaqr (*under PE kəyinar*)

kegginiqe- to entertain; to amuse; to pay attention to # kegginiqaa 'he is face-to-face with him, amusing him' / Tua-i-llu atam neviarcourtellria tua-i uingnariyyaqluni. Nakleng tua-i kia-llu kegginiqsuunaku. 'And then she became a young woman ripe for marriage. Alas, no one paid any attention to her.' (MAR2 2001:85); < kegginaq-liqe²

keggirciur- to be ill; to suffer pain # keggirciurtuq 'he is in pain' / NSU; = kirciur-; < ?-liur-

kegglaq saw; violin (*additional HBC meaning*) # and **kegglar-** to saw # kegglartuq 'he

is sawing'; kegglaraa 'he is sawing it' / *Kegglangqerrusugnaunateng-ll'*, qalqapiit tamaan' ayagnengaallratni, *keglaryugnaunaki* muragat kepurluki, piaqluteng. 'They had no *saws* back then, and were just beginning to get axes, so instead of *sawing* wood, they chopped it; that is how it was done.' (CEV 1984:29); < kegge-?; > kegglassi, keglarkaq

keglarkaq shoulderblade # keglarkak akuliik 'the base of the neck'; Y, K; < keglaq

kegglassi shoulder(s) of foreshaft of seal harpoon # NUN; < keglaq

kegglemyaq diamond-shaped rock light blue in color # NUN

kegg'leralnguq* talkative person # NUN; < kegge-? -ate-nuguq

kegg'luneq wolf (*Canis lupus*) # NUN; = kegluneq; < kegge-?; < PY kəylunəq

keggmar- to bite more than once # keggmartuq 'it is biting'; keggmaraa 'it is biting it' / qimugtem eneq keggmaraa 'the dog is biting on the bone'; . . . kingyaartelliniuq, terikaniam mat'um keglunret kingulirneritgun *keggmaqai*. ' . . . she glanced back and saw this wolverine *biting* the wolves on their hind legs.' (QUL 2003:472); < kegge-mar-

keggmiaq thing held by biting; respirator held in the teeth (used in a steambath) # and **keggmiar-** to hold or work with one's teeth (as when bending wood for kayak ribs and the like) # ingna qimugta nacamnek keggmiangqertuq 'that dog over there is holding my hat in its mouth'; < kegge-mik; > keggmiaqute-

keggmiaqute- to save food for a person who is late for a meal # NUN; < keggmiaq-ke²-te⁵-

keggna the one outside # *restricted demonstrative pronoun*; kegg'um 'of the one outside'; kegkut 'those outside'; . . . qayagaullinia, "Keggsuuq, nangerngaurpek'nak itra!" ' . . . calling out to him, "You out there, don't just stand there, come in!'" (QUL 2003:68); see kegga(ni), the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; > keggakneq; < PE dem. kiy-

kegrarak small seal harpoon head with sides # NUN

keggsailkutaq muzzle for dog # <kegge-yailkutaq

keggsagar- to be sensitive (of teeth sensitive to cold water or sweet food); to have sensitive teeth # NUN

keggsaq saw tooth # Una-gguq-gga cal' nuniini, arevrem keggayga, qukamikun ukinerluni, ciñii keggsayagarlun', kiliqtariarkauluni. 'And there next to it was the shoulder blade of a bowhead whale, with a hole through the middle that had *saw-teeth* around its edges, sharp enough to cause wounds.' (CEV 1984:81); HBC; < kegge-yaq

keggsaraq mouthpiece of bow-drill # *used for starting fires or drilling holes*; < kegge-yaraq

keggsu- to tend to bite; to be ferocious with its teeth # keggsuuq 'it bites' / < kegge-yu-

keggsuli northern pike (*Esox lucius*) # Amta-llu maurluni-llu ikayuqlutek nunapigmun pavavet taglutek atsanek ayuqenrilngurnek katurcinaurtuk, equgtarturluni, tuaten tua-wa yuungnaqluni, maurluni-ll' ikayurluku taluyaruanek civcilutek, imangarrarnek tuaten, piciatun, *keggsulinek* tuaten, maurluan tuaten segluki ker'allramegnun ininaurai. 'He'd help his grandmother, they'd go up to the tundra and gather various types of berries, he'd get firewood, and try to provide like that, he'd help his grandmother, they'd set little fish traps for small blackfish, any kind of fish, also *pike*, and his grandmother would cut them for drying and hang them on their fish rack.' (NAA 1970:2); Y; < kegge-yuli

keggsuutek pliers # < kegge-cuun-dual

keggu whew (it's heavy) # *exclamatory particle*

kegguciqe- to have a toothache # < keggun-liqe²-

kegguciur- to work on the teeth; to brush the teeth # kegguciurtuq 'he is working on his teeth, brushing his teeth'; kegguciuraa 'he is working on his (another's) teeth'; < keggun-liur-; > kegguciurcuun, kegguciurta

kegguciurcuun toothbrush # < kegguciur-cuun

kegguciurta, kegguciurista dentist # < kegguciur-ta¹, kegguciur-i²-ta¹

keggun tooth # keggutenka 'my teeth'; Ciugarrluni mikelnguaraq, ciutegni ngelleklukek qanirluni kegguterrlainaq, aitarrluni apa'urluni tangerqallia. 'The little child looked up, his mouth — all teeth — extending from ear to ear, and opened his mouth and saw his grandfather.' (MAR1 2001:10); < kegge-n; > kegguciur-, keggutairista, kegguteqarraaq, keggutnguaq

keggutairista dentist # < keggun-ir²-i²-ta¹

kegguteqarraaq baby tooth; milk tooth # < keggun-qarraar-

- keggutnguaq** false tooth # < keggun-uaq
- kegkaniryaraq** wrench # < kegge-kanir-yaraq
- kegkenge-** to bite something # kengkenguq 'it is biting something' / *Kegkengelriaruq* kuunimek iruakun, qaingani ekumalria kingutmun igtelluku. 'It is one that *bites* a horse on the leg, making the rider fall backwards onto the ground.' (AYAG. 49:17); < kegge-kenge-
- kegketaaq** breaker point (as in a motor) # < kegge-getaar-
- kegler-** to bite quickly # keglertuq 'it bit quickly'; kegleraa 'it bit him quickly' / Tupiimi-llu aatiin kegleruarluku ellii-lu qilierrluni ayakarluni ultiit-lu aciatnun iirluni. 'When her father woke up he pretended to *take a bite* out of her and she ran off with excitement and hid under the blankets.' (ELN 1990:6); < kegge-ler-
- kegluneq** wolf (*Canis lupus*) # Piluni-lu
keglunyagaunilukek ellii tua-i irr'iqa piggluni taukugnek *keglunyagaagnek*. 'He said that they₂ were half-wolf, and she regarded those half-wolf puppies with amazement.' (ELN 1990:95); Tekicartuamegnegu piuk yaa-i qaterpak *keglunvak* nerelria cali-wa pingayun *keglunret* irr'ikiit aqumgaluteng. 'When they₂ reached it they saw that a big *wolf*, all white, was eating, and three *wolves* were sitting there and watching it.' (ELN 1990:63); < kegge-?; < PY kəylunəq
- kegpag-** to bite hard # kegpagaa 'it bit him hard' / = keggerpag-; < kegge-pag²-
- kegturyaq** mosquito # NUN, NSU, EG; = egturyaq; < kegge-?-yaq; < PE kəyturyar
- kek'araq** area right in front (riverward) #
Qulvarviim-wa *kek'araani* angyaput ak'allaq.
 'And *right in front* of the cache is our boat, the old one.' (PRA 1995:107); < kete-karaq
- kekgingerte-, kekgingqatar-, kekiungqitar-** to grind; to creak; to make a spooky sound # Icigg' cat imkut *kekiungqitalriit* nallunrilkeci maa-i qalriuraqelriit waten passitaqameng. 'You know, those *creaking* noises, you know how they squeak like this when they are crushed.' (ELL 1997:558); = kiingerte-
- kelaaciq** slab of bark #
- kela'askaq** paint # and **kela'askar-** to paint # kela'askaraa 'he is painting it' / kela'askarissuutmek aturluni kela'askariuq angyaminek 'he is painting his boat with

a paintbrush'; kela'askaraa kavirlimek 'he painted it red'; Kiangan *kela'askaqluku* tungulria kangipluk, cameg-avuluku. Tua-i kela'askatun ayuquq kiiyuunani. 'They had only black charcoal mixed with something for *paint*. Like *paint* it didn't peel off.' (AGA 1996:102); from Russian kráska (kráska)

kelaassiq cross fox (*Vulpes vulpes var.*) # perhaps from English 'cross'; = ilaaciq

kellassaq glass # drinking glass or substance; from English

keleg- to invite to one's house # usually to eat; kelgaa 'he invited her' / kel'ggu or kellgu! 'invite him!'; kelgiuq 'he invited someone'; kelgun 'invitation'; Tua-i-lu anuirinermek taqicameng cali-lu maurluteng *kelgumariamegteggu*, pulayaratgun ayagluteng tuavet carr'ilqamun. 'When they had finished unhitching the dogs and after they had invited their grandmother, they went by the trail through the woods to the meadow there.' (ELN 1990:9); cf. kelgur-; < PE kələy-

kelegciq a certain scorpion-like insect (*species ?*) # considered a bad omen; = keliissiq

Kelek indigenous Yup'ik holiday, called "Inviting-In Feast" in English # CAN; direct nominalization of keleg-

kelessiniayaqaq one of a certain kind of legendary little people, said to be spirits of the dead and to appear to those who don't accept Christianity # LI; from Russian крещёные (kreshchénie) 'baptism' and -ya(g)aq

kelevyagciaq sculpin with barbel # NUN; < kelevyat-

kelevyat fringe # < kelve-yaq-plural;

kelgur- to tell someone what someone else has said about him behind his back # kelguraa 'he is telling her what someone has said about her' / kelguq'nguq 'he is telling someone the unfavorable things that another person has said about him'; arnam kelguraa eltnaurista angutem upuyutiinek 'the woman told the teacher about the negative things the man had said about her'; Matuuguq maa-i yuum-lu apqiitnek *kelgurluten* qanruciaaten picilirluku kina imna, . . . 'This is the situation: a person will be, as it is said, revealing things to you and he will tell you making accusations against someone' (YUP 2005:78); cf. keleg-; < PE kələy-

kelig- to scrape; to scrape and eat the cambium layer of tree bark # keligtuq 'he is scraping and eating the cambium layer'; keligaa 'he is scraping it' / keligaraa 'he is scraping it repeatedly'; "Qaill' naterkituat?" "Wii niitelartua tua-i keligarraarluki cali-llu meqcirraarluki teq'umun kenicilarniluki." "How do they make skin-boot sole material?" "I hear that first they *scrape* them [the bearded seal skin] and then remove the hair by soaking them in urine." (ELN 1990:98); > keligaun, keligcuun, keliutaq, keligeq, kelipacuk; cf. kelivak, keliurci-; < PE kəliy-

keligaun, keligcuun, keliutaq scraper # < kelig-a-n, kelig-cuun, kelig-taq¹

keligeq scrapings # keligaraa kuingimi kelignera 'he is scraping the tar build-up in his pipe'; < kelig-neq¹

kelivak fossil mammoth ivory; mammoth (*Mammuthus primogenius*) # Y; look under quugaarpak for E. W. Nelson's comments on these animals; < ?-vak; cf. kelig-; < PE kəliyvay (under PE kəliy-)

keliissiq a certain scorpion-like insect (*species?*) # the l in this word is geminated and not voiceless, unlike the usual pattern for the Nunivak dialect, nor is it fortis; NUN; = kelegsiq

kelipacuk edible layer right beneath skin of fish # *Kelipacuut pilallruyaaqut, taūgaam wangkutnun ayagyanun-am inerquutngut. Yuk-gguq waten ayagyuarluni kelipacuitnek neru'urquni, uingekuni uinga picuinani yuuciquq. . . . Calillu tan'gaurluut nerevkayuunaki kelipacuitnek. Picuirutngarqut-gguq.* 'The *edible inner layer* of the fish skin was there all right, but they didn't allow us young people to eat it. They told us that if we ate too much of the *edible inner layer* our future husbands wouldn't be good hunters. . . . Boys were not allowed to eat the *edible inner layer* either. If a boy consumed it, he wouldn't be a good hunter.' (CIU 2005:146); < kelig-?; > kelipacuutaq

kelipacuutaq scraper for removing edible inner layer from fish skin # < kelipacuk-taq¹

kelipacuggluk sourdough bread # < kelipa-cuk-rrluk

kelipaq bread; communion bread; Host; home-baked bread # saayurluk kelipamek avulunuk 'let's₂ have tea with bread'; quleciraunrilnguq kelipaq 'unleavened bread'; kelipat 'loaves

of bread'; Tua-i-llu assaliartairutlinian tua-i assaliartunriceñarluni taūgaam *keliparturluni*. 'And because there were no more pancakes she decided that rather than having pancakes she'd have *bread* instead.' (PRA 1995:360); Y, K, HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, BB, NR, LI, EG; from Russian хлеб (khleb); > kelipayagaq, kelipi-

keliparkaq dough; unbaked loaf # *Keliparkaq-llu ak'a ulellruan negtaarraarluku kelipissuutnun ekluku*. 'And because the *dough* had already risen, after kneading it, she put it in a bread-pan.' (PRA 1995:413); < kelipaqp-kaq

kelipayagaq communion bread; host # < kelipaqp-ya(g)aq

kelipi- to make bread; to roast or bake any food # kelipiuq 'he is making bread'; kelipia 'he is making it (the dough) into bread' / kelipitaa 'he is making bread for her'; < kelipi-li²-; > kelipissuun

kelipissuun bread pan; oven # < kelipaqp-cuun

kelipista baker # Egypt-aam atanran qenrutak *kelipisteri* kevgiurteñi-ltu atanrulriik. 'The ruler of Egypt was angry at his head *baker* and butler.' (AYAG. 40:2); < kelipi-ta

kelir- to make stitches in (it); to weave (it) # < keluk-lir-

kelistaq cross; crucifix; club in cards (*additional meaning in LI*) # "Nauwa-mi agayuvik?" "Yaa-i tang suulutaamek *kelistarluni* qacarnemikun." "And where is the church?" "It is over there with a gold *cross* on its side." (YUP 1996:25); from Russian крест (krest)

Kelistussaaq Christ # = Kristussaaq; from Russian Христос (Khristós)

keliurci- to have heartburn # keliurciunga 'I have heartburn'; keliurciluni 'having heartburn'; K, Y, HBC, CAN, BB; cf. kelig-

keliutaq scraper for removing edible inner layer from fish skin; skin scraper # < kelig-taq¹

kellar- to put away in a storage container # kellaraa 'he put it away' / > kellarvik

kell'arte- to be alerted to or by something # < kelte-arte-

kellarvik pouch; grass basket; sewing box; storage bag made of skin # Una-wa waniwa apqemtenek wangkuta kellarviulria amani nunamni Alaska-mi. . . . Avani-llu ciuqvani tua-i cali cataicunaunani kellarvik. 'We called *this* [kind of

skin storage bag] a “kellarvik” over there in my village in Alaska. . . . Long ago the skin storage bag was never lacking (always nearby).’ (CIU 2005:142); < *kellar-vik*; > *kellarvilek*; cf. *kularvik*; < PE *əklərviy* (*under PE əkə-²*)

kellarvilek spider that appears to have a pouch (*species?*) # BB; < *kellarvik-lek*

kelliq* the one toward the river; the one farthest from the wall *as on a shared bed* # *Ukut*
Qipnermiut *kellirraqait* kana-i alaunateng, taukut tua-i wii ellangvillrenka, Calitmiunek piaqluki. ‘They call the place where I first became aware Calitmiut, and it is visible down there *right in front* of Qipneq.’ (ELL 1997:286); < *kete-li¹* > *kelliqtaq*

kelliqtaq bouy at the end of a fishnet away from the shore # < *kelliq-kutaq*

kellirneq area toward the river; lefthand side (*UY meaning*) # < *kete-lirneq*

kellute- to watch over closely; to guard; to keep watch; to observe vigilently # *kellutuq* ‘he is guarding, watching over something’; *kellutaa* ‘he is watching it closely’ / *nunam kellutestii* ‘guardian of the land’ *name of an Native environmental protection agency in the Yukon-Kuskokwim delta region, “Nunam Kitlutsiste”*; *kelluciyaraq* ‘resource or environmental management’ (*natural resources neologism*); *Unugpak ayallinilriik tua-i-ll’ tamaavet kuigem iluanun itramek, qayatek tua-i itrullukek natmun maavet, atrarlutek unavet ceñamun kellucillinilutek*. ‘They journeyed all night and then they entered that river they brought their kayaks up and went down somewhere on the beach to *keep watch.*’ (ELL 1997:408); < *kelte-te⁵*-

kelngunrilnguq* place where something is found when it is least expected to be found there # NUN

keltailngar- to be caught off-guard # < *kelte-?*
kelte- to be alert; to observe warily # *keltuq* ‘he is alert’; *keltaa* ‘he is observing him warily’ / *kell’ɑ’rtuq* ‘he suddenly became alert’; *kelcama* ‘because I am alert’; *kellnarituuq* ‘it is regularly time to be alert’; *Tamaa-i qavarningutekaqluku kelteng’ermeng leq’emqeciurarqan ugtarvimeng man’ avatii*. ‘Hearing the slapping sound around where they are resting makes them sleepy even though they try to *be alert.*’ (QUL 2003:44); *Kelquranglutek-gguq tua-i qavaluaqayuirullutek-*

llu taukuk. ‘They became *vigilant* and did not sleep very well anymore.’ (PAI 2008:324); > *kell’arte-, kellute-, keltailngar-*

kelu area behind, back from the house and away from the river # *opposite of kete-*; Misviim-*llu ketiini taūgaam nemta cali-llu agayuviim keluagni nutarat net uaqliqluteng*. ‘In front (riverwards) of the airstrip but *behind* our house and the church the new houses are in a row one next to the othergoing toward down the river.’ (PRA 1995:107); *inglerem keluanun igtuq* ‘it fell behind the bed’; > *keluqliq*, kelutmun, keluvaq, kelukneq, keluvaraq, keluvar-*; < PE *kelu*

kelucairissuun key # < *kelucaq-ir-i¹-cuun*

kelucaq lock; padlock; key # and **kelucar-** to lock # *kelucaraa* ‘he locked it’ / *kelucaumauq* ‘it is locked’; *Iterngami — kelucayuitellruameng kelucanek-llu tamaani pitaitellruami — taūgaam tua-i pengegnairqelluku, muragmek tukrucirluku amini tauna uitalliniluni*. ‘When she went in — they didn’t *lock* their doors because there were no *padlocks* then — she secured her door, bracing it with a piece of wood and waited.’ (QAN 1995:280); *from Russian* *ключ* (*klyuch*); = *kelussaq*; > *kelucairissuun*

kelugkaq sewing thread; sewing sinew; coarse grass used for weaving mats # < *keluk-kaq*

keluirissuun seam ripper # < *keluk-ir-i²-cuun*

keluk stitch; weft strand in twining grass # see *teguneq for the warp strand*; *keliuq* ‘she is making stitches’; *pilugullregka kelugpauqapigtuk* ‘my old boots have big stitches’; *Tamaaken qayat umciguciraqluki keluit. Imangyugnaitaqluteng*. ‘They would seal the kayaks’ *stitches* from there. They would never leak.’ (YUU 1995:61); > *kelir-, kelugkaq, keluirissuun, kelullir-, kelurquq, kelurqutaq*; cf. *eglu*; < PE *kəluy*

kelukneq east # Y; < *kelu-?*

kelullir- to baste in sewing #; < *keluk-lluk-lir-*

kelup’aaq rice *one grain* # *kelup’aat* ‘rice’ *many grains*; BB; *from Russian* *крупá* (*krupá*) ‘groats’

kelupavik, kelupuvik shotgun # EG; *from Russian* *дробовíк* (*drobovík*)

keluqliq* one that is close behind # < *kelu-qliq*

kelurquq, kelurquar(aq*), **kelugquq** decorative stitching; fine stitching # *as on a traditional Yup’ik parka or on skin containers; made with caribou throat hair and sinew on thin strips of dyed skin or bird-foot*

leather; Arenqiatus ukuk wani tangnertunarquq. Tua-i *kelurquaraat-llu* makut, waten-wa tua-i asuirucirturluki taqtullrukait makut amiriit. ‘My, you could look at these for a long time. Look at these little *fancy stitches*; these skin boots were always sewn with a piece of skin placed between the two edges to create the seam.’ (CIU 2005:344); < keluk-?

kelurqutaq dark skin put behind row of beads in decorating a parka # < keluk-kutaq

keluskaq cup # from Russian кружка (krúzhka)

kelussaq lock; padlock; key # and **kelussar**- to lock # NSU; = kelucaq; from Russian ключ (klyuch)

kelussnaq godfather # from Russian крестный (kryóstnyy)

kelutmun toward the area upland; away from the river or behind # adverb; < kelu-tmun

keluvaq, keluvaraq east; northeast # and **keluvar-**¹, **keluvarar-** ‘for there to be an east (or northeast) wind # keluvarartuq ‘there is an east (or northeast) wind blowing’; Tua-i-llu ayalliniluni ava-i *keluvaratmun*, kiatmun-gga tua-i avavet, *keluvaraq* una avaken taúgaam nunam tungiinek anuqlitulria, . . . ‘Then he left in the direction of the east, to that area upriver toward the east, from where the wind blows from inland, . . .’ (QAN 1995:156); NI, HBC; < kelu-?; < kelu-?; < PE keluvar- (*under PE kelu*)

keluvar-² to move back # keluvartuq ‘he moved back’; *keluvara* ‘he moved it back’ / < kelu-var-; < PE keluvar- (*under PE kelu*)

kelve- to cut into strips # > kelevyat; < PE kələ(t)-

kemagnaq¹ sea urchin (*species ?*) # < ?-naq²; cf. kamegnaq

kemagnaq² stanchion on kayak sled #

kemegmik, kemeqliq* shirt; undershirt # < kemek-mik, kemek-qliq

kemegneq lung # NSU < kemek-?; < PY-S

kəməyñaq

kemegtuqaq thigh; upper leg # < kemek-tuqaq

kemek meat; flesh # kemga ‘its flesh’; kemgutii ‘his supply of meat’; ilu’urma kemga tangellruqaq ‘I saw my cousin’s dead body’ (*literally*: ‘his flesh’); . . . ellin-am aataseng aguaggluni apqurluku maliksugluku cali ayakan aqvaluku imna uniteltek tuntuviiq *kemgan* ilii. ‘. . . insistently she asked their father if she could go along with him when he went back to get that portion

of the moose *meat* that they’d left behind.’ (ELN 1990:62); . . . irugni-llu perriamikek piuq cat makut akalriit kemgan qaingani. *Kemgiutnayukluni* pian, aanii ngel’arluni qanrulluku iqauniluku tamana akalria. ‘. . . and when she wiped her legs she saw that these things were rolling up on top of her *skin*. When she noticed that she thought she might be losing her *flesh*, but her mother laughed and told her that it was just dirt rolling there.’ (ELN 1990:33); > kemegmik, kemegneq, kemegtuqaq, kemgarar(ar)-, kemgir-, kemgite-, kemgiute-; < PE kəməy

kemeksungiaraq green-winged teal (*Anas crecca*) # NSK

kemgarar(ar)- to go (at least partially) in the flesh; to go partially of totally naked # kemgara’artuq ‘he is in the flesh’ / kemgararallruuq ‘he was in the flesh’; kemgara’arluni anellruuq ‘he went outside in the flesh’; < kemek-ar(ar)-

kemgir- to lose weight; to remove flesh # kemgirtuq ‘he lost weight’; kemgiraa ‘he removed the flesh from it’ / kemgircartuq ‘she is dieting’; kemgiutuq ‘he has become skinny’; < kemek-ir²-

kemgite- to be skinny; to lack flesh # kemgituq ‘he is skinny’ / kituuga ukna kemgilnguq? ‘who is that skinny person coming this way?’; Anluni pillinia nem qaingani enret makut qakimaluteng *kemgunateng-llu*. ‘Going out he saw that on top of the house there were those bones, bleached and without *flesh* on them.’ (YUU 1995:100); < kemek-ite¹; < PE kəməyit- (*under PE kəməy*)

kemgiute- to have lost weight; to have removed the flesh from (it) # kemgiutuq ‘he has lost weight’; kemgiutaa ‘he has removed the flesh from it’ / < kemek-i:rute-

kemni- to be light-headed; to be drugged # kemniuq ‘he is light-headed’ / < ?-neq¹-i³-; < PE kəmni-

kemyu- emotional root; > kemyuke-, kemyunarqe-, kemyunaite-

kemyuke- to rely on; to have confidence in # kemyukaa ‘she relies on him’ / ellminek kemyukuq ‘he has confidence in himself’; < kemyu-ke²

kemyunarqe- to inspire confidence; to be reliable; to be trustworthy # kemyunarquq ‘he inspires confidence’ / . . . qanqryugluni ellii taiyanritniluni . . . tauna tan’gaurluq

kemyunarqenrilkan begging to speak,
he said that he would not have come . . . if the
young man did not show promise and potential . . .
(ELN 1990:75); < kemyu-narqe-

kemyunaite- to not inspire confidence; to be
unreliable; to not be trustworthy # kemyunaituq
'he does not inspire confidence' / < kemyu-naite-

kenaa- to moan and groan # Qanenriqercan tang
niicugniqalliniuq, qamna tang imumek tua-i
qacigtevkenani *kenaagurluni*. 'When he stopped
talking and listened someone inside was busy
moaning and groaning.' (KIP 1998:249)

Kenaayuq, Kenaayuk Sugpiaq; Kenai-area
Athabascan; Iliamna Lake Indian # EG, NR; =
Kanayuq, Kenayuk

kenagte- to groom; to straighten up (person,
house); to clean house; to make beautiful(ly) #
kenagtuq 'he is grooming himself'; kenagtaa
'he is straightening it up, cleaning it up, etc.' /
neviarcam nuyani kenagtai 'the young woman
is combing her hair'; ena kenagesgu! 'clean the
house!'; *Kenagngallrunritut-gguq* nasqrurutet.
'She said the headdress was plain with no
design.' (TAP 2004:71); Ermiggaarluteng-llu
cali-llu kenagqaarluteng ellmeggnек kiimeng
qancirluteng assaliarturluteng. 'After washing
their faces and after fixing up their appearances
they served themselves and ate some pancakes.'
(PRA 1995:360); = kenugte-; cf. kencig-

ken'aq sandbar exposed at low tide; beach; mudflat
EG; = en'aq; < kente-?-aq¹; < PY tən(n)aq (*under*
PE tənət-)

kenaqaute- to be beached by the receding tide #
HBC; = kenqaute-; < kente-?-te⁵

kenarte- to be adept in arts and crafts # NUN

kenatagun sled brake; NUN; < ?-n; cf. kenerte-

Kenayuk Sugpiaq; Kenai-area Athabascan; Iliamna
Lake Indian # BB; = Kanayuq, Kenaayuq

kenciate- to be sloppy; to be a messy person #
NUN; < kencig-ate-

kencig- to be careful with one's clothing # kencigtuq
'he takes care of his clothes' / > kenciate-
kencignarqe-, kencike- cf. kenagte-, qigcig-

kencigcar- to purify; to cleanse # Cali-am
wani pirraartelluki teq'umun taqngameng
erullrulliniut, *kencigcarlутeng-gguq*. 'And after
they'd done this to them when they were
finished they washed with urine, and purified
themselves.' (CAU 1985:146); < kencig-car-

kencignarqe- to be worthy of honor; to be sacred;
to be holy # kencignarquq 'it is sacred' / Akerta
teviqanrakun tekituq *kencignarqellriamun*
nunamun . . . 'When the sun was about to set he
arrived at that hallowed place . . .' (AYAG. 28:11);
< kencig-narqe-

kencike- to watch over with respect # kencikaa
'he respects it' / Makut maani angutet qantait
imumi *kencikluki* pitullrulliniit. Angutem qantaa
cailkamelngaunani, taūgaam qulqika'arluni
waten uitaurararkauluni. Cali-llu qantaq
waten unatni paluita tegungaunaku. 'Women
treated men's bowls with utmost respect. A man's
bowl was never left out in the open but was
always put away neatly on a shelf. And when
a woman picked up a man's bowl, she did not
allow herself to take it with her palms facing
downward.' (CIU 2005:136); < kencig-ke⁴-

Kencuar(aq*) Purgatory # literally: 'the little fire';
< keneq-cuar(aq)

kene- to hold a child (especially a male) out so that
he can urinate (both parties crouch down and the
child faces away from the helper) # < PE (*now PI*
kini-) # NUN

keneg- root; > kenegnar-, kenegnarqe-, kenke-,
keneke-, ken'gun¹

kenegnar- to be lovely; to be pretty; to look good
kenegnartuq 'she is pretty', 'it is good' /
kenegnaarallruuq 'she was rather pretty'; Maaten
tang murilkanka nasaurluut tua-i assiyaarluteng
ilait, *kenegnarluteng* tua-i. 'When I observed I saw
that the girls were rather nice, some of them,
quite attractive.' (CIU 2005:384); < keneg-naq¹

kenegnarqe- to be lovable # kenegnarquq 'he is
lovable' / < keneg-narqe-

kenegnira- for there to be sudden gusts of wind #
NUN; cf. kenegte-

kenegte- to press down on; to push down on # Illiit
kucirtullret — nengliryaaqur *kenegteqiyaqemni*
qunuteksaunani. 'When I touched one of the
drops [of blood] it was cold but it wasn't
frozen.' (AGA 1996:46); HBC, NUN; = negte-; cf.
kenegnira-' < PY-S tənəy-

kenegyagute- to come to love; to fall in love
with # kenegyagutaa 'he came to love him';
Eq'uksaaqerraarluku-gguq kiituan *kenegyagutaa*,
quyakengluku. 'After she had despised him, they
say, finally she came to love him and appreciate
him.' (YUU 1995:11); < keneg-yagute

kenegyug- to be in love # kenegyugtuq 'he is in love' / Y; < keneg-yug-

keneke- to love *in any sense*; to like # NSU; = kenke-
keneq¹ (NS, Y, K, NI, NUN, BB, NR, LI form), **keñeq** (NSU form) fire; match (*additional meaning especially in K and BB*) # kenengqertuten-qaa? 'do you have a match?'; kenliurpiiqnak! 'don't play with matches!'; Waniwa tua-i kumarcissuutellrit kenertaitellrani tamaani ciuliat. 'These were the fire starters of the ancestors back then when there were no matches.' (CIU 2005:204); Tua-i-llu cat iliitni tuaten pilrani cupun tañken *kenermek* aqsiigkenun qeckili tull'uni. Qagerrlutek aqsiik. 'Then one time when he acted like that a hot ember jumped out of the *fire* and landed on him, on his belly. It exploded his belly.' (UNP1); KENREM CURUA 'armature plate in a motor'; KENEQ NIPSUILNGUQ 'hellfire' (*from the New Testament translation into Yup'ik*); < eke¹-neq¹, eke¹-neq¹; > Kencuar(aq*), keneqpataq, kenerkuaryaraq, Kenerpak, kenerpallak, kenerpallag-, kenerriur-, ken'ervik, kenilleq, kenir²-, keniurun, kenngallag-, kennge-, kenqegg-, kenriiq, kenrun, kenrurte-; cf. kenur-; cf. Nelson 1877–1881 list (63); < PE ək(ə)nər (*under əkə-*¹)

keneq² horsetail (*Equisetum arvense*) # NUN

keneqpataq short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*) # < keneq²?; cf. kenriiq

kenercetaaq cornmeal, starch, etc., used as a thickener in cooking # < kenerte-cetaaq

kenercete- to be of such a nature as to impede motion; to be viscous; to be rough-surfaced # kenercetuq 'it is rough, viscous' / Una iqua mermun pulamakuni *kenercetarkauluni*. 'If this end [of the float] stays submerged it will provide a drag [when pulled by the struck seal].' (CIU 2005:12); Akutan *kenercetsiyaakan* ipuutekun imarkuamek ilaluku cali akulluku. 'If the mixture is too *thick*, add a dipper of broth and mix it again.' (YUP 1995:130); < kenerte-cete²-

kenercissuun, **kenercessuun**, **kenerun** (NSU form) sled brake. see Appendix 9 on parts of the sled; < kenerte-i²-cuun, kenerte-cuun, kenerte-n

kenerkuaryaraq electric appliance # < keneq-kuar-yaraq

Kenerpak Hell # literally: 'the big fire'; < keneq-rpak

kenerpallak lightning; sparks # and **kenerpallag-** to flash of lightning, flint and steel, etc.; # impersonal subject; kenerpallagtuq 'there is lightning' /

Kenermek-llu kenrunateng, keningnaqluteng canek ciimarnek *kenerpallatulinek* keniraqluteng. 'They didn't have matches for [making] fire, trying [instead] to make fire with certain *sparking* stones (flints) which is how they made fire.' (MAR1 2001:23); < keneq-pallag-

kenerqaq punk; birch bracket fungus (*Fomes pinicola* or *Poria obliqua*) # formerly used as punk for fires, now used for reducing to ash (araq, peluq), which is mixed with leaf tobacco for chewing; # < keneq-?

kenerriur- to build a fire # Pigerluni atam *kenerriullinilria* tauna maurlurlua, tua-i-gguq tepkeggirluni man'a nem ilua tua-i arenqianani. 'Soon after that she started a fire and the sweet aroma of cooking filled the room. The scent of food was absolutely tantalizing.' (CIU 2005:284); < keneq-rlluk-liur-

kenerte- to slow down forward progress; to brake # kenertuq 'he is slowing down' as by dragging his feet from a sled; kenertaa 'he is slowing it down' / kenerrluni arulaircetaa angyaq atertellria 'dragging the oars he stopped the drifting boat'; > kenercetaaq, kenercete-, kenercissuun; cf. kenatagun; < PE kənər-

keñervik stove # NSU; < keneq-vik

keñervik primer cap box or the primer cap itself # **kenevkar-** to rub in (using shavings) the ochre with which wood is colored red # NUN; > kenevkaun

kenevkaun tool for crushing ochre # NUN; < kenevkar-n

kengelqaq something that fits or is suitable # atkuni kengelqaqaa 'he fits his parka'; HBC; = engelqaq; < kengla-?

kengla^e border; edge # HBC, NUN; kenglia^e 'its edge'; = [e]ngla^e, mengla^e, nela^e; < PE kənlə

kengliqe- to commit a sin; to act contrary to the way one is supposed to # NUN; < kengluq-liqe²-

kengluq wrong one; sin # kengluq taatan 'you have given me the wrong one'; NUN; = kenlu; > kengliqe-; < PE kəŋlur

ken'gun¹, **ken'gussaq** loved one; best friend

. . . imna camna *ken'gussani* ikirucani im' mayu'urrluni anqerrlun' tamaavet nem'un. ' . . . she opened the door for her *loved one* and he came up and slipped into the house.' (QUL 2003:384); Taukuk-wa *ken'gutkelriik*, aiparnikelriit tua-i avvingacuunatek, nukalpiak. 'Those two young men, *best friends*, boon companions, never

were apart from each other.' (PAI 2008:320); < keneg-n, keneg-?

ken'gun² beaded headband # NUN

ken'gutaq drill-like implement for making fires; mouthpiece for drill # NUN

keni- to be softened by soak # keniuk or kenia 'it is softened by soaking' / kenitaa 'he soaked it to soften it'; kenitaq 'dried fish that has been soaked, or anything that has been softened by soaking'; Ukut angutet makut nakacuteng qasgitellrit, makucit maa-i ciilkacagarluteng. *Kenitelarait, kenilluki, ciilercugnairulluki-am.* 'These seal bladders of theirs [that is, of the seals they'd caught] that the men brought into into the kashim were very dry and crisp. They would soak them and soften them until they were no long crispy and dry.' (QAN 1995:163); < PE kəni-

kenilleq fireplace; place where a fire is built # Arnassagaam-gguq cali pia, "Ataki kenillermun qurri." Tutgarrluum kiugaa, "Aa-aa, kiika-wa, kenillermun qurrneq nallukeka." 'The old lady said again to him, "Now pee into the fireplace." The grandson answered her, "Er, ah, I don't know about peeing into a fireplace.'" (CET 1971:13 & PRA 1995:452); < keneq-lleq¹

keniq front flounce of a cover parka used as a means of carrying things # Aarpautekluki, yucuayagaat imkut kelutmun cuukcautut imkut ayaruteng mingquteteng uniarrluki. Mingqutnek avurtuq *kenini* muirluku tamalkuita. 'He cried out at them, and those little people ducked to the back [of their kashim] abandoning their walking stick-needles. He gathered all the needles filling the flounce of his parka completely.' (GRA 1901:280-281 & PRA 1995:453); > kenirmiar-, kenirmiaqe-; < PE kənir

kenir¹- to point # kenirtuq 'he pointed'; keniraa 'he pointed at it' / kenirluku angenrat qimugtet! 'point to the biggest dog!'; HBC, NUN; = enir-; > keniraun, keniun; < PE tənnir-

kenir²- to cook (UY, NI, NUN, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG meaning); to make a fire (under) (Y, HBC, NS meaning) # kenirtuq 'he is cooking' or 'he is making a fire'; keniraa 'he is cooking it' or 'he is making a fire under it' / kenirtuq neqmek 'she is cooking fish'; keniutaal suupamaq uini 'she's cooking soup for her husband'; kenyuvagcit! 'my, you cook well!'; . . . Qalemaq akucesqengani urugcirraarluni tunurmek akulluni, Mikellaq-

llu kemegmek uklisqengani, ukliluni, aaniit-llu *kenirluni*. . . . Qalemaq started making the akutaq mixture as she'd been told to after she thawed some tallow for it, while Mikellaq cut up the meat as she'd been told to, and their mother cooked it.' (ELN 1990:66); < keneq-ir¹-; > kenircuun, keniruar-, kenirvik, keñitaq; < PY kənir- (*under PE əkə¹*)

keniraq cooked food; stew # < kenir²-aq¹

keniraraun dance baton # has decorative appendages; is held close to the floor; HBC, NUN; = eniraraun; kenir¹-? -n

kenircuun, kenircaun, kenirrsuun hot plate; camp stove; cook stove # < kenir²-cuun, kenir²-car-n, kenir²-cuun

kenirmiar-, kenirmig- to put in the front flounce of one's cover parka # kenirmiaraa or kenirmigaa 'she put it in the front flounce of her cover parka' / Iraluq tauna piluku March-ami. Cunawa wangkuta tua-i tamaa-i Akulmi ellarayagmek *kenirmiarluku* pivkarqellinikiit. 'He was referring to the behavior of the moon in March. We in the Akula region always said it had bad weather carrying it in its flounce.' (CIU 2005:362); Waten-gguq angun kangangelartuq *kenirmiarrarluni* tua-llu taumun maligtaqustemun, maligtaqukani tua-i aturcelluni, katagluku tuavet unilluku. Tua-i qingirluku, ilua qingangluni. 'Like this, they say, a man walks around carrying something in the flounce of his garment, and deposits it with the one who consents to what he wants, if she consents to be used, he leaves it there. And so he makes her pregnant, she gets a baby inside her.' (YUP 2005:158); < keniq-mik, keniq-mik; < PE kənirmiy- (*under PE kənir*)

kenirmiaqe-, kenirmike- to carry or hold in the front flounce of one's cover parka # kenirmiaqaa or kenimikaa 'she carried it in the flounce of her cover parka' / < keniq-mike-, keniq-mike-

keniruar- to ceremonially smudge with kindling and Labrador tea preparatory to launching a kayak for sea-hunting # < kenir-uaq

kenirvik kitchen; cooking place # < kenir²-vik

keñitaq match # NSU; < kenir²-taq¹

kenitek fire-drill # Caqerluni *kenitegnek* itrutliniuq. Tamaani-gguq keneq kumartetuat nucugluteng, . . . 'At last he brought in a fire drill. Back then they'd start fires by pulling (the bow of the fire drill back and forth), . . .' (CUN 2007:24);

< keneq-li-n-dual

keniun index finger; forefinger; thimble # NUN;
< kenir¹-n

keniurun, **keniurcuun** fire poker # < keneq-liur-n,
keneq-liur-cuun

kenivik primer box # < keneq-li²-vik

kenka love # and **kenke-** to love *in any sense* #

kenkaa 'he loves her' / kenkiuq 'he loves someone'; kenkamken 'I love you'; kenkesteka 'the one that loves me'; kenkek'ngaqa 'my loved one'; kenkutuk 'they₂ love each other'; kenkai irniani 'he loves his children'; kenkekun 'with love' (*typical closing salutation in Yup'ik correspondence*); Tua-i tuaten una waniw' cauyaq tuaten ayuquq, umyuartequsngauq. Uggun cauyakun wangkuta ilaput *kenekluki tuqrqutevkenata* . . . 'For this purpose this drum was intended. If we use this drum, we shall *love* our neighbors, no longer killing one another . . .' (ELL 1997:374); Kenka ilakegiuciuguq naklegtaraluni-llu. Kenka ciknayuituq ellminek-llu nanrarpek'nani, ellminek pivakngaituq mulngaitevkenani-llu. '*Love* is patient; *love* is kind; *love* is not envious or boastful or arrogant or rude.' (1CORI. 13:4-5); Una waniwa wiinga tut'garamnun-llu qanrutkeqtarturalaryaaqqa, mat'umek, cikiqengyaram *kenekngucia-llu* qanrutekluku. 'I always tell my grandchildren this; I talk about how giving to others is *love*.' (YUP 2005:62); = keneke-; < keneg-ke⁴-; > kenkun

kenkun, **kenkutneq** love # < kenke-n,
kenke-te⁵-neq²

kenlu wrong one # and **kenlu-** to do something other than what one is supposed to do # kenluuq 'he acted contrary'; taisqengami kenluuq ayakili 'upon being asked to come he went away instead'; *Kenluuq-llu* negeskuneng pugkanirluteng. 'And if one pushed it down, it would just *do the opposite* and come up a little more.' (QUL 2003:126); = kengluq; > kenluqsagte-, kenluqsak, kenlutmun; < PE kənlur

kenluqsak one who acts contrary to the way he should # and **kenluqsagte-** to act contrary to the way one is supposed to act # kenluqsagtuq 'he acts contrary'; Tamakut-gguq tamaani kenluqsaugut amiingiq'ngaqameng carayiit. 'They say that ghosts *react the opposite way* when they block doorways.' (QUL 2003:124); < kenlu

kenlutmun contrary to the way it should be or

the way one should act; the opposite way #

Waten tua kenlutmun *ilutmun* cingleryaaqekuni ellaqvaqanirkauluni. 'If one pushes it in, it will just go *the opposite way* and move out a little.' (QUL 2003:124); *adverb*; < kenlu-tmun

kenngallag- to burst into flames; to light a match # kenngallagtuuq 'it burst into flames'; kenngallagaa 'he struck it (match)' / < keneq?-llag-; > kenngallagasuun

kenngallagassuun apparatus that makes the spark in a motor # < kenngallag-a-cuun

kennge- to start to burn; to light a fire # kennguq 'it has started to burn' / Cali-ll' keneq tamaani nurnapiallrulliniuq. Kenermek-llu taūgaam cayaqliqapiarluteng *kenngengnaq'lallrulliniameng*. 'And back then a match was hard to come by. But eventually they'd endeavor to *light a fire*.' (KIP 1998:119); < keneq-nge-; > kennessuun

kennessuun fire-making apparatus # < kennge-ssuun

kenqaute- to be beached by the receding tide # kenqautuq or kenqautaa 'it is beached' / HBC, NUN; = kenaquate-; < kente-?-te⁵-

kenqegg- to ignite readily # kenqegtuq 'it ignites readily' / < keneq-nqegg-

kenriiq short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*) # < keneq?-iq; cf. keneqpataq

kenruk friend; mate # NI

kenrun hundred # *term used to represent hundreds at two hundred and beyond; literally: 'supply of matches', from match boxes with one hundred matches in each; malruk kenrutek 'two hundred'* # NUN; < keneq-un

kenrurte- to get red-hot; to become fire # kenrurtuq 'it got red-hot, became fire' / < keneq-urte-

kente- to go down of water; to ebb; to go out of tide # kentuq or kentaa 'the water is going down' / HBC, NUN, EG; > kenaqaute-, kenqaute-; = ente-; < PE tənət-

kenugnga- to be adorned; to be beautiful (of personal ornaments and the like) # Assirluteng tua-i tangnirqepiarluteng *kenugngaluteng* cakneq. Waniwa una kenugquraumalliniuq. 'They are nice, delightful to behold, very *beautiful*. This one here has been beautifully made.' (CIU 2005:254); < kenug(te)-nga-

kenugte- to groom; to straighten up (person, house); to clean house; to make beautiful(ly) # kenugtuq

'he is grooming himself'; kenugtaa 'he is straightening it up' / tengmiaqsar kenugtuq 'the bird is preening itself'; = kenagte-; > kenugun

kenugun personal ornament # Tua-i Ingriq Sinai-aq unicamegteggu Israel-aam yui aturnanrirtut *kenugutnek*. 'Therefore when they left Mount Sinai the people of Israel ceased wearing *personal ornaments*.' (ANUC. 33:6); < kenugte-n

kenukcuk candle; seal-oil lamp # HBC; < kenur-?

kenuqaurneq shore ice (protruding and very steep) # NUN

kenur- root; > kenukcuk, kenurqutaq, kenurtarrsuun, kenurraq, kenurrar-, kenurte-; cf. keneq

kenurqutaq flashlight # Ala-i alingnaqluteng tan'germi qagaani, net elatiitni tan'germi. Tanqigcelngurmek cataunani kenurqutamek-llu cataunani. 'Oh it was scary in the darkness out there, outside the houses in the dark. There was no bright light, no flashlights.' (KIP 1998:309); < kenur-kutaq

kenurraq lamp or light (HBC, NI, CAN, UY, K, BB, NR, LI meaning); spark (NS meaning) # and **kenurrar-** to shine light (on) # kenurrartuq 'he is shining a light'; kenurraraa 'he is shining a light on it' / kenurraq nipesgu 'turn off the light'; kenurraq kumaresgu 'turn on the light'; Iraluq taúgaam kenurraqlalliamegteggu iralviim nalliini pitullruut. 'With only the moon as a light they would do this [hold celebrations] at the time of the full moon.' (AGA 1996:122); . . . mertailan tamana ena elkek Qalemaq-llu mertarlutek tan'gercelan ellassuutmek kenurramek ang'aqlatek. ' . . . because there was no water at the house she and Qalemaq went to get water and because it was dark they took along a storm lantern as a *light*.' (ELN 1990:85); < kenurrraq; > kenurrarcuun, kenurrayagaq, kenurriurta, kenurvivik; < + PY əkənuraq (cf. Naukan Yupik əkənuraq 'lamp')

kenurrarcuun kerosene # < kenurraq-cuun

kenurrayagaq candle; votive candle; small light # < kenurraq-ya(g)aq

kenurriurta light-plant operator # < kenurraq-liur-ta¹

kenurvivik light plant; electric generator # < kenurraq-li²-vik

kenurtarrsuun flashlight # NUN; < kenur?-ssuun

kenurte- to be in the light; to throw light (on) # kenurtuq 'it or he is in the light'; kenurtaa 'he threw light on it' / < kenur-?

kenuur- to nudge # kenuurtuq 'he is nudging something'; kenuuraa 'he is nudging it' / HBC; NUN; = enuur-; < ?-ur-; < PE tənnu-

kenyaun tallow from outside of stomach of reindeer, caribou, etc. # NUN; < ?-n

kep'alek greater scaup (*Aythya marila*) # < kepe-aq¹-lek

kepcetaaq dyed leather decoration # < kepte-cetaaq

kepcissuun dye (coloring material) # Kipusvignek kepcissuutnek kipulluteng kepcilartut. Ak'a tamaani atsat mecutnek, napat-llu qeltaitnek kepcissuutengqelallruut. 'They dye things buying the *dye* from the store. Long ago they had *dyes* made from berry juices and tree bark.' (YUU 1995:60); < kepte-i²-ssuun

kepe- to sever or be severed; to cut off or be cut off; to take a short cut # kep'uq 'it got severed'; kepaa 'he severed it' / kepiuq 'he severed something'; kepumauq 'it is severed'; Tekicamek caviggaminek nangcautaa kepluku unilluku-ll' egmian-llu arrluut cik'arulluku. 'When they got there, he *cut* the towline with his knife, leaving her there and right away the killer whales closed in on her.' (ELL 1997:22); Tamana ciuliamta yuuyarallrat kepqapiarluni kepellrulliniani tamaani elitnaurviit agayuvii-llu iluvallratni. 'When schools and churches penetrated (our lives) the ways or our ancestors were severely *severed* (from our lives).' (CIU 2005:404); Makut taúgaam naternat, kayut-llu imarpinraat-llu kepsuitut, pelluyuitut nunamteñi unani. 'However, flounder, devil fish, and small whitefish are available, are never *cut off* (from us), never over (for the season) (i.e., are available year-round), in our village.' (YUP 2005:86); > kep'alek, kepelmun, kepelmur-, Kepenkuq, kep'issuun, kep'iayuli, kepliar-, kepneq, Kepnerciq, kepun, kevkarte-; < PE kəpə-

kepelmun marking, cutting, moving, etc. widthwise, across something # adverbial particle; < kepe-tmun

kepelmur- to cut, mark, etc., widthwise or around (a carcass) # Maklartaqata makliim irniaranek ciuqlirmek tua-i tan'gaurluq, tuaten kepelmurluku piqatarniaqamegteggu, uuggun, maaggun talligken piakun kepelmun waten ullirtetuat

kassuggluku. 'When they caught a bearded seal pup, the offspring of an adult bearded seal, for the first time, when they said they were going to *cut it around*, they began cutting near the front flippers, cutting in bands.' (PAI 2008:116); < kepe-?

Kepenkuq Brown's Slough in Bethel # < kepe-?

kepirtaq grip or stop; wooden device used in wringing wet sealskins during processing # *put at tail end of harpoon line to keep it from running through the hands and to serve as a handle, and also used in drying and stretching seal skin*

kep'issuun cross-cut saw # < kepe-i²-cuun

kep'iyuli beaver (*Castor canadensis*) # HBC; < kepe-i²-yuli

kepliar- to give or get a haircut; to shear # kepliaartuq 'he got a haircut'; kepliaraa 'he gave her a haircut' / < kepe-?; < PE kəplir- (*under PE kəpə-*)

kep'neq section of a fish just in front of the tail; cut off thing # < kepe-neq¹

kepneq warm weather causes above ground entrance to semi-subterranean house to be opened because of flooding of winter tunnel entrance # < kepe-neq²; > Kepnerciq

Kepnerciq March; February # Waten-llu
erneq takliriaqan, *Kepnercimi nangvailgan ayagnirluteng upalangellruut*. 'Whenever the days would start to lengthen, starting in *March* before the end [of the month] they would start moving [to spring camp].' (KIP 1998:27); *see Appendix 7 on the Yup'ik calendar*; < kepneq-?

kepqe- to be in need of something and seek it # kepquq 'he needs something'; kepqaa 'he needs it' / kepqut mermek 'they need water'; Yugmek *kepqerraarluni* waten tayim' natmun ayagluku tekitenritellranek. 'Having *had a need* for human fellowship he went somewhere and didn't return.' (ELL 1997:192); Cali-llu waten apqiitnek Kassaurpakaan yuucirput. *Kepqutairucamta*. 'Also it is because our way of life has become, as they say, Westernized. We no longer *lack* anything.' (QUL 2003:18); < PE kəpət⁻² and kəpəqə-

keptaq streak of color; stripe; colored design; dyed thing # Taūgaam taumi ernermi Laban-aam allakarai qusngirngalnguut angugalut *keptalget* kukupalget-llu . . . 'However, on that day Laban separated out the male goats with *stripes* and spots . . .' (AYA. 30:35); Ukut-llu wani nakrutain

atlitain ngeliitni, waniwa tua-i elitaqanka ukut *keptarrai* pingayun. 'I recognize these three *painted designs* along the edge of the stabilizer.' (CIU 2005:34); < kepte-aq; > keptalek

keptalek golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) #

kepte- to dye # keptuq 'it is being dyed'; keptaa 'he is dyeing it' / kepciuq 'he is dyeing things'; Waten tua-i akulkunaki *kepciqatuit* mat'umek kavirutmek. 'They always *colored* designs close together here with ocher.' (CIU 2005:34); > kepcissuun, kepcetaaq, keptaq, kepyute-; < PE kəpət⁻¹

kepyute- to be stained # NUN; < kepte-te⁵

kepun adze # Asgirpagkaq tekitellinia, angyarkaminek caliuralria muragnek *keputequrluni*. Keputnek taūgaam muragiurcuutengqellratni. Kegglaryugnaunateng pilallratni. 'He came upon Asgirpagkaq working away using an *adze* to cut a piece of wood to use in building himself a boat. That was back when the adze was the only wood-working tool they had.' (QUL 2003:640); < kepe-n

ker- dimensional root; > kerkite-, kertu-; NUN; = qer-
ker'aq fish-rack # NSU, Y; = ek'raq, qer'aq; < PE əkərar (*under PE əkərar-*)

ker'ar-, kerar- to cross over # ker'artuq 'he crossed'; ker'araa 'he crossed it' / NSU, Y; = ek'rар-, qerar-; < PE əkərar-

kerkite- to be low in elevation # NUN

kertu- to be high in elevation # NUN

kesianek always # *adverbial particle*; kesianek inarcara'arturalartua 'I always go to bed early'; Tua-i tangvala'arpa uin, kesianek imarpik kan'a uivaalaamku. 'I regularly see your husband, *always* when I'm circling around the sea out there.' (MAR2 2001:98); = keyianeng; < kesir-ablative-modalis

kesiani only then # *adverbial particle*; Taamlegian nanirngata kesiani atralliniluni imna tangkuralliniluku qatellriamek atkulek. 'When it got dark and they had a light, *only then* did he go down and see the one in a white park.' (MAR1 2001:17); < kesir-localis

kesir- only; alone # *quantifier/qualifier*; *see Appendix 2 on inflection of the quantifier/qualifier*; Y; = keyir-, kii¹-, kiir-; > kesianek; < PE kəði-

kessig- to be far out away from shore # kessigtuq 'he is far from shore' / . . . aren maklaar pingna

keluqvani, mer' em *kessigitliniluku* imairutliniluni. '... (they saw) a bearded seal way up on the beach, the water had receded from it, emptying the area.' (CIU 2005:182); = ketsig-; < kete-qsig-; < PE kətōiy- (*under PE kətə-*)

Kessigliq Kalkag # *village on the Kuskokwim*

keta^e area down toward the river or sea; area away from the wall; area down from and in front # *opposite of* *kelu*; qavartartuq nemta ketiini 'he is camping in the area toward the river from our house'; ketvut ustuuq 'our shoreline is eroding away'; ketvani 'close to the shore'; qaltaaq arnam ketiintuq 'the bucket is down in front of the woman'; ketairaa 'he is going through the area between it and the river'; > *kek'arar-*, *kelliq**, *ketgulleq*, *ketliq**, *kellirneq*, *kessig-*, *ketsig-*, *ket'garvik*, *ketmun*, *ketetmun*, *ketvar-*; < PE kətə-

ket'araq curtain # NUN

ketekneq man's hairdo with long locks over each ear # NUN

ket'gaq cord that holds the gutskin raincoat tightly in place around the coaming of the kayak # *and* **ket'gar-** to secure with this cord # *ket'garvik* 'indentation below outer ring (*qaglak*) on coaming of kayak in which the cord fits'; Tua-llu taukut cetaman imarnitraarluteng arillugluteng-llu, qillerrluki ukut, una-llu nungirrluku, man'a cali qillerrluku *ket'gamek* avatii qayam, tua-i-llu makucinek all'uteng. 'Then the four men put on their their gutskin raincoats and fishskin mittens, drew up their drawstrings and tied the raincoats in place with *cord around the coaming* of each kayak, and put on these (hats).' (CIU 2005:246); Meq iterngairutelluku qayam iluanun, *ket'garluku-ll'* painga qayam. Mer' em patuangraakut, meq iterngaunani . . . 'To prevent water from entering getting inside the kayak, they'd *secure* the hatch of the kayak. Even if the water covered us, water wouldn't get in . . .' (PAI 2008:426); < kete-?; < + PE kətəy (*at present*, PI kətək)

ketgulleq area of open water in sea ice (?) # Pilaggarrluk' tua-i ekngamiu qayaminun amavet tua apqiitnun *ketgullermun*, kanaryaramun agulluku. 'After splitting it open he placed it inside his kayak and took it to the *area of open water* (*where one could launchs it*)' (QUL 2005:250); < ket-?-lleq

ketgulliira- to behave improperly #

ketgulliiravallaavet naklegnaituten 'because of your improper behavior you don't deserve sympathy'

ketliq* the one toward the river; the one farthest from the wall *as on a shared bed* # ketliuluni qavarturalartuq 'he always sleeps on the side away from the wall'; < kete-li¹; < PE kətlir (*under PE kətə-*)

ketmun, **ketetmun** toward the water # *adverb*; < kete-terminalis, kete-tmun

ketmurte- to go to or toward the water, or out into the water # Kuimaneq nallunritliniamiu taum tan'gurraam, pugcuayaqaqluni *ketmurtelliniluni*. 'Since that boy knew how to swim, he would surface a little bit and swim *out from the shore*.' (QUL 2005:96); < kete-murte-

ketsig- to be far out away from shore # NS; = *kessig-*; < kete-qsig-; < PE kətōiy- (*under PE kətə-*)

ketvar- to go toward the water or edge # ketvartuq 'he went toward the water or edge'; ketvaraa 'he moved it toward the water or edge' / < kete-var-

ketviute- to think one knows about the subject matter at hand; to give an invited opinion # NUN

kevek lifted load # *and keveg-* to lift # kevegtuq 'he lifted something'; kevgaa 'he lifted it' / kev'ggu! or kevvgu! 'lift it!'; kev'llinia or kevvllinia 'evidently he lifted it'; kevni uqamailkaa 'his load is too heavy for him'; kevegciigataqa 'I can't lift it'; kevkaa 'he is carrying it'; Qang'a-l'l' Ski-Doo-kan yugyaulluku itrauciqaat *kevegluku* kingutmun-llu caulluku ciuqerranun elliluku, . . . 'Or, if it [the gift] was a Ski-Doo [snowmachine], a number of people will *lift* it up and bring it in and place it in front of him [the recipient], . . .' (TAP 2004:80); kevgaq, kevegtur-; cf. kevgaq, Kevgaq; < PE kəvəy-

kevegtur- to carry # kevegturtuq 'he's carrying something'; kevegturaa 'he's carrying it' / Tauna-llu kemek *kevegturluku* napat akuliitgun ikamragnun uciliulluku, . . . 'They *carried* that meat out between the trees and loaded it on the sled, . . .' (ELN 1990:60); < keveg-tur¹-

kevgaluk muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*) # NSU, EG; < kevgaq-?; < PE kəv̥yaluy (*under PE kəv̥yar*)

kevgaq messenger; unpaid helper; Messenger Feast (*traditional celebration*) # Amllerni *kevgak* malruulutek yun'erraak angutek. 'In many cases two young men were the messengers [to invite

other villages to the Messenger Feast].' (CAU 1985:159); > kevgaluk, kevgi-, kevgiaq; cf. kevek; < PE kəvŷar

Kevgiq Messenger Feast (*traditional celebration*) # and **kevgi-** to celebrate the Messsenger Feast # kevgiut 'they are celebrating the Messenger Feast' / *Kevgiryaraq* waten aprumalalliniuq kevganek ayagcecilallrat pitekluku. 'The Messenger Feast was called that on account of their sending out messengers [to invite other villages].' (CAU 1985:159); < kevgaq²-i³-; < + PE kəvŷir- (under PE kəvŷar); > kevgiruaq

kevgiaq invitation to the messenger feast # < kevgaq²-liaq

Kevgiruaq indigenous Yup'ik holiday celebrated shortly after the Messenger Feast, and during which men and women of the same village exchanged gifts # and **kevgiruar-** to tell what they want to have given to them after the Messenger Feast # *said of the women of the village who then dance*; < Kevgiq-uaq

kevgiuqengaq master or mistress; the person one serves # "Natumun-llu ayagcit?" Kiuguq, "Qimagtua kevgiuqengamnek." "'Where are you going?' She answered, 'I am running away from my mistress.'" (AYA. 16:8); < kevgiur-kengaq

kevgiur- to wait on; to serve; to do chores # kevgiurtuq 'he is serving'; kevgiuraa 'he is serving him, waiting on him' / Waniwa wiinga imumi nasaurluula tua-i calinguarpakayuitellruunga *kevgiurlua* taūgaam, aanaka-wa tua-i augna *kevgiuraqluku*. 'When I was a girl, I didn't do crafts much, but I mostly did chores; I was always helping my mother with chores. (CIU 2005:319); < kevgaq¹-liur-; > kevgiuqengaq, kevgiurta

kevgiurta servant; one who does chores #

keviaq plug or mouthpiece of seal harpoon float # NUN; < keviq-?

kevinqun stopper; plug # < kevir-ngqegte-n

keviq plug; cork; stopper; caulking material # and **kevir-** to plug; to stuff; to caulk; to block (the way) # kevira 'he is plugging it' / kevgiutaa 'he plugged or blocked something with it'; keviutuq 'he blocked something with himself'; angyam akulqucui kevirai 'he is caulking the cracks of the boat'; kuvyaq neqnek keviumauq 'the net is filled with fish'; . . . kenillrem araaneq, qamellranek, iik tua-i *kevillinilukek* qavaani tua-i, iik taum

tutgarami! ' . . . with ash from the fireplace, she stuffed his eyes in his sleep with, the eyes of her grandson!' (ELL 1997:12); = kuir-, > keviaq, kevinqun, keviraq, kevirkraq; < PE kəvir-

keviraun sealed or otherwise closed poke or other container # *Keviraun* akakiignek imalek iirluku, nalluani taūgaam ner'aqluni. 'She had hidden a *poke* containing whitefish, and ate from it without his knowledge.' (YUP 2005:182); < kevir-aq¹-un

kevirkraq, **kevingutkaq** caulking material; stopper material # < keviq-kaq, kevinqun-kaq

kevkár⁻¹ to hover in the air # kevkartuq 'it is hovering'; HBC; < keveg-qar-

kevkár⁻² to make an open fire inside to remove frost # NUN

kevkarte- to break apart suddenly as by overstretching; to snap off # kevkartuq 'it snapped'; kevkartaa 'he snapped it' / Tua-ll' pillinia urluvra-gguq qelutairtuq, qelutii kevkartuq. 'So then she said to her that his bowstring broke, that his bowstring snapped.' (ELL 1997:80); < kepe-?;

kevraarcinraq* spruce root # < kevraartuq-linraq

kevraartuq spruce tree (*Picea* sp.) # Maaten itertuq kiugkut can'get curuluut, avatiitni-wa muriit *kevraartut* caningqaluteng, uani-wa kaminiaq piliaq, kiatini-wa qulqitet, natra-wa marayaq. 'When she came in she observed that in the back were sleeping mats of grass bounded on the sides by *spruce* logs, and toward the door was a homemade stove, and further in shelves, and the floor was dirt.' (ELN 1990:12); < nekevraartuq; > kevraarcinraq

keyianeng always # *adverb*; nenglengqataraqan keyianeng quyngetuunga 'when cold weather is about to set in I always start to cough'; HBC; = kesianek; < keyir*- *ablative-modalis*

keyir*-, keyirrar*- only; alone # *quantifier/qualifier*; keyirmi 'only he' (*subject*'); keyimta or keyirremta 'only we, only us'; keyirmeng 'only they (*subject*)'; keyian or "kessian" (NUN *pronunciation*) 'only him (*not subject*)'; HBC, NUN; see Appendix 2 on the inflection of the *quantifier/qualifier*; = kesir-, kii¹-, kiir-; < -, -rraq; > keyianeng; < PE kəði-

kia, kiam who; whose # *relative case. interrogative pronoun*; NS, Y, HBC, K, NI, NUN, CAN, BB, NR, LI, EG; see kina

- kiacirutaq** shelf at front edge of rear storage platform; bottom cupboard # NUN
- kiag-** to become summer # see at kiak
- kiagcetaq*** thing of last summer # such as *whitefish caught in spring, or last summer's dried fish; Imangenritaqaqnek-gguq tua-i taukuk qulvarviigni, yuk-gguq imna nacairnanrirquq tua-i. Nangutarkaurrluni-gguq tua-i kiagcecingairulluni qanraqluni.* 'When her caches were not filled up, she panicked and stopped removing her parka hood off her head. She would start worrying and say she was going to run out, that she wouldn't have any *dried fish from the summer before* left.' (CIU 2005:188); < kiak-?
- kiagi-** to spend the summer # *kiagiug 'he is spending the summer (there)'* / *kiagillruunga Mamterillerni 'I spent the summer in Bethel'*; < kiak-i³-
- kiagpak** the whole summer; all this present summer # *kiagpak ellallilartuq 'this summer it is rainy'; Kingpak ikayuangnaqurluku ellin aanani, cali-llu Irr'aq aipaqaqluku, murilkelluku tuaten aanani caliaqan, alqami taqsuqtaqatgu.* 'All summer she tried to help her mother, and keep Irr'aq company watching her when her mother was working and when her older sisters had become tired of watching her.' (ELN 1990:41); < kiak-rpak
- kiagtaq** summer thing; king salmon (*Oncorhynchus tschawytscha*) (additional Y meaning) # < kiak-taq²
- kiagvik** summer fish camp # < kiag-vik
- kiak** summer; last summer # and **kiag-** to become summer # *kiagtutq or kiagaa 'it is summer, it has become summer'* / *kiagutaanga 'it became summer on me'*; *kiak neq'liqellruunga 'last summer I caught a lot of fish'*; *kiagmi akervagaqan kuigmi kuimalartukut 'in summer whenever it is very sunny we swim in the river'*; *mat'umi kiagmi elitnaurtua 'this summer I am attending school'*; *kiagcuun or kiaggsuun 'summer garment or other piece of equipment used in summer'*; *Pinarian-am cali neqlilmeggnun upagluteng, kiagmi.* 'When it was time again they moved to their fish camp in the summer.' (ELN 1990:37); *Piqerluni taúga, waten taúg' kiagutaqatek, imarpíum ciíiikun, cinirtellininaurtur taúg' mallussuareluni.* 'One day during the summer, he was walking along the seashore, looking for dead sea mammals.' (CEV 1984:66); > *kiagcetaq**, *kiagi-*, *kiagpak*,

- kiagtaq, kiagvik, kiaku, kiakvaq, kiallaq***, *kianeq, kiapauq, cf. kiilleq; < PE kiðay(-)*
- kiakiaq** solitary sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*) # LI; *imitative*
- kiaku** next summer # *adverb; < kiak-ku*
- kiakvaq** all last summer # *kiakvaq nengllilallruuq 'all last summer it was cold'*
- kiallaq*** thing of last summer# *such as whitefish caught in spring, or last summer's dried fish; < kiak-llaq*
- kianeq** naturally occurring open hole in the ice in winter # *kic'arpiallruunga kianermun 'I almost fell in the open hole'*; < *kiag-neq¹*
- kia(ni)** inside; upriver; on the left facing the ocean # *restricted demonstrative adverb; kiavet 'to upriver, inside'; kiaken 'from upriver, inside'; Tupiganek-gguq canegnek amingqetullratni, tamakut akuliitgun qinertaa kiavet, neviarcaq kiugna egkumi caliuralria.* 'They had doors of woven grass, it is said, and he looked at it *in there* through the interstices of the grass, and there was a young woman in there in the back of the room working away.' (MAR1 2001:91); *see kiugna, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; > kiavar-*; < PE dem kiv-
- kiapauq** spring season # *Kiapauraqan amta-llugur kessianeg aanani kuciallakaggu qayani pilagterluku kuciciutnaura. 'Whenever it was spring if it would drip in his mother's [house] he'd cut up his kayak and use it to catch the drips.'* (WEB2); NUN; < kiak-?
- kiar-** root; > *kiara-, kiaresngiate-, kiarnaite-, kiarte-*; < PY-S *kiyar-*
- kiara-** to repeatedly look around # *kiarauq 'he is repeatedly looking around'*; *kiaraa 'he is repeatedly looking around for it'* / *yugteggun kiarrluni 'looking through the people'* (as at a gathering to see if there is anyone one wants to talk with); *Umyuaqek'ngarpenek pitarkamek kiaraniartut. 'You can look around for anything you think of to hunt.'* (QUL 2003:642); < *kiar-a-*
- kiarcuirute-** to go blind # NUN; < *kiarte-yuirute-*
- kiaresngiate-** to be ashamed # *kiaresngiatuq 'he is ashamed'* / *Tua-i-ll' taum uingan nayuryaaqerrarluku, talluryungami, kiaresngiatengami-llu unilluku.* 'So after her husband stayed with her for a long time, because he was embarrassed and *ashamed*, he left her.' (YUU 1995:35); < *kiarte-ngiate-*

kiarnaite- to be poor visibility # *impersonal subject verb*; kiarnaituq ‘visibility is poor’ / Nunami maani kingunicugngauq yuk *kiarnaitqapigtengraan*. ‘On land here a person can make his way home even though the *visibility is very poor*.’ (YUU 1995:67); < kiar-naite-

kiarneq unsalted strip or fillet of fish flesh without skin, cut from along the backbone and hung to dry # < PE əkiðar- and postbase PE nər¹

kiarte- to look around; to scan # kiartuq ‘he is looking around’; kiartaa ‘he is looking around at or for it’ / Nanvarpiim-llu qainga *kiarrluku* canek tungulrianek tangrami qaingani mecknaurai yaqlgullinilriit. ‘*Looking around* the surface of the big lake when she saw something dark on its surface she got a better look at what were evidently waterfowl.’ (ELN 1990:47); = kiyarte-; < kiar?-; > kiara-, kiarcuirute-; < PE kiyar-

kiata^e area up river of –; inside area of — (house of the like) # Elitnaurvik-wa taum misviim *kiatiini*. Taum-llu elitnaurviim ukatiini elitnauristet enait. Ketiitni-wa taukut kipusvik tauðgaam net *kiatiitni*. ‘There’s a school *on the upriver side of* that airstrip. The teachers’ houses are on this (closer to us) side of the school. In the area toward the river from them, but *on the upriver side of* the houses is the store.’ (PRA 1995:108); . . . uitaluteng taliciviit. *Kiakaraitni-wa* tamakut taliciviit, qulvarviit. ‘. . . there are fish drying sheds there. Immediately *on the upriver sides of* each of those fish sheds, there are caches.’ (PRA 1995:107); < kia(ni)-te³

Kiatiirmiut people of the upper Nushagak River; the “Kiatagmiut” # kiate-possessed-miu-plural

kiavar- to come or go farther in # kiavartuq ‘he came in’ / kiavaal! or kiavarluten! ‘come in!’ said to someone standing inside the door; Ellii-llu *kiavaasqen̓gani* maurlumi *kiavarluni* taum canianun Puyaakiim aqumluni, cali maurlumi quliriqataryukluku. ‘And because her grandmother told her to *come in*, she *came in* and sat down next to Puyaakiq, thinking that her grandmother was going to tell a story.’ (PRA 1995:428); < kiani

kicaq anchor # and **kicar-** to anchor # kicartuq ‘it anchored’; kicaraa ‘he anchored it’ / angyaput kicairtellruuq anuq’vallrani ‘our boat lost its anchor when it was very windy’; Maaten uyangtelliniuq mertarcuutmun angyaq kan’ a kuigem iluani *kicaumalria*. Tua-i elitaqnaqluteng

yui, aatii-llu una-i ilakluku. ‘When he looked into the water bucket, lo and behold there was that boat down there *anchored* in the river! He could recognize its people, and his father among them.’ (CIU 2005:202); < kit’e-yaq; > Kicarvik

kicaqtaq, kic’aqutaq net sinker # < kit’e-yaq-kutaq, kit’e-yaq-kutaq

Kicarvik Anchorage # a *literal translation of “Anchorage” into Yup’ik, this Yup’ik word is used lightly or humorously*

kic’i- to have something sink on one; to sink something; to forget (additional meaning for CAN) #; Taukut tauðga uigtuastaita *kic’iluteng-llu* pillret elitaqliniat tauna qaltayag, cali uskurangqelliniluni. ‘Those who accidentally *sank* the bucket recognized that bucket, as it still had the skin rope attached.’ (WEB2); < kit’e-i²-

kiciggluk swampy place # cf. qecikluk

kiglin knife sheath # NUN; < ?-n; < PY kiylin

kigumaaq belt of floating ice formed by currents, sandbars, etc. #

kii¹ only; alone # *quantifier/qualifier*; kiingan tangrraa ‘he saw only her’; kiimi tangrraa ‘only he saw her’; kiima nem’i uitaunga ‘I’m at the house alone’; . . . Qalemaq una allakarmi cururluni inartengluni, tamaani-llu pelatekami uitaurangluni aneksauanani, taumi curumi aqumgaurluni *kiingan-llu* egamaarrlugnek ner’aquni. ‘. . . Qalemaq began to sleep separately on a bed by herself, and started to stay inside the tent all the time never going out. She would just sit there on the bed and eat *only* boiled dried fish.’ (ELN 1990:37); Unuakumi tupiimi mak’arrluni maaten piuq aanii *kiimi* ak’ a maktellrullinilria. ‘In the morning when she awoke she sat up and realized that *only* her mother had gotten up already.’ (ELN 1990:15); Mikngami-llu ellangenrraūrluami-llu utaqainanermini umyuarteqengluni qail’ nuna angtacianek, nunam ngelii avani tangvagluku, ellait-llu *kiimeng* yuuyukluteng. ‘Because she was small and since she had only recently become aware of things, while she was waiting, looking at the horizon, she began to think about how huge the universe was, thinking that they were the *only* people in the whole wide world.’ (ELN 1990:9); *Kiingita* yuilkurmiutaat neqekluki, cali akikluki. ‘The *only* food they had was from the land and this was what they also used for

trade.' (YUU 1995:46); Aling, tua-i tang waniwa caviggaqa aūgna tua-i ava-i elpet *kiivet* tua-i tangerqen angalkuullgutevnii. 'Oh, look, among your fellow shamans you *alone* saw that knife of mine.' (QUL 2003:30); Eq'ukutevkenatek aipaqitek assirlutek, *kiimta* wani qikertami yuugukut. 'Live in harmony with each other, not being hateful to each other, for we are the *only* people on this island.' (MAR2 2001:93); Aling, usuuq tang tua-i anngaan augna tuqulluku wangkuk *kiimegnuk* aipaqrangkumegnuk camek . . . 'Gee, you here, we should kill your brother and become companions, just you and me *alone* . . .' (QUL 2003:368); . . . tua-i ellani qaill' piqernganaku nalluyaguqaarluku, ellangumaaralliniuq ellami *kiiqapigmi* tua-i aquimgaurluni natlucugnaunani ayuqucia tua-i camek natlugutengqerrsugnaunani. 'He lost consciousness and soon became aware outside, sitting *all alone*, and there was nothing wrong with him at all.' (YUP 2005:170); Y, NI, NUN, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; see Appendix 2 on the inflection of the quantifier/qualifier; = kesir-, keyir-, kiir-; > kiimete-, kiimir-, kiimurrsug-, kiingraar(ar)-, kiirrar-; < PE kəði-

kii²- to come off as a layer; to peel off # *kiiguq* 'it peeled off' / *kiitaa* 'he peeled it off'; *nepcetaaq* *kiitaa* 'he took off the bandage'; *pupiim qecia* *kiiguq* 'the sore's scab came off'; *sap'akima alua* *kiiguq* 'my shoe's sole came off'; Tua-i *kela'askatun* *ayuquq* *kiiyuunani*. 'Just like paint it didn't *peel off*.' (AGA 1996:102); *Nevumek qag'umek qagaa-i nunapigmek*, *waten eliqluku* *kiilluku-llu patukiutullruit assircaarluki*, *tamakucinek patuluni*. Tua-i *ullagluku tekicamu*, tua-i *kiitengaqliniluku*, . . . 'From sod on the tundra out there they cut out door-size sod, *peeling off* [the layer of sod], and make covers for the entrance, doing everything carefully. That's the kind of door it had. He approached it and upon reaching it, he tried to *pry it off*, . . .' (ELL 1997:510); > *kiicissuun*, *kiimacak*, *kiineq*, *kiipir-*, *kiitaq*, *kiite-*; < PE *kaya-*

kii³- *root*; > *kiika-wa*, *kiiki*, *kiituani*, *kiitavani*

kii⁴- to stay in the village rather than going to fish camp in summer # *Aūgkut* *kiilrianek* *pituit neqliyanrilnguut*, *neqliyayuilnguut*. *Kiilrianek*. *Kuigilngurmuit-llu pitangqetuluteng* *neqliyanrilngurnek* *kiiluteng*. 'They referred to people who *didn't go to fishcamps* to harvest fish

as "*kiilriit*." There were people in Kwigillingok who didn't harvest fish, *didn't go to fishcamp*.' (PAI 2008:158); CAN

kiicissuun crowbar # < kii²-te²-i²-cuun

kiika-wa I too wish it were so! # *exclamatory particle*; Tua-i-llu-gguq yuqercuguaqili. Arnassagaam-gguq pia, "Ataki tumannun qurri." Tutgarruum kiugaa, "Aa-aa, *kiika-wa* tumamun qurrneq nallukeka." 'And so he pretended that he had to go pee. 'The old woman said to him. "Okay then, pee in my palm." The disobedient grandson answered here. "Er ah, *I wish it could be so*, but I don't know about peeing in the palm.'" (CET 1971:13 & PRA 1995:451); < kii³-wa

kiikanguaq outboard motor # EG from English 'kicker' and postbase -nguaq

kiiki hurry! # *exclamatory particle*; kiiki

kinguraupairelegpet eskuularyartua! 'hurry up and go to school before you're late!'; Tua-i-llu kakivini tegui, tua-i-llu tegumiaqai; angitai. Angiqeryaaqai, mingquteūrlua imna tayima! "Nauwa? *Kiiki* taisgu!" 'And then she took her sewing kit, and she held it and undid it. She unfastened it in vain, her poor dear needle was gone! "Where is it? *Hurry*, bring it!'" (GRA 1901:280-281 & PRA 1995:453); < kii³-?; > *kiikiar-*

kiikiar-, kiikirtur- to tell to hurry # *kiikiartuq* 'he said to hurry'; *kiikiaraa* 'he told her to hurry' / < *kiiki-r-*

Kiillraliin Kiseralik River # *a tributary of the Kuskokwim upriver from Bethel on the righthand side*; < *kiilleq*-?

kiilleq fish camp # UK; <*kiak-i³-lleq*¹; > *Kiillraliin* *kiimacak* (Y form), *kiineq* (K form) layer of decomposed meat beneath the skin of a dried fish, caused by heat or maggots. < kii²-?, kii²-te²-neq¹

kiimete- to be alone # *kiimetuq* 'he is alone' / *this base is a contraction of kiimi 'he alone' (3rd person reflexive singular) and the obsolete base ete- 'to be' (q.v.), but has become a base in its own right since it can be used with endings other than 3rd person singular, e.g.: kiimetut 'they are alone', kiimetuten 'you are alone', kiemetua 'I am alone'; kiimetukut 'we are alone'; kiimetaurtuq or kiimeta'artuq 'he stayed all alone'; Tua *kiimenatek* tamaani kuigem ceriini uitallinilriik. 'So they stayed being alone there on the shore of the river.'* (ELL 1997:68); Ataneq Agayun qanertuq, "Assinrituq

angutem *kiimetlerkaa*; aiparkaanek piliciqua ikayurtekniaaraa.' 'The Lord God said, "It is not good for a man *to be alone*; I will fashion a companion for him to be a helpmate.'" (AYA. 2:18); < kii(mi)-mete / nete-

kiimellir- to come to be alone # *kiimellirtuq* 'he has come to be alone' / *this base is a contraction of kiimi 'he alone' (3rd person reflexive singular) and the base ellir- 'to become'; having become a base in its own right this base may be used with other than 3rd person singular endings, e.g., kiimellirtua 'I have come to be alone', kiimellirtutenga? 'are you alone now?'; . . . tamaa-i tuaten qavciurtellruuq tauna tua *kiimellirngami*. . . . he thus became a wolverine when he *found himself all alone*.' (ELL 1997:92); Aling, waniwa'mta-q' tua ilumun tuquqatartuten? Aling, qunuksaaqvagciken. *Kiimelliryuumiicaaqvakar!* 'Gee, are you really going to die? Gee, I sure don't want you to die. I certainly don't want *to start living by myself*.' (QUL 2003:370); < kii(mi)+ellir- ?*

kiimir- to stand by itself # *of a baby*; *kiimirtuq* 'he is standing by himself' / < kii¹-?

kiimurrsug-, kiimerrsug- to want things for oneself (only); to not want to share # *kiimurrsugtuq* 'he wants things for himself (only)' / Tua-i elluarrluni ilakucaraq yuut aūgkut arcaqakluku pillrulliniut, nalluvkenaki yuut *kiimurrsugpek'nateng* pikata elluarrluteng ilakutlerkaat. 'People regarded it as very important to deal correctly with relatives, to know them and to *want to share*; they should be treating them right.' (CAU 1985:182); < kii¹-?

kiingerte- to creak; to grind # *kiingertuq* 'it is creaking' / = kekingerte-

kiingraar(ar)-, kiinraar(ar)- to be without a coat or parka in the cold # *kiingraartuq* 'he is without a coat' / Cali kesianek net-llu kumauralriaruvkenateng, qerruyanaqluteng kesianek. *Kiingraarluni-ll'* waten matangqayarauvkenateng. 'Also, the [fires in the] houses weren't kept lit always; they were always cold. And it was not a place to *be without an overgarment*; they weren't places to be undressed.' (KIP 1998:295); < kii¹-?, < kii¹-?

kiipir- standing on tiptoe # *postural root*; > *kiipingqa-, kiipire-*; < kii²-?

kiipingqa- to be standing on tiptoes # *kiipingqauq* 'he is standing on tiptoes' ? < *kiipir-ngqa-*

kiipirte- to stand on tiptoes # *kiipirtuq* 'he stood on tiptoe' / *kiipirrlni saskaq tegungnaqellrua qulqitnek* 'standing on his toes, he tried to take the cup from the cupboard'; < *kiipir-te*²-

kiiq* heat # *in the air*; *qasgiq kiirmek eltuq* 'the steambath is leaking out heat'; *kaminiam kiiran kinercetai aklut* 'the heat from the stove is drying the clothes'; *kiirmek makugtua* 'I'm suffering from the heat'; *Nuna piullrani taqngaituq nauceciineq quyurcineq-llu wall'u nengla kiiq-llu*, *kiak uksuq-llu erneq unuk-llu*. 'As long as the earth endures, seedtime and harvest, cold and *heat*, summer and winter, day and night, shall not cease.' (AYAG. 8:22); *Kiirmi-llu cali cingirtuumangaunateng*. 'Also in the *heat* they [the boots] wouldn't be laced up or tied.' (CIU 2005:344); *KIREM CUQII* '(atmospheric) temperature'; *KIREM CUQCAUTII* '(atmospheric) thermometer'; > *kiircaun*, *kiircuun*, *kiircete*, *kiirciurun*, *kiiri-*, *kiirniur-*, *kiirpag-*, *kiiryug-*, *kiiya*

kiir- only; alone # *quantifier/qualifier*; *Tua-wa man' kiiran tamaani cassuutekngamegteggui* man' *equk, cakluku canun equgglainarmek atutullermeggn*. 'And back then they used *only* wood for all their devices, they used just wood for everything.' (AGA 1996:154); *Tauna-gguq uinga ayagnaurtuq kiatmegrnun negirsarturluni tuntunun, cup'utaitellermeggn* tamaani. *Kiirita pitaqluki, kiirita-llu nerluki . . .* 'Her husband would go up their₂ river setting snares for caribou since they didn't have guns back then. They caught *only* those and they ate *only* those . . .' (MAR1 2001:41); NS; see Appendix 2 on the inflection of the quantifier/qualifier; = *kesir-*, *keyir-*, *kii-*; < PE *kəði*-

kiircaun, **kiircuun** heater; furnace #

Kumlivianateng-llu yuut. Kiircaucetaunani-llu, kaminiaq taūgaam una. 'People had no freezers. Also no *heaters*, only this [type of cooking and heating] stove.' (KIP 1998:301); < *kiiq-car-n*, *kiiq-cuun*

kiircete- to be hot # *of the weather or the temperature in an enclosure, area, etc.*; *kiircetuq* 'it is hot' / *kiircetsiyaagtuq* 'it's too hot'; *kiirceturit* 'it's never hot'; *kiircepaa!* or *kiircessva!* 'my, how hot it is!'; *ella egtriyirtuq kiirceñani-llu* 'the air is full of mosquitoes and it is hot'; = *kircite-*; < *kiiq-cete*²-

kiiri- for it to get warmer or hotter # *of the weather or the temperature in an enclosure, area, etc.*; kiiriuq 'it is getting or has become hotter' / Tamana ak'a *kiiringllinilria* ena aaniit-wa assalilria, kinguqliat-wa Irr'aq qavalria curumi. 'The house was evidently already beginning to *get warmer* and their mother was making griddlecakes, and their younger sibling, Irr'aq, was sleeping on the mattress.' (ELN 1990:12); < kiiq-i¹-

kiirniur- to feel hot and sweaty # kiirniurtuq 'he is hot' / NS; < kiiq-niur-

kiirpag- to be very hot # *of the weather or the temperature in an enclosure, area, etc.*; kiirpagtuq 'it is very hot' / *Kiirpangnayukluku-llu net'eng ella qagna anuq'vangraan amiik ikirrluku, egmianun-llu patuluku.* 'And thinking that their house would get *very hot* even though the weather outside was quite windy, they opened the door, and shut it right away.' (PRA 1995:413); < kiiq-pag²-

kiirrar- only; completely alone # *quantifier/qualifier; more emphatic than kii- (q.v.)*; Ilangcngluku tua-i tavaten ayuqengraan alutukluku, *kiirraan-llu irniaqngamegneguq*. 'They began to ignore her being like that, and they took care of her because she was their *only child, just her*.' (MAR1 2001:30); Qanlartut-llu yuk-gguq kiurrarmi yuuyuituq. 'And they say that a person never lives *completely alone*.' (CAU 1985:12); see Appendix 2 on the inflection of the quantifier/qualifier; < kii¹-rrar-

kiirrelvag- to be very hot # *of the weather or the temperature in an enclosure, area, etc.*; kiirrelvagtuaq 'it is very hot' / < kiiq-pag²-

kiirtevkar- to be covered with sweat; to be overheated; to be feverish # kiirtevkartuq 'he is all sweaty, feverish' / Qayuwa-llu-am piqerluni aūg'arqani tua ak'a *kiirtevkaq'apiggluni*, kiirsukapiggluni. 'When he somehow removed it [the mask] he was *covered with sweat, extremely hot*.' (AGA 1996:54); Tagluni tuavet aklumeggnun qavaqalliuq kiirtevkarluni tua-i cakneq. 'He came up and fell asleep on his gear, very hot.' (MAR2 2001:50); NS; < kiiq-tevkar-

kiiryug-, kiirsug- (*NS form*) to feel hot and sweaty # kiiryugtuq 'he is hot' / kiiryugpaa! 'my, I'm hot!'; kiiryukuvet amiik ikiressu 'if you are hot, open the door'; Maaten-gguq itertuq *kiiryugluni*, anertevkarpagluni aarrarrarraaluni tuaten.

'When she entered, she was *hot, short of breath and panting*.' (YUU 1995:95); < kiiq-yug-, kiiq-yug-, kiiq-niur-, kiiryugyailkun

kiiryugyailkun fan; air-conditioner # < kiiryug-yailkun

kiistaq yarn; wool; tassel # *from Russian* кисть (kist') 'cluster, bunch'; = kistaq

kiitaq peeled-off layer or block of sod # < kii²-te²-aq¹

kiite- to stand on tiptoe # kiituq 'he stood on tiptoe' / kiicimauq 'he is on tiptoe'; NI; < kii²-te²-

kiituani, kiitaūgani (*HBC, NS, NUN form*), **kiituan'**

finally; thereafter # *adverbial particle*; kiituan'i tuaten ellirtuq 'as time went by it became like that'; Tua-i taum maurluan tuaten iigminek assiilliquallrani waten nerevkarturallermini, *kiituani* qanlanglliniuq neqkairutniluku. 'And his grandmother, while he was afflicted in his eyes, continued to feed him, until *finally* she began saying that he was running out of food.' (ELL 1997:12); Ul'uq taqeksaunani ernerrluni yuinaagnek malrugnek, meq nunam qaingani et'uriinaluni, *kiituani* angyarpak pugtertaa.

'The water rose without ceasing for forty days, the water deepened over the land, and *finally* it floated the ark.' (AYA 7:17); *Kitaūgani-gguq taūg'* cuucia assiirutuq. Avenriutengani taum carayiim, nulirqeqtaryaaqellran. 'As time passed, his life grew miserable. She was draining his spirit away, that ghost, whom he had been about to marry.' (CEV 1984:50); **KIITUANI TANEM** or **KIITAŪGANI TANEM** 'oh, what if it had happened!'; < kii³-?; > kiituan'i tanem, kiitavani tanem

kiiya, kiiyaq men's community house; kashim # and **kiiya-** to go inside the men's community house # literally: 'small heat', from the use of such houses for sweat baths; kiiyacuar 'a small men's community house'; NUN; < kiiq-yak

kikikiaq whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*) # HBC

kilgaakuirta dog running loose alongside a team # Y; < kilgaq?-kuir-ta¹

kilgaq anywhere at random; off the usual path; somewhere; everywhere # kilgakun 'through any route'; kilgakun 'to the side of the main route'; Aling, *kilgarmun-llu* tuntumek tangerrlua uitaskumku uurcaraqatarpakar. Atak tua-i pissungnaqa' arteqerlaku. 'Oh my, seeing a caribou *at random*, I am going to regret it if I leave it alone. I will go ahead and hunt it.' (QUL 2003:150); A, kitak, kitak, piyugngakuvet

tua-i maligcukuvgu *kilgarmun* maligesgu pisqiarniaran, ca imna pingnatukengaa pikaku. 'Oh, okay, okay, if you are able go with him at this opportune moment if you want to so you can help him around when he is trying to do whatever he's trying to do.' (QUL 2003:558); Hinz' grammar (1944) and Drebert's dictionary typescript (1960) give kilgaanun 'in vain'; > kilgaakuirta, kilgarta; < PY kilyaq

Kilgarta God # referring to God's omnipresence; ELLAM KILGARTII 'God' # < kilgaq-ta¹

kilineq wound; cut # kilinra imanguq 'his wound got infected (literally: acquired pus)'; Tauna-llu *kilineni* aunraan alingallagluteng . . . 'They got frightened because her wound bled . . .' (ELN 1990:9); < kilir-neq¹; > kilirnaq

kilinercuun antiseptic; wound dressing # < kilineq-cuun

kilir- to wound; to cut one's flesh # kilirtuq 'he got cut'; kiliraa 'he wounded him by cutting' / kilip'agtuaq 'he got a big cut'; Piinanermeggnii alqiiit tuana ciisqumillagluni *kilirluni* ciisqumikun cikumun. 'While they were doing that, one sister happened to fall on her knee and cut herself there on some ice.' (ELN 1990:9); < ekiq-lir-; > kilineq, kilirnaq; < PE kilir-

kilirnaq type of coarse reed (*species* ?); lamprey (*Lampetra japonica*) # < kilir-naq¹

kilmaq stomach # EG; from Aleut *kilma-ñ* (*kilma-X*) 'stomach', perhaps by way of Sugpiaq

kilngar- to be on one's way here # kilngartuq 'he is on his way here'; Tañgaten-am cali piqtaaranglliniluni, ayaglun' uqumeg nangcarluni unaggun imarpigkun *kilngarnaurtut*. He (the dog) began to do like that, traveling and towing seal oil by way of the ocean down there he'd be coming here.' (WHE 2000:199); NUN

kimrar- to vomit # (?); Y

kina who; someone (*in non-content-interrogative context*) # interrogative pronoun; kina is the absolute case singular form as in kina taiga? 'who is coming?', kina taiguq 'someone is coming', or kina qanrutellrusiu? 'whom did you tell?'; kia, kiam, or kitum is the relative case singular form as in kia taitellruagu? 'who brought it?' or kia qimugtii qilugturta? 'whose dog is barking?'; kitumek is the ablative-modalis case singular form as in kitumek qanercit? 'who are you speaking about?'; kinkut is absolute/relative case plural form as in kinkut

taigat? 'who (all) are coming?'; also kinkuni uitatis? 'with whom_{pl} are you staying?'; kituusit? 'who are you_i?'; kinkuuceci? 'who are you_{pl}?'; kituuga? 'who is he?'; kinkuugat? 'who are they?'; kituuga atra? 'what is his name?' (literally: 'who is his name-source?'); Ellii tua-i niicugniluni tamakunek piciatun qalangssagnak nallukminek aternek niitaqami aptaqluki *kituuciitnek*. 'She listened to how they talked about various things and whenever she heard names she didn't know, she asked who they were.' (ELN 1995:68); see Appendix 3 demonstratives; see Introduction on "stress-repelling bases"; < PE ki(na)

kinami because # conjunction; kaigtua kinami nereksaitua 'I'm hungry because I haven't eaten'; NSU

kin'anga- to do foolish, stupid things # kin'angauq 'he is doing foolish things' / NSU; from Inupiaq kinnaja-

kinengyak dried meat # Angyinermek tua-i taq'ercami angyaurcan, *kinengyauciamek* tuntut kemgitnek, ucilillinia aaniin angyartek amiitnek tuaten tamakunek. 'When she got through making a boat, since they had plenty of dried caribou meat, she loaded their boat with it and some of the skins.' (QUL 2003:288); < kiner-?

kiner- to dry # kinertuq (kinerluni) or kinraa 'it is drying', 'it has dried' / kinertuq (kinerluni) or kinertaa 'it is dry'; arnam kinerciraa 'the woman is drying it'; akertem kinercetaa 'the sun has dried it'; cella kinernarquq 'the air is dry (literally: will cause things to dry quickly)'; kinengqauq 'it is dry'; Tua-i-llu *kinrata* mayurruki ellivigmun. 'When they became dry they put them up in the cache.' (PRA 1995:461); > kinengyak, kinercissuun, kinertaq, kineryaq; < PE kinər-

kinercissuun clothes dryer # < kiner-te²-i²-ssuun

kinertaq, kinertalluk dried meat # Unuakumi

makcara'arluteng uptoq atrauquriluteng aklumeggnek, cali-llu *kinertalluliameggnek*, ulligtarualiameggnek-llu ucivilirucan taugaam angyaq taqluteng. 'In the morning getting up early they got ready and brought down their possessions, and also the dried meat they'd made and the dried pike fish they'd made, stopping only when the boat could no longer take any more.' (PRA 1990:460); < kiner-te²-aq¹, kiner-te²-aq¹-lluk; < PY kinərtaq (under PE kinər-)

kineryaq dried salmon egg(s) # < kiner-?; NUN

kinginge- to be about to have a younger sibling # NUN; < kingu-li²-nge-

kingu- to back up; to go back to where one has just been # kinguuq 'he backed up, went back' / direct verbalization of kingu

kingu rear; back part; area behind; stern; time after # opposite of ciu; anygam kinguanun aqumekina! 'sit in the back of the boat!'; kinguani aatam ayallran nerellruunga 'after my father left I ate'; ellalluum kinguani tumyarat marastussiyaagata ulap'agka all'ukek ayagciqua 'because the trail is too muddy after the rain I'll go with my rubber boots'; kinguliurtuq 'he is continually at the rear'; Angukaat-llu kinguaraatni atsat assirilaata tua-i iqvangluteng ciumek atsalugpianek. 'A short time after [gathering] wild rhubarb, the berries started to ripen and they started picking them, beginning with salmonberries.' (ELN 1990:43); . . . kaakagguq Agaligmiut curukatalriit kiaku neqem kinguani. ' . . . see here, she told them, the Agalik people would attack next summer after the fish (came and the fishing season was over).' (YUU 1995:18); > kinginge-, kingu-, kinguliaq, kingulirneq, kingullugte-, kingumek, kingumik, kinguneq¹, kinguneq², kingunge-, kingunrinaar-, kingupiar-, kinguqalek, kingutmurte-, kinguvar-, kinguvkutak; cf. kingyar-; < PE kinju-

kinguaqerte- to feel queasy; to have a sudden eerie feeling especially when seeing someone with a large flesh wound # NUN

kinguliaq descendant # Taringutkait makut maa-i wangkuta waniw' wanirpak caliaqekput kinguliput taúgaam pitekluki. 'This work of ours now is an explanation of these things, however, for the sake of our descendants.' (CIU 2005:170); < kingu-liaq

kinguliraq harpoon (or arrow) line # < kingu-li¹-aq³; > kinguliralek

kinguliralek arrow with a line attached # < kinguliraq-lek

kingulirneq back of thigh; calf of leg; Achilles tendon; fibula (NUN meaning) # kingulirnerek 'calves of legs'; . . . kingyaartelliniuq, terikaniam mat'um keglunret kingulirneritgun keggmaqai. ' . . . looking back, she realized a wolverine was biting the wolves on the back of their legs.' (QUL 2003:472); < kingu-lirneq

kingullugte-¹ to have a bad ending # kingullugtuq

or kingullugtaa 'it had bad results' / kingullugtaa nerelqa 'my meal has had disagreeable results'; kingullugtuq angnirturallra 'his being happy has come to a bad ending'

kingullugte-² to berate with a ridicule song recounting a person's misdeeds # kingullugtaa 'he sang a ridicule song directed at him' / this is a special meaning from kingullugte⁻¹; Qasgim iluani qenqerrayunaituq kingullugtengraatni. 'Even though they directed a ridicule song at him, he should not get angry inside the kashim.' (TAP 2004:88); < kingu-llu; > kingullugun

kingullugun ridicule song recounting a person's misdeeds # Watua taúgaam tamana yuarutmi ataucimi kingullugun aturpakarngaicugnarquq amlleq. 'I don't think they will sing the ridicule song as they did in the past.' (TAP 2004:83); < kingullugte⁻²-n

kingumek and next; at last # adverbial particle; ciumek nerciqukut kingumek-llu aqvauteliyarluta 'first we'll eat and then we'll go to the races'; < kingu ablative-modalis

kinguneq¹ home; point of origin; area behind; time past # kingunengqertuq Kuigglugmek 'his home is Kwethluk'; utercugtuq kinguneminun 'he wants to go back to his home'; kingunerpegun maligciiqamken 'I shall follow after you'; kingunrurtuq 'it is of the past'; Tava-llu pilliuq, "Kinguneminun tekiteqatarngatua wiinga. Yaaqvanun ayallryuklua." 'Then he said, "It seems to me that I am about to arrive at my home. I had thought I'd gone a long distance.'" (MAR1 2001:91); < kingu-neq⁴; > kingunrirtur-, kinguniur-; < PE kinjunər (under PE kinju-)

kinguneq² child of the one sponsoring the Kevgiq ("Messenger Feast"); < kingu-neq⁴

kingunge- to get an explanation; to understand # literally: 'to acquire the back(ground)'; kingunguq 'he got an explanation' / kingunguq tuqullranek 'he got an explanation of her death'; kingungyugtuq 'he wants an explanation'; Mikellam-llu tua-i arcaaryaaqluku Elnguq cali pingraani kingungyulliami cali piluni, "Ciin maliksuumiitakek?" 'Mikellaq told her to stop asking questions, but since she still wanted to get an explanation Elnguq repeated, "Why doesn't she want to go with them?'" (ELN 1990:75); < kingunge-

kingunite- to get back; to arrive home #

kingunituq 'he is arriving home' / Cali-lu murilkelluki makut can't get ungalam pertellri cikuqausngalriit. Ellaqerruskani tamakut aturtuarluki utercugngauq *kingunilluni*. 'Also he should observe the grass, how it bent by the south wind and frozen in that position. If bad weather suddenly comes upon him, using these he can return and get home.' (YUU 1995:67); < kinguneq-ite³-

kinguniur- to follow # kinguniurtuq 'he is following'; kinguniuraa 'he is following it' / < kinguneq-liur-

kingunrinaar- to think back and regret what has happened # < kingu?-

kingunrirtur- to follow; to try to catch up with; to emulate # kingunrirturaa 'he is following her' / . . . pitgararkaurrluku, mayurluni ipingarraarluni pilriim, imna tayima tuntuyagaq ayakalliniluni. Ayakaan tua-i *kingunrirtulliniluku*. ' . . . raising himself up after keeping out of sight, as he was just about to shoot an arrow at it, the young caribou took off. When it took off, he followed after it.' (QAN 1995:222); < kinguneq-ir²-tur¹-

kingunrurte- to be in mourning missing someone after his death and feeling his absence # Maaten-gguq tekitak angayuqaagni taukuk tuaten-gguq *kingunrurteqapigglutek*, tuquniluku-llu qanrutkelliniaku taum nulirran, tuquan unitniluku. 'When he reached his parents' house they were *mourning* since his wife had told them that he had died, that she had left him when he died.' (MAR2 2001:52); < kingu-neq?-urte-

kingupiar- to go backward # kingupiartuq 'he is going backward, with his back toward where he is going' / kingupiarluni piyuaguq 'he is walking backward'; Tua-i-llu uitalluku aataminun pisqelluku tumni malikurluki tutmallminun tut'aqluni nem'un *kingupiarturluni* piluni. 'She decided not to do it, leaving it for her father to do. Then she retraced her tracks to the house, *walking backward* [just for fun].' (ELN 1990:61); < kingu-pik

kinguk, kinguq worm (*species ?*) # < PE kinuy

kinguqalek woman's fur parka cut high on the sides so that there are front and back flaps # NUN; < kingu-qaq-lek

Kinguerrat, Kinguqa Akugat, Kinguqat the constellation Corona Borealis # said to be the 'bottom part of a parka' in *Yup'ik*

kinguqlikacaar(aq*) youngest sibling # < kinguqliq-kaca(g)ar

kinguqliq* younger sibling; one at the rear # KINGUQLIRMEK MINGUYARAQ 'Extreme Unction' (literally: 'anointing for the last time' (*Catholic religious neologism*); TANQILURYAQ KINGUQLIQ 'January' (literally: 'second cold month') (NUN usage) (see Appendix 7 on the *Yup'ik calendar*); < kinguqliq; > kinguqlikacaar(aq*); < PY kinuqliq (under PE kinju)

kinguqsig- to be far to the rear # kinguqsigtuq 'he is far to the rear' / < kingu-qsig-

kinguqvaarni later on # adverb; < kingu-qvaaq-localis

kingur(ar)te- to miss; to be too late for # kingu'urtaa 'he missed it' / kingu'urcarpiaramken 'I almost missed you'; Apa'urluunka wiingga tua-i *kingu'urrluki*. 'I was [born] *too late* for my grandfathers.' (KIP 1998:145); < kingu?-; > kinguraute-

kinguraute- to be late; to not be on time #

kingurautuq 'he is late' / kinguraulluni tekituq 'he arrived late (missing it)'; kinguraucarpiallruunga 'I was almost late'; Nauwa tua-i caliaqavci *kingurautenrilkurrluci* tuaten pilartuci. Pissu'urqameng-llu tuaten pitulliut, *kingurautenrilkurrluteng* tua-i angungnaqluku callra ulumallra, entellra-llu. 'You know how you try to be *on time* when you have a job. They used to do the same when hunting [at sea], trying not to be *late*, catching high and low tides.' (YUP 2005:74); < kingur(ar)te-te⁵-

kingutmun going back; going toward the back # adverb; < kingu-tmun

kingutmurte- to back up; to go back to where one has just been # < kingu-tmurte-

kinguvar- to go to the rear; to pass (it) down to succeeding generations # kinguvartuq 'he is going toward the rear'; kinguvaraa (or kinguvartaa) 'he took it to the rear, passed it down'; kinguvartimalriit 'the things passed on to future generations'; kinguvatuluni 'hereditary'; Qipneq cali piyugngauq *Yup'igtun qaneryaraq unguvavkaryugngaluku kinguvartelluku* kinguqlirkamteñun, . . . 'Kipnuk also can keep the *Yup'ik* language alive, letting it be passed on to those who come after us, . . .' (KIP 1998:xi); Makut qanruyatet ciuliamteñek

kinguvarcimallruut man'a cali maa-i tekilluku atuuluteng. 'These maxims have been *passed down* from our ancestors to the present time and are valuable.' (YUU 1995:45); Yuut atri *kinguvatuut* tuaten. 'People's names are *passed down* in that way.' (YUU 1995:30); < *kingu-var-*

kinguveq descendant # Tua-i qagkumiut

Aanakalliim *kinguveqai*. 'The northern people are descendants of Aanakalliiq [a certain legendary person].' (AGA 1996:210); < *kingu-?*

kinguvkutak ice piece with large overhang # < *kingu-?*

kingyar- to look back while moving # *kingyartuq* 'he is looking back'; *kingyaraa* 'he is looking back at her' / *qimugta ciumpkun ayagtuaq* *kingyaqa'aqluni* 'the dog is going in front of me, looking back once in a while'; Pitacirra'urlurmitun-llu aq'veurlurluni. *Kingyaqsaunani* taum *kinguani*, ilak-llu ava-i cali aq'velriik. 'She ran — poor dear thing — as best as she could. Without *looking back* again she ran on, while her two sisters were also running quite a ways ahead of her.' (ELN 1990:54); cf. *kingu-*

kinkut who plural # interrogative pronoun see *kina*

kiparte- to go back and forth # *kipartuq* 'he is going back and forth' / *Yugnek tangerttuq una-i, tangvagai arnat angutet-llu kipartellriit qasgimun tuaten*. 'He saw people down there, he watched women and men *walking over* to the kashim and back.' (MAR2 2001:24); Y

kipu- root; > *kipukenga*, *kipulkar-*, *kipullekte-*, *kipussaag-*, *kipute-*

kipukenga purchase (purchased thing) # *Cunaw' qavaatni tekitellinilria*. Ellii tua-i *quyaqapiararluni*, *kipukengainek-llu yuvrirluni*. 'The explanation was that he'd arrived while they were sleeping. She was very thankful and examined the *things he'd bought*.' (ELN 1990:21); < *kipu-kenga*

kipulkar- to beat *object* to something they *subject and object* both want, using information gained from *object* # *kipulkaraa* 'he beat her to something' / Tua-i imna tauna Aavacin itran *kipulkarluku imum nulirran aipaa anlliniluni yuqercugluni*. 'When Aavacin entered, his other wife *went out at the same time* with the excuse that she was going out to urinate.' (QUL 2003:206); < *kipu-?*

kipullekte- to exchange places with; to relieve # *kipullektuk* 'they₂ exchanged places'; *kipulleetaa*

'he exchanged places with her' / *Tauuk-gguq imkuk nuliak kipullegtaullutek waten pilartuk, uum qantaa agulluku pinarikan-ll' aipaan aqvaluku*. 'It is said that his two wives would *take turns*. One would take the bowl over, and the other one would get it when it was time.' (QUL 2003:248); < *kipu-?*; > *kipullgute-*; < PE *kipuləy-* (under PE *kiput-*)

kipullgute- to miss each other, passing going in opposite directions; to exchange (things) unintentionally; to overlap successively (like shingles) # *kipullgutuk* 'they₂ passed each other unaware', 'they exchanged things with each other unintentionally'; *kipullgutak* 'he unintentionally exchanged the two of them (e.g., 'took someone else's, leaving his own'); Tua-i taūgken waniwa *ayagnilriani kan' acia ciuemek caliaqluku kipullguqu' urluki taperrnat*, waten elliluki *kipullgutaarturluki*, . . . 'However, when they started working on a basket they'd start from the bottom part first and would *overlap* the beach grass putting it this way . . .' (CIU 2005:148); < *kipullekte-te⁵-*

kipuqe- to buy various things # *kipuquq* 'he is buying this and that' / Tua-i-llu aatii piciatun *kipuqluni*, *qiurpagngalngurnek-llu kipulluni*. 'And then her father bought *various differing sorts of things*, and bought things that resembled big blueberries.' (ELN 1990:113); < *kipute-*

kipussaag- to go peddle or trade from house to house; to buy # NUN; < *kipu-ssaag-*

kipusvik, kipuyvik (HBC form) store # *Itrameng kipusvigmun piuq ellii allayugninaqluni tamana ciuqlirmi nareksailkiinek, cali-wa kanvviitarugaat, allanek-llu carugarnek tangaaluni*. 'When they went into the *store* she smelled different aromas she'd never smelled before, and there were various types of candies on display there and many other things.' (ELN 1990:112); < *kipute-vik*, *kipute-vik*; > *kipusviliurta*

kipusviliurta storekeeper; store manager; store clerk # < *kipusvik-liur-ta¹*

kipute- to buy; to purchase; to exchange places (NSU meaning) # *kiputuq* 'he bought something'; *kiputaa* 'he bought it' / *kipuyutaa* *angyamek qetunrani* 'he bought his son a boat'; *Ciutnguanek kiputellruunga kipusvigmek*. 'I purchased some dried apricots at the store.' (YUP

1996:38); < kipu-?; > kipuqe-, kiputesta, kipusvik; < PE kiput-

kiputesta trader; storekeeper # < kipute-ta¹

kircir- to be in pain (body part) # kircirtuq 'it (body part) is in pain / < kirta-ir¹

kircite- to be hot # *of the weather or the temperature in an enclosure, area, etc.*; kircituq 'it is hot' / Patuan-ll' taūg' kircinani man' enim ilua. 'When they closed it, it was hot inside this house.' (CEV 1984:31); = kiircite-

kirciur- to be ill; to suffer pain # kirciurtuq 'he is in pain' / = keggirciur-; < kirta-liur-

kirciurun sickness # NUN; < kirta-liur-un

kirta pain # > kircir-, kirciur-; cf. ekiq

kiryanı- to growl (of dog) # kiryaniuq 'it is growling'; < ?-neq¹-i³-

kis'arci- to forget; to be unable to recall # kis'arcia 'he forgot it' / . . . atra niitetungramku waniwa kis'arciaqa . . . ' . . . I forget his name now even though I hear it often . . .' (CIU 2005:8); < kit'e-arte-i²-

kisneq, kiyneq (*HBC form*) something that has settled to the bottom of a liquid; sediment # *often used in the plural*: kisneret meryaqunaki 'don't drink the sediment'; kisneriraa meq puckami mer'uteknaluku 'he removed the sediment from the water in the barrel so that he could have it for his water supply'; < kit'e-neq¹, kit'e-neq¹

kistaq yarn; wool; tassel # *from Russian* кисть (kist') 'cluster, bunch'; = kiistaq

kis'un, kis'utaq, kiy'un (*HBC form*) net sinker # . . . waten wani muraggaarnek mimernaarnek pugtaqucirruklu kis'ucirluku-llu enrarrmek. ' . . . net floats were from small pieces of wood from the lateral root, and net sinkers from little bits of bone.' (CIU 2005:90); < kit'e-n, kit'e-taq¹, kit'e-n

kita here; take it; there it is. *exclamation; said when handing something to someone*; < kit'arta; cf. kitaki

kitaki, kitak, kitek well then; please; okay # *exclamatory particle; used with the optative mood*; kitaki mulngakurqina ayakuvet 'well then, be careful when you go'; kitak apteqerru aturyuumallemnek angyaa 'please ask him if I could use his boat'; kitak-wa '(that's) fine; good-bye' (*at the end of a telephone conversation*); Qiaviaq: Kanavet snuuuguugka unitellruagka. Yaaqsinrituk. Kitak atrarluk waniwa. Ayak'aq: Ii-i, Kitak-wa. 'Qiaviaq: I left my snow-machine

down there. It's not far. *Okay, let's go down now*. Ayak'aq: Yes, *That's fine.*' (PRA 1995:191); cf. kita

kitalaq guitar # *from English, or from Russian* гитара (gitára)

kit'aq anchor # NUN; < kit'e-aq¹

kit'arta the one who shouts "kita" ("here it is") to start the singing and drumming, while at the same time starting to beat the drum, during an indigenous holiday # < kita-r-ta¹

kit'e- to fall into water; to sink; to drown # kit'uq or kitaa 'he or it fell into the water, sank, or drowned' / nanvami kit'ellruunga 'I fell into the water at the lake'; kic'arpiallruunga angyaq uvaallrani 'I almost fell in when the boat was rocking'; kill'uni 'falling in, sinking'; kisngaituq 'it won't sink, won't fall in'; pugtaqeryaaqluni kis'a'rtuq 'it floated a while but then sank'; Maaten piuq imna watua kit'ellermini kuv'allallra naryarcetaarkalleq kana-i, makut-wa talaarit tuaten culugpaaget nerelriit taukunek melugnek kisngalrianek. 'When she looked she saw the chum that she had spilled when she had fallen in and there were many rainbow trout and grayling eating from the sunken roe there.' (ELN 1990:22); > kicaq, kicaqutaq, kis'arci-, kis'un, kisneq, kit'aq, kitnaq, cf. kitngu-; < PE kit-

kitengpag- to kick hard with the heel (or toe) # < kitngig-pag²

kitnaq steep bank # EG; < kit'e-?

kitngiar- to repeatedly kick # kitngiaraa 'he is repeatedly kicking it'; Uqra imna kitngiarluku tuani tua-i nayukanirluku uqutmun caugarrluta uitauraasqelluta. 'We are to get to the lee side [of the drift], kick and dig a hole in the snow for ourself, face away from the wind, and stay there.' (QUL 2003:724); < kitngig-a-

kitngig- to kick (*especially but not exclusively, forward with the heel*) # kitngigaa 'he kicked it'; > kitengpag-, kitngiar-

kitngigpak high-bush cranberry (*Viburnum edule*) # NSK, LI; < kitngik²-rpak

kitngik¹ heel # Tua-i pingnaqluni pililuni taqipailgagu-llu aipaa up'nerkarluni kitngianun-llu tekipailgan taum qilagami. 'She did try but before she had finished the second [sock] it was already spring time, and had not even gotten as far as the heel.' (ELN 1990:32); > kitngilqitaaq, kitngilquq; cf. kitngig-; < PE kitmiy

kitngik² low-bush cranberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*) #
Y, NS; > kitngigpak; < PE kitnjij

kitngilqitaaq Achilles tendon # K, Y, NI, CAN,
NUN, BB; < kitngik¹-?

kitngilquq heel of sled runner # see Appendix 9 on
parts of the sled; < kitngik¹-quq; < PE kitmilqur
(under PE kitmiy)

kitngu- to capsize; to tip over (of sled) # kitnguuq
'it capsized or tipped over' / . . . Melnguq
ekumalria ikamragni *kitngulluku* tua-i irua
kilirluku cali-llu navegluku. ' . . . the sled had
tipped over with Melnguq in it thus cutting and
breaking his leg.' (ELN 1990:73); cf. kit'e-; < PE
kitnju-

kitu- who # interrogative base; see kina

kitug- (root); > kitugi-, kitugta, kitugte-

kitugi- to function better # Tua-i cunawa imna
tutgara' urlurlua, *kitugisciiganani* ikari akiani
cuukcausngaluni qiaqcaarangnaluni. 'Well it
turned out that that poor dear grandchild of
hers, not able to *function better*, ducking down
across there, started to just cry.' (MAR2 2001:106);
Anerneni *kitugian* ayumian iterluni. 'When his
breathing got *better*, then he went in.' (YUU
1995:110); < kitug-i¹-

kitugta daughter # Aanani atani-llu umyuqaqak
imkuk nukalpiarem atam-wa *kitugtekngani*. 'She
thought about her mother and her father because
she was the *daughter* of a good provider, a man in
his prime.' (UNP2); UK; < kitug-ta¹

kitugtaq stepchild; adopted child; foster child #
< kitugte-aq¹

kitugte- to repair; to mend; to fix; to arrange; to
straighten out a person's behavior # kitugtuq
'it is fixed'; kitugtaa 'he is fixing it' / kitugciuq
navgumalriamek 'he is fixing something that is
broken'; kitugcugngaqaqa 'I can fix it'; Qalemaq-
llu negat *kitugtengnaqsaqluki* taum cam qecullri
cangtartuumaita cakaunrilliniit. 'Qalemaq
tried to *fix* the ruined snares which the animal
had pulled out together with the rabbits that had
been caught in them, but they were no longer
useful.' (ELN 1990:89); TEMEMI NAULLUUTNEK
KITUGCITULIT NAVGUUTIIT 'acquired immune
deficiency syndrome (AIDS)' (medical neologism);
arenqiallugutet kitugtakangengnaellrat
'resolution' (legal neologism); > kitugtaq; < kitug-?

kitur- to pass (physically go past, or pass by in time)
kiturtuq 'he passed by'; kituraa 'he passed

it' / kituqenguq 'he passed someone'; kituraut
'they pass by repeatedly'; Anqerralliniluteng
tua-i. Tengssuun-llu maa-i *kiturluni*, tua-i ilaita
tangssugluku. 'They started rushing out. The
airplane *passed*, and some of them watched it.'
(QUL 2003:592); . . . piyungramku qalervangan
irniaqa pisciiganaku, kiituan pillerkaa *kiturtuq*.
Ak'a-l'-am taillrukuvet piyarlu. ' . . . I wanted
to do this but because my child was crying so
hard I was not able to do it, and soon, the time
to do something about it *passed*. If you had come
earlier, I could have done it.' (QUL 2003:258);
kiturtelluki neqet kangillitesqelluki 'escapement
(of fish)' (resource management neologism); >
Kituun; < PE kitur-

Kituun Passover # Atanrem qanrutak Moses-
aankuk Aaron-aaq-llu, "Makut maa-i
picirkiatekai *Kituutem* . . ." 'The Lord said to
Moses and Aaron, "This is the ordinance for
Passover . . ."' (ANUC. 12:43); < kitur-n

kiu- to answer; to reply # kiuguq 'he answered';
kiugaa 'he answered him' / Ayaumariata ilai
aaniin qalarutaqluku apqauraqan-llu *kiugaqluku*.
'When her sisters had left, her mother talked
to her, and whenever she asked questions her
mother would *answer* her.' (ELN 1990:13); >
kiumra-, kiun, kiutaarute-; < PE ki(C)u-

kiugkenak east; northeast (LI meaning) # < kiugna-?;
< PE kivknar

kiugna, kiūgna (HBC form) the one inside; the
one upriver # restricted demonstrative pronoun;
kiugumi or kiūg'umi (HBC form) 'in the one
inside or upriver'; kiugkut ingerer nugtareskiki!
'move the beds that are inside to somewhere
else!'; see kia(ni), the corresponding demonstrative
adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; >
kiugkenak; < PE dem. kiv-

kiumra- to talk back; to sass # kiumrauq 'he is
talking back'; kiumraa 'he is talking back to her'
/ Makut-ggem tuqumalriit waten *kiumraaqatki*,
kinguani qanernanrirniluki piaqait. 'It is said
that if one *converses with* (talks back to) the dead,
after that that person will become mute.' (QAN
1995:152); < kiu-?

kiun answer # kiutii 'his answer'; < kiu-n

kiuneq groove in large rib of a kayak # NUN

kiuryaq, kiuryak, kiursaq (NS form) aurora;
northern lights # kiuryirtuq 'there is an aurora';
Y, NS; = qiuryaq; < ?-yaq, ?-yaq, ?-yaq

kiutaarute- to argue # kiutaarutut ‘they are arguing’ / < kiu-te⁵-a-te⁵-

kive- to let down one’s pants; to slip down of pants; to have one’s pants slip down; to sink partway due to overloading of a boat (*NUN meaning*); also to be incapacitated by emotional depression (*additional HBC meaning*) # kiv' uq ‘he pulled down his (own) pants’, ‘his pants slipped down’ (*but, qerrulliik kiv'uk* ‘his pants fell down’); kivaa ‘he pulled down his (another’s) pants’ / ukuk qerrulliik kivyugtuk angssiyaagamek ‘these pants tend to slip down because they are too big’; cilla kivnarquq ‘the weather is depressing’; > kivegte-; < PE kivə-

kiveg- to slip down; to slide down to the floor or ground # *generally of garment*; kivegtuq ‘it slipped down’ / kivegtaa ‘he made it slip down’; . . . pikaken tua-i ayagluku qaspeq im' allgurluku kivgeskiliu kanavet acianun. ‘. . . starting from the top he began to tear up the cover parka causing it to fall to the floor down there below her.’ (AGA 1996:144); Ciisqumi-llu caniakun qillrukarakangqellrulliniuq kivegyailkutekluku.’ These also have drawstrings in the knee areas to keep them from *sliding down*.’ (CIU 2005:348); Yuk man'a ellullrullinilria teggalquyagaat kivegluki. ‘Here a man had slid *dragging* the little rocks with him.’ (MAR2 2001:90); < kive-?

kivkar- to pick and eat the scraps of meat clinging to a bone # kivkartuq ‘is picking a bone’; kivkaraa ‘he is picking it’ / NUN, NS

kivyaneq residue inside a container that had liquid content # NUN

kiyarte- to look around; to scan # Nang'ercamek kiyartelliniuk kiatmun . . . ennguciqnganani qamna ciini tamatum. ‘When they suddenly stood up they *looked around* upriver . . . and it seemed that it was house in there on that shore.’ (WEB1); HBC; = kiarte-; < PY-S kiyar-

Kristussaaq Christ # *the r is pronounced like English r; Kristussaam nangtequ tellri* ‘the suffering of Christ’ (*title of the Moravian Protestant “Passion Week Manual,” published in an older orthography as “Kristusam Nangtekutelri”*); = Kelistussaaq; from Russian Христос (Khristós)

ku- flowing liquid *deep root*; cf. kucuknaq, kuc'uq, kuik, kuime-, Kusquqvak, kuta, kuve-

kua it’s right here # *exclamation*; kua-taūga-i ‘that’s how it is’; kua-qaa? ‘is this it?’; kua-tar'i ‘here it

is’; NUN; > kuarte-, Kuatariiq; cf. *enclitic =wa* **kuaksikika** wow, what a close call! *exclamation*; < ?-kika

kuarte- to speak the Nunivak dialect # *said by mainlanders of Nunivak speakers because the latter use the exclamation kua, not used elsewhere*; kuartuq ‘he speaks the Nunivak dialect’ / < kua-?

Kuatariiq Nunivak Islander # *mainland child’s word*; Kuatariit ‘Nunivak Islanders’; < kua-?

kuayiamciarutke- to squander # NUN

kucerte- to flirt # NUN

kucin, kucitaq drip-catcher # kucicirtuq egatmek ‘she is using a pot as a drip-catcher’; Kiimi tauna taingkaq Kuigglugmi ellallugmek *kucitaugaqluni*. ‘In Kwethluk only this tank was [set up as] a *drip-catcher* for rain water.’ (PRA 1995:428); < kuta-li²-n, kuta-li²-taq¹

kucir- to drip # kucirtuq ‘it is dripping’; kuciraa ‘it dripped on it’, ‘he put drops in it’ / iigka kuciqtaragka ‘I’m going to put drops in my eyes’; Paugani, akertem pugqatalrani, qemimi mayullinill’ qayutun uciarluni augmeg *kucirturluni*, pitamineg. ‘Back there, where the sun was about to rise he was apparently climbing the hill with a big load, his catch, *dripping* blood.’ (AGA 1996:46); < kuta-ir¹-

kucukaq icicle # cf. ku-; < PE kucukar

kucunaq, kucunak cast-iron pot # *from Russian чугунок (chugúnok)*; = cukunaq, sukunaq

kucungiigar- to put head down when seated; to show sadness with head down; to sulk with head down # NUN

kuc'uq chewing gum # Tuaten-am tauna kinguqlini tamakucimek iqmiligerluku *kuc'utun* tamuagurluku, cat amiracetaaralriani tuaten tua-i, mecu ig'aqluku. ‘She put it in her younger sibling’s mouth and had her chew it like *gum*, as one does to soften skins, swallowing the juice.’ (MAR2 2001:62); Y, LI, NS cf. ku-; < PE kuccur

kuc'uqerte- to become dwarfed or stunted from exposure to cold # *said of dogs*. kuc'uqertuq ‘it got stunted’ / Taum kinguqvaaraani Pilim-llu qimugkauyarai angliringluteng tua-i nenglem natiini *kuc'uqerrnayukluki* nem'un itrutaqluki. ‘Shortly after that Pili’s puppies started growing. They would bring them inside during the coldest part of the winter so that their growth would not be *stunted by the cold*.’ (ELN 1990:76); < ?-qerte-

- kucuquq, kucuquk** pelvis; pelvic bones #
 Maaten-ggur-am piat maklaaraam *kucuquanek*
tegumiarluni, unatai-gguq aungcaqluteng.
 Taumek-ggur-am cunawa tua-i egucirluni
 allurtellinikai! ‘They looked at her and noticed
 that she was holding a bearded seal’s *pelvic bone*,
 and that her hands were bloody. She had taken
 the prey away from her brothers by using it (the
 pelvic bone) as an atlatl!’ (CIU 2005:68); K, CAN,
 NUN, BB; < ?-quq; cf. kuya; < PE kuðuccir
- kucurni-** for there to be a downdraft off a hill,
 building, etc. # NUN
- kucurvilk** section of lip directly under philtrum #
- kugkar(aq*)** walrus tusk # = tugkar(aq)
- Kuicaak** Kvichak River # *the outflow of Lake Iliamna*
 < kuik-?
- Kuicaraq** upper Johnson River # < kuik-?
- kuigaar(aq*)** slough; stream # Pileryauskunek
 qayakeg’ imkuk tamaavet *kuigaarmun*
 akagarciiquq, . . . ‘If they forcefully pushed their
 kayaks they will slide down to the *stream*, . . .’
 (ELL 1997:408); HBC, NUN, NI; < kuik-?; >
 kuigaarnaq
- kuigarnaq** dark rock # < kuigaar(aq)-?
- kuiggaar(aq*)** six in cards # NI; < kuik-rraq-ar(aq)
- Kuiggayagaq*** Oscarville # *village downriver from*
Bethel; literally: ‘small river’; < kuik-ya(g)aq
- Kuiggluk** Kwethluk # *village on the Kuskokwim*;
 literally: ‘bad, or not quite right, river’; nulirqa
 Kuigglugmiunguuq ‘my wife is from Kwethluk’;
 < kuik-rrluk
- Kuigilnguq*** Kwigillingok # *village on Kuskokwim*
Bay; literally: ‘one without a river’; < kuik-ite¹-
 nguq
- kuignayuk** valley (with or without a stream); small
 river # Maaten-am ellanguq, *kuignayuggaam*
quaani taklaluni. Pektesciiganani. Yurrluku.
 ‘When he came to he realized that he was
 lying in the middle of a *small river* unable to
 move. He was paralyzed.’ (YUU 1995:78);
 Tuqum *kuignayuakun tan’gercetqapigtellriakun*
pekteng’e’rma, . . . ‘Yeah though I walk through
 the shadow of the *valley* of death . . . (PSALM
 23:4); < kuik-?; cf. cegnayuk
- Kuigpak** Yukon River # literally: ‘big river’;
 Kuigpagmiu ‘person from the Yukon’; Ayuqluku
Kuigpagmek Kusquqvagmek-llu caliarit tamakut
 quyurrluki nasvagyugyaqluki. ‘We would like

- to put together the works of the *Yukon* and the
Kuskokwim [people] in this showing.’ (AGA
 1996:10); < kuik-rpak
- kuigtaq** river thing; muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*);
 fish going upriver to spawn # < kuik-taq²
- kuiguaq** oxbow lake; any long narrow lake # . . .
 tan’gurraat paðgkut, nanvam *kuiguam ciñiini*,
cameng taúg’ malirqaraluteng neplilriit paðga-i.
 ‘. . . behind the village some boys on the bank of
 an *oxbow lake* were noisily chasing something.’
 (CEV 1984:60); literally: ‘one like a river’; < kuik-
 uaq; > kuiguartaq
- kuiguartaq** muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*) #
 Ugteqanrakun-gguq pakmavet qasgim
qainganun, kuimara’arluni *kuiguartaq*
tekitelliniluni. ‘Just when he got up on the top
 of the kashim, a *muskrat* came there, swimming.’
 (QAN 2009:382); LY; < kuiguqaq-taq²
- Kuiguk** Kwiguk # *old village site on the mouth of the*
Yukon; literally: ‘big river’; < kuik-ruk
- kuiguyuk** river channel separated from other
 channels by sandbars # < kuik-u-yug-
- kuigyleneq** valley # NUN; < kuik-?-neq¹
- kuik** river # kuiget ‘rivers’; kuigmi ‘in the river’;
 kuigtangqertuq ‘there’s a river there’; kuigem
 paingani ‘at the mouth of the river’; kuigat
 ‘their river’; Tua-i-llu-gguq taukuk nulirqellriik
 uitalliuk *kuigem ceñiini kiirrarmek*, yugmek-llu
 nallulutek. ‘And, it is said, that couple lived
 on the shore of a *river*, all alone, not knowing
 of any people.’ (MAR1 2001:41); KUIGET AANIIT
 ‘February’ (NUN usage) (literally: ‘mother
 of rivers’ < PY kuiyat a(a)niit or kuiyat
 a(a)na(C)it) (see Appendix 7 on the *Yup’ik calendar*);
 > Kuicaak, Kuicaraq, kuigaar(aq*), kuiggaar(aq),
 Kuiggayagaq, Kuiggluk, Kuigilnguq,
 kuignayuk, Kuigpak, kuigtaq, kuiguaq, Kuiguk,
 kuiguyuk, kuigyleneq, kuikaman’ayaaq, kuiliaq,
 kuilurar(aq), kuineq, Kuinerraq, Kuissiiq; cf. ku-;
 < PE kuðøy
- kuikaman’ayaaq** blackpoll warbler (*Dendroica*
striata) # (?); < kuik-?-ya(g)aq
- kuiliaq** manmade river channel; canal # < kuik-liaq
- kuilurar(aq*)** creek # NUN; < kuik-?
- kuimars** to swim # kuimartuq he is swimming;
 kuimaraa ‘he is swimming it’ i.e., a *lake*, a *river*, a
distance / Tauna-gguq can’giiq kuigkun asgulria.
 Cikemluni-gguq *kuimarturainanermini* taluyarnun

ityarpiaqami uitaqluni, aturluni piaqluni. 'It is said that this blackfish was going upriver. As it swam with its eyes closed it would almost enter a fish trap, but before it did it would open its eyes.' (CIU 2005:90); < kuime-a-

kuime- to swim, especially in a direct line from one point to another # kuimuq 'it is swimming'; kuimaa 'it is swimming it' / Uituq-gguq maaten paluqtaq un'a ketiini *kuimelria*. 'He opened his eyes again and saw a beaver swimming along directly down from him in the river.' (CIU 2005:262); > kuimar-; cf. ku-; < PY ku(C)imə-

kuineq deep channel # Camani angllurqameng *kuinra aturlug'* ayagaqluteng et'unrat maligtaqu' urluku marayailngurkun. 'Down there they [animals] would dive following its deep channel traveling by way of the deeper place without mud.' (KIP 1998:43); < kuik-neq⁴

Kuinerraq* Quinhagak # village on the east side of Kuskokwim Bay; literally: 'new river'; < kuik-nerraq

kuingiq, kuiniq (UK form) tobacco pipe; cigarette # and **kuingir-, kuinir-** to smoke (tobacco) # kuingirtuq or kuinirtuq 'he is smoking'; kuingiraa or kuiniraa 'he is smoking it' / kuingimek cikirnga 'give me a smoke'; kuingineq-qaa maani canrituq? 'is it okay to smoke here?'; kuingirkaq 'smoking tobacco'; *Kuingineq* wii assikenritaqa, taūgaam iqmigkairucama akwaugaq *kuingirkamnek* pillruunga. 'I don't like smoking, but since I'm out of chewing tobacco yesterday I purchased a pack of cigarettes.' (PRA 1995:300); from Chukchi koynjən 'pipe, cup'

kuir- to stuff; to plug # NUN; = kevir; > kuirar-

kuirar- to feed # NUN; < kuir-?-

Kuissiiq Queen # village site in the Bristol Bay area; < kuik-?

kukeg- to ignite readily; to get singed # kukegtuq 'it ignites readily', 'it got singed' / kukgituq 'it doesn't ignite readily'; kukleq 'singed spot'; > kukgun; cf. eke¹-; < PE kukəy- and kukuy-

kukegte- to fasten the detachable head on a harpoon # Una-llu ata'urlurput tua-i atraqerrluni qayaminun nagiiquyani anlluku *kukegtelluku-llu*. *Kukegeciluni* malrugnek. 'Our dear old father ran down to his kayak, and pulled out his seal-hunting spear and attached the head to it. He put heads on two [spears].' (CIU 2005:62); cf. kukgaq

kukgaq, kukgar(aq*) barbed harpoon head or point designed to detach in the animal but remain attached to the harpoon shaft by a line # Tua-i ciumek waten narulkaqarraartellrin *kukgarait* yuvritullinikait tua-i ussnengqetassiarluki.

'Then they would look for chips on the harpoon head used by each hunter who had hit the game first.' (CIU 2005:64); kukgaracuar 'small point'; kukga'rpak 'big point'; cf. kukegte-

kukgun point on fire-drill; hardened black growth on the trunk of a birch tree # the birch growths were removed and used for tinder, and also used as a medicinal tea for stomach ailments; Kiagan tauna imna angukara' urluq ciuliqagtuit kumarutnek *kukgutnek* kenqellrianek quyuqcaaralalliniuq. 'When it was summer that old man, their leader, would gather hardened black birch trunk growths for tinder.' (YUU 1995:18); < kukeg-n

kuki- to be tall # especially of plants (?); NUN

kukiiyar- to rock from side to side # of a boat

kukikcaq translucent stone that gives off sparks when struck # K; < PE kuki

kukimssaq sharp bone point put on kayak paddle # Cimiamiu-llu anguaratni tauna imna malini mallgiinarluku angualliniluni, tua-i-llu agturyuumariluku tamatumek *kukimssaan* anguarutiin enrem ipegcaumalriim. 'After he changed his paddle he began to paddle closer to his hunting companion. He was soon within striking distance with that sharp bone attachment on his paddle.' (CIU 2005:18); < PE kuki

kukisvak glaucous gull (*Larus hyperboreus*) # Y; = kukusvak; < ?-vak; < PY kukiyyak or kukuyvak

kukiyegte- to be infirm; to be unskillful; to be inept # kukiyyegtuq 'he is shaky, inept' / *Kukiyeggluni-ggur* mayurlun' egalermun. 'Leaning shakily (on the cane), he climbed to the window.' (CEV 1984:80); HBC; NUN

kuksag- to feel apprehensive # kuksagtuq 'he feels apprehensive'; kuksagaa 'he feels apprehensive about it/him' / > kuksaga-; < PE kükday-

kuksaga- to be bashful # kuksagauq 'he is bashful'; NUN; < kuksag-a-

kuksugte- to rock from side to side # of a boat;

kuksugtuq 'it is rocking'; Mianikurluni ekluni, qeturiluni pisqellratun, *kuksuggluni* anguarluni ayangnaqluni cayaqlirluni nakriuq. 'He carefully got onboard, relaxing as she had instructed him, and rocking back and forth he paddled and finally to started go straight.' (MAR1 2001:85)

Kukugyarpak legendary folk hero, a long-distance and long-duration kayaker # also called Tep'arrluaq (*q.v.*) in the stories; this hero is identifiable with the Inupiaq/Inuit "Great Kayaker"; there are several constant elements of the Yup'ik stories, including the hero's visit to a place where babies are born by Caesarian section, and a play on words as illustrated in the following examples: "Tang kuvyalriit qayagpalria ilii, 'Kukugyarpak-gguq tekituq!'" . . . "Waten-wa pillratni taringnerrlugtellilriaten, 'Kuvyarpak pitu-u-uq!'" . . . "See, one of the net-fisherman called out, 'Kukugyarpak has arrived!'" . . . "You probably misunderstood it as "The big fishnet caught something!"" (QUL 2003:518); "Kuvyainanratni uaqlikacagiit qayagpalliniut, 'Kukugyarpak tut'uq.'" . . . "Niicecurlalliketen-wa taryaqvak tutnillikiit." . . . "While they were net-fishing, the ones farthest downstream cried out, 'Kukugyarpak has arrived!'" . . . "You probably heard wrongly that the king salmon have arrived!'" (YUU 1995:104); . . . qanlliniuq *Kukugyarpau niluni*. . . . "Kukugyarpak tekitu-uq!" Tua-llu-gguq tauna aanaurlua ellamiugaaraqtalria, 'Qang'a niitnerrlugtuci. Kuvyarpak-gguq cangerpagtuq. . . . he said that he was *Kukugyarpak*. . . . "Kukugyarpak has arrived!" And then his dear mother sitting outside (said), 'No, you have misheard. The big fishnet, they say, has caught a lot.' (CUN 2008:62)

kukugte- to be pointing toward here # NUN

kukukuaq common snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*); dowitcher (*Limnodromus* sp.) # imitative; jingle said upon seeing a snipe: *Kukukuaq*, taikanirluten mayuraura / akervagkun quunerpagkun aviusku-ut 'Snipe, come closer, go up / through the intense sun, through the intense calm lead us away from danger' (ditty from *Kwethluk*)

kukumyalqitar(ar)- to make whistling sounds # kukumyalqita'artuq 'it is making whistling sounds'; *Kukumyaqlitaralriamek niiskuni tua-i uyauguq*. 'When a person hears a *whistling sound*, he would know that it is the sound of a human figurine.' (CIU 2005:228); < *kukumyar*-? -

kukumyar- root; > *kukumyalqitar(ar)-*, *kukumyar(aq)*, *kukumyarar(ar)-*; < PY *kukuyar*-

kukumyar(aq*) black scoter (*Melanitta nigra*) # *Una-gguq ciin waten ecuunani, kukumyarinrauyuk'ngermegen'gu-llu*

mikenruniluku *kukumyarinrarmi*. 'Why then is this [egg] translucent, and even though we thought it was from a *black scoter*, it's smaller than [an egg] from a *black scoter*.' (AGA 1996:176); < *kukumyar*-?

kukumyarar(ar)-, kukumyarar- (NUN form), **kukumsir-** (NS form) to whistle # *kukumyara'artuq* 'he is whistling'; *kukumyarararaa* 'he is whistling it', 'he is whistling to her' / *Wiinga-w'* cali nunaniqngan calillren qenercugnaunii tekillua nem'egni uitalua, *kukumyara'arlua* natmun ayagyugaqama ayagaqlua. 'And because the work you have done is so wonderful, I will arrive and stay at our house without being angry. I would go somewhere if I wanted to, *whistling away*.' (QUL 2003:346); < *kukumyar*-?

kukunguqsarte- to walk wobbly as when wearing high heels # NUN

kukupak spot; dot; freckle; man's labret with green and white stones (NUN meaning) # *Man'a-llu kukupaguayaarnek makunek kassugaliyaarnek qaralingqelliniluni*. 'And it is decorated with circles within circles and dots.' (CIU 2005:234); < PE *kukuy*

kuk'uq animal # child's word; K; = *kuukuq*; < PE *kuk(k)u(r)(-)*

kukusvak glaucous gull (*Larus hyperboreus*) # = *kukisvak*; < ?-vak; < PY *kukiyvak* or *kukuyvak*

kukutnaaq item that is situated in a small space or a particular environment # NUN

kukvaguar- for dark rain clouds to develop with precipitation possible # NUN

kula'avkaaq safety-pin # from Russian булавка (bulávka) 'pin'; = *pula'avkaaq*

kularvik woman's basket #NI; < ?-vik; questioned; cf. *kellarvik*

kulavak caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*) # HBC; < PE *kulavay*

kulic'aaq (Russian Orthodox) Easter bread # from Russian кулич (kulích)

kulluk waterfall # NUN; > *kullugte-*

kullugte- to seep (of water from a cliff, bluff, etc); for there to be a waterfall # NUN; < *kulluk*-?

kul'u thumb # from a finger-naming jingle; cf. *kumlu*

kuluk'uunaq bell # and **kuluk'uunar-** to ring # *kuluk'uunartuq* 'it is ringing' / *Uani elitnaurista amigmi uitalallruuq, kuluk'uunangqerrluni-l'*

agayuvigtun . . . nutaan itrami elitnauristem imna *kuluk'uunacuar* kallagarcecau nutaan tua-i aqumluta. 'The teacher would stand in the doorway, and he had a *bell* too, like church . . . when the teacher came in he'd ring the little *bell* and we'd sit down.' (KIP 1998:261); *from Russian* кóлóкóл (kólokól) 'bell' or кóлóкóльня (kolokól'nya) 'bell tower'

kululaq kerosene # note that l is geminated but voiced (and not fortis) contrary to the usual NUN pattern; source of word unknown # NUN

kululiaq king in cards # BB, LI; *from Russian* корóль (koról')

kulun ring # Arenqiapaa-ll', kassuutaqamta tang imumi *kulutiiyuunateng-llu*. . . Agayulirtem-llu tua-i naaqiqaarlunuk *kulutmek-llu* at'evkenanuk, anlunuk. 'Oh my, when we got married back then they never had a *ring* ceremony. . . 'After the minister read to us, without putting on *rings*, we went out.' (KIP 1998:155); a possible loan word of undetermined origin; > *kulunguaq*, *kuluq*, *kulusvak*

kulunguaq earring # EG < *kulun-ngaqaq*

kuluq, kulusvik ring finger # < *kulun-?*, *kulun-vik*

kulussuq Indian not from near the Yup'ik area # EC; *from Russian* кóлош (kólosh) 'Tlingit'

kulutaq whip # NI

kuluvagngalnguq* ox # Tua-i Moses-aam tamakut ellitellret ayagassuutet *kuluvagngalnguut-llu* tunai Levite-anun. 'So Moses presented the wagons and the oxen to the Levites.' (NAAQ. 7:6)

kuluvak, kuluvaq cow (domestic) # atkuka qaralingqertuq kuluviim amianek 'my parka has decorations of calfskin'; Aaron-aam teguluki aqlitet urugtai, . . . pililuni-llu suulutaamek *kuluviiit* angucaluatnek. 'And Aaron took the earrings and melted them, . . . and he made from the gold a *bull* (male of the *cattle*).'
(ANUC. 32:4); Cirunengqertuq yuilkurmiautartun *kuluvagtun*. 'He has horns like a wild ox.' (ALER. 33:17); *from Russian* корóвá (koróva); *kuluvak* may be a blend of *kulavak* and the Russian word; > *kuluvagngalnguq*, *kuluvaliurta*

kuluvaliurta cowboy # < *kuluvak-liur-ta*¹

kuma- to be lit; to be on; to be burning # *kumauq* 'it is lit', 'it is on' / Ilaita-am cali tauna kangaciqaq *kumalria* kingunrakun maliggluki tamakut nakacuteng puyiurcetaqluki. 'Some of them also

would follow behind the *lit* ceremonial pole exposing those bladders to the smoke.' (CAU 1985:62); Qerrucuunii-ll' wiinga, *kumayuilengraa* kaminiaq. 'As for me, I was never cold even though the stove was never *burning*.' (KIP 1998:109); < eke¹-ma-; > *kumakaq*, *kuman*, *kumange-*, *kumaqayuk*, *kumarte-*

kumaggsin hairbrush; comb # NUN; < *kumak-?-n*

kumak louse # *kumiit* 'lice'; NSU, EG > *kumaggsin*, *kumakir-*; cf. *kumeg*²; < PE *kumay*

kumakaq punk; birch bracket fungus punk; birch bracket fungus; flecked-flesh polypore (*Phelinus igniarius*) (formerly *Fomes pinicola* or *Poria obliqua*) # formerly used to keep embers going for the fire, now used for reducing to ash (araq, *peluq*), which is mixed with leaf tobacco for chewing; *kumakcurluteng* ayallruut 'they went hunting for punk'; *kumakartuq* aralinaluni 'he is collecting punk in order to make ash'; < *kuma-kaq*

kumakiarayuli monkey # < *kumakir-?-yuli*

kumakir- to look for lice; to pick lice # *kumakirtuq* 'he is looking for lice (on himself)'; *kumakiraa* 'he is looking for lice on him (another)' / Aren, alingnarqelriartaitellinian-am imna kiarcaaqreraarluni matarrluni *kumakilliniuq* akerta cauluku. Neresteñek qaimini *kumakirluni*. 'Well, since there was nothing scary [to see], after looking around she took her parka off and picked lice facing the sun. She was picking the lice from her body.' (QUL 2003:218); < *kumak-?-ir*²-; > *kumakiarayuli*, *kumakircuun*; < PY *kumakir-* (under PE *kumay*)

kumakircuun, kumakiun, kumakiurrsuun (HBC, NI form) comb, especially for lice # < *kumakir-* *cuun*, *kumakir-n*, *kumak-liur-ssuun*

kuman lamp; light # NUN, EG, UK; < *kuma-n*

kumange- to get fire; to have started (of fire, electricity, etc.) # *kumanguq* 'it got fire' / Maa-i makut nem'i, qasgimi-llu *kumangessuutellrit*. 'These were used to make fires in the houses and the kashims.' (CIU 2005:204); < *kuma-nge-*

kumaqayuk stove # Natermelnguut cikuluki nem-wa iluani maani kanerluki cat qaniit-llu. Ugaan-wa tua-i *kumaqayuitem* enait. 'The things on the floor would get frozen and anything inside the house here would get frosted and the wall boards too. It was because their houses had no stoves.'
(QUL 2003:2); < *kuma-?*

kumarcissuun cigarette lighter; fire-starting device such as bow-drill; fire-drill # < kumarte-i²-cuun

kumarte- to light a fire; to ignite; to turn on an electric appliance # kumartuq 'he lit the fire'; 'it ignited'; kumartaa 'he ignited it' / niicugnissuutet kumareski! 'turn on the radio!'; Unuakumi tupiimi mak'arrluni piuq aanii kumarteqatalria, nengllikacaarluni ilua nem, ellii-lu qerrutqapiggluni. 'In the morning when she woke up she sat up and saw that her mother was about to *light* [the stove], inside the house it was very cold, and she herself felt quite cold.' (ELN 1990:60); < kuma-?; > kumarcissuun, kumartessuun, kumarun

kumartessuun board with socket(s) for tip of fire-drill # < kumarte-cuun

kumarun, kumarulluk wick; type of moss used for making lamp wicks # Cali kumaruterluteng maaken nunamek kumarullugnek pitukaitnek kinercirluki kumarutkiutullruut. 'Also they used what was called *tundra* moss for their *wicks*; they would dry them and make *wicks* out of them.' (QAN 1995:148); < kumarte-n, kumarun-lluk

kumeg¹- emotional root; > kumegnarqe-, kumegtar-, kumegyug-, kumke-

kumeg²- to scratch # to relieve an itch; kumegtuq 'he is scratching himself'; kumgaa 'he is scratching it' / Yuut makut qaingit pupigluki. Uitavakayuunateng, kumeksuarturluteng. . . . Cunawa-gguq tamakut tamaa-i natermelnguut kumeksuaralgulit pupikai issurit. 'The people who were staying right below the platform on the floor had sores on them. They didn't stay still. They would *scratch* here and there. . . . It turned out that the ones on the floor, who had sores and were forever *scratching*, were spotted seals.' (QUL 2003:38); Y, HBC, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR; > kumeggluut, kumegneq, kumgaq, kumget, kemgun; < PE kuməy-

kumeggluut scabies # K, Y, NI, BB, CAN; < kumeg²-rrruk-plural

kumegnarqe- to be cute # of babies, animals, etc.

kumegnarquq 'it (baby) is cute' / kumegnaqva! 'my, how cute!'; Anlliniluni kumegnarqeapiggluni iirpayagaq nayicuarakeetaaraq. Angasuqaagken-llu tuaten kenekluku. 'When it came out it was a precious big-eyed fine little seal. Its parents loved it.' (MAR1 2001:32); < kumeg¹-narqe-

kumegneq parka ruff edging near the face # see Appendix 9 on parts of the parka; < kumeg²-neq¹

kumegtar- to be fond of babies (or other cute creatures) # kumegtartuq 'he is fond of babies' / < kumeg¹-tar¹

kumegyug- to be fond of a particular baby (or other cute creature) / kumegyugtuq 'he is fond of a particular baby' / kumeg¹-yug-

kumgaq incised design; stripe on cloth; groove, especially on cockpit combing of kayak # < kumeg²-aq¹

kumget scabies # HBC; < kumeg²-plural

kumguar- to feel queasy # NUN

kumgun back scratcher # NUN; < kumeg-n

kumkaili-, kumkair- to remove a foreign object from between one's teeth; to pick one's teeth # kumkailiuq 'he is picking his teeth' / < kumkar-?, kumkar-ir²-; > kumkailin, kumkailiq; < PE kumka(C)ili- (*under* PE kumkar-)

kumkailin, kumkailissuun, kumkailitaq toothpick # < kumkaili-n, kumkaili-cuun, kumkaili-taq¹

kumkailiq foreign object stuck between the teeth # < kumkaili-?

kumkaq foreign object stuck between the teeth

and **kumkar-** to have a foreign object, e.g., a particle of food, stuck in one's teeth # kumkartuq 'he has something stuck between his teeth' / > kumkaili-; < PE kumkar-

kumke- to act fondly toward (him, it) / kumkaa 'he is acting fondly toward it (baby)' / < kumeg¹-ke²

kumkucugniir- to remove the scent by scraping

Cali-llu ut'rutaqamki keligturaqluki taum aulukestemta, kumkucugniirluki-gguq tua-i, . . . 'When I brought my catch home our father would scrape the skin to *remove the scent of the carcass*, . . .' (CIU 2005:260)

kumla coldness; cold thing, especially water #

kumlamek meryugtua 'I want to drink cold water'; kumlairtuq 'it thawed'; kumlam pulaluku 'hypothermia'; Tua-llu iliit taukut yuut uavarluni amiik ikirrluku, kumlam-llu tekiarcani ellaирluni tayima. 'Then one of those people went toward the door and opened it, and when the *cold air* reached her she suddenly ceased being aware.' (ELN 1990:3); > kumlaciq, kumlacir-, kumlaneq, kumlaqer-, kumlaqua-, kumlate-, kumlivik; < PY-S kumla-

kumlaciq frozen meat to be eaten in that state

Taqngata-llu ataam allanek *kumlacinek* itrulluteng. Ayuqevkenateng *kumlacit*: kumlanret, can'giirutet, allat-llu cali. 'When they finished they brought in other *frozen meats*. Various *frozen meats*: frozen fish, blackfish, and others as well.' (CAU 1985:141); < *kumla-ciq*

kumlacir- to cool; to freeze # *kumlacirtuq* 'it is being cooled'; *kumlaciraa* 'he is cooling it' / Taluyami tua-i taun' igyaraat kitugqaarluku pitarait-llu taukut ikamragminun kuvluki caagarrluki *kumlacirluki*. 'After straightening out the funnel-shaped mouth of his blackfish trap, he poured out what little was caught into his sled and spread them out to *freeze them*.' (QUL 2003:248); < *kumla-cir¹*-

kumlaneq, kumlanaq (*HBC form*) frozen fish to be eaten in that state; frozen soil; permafrost; cold spring water # *Akakiiget kumlanruluteng* neryunarqelartut. 'Frozen whitefish are delicious.' (YUP 1996:41); Tuatnakan-gguq yuk, nuna elagluku *kumlaneq* tekilluku, palurtelluku aqsiik tungaunakek tamaavet *kumlanermun* pinarqaa. 'If this happens to a person they would dig down to the *permafrost*, and place the [sick person] on his stomach with his bare abdomen contacting the *frozen soil*.' (YUU 1995:50); < *kumla-neq¹*, *kumla-?*

kumlaqer- (*Y, NUN form*), **kumliqerte-** (*HBC form*) to have pneumonia # *kumlaqerluku* (*Y, NUN*) or *kumliqerrluku* (*HBC*) 'having pneumonia'; < *kumla-qar-*, *kumla-?-?*

kumlaqua- to get frostbitten # EG; < *kumla-?-?*

kumlate- to be cold # *applies to liquids and objects*; *kumlatuq* 'it is cold' / una meq *kumlatuq* 'this water is cold'; irugka *kumlatuk* 'my legs are cold'; *kumlanani* or *kumlalluni* '(it) being cold'; ... nerqaqluni qanikcarmek. *Kumlatqapiarluni* tamana qanikcaq qanran iluani. '... eating snow now and then. That snow was very *cold* inside her mouth.' (ELN 1990:101); < *kumla-?*

kumlivik freezer; refrigerator; cold storage # Tuamta-llu neqsuqcaararraarluta *kumlivilek* *kumlivingqerquni* caquqerluki *kumliviminun* amllenrilengraata neqtaarani ek'areskateng, tua-i *kumlivia* navenrilkuni kallua-llu kalluirutenrilkuni, uksurluni kiaguyaqaqvigminek uksuumainanrani ner'arkaurrluku. 'Again, fishing, a person who has a *freezer* would wrap the fish and put them in the *freezer* even though

there may be a few. If his *freezer* doesn't break down and if the electricity doesn't go off, he will have something to eat during the winter after the long summer passes.' (QUL 2003:342); < *kumla-i³-vik*

kumlu, kumluq thumb # *Tua-i-llu cuqcamegteki, kumluryaraan* ngeliinek, waken ikuseteng waten piluki, una-ll' *kumlurteng* ukatmun perrluku, waten piqerluku. 'When they measured it they would measure from their elbow to their *thumb*, bending their *thumb* like this.' (CIU 2005:52); NS, Y, UK, HBC, NI, CAN, NR, LI, EG, BB; cf. *kul'u*; < PE *kumlu*

kun'aq* edible root of spreading wood fern (*Dryopteris austriaca*) # < PY *kun(n)aq*

ku(ni) here; right here; now # *restricted demonstrative adverb*; Kua-ggur arnar *kuni* piugtur, maaggun-llu uinga anguarluni . . . 'A woman, they say, was walking *here* [on the shore], while her husband was paddling [a kayak] . . .' (WEB2); NUN; see also *kuut* and *kuten*; = *wani*

kun'uniq sea creature with human features seen on pack ice; bearded seal seen on ice floe as though it were sitting crouched over like a human # NUN; = *qununiq*

kupcaaq storekeeper; merchant; trader # . . . tamaani makut Kass'at alaingaaranratgun pilliniami akluit, tauna tua-i imuuluni *kupcaaq* apqiit, aklunek tuneniakluaratuluni. ' . . . then when the white people were just beginning to appear he provided merchandise, they call him "*kupcaaq*" (*storekeeper*), he sold things.' (QUL 2003:564); Aturanek taqtelartuq naqugutnek-llu, tun'aqluki *kupcaanun*. 'She makes garments and belts, and sells them to the *merchants*.' (AYUQ. 31:24); from Russian купéц (*kupéts*)

kupte- to provide for # *kuptaa* 'he provides for her' /

kurnak big tussock; knoll # *kurnaggaq* 'small tussock'; NUN

kurnga- to be pigeon-toed # NUN

kurpag- to burn hard # *Ala-i kurpangelria-gguq* qasgim ilua. 'So scary, the inside of the kashim was starting to *burn hard*.' (KIP 1998:103); = *ekurpag-*; < *eke¹-?-rpak*

kuryuk spruce gum; pitch # LI

kusgua- to help; to give aid # *kusguaguq* 'he is helping'; *kusguagaa* 'he is helping'

him' / Maa-i mat'um nalliini yuut pilaraat takumcutairutniluki. Aipainret, elliraat-llu *kusguayuirulluki*. 'Now at the present time they say that people no longer show compassion toward others. They no longer give aid to widows and orphans.' (YUU 1995:52); < kusgu-a-

kusguke-, kusguqe- to give aid to (him); to act compassionately toward (him) # kusgukaa 'he acts compassionately toward her' / Alerquuteksaaqerput wangkuta, wii-llu alerqulallrusaqaatnga yuk piciatun pikangqerkuma *kusgukesqelluku* naklegnarqellria. 'It is our precept, and they would instruct me that if I had any sort of capability I should compassionately give aid to the pitiful.' (MAR1 2001:26); < kusgu-ke⁴

kusgunarqe-, kusgurnarqe- to cause one to feel compassion # kusgunarquq 'it induces compassion' / < kusgu-narqe-

kusgu-, kusgur- to be protective (of one's young); to provide compassionate assistance; to take pity (on); to help # kusgurtuq 'it is being protective'; kusguraa 'it is being protective of it' / yaqulek kusguluni piyagaminek puugtuaguq 'the bird dove down protecting her young'; Yugmek tua-i tangerquni irniaminek tua-i *kusgullermi* alingnaqvallaarluni. 'If it sees a person it will be very scary when it's being protective of its offspring.' (QUL 2003:374); = kuygur-; also an emotional root; > kusgua-, kusguke-, kusgunarqe-, kusgutar-, kusguyug-; < PE kuðə(y)-

kusgutar-, kusgurtar- to be compassionate # kusgutartuq 'he is compassionate' / Auñgkut *kusgurtallruut*. Man'a-llu cali *kusgurtaryaraq* takumcukiyaraq ak'a avaken ayagluni piuguq. 'They were compassionate people. Being compassionate and having pity was always the custom.' (YUP 2005:44); < kusgu-tar¹-

kusguyug-, kusguryug- to feel compassion # kusguyugtuq 'he feels compassion' / Tungelqungqerquni, tungelqurran *kusguryukuni* atrarluni ikayurciqaa arnaq tauna. 'If she has a relative, her relative will come down and help her out of compassion.' (TAP 2004:85); < kusgu-yug-

kuskaq domestic cat # from Russian кóшка (kóshka); = kuuskaq; > kuskarngalnguq*

kuskarpagngalnguq* member of the cat family # . . . *kuskarpagngalnguq-llu*

kukupalek qusngirngalnguum-llu piyagaa qungelrallgutkeciquk. . . . the *leopard* (big cat-like spotted thing) shall lie down with the kid (young of the sheep-like thing).' (ISAI. 11:6); < kuskaq- rpak-ngalnguq

Kusquqvak Kuskokwim River # *Kusquqvagmiu* 'person from the Kuskokwim'; *Kusquqvagmi* tuatnaaqameng, Kuipagmun tevtulliniut. 'When they did that sort of thing in the *Kuskokwim River* they'd portage over to the Yukon River.' (YUU 1995:41); this word may come from a root ku- (q, v.) dealing with flowing of liquid; a postbase -squq small (productive in Siberian Yupik but not in Central Yup'ik); and a postbase -vak big; thus Kusquqvak may literally be a big thing (river) with a small flow; the English word *Kuskokwim* comes from the relative case form *Kusquviiim* as in *Kusquviiim painga* 'the mouth of the Kuskokwim'; cf. ku-kuta drop of liquid # mer'em kutii 'drop of water'; . . . qerratalriim mamteram acianun aqumluni . . . cam imum-gguq *kutem* tutnaura cellakeggmilria-gguq-wa. . . . he sat down under the elevated cache . . . and some kind of drop of liquid would land on him, and yet there was good weather too.' (MAR2 2001:66); > kucin, kucitaq, kucir-, kutyagaq; cf. ku-; < PE kutə

kutakiqe- to be clumsy; to be slow # NUN

kuten like this # particle; Kuni-llu nulirran tangerrluku iluteqerpakarluni taúga-i qetunrani kuten yuungamiu carliarcicerluku . . . 'Now his wife saw him and was very sad and she took her child out [from inside her parka] like this cuddling it in her arms . . .' (WEB2); NUN, EG; = waten; < ku(ni)-equalis; = waten

kutvak hunting implement used by boys; arrowhead for hunting birds # NUN

kutyagaq child walking behind parent; common eider chick # slang, literally: 'little droplet' # NUN

kuuceñak, kuucnaq pelvic bone; hip # Y, NI, HBC; cf. kuya; < PE kuðuccinər (under PE kuðuccir)

kuucir- to add an ingredient (especially rendered seal oil); to pay for (air)fare # literally: 'to provide with something for getting or putting in'; < eke²-n-lir-# NUN

kuugte- to be pigeon-toed # kuugtuq 'he is pigeon-toed' / < PE ku(C)u(y)-

kuuguyar- to be weak from cold # NUN

kuukicaaq button # from Russian пúговица (púgovitsa); = puukicaaq

kuukissaaq cookie # *from English ‘cookies’*

kuukuq younger brother (*LI meaning*); baby or pet (*EG meaning*) # = kuukuq; < PE *kuk(k)u(r)(-)*

kuuliaq tent stake (and rope) # *Kuuliarkanek-*

ll’ imkunek ciarmuulkunek ayaulluteng, qelleqluteng pilaameng. ‘They had brought some wood pieces for *tent stakes* as they were accustomed to bringing whatever they would need out there.’ (AGA 1996:176); Pelatekatun ayuqeciquq calligcimangailngurtun, *kuuliari* nucuumangaunateng . . . ‘It will be likened to an immovable tent; its *stakes* will not be pulled up . . .’ (ISAI. 33:20); *from Russian* кóлы (kóly) ‘stakes’

kuulicaaq chicken; turkey # *from Russian* кúрица (kúritsa) ‘chicken’

kuumagiaq eagle # EG

kuuniq horse # *Tuqunarqelrialguluni ciissirpauluni tumyarat mengliitni, Kegleraqluki kuunit iruitgun, . . . ‘A poisonous snake by the side of the path, it will bite the horses’ legs, . . .’* (AYAG. 49:17); CAN, LK, BB, NR, LI, EG; *from Russian* конь (kon’)

kuunqerte- to pour oil or water over in preparation for eating # *kuunqertaa* ‘he poured oil or water over it’ / NSU; cf. *kuve-*

kuupiaq coffee # NSU; = *kuuvviaq*; *from Russian* кóфه (kófe)

kuupik pot # *from Russian* кúбик (kúbik) ‘square metal container’

kuuraq valley # NSU

kuuselaq card game similar to trumps # Y; *from Russian* кóзырь (kózyr’)

kuuskaq domestic cat # *from Russian* кóшка (kóshka); = *kuskaq*

kuusqun, kuusqulluk loosely woven but fairly rigid upright grass basket (as for holding caught fish) # *Elrim itrutani allakaita elliaqluki. Kuusqullugugarnek neqautnek itruciluteng.* [The celebrators of] the “Elriq” holiday set down the various items they’d brought in. They brought in lots of *grass baskets* of foods.’ (CAU 1985:141); < ?-n, ?-n-lluk

kuut to here; to right here # *restricted demonstrative adverb; terminalis case; Taūga-i-ggur ellani nalluqaquniu cuum . . . ayarungqerkuni, aritvani, kuut kangranun qilqaulluku kuut caniminun napa’arciiqaa . . . ‘If a person . . . should happen*

to lose the knowledge of his whereabouts . . . if he has a walking stick, he’ll tie his mitten at the tip of it *like this*, and post it beside him *like this . . .*’ (WEB2); NUN; see also *kuni* and *kuten*; = *wavet* (*under wani*)

kuuvviaq coffee # and **kuuvviar-** to drink coffee #

kuuvviartuq ‘he is drinking coffee’ / *kuuvviara* ‘his coffee’; *kuuvviartairutuq* ‘there’s no more coffee’; *kuuvviara!* ‘have some coffee!'; *kuuvviarcuun* ‘coffeepot’; *kuuvvialiuq* ‘he is making coffee’; *Unuaquani tupagyarturtuq kuuuvviarnimun, cali-llu assaliarnimun.* ‘The next day she woke up to the aroma of *coffee* and of pancakes.’ (ELN 1990:95); *Kuuvviaryartuqina nemnun unuaqu carkaireskvet.* ‘Come to my house for coffee after you finish your chores.’ (YUP 1996:20); = *kuupiaq*; > *kuuvvii-*; *from Russian* кóфе (kófe)

kuuvvii- to make coffee # *kuuvviiguq* ‘he’s making coffee’; *kuuvviigaa* ‘he’s making coffee for him’ / *kuuvviigi* ‘make coffee’; *Tua-i-llu aaniit kuuuvviirraarluni qallangan saaniik, taqgan-llu aatiit tupaggluku . . . ‘And then their mother first made coffee when the kettle came to a boil, and when it was done, their mother awakened their father.’* (ELN 1990:62); < *kuuvviaq-li²*

kuv’aq bread # *literally:* ‘something that has been poured’; Y; < *kuve-aq*

kuve- to spill; to pour out of a container # *kuv’uq* ‘it spilled’; *kuvaa* ‘he spilled it’, ‘he poured it out’ / *kuviuq* ‘he spilled something’; *kuvevikaa mermek* ‘he spilled water on her’; *Piqerluku Turpak ugna itqertuq qalarluni mertanqiggingaitniluni mecungurrniluni iqullermini, kuvluni-llu-gguq mertaa.* ‘After a while Turpak rushed in saying that she would never fetch water again because she had gotten all wet when she fell and the water she’d fetched had spilled.’ (ELN 1990:62); > *kuv’aq, kuvunguar-, kuvuur-*; cf. *kuunqerte-, kuvugenkegte-, ku-*; < PE *kuva-*

kuvirneq the beveled edge on inside of hatch rim of kayak # NUN

kuvugenkegte- to be very steep # *kuvugenkegtuq* ‘it is very steep’ / HBC; cf. *kuve-*

kuvunguar- to drizzle # EG; < *kuve-?-nguar-*

kuvuur- to spill around here and there # *kuvuurtuq* ‘it spilled around’; *kuvuuraa* ‘he spilled it around’ / *Maqinertuyukluten pitsaqevkenii*

kuvuuryaaqaqa. ‘I poured on the water without mercy because I thought that you are a seasoned steam-bather.’ (YUP 1996:50); < kuve-?

kuvvinaq coffeepot # from Russian кофейник (koféynik)

kuvyaq, kuvya, kuvsaq (*NS form*) fishnet; seal-net # and **kuvya-** to fish by drift-netting or purse-seining # *kuvyauq* ‘he is drift-netting’ / *kuvyaq cangliqellruuq nutaranek* ‘the net caught lots of fresh fish’; *qemiraa kuvyaq qilagcuutmek aturluni* ‘he is stringing the net (attaching it to the lead-line and float-line) using a net-shuttle’; *kuvyaq civtaa* ‘he set the net’; *kuvyaq takua* ‘he checked the net’; *kuvyarkaq* ‘twine for making nets’; *kuvyacuar* ‘small mesh gillnet’; *Tua-i tamaani allegpagnek . . . kuvyarpagkiutullrulliniut allegnek, cali-llu pikalget yualunek, yualunek piiriuluki.* ‘Back then, they made large-mesh gill nets out of the inner fibrous layer of willow bark. Some people used twined sinew too.’ (CIU 2005:82); “*Kuvyalallruut uksumi?*” “Maani Caninermi uksumi *kuvyatulirtaituq*. Taūgaam qagaani Qaluyaani *kuvyatulirtarluni* kiingan akakiignek, wall’ allanek. Maani nunamteñi *kuvyayuunateng, kuvyalriartangqerrsuunani, taūgaam taluyanek, mananek-lu.*” “Did they fish with nets in winter?” “Here on Lower Coast in winter there weren’t people using nets. However, to the north on Nelson Is. there were people who used nets just for whitefish, or perhaps other kinds. Here in our village they didn’t use nets, there weren’t any people who fished with nets, but fish traps and hooks [were used].’ (KIP 1998:317); Kinguatni-lu qusuuret taryaqviit piata, *kuvyaqluni*. ‘After the smelt when king salmon came, he would net-fish [for them].’ (PRA 1996*:461); . . . *kuvsanun takuiluni ikasurtelluni*. ‘. . . he’d let me help when he checked the set nets.’ (QAN 2009:120); > *kuvyakuinr(aq), kuvyassur-, kuvyasta, kuvyir-, kuvyate-*; < PE *kuvdar*

kuvyakuinr(aq*) bottom mesh of an ice dipper # < *kuvya(q)-kuinr(aq)*

kuvyassur- to check a net # *kuvyassurtuq* ‘he is checking the net’ / < *kuvya(q)-ssur-*

kuvyasta net-fisherman # < *kuvya-ta¹*

kuvyate- to catch fish with a net # *kuvyatuq* ‘he caught fish with a net’ / *kuvyatai* ‘the things he caught with a net’; < *kuvya-te¹*

kuvyi- to make a net # *kuvyiuq* ‘he is making a net’; *kuvya* ‘he is making a net for him’ / *Maa-i makut kuvyiaqameng qaluliaqameng-lu qilagcuutellrit makut imruyutaat.* ‘When they made nets and dipnets they had these net-shuttles as their net-making tools.’ (CIU 2005:92); < *kuvyaq-li-*

kuvyir- to set a net # *kuvyirtuq* ‘he is setting a net’ / *Tua-i-lu* waten uksumi up’nerkangvalgan nayircuucitullrulliniut *kuvyirluteng . . .* ‘In the winter before spring came they set nets for spotted seals . . .’ (QUL 2003:506); < *kuvya(q)-ir¹*

kuya, kuyak hip; keelson of kayak # see Appendix 9 on the parts of the kayak; > *kuyagcite-, kuyagtar-, kuyakcar-, kuyapegaq; cf. kuuclnaq;* < PE *kuyay*

kuyag- to have sexual intercourse # Y; cf. *kuya(k); < PE kuyay- (under PE kuyay)*

kuyagcite- to give a hunting partner the pelvic area of the catch # NUN; < *kuyak-?*

kuyagtar- to share a catch (particularly the animal’s lower part) # *kuyagtartuq* ‘he is sharing’ / *kuyagtaraq* ‘shared portion of a catch’; < *kuya(k)-?*

kuyakcar- to move hips as during sexual intercourse # *kuyakcartuq* ‘he (or she) is thrusting his (her) hips against something or someone’; *kuyakcaraa* ‘he (she) is thrusting his (her) hips against her (him, it)’ / < *kuya(k)-?-car-*

kuyapegaq backbone; spine # < *kuya(k)-?*; < PE *kuyapəyar* (under PE *kuyay*)

kuygu-, kuygur- to be protective (of one’s young); to provide compassionate assistance; to take pity (on); to help # HBC; = *kusgu-*

kuyug- to have sexual intercourse # HBC; cf. *kuya(k)- and uyug-, of which this word is evidently a blend*

kuyungtur- to knock # LI; (?)

In the NUN and EG dialects the **w**, as in **wani** ‘right here’, **wiinga** ‘I, me’, **wangkuta** ‘we, us’, **watua** ‘now’, etc. is realized as a stop [k^w] (rather than a voiced or voiceless fricative), and some people prefer to write this as **kw**; thus: **kwani, kwiinga, kwangkuta, kwatera**, for those dialects.

L

For words that sound as if they start with **l**, look also under **el**.

Some *Yup'ik* writers modify the orthography used in this dictionary by considering any word-initial fricative to be pronounced voiceless (in this book, only **s** is treated this way). Consequently, to write a word that begins with a voiced **l**, those writers use an apostrophe before the initial **l** of such a word. Thus, for such writers, the words of the following **l** section would all be written with initial apostrophe, for example '**luuskaaq**' rather than **luuskaaq** 'spoon'.

laag- to dig # laagumauq 'it has been dug'; NUN; HBC= elag-

laalingqa- to be visiting # NS; < laalirte-*ngqa-*; = elalingqa-

laalirte- to visit # *within a village or city*; NS; = elalirte-; > laalingqa-

laamiq sweater # *probably a loan word of undetermined origin*

laampaq, laampaaq lamp # EG, LI, HBC; *from Russian lámpa* (lámpa)

laangular- to play sedentarily with toys, to play using objects as toys # NUN; = naangular-; < ?-uaq

Laapaaq, Laavlaaq Saami; Lapp # *around the year 1900 the U.S. government brought Saami (Lapp as they were called then) reindeer herders to the *Yup'ik* area (and elsewhere in Alaska) to help in setting up a reindeer-herding industry; some of these Lapps stayed, mixing with the local population; the word itself is from English*

laatanaq incense # *from Russian ládan* (ládan)

laavkaaq, laavkaq frame building; store # Tengssuutet-llu tamaani nurnarluteng call' waten pivkenateng. Kiugkut-llu Mamterillermiut net'arugaunateng, laavkaarugartaunateng. 'Back then airplanes were uncommon [here] or lacking. Bethel upriver didn't have lots of houses, it didn't have lots of *frame buildings/stores*.' (KIP 1998:131); *from Russian lávka* (lávka); = lavkaaq; > laavkiurta

laavkiurta, laavkiiyurta, laavkiyurta storekeeper; trader; merchant # Neqkanek yaaqvanek taitelartuq *laavkiyurtet sunaicetun*. 'She brings food from afar like the ships of the *merchants*.' (AYUQ. 31:14); < laavkaaq-liur-ta¹, laavkaaq-liur-ta¹, laavkaaq-liur-ta¹

lagilugpiaq (*K form*), **lagilugpak** (*CAN form*),

lagipiaq, lagirkpak Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*) # < lagiq-lugpiaq, lagiq?-pak, lagiq-pik¹, lagiq-rpak

lagiq goose (*Anser sp., Branta sp.*); Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*) # Ellii-llu tangrami ava-i quicillgarnek, laginek-llu qilenga'arrluni. . . atiin-llu piluku nutgesqelluki *lagit*, elliin quicillgaat nutegyugluki. 'When he saw cranes and *geese* over there he got excited. . . His father told him to shoot the *geese*, that he himself wanted to shoot the *cranes*.' (PRA 1995:); *from Aleut lax, logiñ* (lax, layiX) 'Canada goose', and/or imitative of the cry of the goose; > lagilugpiaq

lagte- to trip and fall # EG; = nagte-

lagturyaqleq small sea anemone (*species ?*) # NUN

lagyaneq, lagyaq ditch # NUN; < lagyaq-neq²

lagyaq partially underground cache; pit for cleaning fish; smokehouse # NI, CAN; more often spelled elagyaq; > lagyaneq

langraq vertical design made from fish skin on a parka # NUN

laqlar- to gobble up; to slurp down # laqlartuq 'he is gobbling up food, slurping it down'; laqlaraa 'he is gobbling it up, slurping it down' / Tua-i taum tungiinun puc'an *laqlallalliniluni* tua-i laqlarluni ceqviarrlugluni, enret tuaten pircillagaqluteng. 'As soon as the woman leaned toward the dog, he quickly slurped down the food, splashing broth and bone fragments all over.' (CIU 2005:90); imitative; also spelled elaqlar-

laqlalaaraq cackling Canada goose (*Branta canadensis minima*) # NSK

lauciq reindeer halter or harness # NSU; *from Saami (Lapp) lawze*

lave- to crouch # lav'uq 'he crouched' / lavtaa 'he bent it over, down'; lavumauq 'he is in a crouching position'; = elave-; cf. navte-; > lavleryaraq

laveg- to break # EG; = naveg-

lavisqaq attic; loft # partly *from Russian habéc* (navés) 'shed'; = navisqaq

lavkaaq frame building; store # HBC; *from Russian лáвка (lávka); = laavkaaq*

lavleryaraq tunnel entrance to house # HBC; < laver-yaraq

lavtak material for skin-boot soles, the yellowish skin of the bearded seal (maklak) prepared by removing the black outer layer of skin # *many Yup'ik speakers consider this word to be English trade jargon and use it only as such, pronouncing the second syllable like English tack, and instead using naterkaq (q.v.) when speaking Yup'ik; from Siberian Russian лафтák (lafták) 'dressed hide of sea mammal'*

leg-, lege- (*HBC form*), **legte-** (*NUN form*) to get scorched; to get singed; to char; to burn # *underlyingly leg- is [e]leg-; legtuq (legluni), leg'uq (legluni) HBC, legtuq (leggluni) NUN 'it got singed' / lellruuq, legellruuq HBC, legtellruuq NUN 'it has gotten singed'; legtaa 'he singed it, burned it, cooked it by burning'; leg'umalria keniraq egesgu! 'throw the burnt food away!'; Tua-ll' qantat itrutellrata kinguani piqerluni anqertuq iliit legglugpak, tuaten tua-i ekurvagluni. 'Then after the bowls were brought inside, suddenly one of the men ran out holding burning plants.'* (CIU 2005:386); *Tua-i-gguq legtenrilkatki aturai unguvauraqeryartuq tayima ca ngel'ecluku. 'They said that if they hadn't burned his clothing, he would have lived up to a certain point.'* (QUL 2003:676); > legci-, leg'un, legun, legqun, leg'uma-; *also spelled with initial e*; < PE ələy-

legaleq window # HBC; = egaleq; < PE əyalər

leg'aq sled brake # HBC; *see Appendix 9 on parts of the sled*; = elgaq, esgaq

legci- to burn or char things; to make ashes from birch fungus or other substances to mix with chewing tobacco # legciuq 'he is making ashes' / legcin 'can in which to make ashes'; < leg-te²-i²-

legcik gaff; pew # Piyalrim ayemnera'armun kanaryalrim legcigpani teguluku, . . . 'When he came to open water lead he grabbed his big gaff, . . .' (WOR 2007:108); Qamigautek, legcik-gga, anguarutek-gga malruk, legcikcuareq-gga, imkut-gga . . . ayaaquneng pitullrat maklaggsuutngutullret. 'The kayak sled, the gaff, two paddles, the small gaff, the ones called seal spears — these were the tools for catching bearded seals.' (WEB1); NUN, HBC; = negcik; < PE nəyciy

legiliq parka ruff # Scammon Bay, HBC; *see Appendix 9 on parts of the parka*; = negiliq; < PE nəyilir, nəyilar

legleg- to scrub with steel wool or the like # NUN

legqun kindling # kinerquralriamek muragmek legquciuj 'he made kindling out of the driest piece of wood'; < leg?-n

legtaq turquoise bead # NUN

leg'uma- to be singed; to be charred; to be burned # leg'umauq 'it is singed, charred, has a burnt spot' / < leg-ma-

leg'un, legun wick; lamp mantle # leg'utii or legutii 'its wick, its mantle'; HBC; < leg-n, leg-n

lekuk'ar- to graze (of a bullet, arrow, etc.); to touch upon (it); to brush against (it); to say something relevant to (a certain situation); # Waniwallu-gguq tua-i igvaqatarluku kalngaa napam avayaanun *lekukaulluni* . . . 'He was just about to come around the bend when his backpack brushed against the limb of a tree . . .' (YUU 1995:77); Taumun taūgaam tua-i qanerpakarluni qanelriim iliini tayima yuulci *lekuk'arluku* qanlalriit, qanerluni nall'ara'arrluku yuullerpeci iliit, elitaqluku-llu elpeci. 'But sometimes when a speaker speaks he *touches upon* an aspect of your life and it is applicable to your own experiences and you recognize it.' (YUP 2005:18)

lep'ag- to break wind loudly, expelling much flatus # lep'agtuaq 'he broke wind loudly'; lep'agaa 'he broke wind loudly at him' / Tunuarrluku tua-i *lep'alliniluni*. *Tua-i-llu-gguq tayim' tauna tua-i cataiteqalliniluni.* 'Turning his back on it he *farted real hard*. Then instantly, it is said, that (ghost) vanished into thin air.' (QAN 1995:206); < ler-pag²-

lepaq ptarmigan intestine # *prepared by immersing briefly it in very hot water*

lepli- to make a flapping sound in the wind # NUN

leq flatus; gas expelled rectally; *vulgar* fart # and **ler-** to break wind; to pass gas; to expel flatus; *vulgar* to fart; # lertuq 'he broke wind'; leraa 'he broke wind at him' / leq'an 'if he breaks wind'; aqvaqlriim lertun unitai 'the runner left them behind like a fart'; Caliam tamakut angalkut tuunriaqameng-gguq, wagg'uq *leq'ayunaiteqtalliniut*. *Lerciullerteng* cucukevkenaku. *Lerciurqameng-gguq* tuunrait tamaq'eraqluteng. 'And they say that when those shamans are conjuring, no one is supposed

to pass gas. They didn't choose to be *farted* on. They said that when someone *farts* on them, their helping spirits instantly disappear.' (QUL 2003:553); *underlyingly* [e]leq / [e]ler-; > lep'ag-, leraaniq, ler'a-, ler'arte-, leriik, lernaq, levaaq, leviar-, levileviar-; = naleq, neleq; cf. [e]teq, teq; < PE ələr(-)

leqecirar- to tickle # NS; = aaleqciiр

leqlaq white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons*) (NS meaning); Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*) (NSU meaning) # = neqlaq; > leqlernaq; < PE nərlər and nəqlər

leqlernaq black brant (*Branta bernicla*) # NUN, NS; = neqlernaq; < leqlaq-naq²

ler'a- to break wind repeatedly # lerauq 'he is breaking wind repeatedly'; leraa 'he is breaking wind repeatedly at him' / < ler-a

leraañiq aluminum or brass private coin formerly issued by canneries and trading posts # *so called because of its worthlessness outside the place of issue*; < leq-?

ler'arte-, lerr'arte- to make a churning, bubbling or gurgling sound; # ler'artuq or lerr'artuq 'it made a bubbling sound' / Pegcatni-gguq aiggani evcuuskiliki avatni augmek imirluku qanikcaq, lerr'arpak-gguq ciqumellret nanret kemegmun taūgaam ataluteng. 'When they released him he shook his hands getting blood on the snow around him, and there was a loud *gurgling sound* since the smashed bones were just attached to the flesh.' (MAR1 2001:69); < leq-?

lerave- to crumble # leravuq 'it is crumbling' / leravtaa 'he is crumbling it'; NUN

leriiq bubbling, churning water # < leq-?

Lerleraaq Chinese # *probably from the way Chinese language sounded to Yup'ik speakers*

lerli- to make a clattering noise (as of solid objects being put away or being taken out for use) # NUN

lernaq bean # EG; < ler-naq¹

leryir- to gurgle; to make a gurgling noise # leryirtuq 'it is gurgling' / Tua-i-llu-am cali ellii keggini akurtaqluku cupqetaangluni mer'em iluanun *leryircelluku*. 'And also she dipped her face in and blowing out air under the water she'd make a gurgling noise.' (ELN 1990:26) / < leq-?; > leryiyagaq

leryiyagaq* small air bubble in water # Tamakut

tua-i tuatnatuuq qalirluteng, angllurluteng nep'ngaqluteng camani, *leryiyagaat* taūgen tua-i pugluteng. 'Those [bearded seals] also dive underwater to make their mating calls, and they get noisy underwater, but only *little bubbles* come to the surface.' (PAI 2008:28); < leryiq-yagaq

levaaq outboard motor # Ayagludek anguarlutek (levaaryugnaunatek) qayakun. 'They left paddling (definitely not by *outboard motor*) with the kayak.' (ELL 1997:368); Angyakun-lu ayiimeng tengalrarluteng ayagluteng, *levaartaunani-lu*. 'When they left by boat it was sailing; there were no *outboard motors*.' (KIP 1998:165); Allanitqataryukluteng ilai qalartenga'arrluteng utqerrluteng-lu angayuqaagteng qanrut'laagluket niitellermegnek levaarungalngurmek. 'Her siblings started rushing back thinking that they might be getting visitors and told their parents that they'd heard what seemed to be an *outboard motor*.' (ELN 1990:30); NI, CAN, LK, BB, NR; cf. leq

leve- to have things clinging to it # *such as herring roe on seaweed, snow on clothing, bugs on food; lev'uq 'he or it has stuff clinging to him or it'* / HBC; = neve-; < PE nəvə-

leviar- to flutter in the wind # leviartuq 'it is fluttering' / anuqem leviarutaa 'the wind is making it flutter'; cf. leq

leviileviar- to flutter in the wind # Taum tegumiaqluki *leviilevialriit*. Nutaan aqvaluki kinguani petugturangarrluki tengtenqigtenritai. 'That one held on to those that were *fluttering in the wind*. And, after that he went to get them, fastened them down, and they didn't blow away again.' (KIP 1998: 11); cf. leq

levlegcetaaq whirligig # *a small disk with two holes and a string through the holes — when wound and the string is pulled, the disk spins rapidly, making a whirring noise*; NUN

levlevaaq whirligig; wooden top spun with string # imitative

levlevleraaq sandpiper (*species ?*) # NSU; imitative

levlugtaq, levlugtaaq bullroarer # K; imitative

levvlugte- for there to be a rustling or rushing noise; to make the noise of flapping wings # Ataam atraami imna sek'aviaq ataam teguluku egtaa tamavet cellamun qasgim iluani. Sek'aviaq *levvlugpak* tengaurtuq qasgim iluani. 'Again when he went down he took that hawk and

threw it there into the air inside the kashim.
The hawk, with a great *rushing noise*, flew about
inside the kashim.' (MAR2 2001:33)

liite- to learn; to get used to; to recognize # liiski
'learn them'; NSU; = elite-; < PE əlit-

Liivlek # Levelock # *village on the Kvichak River,
which drains Lake Iliamna*; = Elivelek

lingra- emotional root 'grateful'; See **elingra-**

lintaq ribbon; bow # *from Russian ленты* (lénta)

livte- to flatten a standing object # livtaa 'he
flattened it' / = elivte-

llerr'ar(aq*) whirligig; spinner toy, a disk with
two holes and a string through the holes #
and llerr'ar(ar)- to make a whirling sound # *a
"whirligig" is a small disk with two holes and a string
through the holes — when wound and the string is
pulled, the disk spins rapidly, making a whirring
noise*; Ataneq, imarpiaq et'uqri llerr'artut;
erinangqelliatun qastuluteng neplirtut. 'O
Lord, the ocean's depths *make a roaring sound*;
they make noise loudly like one with a voice.'
(PSALM 93:3); *underlyingly* [e]llerrar(aq*);
= ellaraq

llumarraq shirt; cloth; dress # Man'a-ll' tua-i elanrat
llumarrarnek-llu pikangameng *llumarranek* elanra
man'a wall-aa caquluki. 'Then they used *cloth*
to cover the surrounding area and *cloth* to make
a wall around it.' (PAI 2008:146); = lumarraq,
numarraq; *from Russian* рубáха (rubákha);

lugluqussaaq float; buoy # *perhaps specifically one
made of loon esophagus*; *Lugluqussaanek-wa* maa-i
man'a piyaraullinilria narrlutunrituq. 'This (gill
net) would have a *float* of this sort because it is
shallow.' (CIU 2005:84)

luluraq plant type (*species?*) # EG

lumarrallertuyuli moth # *literally*: 'eater of
cloth'; Nunurluku yuk anucimirqecetaalaran
assiilngiraqan, *lumarrallertuyulim-*
llu piunririlauciatur piunrilaraten
qunukek'nguaput. 'You chastise mortals in
punishment for sin, consuming like a *moth* what
is dear to them.' (PSALM 39:11); < lumarraq-
lleq¹-tur²-yuli

lumarraq shirt; cloth; dress # Ellii *lumarraqetqarmek*
taqumalriamek pilliniluku, quyaluni-am
egmianun as'arrluku, . . . 'It included a pretty
factory-made *dress* for her, and she being
grateful, immediately put it on.' (ELN 1990:21);

Uliit-wa melqut, caquluteng tangnirqellriamek
lumarrarmek. Tua-i maqarnqatqapiggluteng.
'The blankets were bird down covered with
attractive *cloth*. They very much seemed like
they'd be warm.' (ELN 1990:97); *from Russian*
рубáха (rubákha); = llumarraq, numarraq;
> lumarrallertuyuli

luna village; land # NUN; *reported by Curtis 1930;*
not recently attested; = nuna; < PE nuna

luqaanak pink salmon (*Onchorhybchus gorbuscha*)
EG; *from Sugpiaq luuqaanak* (*perhaps ultimately
from Athabascan*)

luqir- slanting # *postural root*; > luqirte-, luqingqa-
luqirte- to slant # luqirtuq 'it slanted'; luqirtaa 'he
slanted it' / < luqir-te²

luqingqa- to be slanting # luqingqauq 'it is at a
slant' / < luqir-ngqa-

luqruiyak northern pike (*Esox lucius*) #
luqruiyiit 'pike' (*plural*); Una waniwa
taryaqvagcuuciaqameng atutullrulliniluku.
Makut-llu maa-i akakiignun wall'u *luqruiyagnun*
. . . wall'u cuukvagnun . . . atuulriaruluteng.
'This one here was used when they made king-
salmon nets. And these were used to make
whitefish and *pike fish* nets.' (CIU 2005:96); Tua-i
curulugkameggnek canegqaarluteng, tua-i
taqicameng manaarluteng. Ilai elliin piq'urluteng
luqruiyagnek. 'After getting some grass for their
mats, they started ice fishing. Her sisters kept
catching *pike*.' (ELN 1990: 70); # CAN, LK; *also
spelled eluqruiyak; from Athabascan, cf. k'oolkoy
(Koyukon Ath.), giliqoy (Deg Hitán Ath.)*

luqsaqerte- to become irritated or sulk because
one hasn't gotten his way # luqsaqertuq 'he got
irritate' / NI

luquluk sloshing sound # luquluggluni '(it) making
a sloshing sound'; HBC

luquckiar(aq*) small knife; pocketknife # NUN

lur- dimensional root; > lurkite-, lurtu-; *also spelled
elur*

lurlur- to swallow with a gurgling sound # NUN;
imitative

lurkite- to be narrow # *applies to garments and parts
of garments*; lurkituq 'it is narrow' / < lur-kite-

luri- root; > lurirte-, lurive-, lurivte-

lurirte- to gripe angrily; to talk without being
invited to speak # lurirtuq 'he is griping'
/ lurirutaa 'he is griping to him'; < luri-?

lurive-, lurivte- to attack verbally; to jabber #
lurivuq or lurivtuq ‘he is jabbering’ / lurivutaa
‘he is jabbering at her’; <luri-?, luri-?

lurnir- to set one’s direction inland; to go farther
back inland # NUN

lurr’arpak the sound of gurgling water # cf.
llerr’ar(aq); <?-rpak

lurrluk very wet part of tundra; swamp # NUN

lurtu- to be wide # *applies to garments and parts of*
garments; lurtuuq ‘it is wide’ / <lur-tu-

luskaaq spoon # HBC; = luuskaaq; *from Russian*
лóжка (lózhka)

luuciq shape; form; condition; nature; what
something is like # *See at eluciq*

luucirar(ar)- to gesture # *see at elucirar(ar)-*

luuk onion # BB; *from Russian* лук (luk)

luumar-, luumaar- to fly by supernatural means # *of*
a shaman; luumartuq ‘he is flying by supernatural
means / Tua-i-ll’ imkut tangvak’nganka ukut
up’ngartut tauna angalkuq piluku, luumarluku
ataku ivsungcetaaresqelluku.’ As I observed
them, they started to get ready; they asked
that shaman to prepare to *fly by supernatural*
means that evening in order to induce it to rain.’
(QAN 1995:306); Aren, angalkuulleraami tua-i
mata’arrluni atkuni yuuquerluki luumaarluni
apqiitnek tengluni taman’ arviryaqaellinia
qecuneq. ‘Well, since he was a shaman, he
quickly took his parka off and *by supernatural*
means flew, “luumaar”, as they call it, across that
crack.’ (QUL 2003:508); *also spelled elumar-*,
elumaar-; < PE əlimmar-, əlummar-

Luumarvik Lomavik # *site on the lower Kuskokwim*
River; < luumar-vik

luupiq lead birdshot; BB # BB; *from Russian* дроби
(dróbi)

luuskaaq spoon # manalillruunga luuskaamek
'I made a fishing lure/hook from a
spoon'; Angassacuaraat ellaita tamaani
luuskaacuarqellrukiit. 'In those days they used
small [wooden] ladles for spoons.' (ELL 1997:142);
Luuskaarpagmek ataucimek taryirluku. 'Add one
tablespoon (big spoon) of salt to it.' (YUU 1995:62);
... malrugnek luuskaarpignek mayurcetaamek,
ataucimek, luuskaayaarmek taryumek,
two tablespoons of baking powder, one teaspoon
(small spoon) of salt, . . . (YUU 1995:62); =
luskaaq; NSK, Y, HBC, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, EG;

from Russian лóжка (lózhka)

luussatiq horse # = luussitaq; UY; *from Russian*
лóшадь (lóshad’)

luussiq cutting knife # *not semi-lunar*; NUN; *from*
Russian нож (nozh); = nuussiq

luussitaq horse # kipuyutellruaqa qetunraqa
luussitaruamek 'I bought my son a play horse';
Aturciqua Atanermun, . . . egtellrui *luussitat*
yugtuumaita imarpigmun.' I will sing to the
Lord, . . . he has thrown the *horses* and riders into
the sea.' (ANUC. 15:1); Y, NSK, HBC, NI, NUN,
UK; = luussatiq; *from Russian* лóшадь (lóshad')

luvak saliva # EG; = nuvak, nuak; > luvayir-

luvayir- to be slimy # *of fish*; luvayirtuq ‘it is slimy’
/ EG; < luvak-?lir-

luve- to thread # EG; = nuve-

luvyuqnerar(ar)- to be soaked from the rain # NUN

M

maa goose bump; pore # maangi ‘his pores’; = mai, maik # NUN

maacuaq grandmother # HBC; = marrlugaq, maurluq; < ema-cuar(aq)

maacungaq grandmother # HBC and used elsewhere as a term for addressing one’s grandmother; = marrlugaq, maurluq; < ema-cungaq

maa-i here; coming this way; now; at the present time # adverbial particle; nunaciqaqa qetunraqa maa-i uitalria qavani ‘I’ll visit my son who lives upriver now’; maa-i tang ‘he is coming’; *Maa-i-n gunrituq-qaa nel’istem qetunraa?* ‘Isn’t this the son of the carpenter?’ (MATT. 13:55); < maa(ni)=i

maa-irpak during the present period of time; now # adverbial particle; Apcani aaniin qanrulluku iralullermi yuurtellruniluku tallimaurtellruniluki-llu allrakui cali *maa-irpak* arvinelgurtarkauniluki allrakui. ‘When she asked her her mother told her that she had been born in the month of January and that she was five years old and would now turn six.’ (ELN 1990:58); *Maa-irpallarteggun* miilatgun color-alget eruryugngaut kumlami wall’u puqlami. ‘With modern-day detergents colored laundry can be washed in either cold or hot water.’ (GET n.d.:15); < maa-irpak

maak brand or ear-cut on reindeer as sign of ownership # NUN; from English ‘mark’

maakuluk sleeping bag # HBC; = muukuluk, maukuluk

maa(ni) here; now # extended demonstrative adverb; maavet ‘to here’; maaken ‘from here’; maaggun ‘through here’, ‘this way’; maani calisit? ‘what are you doing here?’; maavet tekiskan apeskiu ‘when he comes here ask him’; Taukuk kiulliniak, “Wangkuk pikapuk. Cat makut *maani* uitalriit wangkuk pikapuk. ‘Those two answered him, ‘They are ours. These things that are here belong to us.’” (YUU 1995:100); Ciku man’ a qaingani nunam assiituq uum kipusviim ukatiini.

Maaggun pikumegnuk assirciqaq. ‘This ice on the ground the near side of the store is bad. If we go this way [however] it will be good.’ (PRA 1995:192); Yugyallrunrituq *maanitun*, ua-i ugna

eltnaurvilleq malrugnek room-angqellruuq.
‘It didn’t have a lot of people like here in this place; the old school downriver had two rooms.’ (KIP 1988:261); see *man’ a*, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; > maa-i, maante-, maatekaar-

maantaur(ar)- to stay here # maantaurtuq ‘he is staying here’ / maantaurallruuq ‘he stayed here’; maantaura ‘stay here’; < maante-aur(ar)-

maante- to be here # maantuq ‘it is here’ / maanlluni or maanenani ‘being here’; “Sam-aq-qaa *maantuq*?” “Cataituq.” “Is Sam here?” “He’s not here.”” (YUP 1995:6); < maa(ni)-mete / nete-

maapelaaq marble for playing games # from English ‘marble’

maasslaq butter # from Russian масло (máslo); = masslaq

maastilaq carpenter # BB; from Russian мастер (máster) ‘foreman, master’

maatekaar-, maatekiir- to be up to here (indicating a height) # *Maatekaarlua* taūgaam mecungellruunga. ‘I got wet up to here.’ (QUL 2003:730); *Nug’uq-gguq*, *puggliniuq-gguq* — *maatekaarluku* taum tua waten pillrua — imnagogur’ una tua-i icivaq tuqulleq! ‘When she rose up, when she emerged — she was up to here according to the one who told this story — it was she, the one who died not too long ago!’ (ELL 1997:488); < maaten-kiir(ar)-

maatekiir(ar)- for fog to close in and go out # NUN

maaten when; upon; when it came to pass # conjunction; used with a secondary verb in the participial or subordinative mood; maaten eniinun iteryaaqua cen’ircaaqllemku, cataunani ‘when I went into his house to visit him, he wasn’t there’; maaten itertua nerelriit ‘upon entering, I saw that they were eating’; unataryaaqelriakut akwaugaq, maaten pivigkamten’un tekitukut aqevyigtaunani ‘we went to go berry-picking yesterday, but when we got to the site there weren’t any cloudberries’; *Maaten-gguq* uituq akerta pitellinilria ‘he opened his eyes, and discovered that the sun had risen’ (YUU 1995: 102); < PE maðətən

maatuskaq wife of Russian Orthodox priest # from Russian матушка (mátushka)

macaaskaq*, **maciaskaq***, **mackaq*** (HBC form), **maciaskak** (HBC form) suspenders # macaaskaak etc. ‘pair of suspenders’; from Russian подтяжка

(podtyázhka) 'garter'; = mataaskaak, pataaskaak
macaq sun # and **macar-** for the sun to be shining # macartuq 'the sun is shining' / macaqnirpaa 'it is really hot'; macarcecaqunaki neqet! 'don't let the fish get burned by the sun!'; Unugpak tuaten pekteksaunani uitauq. Ertuq *macaq-llu* mayurluni . . . 'All night he stayed still like that. Dawn came and the sun rose . . .' (ESK 1899:478); NSU; > macari-, macir(ar)-, maciur-; cf. matneq, maqaq; < PE macar

maci- to expose to the heat of the sun # Tua-i-gguq ilaseng maktanqenritqataran neqa tauna qayam-gguq angenqelluku alaitaqq. Pug'aquq-gguq nevaarluni *maciluni* appiitnek. 'It [the giant fish] was bigger than a kayak and would appear when one of them [the people] was going to die. It would surface, skimming over the water, as they say, *exposing itself to the heat of the sun.*' (CIU 2005:116); < macaq-i³-

macir(ar)- to warm; to expose to heat # maci'irtuq 'he is warming himself'; maciraraa 'he is warming it' / < macaq-ir1-?

macari- to be hot # of the weather; impersonal subject; macariuq 'it is hot' / NUN; < macar-?

maciur- to warm oneself # maciurtuq 'he is warming himself' / < macaq-liur-

macugite- to be barely visible due to weather # NUN

mac'utaq dog salmon; chum salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*); old salmon or dried fish from lake (additional EG meaning) # NI, NUN, EG

mai, maik pore on skin # maingi or maigi 'its pores'; = maa

mainaq prospector; miner # from English 'miner'

mak'alunaq macaroni # EG; from English 'macaroni'

makaq diaper # makiraa 'he is diapering him';

Tengmianek-gguq tengmilqunek *makanqerrlartut* irniarit. 'Their children had diapers of bird down.' (MAR1 2001:28); Y, NI, NUN, NS; < PE makkar

mak'aq, makaaq "Eskimo ice cream" made with aged salmon eggs # < makte-?

mak'arte- to abruptly get upright or sit up # mak'artuq 'he abruptly got up or sat up' / Unuakumi tupiimi *mak'arrluni* maaten piuq aaniikimi ak'a maktellrullinilria. 'The next morning when she awoke she abruptly sat up and saw that only her mother had gotten up.' (ELN 1990:15); < makte-ar(ar)te-

makcaraq resurrection # < makte-caraq

makecaraq spring-type snare for squirrels or birds # NSU; < makte-yaraq

makelvak large bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*)

Tua-i caknrlutek kasmurlutek, *makelvall'er-w'* uciak. 'They were working very hard pushing the sled, and its load was a very big bearded seal.' (QUL 2003:252)

makerliit cumulus clouds #

makesqiq slice of dried fish protruding upright from the skin # Y; < makte-?

makete- to rise; to get up; to set upright # active; / NSU; = makte-

makikcaq spring-type snare for squirrels or birds # Allamun taugaam nutaan tekicami, assirluni taqumiin *makikcaq*, taumun iterluni *makikcamun* nap'artelliniluni. 'But when it came to a spring-snare that was neatly set, it went in and got trapped by the spring-snare.' (CIU 2005:154); < makte-?

makinga- to be upright # makingauq 'it is upright' / < makte-nga-

makiraq gathering of food; one who is gathering food # and **makira-**¹ to gather greens, tubers, berries, eggs, etc. to eat # makirauq 'he is gathering food'; makirai 'he is gathering them' / Makut avelngaat neqait naunraat acilquqait. Elagyaitnek avelngaat makunek yuut *makiralartut*. 'These mice foods are the roots of plants. People gather these from the mice's caches.' (YUU 1995:61); Uksumi ayagayuitellruamta, kiagmi taugaam *makiram* nalliini. 'Since we'd never travel in the winter time, (we'd travel) only in summer at the time of food gathering.' (KIP 1998:51); Arnat-llu *makiraluteng* ernerpak, up'nerkam errena takelria, tayima *makirat* ayagaqameng ernerpak *makiraluteng* ayagalallruut. 'And the women gathered food all day — the springtime day being long — whenever those who went gathering food would go out, they'd travel, gathering food, all day.' (KIP 1998:269); > makiran; cf. makiur-; < PY-S makir-

makira-² to go or send on an errand # makirauq 'he is on an errand'; makiraa 'he sent her on an errand' / NUN

makiran foreleg (?) # . . . ungunssimun tekituq tuqumalriamun. Tekicami ungunssimun imumun nuussini anlluku pilagluku *makiratiinek*

aūgaulluni utertuq. Tekiutaa maaten nuliaminun nulirran imum tangrraa qimugtem *makiratiinek* tekiutellinilria. ‘. . . he came upon a dead animal. When he came to that animal he took out his knife and cutting it he removed its *foreleg* and went home. When he brought it to his wife, his wife saw that he’d brought a dog’s *foreleg*.’ (UNP2); < makira¹-n

makiur- to remove roots from plants # makiurun ‘device for removing roots’; cf. makira⁻¹; < PY-S makir-

maklaaq bearded seal in its first year # < NS, K, Y, HBC, NUN, CAN, BB, NR, LI, EG; maklak-aq²

maklacuk bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*) the size of a second-year seal but with a head like an adult’s #

maklak bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*) # Tua-i-lu aqsiigkenek an’ut neqet, naiit, makliit-lu mermek avuluteng. ‘And from his stomach came out fish, seals, and bearded seals, mixed together with water.’ (UNP1); note that the word maklak has been borrowed into English as “mukluk” as the name for Eskimo skin boots (kamguk, kameksak, piluguk, etc., in *Yup’ik*), probably because bearded-seal skin is used for the soles of skin boots; NS, K, Y, HBC, NUN, CAN, BB, NR, LI, EG; > makelvak, maklaaq, maklassuk

maklassuk bearded seal in its second year # < maklak-?

makneq protruding thing; slice of dried fish protruding upright from the skin; < makte-neq¹

maknginar- to rise from sleeping and go without breakfast # maknginartuq ‘he got up, skipping breakfast’ / < makte-nginaq

maksaq spleen; upper part of abdomen # = mamcaq; < PY maksaq

makta- to be up; to be upright # *stative*; maktauq ‘he is up, it is upright’ / Tuquaqan-gguq kina uptelallruat ilaita aqumlluku *maktavkarluku*, muriigneck-lu natiikun ellivikluku *maktacirluku*. ‘Whenever someone died the relatives would prepare him, sitting him up, letting him be upright, placing two sticks to prop him upright.’ (CAU 1984:122); < makte-nga-; > maktaat, maktanqegcissuun; < PE makəta- (under PE makət-)

maktaat catalog; magazine; book # *this is a plural; from the pages rising as they are turned*; < makta-aq¹

maktanqegcissuun carpenter’s level # < makta-nqegg-i²-cuun

makte- to rise; to get up; to set upright; to sit up # active; maktuq ‘he got up, he sat up’; maktaa ‘he set it upright’ / makluni tupautartuq ‘getting up, he had breakfast’; makcara’artuq ‘he got up early’; Tupagngami *makcaaqlriim* umyugaa taūgaam *makluni* pek’artevekenani-il’ tua-i. ‘He woke up and attempted to *get up*, but his mind was the only part that would *function*; he himself was unable to stir.’ (ELL 1997:578); = makete-; > makcaraq, makta-, maktellerkaq, makvik, makyun; < PE makət-

makstellerkaq resurrection # < makte-lleq¹-kaq

maku- one like this (*indicated something extended nearby*) # may be used as a possessor as in Yug-imna imarniterturluni *makua-llu-gguq* cagnisngiimi qapngulluni. ‘That person was wearing a gut rain parka, and since *this part* [indicating around the face] was tightened, it left an imprint on his skin.’ (QUL 2003:248); see also uku-; this is the intermediate base for makut (q.v.)

makuaq ice crystal suspended in water; dust particle suspended in air # Un’ā imarpik *makuangertuuq*. Cikumun tekiskuvci pugtalriamun, uivurciqerci un’ā avatii kiarqurluku. Tua-l’ ayainanerpeceñi imkut *makuat* qevelqaquciquq. Tamakut aperturciqaat akertem tunglirnera. ‘The ocean down there has *ice crystals suspended* in it. If you get to an ice flow, go around it and look in the water around its outer edge. As you go the *ice crystals* will sparkle. They will indicate the direction of the sun.’ (YUU 1995:67); Atam, un’ā imarpik meq *makuangertuuq*. . . . Kiarnaitmi tua-i nallunrilutnguaqluteng tamakui mer’em. . . . Tua-i-l’ akerta waten nallaillinkuniu *makuat* nutaan tamakut tangerrnariqerrluteng. ‘See, ocean water down there has *ice crystals*. . . . Those things in the water can be used as an indicator when the visibility is poor. . . . And when we have aligned ourselves with the sun, those *ice crystals* will suddenly become visible.’ (QUL 2003: 694 & 696); Apqucimek-gguq call’ calilriaruut tamakut *makuat*. Misvikluku-gguq tua-i apqucirkaneq calilriaruut. ‘They say that those *dust particles* are the cause of illness. By landing on one they cause illness.’ (YUP 2005:74)

makugte- to suffer hardship or discomfort; to work hard; to be frustrated # makugtuq 'he is having a hard time' / irniaran makugcetaa 'her child causes her to work hard'; Uksumek *makugcaramek-llu* nalluluteng caitqapik. 'Of winter and *hardship* they knew nothing at all.' (EGA 1973:5)

makumiut, makurmiut (HBC, NUN, NI form) local person # maku(r)miut 'the local people'; maku(r) miunguunga 'I am a local person'; maku(r) miungurtuq 'he has become a local person; 'Kassuuqaarlunuk tua-i maanllunuk Qipnermi *makumiunguamegnuk*. 'After we got married we stayed here in Kipnuk because we're *local people* (from Kipnuk).' (KIP 1998:157); < makumiut

makurarte- to get ripples or other disturbances (?) # Nanvaq-gguq-gga pingna-ll' egcarturviat, uqunun callernun anuqlingraan-ll' *makuragcuunani*. 'There was a disposal lake back there for old oil and even if it was windy it wouldn't get ripples.' (CEV 1984:72)

makurrlainaq this kind of thing only # Tua-i yuk meqsugaqan *makurrlainarteggun* mer'esqumatullruat. 'And when a person is thirsty they prefer that he drink water only with *these kinds* [of dippers].' (CIU 2005:200); < maku-rrlainaq

mak'urte- to be exasperated; to be frustrated; to be distraught on account of the misdeeds of a close relative # NUN

makuryaq (Y, UK, LI form), **makursaq** (NSK form) mosquito # Ugaani tang amlerrsaaqem . . . tuar imkut *makuryat* tengaurturalriit. 'On account of being so many . . . they flew around like a swarm of *mosquitoes*.' (CIU 2005:342); < ?-yaq; > makuryiurcuun

makuryiurcuun mosquito net or repellent # < makuryaq-liur-cuun

makut these (extended) # the plural of man'a (q.v.)

makvik hook at stern of kayak # NUN; < makte-vik

makyun resurrection # Wiinga *makyutnguunga unguvaaulua-llu*, . . . 'I am the resurrection and the life, . . .' (JOHN 11:25); < makte-n

malagg'aayaq fur hat with fur ear-flaps # Mingqaarnek, aliumatnek, *malagg'aayanek*, muruqanek-llu piliaqluteng. 'They'd make baskets, mittens, *fur hats*, and boot liners.' (KIP 1998:vii); from Russian *малахай* (malakhái); = palagg'aayaq

malak'uut milk # Nem iluani atit ayaumanrilkuni, maa-i *malak'uunek* aamalangelriit, bottle-aara una atiin unugmi kiimi-ll' . . . cavkenani, . . . 'If the father is not away but at home — now that they [babies] are starting to nurse on [store-bought] milk — even if the father fills the bottle himself, . . . it's all right, . . .' (QUL 2003:260); NI, NUN; from Russian *молокó* (molokó); = muluk'uut

malig- to take or bring along something # maligtuq 'he is bringing something along' / neqkanek maligluni 'bringing along some food'; . . . kinengyiit assikelaavki cikirnaluten malillruunga. ' . . . because you like the dried meat, I brought some along to give to you.' (PRA 1995:445); Tua-i-llu . . . ayakatalliniluteng Uksiyaramun upagluteng nek'ameggnek muragnek *maligluteng* tuani-gguq nunami nel'inaluteng. 'And so they got underway, moving to Uksiyaraq *bringing along* wood so they could build a house in that village.' (ELN 1990:11); see also malik; > maligate-

maligarte- to suddenly follow; to immediately accept, acquiesce, believe etc. (without consciously deciding to do so) # maligartaa 'he suddenly went with him' / maligarutuq 'he suddenly went with someone' or 'he immediately went along (with what someone said); Tua-llu taukut cetaman angalkut tuunriyungartelliniut Anngamacimun-llu ikayuusqelluteng. Taūgaam *maligarutenrituq* piyullratnun. 'Then the four shamans wanted to perform a ritual. They wanted Anngamiq to assist them. However, he didn't *immediately go along with* what they wanted.' (YUU 1995:115); . . . tayarnerikun teguquerluk' anqerrutelliniluku. Parian-llu-gguq *maligarrluku* qalrillagluni. ' . . . he took her by the wrists and dragged her out. Her daughter, it is said, burst out crying and *ran after* her.' (ELL 1997:116); < maligte-arte-

maligate- to go along or follow without permission # maligatuq 'he is going along without permission' / < malig-a-te⁵

maligcuar- to go along or follow without permission # maligcuartuq 'he is going along without permission'; maligcuaraa 'he is following him without permission' / Tuakenirnek-llu Elngum kinguqlingrraanerminek ilani *maligcuarturangluki*, . . . 'From then on Elnguq, having gotten a younger sibling, started to

regularly *follow along* after her siblings.' (ELN 1995:10); < malig(te)-?; < PY maliycuar- (*under PE maliy-*)

maligneq carcass of animal killed by wolves #

Ayalanga'arcami tekiutelangelliniuq tuntunek keglunret-ll' iliini apqiitnek *malignernek*, wall' tua-i pinrulkuni, tuntum-ll' iruanek keggmiarluni qamurturluki tekitnaurtuq, yaqulegnek-llu. 'When he started going out, he started bringing in caribou, and sometimes he would bring in *dead caribou killed by wolves*, and if he didn't do that, he would come back with a caribou leg or some birds in his jaws.' (QUL 2003:600); Tuani tua-i caaqamek tua-i-wa apqiitnek *maligneret* natalellritnek pilallilriik caaqamek tua-i mallungetuuk tamakunek. 'Sometimes they'd get carcasses of animals *killed (by wolves)*.' (MAR2 2001:109); < maligte-neq¹

maligtaqu- to obey; to follow (instructions,

precepts, maxims) # maligtaqua 'he followed it (instruction, precept, etc.)' / maligtaqutuq 'he is following instructions, being obedient, conforming'; Pisqellrit atungnaqluki inerquettellrit-llu tangvanrilengramteki angayuqaput atungnaqluki *maligtaqungaqluki*. 'Following precepts and admonitions, even if we couldn't see our parents we would go by the maxins they gave us, try to *obey* them.' (KIP 1998:63); < maligte-?-qu-; > maligtaqusta

maligtaqusta disciple; adherent; follower # Tamakut tamaa-i aatameng qanruyutait asgurakevkenaki *maligtaustek'lallrit*. 'There are those who are *adherents* to their fathers' precepts without questioning them.' (YUU 1995:32); < maligtaqua^{ta}¹

maligte- to go along; to accompany; to follow with the permission of the one followed # maligtaa 'he is going with her' / maligesnga! 'come with me!'; ernerpak pissuryugyaqua maligguci 'today I would like to go hunting with you'; Atiin-llu-gguq *maliggluku*. *Maligcani* tua imarpium tungiinun atrallinilutek. 'Her father *followed* her. When he *followed* her they went down toward the sea.' (ELL 1997:120); < malik-?; > maligarte-, maligneq, maligtaqu-, maligcuar-, maligute-

maligute- to go along with someone # maligutuq 'he is going along with someone' / Tamaa-i-llu *maligut'langluni* qayarluni qayillruani taum aulukestemí. 'At that time he began to *go along*

using a kayak because his guardian had made him a kayak.' (ELL 1997:362); < maligte-te⁵-

malik companion; thing taken along #

Cunawa-gguq tua-i tuaten *malini* piluki ngelaitevkatullinikai. Aren, tua-i allegngaku ellii tauna *malia* caq'iqerrluni kingutmun ciku yaaqsissiyaanrlan, pamna ciuneni yaaqsian. 'It turned out that was what he did to his *companions* and let them disappear forever. Well, when he tore it, his *companion* immediately turned back to the ice because it wasn't too far behind, because where they were headed was too far.' (QUL 2003:612); *see also* malig-; > malike-, malirqar-

malike- to take (it, him) along; to go along with #

malikaa 'he took her or it along' or 'he went along with him' / Caqerluni ilani *maliksungarrluki* piluni negateng paqtellratki tua-i upluni aaniin mecungnaqningraagu piyunaitniyaqengraagu, tua-i maligulluni. 'One time she decided that she wanted to *go with* her sisters when they went to check their snares, and so she got ready even though her mother warned her that the weather was warm and that melting snow makes one wet and is difficult to get around in, but she went anyway.' (ELN 1990:32); < malik-ke²

Malimiut Inupiaq Eskimo # from *Inupiaq* Malimiut

malingurun wristguard used in archery # NS; < ?-n

maligke- to chase game; to pursue # maligkaa 'he is chasing it' / < maligte-?-

malirqar-to chase game; to pursue # malirqeraa 'he is chasing it' / *Malirqeraqluku* Maq'aq taūgaam anguyuunaku. 'She would *chase after* Maq'aq but never overtake him.' (ELN 1990:108); < maligte-?

malirqe- to chase game; to pursue game # malirquq 'he is chasing game'; malirqaa 'he's chasing it' / Unani-ll' kayukitaqan imarpigmi, tamaani-llu *malirqelluteng* makuneng maklagarneng. 'Whenever it was calm out there, they'd *chase* those bearded seals.' (CEV 1984:28); < maligte-?; malirqun; < PE malirqa- (*under PE maliy-*)

malirqun arrow or spear thrown with the aid of a thrower # EG; < malirqe-n

maliss'aaq prayer # from Russian молиться (molít'sya) 'to pray'

malkanir- to move closer # malkanirtuq 'he moved closer'; malkaniraa 'he moved closer to it' / Alingerrluami-llu aanani *malkanirluku* tangvagluku tauna tengssuutngullinilria

tangerrnairucan taúgaam tangvanirluku. ‘Since she was a bit frightened, she *moved closer* to her mother and watched the thing which was evidently an airplane, and stopped watching when it was no longer in sight.’ (ELN 1990:92); < malleg-kanir-

malleg- to be close to; to be near to # mallgaa ‘he is near it’ / mallgutuq ‘it is nearby’; Ilaitnun-gguq *mallgumavkayuitait issaliinraat*. ‘They never let the others *be near* the porcupine [bladders].’ (CIU 2005:380); > malkanir-, mallgute-, mallguura-, mallegate-; < PY-S małey-

mallegtaq closely woven grass basket pattern or other closely bound thing # < mallegte-aq¹

mallegte- to be close; to be near # mallegtuq ‘it is near’; mallegtaa ‘it is near it’ / Aren, *mallegtengqerluki tua-i qaillun tekicesciigaluki*. ‘Although he *got very close* to them, he just couldn’t get to them.’ (QUL 2003:508); < malleg-?

mallgute- for loose pack ice to surround and trap one # NUN

mallguur- to stay close to # mallguuraa ‘he is staying very close to it’ / Maa-i-llu tamaani tamatum nalliini qaneryarangqetullruut waten arnaq tan’gurrarmun nuyurrilaarutekluku pisqevkenaku uqriraluku-llu pisqevkenaku *mallguuraluku-llu* pisqevkenaku . . . ‘They had a maxim at that time that a young man should be wary of a woman, stay on her downwind side and keep his distance from (not *stay close to*) her . . .’ (ELL 1997:320); < malleg-ur(ar)-

mallruungin seven # LI; from *Sugiaq* mallruungin ‘seven’

mallu, malluk beached carcass or other thing found while one is beachcombing # and

mallu- to find a beached carcass # malluuq ‘he found a beached carcass’ / apa’urlurluqa akwaugaq mallussullermini ataucimek asvermek mallulliniuq yesterday ‘when my grandfather was beachcombing he found one beached walrus carcass’; Tua-i-gguq yuilliniaqellriik tua-i *mallurarnek* taúgaam tua-i ner’aqolutek. Ilait-gguq nutaraunaurtut *mallut*. ‘They lived there eating *beached carcasses*. Some of the *dead animals they found* were still fresh.’ (AGA 1996:200); > mallute-, mallunge-, mallungssaar-, mallussur-; < PY-S mału(k)

mallungssaar- to casually beachcomb for anything that might be useful # mallungssaartuq ‘he is

casually beachcombing’ / < mallu(k)-ngsaar-
mallussur- to beachcomb for carcasses # mallussurtuq ‘he is beachcombing’ / < mallu(k)-cur-

mallute-, mallunge- to find a beached carcass # mallutuq or mallunguq ‘he found a beached carcass’ / < mallu(k)-?, mallu(k)-te¹-, mallu(k)-nge-

malnugute- for condensation to become frost as it chills # Tua-i-ll’ aneryaarturqumta-gguq waten cikluta pacetellerput niilluku anernemta-gguq uum *malnuguttellran* waten kumla qakmaken itellria iluvut kanrurciiqaa. ‘Feeling so cold, if we bend down our heads into our parka and breathe into the parka, then *the condensation from our breath will cause frost to form* when it contacts the cold air coming in from the outside of the parka.’ (QUL 2003:724)

malri twin # and **malri-** to give birth to twins # malriuq ‘she bore twins’ / malrik ‘twins’; malringqertua ‘I have a twin sibling’; ‘I have twins’; *Malriqataami*, yuurpailegmek callularukt aanamek neliagkeni. . . . Tua-llu irnillerkani pinarian qetunranguq *malrigne*. ‘When she was going to *have twins*, before they were born they fought in their mother’s womb. . . . When it was time for her to give birth she had *twin sons*’ (AYAG. 25:22, 24); < malruk-li-; < PE malri (*under PE malryu*)

malruigte- to have two possibilities # *as when unable to decide between two things, when there are two stations on the radio, or when a fire will not quite ignite*; malruigtuq ‘it could come out either way’ / < malruk-?

malruin two groups or pairs # *this is a plural (using the special plural ending, n, for numbers); the base is malrui-; . . . ellii-llu malruinek naatarnek qanganarnek taguciluni*. ‘. . . and he brought up two bundles of squirrel skins’ (ELN 1990:112); < malruk-?

malruingu- to be in two groups / malruinguut ‘they are in two groups’ / Tamakut tamaa-i apqait cauyarain enellrit *malruinguluteng*. ‘The patterns of boat frame imprints on it *were two in number*.’ (QUL 2003:612); < malrui(n)-u-

malruingurte- to divide or be divided into two groups # malruingurtut ‘they are divided into two groups’; malruingurtai ‘he divided them into two groups’ / Jacob-aaq-llu

alingenga'artuq umyuassuugarluni; avgai-lu yuut ungungssiaraat-lu *malruingurrлуки*. 'Jacob became frightened with worry; he divided into two groups the people and animals.' (AYAG. 32:7); < malrui(n)-urte-

malruk two # *this is a dual; the base is malru- or malrur-*; malruk anyak taiguk 'two boats are coming'; malruurtuk irniagka 'my children have now become two in number'; malrugnek irniangqertua 'I have two children'; Aaniraqameng-gguq angutek *malruk* nen'un itertaalallruuk . . . 'Whenever they held the "Aaniq" holiday two men would go to each of the houses . . .' (CAU 1984:51); *see Appendix 6 on numerals*; > malri, malruigte-, malruin, malruneq, malrunlegen, malrupegte-, malrurqu-, malruyagaq*; < PE malruk

malruneq measurement of the width at their ends of the index finger and the middle finger held next to each other # < malru(k)-neq¹

malrunlegen, malrunelgen, seven # *this is a plural (using the special plural ending, n, for numbers); the base is malrunleg-*; malrunlegat 'the seventh one of them'; malrunleguut or malrunelguut 'they are seven in number'; malrunlegnek irniangqertuaq 'she has seven children'; *see Appendix 6 on numerals*; < malruk-neq¹-lek-plural, malruk-neq¹-lek-plural; > malrupegte-

malrupegte- to have double vision # malrupegtuq 'he's having double vision' / K, NI, CAN, HBC, NUN, BB; < malruk-?

malrurqu- two times # malrurquurtuq 'it's now happened for a second time'; *Malrurqutaagluku* yuumllualuteng pilallruut, amllerqussiyaaqnek pivkenateng. 'They usually snort [the snuff] two times, not to many times.' (CIU 2005:196); < malruk-rqu-

malrurqunek twice # *inflected form functioning as an adverbial particle*; Nerevkarlarataatnga aiparma kaigcecuunii, *malrurqunek* yuucimni aipangellrulrianga, . . . 'My spouses provided food for me, never letting me go hungry; I got married twice in my lifetime, . . .' (MAR1 2001:26); < malrurqu-dual ablative-modalis

malrurqugni during two periods of time # *inflected form functioning as an adverbial particle*; Wii tauuk tua-i *malrurqugni* taūgaam allrakugni tangellruarput tauuk enirarautek Pengumi aturtellukek. 'We saw the two dance sticks

used being in Penguin for only two years.' (TAP 2004:53); < malrurqu-dual localis

malruuqaqe- to act on two-by-two, in pairs # Angyamun-lu ekluki *malruuqaqluki* arnacaluq angocaluq-lu tamalkuitnek ungungssinek yaqulegnek-lu, nangenritniartut. 'And bring them onto the ark two by two a female and a male of every animal and bird, so that they shall not perish.' (AYAG. 6:19); Tua-i taūgg' imna arulaluteng kanani *malruuqaqluteng*, angutek arnak-lu cali malruugaqlutek. 'They'd dance down there in pairs, two men dancers and two women dancers.' (AGA 1996:82); < malruk-u-qaqe-

malruyagaq* deuce in cards # BB; < malruk-ya(g)aq

maluk'ali- to be rabid; to be insane # maluk'aliuq 'he is insane' / NSU; *from Inupiaq* malukali-

maluknarqe- to be of uncertain condition (health, talent, etc.) # NUN; < PE (*now PE* maluyə-)

mam- dimensional root; > mamkite-, mamtu; cf. mame-

mamarte- to flirt # NUN

mamacq spleen # = maksaq; < PE mamca(ṛ)

mamcangqa- to be flattened # mamcangqauq 'it is flattened' / Anngami-lu-gguq qasgimun tayima iterpek'nani, man'a-wa-gguq qayiara *mamcangqalria*. 'When he went out he didn't come into the kashim again, but [he realized that] the kayak he'd made had been flattened.' (CIU 2005:22); < mamcar-ngqa-

mamcar- flattened # postural root; > mamcarte⁻¹, mamcanngqa-; < mame-car-; < PY mamcar-

mamcartaq upper tie beam of men's community house or small semi-subterranean house # NUN; < mamcarte⁻¹-aq¹

mamcarte⁻¹ to flatten / mamcartuq 'it got flattened'; mamcartaa 'he flattened it'; saayikaaq mamcartellinia pitsaqevkenaku 'he flattened the dishpan by accident'; Ukut-lu-gguq tua-i nangenrita *mamcarluku* tuaten qayaa tamana, navgurluku. 'Then the last group flattened the kayak, breaking it into pieces.' (CIU 2005:2220); < mamcar-te²-; > mamcartaq

mamcarte⁻² to pout # NUN

mamacn, mamengcaun dressing for a wound # < mamcar-n, mame-ncar-n

mame- to close in; to flatten; to heal; *in general*, to cease having any disruption of a smooth

surface # mam'uq or mamaa 'it closed in, it healed' / mamtaa 'he closed it in'; kilillra nuussikun mam'uq 'the wound from the knife has healed'; mamesgu qanren! 'close your mouth!'; Taum kinguani nutaan qainga tamana *mamengluni*. Tuar-tang kemga waten qevlercelnguq, mamkilnganani, tuar-lu tang imegneruartailnguq. 'After that his [body] surface began to heal. His flesh now looked shiny, thin, and appeared as if it was free of wrinkles.' (KIP 1998:77); MAMYUILNUQ PUPIK or MAMYUILNGUQ NAULLUUN or MAMYUILNGUQ APQUCIQ 'leprosy' (in Bible translations); cf. mam-; > mamcaun, mamengcaun, mamyuilnguq; cf. mamr(aq*)

mameq patch # NUN; > mamr(aq)

mamkilnguaq dime # K; < mam-kite-lnguq?

mamkilquq fontanelle (baby's soft spot on baby's head); K, NI, Y; < mamkite-quq

mamkite- to be thin # mamkituq 'it is thin' /

Tamaani-w' tua-i nuna' urlurput-wa man'a *mamkitellrani*, cat paivngapiallrulliniut. 'Back then when our dear old world was *thin* [had a thin surface or crust], all sorts of things were readily available for use [when the other world was accessible].' (KIP 1998:203); < mam-kite²-; > mamkilnguaq, mamkilquq

mamlek thigh-high skin boots with fur above the knee and waterproof material below the knee # Y, NUN; cf. amlek; < PE mamələy (*under PE* mamə)

mamqe- to make a loud noise # mamquq 'it made a loud noise' / mamqiuq 'it is repeatedly making loud noises'; mamqtuiguq 'it made a very loud noise'; NUN

mamr(aq*) patch # mam'er 'a patch'; mammaat 'patches'; mamriraa 'he put a patch on it'; NUN; < mameq-?

mamru reindeer-skin lining for boots # NSU

mamteraq cache; storehouse; warehouse #

Tekicamiu qinertellia *mamteraq*, arnaq kiugna nangengqaluni nepliaguralria kelutmun cauluni, man' mengla cauluku. 'When he reached the *cache* he peaked inside, and there was a woman standing in there making noise, facing the rear, facing the wall.' (CAU 1985:110); NS, Y; > Mamterat, Mamterilleq; < PE mamtərar

Mamterat Goodnews Bay # *village on the coast below the Kuskokwim*; < mamteraq-plural

Mamterilleq Bethel # *literally: 'site of many caches'; also plural for the single city.* Mamterillernun piciquq Pekyutmi 'he will go to Bethel on Monday'; Kiugkut-lu Mamterillermiut net'arugaunateng, laavkaarugartaunateng. 'Upriver those people of *Bethel* didn't have lots of houses or lots of stores.' (KIP 1998:131); *at the present time people in the Bethel area do not use the word mamteraq 'cache, storehouse', the Moravian missionaries in the late 1800s noted that the Native name of Bethel was "Mumtrekhlagamute" and learned its literal meaning from the local people who evidently used (or knew) the word mamteraq; < mamteraq-i¹-lleq¹*

mantu- to be thick # mamtuuq 'it is thick'; cikuq mamturilartuq uksum qukallrani 'the ice gets thick in the middle of winter'; Atam waniwa angalkumek tangvallrulrianga; nengelvagluni uksumi, tumllugpagluni, tua-i qanikcaq *mamturiluni*. 'I once observed a shaman during the winter when it was very cold and the ground was hard to travel, *thick* with snow.' (QAN 1995:306); < mam-tu-; > mamtuqaq, mamtulria

mamtulria, mamtuqaq nickel; five cents # K, BB; < mamtu-lria, mamtuqaq

mamyuilnquq* malignancy; cancer # < mame-yuite-nquq

man'a this one # *extended demonstrative pronoun; the singular non-absolutive intermediate base is mat'-u- as in, mat'um 'of this one'; mat'umi iralumi qanikcaq urungelartuq 'in this month the snow begins to melt'; the non-singular base is maku- as in, makut caugat? 'what are these?' (see also the listing under maku-); makuciq 'this kind of thing'; Ayarumaang macuuq nunam tungiinun ayalureskina. 'You here, my walking staff, right in front of me, lean in the direction of the land.'* (MAR2 2001:62); Kainiqaqameng-gguq yuut piciatun nergetuut, assiilengraata-lu neqet ak'allaungraata ner'aqluteng. *Mat'um nalliini tamakut wangkuta cumacikaput.* 'When suffering famine people begin to anything. Even if fish are old and spoiled they eat them. The *present* time we consider all these things disgusting.' (YUU 1995:50); see maa(ni), the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; > matuu-; cf. man'aman'aaq

manamaar- to offer # manamaaraa 'he offered him something' / manamaaraakut

akirugarnek 'it offers us lots of money'; Cali inerquutnguluni aatiinun mikelnguq neqmek *manamaartiusqevkenaku*, ner'aqan-lu neqiinek cikiqaqusqevkenaku. 'It was admonition of theirs that the father should never *offer* food to the child and should not give the child pieces of his food while he was eating.' (YUU 1995:53)

man'aman'aaq traditional game similar to prisoner's base # *played outdoors between two teams of any size; when a team member gets tagged he is sequestered from the game but can re-enter, and the team that runs out of players first loses; cf. man'a*

manaq fishing lure with hook # and **manar-** to fish with hook, line, and lure; to hook for fish # *through a hole in the ice in winter or with a pole, hook, and line in summer*; manartuq 'he is hooking for fish'; manaraa 'he hooked it' / manaryartuq 'he went to fish with a hook and line'; manatgun neqsurta 'angler'; Tua-i taqsuqtengamiiu *manaryuumiirrluni manani* nugleqatallerminiu pia nagcimanganani uqamainani. 'When she got tired of it and she wanted to give up on *fishing*, as she was just about to yank up her *hook*, she felt that it had snagged something heavy.' (ELN 1990:70); NS, Y, HBC, K, NI, CAN, LI; > manaquataq; < PE manar

manaquataq fishing hook, line, and pole # < manaq-kutaq

manassenkaaq nun; Catholic (*NUN meaning*) # from Russian *монашенка* (monáshenka)

maneq clump of grass on the tundra; tussock # NS; < PE manər

mang- root; > manglleg-, mangyuarir-

mangag- to bevel the edge of a skin for sewing (*K, BB meaning*); to split a hide (*CAN meaning*); to cut with scissors (*Y meaning*) # mangagtuaq 'it is beveled' or 'he is cutting with scissors' or 'he is splitting a hide'; mangagaa 'he is cutting it with scissors' or 'he is splitting it' / mangagtaa 'he beveled it for sewing' (*K, BB*); Tua-i wiinga nallunrillruaqa naterkam *mangacunailucia* maniatellriami. Tua-i taugken manigcetellriamek ayallirlua pikuma, nutaan mangacunaqluni. 'I realized that is is not easy to *bevel* the edge of a boot sole skin on a rough surface. However, if I have a level cutting board, then it can *beveled* well.' (CIU 2005:192); > mangautek; < PE manjay-

mangak fortitude # mangagtuuq 'he has fortitude'; mangaituq 'he lacks fortitude'; Qaill'

mangagtuvagaqneq tamaan', arnani tamaa-i! 'Oh, how they *endured* back then, those women!' (CEV 1984:27); HBC, NS

mangamculria maimed person # Taūgaam elpet nerevkarkuvet caitulriit *mangamculriit-lu* tuss'itelliit-lu cikmialriit-lu kelegki. 'But when you have a feast, invite the poor, the *maimed*, the lame, and the blind.' (LUKE 14:13); cf. ngangamciqe-, nangamcuk

mangautek scissors # Y; < mangag-n-dual

mangayaaq*, **mangarniiq***, **mangaqcuar(aq*)** (*NUN form*) harbor porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*); probably also Dall's porpoise (*Phocoenoides dalli*) # < PY manjaq, but cf. Aleut mangidañ (manjõðaX) 'fin whale'; < ?-ya(g)aq, ?, ?-cuar(aq)

mangelpag- to sob loudly when through crying # mangelpagtuaq 'he sobbed loudly' / < manglleg-pag²

mangirrar-, **mangirre-**, **mangiryag-** (*HBC form*) to chew on frozen food, or on the ice where food has frozen on the surface of the snow; to ravenously gnaw; (*of animals*) # mangirruq 'it is chewing or gnawing'; mangirraa 'it is chewing or gnawing on it' / Avanir avani yav'anii, taluyaruaqumta taluyaput civluki, aqsagka nangugtagka, tartugka nangugtagka. Cat ilait, tuntut ilait *mangirrsuggutaarilnguut*. 'Way over there our fish traps are set. I brush my belly against it. I brush my kidneys against it. Some caribou have no teeth.' (CIU 2005:92); < PE manjir-

mangkiq monkey # from English 'monkey'

manglleg- to sob involuntarily at intervals after crying a long time; to gasp spasmodically after crying # manglegtuq 'he sobbed at intervals' / Tuani tua mertallermini tan'gurraqegtaarmek uumek tekituq *mangllegturluni*. Pia, "Ciñ qiasit?" "Tua-i-gg' aúgkut ilanka maligcugyaaqluki nacikenka." 'At the time when she packed water, she came upon this nice-looking boy sobbing at intervals. She asked, "Why are you crying?" "Because I wanted to go along with my companions.'" (ELL 1997:342); < mang-?; > mangelpag-

mangnaqesta one who raises a child # NUN

mangtak (*Y, HBC, NS form*), **mangengtak** (*BB form*) beluga skin with fat attached; muktuk # the English word muktuk comes from the Inupiaq cognate, maktak, of this Yup'ik word; < PE manjtaq

mangyuarir-, mangyuar(ar)- to sob from sadness # mangyuarirtuq 'he is sobbing' / HBC; < mang?-; < mang-?

mani- to display; to show; to put out in view; to put on the stove to cook # maniuq 'it has been put out in view, or on the stove; he shows himself'; mania 'he put it out in view, displayed item put it on the stove'; manitaa 'he put it out for him' / Tuaten cikum aciakun ayagluteng tuunritullrulliniut, angalkuucirteng *maniluku*, caperrnarqelrianek-llu piyugngacirteng. They used their powers to go under the ice, *manifesting* their shamanism and ability to do difficult things.' (YUU 1995:41); > maniaq, maniar-, maniite-; < PE mani-

Manialnguq* Kusilvak Mountain # < maniate-nguq

manialkuq, manialkuk jagged ice pushed on shore by the tide; rough ice; tussock # < maniate-?

maniaq pancake; fried bread; roasted thing # and **maniar-** to roast, usually over an open fire # maniartuq 'he is roasting something'; maniaraa 'he is roasting it' / Keneq kumarrluku *maniarrara'arluni* kemegnek ner'aqluni. 'He would build a fire and eat after *roasting* some meat.' (QUL 2003: 680); < mani-a-; > maniarcuun

maniarcuun, maniarrsuun frying pan # < maniar-cuun, maniar-ssuun

maniate- to be rough # maniatuq it is rough / manianani '(it) being rough'; < manig-ate-; > manialnguq, manialkuq

manig-, manigcete- to be smooth # manigtuq or manigcetuq 'it is smooth' / manigtuq una tuskaq 'this board is smooth'; umyugaa manigcetuq 'he is of serene and peaceful mind'; maniguq 'he is calming down'; teggalquq manigcetellria ciluqetaartuq 'the flat stone skipped repeatedly on the water'; Aren, kegginaa tua cakneq *manigceñani*. 'Oh my, his face was so smooth.' (QUL 2003:668); < -cete²-; > maniate-, manigcar-, manigaq; < PE maniy-

manigaq large, moving ice floe that breaks away from shore ice after ocean swell # < manig- **manigcar-, manigte-** to smooth out; to iron # manigcartuq 'it is being smoothed'; manigcaraa 'he is smoothing it' / manigcariuq 'she is ironing'; manigcaraa panimi taqmii augturcuun 'she is ironing her daughter's communion dress'; Tua-i makunek-llu maniataqata uumek cavigluki *maniggluki*, waten pilarniaraten. 'When they are

rough, use this knife on them *smooth them out*; this is what you should do.' (MAR2 2001:7); < manig-car-, manig-te²-; > manigcarissuun, manigcarvik, manigcissuun

manigcarissuun iron (appliance) # < manigcar-i²-cuun

manigcarvik ironing board # < manigcar-i²-vik

manigcissuun carpenter's plane; smoothing tool # < manigte-i²-cuun

manignaalleryak pacific cod (*Godus macrocephalus*) # < manignaq-?

manignaq loche; burbot (*Lota lota*) # perhaps so called from the round, white, egg-like bellies of the fish; Aren, cuukvagnek tua-i keniucamegnegu *manignanek* avuluku, qainga man'a nalliuun enrunaku tua-i tangellra neqkiullinikiik, . . . 'Well, since they were cooking some pike fish with burbot for him, they made sure there were no bones on top that one could see, . . .' (QUL 2003:204); < manik-naq²; > manignalleryak

manigngalnguq oval # < manik-ngalnguq

manik bird's egg # MANIIT ANUTIIT 'May' (literally: 'the coming of the eggs') Y, NS; > manignaq, manigngalnguq, Maniit Anuitit; < PE manniy

maniite- to show to # Anngaan pillinia, "Atam ut'reskumegnuk tumkamegnuk maniiteqernaamken." 'His older brother told him, "Let me *show* you the path that we are going to use when we go home.'" (QUL 2003:482); ". . . usviipagcit! Ciin ak'a nereksaicia wanirpak? Uqurilrianga-wa." Waten qanrraarluni, kememinek *maniitaarraigulu* kuimluni ayagtuq. '. . . you're so crazy! Why haven't you eaten me by now. I am so fat.'" After speaking like this, he showed him various areas of his flesh and swam away.' (YUU 1995:74); < maani-?-te⁵-

mantiikaq shortening; lard # NR, BB, EG, LI; from Spanish *manteca* probably via Tagalog Filipino mantika

manu front side of something # manuni kuvevikaa kuuvviamek 'he spilled coffee down his front'; opposite of tunu; > manuilitaq, manulqaq, manumik, manuqliq, Manuquutaq, manurun, manussug-, manussuug-; PE manu

manuilitaq* apron; bib < manu-ilitaq

manulqaq front of porch of house; floor be fireplace in men's communal house (*NUN meaning*) # Kitaki tua-i *manulqacualleramegnun* keggavet piluten,

tangerqiitnun ilavet, aturyartuqaa. ‘Now, go out and stand in front of our porch where the girls can see you and start singing a song.’ (CIU 2005:332); < manu-qaq

manumik brooch; pin (jewelry); one of three strands of beads on the chest of the traditional Yup’ik qaliq parka # as worn on Nelson Is. and in the tundra area; the middle strand has a bell hanging from it; two ivory pieces, with holes in the middle hang on each side; the holes are said to represent portals to the other (spirit) world; < manu-mik

manuqliq* foremost one # Tua-i qaill’ picirkailamek, natetmurucilamek, anngaa taun’ usvitunruami, tuavet nasqunam uqrnanungungceq’ allinilutek taun’ kinguqlini manuminun elliluku manuqliuvkarluku. ‘Being unsure of what to do or where to go, the older brother, being wiser, had his younger brother nestle in front of him as they crouched down and huddled together on the lee side of those huge roots, having him be the foremost one.’ (AGA 1996:132); < manu-qliq

Manuquutaq Manokotak # village in the Bristol Bay area; < manu-?

manurun short strip of calfskin coming down from the throat on a traditional Yup’ik parka # < manu-?-n

manussuug-, manussuugte- to hang down one’s head (as from sadness); to be downcast # manussuugtuq ‘he is hanging down his head’ / Unugpak tua-i manussuugluni aliirluni manuminun cikluni atkumi iluani uitalliniluni, uitalliniluni tuaten unugpak. ‘All night he hunkered down putting his arms in his sleeves and bending his head forward inside his parka, and he stayed like that all night.’ (MAR1 2001:64); Tua-i-llu tutgara’urluni pia, “Manussuugpakarcit!” Tua-i-llu kiugaa, “Tua-i-wa alainiurpakaama manussuugtellrianga.” ‘She said to her grandchild, “Why are you hanging down your head so much!?” And he answered her, “It’s because I’m so lonesome that I’m downcast.”’ (GRA 1901:280–281 & PRA 1995:453); < manu-?-n

maq’acuaq puddle # EG; < ?-cuaq

maqallaq sand # NSU

maqamyuarun great-great-grandchild # < maqaq-?-n

maqanqaun great-great-grandchild # < maqaq-?-n

maqangcar- to heat up; to warm up # maqangcartuq

‘he is warming himself up’; maqangcaraa ‘he is warming it up’ / < maqaq-ngcar-; > maqangcaun heater # < maqangcar-n

maqapaillitaq (Y form), **maqaqpailitaq** (K form) great-great-grandchild # < maqaq-?

maqaq warmth; heat # and **maqar-** to be warm # of clothes, bedding, etc.; maqartuq ‘it is warm’ / Tang maqanek taūgaam unkut piyutullrulriit atkugkanek. ‘People from the coastal areas always wanted furs for warm parkas.’ (CIU 2005:16); > maqamyuarun, maqanqaun, maqangcar-, maqapailitaq, maqar-, maqari-, maqarliq, maqarqe-, maqaruqaq, maqautet, maqi, maqi-, maqi-; cf. macaq, matneq; < PY-S maqaq

maqarcete- to be warm # of clothes, bedding, etc.; maqarcetuq ‘it is warm’ / kuskam melqui maqarcetut ‘the cat’s fur is warm’; Tua-i ellalluk kegginaanun tut’aqami maqarceñani puqlanirluni piaqluni. ‘When the rain landed on her face it felt soft and warm.’ (ELN 1990:29); < maqaq-cete²

maqari- to get warm; to warm up # of the weather; impersonal subject; maqariuq ‘it is warming up’ / NUN; < maqaq-i¹

maqarliq type of stone found near Aniak # < maqaq-li¹

maqarqe- to put on warm clothes; to add insulation # maqarquq ‘he put on warm clothes’; maqarqaa ‘he put warm clothes on her’ / < maqaq-rqe²; > maqarqun

maqarqun insulation # Tua-i-llu waniwa paltuungquerquvci paltuugci ullirrluku, tamakut can’get maqarquqtekluki tua-i. ‘If you have a jacket, turn it inside out and use that grass as insulation.’ (QUL 2003:728); Maqarqutet yukutangaqameng cukamek maqairut’lartut. ‘When insulation becomes damp, it soon loses its insulating value.’ (GET n.d.:7); < maqarqe-n

maqaruqaq snowshoe hare; varying hare (*Lepus americanus*); locally rabbit # Imkut-wa cali kass’at ilaita atulaqait qayuqegglit wall’u maqaruat it’gait. ‘Some white people use those arctic hare or snowshoe hare feet [for good luck charms].’ (CAU 1984:217); Nerumariameng aaniita negarkiurluki maqaruarcuutnek, qangqircuutnek-llu. ‘When they finished eating, their mother prepared snares for catching hares and ptarmigan.’ (ELN 1990:13); K, Y, NS, HBC, NI, CAN; < maqaq-uaq

maqautet bedding # NSU; < maqaq-un-plural

maqcissuun hose; pump; faucet # < maqe-te²-i²-cuun

maqe- to ooze; to flow out; to issue forth liquid # maq'uq 'it is flowing out, it is oozing or issuing forth liquid'; maqaa 'it is flowing or oozing on it' / maqtaa 'he is making it (liquid) flow out' *by puncturing its container, or squeezing liquid out*; Yuurqainanermeggnutuaan meng'arkaugut. Quliranek maq'erkaugut. 'While they drink tea they will begin to talk. They will start *telling stories* (*literally: issue forth the stories*).'
(ELL 1997:334); . . . tua-i-lu-gguq aqsiik ulli'irrlutek piciatun-lu maqlutek ayuqenrilngurnek canek, . . . ' . . . and so his belly split open and all sorts of things issued forth from it, . . .' (ELN 1990:53); > maqcissuun, maq'erri-, maqsuun, maqluk; < PE maqə-

maq'erri- to ejaculate semen # maq'erriluni 'ejaculating'; = maq'i-; < maqe-?-

maqi- to take a steambath; to take a sweatbath; to take a sauna bath to take a shower (*additional Y meaning*) # refers to taking a dry-heat sweatbath as in the old-time kashim (qasgiq) as well as to taking a wet-heat sweatbath (steambath) with the steam usually produced by pouring water over very hot rocks # maqiuq 'he is taking a sweatbath'; maqia or maqitaa 'he is giving him a sweatbath' / Tua-i taūgen maqiqataquaq tamakut imkut nacitet wagg'uq pakigluki. . . . Egalra aūg'arluku qasgim kumareskatki camaggun imuggun ukinerkun cupluku, tua-i keneq imna mayurciqutuaggun tuaten puyua angluni egalerkun. Qasgim ilua matnirluni, kiirpagluni maqiluteng. 'Whenever they were going to take a sauna-bath, they would pry up those floor planks They would remove the gut covering of the skylight/ smokehole when they lit a fire in the kashim, and the draft would come in through a hole, and the smoke would go out through the skylight/ smokehole opening. The interior of the kashim would heat up, and they would take a fire bath.'
(QUL 2003:32); Maqinertuyukluten pitsaqevkenii kuvuuryaaqaqa. 'I poured on the water without mercy because I thought that you are a seasoned steam-bather.
(YUP 1996:50); < maqaq-ⁱ³; > maq'erri-, maq'i-, maqili-, Maqineq, maqinerraq, maqissuun, maqivik

maqi steambath; sweatbath # direct nominalization of the verb

maq'i- to ejaculate semen # Ilasi-lu angutet ilait qavangumikun arniurluni maq'ikuni, ankili anguyiit arulaingqaviata elatiinun tuani-lu uitaluni. 'If one of you men has a nocturnal emission (ejaculates while dreaming he's dealing with a woman), that one is go outside the warriors' camp and remain there.' (ALER. 23:10); = maq'erri-; < maqe-i¹

maqili- to build a fire for a steambath # maqiliuq 'he is making a fire for his own steambath'; maqilia 'he is making a fire for her steambath' / < maqi-li²-

Maqineq Saturday; one week's time # probably adopted under Russian influence; < maqi-neq¹

maqinerraq time right after taking a sweatbath # and **maqinerrar-** to have just taken a steambath # maqinerrami '(in the time) right after taking a sweatbath'; Tua-i-lu nutaan maqinerram-lu kinguani, nutaan katungqaqallratni, nutaan quekarluni, keggiani-lu manivkenaku pull'uni taūgaam. 'Then right after the firebath, while all the men were together for the night, he would run in and jump in front of them, keeping his face concealed.'
(TAP 2003:33); Tekicami, tua-i tekicamek qasgiluni pilliniuq, imna tauna, maqinerralliniameng-lu, inglaturtekautii picumayuurluni taklauralria irugni amaqigullukek. 'When he went in he saw his opponent lying down on his back with his legs crossed. They had just taken a bath.'
(QUL 2003:162); < maqi-nerraq

maqiqe- to be hot # of persons; maqiuq 'he is hot' / NUN < maqaq-liqe²-

maqissuun hat worn in sweatbath or other gear used in sweatbath # < maqi-ssuun

maqivik steambath house # this term is usually used to refer specifically to a small structure with a stove having rocks on its top over which water is poured to make very hot steam (probably a Russia- influenced innovation from the earlier dry-heat practice); such a structure is sometimes also called a qasgiq (q.v.), but that term is often reserved for the former large men's community house, which was, among other uses, used for dry heat sweatbaths ("firebaths"); < maqi-vik

maqkaulkar(aq*), **maqaurkar(aq*)**, **maqaukar(aq*)** rodent louse # exact species uncertain

maqsuun faucet # Kuciqaarturalria maqsuun cagmariyugngauq puqlamek 2,000 gallons ataucimi allrakumi. 'A leaky faucet can waste

- 2,000 gallons of hot water in one year.' (GET n.d.:11); < maqe-ssuun
- maquluk, maql'uk** drainage from infected ear # and **maqulug-** for ear to drain from infection # maqulugluni ear draining from infection # < maqe-?; < PY maquluk (*under PE maqu-*)
- mar-** dimensional root # > markite-, martu-
- marallaq*** Eskimo potato (*Hedysarum alpinum*) # Y, HBC; < maraq-llaq
- maralruyak** stinky mud found on tidal flats, in tundra sloughs, and in streams # HBC; < maraq-?
- maraq** marshy, muddy lowland # Nunapiim ilii marami uruaraulartuq atsat-l'l' nauluku. 'Part of the tundra in the *low areas* is marsh with moss and berries grow there.' (AGA 1996:176); MARAM CETAARA 'northern waterthrush' (*Seiurus novaeboracensis*); > marallaq, maralruyak, mararmiu, mararmiutaq, Marayaqaq, marayaq; < PE marrar
- mararmiu** flatland dweller between the mouth of the Yukon and Nelson Is. # < maraq-miu
- mararmiutaq*** Lapland longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*); northern waterthrush (*Seiurus novaeboracensis*) # < maraq-miutaq
- maraspak** very wet mud # Tua-i-llu talicivigmun itqanrakun maraspiim kegginaakun tull'uku, uituq maaten Maq'aq esliingamek tegumiarluni kia-i nangengqalria, ngel'arturluni. 'Just as she was about to go into the smokehouse some *wet mud* landed in her face, and when she opened her eyes there was Maq'aq holding a sling, standing in there and laughing.' (ELN 1990:40); < marayaq-rpak
- marastu-** to be muddy # marastuuq 'it is muddy' / < marayaq-tu-
- Marayaqaq** Scammon Bay # *village south of the mouth of the Yukon*; < maraq-?
- marayaq** mud # < maraq-yaq; > maraspak, marastu-, marayir-
- marayeq** tumor; lump in flesh # HBC
- marayir-** to be muddy # marayirtuq tumyaraq ellallillruan 'the path is muddy because it rained'; < marayaq-ir¹; > marayilugneq
- marayilugneq** piled ice mixed with mud # < marayir-
- markite-** to be short # markituq 'it *trail or similar distance overland* is short' / < mar-kite²-
- marlagtur-** to give (or receive) gifts according to reciprocal requests during the *Kevgiq* ('Messenger Feast') # Y; < PE marlay-
- marrlugaq*** grandmother # HBC, NUN, NI; Ukutgga marrlugairutenka taūgaam, angullrenka taukut, akaarertun ayuqellrulriit. 'These, my *grandparents*, whose lives I overlapped with, lived the way people did long ago.' (CEV 1984:29); = maurluq, maacungaqq; < ema-rrlugaq
- martu-** to be long # martuuq 'it *trail, etc.* is long' / < mar-tu-; < PY martu-
- maruara-** to howl # *of animals*; maruaraauq 'it is howling'; maruaraa 'it is howling at it' / Elitaqngamegteggua qalarrluteng uquriniluku, qanerluteng-llu cunawa-gguq tauna uumirpak maruaraaurallrulria, keglunret ilagallruyukluki cali piluteng. 'When they recognized it they said that it had gotten fat, and they figured out that it must have been that one that had been *howling* all those times; they had thought it had joined the wolves.' (ELN 1990:54); > maruarpaga-; cf. eme-; < PE maru-² or mayu-
- maruarpaga-** to emit loud howls # maruarpagauq 'it is howling loudly'; maruarpagaa 'it is howling loudly at it' / < maruara-rpaga-
- maryarta** person going ahead of a dogteam, leading it; leader (of any sort) # and **maryarte-, marsarte-** (NS form), **marte-** to lead # often of a person or a dog leading a team but not attached to the team, unless used figuratively; maryartuq (or maryarciuq) 'he is leading'; maryartai 'he is leading them' / iqlutmun maryarciuq 'he is leading others the wrong way'; . . . allamek yugmek maryartesterluteng, ciulistaunateng. ' . . . someone had to run ahead and lead [the dogs], for they had no lead dog.' (YUU 1995:38); > maryarun; < PY-S maryar-
- maryarun** front piece (bow) of a sled # see Appendix 9 on parts of the sled; < maryarte-n
- masaaq** jellyfish # (?)
- maskalataq** masked ceremony taking place in mid-January (LI meaning); Halloween (EG meaning) # one is not to inquire or otherwise try to determine who is under the masks; from Russian маскарад (maskarád) 'masquerade', though the ceremony almost certainly predates the coming of the Russians
- maskaq** musk ox; nickel (coin) # from the English word 'musk ox'; the meaning 'nickel' is probably from the picture of the buffalo, which looks like a musk ox, on old nickels # NUN

masmakiq store-bought shoe # BB; *from Russian*

бáшмаки (báshmaki) 'shoes'; = pasmakiq

masqe'rte- to scamper up to the top # masqe'rtuq
'he scampered up'; masqertaa 'he scampered up it' / < mayur-qerte-

massaaq, mass'aq mush; oatmeal # *from English*
'mush'

masseq old salmon near spawning # > Masserculleq

Masserculleq Marshall # *village on the Yukon River;*
< masseq-cur-lleq¹

massi- to be flattened; to be squashed; to be crushed;
to be mashed # NSU; = passi-; < PY-S pasi-

massiinaq machine; sewing machine; motor,
outboard motor (*additional meaning in NS,*
NBC, NI, CAN, UY, K, BB, EG) # Elivrit wall'u
qunguit cakneq ilaita tukuugaqluteng caitnek:
saaniiganek, *massiinaanek*, anguarutainek,
nutganek, qantaanek allanek-llu. 'Their grave-
markers or graves would have their valued
possessions: their tea kettle, their *sewing*
machine, their paddle, their gun, their plate,
etc.' (CAU 1986:123); Taukut tuani kiagmi
tuneniallermeggni, *massiinaat* nurnallratni,
tengalrarluteng ayalliniut. 'In the summer when
they went trading, when *outboard motors* were
scarce, they traveled with sails.' (YUU 1995:15);
MASSIINAM MAYUQETAARA 'valve'; MASSIINAM
TUGERCUUTII 'piston'; *from Russian* машина
(mashína) and /or English 'machine'; > massiinista

massiinista engineer # < massiinaq-i³-ta¹

masslaq, mass'laq, maslaq (*NUN form*) butter
massliraa 'he buttered it'; Icugg' imkut-llu
masslat pukanek caqulget tamaa-i-gguq tamakut
cauciinaki paacamek tuan' mallungellermeggni
... puckaqeqtaararraat imkut caquit pitekluki-
gguq, cauciiteúrluamegtekí *masslat* cailkamun
kuvluki assigtait taúgaam qel'ketullrukait, taum
nalliini, ... 'You know, those blocks of *butter* that
came in small barrels, since they didn't know
what they were when they found them on the
shore [after they'd fallen from] a barge, because
— dear ones — they didn't know what the *butter*
was ... on account of those very nice barrels
serving as their containers, they would spill
them out on the tundra but keep the container, at
that time, ...' (KIP 1998:229); *from Russian* маслó
(masló); = maasslaq; > masslirissuun

masslirissuun butter knife # Canek taúgaam
makunek *masslirissuutnek*-llu yaaruilrianek

tanglalrianga nasaurlullernek. 'I do see girls
telling story-knife stories with these *butterknives*.'
(CIU 2005:318); < masslaq-ir¹-ssuun

mastar- to take a sweatbath with dry heat in an
old-time kashim (*kiiya* in Nuvivak) # NUN

mastilaq carpenter # EG; *from Russian* мáстер
(ma;ster) 'foreman, master'

mataaskaq* suspenders # mataaskaak 'pair of
suspenders'; *from Russian* подтýжка (podtyázhka)
'garter'; = macaaskaak, pataaskaak

matak'acagar- to be stark naked; to be naked on top
may be used as a postural root: Matak'acagarmelan,
meciknaurturrallinia ircaqrúa tua-i wani
nutngallra nallunaunani. 'Since he was
completely *naked*, he tried to locate the beat of his
heart; it was clearly beating.' (QAN 1995:48);
< matar-kaca(g)ar-

matar- undressed; without a coat # *postural root*:
Atkui icuw' tayima tangellrukput. Yuuluki tua
tayima natmun ayallinilria matarmi. 'You know,
we saw his parka. He had taken it off and gone
somewhere *without a parka*.' (QUL 2003:100);
> matak'acatar-, matangqa-, matarrayagar-,
matarte-, matqapiar-; < PE mattar-

matangqa- to be naked; to be coatless; to be
undressed # matangqauq 'he is naked, coatless'
/ Tamarmek angun nuliani-llu matangqang'ermek
kasnguyunrituk. 'Both of them, man and wife,
even though they *were naked* they were not
ashamed.' (AYAG. 2:25); < matar-ngqa-

materta hip # NUN; < PI matəqtə

matarte- to remove one's coat; to undress; to
uharness; to strip; to defrock; to strip one of his
title # matartuq 'he undressed, took off his coat';
matartaa 'he undressed her, he unharnessed
it' / matarten! 'take off your coat!'; Tua-i imna
uptuq, upluni, matarrluteng qerrulliggarluteng
taúgaam. 'That one got ready; they *stripped naked*
except for just their shorts.' (MAR2 2001:19);
< matar-te²; > matarun

matarrayagar- to be naked # matarrayagartuq 'he
is naked' / Illugngali matarrayagarluni tua-i
atralliniluni-am. Mermun-llu tua tekicami
angllulliniluni. 'Illugngali walked down
completely naked. When he reached the water he
dived in.' (ELL 1997:540); HBC; NI;
< matar-rraq-yagar-

matarun, mataruteq shirt # < matar-te²-n

mat'luunaq cartridge; shell # = pat'lunaq, *from Russian* патрón (patrón)

matneq warmth; heat # Uugarrngillruut, camun matnermun-llu pisciiganateng. 'They [fish-skin boots] were liable to "cook" and so they couldn't put them near any source of heat.' (CIU 2005:142); > matneqe-, matngir-, matnir-, matniur-; cf. macaq, maqaq; < PY-S matnəq

matneqe- to warm; to heat # matnequq 'he is warming himself' *in front of heater, fire, etc.*; matneqaa 'he is warming it' / < matneq-?

matngagcailkun shock absorber # < matngagte-yailkun

matngagte-, matngallaga-, matngite- to jolt # of sled, boat, car; matngagtūq 'it is jolting' / Tekicamiki pii ngel'arturluteng ellu'urtaalriit, matngallagaqameng arcarikaniraqluteng. 'When she got to them they were laughing and sliding downhill, and when their sled went over a bump they would laugh all the more.' (ELN 1990:65); > matngagcailkun; < PY matnja-

matngaite- to be sturdy; to be able to withstand shocks # matngaunani '(he or it) being sturdy'; cf. matngagte-

matngir- to be burning # matngirtuq 'it is burning' / matngillagtuq 'it burst into flames'; NS; < matneq-?

matnir- to produce a lot of heat # matnirtuq 'it is producing a lot of heat' / . . . ella tua-i nenglaitqapiarluni, anuqliarluni, akerta-wa ingna qilagmi, matnill'erluni ciqinra. ' . . . outside it wasn't at all cold, and it was somewhat breezy; there was the sun in the sky, and its rays felt quite warm' (ELN 1990:15); < matneq-ir¹

matniur- to feel excessive heat # by heat of fire, stove, etc.; matniurtuq 'he is feeling a lot of heat' from a stove or the like / < matneq-liur-

matqapiar- to be naked (partially or totally) # matqapiartuq 'he is naked' / Tua-ll' waniwa matarrluni cali aūgna ava-i matqapiarluni una enirara'arluni kesianek. 'A man always removed his top garments when he performed with a dance stick.' (TAP 2004:51); < matar-qapiar(ar)-

matuu- to be this way, like this # Matuuguq maa-i yuum-llu apqiitnek kelgurluten qanruciiqaaten picilirluku kina imna, wall'u aipan picilirluku. 'It is like this, a person, as they say, might tell you something, accusing someone, maybe your spouse.' (YUP 2005:78); Iliit aninqiyarat assilria

matuuguq: aklullerkāq maqaqluni. 'One good way of saving [fuel, money] is this: wearing warm clothes.' (GET n.d.:9); < mat'u- (base of man'a) — u-

maukuluk sleeping bag # NS; = maakuluk, muukuluk

maumake- to be aware of obstacles while traveling # (?)

maurluq* grandmother # maurlurlua 'his dear grandmother'; Y, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; = marrlugaq, maacungaq; < ema-r(ur)luq; < PY āma

maurluqelliik grandmother and grandchild #

Ak'a tamaani-gguq maurluqellriik uitaaqellriik necuarmi. 'Long ago, they say, grandmother and grandchild lived in a little house.' (UQU 1971:1); < maurluq-ke¹-lria-dual

mayar- to strip bare; to pillage; to rob; to plunder # mayaraa 'he took her last possessions' / NUN; cf. mayiteqe-; = ūgayar-, wayar-; < PE ivaya- (under PE ivar-)

mayarcetaar- to play a game of tag in which the tagee has something in his hand wanted by the tagger # NUN; < mayar-cetaar-

mayiteqe- to desire things of which one has been deprived # mayitequq 'he wants things' / Tuaten-gguq ayuqekuni teglengargangaituq. Qanrucimayuilnguq-gguq inerquumayuilnguq-llu tuaten ayuqeciqluni. Cali-llu mayiteqevkaumalria. 'It is said that they will not become thieves if [raised] that way. But one who is not given instruction and one who is not admonished will be like that. And also one who has been deprived [will].' (YUP 2005:136); Ataneq nallunritan mayitequteka; . . . 'Oh Lord, my longing is known to you; . . .' (PSALM 38:9); cf. mayar-; < PY mayitəqə-

mayuar(ar)- to climb gradually; to ascend gradually # mayuartuq 'he is climbing gradually'; mayuararaa 'he is climbing it gradually' / < mayur-ar(aq)

mayur- to go up; to climb; to ascend; to go to the mountains to camp and hunt there in spring or fall # for go up a gentle slope, following the lay of the land see tage-; mayurtuq 'he is going up'; 'he is going to the mountains to camp and hunt'; mayuraa 'he is climbing it' / mayurtaa 'he is putting it up higher'; mayuutaa 'he is taking it up with him'; qilui mayurtut

tengssuun tengellrani 'his intestines rose when the airplane took off (he felt queasy)'; mayuqtarturallruuq 'he slowly struggled up'; Piqlerni-am aqumllelmun *may'ugertuq*. Tuamta-lu estuulumun *may'uqerrluni* 'Abruptly it sprang up onto the chair. Thereafter it sprang up onto the table.' (QES 1973:4-5); Taūgken tua-i tuaten pilarraarluten pinriqvut, nutaan pinanirluten, angayuqaagpet-llu tauukum umyugaak *mayurluni*, *mayurrluku* umyugaak. 'But if you stop what you have been doing, if you finally stop, your parents' spirits will soar, you will raise their spirits.' (QAN 1995:352); MASSINAM MAYUQETAARA 'valve (in a motor)'; > masqe'rte-, mayuar(ar)-, mayura-, mayurcetaaq, maurngik, mayurpik, mayurrvik, mayuryaraq, mayu'urneq

mayura- to climb around # mayuraaq 'he is climbing around' / Caaqameng-lu murikenritqerqatgu tauna Irr'aq catairtaqluni ayakarayukapiggluni piciatun tuaten *mayurayukapiggluni-llu*. 'Sometimes when they took their eyes off Irr'aq she would disappear; she would run off or she would climb up anything available.' (ELN 1990:31); < mayur-a-

mayurcetaaq yeast; leavening; baking powder # Cetamanek unatvet imainek mukaamek, malrugnek luuskaarpiglnek *mayurcetaamek*, ataucimek, luuskaayaarmek taryumek, . . . 'Four handfuls of flour, two tablespoonful of baking power, one teaspoonful of salt, . . .' (YUU 1995:63); < mayur-cetaaq

mayurngik yeast; leavening; baking powder # NUN; < mayur-

mayurpik elevated cache # HBC; < mayur-pik

mayurrvik elevated cache # NI; . . . una-gguq elatiini elagyaq, *mayurrvik*. ' . . . beside it was this cache, an elevated food cache.' (ELL 1997:54); < mayur-te²-vik

mayuryaraq ladder; stairs # < mayur-yaraq

mayu'urneq vertical stitching on kayak beneath tote-hole # < mayur-?

mecaggluk puddle # < mecak-rlluk

mecak, mecaggluk, mecanglluk puddle #

Elluarrluteng taqumalriit *mecagmi* imangyuitut. 'Made properly they'd never leak in a puddle.' (CIU 2005:344); > mecaggluk, mecaliqaq, mecanglluk, mecqite-; cf. meq; < PE mæcay

mecaliqaq sleet; wet snow # Unuaquan tanqigingarcan angutii tauna anlliniuq

mecaliqamek qaniqallrullinilria. 'The next morning when it became light her husband went out and it had snowed during the night with a wet snow.' (CIU 2005:322); < mecak-li-qaq

mecalqaq wet tundra # NUN

mecanglluk puddle # < mecak-nlluk

mecangqaq hip; thigh; buttocks # . . . qanrutaa,

"Unateten elliki acianun *mecangqama*, akqilutenn-llu." ' . . . he said to him, "Place your hands under my thigh, and make a promise." (AYAG. 24.2)

mecaqtaq female lapland longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*) # NUN

mecarte- to make a smacking, splashing, or splatting sound # mecartuq 'he made a splat' / mecarqurluni nerlartuq 'he eats making smacking sounds'; it'garpiik piyuagaqan mecartaqlutek 'whenever he walked his two big feet would make a splashing, splatting sound'; Tua-i-lu caqerlutek angayuqaak unugmi tupagtuk cakemna *mecartaqluni* qiaryitaqluni-lu. 'In the night her parents woke up to the sound of something smacking and gnashing out there.' (AGA 1996:208); cf. eme-; < PE mæcar-

meceg- to jump # mecegtuq 'he jumped'; mecgaa 'he jumped over it' / mecegtaartuq 'he is skipping'; Aqvaqurluteng-gguq atraqerrnautut *mecegluteng-llu* tuavet cikuilqurmum. 'It is said that they would rush down running and jump into the open hole in the ice there.' (MAR1 2001:50); NS; cf. qeceg-; < PE mæcay-

meci- to soak; to get soaked # meciuq 'it got soaked'; mecia 'it (liquid) soaked it' / < mecuq-i³

meciaq seal oil (or other liquid) in which food is dipped before being eaten # and **meciar-** to dip food in oil (or other liquid) for eating # meciartuq 'he is dipping food (in seal oil)'; meciaraa 'he is dipping it (in seal oil)'; Nerngameng ellii neryuumiicaqellria, aaniin-lu piluku naspaasqelluku uqumek *meciarluku* tuaten assirniluki kenirat can'giiret. 'When they ate she didn't really want to eat, but her mother told her to try it dipping it in oil, saying that the cooked blackfish were good that way.' (ELN 1990:78); < mecuq-liaq; < PE mæcirar- (under PE mæcu(y) or mæcur)

mecig- to be clearly visible; to be able to see well # mecigtuq 'he can see well' or 'it can be seen well' / > mecigi-, mecignaite-, mecignarqe-, mecigtu-, meciite-, mecike-, mecikegte-; < PE mæciy-

mecigi- to become clearly visible; to become better able to see # *due to improved eyesight, better light, etc.* meciqiuq ‘it became more visible’ or ‘he became better able to see’ / < mecig-i¹-

mecignaite- to be hard to see # mecignaituq ‘it is hard to see’ / mecignaunani ‘being hard to see’; < mecig-naite-

mecignari- to become easier to see # mecignariuq ‘it becomes easier to see’ / Aren, ciunrak tunguriqerluni un’ mecignarilliniuq mer’ullinilria un’ā. ‘Well, the area they headed for became dark, and when it became *clearer*, he realized that it was water down there.’ (QUL 2003:630); < mecignarqe-i¹-

mecignarqe- to be clearly visible; to be easy to see # mecignarquq ‘it is easy to see’ / < mecig-narqe-

mecigtu- to have good eyesight # mecigtuuq ‘he has good eyesight’ / < mecig-tu-

meciite⁻¹ to have poor eyesight # meciituq ‘he has poor eyesight’ / < mecig-ite¹-

meciite⁻² to serve or be served seal oil # NUN; cf. meciaq

mecike- to see clearly # mecikaa ‘he sees it clearly’ / Qaterluni ingna ullagpailemni *mecikvailemku*. ‘It looked white to me before I got close enough to *see it well*.’ (AGA 1996:176); < mecig-ke⁴-; > meciknaur-

mecikegte- to have good eyesight # mecikegtuq ‘he has good eyesight’ / mecikegluni ‘having normal vision’; < mecig-kegte-

meciknaur- to try to get a better view # meciknaurtuq ‘he is trying to get a better view’; meciknaura ‘he is trying to get a better view of it’ / Maaten-am tua-i *meciknaurturluku* pillinia, tua-i-am allaunritlinilria. Taungullinilria im’ tan’gaurlucuar. ‘He *took a better look at him* and realized that it was none other than that little boy.’ (QUL 2003:682); < mecike-naur-

mecir- to soak # mecirtuq ‘it is soaked’; meciraa ‘he is soaking it’, ‘he added some liquid to it’ or ‘it is soaking into it’ / . . . ullagarrluku nugtelliniat augmek tua-i aturai *meciumaluteng*. ‘. . . they ran to him, lifted him up, and noticed that all his clothes *were soaked with blood*.’ (QUL 2003:524); Cuyaninarqellartuq-gguq cakneq man’ā equk *meciraqani* cuyam. This wood tastes very much like tobacco when tobacco [juice] soaks into it. (CIU 2005:104); . . . assilnguten kavirlitun *meciusngalriatun* ayuqengraata, wiinga

erurciqaten qatertarilriatun qanikcartun. ‘. . . though your sins *be as scarlet* I shall wash them white as snow.’ (ISAI. 1:18); < mecuq-ir¹-

mecir(ar)- to deny doing something that one has done # meci’irtuq ‘he denied doing something that he did’ / mecirautekaa tegutellni ‘he denied having taken it’; Taūgaam Sarah meci’irtuq alingami qanerluni, “Ngel’aqsaítua.” Taum taūgaam pia, “Qang’ā, ngel’allruuten.” ‘But Sarah, being afraid, *denied what she’d done*, saying, “I didn’t laugh.” That one [God], however, said to her, “No, you did laugh.”’ (AYAG. 18:15); Taūga-i pivkaamiu taūga *meciraqerpegnani* nangerrluni. ‘And because it was true, he did not *deny* it, and he stood up to leave.’ (CEV 1984:44); < PE mæcirar-

mecqiitaq water-soaked ice, hard to travel on # < mecuq-?

mecqite- to step in a puddle # mecqituq ‘he stepped in a puddle’ / < mecak-ite³-

mecunge- to be wet or soaked # mecunguq or mecungaa ‘it is wet’ / Tekicameng-llu yuuluki tamakut *mecungeliit* aturani if’gani pii tua-i peqlirteqapiggluteng, . . . ‘When they arrived she took off her *wet* clothes and looking at her feet saw that the skin was very wrinkled from being wet, . . .’ (ELN 1990:33); < mecuq-nge-; > mecungle-, mecungyuilnguq*; < PY mæcunjə- (*under PE mæcu(y) or mæcur*)

mecungle-, mecumte- (BB form for some) to get wet or soaked # of something that should not be wet; mecungtuq ‘it got wet’; mecungtaa ‘he got it wet’ / mecungtuq qukakaarluni ‘he got soaked from the waist down’; Tua-i pivakaatni itresqelluku amci *mecungtengnaqevkenaku*, uivaarraarluni itqerrluni nutaan mecungqapiggluni. ‘They kept telling her to try not to get *soaked* and in fact to come back in immediately, but she twirled around first before she finally did go in quite wet.’ (ELN 1990:29); < mecunge-te²-

mecungyuilnguq* marsh fivefinger (*Potentilla palustris*) # NUN; < mecunge-yuite-nguq

mecuq liquid part of something; sap; juice; green or waterlogged wood # mellrua atsat mecuat ‘he drank the berry juice’; mecunek muragtelliniuq ‘I discovered that he had gathered green wood’; > meci-, meciaq, mecir-, mecqitaq, mecunge-, mecuqerrli, mecur-; cf. meq; < PE mæcu(y) or mæcur

- mecuqerrli** wild celery (*Ligusticum scoticum*) #
< mecuq-? -li¹-
- mekur-** to get blood poisoning # mecurtuq or
mecuraa 'it (wound) got blood poisoning'
- megamliur-** to sing softly without saying words out
loud # Y; cf. eme-
- megcugtaq** piece of wolf fur on the tip of the
shoulder or armpit tassels of certain traditional
Yup'ik parkas # said to represent falling snowflakes
in the winter, as a reminder to not waste food
- mege-** to not want to go back to one's undesirable
former living situation # meg'uq 'he does not
want to go back' / megciqiq 'he won't want to
leave'; > megute-; < PY məyə-
- megtaq** bumblebee # MEGTAT NEQAIT 'rosewort'
(*Sedum roseum*) # NUN; NS, HBC; = (e)vegtaq;
< PE əvəytar (under PE əvəy)
- megute-** to become accustomed to staying with
(someone) # especially of children; megutuq 'he has
become accustomed to staying with someone';
megutaa 'he has become accustomed to staying
with her' / mikelnguq maurluminun megutuq
'the child has become accustomed to being with
his grandmother) and doesn't want to leave her
and go back to his parents); < mege-te⁵
- mekegte-** to come apart at the seams #
- mekiyiq** something or someone close; close relative
NUN
- melek** door # and **meleg-** to close # melgaa 'he
closed it' / melgumauq 'it is closed'; amiik
mel'ggu! 'close the door!'
- melgir-** to bring along water # melgirtuq 'he
brought along water'; melgiraa 'he brought
water for him/it' / Piinanermeggnii-gguq taukuk
ilak tag'urnariniluku qanrraalutek uptellinilutek
taquarkamegneq melgirtutek-llu. 'As they were
going on like that after he told those two that it
was time to go upriver, they got ready with their
provisions and brought along some water.' (CIU
2005:88); < meq-lgir-
- mel'ir-** to get water in it; to put water into #
mel'irtuq 'it got water put into it', 'the water is
high'; mel'iraq 'he put water into it' / meliutaa
meq kumla keniramun 'he put the cold water
into the soup'; meliumauq 'it has had water put
into it, has been diluted'; Tua-i-gguq tauna meq,
nuaminek mel'iqerluni, mer'itevkenani. It is said
that for his supply of water he used his own saliva;

- so he didn't go without water.' (ELL 1997: 592);
= emir-; < meq-lir-
- mellaq** plug; stopper # and **mellar-** to plug #
mellartuq 'it is plugged'; mellaraa (or mellartaa)
'he plugged it' / kuingiqa mellaqertuq 'my pipe
is plugged'; Qengagni mellarlukek amiilliniluku.
Egalrilami-llu. 'She stopped up her nose and
skinned it. That was because she didn't have a
window [to open].' (MAR2 2001:50); > mellarqaq
- mellarqaq** caulking material such as oakum #
< mellar-kaq
- mellgar(aq*)** knife with curved blade, used for
carving wood; crooked knife (local term) #
mellgaraat 'crooked knives'; mellgarqa 'my
crooked knife'; Una waniwa keputii, ukut-llu
waniwa equgcuutai mellgaraa-llu waniwa una,
una-llu ukicissuutii makut maa-i cassuukarai
uitaut. 'This here is his adze, these are his
wedges, this one here is his "crooked knife", this is
his drill; these little tools of his remain.' (MAR2
2001:6); < PE mətləy
- melnguq** water beetle (species ?) # edible; MELNGUT
NEQAIT 'heather' (*Cassiope* sp.); 'mastodon flower'
(*Senecio congestus*); < PE məlŋjur
- melqulegcur-** to trap furbearers # melqulegcurtuq
'he is trapping'; melqulegcurai 'he is
trapping them' / Yuungnaquciqaat
pissurturluteng pillerteng imarpigmuitarnek,
iqvaryaraq, kayangussuryaraq, neqsuryaraq
melqulegcuryaraq-llu. 'Their subsistence way of
life is by hunting sea mammals, picking berries,
gathering eggs, fishing, and trapping.' (KIP
1998:vii); < melqulek-cur-; > melqulegcura
- melqulegcura** trapper # melqulegcur-ta¹
- melqulek** furbearing animal commonly trapped
for its pelt # < melquq-lek; > melqulegcur-,
melqulgaq
- melquleliurta** Fish and Game warden; wildlife
officer # melquleliurte 'Alaska department of
Fish and Game'; Y, HBC, NUN, NI; < melqulek-
liur-ta¹
- melqulgaq** small "hairy" type of crab (species ?)
NUN; < melqulek-aq
- melquq** feather; human body hair; animal fur # . . .
melqumek tangrami teguluku, yuvriararraarluku
inarrluni curumun cupurluku, tua-i
tengaurcelluku. ' . . . so when she saw a feather
laying around she picked it up and examined it
thoroughly, and taking it with her she lay down

- on the mattress and blew on it making it fly up.' (ELN 1990:99); Canek-llu narullginek keglunret-llu melqurritnek nasqurruterluteng. 'They had dance headdresses of some kind of weasel [pelt] and of the *fur* of wolves.' (CAU 1985:138); < ?-quq; > melqulek, melquleliurta, melqurrilnguq, melquruaq, melqussuk; cf. meqe-; < PE məlqr
- melqurrilnguq*** wading boot made of caribou skin
< melquq-ite¹-nguq
- melqurripsaq** hairless caterpillar #
- melquruaq** cotton; tundra cotton; cottongrass (*Eriophorum* sp.) # Mamesciigalkata-llu kilinret, nunami naumalrianek *melquruane*k patuluki nemtullruit. 'If cuts wouldn't heal they'd cover them with *tundra cotton* that grows on the land and bind them up.' (YUU 1995:52); < melquq-uaq
- melqussuk** shaggy dog # K; < melquq-?; cf. mequss'uk
- melu-** to cover one's eyes while the other players hide in a game of hide-and-seek # meluuq 'he is waiting for the others to hide' / > meluqetaaq; < PY-S məlu-
- melucuaq** herring egg # EG; < meluk-cuar(aq)
- melug¹** to suck; to snort snuff; to smoke tobacco (additional Y, NS meaning) # melugtuq 'he is sucking something'; melugaa 'he is sucking it' / melugyugpaa! 'boy, do I want a smoke!'; Iluqsingraan-llu tua-i yungamun *meluuqelluku*. 'Though it was in deep, the jaeger was to suck it out.' (AGA 1995:128); > melugar-, melugcuun, melugsaq, melugyaq, melugyaraq, meluurun¹; < PE məluy-
- melug²** dented # postural root; > melugte-, melungqa-
- melugar-** to kiss (as kissing an icon, cross, or child or other relative) # melugartuq 'he is kissing'; melugaraa 'he is kissing it or him' / Joseph-aam qetunraagni iluvautak Jacob-aam canianun, elliin-llu akuqerlukek *melugarlukek*. 'Joseph brought in his two sons to the area beside Jacob, and he embraced them and *kissed* them.' (AYAG. 48:10); < melug¹-a-
- melugcuun** nipple of baby bottle; tube or other device for taking snuff # < melug¹-cuun
- melugkaq** cigarette # NI, UY, HBC, NUN; < melug¹-kaq
- meluguaq** cigarette # NS, LY; < melug¹-uaq
- melugsaq** wasp # NS; < melug-yaq; < PE məluyyar

- (under PE məluy-)
- melugte-** to dent / melugtuq 'it got dented'; melugtaa 'he dented it' / < melug²-te²-
- melugyaq** elephant # NUN; < melug-yaq; < PE məluyyar (under PE məluy-)
- melugyar(aq*)**, **melugsaraq** (NS form) small gnat, such as "white-socks" or "no-see-ums" # < melug-yaq; < PE məluyyar (under PE məluy-)
- melugyaraq** mosquito # EG; < melug-yaq; < PE məluyyar (under PE məluy-)
- meluk** fish eggs; roe; fish eggs prepared by allowing them to age and become a sticky mass # and **melug³** to eat roe # *Meluitnek-llu kinerciriaqluteng ellami agarrluku*. Tamakut-llu kinssiyaagpailgata ilaqaqluki nutaranek *melugnek* puckamun ekluki, muiran-llu puckaq teq' erluku. 'They'd let their *roe* dry by hanging it outside. And before they became too dry they'd add fresh *fish eggs* and put them in a barrel, and when it was full they'd bury the barrel in a pit.' (PRA 1995*:461); HBC, NI, CAN, K, UY, BB, NR, LI, EG; > melucuaq, meluyaarngalnguut
- melungqa-** to be dented # melungqauq 'it is dented' / < melug²-ngqa-
- meluqetaaq** game of hide-and-seek # < melu-qetaaq
- meluskaq** snuff # and **meluskar-** to take snuff # meluskarvik, meluskautek or meluskautaak 'snuff box'; Wiinga-ll' tua-i atalleūrlurput aūgna angutngurrluni-am *meluskaryaurrluni*, unuakumi tang makteqarraarqami tua-i *meluskautaagni* teguaqamikek wani-am tua-i picaqnganakek, . . . 'My, that is, our dear late father started using snuff when he became an older man; in the mornings as soon as he got up he'd take his snuff box in hand like a precious possession, . . .' (CIU 2005:102); from Russian *прóшка* (próshka); = peluskaq
- meluurun¹** tube or other device for taking snuff # < melur-ur-n
- meluurun²** wooden attachment for snare # from A F-R's list
- meluyaarngalnguut** cornmeal # literally: 'ones similar to small fish eggs'; < meluk-ya(g)aq-ngalnguq-plural
- men'u** spot; blemish # > menuite-
- menge-** to sing a song with soft drumming preliminary to the start of Eskimo-dancing # meng'uq 'he is singing'; mengaa 'he is singing'

it' / Yuarun ayagniraqan *meng'urasterluni*.
Meng'uratuli tua-i meng'aqluni erinii tua-i
nall'arrluku yuarutem. 'When the song would
begin there'd be certain *singer* for it. One who
sang this way would *sing* to soft drumming
following the tune the song.' (CIU 2005:298); >
mengruq, mengniarcuun, mengyaraq; cf. eme-
mengkuk labret # Tua-i-am taum kinguani
tuluqelliniciit tamakut mengkuit kangingamegteki
makungqerrsaurtellruut-gguq-am angutet
tua-i tuluruqluki; kaugpauneq umyuqaqluku
tuluqnguarluki. 'After that when they saw the
reason for those ivory *labrets* the men started
having this kind (labrets), ivory reminding them
of the walrus. *Mengkungqerrsaurtellruut-gguq-*
am tua-i tamaa-i makunek maa-i. 'They started
wearing these *labrets*.' (CIU 2005:218); NI

mengla^e edge; border # nanvam menglii ciumeq
urulartuq 'the edge of the lake melts first'; NUNAM
MENGLII, QILIM MENGLII or ELLAM MENGLII 'horizon';
Iterngameng-gguq-am uavet amiigem *mengliinun*
aqumluteng. 'When they came in they sat down
out there *next to* the door way.' (MAR1 2001:49);
= [e]ngla^e, kengla^e, nel'a^e; > menglailitaq,
menglairun, menglerin

menglailitaq folded strip enclosing raw edge of
fabric; edging # < mengla-ilitaq

menglair- to go around the edge if (it) #
menglairaa 'he went around the edge of it'
/ Aqlagtenrilkurrluku-gguq tauna angun
menglairluku. 'She *went around* that man to keep
from affecting him with her emanations.' (YUP
2005:164); < mengla-ir¹-

menglairun strip of fur between the ruff and hood
of a parka # < mengla-ir¹-n

menglerin, menglerun strip of hairless skin
between the sole and the upper part of a skin
boot # < mengla-?-n, mengla-?-n

mengniarcuun song # < menge-niar-cuun

mengqi- to make a crackling sound # NUN; cf.
menqurpak, mengqullegtaq

mengqullegtaq bunchberry (*Cornus canadensis*) #
NUN; cf. mengqi-

mengqucivak hawk owl (*Surnia ulula*); hawk (*species*
?) # Y; < ?-vak

mengquq Japanese spherical glass fishnet float #
found on beaches; etymology not known to compiler;
NUN; < ?-quq; cf. mengkuk

mengqurpak loud noise # Qavarraarlutek
unuakumi tupakanragnegun, tua-i-w'
erquaqertelluku, elatiignek qakemna
migpallartelliniuq. Tua-i ca qakmani *mengqurpak.*
'After sleeping, just when they woke up in the
morning, as became dawn, there was a thump
outside their house. There was *something loud*
out there.' (QUL 2003:366); < ?-rpak; cf. eme-,
mengqi-

mengruq drumstick # Y; < menge-?

mengyaraq song # < menge-yaraq

menkuke- to send a visitor away without having
him or her eat # NUN

mente- to leave none # mentaa 'he isn't leaving
any for her' / menciuq 'he isn't leaving any'
e.g., *is eating all the food*; mentaanga akutamek
'he didn't leave any "Eskimo ice cream" for me';
Ilani *mentevkenaki nerarkauluni.* 'He is to eat and
share with the others of his group (that is, without
failing to leave them any).' (TAP 2004:30);
< PE mənət-

menuite- to be clean; to be pure; to be without
blemish # menuituq 'it is clean, it is pure';
Tua-i tagluni igtvalliniuq, aren tua-i pingkut,
menuunani paugna enim avatii tua-i. 'He
went up on shore and as it came into his
view, the area around the house was *clean and*
tidy.' (CIU 2005:92); Tua-i tauna arenqianani
acaggluarqa yuralria *menuilnganani.* When my
aunt danced, she looked *radiant and pure.*' (CIU
2005:274); Ekevkarluki ungungssit *menuilnguut*
malrunlegtaarluki aipaqu'urluki angucaluq
arnacaluq-llu. 'He had the *clean* animals go in
in seven pairs, male and female.' (AYAG. 7:2);
Atawaqertut ircaqumegteggun *menuilnguut*
tangrrarkaungamegteggu Agayun. 'Blessed are
the *pure* in heart, for they shall see God.' (MATT.
5:8); < men'u-ite¹-

meq fresh water # and **mer-** to drink # *underlyingly*
[e]meq; *see also mer-; mermek imiqerru* 'please fill
it with water'; mermun kit'ellruuq 'he fell into
the water'; angyamek mer'et taguski! 'bring the
buckets of water from the boat!'; Tua-i-llu-am ellii
umuarteqengluni *melullermi* qaill' ayuqucianek
mer'em iluani tangneq, . . . 'And then she began
to think, when she was playing with the water,
just how it might be to see from inside the
water, . . .' (ELN 1990:26); = emeq; > mel'ir-,
emir-, meqcarrluk, merkaq, meqsug-, merkaun,

mercete-, merrlir-, mercuullugpak, meriiq,
merr'aq*, merr'ar(ar)-, merr'ite-, merpallag-,
merpallar-, merqe-, mertar-, merte-, meryak¹,
meryak²; < PE əməR(-)

meqcaq waste; human waste (?) # Imumun yaavet ciqicivilkelallranun *meqcalilriamun* tekipami qaluqaarluku uka-i agiirtelliniluni. 'When she reached that place over there which was her dump pit, the place full of *human waste*, and after she'd dipped some up, she came (toward him).' (CIU 2005:286); > meqcarrluk; cf. meqiq, mequq

meqcarrluk puddle # Y; < meqcaq-rrluk (?)

meqcir- to soak to remove hair or fur # of a pelt;

meqcirtuq 'it is being soaked for the hair to come off'; meqciraa 'he is soaking it' / "Wii niitelartua tua-i keligarraarluki cali-lu *meqcirraarluki* teq'umun kenicilarniluki." "Anirtima ilait tepsaq'lartut." "I hear that after scraping them and *soaking them to get the hair off* they are soaked in urine." "So that's why some of them stink." (ELN 1990:98); < meqe-cir-; > meqciraq; < PY-S məqəcir- (*under* PY-S məqə-)

meqciraq skin soaked to remove the hair or fur # < meqcir-aq¹

meqe- to shed or lose hair # of animals or humans; meq'uq 'it is shedding'; meqaa 'it is shedding on it' / meqluni 'losing hair'; > meqcir-, meqte-, meqneq, meqtar-, mequss'uk; cf. melquq; < PY-S məqə-

meq'ercetaaq arrow with point that detaches in the flesh #

meqiq fly egg # and **meqir-** to lay eggs # of flies; meqirtuq 'it (fly) laid eggs'; meqiraa 'it (fly) laid eggs on it' / Tua-i-gguq maa-i makut *meqit* inerquutngutuut, tua-i waten *meqiluki* yugnun igmaasqevkenaki. Tukraqut-gguq yuum iluani puqlangutaqateng yuk caunrirluku ilua-lu nerluku. 'People were warned not to ingest fly eggs. They'd hatch inside the person when they were warmed there and would destroy the person eating his insides.' (CIU 2005:190); cf. mequq, meqcaq

meqkaq something to drink # NI; < meq-kaq

meqneq bald spot # < meqe-neq¹

meqsartur- to go to quench one's thirst #

meqsarturtuq 'he went to get a drink' / meqsukuvet meqsartua 'if you are thirsty go drink'; < mer-yartur-; < PY məqyartur- (*under* PE əməR(-))

meqsug- to be thirsty # meqsugtuq 'he is thirsty' / meqsuircarnarilliniuq 'it is time to quench our thirst'; Umyuardeqliniuq, "Arnaq-lu kan'a meqsunga'arteqaqsaunani." Piinanrani arnaq qanlliniuq, "Meqsunga'arpakar." 'He thought, "That woman down there hasn't become *thirsty* yet.' Soon that the woman said, "How *thirsty* I've become." (YUU 1995:86); < meq-yug-; > meqsuircaun; < PY əməqyuy- (*under* PE əməR(-))

meqsuircaun soda pop # < meqsug-ir²-car-n

meqtar- to pluck a bird # meqtartuq 'he is plucking a bird'; meqtaraa 'he is plucking it' / K, BB, NR, LI; < meqte-a

meqte- to remove fur from # either unintentionally, as by rubbing off a patch of fur from one's garment, or intentionally, as by plucking fur out or by soaking a skin so that the fur may be easily removed; meqtaa 'he removed fur from it' / Cali-lu waten tan'gaurluut elliraat *meqluki* tua-i qamiqurit ungilangyugaqata cali asmegcetuluki. 'Also orphan boys were shaved, their hair removed, when their heads tended to get lice.' (CIU 2005:214); < meqe-te²

mequp'ayagaq* long-haired, shaggy or fluffy dog # Mequp'ayagarmek qimugtengqellruunga imumi, yugcetun-lu qallatenritararaqluni. 'I had a *long-haired dog* at that time, and it could almost speak Yup'ik.' (UNP2); < melquq-payagaq

mequq human excrement # Y; < ?-quq; cf. meqiq, meqcaq

meq'urtua- to be unable to breathe because of a strong wind blowing in one's face # meq'urtuaguq 'he is having trouble breathing'; HBC; < ?-tur¹-a-

mequss'uk, mequssngiq shaggy dog # < meqe-?, meqe-?; cf. melqussuk

mer- to drink # see meq- cold liquid (specifically alcoholic beverage, but only in a certain context); for to drink (hot liquid) see yuurqar-; underlyingly [e]mer-; see also meq; mertuq 'he is drinking'; meraa 'he is drinking it' / mer'aqama 'whenever I drink'; meq'uvet 'if you drink'; merr'u! 'drink it!'; meryuumiitaqa eculria meq 'I don't care to drink the murky water'; merkaq 'something to drink'; Atanrem-lu tangercetaa muraggarmek. Tauna mermun egtaa; meq-lu *mey'unariluni*. 'And the Lord showed him a piece of wood. He threw it into the water, and the water became sweet (drinkable).' (ANUC. 15:22); = emer-; > em'a,

meqsartur-, mer'a-, mer'un; cf. mecuq, murqe-, miite¹-, metu-; < PE əməR(-)

mer'a- to drink repeatedly at short intervals (as when drinking liquor in order to feel its affect) # merauq 'he is drinking (liquor)'; meraa (mer'aluku) 'he is drinking it'; = mer'a-; < mer-a-

mercete⁻¹ to let one drink # mercetaa 'he let him drink' / merceciqaa 'he will let him drink'; Cali-llu mermek cikiqatku mer'aqluku meqsunga'rtengramta-llu wangkutnek merceciunata ellaita taūgaam cikiqeraqluta. 'Also if they gave us water we'd drink it, and even if we became thirsty we didn't *let ourselves drink*, but only when they gave it to us.' (YUU 1995:49); < mer-cete¹-

mercete⁻² to be watery # mercetuq 'it is watery' / merceñani 'being watery'; < meq-cete²-

mercuullugpak high-bush cranberry (*Viburnum edule*); < meq?-lluk-rpak

merig- caved in; folded over; hemmed # *postural root*; > merigte-, meringqa-; < PY-S məriy-

merigte- to cave in; to fold over; to hem # merigtuq 'it (riverbank) caved in'; merigtaa 'he folded it over' or 'he hemmed it'; Pugyaraa allegyailkuciumaluni meringgalriamek kassutmun. 'Its neck opening was *hemmed* all around to keep it from tearing.' (ANUC. 39:23); < merig-te²-; > merigneq

merigneq hem; cuff # < merigte-neq¹

Meriiq legendary creature that will suck the blood from one's big toe if one has no water in his house or tent # Nerenriameng aaniin ellimerluku Qalemaq mertaasqelluku qessaan-llu piluku yuilkumi mer'utainateng inarcuitnluki Meriirmun putukuitgun melugluki mel'arniluki augit, tuqulluki. 'When they finished eating her mother told Qalemaq to go get some water, and because Qalemaq didn't feel like it her mother said that in the wilderness they don't go to bed without a supply of water handy because *Meriiq* will drink their blood by sucking it through their big toes, killing them.' (ELN 1990:48); < meq?-iq

meringqa- to be caved in; to be folded over; to be hemmed # meringqauq 'it is caved in', 'it is hemmed' or 'it is hemmed' / < merig-ngqa-

merinite- to blend in with land formation and not be visible anymore; to disappear over a hill or mountain # NUN

merkaun soda pop # < meq-kaq-un

mernuir- to recover from being tired; to be rested up # mernuirtuq 'he is not tired any more' / mernuirvik 'limbo' (*Catholic neologism*); < mernur-ir²; > mernuircir-; < PE mərnurir- (*under* PE mərnur-)

mernuircir-, mernuircar-, mernuinercir- to rest up # mernuinercirtuq, mernuircartuq or mernuinercirtuq 'he is taking a rest' / < mernuircir-, mernuir-car-

mernur- to be tired; to be exhausted; to be fatigued # mernurtuq 'he is tired' / mernurluni 'being tired'; Ulpiarqaarluni tallimarkunek mernuqerrluni anerteksaaralliniuq taqsuqluni cakneq. 'After doing somersaults five times he suddenly *became fatigued* and breathed hard at intervals being very tired.' (YUU 1995:99); > mernuir-; < PE mərnur-

merpallag⁻¹ to drink too much # merpallagtuaq 'he drank to much; merpallagaa 'he drank too much of it' / < mer-pallag-

merpallag⁻² to make a splashing sound # Qavaqerluni, nalluquerluni, maaten tupagyartulliniuq camna tang *merpallagaluni*. Maaten-gguq tua-i, . . . , kanavet tangerqallinia ervuqalria tauna arnaq qulilluni tuaten. 'He fell asleep, sunk into oblivion, and when he woke up he could hear someone *splashing water*. And then . . . he looked down and saw that woman was taking a bath and washing her hair.' (QAN 1995: 250); < meq-rpallar-

merpallar- to make a splashing sound # merpallartuaq 'it splashed, made a splashing sound' / paluqtaam pamyuni merpallarcetaa 'the beaver splashed water with its tail'; < meq-rpallar-

merqe- to provide (animal, plant, object) with water; to moisten # merqaa 'he gave it some water, put water on it' / Yuraqatarluteng tua-i cayuat upluki *merqelluki*, . . . 'Being about to dance they prepared their drums, *moistening* them with water, . . .' (CIU 2005:384); < meq-rqe²-

Merr'aq^{*1}, Merr'aryaraq indigenous Yup'ik yearly holiday called the "Lesser Memorial Feast" or the "Lesser Feast for the Dead" in English, involving a number of ceremonies including clothing being distributed to the namesakes of the dead being memorialized # and **merr'ar-** to celebrate this holiday # compare Elriq, the "Greater Feast for the Dead"

merr'aq^{*2} holy water; dew # merr'artaa 'he applied holy water to it'; < meq-rraq

merr'arar(ar)- to have only tea or coffee # *without bread*; merr'ara'artuq 'he is having only a beverage' / < meq-rraq-ar(ar)-

merr'ite- to provide (human or animals) with a little water # merr'itaa 'he gave her a little water to drink' / < meq-rraq-ite²-

merrlir- to be watery # < meq-rrluk-ir¹-

mertar- to fetch water # *in quantity, with pails, tank, etc.*; mertartuq 'he is fetching water'; mertaraa 'he is fetching water for it' / mertautaa 'he is fetching water for him'; Taqngameng mertailan tamana ena elkek Qalemaq-llu *mertarlutek tar'gercelan ellassuutmek kenurramek ang'aqlutek*. 'When they were done, because that house didn't have any water she and Qalemaq fetched water and because it was dark they took along a lantern.' (ELN 1990:85); < meq-tar²-; > mertar-cuun

mertarcuun, mertarrsuun water pail; water bucket; water transporting tank # Tua-i-ll' qaluurin piluku kan'a *mertarcuun* mermek imalek tangllinia, un'a Kuigpak. 'As he took the dipper he looked into the *water bucket* and saw the Yukon River mirrored on the surface of the water.' (CIU 2005:70); < mertar-cuun

merete- to sprinkle water on; to water (plants) # mertaa 'he sprinkled water on it' / < meq-te⁶-

merug- to go under or in (e.g., the water, the ground) # merugtuq 'he went under' / merugutaa 'it pulled him under or in (*implying, trapping him*)'; ciurissuutem aliqa merugucarpiaara 'the wringer almost pulled my sleeve in'; Kuigem ilii carvanilria, tua-i apqiitnek *merugucugnarquq, merugugnarquq* tua-i. 'Part of the river has a strong current and is a place where one can get sucked in. Maybe he got pulled under.' (QUL 2003:732); Taūgken-am tavluni ava-i yuk pikuni, pileryagakuni waten maaggun elatiikun cikuq asmeskuni tua-i pakerqengraan carvaniquni *merugutarkauluku*. 'But if a person panics and makes those quick movements, he is going to break the ice and the current is going to pull him under the ice, even though he tries to escape.' (QUL 2003:732)

mer'un dipper for drinking water # Waten pertat kegginaruararnek qaralingqetut, *mer'utet*. 'The inner sides usually had designs of little faces,

[inside] the bent-wood *dippers*.' (CIU 2005:200); = emrun; < mer-n

meryak¹ (*Y form*), **mersak** (*NS form*) blackfish fry # < meq-yak

meryak² mucus in eye; "sleep in the eye" # *Y*; < meq-yak

meter- *root*; > metervik, metraq

metervik bald eagle (*Haliaetus leucocephalus*)

Cetamanek pitangqertuq wangni ayuquciitnarqelrianek taringesciigalkemnek: meterviit tengaulallrat pagana, . . . 'There are four things which to me are beyond understanding: eagles flying up above, . . .' (AYUQ. 30:19); < meter-?; < PY mətərvik (*under PE mətər*)

metqe- to suffer; to be ill # metquq 'he is suffering' / NUN; < ?-teqe-; < PE mətay- (?)

metraq*, metri(aq*) (*NUN form*) common eider (*Somateria mollissima*) # metrartangqertuq or met'ertangqertuq (*NUN form*) 'there are eiders here'; Tua-i tuavet kanaami nanvamun, metrarmek-gguq — negeqlimta-w' angiikvagnek pilaqait — tamakucimek tua-i pitegkengami, qayamikun ekluni aqviimi, teguamiu-gguq tua-i ciumek qamiqurrakun teguqerraallrua. 'As he came down to the open water, when he caught a *common eider* — our northern Yupiit call it "angiikvak" — he grabbed it first by its head when retrieving it with his kayak.' (CIU 2005:8); < meter-?; < PE mətər

metenglliaqer- to spring off # NUN; cf. petengte-

metu- to absorb water; to let water in # metuuq 'it is absorbing water, letting water in' / Tamakut tamaa-i ava-i aūg'um qanrutkellri, imarnitet, ellalluum qaillun *metuluni-ll'* pingaunaki maaggun-llu pengegnairluku . . . ellarvang'ermi. 'Those that she just referred to, the gut raincoats, the rain won't tend to be admitted by them, thus removing any cause for worry, even if it's raining hard.' (ELL 1997:294); > metuyailkun; cf. meq

metuyailkun plastic or rubber sheeting # < metu-yailkutaq

mianig- *root*; > mianigte-, mianike-, mianikur(aq*), mianiite-

mianigte- to make noise with things # mianigtuq 'he is making noise'; qemagciuq qantanek mianiggluni 'he is putting away the dishes, making noise'; < mianig-?

mianiite-, mianiate-, mianinrite- to not be a gentle person; to lack sensitivity to the pain that one inflicts on another person # mianiituuq ‘he’s not gentle’, ‘he lacks sensitivity’ / < mianig-ite¹-, mianig-ate-, mianig-nrite-

mianike- to be careful; to be gentle # mianikuq ‘he is being careful’; mianikaa ‘he is being careful with it’ / mianikluten cali! ‘work carefully!'; mianiku' urluni tarenriurun agartaa ‘he very carefully hung the mirror’; mianikevkenani ‘(he) not being careful, banging things about’; Alingqercami ut'rartuq, aqvaqurluni. Itqerrluni akiani anuurlumi aqumkallagluni tuaten mianikevkenani. ‘When he suddenly got scared he went right back running. He burst in and unceremoniously plopped down on his buttocks across from his grandmother.’ (MAR1 2001:80); < mianig-ke¹; < PE mi(C)ani(kə)-

mianikur(aq*) person who acts very slowly, with extreme caution; gentle person # < mianike-?

mic'araq (*NI form*), **mic'arvik** (*EG form*) airport; landing strip # < mit'e-yaraq, mit'e-yar-vik

mig- *dimensional root*; > migkite-, migpak, migpallara-, migpallagte-, migtu-; cf. eme-; < PE əməy- or əmiy-

migkite- to be quiet # migkituuq ‘it is quiet’ / < mig-kite²-

migpak sudden noise; thump; thud; loud noise # Itliniut tuavet nem'un, uitaqanratgun qakma tauna tekitelliniuq, migpak tull'uni nem qainganun. ‘Shortly after they entered the house, she arrived outside, [with] a *thud* landed on top of the house.’ (YUU 1995:99); < mig-rpak

migpallarte- to thud; to thump # Kauguciatun-llu migpallarrluni camna, migpallarrluni tua-i kaugtuarluku. ‘With the initial beat of the drum, something down there made a loud *thudding*, a continuous beating.’ (QAN 1995:312); < mig-rpallar?-

migpallara- to thud repeatedly; to thump repeatedly # < mig-rpallar-a-

migtu- to be loud; to be thudding; to be thumping # migtuuq ‘it is loud, thudding’ / < mig-tu-

miicir- to soak in order to leach out salt # miicirtuuq ‘it is being soaked’; miiciraa ‘he is soaking it’ / miiciriuq sulunanek ‘he is soaking the salted salmon in order to leach the salt from them’; < miite¹-cir-; < PY miicir- (*under PE əmər(-)*)

miilaq soap # . . . miilailameng-llu tamaani teq'umek taúgaam miilirluteng erurlaameng. ‘. . . since they didn’t have *soap* back then, since they’d wash using urine as *soap*.’ (MAR2 2001:14); *from Russian мыло* (mylo)

miili- to grind # miiliuq ‘he is grinding something’; miilia ‘he is grinding it’ / *probably from English ‘meal’ or ‘mill’*; > miilitnguaq, miilissuun

miilissuun mortar; millstone # Passissuutengertut makut miilissuutet allakarmeng. ‘The *mortars* have their own pestles.’ (CIU 2005:194); . . . tauna atawaunruyartuq miilissuutem teggarvii uyaqūranun agarrluku egeskatgu imarpigmun. ‘. . . it would be better if a *millstone* was hung around his neck and he was thrown in the sea.’ (MARK 9:42); < miili-cuun

miilitnguaq pancreas # < miili-n-uaq

miineq spring of water; place that has gotten water as through melting or flooding # Tua-i ll' im' atiin una wani miineq, maani qacarnermi, miineq tugerluku tua-i ukiuvailegmi-llu cikuliurutii ayimlluni. ‘And so her father was chipping away at a *spring of water* on the side of the hill with an ice chisel, and before he made it through, his ice chisel broke.’ (ELL 1997:228); Imumek ernermitaangaqan miinengaqluni yuilkumun ayagalriit miinerkun tuaten ivratuameng. ‘When the days got longer and when *places with water* began to form [from the melting snow], they went to the wilderness wading through the *wet places* like that.’ (CIU 2005:346); < miite¹-neq¹

miinguartarkarcivik device for filling a bladder with fluids # NUN; < ?-vik; cf. emir-

miintaq screw; bolt # *from Russian винт* (vint); = uintaq

miiqar- for it to be spring thaw; for there to be high water # Aren, ellamun tua-i anyaurtenga'arcami tua-ll' piinanrani kuigan un'a ceñii miiqangaaranga'artelliniuq urugyungami qakemna. ‘He started going outside. Soon the *water* along the sides of the river down there *started to build up* because it was starting to get warm outside.’ (QUL 2003:186); . . . tua-llu qavaken kiatin tungiinek ceñakun miiqanerkun tamaaggan kuimelriartanglliniuq qaúgna kiatii. . . . at the time when the sides of the river *had plenty of melt water* something appeared swimming along the side of the river.’ (QUL 2003:186); < meq-lir-qar-also spelled emiqar-

miiskaaq dishpan; large serving dish # from Russian
миска (míska) 'basin'

miitaq something that has been soaked or leached
out # < miite¹-aq¹

miite¹ - to provide *person, animal, or object* with water
or other liquid # miitaa 'he gave her some water'
/ miiteqernga! 'give me some water, please!'; <
? -ite²; > miicir-, miineq, miitaq, miyvik²; cf. meq;
< PE əmmit- (*under PE əməR(-)*)

miite² - to make a loud noise # cf. eme-

mike- to be little; to be small in size; to be young
mik'uq 'it is small' / mikluni 'being small';
mikvaa 'my, how small!'; miksiyaagtuq 'it is too
small'; miklemni 'when I was young'; Aaniin-llu
qanrulluku *mikellrani* waten ayuqellruniluku.
'And her mother told her that she looked like
that when she *was small*.' (ELN 1990:10); mingqaa
mikluku 'she sewed it small'; NS, Y, NI, CAN, K,
BB, NR, LI; = mikte-

mikelke- to find or consider it to be too small #
*subject finds object too small for him, or object is too
small for subject*; mikelkaa 'he finds it too small
for him' / una paltuuk mikelkaqa 'this coat is too
small for me'; < mikte-ke³

mikleq smaller or smallest one or ones # mikellrat
'the smallest one of them'; mikellra 'one smaller
than it'; mikellrit 'the smallest ones of them'; <
mikte-lleq²; even though this form is from mikte-
(rather than mike-) for 'to be small', it is used in
areas that use mike-, which also use the predictable
mikenra for 'one smaller than it', etc., as well as in
areas that use mikte-

mikellru- to be smaller # mikellruuq 'it is smaller' /
una mikellruuq taumi 'this is smaller than that';
< mikte-llru²; even though this form is from mikte-
(rather than mike-) for 'to be small', it is used in
areas that use mike-, which also use the predictable
mikenru- for 'to be smaller', as well as in areas that
use mikte-

mikelngullr(aq*) child # *older than an infant*;
mikelngull'er 'a child, the child'; mikelngullraat
'children'; < mikelnguq-llr(aq)

mikelnguq* child; little one. *used in unpossessed
contexts; for possessed contexts, irniaq is used*;
mikelnguq qiaquq aanani anellrani 'the child
cried when his mother went out'; mikelnguut
aquigut ellami nenglingraan 'the children are
playing outside even though it is cold'; Angutet-
llu qasgimi qavatuluteng, nem'i piyuunateng.

Arnat taūgaam *mikelnguut-llu* kiimeng
qavatuluteng nen'i. 'The men slept in the kashim,
never in the house. Only women and *children*
slept in the houses.' (YUU 1995:72); in NUN
mikelnguq means any small thing, *not restricted
to or implying a child*; < mikte-nguq; even though
this form is from mikte- 'to be small', it is also used
in areas that use mike- for this, as well as in those
that use mikte-; the following are anatomical terms,
probably neologisms: MIKELNGURKAM KAYANGIVIA
'ovary'; MIKELNGURKAM KAYANGUM TUMYARAA
'Fallopian tube'; mikelngurkaq 'sex cell, especially
sperm cell'; mikelngurkaq kayanguq 'ovum,
female egg cell'; > mikelngull'er

mikeltak "darned" child, *exclamation used when one
is angry; adult or teenager acting like a child,
pejorative*; < mikte-?

mik'nuraq youngest child; youngest sibling # NUN;
< mike-?

mikte- to be little; to be small in size; to be young
miktuq 'it is small' / miktellemlni 'when I
was young'; Yuum-gguq iliin picurlaumallni
nalluyagucuitaa mik'nani . . . 'It is said that some
people never forget being mistreated when they
were little . . .' (YUP 2005:134); Can'irraam taum
quliratui miktellratni. 'That person, Can'rraq,
would tell them stories when they *were young*.'
(CEV 1984:71) HBC, NUN, NI, CAN, EG; = mike-

mikur- to be abundant at a given place and time
mainly of fish and insects; to gather; to swarm
mikurtut 'they are abundant' in one place;
mikurai 'he is gathering them together' /
neqet mikurtutunuamek 'there are a lot of fish
running today'; egturyat mikurtut nunapigmī
'there are a lot of mosquitoes on the tundra'; . . .
imarpigmun ayagluteng cali tamakut up'nerkaqu
pissungekata pitarkait *mikurcetaaraqluki*,
paivngavkangnaqluki. . . going down to the
ocean so that in spring when they started to hunt
there would be *an abundance* of game available.
(AGA 1996:28); > mikuite-, Mikuryaq

mikuite- to not be abundant # . . . pingqetuyaauquq,
taūgaam *mikuunateng*. . . they are usually
available, but *not abundant*. (PAI 2008:38);
< mikur-ite¹

Mikuryaq Mekoryuk # *village on Nunivak Is.*;
< mikur-yaq

mil- root; > milpag-, milqar-, milqun, miluqu-,
miluute-; < PE milur-

milek milk # kuluviim milga ‘cow’s milk’; Tauna nuna naungignarqelriaruuq enuqitnaunani-llu *milemek* paatakaamek-llu. ‘That land is a fertile place, with no lack of *milk* nor honey.’ (AYAG. 3:8); *from English ‘milk’*; > milekuuq

milekuuq milk # *a blend of the English loan milek, and the Russian loan muluk’uuq (q.v.)*

milpag-, **mileqpag-** to throw hard (at) # milpagtuq ‘he threw something hard’; milpagaa ‘he threw something at it hard’ / milpautaa ‘he threw it hard’; Aren, kevgarqaarluku taukugnun tua *milepaucaaqekii* tegqagnun taukugnun pugumalriignun . . . ‘After lifting him he thrust him to those two poles that were partly underground . . .’ (QUL 2003:282); < mil-pag²-, mil-pag²-

milqagte- to throw oneself around; to toss about #

milqar- to throw (at) # milqertuq ‘he threw something’; milqeraa ‘he threw something at it’ / milqautaa qimugtemun ‘he threw it at the dog’; milqeraa qimugta qilulria teggalqumek ‘he threw a rock at the barking dog’; < mil-qar-; > milqaun

milqeruaq one of two white decorative squares on back of parka #

milqun, **milqaun** something to throw # Tua-i-llu *milqu’tiluni* Elnguq milqerluku aviarcan-llu nall’artevkenaku. ‘She made *something to throw* [a snowball] and threw it at Elnguq but it sailed past her because she dodged it.’ (ELN 1990:101); < mil?-n, milqar-n

miluqu- to throw things # *with the implication of maliciousness*; miluquuq ‘he is throwing thing’; miluqua ‘he threw thing at it’ / < mil?-?; > miluquyuli

miluquyuli legendary rock-throwing creature the size of a small human; *by extension*, monkey; ape # < miluqu-yuli

miluute- to stand out (be very noticeable) # Tuarpiaq-gguq tang tusrutkek-llu *miluutetaciit* tanqigipiim pillrani. ‘Apparently his parka shoulder designs *stood out* in the bright light.’ (KIP 1998:245); Anvigcuuciraluta waten ayagaaqamta up’nerkami, *miluutaquq* tua-i qanikcarmi yaaqvani. ‘When we looked for squirrel dens in the springtime, it (the den) really *stood out* in the snow in the far distance.’ (CIU 2005:150); < mil?-?

milu’uvkaaq, **milu’uvkaq** rope # *from Russian веpёвка (veryóvka)*; Y, HBC, NI; = pilu’uvkaaq

mimeq thigh of bird or mammal # > mimernaq; < PE mimər

mimernaq stump of tree # < mimeq-naq²

minaq food set aside for someone # *and minar-* to leave, keep, or save food for someone else; to take food to (*EG meaning*) # minartuq ‘he is leaving food’; minaraa ‘he is leaving food for her’ / uima minaraa qetunrapuk ‘my husband is saving some for our son’;

mineg- to become moldy # *of a drying fish when a bitter-tasting substance, probably a mold, forms on its surface in damp, rainy weather; also of salmon at spawning time*; minegtuq or min’gaa ‘it got moldy’ / > minkar-; < PE minəy¹

minek wake of a fish or a boat # min’guuq ‘it is the wake of something moving through the water’

mingciq soaked and salted fish # EG; = pingciq

mingqaaq tightly coiled rigid basket made of coarse seashore grass (*tapernnat*) # < mingqe?-aq¹; > mingqii-

mingqe- to sew # mingquq he is sewing; mingqaa ‘he is sewing it’ / mingeqsaraq nalluaqa ‘I don’t know how to sew’; Maaten-gguq piuq natermi aqumgalria, ingna-gguq-wa aanii *mingqellria* ingeret qaingatni. ‘When she observed things she saw that she was sitting on the floor, and that one, her mother, *was sewing* on the bed.’ (ELN 1990:3); Tua *mingeqsumariunga* waniwa mingqutengqerquma. ‘I can *sew* now if I have a needle.’ (QUL 2003:142); > mingqaaq, mingqepiarumalia, mingqessuun, mingqun; < PE minqə-

mingqepiarumalia ordinary stitch # < mingqe-piaq-ma-lria

mingqessuun, **mingeqsuun** sewing machine # < mingqe-cuun, mingqe-cuun

mingqii- to make a tightly coiled, rigid grass basket. mingqiiguq ‘she is making a basket’; mingqiigai ‘she is making a basket out of them (grasses)’ / mingqiisteníguuq aanaka ‘my mother is a basket-maker’; < mingqaaq-li²

mingqun needle # Tamaani *mingqutkiutullrulliniut* unkut ceñarmiut waten tulurrarnek. Taūgken Akulmi maani *mingqutkiutullrulliniluteng* canek qecigtulrianun-llu aturkameggnek, quicllgaat imkut kanagaitnek . . . ‘People down in the coastal areas made *needles* out of ivory. But in the tundra area people made *needles* for use on

- thick leather out of a fibula from a crane's lower leg . . .' (CIU 2005:240); NS, Y, K, HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, BB, NR, LI, EG; < minqe-n; > mingucivik, mingqutnguaq, mingqusvik; < PE minqun (*under PE minqə-*)**
- mingqucivik** needlecase # Teguqallrukai ima-tama tuani ayauteqatallratni, kakivini, *mingqucivik*. 'Oh yes, when they were going to take her away she had grabbed her sewing kit, the *needle case*.' (ELL 1997:156); < mingqun-li-vik
- mingqusvik, mingqusviutaq** needlecase # Cali-lu una *mingqusviutaq* asveruam qamiquuranek qaralingqelliniluni, *mingqusviutam* taqrakun. 'And this *needle case* has a design of a walrus head on its front.' (CIU 2005:236); < mingqun-vik, mingqun-viutaq
- mingqutnguaq** shard of rotten or honeycomb ice # ciku mingqutnguarurtaqami aarnarqenglartuq 'the ice gets dangerous when it becomes rotten'; < mingqun-uaq
- mingugissuun, minguggsuun** butter-knife; paintbrush # < mingug-i²-cuun, mingug-ssuun
- minguk** paint; color; ointment; butter # and **mingug** to spread; to smear; to paint # mingugtuq (or mingugiuq) 'he is spreading something'; mingugaa 'he is spreading something onto it' / ukut minguugut: tungulria, qatellria, kavirliq, cungagliq, esirliq, cali-lu qiugliq 'these are the colors: black, white, red, green, yellow, and blue'; mingugaa kelipaqt saalamek 'he is spreading the bread with shortening'; minguutaa saalaq kelipamun 'he is spreading shortening on the bread'; Uitertenraraalriit-lu tamaa-i tamatum nalliini kegginateq *mingugaqluki*. 'In those days, those who got red ochre for the first time would *smear* some on their faces.' (ELL 1997:256); KINGUQLIRMEK MINGUYARAQ 'Extreme Unction' literally: 'anointing for the last time' (*Catholic religious neologism*); > mingugissuun, minguun; < PE minjuy-
- minguun** paint; color; ointment; butter # < mingug-n
- minir-** to drizzle # *impersonal subject*; minirtuq 'it is drizzling' / < minuk-ir¹-
- minirrluk** drizzle # NUN; < minir-rrluk
- minkar-** to become moldy # minkartuq or minkaraa 'it got moldy' / *Minkatui atam imumek caluki, yukutam piaqaki*. 'They immediately got moldy when exposed to damp conditions.' (PAI 2008:146); < mineg-qar-

- minuk** drizzle # < PE minəy²
- miqsaq** type of hard colorful blue stone # *used for making tools*
- mirecpag-, mirespag-** to vomit copiously # mirecpagtuaq or mirespagtuaq 'he is vomiting copiously'; mirecpagaa or mirespagaa 'he is vomiting copiously on it' / < miryar-pag²-
- miryangcaq** ground beetle (*Carabidae sp.*) # *literally: 'vomit inducer'*; < miryar-ngcar-
- miryaq** vomit # and **miryar-** to vomit # miryartuq 'he vomited'; miryaraa 'he vomited on it' / miryautaa 'he vomited it out'; miryarluni 'vomiting repeatedly', miryarluni augmek 'vomiting blood'; Tua-i kingyarqami akutamek *miryaraqluni* kingutmun. . . . Qat' riturnipaa-lli-gguq ukugkeni. 'Whenever he turned his head back to look, he would *vomit* some of the [fat-rich] Eskimo ice cream [he'd eaten] on his shoulder. Oh my, how he created white patches on his shoulders and back!' (CIU 2005:128); > mirespag-, miryalngu-, miryangcaq, miryaruqaq; < PE miryar(-)
- miryalngu-** to be nauseated # miryalnguuq 'he is nauseated' / miryalgnunarquq 'it is nauseating'; < miryar-lngu-
- miryaruqaq** one of two tassels on the chest and back of certain traditional Yup'ik parkas # *said to represent caribou fat vomited out by Iluvaktuq, a legendary hero, when he fled his enemies*; Tua-i-gguq atkuliaqameng uuggun wani pukirmek qaralililaraat cali-lu akiakun; *miryaruualrlukekkguq*. When women make parkas, they always put strips of white fur from calfskin or caribou belly [on the shoulders and back]. It is said that they are putting "pretend" *vomit* on it.' (CIU 2005:130); < miryaq-uaq
- mis-** *dimensional root*; > miskite-, mistu-; cf. miscir-, miter-
- miscir-** to be misty # miscirtuq 'it is misty' / *perhaps from English 'misty', but cf. mis-*
- miskite-** to be hard to see or hear # miskituq 'it is hard to see or hear', 'it is obscured' / < mis-kite²-
- missuuk** sack # Neqet amiit tamaa-i missuaget, imkut tua missuullret. *Missuullernek wangkuta maa-i qemagquriaqelriakut*. Tamakut-lu tamaa-i ak'a neqet, neqet qeltaitnek, qeciirluki missuulitullrulriit. 'There were fish-skin sacks, [like] those *gunny-sacks*. Now we save *gunny-sacks* [for later use]. Way back then they would

scale and skin the fish and make sacks [from the skin].’ (ELL 1997:566); *from Russian* мешок (meshók); > missuulleq

missuulleq burlap sack; gunny sack; sackcloth # < missuuk-lleq¹

mistu- to be easy to see or hear; to be evident; to be distinguished; to be conspicuous # mistuuq ‘it is clearly visible or audible’ / mistulria ‘one that stands out from the others’; pikna agyaq ilamini mistunruuq ‘that star up there is easier to see than the others’; < mis-tu-

mistuqute- to join with others who are doing something # NUN

misvik airport; landing strip # Nunauqpiggluteng Mamterillermiut yugyagpek’nateng. *Misvingssagaunateng-llu.* ‘Bethel was just a village, and there were not many people there. They didn’t have a *landing strip* either.’ (QUL 2003:330); Cali anevkariuq allamek yaqulegmek nunatangucia paqnakluku. Taūgaam mer’em cali nuna patumiiku *misvigkailami* utertuq angyarpagmun; Noah-m-llu teguluku. ‘And he released another bird to look for land. However, since the water still covered the land and because there was no *place for it to land*, it returned to the ark; Noah picked it up.’ (AYAG. 8:8–9); = miyvik¹; < mit’e-vik

mit’aruaq waterfowl decoy # < mit’e-aq¹-uaq

mit’e- to land from the air; to alight # mit’uq ‘it landed’; mitaa ‘it landed on it’ / misngauq ‘it has landed’, ‘it is landed’; mill’uni ‘landing’; miciiquq ‘it will land’; micuitut maavet ‘they never land here’; mit’aq ‘landed thing’ e.g., *fowl, airplane*; Tua-i-llu-gguq kiarrnginanrani canianun *mip’allalliniuq* qangqiiq qalrialuni, “Qangqirriirriirrii. . . .” ‘And while he was looking around that ptarmigan *landed* right beside him calling out, “Squreeel. . . .”’ (CIU 2005:152); > misvik, mic’araq, mit’aruaq, miyvik¹; < PE mit-

miter- to be prominent or stand out; to be dark in color (NUN meaning) # . . . cali *mitenrulutek* mengliarutek uiterarquraumallinilutek. ‘. . . and more *prominently* the decorated edges also painted with red ochre.’ (CIU 2005:192); Imkut tua-i can’get naumalriit *miterluteng* nuniitni tuani calillruuq. ‘The grass that grew there *stood out*, and he was working there in the middle of it.’ (QUL 2003:646); cf. mistu-

mitriate- to dim (or be dim); to abate; to be less dark or intense (in appearance, color, sound, etc.) # Taūgen agayulirtem yuvrillrani nuyat qat’riksailkuneng ilutunruvkenani-ll amiani, tangellra-llu *mitrianani*, allakaumavkarciaa malrunlegni ernerni. ‘But if the priest examines it and the hair has not turned white, and it is no deeper than the skin, but it has *abated*, the priest shall confine him for seven days.’ (LEVI. 13:26); mitrialiuq ‘it dims’; < miter-ate-

miur- to fill; to be full # EG; = muir-

miuyigte- to scowl; to frown # miuyigtuq ‘he is scowling’; miuyigtaa ‘he is scowling at her’ / NUN; cf. miuyineq

miuyineq partially rotten meat # miuyinruuq ‘it is getting rotten’; < ?-neq¹; cf. miuyigte-

miyvik¹ airport; landing strip # HBC; < mit’e-vik

miyvik² water barrel # HBC; < miite¹-vik

mug- to suck # see emug-

mugcuun baby bottle # see emugcuun

muiqaar(ar)- to become full to capacity #

. . . qasgicuallerani atrarluni qinertellinia, kenillecuarii tua-i man’ *muigaaralliniluni* mermek. ‘. . . going down he peeked into his little steam bath house and saw that its little firepit was full to the brim with water.’ (QUL 2003:186); < muir-?-

muiquerri- to drain from infection # *of the ear*; muiqerriluni ‘(it — the ear) draining from infection’; NUN; < muir-qar-?-

muir- to fill or become full to capacity; to become full (of the moon) # muirtuq ‘it has become full’; muiraa ‘he filled it’ / muirumauq ‘it is full to capacity’; imiraa muirluku mermek ‘he filled it with water, filling it up all the way’; muiran or muirngan ‘because or when it got full’; IRALUQ MUIR TUQ ‘the moon is full’; IRALUQ MUIR YARTURTUQ ‘the moon is waxing’; Utaqalgirluteng-gguq iralam *muillerkaanek*. ‘It is said that they would wait for the moon to *become full*.’ (CAU 1985:77); = miur-; > muiqaar-, muiquerri-, muira-

muira- to boil over # NS; muirauq ‘it is boiling over’ / < muir-a-

mukaaq flour; bread loaf (HBC, NUN additional meaning) # Tamaani murilkeqarraallemin, tunenialallruut saayunek, *mukaanek*, saarralanek, imanek, iliini-liu lumarramek. ‘When I first observed things they were selling tea, *flour*,

sugar, bullets, and sometimes fabric.' (YUU 1995:15); Kass'allameng mat'umeng waten-taūg' kass'allartutullruut tamaani, *mukaameng*, caayuumeng, . . . 'We ate white man's food, western foods, *bread*, tea, . . .' (CEV 1984:38); from Russian *мукá* (muká); > mukaarkat, mukaarutleq

mukaarkaq wheat; (ear of) grain # Qavanqigcami aipiriluni qavangurturtuq; tangerrluni-llu malrunlegnek *mukaarkanek* qerrunqeggluteng assirluteng naulrianek ataucimek acilqurluteng. 'When he slept he dreamt for a second time, and saw seven ears of *grain*, plump and good, growing on a single stalk.' (AYAG. 41:5); < mukaaq-kaq

mukaarutleq empty flour sack # originally made of fabric, sometimes printed, and used for sewing when the sack was empty; Wiinga tua-i ellangellemlni waten *mukaarutlernek*, lumarrarnek, lumarrarrarnek kiangan amllernek-lu aturaunata. 'When I became aware of things, I didn't have many garments, but only what was from the cloth of an empty flour-sack.' (KIP 1998:155); < mukaaq-utelleq

mula nipple; tip of paddle blade # NUN; = emulek; < PE mulə(y)

mulngag- root; > mulngaita-, mulngake-; < PY mulŋa-

mulngaite- to habitually act carelessly or recklessly without thinking of the possible consequences # mulngaituq 'he acts recklessly' / < mulngag-ite¹

mulngake- to act gently and carefully # mulngakuq 'he is being careful'; mulngakaa 'he is being careful with it' / mulngakekina! 'be careful!'; Tamana tamaa-i una wani tan'gaurluq *mulngakluku* aulukarkaulliniarput pissuqataaralria. 'We are to *carefully* watch over that boy, the one who is just starting to hunt.' (ELL 1997:338); < mulngag-ke²

multuuk (BB form), **mul'tuuk** hammer # from Russian *молотóк* (molotók); = mulut'uuk

mulu- to tarry; to stay away a long time # muluuq 'he is taking a long time' / mulutuuk 'they₂ usually take a long time'; muluciqua 'I'll be gone for a long time'; muluvkenak ut'reskinal! 'come home right away!'; ciin muluvakarcit? 'why did you take so long?'; Anqerluni tua *muluuraqerluni* iterluni. 'Having gone out he *tarried* a while and then entered again.' (QAN 1995:58); < PE mulu-

muluk'uuq milk # Y, HBC, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; from Russian *молокó* (molokó); = malak'uuq

mulut'uuk, mulut'uutaq hammer # from Russian *молотóк* (molotók); = multuuk

mumaa- to dance moving one's feet or legs in various ways # NUN; < mumer-a-

mumeq drumstick; a tassel, representing a drumstick, hanging from one of the calfskin pieces on the traditional Yup'ik "qulitaq" parka as worn in the coastal area # and **mumer-** to beat a drum # mumertuq 'he is drumming'; < PE mumər(-)

mumig- turned over; translated # generally of something with similar or equivalent sides; postural root; > mumigte-, mumiksag-, mumingqa-; < PE mumiy-

mumigarute- to reciprocate in formal gift giving; to exchange roles; to exchange places with the host villagers and go inside the communal men's house while the host villagers come out and to call out requests for specific gifts (as during the "Kevgiq" ("Messenger Feast")) # Cali ingluan cali tuaten *mumigareskuni*, cali cikirturciqaa piyugtacimitun. 'The opposite one [the recipient of the gifts], when the process was reversed, would present the giver with things in return.' (TAP 2004:78); . . . waniwa una enraraaq pellukan, imna arnat yuralallrat, tua *mumigarulluteng*, arnat akluluteng uimeng akluitnek nulirrit-lu akluitnek uingit yurarluteng, arnat aqumluteng cauyarluteng uingit-lu ukut tuar imkut arnat. ' . . . after the part was over wherein the women would dance, then, exchanging roles the women would put on their husbands' clothes and take the drums and sing while their husbands put their wives' clothes on and danced, with the women sitting and drumming and their husbands being just like women.' (TAP 2004:106); < mumigte-ar(ar)te¹-te⁵

mumigtaa- to go from one side to the other side # Tua-i irirraurtut, ataucikun-lu makluteng. Waten *mumigtaarturluki*. 'They would move and lean to one side in unison and straighten up. They would sway to one side and straighten up and then sway to the other side again.' (CIU 2005:248); mumigte-a-

mumigtaq something that has been turned over; pancake; translation # < mumigte-aq¹

mumigte- to turn over; to translate; to transliterate

mumigtuq 'it turned over'; mumigtaa 'he turned it over, translated it' / Yugtaq quliraq kass'atun mumigtaa 'he is translating the Yup'ik story into English'; mumiggluku kalikaq 'turning over the paper'; Ilait-llu aperryarat ilakluku: "radar" yugtun *mumigcesciigalguut*, yup'igtun-llu aprumassiyaayuinguu ayuqucimegctun igausngaut kass'atun, . . . 'And some words, for example, "radar", can't be *transliterated* into Yup'ik, for they cannot be pronounced in Yup'ik but instead are written just as they are in English, . . .' (KIP 1998:xx); < mumig-te²-; > mumigarute-, mumigtaar-, mumigtaq

mumiksag- to do the opposite of what one is supposed to or is expected to do # < mumig-?-**mumingqa-** to be turned over; to be translated # mumingquauq 'it is turned over' / < mumig-
ngqa-**munaircete-** to be restless # munaircetuq 'he is restless' / NS; < ?-cete²-**munait-** to be soft # munaituq 'it is soft' / Y;
= unaite-; < ?-ite¹-**munaqe-** to be skillful with; to tend, watch, or babysit (*Y meaning*) # munaqaa 'he is skillful with it' or 'he is tending him' / munaqiuq 'he is skillful with something' or 'he is babysitting'; < munar-ke⁴-; > munaqista**munaqista** babysitter; Y; < munaqe-i²-ta¹**munar-** to be dexterous; to be skillful #

munartuq 'he is skillful' / munaituq 'he is not skillful'; munartuq cananermek 'he is skillful at carving'; Cali-am wii augna maurluirutka murikelallruamku, waten makuciq teq'itqata'arqamiu tua-i *munarulluki* kemeggliryarpiaqallrit aūg'arturarraarluki keliganqeqgaarturluki . . . 'Since I always used to watch my late grandmother doing things, when she worked on fish skin like this she would *carefully* scrape off all the meat from the skin, . . .' (CIU 2005:146); cf. munarnarli, munarciaq; > munafe-, munarcete-; < PE munar-

munarcete- to concentrate on one's work # NS;

munarcetuq 'he is concentrating' / < munar-?-

munarciaq straight-grained piece of wood useful for making things # = unarciaq; cf. munar-**munarnarli** millipede # < ?-li¹-; cf. munar-**muragaq** wood; log; stick #

Kegglangqerrsugnaunateng-ll', qalqapiit tamaan' ayagnengaallratni, keglaryugnaunaki *muragat* kepurluki, piaqluteng. 'They had no saws back then, and were just beginning to get axes, so instead of sawing *wood*, they chopped it; that is how it was done.' (CEV 1984:29); HBC, NI, CAN; < murak-aq³

muragte- to collect firewood # muragtuq 'he is gathering wood' / murairutqataameng muragtuq 'because they are soon to be out of firewood, he is getting firewood'; Neqlillernun tekicameng aatiita pelatekiurumariamiki *muragutraarluki-llu* taukut ilani unilluki ayagluni kass'arrluni. 'When they arrived at the fish-camp, when their father had finished setting up the tent for them, and after he had gotten *firewood* for them, he left his family and went to the big settlement to buy supplies.' (ELN 1990:17); < murak-te¹-**murak** wood; log; stick # muraggaq 'little piece of wood'; muriit taguskiki angyamek! 'bring the firewood up from the boat!'; muragiurtuq 'he is chopping wood'; muragcuun 'wood stove'; Ceñ'armun auqiiryaqatartukut, tamaani amllernek auqiirkane *muragnek* tangaalartukut aquigaqamta. 'We'll go gather wood from the beach; we always see lots of *wood* to gather when we play there.' (ELN 1990:18); Tua-i neqniquim imna cakneq tua-i, tauna imna *muriim* qantam imaa! 'That was delicious, that content of the *wooden bowl*!' (ELL 1997:144); Y, K, NI, CAN, BB, NR, LI; > muragaq; muragte-**murilke-** to watch; to observe; to be attentive # murilkuq 'he is observing'; murilkaa 'he is watching it or him' / murilkenrituq 'he is not being attentive'; Nutaan *murilkenriagni* amik ullallinia, taukut nakacuut nanguani egtaqluki. Taukuk *murilkenrilagni*, kalvagyaramun egtellinii, kinguatgun-llu anluni. And finally when they₂ stopped *watching him carefully* he went over to the door, tossing about those bladders he was playing with. When they₂ weren't *watching him carefully* he threw them into the entrance passage and went out after them.' (YUU 1995:87); Maaten-gguq ellanguq mat'umun nunakegtaarmun tanqircetqapiarluni camek-llu-gguq cali nalluami yuucini-llu nalluamiu *murilkessiyaagpeknani*. 'It was at that time, it is said, that she became aware of the bright

beautiful world, and because she didn't know anything yet and didn't even know that she was a human being, she did not observe very much.' (ELN 1990:3); *the following are legal neologisms:* murilkumauq 'he is on probation'; murilkumalleq 'probation'; murilkumalriim maligtaquarkai 'conditions of probation'; > murilketar-, murilkista

murilketar- to be observant # murilketartuq 'he is observant' / murilketaituq 'he is not observant'; murilketaicaraq 'negligence' (*legal neologism*); < murilke-tar¹

murilkista one who watches or observes; overseer; supervisor # akinek, kalikanek-llu murilkista 'accountant'; < murilke-ta¹

murir- to stoke # muriraa 'he stoked it' / kaminiaq muriraa eqiullemnek 'he stoked the stove with the wood I chopped; < murak-ir¹-; > murirvik

murirvik stoke-hole of wood-burning stove # . . . ukatiini-wa puyirviim murirvik. . . . Murirviim-wa patua manigetcellria cavik. . . . this side of the chimney is the *stoke-hole*. . . . The cover of the *stoke-hole* is made of flattened metal.' (PRA 1995*:460); < murir-vik

murqe- to rinse clothes # murqaa 'he is rinsing it' / Akungqarraarluku nuggluku keligluku, melqurrirluku, murqelluku nutaan-llu kinercirluku. 'After soaking it they pulled it out and scraped it, removed the hair, rinsed it, and dried it.' (YUU 1995:66); cf. meq

murtaq batter; dough # HBC; < murte-aq¹

murte- to make into a batter # murtaa 'he is mixing or making it into a batter, stirring it, adding ingredients to it' / murciuq 'she is making a batter'; HBC; = urte-; > murtaq

muru- to sink *into snow, mud, etc.*; to put on boots without using liners in them # muruuq 'he sank in'; murua 'he sank into it' / muruqerluket kameksiigken maligtelaagnga 'just slip on your boots and come with me quickly'; cf. murugte¹-; > murua-, murun, muruyaq; < PE maru¹

murua- to sink into snow or mud at every step # muruaguq 'he is sinking in' *as he walks*; muruagaa 'he is sinking into it' *as he walks* / angun anerteksaarluni muruaguq 'the man is trudging through the snow panting'; muruanarquq 'it is such that one sinks in at every step'; Tekicamegteki negat ellii ikayuulluni takuiluni,

tua-i *murualuni* tuaten iruk-llu mecungurrlutek nutaan tua-i pelleryuvsiangluni. 'When they got to the snares she helped check them, and *walking through the deep snow* like that, her legs had become soaked and she felt uncomfortable from their wetness.' (ELN 1990:33); < muru-a-; > muruaneq, muruayuli

muruaneq soft, deep snow # < murua-neq¹

muruayuli legendary creature that sinks into the ground as it walks # < murua-yuli

murug- pulled down; *postural root*; > murungqa-, murugete-; < PE murðuy-

murugte- to sink or dive down; to pull inward or downward; to gather cloth as in sewing # murugtuq 'it sank or dove down'; murugtaa 'he pulled it in or down' / Kanarrnginanranri-llu imna *muruggluni* . . . *murugarrluni* tayima. 'As it was coming down toward the seal, the seal *dove into the water*. . . . it continued going down into the water and disappeared.' (CIU 2005:62); Qalrilliin tua-i *murugartelliniluni* amigmun. 'Since it cried out, he quickly ducked down *inside* the entrance hole.' (PAI 20008:344); Aliit-llu tamakut ilutmun *murugtelluki* waten. Ilulirnerkun camaggan ukatmun pivkarluku, nanerluku qamaggan, nek'etuluki. 'And they *pulled* their sleeves inside. Then they put weights around the inside bottom and used it as a shelter.' (PAI 2008:156); uqurtulriit murugtaaryugtut 'oil stoves tend to cause downdrafts'; cf. muru-

murun, muruqaq slipper; fur liner for skin boot # < muru-n, muru-qaq

murungqa- to be submerged # Anglluyuunateng, napangqaluteng taūgaam qavarluteng, qamiqurrit *murungqaluteng*, suggait taūgaam qaimi maani pugumaurluteng suggait, . . . 'Without diving, upright but sleeping, their head *submerged*, their snouts poking out of the water, . . .' (PAI 2008:44); < murug-ngqa-

muruyaq sinkhole # < muru-yaq

muugilitaq bra; brassiere # HBC; see emugilitaq

muuk breast # HBC, NUN; see emuk

muukuluk sleeping bag # NUN; = maakuluk, maukuluk

muulek nipple # see emulek

muute- to take an item for repair # muusgung! 'take it for repair!'; note that many writers use spellings

such as muutuq ‘he went to the clinic seeking medical help’, and musgu ‘take him to the clinic’, instead of emutuq and emusgu, which is technically more proper; NSU; = emute-

N

na house # *see ena*

na- not knowing # *deep root*; cf. naamelliin, nani, nalir-?, nallu-, nau²-

naa- to become complete in number # *naagut or naagai* ‘they became complete’ / *naatai* ‘he completed them’; *naamaut* ‘they have become complete’; *naagiuk kaaltaaminek* ‘he completed his hand of cards in solitaire’; *Cunawa-gguq im’ tua-i erenret taukut unuut-llu talliman naacirtullratni, kegluneq tauna ayayuunani tua-i ungelrumalliniaqelria*. *Tua-i-il’ tallimiitni tua naangata, unugluni errluni pian piyaqelliniut tayim’ taun’ kegluneq cataunani.* ‘It turned out that while they were waiting for the five days and five nights to *be over*, [that is, during that period of time] the wolf never left, but stayed curled up there. And, when the waiting *was over*, on the fifth day after night when day broke, they looked in vain but the wolf was gone.’ (ELL 1997:38); > *naaneq*, *naaqe-*, *naaqilria*, *naaqin*, *naaqun*, *naaqista*, *naaqivik*, *naaqun*; cf. *naacuqe-*; < PE *naða-*

naacuqe- to conserve; to ration # *naacuqaa* ‘he is conserving it’ / HBC; cf. *naa-*

naallu I don’t know # *exclamation*; cf. *nallu-*; EG

naamelliin, naamell’, naam’, naamikika,

naamiki I don’t know # *exclamation*; *Uavet-llu Umkumiunun pillirria, naamikika, wall’u Up’nerkillermiunun*. ‘Perhaps downriver to Umkumiut, *I don’t know*, or to *Up’nerkillermiut*.’ (QAN 1995:156); = *naumiki*; cf. *na-*

naaneq completed set; complete bundle of pelts containing a number sufficient to make a parka # *Tua-i-il’ atkulyungameng ukut arnat, atkugkat tamakut atrarruki angilluki tua-i naanret ukut piarkateng pimariamegteki tua-i allakarluki, . . .* ‘When the women were ready to start makng [bird-skin] parkas, they took them [the bird-skins] down, untied them and separated them into *bundles*, . . .’ (PAI 2008:164); < *naa-neq*¹

naanguaq, nangularun toy; object used as a toy # *irniagka anglanilarluk naangularutkaqamegnegu kenurqutaqa* ‘my children, have fun playing with my flashlight’; *Ayumian-gguq naangulariaqekii-*

gguq muraggarnek tua-i piciatun. ‘Meanwhile, it is said, he would make *toys* for her out of wood.’ (ELL 1997:124); = inanguar-; < naanguar-, naanguar-n

naanguar- to play sedentarily with toys; to play using objects as toys # naanguartuq ‘he is playing with toys’ / naanguarutaa ‘he is playing with toys with her’; Neplissiyaagluki-lлу naanguaraqata pingraateng nepengyarcinqiluki neplirturaraqluteng. ‘And, even though she told them that they would attract wild animals if they *played* too noisily, they did not stop making noise.’ (ELN 1990:17); = laangular-; < ?-uaq; > naanguaq; < PE əna-

naaqe- to count; to read # naaqut ‘they are being counted’; naaqai ‘he is counting or reading them’ / naaqiuq ‘he is counting or reading’; naaqsunarqellriit ‘things worth reading’; Ellii naaqiyaurtellruami ak’ a yuinaq tekilluku apqurangluni qavcinek picecianek . . .’ Since she’d learned to *count* to twenty already, she asked how many he’d caught . . .’ (ELN 1990:51); Quyanarquk cali ukuk naaqillrek . . . , cali Alaska Native Language Center Fairbanks-aami naaqillret. ‘Thanks go also to the two (*proof*) *readers* . . . , and to the (*proof*) *readers* at the Alaska Native Language Center Fairbanks.’ (CAU 1985:5); > naaquerkaq, naaqilria, naaqin, naaqista, naaqivik, naaqun, Naaqumallrat; < naa-? < PE naðaqə- (*under* PE naða-)

naaquerkaq book # NUN

naaqilria student # NS; < naaqe-i²-lria

naaqin number; book (*NUN meaning*) # < naa-i²-n

naaqista reader (*as in church*); teacher (*NS meaning*) # < naa-i²-ta¹

naaqivik school # Maa-i naaqivignek watua tangerrsaurtellriaten. Naaqiluteng elissarluki makut elicelluki. ‘You’ve started seeing *schools* nowadays. Through reading and reckoning they teach people, they have them learn.’ (TAP 2003:23); NS; < naa-i²-vik

Naaqumallrat the Biblical book of Numbers # < naaqe-ma-lleq-3p-3s ending

naaqun, naaquciq number # Taūgaam makut igat naaqsaurrluki, naaqutet, nallunrirluku-lлу, atliliriyaraq. ‘However, they learned to read these letters, and they got to know the *numbers*, and how to do sums.’ (KIP 1998:49); Yaa-i-lлу imarpik piliaqellren, angluni iqtuluni-lлу,

uitavikluku naaquiilnguut unguvalriit, angelriit mikellriit-lлу. ‘There You made the ocean, big and wide, the dwelling place of living things beyond numbering, great and small.’ (PSALM 104:24); < naa-n, naa-ciq; > naaqut’liuryaraq

naaqut’liuryaraq, naaquciuryaraq arithmetic; mathematics # < naaqun-liur-yaraq, naaqun-liur-yaraq

naataq¹ bundle of pelts (usually of a set number for the particular kind of pelt) # Canek tua-i atkugkanek, imarmiutarnek naatanek, piciatun pukirnernek, tua-i tamakunek iluvaucillinlriik. ‘They brought *bundles* of mink pelts and young caribou skin for parkas into the kashim.’ (CIU 2005:134); Aanani-lљ pian pingayuinек naaciniararniluteng, cali-am nalluamiu tamana apluku qavcinek naacituciatnek. ‘When she said that, her mother said that they would have almost three *bundles* of squirrel skins, and since she [the child] didn’t know [what a bundle was], she asked how many skins there were in a *bundle*.’ (ELN 1990:52); < naa-te⁵-aq¹

naataq² NSU owl (*species*?) #

naave- to transfer from one container to another by pouring # NUN; = naive-

Naayaak Virgin (Mary) # naklegtalria *Naayaak Mari’* ‘compassionate Virgin Mary’ (CAT 1950:44); = nay’ak, nas’ak

nacallngaar(aq*), **nacallngaq** Aleutian tern (*Sterna aleutica*); arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); Sabine’s gull (*Xema sabini*). < nacaq-?; < PY nacañaq (*under* PE nacar)

nacapcuaq monkshood (*Actonitun delphinifolium*) # NUN

nacaq hat; parka hood; cap # and **nacar-** to put on a hat; pull on one’s hood # nacartuq ‘he put on a hat’; nacaraa he put a hat on her’ / nacarraq ‘small cap or hat’, *in contrast to hood*; Tua-i-lлу-gguq waniwa tua-i ceñaq tekiteqatarluku pugumaarluni naclairumaaralliniuq yun’erraar . . . ‘And right before it reached the shore it slowly emerged from the water and reached up and removed its *hood*, revealing a young man’s face behind it . . .’ (CIU 2005:122); see Appendix 9 on *parts of the parka*; > nacallngaar(aq*), nacapcuaq, nacaqupak, nacarpiaq, nacaullek, nacarrluk, nacarrlugteqe-; < PE nacar

nacaqupak male lapland longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*) # < nacaq-qupak

nacaraq piled ice on sandbars surrounded by shore ice; shore ice piling up after ocean swells # cf. nacete-

nacarpiaq fancy hat # < nacaq-pik²

nacarrlugteqe- to be in a bad mood; to have gloomy thoughts # nacarrlugtequq ‘he is in a bad mood’ / Atii-gguq house-ameng tunuani *nacarrlugteqluni ellami inanglilria, ellami tua-i inangqaurluni nem mengliini.* ‘His father was behind their house, *afflicted with gloomy thoughts, lounging around, lying down outside next to the house.*’ (ELL 1997:110); < nacaq-rrluk-teqe-

nacarrluk dance hat # < nacaq-rrluk

nacaulek emperor goose (*Chen canagica*) # < nacaq-?; < PY naca(C)ułek (*under PE nacar*)

nacessnga- to be manning a lookout # . . . tua-ll’ qayarugaat tua-i nutaan agiircata atraqerrluni tauna qanrutliniluki *nacessngastiita.* ‘. . . when a great number of kayaks came, the person who was *manning the lookout* ran down and told them about it.’ (QUL 2003:686); < nacete-nga-

nacessvik lookout; fish counting tower #; < nacete-vik

Nacessvik White Mountain # *village on Norton Sound;* < nacete-vik

nacete- to look around or survey one’s surroundings from a high vantage point # nacetuq ‘he is looking around from a height’; nacetai ‘he is looking around for them from a height’ / pissurta nacelluni kiartuq tuntuvagnek ‘the hunter is looking around from a height for moose’; = naste-; > nacessnga-, nacessvik, Nacessvik; cf. nacaraq

nacig-, naciga- (*NSU form*) to cry or feel sad because of someone’s leaving # nacigtuq ‘he is crying after someone’; nacigaa ‘he is crying after her’ / Piciatun-ll’-am picetaarturluni ayiin-llu elliin tangvaumaluku ipcan taūgaam tagluni, tau-i *nacigglung’ermi* qiavkenani. ‘She asked him to get various things for her, and when he left she watched him going downriver, and only when he disappeared behind the bend did she go up from the shore to the tent. Even though she felt like *crying over his departure*, she didn’t.’ (ELN 1990:37); < PE nacci-

nacin floor plank; sitting mat; planks put over fireplace in a traditional men’s community house (qasiq) when the fire is not lit # nacicirluten

aqumi! ‘put down a mat and sit!'; nacitet ‘plank flooring'; . . . qasgit, maqiviit ukinengqelalriit kanaggun — tuaggun tua ukinrakun itqatarluni, *nacitet aciatgun.* ‘. . . the kashims, sweat bath houses, have openings down there — he was going to enter through that opening, from underneath the *floor boards.*’ (QAN 1995:58); < nateq-li²-n; < PE naccin (*from PE natər*)

nagaayuq, nagaayuk, nagaayugaq single rock standing alone in the water; skerry # < PY nayaayuq

Nagaayuq Gas Rocks # *near Egegik*

naginga- to be snagged # . . . *nagingaluni caarrlugni cirunregminun . . .* ‘. . . snagged in the brush by its horns . . .’ (AYAG. 22:13); < nagte-nga-

nagiiquyaq spear for hunting seal used with a throwing device # Malirqetullermeggni, maklaarcutullermeggni *nagiiquyanek atutullruut. Nagiiquyanek urluvret aipangqertut.* Narulkautaqluki pugelriamun. ‘When they chased game, when they hunted bearded seal they’d use *this kind of spear.* Another weapon beside the bow (and arrow) is the *spear.* They would thrust them at the surfaced (seal).’ (KIP 1998:31); Nutgunateng, urluverkun taūgaam pitegcautetgun-llu piaqluteng. Cali *nagiiquyanek,* tegutnek-llu aturaqluteng. ‘They didn’t have guns but they hunted with a bow and with arrows. Also they used *spears* and recovery hooks.’ (YUU 1995:38); < PY nayıiquyaq

nagte- to get snagged; to get caught on something # *on a branch, nail, etc.;* nagtuq ‘it got snagged’ / . . . piinanermini irua camna camun cam’umun *nagtelliniuq. Nagcan pissakaryaqaqekii nagcan camavet pull’uni caavtaallinia, yuum man’ irua.* ‘. . . while he was doing this his leg *got caught* on something down there. When he *got caught* he tried [to free his foot] to no avail, so he bent down and felt around it, and there was a person’s leg.’ (QUL 2003:560); = lagte-; > nagtuqaq, nagun, nagineke-; < PE nayı-

nagtuqaq belt buckle; clasp fastener # *traditionally made of ivory;* < nagte-qaq; < PE naytuqar (*under PE nayı-*)

nagucir- to hinder or be hindered; to put or have an obstacle (physical or otherwise) in the way # nagucirtuq ‘there is something in his way’; naguciraa ‘he put something in her way’ / < nagun-lir-

nagun something that one gets caught on or held back by; obstacle; hindrance; place where one holds the shaft of a seal harpoon (*NUN meaning*) # nagutekaat ‘it hinders them, gets in their way’; nagutaituq ‘there is no obstacle’; Tua-i avavet ayagaqamta taangaq imutun tua-i camek *nagutaunaku . . .* ‘When we traveled there nothing would hold us back from booze . . .’ (YUP 2005:10); Taġken tamana utercecinarqenricaqluni, taumun tuqumalriamun *nagutngungaunani*. ‘That would not cause them to go home; there would not be an *obstacle* on account of that one who’d died.’ (TAP 2003:28); < nagte-n

naguteke- to be held back by # nagutekaa ‘he is being held back by it, being prevented from acting by it’ / manaryarciigatuq irmiani nagutekluki ‘she can’t go fishing because her children are holding her back’; < nagte-teke-

naigte- to answer back; to explain; to clarify; to disobey; to talk back; to contradict; to dispute # naigtuq ‘he answered back, didn’t do as he was told’; naigtaa ‘he answered her back, went against what she said’ / naigteksaunaku! ‘don’t go against her!’; naigtaarutut ‘they are debating, arguing’; Pamkut nukalpiartayagauniaqatgu allat makut tutgara’urluuniaqluku. Aren, imkut angullugaat *naigtaarluki* tua tamakut tutgara’urluunistai, . . . ‘When the ones back there said he was the little mighty hunter, those others would claim he was the grandchild. Well, those elders *argued back against* those who claimed he was the grandchild, . . .’ (QUL 2003:250); > naigtenrite-

naigtenrite- to comply with a request for a specific gift during a gift exchange ceremony # < naigte-nrite-

naikar- to be in contact with # naikaraa ‘it is in contact with it’ /

naive- to transfer from one container to another by pouring # naivaa ‘he poured it’ / naiviuj iqvaminek qaltamun ‘she poured what she had picked into the bucket’; = naave-; > naivvike-; < PE na(C)əvət-

naivike- to pour (*literally or figuratively*) something into (it) # Elingrayuutekluku ciuliamteñun *naivikellratnek* qanemcinek. ‘[We] are grateful to our elders for *transferring* the stories [to us/ them].’ (KIP 1998: xv); < naive-vik-ke²- (*cf.* uivik and uive-)

nakaaq wild rhubarb (*Polygonum alaskanum*) # LY, CAN, BB, EG; < PE nakar

nakaar- to dip one’s head into water # nakaartuq ‘it dipped its head in’ / NSU; < PE nakkar-

nakaci- to have a full bladder # ‘he has a full bladder’, ‘he has to urinate’ / Tua-i ll’ qurrliniluni *nakaciami*. ‘He urinated because his bladder was full.’ (ELL 1997:184); < nakacuk-i³-

Nakaciuryaraq, Nakaciuryaraq, Nakaciuq

indigenous Yup’ik holiday often called the “Bladder Feast” in English # occurs in December, involves honoring the collected inflated bladders of sea mammals taken by hunters during the previous year; these bladders, decorated and deflated, are put under the ice in the belief that the bladders held the spirits of the caught animals, which would then report to the other animals that they had been well treated so that the other animals would allow themselves to be caught by those hunters # Ciin yuut ikiitugnek kumarciluteng aruvilallruat qasgimi *Nakacium nalliini*? ‘Why did people burn wild celery and disperse its smoke in the kashim at the time of the Bladder Feast?’ (CAU 1985:98); < nakacuk-liuryaraq, nakacuk?-yaraq

nakacugnaq calf; gastrocnemius muscle in the calf # < nakacuk-naq²; < PE nakacuynar (under PE nakacuy)

nakacugtalleq dried bladder used for ceremonial purposes # NUN

nakacuguaq light bulb # literally: ‘imitation bladder’; < nakacuk-uaq

nakacuguarraq* earring type # < nakacuk-uaq-rraq

nakacuk bladder # Angliami tanglalliniuq

nakacugnek nem iquani, tanqipiarluteng. Ugkut-wa-gguq cali *nakacuut* amiigem quliini cuupiat. ‘When he got bigger he would see bladders [hung up] at the end of the house, and they were very bright. And those bladders [hung up] at over the door were dim.’ (YUU 1995:85); > nakaci, Nakaciuryaraq, nacugnaq, nakacuaguaq, nakacugtalleq, nakacunguaq; < PE nakacuy

nakacunguaq bottle # NSU; < nakacuk-ngaqaq

naken from where? # look under nani

naker-, nakerete- to be straight; to be accurate; to be accurate when shooting # nakertuq or nakercteuq ‘it is straight’ / nakercessvaali mat’umi nutegmi! ‘my, how accurate this gun is!'; nakercaraa ‘he is trying to straighten it; also can be used in the quantifier/qualifier

construction: Qimugta-wa pingna uitaurlaria nem elatiini *nakermi*. ‘Also the dog(s) up on the shore were staked out in a straight line outside the house.’ (CIU 2005:92); < naker-cete²; > nakercaun, nakerneq, nakirneq, nak’ri-, nakriate-, nakrullugpak, nakrvtalek; cf. Nakneq; < PE nakəR-

nakercaun fletching (feathering) of an arrow; arrow shaft straightener # < naker-car-n

nakerneq straight stretch in a river # < naker-neq¹

nakerqatak side wall of a semi-subterranean house
= nakirqatak; < ?-qatak

naki¹- to be good at catching game # nakuuq ‘he is a good hunter’ / Tua-i-gguq *nakiqaqtarqami* tuntu angutvak waten unuakumi nertua. ‘It is said that when he was going to go out on a successful hunt, he would eat a bull caribou in the morning.’ (CUN 2007:90); BB; cf. naki²-

naki²- to go in a straight line; to agree # EG, NUN;
> nakissuun; cf. naki¹-

nakirneq straight stretch of a river # Tauna-gguq imna Asgirpagkam calivian kiatii man’a *nakirneruuq*, nakrenqeggluni, kiaqvaarni tua nutaan qipluni. ‘It is said that [the river] above the place Asgirpagkaq was working was *straight*, very straight, and it finally bent quite a ways upstream.’ (QUL 2003:644); < ?-neq¹

nakirqatak side wall a semi-subterranean house # = nakerqatak; < ?-qatak

nakiryuk humerus; upper arm bone # K

nakissuun level; straight-edge # EG; < naki²-cuun

nakleg- emotional root; > naklegnarqe-, naklegtar-, naklegyug-, nakleke-, nakleng; < PE naŋɻøy-

naklegnarqe- to cause one to feel compassion; to be pitiful # naklegnarquq ‘he or it causes one to feel compassion’ / *Naklegnaqluteng* yuullrullinilriit yuurqayuunateng, caayurtusuunateng, kuuvviartusuunateng-llu . . . ‘They were *pitiful*, those who lived never having hot beverages, never having tea, never having coffee . . .’ (MAR1 2001:23); < nakleg-narqe-

naklegtar- to be a compassionate person; to be a caring person; to be merciful # naklegtartuq ‘he is compassionate’ / . . . yuk *naklegtailkuni*, kenketailkuni, wall’u malrugnek umyuangquerquni elluarrluni pingaitelliniuq. ‘. . . if a person has no *compassion*, feels no love, or is two-faced, then he is not going to live a good life.’ (YUU 1995:57); < nakleg-tar¹-

naklegyagute- to come to feel compassion toward; to feel sorry for # Tua-i-wa waniwa *naklegyagulluten* ullagamken. ‘I have begun to *feel compassion* toward you and came to you.’ (QAN 1995:240); < nakleg-yagute-

naklegyug- to feel compassion; to pity someone; to be considerate # naklegyugtuq ‘he feels compassion’ / < nakleg-yug-

nakleke- to feel compassion toward; to be considerate of; to pity # naklekaa ‘he feels compassion toward her’, ‘he is considerate of her’; Qanrut’laryaaqekaitkut . . . ilaput *naklekluki* pisqelluki-llu. ‘Look, they kept telling us, wanting us . . . to treat our fellow humans *with compassion*.’ (ELL 1997:524); < nakleg-ke⁴; > naklekun

naklekun compassion; grace (religious term) # < nakleke-n

nakleng poor thing!; so sad! # exclamation; Aren, tua-i cakneq naklegyugluni taum ungungssillraam paqallinia qanerturluni, “Aling, *nakleng* atak’ elpet, nayagarpeni-ll’ usviipakarpaa!” ‘Oh, feeling compaasion, that animal went to him and said, “Oh dear, *poor thing*, look you, your sister is crazy!’ (QUL 2003:384); = akleng; NS, Y, K, NI, CAN, BB, NR, NUN, LI, EG < nakleg-?

nakmig- emotional root; > nakmignarqe-, nakmike-, nakmiin; < PE nałmi(nəR)

nakmignarqe- to be such that one prefers it or favors it / nakmignarquq ‘he is such that he causes one to favor or prefer him’; < nakmignarqe-

nakmike- to prefer; to favor # nakmikaa ‘he prefers or favors him or it’ / Tamakut-gguq qikut, qikumek tangerqerluni tua-i pililaagyunalitq. Taūgaam-gguq cat qikut ilait tua-i ak’anun piutulit, tamakut-gguq taūgaam *nakmikluki* tamaa-i egacitullruut tuaten. ‘They say you can’t make a pot with just any kind of clay. They used a certain kind of clay that would last a long time, they *preferred* it, and made pots that way.’ (AGA. 1996:6); Tua-i kana-i nallmikun tua-i kana-i pugangan, waten tua-i egutni, imna cakimi *nakmikellra* akwaugaq, teguluku, asaaquni-llu nalugluku. ‘When it surfaced in the same place down there, he took his atlatl, that one that his in-law had *preferred* the day before, and raised his spear.’ (CIU 2005:58); < nakmig-ke⁴-

nakmiin one's own # *adverbial particle, used for emphasis or to establish reference of possessor of 3rd person possessed subject to object; nakmiin pikaa 'it is his own'; nakmiin qetunraqaa 'he is her biological son'; nakmiin qimugtiita qilugaat 'their own dog barked at them'; nakmiin qimugtema keggellruanga 'my very own dog bit me'; qimugtem nakmiin yun'i qilugaa 'the dog is barking at its very own person (master)'; Taugken cali ilii yuum school-angssaaqsaunani . . . maani uitaluni *nakmiin* nel'uni, nengluni, *nakmiin* angyangluni, *nakmiin* massiinangluni, *nakmiin* ski-doo-ngluni, . . . 'But some people [even] without having gone to school . . . live here with their *own* house, they get a house, they get their *own* boat, *their* own motor, *their* own snowmachine . . . (QUL 2003:342); < naktmig-?*

Nakniq Naknek # *village on Bristol Bay; cf. naker-nak'nirmek* since when # *interrogative particle; < na(ni)-abl.-mod.-niq-abl.-mod.*

nak'ri- to go straight path # *used in a conventionalized sentence at the end of a story (perhaps only or especially in K, CAN, and BB); CIUNERMIKUN AYAGTUQ NAK'RILUNI. 'And, so it goes' (literally: 'It goes forward going straight.') (referring to the plot of the story, or the story as a thing in itself, and/or the life of a listener who heeds the moral of the story) (see PAI 2008:436, NAT 2001:230, and CUN 2007:16); < naker-i²-*

nakriate- to be crooked; to be unlucky at catching game # *nakriatuq 'it is crooked'; 'he is unlucky' / < naker-?-ate-*

nakrullugpak dorsal fin of arctic grayling; also, grayling (*Thymallus arcticus*) # < nakrun-lluk-rpak

nakrun fletching (feathers) on arrow # < naker-n; > nakrullugpak, nakrutvalek

nakrutvalek grayling (*Thymallus arcticus*) # EG; < nakrun-vak-lek

naku- to be cross-eyed # *nakuuq 'he is cross-eyed' / kinguqliqa nakuan yungcaristet pilagturluku nakunrircetellruat 'because my younger brother was cross-eyed the doctors performed surgery on him to correct his crossed eyes'; nakulriamek uilguuq 'she's the one with the cross-eyed husband'; > nakunaq, nakuyulngu-; < PE naku(r)-*

nakuke- to pick on; to torment; to fight # *nakukaa 'he is picking on her' / nakukutuk 'they₂ are fighting with each other'; . . . ilavet-llu*

nakukengraatgen akiuqsaunaki, assircaarluten. Atam, ingluliulaquvki qiarqelarniaaatgen cali *nakukluten*, inerquuteka atunrilkuvgu. ' . . . and if your companions pick on you, don't retaliate; strive to be good. Look, if you oppose them, they'll make you cry and *pick on you*, if you don't heed my warnings.' (YUU 1995:49)

nakunaq type of large snail (*species ?*) # *said to make one cross-eyed if it is eaten; NUN, NS; < naku-naq¹*

nakuyulngu- to feel dizzy # < naku-yug-lngu-; NUN

nala- to die (of plants, animals, people); to wither, to be eclipsed; to become numb, have parasthesia (pins and needles feeling) # *nalaq 'it died, etc. / nalataa 'he killed it'; akerta nalaq 'the sun is eclipsed'; talliqa nalaq 'my arm is asleep'; uksuarmi naunraat nalalartut up'nerkami-llu unguirluteng 'in the fall the plants die, reviving in the spring'; Nutaan-am im' naliin yaaken nulluanek amianek aqg'aulluni apa'urluminun-am maniarkaminek ut'rutliniuq. 'When it died, he took some meat off its buttock home for his grandfather to roast in the open fire.'* (QUL 2003:320); AKERTA NALAUQ 'there is an eclipse of the sun'; IRALUQ NALAUQ 'there is an eclipse of the moon'; > nalama-, nal'aqerte-, nalate-; < PE nala-

nalama- to be paralyzed # *nalamaluni 'being paralyzed'; < nala-ma-*

nalaq found thing; discovery # > nalaqe-

nalaqe- to find; to discover # *nalaquq 'it has been found'; nalaqaa 'he found it' / nalaqtuq 'he found something'; mingqun tamallni nalaqaa 'she found the needle that she lost'; nalaqestiin pikciqaa 'the one who finds it will have it'; Tua-i-ll'-am tauna unguiryuumalliniami ellarramini makcami unguirami yuaryaqlukek tua-i iigni nalaqesciiganakek. 'And since he [the shaman] was able to come back to life in his own little world again, upon awakening he looked for his eyes but was unable to *find* them.'* (AGA 1996:210); = nalke-, nataqe-; < nalaq-ke²-; > nalaqute-, nalaqutaq; < PY nataqə-

nal'aqerte- to suffer a stroke # *nal'aqertuq 'he had a stroke' / nal'aqercaraq 'stroke'; < nala-qerte-*

nalaqutaq found thing; discovery # < nalaqe-te⁵-aq¹

nalaqute- to find something # *nalaqtuq 'he found something' / nasaurluq kayangunek nalaqtuq nunapigmi 'the girl found eggs on the tundra'; . . . una waniwa quugiinrarmek*

pitukengaqliniat. Maa-i-lu watua nallemtneñ yuarastait nalkutaqluteng, *nalaqtaqluteng* makunek maa-i enernek. ‘. . . this is said to be a mastodon tusk. At the present time those who look do discover, *find*, this sort of bone.’ (CIU 205:208); < nalaqe-te⁵-

nalate- to kill (plants, animals, people) # nalataa ‘he killed it’ / Yaquleyagarnek-lu mikcuarnek miluquluki-lu muragnek *nalataqamiki* eritarraarluki nernaurtuq. ‘He threw sticks at the little birds, and whenever he *killed* them, after plucking them he’d eat them.’ (MAR 2 2001:100); < nala-te²-

nalayaq post-spawning salmon (*NUN meaning*); chum salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*) (*EG meaning*) # = talayaq; > nalyarrsuun; from Athabascan, cf. naly (*Deg Hit’an Ath.*), nulay (*Inland Dena’ina Ath.*), nolaya (*Upper Kuskokwim Ath.*), meaning ‘chum salmon’

nalayarrsuun fish spear used to catch spawning salmon # NUN; < nalayaq-ssuun

naleq flatus; gas expelled rectally; *vulgar* fart # and **naler-** to break wind; to expel flatus; *vulgar* to fart # NS; = [e]leq/[e]ler-, leq/ler-, neleq/neler-

naliguyaq shelter made from a tarpaulin # < nalik-?

nalik cover hanging over something; tent; shelter # and **nalig-** to be covering (it) # naligaa ‘it covers it, hangs over it’; Imarpigmek-lu patuluku aturilriatun, mer’em-lu *naligluki* ingrit. ‘You cover it with the deep as with a garment; the waters *stood above* the mountains.’ (PSALM 104:6); Mer’em *naligaluku* entaqan alairaqluni ciimarpak, tua-i tuc’araqluku tauna qayamun ek’aqami . . . ‘The water would *cover* it, but whenever the tide went down a big rock would become visible, and that’s what he’d stand on whenever he he got into his kayak . . .’ (MAR2 2001:45); > naliguyaq, nalikhaar(aq), nalikutaq

nalikhaar(aq*) shelter # Ayumian tua-i anluni yaavet, uqviangqellinian uatminun agluni apqiitnek *nalikcaarilliniuq* neluagluni. ‘He went out over there and, since there were some bushes, made what they called a *shelter*, a small house.’ (QUL 2003:188); < nalik-?

nalikutaq shawl # < nalik-kutaq

nalirrugtaaryaraq dilemma # < nalirrugte-a-yaraq

naliquciite- to not know which one # naliquciitaq ‘he doesn’t know which one (it is, is the right one) / Malrugnek niitellruunga qanemcignek.

Taūgaam *naliquciitaqa*. ‘I’ve heard two stories, but I don’t know which one it is.’ (QUL 2003:598); Tua-i-gguq tauna iraluiterqerluni, iraluq imna nangluni. Una-lu kinguqlirkaa Quyayaram iralua imna Cauyarvik pit’eqatarqan, tauna tua-i — wall’u nangellrani, *naliquciitertlugagka-am* ukuk. ‘The cycle of the moon would end and disappear for a while, and that is the month before Cauyarvik, the Thanksgiving month. Then at the beginning of Cauyarvik — I’m kind of confused about which it is, either at the end or the beginning of the cycle.’ (CIU 2005:364); . . . *naliquciipagtak* ukuk, auliamek tamarmek. ‘Gee, it was hard to tell which one was which because they were both bloody.’ (QUL 2003:648); < nalir-ke²-uciite-

nalirrugte- to be undecided # nalirrugtuq ‘he is undecided, can’t make up his mind’ / nalirrugtuq unuaqu wall’u yaaliaku ayallerkaminek ‘he is undecided whether to go tomorrow or the next day’; Arulailliuq tumai iqukliarcata *nalirrugtaarluni*, . . . ‘He stopped because the tracks came to an end and he couldn’t decide [which way to go], . . .’ (MAR1 2001:12); the following are legal neologisms: nalirrugnaqluni ‘having reasonable doubt’; nalirrugniarulluni ‘beyond a reasonable doubt’; nalirrugnarqellra tangerrluku allamek pillerkiriyaraq ‘benefit of the doubt’; nalirrugnaunani ‘trustworthy’; < nalir-?; > nalirrugtaaryaraq

nalir- (**naliq**) which (one(s)) # *selectional base* naliat? ‘which one of them?’; naliit? ‘which ones of them’; nalirpeci atullruagu perriuteka? ‘which one of you used my towel?’; naliata qimugtema keggellruaten? ‘which one of my dogs bit you?’; Uitaqanrakun qakemna yuuluni elliini qanlliniuq, “Kitak amci *nalirput* ciumek itqatarta?” ‘After a moment, one she thought to be a person said from out there, “Okay, which one of us is going to go in first?”’ (QUL 2003:606); > nalirrugte-, naliquciite-; cf. na-

nalke- to find; to discover # nalkuq ‘it has been found’; nalkaa ‘he found it’ / nalkutuq ‘he found something’; nalkelluku or nallekluku ‘finding it’; . . . , tua-i qama-i qanelkek alailamek tua-i *nalkumangairutniluku*, *nallekngairutniluk*’ tua-i taqsugluku. ‘. . . , and since their conversation above was audible, she heard them say that she would never be *found*, that they would not *find* her and that they should quit.’ (ELL 1997:154); < nalle-ke²-; > nalkecataaq, nalkute-; < PY-S nalkə-

nalkecetaaq dice # NUN

nalkiik dual woman's panties; crotch # < PE
nałekkay

nalkutaq found thing; discovery # una angqaqa
nalkutaqaqa 'this ball of mine is something I
found'; < nalkute-aq¹

nalkute- to find something # nalkutuq 'he found
something' / ... cali qakinernek *nalkucaqliami*
iqutengnaqluku, ... '... and when she finally
found a standing dead dry tree she tried to
knock it over, ...' (ELN 1990:38); < nalke-te⁵-;
> nalkutaq

nallair- for a certain time to come; to reach a certain
time or place; to be in alignment; to be aligned
with # nallairtuq 'it (a certain time) has come'
/ nallairaa 'he has reached it (a certain time or
place) / Cali-lu una, man'a canerlak allrakunek
qavcinek cuqengqertuq, tauna *nallairaqaqan*
tut'aqluni. 'Also this one, this epidemic happens
every several years, striking whenever that time
came.' (KIP 1998:329); Erneq tauna *nallaira*
kellulluni piinanrani, aren, kenengssak pagna
tua-i kitulliniuq. 'When the appointed day *came*,
a big fire passed in the sky.' (QUL 2003:272);
Tua-i-l' ullangnaqluku negairpiim piqtaarluni
— tangrruallemni — piqtaarluni murak tamana
tekitelliniluku, *nallairluku* spider-am. 'And then
the big spider tried to go to it, swinging back and
forth — as I imagined it — swinging back and
forth, the spider *reached* the mark right above
the wood.' (ELL 1997:98); *Nallailliniikan* akerta
mer'em makuari tangerrnariqerrluteng. 'When
one is *aligned* with the sun, the tiny particles of
the water will become visible.' (QAN 2003: 696);
Tauna piciryararteng *nallairaqaqan* pilaameng,
tauna tua-i aperluku. 'They usually named the
same month because the festival was held around
the same time each year.' (TAP 2004:27); < nalle-ir-

nall'arcetaarun, nall'arcetaaq lot; drawing; lottery
#Kitaki *nall'arcetaarinaurtukut*, nallunrirniarpuit
kitumun man'a aarnarqellria wangkutnun
tut'evkaucianek. 'Come, let us cast *lots* so that we
can find out on whose account this calamity has
come upon us.' (JONA. 1:7); nall'arcetaaq permit-
aq 'drawing permit' (*fish-and-game neologism*);
< nall'arte-cetaar-n

nall'aringa- to intercept; to be hit, shot or
intercepted # nall'aringauq 'it was hit, shot
or intercepted'; nall'aringaa 'he intercepted

it' / Aūgkut ava-i cavyautet cali yuarutet
nalluaci maa-i, wii taūgaam nallunritanka,
ellangellemmi tamakut *nall'aringaluki*, elisngaluki,
tangvallruamki. 'You don't know those former
dances nowadays, but I do know them; when I
first became aware of things I *intercepted* them
(in my lifetime); I am knowledgeable about them
since I experienced them.' (KIP 1998:295);
< nall'arte?-

nall'arte- to find the mark; onto run into, meet, or
encounter; to arrive at the right time (for it); to
correspond # nall'artuq 'it found the mark', 'he
arrived at the right time'; nall'artaa 'it hit it',
'he encountered him' / iruakun nall'arrluku
tuntuq nutgaa 'he shot the caribou, hitting it
right in the leg'; umyuani nall'artenrilengraan
angertuq 'even though it didn't correspond to
what he had in mind, he agreed'; tekitellruunga
nall'arrluku nerellrat 'I arrived right at the time
they were eating'; aqvautellratnun nall'arullua
nunasngallruunga 'I was visiting at the time
the races were taking place'; Imarpigmi waten
nall'arutaqameng qanemcicetulliniameng,
qanemciucetulliniameng, tamaa-i
tuqungnaqucuilameng imarpigmi pissurluteng
nall'arutaqameng, ... 'At sea whenever they
encounter each other they tell each other stories,
just tell each other stories, and do not try to kill
each other at sea when they *meet up together* out
hunting, ...' (QUL 2003:686); cf. nall'aruaq;
< nalle-ar(ar)te²-; > nall'arcetaarun, nall'aringa-,
nall'arusnga-; < PE nałar-

nall'aruaq joint at the edge of tracking stabilizer
stern piece of a kayak # cf. nall'arte-; NUN

nall'arusnga- to be relevant; to be present at the
right time # nall'arusngaluni 'being relevant';
nall'arusngavkenani 'being irrelevant';
< nall'arte-te⁵-nga-

nalle- that which corresponds in time and space;
that which is even with # mat'um nalliini 'at
the present time'; tamatum nalliini 'at that
time'; apa'urluma nunamtellran naliini 'in
the time when my grandfather was on earth',
'during my grandfather's time'; nallemteri 'in
our time'; kaignam nalliini 'during a time of
hunger'; piitnam nalliini 'during a time of want';
pissurnam (or pissum) nalliini 'during hunting
time'; nengllillran nalliini 'during the time it was
cold'; nallaituq 'it is unique, nothing compares

with it'; maantellerpet nalliikun ayaumallruuq 'during the time you were here he was away'; Cataitellran *nalliini* angalkum, tamaani nuniitni, angayuqaak qanrut'lallrulliniak neqkuinermek atakaqan qantaanun ellilaasqellukek.

'During the *time* he was missing, the shaman, in their village, would tell his parents to put a little bit of food in his bowl every day.' (YUU 1995:104); Noah allrakungellruuq tiissitsaam avga, yuinarnek tallimanek cipluku tuani ulerpallran *nalliini*. 'Noah was 600 years old at the *time of the great flood*.' (AYAG. 7:6); Wiingall' qayalilallruunga qavcircunek. Taūgaam ikayurterlua, *nallemkun* wii pivkenii. Ikayurlua piaqatnga tua-i qayamek taqtaqlua. 'I made kayaks any number of times. But having *only myself* for help, I didn't do it. When others helped me, I could complete a kayak.' (KIP 1998:271); *used with the relative case of a verb nominalized by the postbase -naq 'cause of V-ing'*; kaignam nalliini 'during the time of famine' (*from* kaig- 'to be hungry'); nanikuanam nalliini 'during the time of distress' (*from* nanikua- 'to be distressed'); > nallair-, nall'arte-, nall'arusnga-, nalliinitun, nalleknguar-; cf. nalke-, nalqig-, nalkiik

nalleknguar- to be perceived as occurring because of or in conjunction with something else # Tayima-llu ilii yuunginanerpeni kinguquaarnill' qanertelluku niiciiqellian, "Iinruama tua *nalleknguarlua* assirlua." 'And while you are living, maybe you will hear someone say, "It's just because I took medicine that I am well."' (QUL 2003:324); Aren, tua-i tuatnalangarcami umyuarqeqliniuq. "Aling, cat-ggem tua-i caaqata picinguigaqatki-llu nalleknguarniaqait." 'Well, when he started doing that he thought, "Gee, when things happen, *there is a reason behind them*.'" (QUL 2003:532); < nalle-ke-uaq

nalliinitun like at the time of (it) # *essentially a particle*; Waten mat'um *nalliinitun* ayuqellrunritukut. 'We were not the same as (we are) *at the present time*.' (KIP 1998:165); < nalle-*possessed localis-equalis*

nallime- to disappear from sight # Tua-i-lu amiigmun kalvaggluni, *nallimluni* tayima, nepliruarcerlermini tauna maklak ayuqeqapiarluku-gguq tua-i. 'And when she went down the through the doorway and *disappeared from sight*, when she issued a noise it was just like a bearded seal.' (AGA. 1996:200)

nallu exclamatory particle used when one doesn't want to answer to tell the person who is asking questions to remain in his ignorance, or to claim ignorance for oneself; probably a back-formation from the verb base nallu-

nallu⁻¹ to not know # nalluuq 'he doesn't know'; nallua 'he doesn't know it or her' / nalluan-qaa? 'don't you know him?'; nallutaituq 'he knows everything' may have either positive or negative connotation; ellani nallua 'he is unconscious' literally: 'doesn't know his world'; nallumauq 'he is in a state of ignorance'; Tua-i taum wani nasqrrutem kangiqapiarii *nalluaqa*. 'I don't know the exact the reason for the use of dance headdresses' (TAP 2004:71); see also nallu, nallu⁻²; > nalluliur-, nallumquq, nallunaite-, nallunair-, nallunaite-, nallunrir-, nallunrite-, nalluqar-, nallute-, nalluyagute-, nalluyugci; cf. na-, nalluyur-

nallu⁻² state of not knowing; unawareness # used with possessed *localis case endings*; nallumni tegulliniak aqlitegka 'without my knowing (that is, in my unawareness) he took my earrings'; Neplirciqa cakneq tuaten piyaaqekatgu *nallumni!* 'I would rant and rave if they did that to her *without my knowledge!*' (ELL 1997:176); Qaillun umyuan ayuqellrua aanavet kassuucesqellraten kitumun *nalluvni?* 'What was your state of mind when your mother arranged for someone to marry you *without your knowledge?*' (KIP 1998:157); Tua-i-lu maurlurlumi taum *nalluani* caskukiurturalliniluni, . . . 'And so, *without his grandmother knowing it* he began to make weapons, . . .' (QAN 1995:38); > nallutmun; see also nallu-

nalluliur- to act concealing one's action's from # nalluliuraa 'he is acting behind her back' / < nallu-liur-

nallumquq dull-witted person # <nallu-quq
nallunailkutaq mark; insignia; signpost; bouy; trail marker; cairn; marker to show where something is # Akluitnek-llu cassuutaitnek *nallunailkucirtura'aqluki tamalkuita tuqulriit*: saskaitnek, qantaitnek, angutet anguarutaitnek, tan'gaurluut urluvritnek. 'They provided all the dead (that is, at their graves) with *markers*: their cups, their plates, the men's paddles, the boys' bows.' (KIP 1998:25); Cain-aq *nallunailkuciraa aarcirtuutngusqelluku tuqucugtainun*. 'He

placed a *mark* upon Cain as a warning to anyone who should want to kill him.' (AYAG. 4:15); < nalluniate-ke³-taq¹

nallunair- to explain; to instruct; to demonstrate; to show how; to interpret (sign, evidence) # nallunairtuq 'it has been explained'; nallunairaa 'he explained it' / nallunairiuq 'he is instructing'; nallunairuraa etgalqitarnarqellria 'he is showing where the sandbar is'; nallunairutellrua 'he explained something to her'; Tua-i-llu niicugnilnguameng camek-llu niitenrilameng umyuangcaarluteng *nallunaircangnaqluku* nanluciteng. 'They grew tired of listening this way without hearing anything, and instead endeavored to think about it and to *figure out* where they were.' (ELN 1990:38); < nallu-naq¹-ir²-; > nallunairista, nallunairt-, nallunairun

nallunairista one who shows; witness in court # < nallunair-

nallunairun notice; notification; piece of evidence # < nallunair-n

nallunaite- to be obvious; to be clear; to be discernible; to be perceptible # nallunaituq 'it is clear' / nallunaituq ayalleg Mamterillermek Kuiggayagarmun uksumi 'it is clear how to get from Bethel to Oscarville in the winter'; Maaten-gguq-am murilkelluni piuq man'a maani imumek tua-i ikavet arviqertellrullinilria *nallunaunani* maa-i tua-i. 'Then he looked and saw that *clearly* someone had gone across to the other side.' (QAN 1995:238); < nallu-naite-; > nallunialkutaq

nallunrilutet knowledge # Yipiit nallunrilutait 'Yup'ik knowledge'; < nallunrite-n-plural

nallunringnaqellria researcher; investigator # *literally*: 'those doing research'; nallunringnaqellriit 'researchers'; < nallunringnaqe-lria

nallunrir- to find out; to investigate # nallunirtuq 'he has become knowledgeable'; nalluniraa 'he investigated it' / Tua-i nutaan *nallunirluku* caksaaqelliniluku. 'Just now *finding out* that one is related to him somehow.' (QUL 2003:20); < nallu-nrir-; > nallunringnaqellriit; < PE nałunarir- (*under* PE nału-)

nallunrite- nallunrituq 'he knows'; nallunritaa 'he knows it or her' / maantelqa nallunritaa 'he knows I am here'; Wiinga *nallunrirkemnek* qanemcitqataramci, aptenrilngerpecia atam

qanemcit nalluanka amlleret. Taūgaam *nallunrita'rqemmek* qanemcilartua. 'I am going to tell you about that which I *know*; even though you don't ask me [I admit that] there are a lot of tales that I don't know. However, I do tell those which I do *know*.' (KIP 1998:95); < nallu-nrite-; > nallunritesta, nallunritevkar-, nallunritneq

nallunritesta reference of one's character or work experience; alabi witness # nallunritestet 'references'; nallunritestii 'his alibi witness'; < nallunrite-ta¹

nallunritevkar- to notify # nallunritevkarluki 'notifying them'; < nallunrite-vkar-

nalluqar- to lose consciousness; to faint; to not know at this particular time; to forget (NUN additional meaning) # nalluqertuq 'he lost consciousness'; nalluqerluni 'fainting'; < nallu-qar-

nallute-¹ to not know each other # nallutut 'they don't know each other' / Tamakut yuut yaaqsuteng'ermeng *nalluteng'ermeng* naklekulluteng pillruut. 'Those people, even though they [lived] distant from each other, and even though they *didn't know each other*, would treat each other with compassion.' (YUU 1995:47); < nallu-te⁵

nallute-² to not know what one is doing; to black out # nallutuq 'he is acting without being conscious of what he is doing' / nallulluni 'blacking out'; < nallu-te⁵

nallutmun in ignorance; not knowing # adverbial particle; Maa-i-llu tegganret pilartut *nallutmun-gguq* Agayutmek qarlallruyaqelliniut ak'a man'a agayumaciq ukveryararput tekipailgan. 'The elders act *in ignorance* of God, speaking before this present Christian faith of ours had arrived.' (CAU 1985:213); < nallu²-tmun

nalluyagute- to forget # especially to forget a fact or forget to do something (*whereas* avaur- is to forget in the sense of leaving something behind; however, nalluyagute- has acquired this meaning as well for many speakers). nalluyagutuq 'he forgot; nalluyagutaa 'he forgot it' / nalluyagutaa nerqillerkani qimugtenek 'he forgot that he was supposed to feed the dogs'; nalluyagucaqunaku 'don't forget it'; Anluta taūgaam quisqaqluta iluput kailriit *nalluyagutengnaqluki*. Aqingramta iluput *nalluyagucuitellruaput* kailria. 'They told us to go out and play and try to *forget* about our hungry stomachs. Even though we played

we could not *forget* about our hungry stomach.' (YUU 1995: 49); NSK Y, HBC, NI, CAN, K, BB, LI, EG; < nallu-yagute-; < PY nałuyaγutə- (*under PE nału-*)

nalluyugci-, nalluyurci- to be unknowing about what one is dealing with; to not know about that with which one is dealing # nalluyurciuq 'he is uninformed', 'he doesn't know about the thing(s) he's dealing with' / nalluyurcitkaa 'he doesn't know about it'; Nerrlerkaqa umyuaqevkenaku ullagamtek, nalluyurcissiyaaggpakaavtek qanrucarturamtek. 'I came to you two, not thinking about eating, but rather I am going to tell you something since you two *don't know what's going on.*' (QUL 2003:444); Tauna-all' im' nukalpiaq nalluyurciluni taumek imumek pissurnaluni umyuarteqelriamek ellitun pitaluni. 'That man in his prime *didn't know that he was thinking of going hunting just as he himself was.*' (QUL 2003:628)

nalluyur- *emotional root;* > nalluyuqe-, nalluyurnarqe-, nalluyuryug-; cf. nallu-

nalluyuqe- to feel unwelcomed by (him) # nalluyuqaa 'he feels uncomfortable with or unwelcomed by her' / . . . ilakutenruciqt-gguq, cali-llu-gguq nalluyuqutevkenateng. Allamek-gguq ella yuituq. ' . . . they would be closer to each other, it is said, and also, it is said, they would *feel comfortable* around each other. They said that the world is populated by no one else [but relatives].' (QUL 2003:22); < nalluyur-ke²-

nalluyurnarqe- to cause others to feel unwelcome # nalluyurnarquq 'he causes others to feel unwelcome'; Tua-i makut tangvallragni imkurluteng nalluyurnaqluteng makut angutet qaūgkut-llu tan'gurraat egkumi uitalriit. 'It appeared to them as though these men and the boys in the back *were not welcoming him.*' (ELL 1997:372); < nalluyur-narqe-

nalluyuryug- to feel unwelcome # nalluyuryugtuq 'he feels unwelcome'; < nalluyur-yug-

nalmak rib support in kayak or open boat # < PE nalmiy # NUN

nalqig- to be straight; to be correct; to be properly aligned # nalqigtuq 'it is straight' / naligcaraa 'he straightened it' or 'he explained to someone about it'; cf. nalle-; < PE nalqiy-

nalqigte- to straighten (it); to correct (it); to align; to explain # nalqigtaa 'straightened, corrected,

or explained it' / qavanguqa nalqigtaa 'he interpreted my dream'; nalqigutaa 'he explained something to her'; . . . nalqigucugngaamken qanellritgun naaqiyaramek. ' . . . I can *explain* to you how to read by phonics.' (YUP 1996:44); < nalqig-te²-; > nalqigtesciigate-, nalqigun

nalqigtesciigate- to be inexplicable #

nalqigtesciigatuq 'it is inexplicable'; nalqigtesciigataa 'he can't explain it, can't straighten it out' (*literally or figuratively*) / < nalqigte-ciigate-

nalqigun explanation; interpretation # Unugmi ataucimi taukuk qavangurturtuk, qavangukek-llu ayuqenrilngurnek nalqiguterlutek. 'In that same night they₂ dreamt and their dreams had different *interpretations.*' (AYAG. 40:5); Nangnermi yuarutmi nalqiguteksuumaut taukut kangiit. 'In the final song their meanings could *be explained.*' (TAP 2004:52); < nalqigte-n

naltarnaq type of small fish (*species ?*) #; < ?-naq²

naluaq bleached sealskin # NSU; < PE nalu(C)ar

nalug⁻¹ to hoist; to raise; to lift; to throw into the air; to make an offering # nalugaa 'he hoisted it' / tamakut uqamailnguut naluurpiiqnaki! 'stop lifting those heavy things!'; Tua-i kana-i nallmikun tua-i kana-i pugngan, waten tua-i egutni, . . . teguluku, asaaquni-llu *nalugluku.* 'When it [the seal] surfaced, . . . he took his atlatl with the spear and *lifted it overhead.*' (CIU 2005:58); < PE nalluy-

nalug⁻² to swim from one shore to another (mainly of animals); to "send" the bladders under the ice during the Bladder Feast (*Nakaciuryaraq*) # *there may actually be two separate bases here;* nalugtuq 'it swam across'; nalugaa 'he put it (bladder) under the ice' or 'he swam across it' / Cunawa-gguq-am im' qimulvall'er . . . kanaggun-am Nunivaamun *nalugturluni* arvillrullini-ll', kuimarturluni. 'As it turned out the big dog *swam across* to Nunivak, crossed over by swimming.' (QUL 2003: 602); Cunawa tuani anluaq tauna ullagluku nutaan tamakut nakacuut qagerqetullinikait qagerqerraarluki-llu cikum acianun qerrluki. Tua-i-gguq *nalugluki.* 'So then, apparently they went to the hole in the ice and punctured all the bladders, and having punctured them, they pushed them down under the ice. This was [the process of] *sending them [the bladders] under the ice.*' (ELL 1997:292); > naluggsuun; < PE nalu-

nalug⁻³, naluguar- to ceremonially bring bowls of "Eskimo ice cream" (*akutaq*) into the men's communal house during the "Aaniq" holiday # CAN; NI; < nalug²-uar-; > naluun

nalugarui- for tracks on snow to become hard and elevated (as surrounding snow sinks) # NUN

naluggsuun wading boot # EG; < nalug²-cuun
naluun food offering (in the form of a bowl of "Eskimo ice cream") used in an old-time ceremony # Tua-i-l'l' wavet tuc'aramun elliqaami kayimqerluku qanercarluku, aterpaggluku tauna, una-gguq kia tuam *naluutekkaa*. 'Then when she reached a stop, he pushed it (the bowl of "Eskimo ice cream") in, naming the one whom she presented it to, and saying that this *offering* is for so and so.' (ELL 1997:296)

nancunaite- to be indispensable # nancunaituq 'it is indispensable' / Tua-i ayallaq una *nancunaituq* wangkuta arnani aturturalaamteñi, tua-i ca ayallaunani pisciigalan. 'A cutting board is *indispensable* because we woman always use a cutting board, it's impossible to do anything without it.' (CIU 2005:192); Waniwa-wa una nasaurluullemteñi wangkuta *nancunaitelleq*. 'This one here, when we were girls, was *indispensable*.' (CIU 2005:318); < nante-yunaite-

naneq bone # . . . aiggai ciimaam qainganun elliluku kaugtualliniluki ciimarmek allamek, *namrit* qagerrluki. ' . . . placing his [the other's] hands on top of a rock he pounded on them with another rock and crushing their *bones*.' (MAR1 2001:69); NS, EG; = eneq, neneq; > nanerpak; cf. naner-; < PY-S nənəq

nanelkaunrite- to want (him) to be nearby # nanelkaunritaa 'he wants him to be near him'; Waniwa ut'reskumta atamteñun kinguqlirput malikevkenaku, tua-i *nanelkaunrit'laamii* angukara'urluurcami angniitem ugaani tuquciquq. 'Now if we return to our father, and our younger brother isn't coming along, then because he *longs to have him nearby*, and because he's become an old man, he'll die on account of sadness.' (AYAG. 44:30-31); < nante-arkau-nrite-

nanelviite- to have no place like it; to not be able to do without; to be or consider indispensable # nanelviituq 'there is no place like it; it is indispensable'; nanelviitaa 'he can't do without it' / Kiagmi-llu nutaan akerciraqami *nanelviinani*. 'And during the summer when the sun is

shining *there is no place one would rather be.*' (YUP 1996:27); Maaten tua-i ellangua aūgkut iqmk *nanelviitqapiggluku*. 'When I became aware of things I saw that those people definitely *couldn't do without* chewing tobacco.' (CIU 2005:102); < nante-vik-ite¹

naner- to set weight on (it); to weigh down; to press; to catch in a trap (*additional meaning in NSU*) # nanraa 'he is putting weight on it' / nanraa teggalqumek kalikaq teñgnayukluku 'he weighed down the paper with a rock, thinking that it might be blown away'; nanrun 'object placed on something to make it stable or hold it down, such as a paperweight; > nanertaq; cf. nanrar-, naneq; < PE nanər-

nanercir- to hold down with something with a weight # Acituumaita qecugluki *nanercirluki* taūgaam ciimaat qaingatnun elliluki nacirluki. 'They pulled out the grass with the roots, and set rocks on them to *hold them down*, and allowed them to dry up.' (CIU 2005:146); < nanerta-ir¹

nanerpak seal spear or harpoon used with an atlatl # and **nanerpag-** to throw a seal spear with an atlatl # nanerpagtuaq 'he threw a seal spear'; nanerpagaal 'he speared it' / Maaten avavet Kuigpagnun ellirtua tua-i makunek nuqanek pingqetuluteng. Mikelnguaraungermeng-llu pingqerraqluteng, *nanerpagluteng* nuqarluteng-llu. 'When I moved to the Yukon they were still using atlatls. Even children had their own atlatls, and *seal-hunting harpoons*.' (CIU 2005:66); < naneq-rpak (?)

nanerta, nanertaq weight that holds something in place; framework holding down something like an old-time skylight window # imkunek *nanerterek* pingqetullruameng canek ussukcanek piitellermeggni negucirluki, . . . teggalqurrarnek pitullruamegteki. ' . . . they had those *weights* to hold them in place when they didn't have any nails, . . . they used small rocks for that.' (QUL 2003:226); Tua-i-l'l' pikna necuariignek egalra tarenrilliniluni kana-i uqumi qantam iluani. Tua-i-l'l' piperluku pik'um *nanertairluku* pikna uyangtelliniluni kana-i. 'The skylight up above was reflected on the oil inside the bowl. As she looked at it, she saw him taking the weights off and then pulling up the corner of the skylight and looking down.' (CIU 2005:126); < naner-ta¹

naneryaq, nanersaq (*NSU form*) deadfall

trap; any kind of trap (*NSU meaning*) # ... *naneryartutulliniuq*. Canek pictiatun qayuqeggilircuutnek, uliirnek tuaten, ungingssiarnek makunek. ‘... he would go to set *deadfall traps*. [He’d catch] various kinds: jack rabbits, white fox, those kinds of animal.’ (QUL 2003:200); < naner-yaq, naner-yaq; < PE nanəryar (*under* PE nanər-)

nanepak, nanepallr(aq*), **nanevpaar(aq*)** big lake # nanepak, nanepall’er, or nanevpaar ‘a (or the) big lake’; nanepiit, nanepallraat, or nanepaaraat ‘(the) big lakes’; Umyuarpeq’artua, tuar-tang wangni *nanepallraam* qukaani qikercisngalriakut natmun ayagvigailnganata, ... ‘I felt like we were stranded on an island in the middle of a *huge lake* not having anywhere to go, ...’ (YUU 2005:144); < nanvaq-rpak

nangamcuk disabled person; person in chronic pain # and **nangamcug-** to be disabled; to be in chronic pain # Yugtun picingssautekiyulriatun *nangamculegnek*, tangvialugalua eq’uklua. ‘He showed his contempt of me, looked askance at me, like a person who is mocking *those with disabilities*.’ (PSALM 35:16); cf. mangamculria

nangcaq towed thing # and **nangcar-** to tow # nangcartuq or nangcariuq ‘he is towing something’; nangcaraa ‘he is towing it’ / nangcalek ‘one doing the towing’; nangcauguq ‘it is being towed’; Tekicamek caviggaminek *nangcautaa* kepluku unilluku-ll’ egmian-llu arrluut cik’arulluku. ‘When they got there, he cut her *tow-line* with his knife, leaving her there and right away the killer whales closed in on her.’ (ELL 1997:22); < PE naŋcar-

nangci- to assault someone # nangciyaraq ‘criminal assault’; nangcimalria ‘assault victim’; < nangte-i²-

nange- to be consumed; to be used up; for there to be no more # nang’uq ‘it is all used up’, ‘there’s no more’; nangaa ‘he used it up’ / nangut kuuviamek ‘they are out of coffee’; nangutaa kuuviamek ‘he used up her coffee’; arautemten;ek nangucarpiartukut ‘we have almost used up our supply of ash’ for making chewing tobacco; IRALUQ NANG’UQ ‘it is the end of the month’; IRALUQ NANGYARTURTUQ ‘the moon is waning’; nangluku neraa ‘he really attacked him verbally’ (*figurative*); ... tua-i *nangluki* tua anguyiit tuqulluki ‘... they just finished the

warriors off, killing them.’ (ELL 1997:422); ... Turpak qanrucarturluku ak’ a cangssaarnek nerellruniluteng tekipailgan ak’ *nangluki*, ... ‘... she went to tell Turpak that they had already eaten the treats before she’d arrived, that they’d already *finished* them, ...’ (ELN 1990:46); > nangneq, nangqerte-, nangquq, nanguaqau-; cf. nangte-, nangugte-; < PE naŋə-

nanger- standing # *postural root*; Maaten aanit murilkuq, kinguqliat yuin *nangermi* nerelria ilai-wa ukut aqumgarmeng nerelriit. ‘When their mother looked she saw that the youngest of her children was eating *standing up*, while siblings were eating sitting down.’ (PRA 1995:360); NS, Y, HBC, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI; > nangengqa-, nangerte-, nangrinar-, nangrrar-; < PE naŋər-

nangengqa- to be standing # nangengqauq ‘he is standing’ / Itrami iteryaraani qasgim elaturlraani pilliniuq arnaq una *nangengqalria* tanglurluni. ‘When he went in, in the entranceway of the kashim, in its porch, he observed that this woman *was standing* with her snowshoes on.’ (KIP 1998:346); < nanger-ŋqqa-

nangernga- to be standing # nangerngauq ‘he is standing’ / Keggsuuq, *nangerngaurpek’nak* itra! ‘You out there, don’t just *stand* there, come in!’ (QUL 2003:68); < nangerte-nga-

nangerte- to stand up # nangertuq ‘he stood up’; nangertaa ‘he stood it up’ / nangerngauq ‘he is standing’; Ellii-am tua-i *nangercaaqluni* ayaluryugluni iik-llu qatlim ugaani uisngasciiganatek. ‘She did *stand up* but felt dizzy and her eyes wouldn’t stay open on account of the stinging feeling’ (ELN 1990:49); < nanger-te²-; > nangernga-

nang’erte- to suddenly or abruptly stand up # Tuatnallrani taum tua-i iingirtellriim atii *nang’ertelliniluni*. . . . Nangercan taum tua-i, iingerctellran atii qaneryaaqelliniuq. . . . ‘At that point the father of the one whose eye had been popped out *abruptly stood up*. . . . When he stood up, he spoke to the father of the one who’d popped [his son’s] eye.’ (QAN 1995:278); < nanger-?-

nangenru- to be the last # nangenruuq ‘he is the last one’ / Tauna tua-i angalkulleq maani . . . *nangenruluni*. Allat ciungani angalkunek pitangqellruuyaqelria tauna taūgaam *nangenrullruuq*. ‘That shaman *was the last one*

here. They had shamans, others, before him, but he was the last one.' (KIP 1998:275); < nangneq-u-

nangnenguaq appendix (anatomical) # literally: 'imitation thumb'; NUN; < nangneq-uaq

nangneq last one; final one; end; vortex of hair on head; crown (top) of the head; thumb (*additional NUN meaning*) # nangerpenun peleqpel'er elliu 'put the frog on top of your head' to determine your destiny by which way it jumps; if it jumps far forward you will have a long life; nangneqlakacaar 'the very last one, lastborn child'; nangnermek 'for the last time'; nangneqluku 'doing it as the last'; Waniwa-ll' nangneq ellirluni, . . . 'Soon there was only one left.' (AGA 1996:174); Caqerluni tua-i apa' urluan pillinia, waniwa nangnermek inerquqtarniluku. Tua-i inerquutekami nangenratnek inerquqtarniluku. 'One time his grandfather told him he was going to admonish for the last time, that he was going to admonish him with his final admonition.' (QUL 2003:312); < nange-neq¹; > nangenru-; nangnenguaq

nangerte- to go bankrupt # nangqerrulluni 'being bankrupt', legal/business neologism; < nange-qerte-

nangquq end; arrowhead; spearhead; drill bit # < PE naŋqur

nangrinar- to not take anything along when one goes; to go with only the clothes on one's back # < nanger-inar-

nangrrar- traveling by foot; walking; standing upright # used in the qualifier/quantifier construction; Piyuavkenani. Nangrrarmi aqelqurturluni ellakun talligni aturlukek. 'It was not walking. Rather it was standing upright and propelling itself with its hands.' (YUU 1995:78); Tua-i-gguq taŋken naqugutaicuitellrulliniameng yuut, pitani maavet nangrrarmi pikuni naqugutminun qerqurluki uivetmun piaqluki qamiqurittigun.'Because people never were withouts belts back then, he would, if traveling by foot, put his catch under his belt held their by their heads.' (QUL 2003:201); < nanger-rrar-

nangru- emotional root; > nangruke-, nangrunarqe-, nangrutar-, nangruyug-; < PY naŋru(r)-

nangrucir- to bring a gift into the kashim by one dancing for the first time (though the gift is provided by the youth's sponsor) # Yuraqerraalriit-gguq tan'gaurluut wall'u nasaurluut nangrucilallruit tukuutnek. 'Those who were going to dance for the first time, boys

or girls, would bring in gifts, things of value.' (CAU 1985:205); < nangrun-lir-

nangruke- to be critical of (him) # nangrukaa 'he is critical of her' / Tua-i waniw' kassuuskumegnuk umyuarpet nangruk'larcikkiinga tuaten. 'If we get married, in your mind you'll always find fault with me.' (QUL 2003:254); < nangru-ke⁴-

nangrun gift of food or clothing bought into the kashim and hung up there in connection with a youth danding dancing for the first time # literally: 'device for standing (standing up the new dancer)'; Yuk yuraqataquni, tua-i-llu camek qasgimun itruciluni. Tua-i-gguq nangrutii. 'If a person was going to dance he'd bring something into the kashim. It was his "standing to dance" gift.' (CAU 1985:205); < nangerte-n

nangrunarqe- to such that one provokes criticism; to offend others with one's actions # nangrunarquq 'he provokes criticism' / nangrunaunani 'not being offensive'; < nangru-narqe-

nangrutar- to tend to be critical of people by nature # nangrutarluq 'he always finds fault with people' / < nangru-tar-

nangruyug- to feel critical of someone # nangruyugtuq 'he is critical of someone' / Taŋgaam iliini pinritevkenanuk aipamegnuk umyugaa nangruyukaryaaqaqluni waten akulemegni. 'But there will be times when one of us will be annoyed by what the other does.' (QUL 2003:256); < nangru-yug-

nangte- to abuse physically or psychologically, to torment; to be sick, ill (meaning in NUN and NSU) # nangtuq 'he is sick' (NUN, NS); nangtaa 'he is abusing him' / Ayuqucia tang waten, nutaan-llu pivkenani nunaneng nangtarkamineng, aqvataqelr', nangtaqluk' tangercitaarkamineng. 'You see, it has been this way before, this is not the first time that he has gotten his victims from other villages, so he could torture them for public display.' (CEV 1984:76); > nangci-, nangteqe-, nangyun; cf. nange-

nangteqe- to be sick (meaning in NS, Y, NI, HBC); to suffer pain (meaning in K, BB) # nangtequq 'he is sick, in pair' / Maa-i icigg' makut mikelnguut nangteqaqelriit. Nangteqaqata-llu wall' assiirtaqata uavet clinic-aanun maa-i piyaureskait. Clinic-at angalkuurruteng, angalkuksagulluki. 'Nowadays, you know, these children do get sick. When they get sick, or if they get worse, they take

them to the clinic down there. The clinics have become the shamans.' (ELL 1997:518); < nangteq-
teqe-; > nangtequn

nangtequn disease; illness; disease # Y, NI, HBC;
< nangteqe-n

nanguaqau- to be bankrupt # nanguaqauulluni
'being bankrupt'; *legal/business neologism*; <
nange-?-

nangugcissuun scouring powder; scouring pad #
< nangugte-i²-cuun

nangugneq worn spot # < nangugte-neq¹

nangugte- to rub; to chafe; to abrade # nangugtuq
'it is getting worn from being rubbed'; nangugtaa
'it is rubbing on it' / ilavkum angyam ciunga
nangugtaa 'the rope is rubbing on the boat's
bow'; sap'akima nangurqaa 'my shoe is chafing
it'; > nangugcissuun, nangugneq, nangugun; cf.
nange-; < PE nanžuy-

nangugun whetstone # < nangugte-n

nangyar- *emotional root*; > nangyaqe-,
nangyarnarqe-, nangyartar-, nangaryug-; < PE
nanyar-

nangyaqe- to be afraid of (it — activity at a
height, or more generally, any force of nature)
nangyaqaa 'he is afraid of it' / nangyaqaa
tengssutekun ayallerkaq 'he is afraid to travel
by airplane'; < nangyar-ke⁴

nangyarnarqe- to be frightening (of a height
or any force of nature) # nangyarnarquq 'it
(height) is frightening' / qulvanun mayulleq
nangyarnarquq 'climbing to great heights is
fearsome'; < nangyar-narqe-

nangyartar- to suffer from acrophobia or another
phobia # nangyartartuq 'he suffers from
acrophobia' / < nangyar-tar-

nangaryug- to be afraid (of a height, or more
generally, any force of nature) / nangaryugtuq
'he is afraid of the height or another force
of nature' / Ciin *nangaryugceci elpeci*
ukverkilngurni? 'Why are ye fearful, O ye of
little faith?' (MATT. 6:34); < nangyar-yug-;
> nangaryugyaraq

nangaryugyaraq acrophobia or any phobia #
< nangaryug-yaraq

nangyucinqigtaar- to have recurring pain # HBC,
NUN; < nangyun-linqigte-a-

nangyun disease; illness; sickness # . . . nangyun-
guq evcugluku caiggluk wani, *nangyun*

evcugluku. *Nangyun* ayagcetengnaqluku.
' . . . she brushed it off (with) the wormwood,
brushing off the *illness*. She was expelling the
disease.' (TAP 2004:73); NUN; NS; < nangte-n;
> nangyucinqigtaar-

na(ni) where? # *interrogative adverb*; nani? 'where,
at what place?'; natmun? 'to where?', whither?;
naken? 'from where', 'whence?'; naw'un? or
nagg'un? 'through where?'; natmun piqatarcit?,
or natmurcit?, or natetmurcit? 'where are you
going?'; naken pisit? 'from where are you
coming?'; nateqvaqapiarni? 'exactly where?';
nanluiciitua 'I don't know where I am'; see
Appendix 3 on demonstratives; > nante-, natruate-;
cf. nate, nauwa, na-

nani- *root*; > nanikua-, nanilliur-

nanikiitaq lamp wick; moss used as a lamp wick #
NUN; < naniq-?

nanikua- to feel desperate; to feel helpless; to feel
abandoned; to be unable to cope with a situation
nanikuaguq 'he feels desperate' / nanikuataa
'he feels helpless over her'; nanikuavikaa
'he despairs over it'; Piqerluni qanungluni
cella pirtunglliuq. Akleng *nanikuaguq*, tayima
natetmun-llu ayallni nalluluku. 'Then it
began to snow and a blizzard started up. Oh
dear, he *felt desperate*, not knowing where he
was headed.' (MAR1 2001:37); Cuullerkani
nanikuatekluku. 'He was *fearful about his future*.'
(CEV 1984:35); Nakleng qingalriit aamarclirii-llu
ernerni taukuni *nanikuanarqellriartangqerciqngan*
angelriamek . . . 'Woe unto the pregnant and
nursing, for in those days there will be cause for
great *distress* . . .' (LUKE 21:23); < nani-?; < PY
nani-²

nanilliur- to be lonesome # nanilliurtuq 'he is
lonesome' / < nani-liur-; < PY nani-²

nanili- to become short(er) # uksuarmi erenret
nanililartut 'in autumn the days get shorter';
Ilumun yuullgutput waten unguviit man'a
arca *nanilicarpiqnaku!* 'Indeed, we must stop
cutting short the *life* of our fellow humans!' (ELL
1997:376); < nanite-i¹

nanilnguaraq short skin boot # Y; < nanite-nguq-?

nanilraq lamp support; post to hold oil lamp #

Cali tua-i nepiaq kiani kenurrangqerrmitullruuq
nanilrarluni makunek maa-i uqinertulrianek.
. . . Tua-i-am qaqimaluni *nanilrarrayaarluni-llu*
aavangtagmek, ilua nyuumaluni. 'A family

dwelling also had a lamp with a large capacity for oil and a *lamp stand*. . . . It (the lamp setup) was complete including a *lamp stand*, from a burl with its inside hollowed out.' (CIU 2005:186); < naniq-?; PY-S nanilraq (*under PE nanir*)

naniq lamp; light *any kind* (LY, NS meaning); flashlight (HBC meaning) # naniq qamesgu 'turn off the light'; Kiarrluni ciunermini pilliuq *naniq* amna. Tava-llu pilliuq, "Kingunemnun tekiteqatnangatua wiinga. Yaaqvanun ayallruyuklua." 'Looking around, he noticed a *light* over there in front of him. And he said, "I must be about to come back to my village. I thought I'd traveled a long way.'" (MAR1 2001:91); > nanikiitaq, nanilraq; < PE nanir

nanite- to be short *in extent or duration* # nanituq 'it is short' / *naninani* or *nanilluni* '(it) being short'; *nanilan* or *nanican* 'because it is short'; Qulirat piciatun wii nallunritanka takengraata-llu *nanilengraata-llu*. 'I know all sorts of stories, whether they are long or *short*.' (AGA 1996:74); . . . pilliniuq ikamrak makuk, ikampallraak *nanitevkenatek*. ' . . . she noticed that there was a sled, a big sled, that was not at all *short in length*.' (QUL 2003:464); > nanili- *nanilnguaraq*; < PE nanit-

nanrar- to praise; to honor # nanraraa 'he is praising her' / ellminek nanrartuq 'he is praising himself'; *nanraq'ngaq* 'object of praise'; *nanrauciq* 'praise, glory'; Tamarmeng-llu alangaarutkaat; Agayun-llu *nanraraat* . . . 'They were all amazed at it; and they *praised* God . . .' (MARK. 2:12); cf. naner-

nante- to be where # nanta? 'where is it?'; nantellruat? 'where were they?'; nancit? 'where are you?'; nanlengraan 'wherever it may be'; nanlucia nalluaqa, or *nanluciitaqa* 'I don't know where it is'; nanelkan 'if it is somewhere unknown (*that is*, misplaced)'; Aanii-am apqaursaaqluku *nantellranek* nalluniluku. 'He asked his mother where she was but she said she didn't know her *whereabouts*' (MAR1 2001:86); Ayagaaqamta tua-i *nantesciigatqapiaraqtarluket* tauuk pinaurak meluskautegni. 'Whenever we traveled she could never be *anywhere* without her snuffbox.' (CIU 2005:194); < na(ni)-mete / nete-; > nancunaite-, nanelviite-, nanelkaunrite-

nanuaq polar bear (*Ursus maritimus*) # NS, Y, HBC; < PE nanur

nanurte- to be shining (on) # nanurtaa 'it is shining on it' /

nanvaq lake; pond # . . . ikna qemirpall'er . . . tauna cali ircenrrauguq ika-i. Qainga pakemna kangra *nanvarra'artangqertuq*. *Nanvarra'artangqerrnilaata*, egalrat-gguq tua-i. ' . . . that huge hill . . . that one also has "little people". They say there's a little *lake* on top of it. They say the little *lake* is their window.' (AGA 1996:182); Ayagluni tua-i-l' ayainanermini, *nanvamek* tekitelliniluni *nanevpall'ermek*. 'He traveled, and while he was traveling he came upon a *lake*, a great big *lake*.' (KIP 1998:99); NANVAT CIKUTIIT 'October', literally: 'lakes' freezing time' (NUN usage); cf. nanvista; > *nanevpak*, *nanvarnaq*, Nanvpak, Nanvaruk, *nanviuqerrneq*

nanvarnaq lagoon # < *nanvaq-naq*²

Nanvpak Lake Iliamna # literally: 'big lake' < *nanvaq-rpak*

Nanvartuqaq Becharof Lake # *on the Alaska Peninsula*

Nanvaruk¹ New Hamilton # *site on the Yukon Delta*; literally: 'big lake'; < *nanvaq-ruk*

Nanvaruk² Baird Inlet # *the body of water along the eastern side of Nelson Is.*; literally: 'big lake'; < *nanvaq-ruk*

nanvista common eider (*Somateria mollissima*) # NUN; cf. *nanvaq*

nanviuqerrneq ice-free area within a larger area of floating ice; polynya # < *nanvaq-liur-qerte-neq*²

napa tree; spruce tree (Y meaning) # and **napa-** to stand upright # napauq 'it is upright' / napatalnguq 'place without trees or brush'; napam cuyai 'the tree's leaves'; napam avatai 'the tree's branches'; Piuq-gguq *napat* akuliitni nangerngaluni, nani maani nanluciinani. 'She realized that she was standing between the trees, and she did not realize where she was.' (YUU 1995:80); . . . camek-llu muraggarmek *napaurialriamek* tanglallrukuvci, . . . ' . . . and if you used to see some sort of pole *sticking up from the ground*, . . .' (QUL 2003:704); > Napamiut, napanguyaq, napapiaq, napaquataq, napartaq, naparyaq, Napaskiaq, napautaq; < PE napa-

napackar- to get stuck penetrating into something # NUN

Napamiut Napamute # *village site on the Kuskokwim*; < *napa-miu-plural*

napan something that keeps one up, alive, or going; amulet # napatii 'his source of support'; < napa-n

napangqa- to have been erected; to be upright # napangqauq 'it has been erected', 'it is upright' / < napar-*ngqa-*

napallaak one of a group of seven ribs in a boat # NUN

napanguyaq rock poking out of the water or similar upright projection from a surface # NUN; < napa-?

napapiaq willow (*Salix* sp.) # literally: 'authentic tree'; K; < napa-pik¹

napaqaq northern pintail (*Anas acuta*) # NUN

napaqtuaq mast; sled upright # < napa-kutaq; < PE nappaqtar and napparutar (under PE napa-)

napar- being erect # postural root; > napangqa-, naparte-; < napa-?-; > naparneq, naparyaq; < PE nappar- (under PE napa-)

naparcilluk rigid, upright grass basket

used to hold caught fish # *Naparcillugnek* can'giirutengqelallratni. (Missuugtaitellrani can'giirucilallruut tupigluki can'get assigtaqluki can'giiruciaqluteng.) '[That was] when they would have their store of blackfish in a *rigid upright grass basket*. (When burlap sacks were unavailable they would make woven grass containers to hold their store of blackfish.)' (KIP 1998:85); < naparte-?-lluk

naparciurta sailor # literally: 'one who works with masts'; Tamarmeng-llu sun'at atanerturtait imarpiliurtet-llu, *naparciurtet-llu* tamarmeng-llu sun'atgun akluliulriit, nangerngaut yaaqvaariluku. 'And every shipmaster, and all the company in ships, and *sailors*, and as many as trade by sea, stood afar off.' (REVE. 18:17); < napartaq-liur-ta¹

naparneq measurement from tip of extended thumb to opposite side fist # malruk naparnerek 'measurement from outsides of one's two fists with extended thumb tip touching'; < napar-neq¹

naparngali brown (or grizzly) bear (*Ursus arctos*) # literally: 'one that stands erect'; Y; < napar-nga-li¹

napartaq post; pole; mast; smokestack of a ship; barrel (additional meaning in LY, HBC, NI, NUN) # Qer'aliaqluteng muragnek cetamanek *naparcirraarluteng* tua-i-llu malrugnek muriignek aglacetun elliviklukek malrutaarlukek *napartak*. 'They make fish racks after erecting four wooden

posts and putting on top of them two horizontal logs, on pairs of *posts*.' (PRA 1995*:460); < naparte-aq¹; > naparciurta; < PE nappartar (under PE napa-)

naparte- to set (it) upright; to establish # napartaa 'he set it upright' / naparcilleq 'activity of building and development', 'act of putting something in the ground upright'; Nutaan-gguq yuut ilait alailuciaqluteng tamakut-llu *naparrluki* nunat akulaitnun wall'u qasgin yaaqsinrilkiinun. 'And then some people would erect those insignia markers, *setting them up* in the middle of the village not far from the kashim.' (CAU 1984:125); Potlatch-am tuani ilii kinguani tauna tua-i ataam *naparrluni* tuani 1971. 'The potlatch, but not in its full original form, was established then in 1971.' (TAP 2004:4); napar-te²; > naparcilluk, napartaq, naparngali, naparutaq

naparutaq whale fin; mast; pole # < naparte-taq¹; < PE nappaqtar and napparutar (under PE napa-)

naparyalleq stump; old post # *Naparyallret-gguq* taūgaam maani uitaluteng. Taukut tua nunaunrillinikai tuani tua-i. 'Only the *foundation posts* of the houses remained. It was no longer a settlement.' (ELL 1997:206); < naparyaq-lleq¹

naparyaq, naparsaq (NS form) mast; pole; post # < napar-yaq, napar-yaq; > naparyalleq, Naparyaraq, Naparyarraq; < PE naparyar (under PE napa-)

Naparyaraq, Naparyaar Hooper Bay # *village on the coast north of Nelson Is.*; < napayaq-aq, napayaq

Naparyarraq Napakiak # *village on the Kuskokwim*; < naparyaq-?

Napaskiaq Napaskiak # *village on the Kuskokwim*; < napa-?

napataq dart; target; certain plant used in making Eskimo ice cream (akutaq) (species?) (EG meaning) # and **napatar-** to take a shot in target practice; to play darts # napatartuq 'he is target-shooting'; napataraa 'he is shooting at it (target)' / napataryartulta 'let's go target-shooting'; cf. napa; < PY napatar- (under PE napa-)

napautaq insignia on a pole or post; marker set in the ground # . . . qungut kaulliniluki *napautait-ll'* ayemqelluki. ' . . . he was clubbing the graves, breaking their *markers* in half one after the other.' (CEV 1984:43); Pillinia qasgi ingna elatiini-wagguk muragaq napalria, qavcigmek *napautarluni*. 'He saw a kashim over there and beside it an

- erect pole, with a wolverine *insignia* on it.' (QAN 1995:46); < napa-un
- napauryaraq** candle # Y; < napa-u-yaraq
- napayuq** upright or stanchion on sled # see Appendix 9 on parts of the sled; < napa-?; < PE napaəur (under PE napa-)
- napiilekkaaq, napiil'kaaq, napiilkaaq** file; rasp # Arnat ipegcautengqetullruut teggalqurrarnek. Teggalqurraicuitellruut arnat *napiilekaaritellratni*. 'Women had knife sharpeners only out of stone. Women never were without stones [back then] when they didn't have files.' (QUL 2003:576); from Russian *напилька* (napílka)
- napilleq** hole for rope over top of kayak # NUN
- napneq** joint (anatomical) # NUN; < napte-neq¹
- naptaq** Bering cisco (whitefish) (*Coregonus lauretta*) # HBC, NI, NUN; < napte-aq¹
- napte-** to be stuck; to be caught *in water, as in a net.* naptuq 'it is caught, stuck' / naptuq kuvyamun 'it is caught in the net'; napyutaa 'he fastened it to something'; Tua-i-ll' tuaken qanganaq anngami tuavet kapkaanaagnun *napluni*. 'Then when the squirrel came out [from its den] it would get caught by the trap.' (CIU 2005:150); Nutaan *naperqekata* nalarqelluki. 'When they got caught, she would kill them.' (QUL 2003:216); > napneq, naptair-; < PE napər- and napət-
- naptaar-** to remove fish from a gillnet # NUN; < napta-ir-
- napu** arch supporting bed of sled # see Appendix 9 on parts of the sled; NSU; < PE napu
- naqa^e** valley wall; slope # Tekicamiki *naqkun* gguun mayurtuq, unugmi. 'When he got there he climbed up the slope during the night.' (MAR2 2001:77) # NS; < PE naqðar
- naqir-** to lash; to bind # naqiraa 'he lashed it'; > naqiun; cf. naqte-, naqugte-
- naqiun** lashing; binding # < naqir-n
- naqtaar(aq*), naqtaq** small container woven from grass # Makliit piaqait nakacuit *naqtaarnun* tamaavet ekluki. 'When they got bearded seals they'd put their bladders into these small woven-grass containers.' (CAU 1984:68); HBC; < naqte-ar(aq); naqte-aq
- naqte-** to weave; to braid # naqtai 'she is braiding them' / HBC; > naqtaar(aq*), naqyun, naqyute-; cf. naqugte-, naqir-; < PE naqət-
- naquggvik** waist # literally: 'place for a belt'; < naqugte-vik
- naqugneq** waist # < naqute-neq¹
- naqugte-** to put on a belt; to gird # naqugtuq 'he put on a belt', 'he tied something around his waist'; naqugtaa 'he put a belt on it' / Tuquiqerra' arqameng-gguq tamaani taukug' imkug' angayuqaak eyaumanaurtuk, caqayuunatek. *Naqugglutek-llu neqem* pamyanek naqugutsek ellivikluku. 'When they lost someone through death for the first time, the parents would abstain from certain things for a while, not doing anything at all. They'd put on belts, fastening a fish tail to their belts.' (KIP 1998:125); > naquggvik; cf. naqir-, naqte-
- naqgun, naqgutaq** belt # naqugutmiutarluni 'wearing something hanging from the belt'; Keglunrem-wa-gguq pamya *naqgutiini* maani, yaani pamya agalria. 'A wolf's tail was hanging here on his belt.' (QUL 2003:424); Y, NSK, HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI; < naqgte-n, naqgte-taq¹; cf. Barnum 1901 list (30)
- naqyun** trim on parka or cloth cover parka # NUN; < naqte-n
- naqyute-** to fasten; to secure; to tie closed # Tuntuk-wa-gguq ukuk malruk *naqyusngalriik* amik. 'Two caribou skins were rolled up and tied there.' (PAI 2008:390); < naqte-te⁵-
- naraaniq** fall chum salmon # UY; probably from Athabascan, cf. leghaane (*Koyukon Ath.*), leghaane (*Deg Hit'an and Holikachuk Ath.*), 'silver salmon' and/or noolaaghe, noolaaye (*Koyukon Ath.*), nalay (*Deg Hit'an Ath.*), noolaagh (*Holikachuk Ath.*), nulay (*Dena'ina Ath.*) 'chum salmon'
- narcig-** to show one's scorn by putting one's finger preferably made smelly under another's nose, or to push up the other's nose # narcigaa 'he put his finger under her nose' / NSU; < nare-?; < PE narciy-
- nare-** to smell # *in the sense of detecting, not of having, an odor*; nar'uq 'he smells something'; naraa 'he smells it' actively or passively / narneq, narrleq 'sense of smell', 'act of smelling'; Itrameng kipusvigmun piuq ellii allayugninaqluni tamana ciuqlirmi *nareksailkiinek*, . . . 'When they went into the store she noticed that at first it smelled strange, of something she hadn't smelled before.' (ELN 1990:112); > narite-, narcig-, narniite-, narnirqe, naryar-; < PE narə-
- narite-** to show one's scorn by putting one's finger preferably made smelly under another's nose, or

to push up the other's nose # naritaa 'he put his finger under her nose' / < nare-ite²

narniite- to stink # narniituq 'it stinks' / < nare-niite-

narnirqe- to smell good # narnirquq 'it smells good' / < nare-nirqe-

narrlu-¹ to feel let down; to feel disappointed # narrluuq 'he feels let down' / Tua-i itramta imumun Sheldon Jackson Museum-aamun narrlullagyaqua taūgaam-qaa makut maani maa-i tangrrarkaput. 'When we first went into Sheldon Jackson Museum I became *disappointed* thinking, "Is this all we'll see?"' (AGA 1996:6)

narrlu-² *dimensional root*; > narrlukite-, narrlutu-

narrlukite- to be shallow (of a net) # narrlukituq 'it is shallow' / < narrlu-kite-

narrlutu- to be deep (of a net) # narrluntuuq 'it is deep' / Tang narrlututacia waniwa. Kis'uterluni taūgaam enernek. 'Look at its [the net's] depth. It would have bone sinkers, however.' (CIU 2005:84); < narrlu-tu-

narug- to intercept; to encounter; to meet # narugtuq 'he intercepted someone'; narugaa 'he intercepted him' / arnam uini narugaa pissunermek tekican 'the woman met (intercepted) her husband when he came home from hunting'; . . . narukpaggaarluku kitu'urtellinikii. ' . . . crashed hard into it [the kayak] and capsized it.' (CIU 2005:46); > narukaute; cf. narulkaq, narullgute-; < PE narðuy-

narukaute- to ram against something # narukautaa 'he rammed it against something' / < narug-qar-te⁵

narulkaq spear # and **narulkar-** to spear # narulkartuq 'he thrust a spear'; narulkaraa 'he thrust a spear at it' / Malirqelluteng tua-i una-i narulkaqluku. Narulkaquyaqluku-gguq un'a cayagaq. Kanaqlayagartun-gguq un'a angtaluni qak'arrnaurtuq quugaarpak. 'They chased it and cast their harpoons at it. In vain they endeavored to harpoon that little thing down there. Being, apparently, the size of a muskrat, it surfaced and dove in the water, that legendary creature.' (AGA 1996:186); cf. narug-, narulpag-, narup'-ag-, narullgiq, narussuli-; < PE narułəkar (*under PE narułəy-*)

narulkiaq ermine (or weasel) (*Mustela* sp.) # NUN; = narullgiq

narullgiq ermine (or weasel) (*Mustela* sp.) #

Tamakucirturyaaqngameng-gguq miryallruat tamarmeng tua-i tauna *narullgiq*. Tua-i-gguq tamakut taūgaam kiimeng tua qassarniitelliniut cani ungungssiarni tamaitni. 'When they ate it, everyone vomited up the *weasel* meat. They say that, among all the little animals only those [weasels] are bad to eat raw.' (QUL 2003:676); UY, K, NI, CAN, BB, NR, LI; = narulkiaq; cf. narulkaq

narullgute-, narulkute- (*LI form*) to collapse (of animals or humans, as from a heart attack or being shot); to drop (dead) # narullgutuq 'it or he collapsed' / . . . ciuliqagtiit *narullgulluni* tuquqallinilria, qaill' piciinani. ' . . . their leader collapsed, dropped dead, without any apparent cause.' (YUU 1995:116); cf. narug-; < PE narulgyutə-

narulpag-, narup'ag- to thrust a weapon #

narulpagtuuq 'he thrust a weapon'; narulpagaa 'he thrust a weapon at it' / Tua-i-gguq tamakut piksuartek'lallni qenqerrucestek'lallni-llu narulkarqamiki tua-i akngirtengnaqluki *narup'agluki narup'agluki*. 'When he speared those who picked on him and got angry at him, he speared them with all his might to hurt them.' (QUL 2003:56); < narug-pag²-, narug-pag²-

narurte- to act against accepted standards of behavior; to transgress; to disobey # narurtuq 'he is disobeying'; narurtaa 'he is disobeying it or him' / maurlumi alerquutii narurrluku ayagtuq 'disobeying his grandmother's instructions, he left'; Amlleq qanrutkellrat ucurnaqluni, cali amllermi alerquutem *narurtellerkaa* alingnariluku qanrutkaqluku. 'Much of what they speak of is praiseworthy, and they would talk about violating a precept of proper conduct as a frightening matter.' (CAU 1984:14); Kina imna alerquutmek carraungaaraan *narurcirlia*, ilaminek-llu iqlutmun eguaquriluni, Agayutem takuani kinguqliulriatun ayuquq. 'Whosoever shall break the least of these commandments, and teach men so, he shall be called the least in the kingdom of heaven.' (MATT. 5:19); *the following are legal neologisms:* angtuarunrilngurmek narurciyaraq 'violation'; arcaqlriamek alerquutmek narurcirlia 'felon'; arcaqlriamek alerquutmek narurciyaraq 'felony';

narussuli skilled harpooner or spear thrower # . . . tauna-gguq tua-i nengaungak pitetuliuguq cali-

llu-gguq nanraumaluni *narusulimek*, wagg'uq uyaqsuliuluni narulkallra. ‘. . . their son-in-law was a successful hunter, and was praised and known as an *accurate spear thrower*; when he cast his spear he invariably hit the prey each time.’ (CIU 2005:56); < ?-yuli; cf. nurulkar-

narusvak glaucous gull (*Larus hyperboreus*) # Kituamegen’gu kingyallinia taum uyuraan imna qayaq tangellni kuvyauqcuaralriaruluku, *narusvayagaq* ingna ceñami maani, . . . ‘After they passed him his younger brother looked behind at the one who was fishing and noticed that it was a *glaucous gull* on the shore here, . . .’ (QUL 2003:490); < naruyaq¹-vak; < PE naruyavay (*under* PE naruyar)

naruyacuaq black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*) # < naruyaq¹-cuar(aq)

naruyake- to share food with; to be friends with # naruyakaa ‘he is sharing food with her’ / < naruyak-ke²

naruyaq¹ seagull; gull; mew gull (*Larus canus*); glaucous-winged gull (*Larus glaucescens*); northern fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); # Ayuqenrilngurneg piliyaurtellruunga makuneg kwangkutneg ayuqeliluta tuullegneg, qilanganeg, *naruyaneg*, tamakuneg piliyaurtellruunga. ‘I learned how to make different kinds [of masks]; we made common loon [masks], puffin [masks], *seagull* [masks]; I learned how to make those.’ (AGA 1996:98); < ?-yaq; > narusvak, naruyacuaq; < PE naruyar

naruyaq², naruya very close friend or cousin # NI, NUN; > naruyake-

naryar- to be attracted by bait or chum # naryartuq ‘it (fish, animal) was attracted by bait or chum’ / naryartaa ‘he attracted it with bait or chum’; < nare-yar-; > naryarcetaaq; < PE nar(ə)yār (*under* PE narə-)

naryarcetaaq chum for catching fish # Caqerluni Elnguq inerqungratni-am kanaqerciqniluku manaryugluni aguagluni melugnek neqcarqaminek cali-llu *naryarcetaarkaminek* pirraarluni atraarluni ekviggarmun piluni, tuani qamanertangqerran. ‘One time Elnguq, even though they’d warned her saying she’d fall into the water, because she wanted to fish so much, having gotten roe both for bait and for *chum*, went down to the cut bank because there was an eddy there.’ (ELN 1990:22); < naryar-cetaaq

nasaaluk girl # said to be an old term; < nas’ak-?

nas’ak unmarried girl; virgin # = nay’ak; > nasaaluk, nasaurluq, nasekcugglugaq, naskuggaqaq; < PE nayay

nasaurluq* young girl; queen in cards (additional meaning in NI) # Tua-i assirlutek tauuk iqmiutaak. *Nasaurluut-llu* tangrraqamegtekek nallunqerraarrluku iiqallininaugket. ‘His tobacco box was nice. And the girls, when they’d see it and when he wasn’t aware of it, would hide it.’ (CIU 2005:98); = nayaurluq*; < nas’ak-r(ur)luq

nascaraq lookout place; observation tower # EG; < nast-e-yaraq

nasekcugglugaq young girl # Umyuaqaqa wiinga kesianek tamaani *nasekcugglugaullemni* tuaten qanellra. ‘I always remember what he said when I was a *young girl*.’ (YUP 2005:166); < nas’ak-?-rrlugaq

naskuggaqaq young girl # Nepcetaq tauna tangvaglallruaqa, yaatiinek taūgaam waten ullagpek’nak’, Amigtulimi *naskuggaleraulua*. ‘I used to see a self-adhering mask from the distance though I never went over to it when I was a *young girl* in Amigtuli.’ (AGA 1996:48); NS; < nas’ak?-rraq

naspaa- to try; to taste; to sample # naspaaguq ‘he is trying something’; naspaagaa ‘he is trying it’ / naspaalleq ‘sense of taste’, ‘act of tasting’; naspaallra ‘its taste’, ‘the thing he tasted’; Tumaq’aq: “Neqliurpailegma suupaq *naspaaqajerru*.” Aangaarraaq: “Kitak luuskaamek tateqaa. *Naspaayugaqa*.” Tumaq’aq: “Kita, kitak *naspaagiu*.” Tumaq’aq: “Before I serve, just *try* the soup.” Aangaaraaq: “Go ahead and give me a spoon. I want to *taste* it.” Tumaq’aq: “Here, go ahead and please *try* it.” (PRA 1995:214); HBC, NUN, NI, CAN, K, UY, BB, NR, LI, EG; < nasper-a-

nasper- root; > naspaa-, naspertur-, nasperyug-, naspete-

naspertur- to make a considered decision; to decide with hesitation considering alternatives # nasperturtuq ‘he made a considered decision; nasperturaa ‘he hesitantly decided concerning her’ / naspertuteekaa nunami unitellerkaa ‘he hesitated but decided to leave his native land’; Tua-i anguteūrlua tauna pingnatukaryaaqvimelek *nasperturluni* tua-i ilalcincilliniluni ayagnanirluni. ‘And so that poor

dear man of hers after making various attempts, *made a decision* and gave up and stopped going out.' (QUL 2003:182); *Nasperturluku-llu unicugngaluku ayuqucini cimirngairutaqaku.* 'Making a decision he might leave her if she won't change her ways.' (YUP 2005:174); < nasper-tur¹-; < PE nay(ə)pərtur- (*under* PE nay(ə)pət-)

nasperyug- to watch covertly; to spy on # nasperyugtuq 'he is watching covertly'; nasperyugaa 'he is watching it covertly' / NS; < nasper-yug-

naspequn example # Atam *naspequcirlua yugmek ataucimek wii anngamnek.* 'I will use my older brother as an *example.*' (TAP 2004:25); < naspete-?-n

naspete- to taste; to try # naspetuq 'he tasted something'; naspetaa 'he tasted it' / Tua-i taum angalkut asgurakellni-am *naspetlinikai.* 'He was testing the shaman who he doubted.' (QUL 2003:574); < nasper-?;- < PE nay(ə)pət-

nasqukuyuk, nasqukuyuaq skull (not in a living body) # Y, HBC; < nasquq-kuyuk, nasquq-kuyuk

nasqulngu- to have a headache # nasqulnguuq 'he has a headache' / nasqulngungua 'I have a headache'; nasqulngurpak 'migraine headache'; Y, HBC; < nasquq-lngu-; > nasqulnguircaun

nasqulnguircaun headache remedy # < nasqulngu-ir²-car-n

nasqunaq uprooted stump in water or on beach # Nalaqucam-i-gguq, iigni yuurraarluket elliaq *nasqunam qainganun qanerluni,* "Kina tua-i agireskan qayagauqitegnenga tekipailgan; teguyuaraatek." 'When he found a *stump*, after he took out his eyes he and placed them on top it saying, "If someone approaches call out to me before he arrives, lest he take you.'" (PRA 1995*:396); < nasquq-naq²

nasquupaguqaq groundsel or ragwort (*Senecio pseudo-arnica*) # HBC; < nasquq-pag²-uaq

nasquq head; the person who starts the *Kevgiq* ("Messenger Feast") # tengmiaq nasqua'arrluku nutellrua 'he shot the bird, hitting it in the head'; nasqum enra 'skull of a living person'; Wii tua-i ircenrraq tangelqa kegginaituq, kegginaa tangellrunritaqa. Taūgaam tua-i wangkucicetun-llu pekluni *nasqurra* tua-i waten cingickegpak quletmun. 'The little person I saw didn't have a face; I didn't see its face. However, it moved as we do and its *head* was pointed, tapered upward.'

(CIU 2005:290); Nuuqipakaquni *nasqurrungaituq.* 'If he was too poor, he would not be called upon to be a *dance festival starter.*' (TAP 2004:30); LY, NS, NI, HBC: < ?-quq; > nasqukuyuaq, nasqulngu-, nasqunaq, nasqupaguaq, nasqurrluk, nasqurrun, nasquruaq; < PE nay(ə)qur

nasqurrluk cut and dried fish head # < nasquq-rrluk

nasqurrun dance headdress; crown # Canek-llu narullginek keglunret-llu melqurritnek *nasqurruterluteng.* 'They had *dance headdresses* of weasel and of wolf fur.' (CAU 1985:138); Cukilanane-llu piirriluteng *nasqurrutekiuraat*, qamiquranum-llu elliluku, . . . 'Weaving a *crown* of thorns for for him, they put it on his head, . . .' (MATT. 27:29); *this word is used even in areas where qamiquq rather than nasquq is used for head;* < nasquq-n

nasquruaq tussock; clump of tundra grass # < nasquq-uaq

nassvik lookout place; observation tower; fish counting tower (as used by fisheries management authorities) # < naste-vik

nastarnaq beach bug that is similar to a tiny lobster; arthropod # NUN; < naste-aq¹-naq²

naste- to survey one's surroundings from a height # Taūga-llu-ggur piaken pia-i Qaluyaaneg *nascami una tanglliniluku nuna.* 'And when he climbed up and *looked around* from back there, from [the mountains on] Nelson Is. he saw this land [Nunivak Is.]' (WHE 2000:198); = nacete-; HBC, NUN, EG; > nascaraq, nassvik

nasvag- to show; to display # nasvagaa 'he is showing it' / nasvagiuv 'he is showing things'; atkukegtaarani uiminun nasvagaa 'she is showing her new parka to her husband'; nasvalgua kulutni 'she's always showing her ring'; Tua-i-llu elliin tamalkuita unglutuumaita taukut teguluki atrauluki, Turpagmun *nasvagyarturluki.* 'And then she took them down, nest and all, to *show* them to Turpak.' (ELN 1990:24); *the following are legal neologisms:* piciutacia nasvagluku 'proving it'; nasvautet 'court room exhibits'; > nasvagite-, nasvautet, nasvite-

nasvagite- to show something to # Y; < nasvag-?

nasvite- to show something to # nasvitaa 'he is showing her something' / nasviciuv 'he is

showing someone something'; nasvitellruanga tangerrsullemnek 'he showed me what I wanted to see'; . . . qimangerma-llu anangngaitua atam pivailegma tuqupaailegpecia wii-llu *nasvitqernauramci*. ' . . . even if I flee, I won't escape, but before then, before you kill me, I want to show you something.' (MAR2 2001:68); = nayvite-, < nasvag-?

nataqe- to find; to discover # nataqaa 'he found it' / nataqutuq 'he found something'; . . . yuaralliniat. Yuarayaaqekseng tayima *nataqevkenaku*. ' . . . they searched for her, without finding the one they were looking for.' (YUU 1995:80); = nalaqe-, nalke-; < ?-ke²-; > nataqute-; < PY nataqe-

nataqii- to be convicted (of a crime) # nataqiluku 'convicted'; legal neologism; < nataqe-?

nataqute- to find something # nataqutuq 'he found something' / nalaqucama 'because I found something'; nalaquskuma 'if I find something'; Yuut-gguq tamakut tarritelliniut yuarayaqluteng camek-gguq taūgaam *nataqutenitut*. 'Those people walked around searching for him but they didn't find anyone.' (YUU 1995:103); < nataqe-te⁵-

nate- what part?; some part; a certain part # natii navegta? 'what part of it broke?'; naten aknginarqa? 'where do you hurt?'; Kusquqvagmek pivkenani Kuigpiim negran *natiinet'lartuq* tauna. 'That person was not from the Kuskokwim, but rather lived somewhere on the north side of the Yukon River.' (CIU 2005:6); Taum kinguqvaaraani Pilim-llu qimugkauyarai angliringluteng tua-i nenglem *natiini* kucuqernayukluki nem'un itrutaqluki. 'Sometime after that Pili's puppies starting growing up, and in a certain part of the cold weather they'd bring them into the house thinking that they might get stunted in their growth [by the cold outside].' (ELN 1990:76); *Natait-wa* neplilartut. 'I don't know what parts of them makes the sound.' (PAI 2008:48); < na(ni)-te³-; > natelngu-, natke-, natlugnerite-, natlugte-; cf. nani

natelngu- to hurt in part of one's body # natelnguuq 'he hurts somewhere on his body' / may be used in the interrogative: natelngusit? 'In what part of your body do you hurt?'; < nate-lngu-

nateq floor; flooring # *Nateq-gguq* tauna, qasgim un'a *natra*, tua-i augurrluku tua-i. 'There was

blood all over the floor, the kashim's floor.' (AGA 1995:150); Net marayanek *natengqellruut* tamaani. 'Houses had floors of dirt back then.' (YUU 1995:30); see Appendix 9 on parts of house; > nacin, naterkaq, nat'rarkaq, naternaq, natquigte-, natquik, nat'raq, nat'rar-; < PE natər

naterkaq sole material for skin boots, made from the tanned skin of the bearded seal # "Cali-llu *naterkanek* *naterkiaminek* tuyuraqlua." "Qaill' *naterkituat*?" "Also he sends me skin-boot sole material that he's prepared." "How do they prepare skin-boot sole material?" (ELN 1990:98); < nateq-kaq

aternaq starry flounder (*Platichthys stellatus*), arrowtooth flounder (*Atheresthes stomias*) # so called because flounders match the ocean floor; Makut taūgaam *aternat*, kayut-llu imarpinraat-llu kepsuitut, pelluyuitut nunamteri unani. 'These, however, flounders, sculpins, and small whitefish, they have not become extinct in our village down there.' (YUP 2005:86); < nateq-naq²; > *aternarpak*; < PE natər(ar)nar (under PE natər)

aternarpak halibut (*Hippoglossus stenolepis*) # < *aternaq-rpak*

natke- to associated with in some way # Mat'um nakaciuryaram *natkuciirrai* amlertut, amlerrsaaqut. 'There is a lot of symbolism associated with the Bladder Feast.' (QAN 1995:166); Apanuugpiim-wa *natkuyukellikii* waniwa una. 'Perhaps it was connected in some way to Apanuugpak.' (CIU 2005:236); Tua-i qasperet talliman taqngata, tamana-ll' qayaq taqngan, tamakut-llu *natkai* taqngata alerquallinia taum angutem . . . 'When the five parkas were finished, and the kayak was done, and all its associated things were ready, that man instructed him (on what he was to do) . . .' (CUN 2007:56); < nate-ke-?

natliqe- to hurt in part of one's body # nat'liquq 'he hurts somewhere on his body' / may be used in the interrogative: nat'liqsit? 'In what part of your body do you hurt?'; Qasgimiunuakumi tupalliniluni *nat'liqengssaaranrilngermi* qamiqiqkacagaruarluni. 'In the morning he woke in the kashim and, although he didn't hurt on his body, he seemed to have a bad headache.' (QUL 2003:572); < nate-liqe²

natlugnerite- to be flawless; to be healthy # literally: 'to lack a bad part'; natlugnerituq 'it is flawless',

'he is healthy' / natlugnerilnguq 'flawless thing'; Qanlartut-am yuk-gguq, yuut ayuqenrilameng, kegginamegteggun tangkegcinarqut, tangellra tua-i assirluni, *natlugnerunani*, taūgaam-gguq umyuara. 'They say that a person — people being different from each other, their faces may be attractive — her appearance nice, *flawless*, but, they say, her mind [may be very different].' (YUP 2005:176); < nate-lluk-neq¹-ite¹-

natlugte- to be sick in body # *literally*: 'to have a bad part'; natlugtuq 'he is sick' / < nate-lluk

natmun to where? # *look under nani*

natquigte- to drift along the ground # *of snow, sand, etc.*; natquigtuq 'there is snow drifting near the ground' / = natquvigte-; < natquik-

natquik drifting snow, sand, etc. # Imumek tua-i man'a *natquik* tekitaqan paangruteqminek kalguuraqluku, "Aling, makuqtarni-ll' maani keggasaanqeq!" *Natquik* tayim' qanikcaq egurdyaqluk' elliin. 'At that time when the *drifting snow* reached [him], he'd sweep at it with his paddles, "Oh dear, these darned things try to bite!" He took the *drifting snow* to be mosquitoes.' (QUL 2003:272); < nateq?-; > natquigte-

natquvigte- to drift along the ground # *of snow, sand, etc.*; natquvigtuq 'there is snow drifting near the ground' / HBC; = natquigte-

nat'raq, nateraq (*NSU form*) sole of skin boot; special oversole used to prevent slipping on ice # and **nat'rар-, naterar-** (*NSU form*) to sew on a sole # nat'rartuq 'she is sewing on a boot sole'; nat'raraa 'she is sewing a sole on it' / nat'raryaqliraa kameksak 'she finally sewed a sole on the boot'; Aaniin-am qanellratun ayuqluni tua-i mecungnaqliniluni *nat'rak-ll'-am* tua-i ayainanrani keningletek, piurainanrani-llu it'gak mecungenglutek arenqialami tamana qanikcaq urugyunga'arcami. 'Just as her mother had said it [the snow] was soaking wet and that caused her *boot soles* to get soaked, and soon, as she walked along her feet too got wet, because the snow was starting to melt.' (ELN 1990:33); < nateq-aq³, nateq-aq³; > nat'raq-kaq; < PE *natəRAR* (*under PE natəR*)

nat'rarkaq sole material for skin boots, made from the tanned skin of the bearded seal # < nat'raq-kaq

natruarte- to miss how (by overshooting, undershooting, etc.) when shooting (or spearing);

to miss somehow # natruarta? How did he miss? (i.e., did he undershoot? Overshoot?); NUN; < na(ni)-truarte-

nau¹ to grow # *of plants or abnormal body conditions, not of animals (in general)*; nauguq 'it is growing'; naugaa 'it is growing on it' / Tua-i *nauluku* can'get qanganaruat-llu *naumaluku*. 'There was grass and even wormwood plants *growing* all over it.' (WOR 2007:16); . . . tuavet arulairluteng. Atsat-gguq *nautukiitnun*. . . . they stopped there. It was, they say, a place where salmonberries *grow*.' (AGA 1996:176)'> naucaqun, naucetaaq, naucetaarvik, naucirivik, nauciq, nauci-, naucir-, naucuk, naugi-, naumrruyuk, nauktak, nauquaqr-, naungignarqe-, naurrluk, naullumirte-, naulluu-, naunerrluk, nauneq, naungrruyak, naunraq, nauvike-; < PE nayu-

nau² root; > nauci-, naugga, naumiki, naung, nauwa; cf. na-

naucaqun a lesson or reminder for the younger generation to learn from the experience of the elders # *good or bad*; naucaqutekesqelluku kinguliarnun tuavet unitellruat 'they left it there as a lesson to their descendants; < nau-car-rqe²-n

nauceciii- to sow; to plant # nauceciiguq 'he is sowing' / Tangerqerciki atam yaqulget tengaulriit ellami. *Nuceciyyuitut*, . . . 'See the birds flying in the air. They do not *sow*, . . .' (MATT. 6:26); < naucetaaq-li-

nauceciyyurta sower; tiller; farmer # Noah nauceciyyurtenqumi nauceciillruuq wine-arkanek. 'Because Noah was a *sower* he planted a vineyard.' (AYAG. 9:20); < nauceciii?-ta¹

naucetaaq blossom; flower; plant # naucetaaq uituu 'the flower is blooming'; Naulartukut yuilqumi naucetaatun naulriatun; . . . 'We grow like a *flower* growing in the wilderness; . . .' (PSALM. 103:15); NAUCETAAM CAQEINGATARUARITA NAYUMIQASSUUTAIT 'sepals' (*literally*: 'supports of the flower's petals'); < nau-cetaaq; > naucetaarvik

naucetaarvik garden # Ataneq Agayun naucetaarviliq Eden-aami calaralirnermi; . . . 'The Lord God made a *garden* in Eden in the east; . . .' (AYAG. 2:8); < naucetaaq-vik

nauciq¹ wild rhubarb (*Polygonum alaskanum*) # NSU, LI; < nau¹-?

nauciq² hair at nape of neck # NUN(A)

naucir- to plant # nauciraa 'he planted it' / < nau¹-cir-; > naucirvik; < PE nayuccir- (*under PE nayu-*)

nauci- to create or produce (life); to provoke (an argument, a fight, etc. with someone) # nauciutuq 'he provoked something' / Una arnaq wall'u angun, arnam pingraani ellmikutuucimikun cirlakarkauluku nuliani wall'u uini, carrlugmek *naucingnaqengraan* akinauyitellermikun, ilangciyunaku-llu, ingluliuqsaunaku. 'Even though the male or female is trying to provoke the other, one can overpower their spouse by being composed and calm, by not retaliating, ignoring him and not countering him.' (YUP 2005:174); Agayun-gguq piurcillruuq Adam-aankugnek Eva-llu allamek-llu *naucivkenani*. 'They say that God created Adam and Eve and did not create anyone else.' (YUP 2005:232); < nau-te²-li²

naucirivik garden # < naucir-i²-vik

naucuk sore # = naurrruk; < nau¹-cuk

naugaar(aq*) sepal; calyx as of a flower

Naugaaraat, avayat, kenurrarvik-llu atauciurneruluteng piliaquamaut mulut'uugumalriamek sulutaamek. 'Its calyxes, branches, and the lampstand were in one, made from hammered gold.' (ANUC. 37:22); < nau¹-?

naugga, naugg' where is it, he, she? # nauwa nacaqa? 'where is my hat?'; Cali-llu-gguq *naugga* avani yuk tuquaqan, uum yuum irniaminun aciutaqkii. 'Moreover, it is said, that whenever a person died, somewhere a person would give the name of the deceased to his child.' (ELL 1997:450); = nauwa, nauw'; < nau²=wa, nau²=wa?; cf. nani

naugi- to bear fruit or grain # naugiuq 'it bore fruit or grain' / Ilait-llu nunamun assilriamun tut'ut *naugiluteng-llu* . . . 'And some landed in good soil and bore grain . . .' (MARK 4:8); < nau-aq¹-li²-

nauktak skin sore # nauktiit 'rash' # CAN; < nau¹-?

naullumirte- to feel sick # CAN; < nau¹-lluk-mirte-

naulluu- to be ill; to be sick # naulluuguq 'he is sick' / Assiriluni-llu *naulluunrirluni* taūgaam kaigturangenganani nererpagturluni-llu. 'She had gotten better and was no longer ill, and she seemed to be hungry all the time and was eating a lot of food.' (ELN 1990:81); K, BB; < nau-lluk-u-; > naulluun, naulluvik

naulluun disease; illness # Nauwa *naulluutem-llu* tut'aqaku yuk camun tamatumun untrilallrullinikiit wall'u cam iterluku. 'Whenever some sort of illness came upon a person, they would say that something had

left him or that something had entered him.' (CAU 1985:149); UCUUM NAULLUUTII 'venereal disease'; UY, K, BB, CAN; < naulluu-n; > ucum naulluutii

naulluvik hospital # Cunaw' tuani

naulluuvinqellinilriit cali-llu amllernek kipusvigugarnek pitangqelliniria. 'And so, as it turned out, they had a hospital there, and that there were lots of stores.' (ELN 1990:112); K, BB; < naulluu-vik; > naulluuvigtaq

naulluuvigtaq* medical term or other hospital-related thing # < naulluuvig-taq²

naullu-wa-i watch out! # *exclamatory particle*; = aullu-wa-i; NS

nauluqaqr- to be growing well; to be developing properly # *of people (or plants)*; naluqaqtuq 'it/he is growing well' / naluqaumanrituq 'it is thin and blighted', 'he is developmentally behind'; Taūgaam qanruyutekun tan'gaurluq nasaurluq-llu *naluqaqryugngaluni*, wall'u angayuqaagni tangvallermikun nepaunatek maligngallutek-llu pillragnegun assirluni tangviimikek nauyugngaluni. 'A young man or woman can only grow properly through instructions, or they can develop properly by observing peaceful and cooperative parents.' (YUP 2005:108); < nau-luaqar-

naumasta vegetation; brush-like growth (*for example*, antlers) # . . . evisrayaamek taūgaam *naumasterluni*. ' . . . having vegetation in the form of short grass.' (YUU 1995:78); Makuneng cal' napaneng pingqellinluni taman' nuniin, ilii tamana makuneng-ll' uqviganeng. Nunam *naumastektukaineng* taūg' pingqerrluni. 'The land had those trees, some parts had willows. It had the normal vegetation of land.' (WEB1); < nau-mata¹

naumiki, naumi I don't know *exclamation*; = naamelliin; < nau²-?, nau²-?

naumrruyuk, naumrruyugaq* edible vegetation # Tua-i tayim' tuaten yuulutek kaigygairullutek maurlua-llu makugtaryugnairulluni yuilkumek waten maaken nunam *naumrruyuinek*. 'And so they₂ lived like that, no longer hungry, and his grandmother no longer had to labor over *edible vegetation* of the land from the wilderness.' (ELL 1997:10); NI; < nau-?

nauneq growth (malignant or benign) # < nau-neq¹

naunerrluk wormwood (*Artemisia* sp.); weed
(in Bible translation) # *Artemisia is made into a medicinal tea; also used for steambath switches;*
NUN, UK, BB; < nau-neq²-rrluk

naung why have you come!, what do you want? #
exclamation; NSU; < nau²-?

naungignarqe- to be fertile # *of land*; naungignarquq
'it is fertile' / Ayakatartuci nuqlitnailngurmum
naunginarnellriamun-llu nunamun. 'You are going
to go to a prosperous, *fertile* land.' (AYAG. 33:3);
< nau¹-?-narqe-

naungrruyak plant; vegetable # NI; < nau¹-?-ruyak

naunrakayak Labrador tea (*Ledum* sp.) # LK, BB #
< naunraq-kayag-

naunraq*, **naunr(aq*)** (NUN form) plant; vegetable;
cloudberry or salmonberry (local name) (*Rubus chamaemorus*) (additional NI, CAN meaning) #
Cali nunam *naunrainek* kiagmi katurrluki, cat
tamalkuan uqvigaat-llu avasait qungalluki
cungagctellratni uqumek egnirluki. 'Also in
summer they'd gather the *plants* of the land,
and store away all kinds of willow shoots
while they were green marinating them in seal
oil.' (MAR1 2001:23); Qaltaan-ll' aipaa, caneg-
ima imangqellria, wall'u-q' curanek wall'u-q'
naunranek, naliitnek imarluni. 'His other bucket,
what did it have in it, either blueberries or
salmonberries (cloudberries), it contained one or
the other.' (QAN 1995:84); < nau-nraq, nau-nraq;
> naunrakayak, naunrarvik, naunrayagaq; < PY
nayunraq (*under* PE nayu-)

naunrarvik vegetable garden # < naunraq?-vik

naunrayagaq* sourdock (*Rumex arcticus*) # HBC;
< naunraq-ya(g)aq

naurrluk sore # = naucuk; < nau¹-rrluk

naviike- to be a descendant of (him); to grow (of
plant, cancer, etc.) on or at (it) # nauvikaa 'he
descends from him'; 'it is growing on it' / Maa-i
makut Niugtarmiut atam ilaita *nauvikaat* makut
Tengesqauktar tauna. 'Now some of these people
of Newtok are *descendants* of that Tengesqauktar.'
(ELL 1997:504); . . . ayautarkauluki-llu nunamun
enuqitnailngurmum *nauviksunarqellriamun-llu* . . .
' . . . and take them to a land without scarcity
where things grow well . . .' (ANUC. 3:17); < nau-
vike-

nauwa, **nauw'** where is it, he, she? # nauwa nacaqa?
'where is my hat?'; = naugga, naugg'; < nau²=
wa, nau²= wa; cf. nani

navakar- to be shocked when something terrible has
happened # NUN

navcaq snow hanging over a cliff and ready to fall #
NSU, NUN; > navcite-

navcite- to get caught in an avalanche # navcituq
'he got caught in an avalanche'; NSU; <
navcaq-ite¹-

navcuite- to be clear; to be audible #; *impersonal
subject if of the weather*; navcuituq 'the weather is
clear' / < ?-ite¹-; < PE navcu

naveg- to break # *to break physically into two or
more piece, to break so that it ceases to function, or
figuratively, to break the rules, break one's heart,
etc.*; navegtuq 'it broke'; navgaa 'he broke it' /
navgiuq 'he broke something'; navgumaauq 'it
is broken'; navegyuaran ilangciu! 'you might
break it, leave it alone!'; arcaqanrilngurmek
alerquutmek navgiyaraq 'misdemeanor' (legal
neologism); Kuuvviarutleq imirluku elliin Elngum
qunguturani piluku, Irr'am-llu pini piluku
cikunguamun aaniin pingraani cikuskagu
navegciqniluku tauna cikunguaq. 'Filling an
empty coffee can [with water] Elnguq put her
pet [fish] in it, and Irr'aq put hers in a glass
jar, even though her mother told her that the
jar would *break* if it [the water in the jar] froze.'
(ELN 1990:77); . . . tua-i yuucurlagluta. Ilamta
umyugait *navgaqluki*. ' . . . we lead a bad life. We
break our family members' hearts (*literally*: break
their minds — *an idiom*).' (QUL 2003:334);
= laveg-; > navgur-, nav'pag-; < PE navəy-

naver- root; > naverte-, navraq, navrar-, navrite-,
navriun, navrun; < PY-S navər(ar)-

naverniar- to engage in trading, barter, and / or
buying and selling # naverniartuq 'he is trading,
engaging in trade' / Qanellran-gguq kinguani
sun'aq tekitellruuq, yuut-llu-gguq sun'armiunun
canek *naverniaraluteng*. 'After he spoke, they say,
the ship arrived, and the people *bartered* things
with the ship's crew.' (AGA 1996:111); akinek
navernialriit 'money changers'; < naverte-niar-

naverte- to trade; to sell; to exchange # navertaa 'he
sold it, exchanged it' / navertaa palayami aipaa
taryaqvagcuutmek kuvyamek 'he traded his
other boat for a king salmon net'; < naver-?

navgur- to break on purpose; to destroy # navguraa
'he destroyed it, smashed it' / "Kitaki una wani
ukuut kaugtuarluku itumciu." Tua-i pisqenǵaku
imna kaugtuarluku navguraat. "Okay, you

- all beat on it and break it apart." Then, since they'd been told to do so, they beat on that one and broke it to pieces.' (MAR2 2001:34); Makut picirkiutet atuusqumalriit tamalkuita *navgurluki* pivakaqumta-gguq atam Ellam Yuan ellangcarniaraakut. 'If we keep *breaking* the rules, they say that the Master of the Universe will do something [teach us a lesson] so that we come to our senses.' (YUP 2005:40); picirkartuyarrluni *navguiyaraq* 'vandalism' (*legal neologism*); < *naveg-ur-*; PE *navyur-* (*under* PE *navəy-*)
- navi'iskaaq, naviskaaq** loft; attic # Tua-i-lu
Kuul'tila'aksiq mayurluni *navi'iskaamun*, uigtualuki-lu ingleret. 'And then Goldilocks went up to the *attic*, and tried out the beds.' (KUU 1977:21); Pakma *naviskaami* taangak malruk, putiilekaak malruk, . . . 'Up there in the *attic* were two bottles of liquor, . . .' (QUL 2003:380); *from Russian* *навеска* (*navéska*) 'loft'; = *navisqaq*
- navisqaq** loft; attic # *partly from Russian* *навес* (*navés*) 'shed'; = *navi'iskaaq*, *lavisqaq*
- nav'pag-, navpag-** to break in a major way # *nav'pagtuq or navpagtuq* 'it really broke'; *nav'pagaa or navpaga* 'he really broke it' / < *naveg-pag*²-
- navraq** borrowed thing # and **navrar-, navr(ar)-** (*NUN form*) to borrow # *navrartuq, nav'ertuq* (*NUN form*) he borrowed something; *navraraa* 'he borrowed it' / *navrarturatuq akinek wangnek* 'he always borrows money from me'; *navraqaa* 'he borrowed it', *literally*: 'has it as his borrowed thing'; *angyan navraqsugyaqaqqa* 'I would like to borrow your boat'; < *naver-aq*¹
- navravik** place to borrow things; site of borrowing; lending library # Maani-qaa kalikanek *navravigtangqertuq*? 'Is there a *library* here?' (YUP 1996:44); < *navravik*
- navrite-** to lend to (him) # *navritaa* 'he lent something to her' / *angutem angyaminek eltnaurista navritaa* 'the man lent his boat to the teacher'; ". . . navraryulriit *navrit'laraput.*" "Kitak *navriskikuk* kalikamek." ". . . we *loan* to those who want to borrow." "Okay then, do *loan* us a book." (YUP 1996:44); < *naver-ite*²-
- navriun** loaned out thing # < *navrite-n*; > *naviuteke-*
- navriuteke-** to loan (it) out # *navriutekaa* 'he loaned it out'; *pinqertuutaqa navriutekaqa elliinun* 'I loaned my ax to him'; < *navrite-n*

- navrun** borrowed thing; trade item # Cali imarpigmiutaat taqukat, *navrutkaqluki*. 'They also had sea mammals, seals, for *trade items*.' (YUU 1995:46); < *naverte-n*
- navte-** to collapse # *navtuq* 'it collapsed'; *navtaa* 'he collapsed it' / NUN; cf. *elave-*, *lave-*, *nave-*
- naw'un** through where? # *look under nani*
- nayagaq** younger sister of a male # Anngaellriit-gguq taukut kuigem ceñiini uitalliniaqellriit *nayagangqerrluteng*. *Nayagaat cali tauna uingqelliniluni*. . . . Taum *nayagaata* uini tauna-gguq kenkenritaa. 'Those brothers, they say, were living by the shore of the river and they had a *younger sister*. Their *sister* had a husband. . . . That *sister* did not, they say, love her husband.' (MAR2 2001:71); cf. *nay'ak*; < PE *nayay*
- nay'ak, nayaar** girl; virgin (*particularly the Virgin Mary in Russian Orthodox and Roman Catholic usage*) # *Agayutem Irniakestii Nayaar, nunaniryua!* 'Mother of God, *Virgin*, rejoice!' (ORT 2006:7); = *naayaak, nas'ak*; > *nayaurluq*; cf. *nayagaq*
- nayangaq** greeting # and **nayangar-** to nod agreement; to Eskimo-dance of women (Y, NS meaning) # *nayangartuq* 'he nodded in agreement'; 'she is Eskimo-dancing' (Y, NS); *nayangaraa* 'he nodded to her in agreement' / *alqani qetunramikun nayangamek tuyuraa* 'she sent greeting to her older sister by way of her son'; *Quyaksukluni quuyuarluni nayangalliniluni*. 'Thinking they were pleased with him, he smiled and *nodded his head*.' (QUL 2003:586); *Tamaani nayangatuniluki Kuigpagmi qantullruut*, . . . 'They would say that they would have "*nayangaq*" dancing back then on the Yukon, . . .' (CIU 2005:386); > *nayangaryaq, nayangkayuli*
- nayangaryaq, nayangeryak** female common eider (*Somateria mollissima*) # < *nayangar-yaq*
- nayangkayuli** yellowlegs (*Tringa* sp.) # < *nayangar-yuli*
- nayaurluq*** young girl # HBC; = *nasaurluq*; < *nay'ak-r(ur)luq*
- Nayipar(aq*)** the constellation of the Little Dipper (*English name*) # means 'seal (of some sort)' in *Yup'ik*; < *nayiq-?*
- nayiq*** ringed seal (*Pusa hispida*) # Tua-lu
tekituq *nayirmek*. Tua-i-am uivaarluni ataam aturturarraarluni, igqiliu-am. 'Then he came upon a *ringed seal*. He circled it, and after he sang

- to it, well, he swallowed it down!' (UNP1);
 > nayipar(aq); nayissuaq
- nayissuaq** large ringed seal (*Pusa hispida*) # CAN;
 < nayiq?
- nayug-** to hollow out e.g., a log, soil, snow; to skin a seal or other animal so that the skin is not split lengthwise, starting at the head and rolling the skin back over the body while cutting the skin from the flesh; in the case of a seal, the fat is cut away with the flesh, while in the case of a bird the fat stays on the skin. nayugaa 'he is skinning it', 'he is hollowing it out' / Taum imum pengurpallraam . . . canegnek cikvaguskiin aciakun *nayugiqeryuglutek* iirvigkiurlutek. 'At the base of that big hill where the tall grass bends over it they wanted to hollow out a hiding place.' (QUL 2003:204);
 > nayugcuun, nayugnaq; < PE nayuy-
- nayugcuun, nayuggsuun** seal-skinning knife #
 < nayug-cuun, nayug-ssuun
- nayugnaq** slit at each end of a net sinker #
 < nayug-?
- nayugneq** hollow; hollowed out place # < nayug-neq¹
- nayumiaqe-, nayumiqa-** to support # nayumiaqaa 'he is supporting it' / tuskaq nayumiaqaa ussukcautellraku aatami nem ceñiinun 'he held up the board while his father nailed it onto the side of the house'; NAUCETAAM CAQELNGATARUARITA NAYUMIQASSUUTAIT 'sepals' (literally: 'supports of the flower's petals'); < -mik-ke²-, ?-?; cf. nayur-
- nayur-** to stay with; to look after; to lie in wait for (him); to guard # nayurtuq 'he is looking after someone or something'; nayuraa 'he is looking after her' / Tua-i-llu Mik'aq piluni elkek tainilutek *nayuryarturluki* upagviatnun Uksiyaramun. 'Mik'aq said that they had come to stay with them until they moved to Uksiyaraq.' (ELN 1990:82); > nayurta, nayurvik, nayuryar-; cf. nayumiaqe-
- nayurta** midwife # < nayur-ta¹
- nayurvik** duck-hunting blind or similar place from which to wait in watch for game; watchtower # < nayur-vik
- nayuryar-** to wait in watch for game # nayuryartuq 'he is waiting in watch for game'; nayuryarai 'he is waiting in watch for them' / < nayur-yar-
- nayvite-** to show something to # HBC; = nasvite-
- negaasek** type of edible plant (*species ?*) #

- negacungaq** mosquito net; thin cloth (*NUN meaning*); cloth or cloth parka cover (*NSU meaning*) # Cali aturangqerrluteng *negacungarmek-lлу* iluprunateng, atkuteng at'aqamegteki atu'uqluki nangellratnun, qerrulliteng-lлу. 'Also they had garments of cloth, and no cloth underwear, and whenever they put on their parkas they'd wear them until they wore out, and their pants too.' (MAR1 2001:23);
 < negaq-cungaq
- negair(aq*)**, **negaiq** spider # negairem negaa or negairaam negaa 'spider web'; Tua-i-l' ullangnaqluku *negairpiim* piqtaarluni — tangrruallemni — piqtaarluni, . . . 'And then the big spider tried to go to it, swinging back and forth — the way I imagine it — swinging back and forth, . . .' (ELL 1997:98); < negaq-ir(aq)
- negaq** snare; single mesh of a net; spider web # and **negar-** to catch of snare or noose; to be caught in a snare or noose # negartuq 'it got snared'; negaraa 'it (snare, noose) snared it' / negaqengaqa 'I snared it'; negat 'snares; seine net'; negapiaq 'old-time snare that springs into the air when it catches something'; Saayuamek aatiita aaniit pia ella nenglairutqatarnqatniluku nutaan unggungssiaraat pekngareskata *negani*, kapkaanani-lлу paqtarkauniluki. 'When they drank tea their father told their mother that it seemed that it was going to warm up because the little animals were getting active and that he should check his snares and his traps.' (ELN 1990:78); Anglirikanituq man'a keniaqami, makut-lлу *negarturkaniirluteng*. 'A net like this stretches when it soaks up water, and the mesh increases in size.' (CIU 2005:86); Assiitellriit yuut pitaqengngaqlua *negalilaryaaqut*, . . . 'Wicked people set snares to try to catch me, . . .' (PSALM. 119:11); > negacungaq, negair(aq), negairem negaa, negaqegguna, negaraq, negarcur-, negavyaq; < PE nəyar
- negaqegguna** net gage # used to keep mesh uniform while making the net; Ukut-am tua-i waniwa wii kingumni *negaqeggutnek* aptuit. Negartutatekenrilngurnek calissuutet. 'Back home they call these "net gages". They are tools for making nets with v-sized mesh.' (CIU 2005:94); < negaq-kegte-n
- negaraq*** line of snares for birds, suspended from a spruce-root line suspended parallel to and above the surface of the water # < negaq-aq³

negarcur-, negassur- to check snares # negarcurtuq
'he is checking his snares' / Maurlurluni-gguq tua-i waten negarcuraqan aqesgirrarnek maligqurnaura. 'It is said that he'd go with his poor dear grandmother whenever she'd *check the snares* for mere ptarmigan.' (AGA 1996:164); < negaq-cur-, negaq-ssur-

negavaq one hundred; twenty-dollar bill # negavam qupii 'ten-dollar bill'; BB, NR; *a \$20 bill is called by this word for 'one hundred' because the basic Yup'ik monetary unit in BB is 20 cents (because Yup'ik numerals are a base-20 system), and one hundred times 20 cents is \$20, but the etymology of negavaq itself not known to compiler; cf. negaq*

negavgun root used as scrubber in bath; spruce root used for strings on *qelutviaq* (native guitar-like instrument) # < negaq?-n

negavyaq¹ dried grass roots from sand dunes used as scrubbers for dishes # NUN; < negaq?-?

negavyaq² (*Y form*), **negavlaq** (*NUN form*), **negavsaq** (*NS form*) lasso; lariat # < negaq?-?, negaq?-?, negaq?-?

negcik gaff; *pew tool for handling fish; jack in cards (BB additional meaning)* # and **negcig-** to hook with a gaff # negcigaa 'he hooked it'; Cameg-negciircuutminek piluni ullagluku-gguq negcigsaaqluku tegungnaqluku, nurturluku-gguq. 'Quickly he grabbed his *gaff* and, walking over to where she was, tried to *hook* her with it, but she was out of reach.' (AGA 1996:164); = legcik; > negcikcuar(aq); < PE nəyciy

Negcik a certain constellation # means 'gaff' in *Yup'ik*; (?)

negcikcuar(aq*) small gaff # Man'a maa-i *negcikcuar* maklagtaqameng, wagg'uq uurcaraqameng pitateng aqvacetaarluki kingunermeggnun, ayaruqtukiit. 'When they caught bearded seals they'd use the *small gaff* as a staff to announce their catch and request that fellow villagers should go fetch their catch.' (CIU 2005:4); < negcik-cuar(aq)

negeq, negeqnaq, negeqvaq north; north wind # negeqvamek anuqlirtuq 'there is a wind from the north'; neglirnermi 'in the area to the north'; Tauna-am neglirneran atra niitetungramku waniwa kis'arciaqa, nunat atrat qagaani Naparyaarmiut *negratni*, . . . 'I can't recall the name of that village to the *north* of it even though I used to hear it, the name of that village *north* of Hooper Bay, . . .' (CIU 2005:8); > Negeqliq

negetmun; < PE nəyər

Negeqlium Painga Pitka's Point # *village at the mouth of the Andrefsky River*; < Negeqliq-relative + paipossessed

Negeqliq St. Mary's; Andrefsky River # *village on the Andrefsky River near the Yukon*; < negeq-qliq

negetmun northward # *adverbial particle*;

negetmun tang waniw' ayaksailngua 'see, I haven't yet traveled to the north'; Nunautseng nengciqaat *negetmun*, ungalatmun, calaratmun, kanaknatmun-llu. 'They will extend their territory *toward the north*, toward the south, toward the east, and toward the west.' (AYAG. 28:14); < negeq-tmun

neginquq hair line on the forehead # NUN; cf. negiliq

negiliq parka ruff; edge of hood where ruff is attached *rather than the ruff itself (NUN meaning)* # atkuum negilia keglunruuq 'the parka's ruff is made of wolf (fur)'; Maaten-gguq elitaqnariuq imna tuqulleq, . . . negilirluni qayuqeggirrarmek. 'That one that had died became recognizable, and . . . he had a *ruff* of arctic hare.' (MAR1 2001:20); Y, NS, HBC, NI, CAN, K; *see Appendix 9 on parts of the parka*; = legiliq; cf. negingquq; > negilirkaq; < PE nəyilir, nəyilar

negilirkaq tundra hare; arctic hare; Alaska hare (*Lepus othus*) # *locally: jack rabbit; literally: 'ruff material'* (*see example sentence at negiliq*); Imarmiutaat, kanaqlit, cuignilnguut, negilirkat, uliiret, kaviaret. Watngullruut maani tamakut. 'Minks, muskrats, otters, *arctic hare*, white fox, red fox. These animals were in this area.' (PAI 2008:216); CAN; < negiliq-kaq

negir- to set snares # negirtuq 'he is setting snares' / Tauna-gguq uinga ayagnaurtuq kiatmegrnun negirsarturluni tuntunun, cup'utaitellermeggnun tamaani. 'It is said that that husband of hers would go upriver from where they lived to *set snares* for caribou back when they didn't have guns.' (MAR1 2001:42); < negaq-ir¹

negituqaq hiccup # and **negituqar-** to hiccup # negituqertuq 'he hiccupped' / merluni taqevkangnaqaa negituqani 'he is trying to stop his hiccups by drinking water'; < PE nəyituqar-

negler- to clap down on # negleraa 'he clapped down on it' / neglerluku ciissiq 'clapping down on the insect, he killed it'; < negte-ler-

negqeryaraq pistol # BB; < negte-qar-yaraq

negtaar- to press down on repeatedly; to knead
 # negtaartuq 'she is kneading, pressing down on something'; negtaaraa 'she is kneading it'
 / Keliparkaq-lu ak'a ulellruan *negtaarraarluku* kelipissuutnun ekluku. 'And when the dough rose again, she *kneaded* it and then put it into a bread pan.' (PRA 1995:413); < negte-a;
 > negtaaraq

negtaaraq dough # < negtaar-aq¹

negtaat organ (musical instrument) # < negte-aq¹-plural

negte- to press down on; to push down on # negtaa 'he pushed down on it' / negcamku 'when I pushed it down'; neg'artaa 'he suddenly pushed down on it'; negutekaa 'he used it to press down on something'; negucirluku 'putting something on it to hold it down'; *Negqurarrarlu* tamaqatarayaqaqan yura'arcetaqluku. 'After pushing it down slowly, he would have it pop up as it was about to disappear.' (QUL 2003:126); = kenegte-; > negler-, negqeryaraq, negtaar-, negtaat, neg'utaq; cf. niig-, Negtemiut; < PY-S tənəy-

Negtemiut Nighthmute # *village on Nelson Is.* # perhaps so called because the wind presses down on the site; cf. negte-

negur- to go around an obstacle in one's path # negurtuq 'he went around something'; neguraa 'he went around it' / Assiilnguq *negurru*, . . . 'Avoid evil, . . .' (AYUQ. 4:15); < PE nəyur-

negurluq loop on garment for use with a fastener (hook, button, etc.) # NUN; cf. negaq; < PE nəyurlur

neguryaq spider # NUN; < ?-yaq; cf. negaq

neguyaq air bubble in ice # < ?-yaq

neg'utaq mouthpiece of drill; part of drill at top of shaft held in mouth with teeth # < negte-taq¹

neguyak ringworm # used in the plural, neguiit, for one area of ringworm infection; < PE nəyuyar

neka emotional pain; hurt feelings # also an emotional root; Kitaki-gguq waniwa uituumakiliit nekaka taquulluku angiararucetenrilkurrulu. 'She said that I should remain with my husband by braiding my anger and hurt feelings into my hair so that they would not become loose.' (YUP 2005:52); > nekake-, nekaniqe-, nekaniur-, nekayug-; < PE nəka-

nekake- to find (it) emotionally painful # nekakaa

'he finds it emotionally painful' / < neka-ke³-
nekayug- to have hurt feelings; to be emotionally pained # nekayugtuq 'his feelings are hurt' / *Nekayutuyaqukut* ayuqluta taūgaam qemaggluku ing'umun qanrutkenrilengramteggua tauna *nekayulput* cavkenani assinruluni, cagtevkenanilli. 'We all get hurt feeling, but we should keep it inside. It is better if we do not express our hurt feelings to that person and let them spread.' (YUP 2005:52); < neka-yug-

nekanarqe- to cause emotional pain # nekanarquq 'it causes emotional pain' / Ilait temcinaqluteng. Ilait tuaten *nekanaqsugyaqaqluteng*. 'Some were funny. Some could be emotionally painful.' (CAU 1995:171); < neka-narqe-

nekaniqe- to have hurt feelings # neka-neq²-liqe²-

nekaniur- to have hurt feelings # nekaniurtuq 'his feelings are hurt' / < neka-niur-

nek'aq future house # nekaa 'his future house'; < [e]na-kaq

nekav- root; > nekavli-, nekavte-, nekavvlugte-

nekavli- to have disheveled or tangled hair # nekavliuq 'his hair is disheveled' / < nekav?-?

nekavte- to dishevel (hair) # nekavtai 'he is disheveling them (hair)' / Y; < nekav?-?

nekavvlugte- to be disheveled # of hair; nekavvlugtut 'they (hair) are disheveled' / Y; < nekav-rrluk

nek'e- to have it as one's place or home # nekaa 'it is his place or home' / Nasaurluut payugtaqameng taūgaam qasgimun it'lallruut, utaqalgirluteng-lu. Taūgaam tan'gaurluut qasgi *nek'ellruat*. 'Girls would enter the kashim when they brought (their fathers) food and they would wait there (while the men were eating). However, the kashim was the boys' home.' (KIP 1998:287); Imna tutgara'urluq tan'gurra'urluuluni qasgimi ellanguq tua-i amiim qulii nekluku, . . . 'That grandson, being a mere lad, grew to awareness in the kashim, having his place above the entrance way [it being colder and less desirable] . . .' (MAR2 2001:21); < [e]na-ke²-

nekete- to extinguish with water; to quench # neketaa 'he extinguished it' / NSU

nekevraartuq spruce tree (*Picea* sp.) # Tua-i-ll' amna kingunerminek piamu angunayukluni — cukauq-gguq tauna mikelnguq waten aurrelaagaqluni — napamun *nekevraartumun*

mayulliniluni. ‘Being worried that the baby might catch up with him — they say that child crawled extremely quickly — he climbed a spruce tree.’ (AGA 1996:210); Y, NS; = kevraartuq; < nekev-?

nekevyuk young man # Uikarautengqerrsaqluni-gguq, angutet iliitneng taw’ nekevyugmeng. ‘There was one young man whom she wanted for a husband one of the *young men* of the village.’ (CEV 1984:59); Nekevyuurcamek taūg imkuk taum-ll’ atiin taūg entun ayuqelriameng qaygilivkallinilukek. ‘Because they₂ were becoming *men*, her father had them build a kashim, similar to a house.’ (WEB1); HBC; < nekev-?

nekva- to be standing # *stative*; nekvauq ‘he is standing’ / NUN; < nek’ve-?

nekvayar- to stand by the river and work a net by hand # nekvayartuq ‘he is working a net by hand’ / NUN; < nekev-yar-; < PE nəkvar- (*under PE nəkəvə(t)-*)

nek’ve- to stand up (*NUN, EG meaning*); to play out (of a harpoon line) (*CAN meaning*) # *active*; nek’vuq ‘he stood up’ / ‘standing up’; nekevciquq ‘he will stand up’; . . . qetunrani kuten yuungamiu carliarcicerluku nekevluni ngevrrarluni tangcautellinia she took her child out (from inside of her parka) and cuddled it in her arms, and *standing up*, after blowing her nose, she made an effort to allow her child to see (what had happened)’ (WEB2); Una tua-i nek’velria taprualuk nek’velria, iquklipailgan egmianun teguluku piyugngaluku. ‘The sealskin harpoon lies would *uncoil*, it would *play out*, and they’d immediately grab it before the end of the line passed by.’ (PAI 2008:298); > nekevraartuq, nekevyuk, nekva-, nekvayar-, nek’ve-; < PE nəkəvə(t)-

nel’ae border; edge # nelii ‘its edge’; = ngel’ae, mengla^e, kengla^e

nel’ar- to laugh # *variant of ngel’ar- reported from various places*; = englar-, nenglar-, ngel’ar-, el’ar-

neleq flatus; gas expelled rectally; *vulgar* fart # and **neler-** to break wind; to expel flatus; *vulgar* to fart # HBC, NUN; = [e]leq/[e]ller-, leq/ler-, naleq/naler-; > nelepag-; < PE nələr(-)

nelepag- to expel much gas, often long and loudly # < neleq/neler-pag²

nelernaq bean # *literally: ‘flatus inducer’*; NUN; < neler-naq¹

nel’i- to make a house # neliuq ‘he made a house’; nelia ‘he made him a house’ / < [e]na-li-

neliaq uterus; womb # . . . yuurpailegmek callulartuk aanamek *neliagkeni*. ‘. . . before they₂ were born they fought in their mother’s *womb*.’ (AYAG. 25:22); = ngeliaq; < [e]na-liaq; < PE ənli(C)ar

nell’eq former house # nellra ‘his former house’; < [e]na-lleq

nelnguq birch (*Betula* sp.) # and **nelngur-** to be tough but pliable; to be thick and viscous of liquids; HBC; = elnguq/elngur-; < PE nəlŋu(r)-

nelqitaaq mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) # LI

nelte- to deflate; to let out air; to leak air # HBC, NUN; = elte-; < PE nələt- (*under PE nələr(-)*)

nel’u beaver house # = ngel’u

nemaa- to twist around # *Nemaaluni-gguq tua-i piyaqaqerraarluni, ataam angllurraarluni piaqami pinialikaniraqluni*. ‘It would *twist all around* after its effort; after it dove it would be weaker.’ (PAI 2008:2); < nemer-a-

nemenglluk foot wrapping used in place of socks # LI; < nemeq-nglluk

nemeq binding; lashing; wrapping; bandage # and **nemer-** to bind; to lash; to wrap; to bandage # nemertuq ‘he is binding something’; nemraa ‘he is binding it’ / nemerkaq ‘something used as a binding’; Tuaten tua-i qayani tauna nemernariqercan pilliniuq, “Kitak nemeryulriet nemerlit.” ‘When it was time for his kayak parts to be *lashed*, he said, “Okay, those who wish to *lash, lash away*.”’ (QUL 2003:614); > nemaa-, nemenglluk, nemercauk, nemerciq, nemernaq, nemeryaq, nemiaq; < PE nəmər(-)

nemercauk spirally striped bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*) seal with fur that changes its direction when weta # < nemeq-

nemerciq, nemercik flexible wood strip used for making a conical wood-slat fish trap # *in particular the smaller spiraled piece coiled around the longitudinal strips (cigyak) (and with the larger spiraled piece lashing (nemiarun) to hold the strips to that spiraled piece and to maintain the spacing between the strips)*; Cali-llu muraullgutaitnek nemiarucirluki cali-llu nemercinek pilallemteňek nemercirluki muraullgutaitnek, muraggainarnek taluyiluteng, camek ilaunaki. ‘They also would bind the strips together with more wood, what we call “*nemerciq*”, applying “*nemerciq*” to it,

more wood, making a fish trap totally out of wood and nothing else.' (KIP 1998:321); < nemer-?

nemernaq root of plant; lamprey (*Lampetra japonica*) # < nemeq-naq²

nemeryaq, nemersaq (NS form) lamprey (*Lampetra japonica*) # < nemeq-yaq, nemeq-yaq; > nemeryarcuun

nemeryarcuun lamprey-capturing implement # consists of an oar-like stick with spikes on the edges, which is swung through the water to impale lampreys on its spikes; < nemeryaq-cuun

nem'etaur(ar)- to stay in the house # especially, staying in family houses that were the residences of women and small children as opposed to in staying the kashim (men's communal house) # nem'etaurtuq 'he is staying in the house' / . . . tan'gaurluut qasgi nek'ellruat. Tua-i angliriqerlутeng nem'i uitananrilallruut. Cali-lu nem'etauraasqumavkenaki. 'Boys had the men's communal house as their home. When they became a certain age they no longer resided in the family houses. They told them not to stay in the (family) houses.' (KIP 1998:287); Usuuq-ata nem'etaurpiiqnak, agluten qasgimun qanelriit taūgaam niicugniuryarturki yuucirkarpeneq. Waten tang qantulriit, "nem'etaurpakalria-gguq yuucirkaminek tan'gurraq niisngaituq". 'Look, you, don't stay around in the house, go over to the kashim instead to listen to the ones speaking concerning how you should live. They say that a lad who stays in the house too much won't learn how he should live.' (QUL 2003:8); < [e]na-mete-aur(ar)-

nemiaq fish-trap lashing material # < nemeq-liaq; > nemiarun

nemiarun fish-trap lashing # in particular the lashing used to hone the longitudinal strips (cigyak) in place and fasten them to the spiraled piece (nemerciq); < nemiaq?-n

nemirte- to curve # of trails, rivers, etc.; nemirtuq 'it curves'; NUN; = nevirte-

nemiu occupant of the house # Arnat tang camek yuucirkamek angutem atu'urkaanek qanyuilnguut, waken anlluku wanirpk qanaalaameng nemiu ngel'allagaluteng arnarrlainaugaqaqameng. . . 'Women don't talk about anything a man will be going through, whenever they talk [people] about current events

the occupants of the house whenever they are just women, laugh . . .' (QUL 2003:8); < [e]na-miu

neneq bone; one of twelve or thirteen ribs in center part of kayak that have thin cross-sections at areas of bends (turn of the bilge) (additional meaning in HBC) # . . . nernaurtut nenrit-llu-ggur qangquraqluki. Makumiutaunritur tauna qimugta. . . they crunch the bones (of their food) when they eat.' (WHE 2000:200); HBC, NUN; = eneq, naneq; > nenerrluk, nenrilquk

nenerrluk dried fish vertebra # NUN; < neneq-rrluk

nengake- to disapprove; to reject # nengakaa 'he rejects it' / Agayulirtet-gguq nengakluki tuaten pillrat assiilnguniluku. 'The priests disapproved of them, saying it was evil.' (AGA 1996:92); Y, NUN, HBC, NS; < nengar-ke²-

nengamllugte- to be unhappy; to pout # NUN; < nengar-?; cf. nangamcuk

nengar- to sulk angrily, refusing to act, having not gotten one's way; to feel jealousy on account of a member of the opposite sex # nengartuq 'he is sulking' / nengauteekaa 'he is sulking on account of it', 'he is jealous on account of her'; Y, NUN, HBC, NS; > nengamllugte-; < PE nəŋ(ŋ)aR-

nengaughtaq man from another village residing in his wife's village; man who has married into a family # Taūgaam kia-i cali Qipnermiut yung'ut allakanek, naken iluvalrianek. Ukurritanek, nengaughtanek, tamakunek ilangluteng, amlleriluteng. 'However, Kipnuk upriver is getting new people, that come inland. Wives from other villages, husbands from other villages, joining in, increasing in number.' (KIP 1998:25); < nengaughte-aq¹

nengaughte- to live in one's wife's village, having come from another village; to marry into a village or family # of a man; Tua-lu tamaani yun'erraq nengaughtliniuq taukunun ilakellrianun. 'At that time a young man married into this certain family.' (YUU 1995:20); < nengauk-ite²- (?)

nengauk, nengaugaq, nengaulak brother-in-law (sister's husband only); son-in-law; uncle by marriage to one's father's sister, i.e., paternal aunt's husband; parallel-cousin's daughter's husband # < PE nəŋja(C)u(y)

nengciun harpoon tip with hole for attachment # NUN

nengciutaq wooden holder for harpoon head # NUN

nenge- to stretch; to extend; to stand on tiptoe
 # neng'uq 'it stretched', 'he stood on tiptoe'
 / nengtaa 'he stretched it'; nengumauq 'it is stretched, is in a stretched state'; Asaaqurragguq ayallermini tuarpiaq-gguq tauna imgutaa neng'aqami, tuarpiaq-gguq yuk qinerneminek tangvalriani qiluminek-gguq tuar yuk maq'laria yaani. 'When the harpoon is shooting through the air as [its line] *plays out*, it appears, when seen peripherally, as though a person's entrails were flowing out from him.' (CIU 2005:56); Tamakutllu tua-i elatmun waten unani evigam ket'araani ayuqluteng, nengumaluteng ketmun elaqsigluteng ukut ukatmun, kuvyacuarnek tegumiarluteng usguku'urluki. 'And more people were on the sides, right below the bank, *extending* down toward the water, holding small gill nets tied together.' (PAI 2008:160); > nengqaaq, nengqur-, nengqussig-, nengte²-, nengugte-, nengulra-, nengulraq, nengusraar-; cf. nengsuug-, nengulugte-; < PE nəŋə-

nengelvak extremely cold weather # and
 nengelvag- or nengelpag- to be extremely cold
 # nengelvagtuaq or nengelpagtuaq 'it's extremely cold' / Caqerluni aatiit nengelviim tungini taluyani paqcaqlirluki ayagluni kiimi, . . . 'One day their father, during the *extremely cold weather*, after a long while went out to check his fish traps by himself, . . .' (ELN 1990:77); < nengla-vak

nengengali deck beam of kayak fourth from bow #
see Appendix 9 on parts of the kayak

nengelite- to distribute a portion of a catch to #
 nengilitaa 'he's distributing a portion of his catch to her' / Tamaani arrluut wagg'uq nengilitetuit tangvagteteng waten arvermek callugaqameng. 'Back then killer whales, so they say, would *distribute* portions of their catch to those who watched them when they attacked bowhead whales.' (CIU 2005:122); < nengiq-?-

nenginga- to be stretched; to be extended #
 nengingauq 'it is stretched', 'it is extended out'
 / Yaqulek cilulria yuan-wa kegginaa qukaani unalviik nengingalutek yaqulgem yaqugcetun. 'And the bird gliding in the air — [reveals] a human face with the big hands in the middle *stretched out* like the wings of a bird.' (AGA 1996:33); < nengte²-nga-

nengiq portion of a catch; share # and **nengir-** to divide a catch for distribution # nengia 'the

portion of the catch he has received, his share'; Malirqaqameng tamaani narulkaquluki qayatgun waten pingayurquneq narulkartaita, wagg'uq nengirluteng. 'Back then when they hunted [seals], spearing them from kayaks, the first three to spear them would divide up the catch for *distribution*.' (QUL 2003:414); > nengirtur-, nengilite-; < PE nəŋjir

nengirtur- to distribute portions of a catch #
 nengirturtuq 'he is giving out portions';
 nengirturaa 'he is giving out portions of it' /
 < nengiq-tur¹

nengl- root; > nengla, nenglla, nengller-, nenglli-, nengllinaq, nengllir-, nenglliur-, nengte²-, < PE nəŋə(t)- and nəŋli-

nengla^e cold weather; coldness in the air # nenglem massiinaq ayagiigacetaa 'the cold kept the engine from starting'; nenglenguq 'it is getting cold'; nenglairutuq 'it is no longer cold'; nenglaituq 'it is not cold'; nengeltuircarluku 'insulating it'; Pitsaqluni-llu tupaggluku Irr'aq, ellii-llu-am elluiyunqerrami makcuumiilami nenglemun. 'She intentionally woke Irr'aq up, because she herself liked being comfortable and didn't want to get up into the *cold air*.' (ELN 1990:20); Anngameng ellii piuq ella assirngatqapiararluni nenglainani-llu. 'When they went out she saw that the weather appeared to be very nice and not *cold*.' (ELN 1990:32); NENGLEM CUQYUTII 'thermometer'; < nengl-; > nengelvak

nenglar- to laugh # HBC, EG; = el'ar, englar-, nel'ar-, nge'l'ar-; < PE əŋlar-

nenglla cool breeze; coolness # < nengl-?;
 > nengllacir-; < PE nəŋłar- (*under* PE nəŋə(t)- and nəŋli-)

nengllacir- to cool down # nengllacirtuq 'it is being cooled down'; nengllaciraa 'he is cooling it down' / Aling, quyanaqvaal' neqkanglua uumek uqurilriamek yaqulegmek, atak nengllacirlaku aurassiyaagyuartuq ner Kumni. 'Oh, I am so glad I caught this fat bird to eat; let me *cool it off* first lest it bleed too much when I eat it.' (YUU 1995:74); < nenglla-cir-

nengller- to be cold # *of liquids or objects*; nengllertuq 'it is cold' / NUN; < nengl-?

nenglli-, nengllar- to have cooled down after being warm # *usually of food*; nenglliuq 'it has gotten cold' / NUN; < nengl-?, < nengl-?

nengllinaq spring of cold water # NUN; < nengl-?

nengllir- to be cold # of weather; impersonal or similar subject; nenglirtuq ‘it is cold’ / nenglirpaa! ‘how cold it is!'; Maqinerraraam kinguani nengllirpek’nani-llu tamana qasgiq. ‘After a sweat bath the kashim wasn’t cold.’ (AGA 1996:54); Unuakumi tupiimi mak’arrluni piuq aanii kumarteqatalria, nenglikacaarluni ilua nem, ellii-llu qerrutqapiggluni. ‘The next morning when she woke up she sat up in bed and saw that her mother was lighting the stove and that it was very cold inside the house, and she herself felt very cold.’ (ELN 1990:60); . . . caqam taūgaam ilaq’apiani anuqvagluni nenglirqan tua-i nem ilii kiirisciigatqaqluni. ‘. . . once in a while, however, when it’s very windy and cold the interior of some houses took time to warm up.’ (QUL 2003:6); < nengl-lir-

nenglliur- to feel the cold # of persons; nengliurtuq ‘he is feeling the cold’ / Tuani-gguq qavarpailegmek nengliunglutek tua-i nenglian. ‘Then before they₂ slept they felt cold because it was cold.’ (AGA 1996:132); < nengl-liur-

nengqaaq edible fiddlehead of spreading wood fern (*Dryopteris austriaca*) # BB, LI; < nenge-?

nengqur- to stand on tiptoe # Ungulerqullrani nengqurluni-ll’ naken maaken qainganek iggluni talliraq. ‘When he shook himself standing on his toes, from somewhere on his body the bracelet fell down.’ (KIP 1998:71); < nenge-?

nengqussiig- to stand on tiptoe # NUN < nengqur-

nengsuq grandmother # NSU; < PE nəŋyur-

nengsuug- to press one’s knuckles against one’s forehead # cf. nenge-

nengaaryarat accordion # < nengete²-a-yaraq- plural

nenge⁻¹ to be cold # of persons; NUN; < nengl-?

nenge⁻² to stretch (it); to extend (it); to unravel (knitting); to set a drift-net # nengtaa ‘he stretched it’ / . . . taum inerquastellran mak’arrluni uyaquni nengluki kanaviallinia, “Waqa! Tugrulluten-qa kit’uten?” ‘. . . the one who had warned him sat up and stretched out his neck looking down at him, “Well! Did you fall in by breaking through the ice?”’ (QAN 1995:322); < nenge-te²; < PE nəŋjət- (under PE nəŋə-)

nenge⁻³ to set a driftnet # nengtuq ‘he set a driftnet’ / cf. nenge⁻²; < PE nəŋjət- (under PE nəŋə-)

nenguga’rte- to strain one’s muscles; to get a hernia; to get a fallen uterus after pregnancy; to stretch (it) hard # nenguga’rtuq ‘he strained his muscles’, ‘he got a hernia’, ‘she got a fallen uterus’; nengugartaa ‘he stretched it hard’ / . . . pitegcautetaanek aūg’arluku nutaan nengugarrluku imumek qalriaq’ertelluku nalalluku nutaan unguirkauunrluku. Kanaqlit tuaten pitullruit. ‘. . . one would remove the arrow, then pull its heart until it made a certain sound. Then you’d know that it was dead. That was how they killed muskrats.’ (CIU 2005:30); = enguga’rte-; < nengugte-ar(ar)te¹-

nengugtaat accordion # alqaqa nengugtaanermek elicungcartuq ‘my older sister is learning how to play the accordion’; < nengugte-aq¹-plural

nengugte- to spread out; to stretch out; to extend

of something piled up, rolled up, crumpled, or folded; nengugtuq ‘it is spread out’; nengugtaa ‘he spread it out’ / Una waniwa wii qemiquumku yaaken pirraarluku nag’artelluku, makut wani naaqurluki naivnirturluki waten naaqurluki nenguggluku-llu. ‘If I was putting the floats on this net I would count the mesh, then divide the mesh into groups, and then put the floats evenly on the line according to the number of groups of mesh.’ (CIU 2005:90); < nenge-?-; > nenguga’rte-, nengugtaat; < PY-S nəŋuy- (under PE nəŋə-)

nengulercessuun scraper for fawn skins; tanning tool for softening and stretching skin # NUN; < nenge-?-ssuun

nengulra- to keep on stretching # nengulrauq ‘it keeps on stretching’; nengulraa ‘he keeps stretching it’ / nengulrayuli ‘thing capable of stretching’; Nengulrasciiganateng-llu peqlireskai. ‘Those soaked [in urine for waterproofing] don’t stretch.’ (PAI 2008:114); < nenge-?-; < PY nəŋulər (under PE nəŋə-)

nengulraq rubber band; elastic # < nenge-?

nengulugte- to put under an obligation # (?); cf. nenge-

nenguralria kayak end part # NUN

nengusraar- to stand on tiptoe # nengusraartuq ‘he stood on tiptoe’ / < nenge-?

nengyuaryuk dentalium # Imumi imkut

qanraqellriit yuut, nengyuaryugcuraqt-gguq avaken naken, . . . , Ugaassat natiitnek avaken, nanvamek-gguq tua-i tuaken piinellruaraat qilqerraarluki egtaqait ciissircurqameng,

tua-i-gguq tegglircurluteng. ‘Long ago I heard people talking about how they gathered *dentalia* from a place near Ugaassat, how they would weave the boot sole grass loosely and throw it into the water in the lake so they would catch the creatures, gathering (raw material for) beads in that way.’ (CIU 2005:254)

nenrilquq one’s waist at the side above the hip # HBC; < neneq?-quq

nepa^e noise, sound # massiinam nepii eqnarquq ‘the noise of the machine is irritating’; Up’nerkami-gguq iliini yuk pektaqami yuilqumi niitelartuq amikuum *nepiinek* taūgken-gguq naken picinani. Nunamek-llu-gguq pingaleng’ermi *nepem* tungii cataunani camek-llu-gguq tangerrnaunani. ‘In springtime, they say, sometimes a person walking in the wilderness hears the *sound* of an “amikuk” (a certain legendary creature), but it would be hard to pinpoint as to where it came from. Even if the direction that the *sound* was coming from seemed to be from the ground, there’d be nothing there, nothing visible.’ (AGA 1996:143); > nepair-, nepaite-, nepaksugte-, nepelkirte-, nepengyaq, nepengyar-, neplir-, nepetmun, nepetu-, nep’nge-, nep’ngute-, nepsallag-, nepsarpak, nepsarte-, neptu-, nepua-, nepugte-; < PE nəpə

nepair- to fall silent # nepairtuq ‘he fell silent’ / Qayagaulriik-gguq taukuk *nepairusngiinartuk* tayimngurrluni. ‘Those two that were crying out [the crane’s eyes] became *quieter and quieter* and were gone.’ (PRA 1995*:396); < nepa-ir-; < PE nəpəñir- (*under* PE nəpə)

nepaite- to be silent; to be quiet # nepaituq ‘he or it is silent’ / Ellii alingerrluarluni, ilai-ll’ ukut *nepaunateng* uitaluteng nallunricaqaqeng’ermeng piarkaunrilucimeggnek tuaten ulapequetekillruameng. ‘She became extremely scared, and her siblings remained *silent* because even though they knew what they weren’t supposed to do they had wantonly played around like that.’ (ELN 1990:14); < nepa-ite¹-; < PE nəpəñit- (*under* PE nəpə)

nepaksugte- to make little noises # nepaksugtuq ‘he is making little noises’ / nepaksugtevkenak! ‘don’t make the least little noise!'; < nepa-?

nepcanarqe- to be sticky # nepcanarquq ‘it is sticky’ / Kinguakun pinaurait puyaqapiarluteng, *nepcanaqluteng*. Tamaaken qayat umciguciraqluki

keluit. Imangyugnaitaqluteng. ‘After that they [the mosses soaked in seal oil] became rancid and *sticky*. They’d use it to caulk the seams of their kayaks. They’d never leak.’ (YUU 1995:61); < nepte-yanarqe-

nepcaq small type of sucker fish (*species ?*) # NUN; < nepte-yaq

nepcetaaq sticky tape; glue; bandage # < nepte-cetaaq

nepcetaq shaman’s mask # *said to stick to the face without any visible means of a being held in place*; nepcetauguq ‘it is a shaman’s mask

nepcurliq snail; lamprey (*Lampetra japonica*); magnet # *Nepcurlitun* merlerurtellriatun ayuqekilit. ‘Let them be as a *snail* that liquefies.’ (PSALM 58:8); NEPCURLIM TEGUMIAQESTII ‘cam follower in a motor’; < nepte-?-li¹

nepeckegg- to be a good climber; to have good balance; to be able to cling to things # nepeckegtuq ‘he is a good climber’ / Ellii-llu anyam ceñiikun piyualuni *nepeckeggniluni* qalarluni ayaluqtaarluni cukaunani kelutmurteqcaarluni, tuaten Qalelam pisqenrilengraani. ‘And she walked along the gunwale of the boat saying that she *had good balance*, and staggering a bit slowly made her way forward even though Qalemaq told her not to do that.’ (ELN 1990:26); < nepte-ckeegg-

nepelkirte- to make a sound; to speak # NUN; < nepa-?

nepengyaq ghost or spirit (*whose presence is indicated by noise at night and a cold mist*) # and **nepengyar-** to come, attracted by noise (*of animals, ghosts*); for there to be a ghostly noise # nepengartyuq ‘it came, attracted by noise’ or ‘there was a ghostly noise’; nepengyaraa ‘it came to him, attracted by his noise’ / Neplissiyaagluki-llu naanguaraqata pingraateng *nepengyarciniluki* neplirturaraqluteng. ‘And, even though she told them that they would *attract wild animals* if they played too noisily, they did not stop making noise.’ (ELN 1990:17); Tuaten tekiteqanrakun camaken *nepengyartuqerluni*, eng-eng-aaraluni aarrarrarraalliniuq camna, “Aarrarrarraa, tutgara’urlulkayama tuparqelkuglua.” ‘When he reached it, *a sound arose* from down there, going “eng, eng” and saying, “Whew, my darn grandson has awakened me.” (QUL 2003:238); < nepa-?

nepetmun heading toward commotion, turbulence, chaos # *adverbial particle*; . . . caumallagallutek-gguq aipaqlriik pikunek *nepetmun* ayatuuk. ‘. . . it is said that if a couple are confrontational they are headed toward *chaos*.’ (QAN 2008:338); < nepa^e-tmun

nepetu- to be noisy # NSU; = neptu-; < nepa-tu-

nepiaq semi-subterranean sod house # *in contrast to the both frame and log house, and to the kashim (qasqiq) or men's communal houses*; Ellangeqarraallelni yuut *nepianek* nengqellruut. Nevunek-llu naterluteng enait. ‘When I first became aware of things people had *sod houses* with dirt floors for dwellings.’ (YUU 1995:45); *Nepiami* uitaurayuunateng it'lang'ermeng tua, cassuutengqerraqameng it'lang'ermeng, *nepiani* ak'anun uitayuunateng angutet. Arnat taugaam kiimeng *nepiani* uitaqluteng. ‘[Men] never remained long in the *sod house*, although they would go in whenever they had a good reason, they'd go in, but not stay long in the *sod houses*, those men. Only women dwelled in the *sod houses*.’ (QUL 2003:6); < [e]na-pik

nepillineq ice stuck all winter on the mud # *cf.* nepte-

nepirag- to be slick; to be frictionless # NUN; = piirag- (*the base nepirag- may be a blend of piirag- (q.v) and nepte- 'to stick'*)

nepitag- to have things clinging to one # nepitagtuaq ‘it has stuff clinging to it’ / < nepte-?-

neplir- to be noisy # neplirtuq ‘he or it is noisy’ / Murilkelluku ata tauna piniartuci, neplissiyaagpek'naci-llu, kiimelngukut tang maani nepengyaryuaraaci unggungssit. ‘Make sure that you watch her and also don't *make too much noise*; see, we are alone here, and you might attract [unwanted] animals with your noise.’ (ELN 1990:18); < nepa-lir-

nep'nge- to get sounds # < nepa-nge-

nep'ngute- to be in labor # nep'ngutaa ‘she is in labor’, *literally*: ‘it is making noise with her’ / Taum-gguq qanrutaa tamaani nunameggni, nep'ngutliniaqaki, aqsait-gguq tua-i ullirruki tuaggun antetuat qingait. ‘She told her that in their own village whenever they were *in labor* they'd slash their bellies open and took their fetuses out that way.’ (KIP 1998:191); < nepa-nge-te⁵

nepsallag- to suddenly make noise # < nepa-llag-

nepsarpak noisily; loudly # *adverb particle*; nepsarpak mikelnguut itertut ‘the children entered noisily’; Ataput-llu qenertellriacetun qanerlallruut, arulairrluta nem iluani aqumekarluta, nepsarpak qatguurluteng cakneq qarrluteng. ‘Our father would give us instructions as if angry, having us stop whatever we were doing and sit down, then he would *loudly* raise his voice and shout.’ (MAR1 2001:27); Y, NS; < nepa-?-rpak

nepsarte- to make noise # nepsartuq ‘he is making noise’ / nepsartevkenak ‘don't make noise’; Kana-i ketiignun culurcam iagevkenani qanrumaaralliniuq nepsartevkenani, “Qaill’ piak? Qavartuk-qaa?” ‘When he landed on the shore below them without going up he said without *making noise*, “What's wrong with them? Are they sleeping?”’; (QUL 2003:444); < nepa-?

nepte- to stick; to cling; to adhere # neptuq ‘it stuck’ / nepcetaa ‘he made it stick’; Wagg'uq tamakut acirnaurait nepcetane. Wagg'uq neplartut augg'asciigalluteng. ‘They called those [shamans' masks] “nepcetat”. They'd *stick* [to the face], and be hard to remove.’ (AGA 1996:54); Unuan ellamun anluni piuq, pircirluni natquik ayagaluni. Ilii *neptaqluni*, ilii-llu kituraqluni. ‘In the morning going out she saw that there was a blizzard with snow blowing over the ground. Some of it would *stick* there, and some would pass on.’ (YUU 1995:17); > nepcanarqe-, nepcaq, nepcetaaq, nepyun, nepcurliq, nepeckegg-, nepillineq, nepitag-, nepute-; *cf.* neve-

neptu- to be noisy; to be loud # neptuuq ‘it is noisy’; Taugken-gguq allanek nutegnek kapkaanarnek-llu itrucagnek nepturikanirluteng cayarluteng atuqanirluteng-llu. ‘However, it is said, that when they, brought in other guns and traps they beat them more *loudly* and sang out more.’ (CAU 1985:81); = neptu-; < nepa-tu-

nepua- to howl # *of animals*; nepuaguq ‘it is howling’ / < nepa-?-

nepucuqiq rough edge of shore-fast ice formed when ice broken by wind and waves refreezes # < nepute-?

nepugte- to make noise # nepugtuq ‘it is making noise’ / NUN; < nepa-?-; < PY nəpuuy- (*under PE nəpə*)

nepute- to stick onto something # neputuq ‘it stuck onto something’; neputaa ‘he stuck it onto

something' / Tamaani arnat qingaqerraaraqata inerqutullruit angertuusqevkenaki, qingait nepuciinqniluki. 'Back then when women had initially become pregnant they'd tell them not to chew gum, saying that their fetuses would get stuck to them.' (YUU 1995:36); < nepte-te⁵-; > nepucuqiq

nepyun sticky tape; glue # < nepte-n

neqa^e food; fish # neqet 'fishes'; neqmek neryugtua 'I want to eat fish'; neqii 'his food'; neqai 'its fish'; neqtulnguunga 'I'm tired of eating fish'; Tua-i qasgim ilua neqngurrluni. 'And inside the kashim there was a lot of food everywhere' (*literally*: 'it became food') (CAU 1985:130); Tua-i kaikuni umyuaqsumiinaku tamalkuan neraa neqni qantani-llu painqercaarluku. 'Then, not wanting to think about if she should be starving, she ate all her food and licked her bowl clean.' (ELN 1990:5); . . . tamana neqliviat nunaniriluni napat, can't-get-llu cungagpak, neqet-llu pingluteng. ' . . . that fish-camp of theirs became delightful; the trees and grass got very green, and the fish started coming. (ELN 1990:22); Tamaa-i tuaten ayuqelliniut tamakut neqaitem nalliini, ellminek mulngakluni pillerkaq. Nervallagavkenani. 'Back then that was how they were during the time when there was no food; they were careful in how they conducted themselves. They did not gorge [when they did get food].' (KIP 1998:339); (E)VEGTAT NEQAIT or MEGTAT NEQAIT 'rosewort' (*Sedum roseum*); ILIGVIIT NEQAIT 'poison water hemlock' (*Cicuta mackenzieana*); CAQELNGATAAT NEQAIT 'mountain harebell' (*Campanula lasiocarpa*) or 'forget-me-not' (*Myosotis alpestris*) (*literally*: 'butterfly food'); MELNGUT NEQAIT 'heather' (*Cassiope* sp.) or 'mastodon flower' (*Senecio congestus*) (*literally*: 'water beetle food'); QUGYUUT NEQAIT 'mare's-tail' (*Hippurus vulgaris*) (in BB); TULUKARUUT NEQAIT 'baneberries' (*Actaea rubra*) (*the plant bears poisonous berries*); TUNTUT NEQAIT 'reindeer moss (a certain lichen)' (*Cladonia rangiferina*); > neqaiq, neqalluarpak, neqaluk, neq'aq, neqaraq, neqatuq, neqvruq, neqcaq, neqengqertassiaryaraq, neqerrluk, neqivik, neqkaq, neqkiur-, neqli-, neqliur-, neq'lur-, neqlugcira-, neqniate-, neqnili-, neqnirliaq, neqnirqe-, neqsur-, neqte-; cf. nere-; cf. neqalleq, neqaraq, neqalluarpak, neqatuq, and neqaluk, which all suggest a variant of this base ending in a rather than e; < PE nəqə

neqaiq, neqiaq food-stealing bird # *crow, gull, camp robber or gray jay, magpie*; LI; < neqa-iq, neqa-?

neq'ake- to remember; to recall; to keep in mind with consideration # neq'akaa 'he remembers him or it' / Ulapeq'laquvci atam qanerturalriamek niicugniaqavci niitellerci tauna tua-i neq'akngaitarci. 'If you fiddle around while you are listening to someone speaking, you won't remember what you've heard.' (QUL 2003:694); Waniw' qanemciqatartua uumek wii neq'akurallmek, niitlemnek. 'Now I'm going to tell about this thing that I remember, that I heard.' (ELL 1997:354); = enqake-; < neq'ar?-; > neq'akun

neq'akun dedication # < neq'ake-n

neqalleq fish scraps # . . . maaten-gguq pikestait tangrrai calligluteng tumyaratni-gguq-wa neqallret. Tua-i-llu-gguq tauna can'giiq tutmaqlitauyuumiilami taukut unilluki taluyat. ' . . . when he saw its (the fish trap's) owners he observed that the *fish remains* were strewn on their paths. And so, that blackfish went away from that fish trap not wanting to be trodden upon.' (ELN 1990:5); Makut maa-i iqertiit kelipacugluki keligturluki neqallrinqegcaarluki pitullruit. Neqallrit atam keliuqallrit assipiartut. Before using the fish skin for sewing it was scraped clean of its *brown meat and membranes*. The *scraped meat*, when eaten, tasted very good.' (CIU 2005:344); < neqa-lleq

neqalluarpak herring (*Clupea harengus*) # cf. iqalluarpak; < neqa-?-rpak

neqaluk dried fish # NUN; < neqa-?

neq'aniur- to recall with regret; to anticipate with hope; to look forward to something # neq'aniurtuq 'he regrets something', or 'he looks forward to something' / neq'aniurutkaa 'he regrets it', 'he looks forward to it' / Up'nerkaraqan erpailgan ayalallruukut, . . . Ayagarkaugaqamta neq'aniurluta unugmi ayagaqluta. 'When it's spring we start out before dawn, . . . When we are to travel we *look forward to traveling* and we would go at night.' (KIP 1998:269); Tua-i-gguq makut neq'aniutulitunuakumi . . . kangangyaratulit . . . apqucim taum . . . nayurciiganaki cakneq. 'Sickness will avoid those who *look forward to going out early in the morning*.' (QUL 2003:332); < neq'ar-niur-

neq'aq placenta # < neqa-?

neq'ar- to have something come to mind; to recall; to call to mind; to be reminded of # neq'ertuq 'he recalled something', 'something came to his mind'; neq'eraa 'he recalled it', 'it came to his mind' / im'um yuum atra neq'eraqa 'I recall that person's name'; neq'allrua 'he has recalled it'; neq'ercetaa 'he reminded her'; Pilaqingga tang, maa-i-ggur nunat ilait kenurraneg' makunek pilangata, neq'erturalaqa'i taukut. 'He tells me that since they now have these lights, he started being *reminded* of them.' (KIP 1998:239); Yuum aptaqanga neq'angcarluku, neq'angcarluku, tayim' neq'angyuunaku. 'When a person asks me a question, I try to *remember* and try to *remember*, but sometimes I don't *remember*.' (TAP 2004:111); > neq'ake-, neq'aniur-, neq'ari-, neq'arivik; < PE ənqar-

neq'ari- to eat small portions of a memorial dish # *the dish consists of rice with raisins and is eaten in Russian Orthodox churches or homes during a memorial*; < neq'ar-aq¹-li²

neq'arin # the dish of rice and raisins # < neq'ari-n

Neq'arivik Memorial Day # *Neq'arivigmi* neq'ak'laraput tuquallret, kelistaita-llu manuitnun ellililuta wreath-anek. 'On Memorial Day we remember those who died and place wreaths in front of their crosses.' (YUP 1996:55); < neq'ar-i²-vik

neqaraq salmon (*any species*) (*meaning in NSU*); any little bit of food available (*elsewhere*) # Tamaa-i tamana pitekluki elluarluki *neqarateng* auluk'lallrulliniit. 'And for that reason they took good care of *what little food* they had.' (KIP 1998:327); Tua-i imkut *neqarapuk* nernaupuk. 'Let's eat *whatever little food* we have.' (QUL 2003:410); < neqa-?

neqatuq dried fish caught in river # EG; < neqa-?; cf. neqaluk

neqvruq candy; sweet fruit; fruit canned in sweet syrup # < neqa-?

neqcaq, neqcaun bait # melugmek neqcirru manan! 'bait your hook with a fish egg!'; kapkainan neqerruggarmek neqciqiu! 'bait your trap with a little piece of dried fish!'; Tamakut-llu neqtameng meluitnek *neqcarluteng* manaraqluteng. 'They would hook for fish using the eggs of the fish they'd caught for *bait*.' (ELN 1990:22); < neqa-car-, neqa-car-n

neqengqertassiaryaraq test fishing # *Fish and Game*

neologism; < neqa-ngqerr-tassiar-yaraq
neqepik real food; dog salmon, chum salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*) (*additional meaning in NSU*); # = neqpik; < neqa-pik

neqerrluk, neqerrluaq smoked dried fish (*particularly salmon*) # "Camek nerciqseñuk?" "Neqerrlugnek." "'What are we going to eat?' "Smoked dried fish.'" (YUP 1995:10); Neqerrlugnek neryunqeqtua. 'I relish eating smoked *dried salmon*.' (YUP 1995:39); Ayakataami-llu angyani, imna-gguq tua-i amirliarqii angyaq, akicautekluku *neqerrluarmun* tua-i. 'Before he left he traded his boat, that old skin boat, for *dried fish*.' (CIU 2005:8); Ellivigmek-llu atrarciluni *neqerrlugnek* cali-llu kumlanernek. 'And from the cache he took down *dried fish* and also frozen fish.' (PRA 1995:410); < neqa-rrluk

neqilegte- to provide adequate food for (him — a family member) ? #

neqivik elevated cache # Atam elagyangqetullruut *neqivignek*, nevunek tua-i nevut taúgaam pikellruameg teggu. 'You see they used to have partially underground *food caches* made of sod, since sod was all they had.' (ELL 1997:508); HBC, Y, NI; < neqa-i³-vik

neqkaq food ready for consumption; a meal # Angutet-llu ilakellriit qasgimi quyurrarmeng uitaqluteng. Arnaita nernariaqan payugtaqluki *neqkaitnek*. 'Men who were related stayed together in the kashim. When it was time to eat, their women brought in their *meals*.' (YUU 1995:27); Cali *neqkairutaqameng*, enerkuat mermun qallarvaulluki mer'atnek mer'aqluteng. 'Whenever they ran out of *food* they'd boil bones with water and drink their broth.' (YUU 1995:50); < neqa-kaq

neqkiur- to prepare a meal # neqkiurtuq 'he is preparing a meal'; neqkiuraa 'he is preparing a meal for her' / Arenqiapaa-ll' tua-i assiriluni apquciirulluni makluni kaminiaq kumarrluku kenirluni nutaan *neqkiurlutek*. 'Goodness, better now and having become free of illness she got up, lit the stove, cooked, and thus *prepared a meal* for them.' (QUL 2003:372); < neqa-kiur-; > neqkiuryaraq

neqkiuryaraq recipe; art of preparing food # < neqkiur-yaraq

neqlepik white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons*) # < neqleq-pik¹

- neqleq** white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons*); Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*) (*meaning in UY, UK, BB, LI, EG; in some areas, a general term for goose # . . . neqleq, yaqulget iliit; erinii ciilertekacagarluku tua-i. . . white-fronted goose, one of the birds, its voice was dry and crackly.*' (ELL 1997:586); = leqleq; > neqlepik, Neqlercurvirk, neqlernaq; < PE nərlər and nəqlər
- Neqlercurvirk** Fish Village # *site on the lower Yukon; < neqleq-cur-vik*
- neqlernaq** black brant (*Branta bernicla*); Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*) (*meaning in UY, UK, BB, LI, EG*) # = leqlernaq; < neqleq-naq²
- neqli-** to prepare fish for storage and later use; to prepare fish for the winter # neqliuq 'he is preparing fish for winter, working in fish camp' / Tua-i-llu *neqlinriameng neqtateng-llu mayurqaarluki ellivigmun, cali uksiyyarluteng*. 'And then, when they were done *preparing fish for the winter*, after having put the fish they'd caught up in the cache, they also went to fall camp.' (ELN 1990:45); < neqa-li²-; > neqlici-, neqlilleq, neqliskengaq, neqlivik
- neqlilleq** fish camp # Tamaani *neqlillratni talicivigtarluni, ellivik-wa keluquaarni-wa pelatekaq*. 'There in their *fish camp* there was a smokehouse, a cache, and in the very back, a tent.' (ELN 1990:17); < neqli-lleq¹
- neqliskengaq** namesake of the dead who is given food, water, and a change of clothes during a holiday in honor of the dead # CAN; < neqlite-kengaq
- neqlite-** to give offerings of food, water, and clothing to the namesake of the dead in a ceremony during a holiday such as *Merr'aryaraq* ("Lesser Memorial Feast") or *Elriq* ("Greater Memorial Feast") # neqlitaa
'he gives food and other offerings in memory of the dead to him' / neqliciuq 'he gives out food and other offerings'; CAN; < neqa-ite³-; > neqliskengaq
- neqliur-** to serve food # neqliurtuq 'he is serving food'; neqliuraa 'he is serving food to her' / neqliurarpenga-qaa suupamek? 'did you dish out some soup for me?'; neqliura 'serve'; neqliurru 'serve him'; "Suupaq keniumauq." "Kitak neqliura taivailgan Apurin." "Neqliurpailegma suupaq naspaaqaqerru." ""The soup is cooked." "Okay then, serve (it) before Apurin gets here."

- "Before I serve, give the soup a try." (PRA 1995:214); < neqa-liur-; > neqliurta
- neq'liur-** to work on fish # *cleaning them, preparing them for storage, etc.*; neq'liurtuq 'he is working on fish' / *Neq'liurqamta kiagmi assiirucetenritengnaqluki pilaraput*. 'When we *prepare fish* in the summer we take care not to let them go bad.' (YUU 1995:54); < neqa-liur-; > neq'liurtert
- neqliurta** food server or manager; man's second wife *after he has lost his first wife* # Cali aūgkut yuut piciatun *neqliurtaitellruut*. Taūgaam yuungnaqelriit ataucimek neqliurterluteng pitulliniut. 'Also those people didn't have just any person to take care of the food. Rather, the ones doing subsistence had a certain specific person to manage the food.' (YUU 1995:20); < neqliur-ta¹
- neq'liurtert** Alaska Department of Fish and Game # K; < neq'liur-ta¹-plural
- neqlivik** fish camp; cannery # < neqli-vik
- neqlugcira-** to quarrel and complain over food # < neqa-?
- neqnialnguq** (K, BB, NUN form), **neqnialquq** (HBC form) gallbladder; wormwood (*Artemisia sp.*) # < neqniate-nguq, neqniate-quq
- neqniate-, neqniate-** to be bitter or otherwise unpleasant to eat # neqnatiuq 'it tastes bad' / Alerquucetangqellruuq cali mikelnguut neryaurtaqata, iliini nerutelaasqelluki neqnek *neqnialngurnek*. *Neqnialkengraatki-ltu* nerevkalaasqelluki. 'There was the precept also that when children start eating, sometimes they should be given *unappetizing* foods. Even though they find them *unappetizing*, they should be required to eat them.' (YUU 1995:50); < neqa-?-ate-, neqa-niite-; > neqnialnguq
- neqnili-** to enjoy food # neqniliuq 'he is enjoying his food' / neqnillruunga akutamek 'I enjoyed the "Eskimo ice cream"'; < neqa-?
- neqnirliaq** sprout of a certain plant (*species?*), gathered in spring, used in *akutaq*, sweet in taste, also eaten by geese # < neqnirqe-
- neqnirqe-** to be sweet or otherwise pleasant to eat; to be delicious # neqnirquq 'it is sweet, good tasting' / neqniqluni '(it) being delicious'; < neqa-nirqe-; > neqnirqellria, neqnirliaq
- neqnirqellria** delicious food; treat; sweet(s); candy; honey # Iliita-llu kinguqliin cali cauciinaku

neqnirqellria apluku caucianek Kass'atun. 'And one of her younger siblings, not knowing the identity of the *delicious* item, asked her what it was in English.' (PRA 1995:377); < neqnirqe-lria

neqpik, neqpiaq real food; dog salmon, chum salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*) (*additional meaning in HBC, UK*) # = neqepik; < neqa-pik

neqsur- to fish # neqsurtuq 'he is fishing' / neqsurtuq tuniarkaminek 'he is fishing commercially'; neqsurvik 'fishing place'; ... imna kainiqellni umyuuaqluku neqet tua-i tuc'ata *neqsulliniuq cumiggluni.* '... thinking about the time he'd suffered hunger, when the fish arrived, he *fished persistently.*' (QUL 2003:190); Qanemcitqerkut *neqsulallerpenek uksumi.* 'Would you please tell about how you used to *fish* in the winter.' (KIP 1998:319); < neqa-cur-; > neqsurtuq, neqsuun

neqsurtuq fisherman # < neqsur-ta¹; > manatgun neqsurtuq

neqsuun fish spear point # < neqsur-n

neqte- to catch fish # ... ataam uterluni nunaminun tuavet, ellii tuani *neqtentrulaami*, unangenrulaami maanimi. '... he'd go home again because he couldn't *catch fish* more, couldn't get animals more, there than here.' (TAP 2004:21); < neqa-te¹

nequ- *dimensional root;* > nequkite-, nequtu-; < PE nəqu-

nequkite- to be narrow # *applies to openings;* nequkituq 'it is narrow' / Amiigkun *nequkilngurkun itqici.* Waniwa picurliim tungii amiigtangqertuq nequtulriamek, ... 'Enter through the *narrow gate*; for there is a wide gate that leads to destruction, ...' (MATT. 7:13); < nequ-kite²

nequtu- to be wide # *applies to doorways and other openings;* nequtuuq 'it is wide' / Unani-llu qayarluteng pitullratni aturarkaurtelluki qayaitsnun cali wavet eksaraatnun man'a *nequututaciit nequututateksagulluki calturngairulluku painganun.* 'And down there when they used kayaks they custom fit (the raincoats), making the *width* (of the raincoat) match the *width* of the cockpit of the kayak; it was made to fit.' (ELL 1997:294)

neramci- to eat little bit # Naklegyugluni arnaq tauna qanlliniuq, ataki-gguq una waniw' *neramcirraarluku taugaam ayagyukan*

ayaasqelluku. 'Feeling compassion for him, she said that he ought to *eat something* first before he left.' (CUN 2007:40); < nere-? -

nerangnaqe- to try to find something to eat; to seek sustenance # nerangnaquq 'he is trying to find food' / Carraquinrayagarmek *nerangnaqu' urluteng.* 'They would *try to eat* whatever little bit there was.' (KIP 1998:327); < nere-?-ngnaqe-

nercetaaq poison # Tua-i-llu piuq aatiit makunek nertuniluki ilait-gguq taugaam pupignarliit *nercetaat* neryunaitniluki tuqunaqniluki. 'Their father said that people ate those, but that *poison* toadstools were not fit to eat and would cause death.' (ELN 1990:29); < nere-cetaaq

nere- to eat # ner'uq 'he is eating'; neraa 'he is eating it' / ner'uq atsanek neqerrlugnek-llu aqsing'ermi ak'anek nereksailami nertukminek 'he is eating berries and dried fish even though he is full because he hasn't eaten his native food for a long time'; irniani nerevkaraa tepnek 'she let her child eat some aged fish heads'; carayagmun (or carayagmek) neresciurtuq 'it got eaten by a bear'; "Camek *neryugcitan?*" "*Neryuumiitua*; yuurqerciqua taugaam kelipamek aulua." ""What do you want to eat?" "I don't want to eat; I'll just have tea with bread."'' (YUP 1996:43); nernariuq 'it's time to eat'; nerenrilkuvet kaigciuten 'if you don't eat, you'll be hungry'; ciin-kiq nervallaggia? 'why, I wonder, did I overeat?'; neryugpaa! 'I sure want to eat!'; nerumaurtuq 'he is being well fed'; nerciquq or ner'ciquq 'he will eat'; irniarin iqvaineck neriat 'her children ate the berries she picked' *without her consent*; > nerangnaqe-, nercetaaq, nerep'ag-, neresta, neresvik, nerevkari, nerilkar-, nerkuaq, nernerrlugcetaar-, nerqainaq, nerqe-, nerrsuum, nertuli, neruciq, nerun, nerutaq, nervik, neryar-, nerliyar-, nerun, neryaraq; cf. neqa; < PE nərə-

nerellgucir- to eat with # nerellguciraa 'he is eating with him' / nerellgucirnga 'eat with me'; Ilu'urqa qanruskiu tekiskuma yaaliaku *nerellguciryarturcinqilutek.* 'Tell my cousin that when I come the day after tomorrow I'll come *eat with you*.' (PRA 1995:429); < nere-llgun-lir-

nerep'ag- to eat a lot # nerep'agtuaq 'he's eating a lot'; nerep'agaa 'he's eating a lot of it' / < nerepag²

nerepsunarqe- to feel soft (of cloth) # cf. neruver- # NUN

nerescin, nerescissuun fine-toothed comb for removing lice # < neresta-i³-n

neresta louse # *literally*: ‘eater’; nerescirtuq ‘he’s infested with lice’; Maaten imna cugitelleq tauna kingunra yuarluku caavtaarluku, tangrraa *nerestem* uum kegglinikii. ‘When he felt a sting on his flesh he searched for where it came from, feeling for it, and saw that this *louse* had bitten him.’ (MAR2 2001:100); NS, Y, HBC, NUN, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI; < nere-ta¹; > nerescin

neresvik table # NSU; < nere-vik

nerevkari- to have or give a feast # nerevkariuq ‘he had a feast’ / Taukut-gguq ilakellriit Quyayarami *nerevkarinritqatarraarluteng* piyungarcameng *nerevkartinngurtellriit*. ‘That family, after not planning to *hold a feast*, suddenly wanted to have one and so they changed their mind and did *hold the feast*.’ (PRA 1995:410); < nere-vkar-i²-

nerevkarin feast # ATANREM NEREVKARITII ‘Holy Communion’ (Moravian Protestant); < nerivkari-n

nerevyinqegge- to be soft and fluffy # cf. neruver- # NUN

neri- root; > nerilegte-, nerinike-, nerinite-; cf. neryuniur-

nerilegte- to anticipate eagerly *especially, concerning one who is away or from whom one is separated*; to await anxiously; to worry about # nerilegtuq ‘he is eagerly anticipating something’ / nerilegutekaa ‘he anxiously awaits it’, ‘he is worried about it, acts on it with worry’; Utertellinilun’ tua-i. Im’umek tua-i nuliaminek, nuliaqsaguskengaminek *nerileggluni*. ‘He went on home. He was *worried about* the wife he had gotten.’ (QUL 2003:150); < neri-?; < PE nəriləy-

nerilkar- to choke on something caught in one’s windpipe # nerilkartuq ‘he choked’ / nerilkallruyaaqeq nerrlermini cukangnaqluni ‘he choked when he ate hurriedly’; Temciyung’ermi ngel’anritengnaqluni iqmiangqerrami-llu Qalelam akutanek *nerilkarnayukluni* . . . ‘Even though she wanted to laugh, she tried not to laugh because she had some of Qalemaq’s Eskimo ice cream in her mouth and she thought that she might *choke* . . .’ (ELN 1990:73); < nere-?; > nerilkarvik

nerilkarvik epiglottis # < nerilkar-vik

nerinike- to be anxious for (one’s arrival, return, etc.); to be impatient for (him) to come #

nerinikaa ‘he is impatient for her to arrive’ / Nerinik’ngeqanemkun taiguten, tua-i waniwa elpenun tangrresqellua, . . . ‘You’ve come just as I was beginning to get impatient waiting for you, as I’ve been wanting you to see me, . . .’ (QUL 2003:160); Amci-gguq allaneq inglukaan utaqalngua, *nerinikaa*, amci pili! ‘Hurry up, the one who is to compete against him is getting tired of waiting for the visitor, he’s *waiting impatiently for him, hurry up!*’ (QUL 2003:424); < neri-?

nerinite- to be anxious; to be impatient # nerinituq ‘he is anxious’ / < neri-?

neritar- to pluck (fowl) # HBC; = eritar-, erritar-, rriitar-

nerkuaq bone (or similar material) left after meat is eaten from it # = enerkuaq

nerliyar- to eat berries as one picks them # HBC; < nere-liyar

nernerrlugcetaar- to ridicule by singing after giving food and while the food is being eaten during the *Keviq* (“Messenger Feast”) # *said of the host villagers doing this to the invited villagers*; Cali-gguq curukat tekitaqata iliini ciumek payugartelarait qasgimi. Nerngata-llu-gguq cali yuarutmek aturluteng nunalget, taukut-gguq allanret *nernerrlugcetaarluki*. ‘Also sometimes they’d first bring food to the kashim for the visitors (“challengers”). And, it is said, when they [the visitors] ate, the host villagers would sing a song and *ceremonially ridicule* the visitors.’ (CAU 1985:162); Taum cali nalliini qenqercunaunani *nernerrlugcetaallratni*, cumilngungraata qaillun qanaayunaunani. ‘At the time when it was inadvisable to become angry when one was being *ceremonially ridiculed*, even though he’d be peeved it was inadvisable to say anything.’ (TAP 2004:43); < nere-nerrlugte-cetaar-; nernerrlugcetaarun

nernerrlugcetaarun ridicule song # < nernerrlugcetaar-n

nerqe- to feed # *usually dogs or babies*; nerqaa ‘he is feeding it’ / nerqiuj qimugteminek ‘he is feeding his dogs’; amllernek yugnek nerqilguuq ‘he’s always feeding lots of people’; nerqeciqanka qimugtenka neqnek ‘I will feed my dogs fish’; nerqelluku or nerreqluku ‘feeding him’; Elnguq avurluni piciatun ciissinek, amlleringalata-llu elliin *nerqutekuki* taukunun. ‘Elnguq gathered

various kinds of insects and when there were enough of them, she *fed* them to those [pets of hers].’ (ELN 1990:24); < nere-rqe²-; < PY-S nərqə- (*under PE nərə-*)

nerqainaq food ready to be eaten # nerqainaugut ‘they are ready to be eaten’; < nere-qar-inaq
nerqik west (*NUN meaning*); north (*NSU meaning*) #
nerrluk, nerrluyagaq vertebrae of fish with flesh left on, dried # Tamakut taryaqviiit ulligtaqluki *nerrluyagairluki*. Cali-lu kiarneliaqluteng tamaaken kemganek *nerrluum*. ‘They fillet those king salmon removing the *vertebrae with fish flesh on it*.’ And they’d cut out dried fish strips from the meat on the *vertebrae with fish flesh on it* in that way; (PRA 1995*:461); < ?-lluk, < -llu-yagaq

nerrsuum (*K, BB form*), **ner'ssuun** (*Y form*) fork; eating utensil # Angutet aturait kencikumatullrulliniut tamaani, cait-wa tua-i *nerrsuitait-llu*. ‘Men’s clothing and materials, including their equipment and the *implements they used for getting*, were cared for with honor and respect.’ (CIU 2005:136); < nere-cuun, nere-cuun

nersuniur- to eagerly expect something good; to be optimistic # NSU; = neryuniur-; < ?-niur-; cf. neri-
nertuli one that eats; sculpin; devil fish (*local term*) (*Myoxocephalus sp.*) # < nere-tuli

neruciq meal # e.g., dinner; < nere-ciq

nerun bleached esophagus used as backing for beadwork decoration; man’s large wooden bowl; one of two calfskin pieces on the shoulders of a certain style of traditional Yup’ik parka; skin head-ring with earflaps (?) # *the calfskin pieces are said to represent caribou fat that had been eaten by Iluvaktuq, a legendary hero, and vomited over his shoulders when he was pursued by enemies*; Tegglicuarnek tunuit *nerukaraam mat’um qaingakun tangnircarturaumaluteng*. ‘Beads were stitched on *bleached esophagus* on the backs (of the gloves) as decoration.’ (CIU 2005:258); < nere-n

nerutaq mouthpiece of bow-drill # NSU; < nere-taq¹

neruvailitaq great-great-great-grandchild # = teruvailitaq; < ?-ilitaq

neruver- to be soft and warm to the touch # neruvertuq ‘it is soft and warm’ / Cuukiingssagaunateng can’get imkut *neruvercetenqurrat iluqliqluki tapluki waten piinirnaurtut*. ‘Some didn’t even have any socks.

They used the *softest* grass for their insoles. They would fold [pieces of grass] and use them for an insole.’ (QUL 2003:2); < PE nəruvər- and nəruvar-

nervik restaurant; dining hall; cafeteria; table (*additional meaning in NUN, NSU*) # < nere-vik

neryar- to eat berries as one picks them # neryartuq ‘he is eating berries as he picks’; neryarai ‘he is eating them as he picks’ / iqvallemin muirinaciartuq neryarpakaami ‘when picking berries, she took a long time to fill her container because she ate so many berries’; Tua-i-lu tauna quicillgaq tagluni *neyalliniluni atsanek*. ‘And then that crane went up and *ate berries while picking them*.’ (PRA 1995*:396); < nere-yar-; < PY nəryar- (*under PE nərə-*)

neryaraq restaurant # LI; < nere-yaraq

neryuniur- to eagerly expect something good; to be optimistic # neryuniurtuq ‘he is eager’ / neryuniurukka ‘he is eager for it’; Kenka . . . neryuniurukai tamalkuita, . . . ‘Love is *optimistic* of all matters, . . .’ (I COR. 13:7); = nersuniur-; < ?-niur-; > neryuniurun; cf. neri-

neryuniurun hope # Ukut pingayun: ukveq, *neyuniurun-llu*, kenka-lu piugarkaugut, kenka taūgaam angenquqaat. ‘And now abideth faith, hope, love, these three; but the greatest of these is love.’ (I COR. 13:13); < neryuniur-n

neava- to run on water with outstretched wings; to skim along the surface of the water # Nevaararqut-gguq tuaten assinritaqan tauna tangvagteteng wall’u ilii, tungayii wallu irniara piunrirarkaugaqqan. ‘They *ran on water with outstretched wings* when their viewer or one of his relatives or his child is soon to die.’ (CIU 2005:288)

neve¹- to have things clinging to it (such as herring roe on seaweed, snow on clothing, bugs on food, water weeds on a propeller); to cling # nev’uq ‘it has things clinging to it’; nevaat ‘they are clinging to it’ / kelipaq tang igtelleq nevqalliniikit ciisit! ‘look, the bread that has fallen is now crawling with bugs!'; irniama alqaqa nevumauralaraa tangraqamiu ‘my child clings to my older sister whenever he sees her’; Piinanermini itertuq tua-i qaina qanikcillerkani anaggiluku qanikcaam *nevlu*. ‘One time during a storm he came inside completely *covered in snow*.’ (YUP 2005:8); = leve-; > nevluk, nevlug-; cf. nepte-, nevuq; < PE nəvə-

neve²⁻ to be burning; to be glowing # nev'uq 'it is burning, glowing' / NSU

nevengqa- to be lying on the back # nevengqauq
'he is lying on his back' / IRALUQ NEVENGQAUQ 'the moon is "lying down on its back"' (*is a crescent, parallel to the horizon with ends pointed upward, said to foretell bad weather*); < never-*ngqa-*

never- lying on one's back # *postural root*; Cellangelliuk *nevermi* enaam qaingani imarpiim ceniini. 'Evidently he came [back] to awareness *lying on his back* on a beach by the seashore.' (MAR2 2001:44); > nevengqa-, neverte-, nevqerte-; < PE nəvər-

neverte- to lie on the back #; nevertuq 'he lay down on his back'; nevertaa 'he laid her on her back' / . . . alliquapani teguamiu aciminun cagtaa, qainganun aqumuq; nevertuq qanerluni, "Wani tuqungnaqlii." ' . . . when he'd taken his sleeping mat he spread it out under him, sat down on top of it, *lay down on his back*, saying, "Now, let me try to die.'" (ESK 1899:477); < never-te²-

neviararuaq female marionette or figurine hung in the communal men's house during the *Kelek* ("Inviting-In Feast") # CAN; < neviarcaq?-?-uaq

neviarcaq, neviarcar(aq*) young woman # ingna neviarcaq mingqenermek eliteksaituq 'that young woman hasn't learned to sew'; neviarcaurqu'rtuq 'she gradually became a young woman'; neviarciquq 'he is desperately in love with a girl'; Tua-i-llu uksuq qukarngaringatqertelluku atam tauna tua-i nukalpiartaq caqerluni nasaurlullgutmi iliitnek niitaa, aūg'um-gguq iliita panianek neviarcarmek taumek assilriamek nulianguq. 'Just before the middle of winter, she heard from one of her girl friends that the successful hunter had married, a daughter of one of them, a fine *young woman*.' (MAR1 2001:105); Tangerrluku neviarcar angutem agtuqsailkii qingarciquq, irniciquq-llu qetunrangluni, . . . 'Behold, a young woman, a virgin, will become pregnant and give birth to a son, . . .' (MATT. 1:23); > neviararuaq, Neviarcaurluq; < PE nəvi(C)ar

Neviarcaurluq Elim # *village on northern Norton Sound*; < neviarcaq-r(ur)luq

nevikci- to act youthfully # nevikciuq 'he is acting youthfully' / HBC; cf. neviarcaq

nevir- to put soil over (it) # Nutaan patuurarraarluki nevirluki nevunek tua nevupignek, mat'umek

nevupiamek. 'After covering them [the houses] they *put soil on them, genuine dirt, real soil*.' (ELL 1997:418); < nevuq-lir-

nevирte- to curve of trails, rivers, etc. # nevirtuq 'it curves' / = nemirte-

nevkuq dried small fish; dried meat # Ik'iika qer'at unkut nevkunek canek ayuqenrilngurnek imarluteng qerruranek nayirnek, irnerrlugnek qerruranek, canek. 'So much! The fish rack down there was full of dried meat of various sorts, pokes of seal, pokes of seal-gut, etc.' (MAR1 2001:59); < PE nəvku

nevvlī- to have a runny nose # nevvliuq 'he has a runny nose' / HBC; = enevvli-, engevvli-, ngevvli-

nevruk clinging debris (lint, snow, dirt, etc.) # and **nevlug-, nevlugte-** to have debris clinging to it # nevlugtuq 'it has debris clinging to it' / qanikcaq nevluutuq napami 'the snow is clinging to the tree'; < neve¹⁻?

nevqerte- to turn over on the back # . . . pitsaqevkenak' angukaku, nevgerreskan pisqevkenaku. ' . . . when one happens to overtake it [the swan], if it *turns over on its back* one is told not to take it.' (PAI 2008:180); < neverte-qerte-

nevuq dirt; soil; mud # Nutaan patuurarraarluki nevirluki nevunek tua nevupignek, mat'umek nevupiamek. 'After covering them they *put soil on them, genuine soil, real soil*.' (ELL 1997:418); cf. neve¹⁻; > nevir-; < PE nəvður or əvður

ngangamciqe- to be poor; to be needy # ngangamciquq 'he is poor' / Taūgaam tegganret ngangamciellriit-llu ciuqliularut . . . 'However, *needy* elders have preference . . .' (GET n.d.:3); cf. mangamculria

ngel'a^e border; edge # *underlyingly* [e]ngla^e; ngelii 'its border'; IIK NGELIIGNUN 'as far as the eyes can see'; NUNAM NGELII 'horizon'; . . . anertequraqcerciuci tua-i yaavet tuqullerpeci ngeliinun. ' . . . you will live in health right up to the point of your death.' (QAN 1995:346); = nel'a, mengla, kengla; > ngelaite-, ngel'eke-

ngel'allag- to burst out laughing # Tua-i pamkut arnait ngel'allagalliniluteng. Ngel'allagaqluteng niitnaqluteng. 'The woman from the village back there burst out *laughing*. Audibly *burst into laughter*.' (CIU 2005:48); < ngel'ar-llag-

ngelaite- (ngelaun . . .) to be (gone) without a limit;

to disappear; to not seen or be heard of again
 # usually used in the subordinative; Arenqiapaa, ingkuūrluuk nulirqellriik irniangqertuk malrugnek arnagnek, alqaa tauna tayima paqritellruuk *ngelaunani*. 'Oh dear, that poor couple had two children, girls, and that older sister went missing on them and never to be seen again.' (YUU 1995:85); Tekitellran kinguani taukut imkut nunat angutaita ilain, ayagaqameng yuilqumun tayim' tamaryaurtelliniluteng, apqiitnek *ngelaunateng*. Tua-i tayima tamarluteng utertevkenateng. 'After he arrived some of the men of that village when they went out in the wilderness, would disappear, what they call "being gone without a trace". Disappeared, never returning.' (QUL 2003:610); < ngel'a-ite-

ngel'aqe-, ngelauteke- to laugh at (him) # ngel'aqaa or ngelautekaa 'he is laughing at him' / < ngel'ar-ke⁴, ngel'ar-teke-

ngel'aq laugh # and **ngel'ar-** to laugh # underlyingly [e]nglar-; ngel'artuq 'he is laughing' / ngel'aqaa 'it is his laugh'; Aūg' angnaqaqaku cali ilain ullagluku, caniqlian-llu uum caukani cali elliin tua-i ikayurluku aūg'arluku, *ngel'arluni* tuaten, *ngelautekluku*. Cali, *ngel'alriit-wa* cali makut maa-i. 'And while he was trying to pull off [the trap], others would go up to him or the one next to him would help pull it off laughing, chuckling at him. The others in the room would be laughing, too.' (TAP 2004:92); NS, Y, K, NI, CAN, BB, NR, LI; = el'ar-, englar-, nenglar-, nel'ar-; > ngel'allag-, ngel'aqe-

ngel'eke- to extend to (it); to end at (it); to reach as far as (it) # ngel'ekaa 'it goes as far as it' / Kinguverpenun man'a nuna cikiutekcicqaaq Egypt-aamek ayagluku, kuik Euphrates *ngel'ekluku*, . . . 'I will give this land to your descendants starting (it — the land given) from Egypt, and extending as far as the river Euphrates, . . .' (AYAG. 15:18); < ngel'a^e-ke²

ngeliaq uterus; womb # ngeliam painga 'cervix'; . . . aanama *ngeliagkeni* elucilillruarpenga. ' . . . you shaped me in my mother's womb.' (PSALM 139:13); = neliaq

ngelkarte- to extend to; to last to # ngelkartaa 'it extends to it' / ayagtukut akwaugaq ayalput *ngelkarrluku* 'we traveled the same distance as we did yesterday'; . . . miktellemek ayaglua, man'a *ngelkarrluku*. ' . . . from when I was

small up to the present day.' (KIP 1998:319); Taum Apataassuk tangllinia naqugneni-gguq *ngelkarrluku* taitugmun pulamaluni. 'He saw Apataassuk making his way forward wrapped in fog up to his waist.' (YUU 1995:79); Umyuani-llu *ngelkarrluku* nerlarngaunani. 'He won't eat to the extent of his wishes.' (YUU 1995: 55); < ngel'a-ke-ar(ar)te- (?)

ngelkarte- to set; to settle on; to settle down after completion of activity # HBC; = elkarte-

ngelke- to fit; to correspond in position # ngellekluku 'corresponding to it'

ngelkeggun forehead decoration or other appliance; headdress # Aren, imna yuraquni ungungssim cetuinek *ngelkeggutekassaak* unugturangartellinia. 'Well, night came upon the one who left to get bear claws for a headdress to wear while dancing.' (QUL 2003:92); . . . elqiar-im' tayima, man'a taugaam murakuineq maani *ngelkeggutnguluni*. ' . . . the visor was gone, but the little piece of wood served as a forehead piece.' (PAI 2008:362)

ngelqaq something that fits # see engelqaq

ngell'ugtut- to suffer pain or have an ache from an injury, arthritis, etc. # ngell'ugturtuq 'he is in pain' / Erenret pingayuatni taukut angutet nuugiumallret *ngell'ugtullratni*, . . . 'On the third after those men had been circumcised when they were suffering pain, . . .' (AYAG. 34:25)

ngel'u beaver house # this word is the Central Yup'ik cognate of the Inupiaq word *iglu*, which is the source of the English word "igloo"; Tua-i-ll' tuaten piata tauna imna pitgaquluni uatmurtelliniluni taukut tua-i *ngel'ut* tekicamiki kiatitgun uuggun ekviaq man'a, atralliniluni etgatlinian tamana meq. 'So when they did that he started going downriver shooting his bow and arrows and when he reached the beaver houses he went down to the bank just upriver from them since the water there was shallow.' (KIP 1998:97); underlyingly [e]nglu; = nel'u; > ngel'ulluir(aq)

ngel'ulluir(aq*) barn swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) # < ngel'u-lluk-iq

ngel'ur- dented # postural root; underlyingly [e]nglur-; > ngel'ungqa-, ngel'urte-; = enlur-

ngel'urte- to get dented # ngel'urtuq 'it got dented'; ngel'urtaa 'he dented it' / < ngel'ur-te²

ngel'ungqa- to be dented # ngel'ungquq 'it is dented' / < ngel'ur-ngqa-

- ngev'a^e** mucus # and **ngev'e-** to blow one's nose
 # ngev'uq 'he blew his nose' / *underlyingly* [e]
 ngva^e and [e]ngve-; > ngevvluk
- ngevvli-** to have a runny nose # ngevvliuq 'he has a runny nose' / = engevvli-, enevvli-, nevvli-;
 < ngevvluk-li-
- ngevvluk** nasal mucus # Tua-i-llu tua-i
 qaleryilnguami tauna maurlurlua *ngevvluni*, kakeggluugni egtak. 'And when she got tired of bawling that grandmother of hers blew her *snot*, her mucus, and threw it away.' (MAR2 2001:106); now HBC, formerly elsewhere as well; < [e]ngva-luk-
- ngillar-** to stretch a skin to dry # Tuntunek tuaten, ik'iki kanaqlagnek tamakunek pilluni kinercirluki amiit tuaten *ngillarluki* kinercirluki. 'Caribou, and oh so many muskrats, he caught them, and *stretched* their skins, letting them dry.' (MAR2 2001:52); NSK; = nillar-
- niamar-** to be delicious #
- niguak** old-style snow goggles made of wood with narrow slits, which admit only a little light # = niiguak, iiguak; < ?-uaq-dual
- niicu-** to hear well; to be obedient; to listen and heed # niicuuq 'he hears well', 'he is listens and heeds' / *Niiculuni* tauna irniara. Aatami inerqurqani niitaqluni. 'That child of his *listens and heeds*. When his father warned him not to do something, he heard.' (ELL 1997:104); < niite-yu-
- niicugni-** to listen # niicugniuq 'he is listening'; niicugnia 'he is listening to her or it' / Caaqami-ltu ciuemek qavaraqluni iliini-ltu qavaryararanritaqaqami ilani ilalirluki quliranek *niicugniaqluni* aatami qalamciaqaki ilani . . . 'Sometimes she would go to sleep first, but sometimes when she didn't fall asleep early she would join her sisters and *listen* to their father telling them stories.' (ELN 1990:6); niicugniluteng ciunerkiulriit 'hearing' (*legal neologism*); < niite-yug-neq¹-i³; > niicugnissuutet; < PY nayacuyni-(under PE naya(t)-)
- niicugnissuun** radio; hearing aid # niicugnissuun qastucaqerru 'please turn the radio up'; often used in the plural for one radio, niicugnissuutet nipeski 'turn off the radio'; niicugnissuutet kumareski 'turn on the radio'; < niicugni-cuun
- niicuirute-** to become deaf; to cease hearing or responding appropriately # niicuirutuq 'he no longer hears', 'he no longer pays heed' / Amlleret ak'allaat Yipiit qanruyutait wani

igausngalriit maa-i *niicuirutaput*. 'We are no longer heeding many old Yup'ik teachings (or maxims), the ones that are documented here.' (KIP 1998:xi); *niicuirulluni* cucangianani 'become deaf' (NUN usage)

- niicuite-** to never hear; to be deaf; to be disobedient; to be unresponsive # *in the sense of not reacting appropriately to instructions*; niicuituq 'he doesn't hear', 'he doesn't heed', 'he is disobedient' / . . . wiinga maurlungqellrunrilama apa'urluunii-ltu qulirilriamek *niicuitellruunga*. Qulirarnek niicugyaaqetullruunga taugken nani *niicuunaki*. ' . . . because I myself didn't have a grandmother, nor a grandfather, I *never heard* traditional stores. I did want to hear stories, but I *lacked the opportunity to hear them*.' (CIU 2005:406); Ciin tua-i anagulluki aatan *niicuipakarciu*, qaill', elluarrluten-qaa yuuciquten waten yuukuvet? 'Why are you so *deaf to and disobedient* of your father, and how will you lead a productive and decent life if you live like this?' (YUU 1995:121); < niite-yuite-

- niig-** to put weight on (it); to press down; to hold down; to pin down # niigtuq 'he is pressing down'; niigaa 'he is pressing down on it' / pelatuuga maurlumi niigaa 'he is holding down his grandmother's scarf' as by sitting on it; = enig-; cf. negte-, nin'genqegcar-

- niiga'rte-** to hear mention (of); to readily respond to instruction # niiga'rtaq 'he heard', 'he readily responded'; niigartaa 'he heard about it', 'he responded to her' / niigarrluni aqvaa qaltaq 'responding immediately, he fetched the bucket'; Una wani Inglupgayuk qulirauluku taūgaam *niigartelaraqa*. 'I have only *heard* of Inglupgayuk in a traditional story.' (CIU 2005:308); . . . caqalriamek *niigarrngalami* kiarartelliniuq, yuum mat'um tekicartuqii nukalpiam when he thought he *heard* a noise he looked around and saw this man coming toward him . . .' (QUL 2003:144); < niite-ar(ar)te¹

- niiguak** old-style snow goggles made of wood with narrow slits, which admit only a little light # = iinguak, niguak; < ?-uaq-dual

- niikar-** to suddenly or accidentally put weight on (it) # qer'am niikaraa aatii mayurcillrani 'the fish rack fell over on his father when he was putting things up'; Tua-i-ltu unguvavakaan muriim qainganun piluku cetuminek *niikarluku*

pasgerrluku nalaçani nutaan nalapiarluni, nutaan tua-i nalaqaarluku ayagluni. 'And because it kept being alive, he put it on top of the wood, and bore down on it with his fingernails, smashing it, and when he killed it, it was dead indeed, and after he killed it, he went on his way.' (MAR2 2001:100); < niig-kar-

niinamayak partially dried and somewhat aged herring # = nin'amayak

niir- to point # niirtuq 'he is pointing'; niiraa 'he is pointing at it' / niirutaa 'he is pointing something out to her'; *the original form is enim-, but niir- is also acceptable to many speakers, especially in NS;* = enim-, kenir-

niiraraun dance baton # has decorative appendages; is held close to the floor # Imkuni niirarautni qaraliutuuq maani. 'Here, in this area, those designs were made on dance sticks.' (PAI 2008:26); also spelled enimaraun

niirqe- to repeatedly hear # niirquq 'he repeatedly hears'; niirqaa 'he repeatedly hears it' / niiqluki 'hearing them repeatedly'; Yugtarmek maa-i qalartelartua nunamni niirqelallemek ciulirnernek. 'I speak about the Yup'ik matters [teachings] that I used to *hear again and again* from the older generation in my village.' (YUP 2005:106); < niite-rqe¹-

niiskengaqq something heard # niiskengaqaq 'he heard it or about it' / Anglicariyaramek arnauolianun, angutngulrianun-lu uksurpak niiskengaqaqput, . . . 'This winter we've been hearing about the subject of raising children when one is a woman or a man, . . .' (YUP 2005:104); < niite-kengaq

niisnga- to be mindful; to follow commands; to hear or listen and obey or pay heed to; to be amenable # Piluni-lu niisganritniluki taukut qimugkauyaraunerraata. 'He added that they did not *follow commands* well since they had recently been puppies.' (ELN 1990:73); Aanaka wiinga anglicartekellruamku niisngallruaqa. 'Since my mother was the one who raised me, I *listened and paid heed* to her.' (KIP 1998:157); < niite-nga-

niite- to hear # often with the implication of understanding or obeying; niituuq 'he hears'; niitaa 'he hears it or her' / niitelleg 'sense of hearing'; niiteqeryaqunaku! 'don't ever listen to him!'; niicetengnaqaa 'he is trying to make him hear'; Niicetulit niiciiqaat mat'um enirararaam

kangia. 'Those who can listen will hear the story behind the use of this dance stick.' (TAP 2004:7); Ciutengqellria niilli. 'Let he that has ears hear.' (MARK 4:9); > niicu-, niicugni-, niicuite-, niiga'rte-, niirqe-, niiskengaqq, niisnga-, niitessuun, niitnirqe-, niitniite¹-; < PE naya(t)-

niitellngu- to be weary of hearing (it) #

Iquklitqatallrani tua yaan' quyigigerluni pillrani tua-i niitellngunaqluni iquqliartelliniluni. 'As it came to the end the pitch of her voice got so high that it was painful to hear [made one *weary of hearing*]' (ELL 1997:204); Nerenriameng-am qalamcicetaarluteng. Tua-i-lu aatiita niitellnguamiki alangrunek qalamcilluki. 'When they were done eating they asked to have stories told to them. And when their father got weary of hearing them, he told them a story about ghosts.' (ELN 1990:13); < niite-lngu-

niitessuun hearing aid # < niite-cuun

niitniite¹- to sound unpleasant; to be hard or painful to listen to # < niite-niite-

niitniite²- to burn; to sting # K, NI, CAN, BB

niitnirqe- to sound pleasant # niitnirquq 'it sounds nice' / Niitnirqaqluteng-gguq tuaten atuagaqameng yurartaileng'e'rmeng. 'It is said that they'd be *pleasant to listen to* when they were singing even though they didn't have dancers [dancing to their singing].' (CAU 1985:75); < niite-nirqe-

nillaq, nillaun, nillaraun, nillarcuun, nillarissuun skin-stretching frame or form # used either inside or outside the skin; < nillar-?, nillar-n, nillar-cuun, nillar-i²-cuun

nillaq skin-stretching frame or form # and **nillar-** to stretch a skin to dry # nillartuq (or nillariuq) 'he is stretching something'; nillaraa 'he is stretching it' / akwaugaq paluqtartallni nillaraaunuamek 'today he is stretching the beaver (skin) he caught yesterday to dry on the board'; = ngillar-; > nillaun; < PY-S ni(i)lar-

nin'amayak (NUN form), **nin'amayuk** (CAN form)

partially dried and somewhat aged herring # Assipiat call' tamaa-i tamakut iqalluarpiit, nin'amayugnek piaqluki. 'They were delicious, those herrings, the ones they prepared as *partially dried and slightly aged herring*.' (PAI 2008:150); = niinamayak

nin'genqegcar- to store properly by making sure that food (sourdock, salmonberries, etc.) is

- pressed down in a keg and sealed airtight # NUN; cf. niig-
- Ningliq** Ninglick Channel # *the body of water along the north side of Nelson Is.*
- niniite-** to be listless # HBC; < ?-ite¹-; cf. nuniite-
- nipcissuun** fire extinguisher; candle snuffer # < nipe-te²-i²-cuun
- nipe-** to go out; to be extinguished # nip'uq 'it went out' / niptaa 'he put it out, extinguished it'; niicugnissuutet nipumaut 'the radio is off'; nipeskiu kenurraq inarpailegpet! 'turn off the light before you go to bed!'; Kenurrat kumaurectaqluki *nipevkayuunaki* . . . 'They would kindle the lights never allowing them to go out . . .' (CAU 1985:134); . . . aumai *nipvalgata*, pikna egaleq patuluku. Patuan-lł'-taūg' ki(i) rcinani man' nem ilua. . . . before the embers *went out* they'd cover the smoke hole up there. When they covered it, the interior of the house here would be warm.' (CEV 1984:31); KENEQ NIPSUILNGUQ 'hellfire' (*from the New Testament translation*); > nipcissuun; < PE nəpə-
- niraqutaq** bridge; something *such as a log* used as a temporary bridge # < nirar-kutaq
- nirar-** to go across a creek, gully, etc., by a bridge or using something as a bridge; to cross by airplane # nirartuq 'he is crossing over'; niraraa 'he is crossing it' / LI, NR, UK; > niraqutaq; < PY nirar-
- niriakuraqtar-** to keep trying to get (him) to eat # NS; . . . una-tang kemgiulluni irniara, aren *niriakuraqtaryaqluku* nerevkangnaqu' urluku. ' . . . look, that child of hers had gotten so thin, and oh how she kept *trying to get him to eat* in vain, keep trying to have him eat.' (MAR2 2001:90); *this form may be influenced by Inupiaq*
- niss'uq** longest or most prominent feather of bird's wing # Naruyat-lł' imkut *nissuit* cali quyurqurluki cali, uqtanun atutuamegteki. 'They also gathered long seagull feathers because they'd use them of fishing lures.' (PAI 2008:166)
- nitiliq** week # nitiliq aturluku ayaumaqtartuq 'he will be gone for a week'; tauāam arcaqertuq, yuk pilagtulleg ciutemikun tengaurarkauvkenani tengssuutetgun malruk nitilik pilagtullmi kinguani 'it is important, however, that a person who has had ear surgery must not fly in planes until two weeks after surgery'; *from Russian* недéля (nedélya)
- niucinaq** sourdock (?) that grows in freshwater springs # NUN
- niugite-** to not make any rustling noises # Niugilcaarangnaqluni-gguq piami elaturraagnun piluguugni unitellinilukek. 'Because he was trying *not to make rustling noises*, he had evidently left his skin-boots in the entry porch.' (CIU 2005:322); < niuk-ite²
- Niugtaq** Newtok # *village on the mainland north of Nelson Is.*
- niugte-, niugglugte-** to rustle # niugtuq 'it is making rustling noises' / qimugta niugglugluni canegteggun taiguq 'the dog came rustling through the grass'; Akerta quyigiuraqertelluku *niugglugpalla'artelliniuq* qakemna, . . . 'As the sun was getting ever higher there was suddenly a *rustling noise* outside, . . .' (YUU 1995:98); = nuigte-; < niuk-?, niuk-?; < PE nəpuy- (*under PE* nəpə)
- niuk, nivuk** (*in HBC*) quiet rustling sound; peaceful harmonious quiet; the dead # Taūgken *niuni*, *niukurii* temyigivigminun anerteqeitatulia ilii. 'Among those who live a life of *peaceful harmony and quiet*, some will live to an old age.' (KIP 1998:133); "Taūgaam-gguq mikelngurnun alikelarnayukluni waten iingqerkuni ataucirrarmek waniw' *niugnun* taūgaam ayakatartuq." Tamaani *niuget* aptuit, qilagmek aperryaratellermeggni, tuqumalriit-gguq nuniitnek. "'But thinking that he might be feared by children since he had only one eye, he decided to go to the [land of] the dead.' They called them "*niuget*", when they were talking about heaven, the land of the dead.' (AGA 1996:214); > niugte-, Niugtaq; > niugte-
- niurrsig-** to snuffle; to inhale something # niurrsigtuq 'he snuffled' / NSU; = yuryiur-, yuurrmiur-, yuuryiur-
- niutuayaq** lynx (*Lynx canadensis*) # NSU; *from Inupiaq* niutuuyiq (*ultimately from Athabascan*)
- nuaggluk** phlegm # Y; < nuak-rrluk
- nuagngalnguq*** jellyfish, *literally*: 'thing similar to saliva'; < nuak-ngalnguq
- nuagte-, nuagarte-** to wet with one's tongue # nuagtaa 'she wet it with her tongue' / Tua-i-lł' pianga taum, kitek-gguq waten iqelqugka *nuagglukek* qulmun elucira'arlakek. 'Then she asked me to *wet* the tips of my fingers and make sweeping motions up toward the sky.' (AGA

- 1996:178); < nuak-te⁶-, < nuak-te⁶-arte-
- nuak** saliva # nuaga eg'uq tangllermini neqerrlugnek 'he started salivating when he saw some dried fish'; = luvak, nuvak; > nuaggluk, nuagngalnguq, nuagte-, nualiur-, nuaqceq, nuaqcer-, nuayaaq, nuiqe-; < PE nuvay
- nualiur-** to suck air through the saliva in one's mouth # nualiurtuq 'he is sucking air through his saliva' / < nuak-liur-
- nuaqceq** slime # and **nuaqcer-** to be slimy # nuaqcetruq 'it is slimy' / NI; < nuak-?
- nuarte-** to stack (logs) for future use # nuartai 'he is stacking them' (logs) / nuarciuq 'he is stacking some logs'; nuartat 'logs stacked for future use'; HBC; = nuirte-
- nuayaaq, nuassaaq** jellyfish # *literally:* 'small saliva'; < nuak-ya(g)aq, nuak-?
- nucug-** to pull; to pull out; to use a fire-drill # nucugaa 'he pulled it out' / nucuutuq 'he pulled something out'; nucugaa ussukcaq uqviarmek 'he pulled the nail out of the tree'; Qangqiirem-gguq it'gagni nengllukek qerarcetaa, qukamun-llu-gguq ellian irucualleraagni *nucugarrukek*, arnassagaq-llu-gguq tayima kill'uni. 'The ptarmigan, it is said, stretched out its feet and let her cross, and when he reached the middle it suddenly *pulled back* its little old legs and that old women fell in the water and drowned.' (CET 1971:21 & PRA 1995:452); . . . anerneni *nucukii*, anarninaqngapakarta! ' . . . she *sucked* in her breath, and boy did it ever smell like feces!' (QUL 2003:588); > nucugcuutek, nucuutaq, nucuute-; < PE nuccuy-
- nucugcuun** fire-drill; bow-drill # *from the fire-drill's being pulled back and forth;* < nucug-cuun; > nucugcuutek
- nucugcuutak, nucugcuutek** strap with handles at ends that is wound around the shaft of a fire-drill and pulled back and forth to turn the shaft # < nucugcuutaq-dual, < nucugcuun-dual
- nucuutaq** fire-drill; bow-drill # *from the fire-drill's being pulled back and forth;* Kenernek-llu legcuunaki taūgaam kenlingnaqluteng, kenliaqluteng *nucuutarmek* aturluteng. 'They didn't light things with matches, but they'd endeavor to make fires, making fires using a *fire-drill*.' (MAR1 2001:6); < nucug-taq¹; > nucuutak
- nucuute-** to pull something (out) # nucuutuq 'he pulled something (out)' / < nucug-te⁵-

- nugciq** fish harpoon #
- nuge-** to get up on; to climb out from below; to emerge # *especially from water.* nug'uq 'he got up on something'; nugaa 'he got up on it' / nugtaa 'he hoisted it up'; *Nugcimariamiu-l'* it'gaikun teguluku, . . . 'After he pulled it [the eider] out [of the water] he took it by its feet, . . .' (CIU 2005:8); Tangertuq *nugelrianek* kuigmek malrunlegnek kuluvagnek uqurilrianek, . . . 'He saw seven fat cows *emerging* from the river.' (AYAG. 41:2); > nugyaraq; cf. puge-, nuve-; PE nuyə-
- nugtarte-** to move from one place to another; to undergo a transition; to move on to another topic; to change the subjects # nugtartuq 'he moved from one spot to another'; nugtartaa 'he moved it' / teggsiyaagan aqumllitani nugtartellruuq allamun aqumllitamun 'because his chair was too hard he moved to another chair'; kipusvik nugtartelliniuq 'the store moved [to another location]'; Aaniita-llu paltualaagcelluku, cali-llu aliimat'laagcelluku *nugtarpailgakek* snuuukuuk. 'Their mother had him quickly put on his coat and put on his mittens before he *moved* the snowmachine.' (PRA 1995:411); Taumun waten tan'gurrarmun *nugtarteqatartua* yaani island-aami Togiak-armiut yaalirneraatni, . . . 'I am now going to *move on* to the subect of that boy on an island over from Togiak, . . .' (QUL 2003:96); < PE nuyət-
- nugyaraq** neck opening of parka; ladder or path by which one gets up on something # see Appendix 9 on the parts of the parka; < nuge-yaraq; < PY nuyyyaraq (*under* PE nuyə-)
- nuigte-** to rustle # = niugte-
- nuilrar-** to tie a load on a sled # nuiraraa 'he is tying it on' / = nuvilrar-; > nulraun
- nuilraun** binding for tying load on sled # < nulrar-n
- nuingaalug-** to be worried # nuingaalugtuq 'he is worried' / nuingaaluuutekaa 'he is worried about it'; NSU
- nuiq*** dart for hunting birds or rabbits # nuiret 'hunting darts'; Narulkarcuutet tua-i canun yaqlegnum, maqaruanun-llu. Tua-i *nuiqerlukugguq* ungungssiar, narulkarniaqamegteki *nuiqernitullrulliniit* *nuimeggnek*. 'They used to spear various kinds of birds and rabbits. When they speared those little creatures they'd say they *darted* them with their *bird/rabbit darts*.' (CIU 2005:68); < PE nuyir

nuiqailitaq baby's bib # < nuiqe-ilitaq

nuiqe- to drool; to slobber # nuiquq 'he drooled';
nuiqaa 'he drooled on it' / < nuak-liqe²; >
nuiqailitaq

nuirte- to stack logs for future use # nuirtai 'he is stacking them' (logs) / nuirtat 'logs stacked for future use' or 'tepee of sticks used for temporary storage of food'; = nuarte-

nuk- root; > nukgaite-, nukgiarte-, nuki-

nukalpiaq man in his prime; successful hunter and good provider; rich man (*in NUN*) # *used more in stories than in everyday discourse*; Tua-llu-wa-gguq ukut nunat uitaarqellriit imarpium ceñiini. Tan'germi uitalalliniut, ercuunaki taukut nunat. *Nukalpiat* tamakut ayalaryaaqelliniut ernerkarcurluteng. 'It is said that this village was located on the shore of the sea. That village lived in darkness, with day never dawning there. Those *young men in their prime* would go out to look for daylight.' (YUU 1995:86); Nunat-wa taukut etliniaqelriit kuigem ciñiini. Nunauluteng, *nukalpiarlluteng*, *nukalpiarat-llu-gguq* paningqerrluni. 'There was a village by the shore of the sea. It was a village and it *successful hunters*. And a *successful hunter* of theirs, so they said, had a daughter.' (CEV 1984:59); nukalpiarurtuq 'he became a good hunter and provider'; < nukar-pik; > nukalpiartaq; < PE nukalpiyar

nukalpiartaq young man in his prime; young successful hunter and good provider # *younger than nukalpiaq*; < nukalpiaq-taq⁵

nukaq, nukar(aq*) beaver in its second year; younger sibling (*NSU meaning*) # *the general term for beaver is paluqtaq*; < nukar-?, nukar-?; < PE nukar

nukar- root; > nukalpiaq, nukaq, nukaruqaq, nuka'urluq, nukaraq; cf. nuki-

nukaraq second wife in a polygamous marriage; concubine # < nukaraq-?; < PE nukarar (*under PE nukar*)

nukaruqaq ulna, large bone of the forearm; # < nukar-uaq

nukasegauciq less successful, not fully proficient, hunter # Picunqurrateng nukalpiartanek piaqluki picuillerait-llu *nukasegaucinek*. 'The very best hunters were called "nukalpiartaq" and those that were next in the degree of their success were called "*nukasegauciq*". (QAN 1995:36)

nuka'urluq* young man # < nukar-r(ur)luq

nukgiarte- to be fatigued # nukgiartuq 'he became fatigued'; NUN; < nuk-?- (ar)te-

nukgiate- to be physically weak # nukgiatuq 'he is weak' / NUN; < nuk-?-ate-

nuki- to be physically strong # *of persons*; nukiuj 'he is strong' / *Nukirwaalliniur*. Tauna-ggur aani(i)n pakiumaara(a) qetunrani ingluaneg tegumiaqluku. 'Evidently she was very strong. His mother pried that thing up while holding her child in her other arm.' (WEB2); NUN, EG; < nuk-?; cf. nukar-; < PE nukøy

nula- to grow; to expand # nalaq 'it grew' / Tua-i-gguq tauna qagkumiujlia *nulallermini* tua-i-gguq angililuni. Tua-i qilak pagna puukaqaqii. Nagiiquayam taum qagkumiujlian, tua-i-gguq cali ellin pisqengani, aqsarpaqtarkaq, tauna tuatniimi, *nuliimi* waten-llu-gguq puukaami iri'irrluni pinruluni, anaggluku tauna. 'So when his northern neighbor *increased in size*, well he grew. And he bumped into the sky up there. Nagiiquayaq's northern neighbor, since he had so instructed him, the future "big belly", when he grew, when he bumped, he surpassed that one.' (KIP 1998:225); *Nulaaqamek angenruaqluni*, quv'aqamek-llu mikellruaqluni. 'Whenever they₂ expanded [to their full size by standing up], he seemed to be the bigger one, and when they₂ shrank down [crouched] he seemed to be the smaller one.' (YUU 1995:88); < PE nula-

nulate- to put away carelessly, in the wrong place # nulataa 'he put it away in the wrong place' / Y

nuleg- to crack; to split # nulegtuq 'it cracked'; nulgaa 'he cracked it' / HBC, NUN, NS; cf. nuteg-, nulgar-; < PY nuløy-

nulgair- to become facially expressionless, unsmiling # nulgairtuq 'he has become expressionless' / nulgairciigatuq 'he can't stop smiling'; Aren, qanrucani imna tauna arnaq nulirkauteksaguskengaa tauna, *nulgaiqerrlun'* putkaami kegginaa tua-i kaviriqertelliniuq tua-i qessanayugnganani. 'Well, when he told her that, that woman who was to be his wife *stopped smiling* and put her head down, and her face became red as if disappointed.' (QUL 2003:148); < nulgar-ir²; < PY nulyarir-

nulgaite- to be facially expressionless, unsmiling # nulgaituq 'he is "stone-faced"' / < nulgar-ite¹-

nulgar- root; > nulgair-, nulgaite-; cf. nuleg-

nuliacunga^{*} female cross-cousin of a male;
also male's grandparent's cross-cousin's
granddaughter # *literally*: 'dear little wife';
< nulir-cungaq

nuliangqan one's spouse's maternal cousin's spouse
nuliangqatka 'my spouse's mother's sibling's
child's spouse'; < nuliaq-ngqerr?-n **nuliaq** wife
nuliara 'his wife'; nularit 'their wives'; nuliaqa
'my wife'; nulian 'your wife'; nuliani kenkaa
'he loves his wife' nuliarituq 'he does not have
a wife'; nuliaqaa or nulirqaa 'she is his wife';
nuliangqertuq 'he has a wife'; nulianguq 'he got
a wife, got married'; nuliangeksaituq 'he hasn't
gotten married yet'; < nulirr?; > nuliacunga^q,
nuliangqan, nuliariutelleq; cf. Nelson 1877–1881
list; < PE nulir(ar)

nuliariutelleq widower # < nuliaq-i:rute-lleq

nulirqellriik (married) couple; man and wife #
Tua-i-llu taukuk *nulirqellriik* kuigem ceñiini
kiirrarmek uitallinilutek yugmek-lu ilaunatek.
'That couple lived all alone on the shore of the
river without having any other people with
them.' (MAR1 2001:5); < nulirr-kellriik; < PY
nuli(r)aqəlriik (*under PE nulir(ar)*)

nulirqucaraq marriage # *Nulirqucaraq* aprumauq
takarnaqniluku. 'It is said that *marriage* is sacred.'
(QAN 2009:418); < nulirr-ke-te⁵-yaraq

nuliqliute- to get as a wife # nuliqliutaa 'he got
her as his wife' / Angalkut iliita qaillukuarluku
qayuwa piluku nulirniarluku nulirqelliniluku,
nuliqliutelliniluku. 'One of the shamans did
something somehow, sought to marry her,
married her, took her as his wife.' (MAR1 2001:87);
< nulir-kliute-

nulirr- wife # *this base, an alternate to nulari-* (see
nuliaq above) *does not undergo intervocalic velar*
dropping or the final rr (hence nulirra 'his wife';
nulirrit 'their wives'; nulirren 'your wife';
nulirrituq 'he does not have a wife'); *is not used*
with consonant-deleting suffixes (hence only nulialek
*for 'one with a wife' and not *nulilek), unless the*
suffix starts with a velar (thus nuliqsagutaa 'he
obtained her as his wife'), and if such suffixes
follow that velar with a vowel, then the final rr
of the base is retained (hence nulirqa 'my wife';
nulirqaa 'she is his wife'); > nuliaq, nulirkaun,
nulirqellriik, nulirruar-, nulirrniar-, nulirta,
nulirte-, nulirtur-, nulirrucir-

nulirkaun bride-to-be # < nulirr-kaq-n

nulirniar- to ask to marry # nulirniartuq 'he
asked someone to marry him, asked for
someone's hand in marriage'; nulirniaraa 'he
asked to marry her' / nulirniarutaa ing'umek
arnamek 'he asked that woman to marry on his
(another's) behalf'; Tamakut tua-i nukalpiat
nulirniaryaaqnauraat. Tauna qessanaurtuq
uingyuuminani. 'Those young men would *ask*
to marry her. She refused, not wanting to take a
husband.' (YUU 1995:121); < nulirr-niar-; < PY
nulir(ar)niar- (*under PE nulir(ar)*)

nulirruar- to be deranged, thinking one has a wife
when he does not # nulirruartuq 'he has the
delusion that he has a wife when in fact he does
not' / < nulirr-uaq

nulirrucir- to provide a bride with new clothing #
done by the new husband's family; nulirruciraat
'they provided her as a bride with new clothing'
/ Aling maa-i mat'um nalliini taqmaggagmek
taugaam *nulirrucilangkait* makut nuliateng.
'Well at this time they began *to provide* those
brides of theirs *with clothing*, with long dresses.'
(KIP 1998:127); *Nulirruciularait* aturanek
nutararrlainarnek . . . 'They provided the brides with
new clothes . . .' (YUU 1995:34); < nulirr-n-lir-

nulirta bull (caribou, moose, cattle) # . . . malruk-wa
nulirtek, . . . ellitnguarkat. ' . . . two bulls, . . . for
an offering.' (NAAQ. 7:88); < nulirr-ta¹

nulirte- to mate; to copulate # *of animals*;
nulirtuk 'they₂ are copulating'; nulirtaa 'it
is copulating with it' / *Nulirtellrata* nalliini
qavangurtullruunga tangerlua angucalunek
qusngirngalngurnek *nulirtellrianek* keptarluteng,
kukupagluteng, kukupayagarluteng-lu. 'At
the time they were *mating* I had a dream and
saw that the males sheep that were *mating* were
striped, speckled, and mottled.' (AYAG. 31:10);
< nulirr?-

nulirtur- to marry # *of men*; nulirturtuq 'he
got a wife' / Tang tua-i caqerluni tamaa-i
pisurpakarluni, tamaa-i-lu *nulirturnaluni*
waten aipangnaluni umyuarteqenglliniuq
tauna nukalpiartam qetunraa. 'Then, soon, that
successful hunter's son, as he kept hunting,
began to think about *getting married*, getting
a spouse.' (QAN 1995:220); < nulirr?; >
nulirturciimacir-; < PY-S nulir(ar)tur- (*under PE*
nulir(ar))

nulirturciimacir- to be rejected for marriage for a time by women due to shamanistic machinations
< nulirtur?- -

Nulirun October # literally: 'mating time of caribou'; see Appendix 7 on the *Yup'ik calendar*; < nulirte-n

nulluk buttock # nulluuk 'buttocks'; . . . ciutmun qimugtet nuq'lerluteng ayakarluteng ellii-lu aquumkallagluni, tua-i nulluuk akeka. . . . the dogs lurched forward and she fell back on her rear and, ouch! her *buttocks!*' (ELN 1990:63); > nullutuuyak; cf. Nelson 1877–1881 list (88); < PE nulu(r)

nullutuuyak snowshoe hare; varying hare (*Lepus americanus*) # nullutuuyit 'snowshoe hares'; BB, NR, LI; < nulluk-?-yak

nulte- to tarry; to be gone for a long time # nultuq 'he has been gone for a long time' / NUN

nulukaq binding line # < nulur²-kaq

nulur¹- (*Y form*), **nuluur-** (*K form*), **nulur(ar)-** (*HBC, NUN, K form*), **nulurar-** (*NSU form*) to beckon by a hand gesture # nulurtuq, nuluurtuq, nulu'urtuq, or nulurartuq 'he is beckoning'; nuluraa, nuluuraa, or nuluraraa 'he is beckoning to her' / arnam nuluuraa irniani taisqelluku 'the woman is beckoning to her child to come'; Tua-i-lu ilateng ang Yam aipaani uitalriit nulurarait ikayuusqelluteng. 'They *beckoned* to their companions in the other boat to come help them.' (LUKE 5:7); < PE nulur(ar)-

nuluq webbing on snowshores or bottom of ice strainer # and **nulur²-** to fill in the webbing of a snowshoe # Aling makuk-lu-am unggungssiarat kaviaret-lu nuluirciqagket, cariaciqagket nulukek, atak makuk itrullakek. 'Oh my, foxes or other little animals might remove the *webbing* on these, gnawing on their *webbing*. I'll take them inside.' (CIU 2005:128); > nulukaq, nulurcuun; < PE nulur- (*presently PI nuluq*)

nuluraun¹ adipose fin # NUN

nuluraun² stick for tomcod fishing # NUN

nuluraq wild celery (*species?*) # EG

nulurcuun netting shuttle for snowshoes # < nulur²- cuun

numarraq shirt; nightwear # from Russian *рубаха* (rubákhā); NSU, EG; = llumarraq, lumarraq

nuna land; place; soil; earth; ground; village; country; vicinity (in space or time) # nunaka 'my land or village'; nunii 'his land or village',

'the area around it', 'the time around that time'; nuniitnun 'to their village'; nunam yui 'the people of the village, of the area, of the earth'; nunarrruk 'dirt on the floor'; NUNA PEKTUQ 'there is an earthquake'; Napat akuliitnun pulaamek Qalemaq-lu ellii-lu piuk *nuna* patumaluni canegnek nalamalrianek, akuliitni-wa tamakut naugaalaralriit can'get. 'When she went into the grove of trees with Qalemaq, she saw that *the ground* was covered with areas of dead brown grass, with growths of new green grass between them. (ELN 1990:36); Catailan anlutek piak, ak'a yaaqsigillinilria tanglura'arluni, ellakun. Ayalliniuq, tuavet *nunaminun* ercuingumun. 'Since he was not there, they₂ went out and saw that he was already far away snowshoeing across the sky. He traveled on, to his *village*, the one where the day never dawned.' (YUU 1995:87); Arnat kegginaqurluteng Akulurak Mission-aami tamaani 1900-aam *nuniini*. 'Women wearing masks in Akulurak Mission in *around* the year 1900.' (AGA 1996:67); . . . taum-lu tutgararuluum *nuniinun* aqumluni. . . . sitting down in the place of that dear grandchild.' (CEV 1984:84); also plural for one village; Nunat iquatni ualirnermi-gguq uitallinilutek tauna-lu anuurluni-lu. 'He lived with his grandmother at the downriver end of the *village*.' (AGA 1996:154); NUNAM IQUA 'the village formerly known as Sheldon's Point'; NUNAM TAQRA 'the main vein of the earth from which all plants emerge' (*traditional idea*); NUNAM MENGLII, NUNAM NGELII 'horizon'; the following are neologisms: ATaucimek atanruvilget NUNAT 'borough'; STATE-AMEK PIYUNARQUCILUMALRIIT NUNAT 'municipal'; NUNACUARNI AVATMEGGNEK ARENQIIRTURTEL 'local boundary commission'; NUNAM CETRA 'land boundary'; NUNAT YUGTUTACIMEGTUN UNANGKENGAIT AKIT STATE-AMEK 'revenue sharing'; = luna; > nunair-, Nunakuyaq, nunakegte-, nunakir-, nunakuarcuun, nunalgun, nunalirta, nunalleq, nunallite-, nunate-, nunalugpiaq, nunamiutaq, nunanguaq, Nunapic'ngaq, nunapik, Nunaqerraq, nunarpak, nunate-, nunaun, nuni-, nunate-, nuniur-; cf. nunaki-, nunaniq, nuniate-, nuniite-; < PE nuna

nunair- to take someone's place; to usurp someone's territory # nunairaa 'he took her place' / iqsagvimmek nunairaanga 'he took my fishing spot'; Itrucinrilkuni-gguq tua-i unaitrucilria *nunairciqaa*. 'A person who came with empty

hands would be *taking the place of* someone coming with a gift.' (TAP 2004:44); < nuna-ir²-

Nunakauyaq Toksook Bay # *village on Nelson Is.*; < nuna-?

nunakegtaar(aq*) beautiful country # Maaten-gguq ellanguq mat'umun *nunakegtaarmun* tanqircetqapiarluni . . . 'It was at that time, it is said, that she became aware of the bright *beautiful world* . . .' (ELN 1990:3); < nuna-kegtaar(aq)

nunakegte- to be a nice place; to arrange; to make room for # nunakegtuq 'it is a nice place'; nunakegtaa 'he made room for it, arranged it' / < nuna-kegte-

nunaki- (*NUN form*), **nunakili-** (*HBC form*) to have fun # nunakiuq or nunakiliuq 'he is having fun' / Ellait-ll' taūg waten anluteng caluteng ulapeqluteng taūg aquiluteng. *Nunakililuteng*. 'They went out, played around, played physically. They *had fun*.' (WEB1); cf. nuna, nunaniq; < PY nunaki-

nunakir- to arrange a place for (him) # nunakiraa 'he arranged a place for him' / Natmun *nunakirluki* pilarait. 'They *let them sit* in a certain place.' (TAP 2004:16); < nuna-kaq-lir-

nunakuarcuun automobile; car #

nunakuarcuuterluni '(he) going by car'; *literally*: 'device for traveling overland' < nuna-kuar-cuun

nunalgar- to settle down after wandering # nunalgartuq 'he settled down' / nunalgartai 'he settled them down'; < nuna-?;

nunalgun person from one's hometown # nunalgutkaqa 'he is from my home village'; Taukut-llu *nunalgutain* aptelaryaaqelliniat, "Qaillun umyuarteqluten tamakunek calisit?" 'And his *fellow villagers* would ask him, "What is the purpose of what you are making?"' (ELL 1997:366); Aglumayaqunak *nunalgutvet* nulirranek . . . 'Thou shalt not covet thy *neighbor's* wife . . .' (ALER. 5:21); < nuna-lgun

nunaliurta surveyor; land use planner # < nuna-liur-ta¹

nunalleq old village site; former settlement; ghost town # *may be used in the plural for a single village*; "Nani yuurtellrusit?" "Cal'itmi, kanani *nunallerni* Cal'itmiuni, waten yugluteng wangkucicetun ayuqelrianek maavet taillernek makunek." "'Where were you born?' 'In Cal'in, down there, in the *former village*, among the people of Cal'in; it had people like us, those who came here.'" (KIP 1998:319); < nuna-lleq

nunallite- to run aground # nunallituq 'it ran aground' / angayakun ayallermini cukaluni levaara nunallicami ikig'artaartuq 'when he went fast by boat the motor tipped up and down because it hit the bottom under the water'; < -nuna-?-ite³; < PE nuna-lit- (*under* PE nuna)

nunalugpiaq continent # < nuna-lugpiaq

Nunam Iqua the village formerly known as Sheldon's Point # *village at the mouth of the Yukon; literally*: 'land's end'

nunamiutaq land animal # Tua-i-llu-gguq-am tauukuk nulirqellriik uitalriik keggani, pitarkat ayuqenrilnguq mermiutaq, *nunamiutaq-llu* unakaqluku. 'That couple lived out there, hunting various water and *land animals*.' (MAR1 2001:57); < nuna-miutaq

nunanguaq map # . . . tua-i camek tangesciigalami nanluciirucami kinguneni nallunrilamiu taukun compass-amikun *nunanguakun-llu*, kingunerminun uterrluni, . . . ' . . . because he was unable see anything and he no longer knew his exact location, he returned to his home, because he could locate it with compass and *map*, . . .' (QUL 2003:714); < nuna-uaq

nunanili- to be happy; to enjoy oneself # nunaniliuq 'he is having a good time' / nunanilitekaa 'he is happy on account of it' or 'he is happy for him'; Aren, tauna imna imarpigmek alegyulleq mat'umek tua-i ceñamek *nunanilinrituq*. 'Well, the one who was confident about the ocean was not so *happy* about the coast.' (QUL 2003:630); < nunaniq-li²

nunaniq delight; joy; happiness; object that brings happiness # > nunanili-, nunanirqe-, nunaniryug-, nunaniryuk; cf. nunaki-, nuna; < PE nunannir

nunanirqe- to be pleasant (especially of the land, weather, etc.) # nunanirquq 'it is pleasant' / nunaniqluni '(it) being pleasant'; nunaniqvaa 'how pleasant!'; nunanirqelartuq man'a kiagmi 'it is pleasant to be here in summer'; Nenglairutaqami man'a nuna *nunanirilartuq*. 'When it becomes warm the land around here becomes a *joy to behold*.' (YUP 1996:27); < nunaniq-nirqe-

nunaniryug- to be happy; to be joyful; to rejoice # nunaniryugtuq 'he is happy' / nunaniryuutekaa 'he is happy on account of it'; Wangkuk anglanilunuk *nunaniryuglunuk* ngel'aqulunuk.

'We₂ were happy, joyful, and full of laughter.' (YUU 1995:23); Nunaniryugnarqelriit 'the Beatitudes' (*Catholic terminology*); Y, NSK, HBC, NI, CAN, UK, NR, LI, EG; < nunaniq-yug

nunaniryuk gray jay (*Perisoreus canadensis*) # < nunaniq-yuk

Nunapic'ngaq Nunapitchingak # site of the Moravian Children's Home near Kwethluk on the Kuskokwim; literally: 'little tundra'; < nuna-cengaqt

Nunapicuaq Nunapitchuk # village west of Bethel; literally: 'little tundra'; < nunapik-cuar(aq)

Nunapigglugaq Old Hamilton # site on the Yukon Delta; because of the rhythmic rules of the NS dialect, speakers from this area pronounce this word with rhythmic length on the penultimate syllable, and others generally follow their pronunciation; < nunapik-rrlugaq, cf. Nunapissugaq

nunapigngalnguq brown # < nunapik-ngalnguq

nunapik tundra; patch of tundra; flat mound on tundra (HBC meaning) # literally: 'real land'. nunapigmi iqvarut 'they are picking berries on the tundra'; Tamana neqlillrat napalirluni uatiini-wa ceñ'aq, akiani-wa *nunapik*, qemirtarluni, kuik-wa un'a ecuitqapiarluni teggalquyagarnek naterluni. 'Their fish camp had lots of trees and upriver from it there was a beach, and across from it there was *tundra*; it had hills and the river down there was very clear with little rocks on the bottom of it.' (ELN 1990:17); < nuna-pik¹; > Nunapicuaq, Nunapigglugaq, nunapigngalnguq, Nunapissugaq

Nunapissugaq Hamilton # < nunapik-?; cf. Nunapigglugaq

Nunaqerraq New Knockhock # old village site between the Yukon delta and Hooper Bay; < nuna-qaq-rraq

nunarpaguaq globe of the world # < nunarpak-uaq

nunarpak large village; city; the world; nation; the planet Earth # may be used in the plural for one large village or city; . . . piyugngarilriit tuaten aipangluteng irniangaqluteng. *Nunarpaurrluteng*, yugyangluteng. ' . . . when they became able to they got married and had children. It, they, became a big village, got lots of people.' (YUU 1995:111); < nuna-rpak; > nunarpaguaq

nunatar- to pick berries # nunatartuq 'he is picking berries'; nunatarai 'he is picking them' (berries) / NSK; = unatar-

nunate- to visit from one village or city to another # nunatuq 'he is visiting in another village'; nunatai 'he is visiting them' in another village / nunasngallruukut malrugni nitiligni 'we were visiting for two weeks'; nunataguq 'he is a visitor in another village'; . . . cali alerqurrluku ellmitun *nunateselluku* nunaminun. ' . . . also he told him he should come for a visit to his village as he himself had done.' (CIU 2005:10); < nuna-te¹; < PY nunata- (under PE nuna)

nunaun property; owned land # Ataam uterten atavet *nunautiinun ilavnun-llu*, wiinga nayurciqamken. 'Go back to your father's property and to your family and I will watch over you.' (AYAG. 31:3); Tua-i-gguq tamaani *nunautmeggnii pissurvimeggnii uitiita taukurluut*. '[It was because] those poor dear ones were on their own property, in their own hunting grounds.' (KIP 1997:95); < nuna-un

nunavak walrus on ice # NUN; < PE nunavay or nunavar

nungagaq tussock # HBC

nungilraun lashing # < nungir-?-n

nungir- fastened # of a belt, etc.; postural root; > nunginga-, nungirte¹; < PY-S nungirtə-

nungingqa- to be fastened # nungingqauq 'it is fastened' / . . . man'a-l' tua-i imarnitegken nungirutiik maavet kegginaanun qapausngaluni ugaan cagnim, *nungingqaluni*. ' . . . now the [hood draw-] string of his seal-gut rain parka was imprinted on his face here, so tightly was it drawn.' (QUL 2003:158); < nungir-ngqa-

nungirta, nungirun belt; drawstring # qerrulliigni kivyugpakaagnek nungirucirtuq 'because his pants keep slipping down he put on a belt'; < direct nominalization of nungirte-, nungirte-n

nungirte¹ to put on a belt; to fasten; to turn grass basket coils inward to make a narrowed spout (NUN additional meaning) # nungirtuq 'he put his belt on'; nungirtaa 'he fastened it' / < nungir-te⁴; > nungilraun

nungirte² to be cranky # of a child; nungirtuq 'he is cranky'; NSK

nungu fog # and **nungu-** to be foggy # nunguuq 'it is foggy' / NUN

nungute- to fasten a button or other garment fastener; to sew it closed # nungutuq 'he fastened it or sewed something'; nungutaa 'he fastened it

or sewed it up' / Ullingqallrit makut mingeqluki, *nungulluki*, melqutuumaita uquirraarluki. '(The sealskins) that had been cut down the belly they *sewed closed* with their fur still on after removing the blubber.' (PAI 2008:88); = nunute-; > nunguyun

nunguyun fastener for clothing # *such as a button or zipper*; < nungute-n

nuni- to settle # nuniuq 'he settled' / < nuna-li²-; < PE nunni- (*under PE nuna*)

nuniate- to be queasy # nuniatuq 'he or it (stomach) is queasy' / aqsiiqka nuniatuk 'my stomach is queasy'; NSU; < ?-ate-; cf. nuniite-, nuna

nuniir- to be restless; to be homesick # NUN; cf. nuniite-

nuniite-, nuniikarate- to be restless; to be troubled # nuniituq 'he is restless, troubled' / Herod-aaq taūgaam mat'umek niicami *nuniituq*, Jerusalem-aarmiut-llu tamarmeng tuaten. 'However, when Herod heard this he was *troubled*, and all Jerusalem with him.' (MATT. 2:3); < ?-ite¹-, ?; cf. nunate-, nuniir-, nuna, niniite-; < PY nunaŋitə- (*under PE nuna*)

nunite- to run aground # < nuna-ite³-; < PE nunałit (*under PE nuna*)

nuniur- to dig in the earth # nuniurtuq 'he is digging' / < nuna-liur-

Nunivaaq Nunivak Island # Nuniivaarmiut
'Nunivak Islanders'; the v in this word is pronounced as ūg, like English w, by the Nunivak Islanders themselves: Maaken atertellerneg nunameg mat'umeg, kuigneg maaken imarpigmun unaūget anutaqteng *Nuniūgaamun* napat illait atertelartut. When they drift from here, from the mainland, going from the river out to sea, some of the trees (drift-logs) come out onto *Nunivak Island*.' (AGA 1996:99); the original meaning of this word appears to be 'tundra'; < PE nunivay (*under PE nuna*)

nunulir- to reward # nunuliraa 'he rewarded her' / nunulirciqamken neqerrlugnek nataqekuvgu qimugteka tamalleq 'I'll reward you with dried fish if you find my lost dog'; nunuliqengyuituq 'he never rewards anyone'; *Nunuliryungraaten*, akiliryungraaten arnassagaam ciuniuryaqunaku tauten pingraan. 'Even if an old woman wants to reward you, wants to pay you, don't accept it whatever the case.' (YUP 2005:36); < ?-lir-; > nunuliun; cf. nunur¹

nunuliun reward # nunuliutekaa 'it is his reward';

Kasmurrarceilleq tauna itrarciquq quuyurniluni, camek carrarmek tegumiarluni *nunuliutminek*. 'The one who initiated the "prodding" activity would come back in with a smile on his face, holding something in his hand as his *reward*.' (TAP 2004:91); < nunulir-n

nunup'ag- to bawl (him) out # nunup'agaa 'he's bawling him out' / < nunur¹-pag²-

nunur¹ to scold; to swear at (*additional NUN meaning*) # nunurtuq 'he is scolding'; nunuraa 'he is scolding her' / nunuyuituq 'he never scolds'; nunuqengyuituq 'she never scolds anyone'; arnam irniani nunurai 'the woman is scolding her children'; nunuutekaa 'she scolded on account of it'; Tua-i-llu ūgasqiarcaaqluni, igtenritqerluni-llu, alingallagluni-llu igeskuni tua-i *nunurciumaarkaungami* mayurasqumaksailatni-llu iggayayukluku. 'Suddenly she slipped, didn't quite fall off, but did get scared fearing that she might be *scolded* if she should fall, since they had repeatedly told her not to climb things lest she fall.' (ELN 1990:47); cf. nunulir-; > nunup'ag-

nunur² to pinch; to squeeze; to cut with scissors # Tua-lł'-am taun' uyuraa cali tuaten kemga tamana cali taucetun anngaatun waten kemga man'a *nunurarraarluku* qanlliniut, . . . 'Then again [they did] the same to his younger brother as to his older brother, and having *squeezed and examined* his flesh thus, they said . . .' (ELL 1997:358); NUN, NI; > nunuutek

nunute- to fasten a button or other garment fastener # NUN; = nungute-; > nunuyun

nunuutek scissors # NUN; < nunur²-n-dual

nunuyun NUN button # < nunute-n

nuqaq device used for throwing spears; atlatl # Tua-llu tua-i makut *nuqat*, unani wii kingunemni imarpigmi ang'uralrianun atutullruamegteki imarpigmiutarnun ungungssinun unkunun, yaqlegnun-llu, nerangnaqlermeggnun aturluki nutkelriatun ayuqellrulliniit . . . 'These *atlatls* were used at my home area by those hunting sea mammals and birds in the ocean; they were used like guns . . .' (CIU 2005:52); > nuqaruaq; < PE nuqðar

nuqaruaq humerus; upper arm bone # K; < nuqaq- uaq

nuqciksuar(aq*) pin # *specific kind* ?; < nuqte-i²-ksuar(aq)

nuqcissuun winch; pulley # < nuqte-i²-cuun

nuqilraq drawstring # < nuqte-?

nuqinga- to be pulling on # nuqingaa 'he is pulling on it'; Yugmun-ggem *nuqingayuklua amci pegcesellua* . . . 'Thinking that a person was pulling me, I would ask him to release me . . .' (QUL 2003:592); < nuqte-nga-

nuqlite-¹ to be dragging behind; to be unable to keep up # nuqlituq 'he can't keep up' / Tua-i-gga pingnatugyaureskan *nuqlilluku pisqumanricaqaqluku* . . . 'When he began to do things on his own they did not want him to fall behind others . . .' (ELL 1997:312); < nuqte-?-?

nuqlite-² to lack; to experience a shortage of something # Tamatum-llu nalliini akikaaq nurnarqellruuq waten-llu cannery-rtauanani, taugaam yuut neqkamek *nuqlitevkenateng*. 'At that time money was scarce, since, unlike now, there were no canneries, but people didn't lack food.' (YUU 1995:31); < enur-ite³-

nuqsugte- to pull or fasten securely in place # Tuqukuma waniw' maaken nemteñek antenrilngerpetegnga amiika taúgaam ugna *nuqsuggluku* . . . 'If I die, don't take me out from this house, but securely close the door . . .' (QUL 2003:360); < nugte-?-?

nuqsugun guy line; rope, cord or string to which something is tethered; tie-rope on kayak frame to hold skin in place when putting it on the kayak # Pikna-wa aniparuaq pelacinagnek *nuqsuguterluni*. 'A model of an owl was suspended with strings up above.' (AGA 1996:90); < nuqsugte-n

nuqtaarcuun starter cord on an engine # < nuqte-a-cuun

nuqtar- to repeatedly pull; to tug at # nuqtartuq 'he is pulling repeatedly'; nuqtaraa 'he is pulling it repeatedly' / . . . piperluni qerrutenrinrakun Turpiim qerruyingllami makluni ulik *nuqtarluku ulingnaqluni* as soon as she ceased being cold, Turpak started getting cold, sat up and *and tugged at* the comforter back to cover her own body . . .' (ELN 1990:60); < nuqte-a-; > nuqtaryaraq

nuqtaryaraq drawer of dresser # < nuqtar-yaraq

nuqte- to pull # nuqtuq 'he is pulling against an outside force', 'he is putting on the brakes'; nuqtaa 'he is pulling it' / nuqluku angyaq tagtaa cen'amun 'he pulled the boat onto the shore'; nuqteksaunaku! 'don't pull at it!'; Uliilami-lлу

ulik *nuqluku imgulluni uligmun uitaurluni*, . . .

'As Elnguq was not covered by the comforter, she pulled it over and wrapped herself in it staying like that, . . .' (ELN 1990:60); > nuqcihsuar(aq), nuqyun, nuqcissuun, nuqilraq, nuqinga-; nuqlite-, nuqsugun, nuqtaarcuun, nuqtar-, nuqyun; cf. Nelson 1877–1881 list; < PE nuqət-

nuqyun pin; belt hook or buckle # specific kind of pin ?; < nuqte-n

nuraq yearling caribou or reindeer; calf; colt #

Ellimellinia, aúgkut inglumeng takuatni, tuntuk tauuk igvaarcagnek, *nuraa* tauna pisqelluku tangvagtelluku augkunun. 'He told him to pursue its calf when those caribou came into view in front of their enemies, while they watched.' (YUP 2005:234); . . . tuani nataqciqertek ciulvak petuumalria *nuraq-llu canianelnguq*, there you₂ will find a tethered donkey and a colt next to it, . . .' (MATT. 21:2); > Nurarcuvik; cf. nurraninr(aq); cf. Adams 1851; < PE nurrar

Nurarcuvik August # Y literally: 'time to hunt caribou calves'; see Appendix 7 on the Yup'ik calendar; < nuraq-cur-vik

nurraninr(aq*) barren old reindeer # NUN; cf. nuraq

nurr'aq female's sister's child *nephew or niece* # nowadays also female's brother's child (more properly an'garaq); Tua-i anaanaurrniluki piluni. *Nurr'aqniluku-llu* tauna mikelnguq piluni. 'She said that they were the [the baby's] maternal aunts. And, that that baby was their *niece/nephew*.' (ELN 1990:106); < PE nurar(ar)

nurnaite- to be abundant # nurnaituq 'it is abundant' / also spelled enurnaite-; < enur-naite-

nurnar- to be hard to obtain; to be scarce; to be rare # nurnartuq 'it is scarce' / . . . massiinaat *nurnallratni*, tengalrarluteng ayalliniut. ' . . . when boat motors were rare they went by sail.' (YUU 1995:15); also spelled enurnar-; < enur-naq¹

nurte- to fall short; to fail to reach # nurtuq 'it didn't go far enough'; nurtaa 'it fell short of it' / nureskan 'if it falls short'; eltnaurtuq atauciq allrakuq nurrluku 'he went to school for less than one year'; Tua-i cakun pekteng'erpet, aarnarqellriakun-llu pekteng'erpet, tuaten ellillerkan *nurrluku tuqungaituten*. 'Though you go through dangerous situations in your life, you will not die before you reach that age.' (CIU 2005:202); < enur-?-; > nurute-

nurute- to be insufficient; to fall short; to not go far enough # nurutuq ‘it is insufficient’, ‘there is not enough of it’, ‘it (the shot) fell short’; nurutaa ‘he didn’t take it far enough’ / atsauteka nurutuq akutamun ‘my berry supply is not sufficient for “Eskimo ice cream”’; . . . iliini tua-i uksumi neqait *nurutaqluteng* up’nerkamun. . . sometimes in winter their food supply would be *insufficient* to last till springtime.’ (YUU 1995:20); < nurte-te⁵-

nuss’uq harpoon head # BB

nutaan just now / then for the good; finally!

exclamation expressing that something, usually good, has just happened; nutaan tekituq ah, ‘he’s arrived’; nutaan atam! ‘fine, very good!'; maliqsaryunariuq nutaan, atakuyarturpak maliqsarciqua ‘now that it’s fine for seal hunting, I will go late this afternoon’; Tagucimariamegtek apanyam ucii tamalkuita, nutaan atiita aruqutekluki tuyuutai maurluata. ‘When they had finished bringing up all the boats’ cargo, it was then that their father distributed the things their grandmother had sent them.’ (ELN 1990:57); *Nutaan tekitnerrartua Tuntutuliarmek nunasngallemnek*. ‘I just came back from visiting at Tuntutuliak.’ (YUP 1996:34); Aglellrat taūgaam kassuan allrakuq, nutaan eyanermek taqluteng. ‘It was only after the passage of a year that the young woman who had started menstruating could, finally, stop following abstinence practices.’ (YUU 1995:36); cf. nutar-; < PE nuta(C)an (*under PE nutar-*)

nutaqaq frozen raw fish; new thing (*LI meaning*) # < nutar-?

nutaqerrun soft melting snow; fresh snow; new ice in fall # < nutar-?-un

nutangquq indentation on top of bow of kayak # NUN

nutar- root; > nutaqaq, nutaqerrun, nutaraq, nutarte-, nutaryuk; cf. nutaan; < PE nutar-

nutaraq new thing; fresh thing; fresh fish (*especially in LI, UK*). # aŋyaryugyaqua nutaramek ‘I would like a new boat’; Misviim-llu ketiini taūgaam nemta cali-llu agayuvium keluagni *nutarat* net uaqliqluteng. ‘Toward the river from the airfield and behind our house and the church are the *new* houses arrayed in a line one downriver of the other.’ (PRA 1995:107); Tua-llu-gguq tua-i caqerluni maurlurluan taum qanrutlinia, “Tua-i tang nutaramek

umyuarteq’laryaqellrianga tuntumek.” ‘One time his dear grandmother said to him, “Look, I’ve been thinking about eating *fresh* caribou.”’ (CIU 2005:282); Qaillun man’ā pilriim *nutararnimek* tuntum tepiinek keniram tepengvakartaa man’ā nem ilua? ‘What is happening here that it’s beginning to smell like *fresh-cooked* caribou inside the house here. How can that be?’ (CIU 2005:284); AGAYUTEM AKQUTII NUTARAQ ‘the New Testament’; < nutar-?; > nutarau-; < PE nutarar (*under PE nutar-*)

nutarte- to repair; to patch # NUN; < nutar-?-

nutarau- to be new # nutarauguq ‘it is new’ / Ca man’ā qayaq *nutarauluni*, atuqaumanrilngurtun ayuqluni. ‘This kayak is *new*; it looks like it hasn’t been used.’ (WEB1); Nangtequii-gguq una *nutaraunritliniuq*. ‘He said that the sickness he had was not *new*.’ (QUL 2003:574); < nutaraq-u-

nutaryuk fresh snow # HBC; < nutar-yuk

nuteg- to shoot a firearm; to leap from fire of a spark # nutegtuq ‘it shot out sparks’, ‘he shot’; nutgaa ‘he shot at it’ / nutgu ‘shoot it’; pitangyllallermini tuntuq nutegyaqaat taŋaam nall’artenritaa ‘in his haste to get it he shot at the caribou but missed’; nutyuuq ‘he is good at shooting, a good marksman’; . . . aatiit piuq nutaranek tuntuvagtarnek tumñiluni *nutegyallermi* qangqirnek. . . their father said that he’d seen fresh moose tracks when he was going out *shooting* ptarmigan.’ (ELN 1990:58); > nutek, nutengvag-, nutgutaq, nut’ga-, nutngaq, nutnger-, nutlag-, nutpag-; cf. nuleg-; < PE nutəy-

nutek gun, rifle, firearm # Ak’ā tamaani *nutegmek* nallullermeggn̄i urluvernek taūgaam caskirluteng pitgaqluki yuut tuqurqelallruit. ‘Back then when they didn’t know about *guns*, they used only bows for weapons shooting them with arrows and killed them.’ (ELL 1997:384); nutyaaq ‘small-caliber rifle’; *direct nominalization of nuteg-*

nutem from the beginning; originally # *adverbial particle*; nutem ayuquciqaa ‘he has been like that from the beginning’; nutem waten ayuquq qengaqa mikelnguuqerraanemnek ‘my nose has been like this ever since I was a child’; Kass’artarnek aturanek sap’akinek-llu atulang’ermeng cali Yopiit *nutem* atutukaitnek aturaqluteng, . . . ‘Even though they do wear Euro-American clothing and footwear, they still

use *original* Yup'ik clothing, . . .' (KIP 1998:vii); Inerqutullrukaitkut ellangeqarraalemni avaken *nutem* ayagluni inerquutngullinian qaltamun pull'uta mer'esqevkenata, qaluuricirrlainarluta taūgaam mer'esqelluta. 'They used to admonish us, when I first became aware of things, since there has been such a rule *originating* from long ago, that one should not drink water bending over the bucket but rather always to drink using a dipper.' (QUL 3002:44); < PE nutəm

nutemllaq* old-time practice; ancient custom
Imumirkak ciuliamta qanrutkuratuit cagmayunailnguut *nutemllaat* piciryarat. 'From time immemorial our ancestors passed down various *ancient* customs and values which should not be lost.' (KIP 1998:i); < nutem-llaq

nutengqupagta little carved parts on top stiffener of kayak forepart that connects the struts # NUN

nutengvag- to pound # of the heart; nutengvagtuaq 'it is pounding' / Tangrrani ukatmurcan alingami utetmun aqvaqurluni, ircaqu' urluwa *nutengvalria* ayuqucia-llu nutngarnganani, kingyarluni piuq maa-i pangalegluni maligeskii, . . .'As soon as she saw it, it started coming toward her, and since she was afraid, she ran back with her heart really *pounding*, and her whole being seemed to be throbbing, as she looked over her shoulder and saw that it was bounding toward her, . . .' (ELN 1990:54); < nuteg-pag²

nut'ga- to repeatedly discharge a firearm # nut'gauq 'he is shooting'; nut'gaa 'he is shooting at it' / Qucillgaat-llu kingumek *nut'galuki* ikavet ceñami piyualriit. 'Next he took some shots at the cranes walking across there on the shore.' (PRA 1995:336); < nuteg-a-

nutgutaq gun; rifle; firearm # EG; < nuteg-taq¹

nutlag- to begin to beat fast (of heart) # NUN

nutngaq pulse; heartbeat # and **nutngar-** to throb; to beat # of the heart or pulse; nutngartuq 'it is beating' / AUGEM NUTNGALLRAN CUQII 'blood pressure'; < nuteg-?; < PY nutjar-

nutnger- for the sun to start rising higher and staying up longer after the winter solstice # Utercan-llu; tua-i-gguq akerta *nutngertaqan*, agyak-llu imkuk ellam qaralik, quilliqralriik anumariaqagnek, tua-i erenret, kiatmun-wa tua-i tanqillrat cukariqerrngat'lartuq, taukuk-llu imkuk agyak nallunailkutek uksum cuqek

pulalutek ellamun. 'When the sun returns in full intensity, they say as if "*nutngertuq*". After the appearance of the two stars that are one above the other, the daylight increases faster each day. And soon after that, the two stars that appear only during the winter months disappear.' (CIU 2005:368), (*the two stars mentioned but not named here are probably Altair and Tarazed in the constellation Aquila, which are used to mark the winter solstice by other Eskimo groups*); < nuteg-?

nutpag- to shoot, making a large wound # nutpagaa 'he shot it, making a large wound' / < nuteg-pag²

nuu- to be blue in the face from not breathing because of hard crying # usually of a child; nuuguq 'he is blue in the face' / NUN; cf. ii-

nuugir- to circumcise or be circumcised # nuugirtuq 'he got circumcised'; nuugiraa 'he circumcised him' / nuugiumauq 'he is circumcised'; Tamarmeng angutet elpeceñi *nuugiumaarkaugut*. 'Every man child among you shall be circumcised.' (AYAG. 17:10); < nuuk-ir-

nuugyuk tail part of a fish # Maaten tang neq'liarkaqa piaqa, "Uumi-lli tamalkuunrilngapaal!" Maaten tua-i tangrraqa neqem *nuugyua*. Neqem *nuugyua* iciw' keggatii cataunani. 'So I looked at the fish I was supposed to cut and said, "This one sure doesn't look whole!" I looked at it and saw that it was just the *tail part* of a fish. I was the fish's *tail*, and the upper section was gone.' (QAN 2009:130); < nuuk-yuk

nuuk projection; tip; point # alngarcuutem nuuga asemtaqa 'I broke the point of my pencil'; cingiim nuuganun angyaq culurtuq 'the boat landed at the tip of the point' such as a sandy projection at the end of an island; Tauna imna yaqulek tauna tua kiartellria melquni *nuugit* tamarmeng iitalek ullagluku. 'He went to the bird looking around with eyes at the *tip* of every feather.' (QUL 2003:500); Tamuarraarluku tumaminun qecirluni, nutaan iruni mingugluki, ciutegmi-lu *nuukek*, pamayumi taūgaam *nuuga* pivkenaku. 'After he chewed it, he spat it out on his palm, and then painted his legs, the tips of his ears, but not the *tip* of his tail.' (YUU 1995:75); > nuugyuk, nuuksuk, nuusaaq, nuuyaarpaaq; = nuuvuk; cf. Nuuraq; cf. Turner 1874–1877 list (36); < PE nuvuy

nuuksuk caudal flexure of fish, the point where the tail joins the body # < nuuk-?

nuuniq porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*) # LY, NSK; from Athabascan, cf. noona (*Koyukon Ath.*)

nuuqar- to shoot short; to be unable to reach # nuuqairulluteng '(they) having enough to last, to not run short'; < enur-qar

nuuqite- to lack something; to be short of something # see at enuqite-

nuuqutkaq necessity # < NUN; enur?-n-kaq

Nuuraq East Cape, Siberia # *Inupiaq* Nuugaq (Nuuraq)

Nuuriileng Newhalen # village on Lake Iliamna

nuuriyaraq deficit # see at enuriyaraq

nuusaaq spear with three points for spearing fish or birds; intermuscular "Y" bone of pike # the pike bone resembles this type of spear; = nuuyaqq; < nuuk?; = nuusaarpak

nuusaarpak # large three-pointed spear # Yaqulegcuutait-wa cali *nuusaarpiit*. *Nuusaarpiit* taqumaut tulurnek pingayunek cingilegluteng. 'Also for hunting birds there are "nuusaarpak" spears. These spears are made with three ivory points.' (YUU 1995:66) cf. nuuyaarpaaq; < nuusaqaq-rpak

nuussicuak scissors # < nuussicuar(aq)-dual (and thus literally: 'pair of little knives') and/or from Russian ножичек (nózhichek) 'small knife'

nuussicuar- to cut with scissors # nuussicuartuq 'he is cutting with scissors'; nuussicuaraa 'he is cutting it with scissors' / direct verbalization from nuussicuaq (the singular of the intrinsically dual noun nuussicuak)

nuussirpak big knife; sword # *Nuussirpateng* nunamun itumcissuutngurciqait, panateng-llu naunrarnun kepurissuutngurruki. 'They shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks.' (ISAI. 2:4); < nuussiq-rpak

nuussiq cutting knife # not semi-lunar; Malirqaqerluku ircaqrakun kapluku tuqtelaraa *nuussimikun*. 'After chasing it, he'd stab it in its head and kill it with his knife.' (YUU 1995:14); NUSSIM CAQUA 'knife sheath'; UY, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; = luussiq; > nuussicuak and nuussicuar-, nuussirpak; from Russian нож (nozh)

nuussnik outhouse; toilet # EG; from Russian НУЖНИК (núzhnik) 'latrine'

nuuter- to be tied to something # Muraggarmek *nuuterluteng* nakacugugaat ayuqenrilnguut.

'Various different bladders were tied onto a wooden stick.' (KIP 1998:219)

nuuyaqq spear with three points for spearing fish or birds; intermuscular "Y" bone of pike # the pike bone resembles this type of spear; HBC; < nuuk?; = nuusaqq

nuuyaarpaaq wooden float # LI; cf. nuusaarpak; < nuuk-ghpak-aq

nuvagpak flue # NUN; < nuvak-rpak

nuvak saliva # and **nuvag-** to catch a cold #

nuvagtuuq 'he caught a cold' / nuvii 'his saliva'; Anuuruluum taum tauna uyuqlikacagaat, elucillernaaratun-ggur-am elliqiliu *nuvamineng*. 'But the grandmother restored their youngest brother to his former condition with her saliva.' (CEV 1984:88); NUN, HBC; = luvak, nuak; > nuvarpak; < PE nuvay

nuve- to string; to thread # nuv'uq 'it (needle or thread) is threaded'; nuvaa 'she threaded it' (needle or thread) / qusuurnek nuviuq 'she is stringing smelts'; nuliamma pillruanga mingqutminek nuv'icesqelluni 'my wife asked me to thread her needle for her'; nuv'at 'string of things' such as fish hung up to dry, beads for beadwork; Quinagnam-wa *nuvevailganga* tamaani agleryaurpailegma-ll' tauna tuan' tekiartellruukeka. 'Before knowledge of earthy matters had penetrated and permeated me, before I'd started to menstruate, I came up on it.' (AGA 1996:180); = luve-; > nuvevik, nuvun, nuv'issuun, nuvv'ilir; cf. nuge-; < PE nuvə-

nuvevik, nuv'ik, nuvv'ik place to thread something # Cali-llu *nuvviit* makut amuyaqsuunateng. 'Also the holes of these are such that one can't pull things [thread] through.' (CIU 2005:240); < nuve-vik, nuve-vik

nuvilrar- to tie a load to a sled # HBC; = nuilrar-

nuv'in stringer for drying smelt # Unuaquani-llu unuakumi makcara'arluteng aanakellriit qusuuliuqataameng, *nuv'itkarrluteng* uqvigpagnek. 'The next day they got up early in the morning since mother and children were going to work on the smelt, and they gathered willows for stringers for drying the smelt.' (PRA 1995*:461); < nuve-i²-n

nuv'issuun threading device # such as the line used to set a net under the ice, or a needle-threader; Taūgaam uyamiliaqameng-llu imkunek tegglinek ayuqenrilngurnek emkiirturluki, tamakut nutaan

nuv'issuutekluki mingqutpiarraat atutullruit.
 'However, whenever they made necklaces they'd do them with different beads, and they used those regular (not gloves') needles as *threaders*.' (CIU 2005:240); < nuve-i²-cuun

nuvkute- to argue # nukutut 'they are arguing'; *Nuvkutaarutut-llu* angnerkameggnek. 'They were arguing and disputing concerning which of them was the greatest.' (LUKE 22:24)

Nuvupigaq Alaska Peninsula and the Aleutian Chain # NUN; < nuvuk-pik²

nuvuk projection; tip; point # Uum-gguq uyuraan ayaruan *nuvua* imarmiutaq. 'This one's younger sibling's walking stick's *tip* is a (carved?) mink.' (ELL 1997:254); HBC, NI; = nuuk; > Nuvugpigaq; < PE nuvuy

nuvun threading device; band around something # such as the line used to set a net under the ice, or a needle-threader; Tamar meng-llu naparutai avatiini itusngaluteng qerrirlinek *nuvutnek*. 'All the columns had bands of silver.' (ANUC. 38:17); < nuve-n

nuvv'ilir- to prepare handmade thread for easy threading by twisting it to a tapered end # nuvv'iliraa 'he is preparing it' (for easy threading) / < nuve?-lir-; > nuvv'iliraq

nuvv'iliraq piece of handmade thread with a tapered end, ready for use # < nuvv'ilir-aq¹

nuya'llaaq bald person # NSU; from *Inupiaq* nuyaiłaaq; cf. nuyaq

nuyalli- to have messy hair # nuyalliuq 'he has messy hair' / NSU; < nuyaq-lluk-i³

nuyaq hair # nuyanka 'my head of hair'; nuyaqa 'my single hair'; nuyanka tegutut 'my hair is tangled'; nuyai or nusai (in NS) 'his hair(s)'; Picirniqpialuni tua-i anuqa elliin kegginaani *nuyai-llu* tengaurluteng, ilait anumalriit pelatuuganek. 'The wind blowing on her felt so pleasant and her hair was flying around in the air, some of it having coming out from under her scarf.' (ELN 1990:96); Qamiqurpiceñi-llu *nuyaungermeng* naaqumaut. 'But the very hairs of your head are all numbered (literally: on your heads, even though they are hairs they are counted).' (MATT. 10:30); NS, Y, HBC, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; > nuyalli-, nuyanir-, nuyaruaq, nuyarpak, nuvavvlucangaq, nuyiur-; < PE nuyar

Nuy'aqaq Nuyakuk Lake # one of the Wood-Tikchik lakes near Dillingham

nuyarnir- to feel the body warmth of a person without seeing the person # nuyarnirtuq 'he feels the warmth of an unseen person' / < nuyaq-neq?-lir-

Nuyarpak, Nuyarpalek American Indian # since Indians are pictured as long-haired; < nuyaq-rpak, nuyaq-rpak-lek

nuyaruaq wig; hairpiece; water weed(s) # < nuyaq-uaq

nuyavvlucangaq red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*) # CAN

nuyiur-, nuyuor- to comb or otherwise arrange one's hair # nuyiurtuq 'he is combing his (own) hair'; nuyiuraa 'he is combing her hair' / Nuyai-llu tua-i pet'ngumaluteng *nuyiurumavkenateng*. 'Her hair was standing up and not even combed at all.' (CIU 2005:90); < nuyaq-liur-, nuyaq-liur-; > nuyiurun

nuyiurun, nuyuurun, nuyuirun comb; brush # also plural for one comb; Qalemaq, pelatuugmek qaralilriamek pillinikii, Mikellaq-llu *nuyuuruutnek*, . . . 'To Qalemaq she gave a decorated scarf, and to Mikellaq, a comb, . . .' (ELN 1990:56); < nuyiur-n, nuyuur-n, nuyuir-n

nuyur- root; > nuyurrite-, nuyurtar-, nuyuurqe-; < PE nuyuy

nuyurrltaar- to act approachable; to act unwary # usually of animals; Agu, agu tauna *nuyurrltaangraan* pissuqeryaqunaku. 'No, don't you dare to do it; even though that one acts approachable at times, don't ever hunt it.' (MAR2 2001:95); Maa-i-llu tamaani tamatum nalliini qaneryarangqetullruut waten arnaq tan'gurrarmun *nuyurrltaarutekluku* pisqevkenaku uqriraluku-llu pisqevkenaku . . . 'At that time they used to have a saying that a young man shouldn't hold a woman as at all approachable and should not be downwind of her . . .' (ELL 1997:320); < nuyurrite-a

nuyurrite-, nuyuite- to be tame; to be approachable; to be unwary # usually of animals; nuyurrituq 'it is approachable' / Makut-ll' cakaniyuunateng unguvalriit *nuyurritellrit*. 'These unwary animals don't change.' (WEB1); < nuyur-ite¹-, nuyur-ite¹-

nuyurtar- to be wild; to be unapproachable; to be timid and wary; to be untamed # usually of animals; nuyurtartuq 'it is wild' / Taukut ekellruut ilalirluki unzungssit ayuqenrilnguut, nuyurrlnguut *nuyurtalriit*, unzungssirpiit

ungungssiyagaat, yaqlget-llu ayuqenrilnguut.
 'Those went in [to Noah's ark], including animals
 of different sorts; the tame and the *wild*, big
 animals and small animals, and various types of
 birds.' (AYAG. 7:14); < nuyur-tar¹-

nuyuurqe- to scare away (animals) # nuyuurqaa 'he
 scared it away' / < nuyur-rqe²-

P

paa⁻¹ to prostrate oneself # . . . ciketnaurtukut cali
paanaurtukut Kristussaamun, . . . 'let us bow
 down and *prostrate ourselves* before Christ, . . .'

(ORT 2006:20); UY; > paallag-, paavag-

paa⁻² NUN to stay behind; to stay with # = pai⁻¹

paa⁻³ NUN mouth of river, den, bottle, kayak, etc.
 # = pai⁻²; > Paaluyar(aq*)

paacaq barge # *Paacamek* maavet

tekiteqarraalriamek tangellruunga qakmaken
 Kuigpagmek tailuni. 'I saw a *barge* when it first
 arrived coming here from the north, from the
 Yukon.' (KIP 1998:280); *from English* 'barge'

paalaryaaqe- to hurriedly go forward # NS

paalraayak a certain legendary creature #

Paalraayiit-gguq tamakut nuna itumlluku
 pituut, ungillu nuna. Teggellriartairulluni
 ciunrat, nuna itumluni unairulluni. 'It was said
 that "*paalraayiit*" were able to move around
 underground. They were able to go right through
 the ground easily, softening the hard ground.'

(CIU 2005:78); E. W. Nelson (ESK 1899:444) states:

"A strange, crocodile-like animal, known as *pal-rai-yuk*, is painted on the sides of umiaks and
 on the inside of wooden dishes by natives along
 lower Yukon and Kuskwim rivers. According
 to the traditions of the people in this district the
 climate in ancient times was very much warmer
 than at present and the winters were shorter. In
 those days the mythic animals referred to were
 abundant in the swampy country between the
 two rivers. . . . At that time the *pal-rai-yuk* lived
 in lakes, creeks, and marshes, where it killed
 men and animals for food. . . . The curious
 likeness of these animals to the alligator, as shown
 in the accounts of its habits and in drawings
 representing it, is very remarkable."

paallag- to fall forward # *of persons*; paallagtuaq

'he fell forward' / aqvaqurtuq paallaka'aqluni
 'he is running, falling forward now and then';
 Imna iilek ataucirrarmek, manumini uitauralria,
 enuuqerrluku *paallagcetliniluku*. 'He nudged
 that one with one eye standing in front of him,
 making him *fall down*.' (MAR1 2001:18); < paa⁻¹-
 llag-, > paallaguqaq; < PE paŋaɬay-

paallaguaq fur hat # LI, EG; *specific kind* ?;
< paallag-uaq

paaluyar(aq*) mouth of a river; *specifically* mouth of
the Mekoryuk River # NUN; < paa³-?

paame- to scratch # *to relieve an itch*; NUN, NSK, LI,
Y, UK; = paume-; < PE pa(C)umə(t)-

paanger- to paddle with a double-bladed paddle
paangertuq 'he is paddling' / Maaggun tua-i
tauukut avatairumastaita iluatgun *paangerluni*
uivelliniluni, iluatgun. 'Then he *paddled with his*
double-bladed kayak paddle, moving in a circle on
the inside (of the circle of enemies surrounding
him)' (CIU 2005:48); = paunger-; > paangrun; cf.
Nelson 1877–1881 list; < PE paŋər-

paangrun kayak paddle with a blade at each end;
pectoral fin of fish # *Paangruteq* atam imkut
tak'ut, yagenrek tua-i malruk anguarutngulutek.
'You see, those *double-bladed kayak paddles* are
long, they are paddles measuring two arms
in length.' (ELL 1997:398); < paanger-n; >
paangrussak

paangrussak pectoral fin of fish # < paangrun-yak
paankaq, paankaaq, painkaq can; container #

and **paankar-, paankaar-, painkar-** to can #
paankaraa 'he canned it' / Ik'iki-tanem *paankaat*
makut akagyulriit kaimaqluteng . . . 'So many
cans (of food) here that can roll and spill (onto
the floor) . . .' (CIU 2005:394); > paankaraq,
paankivik; from Russian *банка* (bánka) 'jar, pot'

paankaraq canned fish # < paankaq-aq¹

paankivik cannery # < paankaq-li²-vik

paarte- to substitute aa for ai in *Yup'ik* words # *used*
to describe the speech of those people of the Bristol Bay
area (Manokotak in particular) who say, for example,
kuigem paanga 'the river's mouth', *rather than*
kuigem painga; *Nunivak Islanders share this*
speech pattern; paartuq 'he substitutes aa for ai' /
imitative

paarvag- to fall forward hard # paarvagtuq 'he
fell forward' / Maligcaaqekiiit saskumeggnek
avalirluteng, pupsugcetaarita ciungit
iqalluguunun tu'aqameng *paarvagaqluteng*
ava-i. 'As the enemy warriors ran after him
with their weapons, whenever the front end
of their pointed-tip snowshoes bumped into
the snowdrifts, they would *fall forward*.' (CIU
2005:128); < paa¹-pag²

Paaskaaq Easter; Passover # Allrakumi cayaraput

amlerrluteng: Alussistuaq, *Paaskaaq*, Quyayaraq,
Qukitiq, allat-llu. 'Our (newer) traditions
(holidays) in the course of the year have became
numerous: Christmas, Easter, Thanksgiving, and
others.' (CAU 1985:15); *used for Passover in the*
Yup'ik translation of the New Testament: 'Pillerkaqa
tekituq, nevni *Paaskaaryugtua* elitnauranka
ilakluki. 'My time is getting short; I will keep
the *Passover* at your house with my disciples.'
(MATT. 26:17); *paaskaarcuun* 'the paschal lamb';
from Russian Пасха (Páscha)

paassataq arctic char (*Salvelinus alpinus*) # EG

paataakaq syrup; honey # paatakiiraa assaliaq 'he
put syrup on the pancake'; Piksuuminarqenruut
suulutaami; neqnirqenruluteng-llu vegtaat
paatakaliaratni. 'They are more precious than
gold; and they are sweeter than honey (*literally*:
'syrup made by bees').' (PSALM 19:10); >
paatakaarngalnguq; from Russian пáтока (pátoka)

paatakaarngalnguq* honey # Qetunramaa, neri
paatakaarngalngurmek; assirtuq. 'My son, eat
honey; it is good.' (AYUQ. 24:13); < paataakaq-
ngalnguq

paatnaq partner # Tua-i ilumuuluni tuani
qaleqcuuget ukut neplirriit tua-i-l' ullalriani
kanaqlagtaicuunani nuniit, pissutullemni
tamaani. Ilumuluteng-am. *Paatnaqngameng*
kanaqliit-llu. 'They are *partners*. [I know] it's
true; when I used to hunt, when approaching
those grebes making their sounds, where they
are never failed to have muskrats. It is a fact.
Because the muskrats were their *partners*.' (AGA
1996:220); *from English 'partner'*

paayaar- to stay near # . . . keglunyaarnek tang
qimugkauyarauluki pilriatun, tekiartaqata
cali angu, anguruketullrukait *paayaarpek'naku*
egmianun unicesqelluki . . . they warned
that if they ever came upon baby wolves in
puppy stage we must not *stay near* to them but
rather leave them right away . . .' (KIP 1998:239);
Angli-ggem ta'm uskurruuk qagkuk yuak
tangerquvgu *paayaarpek'naku* unicesqelallruqa
tuquciqniluten. 'I thought I told you not to *stay*
near the owner of the harness out there if you see
him, that you should leave him, that he will kill
you.' (QUL 2003:318); < pai¹-?-.

pacete- to be cooled; to be chilled # pacetuq 'it has
cooled' / kuuvviaqa pacetsiyaagtuq 'my coffee
has become too cool'; Tua-llu tua-i tauna imna

una wanelnguq qaini *pacetengan* tupalliniuq. 'The one here woke up when his body began to get chilled.' (ELL 1997:578); > pacnaq, pacsaqr-

paci-, pacike- to blame; to accuse; to suspect # *pacia* or *pacikaa* 'he blames him' / *Piqeryaaqluteng ellmeggnun pacikuurulluteng ilaseng egteilliat kana-i kanani.* 'After a while they were blaming each other and then threw one of their number down there (into the pit).' (MAR2 2001:68); Y, NS, NUN; < PE paci-

pacigaq side of nose # NUN

paciggluk gill cover of a fish # < pacik-rrluk

paciguaq nostril; nares (outside of nostrils) # < pacik-uaq

pacik gills # *paciik* 'the (pair of) gills of a fish'; > paciggluk, paciguaq; < PE maciy

pacikcar- to chop up # NUN

pacnaq chilly weather # < pacete-naq

pacsaqr- to suffer a chill from going outside when sweaty; to get pneumonia # *pacsaqertuq* 'he suffered a chill', 'he got pneumonia' / also spelled patsaqr-; < pacete-?-qar-

pagaa(ni) up there above # extended demonstrative adverb; *pagaavet* 'to up there'; *pagaaken* or *pagken* 'from up there'; *Tua-i ll'* *pigerluni ayumian tua-ll'* *pagaa-i tangruulliniuq* *pagna atralria* *pagaaken qilagmek . . .* 'Soon it was seen, up there, coming down from the sky . . .' (ELL 1997:74); *Ukuut! Pingna yuk pagken igtellria, kangingnaurciu uitavkenaci!* 'You all! The person back there fell from up there, look into; don't just wait around!' (YUU 1995:84); see *pagna*, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; = piini; Y, K HBC, NI, CAN, BB, NR, LI, EG; < PE dem. pay-

pagaq line of grain in wood # *muriim pagai* 'the grain of the wood'; *Makuit kepuryaaqevkenaki pituit pagait*, *makunun-llu kegglarluki piyuunaki, quputurluki taūgaam*, . . . 'They try not to cut across the grain; they never saw them but only split them, . . .' (PAI 2008:266); < PE əpay

paggluk¹ grudge; rancor #

paggungqerrsuumiitelartua 'I don't like to bear a grudge'; *Aren tua-i tauna umyuamikun maurlurni tauna paggluklinia taum yun'erraraam taum tutgara'urluum.* 'Then in his mind that young man, that grandson, became bitter against his grandmother.' (CIU 2005:286)

pagggluk² wood that is very hard to whittle # NUN
pagken from up there # *look under pagaa(ni)*
pagkullr(aq*) raven (*Corvus corax*) #+ *pagkull'er* 'a / the raven'; *pagkullraat* 'ravens'; Y

pagna the one up there above. extended demonstrative adverb; *pag'um* 'of the one up there'; *pagkut* 'those up there'; *pagna tengssuun mit'eqatartuq* 'that airplane moving up there is about to land'; *Pagken kucietaurturallri, qerturinaurtut unani, tunguluteng taūgaam; pag'um-taūg'* *tungutaciatur*, *qiliin.* 'Those (lumps of ice) that (were) from the drips from up there, they became higher and higher down there, but they were black, with the blackness of that ceiling up there.' (CEV 1984:31); see *pagaa(ni)* or *pii(ni)*, the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; < PE dem. pay-

pai⁻¹ to stay behind with; to babysit # *paiguq* 'he is staying behind'; *paigaa* 'he is babysitting her' / *paigiuq* 'he is babysitting'; *Aaniinun paisqelluku tauna mikelnguq taitellinikii ayakatalliniami paluqtarcurluni aatiit malikluku.* 'He brought the child over for his mother to watch because he was about to go out hunting for beaver with their father.' (ELN 1990:7); = paa⁻²; > *paayaar-*, *paigi-*, *paista*, *paitaq*

pai⁻² mouth of river; outlet; opening of den, bottle, etc., cockpit of kayak # *kuigem paingani* 'at the mouth of the river'; *Maaten-gguq tua-i tekita* *kuigem paikluku.* 'When he got to it, he saw that it was the mouth of a river.' (CIU 2005:220); *Qerrurraarluku yaavet qamigautek qaingagnun elliluku, man'a-llu tua-i maavet paim elalirneranun elliluku.* 'After inflating it (the seal poke), I put it on top of the kayak sled, and put it (the sled) here near the cockpit.' (CIU 2005:12); see Appendix 4 on positional bases; = paa⁻³; > *ngeliam painga*, *Negeqliim Painga*, *Paimiut*; cf. pass'aq, *paitaalek*; < PE paðə

paicir- to leave an inheritance for (him); to bequeath something to (him) # *paiciraa* 'he left something to him'; *paiciun* 'bequest'; *Tua-i nutaan elluilutek yuullermegni.* *Tua aanamek taum tua-i paiciutainek-gguq taukunek, nem'ek tuntunek-llu.* 'And they₂ lived comfortably. And their₂ mother left them a house and caribou.' (QUL 2003:90) / < *paitaq-ir¹*-

paigi- to babysit # *paigiuq* 'she is babysitting' / < *pai¹-i²*-; > *paigista*

paigista babysitter # paigistekapuk 'she's our babysitter (the one who babysits our children)'; < paigi-ta¹

Paimiut plural Paimute # village site on the Yukon river and another site near Hooper Bay; literally: 'people of the mouth of a river or tributary'; Paimiuni 'at Paimute'; < pai²-miu-plural

painqegcaar(ar)- to lick completely clean # painqegcaartuq 'he licked something clean'; painqegcaararaa 'he licked it clean' / Keniranek-lu pillruaqamta iluit pairturluki, painqegcaarluki. 'And whenever we had soup, we'd completely clean the insides (of our bowls), with our fingers.' (YUP 2005:54); < -nqegcaar(ar)-

paipaq pipe # meaning, usually, a pipe for smoking tobacco; from English 'pipe'

paiqaq one of a set of people who go back and forth before the *Keviq* ("Messenger Feast") begins after the first two Messengers have arrived at the invited village # < parte-?

pair- to lick # pairtuq 'he is licking something'; pairaa 'he is licking it' / qimugtem mikelnguq kegginaakun pairaa 'the dog licked the child on her face'; Makpailgan-lu taum qimallran tull'uku nuqtarluku aturaikun anerteqvallagaluni, unatai-lu tuaten pairluki, ungaqapiggaku-lu. Before she could get up, that thing that she had been fleeing landed on her and pulled at her clothes panting hard — and licking her hands, and cuddling up to her!' (ELN 1990:54); = epaar-; > painqegcaar(ar)-; < PE əpparir-

paircartur- to go to meet # paircurturaa 'he went out to meet him' / allanret paircarturai 'he went to meet the strangers'; < parte-yartur

pairkenge- to encounter someone # pairkenguq 'he encountered someone' / Taqicaqliami nutaan ciumek anluni yugmek-lu pairkengluni aatakenrilkerñinek. 'When she finally finished, she went outside and there she encountered someone there in front of her who wasn't her father.' (ELN 1990:81); < parte-kenge-

pairrsaag- to go out to meet, greet or welcome # pairrsaagtuq 'he is going out to meet someone'; pairrsaagaa 'he is going out to meet her' / Tangerrluku uikaun, anici pairrsaagluku. 'Behold your bridegroom; go out and greet him.' (MATT. 25:6); < parte-ssaag¹-

pairte- to encounter; to meet # either by chance or on purpose; pairtuq 'he encountered someone'; pairtaa 'he encountered her' / . . . waniwa-lu qukarngariqerluni, aipani tauna pairrluku. Tua-i pairucamek, waten pairutqapiggletek avitaarutevkenatek-lu, pairullutek tua-i tegullutek. ' . . . and just when he was halfway there, he ran into his opposite number. And, when they encountered each other, as soon as they met, without trying to make way for each other, they squared off against each other and grappled with each other.' (TAP 2004:35); = parte-; > paiaqaq, paircartur-, pairkenge-, pairrsaag-; < PE paðər-

paissikelaaq, paissekelaaq bicycle # from English

paista babysitter # mikelnguut paistekaat 'she's the children's babysitter (the one who babysits them)'; < pai¹-ta¹

paitaalek two- or three-hole kayak # from Russian байдара (baidára) or байдарка (baidárka) 'canoe', or from Yup'ik pai²-?lek

paitaq inheritance; reward # paitaqaa 'he inherited it'; Taūgaam imkut ilait ava-i qanllemtun ciuliangqerquni Yipiungermi tukuulriamek paitaquniki . . . 'However, as I've been saying, if one has some of those as his ancestry, even though he's Yup'ik, he's wealthy (as a Yup'ik), if (or, since) they are his inheritance . . .' (QUL 2003:350); Atawaqertut ellmikutuulriit ellarpagmek paitangciqngameng. 'Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth.' (MATT. 5:5); < pai¹-te²-aq¹; > paicir-

paivnga- to be out where it can be used or seen; to be available; to be present # paivngauq 'it is out; it is available' / Kiingita paivngallruut. Makut allat tuacetun uksumi paivngatanritut. 'These (foods) alone were available. Other things, like that, weren't available in the winter.' (KIP 1998:29); Tamaani angalkungqellratni alangrut paivngallruut angalkut tuunritullratni. 'At that time when they had shamans, ghosts (or spirits) were seen when the shamans performed their conjurations.' (YUU 1995:117); < paivte-nga-

paivte- to put (it) out where it can be used or seen; to become present and available # paivtuq 'it is set out; it has become present or available'; paivtaa 'he set it out' / paivutellruanga pitarkanek '(unexpectedly) it (nature, God, the situation, etc.) presented me with game to

catch'; Kinguqliat-llu ellimerluku imkut akutat *paivinceselluki* uaken kumlivigmek. 'She told their youngest sibling to bring and set out (for consumption) those (containers of) Eskimo ice cream from the freezer out there.' (PRA 1995:377); Nunam-llu qaingani cali naumalriit ayuqenrilnguut atu'urkait *paivvluteng* kiagpak: cuassaat ayuqenrilnguut, atsat, wall'u can't get, naumalriit-llu allat. 'And on the surface of the land also various growing things that (people) can use have become available: various greens, berries, grasses, and other growing things.' (CAU 1985:213); Tua-i-llu tuaten qanaaguraqerluteng tamakut imkut nakacuut *paivvluki* nutaan.

Paivcamegteki, teq'unun . . . 'And then, having discussed the matter, they then brought out those bladders. When they brought them out, (they put them) in urine . . .' (ELL 1997:284); Cali-llu makut maa-i waten kangiitnek *paivcinaqurallerput* ellmikuunrituq. 'The background information we are providing regarding these objects is not insignificant.' (CIU 2005:116); *Paivucateng-llu* tua-i kelugkanek piirriluteng cukatacirrategcetun. 'And when she set out the cordage-making material for them, they made cordage as fast as they could do it.' (ELN 1990:8); = pavte-; > paivnga-; < PE pa(C)əvtə-

paiyaar- to stay near (him) in whatever he does; to cling to him # Tua-i allakelaamku *paiyaarangraanga* narulkaqsaitela'arqa. 'And because I suspect it to be other than it seems even though it hangs around me, I haven't ever speared it.' (MAR2 2001:95)

pakeg- to start the upturn of the sides of a basket
pakegtuq 'the basket is starting up the sides now' / pakegtaa 'she is starting up the sides of the basket' / pakgutaa 'it is jutting up against it' (e.g., hard uncooked skins, when eaten, that are crimping one's digestive tract in a potentially fatal way); < PE pakəy-

pakegvissaaq* head of fish including pectoral fins # Neqet-llu imkut ingqiqtarqamteki cali ingqiurluku neqa, *pakegvissaarit* aūg'arraarluki. 'When we are going to cut the fish into portions, we remove the head area when we cut the fish.' (CIU 2005:192); < pakeg-vik-?

pakemna the one up there above. *obscured demonstrative pronoun*; pak'mum 'of the one up there'; pакmumek 'from the one up there';

pakemkut 'those up there'; pakemna tutmalria cakneq avirlurtuq 'the one walking around up there is making a lot of clattering noise'; Tua-i-llu tuaten uitangananrani kiiuan-gguq *pakemkut* tengmiat qalriayaurtut qakma. 'While he stayed like that, and soon those geese up there began to cry out out there.' (MAR2 2001:50); see *pakma(ni)*, the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; < PE dem pakəm-

pakerqe- to try to resist or withstand something

Taūgken-am tavluni ava-i yuk pikuni, pileryagakuni waten maaggun elatiikun cikuq asmeskuni tua-i *pakerqengraan* carvaniquni merugutarkauluku. 'But if a person panics, and if he makes abrupt movements, if he breaks the ice around him, then even though he tries to resist, if there's a strong current, it will carry him away under the ice.' (QUL 2003:732); Tekican-am tua-i *pakerqeng'ermi* tayim' tua-i qavaqalliniluni. 'When it came (over him), even though he tried to resist, he fell asleep.' (QUL 2003:50)

pakig- to uncover something by pulling the top layers back with the hands; to go into the ocean swimming # from the similar motion of the hands in both acts; pakigtuq 'he uncovered something'; pakigaa 'he pulled it back' / aanama pakigluku iika nuyamek nemerluku tek'ni antelliniluku verutii 'my mother opened my eye and with a hair twisted around her index finger removed the foreign object from my eye'; Tan'gercelan kan'a can't get akuliit *pakikallia* petmiulliniluni. 'Since there was dark area in between the grass he uncovered it, parting the grass, and he saw that there was a pit trap.' (MAR2 2001:71); > pakissaag-, pakiur-, pakineq; < PE pakiy-

pakigtaq* sod # HBC

pakigvik fourth top strut piece in bow of kayak # NUN

pakineq one of two openings on a traditional parka into which an arrow point design (*uminguaq*) was sewn # < pakig-neq'

pakissaag- to go in search of food stored in mouse (vole) caches # pakissaagtuiq 'he is looking for "mouse food"' / Anguijuruarluteng ilait yuraraqluteng ilait-llu pissuruarluteng, ilait-llu *pakissaaguarluteng*, . . . 'Some would dance pretending to be at war, some pretending to hunt, some pretending to gather mouse food, . . .' (KIP 1998:165); < pakig-ssaag¹-

pakiur- to take strokes in swimming or with a paddle # pakiurtuq 'he took strokes' / < pakig-ur-; > pakiurun

pakiurun pectoral fin of fish # NUN; < pakiur-n
pakiute- to pull back one's bowstring and aim an arrow at (it) # pakiutaa 'he aimed at it with his bow and arrow / Qavcilariluni tua-i . . . pakiulluku tua-i unra tua-i tangvagluku pet'ngelria, . . . 'Several times he . . . got his bow ready and aimed at his armpit, and watched it [the arrow] shoot, . . .' (CIU 2005:224); < pakig-te⁵-

pakluk drum handle # NSU; = paplu; < PE pavlu
pakmaar(ar)- to heap up over the top #

 pakmaararaa 'he heaped something into it (container) up over the top' / . . . tamakut naluutait angallruut tua-i akutamek
pakmaararaqluteng muriit qantat. ' . . . those offerings in their names were big wooden bowls filled to overflowing with Eskimo ice cream.' (ELL 1997:298); < pakte-?

pkamallir- to clear up after the weather has been wet for a period of time # NUN; cf. pakmani

pkma(ni) up there above # obscured demonstrative adverb; pakmani qavartut mikelnguut 'the children are sleeping upstairs'; see pakemna, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; < PE dem. pakəm-; cf. pkamallir-

pkmatere- to heap up over the top # < pakte-

pk'me- to be overfull, with contents heaped up over top # pak'muq 'it is overfull' / < pakte-?

pkqaar(ar)- to be overfull; to overfill #

 pkqaarretuq 'it is overfull'; pakqaararaa 'he overfilled it' / HBC; < pakte-?

pkte- to be full; to fill up # paktuq 'it is full';
 paktaa 'he filled it up' / HBC; > pkmaar(ar)-,
 pkmatere-, pk'me-, pkqaar(ar)-; cf. pakemna

pkugte- to turn up the sides (especially of a grass basket as one makes it) # NUN

pkuk hook of a gaff # negciim pakwa 'the hook of the gaff'

palagg'aayaq fur hat with ear-flaps # NUN, NS; from Russian малахай (malakhay); = malagg'aayaq

palagg'uutaq steamboat; scow # . . . caqerlua puyumek tangertua tamaani ellam menglekngalkiini. Umyuartequa, ". . . qaillunkiq nuniit ayuqniarta?" Cunawa aruvak tauna

puyuq, palagg'uutaam puyuqellinikii. ' . . . one time I saw smoke there on the horizon. I thought, " . . . what can their land be like?" It turned out that that smoke was the smoke from a *steamboat*.' (KIP 1998:17); from Russian парахód (parokhód)

palak'aaq strip of dried fish # BB; from Russian балык (balýk)

palan supporting post of bench in men's community house # NUN

palanaq sheep # EG; from Russian баран (barán) 'wild sheep'

palaq it serves you right!; you got what was coming to you! # exclamation; < palarte-

palarte- to not get or give enough; to get or give insufficiently; to be insufficient # palartuq 'he didn't get enough'; palartaa 'he didn't give her enough' / palartenrituq 'he got plenty', 'it is plenty'; anuqa palartenrituq 'the wind is blowing very hard'; neqet palartenritut 'there are plenty of fish'; palarcqunaku 'don't skimp giving things to him'; palarrngaitamken 'I'll give you what's coming to you' (*positive or negative connotation*); palartevkenani '(he) acting with force, sufficiently'; . . . kiliryukluk aipaak piluku, uirrucagnek palartevkenakek. ' . . . thinking that each had wounded his opponent when they fought *unmercifully*.' (AGA 1996:140); < PE palar-; > palaq

palatkaaq tent # NS; from Russian палатка (palátka); = pelatekaq

palayaq boat; skiff # in some areas, where 'boat' is angyaq, the present word is used for 'larger open boat'; Maavet-lu tekiteqarraallemteńi ayagallerput palayaruarluta tua-i umyuqaela'arpa. 'I remember our boat excursion when we first arrived here.' (CIU 2005:398); UK, BB, NR, LI, EG; perhaps from Filipino Tagalog palahu, if indeed a loan; > palayista, palesvak

palayista boatbuilder # < palayaq-ta¹

palesvak big boat # BB; < palayak-vak

paliaraq dryas (*Dryas sp.*); cotton grass (*Eliophorum sp.*) # exact identity uncertain to compiler; NUN; note voiced but geminated (or fortis) l, contrary to usual NUN pattern; < PE palliq (under PE pallir-)

palir- root; > palirte-, paliryi-; < PE palir-

palircima- to be burned by the sun # of dried fish; palircimauq 'it is sun-burned' / < palirte-ma-

palirte- to get suntanned # palirtuq 'he got

- suntanned' / palirneq 'sun-tan'; < palir-?
paliryi- to get burned on the stove; to get singed;
 to be suntanned # paliryiuq 'he is tanned' /
 < palir-?
palliuun (paliun ?) strip of sealskin to pull kayak
 cover seam tight # NUN
palkaassaq, pal'kaassaq sailboat # *from Russian*
 баркáс (barkás) 'launch'; = kalpaassaq
pallakuq type of fish # *locally* rock bass (*species ?*);
 NSU
pall'illrit stitches around the opening of a kayak
 # (?)
pall'itaq handrail at entranceway to old-time
 dwelling # Aipaa-lu-gguq kanavet cingyaaqekiit
 qasgim *pall'itaanun tus'arrluni qukaqlirkun*
anqertelliniluni aipani maligarrluku. 'And
 when they started to push the other boy into
 the lower entrance, he stepped on the *handrail*
at the entranceway of the qasgiq and sprang
 out through the middle door, following his
 partner.' (CIU 2005:296); . . . yurangqaqainanrani
 kanani, *pall'itami.* ' . . . while he was part way
 outside down there (pushing himself upward)
 on the *handrail* at the entrance looking around.'
 (MAR2:2002:17); < + PY palitaq (cf. Naukan
 Yupik palitaq)
palqercetaaq deadfall trap # *a trap designed so that*
an enclosure falls over an animal entrapping it when
a prop is jarred by the animal; Tua-i-lu tamakunek
 pimariameng civvluku *palqercetaaq* paralunek-lu
 neqcirluku. 'When they had finished with them
 they set up the *deadfall trap* using maggots for
 bait.' (ELN 1990:25); < palqerte-cetaaq
palqerte- to fall over on top something, entrapping
 it # palqertuq 'it fell over on top of something' /
 palqertuq ungungssiarmun 'it fell over the little
 animal'; < patu-qerte-; > palqercetaaq
paltuuk (LY, LK, NI, NUN, CAN, BB form), **pal'tuuk**
(Y, HBC, UK form) coat; zippered parka; jacket
and **paltuug-**, **pal'tuug-** to put on a coat
paltuugtuq 'he put on a coat'; paltuugaa
'he put a coat on him' / Caqerluni Elnguq
tamana Agayuneq pipailgan nerumariluteng
paltuuggaarluni anluni pelatekameggnek
talicivigmun yaaruiyarluni . . . 'One time,
Elnguq, before that Sunday came, after they'd
finished eating, first *put on her coat* and then went
out from their tent to the smokehouse to use

her story-knife . . .' (ELN 1990:41); also plural for
one such coat; paltuuka or paltuunka 'my coat';
paltuugia 'take off your coat'; Itrami-llu-gguq,
anuuruluum atkullraineng naklegyugyugnaituq,
waken ayakarluk', *pal'tuugilriatun.* 'When he
came in, he had no pity on grandmother's
dilapidated old pullover parka, and just burst
out from it from here (from the front) as if taking
off a (*front-opening*) coat.' (CEV 1984:83); *from*
Russian пальто (pal'tó)

palu- to starve (to death) # paluuq 'he starved'
 / Ak'a tayima qerruluku wall' *paluluku* ak'a
 tuqullruyuksaaqniluku, unguvallranek
 alangaaquluteng tua-i. They were amazed at her
 surviving saying they had thought she'd already
 died from hypothermia or from *starvation.*' (QUL
 2003:74); > paluneq; < PE palu-

paluneq skinny person # palunruuq 'he is skinny';
 NSU; < palu-neq¹

paluqtaq* beaver (*Castor canadensis*) # *Paluqtaat*
 pamyuit uquriut. 'Beaver tails are fat.' (YUP
 1996:41); Uituq-gguq maaten *paluqtaq* un'a ketiini
 kuimelria. Pia-gguq, "Unyuuq, *paluqtaarrlugaaq,*
 pamyluliik ayallacuarkamek, kitaki
 qer'aqrutnayalliarpenga ikavet. . . ." 'He opened
 his eyes and there was a beaver swimming
 down in the river. He said to him, "Hey, you
 down there, old *beaver*, you with a little cutting
 board for a tail, perhaps you could ferry me
 across. . . ." (CIU 2005:262); cf. palur-; cf. *Orlov-*
Pinart 1871 list (9)

palur- face down # *postural root*; Caqerluni
 kingyallermini piuq Turpak ingna *palurmii*
 ukakaraani-wa assigtaa saaniik palungqalria.
 'One time when she looked back she noticed
 Turpak there *lying on her stomach* and near her
 lay an upside down kettle.' (ELN 1990:62); >
 palungqa-, palurte-; cf. paluqtaq, palurutaq; < PE
 pallur- (*under* PE palu-)

palungqa- to be lying face-down or belly-down #
 palungquaq 'he is lying on his belly' / Tua-i-lu
 tuani *palungqainanermi* arenqiayunga'arrluni,
 cam tuar irr'ikii. 'While she was *lying on*
her stomach she became uneasy; it was as if
 something was watching her.' (ELN 1990:54);
 < palur-*ngqa-*

palurngalria, palurngalriaraq mink (*Neovison vison*);
 marten (*Martes americana*) # EG; < palurte-
 nga-lria-?

palurte- to lie face-down or belly-down # palurtuq
 ‘he lay face-down’; palurtaa ‘he put it such that the side which is usually upward faced down’ / Tua-i-lł’ uirrerraarluku naliin qainganun *palurrluni*, ellii-lł’ nutaan nalalliniluni. ‘And after attacking her and after she died, it (the bear) lay belly-down on top of her and it died too.’ (QUL 2003:78); > palurngalriaraq

palurun wooden prop used in kayak making #
 < palurte-n

palurutaq, paluqutaq (*HBC form*) mushroom;
by extension, quonset hut; turtle # >
 palurutarngalnguq; cf. palur-

palurutarngalnguq* heather (*Cassiope* sp.) #
 < palurutaq-ngalnguq

palute- to close; to capsize (of a kayak) # palutuq
 ‘it closed by itself’, ‘it has been closed’, ‘it (kayak) capsized’; palutaa ‘he closed it’ / Tuaten im’ qanrraarluni egaleq im’ *palulluku* tayim’ ayalliniluni. After he spoke, he *closed* the window and left.’ (QUL 2003:280); Apanuugpiim curukalliniluku tauna qayaq *palusngalria*, . . . ‘Apanuugpak rushed over to the *capsized* kayak, . . .’ (CIU 2005:48); Piyalria maani anuqlirngan imna *palutelliniur* uinga. ‘Her husband *tipped over* (in his kayak) because it was windy.’ (WEB2); cf. patu-

pama- to respond; to be cooperative; to curve as it burns of a candle wick. pamauq ‘it/he responded’ / *Pamanricaqaq* ciuqlirmi, tauğaaam atatakuani . . . ‘He refused at first, but later . . .’ (LUKE 18:4) > pamaite-; < PY pama-

pamaite- to be stubborn; to be slow to follow instructions # pamaituq ‘it is unresponsive’ / Cukameklikiangraatni-gguq *pamailtaarluni*. ‘As the others yelled for her to go faster, she didn’t listen.’ (CIU 2005 118); < pama-ite¹

Pamaliruq, Pamaliruk the traditionally conceived dwelling place of the dead # sometimes identified by Catholics as Limbo; Tuani tua-i *Pamalirugmi* nunam qaingani uitalarniluki tamakut tuquillret tuqurraarluteng. ‘They say that those deceased people stay in the *land of the dead* on the surface of the land after they die.’ (CAU 1984:107); etymology unknown to compiler

pama(ni) up there; back from the river # obscured demonstrative adverb; Qavarpaiglan yulkitangelliniuq *pamaken* pulayaranek. ‘Before he slept, there started to be sounds of someone

from back there up the trail.’ (YUU 1995:123); Qavarngan . . . *pamatmun* tallik qillertellinilukek . . . ‘When he was sleeping . . . they tied his arms behind him.’ (MAR1 2001:90); see *pamna*, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; < PE dem pam-

pamerte- to flirt # NUN

pamesqatak dried fish tail # Y; < pamy-qatak

pamesquq coccyx # Y; < pamy-quq

pamna the one up back there; away from the river; obscured demonstrative pronoun; pam’um ‘of the one back there’; pamkut ‘those back there’; Tua-i *pamkut* arnait ngel’allagalliniluteng. . . . Tuarpiaq-gguq una-i unkut Kusquqvagniut aanameggnek maligcuaralriit. ‘Those women of theirs *back there* (up along the shore) were laughing. . . . It was as if the Kuskokwim men down there (on the water) were following their mothers.’ (CIU 2005:48); see *pama(ni)*, the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; < PE dem pam-

pamriate- to be slow; to be uncoordinated # used to describe a little child’s clumsy attempt to do something; pamriatuq ‘he is uncoordinated’ / < pamrig-ate-

pamrig- to be adroit; to be well coordinated # pamrigtuq ‘he is adroit’ / > pamraite-

pamru- to be trapped by ice with nowhere to go (of walrus) # NUN

pamy- root; > pamesqatak, pamesquq, pamyuq, pamyuqaq, pamyurrauluk, pamyurtaq; cf. papsal-

pamyerte- to be itchy # < paame-?- # NUN

pamyuq, pamsuq (*NS form*) tail of animal or kayak; chorus of song; upper stern-piece of kayak; in general any tail-like thing or event # pamyua! ‘encore!’ (exclamation urging another round of singing, drumming, and dancing, (literally: ‘do a tail!’)); see also Appendix 9 on parts of the kayak; . . . Kaviarara’urluq sugg’egminek ayagluni kaviriyartuqili *pamyuminun*. Amna tauğaaam *pamyuan* nuuga kiimi pivkenani. . . . Poor ol’ fox turned red to his *tail* starting from his snout. However, that tip of his *tail* alone didn’t (turn red).’ (YUU 1995:74); < pamy-?; < PE pamyur

pamyuqaq coccyx, tailbone # LI; < pamy-?

pamyurpalek comet # < pamyuq-rpak-lek

pamyurrauluk, pamyurrauluq (*HBC form*) coccyx, tailbone. < pamy-?; Y, CAN, HBC, NUN

pamyurtaq, pamsurtaq (*NS form*) decorative tail on a parka or belt # Keglunrem-wa-gguq pamyua naqgutiiini maani, yaani pamyua agalria. Keglunrem pamyuanek *pamyurtarluni*. ‘There was a wolf’s tail on his belt here; its tail hung there. It had a wolf tail for a *tail-type decoration*.’ (QUL 2003:424); < pamy-taq⁴

panaluq lantern # LI; *from Russian* фонáрь (fonár')
panaq large spear; lance # and **panar-** to spear # panartuq ‘he thrust or threw a spear’; panaraa ‘he thrust a spear at it’, ‘he speared it’ / Maliggluku-llu aqvaqurluni iquterraarluku kap’aqluku camek imumek *panamek*, caskumek. ‘He followed him running, and after he knocked him over he would stab him with a *lance*, a weapon.’ (MAR1 2001:8); > panayuli; < PE pana

panayuli bumblebee # *literally*: ‘one good at spearing’; panayulim puukallruanga ‘a bee stung me’; Y, UK (*and middle K*); < panar-yuli

pangaleg- to run on four legs; to run at an extended gallop, both front legs striking, then both back legs; to crawl (EG *meaning*) # pangalegtuq ‘it is running on four legs’ / qimugta neqkaminun pangalegtuq ‘the dog bounded to his food’; pangalpagtuq ‘it is running fast’; Arnassagaq-gguq qimugtetun *pangalegluni*, cetuni-gguq nengqertaqluki tutgarrluk tekicarpiaraqluku. ‘The old lady *ran on all fours* like a dog, stretching out her nails, almost reaching the grandson.’ (PRA 1995*:452); > pangalpag-, pangarvag-; < PE paŋaləy-

pangalga- to run around on four legs # Icivaq- llu-am ava-i Talliqurrnam uatiini *pangalgalriit* amllellruut makucit. ‘When I picked berries below Talliqurrnaq recently there were many of these (squirrels) *running around*.’ (CIU 2005:150); < pangaleg-a-

pangalpag-, pangalvag- to run fast or hard on four legs # pangalpagtuq or pangalvagtuaq ‘it’s running hard’ / < pangaleg-pag²

pangarvag- to run fast or hard on four legs # Aren, paarvaggaarluni mak’arrluni ciugarrluni tangerqallinia, imna tauna ciuqlillra, aren, keglunruluni aúg’ *pangarvagluni* ayalria. ‘After he fell, he quickly got up, and looking forward he caught a glimpse of it, that one in front of him, oh my, was a wolf, *running fast* going away.’ (QUL 2005:426); < pangaleg-pag²

pangquussiig- to try to see # *when one is not*

supposed to; pangquussiigtuq ‘he is trying to see’; pangquussiigaa ‘he is trying to see it’ / Y; cf. paquussiig-

panik daughter # panigpuk or panipuk ‘our daughter’; paniigpuk ‘our two daughters’; panipuk ‘our three or more daughters’; paniin ‘your daughter’; paniten ‘your daughters’; . . . *paningqerrluni* ataucimek. Tua-i *panini* kassiyuutekaqekii allrakuaqan, ugaani tua-i kenkem. ‘. . . he had one *daughter*. And, every year he threw a party for his *daughter* out of love for her.’ (YUU 1995:121); Y, NS, HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; < PE panik

pap'a eat # *word used to tell a child to eat, or to refer to food when talking to a child*; Tua-i-llu aaniin piluku *pap'asqelluku* aqumllermun aqumqerluku. ‘And then her mother talked to her, asking her to *eat*, sitting on the chair.’ (ELN 1990:4); *imitative*

papangluaq bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*) that swims on its back #

papanglug- to swim with the tail flapping # Ugisputaa-tang taum neqerpiim, ugispaucaimu-tang arulaircan tangrraa maavet imna murak, imna *papanglulleq*. ‘That large fish came way up on the beach for her, and when it had beached way up for her it stopped and she saw that it was that it was the wood (she’d carved) and it had been *flapping its tail!*’ (MAR2 2001:91); NS

papanuk palm frond used at Easter in the Russian Orthodox Church # *probably a loan word of undetermined origin*

paparnaq yellow pond lily (*Nuphar polysepalum*) # *they are used to cover picked berries in a bucket*; Qenemciuq-gguq anluani pegnem nataqellruniluku. Nataqaa-gguq *paparnam* nauvikumaluku. ‘He told them that it was with difficulty that he found his water hole (in the ice). He said he’d found it with a *pond lily* growing in it.’ (YUU 1995:90); < ?-naq²

papiq bean # papit ‘beans’; *from Russian* бóбы (bóby)

paplu drum handle # Waniwa una apqara’arcuutem angalkum cauyaan *paplullra*. ‘This was the *handle* of a shaman’s drum.’ (CIU 2005:266); = paklu; < PE pavlu

papsal- root; > papsalqitaq, papsalquq; cf. pamy-

papsalqitaq dried fish tail for eating # < papsal-?

papsalquq tail or caudal fin of fish # Tua-i-ll’-

wa-gguq tekitaqami taukut imkut *papsalquq* melukaquurluki tua-i nerurarqekai Iluvaktum.

- 'So, when he arrived, Iluvaktuq would eat the *tail parts of the fish* by sucking them up.' (CUN 2007:86); < papsal-quq
- papsi-** *emotional root*; > papsike-, papsinarqe-, papsitaar-; < PE papði-
- papsike-** to find (it) a nuisance / papsikaa 'he finds it a nuisance'; NSU; < papsi-ke⁴
- papsinarqe-** to be a nuisance / papsinarquq 'he or it is a nuisance'; NSU; < papsi-narqe-
- papsitaar-** to tease # NSU; < papsi-?-
paq *exclamation; used in reference to feces or other smelly, messy things when speaking to small children*
- paq-** *root*; > paqte-, paqna-, paqumi-, paqrite-, paquussiig-
- paqna-** *emotional root*; > paqnake-, paqnanarqe-, paqnatar-, paqnayagute-, paqnayug-; < PE paqna-
- paqnake-** to be curious about (it); to suspect (it); to check on (it) # paqnakaa 'he is curious about it', 'he suspects it', 'he checks it' / paqnaksagutaa 'he became curious about it'; Ca taringyugaqluku, paqnakluku elpeci maa-i qail' ayuqellra paqnakaqluku. 'You want to understand something, are *curious* about it, *curious* about what it's like.' (KIP 1998:305); paqna-ke⁴-
- paqnanarqe-** to be interesting; to be curiously provoking # paqnanarquq 'it provokes ones curiosity', 'it is interesting' / Tengssuucet akaar paqnanarqellruut. 'Airplanes long ago provoked curiosity.' (QUL 2003:590); nallunailngurmek paqnanaqluni 'probable cause' (*legal neologism*); < paqna-narqe-
- paqnatar-** to be inquisitive by nature # paqnatartuq 'he is inquisitive'; < paqna-tar-
- paqnayagute-** to become curious about (it) # paqnayagutaa 'he became curious about it' / ... anuurlua-llu tupagyugpek'nani. Paqnayagulluku ullagluku qavarpakaan angalaartaa. '... and his grandmother wasn't waking up. Getting curious about her he went to her and shook her gently because she was sleeping so much.' (MAR2 2001:14); < paqna-yagute-
- paqnayug-** to be curious about something # paqnayugtuq 'he is curious' / Caqerluni cali ellanguq ukut yuut tass'uqluku anuteqataqii, qalarrluteng ikamraruaqatarniluteng. Ellii paqnayugluni taumek ikamraruaruyaramek. 'One time also she became aware, and these people were leading her outside, holding her hand, and

- talking about going to play at sledding. She was *curious* about the activity of playing at sledding.' (ELN 1990:3); < paqna-yug-
- paqrite-** to go missing; to discover (it) missing # *with the implication that the thing was taken without permission*; paqrifuq 'it went missing'; paqriftaa 'he found that it was missing' / paqriftauguq 'it was found to be missing'; paqrifiunga piqertuttamnek 'I found that my axe was missing'; < paq-?; < PY-S paqrifet-
- paqtaarta** explorer; investigator # *literally: 'one who checks on things'*; < paqte-a-ta¹
- paqte-** to check; to go to check; to visit *in the hospital, etc.* # paqtuq 'he is checking something'; paqtaa 'he is checking it' / angutem kuvyani paqtaa 'the man is checking his fishnet'; paq'ertaa 'he went to check on it' *and will be right back*; paquesgu 'check on it'; paqeqaarluku 'after checking on it'; paqtaput aanaput naulluuvigmi 'we visited our mother in the hospital'; Maaten-gguq tang paqluku caullra uyanttuq, ... yaqulecungaq taun' qanerturallinilria. 'When he looked in to *check on* what it was. . . . he saw that it was a cute little bird that had been talking.' (AGA 1996:134); < paq-?; > paqtaarta
- paqumi-** *emotional root*; > paqumike-; < paq-?-
paqumike- to be curious about (it) # paqumikaa 'he is curious about it' / Paqumikluku castun nanvam (nanūgam) etra ayuqelra emrem-llu neqnirtacia. 'They wanted to *find out* how the bottom of the lake was, and how the water tasted.' (WEB2); NUN; < paqumi-ke⁴-
- paquminarqe-** to be interesting; to be curiosity provoking # paquminarquq 'it is interesting' / NUN; < paqumi-narqe-
- paqumiyug-** to be curious # paqumiyugtuq 'he is curious' / NUN; < paqumi-yug-
- paquneq** speck of dust # NUN; < ?-neq¹
- paquussiig-** (*Y form*), **paquussaag-** (*K form*) to try to see # *when one is not supposed to*; paquussiigtuq 'he is trying to see something'; paquussiigaa 'he is trying to see her' / < paq-?; cf. pangquussiig-
- paralqar-** to suddenly become maggoty # paralqertuq or paralqeraa 'it suddenly became maggoty' / Aninqellrit-llu paralqallinii tep'ngarrluteng-llu. 'The ones they saved for eating later had suddenly gotten maggots right away and developed a stench.' (ANUC. 16:20); < paraluq-qar-

paraluq maggot # and **paralur-** to be maggoty
 # paralurtuq or paraluraa 'it is maggoty' /
 Elluangqainanermini qanrakun tamakut *paralut*
 anngameng anngelliniut, iigken'gun-llu,
 ciutegken'gun-llu. 'When her body had been
 readied for burial, maggots began to come out
 from her mouth, her eyes, and her ears.' (CIU
 2005:190); NS, Y, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG;
 > paralqar-

paraluruqaq, paralunguaq grain of rice # paraluruat
 'rice', literally: 'imitation maggots'; Wall'u kiingan
 mukaamek suupiryukuvgu *paraluruuarunaku*
 kantuuvvilaunaku. 'Or else you could put only
 flour in the soup, leaving out rice and potatoes.'
 (YUU 1995:62); < paraluq-uaq, paraluq-nguaq;
cf. qup'lu, qup'luruqaq

parrvik drawstring casing on skin boot or other
 clothing. < parte¹-vik

partak spruce root stretched above water, from
 which hang a line of snares just above the water's
 surface, to catch waterfowl; < PE partə(r)

parte¹ to seal out wind and cold by tightening a
 drawstring, belt, etc., on clothing # > parteq,
 parterin, parrvik

parte² to encounter; to meet # NUN; = pairte-

parteq drawstring at top skin boot; end of net that
 gets tied to a rock or the like (*NUN meaning*)
 # Ak'allaungamek-llu tapruarmek *parterlutek*.
 'Since they were made in the old times the
 drawstrings at the top of the boots were leather
 thongs.' (CIU 2005:344); < PE partə(r)

parteraq drawstring tube at top of skin boot or other
 clothing; garter. = tarperaq; < parteq-aq³

parterin drawstring casing on skin boot or other
 clothing. < parteraq-i¹-n

paruq small bug # variously identified as a wood
 louse, moth larva (which eats fur), or a tiny
 white bug on moldy fish or other moldy things;
 Tukuutnek quyurcinrici nunam qaingani, *parut*
 qallrem-llu piunrirciinqatki, . . . 'Do not store
 up for yourselves treasures on earth, where moth
 and rust destroy, . . . (MATT. 6:19); < PY paruq

pascir- to reinforce; to stabilize # perhaps particularly
 to reinforce one's ability to support self and family
 # Ayuqucin *pascirluku* yuugi. 'Start living with
 something to back you up.' (QUL 2003:738); Ukuut
 tan'gurraat amci ayuqucirci *pascirluku* qanruyutsi
 maliggluku yuungnaq'ngeqerci. Nuliangekuvci
 elpecenek yuungnaq'ngekuvci yuucirkarci

pascirluku. 'You boys, it is time that you start
 trying to live by *stabilizing* your character, by
 following the teachings that you were given.
Stabilize your way of life for when you get wives
 and start making a living.' (QUL 2003:738);
 > pascirissuun; < paste-?-

pascirissuun clamp used to hold bent piece of wood
 in position until the bend becomes permanent #
 <pascir-i²-ssuun

pascuilnguq* restoring spring on a trap # < paste-
 uite-nguq

pasgerte- to smash down on (it) # Tua-i-llu
 unguvavakaan muriim qainganun piluku
 cetuminek niikarluku *pasgerrluku* nalaacani
 nutaan nalapiarluni, nutaan tua-i nalaqaarluku
 ayagluni. 'And because it was so alive he put it
 on top of the wood and pressed down on it with
 his fingernail *smashing* it, and when he had killed
 it, it had truly died, and after killing it he went
 on his way.' (MAR2 2001:100); > pasgerute-; *cf.*
 pateg-

pasgerute- to pack (it) on top of something #
 Atam-ggur' arniqevkarikuma, tan'gaurlurmek,
 tauna arniqluni tuqukan, apertuqanga taum,
 atam-gguq waten *pasgerullua* qillerqullua
 qunguutniaraatnga. 'If I caused a young man
 to be affected by woman's emanations, if he
 died being so affected, if he implicated me, then
 they'd tie me up and *put me right on top* (of him)
 and bury me with him!' (KIP 1997:129);
 < pasger-te⁵-

pasmakiq store-bought shoe # BB; from Russian
 бáшмаки (báshmaki) 'shoes'; = masmaiq

pasqerte- to crush or squash suddenly # pasqertaa
 'he crushed it' / < passi-qerte-

pass'aq loop or hole at the opening of a grass
 bag through which a drawstring is threaded;
 mouthpiece of water bottle # NUN; *cf.* pai-

passi- to be flattened; to be squashed; to be
 crushed; to be mashed; to flatten, squash,
 crush, or mash # passiuq 'it got smashed flat';
 passia (or passitaa) 'he mashed or smashed it' /
 passimauq 'it is crushed or flattened'; = massi-;
 > pasqerte-, passiaq, passikcaq, passimquq,
 passin, pass'iqerte-; < PY-S pasi-

passiaq mixture of crushed aged fish eggs with
 crushed berries, seal oil, and sugar # a kind of
 Eskimo ice cream (*akutaq*) # Tua-i passiartulii.
 Quyanaqvaa-lli neqkegcivkarlua. 'OK, I'll eat

- some crushed aged fish egg and crushed berry “*akutaq*”. Thank you for giving me such delicious food.’ (YUP 1996:43); < passi-aq¹; > passiarkaq
- passiarkaq** low-bush cranberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*) # Y; < passiaq-kaq
- passikcaq** ice chisel # < passi-?
- passimquq** tray # < passi-quq
- passin, passissuun** pestle used to crush berries, fish eggs, etc. # Aūgna-llu anaanaka cali makucimek *passitengqertuq*. ‘My late aunt had a *pestle* like this too.’ (CIU 2005:182); < passi-n, passi-ssuun
- pass’iqerte-** to be crushed quickly # pass’iqertuq ‘it got crushed’ / < passi-qerte-
- paste-** to become set in a position # *such as hair that has been curled, a tree bent by the wind, a sled runner bent by steaming, an erect penis; opposite of penge-*; pastuq ‘it became set’ / > pascir-, pascuilnguq, Pastuliarraq
- Pastuliarraq, Pastuliq** Pastolik # *old village site on Norton Sound; Tuaten erqaaramuirrluku Pastulimun tekitellinilutek, yugsallrani Pastuliq, ciuliamta tamana nuniit. ‘When dawn came, they arrived at Pastolik, when Pastolik had lots of people; (it was) our ancestors’ village.’* (MAR1 2001:8); < paste-?, paste-?
- pasvaagun** stiff lip piece (and / or stopper?) for water container, seal poke, etc. # ‘Tua-i caliam pitait tua-i arnat caliaqluki, uquutekat-llu allakaita qassauluki *pasvaagutait* elliaqluki, ukuit kegginaillret.’ And the women prepared the men’s catches, and also sew the *stiff lip piece* onto the raw seal pokes where the face of the seal had been.’ (PAI 2008:8); < ?-n
- pasvik** metacarpel in walrus flipper # < PE paðviy # NUN
- pataaskaq*** suspenders # pataaskaak ‘pair of suspenders’; . . . ellii-llu qerrullikegtaraagnek *pataaskalgegneq*, cali-llu tamalkuita kanviiitanek pilliniluki, angret-wa.’ . . . and to her [she had sent] a nice pair of trousers with *suspenders*, and she had sent candy to all and chewing gum too.’ (ELN 1990:56); *from Russian подвязка* (podvyázhka) ‘garter’; = mataaskaq, macaaskaq
- patag-, patagtur-** to act in a hurry # patagtuq or patagturtuq ‘he is hurrying’ / patagtuitukaa ‘he is in a rush on account of it’; Anqercami atraqercami ek’arcami *patagluni* ker’aqerrluni kuigem akianun . . . ‘She rushed out of the house,

briskly went down to the shore and got into the boat, and she *quickly* crossed over to the other side of the river, . . .’ (MAR1 2001:66); > patagmek, patakaute-

patagmek quickly; rapidly # *adverbial particle*; patagmek pi! ‘do it quickly!'; Kiik' *patagmek* tailuten qaluuriksuaaran tauna aamamnek imiryarturru. ‘Hurry up, *quickly* come here to fill that little dipper with my breast milk.’ (QUL 2003:376); < patag-*abl.-mod.*

patakaute- to be late for some activity that has already started; to skip over (it) in one’s haste; to overlook # patakautuq ‘he is late’; patakautaa ‘he skipped over it’ / < patag-qar-te⁵-

pataq drill (for making holes) # and **patar-** to drill # patartuq ‘he is drilling’; pataraa ‘he is drilling it’ / NUN

pateg- to slap; to hit with the flat of the hand # patgaa ‘he slapped him’ / tuvtellrani tunuakun patpallruaqa ‘when he choked I slapped him hard on the back’; Unatminek tua-i-lu’ *pategluku* nulluugken’gun wall’u . . . kegginaakun . . . ‘With his hand he *slapped* him on his buttocks or his face.’ (QUL 2003:310); > pasgerute-, patgute-, patguur-, patneq, patkartaar-; cf. patkalleq; < PE patəy-

patemcug- to lick; to lick fingers # NUN

pateq marrow; brain # and **pater-** to eat marrow or brains *by sucking or otherwise*; to soak up; to absorb # patertuq ‘he is eating marrow’; patraa ‘he is eating marrow from it’ / patriaa tuntuvium enra ‘he removed the marrow from the moose bone’; Uquq iluatni *patrutnatkaanun* amimun, assirneratni pagaani akuqetaarluni. ‘Seal oil is repeatedly put on the skin inside [the kayak] in the bottom portion until it is *soaked up*.’ (PAI 2008:284); > paterturrsuun; < PE patər-

paterturrsuun marrow extractor # < pateq-tur²-cuun # NUN

pateryirci-, pateryagci- to have pain deep in one’s bones # pateryirciuq ‘his bones ache’ / pateryagciyaraq ‘pain in bones’; < pateq-?-; pater-?-

patguur- to clap the hands; to slap repeatedly # patguurtuq ‘he is clapping’; patguuraa ‘he is slapping him’ / < pateg-ur-

patgute- to overlap; to slap (it) onto something # Cali-llu waten marurpagaaqt-gguq, marurpagluni-i-i, nevqallagluni-llu-gguq

yaqugni maavet patgullukek mermun, tuaten-llu-gguq-am cali piaqameng assiyuitut, . . . ‘They howl like this, is said, oh do they howl, and it falls on its back and slaps its wings here against the water, and when they do that, it’s not a good sign, . . .’ (CIU 2005:288); < pagteg-te⁵

patiktaq plug tobacco # Y, UK; possibly a loan word of undetermined origin

patitussaaq potato # from English ‘potatoes’

patkalleq bald spot # . . . naqugutnek
assilrianek aturpek’nateng, atularciqut
keggagctelrianek ilavkugnek; tangnirqelrianek
nuyangqerpek’nateng, patkallengqerciquq . . .
‘. . . rather than wearing a nice belt you’ll wear
a rough rope, rather than having beautiful hair
you’ll have bald spots . . .’ (ISAI. 3:24); cf. pateg-

patkar- to play a traditional ball game involving hitting the ball with the flat of the hand #
Patkartaalrianek tangtullruunga. . . Tua-i-
llu waten wii pegeskumku, uum-llu yaaken
patkarluku, ukulleraak-wa tegussulriik. ‘I used to
see the game of hitting the ball with the hand. . . If
I dropped it, this one would hit it, and these two
would seek to take it away.’ (CIU 2005:312); <
pateg-kar-; this is likely the “hockey” game,
p ät-k’u-t äl’-û-g’it, listed in E. W. Nelson (ESK
1899:337)

pat’litairrsuun camera # EG; < pat’litaq-irr-cuun

pat’litaq picture # EG; from Russian *портрét* (portréti);
> pat’litairrsuun

pat’luunaq cartridge; shell # Atunqigtaarluki
pat’luunat allanek taūgaam imiraqluki, allanek-
llu puuliliraqluku. ‘They used the shells over
and over again, only reloading them with other
bullets.’ (KIP 1998:263); = mat’lunaq, from Russian
пáтróн (patrón)

patneq measurement, the width of the four fingers
(thumb excluded) of one’s hand # < pateg-neq²

patqar- to scab or freeze over # patqertuq ‘it
scabbed or froze over’ / < patu-qar-

pat’ruaq candle # NUN; < pateq-uaq

patsaqr- to suffer a chill from going outside when
sweaty; to get pneumonia # patsaqertuq ‘he
suffered a chill’, ‘he got pneumonia’ / also spelled
pacsaqr-; < pacete-?-qar-

patu- to cover; to close; to shut # and **patu** cover; lid
patua ‘he closed or covered it’ / ak’ a patuuq
‘it is already shut’; amiik patuu! ‘close the door!’;

patumauq marayamek ‘it is covered with mud’;
putataa ‘he closed something on it’, ‘he shut her
in’; patutellrua unateka amiigmun ‘he closed
the door on my hand’; patuiraa ‘he uncovered
it’; > patqar-, palqerte-, patuggluk, patugpak,
patukutaq; cf. palute-; < PE matu(-)

patuggluk ice fog; overcast weather condition;
freezing rain # patugglirtuq ‘there is a cold
weather condition obscuring vision’; cf. patu-
rruk; < PE patuy

patugpak tall coarse grass # NUN; cf. patu

patukutaq tarpaulin; curtain; veil # Tua-i
patukutaminek Rebecca-m kegginani patua. ‘And
Rebecca covered her face with a veil.’ (AYAG.
24:65); < patu-kutaq

paug- to put a post in the ground # and **pauk**,
post; support # paugun ‘a post’; Tangriiu,
pauggaicallerpuk ikayuqiikuk elluarrlunuk.
Aulukestaunanuk uitayallerpuk aulukekiikuk
anaanama. ‘See, she is helping us, treating us
well in the time when we would have no support.
Our stepmother is watching over us when we
would remain without anyone to watch over us.’
(QUL 2003:524); > pauke-

paūgkumiut mainlander; inlander # Ingrimun
mayurlutek tukuan taum negevqaq cauluks
pillinia tamaani qalirilarniluki paūgkumiut.
‘When they₂ went up the mountain, that host
of his faced the north and said to him that
there were the signs of the *mainlanders*.’ (YUU
1995:103); < paūg(na)-non-singular -miut

paūgna, paugna (NSU form) the one back up away
from the river # extended demonstrative pronoun;
paūg’um ‘of the one back there’; paūgkut
‘those back there’; Kelutmun-gguq kiartuq
muragugaat paūgkut amllerrluteng. ‘He looked
toward the area back from the beach and saw
that those pieces of wood back up there were
numerous.’ (ELL 1997:114); see pava(ni), the
corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3
on demonstratives; > Paugkumiut; < PE dem pav-

paugnaq* bear (*Ursus sp.*) # NUN; also reported on
Khromchenko 1824 list (15) and on Orlov-Pinart
1871 list (15) for EG; < ?-naq²

pauke- to depend on # paukaa ‘he depends on
it/him’ / . . . kitumun picisngairutnilukek,
tuaten nuliqsagutnilukek, atunem paukullutek,
pauksagutnilukek. . . saying that no one would
do it for them anymore, saying that now that

they were married, they *depend on* each other, have become *dependent on* one another.' (YUP 2005:198); < pauk-ke²

paulaq spark from a fire # Ayagluteng tua tauna-lлу tekiskunegteggu nakacumeggnek taumek una piqerkatni puyirrillagluni *paulanek*, kenernek. 'Going along, when they overtook him, they would whip the fire with their bladders, making the sparks fly all over.' (QAN 1995:174); < PE payu(la)

paume- to scratch # *to relieve an itch*; paumaa 'he is scratching it' / Y, NSU, UK, EG; = paame-; < PE pa(C)umə(t)-

paunger- to paddle with a double-bladed paddle # Erinari tua aturluku *paungelliniluni* taukut qayat tungiitnun. 'While projecting his voice outward he *paddled* in the direction of those kayaks.' (ELL 1997:392); NI; = paanger-; < PE paŋər- (*note that the Canadian Inuit cognates of this word have au as here*)

paunraq* (NS, LY, EG form) **paunr(aq*)** (NUN form) crowberry *locally*: blackberry (*Empetrum nigrum*) # Uksuaraqan-gguq paniit taukut *paunrarcurnaurtut* tamaavet qavavet kuicuaraam ceniinun. 'Whenever autumn came those daughters of theirs would look for *crowberries* there, upriver, on the shore of the little river.' (MAR1 2001:71); < PE payunraq

pautaq powder # arnam pautartaa keggini 'the woman applied powder to her face'; Ilii-lлу arilluku *pautaurrluku* . . . Akqutem Yaassigan ciuqerra kanevluku. 'And some of it smash into a *powder* . . . sprinkle it before the Ark of the Covenant.' (ANUC. 30:36); *from English 'powder'*

pava(ni) (paūga(ni)) up there away from the shore (of river or other body of water), in the back and upper part of a kashim or the like # *extended demonstrative adverb*; Angliriluteng tua-i, *pavaken* keluqlirmeggnek nulirkassaagluteng aipangluteng. Nunaurrluteng. 'As they grew up they seek wives, get mates, from *back up there* behind them from the mainland. They became a village.' (KIP 1998:73); *the v in this word sounds like English "w" even for HBC, because it is in fact an intervocalic ungeminated ūg HBC writers may prefer to use ūg in their spelling; see paūgna, the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; < PE dem pav-*

paviate- to be sluggish # paviatuq 'it or he is not lively' / Y, NUN; < pavig-ate-

pavig- to be lively; to be vigorous; to be fast # pavigtuq 'it or he is lively' / Taūgaam-gguq tauna mikelnguaraq ayagmek yuurtellruuq pekcaurcami aurrsaurcami *pavigluni* cakneq, ca tamalkuan ullagsugluku. 'However, that child was characteristically swift in movement from the beginning at his birth and when started to crawl he was *very fast* and would go to anything.' (MAR1 2001:13); Y, NUN; > paviate-; < PY pavy-

payvte- to put (it) out where it can be used or seen # pavtaa 'he put it out where it could be used or seen' / pavingauq 'it is in plain sight, is available for use'; NUN; = paitve-; < PE pa(C)əvt-

payaqcaar(ar)- to come uninvited to eat # payaqaartuq 'he came over on his own accord to eat' / *Payaqcaarta* malrugnek paningqertuq tamarmek aterlutek "Cikirnga." 'The *freeloader* has two daughters both named, "Give me.'" (AYUQ. 30:15)

payari- to weld; to solder # payariuq 'he is welding'; payaria 'he is welding it' / Qanertut, "Payariusngalla assirtuq." 'They say, "The *soldering* is good.'" (ISAI. 41:7); *from Russian паять (payát')*; > payari-

payarista welder # < payari-ta¹

payiggsiq sledgehammer # NUN

payigte- to take supplies on ahead # payigtuq 'he is taking supplies on ahead'; payigtaa 'he is taking it ahead' / NUN; cf. payugte-

payiq red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*) #

payirpak common merganser (*Mergus merganser*) #

payugte- to take food over to a friend, relative, or neighbor # payugtaa 'he took some food to her' / payugun 'the food taken over'; arnam pariminun aatii payugtesqellrua akutamek 'the woman told her daughter to take some "Eskimo ice cream" over to her father'; Qasgimterrlainarluteng tuaten. Nulirrita *payugqurluki* neqkaitnek merkaitnek-lлу. 'They stayed exclusively in the kashim. Their wives brought them food and water for them.' (CAU 1985:61); cf. payigte-, payukucunguar

pay'uqar- to have one's legs get so cramped by cold that one cannot move #

payukucunguar- to present ceremonial food to (him) # Tua-i ikiitugteqatarqata, *payukucunguatuuit*

- taukut ikiitugteqatalriit waten kanavet
nacitet qaingatnun aqumevkatullruit waten
caniqliqu' urluki. . . . 'Before they went out to pick
wild celery, these celery harvesters were made to
sit in a row on the floor planks and they *presented
ceremonial food to them. . . .*' (QAN 1995:170); cf.
payugte-
- pec'aqaq** yellow wagtail (*Motacilla flava*); water pipit
(*Anthus spinoletta*) #
- pegenqapiar** after very much effort # *adverb*; <
pegnem-qapiar(ar)-
- pegg'ar-** to stay up very late; to stay up all night
pegg'artuq 'he stayed up very late or all
night' / Una aipaa erenrani qavalleq unugaqan
pegg'araqluni. 'The one who slept during the day
would *stay up all night* when it was night.' (QUL
2003:442); < PE pəyəyar-
- peginga-** to have or let (it) out of one's grasp # Tua-i-lu maani tua-i, qayami-lu avatiini, negcigpani
tegumiaqenrilkaku, pegingesqenrilkiit tarraskata
cikum qaingani makut. 'They told them that,
around one's kayak, if not firmly holding onto
one's big gaff, one should, at least, not totally
let it out of one's grasp if they are walking on the
surface of the ice.' (CIU 2005:4); < pegte-nga-
- peglia-** to engage in an unusual activity during sleep
*such as talking in one's sleep, sleepwalking, having
a nightmare; peglauq 'he is sleepwalking, talking
in his sleep, etc.'* / cf. pel'i-
- pegleqrute-** to lose one's grip on something
something; to break free of something # Taūgaam
pegleqruskuvet elliinun ataniamanrirceciquten.
'But if you *break free of him* you will no longer be
under his control.' (AYAG. 27:40); < pegler-qar-
te⁵-
- peglér-** to suddenly release # pegleraa 'he
suddenly released it' / Tatamqapiggluni ellii
cali aarpalliniluni, Turpak-lu tatamtelliniluku
yaa-i iqvani peggellemiki kuvvlinikai, 'Getting
quite startled she let out a scream, startling
Turpak over there who, when she *suddenly let
go* of her container, spilled her berries that
she'd picked . . .' (ELN 1990:28); < pegte-ler-;
> pgleqrute-
- pegnem** after much effort; finally # *adverb*; pgnem
ikirtaa 'he opened it at last'; > pegenqapiar;
< PY-S pəynəm
- pegte-** to drop; to let go; to release; to relinquish;
to give up; to break up with # pectaa 'he
dropped it' / peggluku igcetaa saskaq 'releasing

- the cup, he let it fall'; icivaq nasaurluni
pegtellrua 'he recently broke up with his
girlfriend'; pectaa iqmineq 'he gave up chewing
tobacco'; pegqaarluku 'after dropping it';
KANGINGERRAARLUKU PEGGLUKU 'acquitting him'
(*legal neologism*); Tua-i-lu' pillinia atuutellinia:
Tii-iiq, tii-iiq, pegesnga, pegesnga-rraa! 'So he
spoke to it, singing: "Sea anemone, sea anemone,
release me, release me!"' (QAN 1995:78); Wavet-lu
taq'aqamegtteggu man'a cali ceñii tupigturluku
pitullruat, pegelrinarpek'naku. 'When they finished
it (the basket) to here they would weave it
such that the rim wouldn't *come undone*.' (CIU
2005:148); > pegin-; pectuqar-; < PY pəytə-
- pegtuqar-** to accidentally drop # pectuqaraa
'he dropped it' / Arenqiapaa, it'gama ingluit
nag'arruki paallacalkarlua pectuqallemin
narulkama kapsarpiaraaten! 'Oh dear, when
snagged my other foot, I fell, and when I
accidentally dropped it, my spear almost stabbed
you!' (QUL 2003:314); < pegte-ur-qar-
- pekaksuar(ar)-** to move slightly; to flutter; to stir #
pekaksuatuq 'it or he moved slightly, stirred' /
< peke-ksuar(aq)
- pekangruyag-** to move back and forth #
Qapengteqerluku akitmiaqerluteng taukut imkut
nagiiquyain kangrit *pekangruyagluteng* tua tayima
kit'elliniluteng. 'After he threw the spear, it stuck
fast and the butt of the spear *moved to and fro* and
then sank.' (ELL 1997:392); < peke-?-
- pekarā-** to stroll; to travel around # pekarauq
'he is strolling, traveling around' / Waqaa
Uqumyaarallraaq, cassualuten maani *pekarasit?*
'What's up, dear old Uqumyaar; for what
purpose are you *traveling around here?*' (QUL
2003:640); < peke-?-
- pek'arte-** to make a sudden move # Uitaqerluni
akuliraa *pek'arrluni*, tuamta-lu iik
pektenga'arrlutek 'After a while the bridge
of his nose *made a sudden move*, and thereafter his
eyes started to move . . .' (YUU 1995:69);
< pekte-arte-
- pekaunrir-** to be unable to move # NUN
- pekavyurte-** to move slightly; to quiver # Aipaa
taūgaam kan'a kana-i tua-i nallunaunani
puulitacilluni, pinertusciiganani-lu'
pekavyurrluni. 'The other one, however, down
there was surely hit by a bullet, and without
much energy he was *moving around slowly*.' (QUL
2003:170); < peke-?-

pekayag- to wander around # *Pekayagnaurtuq*
iillakluku, . . . Tua-llu-gguq-am cam iliini
tamaani pekayalnguqerluni kelumegnun pavavet
tagelliniluni pengumun. ‘He would *wander*
around marveling at it, . . . Then one day he
 became tired of *wandering around* and decided to
 go farther up on the hill.’ (NAA 1970:2); < peke-?

pekcetaaq marionette or figurine hung on a string
 in the communal men’s house and caused to
 move by pulling the string around during the
Kelek (“Inviting-In Feast”) # < pekte-cetaaq

peke- to make a movement that attracts notice; to
 stir # *pek’uq* ‘it stirred’ / e.g., *an animal or bird*
moving in the brush; > *pekaksuar(ar)-*, *pekara-*,
pekarte-, *pekavyurte-*, *pekayag-*, *pekte-*,
pek’nge-, *peksag-*, *peksallag-*, *pektayiite-*; cf.
peksu, *pekneq*; < PE *pəkə-*

pekeryaq crooked part of a tree; bend in tree limb #
 < ?-yaq

pekete- to walk; to move # *peketuq* ‘he is walking’;
 NSU; = *pekte-*

pekneq tall cottongrass (*Eriophorum angustifolium*) #
 NUN; cf. *peke-*; < PE *pəknər*

pek’nge- to begin walking of a child; to quicken or
 begin moving of an unborn baby. to start being
 up and around as in the morning # *pek’nguq* ‘he
 is starting to walk’ / *Tua-i qavarluni unugpak*,
maaten tupagtutq ak’ a pek’ngelliniluteng yuut.
 ‘He slept all night, and when he woke up people
 were evidently already *up and around*.’ (MAR2
 2001:40); < *peke-nge-*

peksagte- to scatter; to distribute to different places
 # *peksagtut* ‘they are scattered’; *peksagtai* ‘he
 scattered them’ / . . . *kinguqliqu’urluteng ava-i*
kingutmun peksagcugnaunateng-llu kingutmun
cal’ ava-i ketmurtellriit. ‘. . . in a single file,
 not *scattered* all over the place as they went
 back down to the ocean.’ (ELL 1997:172);
Piyaramegggnun tekiskuneng anluamun
kangirinqellriamun avatiinun peksaggluteng
elaqvanun. ‘When they go to the square hole in
 the ice where they regularly did their ritual they
distribute themselves around it.’ (YUU 1995:40);
 HBC, NI; < *peke-?*; < PE *pəkyay-* or *pəkyəy-*
 (under PE *pəkə-*)

peksallag- to fly from its eggs # *of a bird*.
peksallagtutq ‘it flew off’; < *peke-?-llag-*; < PE
pəkyay- or *pəkyəy-* (under PE *pəkə-*)

peksu, peksuq bird’s egg # *Tegulerluku-am tua-i*

peksucuklua, makunun yaqlegnun uutekanun-
llu peksuksukluku. ‘I snatched it up thinking that
 I’d found an egg, thinking that it was an egg of
 those birds, the ducks.’ (AGA 1996:176); Y, LI,
 UK, and middle K; > *peksurngalnguq*, *peksute-*;
 cf. *peke-*; < PE *pəkyu*

peksurngalnguq oval; < *peksu-ngalnguq*

peksute- to find eggs # *peksutuq* ‘he found eggs’
 this word is used even in areas where words other
 than *peksu* are used for egg / < *peksu-te*¹-

pekte- to move; to walk; to work (additional meaning
 in BB, NR, LI, EG) # *pektuq* ‘he is moving, active’;
pektaa ‘he is moving around in it’ / *ukvera*
pekcuituq ‘his faith is unshakable’; *pektaituq*
 ‘he isn’t moving’, ‘he is inactive’; *pektairtuq*
 ‘he has stopped moving’; *sass’aq pekpailgan*
 ‘before an hour passes’; NUNA PEKTUQ ‘there is an
 earthquake’; TEMEM PEKCELLAGCESSUTAI ‘reflexes’
 (medial neologism); *Kuigata-ll’ tamana cəñii*
uqvigangqerrluni taūgaam marauluni paūgna
keluat. *Taūga peketnaqluni tamaani.* ‘The shore of
 their river had willow, but with mudflats behind
 them. It was *walkable* there.’ (MAR1 2001:91); Aa-
 wa alinqertellrianga, *pavani pekpakarlua cam*
ullagaresskiinga cetamanek ipigluni, nasqumikun
uqvigirluni. ‘Gee, I suddenly took fright; as I was
 moving around a lot inland something suddenly
 approached me having four legs and bushes on
 its head.’ (MAR1 2001:80); = *pekete-*; < *peke-?*;
 > *pektayiite-*, *pekutaq*

pektayiite- to be steadfast; to be immobile; to stand
 firm # *pektayiituq* ‘it does not move’; Kenka . . .
pektayiinani tamalkuitni. ‘Love . . . is *steadfast* in
 all things.’ (1CORI. 13:7); < *pekete-?-ite-*; < PE
pəkət- (under PE *pəkə-*)

pekugkalleq talon or claw of a bird of prey #

pekutaq shovel (specifically, snow shovel) # and
pekutar- ‘to shovel’; EG, LI, NUN, NS; < *pekte-*
*taq*¹; > *pekutaruaq*

pekutaruaq sternum; breastbone # K, CAN, BB,
 NUN, Y; < *pekutaq-uaq*

Pekyun Monday # literally: ‘time for activity’;

Pekyutmi ayagciqa ‘I’ll go on Monday’;
unuamek Pekyutnguuq ‘it’s Monday today’;
 < *pekete-n*

pekyutke- to be moved by (it) # *Qanqataqumta*
tua-i una qanrutkeqataq’ngarput yuvrirciqerput
uum umyugaan pekyutkeciqellinikii. *Tua-i-llu*
qanrutkenriceñarluku. ‘If we are going to speak,

we will examine what we are going to say, and realize that his mind will be (*adversely*) affected by it. And so we'll decide not to say it.' (QUL 2003:336); < pekte-n-ke²

pelacinak string; twine # Tua-i-llu qerruqutaitnek neqet imiriyaratnek melugnek ayuqucirturluku. Ellii-llu imiriluni muiran-llu *pelacinagmek* paingakun qillrulluku . . . '(Her mother) also showed her how to fill the air-sack of fish with roe to dry it. She filled one and when it was full she tied its opening with *string* . . .' (ELN 1990:41); *from Russian* полотёнце (poloténtse) 'towel', or *полотняный* (polotnyányy) 'of linen'

pelagasselaviir- to bless # Erenret tamalkuitni *pelagasselaviirnauramteggen* Elpet, cali ucuqnaurput Atren . . . 'Every day let us bless You, and praise Your name . . .' (ORT. 2006:54); *from Russian* благословить (blagoslovít') 'to bless' **pelak** flag # Alaskam pelii 'Alaska's flag'; Inglukesteten qayagpagallruut Agayuvigpagpeni cirlakillerteng pitekluku; cirlakiaqameng-llu nallunailkutateng *pelit* mayurtaqluki. 'Your foes have roared within your holy place; they set up their *emblems* there.' (PSALM 74:4); *from Russian* флаг (flag) or *English* 'flag'; = vvelak

pelaqpelaq frog # also used for 'large blackfish'; EG; *imitative*; = peleqpelr(aq)

pelatekaq tent # Amlleringata-llu can'get agulluki itrami-llu natranun *pelatekam* elliluki. 'When the grass [they'd collected] became sufficient, she brought it over, went in, and put it on the floor of the *tent*.' (ELN 1990:97); = palatkaaq; *from Russian* палатка (palátka); > pelatekarkaun, pelatekiur-

pelatekarkaun, pelatekarkaq canvas tent fabric # < pelatekaq-kaq, pelatekaq-kaq-n

pelatekiur- to pitch a tent # Maaten piuk yaa-i nanvam ceriin keluaraani *pelatekiuqatalriit* ilagket. 'Just when they₂ looked, they observed that their relatives were going to *pitch a tent* back from the lake's shore.' (ELN 1990:46)

pelatuuk scarf; woman's headscarf # *and pelatuug-* to put on a headscarf # Picirniqpiarluni tua-i anuqa elliin kegginaani tuyai-llu tengaurluteng, ilait anumalriit *pelatuuganek*. 'The wind on her face felt so pleasant and her hair that was out of her *scarf* was flying around.' (ELN 1990:96); *from Russian* платóк (platók)

peleqpelr(aq*), **peleqpelraaq** frog # peleqpelrauguq or peleqpelraaruuq 'it is a frog'; Tua-i-llu Agay'aq

tangerrluni *peleqpel'ermek* teguluku-ltu. Tauna-ltu *peleqpel'er* ayakallrani angama tuc'arpiaarluku. 'Agay'aq saw a frog and picked it up. When that frog hopped off, my uncle almost stepped on it.' (PRA 1995:299); *initiative*; = pelaqpelaq

pel'i- to have a nightmare; to walk in one's sleep # *peliuq* 'he is having a nightmare or walking in his sleep' / NSU; cf. pegla-

pelicciq purple; blue # *Eek (only?) word*

pelinaq mattress # LI, EG; *from Russian* перíна (perína) 'feather bed'

peliquq (HBC form), **pel'iquoq** (NS form) excrement adhering to anal area #

pelit'aaq stove # Makut, kassurrneratgun ilait pillrulriit, *pelit'aatqun* keniryaurtengaaranratgun, kangiralegneng iqairissuutneng-ltu *pelic'iirluteng*. 'Many people here now were born after they (the Yup'ik people) had picked things up from the white men, after they began to get *stoves* for cooking, *stoves* made at first of two five-gallon cans, or of washtubs.' (CEV 1984:29); Y, HBC, NSK, NUN; *from Russian* плитá (plitá)

pella- to fade out; to disappear; to lose consciousness # *pellaauq* 'it disappeared', 'he fainted' / . . . tangvaurqii. Cayaqlirluni tayima *pellaluni*. . . . she watched her for a while. Finally she was out of sight.' (YUU 1995:82); > pella-, pellaqr-; < PY əpla-

pella- to lose one's way; to get lost # *pellaaguq* 'he got lost' / Pirtunguskanga *pellaaciqellrianga* waniwa. 'If a blizzard comes upon me, I'll get lost.' (MAR1 2001:37); Yuk qanruuyutailkuni *pellaalriatun* pirtugmi ayuqeciquq. 'If one doesn't have a (wise) saying (to guide him), he is just like one that gets lost in a blizzard.' (YUU 1995:53); < pella-a-; > pellaayailkun

pellaayailkun compass; trail marker # < pella- yailkutaq

pellaqar- to faint # HBC, NUN; < pella-qar-

peller- emotional root; > pellernarqe-, pellernir-, pellertar-, pelleryug-, pelqe-; < PE əplər-

pellernarqe- to be unpleasantly messy and wet; to be repulsive; to put one off (due to cultural beliefs) # *pellernarquq* 'it is repulsive' /

Taūgaam angliriaqami arnaurtaqami tua-i nutaan cumaciniariaqluni tua-i *pellernariluni* waten arnaurrluni piaqami. 'But as she grew up and became a woman (started menstruating),

she'd become such that she'd *put one off.*' (CIU 2005:136); Joseph-aam waten qanrutai Egypt-aarmiunun qusngiliurtet *pellernarqelriatun* ayuqngata. 'Joseph spoke thus to them, because it was just as if shepherds were abhorrent to the Egyptians.' (AYAG. 46:34); < peller-narqe-

pellatar- to tend to feel squeamish or uncomfortable around wet, messy things # *pellertartuq* 'he tends to feel squeamish' / < peller-tar¹-

pelleryug- to feel squeamish or uncomfortable around wet or messy things # *pelleryugtuq* 'he feels squeamish' / Tua-i *pelleryung'ermi* camek qaneqsaunani aguagluni maligucullruami, ivruciileng'ermi. 'Even though she *felt uncomfortable from the wetness*, she did not complain since she had insisted on going even though she didn't have wading boots.' (ELN 1990:33); < peller-yug-

pelqe- to feel squeamish, uncomfortable or repelled by (it) # *pelqaa* 'he felt squeamish toward or repelled by it' / Wall'u cat neqallret-llu tep'ngaqluteng uitatellriit. *Pelqevkenaki-gguq* tamakut tegulaqilaput. 'Or, food that is left out starts to get an odor, and we were told to handle it without being *repulsed by it.*' (YUP 2005:76); < peller-ke⁴-

pellernir- to be such as to cause (him) to not want to touch it # *pellerniraa* 'it is such as to cause him to not want to touch it'; < peller-?-

pellug- to happen; to pass *in time* # *pellugtuq* 'it is over', 'it has happened'; *pellugaa* 'he passed through it' (time) / *aliayullni pellugaa* 'he got over his loneliness'; *ellanglluk pellugtuq* 'the storm is past'; *erenret amlleret pellugtut* 'many days have passed'; *Kiartenrilami-llu canek allanek tangenritliniluni ellani pellugarpailgan.* 'And because she didn't look around, she didn't see the various unfamiliar things before her awareness *lapsed.*' (ELN 1990:3); *Atakuq pelluggaartellukuunuakurtuq* — *waniwa erenrem aipaa.* 'After evening passed, it became morning — the second day.' (AYAG. 1:8); > *pellugcete-*; < pətluy⁻²-

pellugcete- to forgive (an act); to waive (a requirement); to "let bygones be bygones" # *literally:* 'to let it be past'; *pellugcetaa* 'he forgave it' / ... *tauna pellukan imna-ll' umyugaa tayima pellugcecesqelluku.* '... and when that incident

passed, they expected him to *dismiss it and forget about it.*' (TAP 2004:102); *Piicagluci-llu nangengqakuvci, kitumun pagglungqerquvci pellugceciu, atavci cali qilagmelnguum pellugcetnaurai picurlallci.* 'Whenever you stand praying, *forgive*, if you have anything against anyone; so that your Father in heaven may also *forgive* you your trespasses.' (MARK 11:25); ... cali *pellugcellaqiki assiilnguput, wangkuta pellugcilaucimcetun* and *forgive us our trespasses, even as we forgive . . .*' (CAT 1950:1); < *pellug-cete*¹-

pellugte- to scrape a skin # *pellugtaa* 'he is scraping it' / *pellugciuq* 'he is scraping a skin'; Y; > *pellumrun;* < PY-S pəluy-

pellukutaq, pelluqutaq leaf of coltsfoot (*Petasites* sp.); leaf (in general) (NUN meaning) # *the large leaves of the coltsfoot are put over a bucket of picked berries to shield them from the sun and air;* < ?-kutaq ?-kutaq; < PE pəlu

pellumrun skin scraper # Y; = *ellumrun, tellunrun, urumerun;* < *pellugte*-?-n

pelulukaaq soft wire, such as aluminum wire or solder # BB; *from Russian* прóволока (*próvoloka*) 'wire'

pelumessaak panties # dual; *from English* 'bloomers'

peluq ash of birch fungus (punk) or willow or cottonwood bark; volcanic ash # *the ash of birch fungus is mixed with cuyaq 'tobacco leaf', to make iq mik 'chewing tobacco'; Cuya cali *pelumek avuluku tamurvalallruuk, ancamegnegu-llu tumamegnun nutaan akagqurayaarluku nutaan tua-i-ll' iqmiutaagmegnun ekluku.* 'They used to add *punk ash* to tobacco and then chew it; after taking it out (of their mouth), they would roll it in their palm into a little ball and then put it into their tobacco box.'*

(CIU 2005:102); < pəlu(r)

peluskaq snuff # and **peluskar-** to take snuff # *from Russian* прóшка (*próshka*); = meluskaq

pelutsiaq, pelutsaaq saucer # and **pelutsiar-** to drink tea using a saucer # *pouring the tea into the saucer and drinking it from the saucer; aanaka yuurqalartuq pelutsiarluni* 'my mother drinks tea using a saucer'; *from Russian* бlyúdtse (*blyúdtse*)

peniaq Dall sheep (*Ovis dalli*) # *note that Dall sheep are not (presently) found in or near the Yup'ik area;* < *peniaq-iq;* < PE əpnarir (*under* PE əpnar)

penaq (NS, NUN, NI, CAN, EG form), **penaq** (NUN form), **pen'aq** (NSU form) cliff; bluff

peñaqucuggaq 'small bluff'; Kiagmi-llu alpaculuni maani penartullermi penami. 'In summer he'd catch cormorants when he'd climb on the cliffs here.' (WEB2); = epnaq; > peñaiq; < PE əpnar

peng'garte- to worry (about) # especially about someone who has not returned; peng'gartuq 'he is worried'; peng'gartaa 'he is worried about her or it' / peng'gartuq uiminek uterteksailan 'she is worried about her husband because he has not returned yet'; peng'garrngaituq 'he won't worry'; Maurluan pillinia, "Aling tua-i peng'garrluten. Tua-i tekitutten cavkenak." 'His grandmother said to him, "Oh, I was worried about you. Now you've arrived safely.'" (AGA 1996:206); < pengeg-

penge- to resume original state after being unnaturally rearranged # for example, a tree bent by the wind straightening up again; opposite of paste-. peng'uq 'it resumed its original state' / Y; cf. ap'nge-, pet'nge-

pengeg- emotional root; especially concerning worrying about someone who has not returned as expected; > pengegnarqe-, pengenair-, pengegnaite-, pengegtar-, pengegtur-, pengegtar-, pengegtur-, peng'garte-, pengke-; < PE pəŋəy-

pengegnair- to cease being a cause of worry; to eliminate as a cause of worry # pengegnairtuq 'it stopped being worrisome'; pengegnairaa 'he acted on it making it not worrisome' / Amiat-gguq-am taúgaam tua-i avirluku tua-i pengegnairluku, amiat imna tua-i anesciigaliluki. 'He braced their door [with a log] so that it would no longer be worrisome, that it, so that they couldn't escape anymore.' (ELL 1997:420); < pengeg-naq¹-ir¹-

pengegnaite- to not be worrisome # pengegnaituq 'it's not worrisome' / < pengeg-naite-

pengegnarqe- to be worrisome; to be a cause of worry # pengegnarquq 'it is worrisome' / Tua-i taúgaam tayima twenty-q allrakut ciptaqamegtteggua tua-i ayagyugngariaqluteng pengegnarqessiyaagpegnateng . . . 'And when people are over twenty years old, you don't have to worry about them so much . . .' (ELL 1997:48); < pengeg-narqe-

pengegtar- to tend to worry # pengegtartuq 'he tends to worry' / < pengeg-tar¹-

pengegtur- to worry about (him) # Tekitenrilan pengegturluku . . . paqluku pilliniat qaya wa niwa tua-i ugingqaluni. 'Since he didn't arrive, they worried about him and went to check on him and when they did that they saw that his kayak was aground.' (QUL 2003:92); < pengeg-tur¹-

pengegyug- to worry # pengegyugtuq 'he is worried' / < pengeg-yug-

pengke- to worry about (him) # pengkaa 'he is worried about him' / < pengeg-ke⁴-

pengigarneq hives # pengigarneret 'hives'; < pengiga'rte-neq¹

pengiga'rte- to break out in hives # pengiga'rtuq 'he broke out in hives' / < penguq-i³-?-ar(ar)te¹-; > pengigarneret

pengitag- to be lumpy (of the skin of an old walrus) # < penguq-i³-?-

pengraliq rib # NSU; < PY pərnjaliq (under PE pərə-

pengulkuk tussock of grass on the tundra #

Kiarrluteng pilliut tulukaruq ingna aqumkacilria pengulkuum qaingani tungiitnun caumaluni. 'Looking around they observed that raven sitting on top of a tussock facing in their direction.' (MAR1 2001:4); Y; < penguq-lkuk

pengunquq mound # < penguq-quq

penguq hill; mound # sizes of hills from large to small (according to a Nelson Islander): pengurpall'er, pengurpak, penguq, pengucuar, pengurraq, penguyaaq, penguruaq, penguguayaaq, penguquiner 'a great big hill', 'a big hill', 'a hill', 'a small hill', 'a little hill', 'a tiny hill', 'a baby hill', 'an imitation hill', 'a baby little hill', 'a little bit of a hill'; the English word 'pingo' 'frost heave hill', comes from this Eskimo word (or probably the Inupiaq cognate); > pengiga'rte-, pengitag-, pengulkuk, pengunquq; < PE pəŋjur

pengutakuk upright of sled # NUN

peqrlirte- to be wrinkled from soaking in water # of skin; peqlirtuq or peqlirtaa 'it got wrinkled' / Tekicameng-llu yuuluki tamakut mecungelriit aturani it'gani pii tua-i peqlirteqapiggluteng, . . . 'And when they arrived she took off those wet garments of hers and saw that her feet were very wrinkled from being soaked, . . .' (ELN 1990:33); cf. peqlicir-; < PY pəqlir-

peqlicir- (NUN form), **peqlicar-** (CAN form) to soften an skin by extended soaking; to waterproof a skin by soaking it in urine # cf. peqlirte-

pequaq upper back part of parka # pequara 'its upper back part'; < pequq-?

pequmiggsuun backpack # HBC; < pequmig-cuun

pequmik back load # and **pequmig-** to carry on one's back # pequmigtuq 'he is carrying a load'; pequmigaa 'he is carrying it on his back' / < pequ-mik; > pequmiggsuun

pequmiutaq decorative small wolverine "tail" on a traditional Yup'ik parka # < pequq-miutaq

pequmpag- to carry a heavy load on one's back # pequmpagtuaq 'he is carrying a heavy load on his back'; pequmpagaa 'he is carrying it (something heavy) on his back' / < pequq-pag²-

pequnqauksuar(aq*) very small item wrapped in something # NUN

pequq¹ scruff of the neck; upper back; back
Tuaten cetamarqunek uivumariameng taqluteng qacartaarulluteng *pequmegteggun* (tunumegteggun). 'When they were done going around four times like that they'd slap each other on their *upper backs*.' (CAU 1984:78); . . . cavtellininauraa makliim man'a *peqûrra* elaturram natrani. ' . . . he would feel for it and it turned out to be a bearded seal's *backbone* on the floor of the storm shed.' (CIU 2005:162); < ?-quq; > pequaq, pequmik, pequmiutaq, pequmpag-; cf. pere-; < PE pəqr and pəku(y)

pequq² piece of sod # NUN

perayak mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) # NR

percissuun bending tool # < pere-te²-i²-cuun

pere- to bend # per'uq 'it bent' / pertaa'he bent it'; perumauq 'it is bent'; percimaauq 'it has been bent'; "Qaillun qayalilallruceci?" "Mimernat navgurluki tua-i-lu, perelriit aklukiurluki . . ." "How did you used to make kayaks?" "(We) broke up stumps with roots and made the fittings from the *bent* parts . . ." (KIP 1988:259); > perete-, perneq, pertaq, perte-, per'ucin; cf. pequq

perete- to bend (it) # peretaa 'he bent it' / NSU; = perte-; < pere-te²-

perleqciir(ar)-, perlercii- (*NUN form*) to have stiff hands from the cold # perleqciirtuq or perleqciiraraa 'his hands are stiff' / = perleqciir(ar)-; cf. pere-

perneq bentwood rim around top of wooden bowl or other round wooden container # < pere-neq¹

perr'ite- to be clean # perr'ituq 'it is clean' / Y; < perr-ite¹-

perr- root; = epr-; > perrir-, perriss'uuk, perr'ite-
perrir- to wipe; to clear up (of water) (*EG meaning*)

perrirtuq 'he wiped (part of) his body'; perriraa 'he is wiping it' / ak'a perrirtuq 'it has already been wiped'; perririuq 'he is wiping something'; estuuluq perrirru 'wipe the table'; Ayainanermegni-lu ellii kiiryungluni, tua-i keggini perriqaqluku piluni. 'While they were traveling he began to get hot and sweaty, and so he wiped his face now and then.' (PRA 1995:336); < perr-ir²-; > perriun, perr'irkap

perr'irkap, perirrpak completely clean # *predicative particle*; Qasgirteng-gguq cakneq pirpakellruat. Tan'gurraat-lu-gguq carriturnauraat qasgirteng carrinqegcaararluku, caarrluggartairulluku *perr'irkap*, elatii-lu carriarluku. 'They held their kashim in very high regard. The boys would clean their kashim, making it very clean, removing all dirt, debris, pollution; (it would be *completely clean*, they'd clean the area around it too.' (MAR1 2001:27): < perrir-rpak

perriss'uuk dishtowel # perriss'uuget 'dishtowels'; K; < perrir-?; note that the gemination pattern in this word is that characteristic of Russian loan words

perriuksuar(aq*) washcloth # < perriun-ksuar(aq)

perriun, perriutaq towel # . . . tamana *perriun*

kanavet cavvlu. Maaten cavtaaraa acia *perriutem* tamaa-i nutga. ' . . . he felt around that *towel* down there, and realized that his gun was underneath the *towel*.' (PRA 1995:335); < perrir¹-n; perrir-taq¹ > perriuksuar(aq), perriutekat

perriutekaq dried grass # gathered in spring after the snow melts, when the grass is still pale and not yet brown; NSU; < perriun-kaq

perleqciir(ar)- to have stiff hands from the cold # perleqciirtuq or perleqciiraraa 'his hands are stiff' / = perleqciir(ar)-; cf. pere-

perru dried soil # NUN

pertaq bent part of wooden container, hunting

hat, etc. # . . . qantamek waten calillinilria, allungagkiurluku, imkukiurluku-gg' tua-i mat'um *pertam* [atlirkaanek] atlirkiurluku. ' . . . working on a bentwood bowl, preparing the bottom side for attachment to the *oval rim*.'

(QAN 1995:24); Pissurcuutengqetullrulliniameng tamakut wagg'uq ugtarcuruuterluteng nacanek waten muragnek *pertanek* cingikegluteng. 'Those people had hats of *bent* wood hunting

hats with pointed tips that they used while hunting for resting seals.' (QUL 2003:50); < perte-aq¹

perte- to bend (it) # pertuq 'it arched its back'; pertaa 'he bent it' / Tua-i-llu cuqcamegteki, kumluryaraan ngeliinek, waken ikuseteng waten piluki, una-l'l' kumlurteng ukatmun *perrluku*, waten piqerluku. 'When they measured it they would measure from their elbow to their thumb, bending it like this.' (CIU 2005:53); = perete-; < pere-te²

per'ucin form for bending sled runners, boat parts, etc.; < pere-?-n

peruq area behind # Kiitaki wani erurraarlua cimiritkanka tayima piani wani *perumni* uitaut, taukunek ac'etniararpenga. 'Then after you wash my body, my change of clothes are here in the back *behind me*, so then you can dress me in them.' (MAR2 2001:13); NS

pespessaayaaq water pipit (*Anthus spinoletta*) # < imitative-ya(g)aq

pessuqe- to be careful with; to be conserving of; to be respectful of (food) # pessuqaa 'he is careful with it, conserves it' / Taūgken-am imna neqallrem appiitnek *pessuqenricestii*, *pessuqenricestaitnek* pituit neqallret cumikevkenaki, tua-i-llu cumikenripakaamiki, cumikenripakaqumteki, neqa nurnauciatun kaigtenguarkauluta-gguq. Imumek tua-i neqkaq nurnarrlukan ilaput neqkairutenrilengraata, wangkuta neqkairucaranqurraugarkauluta ilamteri. Tua-i-gguq-wa neqalleq *pessuqenrilamteggui*. 'As it is said, ones that are *not* respectful of food — those who do *not* watch how they take care of food — it is said that they or we would be the ones to go hungry. When the game is just a little scarce, we are going to be the ones who are going to run out sooner than the other ones. It is said it is because we are *careless* with food.' (QUL 2003:80); cf. pessurnair-

pessurnair- to be satisfied # pessurnairtuq 'he is satisfied' / pessurnairutkaa 'he is satisfied with it' / Taumeng mikelngurmeng *pessurnairngaituten*. Ayankuuluku *pessurnairutekngaitan* . . . 'With that child you won't be satisfied. He is little and he won't satisfy you . . .' (CEV 1984:85); cf. pessuqe-

pet- root; > petar, pet'ngall'aq, petengte-, petgar-, petgeq, pet'nge-, pet'ngercetaaq

petar- EG to move # EG; < pet-?-

petengtaq adipose or dorsal fin of fish or whale

Atam tua-i arveq tauna nalateqertelluku arrluyagaq kelutmun man'a kuimurallinilria *petengtaa* pingna mermi cegg'uqu'urluni.' Then right after they (killer whales) killed the bowhead whale, a young killer whale was (seen) swimming slowly in the water toward the shore, its *dorsal fin* cutting through (the water).' (CIU 2005:122); < petengte-aq

petengte- to set or cock (a trap or other spring-loaded device latching it into that position and thus relieving the immediate tension on its spring); to undo something tied up # petengtaa 'he cocked it', 'he undid it' or 'straightened it' / kapkaanaak petengtak 'he set (cocked) the trap'; Uyamigani pillia wani qillrumauralria ca. *Petenglluku* pillia aklanqurrun. 'He examined his neck pendant and saw that it was something all tied up. When he *undid it*, he saw that it was a weasel.' (MAR1 2001:93); cf. metengiliar-; < pet'nge-te²; > petengtaq

petengyaraq skin or ivory wristguard # < pet'nge-yaraq

petgar- to spring up # petgartuq 'it sprung up' / < pet-?-; > petgartayuli, petgerneq, petgerrii-; < PY-S p̥atyar-

petgartayuli, petngertayuli locust # *in Bible translation*; . . . ner'aqluni-lлу petgartayulirpagnek paatakaamek-lлу yuilqurmiutarmek. ' . . . he would eat *locusts* and wild honey' (MARK 1:6)

petgeq flake of dandruff # petgeret 'dandruff'; petgengqertua 'I have dandruff'; cf. Turner 1874–1877 list (13); < pet-?

petgerneq chip or chipped part of something # NUN; < petgar-neq¹

petgerrii- (petgerii-?) to chip (of enamelware or the like) # NUN; < petgar-aq-li²

Petmigtalek Pikmiktalik # *name of village sites on Norton Sound and west of Bethel; literally: 'place with pit traps'*; < petmik-talek

petmik pit trap; pit that one can't get out of #

Kapkaanaitellermeggni pissurcuutnguu tamakut *petmiit*, igcetaat. 'When they didn't have steel traps, those *pit traps* were the hunting devices; they were things for the animal to drop into.' (MAR2 2001:71); Tuqutevkenaku. Igceciu taugaam *petmigmun* maani yuilqumi. 'Don't kill him. But cast him into a *pit* in the wilderness instead.' (AYAG. 37:21–22); cf. pet-; > petmigtalek

- pet'ngall'aq** adipose fin of fish # < pet?-?
- pet'nge-, petenge-** (*NSU form*) to spring off; to snap out of a tensed position; to relax from being tense or being tensed # pet'nguq 'it sprung off' / kapkaanaak avelngarcuutek pet'nguk 'the mousetrap snapped shut'; Tua-i-gguq cavkenateng tua-i nutaan *petengluteng* tua-i. 'And then, it is said, since nothing happened to them, they finally relaxed.' (ELL 1997:494); *opposite of ap'nge-*; < pet?-?, pet?-?; > petengete-, petengyaraq, cf. penge-
- pet'ngercetaaq** spring snare designed to hang the catch in midair after springing # < pet?-cetaaq
- petuk** tether; line that ties boat to shore, dog to stake or the like # and **petug-** to fasten, to tether; to tie to a post # petugtuq 'it was tethered'; petugaa 'he tethered it', 'he tied it' *to a post or similar thing* / qimugta petuumauq 'the dog is tethered'; petugkaq 'something such as a piece of rope to be used for tying a dog to a stake, or tying a boat to something on shore; Iliit-am qimugtet *petugpailgagni* ayakallinlria, maaten elliin piak Mikellankuk, Turpak-llu malirqarakiik. 'Before they could *tether* it, one of the dogs took off, and when she looked she saw that Mikellaq and Turpak were chasing it around.' (ELN 1990:58); > petugaq, petugtaq¹, Petugtaq², petugturturta, petuutaarute-; < PE pətuy-
- petugaq** thing that is tethered; setnet (fastened to a stake, tree etc. on the shore, as opposed to a drift net) # < petug-aq¹
- petugtaq¹** small model of requested item used to request that item during the *Petugtaq* holiday # < petuk-taq²
- Petugtaq², Petugtaryaraq** indigenous Yup'ik holiday celebrated in late summer, fall, or winter, involving an exchange of requested gifts between men and women of a single village # < petuk-taq², petug-taq²-yaraq
- petugtur-** to baste in sewing # *specifically, to make temporary widely spaced stitches along the seam of the skin covering a kayak prior to making the final waterproof stitches*; < petug-tur¹-
- petukaq** sternum; breastbone # HBC, NI
- peturte-** to soak; to penetrate # *mainly of clothing*; peturtuq 'it got soaked'; peturtaa 'it (liquid) penetrated it' / NUN; < PE pətə- and pətur-
- petuutaarute-** to baste in sewing # Y; < petug?-?

- peyug-, peyua-** to walk # peyugtuq 'he is walking' / HBC; = piug⁻², piyua-; < ?, ?-a-
- peyukacir-** to go out pushing a sled # *without using dogs* # HBC; < peyug?-?
- pi** thing # and **pi-** to do; to say # *the meaning comes from suffixes and context*; piuq 'he is acting'; pia 'he is doing it', 'he is acting on it', 'he is saying it to her' / pisciigatuq 'it cannot be done'; naken pisit? 'where are you coming from?'; waten pi! 'do it like this!'; piyukuni pili 'if he wants to do it he may'; pisciigacetaa 'he is preventing her from doing it'; tan'gaurluq piuq mertalnguniluni 'the boy says that he is tired of hauling water'; piyugtacimitun 'as much as he wished'; piyugngatacimitun 'as much as he was able'; piarkartangqertuq 'there's something to do' or 'there's someone to do it'; piteng mayuutellruit ulerpagpailgan 'they took their things up with them before the flood'; piunrilkutaq 'something worthless'; TEMEM PIITESCIIGALILLRA (TAANGAMEK, KUINGIMEK, WALL'U IINRUNEK) 'addiction (to alcohol, tobacco, or drugs)', *literally*: 'the body's state of no longer being able to do without'; *Pimllukarluteng tevvaarulluk'* egtelarait. 'After a short while they would throw them, spit them out.' (KIP 1998:233); Tua-i aipani-gguq alingulluku qenercaaqeng'ermi pinritengaqluki taukut qimugtet ut'rulluki. 'Being scared for his companion, even though he was angry, he didn't let on, by doing something harsh, but rather brought the dogs back.' (ELN 1990:73); *often used, in the indicative mood, as the verb describing the observational act in an "observational construction" as for instance: Maaten-gguq piuq natermi aqumgalria, ingna-gguq-wa aanii mingqellria ingeret qaingatni.* 'It is said that she *saw* that she was sitting on the floor and her mother was sewing on the bed.' (ELN 1990:3); Maaten kiarrluni piuq tumet makut, ataucim tungiinun ayagluteng. 'Looking around he *observed* that there were these tracks going in a single direction.' (YUP 1995:78); *see introduction section on "stress-repelling bases"*
- pia(ni)** up there; back away from the river # *restricted demonstrative adverb*; piano tunucuartellruunga 'up there I fell on my back'; *see pingna*, *the corresponding demonstrative pronoun*; *see Appendix 3 on demonstratives*; < PE dem. piŋ-

- piaqur-** to die suddenly # piaqurtuq 'he died suddenly' / NSU; < pi?-
- piarkaq** cross-cousin # < pi-arkaq
- piaskaq** piece in checkers # and **piaskar-** to play checkers # piaskartuq 'he is playing checkers' / piaskat 'game of checkers'; piaskarluk 'let's play checkers'; from Russian пешка (péshka) 'pawn'
- piataq** baseball bat # and **piatar-** to play ball with a bat # piataraa 'he batted it' (ball) / from English 'bat'
- picalke-** to enjoy # picalkaa 'he is enjoying it' / picalkiuq elquanek 'he is enjoying the herring eggs'; < pi?-
- picalngu-** to be disgusted # picalnguuq 'he is disgusted' / umyugaa picalnguuq 'he feels disgusted' without showing it, literally: 'his mind is disgusted'; . . . pikegtaunrlngurmek caskiumakluku, taumek-gguq tua-i picalngutengqellruut kingunri. ' . . . such an inferior weapon, his descendants had that as a reason for dismay.' (CIU 2005:46); < pi?-lgu-
- picalquq** enjoyable item # Kenirmiluni-llu picalqumek neqkamek taitaa ataminun . . . 'He also cooked savory food and brought it to his father . . .' (AYAG. 27:31); < pi?-
- picaqe-** to treasure; to cherish; to regard highly # Tua-i man'a cuya avani picaqellruat. Tua-i picaqluku imkut aūgkut pillruut. 'People back in those days thought highly of tobacco. They cherished it.' (CIU 2005:98)
- picari-, picanglli-** to act flustered in the presence of a member of the opposite sex to whom one is attracted; to act coy # picariuq 'he or she is flustered'; picaria (or picaritkaa) 'he is acting flustered in her presence'
- picetaar-** to repeatedly try to get to act; to provoke; to tease; to pester # picetaartuq 'he is teasing'; picetaaraa 'he is provoking her' / < pi-cetaaq
- picetaarucilria** plaintiff # legal neologism; < picetaarute-i²-lria
- picetaarun** temptation; provocation; accusation; lawsuit # < picetaar-n
- picetaarute-** to accuse; to provoke # Tuaten aptaat picetaarutnaluku. 'They asked him that way in order to accuse him.' (MATT. 12:10); < picetaarte⁵; > picetaarucilra
- piciatun** in any manner; any old which way; anywhere; of various kinds; at random # adverbial particle; piciatun pii! 'do it any way you

please or can!'; pavavet piciatun elliniaten 'you can put them anywhere up there'; tumliaguq ungingssiaraat tumaitnek piciatun 'it was full of tracks of various kinds of small animals'; Inangqaurluni-llu niicugniurluni *piciatun* nepnek. 'Lying down she listened to the sounds of various sorts.' (ELN 1994:13); Tauna kass'aq *piciatun* yuulriaruvkenani. 'That white man wasn't one who lived life *any old which way*.' (YUU 1995:15); < pi-ciq-equalis

picilir- to accuse falsely # piciliraa 'he accused her falsely' / teglengarliuniluku piciliraa 'he falsely accused him of being a thief'; Cali uima taum *picilirtungraanga* piksailkuma ilangciksaunaku uitat'laasqelluku, . . . 'Also even though my husband *falsely accuses me* when I hadn't done anything, they told me to let him be and not respond to him, . . .' (YUP 2005:188); < pi-ciq-lir-

picingssag- to fool around; to clown # and **picingssak** clown # picingssagtuq 'he is clowning around' / picingssautaa 'he is clowning around for her'; Tua-l'l'-am imkut Wien-at pilangeqertelluki tamaa-i *picingssaulriartangqelliniuq-am* angutet iliitnek tua-i imuuluni temcinaqtuli, temcinangssatuli. 'And when Wien Airlines was in business, there was one of the men who was a *comedian*, and that one was very funny indeed.' (QUL 2003:592); Atama caavtaaqunia *picingssauteksukciuq*, . . . 'Perhaps my father will feel me, and I shall seem to be *mocking* him, . . .' (AYAG. 27:12); < piciq-
ngssag-

piciq fact; something that really occurred; occasion # *Picit ill'itni uinga qayarturyalrim imarmi cikuliullermi* cikum qaangani tan'gurr'meg tanglliniur. 'On one occasion when he was hunting seals at sea, her husband, while hunting on the ice, saw a child.' (SOC 1946:313); < pi-ciq; > picingssag-, picirkraq, picirkuraq, picirnike-, picirnirqe-, piciryaraq, piciu-, picirunte-

picir- to act or be a certain way having something as one's reason or purpose # used in the intransitive subordinative: . . . cakneq aliyulliniuq atami taum qanellranek *picirluni*. ' . . . he was very sad on account of what his father had said.' (QUL 2003:524); Tamatumek tamaa-i *picirluni* agayulirtem aūg'um Father Lonneaux arulaircetengnaqellrua. 'That was why Father Lonneaux tried to put a stop to it.' (TAP 2004:3); < pi-n-lir-

picirkangun verdict; regulation # picirkangutet 'the regulations'; < picirkaq-nge-n

picirkaq what will be; the future # ca picirkaq piuciquq 'whatever will be, will be'; PICIRKIURLUTENG IQLUTUN 'conspiracy'; QESSANGRAAN PICIRKARTUYARULLUKU 'sexual assault' (*legal neologisms*); < piciq-kaq; > picirkangun

picirkiuraq contract; predictional # PICIRKIURAQ ALERQUUTNGURTEKSAUNANI 'proposal' (*legal neologism*); < picirkaq-liur-aq

picirnike- to find pleasant to do # picirnikaa 'he finds it pleasant' / < piciq-nike-

picirnirqe- to be pleasant to do or experience # picirnirquq 'it is pleasant' / *Picirniqpiarluni tua-i anuqa elliin kegginaani . . . 'the wind on her face was very pleasant . . .'* (ELN 1990:96); < piciq-nirqe-

piciryaraq manner; custom; habit; tradition; way of life # ciuliamta piciryaraicetun pinarqukut 'we should act as our ancestors acted'; nutemllaat piciryaraat 'ancient customs'; YUPIIK piciryarait 'Yup'ik customs'; piciryaraqaat 'it is their custom'; Tuaten-am piciryaraqlaamegteggwu tuavet-am aqumqerlутeng uitaluteng. 'Because it was their *habit*, they'd remained sitting there.' (MAR2 2001:60); *Piciryarait amllertut tuullget.* 'Loons *behave* in many different ways.' (CIU 2005:288); Man'a YUPIULUTA ciuliamta *piciryaraa* caunrilleksunaicaa quacia. Angayuqamta qanrut'laraikut iqluvkenateng. 'Being Yup'ik, our ancestors' *way of life* should not be regarded as something to be made light of. Our parents told us of these things in earnest.' (QUL 2003:344); < piciq-yaraq

piciu- to be correct; to be true; to be valid # piciuguq 'it is true' / . . . ilumun-gguq-qaa *piciuguq?* *Piciuniagnegu* quyaluni, [she asked them] if it was really *true*. When they told her it *was true*, she rejoiced, . . .' (ELN 1990:67); < piciq-u-; picutiassiar-

piciuneq truth # *Piciuneq eliciiqarci, picuinrem angiciiqaaci.* 'Know ye the *truth* and the *truth* shall set you free.' (JOHN 8:32); < piciu-neq¹

piciunrite- to be incorrect; to be false # piciunrituq 'it is not true' / piciunrilkan nallunrirciqaqa 'if it isn't true, I'll find out about it'; < piciu-nrite-

piciunrilnguq* falsehood; falsity # Mulngakici qaneryariurualrianek *piciunrilngurnek.* 'Beware of *false prophets*.' (MATT. 7:5); < piciunrite-nguq

piciurte- to happen; to come to pass # piciurtuq 'it came to pass' / ciuliamta qanellrit piciurtut 'what our ancestors said has come to pass'; < piciq-urte-

piciutaciq validity; correctness; measure of truth; veracity; accuracy # . . . *piciutacia* naspeskeka. ' . . . I (had the opportunity to) test its *validity*.' (QUL 2003:708); *piciutacia* nasvagluku 'proving it (as in court)' (*legal neologism*); < piciu-ta²-ciq

piciutassiar- to verify # piciutassiarluku 'verifying it'; < piciu-tassiar-

picsaqe- to act intentionally # also spelled pitsaqe-; see pitsaqe- for examples

picu- root; < pi-?-; > picukegte-, picuqcaar(ar)-, picuqcar-, picurlak, picurlag-, picurlitqe-, picuvlag-

picugte- to be proud # picugtuq 'he is proud' / NUN; < pi-?

picukegte- to be careful # picukegtuq 'he is careful' / HBC; < picu-?

picuqcaar(ar)- to be careful # picuqcaartuq 'he is being careful' / picuqcaarauteekaa 'he is being careful with it, or on its account'; canauq picuqcaarluni 'he is carving carefully'; < picu-?

picuqcar- to be careless # picuqcartuq 'he is careless' / HBC; < picu-?-

picurlagcetaar- to plot against (him) / Assiitellriim yuum picurlagcetaalarai ellualriit . . . 'The evil person plots against the righteous . . .' (PSALM. 37:12); < picurlag-cetaar-

picurlagyailkutaq something to prevent accidents or misfortune # < picurlag-yailkutaq

picurlak something that causes trouble; misfortune # and **picurlag-** to have an accident or mishap; to do wrong; to experience misfortune # picurlagtuq 'he is getting into trouble' / picurlauguq 'he is prone to trouble'; picurlauvaal 'what a source of trouble!'; Maurluan taum kenekngamiu picurlakarnayukluku canek pisquuyuitellinia. 'Because his grandmother loved him, she didn't want him to have an *accident*, so she never tried to persuade him to do anything.' (YUU 1995:2); Tang maa-i picurlagmek iqungqellria umyuani atungnaqellra. 'Following your own whim ends in *misfortune*.' (QAN 1995:322); < pi-?-> picurlagcetaar-, picurlagyailkutaq, picurlaun

picurlaun object, trait, or person that causes a

problem; transgression # picurlautnguuq 'he or it is a cause of trouble'; < picurlag-n

picurlitqe- to be awkward; to be clumsy; to be accident-prone # picurlitquq 'he is accident-prone' / < picu-li²-teqe-

picuvlag- to act carelessly # picuvlagtuq 'he is acting carelessly'; picuvlagaa 'he is acting carelessly toward her' / < picu-?-

piginaq aged dried fish eggs # Y, NS; < PY piyinaq

piicak prayer # and **piicag-** to pray; to say the Rosary (Catholic) # piicagtuq 'he is praying' / piicautaa 'he is praying for her'; piicagvikaa Ataneq 'he is praying to the Lord'; piiciima 'because I am praying'; Camek *piicagkun* kaigakuvci, ukvengqerquvci tua-i unakciceri. 'If you_{pl} ask for something through *prayer*, if you have faith, you shall receive.' (MATT. 21:22); = piicar-; < pi-icag-; > piicaun

piicar- to pray; to say the Rosary # HBC; = piicag-

piicaun prayer # piicaun ikayuuusqelluni 'a prayer for assistance'; piicaun aūg' aritesqelluni 'a prayer for forgiveness'; < piicag-n

piicetaaq caulking material of moss soaked in seal oil #

piicikaq birchbark basket # K

piiciur- to pray; to say the Rosary # NI; < pi-ite¹-liur-

piikinaq pig; bacon # from English 'bacon'

piilitsaaq pepper # from Russian нéрец (pérets)

piilviite- to be indispensable # piilviitut 'it is indispensable' / Makut ayallat *piilviitut*. Angutngung'ermeng-llu ayallirturluteng uklurlartut egaarkameggnek. 'These cutting boards are *indispensable*. Even though they are males, they cut up food to be cooked using a cutting board.' (CIU 2005:194); < piite-vik-ite¹-

piineq insole; boot liner # > piinerkaq, piinir-; < PE piyinər

piinerkaq dried grass used for insoles # Tua-i qanugpailgan *piinerkarrluteng* elliviim-llu acianun qemaggluki, . . . 'And before it started snowing they got *dried grass to use for insoles* and put it under the cache, . . .' (ELN 1990:57); < piineq-kaq

pii(ni) up there # extended demonstrative adverb;

Qemini *piini* mayulliniyalriim pii, ukatmun yuurrngiinarluteq qemimi tumai. 'On the hill *up there*, going, the tracks were becoming more and more humanoid' (AGA 1996:46); NS, UK,

NUN; = pagaani; see *pagna*, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives

piinir- to provide (skin boot) with an insole of dried grass # Canegnek *piinirluki* ciimek tua-i-llu alliqsanek iluqlilirluki nutaan all'ukek. 'The boots were *lined with grass* in the bottom and were worn with woven grass socks.' (CIU 2005:344); < piineq-lir-

piinssaaq, piinessaaq bean # from English 'beans'

piipi baby # Assiitaqameng angalkunun pitullruit yuut; aataurtengaata, aanaurtengaata, *piipicuaraungaata-ll'* mikelnguut, tua-i clinic-aqluki.' When they were ill they took them to the shamans; even though they were fathers, or mothers, or little babies, children, they were taken to the "clinic".' (ELL 1997:520); from English 'baby'

piirag-, piiragcete- to be slick; to be frictionless # piiragtuq 'it is slick' / . . . waniwa keliutaqamiu *piiragiqegluni* qurrasqitaqan, . . . 'whenever he'd scrape it, becoming *slick*, whenever it would slip, . . .' (CIU 2005:162); = nepirag-, piirig-; < ?, ?-cete², ?; > piiragcar-; < PE piðay- or piðaray-

piiragcar- to make slick # e.g., *glazing the runners of a sled with ice, waxing skis*; piiragcaraa 'he is making it slick' / < piirag-car-

piirig- to be slick; to be frictionless # HBC, NSU; = piirag-

piiralluk (CAN form), **piirarrluk** (Y, HBC form) small fish, such as tomcod, braided in strings for drying # Canek-gguq ayuqenrilngurnek cikirnaurait: *piirallugnek*, neqerrluarnek wall'u assaliarrarnek. 'They'd give them various things: *braided fish*, dried fish, or a little bit of griddle cake.' (CAU 1985:43); < piirraq-lluk, piirraq-rrluk

piirraq two-ply cordage *burlap fiber or sinew*; string of interlaced fish # Tua-i-am maurluata assikluki *piirrait* elluatuunrilngalengraata. 'And so their grandmother approved of their *cordage* (that they were making) even though they weren't doing it perfectly.' (ELN 1990:8); > piirarrluk, piirri-; < PE pirðar- (under PE pirðar-)

piirri- to spin and ply fibers; to interlace # piirriuq 'she is spinning and plying'; piirria 'she is spinning and plying it' / Tua-i-llu-am taukut alqai *piirriyungarrluteng* cukatassiarulluteng. 'Her sisters decided they wanted to *ply and spin burlap fibers into cords* (which would be used for making

outer boot socks), competing to see who was the fastest.' (ELN 1990:8); < piirraq-li²-

piite- to not have something; to be absent (*additional meaning in NS, LY, NUN, EG*) # piituq 'he doesn't have something' or 'he's not here'; akinek piitua 'I don't have any money'; piilamta 'because we don't have something'; < pi-ite¹-; > piilviite-, piitnaq; < PE pinjt- (*under PE pi(-)*)

piitnaq famine # and **piitnar-** for there to be a famine # Taūgaam maa-i mat'um nalliini, aaryungut amlleret makut ciulirneret, cam iliini *piitnaq* pinayukluku. 'But at this time lots of the elders are becoming apprehensive that there will be a *famine* at some time.' (KIP 1998:329); < piite-naq¹

piivaq beer # NR; *from Russian* пиво (pivo)

pikaggualek, pikagguaq helicopter # < pika(ni)-uaq-lek, pika(ni)-lek

pikagte- to mispronounce Yup'ik words by substituting the front velars g, gg, and k for the back velars r, rr, and q respectively; *less commonly*, to mispronounce by substituting back velars for front velars # *this is a speech impediment*; pikagtuaq 'he mispronounces' / pikagcamii apengnaqlerminiu qerrutaanga" apelrua "keggutaanga" 'because he mispronounced, when he tried to say the Yup'ik word for "I'm cold" he said the Yup'ik word for "she is biting for me"'; = pilegte-; < pi and *imitative*

pika(ni) up there above # *restricted demonstrative adverb*; pika-i tang, qerruqacunguaq! 'look, up there, a balloon!'; Nakacuut anutaqluki kalevteqataraqamegtekpi *pikaggun* qasgim egalrakun. 'When they were going to push them under the ice they'd take the bladders out through through the kashim's smokehole/ window *up there*.' (CAU 1985:62); *see pika(ni), the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives*; > pikaggualek

pikaq future possession; something to act with # Ingulalriit *pikangqerraqameng*-llu qantamek itrutlartut qasgimi neqkautekesqelluku. 'When they had *enough* (food) they'd bring in bowls (of it) to the "Ingula" festival celebrants in the kashim so they would have it to eat.' (AGA 1996:112); < pi-kaq

pikarte- to obtain something # pikartuq 'he got something' / Kiagmi-wa tua-i *pikartelaameng* nurusngairulluteng. 'In summer when they'd

gather and harvest, they would no longer be in need of anything.' (TAP 2004:9); < pikaq-te¹-

pike- to own; to have as one's things # pikaa 'he owns it' / pikaqa 'it is mine'; pikai 'they are his, he owns them'; pikiu 'have it as yours'; < pi-ke²-; > pikesta, pikite-, piksagute-

pikesta owner # ut'rutaa pikestiinun 'he returned it to its owner'; Nunavut man'a nallulemteri *pikestengqellra* picirramcetun yuullruukut. 'When we didn't know that this land of ours could have an *owner*, we lived following our own way.' (YUP 1995:47); nuna pikestelinqiggluku 'conveying (land)' *literally*: 'supplying the land with an owner again' (*legal neologism*); < pike-ta¹

pikite- to give something as a possession # pikitaa 'he gave something to her' / qetunrani pikitellrua angyamek 'he gave his son a boat'; < pike-ite³-; > pikiu

pikiun, pikiyun gift; present # pikiutekellrua angyaq qetunraminun 'he gave the boat to his son'; *the following are Catholic neologisms*: qilagmiutaq pikiun 'grace'; ikayurtekaq pikiun 'actual grace'; carrluitnarqelria pikiun 'sanctifying grace'; sacramenta-melnguq pikiun 'sacramental grace'; < pikite-n, pikite-n

pikmayi- to determine ownership # NUN; < pike-?-

pikna, pikeggna the one up there # *restricted demonstrative pronoun*; pik'um 'of the one up there'; pikegkut 'those up there'; Tukutukuarallraaq piksuuq, Canaluten tuani qiavagcit? 'Hey, you old sandpiper, *you up there*, for what reason are you crying so much?' (TUK 1974:3); Piquerluni egaleq *pikna* ikirtelliniluku yuum pik'um. Uyangtelliniuq arnaq *pikna*, . . . 'Soon a person *up there* opened the window *up there*. A woman *up there* looked in.' (QAN 1995:238); *see pika(ni), the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives*; < PE dem. pik-

piksagute- to obtain; to take possession of (it) # piksagutaa 'he obtained it, got it as his own' / < pike-yagute-

pilag- to slit; to cut into; to butcher # pilagaa 'he cut into it, butchered it' / Cunawa-gguq tamaa-tuaten *pilagluki* irnivkalallrit. 'It turned out that they would have them give birth by *cutting them* (cutting their bellies open).' (KIP 1998:191); > pilagtur-

pilagtur- to undergo or perform surgery. pilagturtuq

'he had surgery performed on him'; pilagturaa 'he performed surgery on her' / pilagturiuq 'he performed surgery'; pilagtulleet 'one who has had surgery performed on him'; pilagtullran ekia tak'uq 'his surgical incision is long'; Tauna-llu Nakacuk tauna niitnaqlalria *pilagturituniluku* maani yuungcaristet alairpailgata. 'One also hears about a certain person, Nakacuk, who *performed surgery* before doctors came on the scene here.' (AGA 1996:154); PILAGTURLUKU QINGAA ARULIARTELLUKU or PILAGTURLUKU QUMIA ARULIARTELLUKU 'performing an abortion' (*medical neologism*); < pilag-tur¹-; > pilagtuarun

pilagtuarun slender-shaped clam (*species ?*) # NUN; < pilagtur-a-n

pilaq saw # and **pilar-** to saw # NR; from Russian *пилá* (pilá)

pilegte- to mispronounce by substituting g, gg, and k for r, rr, and q respectively; HBC; = pikagte-; < pi and *imitative*

pilgu- to have power; to be strong; to be capable # Tauna kayunra pilguuq, pilgunruuq. 'The stronger one *had power*, more power to win the fight.' (TAP 2004:36); Tamatum nalliini waten pilguirutellriit nem'i uitalallrunritut. 'At that time the ones who lost their *capabilities* didn't stay in the house.' (TAP 2004:26); < pi-lgu-

pili- to make something # piliuq 'he is making something'; pilia 'he is making something for her' / Agayun-lu piliuq malrugnek angtuagnek tanqiignek. 'And God *made* two large lights.' (AYAG. 1:16); < pi-li²-; > pilinguar-

piliaq homemade thing; thing made by possessor # Maaten itertuq kiugkut can't get curuluut, avatiitni-wa muriit kevraartut caningqaluteng, uani-wa kamniaq piliaq, kiatini-wa qulqitet, natra-wa marayaq. 'Upon entering (she saw) in their grass sleeping pads, and around them on their sides spruce logs, and toward the door, a *homemade* stove, and further in, shelves, and there was a dirt floor.' (ELN 1990:12); < pi-liaq

piliaqe- to have made (it) # piliaqaa 'he made it' / kia kameksiigken piliaqakek? 'who made your skin boots?'; < pi-liaq-ke²-

pilinguaq drawing; model; arts and crafts item; artifact; representation # and **pilinguar-** to draw; to make models; to do arts and crafts # pilinguartuq 'he's drawing', 'he's doing arts and crafts' / *Pilinguasmi nauwa?* 'Where are the

arts and crafts items?' (YUP 1996:46); 200 cipluku cat *pilinguat* maani uitaniluki. Tekitellemteñi irr'illruunga. 'They say there are over two hundred *artifacts* here. When we arrived, I was amazed.' (CIU 2005:412); < pili-uaq; > pilinguarta

pilinguarta illustrator # < pilinguar-ta¹

Pilip'iinaq Filipino # BB; from Tagalog *Filipino Pilipino, or from English*

pillaga- to be violent # pillagayuituq 'he is a gentle person'; Ayuqniaryaqunaku yuk *pillagayulria* . . . 'Don't envy the *violent* person . . .' (AYUQ. 3:31); < pi-llag-

pillerkraq the future; time when something is to happen; what will (or is supposed, planned or expected to) happen; plans # pillerkani nallullrunritaa 'he knew that his time had come (that is, that he was going to die)'; Tua-i-lu malirqeryugluku agyimciarluteng qalarulluteng pillerkameggnek. 'And so, wanting to chase him away, whispering they discussed their plans.' (ELN 1990:110); Umyuaqurluku qaill' *pillerkani* tuatnakuni. 'He kept in mind *what he was supposed to do* if such a situation arose for him.' (YUU 1995:6); Ak'a tamaani uksumi tarritellriit alerquutengqellruut qaill' *pillerkaatnek* kiskata nengelmi. 'In the olden days those who walked around in the winter had rules of behavior concerning *how they should act* if they fell in (through the ice or into open water) in the cold.' (YUU 1995:68); Taukut-gguq tua-i ingkut Sagquralriit aperturqaat yaqulget pillerkaat, tekitellerkaat, neqet-lu kuimallerkaat Kaugutmi. 'Those ones [stars], the constellation Orion's Belt indicates (by its position) *what will be with* the birds (their migration), their arrival, and that the fish will swim (upriver) in June.' (CIU 2005:364); Tua-i *pillerkraq* tekiskan, atam tayima kelenrilngaitaatnga. 'When *the time* comes, they won't fail to invite me.' (CIU 2005:222); < pi-ller-kaq

pillerkir-, pillerkieur- to make plans; to establish goals; to predict; to serve as an indication for or of (it) # literally: 'to provide or deal with the future'; pillerkirtuq, pillerkurtuq 'he is making plans for himself'; pillerkuraa, pillerkiraa 'he is predicting her future or making plans for her', 'it is an indication for or of it' / Tua-i ilaliurukek taukuk allanrek yuurqerlutek yuurqainanermeggni *pillerkurluteng*. They were

glad to see the guests, poured them coffee, and while they were all having coffee they *discussed their plans.*' (ELN 1990:69); Tua-lli imumek wani *pillerkirluku*. Uumi atakumi, tua-i-llu tua-i tauna *pillerkiurarteng* tekiskan, erenrem atakuani tua-ll' elciq tamana aturluku. 'This was the signal to begin. Some time later, at even time when the set time came, they began the process of the deflating the bladders, in the evening.' (QAN 1995:160); 1994-aami *pillerkiqarraallemteri* kalikauluki taqnaluki pingnaquteput, . . . 'In 1994 when we first laid our plans to complete the book we were attempting, . . . (KIP 1998:xvii); Ernermi taumi *pillerkiuraatni* cali piarkauluteng. 'On that day, which they had decided upon, they would do it.' (TAP 2004:27); < pi-lleq¹-kaq-ir¹-

pillgu- to be a champion; to be really good at something; to have stamina # NUN; < pi-PE l(ə)yu-

pillgucir-, pillgutke- to do the same as (he); to act together (with) # Ungungssit-llu allakarmeg-gguq ellangqertut. Wangkuta *pillgucirciaganaki*. . . . 'They also say animals have their own sense of awareness. We cannot live with them, . . .' (YUP 2005:254); . . . elpeciuggun-llu akqt'liciqua *pillgutekluki* tamalkuita yuut. ' . . . I will make a covenant through you with all peoples.' (ISAI. 49:8); < pillgu-teke-

pillugte- to break # pillugtuq 'it broke' / BB; < pi-lluk

pilraute- to race; to compete in a race # pilrautut 'they are racing against each other'; . . . call' iterluta cukaunata cali *pilrautevkenata*. ' . . . also, we'd go in slowly, not racing against each other.' (KIP 1998:67); < pi-?-te⁵-

piluaqar- to be fortunate; to be lucky # piluaqertuq 'he had good fortune', 'he is lucky' / piluaqaqina! 'good luck!'; Akertem-wa uum ayuucia wiinga elluarrluku *piluaqanrilkek*. 'I do not have the good fortune to do justice to the way the sun is (that is, I do not have much knowledge about it).' (CIU 2005:368); Tekicartullinia angutem uum tauna tua-i cetuaq . . . pilallinikii tua. Tua-i tekicamiu tua, "Aling arenqiapaa-ll' *piluaqalliniuten-am* mat'umek cetuamek!" This man approached him and saw that he was butchering the beluga. When he reached him, he said, "Oh my, such good luck you've had with this beluga!" (ELL 1997:266); Waniwa Agayutem

pivingevkaraakut uitallerkamteñek nunami, *piluaqeraluta* yuuciqut maani. 'Now God has given us this place as our dwelling place in the land, and we shall live well here.' (AYAG. 26:22); < pi-luaqar-; > piluarqun

piluarqun gift given out at a "kassiyuq" feast # < piluar-rqe²-n; NS

pilug- to put on footwear # pilugtuq 'he is putting on footwear' / = pilugug-; < pi-?

pilugpigaq straight-grained wood # < pi-lugpiaq

piluguk skin boot (LY, HBC, NI, CAN, LK, BB meaning); clothing (NSU meaning) # and **pilugug-** to put on footwear; to dress # pilugugtuq 'he is putting on footwear'; pilugugaa 'he is putting footwear on him' / in areas where both piluguk and kameksak (q.v.) are used for skin boot, piluguk is used for boots that go higher up the calf; piluguugka 'my skin boots'; Aturangqerrluteng yup'igtarrlainarnek *pilugungqerrluta*, ivruicingqerrluta-llu. Yup'igtarrlainarnek sap'akirtaunani-ll' enurnapiarluteng. 'They had only Yup'ik style clothing, skin boots, and wading boots. Only Yup'ik style, no (western style) shoes, which were very hard to come by then.' (KIP 1998:105)

piluk pirogi; meat (usually, fish) pie # UY; from Russian пирок (pírok)

pilu'uvkaaq rope # Jesus-aaq *pilu'uvkamek* qillrutellruatgen . . . 'Jesus, they bound you with rope . . .' CAT 1950:22); NSK, Y; from Russian верёвка (veryóvka); = milu'uvkaaq

pinagneq, pinaggneq vanity # Y; "Cauga pinaggneq?" "Yuk pinagglartuq umyuarteqkumi ilamini quyinruyukluni, wall'u-qaa cakaartaunruyukluni cali umyuartunruyukluni." "What is vanity?" "A person is vain if he thinks that he is higher than his fellows, or if he thinks he's more important or wiser." (GRA 1951:34); < pinagte-neq¹, pinagte-neq²

pinagte- to feel oneself superior to others; to be vain; to be haughty # pinagtuaq 'he is vain' / Y, NUN; < pi-?

pinan shoe # pinatek 'pair of shoes';

pinarqe- to be the cause; to be responsible for something that happens; to be guilty; to need something; to be possible; to be necessary # pinarqelriarurtuq 'he has become the responsible party'; Kiarrluteng *pinarqut*. 'One must scan the area for them.' (AGA 1996:100); Acianun

kanaūget at'ernarqur, taūga *pinarqelliniur*, taw'am alingnarqessukluku piaqa ertulini penaungan. 'One can go down below, it *can be done*, but I think it's dangerous for it's a steep cliff.' (WEB2); < pi-narqe-

pinarqenrite- to not be the cause; to be innocent; to not need # *Canrilinguut yungcaristemék pinarqenritut taūgaam naulluulriit*. 'Those who are well *have no need* of a physician, but the sick do.' (MATT. 9:12); < pinarqe-nrite-

pinarqut'ke- to be the cause of (it); to be responsible for (its) happening # < pinarqe-teke-

pinarqut'lir- to charge, to indict # *legal neologism*; *pinarqut'lirluku* 'charging him', 'indicting him'; *pulenglluku pinarqut'liumalleq* 'double jeopardy'; < pi-narqe-n-lir-

pincaq substitute item # *such as matches used in place of money in a card game*; HBC; < pi-? or from English 'pinch', as in "something to use in a pinch"

pinevkar- to make rope from sealskin cutting the skin in a spiral pattern # < pinve-?- #

pinevkaraq rawhide rope # < pinevkar-aq¹

pinevneq metatarsus; instep bone(s) # cf. pinve-

pinevyacagaq* piece of fringed mink fur sewn at the border of a (dance) garment # < pinevyak-?

pinevyak single hanging strip of a fringe on a garment # *pinevyiit* 'fringe'; *paltuuliq pinevyalegmek* 'she is making a fringed coat'; Kingyaraa kana-i *pinevyai arulaurluteng*. 'She looked back and saw that down there its *fringes* were in motion (indicating that he was still alive).' (MAR2 2001:90); < pinve-yak; pinevyacagaq

pingake- to like; to regard highly # *pingakuq* 'he regards himself highly'; *pingakaa* 'he regards him highly, likes him' / *pingakamken* 'I like you'; < pi-?- #

pingasuin three groups or pairs # *Up'nerkillret amllertut, ika-i ikegkut Ingriik ketiigni nunallret pingasuin* . . . 'The spring camps were numerous, across there down from Ingriik there were *three groups* of them . . .' (KIP 1998:267); = pingayuin; < pingayun-in

Pingayirin Wednesday # *unuamek Pingayiritnguuq* 'it's Wednesday today'; *ayagciquq Pingayiritmi* 'he's leaving on Wednesday'; < pingayun-irin

pingayuin three groups or pairs # *Aanani-ll' pian*

pingayuinek naaciniararniluteng, . . . 'When she said that, her mother said that they'd soon have *three bundles* (of skins), . . .' (ELN 1990:52); = pingasuin; < pingayun-in

pingayulek triangle # < pingayun-lek

pingayuat the third one # *pingayuat ingkut mikelnguut panikaqa* 'the third one of those children is my daughter'; PINGAYUAT NANVAT 'Beverly Lake' (*one of the Wood-Tikchik lakes near Dillingham*); < pingayun-possessed ending

pingayun three # *pingayun arnat taigut* three women are coming; *pingayunek qetunrangqertuq* 'he has three sons'; *pingayuurtut* 'they became three in number'; *pingayuugut* 'they are three'; *Pingayuuguq unani* west coast-ami uum anuqem ataucim aperyaraa. 'The label for this one wind down on the west coast is *three-fold*.' (QUL 2003:700); TANQILRIA PINGAYUUCIQ 'the Holy Trinity' (*Catholic term*); PINGAYUAK QUPLUKU 'half dollar' (BB, LI; literally: 'halving their₂ third' meaning 'the two times twenty cents plus half of a third time', since twenty is the basic unit of *Yup'ik counting*); PINGAYUNEK CANIQALEK 'pyramid'; see Appendix 6 on numerals; > pingayirin, pingayuat, pingayuin, pingayuneq, pingasuin, pingayulek, pingayunek caniqalek, pingayunlegen; < PE pinjayut

pingayuneq measurement of the width at their ends of the index finger, the middle finger, and the ring finger held next to each other # < pingayu(n)-neq¹

pingayunlegen, pingayunelgen eight # Abraham-aaq tuqullruuq ak'allaurrluni, allrakungluni yuinaat *pingayunlegen* akimiarmek cipluku. 'Abraham died full of years, attaining the age one hundred and seventy five, (literally: twenty times *eight* plus fifteen).' (AYAG. 25:7,8); see Appendix 6 on numerals; < pingayun-neq¹-lek, pingayun-neq¹-lek

pingayupegcetaaq arrow with three-pronged point #

Pingayuuciq the Trinity # < pingayuu-ciq

pingciq half-dried, smoked, packed-together Dolly Varden # NUN; = mingciq; < PE pimci

pingna the one back there away from the — # *restricted demonstrative pronoun*; *pingkut* 'those back there'; *qimugta pingna piani uitrayuuq* 'that dog back there tends to growl fiercely'; "Ping'um uitasngaitaakuk!" . . . "Pingna nukalpiaq

mulngakellriaruuq." "'That one back there will not let us get away with it!' . . . 'That successful provider *back there* is very careful.'" (ELL 1997:338); see *piani*, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives

pingnaqe- to try # pingnaquq 'he is trying'; pingnaqaa 'he is trying to act on it' / PINGNAQELLRIIT QUYURTELLRIIT 'those who try to do things together, organization, association'; < pi-nqnaqe-, pi-ngnatug-; > pingnatugta, pingnatugyaraq

pingnatug- to provide for one's household, to take part in subsistence activities; to make a living # literally: 'to try hard'; Qavartaraqluta uksumi *pingnatugluta* aikarcungnaqaqamta kaviarnek, uliirnek-llu. 'We'd camp out in the winter *making a living* when we'd try to hunt for saleable furs, foxes and white foxes.' (KIP 1998:263); Qimugtetzun taūgaam pingnaqu'urluta, qayatgun-llu tallimteggun anguarluta *pingnatugaqluta*. 'Only by dogteam would we strive, and with kayaks paddled with the power of our arms we would *provide for our people*.' (QAN 1995:348); > pinagtugta, pingnatugyaraq

pingnatugta breadwinner; provider #< pingnatug-ta¹

pingnatugyaraq subsistence # < pingnatug-yaraq

pinguarceciyaraq forgery # < pinguarcete-i²-yaraq

pinguarcete- to forge # *a document, signature, etc.* < pi-uar-cete-; > pinguarceciyaraq

pingutaquk rearmost post of sled # NUN

piniarute- to become or make physically weak; to sap one's strength # piniarutuq 'he has become weak'; piniarutaa 'it has made him weak, has sapped his strength' / naulluutema piniarutaanga 'my illness is sapping my strength'; Tua-i-ll' uum waniwa qerruinaam pitarkaq alaitevkarluku, cali *piniarutevkarluku*. 'This float (on the harpoon) would keep the struck sea mammal from going out of sight and also make it *become exhausted*.' (CIU 2005:14); < pinir-arute-

piniate- to be physically weak; to be bad (*NUN meaning*) # piniatuq 'it is weak or bad' / Qanruyutmek-gguq maligtaqutellria alerquatmun *pinialillerkani* tekilluku unguvatuuq. 'They say one who follows the [traditional Yup'ik] maxims lives until he *becomes frail* (that is, survives to an old age).' (YUP 2005:94); < pinir-ate-

pinimyug- to be pretty; to be cute # NUN

pinipaar(aq*) type of small bird (*species ?*) # < ?-ar(aq)

piniq strength; power # Tauna *piniqerkauluku* man'a qanruyun. 'That instruction will be our source of *strength*.' (YUP 2005:20); Aturluta *pinin nanrarcigerput*. 'So we sing and praise Thy power.' (PSALM 21:13); direct nominalization of pinir-

piniqe- to like; to love # piniqaa 'he likes it' / NUN; < pinir-ke³-

piniqnarqe- NUN to be very pretty. *piniqnarquq* 'she is very pretty' / < piniqe-narqe-

pinir- to be strong physically (*of humans, animals, and machines*); to be good; to be nice (NUN, NSU meanings) # pinirtuq 'he is strong or good' / pininruuq wangni 'he is stronger than me'; pinirtassigutellriit 'those who compete testing their strength'; angukara'urlunge'rmi pinirtuq 'even though he is an old man, he is strong'; *Pinirtacirramitun-llu* qet'erpaumaluku uitaurluni atqercuumiilami cali. 'And with all her *might* she hung on to it and stayed there because she didn't want to be swept away.' (ELN 1990:27); see also piniq; < pi-neq²-ir¹-; > piniate-, piniqe-, piniqnarqe-, pinium

piniteke- to overdo out of pride # pinitekuq 'he is overdoing' / < pi-?

pinium energy; strength # Tauna *piniqerkauluku*, man'a qanruyun niitellerput *piniutekarkauluku* wangkuta. 'That instruction we heard will be our source of *strength*.' (YUP 2005:20); < pinir-n

pinqegg- to be neat; to be precise # pinqegtuq 'it is very neat' / < pi-nqegg-; < PE pinqiy- (*under PE pi-*)

pinrarcete- to celebrate the first accomplishment of a child (e.g., first game caught, first berries picked) with a feast and by giving the catch away #

pinrilmi- to occur on other occasions # *usually used in the consequential mood or conditional mood*; *Pinrilmikuni-llu* qanikciurinanermini alqunaq akitmiaqaqan cavtellininauraa tuntum cirunra camaken pugumaluni. 'And *other times* while he was shoveling snow when it (the shovel) hit something he would suddenly feel the a caribou's antler poking up from below.' (CIU 2005:162); *Pinrilmiamta-llu* atamta taum qalarulluta cali assirluta pillerkamtenek. 'On

other occasions our father told us that we should behave well in the future.' (YUP 2005:56)

pinritenrite- to definitely act; to definitely be a certain way # *usually, but not always (see final example below), used in the subordinative,* pinritevkenani 'without fail'; pinritevkenani 'without fail regarding it' / taikina pinritevkenak 'come without fail'; Taūgaam iliini pinritevkenanuk aipamegnuk umyugaa nangruyukaryaqaqluni waten akulemegni. 'But *without fail* there will be times when one of us will be annoyed by what the other one does.' (QUL 2003:256); Kiulliniuq qaillun pinritniluni. Pillinia Guy-am, "Qaillun pinritenrituten. Qaillun pinrilnguq taitugmun pulamaluni agiirngaituq." 'He answered that nothing had happened to him. Guy said to him, "Something *must have happened* to you. Anyone who is all right would not be approaching covered with fog.'" (YUU 1995:79); < pi-nrite-nrite-

pinve- to cut a hide into a long thong; to unravel # pinvuq 'he is cutting a thong'; 'it is unraveling' / pinevtaa 'he is cutting it into a thong', 'he is unraveling it'; Pelacinagnek yualukanek piiteūrlullermeggnii, tua-i pinevkaaqcaarturluteng qilagcuutekiulalliniut tuaten tamaani kuvyaliliteng. 'When they, poor dear ones, lacked commercial cord, they'd make net-making twine and make the nets by *cutting hide into thongs* as best they could.' (QUL 2003:506); > pinevkar-, pinevyak

pinvute- to break through a surface # . . . waten amllilaryaaquq waten-llu-gguq pikan irua pinvulluni. Nugesciigaqu' urluni, nugesciiganani maavet wangkuta tutmaqngamteñun. Tua-i piyaaqaqami tua-i pinvutaqluni, mayurciigaqu' urluni. ' . . . she take a step like this, but in vain, when she did that, her leg would go through. She couldn't emerge, just couldn't get out onto what we step on. When she'd try, she'd break through, she couldn't climb up.' (ELL 1997:492)

pipigaq Russian (or other old and large) trade bead # *literally: 'real thing'*; Ketiini man'a tanglinia, man'a-gguq qayaan menglili tegglined pipigarnek tua-i, tanqigpak-gguq tua-i. 'He looked down in front of it, and saw that the edge of his kayak's deck was covered with these *Russian trade beads*, all bright and shiny.' (CUN 2007:58); < pi-pik¹

pipipaqt, pipiarpak, pipiarpali yellowlegs (*Tringa sp.*); whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*); dowitcher (*Limnodromus sp.*) # *imitative*

piqainaq thing that is ready, ripe, easily done, available, etc. # piqainaugut 'they are ready'; ukut caliareti piqainaunritut 'these tasks are not easily done'; < pi-qainaq; > piqaini-

piqainaute- to become or make ready, ripe, easily done, available, etc. # piqainaurtuq 'it is ready'; piqainaurtaa 'he made it ready' / Tagcetaa tua mengvailegmeng piqainaurraku. 'He had it be brought up and *made ready* before they even began to sing.' (AGA 1996:152); Atu'urkait upluki tua-i pivailgataa-ll' tua-i qailluki, piqainaurruki tua-i. 'The equipment and clothing were made and provisions were prepared, all was *made ready for use*.' (PAI 2008:2); < piqainaq-urte-

piqaini- to have it easy # *because of having some convenient device, a helper, etc.*; piqainiuq 'he has things easy' / < piqainaq-i³-

piqassngiar(aq*) one who does things very slowly # < pi-qar-?

piqer¹ for something to happen presently or suddenly # *Used mainly in subordinative; Pigerluni itliniuq saaniigmek itrulluni, qanikcarmek imarluni. Presently she came in bringing a kettle with snow in it.'* (YUU 1995:4); . . . unaitqapiarluni-llu tua-i tauna amirluq. *Pigerluni* tauna amirluq may' uqertuq. ' . . . the cloud was very soft. Presently that cloud suddenly went upward.' (ELN 1990:49); Tua-i tamakunek qanerturautellinii. *Pigerluteng* ukut nepaunateng qasgiq-llu nepaunani. 'So he spoke to them of these things. Suddenly they were silent, and the kashim was silent.' (ELL 1997:376); *With the ending -luni, this word also may function essentially as a particle without clearcut grammatical linkage to the subject of the (main) verb of the sentence: . . . tua-i-llu pigerluni ngelai qiangurrluteng. ' . . . and presently her laughs became crying.'* (ELN 1990:23); *Pigerluni* qanungluni cella pirtungliuq. 'Presently it began to snow and a blizzard started up outside.' (MAR1 2002:37); *Pigerluni*, kiagucit iliitni, tamalliniuq imn' uyuqlikacagaat, tayim' kiagmi. 'It happened that one summer their youngest brother disappeared, gone in the summer.' (CEV 1984:73); *With a transitive ending, there is reference to the general subject up to that point and to the subject past that point:* Tua-i-llu

tagluni, qayuw' cukangnaqevkenani. Tekicami itran aaniin piluku qainganun saaniigkaq kaminiam pisqelluku. *Piqerluku Turpak ugna itqertuq qalarrluni mertanqiggingaitniluni, . . .* 'And she (Elnguq) went up from the shore not trying to be particularly fast. When she arrived her mother told her to put the kettle for hot water on the stove. *As she (Elnguq) was doing this, presently Turpak suddenly rushed in saying that she'd never fetch water again, . . .*' (ELN 1990:62); Tauna-llu niiskengaqlaqenganganuumikuqaq piaqami tua-i qasturikanirluni elpet niiskengaqlallerpeni pilalliniluni. Atam *pigerluten* ayuqucin unakelangellinikii maa-i. Kiituan arulairluten-llu maa-i nangerngangnatungelangelliniuten. 'It would become louder each time you heard it. And *presently it would affect you* such that it got to your well-being. Eventually you'd stop and could barely stand.' (QUL 2003:536); < pi-qar-

piqer⁻² to strike; to hit; to whack; to whip # piqraa 'he whacked it' / nallumini aiparrani piqraa 'he unintentionally whacked his friend'; piqrutaa 'he hit it against something'; Anuqenga'arcان pikaken taq'ertut; imarnitek pikaken *piqrutaarlutek*. 'When the sudden gust of wind came from up there, they stopped, and the gut-skin rain parka began to *whip* back and forth.' (QAN 1995:312); < PE ðpiqar- ir; > piqertur-, piqertuutaq, piqerutaq

piqertuar⁻ to thrash; to spank; to chop more than once # piqertuartuq 'he is chopping', 'he is spanking someone'; piqertuaraa 'he is chopping it', 'he is spanking him' / *Piqertutakun-llu erurraarluku* *piqertuarluki* itumciluni tamakunek kumlanernek. 'Using the axe, after washing it, he *chopped* them up and cut up that frozen fish.' (PRA 1995:410); < piqertur-a-

piqertur⁻ to strike to hit to whack once # piqerturtuq 'he took a whack at something'; piqerturaa 'he took a whack at it' / < piqer⁻²-tur¹; > piqertuar-

piqertuutacuar hatchet # < piqertuutaq-cuar(aq)
piqertuutaq axe # Wall'u-qaa eqiungnaqeliamek angulluamek wall' arnamek cirliqluni tangerquvet *piqertuutanek* allurrluku piyugngakuvgu elpet eqiurut'laqiu. 'Or if you see an old man or woman trying to chop wood and having a hard time, you should take his or

her *axe* from that person; if you are able to do it, you should chop wood for him or her.' (QUL 2003:328); LK, CAN, BB, NR, LI; < piqer⁻²-tuutaq or < PE əpiq(a)rutar (*under PE əpiqar-*); > piqertuutacaur

piqrutaq, piqrut whip; switch used in steam bath; axe (NUN meaning); fly rod or spinning rod (NSU meaning) # < PE əpiq(a)rutar (*under PE əpiqar-*)

piqunqegg- to be agile; to be able to do things quickly # piqunqegtuq 'he is agile' / piqunqeggsaraq 'agility'; < pi-

piqulli- to be ill-humored; to be angry # piqulliuq 'he is angry' / < pi-?

pirciar- to get a splinter # EG; < pi-?-

pircir- for there to be a blizzard or similar storm with blowing snow or sand # *impersonal subject verb*; pircirtuq 'there is a blizzard' / atullruukut pirciinanrani 'we sang while the blizzard raged'; pircirluku maantaurallruuq 'while there was a blizzard, he stayed here'; qaúgyamek pircirtuq 'there is a sandstorm'; Unuan ellamun anluni piuq, *pircirluni* natquik ayagaluni. 'When night fell he went outdoors and saw that there was a *blizzard* with snow blowing across the ground.' (YUU 1995:17); < pirta or pirtuk-ir¹

pirlak, pirlaq, pirlaaq sled runner; keel strip on a kayak or open boat # Maaten-gguq tang qecuneq tamana piat, ak'aki tua-i *pirlaak* ikavet nuryagutellinliik akianun. 'When they looked at the crack in the ice they saw that the *sled runners* would not reach to the other side (it was too wide for the sled).' (AGA 1996:136); see Appendix 9 on parts of the sled; < PE pirlay

pirpake- to cherish; to hold in high regard; to appraise highly; to look up to; to consider important; to value highly # pirpakuq 'he thinks he *himself* is great'; pirpakaat 'he cherishes it', 'he holds him in high regard', 'he considers it important' / Picuilengraan tua-i carrarmek itruskan, tauna tua-i pirpakaat. 'Even if one (almost) never catches things, but brings in some little thing, then they hold him in high regard.' (TAP 2003:14); Quyayaraq *pirpak'laraat* yuut cali-llu maa-i aturaqluku quyalameng neqekameggnek cali-llu canek aturkanek. 'The Yup'ik people consider Thanksgiving *important* and celebrate it to show their gratitude for food and other necessities of life.' (YUP 1996:56); < pi-rpak-ke²; < PY-S pivakə- (*under PE pi(-)*)

pirraussaag- to be demanding and aggressive #
 Unani-llu pissulriani angu, pissurtengqerkan-gguq pitarkaq, angu pisqevkenaku
pirraussaagesqevkenaki-gguq inerqurnaurait. 'At sea while hunting it is prohibited, they admonish them, that if the prey has a hunter already (that is, if it has been struck) one mustn't *act demanding and aggressive.*' (KIP 1998:147)

pirrec'vag-, pirretpag-, pirrelvag-, pirtepag- for there to be a severe blizzard # *impersonal subject*; pirretpagtutq 'there is a severe blizzard' / < pirtapag²-, pirta-pag²-, pirta-pag²-, pirta-pag²-

pirtuk, pirta snowstorm; blizzard # Kiituan-gguq pirciinanrani *pirtuum* akuliikun makut yaqulget pilangut. 'Finally while the blizzard was raging, in the middle of the *blizzard*, these birds started coming through.' (YUP 2006:262); > pircir-, pirrec'vag-; < PE pirtur

pirtuqciraq, pirturcir(aq) land otter (*Lontra canadensis*) # NSU, NUN, EG; cf. Zagoskin 1842 list (9); < PE pirturcirar

pisalria, pisaaqellria person from certain areas around the Yukon (Kotlik and Norton Sound and the Takchak area) in particular who uses s in many words where other Yup'ik speakers use y # pisalriit pilartut waten: "angsaq", taūgaam allat Yopiit pilartut waten: "angyaq"; 'those who say "s" say "angsaq" (boat) while other Yup'iks say "angyaq"'; < pi-yar-lria, pi-yaqe-lria *said in the manner of the people at issue*

piskar(aq*) helper; only helper # piskaraa 'his only helper'; < pi-kar(aq*)²

pisqun rule; law; order; command # < pi-sqe-n

pissaar- to hunt # NSU; < pi-ssaar-

pissanqegg- to be active; to be talented # "Qaill' ayuqa?" "Assirillruuq, pissanqeggiluni-llu." "How is he?" "He's well now and full of vigor." (YUP 1996:11); < pi-?

pissaqe- to deliberately act in an unacceptable manner; to act obnoxiously; to intentionally do things that one should not do # NUN

pissuar- (piyuar- ?) to tempt # NUN

pissur- to hunt; to fish # pissurtuq 'he is hunting'; pissuraa 'he is hunting it' / pissuryartuq 'he is going hunting'; pissuryarturtuq 'he is going somewhere to hunt'; angutet pissurtut tuntunek ingrini 'the men are hunting caribou in the mountains'; pissuryaurteksaituq 'he hasn't yet

learned to hunt'; Nutaan tua qayirraarluku imarpigmun malikluku tua elissalliniluku mat'umek waten *pissuryaraminek* elliin. 'Then, after he made him a kayak he went with him to the ocean and taught him his own way of *hunting*.' (QAN 1995:216); Pungaku pia, "Kitaki un'a atam maliggluku gguun pug'aqan ullagluku narulkaraqluku *pissurru*." 'When it surfaced he told him, "Look, go after that one down there, and whenever it surfaces here, go over to it, and *hunt* it by spearing it.'" (MAR2 2001:11); Nutaan uqtateng aturluki qusuurnek *pissurluteng* ceturrnanek-llu. 'Then they used hooks with lures and *fished* for smelt and tomcod.' (KIP 1998:319); PISSULLREM IMIRARKAA 'harvest report' (*resource management neologism*); < pi-cur-; > pissurta, pissurcuun; < PY pisur- (*under PE pi(-)*)

pissurcuun, pissurrsuun hunting implement #

Ak'a-llu *pissurcuuciuratullermeggni* *pissurcuuteteng* cakneq tangnircarluki pilallruut, qaralirrluki tulurnek-llu canguanek aklulirqaluki. 'Back then when they would construct and maintain their own *hunting implements* they'd generally make their *hunting implements* look nice, decorating them with ivory and added representational accouterments.' (CAU 1985:96); PISSURCUUN TICKET-AAQ 'harvest ticket' (*resource management neologism*); < pissur-cuun

pissurta hunter # *Pissurta* tamarmeng pitameng nakacuit qelekluki. 'All hunters saved the bladders of the animals they caught.' (CAU 1985:71); < pissur-ta¹

pissuutaq hunting implement # < pissur-taq¹

pista one who does or did something; worker; servant; slave; caretaker; provider # Tamatum nalliini elliraat tapeqluki aruqelallruit, waten angayuqameggnek *pistailnguut*. 'At that time they distributed goods to orphans as well, to the ones who didn't have their parents for caretakers' (TAP 2004:2); *Used without stress on the first syllable (though this is not indicated in the orthography), this word means 'one who did or is doing something, the specific nature of which is clear from context' (see Introduction on "stress-repelling bases"); thus, for example: Assilriamek-gguq tauġken pillrukani tua-i cali assilriakun ingluliurluni akinauryugngaluni taumun assirluni *pisteklallminun*. 'But if (the child) had been treated with kindness, he will also respond and will be able to reciprocate with kindness to*

that person who had *acted* kindly toward him.' (YUP 2005:134) (*in the word in question, the second and third, rather than the first and third syllables, would be stressed: pistéklállminun, since pi here is a "stress repelling" base; contrast this with, for example: . . . mikelnguq aanani elpekaqamiu anqallerkaa-llu nacitua, aanani taúgaam kiingan pisteksugluku.*' . . . when a child becomes aware of his mother, he cries when she leaves home, and he wants his mother alone to be his *caretaker*.' (YUP 2005:102) (*in the word in question the first and third syllables would be stressed, písteksúgluku, since pista here is lexicalized as 'caretaker'*); < pi-ta¹

pita⁻¹ to be a certain size, amount, age, strength, etc. # pitauq 'it is a certain size or age' / waten pitauq 'it is this size'; pitati 'his agemate'; Taúgaam Joseph-aam qanrutai, "Alingenrici. Agayucetun-qaa wiinga pitaunga?" 'But Joseph told them, "Do not fear. Do I measure up to God?''' (AYAG. 50:19); Angalkut ayuqevkenateng pinimegtteggun, tuunrait pitatekevkenateng pilliut. 'Shamans differed in respect to their strength; their helping spirits weren't *equal* in strength.' (CAU 1985:197); Qulliqurluteng ukut tua pitatekluteng . . . 'They were stacked on top of the other and were the same size . . .' (ELL 1997:252); < pi-ta²; > pitalqegte-, pitassiar-, pitateke-

pitaciq extent # Tua-i-gguq yuuk imkuk nulgaingqavkenatek, angayuqaak taukuk, quyayaaqem *pitaciatun*. 'Those two people were hardly reticent or expressionless, those parents of hers, on account of their great happiness (*literally: to the extent of (their) happiness*).'
(CUN 2007:34); . . . unuut qavciurtengellratni ayainanermini, qavarnim *pitaciiani* after so many nights had come and gone while he was traveling, on account of *being* sleepy, (*literally: in the extent of (his) being sleepy*) . . .' (QUL 2003:518); < pita-ciq

pitalqegte-, pitacqegte- to fit just right; to be appropriate in size or in another respect # pitalqegtuq 'it is just right'; pitalqegtaa 'he is evening it out, making it right' / pitalqegglukek kameksiigka mingqekikek! 'sew my boots so that they fit just right!'; Anngaa . . . neryugtaciatur nerevkaraqluku. Uqrirkayagluni. Uyuraa-wa tua-i uqrirkayagpek'nani *pitalqeggluni*. 'She let his older brother eat however much he wanted. He was quite fat. His younger brother, on the other hand, was not very fat; he *was just right*.' (QUL 2003:400); < pita?-?, pita?-?

pitaq, pit'aq caught thing; quarry; gift acquired at a feast # pitani tungunquq pilallrua 'he butchered the bearded seal which he had caught'; Tekicamegteki negat takuluki, tua-i-ll' kalngagmun ekluki *pitateng*. 'When they reached the set snares they checked them and then put their *catch* into the backpack.' (ELN 1990:14); < pite-aq¹; > pitaqe-, pitarkall'er, pitarkaq

pitaqe- to catch # pitaqaa 'he caught it' / tengmiaq kan'a akngircimalria pitaqaqa 'that wounded goose down there is my catch'; pitaqestii 'the person who caught it'; Taumek nakacuuut aya gcetenrilkaunrit'lallrullinikait pinariaqameng. Piluaqaumallruaqameng uterqura'aqluteng *pitaqevkarluteng-llu*. 'Then they'd never fail to send off the bladders (holding the spirits of the hunters' catch) when the time came. And thus, being fortunate, they (the game animals) would return and offer themselves to be *caught*.' (CAU 1985:40); < pitaq-ke²-

pitar- to receive the specific gifts requested in songs, during old-time holidays such as the "Kevgiq" ("Messenger Feast"); to distribute shares after a hunt # CAN; < pi-?-?

pitari- to reach a certain amount, time, condition, etc. # waten sass'aq pitariuq, vvaiveklaak 'the time is now 5 o'clock'; Taukut Nukalpikcit ullakuvciki waten wani pitariqerluku qiugararaqerluku tua-i tekitarkaugaci . . . 'If you go to Nukalpikcit at this time (of the day), as soon as it (the sky) turns a certain shade of blue, you ought to be arriving there . . .' Tua-llu qaillun qakemna *pitarikan*, man'a-gga tua unuggsuun cikuyaraa. 'It took place when a *certain time arrived*, in the month when the water freezes over.' (QAN 1997:160); Tua-i-llu qaillun tayima qulii *pitariluni* waten, *pitariluni* cikumun elagluku, cikuliurluni. 'There was *this much* space remaining above him, *this much* space in the ice as he worked it, digging a hole in it.' (QAN 1997:6); Imna picurlagnillra qaillun *pitarian* kinguakun tekitelliniuq, tua-i cangatevkenani. 'Then *one day* his hunting partner who he said had had an accident arrived in the village, looking fine and healthy.' (CIU 2005:20); Tua-ll' tayima qail' *pitariluku* tua-i tamaa-i caqerluni waten atakumi atiin ellimelliniluku, . . . 'So then *on a certain day* in the evening her father asked her to do something for him, . . .' (ELL 1997:22); Qaillun tua *pitarian* tayima wavet waningga

ingriurrluteng, . . . ‘With the passage of time they became mountains, . . .’ (ELL 1997:226); Taūga-llu-gguq waten, qaill’ pitariqerluteng, culnguameng cugmeng-ll’ nalluluteng, tuntussuameng-ll’ tunciq’ qapiarenaurtut. ‘Well they went along in this way through life, knowing no other people, and when they hunted caribou, they caught many.’ (CEV 1984:73); < pi-ta²-i¹

pitarkallr(aq*) bear # pitarkall’er ‘a / the bear’; Y; < pitarkaq-ller(aq)

pitarkaq, pit’arkaq thing to be caught; one who is going to catch something; prey; bear (*Ursus sp.*) (additional HBC meaning) # pitarkani-ll’ maani amllerpa! ‘there’s a lot of game here!'; PITARKAM ERNERMI ATAUCIMI AMLLERTACIRKAA ‘bag limit’ (resource management term); < pitaq-kaq, pit’aq-kaq

pitaryaraq the process whereby parts of a seal are distributed to a group of hunters after the catch #

pitassiar-, pitassiir-, pitaciar- to attempt; to try; to sample; to taste. pitassiartuq ‘he is trying something’; pitassiaraa ‘he is trying it’ / < pita-?, pita-?, pita-?

pitake- to fit each other; to be equal; to correspond in some respect, often age. pitatekuk ‘they₂ correspond’; pitatekaa ‘it corresponds with it’ / qetunraqa paniin-llu pitatekuk ‘my son and your daughter are the same age’; pitateku’urtelluki ‘making them equal’; < pita-n-ke-²

pite- to take game # pituq ‘he caught game’ / there is no gemination here since pi is a “stress-repelling” base (see Introduction); pitellruuq ‘he has caught game’; cetuamek pitukut ‘we took a beluga’; picuuq ‘he is a proficient hunter’; piculi ‘good hunter’; pitqallruunga ‘I caught a few game animals’; Caqerluni-gguq ayagyuuaq pitliniuq yaqulpall’ermek’ Once, they say, a young man evidently took a thunderbird (a mythical giant bird).’ (CAU 1984:33); = pit’e⁻¹; < pi-te¹; > pitaq; < PY pitə⁻² (under PE pi(-))

pit’e⁻¹ to take game # pit’uq ‘he caught game’ / this is a lexicalized version of pite- (above); pit’ellruuq ‘he has caught game’; Camek pit’esciigaliluta, picuirulluta, elluatuunrirluni-llu temvut. ‘We will not be able to catch animals, and our bodies will no longer be strong and healthy.’ (YUP 2005:84); = pite-; < PY pitə⁻² (under PE pi(-))

pit’e⁻² to rise (of the moon or sun); for there to be a new moon # pit’uq ‘it is rising’ / IRALUQ PIT’UQ ‘there’s a new moon’; Tua-i-llu cali una akertem

pit’ellra cali murilkelluku. Pit’ellra una ukatmun aya’agqan, cali tua-i assirtuq puqlangllerkam tungiinun, cukaagan una pillra, una ayallra. ‘People also observed the behavior of the rising sun. When the sun rose and traveled swiftly, we considered that to be a good sign, since that means it is going in the direction of warmer weather.’ (CIU 2005:368); Cali-llu aūgna imna pit’eqarraallra tua-i muriketuat irlum. ‘They used to observe closely when the (new) moon would first appear.’ (CIU 2005:362); Erenret pic’artuqatalliniameng tanqigiyarturluteng. ‘Because the days were, at that season, such that the sun was rising early, it was getting brighter.’ (CUN 2007:66); < PY pitə⁻¹ (under PE pi(-))

pitegcaraq lance; large spear # < piteg-car-aq¹

pitegcaun arrow # pitegcautet cingilgit ‘arrow heads’; Pitgaryaaqekiini urluvermek anglluq’alliniluni. Pitegcaun-llu-gguq ayagarrluni. ‘When he shot at him using his bow, he submerged himself. And, the arrow whizzed by.’ (ELL 1997:542); TULUKARUUM PITEGCAUTII ‘a certain constellation (literally: the raven’s arrow)’; Y, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI; < piteg-car-n

pitegciraq lance; large spear # < piteg-cir-aq¹

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

pitegte- to practice shooting with a bow and arrow

. . . taum tua-i nukalpiartam qetunraa tauna-llu elliraaraurluq-llu waten, maliklutek maavet nunat elakaraatnun waten pitegniarlutek, malikurlutek piyaurtuk. . . . that great hunter’s son and the orphan would both go just outside of the village to practice shooting together.’ (QAN 1995:216)

pitek arrow # and **piteg-** to shoot with an arrow # pitgaa ‘he shot it with an arrow’ / . . . waten-gguq tua-i pitgem yaqsinricaqa, . . . ‘. . . it is said that an arrow could easily reach him (literally: wasn’t far from him), . . .’ (CUN 2007:92); > pitegcaraq, pitegcaun, pitgar-; < PE pitə⁻¹

piteke- see at pitke-

piter- to act or be a certain way having something as one’s reason or purpose # used only in the subordinative (this is the counterpart to pitengqerr- ‘to have a reason or purpose’ for use with subordinative endings): camek piterluni tuaten pillrua? ‘For what purpose did he act like that?; < pi-n

pitgaqu- to shoot with arrows # pitgaquuq 'he shot arrows'; pitgaqua 'he shot arrows at it' / Ancetaaratni tua-i anlliniuq, aren, anngan imna kapuryaaqelliniat, *pitgaqluku* tuaten. 'When she came out, they speared her and *shot her with arrows* in vain.' (QUL 2003:76); Yuut pissutullruut nutgunateng. Taūgaam narulkautnek tallimegtteggun piaqluteng *pitgaqluki-llu*. 'People would hunt without having guns. However, they would use spears with their hands, and *shoot them with arrows*.' (YUU 1995:66); < pitgar-qu²

pitgar- to shoot (at) with an arrow # pitgartuq 'he shot'; pitgaraa 'he shot it' / "Kita'ak ikna nalkengnaqluku pitgarru." Pitgaraa uniurrluku. "Go on, try to find it and shoot at it." He shot at it, missing it.' (AGA 1996:168); < piteg-a-; > pitgaqu-

pitgarcuun tassel hanging from the armpit or just below the armpit of the traditional Yup'ik parka # *with red beads said to represent the blood of the legendary hero Apanuugpak (or Iluvaktuq ?) who had been shot with an arrow in that part of his body*; < pitgar-cuun

pitke- to act on account of (it); to act having (it) as a reason; to act for the sake of (him) # *used in the subordinative*; pitekluku 'on account of it', for the sake of it' / elpet pitekluten 'it was for your sake'; Tamana tua-i *pitekluku* qacungakitullrulliniuq alikaunani-llu ilaminek. 'And it was for that reason he had learned to be fearless and mock his fellows.' (CIU 2005:202); Tua-i nutaan taqluni tua-i qanlliniluni ca *pitkevkenaku* qaini man'a *pitekluku* wanigg' tua-i nunaniryunritniluni cakneq. 'So he finally stopped and said that it was not on account of anything else, but on account of this body of his, he wasn't happy at all.' (ELL 1997:562); < pi-teke-

pitqua- to give up and let whatever will happen, happen; to accept one's fate # pitquaguq 'he accepted his fate' / < pi-?

pitsaqenrite- to act unintentionally; to happen to act # pitsaqenrituq 'he acted unintentionally'; pitsaqenritaa 'he acted unintentionally toward him' / pitsaqevkenani 'by accident, unintentionally'; pitsaqevkenaku 'acting by accident toward him'; pitsaqenritamken 'I didn't do it to you intentionally', 'excuse me', 'I'm sorry'; navellruaqa pitsaqevkenaku 'I broke it accidentally'; Pi, *pitsaqevkenaci-qaa*

niitellruuq ilaci wall'u-q' niiteksaituq . . . yung'eqarraallranek? 'Did one of you ever *happen* to hear — or maybe hasn't heard — about how it first got inhabitants?' (QUL 2003:598); <pitsaqe-?nrite-

pitsaqe- to act intentionally or deliberately # pitsaquq 'he acted intentionally'; pitsaqaa 'he acted on it intentionally' / akngirtaa pitsaqluku 'he hurt him on purpose' . . . ilait-llu *pitsaqluki* ikiungnaqluki wall'u temcinangnaqluki. ' . . . they *intentionally* tried to make some of them (the masks) ugly or make them so as to provoke laughter.' (CAU 1985:199); also spelled picsaqe-; < pi-?; > pitsaqenrite-

pitsaqutmek intentionally # *essentially a particle*; Usuuqtallraaq, elpetun wii ayuqenrituq. Yuk anerteqellria *pitsaqutmek* tuqusngaitaqa 'You lousy person, I'm not like you. I won't kill a living person *intentionally*' (NAA 1970:9); < pitsaqe-n-abl.-mod.

piu- to exist; to be the (right) one # piuguq 'it is the one' / piuyukuten-qaa? 'do you think you're so important?', 'do you think I did something to you?', 'do you think I meant you?'; < pi-u-; > piunrir-

piu . . . Look also under the spelling **piyu . . .**; deletion of the **y** in this position is common in CAN, NUN, and NI

piug⁻¹ to want # Angutet ciuemek petugtatuut.

Aliumatnek, aasgaanek, alliqsanek, wall'u neqet amiitnek *piugaqluteng* ilait. 'The men posted the first requests. Some of them would *want* mittens, gloves, twined grass socks, or fish-skin items.' (CAU 1985:24); = piyug-

piug⁻² to walk # piugtuq 'he is walking' / NUN; = peyug-

piunga- to be able # Tuaten yuum *piugngatacimitun* cikiqenglallerkaa qanruyutnguqapiartuq. 'In that way it was very much the accepted practice for a person to give however much he was *capable of*.' (CAU 1985:27); = piyugnga-

piunrir- to cease to exist; to die; to annihilate # piunrirtuq 'it ceased to exist'; piunriaa 'he annihilated it' / . . . ellam *piunrirvianun*. ' . . . until the world *ceases to exist*.' (AGA 1996:94); Nevaararqut-gguq tuaten assinritaqan tauna tangvagteteng wall'u ilii, tungayii wall'u irniara *piunrirarkaugaqan*. 'They ran on water with outstretched wings like that when things would

be bad for some of the people watching them, or if their relatives or child would soon die.' (CIU 2005:288); < piu-nrir-

piur(ar)- to keep acting or being as one is # piurtuq 'he continues as he has been'; piuraraa 'he continues acting toward it as he has been acting' / piuraa! 'goodbye!', 'stay as you are!' spoken to one person; piurtek! 'goodbye!' spoken to two; piurci! 'goodbye!' spoken to three or more; < piur(ar)-; > piuryaraq

piurte- to become ready for use; to come into existence; to create # piurtuq 'it became ready for use' / tepa piurtuq 'the aged fish is ready'; Waten-ll' iqvaquaqlutek atsat *piurtaqata*. 'They₂ would go berry picking when the berries were ready.' (AGA 1996:200); Tauna nallunailkutaaqaa akqutma *piurtellma* unguvalrianun tamalkuitnun nunami. 'This is the indication of the promise I have made to all living creatures in the world.' (AYAG. 9:17); Nunat *piurtellruut* 1930-m ciungani. 'The village came into being in the early 1930s.' (KIP 1998:vii); < pi-urte-

piuryaraq manner; custom; habit # < piur(ar)-yaraq

piuviyucug- to be proud; to be haughty; to be stuck-up # piuviyucugtuq 'he is haughty' / NSU; < pi-?

pivagte- to make a shuffling noise # NUN

pivakaq one of many such occasions or occurrences # used primarily (only?) as in the following examples: Tua-i-am *pivakat* iliitni qimugta im' tamalliniluni, tua-i tayima ngelaunani. 'On one such occasion that dog disappeared for once and for all.' (QUL 2003:602); Tua-i *pivakat* iliitni unugmi tupagyartuqalliniuk angayuqaak akemna tang mecaraurtuq qaryigtaqluni-llu. 'On one such occasion at night her parents woke up to hear the one across there making smacking and crackling noises.' (QUL 2003:266); < pi-vakar-direct nominalization

pivake- to boast; to be proud # pivakuq 'he boasts about himself'; pivakaa 'he boasts about her' / < pi-vak-ke²; < PE pivakə- (*under* PE pi(-))

pivik place; room; space; time # pivigtuuq 'there's a lot of space'; pivigkaitukut iqairissuutmek 'we don't have room for a washing machine'; anqallrani aquilleni uniiluku piviillinia anngaan 'when he stepped out briefly, leaving his chair, his older brother took his place'; < pi-vik

piyagaq* baby animal; baby bird; chick; cub # Carayiit *piyagaqsukluki* piaqameng alingnaq'lartut. 'Bears get frightening when they (hear noise) thinking it's their cubs.' (ELN 1990:18); Elpeci ciissirpiit *piyagaitni*, . . . 'You generation of vipers, . . .' (MATT. 3:7); . . . tuacetun yaqlgem *piyagaminek* evalauciatun yaqugmi aciagnun, . . . ' . . . in that way, like a bird nesting its chicks under its wings, . . .' (MATT. 23:37); PIYAGAAT TENGUTIIT 'July', (CAN usage), literally: 'month when the young birds take flight'; < pi-ya(g)aq

piyaraite- to lack a set or determined pattern for acting # piyaraituq 'there's no set way to do it, or for it to occur' / Tamaa-i tamana tuaten ayuqucia up'nerkami-llu navgurluni ayallra *piyaraunani* ernermek-llu taumek piyuunani. Taumek pitullrukaitkut, imarpik-gguq tuaten piqatarniluni qanyuituq. 'There is no set time in the spring when it breaks up and no certain date. That is why it is said that the ocean does not tell us what it is going to do.' (YUP 2005:90); < pi-yaraq-ite¹

piyua- to walk # piyuaguq 'he is walking'; piyuagaa 'he is walking over or through it' / Tua-i-llu pilaucimegcetun tua-i yuuluteng *piyualuteng*, ilaita-llu maryarruki qimugtet. 'As was their way, they got out (of the sled) and walked, while some of them led the dogs.' (ELN 1990:11); = peyug-, piug-; < ?-a-; > piyuayaraq

piyuayaraq footpath # < piyua-yaraq

piyug- to want # piyugtuq 'he wants something' or 'he wants to do something' / = piug⁻¹; < pi-yug-

piyugnga- to be able # piyugngauq 'he can do something'; < pi-yugnga-; = piugnga-

piyugteqe- to be eager; to be enthusiastic; to be willing # Wiūrluq waniw' umyuamkun taūgaam tua-i! Umyuaqa *piyugteqluni* taūken tua-i temaitkacagarlua tua-i. 'Poor old me, now I can only do things in my mind! My mind is willing, but my body is weak.' (QAN 1995:356); < pi-yug-teqe-

piyunarquciq authorization; rights when used in the plural # piyunarqucini aturluku 'exercising one's rights'; *Piyunarqicit* Piyunarquciumalrianek Anguyagtemek U.S.A. 'The Bill of Rights of the Constitution of the United States of America.' (NAA 1971:1); . . . apluku-llu, "Qanruskut qaillun ayuqellriamek *piyunarqucingqerrlut* waten

pilarcit?" '... and they asked him, "Tell us how you have the *authority* to act like this?"' (LUKE 20:2); < pi-yunarqe-ciq

piyurrluar(ar)- to treat nicely; to be courteous # NUN

piyuun proposal; wish # piyuutekarput 'it is our wish'; < pi-yug-n

pu- deep root: swelling, rising in a hemisphere; cf. puge-, pupik, puve-

pualla- to stand up and dance # *a fast-paced northern-style Eskimo dance done by men*; puallauq 'he is dancing (this way)' / Maaten uyantuq, qasgim natrani yucuayagaat unkut puallalriit, mingqutnek ayarurluteng; akngirnailtanek nacangqerrluteng amllerluteng. 'When he peeked in he saw on the floor of the kashim many little people down there dancing away with needles for walking sticks and thimbles for hats.' (GRA 1901:280–281 & PRA 1995:453); Y, NUN, NS; < PE puvala

pucenglluk barrel; LK; < puckaq-nglluk

pucikar-, pucickar (NUN form) to fall down head- or face-first # pucikartuq 'he fell down' / Piqerluni amiik ikirrluni ugna-llu yuk *pucikarluni* ilutmun. 'Suddenly the door opened and a person *tumbled in head first*.' (ELN 1990:67); > pucikpag-; < PE puci-

pucikpag- to fall hard # pucikpagtuq 'he fell hard' / < pucikar-pag²

puckacuar(aq*) condenser # of a motor; < puckaq-cuar(aq)

puckaq barrel; keg # Kinguani taum cali iqvaraqluteng *puckanek* imiriluteng atsalugpiarutengluteng. 'After that they'd pick berries filling barrels with them when they had gotten a supply of salmonberries.' (ELN 1990:30); UY, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; from Russian бóчка (bóchka); > pucenglluk, puckacuar, puckarpak

puckarpak coil # of a motor; < puckaq-rpak

pucuunaq barrel; keg # NSK; from Russian бóчónok (bochónok)

pucuur- to kiss # pucuurtuk 'they₂ are kissing'; pucuuraa 'he kissed her' / LI, EG; possibly a loan word of undetermined origin

puga^e surfaced seal; blackfish coming to the surface (HBC meaning) # puget 'surfaced seals'; . . . kiagpak kuigak tamana *puget*-llu itqetaarlaamegteggu, una-i tua-i miluqunaurai ciimanek pug'aqata iliini nall'artaqluki

tuquteksaunaki taúgaam. Tua-i anglaniteklarai ul'aqan itraqata *puget*. Cauciinaki-llu tua-i *puget* unkut miluqularai, ciqvallagluteng angllurnaurtut. ' . . . because all summer *seals* came up that river of theirs, he'd target them with stones whenever they surfaced, sometimes hitting them without killing them, however. And he enjoyed them whenever the water came up and when the seals would come upstream. Without knowing that those *seals* were down there in the water he'd target them and they'd dive making a big splash.' (MAR2 2001:6); direct nominalization of puge-

puge- to surface; to come to the surface, emerging halfway; to come out into the open; to start coming in from the entryway or storm porch (referring to when entryways were underground) # pug'uq 'he or it came to the surface' / akerta pug'uq 'the sun is halfway over the horizon or halfway out from the clouds'; nayiq pug'uq 'the seal surfaced'; pugumauq 'it has surfaced'; Napat-llu akuliitgun cali maliggluku pulaluteng tua-i-llu carr'ilqamun *pugluteng*. 'Following the trail they went between the trees and then *came out into the open* at a clearing.' (ELN 1990:4); 'Ua-i elaturrami nangerngauq.' . . . Tua-i piqerluni *pugenqigtelliniuq* tauna imna neviarcara'urluq. Tua-llu-gguq *pugngami* pia, "Ukuk'aaq-gguq itra." ""She's standing out there in the storm-porch." . . . Then that girl *came partway in* again, and when she *started in* she (the one inside) said to her, "Ukuk'aaq says to come in." (CUN 2007:118); > puga, pugte-, pugler-, puglerte-, Pugnguaryaraq, pugyaraq; cf. pu-, nuge-, pugsuaq, puve-; < PE puya-

pugler- to suddenly come to the surface # puglertuq 'it came to the surface / Carvanian tamana kuik egmian tekiarrluni taumun napartamun tua-i tegulerluku *puglerami* nutaan aneryaarlni. 'Since that river had a strong current she got to that post right away and quickly grabbed it and when she *bobbed to the surface* she took a breath of air.' (ELN 1990:27); < puge-ler-; < PY-S puylər- (under < PE puya-)

puglerneq swamp # Y; < pugler-neq¹

puglerte- to float # NUN; < pugler-?-?

Pugnguaryaraq old-time Yup'ik holiday celebrated shortly before the "Nakaciuryaraq" ("Bladder Feast") # HBC; < puge-nguar-yaraq

pugsuaq ptarmigan net # cf. puge- **pugte-** to bring to the surface # *literally or figuratively*; pugtaa 'he brought it to the surface / keniramek uquq pugtaa 'she ladled the oil from the boiled food'; pugciuq 'he brought something to the surface', 'he is skimming oil from the surface'; . . . camek *pugcikuma* taukuni nunani, qanernarqutmek *pugcikuma*, nunat amleret qanemcitgun niiciiqaatnga, . . . ' . . . if I bring up something controversial a lot of villages will hear about me through word of mouth, . . .' (YUP 2005:16); < puge-te²-; > pugta-, pugteqrun

pugteqrun ice piece that comes loose from the bottom and rises to the surface of the water in spring # < pugte-qrer-n

pugta- to float # pugtauq 'it is floating' / Cikumun tekiskuvci *pugtalriamun*, uivurciqerci un'a avatii kiarqurluku. 'When you get to floating ice, go around it and scan the area around it.' (YUU 1995:67); < pugte-a-; > pugtaquataq, pugtaun, pugtassaq; < PE puya- (*under* PE puyə-)

pugtaquataq float on a fishnet; bouy # . . . pugtaquatakiurluki tunutellget igyaraitnek-llu-gguq pikalget. ' . . . they'd prepare fishnet floats from (inflated) loon throats when available.' (CIU 2005:82); < pugta-kutaq

pugtassaq dead mare's-tail (*Hippuris vulgaris*) that floats on ponds in the spring (color is brown, appears tubular) # NUN

pugtaun, **pugtautaq** lung; float; buoy; life-jacket # pugtautet 'the lungs'; pugtauciquq 'he has an affliction of the lungs (such as tuberculosis)'; pugtaun calinriqerrluni 'the lung collapsing'; K, Y, NI, CAN, HBC, BB; < pugta-?-n, pugta-?-taq¹

pugterte- to set afloat # pugtertuq 'it started to float'; pugteraa 'he set it afloat' / pugterqaarluku 'after he set it afloat'; Ul'uq taqeksaunani ernerrluni yuinaagnek malrugnek, meq nunam qaingani et'uriinalruli, kiiuan iangyarpak *pugtertaa*. 'It flooded and before it had ended forty days had passed, the water grew deeper on the surface of the land, and he (Noah) finally set afloat the ark.' (AYAG. 7:17); Aling aren tua-i-gguq tang man'a asgulirnerat tua-i *pugtertellria*, qayaurrluni avavet. 'Oh my, it is said that the area downstream was filled with kayaks set afloat.' (ELL 1997:390); < puge-te²-?-

pugug- to peck at thoroughly # Tua-i-llu cat iliitni unugmi iralillrani, amini imna qerqaalleraam

amia qertellruamiu-gguq elaturram natiini, ac'amiu tauna anngami tengluni *pugullia* ukiqluku tua-i *pugugluku* an'allagaqluni kanavet aciminun. 'Then one moonlit night since he had stored his raven skin somewhere in the porch, after he put it on he flew off and pecked at (that dog) pecking holes in it and defecating down below him.' (MAR1 2001:73); NS; cf. pukug-

pugugyuk design on bent wooden hunting hat # NUN

pugultu lemming (*Lemmus trimucronatus*) # NUN; = puveltuk; < PY-S puvälts

pugurtar- to talk about (it) omitting certain things (as because one does not know them well) # *Pugurtarluq* qanruteklarqa tarungumanritaqa. 'I talk about it leaving some things out because I don't know it fully.' (MAR2 2001:47)

pugyar- to skim the surface of a liquid # NUN; > pugyanerrluk

pugyanerrluk foam in cooking pot or the like # NUN; < pugyar-neq-rrluk

pugyaraq neck opening of a pullover parka; parka ruff; hole at inside end of tunnel entrance to old-time house or *kashim* # Tamaa-i-am imarniteteng-wa tua waten acaaqteng taūgaam *pugyarait* ukut pugevkenaki, . . . 'It's when they put on their seal-gut rain parkas but don't let their heads go out through their neck openings, . . .' (QUL 2003:576); *Pugyararluteng* imumek tua-i, *pugyaramek* mayurluteng piaqluteng. 'They had underground entrances back then, underground entrances out of which they would climb.' (QAN 1995:112); < puge-yaraq

pukak snow that is soft but granular, found under the top layer, good for making "Eskimo ice cream" # NUN; < PE (now PI) pukak

pukiq trim on a parka; light-colored, soft belly skin of caribou or reindeer used in fancy parka designs (now largely replaced by calfskin) # Tua-i-gguq atkuliaqameng uuggun wani *pukirmek* qaralililaraat cali-llu akiakun; miryarualirlukek-gguq. 'When women make fancy parkas, they always put strips of the light fur from a caribou fawn belly here and underneath (the shoulders); these are representations of vomit (on account of a certain well-known story).' (CIU 2005:130); see Appendix 9 on parts of the parka; > pukirraq; < PE pukir

pukiqerte- to take the blame for something # NUN

pukiqur- to gather (it) although scarce # NUN
pukirneq skin of young caribou, used for making trim # Canek tua-iatkugkanek, imarmiutarnek naatanek, piciatun *pukirnernek*, tua-i tamakunek iluvaucillinilriik. ‘They brought bundles of mink pelts and *young caribou skin* for parkas into the kashim.’ (CIU 2005:134)

pukirraq light-colored fur from caribou fawn # < pukiq-rraq

pukite- to pick and eat little things; to pick lice and squash them with one’s teeth # pukituq ‘he is picking’ at things; pukitai ‘he is picking at them’ / Igvaqataararaa neviarcaq, kegginaa ayimngaluni, carayiim amianek kumakiralarlia, *pukiartagluni* nerestainek. ‘He slowly got the girl into his view and saw that her face was ugly, that she was delousing a bearskin, *picking its lice and squashing them with her teeth.*’ (MAR1 2001:78); < PE pukitə-

pukug- to eat bits of meat clinging to a bone after most of the meat has been removed; to pick berries carefully from scattered sites because they are few in number (*NSU meaning*); to pick up small object or pick berries (*NUN meaning*) # pukugtuq ‘he is eating the bone clean’; pukugaa ‘he is eating the meat clinging to it’ (bone) / tuntuviim enranek pukugtuq ‘he is eating a moose-bone clean’; Tua-i-llu-am aaniita *pukunqercaarluki* neresqelluki neqait, . . . ‘After their mother told them to eat their food carefully taking all the bits of meat from the bone, . . .’ (ELN 1990:4); more generally, figuratively, or by extension, means ‘to deal with it bit by bit’, ‘to pick away at it’; Maa-i mat’um nalliini tuar qanruciaqameng *pukukaqluku* una, una amaken aqvaluku qanqautekaqluku, taringnaunani. ‘And it seems like when they talked to people these days, they’d deal with it bit by bit, and then they take something from over there and talk briefly about it, to the point where it is not understood by anyone.’ (YUP 2005:32); Anngameng-llu-gguq, nunat-ll’ taug’ qayginritqallret *pukugluki*. ‘When they came out of the kashim, they dealt bit by bit with the villagers who had not been in the kashim.’ (CEV 1984:86); < PE pukuy-

pula- to go forward through a thicket, clouds, darkness, etc. # pulauq ‘he is going forward’; pulaa ‘he is going forward through it’ / pularraarluta canegpagteggun tekitellruukut

kuigem ceñinun ‘after going through the tall grass we arrived at the bank of a river’; Maurlurluan-gguq inerqurqekii tutgara’urluni cangraan pingraan kuigem akiani canegpagnun pulaqaasqevkenaku. ‘His grandmother warned her grandson that no matter what he must not go into the tall grass on the other side of the river.’ (CET 1971:1 & PRA 1995:451); > pulaar², pulate-, pulayaraq, pulqerte-: < PE pula-

pulaar¹ to borrow # pulaartuq ‘he borrowed something’; pulaaraa ‘he borrowed it’ / NSU; probably from English ‘borrow’

pulaar², pulaar(ar)- to walk through the brush or woods # pulaartuq ‘he is walking through the brush or woods; pulaararaa ‘he is wandering through it’ / Qayuw’ tamaavet tunumeggnun *pulaarluteng* qakinerek piqatalliniameng piqertuutacuarmek maligluteng piluteng. ‘This time, since they were going to walk through the forest behind their fish-camp and look for standing but dry small dead trees suitable for use as kindling, they took an axe along with them.’ (ELN 1990:38); < pula-?=

pula’avkaaq, pulaskaq (NUN form) safety pin # from Russian булавка (bulávka) ‘pin’; = kula’avkaaq

pulate- to insert; to bury; to put into the midst of something # pulataa ‘he put it into something’ / Makut-llu maa-i muriit, makut egkuarit *pulataqamegteki-kiq* tua-i qaillun piluki tayima *pulatelartaki*. ‘And these wooden uluaq handles, I’m wonder how they embedded them (the blades into the handles) when they inserted them.’ (CIU 2005:172); < pula-te²-

pullayaraq, pulasaraq (NS form) path, as through the trees or bushes # *Pulasarangqerrluni* keluak uqvigangqerrami. ‘The area behind where they₂ dwelt had a pathway because it had willows.’ (MAR1 2001:81); < pula-yaraq

pulengtaarturyaraq multiplication # < pulengte-a-tur¹-yaraq

pulengtaq frequently; often; repeatedly # adverbial particle; pulengtaq tailartuq ‘he comes often’; *Pulengtaq* alangrunek pitullruut. ‘They would frequently encounter ghosts.’ (KIP 1998:203); < pulengte-?

pulengte- to do again; to repeat # pulengtuq ‘he is repeating his action’; pulengtaa ‘he is repeating it’ / pulenglluni akutamek neqliurtuq ‘he helped

himself to the “Eskimo ice cream” again’; nanvaq pulengtaarluku kuimeng’erpegu mernuyuitut ‘you don’t get tired even though you swim the lake repeatedly’; Tua-i-am atulliniuq: “Aa-ii-yaar! Aa-ii-yaar!” (pulengluku qulerqunek) ‘He sang: “Aa-ii-yaar! Aa-ii-yaar!” (repeated ten times)’ (YUU 1995:105); > pulengtaarturyaraq, pulengtaq

pulqerte- to plunge through # pulqertuq ‘he plunged through’; pulqertaa ‘he plunged through it’ / Aqvaqursaaqluni anguciqngalani tamaavet qecliniluni qanikcarmun *pulqercukaalriamun pulqerrluni* . . . ‘He ran but since it seemed that it was going to overtake him, he jumped into the soft snow, *plunging in . . .*’ (MAR1 2001:11); < pula-qerte-

pulqig- root; > pulqigte-, pulqima-

pulqigte- to assemble items into a whole # pulqigtai ‘he assembled them’ / < pulqig-?-

pulqima- to be in clusters # pulqimalriit ‘clusters’; < pulqig-ma-

pulug- to be broke; to be without money # pulugtuq ‘he is broke’ / from English ‘broke’; NSK; NUN; = purug-

punerneq copper; bronze; brass # Waten-llu agkucetun cipnermiutarluni waten *punerneregnek*. ‘And it [the belt] has tips at its ends made of copper.’ (CIU 2005: 244); Zillah-llu qetunrangqul Tubal-Cain-amek, tauna taqurqelartuq calissutnek *punernernek* cavigneq-llu. ‘And Zillah had a son, Tubal-Cain, and that made tools of bronze and iron.’ (AYAG. 4:22); cf. punerte-

punerte- to skim; to remove oil, foam, etc., from the surface of a liquid. punertaa ‘he is skimming it’ / Egaluni uqumek, imumek taggluku, qainga man’ a *punerteqatarluku*, tarenrilliniluni egatiikun pikna egalecuaraq. ‘She cooked the fat, took it off the fire, and was about to skim its surface, and then there was a reflection of the little smoke-hole up above in the cooking pot.’ (MAR1 2007:6); cf. punerneq; < PY punərtə-

pupcep’ag- to pinch hard # pupcep’agtuq ‘he pinched something hard’; pupcep’agaa ‘he pinched it hard’ / < pupsug-pag²-

pupeckaq hairpin # < pupsug-ckar-

pupeckar-, pupeskar- to pinch lightly #

pupeckartuq or pupeskartuq ‘he is pinching something lightly’; pupeckaraa or pupeskaraa ‘he is pinching it lightly’ / Akuni teguqluku, *pupeskarluku*, cangraatni tua-i apqaungraatni

ullagturallia tauna nukalpiartaq, waten piqerluku kenini. ‘Taking hold of the hem of her garment by *pinching it lightly*, even though they questioned her, nevertheless, she went over to that young man, holding her folded the flair (of her parka) like this.’ (MAR2 2001:57); < pupsug-ckar-, < pupsug-qar-

pupespag-, pupesvag- to pinch hard # pupespagtuaq or pupesvagtuq ‘he pinched something hard’; pupespaa or pupesvagaa ‘he pinched it hard’ / < pupsug-pag²-, pupsug-pag²-

pupignaq, pupignarliq poisonous mushroom; toadstool # Tua-i-llu piuq aatiit makunek nertuniluki ilait-gguq taūgaam *pupignarliit* nercetaat neryunaitniluki tuqunaqniluki. ‘Then their father told them that these (mushrooms) were edible but that others, the *toadstools*, were not to be eaten and were deadly poisonous.’ (ELN 1990:29); < pupik-naq², pupik-naq²-li¹

pupigpak smallpox # < pupik-rpak

pupiguaq bracket fungus that grows on birch trees (*Poria obliqua*) # < pupik-uaq

pupik, pupicuk (NUN form) infected sore; impetigo # and **pupig-** to get impetigo # pupigtuq or pupigaa ‘he or it (body part) got impetigo’ / . . . yuut makut qaingit *pupigluki*. Uitavakayuunateng, kumeksuarturluteng. ‘. . . these people’s skin *had sores*. They wouldn’t sit still, but continually scratched at themselves.’ (QUL 2003:38); > pupignaq, pupigpak, pupiguaq, pupingqua-; cf. pu-; < PE pupiy

pupingerte- to squeak # of mice; pupingertuq ‘it is squeaking’ / . . . kaviaret pissuraqluki . . . uugnaraunguarluta. Avelngaunguarluta. *Pupingerrluta*, teriqata-ll’ qaskellikanirluta *pupinqaqlurluta*. ‘. . . to hunt . . . the foxes . . . we’d pretend to be mice (voles). We’d make squeaking sounds, and when they sensed the noise we’d keep squeaking at intervals and do it more quietly.’ (PAI 2008:234)

pupingqua- to have a frostbitten spot on one’s skin where one has touched a cold object # pupingquaguq or pupingquagaa ‘it (body part) or he got frostbite spots’ / < pupik-?-; < PE pupinqur- and puvinqur-

pupsir- to pay with the necessities of life #

Akilirluki mingqellrat makunek aklunek canek atu’urkaitnek. *Pupsirluki-gguq*. ‘Paying the ones who sew with these things they are going to use. It’s called “*pupsirluki*”’. (PAI 2008:278); cf. pupsuk

- pupsugcetaaq** snowshoe # *especially one with pointed front*; Tua-i imkut anguyiit
pupsugcetaarrlainarnek-gguq tanglughnqetut.
 Maligcaaqekii t saskumeggnek avalirluteng,
pupsugcetaarita ciungit iqalluguanun tut' aqameng
 paavagaqluteng ava-i. 'Those warriors always
 used snowshoes with pointed fronts. When they
 were being pursued by those with weapons,
 whenever the front end of their snowshoes landed
 on the snowdrifts they'd fall forward.' (CIU
 2005:128); < pupsug-cetaaq
- pupsugyugualek** kayak end part # NUN; < pupsug-
 -lek
- pupsuk** pincer; pincher; scissors (*additional meaning in CAN, NI, HBC; when dual: pupsuuk*) # and
pupsug- to pinch; to cut with scissors (*additional meaning in CAN, NI, HBC*); # pupsugtuq 'he is pinching something'; pupsugaa 'he is pinching it' / Wiinga kep'ilallruatnga *pupsuugnek, pupsuarluki* asmegtelallruatnga. 'They used to give me haircuts with a pair of scissors; they'd cut my hair with scissors.' (KIP 1998:259); > pupcep'ag-, pupeckaq, pupeckar-, pupespag-, pupsugcetaaq, pupsugyugualek, pupsulek, pupsuneq; < PE pumuyu-
- pupsulek** crab # < pupsuk-lek
- pupsuneq** measurement from the thumb (outer edge of nail) to the second joint of the index finger curled up with section from tip to first joint along inner edge of thumb # < pupsuk-neq²
- pupungluur(aq*)**, **pupungluar(aq*)** (K, CAN, Y form), **pupumeluuar(aq*)** (BB form) white spot, possibly a mold, inside the gill covers of an aged fish head # *an indicator that the fish is ready to eat; pupungluuraat or pupumeluaraat 'spots of this sort'*
- puqelvag-** to have burning pain; to have a high fever # Makut maa-i avani ackiit pivailgata, akerta imumek *puqelvagangluni iillugnarillra* tekilluku pingaqqan, makunek maa-i iillugcailkucirluteng pitullruut. 'Before (glass) sunglasses were available here, when the sun was such as to cause *burning pain* to the eyes, they would use these (slit-type goggles) to prevent snow blindness.' (CIU 2005:250); Qaika *puqelvagluni*, . . . 'My body is wracked with fever, . . .' (PSALM 38:7); < puqla-pag-
- puqiata-** to be stupid; to lack intelligence # puqiatauq 'he is stupid', 'he's slow mentally' / < puqig-ate-; < PE puqiyit- (*under < PE puqiy-*)

- puqig-** to be intelligent; to be smart; to be articulate # puqigtuq 'he is smart' / Elissarcian nevni waten atuucluku *puqigturalriamun elissarluku*. 'You will teach her at your house letting *one who is good with his mind* teach her by singing.' (TAP 2004:75); > puqaite-, puqigli-, puqigneq; < PE puqiy-
- puqigli** one who is very intelligent # . . . avani ciuqvan i waten imarpigmiut catun imutun atanvagtun *puqiglitun pitullrulliniit paugkut* akulmiut, nunamiut. . . long ago those living on the coast regarded the inland people as very intelligent authorities.' (QUL 2003:628); < puqig-li¹
- puqigneq** wisdom # *Catholic term*; < puqig-neq²
- puqla** warmth; heat; hot water; the living spirit or life's force of an individual person # kaminiam puqluin qavarnivkaraanga 'the stove's warmth is making me sleepy'; puqlii cauga? 'what is his temperature?'; puqliraa 'he put hot water in it' to warm it up; Ellii-lu murilkenrilami tatamluni, kegginaa-llu man'a kaviriqertelliami *puqlanga' arrluni*. 'And because she wasn't watching she got startled, and her face felt as if it had turned red since it had become very warm.' (PRA 1995:336); PUQLAM CUQYUTII OR PUQLAM CUQCAUTII 'fever thermometer'; PUQLAM CUQII '(body) temperature'; > puqelvag-, Puqlamiu, puqlaneq, puqlanir-, puqlassuun; < PE puqla
- Puqlamiu** black person; African-American # BB; < puqla-miu
- puqlaneq** sun # NUN, EG, UK; on Khromchenko 1824 list (13) and on Orlov-Pinart 1871 list (22) for EG, and on Wrangell 1839 list (18) for K; < puqla-neq¹
- puqlanir-** to be warm or hot, but not excessively so # *applies to liquids that are not hot enough to burn one*; to have a fever; to be sunny (*additional meaning in NUN*) # puqlanirtuq 'it (e.g., coffee) is hot' / mikelnguq puqlanirtuq 'the child has a fever'; Tua-i tuaten cimiqaqluku meq aaniita akungqavkarluki aatiita qercuanri *puqlaniriaita* taugaam taqevkarluki. 'She changed the water at intervals several times more making the water warmer each time and letting their father soak his frozen (toes) until they were completely thawed.' (ELN 1990:77); < puqla-neq¹-ir¹
- puqlassuun** hot-water bottle; thermos; heating pad; < puqla-cuun
- purriur- (puriur-?)** to pick berries although there aren't many # NUN

purtua-, pertuar- to choke and gasp for breath as when wind blows in one's face # purtuaguq, or purtuartuq 'he is gasping for breath' / = ep'ura-, puurtua-; < epe-ur-tur¹-a-, epe-ur-tur¹-a-

purug- to be broke; to be without money # *the r in this word sounds like English 'r' or 's' in 'measure'*; purugtuq 'he is broke' / NSU; from English 'broke'; = pulug-

purugar- to pursue in order to punish # *r sounds like English 'r' or 's' in 'measure'*; purugaraa 'he is pursuing him' / NSU; probably from English 'pursue'

puss'iq domestic cat # *from English 'pussy'*; = puussiq

pusnga- to be in a bent-forward position # pusngauq 'he is in a bent-forward position'; < put'e-nga-

pustiiliq, pustilaq mattress # *from Russian постель (postél')* 'bed'

put'e- to bend forward # put'uq 'he bent forward' / pull'uni kuskaq pissurtuq uugna'rnek 'slinking low, the cat is hunting mice (voles)'; Igvaamillu uurpagluni, . . . pus'arrluni. Puc'artuan-gguq iik kenernek pirciayaarlutek. 'When it came into view, it hooted, . . . and bend its head down low. When it put its head low its eyes threw out a shower of sparks.' (YUU 1995:77); > pusnga-, putegte-; < PE put-

putegte- to bend over something # putegtuq 'it bends in' / put'gutut 'they (blades of grass or the like) are growing inward' (as into a door or skylight); Tamatum-gguq nallini tuqunaqatautiini, Ugli-llu-gguq tamaani putegngallruuq tua-i putegngaqapigg'luni qantani una pusvikumaluku. 'During the same time right before the Great Death, Ugli was found bending over, yes, very much bending over her bowl.' (CIU 2005:232); < put'e-?- (?)

putilkaaq, putil'kaaq, putilekaaq bottle # Nem'un itrulluku putilekaamek cikirluku, cikunguayaaq imiqerluku. 'He brought it in the house giving a bottle, and filled a small glass.' (KIP 1998:15); . . . arnam ullagaa putil'kaalg'luni mingugmek tepkegcilriamek akitalriamek imalegmek, . . . ' . . . a woman approached him carrying a bottle containing precious ointment, . . .' (MARK 14:3); from Russian бутылка (butýlka)

putu¹ women's welcome dance # and **putu⁻¹** to

dance the women's welcome dance #; Angutet cetaman nangermeng puallalriit arnaq-wa qukaatni putulria. 'Four men dance standing and a woman in the center *does the woman's dance*.' (AGA 1996:117); Y

putu⁻² to make a hole through; to pierce # and **putu²** leather piece on a skin boot with a hole for the bootlace; hole in skin boat covering for lashing it to the frame # putuuq 'it (e.g., drill, icepick) went through'; putua 'he or it pierced it' / narulkallrua putuluku 'he speared it, making a hole through it'; . . . ciutiikun egluluircuutii itqercami ilqurra qamna putuluku ilutmun. Tuqulluku. ' . . . through his ear her sinew awl entered his brain *piercing* inwards. She killed him (that way).' (MAR1 2001:90); Tua-i ussukcaucuilamegteki, ac'eqaarluku menglii pututgun qavyamek unavet tua-i tugucirvianun, tua-i waten qeluurluku tua-i cagnilluki tua-i uivetmun tua-i yaavet ciunganek. 'Since they did not attach them with nails during that time, the skin covering of the frame boat was stretched to fit the frame, then lashed onto the frame using a rope which was put through the *set holes*, starting from the front to the back and all the way around.' (CIU 2005:16); NI, HBC, Y, NS; > putuneq, puturtua-, putukite-, putukumyuar(ar)-, puturte-; cf. putukuq; < PE putu

putulkia- for the toes to be visible # It'gat-wa kiugkuk, yinraat putukulkiaqurluteng, ceturngalriit uatmun. 'Oh my there were feet, of people, with *the toes sticking out*, with the legs stretched out toward the exit.' (MAR1 2001:48); < putukuq?-

putukite- to stub one's toe # putukituq 'he stubbed his toe' / putukisvika 'he stubbed his toe on it'; NSU; > putukuq?-

putukumyuar(ar)- to tiptoe # putukumyuartuq 'he is tiptoeing' / < putukuq?-

putukuq big toe # K, Y, NI, CAN, BB, NR, LI; cf. putu-; > putukia-, putukite-, putukuar-, putukumyuar(ar)-, putukuyuar-; < PE putukur

putukuar- to be sleeping in the water (of bearded seals) # Qavaraqameng-wa taúgaam cikumi; . . . llait taúgken mermi qavatuluteng, putukuarluteng. 'They [bearded seals] only sleep on the ice; . . . Sometimes, however, they sleep in the water, floating, "putukuarluteng".' (PAI 2008:44); < putukuq?-

putukuyuar- to run on water with outstretched wings # of a bird; < putukuq-

putulirissun hole puncher # < putu²-lir-i²-ssuun

putulri loop for bootlace on a skin boot or other such thing # < putu²-?

putuneq hole # < putu²-neq¹

puturte- to have holes (of the sole of a skin boot) # NUN; < putu²-?

puturtua- to get a hole in one's boot sole #

puturtuaguq 'he got a hole in his boot sole' / NSU; < putu²-

putuskaq pillow; cushion # putuskirluni qavartuq 'he is sleeping with a pillow'; Tagluni qiaqcaaralliniluni aanami *putuskaa* teguluku. 'She went up, and she cried and cried holding her mother's pillow.' (ELL 1997:120); from Russian подушка (podúshka)

puucukcuarute- to bang one's head repeatedly on a surface # puucukcuarutuq 'he is banging his own head'; puucukcuarutaa 'he is banging her head' / < puug-? -te⁵

puug- root; > puucukcuarute-, puugtur-, puukar-

puugtua- to dive through the air repeatedly with the apparent intention of ramming something # e.g., a bird trying to drive away intruders; puugtuaguq 'it dived'; puugtuagaa 'it dived at it' / < puugtur-a-

puugtur- to dive through the air once with the apparent intention of bumping or ramming something # puugturtuq 'it dived'; puugturaa 'it dived at it' / < puug-tur¹-; > puugtua-, puugtuyuli

puugtuyuli woodpecker *any species*; flicker (*Colaptes auratus*) # < puugtur-yuli

puukar- to bump; to sting (of a bee) # puukartuq 'he bumped' (something); puukaraa 'he bumped against it' / puukautaa 'he bumped something with it' (e.g., body part); panayulim puukallruanga 'the bee stung me'; pitsaqa'artevkenii puukallemni tatemkun qiuqertellruuq 'when I accidentally bumped my forehead it got bruised'; puukanritqerluku 'almost bumping into it'; Nalirpeci ataulriim qetunrani keliparyukan, teggalqumek cikirciqau? Wall'u peksuryukan puukatulimek ciissimek cikirciqau? 'Which one of you, being a father, would, if your son wants bread, give him a stone? Or, if he wants an egg would give him

a scorpion (a *stinging insect*)?' (LUKE 11:11); < puug-qar-; > puukaqercetaaq, puukaryailkutaq, puukpag-

puukaqercetaaq spring snare for catching ground squirrels # < puukar-qar-cetaaq

puukaryailkutaq* brush bow at the front of a sled # see Appendix 9 on parts of the sled; < puukar-yailkutaq

puukicaaq button # Maa-i-gguq ukut tulut piliarraat nunguyutet, maa-i-rpak kuukicaanek wall' puukicaanek pitukeput. 'These things fashioned from ivory are fasteners; at present we term them *buttons*.' (CIU 2005:236); from Russian пúговица (púgovitsa); = kuukicaaq

puukpag- to bump hard # puukpagtuq 'it bumped hard'; puukpagaa 'it bumped it hard' / < puukar-pag²-

puuliq bullet # Pitaqavci-qaa iluani pitallerpeci nataqaqavciu puuliq atunqigtelaraci? 'When you caught game, and when you found the bullet inside the animal you caught, did you use it again?' (KIP 1998:263); from Russian пúли (púli) 'bullets'; > puulissuun

puulissuun bullet mold # < puuliq-li²-ssuun

puurtua- to choke and gasp for breath as when wind blows in one's face # = ep'ua-, pertua-; < epe-ur-tur¹-a-

puusar- to cross oneself # in the Russian Orthodox faith; puusartuq 'he crossed himself' / puusa(a) 'cross yourself', 'make the sign of the cross (on yourself)'; from Russian Бóже (Bózhe) 'God' vocative

puussiq, puussiiq domestic cat # from English 'pussy'; = puss'iq

puvair- to subside; to come down # of swelling; puvairtuq 'the swelling came down'; puvairaa 'it caused the swelling to subside' / < puve-ir²-

puve- to swell # puv'uq 'it swelled' / puvumauq 'it is swollen'; nangteqlemni aqsiigka puvellruuk 'when I was ill my abdomen became swollen'; Ak leng-gguq piqarraami-gguq tuani pingnatullermini tutgara' urluq tauna akekataki-gguq unateūrlui. . . . Kavirpak, *puvengluteng*. 'Poor thing, when he first started subsistence hunting, that grandson, his poor hands. . . . They were all red and began to swell up.' (NAA 1970:4); > puvair-, puvsaq, puvute-, puvyaq; cf. pu-, puge-; < PE puvə-

puveltuk northern red-backed vole (*Myodes rutilus*)

= pugultu; < PY-S puveltu

puvsaq crop or craw of ptarmigan # NSU; =
puvyaq; < puve-yaq

puvute- to swell up exerting pressure inside a
confining area # Qaneryaraq-gguq anssayuituq
ikiuluni kitngiarulluni *puvucuunani-lлу.*

Qemangqaullra-gguq assinruuq. 'The say that
one's hurtful speech doesn't try (of itself) to come
out; it doesn't kick or *apply outward pressure*. It
is better to keep it stowed away inside oneself.'
(YUU 2005:52); < puve-te⁵-

puvyaq air pouch of walrus to store air while
underwater or asleep; crop or craw of ptarmigan
= puvsaq; < puve-yaq

puya, **puyalleq** type of whipped "Eskimo ice
cream" (akutaq) made from moss soaked in aged
seal oil # and **puya-**, **puyalerte-**, **puyallerte-** to be
rancid of *grease or oil*; to be dirty (*meaning in NSU*)
puyaauq or pusauq 'it is rancid or dirty' / uquq
puyalertuq 'the seal oil is rancid'; Piqanrakun-
gguq ketiini-gguq maani qayat; qayaqegtaar-
wa-gguq paūgna *puyaciarylaria*. 'Just when he did
that he saw a kayak on the shore, a new kayak
waiting to become *rancid* (that is, for the oil put
on its sealskin cover to become rancid so that the
kayak would be ready for use).' (CUN 2008:60);
< PE puya

puyiar- to stream forth; to be steaming # Unuakumi
erenret waten *puyiallagluteng* tua-i imumek
tanqigiyartuaraqerluku, taukut-llu tua-i
Sagqralriit tevirluteng. 'In the mornings with
day [the rays of the sun] *streaming forth* and it
becoming bright, the constellation Orion would
set.' (CIU 2005:364); Ilait *puyiarluteng* ugaan
nutaan ipunerram, . . . 'Some were *steaming*
because they had just been ladled out, . . .' (QUL
2003:222); < puyir-a-

puyiar(ar)- to steam (emit steam) # Anqerraarluni
itliniuq qantamek tegumiarluni, imai
puyiarluteng, uunerra'arluki iqalluat. 'After she
went out she came in again carrying a plate of
steaming freshly cooked tomcod.' (YUU 1995:94);
< puyir-?-

puyiir(aq*), **puyiiq** redpoll (*Carduelis* sp.); pine
grosbeak (*Pinicola enucleator*) (LI meaning) # < ?-iq,
? -iq, ?

puyir- to be or make smoky; to fumigate; to burn
incense # puyirtuq 'it is smoky'; puyira'a 'it is

making it smoky' / . . . piuq ena uptaqamegtteggu
iterpailgagnek *puyilallruniluteng* ayunek. ' . . .
she stated that when they got the house ready,
before the two of them came in, they'd *make
smoke* by burning the Labrador tea plant here.'
(CAU 1985:54); < puyuq-ir¹-; > puyiar-, puyiqun,
puyirvik

puyirvik, **puyiryaraq** chimney; stovepipe # Tua-
i-llu kinguani imkunek kaassapigcuukarnek
puyirviggalegnek glass-anek atungluteng. 'Then,
after that, they started using kerosene lamps
with glass *chimneys*.' (CIU 2005:186); < puyir-vik,
puyir-yaraq

puyitaaraq redpoll (*Carduelis* sp.) # HBC

puyiqun volcanic rock used as a sharpening stone #
< puyir-?-n # NUN

puyunguaq puffball (*Lycoperdon* sp.) # NSU;
< puyuq-nguaq

puyuq smoke; steam; water vapor # Anngami
ketmun imarpiaim tungiinun kiartuq camna
camani *puyuq*. Angyarpiaim tua-i *puyuqelliniluku*.
Ellii tangeqsailami angyarpagmek *puyilriamek*
cauciinaku *puyuq* camna. 'When he went out, he
looked toward the ocean down there and saw
smoke. Apparently it was *smoke* coming from the
big ship. Because he'd never seen a ship making
smoke before, he didn't know what that *smoke*
was.' (QUL 2003:392); > puyir-, puyunguaq,
puyuqair-, puyuqaq, puyuqe-, puyuqumaar(aq*),
puyuraar(aq*), puyurniq, puyuruqaq, puyurkaq,
puyurninarqe-, puyurqe-, puyurruaq, puyurte-,
puyurtuq, puyurtur-; < PE puyur

puyuqair- to clean (a gun) # puyuqairaa 'he is
cleaning it' / < puyuq-?-ir²-; > puyuqairin

puyuqairin ramrod; gun-cleaning rod #
< puyuqair-i²-n

puyuqaq smoked food # NUN; < puyuq-?

puyuqe- to be smoked; to be full of smoke (of
clothes); to smoke (meat) # puyuquq 'it has been
smoked', 'it smells of smoke'; puyuqaa 'it has
been smoked, smells of smoke', 'she smoked it
(meat)' / . . . kemek *puyuqerraarluku* keniulluku.
' . . . after she *smoked* the meat she cooked it for
her.' (YUU 1995:36); < puyuq-?; > puyuqin,
puyuqneq

puyuqin fireplace in a smokehouse # < puyuqe-i³-n

puyuqneq soot # Ayainanermini, cali ciunra aūgna
tan'gertanglliniuq, tuar-gguq *puyuqneq*. 'As he

was traveling, the area ahead started to get dark; it looked just like soot.' (YUU 1995:84); < puyuqe-neq¹

puyuqumaar(aq*) American dipper (*Cinclus mexicanus*) # < puyuq?-ar(aq)

puyuraar(aq*) nagoonberry; wineberry (*Rubus arcticus*) # locally often: 'strawberry'; K; < puyuq?-ar(aq); > puyuraarpak

puyuraarpak raspberry (*Rubus idaeus*) # literally: 'big nagoonberry'; < puyuraar(ar)-rpak

puyurcivik smokehouse # Maaten-gguq tua-i tekicaaqaa tauna nunasek, aren netaunani, qulvarvigtaunani, *puyurcivigtaunani*. 'He reached their village and saw that there were no houses, no caches, no *smokehouses*.' (CUN 2007:126); < puyurte-i²-vik

puyurkaq gunpowder; wood for smoking fish # Ilaita tuknilrianek piyugaqameng *puyurkaq* amllerikanirluku pilaraat. 'Some of them would increase the amount of *gunpowder* when they wanted them (the bullets) to be more powerful.' (KIP 1998:261); < puyuq-kaq; > puyurkarvik, puyurkirissuun

puyurkarvik gunpowder container; powder horn # puyurkirissuun 'gunpowder measurer'; < puyurkaq-vik

puyurkirissuun powder measurer # < puyurkaq-li²-i²-ssuun

puyurninarqe- to smell of smoke # puyurninarquq 'it smells smoky' / < puyuq-ninarqe-

puyurniq nagoonberry; wineberry (*Rubus arcticus*) # HBC; < puyuq-?

puyurqe- to be smoked; to feed the fire when smoking fish # puyurqtuq 'they are being smoked'; puyurqai 'he is feeding the fire to smoke them' / < puyuq-rqe²-

puyurruaq cigarette # EG; < puyuq-uaq

puyurte- to smoke (fish) # puyurtut 'they are being smoked'; puyurtai 'he is smoking them' / Ernerpak-llu unaquaqan kumarrluki kenillret kumavkarluki tamakunek aruvagkanek murirturluki *puyurrluki* neqet. 'All day every day they'd make a fire in the fireplace and keep it lit, putting wood on it, to *smoke* the fish with its smoke.' (PRA 1995*:462); < puyur-te⁶-; > puyurcivik

puyuruaq cigarette; pipe; cigar # < puyuq-uaq

puyurtuq cigarette; pipe; cigar # NSU, NR, LI, EG,

UK; direct nominalization of puyurtur-
puyurtuutaq cigarette; pipe; cigar # < puyurtur-taq¹
puyurtur- to smoke a cigarette, pipe, or cigar #

puyurturtuq 'he is smoking'; puyurturaa 'he is smoking it' / NSU, BB, NR, LI, EG, UK; < puyuqtur¹-

puyuruaq, puyuruaraq nagoonberry; wineberry (*Rubus arcticus*) # Y, NS; < puyuq-uaq, puyuq-uaq

Q

qa- speaking, vocalizing # *deep root*; cf. qalarte-, qaneq, qayag-, qallate²-, qalmar-, qalrir-, qaci-, qaniqe-, qas-, qatek, qarte-, qarute-

qaa¹ really?; is that so? # *exclamation; also used as an enclitic when asking a yes-or-no question; see enclitic section*

qaa² surface # Kwaten qanrutkellruat; cunera'arat-am aqvalirturluteng cikum *qaangakun* . . . 'That's how they told it; the young men ran over the surface of the ice . . .' (WEB2); NUN; = qai-; cf. qaaq; < PE qaðə-

qaacullraq slipper # Y

qaalruar- to make murmuring sounds # Angukar tuavet amiigem canianun aqumluni, cakemkut elaturrami *qaalruangluteng* arnanek tuaten avuluteng, arnarpalluut. 'An old man sat there near the floor opening, inside, and the ones in the enclosed entryway started *making different murmuring sounds*, these being mostly women.' (ELL 1997:296)

qaalu- root; > qaaluciaq, qaluraq, qalurar-, qalute-

qaaluciaq spoon # HBC; < qalu-?; > qaluciaqar-
qaaluciaqar- to slip and fall, with one's feet going out forward. *qaaluciaqertuq* 'he fell' / HBC; < qaluciaq?-

qaaluraq* spoon # *Qaaluraagken tua-i.*

Neplirpiiqnak, qavarnilrianga tang. 'Here are your two spoons. Quiet down; I'm sleepy.' (AGA 1996:204); < qalu-?-

qaalurar-, qalura- to splash water repeatedly or continuously # *qaalurartuq or qalurauq* 'he is splashing'; *qaaluraraa or qaluraa* 'he is splashing water on it' / NUN; < qalu-?-

qalute- to splash out (as with the hand or a dipper); to pour out # NUN; < qalu-?-

qaamyuar(ar)- to close one's eyes partially, as when squinting against light, or as a sign of intense enjoyment or satisfaction # *qaamyuartuq* 'he is squinting, has his eyes partially closed'; < ?-ar(aq); cf. qame-

qaang no # *exclamation; qaang, waniku ayangngaitua* 'no, I'm not going to leave soon'; = qang'a

qaaq wave # NUN; = qaiq cf. qaa⁻²; < PE qayə(r)

Qaariitaaq indigenous Yup'ik holiday celebrated in autumn in which participants with painted faces or wearing masks would go door to door asking for food; Halloween; participant in this festival or this activity (*especially* one of the two doing this at the beginning of the "Bladder Festival") # **qaariitaar-** to participate in this festival; to go trick-or-treating (NUN meaning) # *the participants say "qaariitaa cikirracia", ('qaariitaa; give me a little bit') in a low voice; the holiday is sometimes referred to as "Masked Festival" or "Asking Festival" in English; because this festival occurred around late October and because of what the participants did, the word "Qaariitaaq" is often used for Halloween nowadays; Nunamegnun-gguq elkartaqameng cikullran kinguani uksuarmi Qaariitaalallruut ernerni qavcini. 'When they settled down in their village after freeze-up in fall time they'd celebrate "Qaariitaaq" over the course of several days.' (CAU 1985:43); Amlleret cali qanertut kegginateng mingugluki Qaariitaalallruniluki. . . urasqamek kangiplugmek tuaten. 'Many people say that they celebrated "Qaariitaaq" by painting their faces . . . with bluish-gray clay and charcoal.' (CAU 1985:43); Taukuk-gguq apqek *qaaritaak* qantanek iterqurirraartellukek unuaquani nutaan Nakaciq ayagnilaraat. 'They began the Bladder Festival after two individuals, called "qaariitaaq", went into the houses with bowls (for food) every day.' (CAU 1985:57); . . . naugga maani school-arvigpeceñi Qaariitaaqulartuci tamatum tamaa-i unuggsuutiini tamaa-i ayagnenglartut. ' . . . they'd start [the Qaariitaaq festivity] in the month in which at your school you have *Halloween*.' (QAN 1995:160); > Qaariitaarvik*

Qaariitaarvik October; Halloween # *see Appendix 7 on the Yup'ik calendar; < qaariitaaq-vik*

Qaarpak, Qaarpagyaraq indigenous Yup'ik holiday celebrated in the coastal area only (elsewhere combined with *Qaariitaaq*, shortly before the *Nakaciuryaraq* ("Bladder Feast")) # *said to be an alternate name for Qengarpak (q.v.)*

qaarsaq herring egg # *qaarsat* 'herring roe'; Y, NS: = qaryaq, qaryaq, qaaryak; < ?-yaq; < PE qa(C)aryar

qaaryak skin sore; acne pimple # *qaaryiit* 'rash', 'pimples'; sass'ama tayarneqa qaaryangevkaraa

- qaategte-** ‘my watch caused my wrist to get a rash’; = *qaryaq, qaryaq, qaarsaq*; < PE *qa(C)aryar*
- qaategte-** to feel lazy; to be languid; to be listless; to be lethargic; to be torpid # *qaategtuq*
 ‘he is lethargic’ / *akwaugaq kiircetellrani*
qaategtepiallruunga ‘yesterday when it was hot I didn’t feel like doing anything at all’; *Taumek tauten qaategtevkenata uitaksaunata alaitellrani pisqutkellrukut*. ‘That’s why it was our rule not to be *lazy* and sit idle when [the fish] made their appearance.’ (YUP 2005:86)
- qaavesga-** to be beached # . . . *paacakayak*
qaavesgalria taman’ qacaqerpiirluni kiagmi taman’ tepelqellinikii . . . ‘a huge barge *beached* by the squall in the summer, driven ashore . . .’ (KIP 1998:233); cf. *qai-*
- qac’ag-** to make dancing motions with one’s body following the beat of music # *qac’agtuaq*
 ‘he is moving to the music’ / *niicugnissuutet kumallratni qac’agturallruuq anngaqa* ‘when the radio was on my older brother was making dancing motions’; < PE *qac(c)ay*
- qacagli-** to come loose # *qacagliuq* ‘it is coming loose’; < *qacagte-i¹*-
- qacagte-** to be loosely attached # *qacagtuq* ‘it is loose’ / K; > *qacagli-, qacalke-*
- qacalke-** to fit in loosely # *Itqertaqluteng*
qacalkelluteng mik’nateng. They go in (into the mouse holes) and *fit in easily*, being small.’ (PAI 2008:178); < *qacagte-ke³*-
- qacangqi-** to clap # NUN; < *qacarte-?*
- qacap’ag-** to hit hard with the palm of the hand # *qacap’agaa* ‘he hit it hard’ / Aren *qacap’agurluqii-gguq, qanrulluku*, “*Iinginingaa!* Issaluuqtaq una caqtarta?” ‘Oh dear, the fox *slapped* him *hard*, saying to him, “*Iinginingaa!* This darned porcupine, what’s he doing?!” (QAI 1984:9); < *qacarte-pag²*-; > *qacap’aguqaq*
- qacap’aguqaq** fur hat with earflaps # BB; < *qacap’aguqaq*
- qacapleq** mush made by adding water to flour that has been stir-fried without oil until brown # NUN
- qacar-** to be windy from the ocean # NUN; cf. *qacarte-*
- qacarneq** wall; side # *Ingrim-wa yaani qacarnerani caniqaani akerta pugumssuaralria*. ‘*To the side of the mountain* the sun was just barely coming up.’ (ELN 1990:11); “*Nauwa-mi agayuvik?*” “*Yaa-i*

- tang suulutaamek kelistarluni *qacarnemikun.*” “And, where is the church?” “It is over there with a gold cross on its *siding.*”” (YUP 1996:12); < *qacarte-neq¹*
- qacarte-** to hit or slap with the hand; to blow against *of wind* # *qacartaa* ‘he or it slapped it’ / *anuqem nep’ut qacartaa* ‘the wind is hitting our house’; *Yuum qacareskaten ulluvagpegun inglua-llu manikiu*; . . . ‘If anyone *strikes* you on the cheek, offer the other also; . . .’ (LUKE 6:29); = *qassarte-*; > *qacpag-, qacap’ag-, qacarneq, qacarte-*; cf. *qacguur-, qacar-*; < PE *qacar-*
- qacautaq** edible, sweet sea anemone found on rocks (*species ?*) # NUN
- qacegtu-** to be broad-chested # *Angevkenani-gguq angutecuaraq, qacegtuluni taúgaam uqilaqapigglnuni . . .* ‘It is said that little man was small, but he was *broad-chested* and could run very fast . . .’ (MAR1 2001:8); Y; < *qatek-tu-*
- qacelli-** pain to sting, burn; to whine (*additional NSU meaning*) # Y; NSU: = *qatli-*; < PE *qaceli-*
- qacervag-** to sting badly # *qacervagtuq* ‘it is stinging badly’ / *Elliin ayuqucia assiitqapiarluni, igyaraallu kinerteqapigglnuni, iik-llu tuaten qacervaglutek uicunainatek*. ‘Her condition was very bad; her throat was very dry, and her eyes *stung so badly* that it hurt to open them.’ (ELN 1990:49); < *qacelli-/qatli-pag²*-
- qacguur-** to slap at intervals; to play a guitar # *qacguurtuq* ‘he slapping something’; *qacguuraa* ‘he’s slapping it’ / cf. *qacarte-*
- qaci-** to have a deep voice; to be deep *of the voice.*
qaciuq ‘he has a deep voice’ / *erinii qaciuq* ‘his voice is deep’; cf. *qa-*
- qacig-** easily done #root; > *qacigikanir-, qacigli-, qacignarqe-, qacigte-*; also used in the quantifier/qualifier construction: *Tutgara’urlullraaq, qaciita-qaa imarpigmun pilaryukluki ciungani imarpigtektsaileng’erpet uptuten?* ‘Grandchild, do you think that they are *not big tasks* even though you’ve never been to the ocean before, and thus you are getting ready (in that way)?’ (QUL 2003:248); Arenqia, *qaciggarmeng-gguq imkut nunat cir’iqertut tuntunek caperqek’ngameggnek*. ‘Oh my, that village suddenly had a goodly supply of caribou, and *it was easy* for them (to catch them now), which they had thought to be hard (to catch).’ (QUL 2003:290)

qacigikanir- to become easier # qacigikanirtuq
 ‘it has become easier’; panimi ikayuryaurcany
 qacigikanirtuq ‘since her daughter has begun to
 help, her work load was lessened’; < qacig-kanir-
qacigli- to find something becoming easier (as with
 practice or the passage of time) # . . . kiituan
 tua-i imna aūg’angnaqu’urqengaqa *qaciglilua*
 atungaqa, tua-i-w’ assiilnguq ayalriatun imutun.
 ‘. . . finally it will *become easier* for me to not do
 wrong, as it has gone away.’ (QUL 2003:256);
 < qacig-i¹-

qacignaita- to be difficult # qacignaituq ‘it is
 difficult’ / Amlleret makut *qacignailnguut*
 aperyarat igausngaut Yup’igtun aperyarat
 kangingnaurutaitni, Steven A. Jacobson-
 aam taqellrini, taūgaam tamaq’apigmeng
 igausngavkenateng. ‘Many *difficult* words are
 written down in the Yup’ik dictionary compiled
 by Steven A. Jacobson [the first edition of the
 present book], but certainly not all were written.’
 (KIP 1998:xxi); < qacig-naite-

qacignarqe- to be easy; to require little effort
 # qacignarquq ‘it is easy’ / Caviyaarnek
 kass’at casgukautaitnek qunguturamegnun,
 taluyilangamta can’giircuutnek maa-i.
Qacignariluni taluyilleq calirpagnairulluni.
 ‘Because nowadays we make blackfish traps out
 of commercial wire mesh, chicken wire, it’s *easier*
 now to make fish traps, it doesn’t require hard
 work anymore.’ (KIP 1998:321); < qacig-narqe-

qacigte- to be unoccupied; to have (leisure) time #
 qacigtuq ‘he has time’ / Agayunruanunuamek
 qacigtukut ‘since today is Sunday we’re taking it
 easy’; qacigarcama cefirtua ‘because I have the
 time I’m visiting’; Uksuarmi cikuaqan *qacigglua*
 uitayuuunii. ‘In the autumn when freeze-up
 comes, I never wait around *with time on my
 hands*.’ (YUU 1995:55); < qacig-?-; > qacigtenrite-

qacigtenrite- to be busy # qacigtenrituq ‘he is busy’
 / Itrutmini qanlliniuq *qacigtevkenaki* calisqelluki,
 . . . ‘Upon coming in, he said that they should
 get to work *without wasting any time*, . . .’ (YUU
 1995:18); < qacig-te-nrite-

qacike- to find (it) to be as easy to act on as
 desired # Aren, *qacikngamiki* ungungssit, aren,
 ayalliniluni. ‘Well, since he found it *easy* (to
 kill) the bears, well, he went on his way.’ (QUL
 2003:92); < qacig-ke³-

qacngate- to be preoccupied #

qacngercetaar- to cook well in order to tenderize #

NUN

qacpag- to slap hard # < qacarte-pag²

qacu-¹ to be loose; to not be taut; to be wrinkled; to
 sag # qacuuq ‘it is loose’ / qacutaa ‘he wrinkled
 it, gathered it (cloth)’; pelatekaq qacunguq ‘the
 tent is getting saggy’; kegginaa qacuuq ‘her
 face is wrinkled’; Ingelnun tagluni, maaten pia
 kegginaa mikelnguum kavirpak *qacuqapiggluni*,
 iik-llu cikmialutek. ‘Going up to the bed she
 looked at her and saw that the baby’s face was
 all red and very *wrinkled* and that her eyes were
 closed.’ (ELN 1990:10); > qacuneq, qac’uqerte-;
 < PE qacu-

qacu-² root; > qacuir-, qacungake-, qacute-,
 qacuvallag-

qacuir- to despair; to get discouraged #

Piningqerqina *qacuiryaqunak-llu* . . . ‘Be strong
 and *of good courage* . . .’ (ALER. 31:23)

qaculluk wolf fish (*Anarhichas* sp.) # *the black skin of
 this fish was used for trim on parkas*; Y, NS; < ?-lluk

qacuneq eddy # LI; < qacu¹-neq¹

qacungake- to doubt (his) ability or

accomplishments; to mock; to ridicule #
 qacungakaa ‘he ridiculed her’ / qacungakiuq
 ‘he mocked someone’; qacungakaa ikamraliallra
 assiitniluku ‘she doubted his abilities, saying that
 the sled he had made was bad’; Tamana tua-i
 pitekluku *qacungakitullrulliniuq* alikaunani-llu
 ilaminek. ‘For that reason he was fearless and
 would *mock* his fellows.’ (CIU 2005:202);
 < qacu²-?-

qacuniar- to engage in illicit sex # cf. acuniar-

qac’uqerte- to suddenly go slack # *Qac’uqertaqan*
 cayukaniraqluku pituut taprualut. ‘Whenever
 it goes slack they pull in the sealskin line.’ (PAI
 200:382); < qacu-qerte-

qacurqe- to ridicule through song # of a shaman

ridiculing another shaman # qacurqin or
 qacurqissun ‘ridicule song’; *Qacurqissuutaitnek*
 yuarutet tamakut ap’lallruit. Yuarutetgun
qacurqiaqata ilamegnek, yuarutait aptuit, pim-
 gguq *qacurqissuutii*. Kiimi pinrituq tauna. Allat-
 llu angalkut *qacurqitullrulliniut* yuarutetgun.
 ‘They termed the songs “*ridicule songs*”. When
 they *ridiculed* their fellow shamans through song,
 that’s what their songs were called, a device for
ridiculing something. He wasn’t the only one.
 Other shamans were *ridiculed* through song.’
 (CIU 2005:202)

qacute- to refuse (him); to deny (him) his request; to turn (him) down # qacutaa 'he refused her' / Ciungani-llu *qacuteksailamken* camek cayugaqvavet. 'Previously I hadn't refused you when you wanted anything.' (QUL 2003:382); Tua-i taum pinritliniluku tua-i nutaan-llu tua-i tuaten tua-i cali tua-i *qacutenricaqluku* taūgaam tua-i wanirpak cikirciigataqamiu pivkenaku. 'In the end he didn't give him what he wanted; he wasn't intentionally *denying* him, but at that moment he wasn't able to give him what he wanted.' (QAN 1995:141); < *qacu*²-

qacuvallag- to be disappointed # *qacuvallagtuaq* 'he is disappointed' / Culurcan tua-i arenqiatielliniuq *qacuvallagluni*, pilallruani nulirqeciqlun. . . . Tua-i *qacuvalliimi* iluteqliniuq cakneq. 'When he docked he was out of luck and he was *disappointed* since she'd told him she'd be his wife. Because he was *disappointed*, he grieved very much.' (YUU 1995:11); < *qacu*²-pallag-

qaga(ni) outside; in the north # *extended demonstrative adverb*; qagaani aquiyartuci 'go play outdoors'; qagaavet 'to out there' or 'to the north'; qagaaken or qagken 'from out there' or 'from the north'; Tua-llu-gguq tua-i atam arnaaq-gguq una iliit tamaani tangerrnaura ellami *qagaani* ingluminun qeluvkarluni tarrartaqluni. 'And so he used to see one of those women walking around *outside* there bent over to one side.' (CUN 2007:30); Una-gguq yuk *qagaani* Naparyaarmiuni up'nerkami uptellria imarpigteqatarluni. 'There was this man *up north* in Hooper Bay who in the springtime was getting ready to go out on the ocean.' (YUU 1995:102); Waten ayuqut tua-i alaumateng tayima-llu tua-i catairulluteng *qagaatmun* ayagluteng. 'They (ish and game) become available and then they are gone, traveling *northward*.' (YUP 2005:86); = *qiini*; see *qagna*, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; < PE dem. *qay-*

qagan lake from which a river flows; headwaters lake; fountainhead # kuigem qagatii 'the source of the river'; Tua-i-llu-gguq allamek-am maligluni-am *qagatem* ceñikun ceñirrlutek anguarturlutek pillermegni yaqulegcurlutek, . . . 'Then another time when he and some other persons were following the shore of the *headwaters lake* while hunting birds, . . .' (AGA 1996:182); Kemga Kristussam akurturciu; *qagatii* tuquilnguum nericiu. 'Receive the body of Christ;

taste the *fountainhead* of immortality.' (ORT. 2006:28); < ?-n; > *qagateke-*, *qagatengqerr-*; < PY *qayan*

qagateke- to depend on # < *qagan-ke*² # NUN

qagatengqerr- to have someone to support one or to depend on # < *qagan-ngqerr-* # NUN

qageq blackfish that has been boiled and allowed to set in its cooled, jelled broth # *qagret plural* 'day-old cooked blackfish'; *qagerturtuq* 'she is eating day-old cooked blackfish'; Neqkiurluteng atakumi, imirluku-llu tauna, mirluki-l' mer'atnek, nutaan nek'eggluki puqlaunrilngurmum; kenirrarluki. *Qagiluteng-gguq*. 'They'd prepare the dish in the evening, filling that (bowl), adding their broth to then, setting them in a cool place after cooking them. That's what's meant by making "qagret".' (PAI 2008:214); cf. *qager-*

qager-, qagerte- to explode; to pop; to burst # *qagertuaq* (*qagerluni* or *qagerluni*) 'it exploded, burst, popped' / *qagertaa* or *qagerqaa* 'he popped it, burst it, exploded it'; Ellam quakaanun tekicami tanqik tauna *qagertelliniluku*, *qagreskiini-lu* nallunaunani camna tanqiqertelliniluni, . . . 'When he got to the middle of the sky he *burst open* the light, and when he *burst it open*, down below it was obviously lit up, . . .' (CUN 2007:112); Cunawa tuani anluaq tauna ullagluku nutaan tamakut nakacuut *qagerqetullinikait* *qagerqerraarluki-lu* cikum acianun qerrluki. 'The explanation is that they'd go over to the hole in the ice, *burst* those bladders, and after *bursting* them, put them through under the ice.' (ELL 1997:292); < ?; > *qagerte-*, *qag'erte-*, *qagpag-*, *qagra-*, *qagrute-*; cf. *qageq*

qag'erneq hernia / *qag'ernengqertuq* 'he has a hernia'; pilagturtuq *qag'erneni* kitugcelluku 'he had surgery to have his hernia fixed'; < *qag'erte-neq*¹

qag'erte- to explode; to burst; to pop # *qag'ertuq* (*qag'errluni*) 'it exploded, burst, popped very suddenly' / < *qager-?*; > *qag'erneq*

qagercetaaq explosive; bomb; dynamite # < *qagerte-cetaaq*

qagerneq hernia # < *qagerte-neq*¹

qagken from out there # *look under qaga(ni)*

qagkumi, qagkurmi northerner; Inupiaq Eskimo (Y, NS meaning); Yukon Yup'ik Eskimo (K meaning); Yukon or Kuskokwim Yup'ik Eskimo

(BB meaning) # Tua-i qagkumiut Aanakallium kinguveqai. Makumiunguut ilait. ‘So, the people up north are the descendants of Aanakalliiq (the legendary baby with the big mouth). Some of them are people around here.’ (AGA 1996:210); < qagna-miu

qaglak upper part of bowl or bucket (with a groove for the bottom piece); outer rim around cockpit coaming in a kayak (and groove for tying the kayaker’s raincoat to to keep the water out) # Makut-ggur-am maa-i qaglalget tamaani ilangartaqameng-lлу, waten aviukarqaqameng-lлу imirluki canek piyuitellruit waten qaglalget. Tua-i-ggur-am uum nalamalriim waten teguaqamiu, waten tua-i qaglalegmek ciki’irqatni igtetulliniut imairulluteng. ‘These bowls or buckets with grooved upper parts — when someone died or when they offered food to the dead, they never used ones with grooved upper parts. It was believed that when the deceased were offered food in bowls with grooved upper parts, the bottoms usually fell off, losing all the contents.’ (CIU 2005:130); see Appendix 9 on the parts of the kayak; > qaglaya(g)aq; < PY qayla(k)

qaglaya(g)aq bowl with grooved upper part made of a separate piece of bent wood # < qaglak-ya(g)aq

qagna the one outside; the one to the north # extended demonstrative pronoun; qag’um ‘of the one outside’; qagkut ‘those outside’; qagna marastuuq, murilkelluten piyuakina ‘it is muddy outside, walk carefully’; see qagaa(ni) or qii(ni), the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; > Qagkumiut, qagte-; < PE dem. qay-

qagpag-, qag’pag- to explode violently # Tua-i-gguq taūgaam etgalqitaqunek nutaan qagpagalutek-lлу pikagnek, unguvangaunata tamaani. ‘Only in the shallows would they (the ice ridges) violently thrust upward, and there they apparently couldn’t live.’ (KIP 1998:191); < qager-pag²

qagra- to explode repeatedly # Unani-gguq et’ulriami qagrayuunatek pituuk. ‘Out there, in the deep water area, they [ice ridges] were never thrust upward.’ (KIP 1998:191); < qager-a-

qagrute- to burst through net or trap # of fish; qagrutuq ‘it burst through’ / < qager-te⁵-

qagte¹- to speak Inupiaq # qagtuk ‘he is speaking Inupiaq’ / Y, NS; < qagna-?

qagte²- to protrude or curve out # Waniwa-am ukuni uluani tangerturallemlni wii una- gguq waniw’ qagtemyaagami wii waniw’ atuyunaketukemtun uquiriaqama . . . ‘As I am looking at these semilunar knives I think I’d like this one here which isn’t too curved at the bottom when I remove oil from something . . .’ (CIU 2005:172); Waniw’ tua-i una uquiritkarniqapiar, waten qagtevlaagami man’a. Qagtellriit anagulluteng wii atuyunakenritanka. ‘Here this one would be good for removing fat, since it curves out only a little. I don’t like ones that curve out too much.’ (CIU 2005:174)

qai- surface; top # elliu egan kaminiam qainganun! ‘put the pot on top of the stove!'; kuskayagaq qavartuq qaimni ‘the kitten is sleeping on top of me'; estuulum qaingantuq ‘it is on top of the table'; qaimiutauguq mikelnguq ‘the child clings' to his parents, literally: ‘the child is a thing of the surface' of his parents; Maaten-gguq piuq natermi aqumgalria, ingna-gguq-wa aanii mingqellria ingleret qaingatni. ‘She realized that she was sitting on the floor, and her mother was sewing on top of the bed over there.’ (ELN 1990:3); Imumek-gguq tua anuqengllermini mer’em qainga natquingluni ugaan anuqlim, puyuruangluni man'a tangllep. ‘At that time when it got windy the surface of the water got snow particles blowing low over it on account of the wind, looking like some kind of smoke.’ (QUL 2003:488); Tangnircarluku qaiseng, keggutnek-lлу aqevlaquyarluteng, nasqurrucirluteng uyamigluteng-lлу, paivvluki maavet, tangniquekluki. ‘They adorned their bodies [literally: their surface] when they danced, and animal teeth dangled from their belts. They wore headdresses, and necklaces hung from their necks as adornment.’ (TAP 2004:71); teq’umek. Erurcetaanga teq’umek. Teq’umek qaika erurluku. ‘She had me wash with urine. I washed my body with urine.’ (YUP 2005:266); Mer’em qaingiraanga aneryaarcigatevkarlua, . . . ‘The water closed in over me, keeping me from breathing, . . .’ (JONA. 2:5) NS, Y, HBC, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; = qaa-²; > qaivar-; cf. qaklite-, qasmegute-, qasqite-, qakvar-, qaliq, qalliq, qaspeq, qayaq, qasruq, qakvar-, qaiq; < PE qaðə

qailir- to be rough (of water); to have lots of waves # qailirtuq ‘it (water) is rough, has lots of waves’ / Piaken taūgaam negeqvam, calaram-

llu akuliignek anurvagaqami nutaan *qaililartuq*. ‘However, when it was very windy from back there, between north and east, then it (the water) would be rough.’ (KIP 1998:45); < qaiq-lir-

qailiur- to deal with rough water # *qailurtuq* ‘he is riding or otherwise dealing with the waves’ / Waten waniwa ayuqelriit pikegkut cingikegguteng nacat imarpiliurqameng, meliurluteng *qailiurluteng* piaqameng atutullrullinikait. ‘They used this sort of conical helmet whenever they traveled (by kayak) on the ocean, dealing with the water, *dealing with the waves*.’ (CIU 2005:23); < qaiq-liur-

qaillukuar- to mess around; to tinker; to plot; to deliberate; to confer # *with either a positive or a negative connotation*; *qaillukuartuq* ‘he is messing around’; *qaillukuaraa* ‘he is tinkering with it’ / *qaillukuartut* ‘they are deliberating, conferring’; *qaillukuarutaa* ‘he is deliberating over it’; *qaillukuarpakarluni* *picurlagturainartuq* ‘messing around so much, she finally got into trouble’; *qaillukuaruciut* *ulerpakan* *piilerkameggnek* ‘they are deliberating over what to do if there is a flood’; *qaillukualriit* ‘those trying to do something *good or bad*; Umyuan assiilkauq *qaillukuarlua* *piciqngatarpenga*. ‘If your thoughts turn bad, you might *plot* against me and do something to me.’ (ELL 1997:88); Tua-i *qaillukuaryaaqerraarluni*, cangayunglliniuq ciin tuaten picirminek. ‘After he *tried various things*, he began to be feel irritated as to why he was unable to do that.’ (YUU 1995:93); < *qaillun-?*; > *qaillukuarta*

qaillukuarta ‘council member’ # *neologism*; *qaillukuar-ta²*

qaillun, qaill' how # *interrogative adverb*; *qaill'* *ayuqsit?* ‘how are you?’; *qaill'* *pia?* ‘what happened?’, ‘what’s wrong with it?’, ‘what’s he doing?’; *qaill'* *qanerta?* ‘what does he have to say’; *qaill'* *pilartatki ukut Yugcetun?* ‘what do they call these in Yup’ik?’; *aptellruanga* *qaillun kaviaret igtelilauciatnek* ‘he asked me how foxes make their dens’; *Taum ciuggluni tangrraa, qecirraarluni-llu* *qanertuq* “*Qaillun! Ayii!*” ‘That one looked up at him and after spitting said, “*How indeed! Go away!*”’ (UUT 1974:9); NSK, Y, HBC, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; > *qaillukuar-, qailluqtaar-, qailqerte-*; cf. *qaite-, qayu-*; < PY *qa(y)itə-* (*under PY-S qayu(q)*)

qailluqtaar- to act, change or deal with things in various ways (that may be hard to explain or describe exactly, or which the speaker doesn’t want to explain or describe exactly) # *qailluqtaartuq* ‘he/it is acting in various ways’; *qailluqtaaraa* ‘he/it is acting toward her/it in various ways’; *ella qailluqtaartuq* ‘the weather kept changing’; . . . *maaten pia kana-i cauluku anuqa talligni qailluqtaaqek.* . . . when she went she saw her down there facing the wind with her arms *moving in various motions*.’ (ELN 1990:42); < *qaill(un)-qtaar-*

qailqerte-, qailluqerte- to change one’s mood or behavior abruptly. *qailluqertuq* ‘he changed abruptly’ / < *qaill'-qerte-, qaillun-qerte-*

qaiq wave # *qairet* *angyaput uvaavkaraat* ‘the waves made our boat rock’; *qairstegun* (*or, much less commonly, qairetguna*) ‘through the waves’; *Wagg'uq-am aqumgalaqumta angengiurat'larcqaakut imarpuum qairan.* ‘That is to say, if we sat (where we weren’t supposed to) a *wave* on the sea would surely overwhelm us.’ (CIU 2005:194); = *qaaq*; cf. *qai-*; > *qailir-, qailiur-, qairvak, qaitu-*; < PE *qayə(r)*

Qairuarmiut legendary village set on high ground in the world of the “little people” (*ircenrraat*) #

qairvak big wave # and **qairvag-** to be very rough (of water); to have big waves # *qairvagtuq* ‘it has big waves’ / *Mer'em anguyagtek taukuk* *qairek qairvagluni aterpagcimalriik.* ‘When it was very rough those two big waves were termed “the water’s warriors”.’ (YUP 2005:266); < *qair-vak*

qairvaaq big wave capable of breaking shore-fast ice # < *qairvak-aq²*

qaitaq beanbag-like toy # and **qitar-** to play with a beanbag # *qaitartuq* ‘he is playing with a beanbag’; Y, NS

qaite- to have something wrong with one; to be how?; to tell how something it; to expose or reveal facts about (it/him) # *qaituq* ‘there is something wrong with it’ / *qaita?* ‘how is he, she, or it?’; *qaicit?* ‘how are you?’; *qaitenritua* ‘I’m fine’; *Nunat imkut* *qailluku qanlliniluteng, ilateng qanrulluki.* ‘The village talked, exposing her, telling their fellow community members.’ (MAR 2001:48); NS; cf. *qaillun*

qaitu- to generally be rough (water) # *qaituuq* ‘it has generally has (big) waves’ / *Taum-am pillinia Akuluraqam camna qaituniluku piaqaat.*

'But that one said he had heard how *stormy* Etolin Strait was.' (QAN 1995:324); < qaiq-tu-
qaivar- to come to the surface # qaivartuq 'it came to the surface' / qaivartaa 'he brought it to the surface, or put it on a surface' *as on a table*; erenret qulen kinguatni kit'elleq qaivartuq 'after ten days the drowned body came to the surface'; qaivarluten! 'come in!' *from the notion of coming into an old-time house through an underground tunnel*, or 'come up!' *as up to a second floor*; Kitaki, yuut ellitnun qaivarpailegpet murilkeqaqerkuk. 'Well then, before you go up to the level of the human world, observe us first.' (CIU 2005:88); < qai-var-; > qaivarrvik

qaivarrvik elevated storage place; platform cache # < qaivar-te²-vik

qakegte- to lift up the parka, shirt, skirt, or dress one is wearing # qakegtuq 'he lifted up his garment'; qakegtaa 'she lifted it (skirt) up' / Taūgaam tamarma angllullrunritua. Maatekaarlua taūgaam mecungellruunga. . . . Taūgaam nenglirluni. . . . qakeggluu ilupeqa waten qemralaakilaku. 'I didn't completely submerge. I only got wet to here. . . . However, it was cold. . . . I lifted up my outer garment and quickly and repeated squeezed the water out of my undershirt and wrung it out.' (QUL 2003:730)

qakemna the one outside; the one to the north # *obscured demonstrative pronoun*; qak'mum 'of the one outside'; qakmumek 'from the one outside'; qakemkut 'those outside'; qakemna ciin neplirkaparta? 'why is that one outside so noisy?'; Tua-i caqerluteng unuakumi maktelliniut ella *qakemna assirluni nunaniqluni cakneq*. 'Then one day in the morning they woke up and realized that the world *out there* was calm and joy-inspiring.' (YUP 1996:92); Tua-i qaillun ca-llu man' tangerciiganaku tua-i iigminek *qakemkugnek asqialliqluni*. 'In no manner could he see the world around him, being so ill disposed with respect to his eyes *out there* (outside of the now nonexistent field of vision of the blind boy)' (ELL 1997:12); *see qakma(ni), the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives*; < PE *dem.* qakəm-

qakerci- to have irritated eyes; to be irritated (of eyes) # qakerciuq 'he has irritated eyes' / iigka qakerciuk iliqlngama 'my eyes are irritated because I have sore eyes'; Y, HBC, NUN

qakerciur- to drizzle # NUN

qakerliq upper part of throat # Tamarmeng iqumangareskata aaniin taum ullagluki tekiciiqellini tuntut qamiqurrainaa imum irniaran *qakerliit keggmarluki cevverqelliniaqekai ukuit tuqurqelluki*. 'When they were all fallen over (dead), his mother would go over to them, and when she got to the caribou she'd see that her child, that was nothing but a head, had bitten the upper parts of their throats, ripped their flesh here and killed them.' (QUL 2003:287); < PE qakəR(luy)

qaki-, qakircite- (*HBC form*) to be pale; to be dry; to be bleached # qakiuq 'it is pale, dry, bleached' / qakimauq 'it is dried up, pale'; Cumikeqeryaaqaqa tua-i ilumun anernerunani, kegginaa-ll' *qakiluni, tuqupigtelliniluni*. 'Observing him, I saw that in truth he had no breath, that his face was *pale*, that he was quite dead.' (QUL 2003:548); Elpengyarturtuq angutem eriniinun maaten uituq Mikellankuk, Turpak-llu *qakilutek murilkekiik, una-wa angun*. 'Waking up from her sleep she became aware of a man's voice, and when she opened her eyes, she observed that the Mikellaq and Turpak were both *pale*, and there was this man.' (ELN 1990:39); > qakineq, qakir-, qakirpak, qakite-

qakirpak all pale, dry, bleached # particle; Maaten-gguq tang qinerrluni pia imna tua-i qimugtem qamiqurran enra *qakirpak*. 'He looked in and observed that there was a dog's skull *all bleached*.' (CIU 2005:10); < qaki-rpak

qakicirraq fork in a tree #

qakiyaq* silver salmon; coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) # Kinguatgun-llu iqalluut *qakiyaat piluteng . . . Qakiyyarcurluteng-llu teq'erkameggnek . . .* 'After the run of dog (chum) salmon, the *silver salmon* come . . . So they fish for *silvers* to age underground . . .' (PRA 1995*:462); *from Aleut qakiidañ* (*qakiiðaX*)

qakime- to get a dried skin soaking wet #

qakineq dry dead standing wood (dead tree, or part of tree) # *good to burn*; Piyuanginanermeggnı *qakineqegtaarmek tangrameng iqulluku unicuumiilamegtteggu-llu tamarnayukluku tua-i elkek Turpak-llu iquqliqlutek kevegturluku Mikellaq maligcuarluku yuallrani cali qakinernek, . . .* 'While they were walking, when they saw good *dry standing wood* they toppled it, and since

they did not want to leave it behind, thinking that they would lose its location, she and Turpak carried it each one at an end, following Mikellaq as she looked for more *dry standing wood*, . . .' (ELN 1990:38); < qaki-neq¹

qakir- to be rancid # qakirtuq 'it is rancid'; NSU; < qaki-?

qakite- to have an irritated throat # qakituq 'he has an irritated throat' / Y; < qaki-?

qaklite- to scale a height # qaklituq 'he reached the top' / Maaten nutaan *qaklicami* kiartaa, ak'a yaqsigillrullinilria. 'When he reached the highest place, he looked around for it and saw that it was already far away.' (KIP 1998:5); cf. qai-, qasqite-

qakma(ni) outside; out there # obscured

demonstrative adverb; qakmaken 'from out there'; qakmavet 'to out there'; qakma 'out there!'; elliviciarmek qakmani neqkaput aqvaki 'get our food from the little cache out there'; Uitainanrani nem tunuanek *qakmaken* kegluneq qakem' marurpalliniluni. 'When he was lying in wait he heard this wolf out there from behind the house, from outside there, howling.' (QAN 1995:116); see qakemna, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; < PE dem.

qakəm-

qakte⁻¹ to breach (whale, fish) # qaktuq 'it breached' / qaktaartuq 'it is repeatedly breached'; Tua-i atam pivakarluteng tuaten-am aitarteqvaarluteng *qakcimalallin*[*inaurtut*]. 'As they repeatedly came to the surface they would open their mouths wider as they breached.' (ELL 1997:260); cf. qakvar-, qai-; < PE qakə-

qakte⁻² to be emotionally distressed (due to disobedient individuals, a messy house, too many chores, etc.) # NUN

qaku when? (in the future); how long from now?; a certain unspecified (or unspecifiable) time afterward; # particle; qaku ayagciqsit? 'when will you go?'; Taukut tua-i nangneqlilirillruut Anagcirmiut tuani. *Qakuani-llu* qayutun allrakut piqerluki cali, wall'u-q' pingayun, ataam Uksuqallermi elriluteng. 'Those Anagciq people celebrated *Elriq* (the great memorial feast) for the last time. And then sometime after that, when several years had passed, maybe three, they celebrated *Elriq* at Uksuqalleq.' (AGA 1996:92); Tua-i-llu apqaungluteng tamarmeng *qaku* tekitarkaucimeggnek. 'They all began to ask

'when they'd get there.' (ELN 1990:45); *Qaku-mi* ayagciqsit Tuulkessaamun? 'When, then, will you travel to Tuluksak?' (YUP 1996:34); > qakuan, qakuaqan, qakuninrite-; < PE qaku

qakuan when some time had elapsed #

particle; *Qakuan*, taukut ayagyuat uqilalriit paqnayugluteng kingunermeggnun utertelliniut, tuncinraat maligguki. 'Sometime later, those fast-running young folk, being curious, returned to where they'd come from, following the caribou tracks.' (CAM 1983:324); < qaku-consequential

qakuaqan at what times?; at various times # particle; *Qakuaqan-mi* yuralriit ayagnilallruat? 'At what times then did the dancers begin (dancing)?' (KIP 1998:163); *Qakuaqan* yaaruiciaqamiu taum Nukalpiartayagaam tun'aqamiki tuaten pinaura, nulirqeciqluku, . . . 'At various times when that little Nukalpiartaq made her story knives, when he'd give them to her, he'd say that he will have her for a wife, . . .' (YUU 1995:10); < qaku-contingent

qakun hackles of dog or wolf; long hair on the back of the neck of dog or wolf # < ?-n

qakuni- to occur long afterward # used only in the negative subordinative; qakunivkenani 'not long afterward'; < qaku- neq¹-i³

qakurnaq frost on trees etc., as in the fall # and

qakurnar- to frost as in the fall # qakurnartuq 'it got frosty' / Man'a-l'l' ella qerruyiqaranariluniunuakumi-llu caqerluni *qakurnarluni*. 'At this time it was starting to get a bit cold and one morning there was frost.' (ELN 1990:55) Wine-arkat naucetaarit piunrillrui kavtagteggun calillu atsangtulit napat *qakurnam* piunrirluki. 'He destroyed their grapevines with hail, and the frost destroyed the fruit trees.' (PSALM 78:47); < PE qakur-

qak'urte- to nag; to scold # qak'urtuq 'he is scolding, nagging' / qak'urutaa 'he is nagging her, scolding her'; NUN

qakussaag- to probe manually # perhaps specifically in sexual terms; NUN

qaku'urtaq hawk owl (*Surnia ulula*); northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*); northern harrier, marsh hawk (*Circus cyaneus*) # > qaku'urtaruaq

qaku'urtaruaq, qaku'urtayagaq boreal owl (*Aegolius funereus*) # < qaku'urtaq-uaq, qaku'urtaq-ya(g)aq

qakvar- to win in a game; to feel uplifted; to leave behind in a race; to emerge from; to remove

from water # qakvartuq 'he won, feels uplifted'; qakvarai 'he beat them'; 'he took them out' / qakvautuq 'he took fish out of the water'; cf. qai-/ , qakte-

qakvayak grass # Uani-gga amik, makuneng *qakvayagneng*, aūgatek tamalkurmek caniqerrilitarlutek. 'In winter the entranceway was closed off on both sides with woven grass partitions.' (CEV 1984:30); HBC; = qaykvayak

qalamciq story; tale; account of something that happened # *and qalamci-* to tell about something that happened # qalamciuq 'he related what happened' / qalamcitkaa 'he told about it'; Taqiucami *qalamciminek* maaten piuq kan'a igtat'gain ciukaraatni. 'When she had finished her *account* she looked and saw that there was a den down there right in front of her feet.' (ELN 1990:51); . . . aati ak'a itellruami nerngellrullinilria tuaten *qalamciluni*. ' . . . her father had already started eating and was *telling about the events that had taken place.*' (ELN 1990:65); < qalarte-ciq; > qalamcite-

qalamcite- to tell (him) about something that happened # qalamcitaa 'he told him about something that happened' / Tua-i-llu *qalamcilluku* nut'ni-gguq tekipailgagu taum ullagarcaaqluku . . . 'He *told* her that before he could get to his gun, that one (the animal) had rushed toward him . . .' (ELN 1990:64); < qalamci-te⁵-

qalangssak story; tale; account of something that happened # Elngum ak'a niitellrung'ermiu cali niicugnilynuni aanami *qalangssiinek* . . . 'Even though she'd heard it already, Elnguq also listened to her mother's *tale* . . .' (ELN 1990:67); < qalarte-ngssak

qalaria- to yell; to scream # NUN; cf. qalarte-
qalarcissuun larynx; microphone # < qalarte-te²-cuun

qalarneq, qalarcaraq the ability to speak # Yugcetun qalarcaramek elicungcartuq 'he's studying how to speak in Yup'ik'; < qalarte-neq², qalarte-yaraq

qalarte- to talk; to speak # qalartuq 'he is talking' / qalarutaa 'he is talking to her'; qalarutuk 'they₂ are talking with each other, having a conversation'; qalarutkaa 'he is talking about it'; Tua-i tuani keggularniluki neqet *qalarrluni*. 'Then she *said* that the fish there bite.' (ELN 1990:69); Aaniin-llu murilkesquelluku piano

aipaqluku *qalarusnguarluku*, qanercetaaraqluku tuaten. 'And when her mother told her to watch her (the baby), she kept her company, pretending to *talk* with her, and trying to let her say things.' (ELN 1990:20); UMYUALIURTET QALARUCIYARAAT 'mental health counseling'; UY, K, BB, NR, LI; > qalamciq, qalangssak, qalarcissuun, qalarrneq, qalarcaraq; cf. qa-, qalaria-

qalem- root; > qalemqar-, qalemtaayuli

qalemyaar- to be curved up # Kankiim-llu pia iqua qalemyaarluni ukatmun. 'And the front of the skate was curved up this way.' (PAI 2008:236)

qalemqar- to gobble up; sucking in # qalemqeraa 'he gobbled it up' / < qalem-qar-

qalemtaayuli elephant # < qalem-?-a-yuli

qalengquq tumor; lump in flesh # NUN

qaleqcuuk grebe (*Podiceps* sp.) # Caqerluni-llu Elngum murilkaa nanvam ilua, kankut *qaleqcuuget* ukakaraagni-wa mermi ungluungalnguq. 'And it happened that Elnguq looked out on the lake, there were *grebes* out there, and closer to her than two of the grebes was what seemed to be a nest in the water.' (ELN 1990:105)

qaleqmacir(ar)- to tickle # NUN; = qel'qecir(ar)-; < PY-S qaləqə-

qalervag-, qalerpag- to bawl; to cry loudly # qalervagtuq 'he is bawling' / qalervautekaa 'he is bawling over it'; qalerviin 'because he's bawling'; Arenqiapaa irniarpuk una tua-i atayugluni *qalervalartuq* atanirerinikluku iteryunritniluku. 'Oh dear, this child of ours wants his father and *cries loudly* all the time hoping to see him, saying that he (his father) had not wanted to come in.' (MAR2 2001:76); < qalrir-pag²-; < PE qaləR-

qaliipautaq cloth parka cover # LI; < qalliq-?-taq¹

qalilugtaq hinge of door # cf. qaliq

qaliluk, qalilurrlugaq (NUN form) man's hoodless caribou-skin parka # < qaliq-?

qalipeqsaq waterproof oversock # Y; < qaliq-?

qaliq top layer; type of traditional Yup'ik parka

worn by Nelson Is. and tundra-area Yup'iks that has large front and back plates of white calfskin or of mink skin; also the plates of calfskin; seal-gut rain parka used with a kayak (*additional meaning in HBC*) # *and qalir-* to put on such a parka # Man'a-wa kavirun cali caniqliktuiit, *qaliliaqameng* atutukiit, qemirrlugutnun tuaten

tamaani. ‘And this red strip, which is always stitched next to it, is a design that is also stitched on the front and back plates on women’s fancy parkas and on the small plates below them.’ (CIU 2005:142); Man’ā, nengelngaqan cikuaya’angraan iverluteng, *qalirluteng* taūgaam, naqugglutteng maagun. ‘Outside, when it got cold, they used to wade, even when ice was forming, and they wore only seal-gut rain parkas, tied around the waist like so.’ (CEV 1084:27); > qalipeqsaq, qaliqaq, qaliraq, qalirneq, Qalirneq, qaliruaq, qaliluk; cf. qai-, qalliqaq; < PE qalir (*under PE qaðə-*)

qaliqaq roof # < qaliq-?; > qaliqerkaq, qaliqerrun; < PE qaliqar (*under PE qaðə-*)

qaliqar- to get food poisoning; to get sick or get sick and die from eating foods said to be incompatible, such as aged fish and salmonberries; to get ill from overeating # qaliqertuq ‘he got sick from eating the wrong foods, or too much food’ / HBC, NUN

qaliqerkaq roofing material # such as tarpaper or corrugated metal sheeting # Ellangellemmi net *qaliqerkait* pagkut caviit mamtupiarluteng. . . . Tamakut nangyuilnguullrullinluteng tamaa. ‘When I first became aware of things, the houses’ roofing material, up there, the metal sheets, were quite thick. . . . Those did not deteriorate right away.’ (KIP 1998:323); < qaliqaq-kaq

qaliqerrun log above door of semi-subterranean house or men’s community house # NUN; < qaliqaq-un

qaliraq extra covering, such as an extra blanket. atkuminek qaliriisqaa ‘he told her to use his parka as an extra cover; < qaliq-?

qalirkhaar(aq*) walrus bladder used for a water container # HBC; < qalirkqaq-ar(aq)

qalirkqaq seal-gut material # Nenglinriucan-ll’, makut, maklagaat *qalirkaitneng* cimiruku tauna, egaleq. ‘When the cold let up, they changed its smoke-hole window pane to baby bearded-seal gut.’ (CEV 1984:30); HBC

Qalirneq Koliganek. village on the Nushagak River; > qaliq-?

qalirneq one on top; roof; uppermost one # . . . paqnaklukek qayakek pilliniagket, peñat qertuqak’acagaata *qalirernani* pakmani qayakek uitalutek. . . . getting curious about their kayaks they looked for them and saw that they were

located up there at the *uppermost place* of the highest part of the cliff.’ (QLU 2003:64); < qaliq-neq⁴

qaliruaq ankle-high skin boot for dress wear; coveralls; overboot (or boot padding ?) of throat hair part of caribou skin used to reduce the boots’ noise in snow; slipper; sock # < qaliq-uaq

qalla- to be boiling; to churn (of liquid) # qallauq ‘it is boiling’ / Tua-i-llu-am makucia tegvakaan pakikatararqa, arenqiapaa, tua-i tang cakneq qerraleryulrianga, tuarpiaq imkut *qallalriit*. ‘Then as I started to part the hard lump to check underneath, oh my gosh, I was so terrified; they (the mass of lice) looked like *boiling water*.’ (CIU 2005:210); > qallalerte-, qall’allagcetaaq, qallama-, qallaneq, gallange-, qallarvag-, qallate-¹; cf. qallaciq; < PE qała⁻¹

qallaciq navel; belly button # Imna-am

tutgara’urluq tauna cimirikailami cimiriyuituq kitiuani atkullrani mikelkessagucamiu *qallaci-llu* alaitenguq, . . . ‘Since that grandchild did not have any clothes to change into, he never changed his clothes and soon his old parka became small for him and his *belly button* began to show, . . .’ (MAR2 2001:5); < ?-ciq; > qallaciir-, qallaciurssuun; < PE qałacir

qallaciir- to cut the umbilical cord # Ulliimiiu tau-i pillinia uskuraa man’ā kepesqelluku, *qallaciirluku-w'* tua-i. ‘He went to her and told her to *cut its umbilical cord*.’ (CUN 2007:34); < qallaciq-ir-

qallaciurssuun talcum powder # HBC; < qallaciq-liur-ssuun

qallaksugte- to simmer # qallaksugtuq ‘it is simmering’ / Kan’ā-wa-gguq imarkuaq . . . manimalria *qallaksugqurluni-gguq*. ‘And there was the broth down there . . . set (on the fire), *simmering*.’ (CUN 2007:126); < qallate-ksugte-

qallalerte-, qallalugte- (HBC form) to gurgle (of the chest area); to wheeze # qallalertuq ‘it is gurgling’ / ircaqurra qallalertuq ‘he has a heart murmur’; qallalerciuq ‘his chest makes a rattling sound as he breathes’ because it is full of phlegm, he is wheezing; < qalla-lerte-

qall’allagcetaaq kind of toy # details unknown to compiler; < qalla-llag-cetaaq

qallama- to have boiled # qallamaauq ‘it has already boiled’ / qallamalria meq ‘boiled water’. < qalla-ma-

qallaneq eddy; spring with pool # . . . aaniigneck imum taukuk aatameng pitain enrit tuntut enrit uavet imumun uakarameggni ingrim waten acianun *qallaneruarmun* kic'arturturcet'lallinikai. ' . . . their mother would have them go throw the bones of the caribou that their father had caught into the little *spring-fed pool* down from their place at the base of the mountain.' (QUL 2003:82); < qalla-neq¹

qallange- to be boiling; to begin to boil # qallanguq 'it (liquid) is boiling' / qallangcaraa or qallangevkaraa 'he is making it boil'; qallangevkaruarluku 'simmering it'; Maaten itertut kiiringellrullinilria ak'a tamana ena, aaniit-l'l-am cali keningellrullinilria, ak'a-llu *qallangengellrullinilria* tauna keniraq. 'When they came in they saw that the house had already become warm, that their mother had started to cook too, and that the stew was already beginning to boil.' (ELN 1990:98); < qalla-nge-

qallarvag- to be at a rolling boil # qallarvagtuaq 'it is boiling hard' / Tua-i-gguq tamakut, ak'a angalkut tamakut, paqtellruyaqaat taūgaam-gguq tauna egatii *qallarvagturalria* cauciitellruat. 'It is said that those shamans of long ago had gone to investigate it but could not determine what it was that kept *boiling* in her pot.' (CUN 2007:74); < qalla-pag²-

qallate⁻¹ to be boiling; to churn (of liquid); to be hot (of objects or weather) (EG meaning) # qallatuq 'it (liquid) is boiling' / on Khromchenko 1824 list (2) for EG and Orlov-Pinart 1871 list (19) for EG, as applying to hot weather; . . . arulaiyuunani *qallalluni* tua-i uivluni, meq imna. ' . . . that water *churned* and swirled around continually.' (MAR2 2001:44); < qalla-?; > qallaksugte-; > qallaute⁻¹; cf. qallate⁻²

qallate⁻² to talk; to speak; to discuss; to preach # qallatuq 'he is talking' / K; Mequpayagarmek qimugtengqellruunga imumi, yugcetun-lu *qallatenitararaqluni*. 'I had a shaggy dog; it could almost but not quite *speak* like a person.' (UNP2); Quyaqerluni-lu cangniluni *qallalluni* nasvagluku aanaminun, . . . 'Speaking happily she said that she'd caught a fish and she showed it to her mother, . . .' (ELN 1990:70); > qallaute⁻²; cf. qallate⁻¹, qa-; < PY qala⁻²

qallaute⁻¹ to boil (it) # qallautaa 'he boiled it' / Cali-lu *enriulluki* qallautaqluki. Tuamta-lu

kumlacirluki tuaten ner'aqluki. 'Also they'd boil them until the bones were soft. Next, they'd let them cool and eat them.' (YUU 1995:60); < qallate⁻¹-?

qallaute⁻² to speak to (him) # qallautaa 'he spoke to him' / Jesus-aam ataam *qallautai* ayuquestassiigutnek . . . 'Jesus again spoke to them with parables . . .' (MATT. 22:1); < qallate⁻²-?

qalleq rust # and **qaller-** to rust; to be rusty # qallertuq 'it rusted'; merput elagamten'ek pilleq qallertuq 'the water from our well is rusty'; Tukuutnek quyurcinrici nunam qaingani, parut *qallrem-lu* piunrirciingatki, . . . 'Do not store up for yourselves treasures on earth, where moth and *rust* destroy, . . .' (MATT. 6:19); > qalleryak; < PE qałər

qalleryak orange (color) # < qalleq-yak

qall'i- to do topstitching on (it) # (?)

qallin stomach fat of ground squirrel # qallitek 'the two fat sacs in a squirrel's abdomen'; Quliranek-lu niitelaami *qallitengqerrniluki*, nasvitevkarluni tamakunek. 'From the old-time stories she'd heard, she knew about the *twin sacs for fat storage* inside the abdomens of ground squirrels and she had [her mother] show them to her.' (ELN 1990:15); < PE qatlin

qalliq* one on top; outer layer; skin scraper (additional HBC meaning) # qalliliraa 'he put an extra one on top of it'; Waten-am pilugunqigucirluku cali all'uku uqiggelcarluku, *qallit* makut aug'arterluki. 'They had him wear lightweight footwear and remove his heavy outer *graments*.' (TAP 2004:39); > qaliipautaq, qallissaaq; cf. qaliq, qai-; > qalliqe-; < PE qaðlir (under PE qaðə-)

qalliqe- to stack # Tua-i-lu imumek yurainanratni arnat iliit iterciqqut, qantanek tegumiarluni payuggluni *qalliqurluki*. 'While they were dancing one of the women would come in, bringing in bowls of food carrying them *stacked one on top of the other*.' (QAN 1995:168); < qalliq-ke²-

qallissaaq sweater; LI; < qalliq-?

qalluar- (**qaluar-** ?) to rinse a cleaned seal intestine in salt water # NUN; > qalluarun

qalluarun (**qaluarun** ?) seal intestine spreader; holder for end of gut when it is washed # NUN; < qalluar-n

qalluviiik traditional garment covering the legs and torso; coveralls; overalls; snow-go suit; chest waders; union suit (one-piece long underwear) # *the singular is qalluvak; Tamaani mikelnguaraat qalluvagnek caqungqetullruut aturangqessuitellermeggnii.* ‘Back then little children had body garments of the *overall* type when people didn’t have (modern-style) clothes.’ (MAR2 2001:47); < ?-vak-dual; < PE qaləvak

qalmar- to summon a dog by clicking the tongue or otherwise making vocal sounds; *figuratively*, to try to attract a man by flirting # qalmartuq ‘he is summoning a dog’; qalmaraa ‘he is summoning it’ / *Tua-i-gguq naqugutailngacagluni, nuqyutek-wa-gguq qalmalriik ciuqerranni.* ‘Her belt was carelessly tied around her waist, and the end pieces were *clicking, clattering about* in front of her as she walked.’ (CIU 205:90); cf. qa-; < PE qalmar-

qalqapak axe # and **qalqapag-** to chop #
qalqapagtuuq ‘he chopped’; qalqapagaa ‘he chopped it’ / *Kegglangqerrsugnaunateng-ll’, qalqapiit tamaan’ ayagnengaarallratni, keglaryugnaunaki muragat kepurluki, piaqluteng.* ‘They didn’t have saws, axes had just begun to become available, they didn’t saw wood, but cut it (with an adze).’ (CEV 1984:29); Y, NI, HBC, NS, UK; *from Rælə(ræl)* ‘axe’ (*the protoform of Chukchi ?aləyatte ‘axe’*) with the trade jargon ending pak, for which cf. also taaqsipak

Qalqaq Kalskag # *village on the Kuskokwim River; etymology unknown to compiler*

qalqaruq raven (*Corvus corax*); possibly also magpie (*Pica pica*) # EG; cf. qalqerayak

qalqerayak black-billed magpie (*Pica pica*) # cf. qalqaruq; *from Eastern Aleut qalqaraya-X*

qalria- to make sounds other than those of human speech # *applies to animal sounds, or non-speech sounds made by humans;* qalriaguq ‘it cried out’ / *Kuimarlutek tua-i, ellaita tua-i qalriucimeggnek qalriagurluni,* “Aa-ta-ta-ta-ta.” While they were swimming she’d *cry out* with their usual cry, “Aa-ta-ta-ta-ta.”’ (AGA 1996:220); *Kegginaqilallruut qalrialluki-ll’ ellaita qalriuciitnek.* ‘They’d put on masks and *cry out*, mimicking their usual cries.’ (AGA 1996:30); < qalrir-a-; > qalriaciq, qalriateke-

qalriaciq animal’s call # < qalria-ciq

qalriateke- to beg, wail, or whine repeatedly for # qalriatekaa ‘he is begging for it’ / < qalria-teke-

qalriqsaar(ar)- to howl and whistle (of wind outside of house) # NUN; < qalriqsaar(ar)-

qalriq seal’s cry; large, male bearded seal giving its mating call # and **qalrir-** to cry out; to shriek; to make an inarticulate vocal sound # qalrirtuq ‘it shrieked’ / *Qalemam-llu qalrirluni aryuqluki ilani qetaarluki tamalkuita.* ‘And Qalemaq, *crying with joy*, hugged all her family members, being so glad to see them.’ (ELN 1990:82); *Niitenrilngermi taūgken cali iliini murak kalevvluku ciutmun tugruciiquq, qalriq taūgaam.* ‘Even though one doesn’t hear anything, sometimes if he jabs a piece of wood into the water, only then [would one hear] *the cry of the seal* [by means of the wood].’ (AGA 1996:196); *the seal is said to go around the ocean and collect ring-like markings on its flippers; the subject of legends, such as that it is in the shape of a man in burial position;* > qalervag-, qalria-, qalriur-, qalriqsaar(ar)-; cf. qa-; cf. Wrangell 1839 list (13); < PE qalər-

qalriur- to twitter (*of birds*); to make a certain characteristic sound # qalriurtuq ‘it is twittering’, ‘it is making its sound’ / *Icigg’ qanikcaq man’ā tutmalriani qalriuraurarqelria.* ‘You know, the snow when it is stepped on *makes a certain sound.*’ (ELL 1997:514); < qalrir-ur-

qalru northern pike (*Esox lucius*) # UK, LI, EG; < PY qalru

qaltaq bucket; pail # Arcaqerluku tan’gurraq *qaltamun* pull’uku meresqumavkenaku. ‘In particular, a boy was told not to drink by bending his head down into the *bucket.*’ (CIU 2005:200); NS, Y, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI; > qaltayak, qaltauq; cf. qantaq; < PE qaltar

qaltaucikaq barrel # NSU; < qaltauq-?

qaltauq, qaltaur(aq*) bucket; pail # NUN; < qaltaq-?; cf. qantaq

qaltayak bucket made from old kayak skin # . . . alaqutliniur taum *qaltass’im* ayuqnguaraneg. . . . he found one just like that *bucket.*’ (WEB2); NUN; < qaltaq-yak

qalu dipnet # and **qalu-** to dip with a dipnet; to bail a boat # qaluuq ‘he is dipping with a dipnet’; qalua ‘he is bailing it’ or ‘he caught it with a dipnet’ / *Tua-i waten kiagaqan maurlurlua tauna qaluluni neqlingnaq’lallinilria.* ‘And when summer came his dear grandmother would try to get food (fish) *dipping with a dipnet.*’ (CUN 2007:116); *Kusquqvagmiut canglartut qusuurnek qalunek aturluteng* ‘Kuskokwim people catch

smelt using dipnets'; > qalun, qaluryarqe-, qalutaq, qalute-, qaluurun, qaluviaq, Qaluyaaq; < PE qalu(-)

qalugneq woman's emanation # said to be capable of depriving men of their hunting ability or success; Aunraryaureskuni-llu cali aunrallruluni, qalugnera-gguq tua-i tukniriluni. Arnam-gguq ilii picuirutnarquq. 'And they told her that her emanations would become strong after she had her first menstrual period. They say some women cause men to lose prowess at hunting.' (YUP 2005:154)

qalugte- to move with bow (of boat) high above the water # NUN

qalugya- to capsize # . . . palagg'uutaq-gguq tauna qalugyallermi freight-ai cat aklut kit'ellruut. . . . when that steamboat capsized, they say, its freight, its wares, sank.' (CAU 1985:179); Y; < qalu-?; cf. qaluryarqe-

qalugyaq, qalugsaq (NS form) harpoon head; lance point # < ?-yaq; < PE qaluyyar

qalun dipper for water # < qalu-n; < PE qalun (under PE qalu(-))

qalur(ar)- to tell about what one foresees while beating an Eskimo drum # NUN

qaluryarqe- to get swamped or filled with water; to capsize # qaluryarquq it capsized; < qalu-?; cf. qalugya-

qalussnguarraq* spoon # < qalun-?-nguaq-rraq

qalutaq ladle # usually made of wood; < qalu-taq¹;

> qalutarnaruqaq

qalutarnaruqaq sternum; breastbone # HBC; < qalutaq-naq²-uaq

qalutarte- to stir # NUN

qalute- to dip into something so as to fill with liquid or with fish (or the like) from the water # qalutuq 'it filled'; qalutaa 'he dipped it in, lifting it out full' / ivrarcuutegka qalutellruuk ivrallemni et'ulriami 'my hipboots got water in them when I waded in a deep place'; Meqsung'ermeng-llu qaluurin qanerpek'nateng teguluku qalulluku mermek merciiganateng. 'And even though they were thirsty they could not take the dipper, dip out some water, and drink it without asking first.' (KIP 1998:335); < qalu-te²-

qaluur- to repeatedly dip a dipper, or dipnet # . . . issraksuarmek can'giiret imkut pugeksuarlriit qaluurnaurai mikunrilata. . . . using the little grass basket as a scoop they'd repeatedly scooped out the blackfish that came to the surface because

there weren't many.' (QUL 2003:578); < qalu-ur-; > qaluurun

Qaluurin the constellation Big dipper # < qulu-ur-i²-n

qaluurun, qaluurin dipper for water; cup (NSU meaning) # Tua-i-llu elakaq ukiterraalruk piyaauq qaluurin-am nalluyagutelliniikiik, tuqmitek-llu qalucung'ermegnekek cali angssiyaaglutek. 'After they'd made a water hole [in the river's ice] they saw that they'd forgotten the dipper, and although they wanted to dip their buckets in, they were too big.' (ELN 1990:79); < qaluur-n, qaluur-i²-n

qaluviaq wooden bowl # < qalu-vik-aq²

Qaluyaaq Nelson Is. # may be used in the plural:

Tuani pissullruukut unani akulurami Qaluyaat Nunivaam-llu akuliigni. 'At that time we were hunting down there between Nelson Is. and Nunivak Is.' (YUU 1995:25); Qaluyaarmiut 'Nelson Islanders'; < qalu-?

qalviryaq bog; quicksand # Yuum-gguq avatiini tamakuciq kiumangkan nuna qalviryatun ellirciquq. 'It is said that if it [the creature] begins to swim [under the ground] in the area around a person, then that land becomes like quicksand.' (AGA 1996:143); = qavliryaq; < ?-yaq

qama- to be calm of water or wind; to be still; to lack current of water; to be windless of a place # qamaauq 'it is calm' / > qamaneq; < PE qama-

qamaamaq "Eskimo ice cream" (akutaq) made with aged fish roe # NS; = qamaumaq

qamaneq place lacking water current or wind; eddy; aftermath; calm time after an activity # qamanermek neq'liqliniuq 'he got a lot of fish from the eddy'; Tua-i-am uksuarmi watenunuakuayaarmi-gguq ayagyara'arluni kiavet cingiim amatiinun qamaneruarmun taumun kuvyara'arquq. 'And then in fall time early in the morning he'd go out beyond the spit to the little eddy and leisurely fish with a net there.'

(QUL 2003:168); Qamanrani tamatum atakutam qamanrani melgirluteng, . . . Tua-i tuaten taum qamanrani tua uterrluteng nutaan. . . . 'After that evening meal, in its aftermath, they'd bring water, . . . And then after that they'd go home.' (QAN 1995:180); Ava-i-gga tua-i qanrutekngalken ava-i tamalkuan aūgna Nakacuum qamanran . . . 'It seems that you've told everything about the aftermath of the Bladder Feast . . .' (QAN 1995:18); < qama-neq¹; < PE qamanər (under PE qama-)

qamangaq anklebone; wristbone; medial aspect of distal end of tibia or fibula # < PE qaməŋar

qamangatak half-dried, boiled fish #; EG

qama(ni) inside; upriver # *obscured demonstrative*

adverb; qamaken ‘from in there’; qamavet ‘to in there’; qamatmun ‘toward in there’; qamani taqukamek tumcilliniuq upriver ‘he came across the tracks of a bear’; qamaggun tauŋgaam anteksaunaku qiagu’rtuq ‘he cried inwardly’, literally: ‘without letting it out he kept crying’; . . . pia tua-i qumingeqatarniluku qama-i. Imna tutgara’urluq ak’anun *qama’ancuumiilami* patagmek angiluni, she told her that she had a fetus inside. That grandson [the fetus], because he didn’t want to be *inside* (her) for a long time, grew quickly.’ (MAR2 2001:25); see *qamma*, *the corresponding demonstrative pronoun*; see *Appendix 3 on demonstratives*; < PE *dem* qam-

qamaquq cockle; clam # EG; from Aleut qamaqu-X

qamauk sled; dogsled # Maaten

kinguat tangliniluku yucuaraq kan’a yurangqamssuarluni tamakut *qamaut* kinguatni kayimluni ugtengnaellria tagyaramek. ‘When she looked down there she saw a very small person barely showing behind the *sled* pushing very hard trying to get it up the bank.’ (MAR1 2001:52); Y, NUN, NS; cf. qamur-

qamaumaq “Eskimo ice cream” (*akutaq*) made with aged fish roe # NUN; = qamaamaq

qamcetaaq sugar # NSU; < ?-cetaaq; cf. qame-

qamcetaar- to eat a little to stave off hunger pangs

Ilii tuaten tua-i nutarinrarmek kepulluni wall’ pisciryata keggluku, wagg’uq *qamcetaarluni*. ‘Some people would cut off a piece of fish or bite some off if they were easy to bite off, and that was what was called “*qamcetaarluni*” (staving off hunger pangs).’ (QUL 2003:4); < ?-cetaaq; cf. qame-

qame- to die down (of a fire); to extinguish

(additional NS, and NUN meaning); to taper off (in size, volume, etc.); to retreat from sight; to become dispirited # qam’uq ‘it died down’ or ‘it tapered off’ / kaminiaq qamtaa ‘he turned the stove down’; puyircivian kenra qamlliniuq ‘the fire in his smokehouse has died down’; qamesgu! ‘turn it (the light, the burner on the stove) down’, or ‘turn it off!’ (NS, NUN); Tua-i tuani Apanuugpak *qamllermini* taryumek maaken aalemtaalallinuq. ‘Apanuugpak in his

panic and desperation was gulping down salt water.’ (CIU 2005:46); > qamenquq, qamlleq; cf. qaamyuar(ar)-, qamcetaaq, qamcetaar-; < PE qamə-

qamenqucagaq one of last three last ribs below the side rail at bow and stern of kayak # NUN; < qamenquq-?

qamenquq innermost recesses of something; tapered part at end of kayak; bladder of animal (where the spirit resides after death) # Pitsaqevkenak qavaqallinikuvet tua-i ayuqcin caleryautiini *qamenqurpenun* itqerreskina! ‘If you accidentally fall asleep and you feel a jolt, retreat quickly into your *innermost recesses* (*your bladder*)!’ (QUL 2003:50); Tauna tauŋken tallirraq, qamenqumi qamani qantaq uitauq kan’ a kaungermi-lu enurluku. ‘About the reach-extender (“little arm”), say a bowl is inside in the *tapered area of the kayak* and even though one reaches in he can’t get at it (these are useful).’ (PAI 2008:296); Mak’arutmini tua-i *qamenquminun* kiavet itqertelliniluni. ‘When he awoke he plunged into the *end part of his kayak*.’ (PAI 2008:434); < qam(na)-quq; > qamenqucagaq

qamigar- to go seal hunting with a small sled and kayak during the spring # qamigartuq ‘he is going seal hunting’ / . . .

piciryarangqellrulliniameng *qamigalriit* kanaraqameng tua-i waten mermun, wagg’uq pitarkateng aviukaqluteng neqkaitnek cikirluki. Taquateng-am ilairtaarluki mermun eg’artetullrullinikait. . . . because they had a certain custom, those who went *seal hunting on the ice*, when they went down to the water they would give some food as an offering to the animals they would catch. They’d remove a portion of their food and throw it into the water.’ (QUL 2003:48); > qamigaun; cf. qamite-; < PE qamiyar- (*under PE qamur-*)

qamigaun small sled (especially one carried on a kayak, used to transport the kayak when one reaches stretches of ice on the water); child’s store-bought sled # also dual, qamigautek, for one sled; Ekluni maavet *qamigautegnun* negcigmek cali tegutnek-lu ang’aqluni. ‘He got into the *little sled* here taking along a gaff and seal spear.’ (KIP 1998:9); < qamigar-

qamiqiqe- to have a headache # qamiqiquq ‘he has a headache’ / qamiqiqsuun ‘headache remedy’,

'aspirin'; qamiqum enra 'skull of a living person or animal'; Qasgimi unuakumi tupalliniluni nat'liqengssaaranrilngermi *qamiqiqkacagaruarluni*.
'He woke up in the kashim in the morning and even though he didn't have body pains, he had quite a *headache*.' (QUL 2003:572); < qamiquq-
liqe²-; > qamiqiqa¹rgagyaraq, qamiqiqa¹saraq,
qamiqukuyuak, qamiqulle, qamiqulungu-
qamiqiqa¹rgagyaraq migraine headache # K, CAN;
< qamiqiqa¹-rpag-yaraq

qamiqiqsaraq headache # K, CAN; < qamiqiqeyaraq

qamiqukuyuk, qamiqukuyak skull # K, NI, CA

BB; Tanglinii yuut enritnek atlirluteng, taukut tupigat aciat. *Qamiqukuyugnek* ilaluteng. She saw human bones under the mat. There were also *skulls*.' (YUU 1995:95); < qamiquq-kuyuk, qamiquq-?

qamiquleq skull # of skeleton (vs. of a living person);
K, CAN, BB:

qamiqulngu- to have a headache # Waten-gguq
man'a inangqauryugpakalria inangqainanermini
iliini ayuqucia man'a assiirut'lartuq. Makciiquq-
gguq *qamiqulnguluni*. 'Concerning one who
likes to lie around, sometimes when he lies
around his condition becomes worse. He'll get
up and find himself with a bad *headache*.' (QUL
2003:330); NI, NUN, BB; < qamiquq-te¹-ngu-;
> qamiqulnguyaraq, qamiqulngurpagyaraq
qamiqulngurpagyaraq, migraine headache # NI

qamiquulgurpagyaraq migraine headache # NI,
NUN, BB; < qamiqulungu-rpag-yaraq

qamiquulguyaraq headache # NI, NUN, BB;
< qamiquulguyaraq

qamiquumtagaq block put under seam when sewing
cover of a kayak # NUN

qamiqunguaq, qamiquruaq, qamiqunaruuaq,
qamiqunaq tussock of tundra grass; < qamiquq-
nguaq, qamiquq-uaq, qamiquq-naq²-uaq,
qamiquq-naq²

qamiqurnaq stump or old tree # K; < qamiquq-naq²
qamiquq head; flywheel of motor # qamiqua.

qamiqūrra, or qamiqurra ‘his head’; Tua-i-ll’ taumek teguleramiu egatmek taumek *qamiqurrakun kuvvliniluku*. ‘After he grabbed her, he dumped his pot on her *head*.’ (CUN 2007:16); Tep’liqataraqameng teq’ allirraarluteng *qamiqunek imiraqluku teq’alleq tua-i-llu muiran nunamek patuluki*. ‘When they were going

to make aged fish heads, after digging a pit, they'd put (fish) *heads* in the pit, and when it was full, they'd cover them with soil.' (PRA 1995*:461); LK, BB, CAN, NI, NUN, NR; < ?-quq; > qamiqiqe-, qamiqukuyak, qamiqulngu-, qamiqum enra, qamiqunguaq, qamiqurpak¹, qamiqurpak², qamiqurrulk

qamiqurpak¹, qamiqurpayagaq*, qamirvayagaq*
goldeneye (*Bucephala* sp.). < qamiquq-rpak,
qamiquq-payagaq, qamiquq-payagaq

qamiqurpak², **qamirvak**, **qamiq'vak** type of moth (*species ?*). < qamiquq-rpak, qamiquq-vak, qamiquq-vak

qamiqurrluk cut and dried fish head # Qamiqt-llu
qamiqurrluki ilait-llu tep'liluki. 'And the (fish)
heads they made into *cut and dried fish heads*,
and some they made into aged fish heads.' (PRA
1995:461); < qamiquq-rrluk

qamisvak large freight sled # also dual for one sled; Y;
< ?-vak; cf. qamite-

qamite- to give something to take along on a journey # qamitaa 'he gave her something to take along' / aanavet-am qamitaanga ukunek neqnek ut'rutarkamnek 'your mother gave me these fish to take along when I go home'; cf. qamisvak, qamigar-; < PY qamitə-

qamlleq ash # Aling nakleng. Tua-i-wa
maurlurlurpek kat'um picirkiutii aturluku
waniwa cikmilriaten. Elliin iigken kevirkiurlukek
camek neqmek assinrilngurmek avuluku,
qamllermek-llu avuluku akuqaarluni qavallerpeni
iigken kevillrukek. 'Your grandmother blinded
your eyes. It was she who filled your eyes
with a mixture of old food and *ashes* while you
were asleep.' (CIU 2005:284); . . . missuullernek
all'uteng *qamlliraluteng-llu*. ' . . . in sackcloth and
ashes.' (LUKE 10:13); < qame-lleq¹

qamna the one upriver; the one inland or inside
obscured demonstrative pronoun; qalria qamna
irnian ullaggu! 'go to your child, who is crying
inside' *the house!*; qam'um 'of the one inside';
qamkut 'those inside'; "... Eqnarqut *qamkuqtat!*"
Ayumian-ggur-am nunullinii *qamkut* qasgimiut
carayuum. . . ."So irritating, those darn ones in
there!" The ghost began to upbraid *the ones inside*,
the ones in the kashim.' (ELL 1997:538); see
Appendix 3 on demonstratives; < PE dem. qam-

qamqiarte- to extend to the top of (it) # Tua-i akluliurluni kameksiluni-llu nayiignek irugni *qamqiarrluket*, mikelnguq-llu tauna kameksiluku takqupiignek. ‘So she worked on the clothes and made sealskin boots, *reaching the top of her thighs*; she made very tall boots for the child.’ (MAR2 2001:89); NS

qamquinaq men’s high wading boot # NUN

qamungelria old bear #

qamuq sled or other pulled thing # and **qamur-** to pull; to drag behind # qamurtuq ‘it is dragging behind’; qamuraa ‘he is pulling it’ / Tua-i-llu ilami qanrucateng qimugtet taukut ayagluteng, taukuk ikamrak *qamurlukek*, tamana tumyaraullinilria aturluku. ‘And then when her siblings said something to those dogs, the dogs *pulled* the sled forward following the path that was to be their trail.’ (ELN 1990:4); QAMURUAQ AKALRIALEK ‘wheeled wagon’; > qamuqataq, qamuqayak, qamuraq, qamurar-, qamurcuun, qamurralek, qamurrar-, qamuutaq; qamurrucuaq; cf. qamauk

qamuqataq sled without a handlebar; mother bearded seal swimming with a cub on her back # NUN; < qamuq-?

qamuqayak wisdom tooth # qamuqayit ‘wisdom teeth’; < qamuq?-yak

qamuraq drawings made on a mask (*NUN meaning*); writing (*Hooper Bay meaning*) # < qamur-aq¹

qamurar-, qamuri- to draw; to write (*Hooper Bay meaning*) # qamurartuq or qamuriuq ‘he is writing’; qamuraraa ‘he is writing to her or on it’ / atren qamurauygu! ‘sign your name!'; Hooper Bay; < qamur?-?, qamuq-aq-li²-; > qamuraun

qamuraun etching brush; paintbrush with squirrel twill # NUN; < qamirar-n

qamurcuun sled brake; wagon # < qamuq-cuun

qamurralek legendary being with some sort of dragging appendage # (?); < qamuq?-lek

qamurrar- to be pulling a sled # qamurrartuq ‘he is pulling a sled’ / Tua-i tauna aassaqluni wall’u Tacirrluni, wall’u camek *qamurracuarluni*, tua-i kevgaat amkut. ‘He would discreetly arrive in Saint Michael, or he might be *pulling* something trying to disguise who he was, the messenger of the village over there.’ (TAP 2004:33); Y; < qamur?-

qamurri- to have light streaming out of it (like a comet) # NUN

qamurrucuaq sled # NSU; < qamuq-cuar(aq)

qamuutaq pulling device; towline; thing that one pulls; drag handle # taryaqvak qamuraa qamuutakun ‘he pulled the king salmon with a drag handle’; Ingna-gguq-gga arnaq kasmurrartii, ikamrak taukuk kasmurrartiik, tauna-llu angun *qamuutarluni*. ‘That woman [was pushing] its handlebars, the sled’s handlebars, and that man used a *towline for pulling it*.’ (ELL 1997:42); < qamur-taq¹; > qamuutarrsuun

qamuutarrsuun sled with high handlebars on which the driver rests his arms # also dual for one sled; Y; < qamuutaq-ssuun

qanaa- to speak; to talk # qanaaguq ‘he is talking’ / qanaataa ‘he is talking to her’; qanaatuk ‘they₂ are talking to each other’; Tua-i-llu tuaten *qanaaguraqerluteng* tamakut imkut nakacuut paivvluki nutaan. ‘And, then, having *discussed* the matter, they brought out those bladders.’ (ELL 1997:284); Tava-qaa qunguturan *qanaatan*. Ciin yugmek *qanaaskengenganak* pivakarcit? ‘Can it be that you were *talking* to your pet?! Why did it seem as though you were *talking* to a person?’ (QUL 2004:148); NSK, LY, HBC, NI, EG; < qaner-a-

qanak ceiling board (of old traditional-style dwelling, sloping between rafters); caved-in area of a bluff along a river # Natermelnguut cikuluki nem-wa iluani maani kanerluiki cat *qaniit-lu*. ‘Things on the floor would freeze and inside the house the *roof boards* would frost up.’ (QUL 2003:2); > qanakutaq, qanakvaggaq; < PE qanay

qanakutaq tarpaulin; cover # Y; < qanak-kutaq

qanakvaggaq tent # Tekicarturaa *qanakvaggaq*

irnerrluk igvaqataararaa neviarcaq tauna imarnitegnek mingqralria. ‘He was arriving at the gutskin *tent*, she was gradually coming into his view and he observed a young woman sewing a gutskin raincoat.’ (MAR1 2001:76); < qanak-vak-rraq

qanciur- to set the table; to wash the dishes # qanciurtuq ‘he is setting the table’ or ‘he is washing the dishes’ / qanciura! ‘set the table!’ or ‘wash the dishes!'; < qantaql-liur-

qanegyaaq shinbone # K, Y, NI, CAN, BB

qaneksuar- to speak quietly; to mumble; to grumble; to whisper # qaneksuartuq ‘he is mumbling, etc.’ / < qaner-ksuar(ar)-, qaner-ksuar(ar)-

qaneksugte- to speak quietly; to mumble; to grumble; to whisper; to wonder # qaneksugtuq 'he is grumbling' / . . . angayuqaak akemkuk qaneksugcaakvimegneq nepairtuk. ' . . . after talking quietly her parents across there fell silent.' (MAR2 2001:80); . . . tua-i tuarpiaq tang wangni agyat ikgelirii. Ikgeliameng tua-i, ikgeliatu umyuqaq qaneksugtelartuq. ' . . . the me it seems to me that the stars have become fewer. Because they have become fewer, my mind wonders why it is so.' (CUN 2007:66); < qaner-ksugte-, qaner-ksugte-

qanemci, qanemciq story; factual account # and **qanemci-** to tell; to talk about something; to relate something one has experienced # qanemciuq 'he is talking about something', 'he is telling a story'; qanemcia (or qanemcita) 'he is telling her about something'; waten qanemciuq: . . . 'he tells it like this: . . .' ; qanemcista 'the one telling a story'; Cali qanemciaqluteng angalkunek yaaqvanun — iralumun wall'u imarpiim terr'anun — ayalallernek. 'Also they'd tell about shamans traveling far, to the moon or to the bottom of the sea.' (CAU 1985:197); Tua-i aūgna ava-i iquklitluq qanemciqa. 'And so that story of mine comes to an end.' (ELL 1997:382); Cikigaam . . . qanemcitai eltnaurat qaill' qasgimi uitalallermeggnek, . . . 'Cikigaq . . . tells the students how it was to live in the kashim, . . .' (KIP 1998:285); Makut-lu qanemcit ayuqeapiarluteng waten piyuilameng kalikami ellimanrilameng. 'These stories are never exactly alike because they weren't put down in writing.' (QAN 1995:158) / < qaner-mcugte-li²

qanemyuugar- to complain # qanemyuugartuq 'he is complaining' / qanemyuugautaa 'he is complaining to him'; qanemyuugauteekaa 'he is complaining over it'; qanemyuugaun 'a complaint'; < qaner-?-

qanemcike- to tell it (the story) # qanemcikaa 'he is telling it' / Tuaken tua-i taqellrua qanemcikestiin. Tuaten tua-i pitaluku qanemcikaqa. 'That is where the storyteller stopped. This is how far I tell the story.' (CUN 2007:62); < qanemciq-ke²

qanengssak small talk; joking; story; short account # and **qanengssag-** to tell a brief story; to relate a brief account of something # qanengssagtuq 'he is telling a brief story' / qanengssautaa 'he is telling her something'; qanengssiit 'short items of speech (or writing)'; Waten-wa tua-i qanengssak

man'a tua-i waten piulria. 'This story is told as it is.' (CIU 2005:46); # < qaner-ngssak

qaneplugte- to argue; to gossip # qaneplugtuq 'he is arguing' / qaneplugtaa 'he is arguing with her'; HBC; < qaner-?-

qanepsug- to whisper; to talk quietly # EG; < qaner-?-

qaneq mouth (anatomical) # and **qaner-** to speak; to utter; to converse (additional NS, HBC, Y meaning) # qanertuq 'he is speaking'; qanraa 'he said it' / qanrutaa 'he told her'; qanrutuk 'they₂ are speaking to each other, talking together'; qanrutellruanga tainqigciqniiuni 'he told me that he would come again'; qanrutellruanga tainqigtesqellua 'he told me to come again'; qaneryaurci Yup'igtun 'learn to speak Yup'ik'; qanra 'his/ its mouth'; qanqa 'my mouth'; qanren 'your mouth'; Tanqigyutaangarniluku tua-i qanran cali anglluutelliniluku. 'When he said that he could see a little bit of light, they dove into the water with him again.' (CIU 2005:284); kausqessuitai cuukviit qanritgun 'he told us never to poke pike fish in their mouths'; Tauna taūgken qanemcilleq qanaatekevkenaku. Qanteng patuk'acagarluki, . . . 'They didn't talk about who had spoken [about it]. They kept their mouths completely shut.' (TAP 2004:95); the following are legal neologisms: qanemyuugaun igausngalria 'legal complaint'; qanerngaunani pillruniluni, wall' piksaitniluni 'no contest'; > qanaa-, qaneksuar-, qaneksugte-, qanemci-, qanemciq, qanemyuugar-, qanengssak, qaneplugte-, qanepsug-, qanercetaar-, qanerciigate-, qanerciryar-, qanercuun, qanerkaq, qanerrsuum, qanerta, qanerviggaq, qaneryaaqe-, qaneryaraq, qannguaq, qanpag-, qanqataite-, qanqumciar(ar)-, qanrenqegg-, qanruciq, qanrute-, qanrutke-, qanyu-, qanyuilnguq, qanerkicaq, qanermiaq, qanerniar-, qanerpak; cf. qa-; < PE qanər-

qanercetaar- to try in court; to judge; to try to induce to speak # qanercetaaraa 'he is judging her' or 'he is trying to get her to speak' / Aaniin-lu murilkesqelluku piano aipaqluku qalarusnguarluku, qanercetaaraqluku tuaten. 'When her mother told her to watch her (the baby), she kept her company, pretending to talk to her, and trying to get her to speak.' (ELN 1990:21); the following are legal neologisms:

qanercetaanqigcaraq cuqcistem ciuqerrani
'adjudication'; qanercetaanricenarluku
'dismissal'; elluaturneqvikenani
qanercetaariyaqaellrat 'mistrial'; < qaner-cetaaq;
> qanercetaarumalria, qanercetaarvik

qanercetaaruma- to be taken to court # Tuaten-am ayuqelria makunun alarrnarqellrianun itercivignun, *qanercetaarumaagluni-llu* [pilartuq]. 'One who is like that becomes involved in bad situations, ends up in jail, *gets taken to court*.' (YUP 2005:70); qanercetaarumalria 'defendant' < qanercetaar-ma-

qanercetaarvik court of justice # Qipnermi
Yup'igtun qaneryaraq aturpallularaat agayuvigmi, *qanercetaarvigmi*, kipusvigni, amlleret-llu nem'eggni. 'In Kipnuk they really use the Yup'ik language in church, in *court*, in the stores, and many people do so in their homes.' (KIP 1998:ix); ERNEQ QANERCETAARVIK '(Biblical) Day of Judgment'; *the following are legal neologisms*: qanercetaarviit 'judiciary'; qanercetaarvigkun caliaqnarqellria 'court case'; qanercetaarvigkun cimircetaariyaraq, qanercetaarvigkun akilircetaariyaraq 'civil suit', 'litigation (as in a civil suit)'; qanercetaarvik qigcikekkenaku 'contempt of court'; qanercetaarvigaat 'legal terminology'; < qanercetaaq-vik

qanerciigate- to be unable to speak; to stutter; to be impossible to speak to (that is, to be disobedient, unresponsive or unheeding by nature) # qanerciigatuq 'he cannot speak', 'he cannot be spoken to' / *Qanerciiganateng* pingnaq'ngermeng, piyaqlirluteng-llu qanerluteng. 'They [stutterers] have difficulty speaking even though they try to, but finally they do speak.' (ELN 1990:99); < qaner-ciigate-

qanerciryar- to be obedient; to listen and to heed # qanerciryartuq 'he is obedient' / Cali qanernginanrani nangertaqluni ellimeraqani, qessasuunani, *qanerciryarluni* atami qanellra maligtaquurluku. 'Also while she was being spoken to, being asked to do something, she would stand up, and she was never recalcitrant, and she *listened to and was heedful* of his father's words.' (MAR1 2001:30); < qaner-ciryar-

qanercuuciurta radio operator # < qanercuun-liur-ta¹

qanercuun telephone; radio transmitter # Ak'a tua-i

qanercuutelliniluki Taprarmiunun piqtarniluki. 'They had already *phoned* them that it was going to take place in Stebbins.' (TAP 2004:32); < qaner-cuun; > qanercuuciurta

qanerkaq speech to be presented; something to talk about; gossip # qanerkurtuq 'he is preparing the speech he will present' or 'he is visiting around to collect gossip to talk about later'; qanerkairutua 'I have nothing further to say'

qanerkicaq whitefish (*species ?*) # EG; < qaneq-?

qanermiaq thing held in the mouth; respirator used in steambath # < qaneq-mik

qanerniar- to speak by way of justification; to speak by way of explanation; to confide # Tua-llu-gguq tua-i *qanerniarutak* tua-i umyuani assinrilan maurlurluni aúgna tua-i cali pinayukluni piunrirnluku. 'He *explained* to them that he had killed his grandmother because she had become unpredictable and he did not trust what she might do next. (CIU 2005:286); < qaner-niar-

qanerpak big mouth; person who talks a lot; sculpin, locally: devil fish # "Aling, tuquciiq-uuq!" Tua-llu-gguq tauna maurlurlua, "Aling, *qanerpauvaa!*" "Oh dear, she'll choke on a bone!" And then her grandmother said, "Oh dear, such a *big mouth!*" (CUN 2007:120); < qaneq-rpak

qanerrsuum tongue # EG: < qaner-cuun

qanerta spokesman; translator # qanercirnga! 'be my spokesman or translator!'; Ikegkut qasgimiut *qanertiita*, atanrata, arviisqaatek. 'The *spokesman* of that kashim across there, their leader, wants you₂ to come across.' (ELL 1997:370); < qaner-ta¹

qanerter- to suddenly say something; to blurt something out # Umyuarput cangraan angliriqertevkenata ilamtenun *qanerteresqevkenata*. 'No matter what frame of mind we're in, we are not to puff ourselves up before our fellow men, and *blurt something out* (without thinking first).' (YUP 2005:44); < qaner-ter-

qanerviggaq* close friend; confidant # Anirta yuullrulliniuten; *qanerviggaqelaqemken* tua-i, tutgarrluk. 'How fortunate that you were born; you are my *confidant*, grandchild.' (CUN 2007:78); < qaner-vik-rraq

qaneryaaqe- to speak in vain; to stutter # qaneryaaquq 'he is speaking in vain'; 'he is *stuttering*' / < qaner-yaqe-

qaneryaraq language; word; saying; Bible # kitak cali apqerru qanellren cukaunak, caperrnailngurnek qaneryaranek aturluten ‘please repeat what you said, slowly, using simple words’; Yugcetun qaneryaramek elicugtuq ‘he wants to learn the Yup’ik language’; Kass’alugpiat qaneryaraat ‘the Russian language’; Qaillun-llu piluta cat nallunriciiqseta tamaani ayagayarait-llu nalluluki, *qaneryaraait-llu* nalluluki. ‘And I wondered how we were going to go from place to place, not knowing how to get around and not knowing *their language*.’ (CIU 2005:406); Tua-i tuaten pitaluku, *qaneryararkairutua* tua-i waniwa. ‘That much, and now I have no further *words* to say.’ (QAN 1995:158); Yuktun Qaneryaramek Calivik ‘The Yup’ik Language Workshop’; < qaner-yaraq; > Qaneryaraqetaar, qaneryariurta

Qaneryaraqetaar(aq*) Bible; the good word # Agayutem angayuqauvian *qaneryaraqetaarai* nunanun allanun cali qalarutkarkauganka, . . . ‘I shall preach the *good word* of the kingdom of God to other lands also, . . .’ (LUKE 4:43); *this word is spelled “Kanerearakgtar” in the Moravian orthography*; < qaneryaraq-kegtaar(aq)

qaneryariurta preacher; pastor; linguist # Tayima ukaqvaggun taūgaam, tuar wangni ukaqvaggun, nutaan makut *qaneryariurtet* tekilluteng. ‘But it was in recent times, from my point of view, these *pastors* arrived.’ (KIP 1998:141); < qaneryaraq-liur-ta¹

qanevlugte- to grumble; complain # qanevlugtuq ‘he is grumbling’ / qanevlugutaa ‘he is complaining to him’; < qaner-?- -

qang'a no # *exclamation*; “Tanglartuten-qaa elitnauristenek?” “Li-i tanglartua, atam nuyangqertut, iiluteng-llu allayugnek.” “Qaill’ allayugnek?” “Qatellrianek.” “Pelatekacetun-qaa?” “Qang'a, qilagcetun.” “Did you see the teachers?” “Yes I saw them; they have hair and eyes that are different.” “Different how?” “White.” “Like tents?” “No, like the sky.” (ELN 1990:108); = qaang; > qang'a-llu

qang'a-llu on the other hand; contrary to what might be thought *adverb*; or; or else; either . . . or # *conjunctive particle*. qang'a-lluunuamek tekitnayukaqa ‘on the other hand, I thought he would arrive today’; Pivakarluni-llu piunrirluni malluuluni nunat akuliitni, *qang'a-llu* yuilquimi,

qang'a-llu mermi. ‘As he continues to live that way, he dies, and his body may be found in the middle of a town, or in the wilderness, or in the water.’ (YUP 2005:70); Tua-i angutngurtaqameng qang'a-llu arnaurtaqameng tuatnalartut; . . . ‘Whether they become men or they become women they do like that; . . .’ (CAU 1985:171); < qang'a-llu

qanganaaq* arctic ground squirrel (*Spermophilus parryii*) # qanganaanka ‘my squirrel-skin parka’, *literally*: ‘my squirrels’; Pinanermeggini erneq takliyaqlirluni, ilai-l’ ukut qalartengluteng *qanganarcyugluteng*. ‘Meanwhile, as the days were lengthening, her family started saying that they wanted to go hunting for *ground squirrels*.’ (ELN 1990:11); Y, HBC, NUN, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; < ?-naq²; > qanganarrluk, qanganaruuaq; < PY qaŋanaaq

qanganarrluk marmot (*Marmota caligata*) # NR; < qanganaaq-rrluk

qanganaruaq wormwood (*Artemisia* sp.) (LK meaning); yarrow (*Achillea* sp.) (EG meaning) # *literally*: ‘imitation squirrel’; tepturraarlua unatenka qanganaruuanek perrillruanka ‘after eating aged fish heads, I wiped my hands with wormwood’, *to remove the odor; the leaves of this plant are also used to make a medicinal tea*; < qanganaaq-uaq

qangiar(aq*) man’s brother’s child; man’s nephew or niece through his brother # < ?-ar(aq); < PE qanjiyar

qangkun as one usually does # *adverbial particles*; qangkun qessaminaurtuq ‘as usual, he would also be disinclined to do something’; Tua-i-ggur’ atam tua-i uksuaqertelluku, waten *qangkun* tua-i nem’ini elaqlingqeng’ermi-llu yugnek, kiirrarmi uitavallulalliniami unugmi, . . . ‘And, it is said, when autumn came, as was his usual practice, even though he had neighbors by his house, he’d very much be by himself at night, . . .’ (KIP 1998:243); Al’qaat-gguq-gga *qangkun*, ilutequreluni. ‘And their sister too, was in sorrow.’ (CEV 1984:74): < ?-vialis

qanglluk, qanglluq deep hole in a riverbed # Y, HBC, NS; < PE qan̄lu(r)

qangni- to tarry; to take a long time # NUN

qangqiiq ptarmigan (*Lagopus* sp.) # Maaten murilkut *qangqiiret* misngalriit avatiitni napayagaat akuliitni. ‘They observed that

around them there were *ptarmigans* landed on the branches amidst the brush.' (ELN 1990:12); Nerumariameng aaniita negarkiurluki maqaruarcuutnek, *qangqiircuutnek-lu*. 'When they'd finished eating, their mother prepared snares for them, rabbit snares and *ptarmigan snares*.' (ELN 1990:13); LK, CAN, BB, NR, LI; <?-iq

qangquaq frozen "Eskimo ice cream" (akutaq) # NUN

qangqullektaaq, qangqulegctaaq (*HBC form*) bunchberry or ground dogwood (*Cornus canadensis*) # < qanqr-?-qetaaq, qangquq-?-cetaaq

qangqr- to chew on something, making a crunching noise # qangqurtuq 'he is chewing, crunching'; qangquraa 'he is crunching on it' / Pilliniut imna tua aanani nerellrullia enertuumaan *qangqurluku* nangkacagarluku. 'They saw that it [cannibal baby] had eaten his mother, bones as well, *crunching* on her and finishing her off completely.' (QUL 2003:268); > qangqullektaaq; cf. qaq'uq; < PE qanqr-

qangvallaq 'thing of when (in the past)' # used to ask the age of an inanimate thing *qangvallauga?* 'how old is it'; literally: 'a thing of how long ago is it?' < qangvaq-llaq

qangvaq when (in the past); how long ago?; for some time # adverbial particle; *qangvaq tekitelrusit?* 'how long ago did you arrive?'; *Ukut Caniliarmiut qangvaq imumi uani piqallrulriit.* 'Some time ago Caniliaq people did that.' (TAP 2004:106); *Ukaqvallaunritlinilriaten atam. Qangvarnek-kig tua-i maani egilrasit?* 'I see that you're not from around here. How long have you been traveling now?' (CUN 2007:58); > *qangvallaq, qangvarpak;* < PY *qanvaq* (under PE *qanvaq*)

qangvarpak for how long?; for a long time # adverb particle; *qangvarpak naulluuga?* 'how long has he been sick?'; *ayaumauq qangvarpak* 'he has been away for a long time'; *Waniwa qangvarpak tangyuipakalaavcia tangvaurlallerkarpecenun ayakatalrianga.* 'Since you have not looked at me for so long, I'm going to a place where you'll always look at me.' (CUN 2007: 70); < *qangvaq-rpak*

qani- to start on a journey # *qaniuq* 'he is starting out' / NUN; > *qanii-*; cf. *qante-*

qaniciurta scavenger; trash collector # < *qanitaq-liur-ta*

qanii- to take supplies on ahead # *qaniiguq* 'he is taking supplies on ahead, coming back for more' / *qaniiguq atu'urkamteék ataucikun ayaucesciigalamikut* 'he took our belongings on ahead because he couldn't take us [with our belongings] in one trip'; < *qani-i²-*

qanikcaq* snow on the ground # *puyuqnerem* *qanikcaq tunguria* 'the soot is turning the snow dark'; *Umyuangarcami-l'-am ellii angqit'liluni qanikcarmek.* 'An idea popped into her mind to make a missile out of the snow to throw.' (ELN 1990:101); NSK, Y, HBC, NUN, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; < *qanuk-?*; > *qanikcir-*

qanikcir- to be or get snow-covered # usually of the ground; *qanikcirtuq* 'there is a lot of snow on the ground'; *qanikcira* 'he put snow on it' / < *qanikcaq-ir¹*

qanikciur- to shovel snow # *Wangkuta-gguq* "exercise"-allruukut yup'igni makuni, kesianek kevgartualuta, wall'u caliluta, *qanikciurluta*, net elatait kituggluki, tumyarat-lu kituggluki. 'We Yup'ik people got our exercise by running errands, or by working such as by shoveling snow, cleaning the surroundings of the houses, and fixing the trails.' (KIP 1998:291); < *qanikcaq-liur-*

qanikciurun, qanikciurissuun snow shovel; shovel (of any sort) # *qanikciurucilallruuyaqt* 'they used to make snow shovels'; < *qanikciur-n, qanikciur-i²-cuun*

qaningir- to babble (of babies) # NUN

qaniqe- to perform shamanistic incantation wherein helping spirits were invoked # *qaniquq* 'he performed an incantation' / *Tua-lu imkunek angalkunek qantullruut, tuunrateng-am imumek taicetaaqata'arqatki qaniqeataarniluki pitullruit,* ... 'They used to say about those shamans that when they were going to summon their helping spirits they'd perform this ritual incantation, . . .' (QUL 2003:574); *Tua-i-lu imumek angalkuq pakemna qaniqermek taqkan, . . .* 'Then, when the shaman was done performing his incantations up there, . . .' (QAN 1995:172); > *qaniquq*; cf. *qa-*

qaniquq, qaniqussuaq shaman's incantation to protect one from illness # < *qaniqe-n, qaniqe-?*

qanir- to snow # *qanirtuq* it is snowing; *qaniraa* 'it is snowing on it' / *maa-irpak qaniryara'artuq* 'this season it snowed early'; *Qanirluni, pircirluni natmun ayayunaunani. Neqkarcuyunaunani, . . .*

'It snowed, and there was a blizzard, and one couldn't go anywhere. One couldn't get food, . . .' (KIP 1998:337); ayalleq qaniutaa 'it is snowing on the one who left' i.e., *it has begun to snow along his route, after he left, to his disadvantage*; < qanuk-ir²-
qanir²- to put siding on # Nel'itullrulriit

naparyalegnek waten akiqliqluki muraganek-llu pagkut pirraarluki ukut-llu nutaan muraganek *qanirturluki, qanirluki*. 'They used to make houses and put two foundation poles across from each other, and after that *they put on siding* of wood.' (ELL 1997:418); < qanak-ir²-

qanirtur- to take precautionary measures # qanirtuun 'rule of behavior or principle to prevent later difficulties'; Tua-i tauna *qanirtuutnguluni* tamaa-i. Cat makut *qanirtuutengssaarat* nalluaci tua maa-i. 'That is the rule. We don't know these little rules nowadays.' (ELL 1997:590); cf. qaneq

qanisqineq caked snow on the water # Tua-i-llu tekicamiu *qanisqinermun* etgalqitamun, pugtalriamun qenunumun, mayurluni. 'And then when he reached the *caked-up snow on the water*, in the shallow area, the ice that had floated on the water, he went up.' (KIP 1998:5); < qanuk-?-neq¹

qanitaira raven (*Corvus corax*) # EG

qanitaq dumping place; garbage dump; midden # Nutaan-am tua-i taum ayaninran *qanitaitnun* akuyuskunek taugaam tangerrsuumariciqnilituk pian, *qanitaitnun*, ciqitaitnun tua-i akaguarlutek akuyullutek. 'Then when the older man told him that only if the two of them mixed themselves into their *refuse heap* would they become visible, they rolled around and stirred themselves into their *refuse heap*, their dump area.' (CIU 2005:216); > qaniciurta; < PE qanit(t)ar (*under* PE qani-)

qankurpak big bowl # < qantaq-?-rpak

qanli- to get near; to approach # qanliuq 'he is getting near'; qanlia 'he is getting near it' / < qante-i¹-; < PE qanli- (*under* PE qanət-)

qannguaq gossip; rumor; chatter # and **qannguar-** to gossip; to spread rumors; to talk idly; to babble; to tell malicious lies; to malign; to slander # qannguartuq 'he is gossiping', 'he is babbling' / qannguarataa 'he is maligning her'; qannguarutkaa 'he is gossiping about her'; qanngualriit niicugniksaunaki! 'don't listen to the gossipers!'; Irr'aq-wa taqsuqsugnaunani

qannguarturalria, . . . 'Irr'aq seemed not to get tired at all and *babbled on and on*, . . .' (ELN 1990:45); Piciqenrilkiinek uum picilirluku *qannguarulluku* piciunrilngurnek. 'Accusing another of things he did not do, *maligning and defaming* him, is a way to destroy him.' (YUP 2005:78); Sagciyaqunaci *qannguanek*. 'Don't spread gossip.' (ANUC. 23:1); < qaner-ngaqaq

qanpag- to shout # qanpagtuq 'he shouted' / qanpautaa 'he shouted at him'; Qanpagatevkenaki anglicangnaqluku irniaci. 'Try to raise your children without shouting repeatedly at them.' (YUP 2005:102); < qaner-pag²-

qanqataite- to be outspoken; to be a loudmouth; to speak without thinking about the consequences or implications of one's words # qanqataituq 'he talks a lot' / *Qanqataipakaucirmiutun* taum-am umyugaa navegluku. 'In as much as he *speaks without thinking of the consequences* so much, he hurts the other person's feelings.' (QUL 2003:338); < qaner-qar-taite-

qanqumciar(ar)- to whisper # qanqumcia'rtuq 'he is whispering' / qanqumciarautaa 'he is whispering to her'; NUN, HBC < qaner-?-qar-

qanrenqegg- to be talkative; to be articulate; to be loquacious # qanrenqegtuq 'he talks with ease' / qanrenqeggiatuq 'he doesn't speak much'; qanrenqeggiarutuq 'he doesn't say much any more'; < qaner-nqegg-

qanrrugute- to converse with # qanrrugutaa he is conversing with him / < qaner-?-te⁵-

qanruciq word; term; phrase; act of speaking # Aren, tuaten *qanruciatun* nut'ni tegulliniluku. 'Well, in accord with his *word* (that is, as soon as he spoke like that) he (another) grabbed his (own) gun.' (QUL 2003:540); < qaner-ciq-

qanrute- to tell (him); to ask one to do something; to talk to (him); to speak to (him); to converse (*additional meaning in NS, Y, HBC*) # qanrutuk 'they₂ spoke to each other'; qanrutaa 'he told him'; *Qanruytut*, "Qavangurtura agiirtuq." 'And they *said* one to another, "Behold, this dreamer cometh.'" (AYAG. 37:19); qanrutkumaarkaunrilnguq 'confidential information' (*legal neologism*); qanrutaa kaiginiluni 'he told her that he was hungry'; qanrutaa ikayuusqelluni 'he told her to help him'; < qaner-te⁵-; > qanruyun; *see* qaner-

qanrutke- to tell about (it) # qanrutkaa 'he is talking about it' / Wii tua-i nalluyagutenritellrenka *qanruteksugngaanka*. 'I am able to *talk about* the things I have not forgotten.' (AGA 1996:88); < qaner-teke-

qanrufkuma- to be talked about; to be spoken of; to be explained # Allaniuryaraq-am cali waten meaning-aaq tamana *qanrufkumauq*. 'Also the way of treating guests, its meaning or significance, is *explained*.' (YUP 2005:214); < qanrutke-ma-

qanruyun maxim; saying; proverb; wise words; teaching # Yipiit qanruyutait 'Yup'ik teachings, words to live by'; Tua-i-wa alerquutet naivcimaaqluteng *qanruyutetgun* wall'u allatgun qanengssagteggun quili'irteggun-llu. 'It is because the rules or precepts about what one should do are revealed through *wise sayings, maxims*, or through other tales and traditional stories.' (CAU 1985:12); < qanrute-n

qantaq plate; bowl; dish # qantam imaa 'the content of the bowl'; qantaq akutamek imalek 'a bowl containing "Eskimo ice cream"'; Erurturarraarluku-llu *qantamun ekluku* patuquerluku qulqitnun elliluku. 'And after washing it repeatedly they put it in a *bowl*, covered it, and put it on the shelves.' (CAU 1985:46); > qanciur-, qankurpak; cf. qaltaq; cf. *Barnum 1901 list* (13); < PY qantaq

qante- to be near; to be close # qantuq 'he is nearby'; qantaa 'he is near it' / qanelnguq 'the one nearby'; Y, NUN, NS; > qanli-; cf. qani-; < PE qanet-

qanugglir- to snow # NUN; < qanuk-rlluk-ir¹

qanugpag- to snow heavily # qanugpagtuq 'it is snowing heavily' / < qanuk/ qanug-pag²

qanuk snowflake # and **qanug-** to snow # qanuut 'snowflakes'; Tua-i *qanugpailgan* piinerkarrluteng elliviim-llu acianun qemaggluki, . . . 'And before it began to *snow* they'd stow the raw material for dried grass insoles under the cache, . . .' (ELN 1990:57); > qanikcaq, qanikciurun, qanir-, qanisqineq, qanugpag-, qanunge-, qanugglir-

qanunge- to snow # qanunguq 'it is snowing', literally: 'it is acquiring snowflakes' /

Mecungnariluni-ll' ellangllungluni kiagmi, uksumi-ll' *qanungluni* pirtungaqluni. 'The weather caused one to get wet, raining in summer, and in winter it would *snow* and blizzards would come.' (KIP 1998:33); < qanuk-nge-

qanvallagate- to speak angrily to (him); to yell at (him) # . . . *qanvallagatellriani* mikelnguut . . . cangayuyagarlartut, . . . ' . . . being yelled at, children . . . feel hurt, . . .' (QAN 2009:104); < qaner-pallag-a-te⁵

qanyu- to be articulate; to be loquacious # qanyuuq 'he is articulate, a good speaker' / < qaner-yu-
qanyuilnguq* mute person; silent person # . . . niicuilnguut niicaucetai, *qanyuilnguut-llu* qaneryaurcetai. ' . . . he caused the deaf to start hearing and the *mute* to start speaking.' (MARK 7:36); < qanyuite-nguq

qanyuite- to be silent; to be mute # qanyuituq 'he never speaks' / qanyuunani 'never speaking'; < qaner-yuite-

qapacak bald head #

qapagqur- to remove seal blubber from skin # NUN
qapaun brown rock # NUN

qapaute- to get an imprint of something pressing into it # . . . man'a-l' tua-i imarnitegken nungirutiik maavet kegginaanun *qapausngaluni* ugaan cagnim, nungingqaluni. ' . . . now the [hood draw-] string of his seal-gut rain parka was *imprinted* on his face here, so tightly was it drawn.' (QUL 2003:158); cf. qapngute-

qapengte- to spear # qapengtaa 'he speared him/ it' / Apanuugpiim tamakut nagiiquyani teguluki *qapengtelliniluku*. 'Apanuugpak took his spear and *speared* him.' (ELL 1997:392)

qapiamcetaaq spent ammunition shell tied to a piece of string and used as weapon for small game such as small birds # NUN

qapiar- to skin a seal or other animal by pulling the skin back over the body rather than splitting it; to remove blubber from skin (*NUN meaning*) # qapiartuq 'he is skinning something'; qapiaraa 'he is skinning it' / > qapiarcuun; < PE qapir-
qapiarcuun, qapiarun seal-skinning knife # < qapiarcuun, qapiar-n

qapilaaq, qapilaq mussel # Eqtarmiut *qapilaallritnun* tutmalartut cingilgit! 'Their arrows landed on the empty *mussel* shells of the Eqtarmiut (that is, they did not hit their intended targets).' (ELL 1997:416); < PY qapilaaq

qapilngu- to be tired of eating the same food all the time # qapilnguq 'he's tired of eating the same food all the time' / HBC; < ?-Ingu-

qap'ite- to be sunk into mud or similar matter; to get mired # qap'ituq 'it sank in, got mired';

qap'itaa 'he sunk it into the mud' / qap'isngauq 'it got stuck in'; qap'itaartuq ceñami 'he keeps getting stuck on the beach'; Tauna-ggur kiimi irugni *qap'illukeg* pilria mecituur unui tamarmeng, nekevyugnaunani nengelmi, . . . 'That one, they say, who has himself *sunk* his legs *into the mud* gets wet, all his clothes (too), and can't stand up in the cold, . . .' (WEB2); < PE qappit-

qaqimirk bubbles coming up in the water # . . . anluani kanavet uyangtellinia, anluara-gguq imumek *qaqimirkagnek*, waten camen piluni. ' . . . he peered into the hole in the ice and saw *bubbles coming up*.' (QUL 2003:246)

qaqnute- to get an imprint of something pressing into it # Yug-imna imarniterturluni makua-lluguq cagnisngiimi *qaqnulluni*. 'That person was wearing a gut rain parka and since this part [around the face] was so tight it had *left an imprint* on his skin.' (QUL 2003:246); cf. qapaute-

qaqnueq foam; froth # qapneriraa 'she skimmed the foam from it'; . . . , nauw' imkut *qaqnret* nallunritliksi qapuut imkut, imna inguqallra cikuugurngatleq tamakuciulun' tua-i *qaqnueruqainarluni*. ' . . . that foam — perhaps you know it as froth — what had been a background of ice was now entirely *foam*.' (QUL 2003:508); cf. qapuk; > qapniurteqe-

qaqniurteqe- to foam (*as, at the mouth*) # Tangerrluku-llu anernerllum kaugaqamui alqunaq qanpagavkalaraa, cagniercetaqluku, *qaqniurteqevkaraqluku-llu*, qjurqelaraa, unicessiyaayuunaku-llu. 'Suddenly a spirit seizes him, and all at once he shrieks. It convulses him until he *foams at the mouth*; it mauls him and will scarcely leave him.' (LUKE 9:39); Makut-gguq maa-i anguarutait imumek cayugallagallratni *qaqniurteqellrit*, . . . ' . . . when the paddles that were pulled back and forth *made the foam*.' (QUL 2003:488); < qapneq-liur-teqe-

qapsalquq wooden stock of a rifle or shotgun # NUN

qaquyaq, qapugsaq (NSU form) pumice stone # < qapuk-yaq, qapuk-yaq

qapuk foam; froth; carbonated beverage (*additional LI meaning*) # Tua-i-llu-gguq nunamun amllirraarluni kingyartuq aügna qapnerrlugpall'er atquereskii. Uitavia *qapuurtellrullinilria*. 'And then after stepping onto the land he looked back and saw that an

enormous mass of froth was drifting away. The place where he'd been had turned all to *foam*.' (YUU 1995:102); > qapniurteqe-; qapuyaq; > qapuggluk; cf. qapneq; < PE qapuy

qaquggluk foam; froth # < qapuk-rrluk

qaqacuqunak buttercup #

qaqaq, qaqtataq, qaq'acuk (NSK form) red-throated loon (*Gavia stellata*) # Qaqamek qalrialriamek niitaqameng nutaan tua-i inuguarinariniluki qanraqluteng. *Qaqat-gguq* nenglirarkaunrirqan taügaam tekitetuut. 'They'd say it was time to bring out the dolls when they heard a *red-throated loon* crying out. *Red-throated loons*, they say, arrived only when it was no longer going to be cold.' (CIU 2005:328); *imitative*; < PE qaqaar and qaqða(C)ur

qaqi- root; > qaqima-, qaqirmirte-, qaqite-

qaquiaq bread # Y, NS; < qaq'uq-liaq

qaqicii- to finish the job; to go through completely # *Qaqiciiksaituten. Qaqiciiksaitaatgen*, cali piciqatgen unaqu. 'You haven't *finished the job* yet. They haven't *finished with you*, they will come after you again tomorrow.' (CIU 2005:222); Tua-i taum uilingiatam pia, "Tua-i *qaqiciigarpenga* nuliqsagutarpenga." 'The spinster woman said to him, "You have *gotten me completely (held on to me in all the different forms I've taken to evade you)*. Now you have acquired me for a wife.'" (CIU 2005:254); < qaqite-?-

qaqima- to be complete; to be completely equipped; to have everything needed; # qaqimauq 'it is complete' / Taügken taukut akiqliput, elliraat, aanangqerrsaaqluteng *qaqimaluteng* angayuqertuumalriacetun *qaqimalriacetun* ayuqluteng. 'But our neighbors across from us, orphans [though they may have been], had a mother, and [their lives] were *complete*, just like having a *complete* set of parents.' (YUP 2005:30); . . . qayat aklungqetullruut *qaqimaluteng*, negcikcuarluteng, tallirpacuarluteng muraggarmek, . . . ' . . . kayaks *had all necessary equipment*, having a little gaff, and a reach-extender, . . .' (ELL 1997:590); Ena tua-i man'a *qaqimaluni*, tukuuluni. 'This household *had everything*; it was *wealthy*.' (QUL 2003:366); . . . pisqumacirpeceňek *qaqimarikuvci* . . . ' . . . when you have *finished doing* the things commanded of you . . .' (LUKE 17:10); < qaqi-ma-

qaqirmirte- to be all there; to be complete in number # qaqirmirtut 'they are all there' / < qaqi-?-

qaqite- to finish; to complete; to go through all; to not omit or pass over any; to spend (period of time) # qaqituq 'it is finished'; qaqitaa 'he finished it' / qaqiciuq 'he's done everything'; Tauna tua-i avenqegkuralliniluku yuut *qaqilluki*. 'He divided it evenly between the people, (giving portions to) *all of them*.' (YUU 1995:22); Jacob-aaqlu iraluq *qaqilluku* tuantuq. 'And Jacob stayed there *spending* the month.' (AYAG. 29:14); Erenret malrunelgatni Agayutem caliani *qaqcimariamiki* arulairtuq caliaminek. 'On the seventh day, when God had *completed* his work, he ceased his labor.' (AYAG. 2:2); < qaqi-?; > qaqicii-; < PY qaqitə-

qaquaq crosspiece or ball-like hand grip at upper end of single-bladed paddle # > qaquaqnginaq; cf. qaquq; < PE qaqu(r)

qaquaqnginaq single-bladed paddle hand grip at upper end that is one piece with the handle # < qaquaq-?inaq

qaquq middle finger # K, NI, CAN, HBC, NUN, BB; cf. qaquaq; > qaqunite-; qaqurtuute-; < PE qaqu(r) (?)

qaqunite- to give the finger # NUN; < qaquq-?
qaqurtuute- to engage in a finger-pulling contest # Aling aren tuamta-ll' tan'gaurluut imumi pinirtaarcetnaurait qasgimi pillerkaicetun. *Qaqurtuutelluki* tuaten. 'Oh my, and then they would have the boys practice competing to see who had more strength as they do in a competition, and they would have them engage in *finger-pulling contests*.' (KIP 1998:115); < qaquqtur-te⁵-

qaq'ulektaaq pilot bread; cracker # Y, NS; < qaq'uq-?-qetaaq

qaq'uq* bread # qaqiuq 'she is making bread'; Tamakut-am qatellriarpit cunawa loaf-at makut *qaq'ut*, tamakucit iinrukluqi qemaggluki. 'Those big white things, which turned out to be loaves of *bread*; they put them away to be used as a kind of lucky charm or medicine.' (MAR2 2001:70); Y; NS; from *Inupiaq* qaqquq 'bread', from *Inupiaq* qaqquq- 'to crunch' (cognate of *Yup'ik* qangqur- (*q.v.*)); > qaqiaq; qaq'ulektaaq

qara- to have all that one wants or needs # qarauq 'all his needs are met' / NSU; < PE qara-

qaraliq insignia; mark; decoration as on a parka # angli-ll' atkugpet taukuni qaraliini tangniqvaa! 'wow, the designs on your parka are beautiful!'; Maurlumi-llu eniini ellii Elnguq irr'iqapiggluni

qaraliaralegmek kaminiamek tuaten ayuqellriamek tangerpaaluami. 'And at her grandmother's house, she, Elnguq, was very much amazed seeing for the first time a stove with *decorative metalwork* like that.' (ELN 1990:7); ELLAM QARALII 'CONSTITELLATIONS'; < PY qara

qari- to delay; to stall # qariuq 'he is delaying'; / qaritaa 'he delayed him, stalled him'; ... nunurciqaat tauna *qaritellerteng-llu*, man'a-ll' bingo-llerteng arulairtellra . . . 'they will scold that one for *interfering* with them or stopping their bingo game . . .' (TAP 2004:34); often occurs in the negative: Uini qasgimi qavaan *qarivkenani* qasgimun agqerrluni, qasgimiut tupagqelliniluki, tauna panini irniaranun ak'a nangqatalliniluku. 'Because her husband was sleeping in the kashim, without *delaying* she ran over to the kashim, awakened the residents of the kashim and told them that her daughter was about to be consumed by her baby.' (CAM 1983:322); > qariteke-

qariteke- to be slowed down by (it); to be delayed or halted by (it) # Tua-i tamana *qaritekaqluku* taugaam-gguq tua cukariarluni angullrak. 'And that would *slow her down*, but it was said that she kept getting faster and faster at catching up to them.' (ELL 1997:486); Akiirluku kitulliniluku, ilangcivkenaku, *qaritekevkenaku*. 'We passed by it on the other side of it ignoring it, not *wasting his time over it*.' (QUL 2003:420); < qari-teke

qarliar(aq) black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa trydactyla*) # NUN; = arliaq, tarliaq, from Aleut *agligañ* (arliyañ)

qarmaq lump of earth; piece of sod # < PE qarmar
qarriimar- (*qariimar-* ?) to be a good hunter # NUN
Qarr'unaq Kokhanok # *village on the south shore of Lake Iliamna*

qarte- to yell; to shout; to speak loudly in a commanding voice # qartuq 'he spoke loudly'; qartaa 'he spoke loudly to him' / Ataput-llu qenertelliaretun qanerlallruut, arulairrluta nem iluani aqumevkarluta, nepsarpak qatguurluteng cakneq *qarrluteng*. 'And our father would speak as if angry, stopping us in the middle of house and having us sit down, speaking loudly, *shouting hard*.' (MAR1 2001:27); Agayulirtem agayussuutet ayagniqaki *qarrluta* . . . nangteqellriamun malirquesqelluta, . . . 'The

priest, holding the religious articles in out first, *speaks commandingly* to us telling us to follow the . . . suffering one, . . .' (CAT 1950:92); NS; cf. qarute-, qa-

qarute- to persuade; to encourage; to comfort; to console; to induce (to do something); to convince; to bribe # qarutuq 'he is persuading someone' *to do something*; qarutaa 'he is persuading her' / *Qaruteqtaryaaqekii* taqsugpek' nani qiamallinilria. 'Although she tried to *console* her, she kept crying, unable to stop.' (YUU 1995:11); qaruciyaraq or qaruyun 'comfort, encouragement'; cf. qa-, qarte-; < PY qarutə-
qaryaq fish egg; herring egg on kelp # EG, NUN (*with a of the first syllable underlyingly aa but compressed*); = qaarsaq, qaaryaq, qiaryaq; < PE qa(C)aryar

qas- *dimensional root*; > qasiaq, qaskelli-, qaskite-, qastu-; cf. qa-; < PE qatə

qasegpallr(aq*), **qasegpakayallr(aq*)** big kashim # . . . tua *qasegpakayallraam-gguq*, tua *qasegpallraam* elaqlianun taumun nerpall'ermun itqataaralliniluni. ' . . . and next to a great big kashim, a big kashim, was a very large house, which he entered cautiously.' (ELL 1997:418); < qasgiq-rpallr(aq)

qasgi, **qasgiq** men's community house; "kashim"; steam bath house # and **qasgi-** to go to the kashim # *originally a moderately large structure in which the men of a community resided and worked; also used for sweatbaths, dances, and feasts; few if any of the original buildings of this sort remain; in some areas the word is now used for the small, low buildings in which steam baths are taken (see also maqivik); note that the English word "kashim" for these structures comes from the relative case form of the Yup'ik word qasgim, as in qasgim natra 'the floor of the kashim'* (see also Kusquqvak 'Kuskokwim River', where the English comes from the Yup'ik in the same way); Tauna tua-i *qasgi* kan'a quyungqavikurluku. Qakmaken unuakumi erteqatarluku, arnaita anguteteng neqliurluki qantatgun *qasgimun* payugtaqluki. Tan'gaurluut-llu *qasgimi* neru' urluteng. 'They used that *kashim* down there as a gathering place. From outside, just when the day was about to break in the morning, their women would dish food into their men's bowls and bring them to the *kashim*. The boys too ate in the *kashim*.' (KIP

1998:27); Tauna anaanairutka wani malikluku, maligtesqenganga-am aanama, paqnayugngama, malikluku *qasgilunuk* tuunriqatalratni. 'I went with my late aunt, because my mother asked me to go with her and since I was also curious; I went with her to the *kashim* where they were going to perform shamanistic rites.' (AGA 1996:54); NS, Y, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI; = qaygiq; > qagiarneq, qasgiqengen-, qasgimi
qasgiarneq temporary above-ground structure at summer fish camp # < qasgi-arte-neq¹
qasgiqengen- to ritually "take over" a men's community house # qasgiqengut 'they "took" over the *qasgiq* / *done by guests during a holiday*; *Qasgiqengqata'rqameng* pikartelartut uqilauralriamek ukut curukat. 'When they were going to "take over" a *kashim* the "attackers" would choose a fast runner.' (TAP 2004:39); < qasgiq-ir²-kenge-

qasgimi resident of the kashim; man or boy whose usual place of residence was the (local) kashim # *Qasgimiut uitainanratni itliniuq kan'a tumnaq-wa-gguq tegumiara akutamek imarluni, . . . While the residents of the kashim were waiting there, she came in carrying an platter full of Eskimo ice cream, . . .* (CIU 2005:378); < qasgi-miu

qasiaq noise of impact # *Tua-i-ll' tuc'ami* qatngerpak tut'ellininaurtuq, *qasiara-llu* ekviit aciatgun ayagluni, Napaskiarmiut-llu niilluku. 'When it landed it would land with a loud impact, and the sound of its impact would go under the cut-banks of the river, and the people of Napaskiak would hear it.' (CIU 2005:40); > qasiakepiar-, qasiarcetaaq; < qas-?-

qasiakegg- to readily conduct sound # *qasiakeggan* 'when it conducted sound better'; Qanikcaq imna mamuriaqami *qasiakepiartuq*. 'When snow gets thick sound can easily travel through it.' (PAI 2008:230); < qasiaq-kegte-

qasiarcetaaq bell # < qasiarte-

qasiarte- to make a ringing noise # *qasiartuq* 'it is ringing' / < qasiaq-?; > qasiarcetaaq

qaskelli- to become quieter; to decrease in volume (of sound) # *qaskelli* 'it became quieter' / *tiiviit* qaskellicarru! 'turn the television down!'; < qaskelli-

qaskiq color; intensity of color # *qaskingqertuq* kavirlimek 'it has the color red'; meq *qaskiituuq*

'water has no color'; Una-llu teggalqupiamek pitukiicetun cali waniwa tua-i *qaskirluni*. 'This one has about the same shade as a "real rock" (type of rock).' (CIU 2005:208); cf. qas-

qaskite- to be quiet; to be low in volume # qaskituq 'it is quiet, low in volume'; qaskinani 'quietly, softly'; < qas-kite-; < PE qatəkit- (*under* PE qatə)

qasmegute- to overlap # qasmegutaa 'it overlaps it'; Aren, tekican taum nukalpiarpallraam teguqallinia, amilkurlurluku tua-i, unatni waten *qasmeguterpagluki*. 'Oh dear, when he reached him that big man in his prime got a hold of him and, he being so thin, his (the big man's) hands overlapped (when he put his arms around him).' (QUL 2003:282); Tulimarluteng-gguq waten *qasmegusngalrianek*. 'It is said that their ribs overlap each other.' (QUL 2003:318); cf. qai

qasmig- to put in one's kayak # qasmigaa 'he put it in his kayak' / NUN; < qayaq-mik

qasmigutaq sealskin loop to hold harpoon shaft at stern of kayak # NUN

qasmii- to tuck shirt in pants # NUN

qasmike- to carry in one's kayak # qasmikaa 'he is carrying it in his kayak' / NUN; < qayaq-mik-ke²

qaspeq thin hooded pullover garment, of length varying from below the hips to below the knees, usually of cloth nowadays (formerly of thin skin), often brightly colored and well decorated (especially those made for women), worn as a parka cover, as a jacket or dress; anorak; snowshirt; rain parka or other uninsulated parka; "kuspuk" # and **qasper-** to put on or wear a cloth parka cover # qaspertuq 'she put on a parka cover'; qasperaa 'she put a parka cover on her' / Nutararrlainarnek aklulirarkaugaat. Piluguuk, cuukiik, ilupri, qerrulliik, atkua, *qaspera*, kaumattii, . . . 'They will provide him with completely new clothing. His skin-boots, his socks, his underwear, his pants, his parka, his cloth cover parka, his mitten(s), . . .' (TAP 2004:78); An'ut muragnek ayarurrarluteng *qasperluteng-llu*. 'They went outside using small wooden walking sticks and wearing cloth cover parkas.' (CIU 2005:354); qasperen 'your cloth parka cover'; < qai-peq (*compare* ilupeq and ilu); > qasperrluk; < PY qaspəq

qasperrluk fish-skin parka that could serve as a tent # < qaspeq-rrluk

qasqaara- to make noise # Watpik *qasqaaralriamek* mikelnguarnek watpik pitaunani. 'There were absolutely no children making noise at all.' (QAN 2009:186)

qasqite- to scale a mountain or other height; for a stage of life (usually, childhood) to be over # qasqituq 'he reached the top' or 'it (childhood) has passed'; qasqitaa 'he scaled it' / Yuuyuksuarpekuk, *qasqiareskuvet* pikavet kingyarluten murilkeqaqikuk. 'In case you think we are humans, when you get to the top, look back and observe us.' (QUL 2003:112); Pinariami tua-i angiriammi nulirtulliniuq yun'erraraullni *qasqican*. 'When it was time and when he'd grown up, he got a wife, when his boyhood was over.' < ?-ite³-; cf. qaklite-, qasqite-, qai-

qasrulek, qasgulek, qasruliq ribbon seal

(*Histriophoca fasciata*) # *Qasrulget-llu* tamakut up'nerkami nurnapiarluteng. 'And in spring ribbon seals are very rare.' (PAI 2008:52); < qasru-lek, qasruq-lek, qasruq-li¹; cf. qai; < PE qa(C)ərulay (*under* PE qa(C)ərur)

qasrulek² birchbark bucket # < qasruq-lek

qasruq birchbark # = kasruq, qayruq; > qasrulek²; > qasrulek¹, qasrulek², qai-; < PE qa(C)əru(R)

qassaq, qassaulria raw flesh or meat # and **qassar-** to eat raw flesh or meat # qassartuq 'he is eating raw food; qassaraa 'he is eating it raw' / qassaulria 'raw flesh or meat' (*also*); akakiigem meluanek qassallruunga 'I ate the whitefish roe raw'; Tua-i keniumalria tautun ayuqngaunani, taugaam *qassauluki* mingqicitullrulliniut. 'In as much as when cooked, it [the bone] wasn't the same, they would make needles using them [the bones] in their raw state.' (CIU 2005:240); Aa-aa imarmiutaaraurluu-uuq akutaarpeneck cikinrirkuvunga *qassarciqamkaa-aan!* 'Ah, dear ol' mink, if you don't give me your Eskimo ice cream, I'll eat you raw!' (CUN 2007:108); > qassaya(g)aq

qassarte- to hit; to slap with the hand; to blow against (of wind) # NSU; = qacarte-; < PE ac(c)ay-

qassaya(g)aq* frozen raw whitefish aged before freezing and served frozen # *Qassayaangqertua* ama-i kumlivigmi, neryartuqina tekiskuvet, . . . 'I have frozen aged whitefish in the freezer; come eat when you get in, . . .' (PRA 1995:429); < qassaq-ya(g)aq

qass'uqitak open marshy area, as when a lake has dried up and grasses have started to grow in its place #

qassuutaq large ladle # < qayuq-taq¹

qassuuciaq small ladle # < qayuq-ciq-?; > qassuuciarraq

qassuuciarraq* spoon # < qassuciaq-rraq

qasuuiciaq spoon # NSU, NUN; < qayuq-ciq-?; cf. qayuq

qastu- to be loud # qastuuq 'it is loud' / qastucaqerru 'would you please turn it (radio, TV, etc.) up' / qas-tu-

qas'urneq place where ice forms on the edge of sandbar; overflow on sea, lake, or river ice in spring #

qasvar- to ladle # qasvaraa 'he ladled it'; NS, NUN; < PE qayvaq

qasvaun ladle # NS, NUN; = qayvaun; < qasvar-n

qatangllugte- to be loose fitting # qatangllugtuq 'it is loose fitting' / < ?-nglluk

qategmiaqar- to fall forward on chest # NUN

qategpagate- to yell; to shout # *Qategpagalluta* pikumteni *qategpagatellerput* atanqelluku uitatuuq. 'If we address him by *yelling*, then he stays unresponsive [when not yelled at], only responding to our *yelling*.' (YUP 2005:124); < qatek-rpaga?-

qatek chest (anatomical) # > qacegtu-, qatekcugte-, qat'gaq, qatguur-, qatkeggliq, qatpag-; cf. qa-; < PE qatəy

qatekcugte- to speak harshly # qatekcugtuq 'he is speaking harshly' / qatekcugutaa 'he is speaking harshly to her'; HBC; < qatek?-

qatellria, qatelria white thing, the color white # angyani qatellriamek mingugaa 'he is painting his boat white'; Tuulleguaq minguumaluni *qatellriamek*, tungulriamek kavirlimek-llu . . . 'The loon mask is painted *white*, black, and red . . .' (AGA 1996:217); < qater-lria, qater-lria

qatenquq white spot # qatenqurraunani 'without a white spot on it'; < qater-quq

qater- to be white # qateruq 'it is white' / arlunat qatetuut 'polar bears are white'; Tangerrsugluku maaten pia qainga kavirceñani acia-llu *qaterluni*. 'Wanting to see it, she observed that its top was red and its bottom *was white*.' (ELN 1990:28); > qaterli, qaterliar(aq), qatellria, qatenquq, qaterpak, qaterqurpagtaq, qat'ri-, qatrin; < PE qatər-

qaterli, qaterliq white thing; arctic fox; white fox (*Vulpes lagopus*); small white bead; white clothing used when seal hunting in winter # Tua-i-llu itertuq maaten nacartuumaluni *qaterlivialuk-wa* qaspera. 'And then when he came in he had on an old *white* cover parka with its hood pulled up.' (CIU 2005:352); = qaterliar(aq*); < qater-li¹-**qaterliar(aq*)** arctic fox; white fox (*Vulpes lagopus*); small white bead # Ataam kingunrakun *qaterliar* iterluni, cali tuaten *qaterliararuamek* kegginaqurluni, . . . 'When he went out, a *white fox* came in, one wearing a *white fox* mask, . . .' (CIU 2005:274); Y, NS, HBC; = qaterli; < qater-li¹-ar(aq)

qaternin white parka used for hunting in snow and ice # Yug-una picuumirtacini niilluku, melqulegcuqatalria, anluni tua-i nut'ni teguluku aturani-ll' *qaternitni* aturluku, . . . 'A person who is about to go hunt a furbearer, heeding his desire to catch it, goes out taking his gun and wearing his clothing, his *white parka*, . . .' (AGA 1996:94); < qater?-n

qaterpak very white; all white # *predicative particle*; Tua-i anyaqliameng tekicaqliameng ellauilinilriamun maaten piuq ella man'a *qaterpak* qevleqtaarturluni-llu, yaani-wa kenrungalnguq kumalria. 'When they finally went out and when they arrived at what turned out to be the outdoors she looked around and saw that the world was *all white*, and that it was sparkling and in the distance a fire seemed to be burning.' (ELN 1990:4); < qater-rpak

qaterqurpagtaq sclera; white of the eye # NUN; < qater-quq-rpak-taq²

qat'gagglugte- (K, NI, CAN, BB form), **qat'garrlugte-** (Y, HBC form), to have chest congestion # < qat'gaq?-rrlugte-, qat'gaq-rrlugte-

qat'gailitaq bone armor for chest; breastplate # *Qat'gailitaq* kalivneyagarkiuraat suulutaamek qipumalriamek pelacinagtun. 'They made on the *breastplate* chains of pure gold twisted like cords.' (ANUC. 39:15); < qat'gaq-ilitaq

qat'galngu- to have chest congestion # NUN; < qat'gaq-lngu-

qat'gaq, qategaq (NSU form) chest (anatomical) # often used in the plural to refer to one person's or animal's chest; qat'ganka 'my chest'; qat'gamkun akngikutagtua 'I have a pain in my chest'; Maaten imna panini tanglia ak'a nalallrulliniluni

evisiaran inglua, *qat'gai* ukut, nanglliniluku nanertuumaita. 'When he looked at that daughter of his he observed that her other breast was already gone — her *chest* here had been eaten, bones and all.' (MAR1 2001:10); < qatek-aq³, qatek-aq³; > qat'gaggluge-, qat'gailitaq, qat'galngu-

qatguur- to shout repeatedly # qatguurtuq 'he is shouting'; qatguuraa 'he is shouting it' / qatguurutaa 'he is shouting at or to her'; *Qatguuruteksaunaki*, qanpallagateksaunaki, taūgaam qanpiaraulluki, inerquraqluki. 'Without shouting at them, without yelling at them, just speak seriously to them, telling them what one ought not to do.' (YUP 2004:122); < qatek-ur-
qatkegqliq widgeon (*Anas americana*) # < qatek-kegqliq

qatli- to sting # qatliuq 'it is stinging' / qatlinarquq tauna naucetaaq 'that plant causes stinging (when touched or tasted)'; Ellii-am tua-i nangercaaqluni ayaluryugluni iik-lu qatlim ugaani uisngasciiganatek. 'And she stood up alright but felt dizzy and her eyes wouldn't open on account of the *stinging*.' (ELN 1990:49); Tua-i maurlurlua tauna yagarcopakaami caqerluni qantamek piluni akutellinilria qamllemeq melugmek avuluku, canek-wa tua-i qatlinarqellrianeq avuluku. So his grandmother, because she was so busy, took a bowl and mixed ashes with fish eggs, adding some *stinging* compounds to it.' (CUN 2007:4); K, NI, CAN, NUN, BB; = qacelli-; > qacervag-, qatlnaq

qatlnaq nettle (*Urtica lyalli*); rope made of nettle fiber # *Qatlinat-wa* ilavkuut. Ak'a tamaani ilavkugtangqellruuq qatlinanek piaqluki. 'Nettle plants are (made into) rope. Long ago there was rope called *nettle (rope)*.' (KIP 1998:129); < qatlnaq¹; < PE qaceli-

qatmak diaphragm of cod (*colored black*) #
qatneq¹ middle finger # *Scammon Bay, Marshall, and perhaps elsewhere*; = katneq

qatneq² swim bladder of fish #

qatngerpak impact; bang # Egtaqani pagg'un egaarluni kanarcami-lu-gguq mermun tuc'ami qatngerpallarrluni cingqullagluni, qasiara-lu kiatmun qemitgun ayagluni. 'Whenever he threw it it would buzz overhead, and directed toward the water, it landed with such *impact* that it made a thunderous cracking sound that traveled upriver to the hills.'; cf. qatngite-

qatngicailkutaq shock absorber # < qatngite-cailkutaq

qatngite- to jolt; to feel a jolt # qatngituq 'it jolted, felt a jolt' / Atam tangerqakuk ayuqcin qatngitniartuq ugaan tua-i iigken tuknitaciak! 'You [literally: your condition] will *feel a tremendous jolt* when he looks at us because his vision is so strong.' (QUL 2003:48); > qatngicailkutaq; cf. qatngerpak; < PE qatŋur-qat'nguq, qat'ngun, qatngun half-sibling; cross-cousin; close friend whose requests one mustn't refuse # Iciw' maa-i qaleqcuuget kanaqlagtaicuilnguq nuniit. *Qat'ngutekngameng-gguq* tua-i. 'You know, the area where there are grebes never lacks muskrats. It's because they are *related in this certain special way*.' (AGA 1996:220); Makut-am qatngutkilriit caluteng arenqiakulluteng-lu tamaani pingatetulliniameng waten narurtaarutsiyaanrilkurrluteng. 'Those who were *friends that way* in those days seemed to be reluctant to make requests of one another in order to keep from disappointing each other.' (QAN 1995:140); < PE qatəŋŋun

qatpag- to shout # qatpagtuq 'he shouted'; qatpagaa 'he shouted it' / qatpautaa 'he shouted at her'; qatpautuk 'they shouted at each other'; qatpagayuli 'person who shouts a lot'; Pingraan taum arnassagaam qatpautaqluku nerngaitniluku. 'Nevertheless that old woman would *shout* at him, saying that he wasn't going to eat.' (CET 1971:11 & PRA 1995:451); < qatek-pag²

qatqurpagtaq, qatqupagtaq sclera; white of the eye # HBC; < qater-quq-rpak-taq⁴, qater-quq-rpak-taq⁴

qat'ri- to become white; to turn white # qat'riuq 'it became white'; qat'ria 'it turned it white' / arnam lumarraq qat'rivkaraa 'the woman whitened (bleached) the cloth'; Keggutai-lu qat'rivkarluki milgem mel'allran. 'And letting his teeth *become white* from drinking milk.' (AYAG. 49:12); < qater-i¹

qatrin white camouflaged parka # < qater-i¹-n # NUN

qatugaq hot pack; hot compress # and **qatugar-** to apply a hot pack # qatugartuq 'he is using a hot pack'; qatugaraa 'he is applying a hot pack to it' / qatugaraa iruni cagnelria 'he is putting a hot compress on his sore leg'

- qatviaq** moose hide tanned on both sides; leather prepared like suede; tarpaulin # Lumarraqetaarnek-lлу pilget taitut, . . . qecigkilngurnek-lлу *qatvianek*. ‘Everyone who possessed good cloth, . . . or thin *leather*, brought it.’ (ANUC. 35:23); > qatviista; < PY qatviaq
- qatviista** tanner; leather worker # Ellii allanruuq Simon-ami *qatviistemí*. ‘He lodges with Simon the *tanner*.’ (ACTS 10:6); < qatviaq-li²-ta¹
- qaucirte-** to have wrinkled skin from too much wetness; to be waterlogged # *as of a person's hands*; qaucirtuq ‘it is wrinkled’ / Imarnitek-wa-gguq tua-i *qaucireskek*, mecungqapiarlutek. ‘His gut rain parka was *waterlogged*, completely soaked.’ (QUL 2003:248)
- qaucuk** sore on scalp # < qauk-cuk; cf. qauraq
- qaúgeq, qaúgiiq*** spectacled eider (*Somateria fischeri*) # qaúgret or qaúgiiret ‘spectacled eiders’; qaúgruuq or qaúgiiruuq ‘it is a spectacled eider’; Tua-i-lл’ nutaan ingcata unkumiutaat imarpigmiutaat qecilriit qengallget, cingayiit, kukumyaraat, metraat, *qaúgret*; . . . ‘Then when the ocean birds molted, the ones with thick skins, the king eiders, surf scoters, black scoters, common eiders, *spectacled eiders*; . . .’ (PAI 2008:158); < PE qavayaq
- qaúgkumiу** upriver person; resident of the upriver area # < qaúgna-non-singular-miu; also spelled qawkumiу
- qaúgna, qaugna** (NSU form) the one upriver; the one inland or inside # *extended demonstrative pronoun*; qaúg’um ‘of the one inside’; qaúgkut ‘those inside’; qaúgna kagiу! ‘sweep the area inside!'; Iternaurtukuk *qaúgna* capumaluni cingyaamek. ‘When we₂ would enter, we'd see the *back area* inside was covered with a tarp.’ (AGA 1996:122); see qava(ni), the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives
- qaúgyaq** sand # qaúgyam tengaurtualriim neqauteput qaúgyingevkarai ‘the flying sand is making our food sandy’; . . . ayuquerkauguq yugtun umyugailngurtun *qaúgyami* nel'ilriatun. ‘. . . he will be like a foolish man who builds a house upon the *sand*.’ (MATT. 7:26); Ciuqlirmi ulligtaruani pia kemgiqtaarluni, tua-i tangniinani, agarcaaqngani-lлу iggluni *qaúgyaurluni-lлу*. ‘When she looked at the first fish she had prepared, its flesh was cut unevenly and when she hung it up it fell on the ground

- and got all covered with *sand*.’ (ELN 1990:40); < ?-yaq; > qaúgyaqaer-, qaúgyarrlainaq; < PE qavayaq
- qaúgyaqaar-** to have a grinding feeling as from arthritis (of one's joint(s)) or bone spurs # K, Y, NI, CAN, HBC, BB; < qaúyaq-qar-
- qaúgyarrlainaq** desert; sandspit # < qaúgyaqaarrlainaq
- qaunqe-** to protect; to care for # qaunqaa ‘he is taking care of it’ / qaunqiuq ‘he's taking care of something’; ayakuma qimugteka qaunqekiu! ‘please take care of my dog when I go!'; qaunqenritua ‘I'm too busy’ to give it attention; Cat tamakut-lлу cali agalriit cali elaturramun anulluki tauгаam *qaunqelluki* cakneq. ‘They [the bladders] hanging there were taken out to the storm porch but only with great care.’ (QAN 1995:166); < ?-ke²-
- qaunqesta** caretaker; overseer # qaunqestit ‘their overseer’; qaunqestekaat ‘he is their overseer’; Atanrem Cain-aq aptaa, “Nauwa-mi kinguqliin Abel-aaq?” Kiugaa, “Nalluaqa, kinguqlirma-qaa *qaunqestekaanga*?” The Lord asked Cain, “Where is your brother, Abel?” He answered him, “I don't know; am I my brother's keeper?” (AYAG. 4:9); < qaunqe-ta¹
- qaunqista** caretaker; overseer # qaunqistenguuq ‘he is an overseer’; < qaunqe-i²-ta¹
- qauqaq** brow of cliff; brow-like edge # NUN; < qauq²
- qauq¹** sore on one's scalp # and **qaur-** to have sores on one's scalp # qaurtuq or qauraа ‘he has sores on his scalp’ / Cali *qauraqaki* yuut, tan'gaurluut teq'urrit teq'icirraarluki cakneq ak'allaurluki, tamatumek qulilluki *qaurit* iinruaqluki. Assiriaqluteng. ‘Whenever people had *head sores* they'd prepare boys' urine, aging it a long time, and wash their hair with it as a medicine for their *head sores*. They'd heal.’ (YUU 1995:52); > qaucuk; cf. qauq²
- qauq²** forehead; brow # NSU; cf. qauq¹, qauqaq, qaurtuq; > qauqaq, qauraq
- qauq³** dawn # Erenret *qauratni* uitaniiluni tauna tawa aapaa qaneryaaqur, kegginaquni tauna aperluku, . . . ‘He said that he was at the “dawning of the days” as depicted on his mask, . . .’ (AGA 1996:62); NUN; < PE qaru
- qauraq** forehead; brow # Wangkuta cung'umek piuratuarput. Allani-lл’ nunani *qauramek*.

Allani-ll' nunani tategmek. 'We call it (the forehead) "cung'uq". In other villages, "qauraq". And in yet other villages, "tatek".' (CIU 2005:164); LK, HBC, NUN, BB, CAN, < qauq²-?

qaurtar- to brace a rifle on top of something to steady one's aim # NUN

qaurtuli very whitish clay # *Qaurtuli* qaceckenruuuq urasqami, aipaa. "'Qaurtuli' is much whiter than 'urasqaq', but it is like it (being light-colored clay).' (PAI 2008:282)

qaurtuq broad whitefish (*Coregonus nasus*) # qaurturturtu'rtuq 'he keeps eating whitefish'; Tua-i imkunek nerlallemteñek *qaurtunek* cetegtanek nerlartukut, *qaurtunek*-llu kinertarnek avuluki. 'Concerning those we used to eat, we ate frozen whitefish, adding some dried whitefish.' (MAR2 2001:49); Y, NI, HBC, UK, NSK; cf. qauq²

qavacilleq dried eye mucus; "sleep" in the corner of one's eye # K, NI, Y, CAN, BB; < qavar-cilleq

qavaliktaq jump-rope # and **qavaliktar-** to jump rope # NUN

qavamli- to take a nap # qavamliuq 'he is taking a nap' / < qavar-?-;

qavangcar- to put to sleep # *by rocking, soothing, or otherwise causing to relax*; qavangcartuq 'he is trying to go to sleep'; qavangcaraa 'he is putting her to sleep' / Inarrluni *qavangcartuq* teggalqumek akicirluni. 'Lying down he tried to sleep using a rock as a headrest.' (AYAG. 28:11); Caaqami-llu aatiita *qavangcaasqaqluki* taqsuqaqami, qulirinqigtenritaqamiki. 'And sometimes their father would tell them to try to sleep when he felt tired and he didn't tell them another story.' (ELN 1990:6); < qavar-ngcar-

qavanguq dream # qavangumni ayagtua irlumun 'in my dream I went to the moon'; qavanguqaa 'he dreamed about it, her'; Aptenqigcani qaill' piciane, *qavanguminek* qalamilluku. 'When he asked her again, she told her about her dream.' (ELN 1990:25); < qavar-?; < PY qavañuq (*under PE qavar-*)

qavangurtur- to dream # qavangurturtuq 'he is dreaming' / unuk qavangurtua ayallinilrianga ikamrarlua yuilqumun 'at night I dreamt that I went on a sled journey to the wilderness'; *Qavangurturtuq* mayuryaranek, tekisngaluteng nunamek qilagnun, an'gilat mayurluteng atrarluteng-llu taukutgun. 'He dreamed of a ladder, reaching from the earth to heaven, with

angels going up and coming down on it.' (AYAG. 28:12); < qavar-tur²-; < PY qavañurtur- (*under PE qavar-*)

qava(ni) (qaúga(ni)) inside; inland; upriver # extended demonstrative adverb; Imarpik-llu cikuirucan *qavavet* neqlillernun upagluteng. 'When the ocean became free of ice, they moved upriver to their fishcamp.' (KIP 1998:53); Taigaqami *qavaken* Kusquqvagmek ayagluni cénirtaqluni maavet-llu Caninermun tekilluni. 'Whenever he'd come from upriver, from the Kuskokwim and along the coast arriving here at Canineq.' (YUU 1995:15); the v in this word sounds like English "w" even for HBC, because it is in fact an intervocalic ungeminated úg. HBC writers may prefer to use úg in their spelling; see qaúgna, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives

qavap'ag- to sleep deeply or late # qavap'agtuaq 'he's really sleeping' / < qavaq/qavar-pag²-

qavaqar- to fall asleep # qavaqertuq 'he fell asleep' / Pitsaqevkenak *qavaqallinikuvet* . . . 'If you happen to accidentally fall asleep . . .' (QUL 2003:50); < qavar-qar-

qavaq sleep # and **qavar-** to sleep # qavartuq 'he is sleeping' / qavaa mamtuuq 'he is a deep sleeper', literally: 'his sleep is thick'; qavaraqama 'whenever he sleeps'; Ilai-llu ukut serr'irangluteng Turpak taúgen *qavanertuami* neplingraagnek pekteksaunani *qavaarluni*. 'Her sisters began to stir around, but Turpak, who was a sound sleeper, continued to sleep without stirring despite their noise.' (ELN 1990:21); Cali-gguq tua-i *qavalguluni*. *Qava'arqami-gguq* qavaumanaurtuq, ertengraan-llu *qavarlun*'. 'Also he would always be sleeping. Whenever he slept, he would sleep a long time, and even though dawn broke he'd be sleeping.' (QUL 2003:70); . . . *qavan* peggluku *qavaryungerpet*. *Qavaq* caunrituq. ' . . . give up on your (getting plenty of) sleep, even though you want to sleep. Sleep is nothing.' (YUP 2005:102); > qavaciileq, qavamli-, qavangcar-, qavanguq, qavangurtur-, qavap'ag-, qavaq, qavaqar-, qavara-, qavarcetaaq, qavarcuun, qavarni-, qavartar-, qavaryug-; < PE qavar-

qavara- to doze off repeatedly; to be sleepy (NS, LY, NI, CAN, EG meaning) # qavarauq 'he is repeatedly dozing off' or 'he is sleepy' / . . . *qavaraaqami* anguarutni taman'

- tegumiaqnginanermini** pegtuerluku . . .
 ‘. . . whenever he’d be *dozing off*, he’d drop his paddle while he was holding it . . .’; < qavar-a-
- qavarcetaaq** sleeping pill; general anesthetic;
 < qavar-cetaaq
- qavarciq** rope for climbing # NUN
- qavarcuun** sleeping bag# < qavar-cuun
- qavarni-** to be sleepy # qavarniuq ‘he is sleepy’ /
 Waniwa tamalkumta qavatuukut *qavarningaqamta* unugmi. ‘Now all of us sleep whenever we get *sleepy at night*.’ (YUP 2005:126); Y, HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG < qavar-neq¹-i³-; > qavarni-; < PY qavarni- (*under PE qavar-*)
- qavarniir-, qavarniirte-** to become alert after being sleepy # Nutaan tua cegg’ aqangnaqluni pilriim qavarniirluni. *Qavarniircan* . . . ‘Then, trying to become more awake, he *became more alert*. And when he *became more alert* . . .’ (QUL 2003:50); < qavarni-ir²-, qavarni-irte-
- Qavartaaq** Whitefish Lake # *near Aniak*; = Qavarteq;
 < qavartar-?
- qavartar-** to stay overnight during a journey;
 to camp out # qavartartuq ‘he is staying overnight’ / kiak qavartaryallruukut ingrinun atsiyallemten-i ‘in summer we went camping in the mountains when we went berry picking’; Tua-i-llu ayaumaluteng unaquani cukavkenateng kaassalinacuarluteng. Tagqaqluteng, malrurqugnek-llu *qavartarluteng*. ‘And so they traveled every day, not fast, with a little gasoline outboard. They went up, *camping* twice on the way.’ (ELN 1990:197); Tua-i ayaglutek *qavartaraqlutek*, unugaqatek *qavartaraqlutek*. ‘And so they₂ traveled *camping out*; when night came upon them, they’d *camp out*.’ (QUL 2003:288); < qavar-?-; > Qavartaaq
- Qavarteq** Whitefish Lake # *near Aniak*; = Qavartaaq
- qavarvik** sleeping bag; bedroom; bed (in NUN)
 < qavar-vik; < PY-S qavarvik (*under PE qavar-*)
- qavaryug-** to be fast asleep; to be in a deep sleep;
 to sleep very soundly # *i.e., hard to wake up*;
qavaryugtuq ‘he is in a deep sleep’ / . . . inarrluni qavaqalliniluni. Qavalliniluni, tua-i *qavaryugluni*. ‘. . . he went to bed and fell asleep. He slept; he slept very soundly.’ < qavar-yug
- qavcicuar(aq*)**, **qavcicuaq** marten (*Martes americana*) # used even in areas where terikaniaq rather than qavcik is used for wolverine;

- Qavaken nutaan kiaqlimtenek paluqtarnek kipukengaqluteng imkunek-llu qanganarnek, *qavcicuanek*, terikanianek tamakunek tamaa-i, keglunernek. ‘From inland, from our hinterland, we’d purchase beaver, ground squirrel, *marten*, wolverine, and wolf [pelts].’ (PAI 2008:216); < qavcik-cuar(aq), qavcik-cuar(aq); < PY qavcicuaq (*under PE qatvi! or qavciy*)
- qavcik** wolverine (*Gulo gulo*) # Nem’i elatii naparucirciqliluku nallunailkucirluku *qavcigmek*, terikaniamek. ‘Outside his house, he said, he would put up a post, a totem, of a *wolverine* (qavcik), a wolverine (terikaniaq — another word for wolverine).’ (CIU 2005:10); LY, NI, HBC, NS; > qavcicuar(aq); < PY qavcicuaq
- qavcin** how many?; how much?; several # base qavci-; qavcin allanret tekitat? ‘how many strangers arrived?’; qavcinek qimugtengqercit? ‘how many dogs do you have?’; nerpiit amiingqelartut qavcinek ‘big houses often have several doors’; qavcirqunek nanvartellrusit manaryarluten? ‘how many times did you go to the lake to hook for fish?’; qavcirta? ‘what time is it?’; qavcilitnguaunuamek? ‘what day of the week is it today?’; qavcitun akingqerta? ‘how much does it cost?’; qavciklaagta? ‘what time is it?’ (-klaag- is from English ‘clock’); ernerni qavcini ‘for several days’; qavciugat neqet pitai? ‘how many are the fish he caught? i.e., how many fish did he catch?’; qavciterrusit? ‘how many did you catch?’; qavcirraat ‘a few’; qavcirrarnek pingqertua ‘I have a few’; > qaviurte-; NS, Y, NI, NUN, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG
- qavciurte-** to become quite a few in number in number; to have become how many? # qavciurtut ‘they have become quite a few’; ‘quite a few of them have occurred’, ‘a good number of them have occurred’ / Allrakut *qavciurtat* tayima maani egilrallrucima? ‘For how many years now have I been traveling?’ (*literally: ‘the years have become how many’*) (CUN 2007:58); Angutem arnam-llu agayulirta qanrutarkaugaaq *qavciureskata* erenret kassutellerkamegnekk. ‘The man and woman will talk to the priest a good number of days before they are to get married.’ (*literally: ‘when the days become a certain number’*) (CAT 1950:95); . . . unuut qavciurtengellratni . . . ‘. . . when a number of nights had passed . . .’ (*literally: ‘when the nights had begun to be a considerable number’*)

(QUL 2003:518); Tua-i-am nutaan allrakut qavciurcata pisqengaiciteng nutaan tamana atungellruat. ‘Then after *several* years they began to use that one since they’d told them to do that.’ (TAP 2004:60); . . . allrakut-llu *qavciurrluteng*, akaurpakaan naken-llu waniw’ kingunengqerruciitnilutek. ‘. . . so many years having passed, because it had been such a long time now, they said they didn’t know where they had come from.’ (QUL 2003:668); note that qavciurte- also means, coincidentally, ‘to become a wolverine’; < qavin-urte-

qavi- to kill or otherwise harm one in his/its sleep
Tua-i-am qavarngan *qaviluku* camek imumek *qavissuutmek*, tamaani picirsaraqellratni yuut. ‘And then when he slept he killed him in his sleep with a something for killing one in his sleep, as was people’s way back then.’ (MAR1 2001:90); Tua-i picim iliini tauna maurlua . . . tauna tua tutgarami iik, *qaviluku*, qavaani kenillrem araanek, qamellranek, iik tua-i kevillinilukek . . . ‘Then one day his grandmother, her grandson’s eyes — *doing it to him while he slept*, in his sleep — she stuffed his eyes with ashes from the firepit . . .’ (ELL 1997:13); < qavar-i³- (?)

Qaviayarmiu (*Y form*), **Qaviayak** (*BB form*) Inupiaq Eskimo # from Inupiaq Qawiažaq

Qaviayarmiut site in the northeast part of Nunivak Is. # meaning native people from northern Alaska (who are said to have landed and formed a settlement, now gone, at that site) # NUN

qavirtaqe- to hear something for the first time and find it strange; to review a new word over and over so as not to forget it # NUN

qavirte- to go a curved path; to set or be set askew # qavirtuq ‘it went in a curve’, ‘it went askew’ / Akitiikun-am taringelliniluku tukeryaaqellrani akitni tamana tua-i akitii ketmun *qavirtellrullinian*, tua-i ayautescirucia taringelliniluku. ‘Through the orientation of her pillow they understood [what had happened, that] when she’d struggled against them her pillow down there, had become *askew*, and thus they understood that she’d been kidnapped.’ (CIU 2005:218); Cumikeciqaci Negtemiut qamna qama-i ingriat tangvagluku straight-arluci ullakuvcki makut wani waten taksuryilriit *qavirterrlugluki* ullagciklinikci, . . . ‘If you observe when you approach Nightmute straight on, by observing its mountain back there, (you’ll

see that) those elongated (snowdrifts) are *at a slight angle* as you approach them, . . .’ (QUL 2003:702); < PY qavir-

qaviur- to dream # qaviurtuq ‘he’s dreaming’ / < qavar-liur-

qavliryaq bog; quicksand # LI; = qalviryaq; < ?-yaq
qavlunaq streak or wake made on the surface of

water by a fish or animal swimming at or just below the surface; silver salmon; coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) (additional HBC meaning) # “Arenqiapaa! Angluriarput.” Tua-i-ll’ imumek elavluni ayalria piut, “Tang ava-i *qavlunaa* nallunaicaaqellria.” “Oh dear! We had it dive on us.” And as he moved forward crouching down, they said, “There, its *wake on the water* is still visible.”” (CIU 2005:80); < ?-naq²; cf. qavluq; < PY qavlunaq

qavlungaqaq a certain constellation (?) that resembles an eyebrow # NUN

qavluq eyebrow; eyebrow hair # qavluk ‘eyebrows’, qavlugka tunguuk ‘my eyebrows are black’; qavlunka meq’ut ‘my eyebrow hairs are falling out’; < ?-luq; cf. qavlunaq, qavyurte-; < PE qavlu(r)

qavya, qavyak walrus-skin line made from the outer part of a split thick skin # Man’-a-wa *qavya*, tua-i atulriarullrulria, maaten wii murilkua. Wangkuta-llu maaten ellangua angyarluta angyapiamek, tua-i imkunek maklagnek amilegmek. Tua-i makunek maa-i *qavyanek* tugutengqelallruuq. ‘Walrus-skin rope like this was very useful when I was little. When I first became aware of my surroundings my family had a frame boat covered with bearded seal skins. The skin was lashed onto the frame with these *walrus-skin ropes*.’ (CIU 2005:16); Man’-a-wa tua-i maa-i *qavyagmek* pitukiitnek pingqellinilria, asverem amianek, wagg’uq mangaggluku mamkellicaumalriamek . . . ‘It has what they called “*qavyak*”, which was made from a walrus skin that was scraped and made . . .’ (CIU 2005:12)

qavyungqa- to be frowning # qavyungqauq ‘he is frowning’ / < qavyur-*ngqa-*

qavyur- root; > qavyungqa-, qavyurte-: < PE qavyurtə-

qavyurte- to glower; to frown # qavyurtuq ‘he frowned’; qavyurtaa ‘he frowned at her’ / < qavur-te²-; cf. qavluq

qawkumiut upriver person; resident of the upriver area # < qaūgna-plural-miu; also spelled qaūgkumiut

qayaarcitaaq bell # HBC; < qayaarte-citaaq

qayaarte- to ring # qayaartuq 'it is ringing'; qayaarteqatartuq 'it's going to ring'; > qayaarcitaaq

qayag- root; > qayaga-, qayagpag-; cf. qayaga-

qayaga- to call repeatedly # qayagauq 'he is calling repeatedly'; qayagaa 'he is calling her repeatedly' / < qayag-a-, > qayagaur-

qayagaur- to call over a distance # qayagaurtuq 'he called out'; qayagauraa 'he called out to her' / Imna Pili Elngum qimugtii *qayagaurangraatni* niicuumiilan tua-i uamcetevkenateng taumun ayagluteng unilluku. 'Because Pili, Elnguq's dog, did not hear them when they *called* to it repeatedly, they did not let him delay them, but left it behind.' (ELN 1990:17); < qayaga-ur-

qayagpag- to call loudly; to yell; to shout # qayagpagtuq 'he called loudly'; qayagpagaa 'he called her loudly' / < qayag-rpag-; > qayagpaga-

qayagpaga- to call loudly repeatedly # qayagpagauq 'he called out loudly repeatedly'; qayagpagaa 'he called out loudly to her repeatedly.' / *Qayagpagiima* aturani unilluku qimallruuq. 'When I *called out*, he left his clothing and fled.' (AYAG. 39:18); < qayagpag-a-; > qayagpagayuli

qayagpagayuli guillemot (*Cephus* sp.) # < qayagpaga-yuli

qayaq kayak # and **qayar-** to kayak # qayartuq 'he is kayaking' / qayaa (or qasaa for NS and NUN (*where it is pronounced "qass'a"*)) 'his kayak'; Imkut tua-i tamakut-llu waten ataurtellriit, temirten̄gurtellriit tuaten, *qayiuraqata*, nerluki tuaten aūg' alteng makut piaqluki. 'And even those who had become fathers, who had become adults, *when they were working on a kayak*, would eat the scraps they'd removed [from the skins].' (ELL 1997:284); Nut'an-am angturiqta piūgagyalrim tar' *qayartussuuunani* pilliniur taūga-i, *qassaatenrilngermi*. 'Then he grew up and he never went *kayaking* even though he didn't lack for *kayaks*.' (WEB2); > qasmig-, qasmike-, qayartur-, qayaruartalek, qayavaalii; cf. qai

qayartur- to go kayaking; to hunt for seal (*especially for NUN, with, or nowadays, without a kayak*) # qayarturtuq 'he is kayaking', 'he is hunting seals' / < qayaq-tur²-

qayaruartalek dowitcher (*Limnodromus* sp.) # < qayaq-uaq-talek

qayavaalii exclamation used when one sights a kayak approaching in the distance # NUN; < qayaq-?

qayegyaq spotted seal (*Phoca largha*) # = qayigsaq; < PE qaðiyar # NUN

qayemgu thick shore-fast ice # Aren, tus'arcami imna *qayemgukun* tamaaggun tayim' pekluni itraqili. 'When he landed he started walking over that *thick shore-fast ice* and walked heading to the land.' (QLU 2003:684); < PE qayəmyu(r)

qaygiq men's community house; "kashim"; steambath house # see qasgiq for more information; Cuuk ukuk malruk *qaygimi* uplutek, qalirlutek-llu. 'These two people got ready in the *kashim* and put on gut rain-parkas.' (CAU 1985:53); HBC; EG; = qasgiq; < PE qaðyi

qayigsaq spotted seal (*Phoca largha*) (in NSU); ringed seal (*Pusa hispida*) (in CAN this is used if a local person is named nayiq, the usual word for this type of seal) # = qayegyaq; < PE qaðiyar

qayikvayak wheat grass (*Agropyron* sp.) # Maaten tang aciqsigiami ciuneni tangerqeraa nanvak kankuk waten iqugteklutek akuliik *qayikvayagnek* imkunek canengqerrluni. 'When she got down quite low, she saw two lakes separated by a strip of land where *wheat grass* was growing.' (AGA 1996:218); = qakvayak; ?-vak-yak

qayruq tree bark # = qasruq, kasruq, HBC; < PE qa(C)ərur

qayu- root; qayucita? 'what time is it?' (HBC); > qayumi¹, qayumikika, qayutun, qayuwa; cf. qaillun

qayugarte- to crack when bending # NUN

qayumi¹ just as could be expected; indeed # exclamation, adverb; yungcarista taiciqnillrat qayumi tekitellrulliniuq 'the doctor that they said was supposed to come has indeed arrived'; < qayu-?; > qayumikika

qayumikika, qayumiki, qayumi² I don't know # exclamation; Y, NS; < qayumi-kika

qayuq soup; broth; blood # > qassuutaq, qassuuciaq, qasuuciaq. qayuqegqliq

qayuqcarniar- to barter for food; to ask if one has something to trade for food # NUN

qayuqegqliq tundra hare; arctic hare; Alaska hare (*Lepus othus*) # locally: jack rabbit; Cali-am ellii murilkelluni kiarqurluni ungungssiarnek.

Tua-i-am cali *qayuqeggilrpallugnek* tangaaluni.
 ‘Again she was on the lookout for animals. And again she saw mostly *arctic hares*.’ (ELN 1990:65); Y, NS, HBC, K, NUN, BB, NR, LI < qayuq-keggliq

qayuri- to be murky or milky appearing (of ocean water) # NUN

qayutun how many?; how much? # *interrogative adverb*; qayutunek (*qayutuneng*) pingqercit? ‘how many do you have?’; qayutuugat? ‘how many are they?’; HBC, Y, NS; < *qayu-equalis*

qayuwa this time; to my surprise; for some unknown reason; how? (Y, NSU *additional meaning*) # *particle*; qayuwa taiguten ‘you came, to my surprise’; qayuwa ayuqa? ‘what is it like?’; qayuwa tang neq’liqellriakut ‘this time we did catch a lot of fish’; Tua-i-llu tekicaqliamek *qayuw’* itqertevkenani aatani ikayualuku tauna kemek ellivigmun itertellragu. ‘*This time* when they finally arrived home she didn’t go right in but instead she helped her father put the meat away in the cache.’ (ELN 1990:65); *Qayuwa* atam neryuumiilnguq tua-i, . . . ‘*For some reason he didn’t want to eat, . . .*’ (CUN 2007:102); < qayu-wa; > qayuwete-

qayuwete- to be out of sorts; to be not quite right; to be not oneself # Tuaten-gguq unegken qugtanrraqami *qayuwetnaurtuq* ayuqucia allauluni. Tua-i-am aptellia, “Panik, ciin iliukun *qayuwellarciit?*” “*Qayuwetenrituq*, mernuama piunga.” ‘Whenever she’d just gone down to get wood she’d seem to *not be herself*, her condition would be different (than normal). “Daughter, why are you sometimes *out of sorts?*” “I’m not *out of sorts*; it’s just because I’m tired.” (MAR1 2001:31); Qaltani tauna tegumiaqluku tuaten waten manuminun piluku taum qaingani mernuircarnaluni aqumelriim cellii tayima. *Qayutelligerrluni*. ‘She took her pail and put it in front of her to rest on top of it, and sitting her state of consciousness changed. It became *altered*.’ (MAR2 2001:72); < quyuwa *base* etc.

qayvaun ladle # HBC; = qasvaun; < qasvar-n
qecaruaq tripe; stomach lining tissue of caribou or moose # < ?uaq; < PE qəcaru(C)aR

qeceg- to jump; to perform a certain component of the Bladder Feast # qecegtuq ‘he jumped’; qecgaa ‘he jumped over it’ / Nakaciuryaram mat’um qanerkai amlertut caqtaarturallri. Tuamte-llu-gguq cali piqerluteng *qecegluteng*

tan’gurraat. ‘There is much to say about the Bladder Festival and the activities associated with it. Moreover, the boys *would perform the “jump”*.’ (ELL 1997:306); Y, HBC, K, NUN, NI, LI, EG; > qecgaur-, qecengqayuli, qeckar-, qec’nge-; cf. meceg-; < PE qətəy- and qətyəR-

qecengqayuli grasshopper # < qeceg?-yuli

qecervak gull (*species ?*) # < ?-vak

qecgaur- to jump or hop repeatedly; to jump rope # qecgaurtuq ‘he jumped repeatedly’; qecgaura ‘he jumped over it repeatedly’ / qecgaurturluni maqaruaq ayakartuq ‘the rabbit fled hopping’; Mingqerraarluki-llu qaingani *qecgaurluteng*, cikumek tuaten tugaurluku, aunrarcetaarlukugguq. ‘After they sewed up [the holes from the harpoon], they *jumped up and down* on its surface, and poked it with ice, making it bleed inside.’ (YUU 1995:22); < qeceg-a-ur-

qecigkite- to be thin # *of a skin or similar thing*; qecigkituq ‘it is thin’ / Allgiaraat imkut qecigkilnguaraat arnat atkuktullruit. ‘Oldsquaw [skins], being *thinner*, were used for women’s parkas.’ (CIU 2005:338); < qecik-kite²-

qecigpak walrus (*Odobenus rosmarus*) # LI, EG; < qecik-rpak

qecigtu- to be thick and tough # *of a skin*; qecigtuuq ‘it is thick and tough’ / < qecik-tu-

qecik skin; hide; rind; scab (*additional meaning for K, BB, CAN*); rope, cord or string (*additional meaning for NSU*) # Taum-gguq angutem kegginaa tungungqaluni, *qecigneck-llu* neqet *qecitnek* qasperluni, . . . ‘That man’s face was black, and he wore a cover parka of *skin*, of fish *skins*, . . .’ (CAU 1985:26); NUNAM QECIA ‘sod’; > qecigkite-, qecigpak, qecigtu-, qecikluk, qecip’atuli, qeciqaataq; cf. Nelson 1877–1881 list (61); < PE qəciy

qecikluk warm spot in river that does not freeze # K, BB; < qecik-?; cf. kiciggluk **qecip’ag-** to spit hard # > qecip’atuli

qecip’atuli beluga (*Delphinapterus leucas*) # LI; < qecip’ag-tuli

qeciq spittle # and **qecir-** to spit # qecirtuq ‘he spit’; qeciraa ‘he spit at it’ / qeciuta ‘he spit it out’; Tuamtellu meqsugyaqluteng pikata pinaurait, “Kitek *qeciqaqaa*.” *Qeciqaqan qecia* qapnerilkhan pinauraat, “Meqsungeksaitliniuten cali.” Tua-i taūgken *qecia* qapnengkan pinauraat, “Kitak nutaan mer’ā, meqsungliniuten.” ‘When they

[the youth] would say that they are thirsty, they [the elders] would tell them, "Go ahead, *spit* a little." When he'd *spit*, if his *spit* wasn't frothy they'd tell him, "It seems that you still haven't become thirsty." And only when his *spit* would get frothy would they tell him, "Go ahead and drink now; it seems you've gotten thirsty." (CIU 2005:198); > qeci'ag-, qeciqa-, qecirniir-, qecirvik, qeciryailkun

qeciqa- to have an attack of diarrhea # qeciqa-
'he had diarrhea' / NUN; < qecir-qar-

qeciqa-^{taq} seal or walrus stomach or walrus bladder inflated to serve as a net float or used as a water container # < qecik-kutaq

qecirniir- to eat something to remove the taste of what one has just previously eaten # e.g., to have "Eskimo ice cream" (akutaq) after dried fish; qecirniirtuq 'he is having some food after the main course' / < qecir-neq¹-i³-ir²-

qecirvik spittoon; spit can # qecirvingqellruyaaqut
kuuvviarutlernek 'they used old coffee cans as spit cans'; < qecir-vik

qeciryailkun something eaten after eating frozen fish or receiving communion # < qecir-yailkutaq

qec'issuun vise; clamp. < qet'e-i²-cuun

qeckar- to jump # qeckartuq 'he jumped'; qeckaraa 'he jumped over it' / qeckaraluni ayakpagtuq 'it took off jumping'; Irr'am-llu tass'uqsuatek tass'uqluku. Irr'aq-am tua-i pilaucimitun tua-i aquaqualuni, qeckaqa'aqluni tuaten agaqaqluni piluni. 'Since Irr'aq wanted to hold hands with them, they held hands with her. Irr'aq in her fashion would run, *jump* and now and then hang suspended held up by their hands.' (ELN 1990:83); Y, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; < qeceg-qar-; > qeckartaayuli

qeckartaayuli kangaroo. < qeckar?-a-yuli

qec'nge-, qecngerte- to bounce off; to jump up # qec'nguq 'it jumped'; qec'ngaa 'it jumped it' / neqa qec'nguq 'the fish jumped' *out of the water*; Ellaita-llu tekicatgu nalteng *qecengvikluku* tua-i-am aviarrluni-am pillermini iquluni. 'When he reached the place they were [hiding] they *jumped* at him and when he jumped aside to avoid being captured he slipped and fell.' (ELN 1990:110); < qeceg-nge-, qeceg-?-

qecug⁻¹ to pull out with the roots intact # qecugaa
'he pulled it out' / qecugciigatuq 'it can't be pulled out'; qecuutaa 'he pulled it out with

the others, unintentionally'; Waten uksuarmillu nakaciuqata'arqameng tamaa-i ikiitungnek pitullruut *qecugluki* waten nalukuneng kenerkameggnek. 'In fall, when they were going to hold the Bladder Feast, they'd *pull up* wild celery stalks to use as a torch when they send off bladders through the ice hole.' (QAN 1995:136); > qecugaq, qecugmig-, qecuguaq, qecuur-; cf. qecuneq; < PE qac(c)uy-

qecug⁻² for ocean ice to break off from the main ice # Aren, maaten tang kiaqerrluni pilliniuq kelutmun, ak'akik' tua-i atertengellrullinikii anuqlilria-wa. Tua-i kelua ak'a yaaqsigllrulliniluni. Pamaggun *qecuulluku* keluakun. 'Quickly, he looked back at the shore and saw that he had drifted away, and the wind was blowing hard. The area behind him was already a long distance away. The ice had *broken off* way back there.' (QUL 2003:508); NI; > qecuneq

qecugaq woven thing # < qecug-aq¹

qecugmig- to grasp with the hands; to scratch by clawing # qecugmigtuq 'he grasped, it clawed'; qecugmigaa 'he grasped or clawed it' / Aren, ang'uqercamiu ciutegkenkun *qecugmigluku* nuqtelliniluku. 'Well, when he finally caught up with him, he *grabbed* him by his ears and pulled him.' (QUL 2003:428); < qecug-mik

qecuguaq edible fiddlehead of spreading wood fern (*Dryopteris austriaca*) # Y; < qecug-uaq

qecuneq crack in (ocean) ice exposing open water; open lead in (sea) ice # Maaten-gguq tang qecuneq tamana piat, ak'aki tua-i pirlaak ikavet nuryagutellinilriik akianun. 'Lo and behold, they saw that *crack in the sea ice* was now to wide to reach across with the sled runners.' (AGA 1996:134); Aren, angalkuulleraami tua-i mata'arrluni atkuni yuuquerluki luumaarluni apqiitnek tengluni taman' arviryaaqellinia qecuneq. 'Oh dear, since he was a shaman he stripped down and slipped out of his parka and flew through the air by shamanistic means, as it's called, flying and crossing over the *open lead*.' (QUL 2003:508); < qecug²-neq

qecuqite- to choke on liquid; to drown # qecuqituq 'he choked' / tauna meqiu qecuqicaaqevkenak! 'drink that, being careful not to choke!'; *Qecuqilluteng* tua-i kuigni uitalriani cuignilnguut. 'The otters, being being stuck [in the trap] in the river, would drown.' (PAI 2008:224); < ?-ite³-

qecuur- to pull repeatedly # qecuurtuq 'he pulled repeatedly at something'; qecuuraa 'he pulled it repeatedly' / Atam tua-i taumek nangnermek pakegvissaamek picirlutek kenkutenrilriik arnaūrluulluaqellriik. Tegullutek tua-i *qecuurrillutek* callunglutek. 'On account of that last fish head, they stopped loving each other, those two old ladies. They began to fight, grabbing each other, and *pulling* at each other [at each other's hair].' (QUA 1997:9); < qecug-ur-

qela spirit # and **qela⁻¹** to practice divination # *perhaps particularly through determining a person's ailment by tying a string around his forehead and testing it by pulling in different directions* # qelauq 'he is divining'; EPRILNGUQ QELA 'the Holy Spirit'; Y, NUN; > qelalek, qelatu; cf. qelarvag-, qelali-; < PE qela⁻²

qela⁻² to have cramped muscles # EG

qela⁻³ root: > qelanernarqe-, qelapegte-; < PE qela⁻¹
qela⁻⁴ root: > qelali-, qelarvag-

qela⁻⁵ to put up the sail; to go or pull up a cliff or pole using a rope # NUN

qelaake- to hold on to (it) # Umyuarteqliami-gguq tayima, "Aren, ukuk caskukatek qelaakenritakek. Piarkaukunegnegnga caviggatek tegumiaquryarngatakek." 'It is said that he probably thought, "Gee, the two are not *holding on to* their knives. If they were going to do me harm they'd hang on to their knives.'" (QUL 2003:440); cf. qelke-

qelalek diviner # Y; < qela-lek

qelali- to be pitch black # NUN; < qela⁻⁴-?

qelanernarqe-, qelalernarqe- (NUN form) to cause one to waste time # qelanernarquq 'it makes one waste his time' / Anguarluni kessianeg qelalernarqur, nerininarqur. 'Paddling, it always slows one down, makes one anxious.' (AGA 1996:100); < qela³-?-narqe-; < PE qəlanər(ar)- (under PE qəla⁻¹)

qelapegte- to hinder; to be lethargic # qelapegtuq 'he feels hindered, is lethargic'; qelapegtaa 'he is hindering her' / Kitak tua-i makut wani wiingga-lu qelapegetenka kitugikilit waken ayagluteng. 'Well now, let those things that *hold me back* be remedied from now on.' (NAT 2001:230); < qela³-?-

qelarvag- to be pitch black # qelarvagtuaq 'it is pitch-black' / NI; < qela⁴-pag²-

qelatu- to have powers of divination # "Imuuguten-qaa qangvarpak niiskengaqa angalkuq?" Im'um kiugum, kiugaa: "Ii-i, taungunga." Aptaa-am ataam kiugum, "Imuuguten-qaa qangvarpak niiskengaqa qakmani *qelatuli?*" "'Are you the one I've heard about all these years, the shaman?' That one back there asked. He answered him, "Yes, I'm that one." Again the one in there asked him, "And are you the one I've heard about all these years from up north that *has powers of divination?*'" (MAR2 2001:32); Y; < qela-tu

qelcaq, qelcavak net into which fish are driven by people who walk in and thrash the water (Y meaning); bird snare made of spruce root (K meaning); seine (NS meaning) # < ?, ?-vak

qelemneq penny # cf. qelme- # NUN

qelemte- to blink # qelemtuq 'he blinked'; qelemtak 'he blinked them' (his eyes); < qelme-?-

qelemyaq (UY, middle K form), **qelemsaq** (NSU form) eyelash # < qelme-yaq, qelme-yaq; cf. qemeryaq

qelenglak scar; kink; wrinkle # Cunawa-gguq tang taukut *qelengllaita* wani pilallinikait, arnat tamakut qellugcet'lallinikait. 'The reason, it turned out, was that those women were leaning to one side because of the scars from the incisions made on them.' (QUL 2003:510); < qelengte-rrlak

qelengneq pleat # < qelengte-neq¹

qelengquq lump; hard berry # NUN; < ?-quq

qelengte- to pleat; to tuck; to wrinkle # qelengtuq 'it is pleated, wrinkled'; qelengtaa 'he pleated or tucked it' / qelengtak qerrulliigni kivyugngagnek 'he made a tuck in his pants because they tended to slip down'; > qelengneq, qelenglak; cf. eqe²

qelerte- to bother; to frustrate # NUN

qelkataq treasured thing # < qelke-?

qelke- (K form), **qel'ke-** (Y, HBC, NI form) to save; to keep; to conserve; to take care of # qelkaa 'he kept it' / lumarrallruar qelkaa callmaknaluku qerrulliignun allgumalriignun 'he saved the little piece of cloth in order to have it as a patch for the torn pants'; Tua-llu wiinga tua-i kinguneūrlurput umyuuaqamku, aling nakleng wangkuta yuuyaraūrlurput tang tua-i *qel'kenritlinikvut* Yup'ignek aprumalriani. 'When I think back to how we've lived, I feel sad realizing that we Yup'ik people are not *holding on to* our traditional ways.' (CIU 2005:408); qel'ketalia 'one who takes

good care of things'; > qelkataq, qelketar-; cf. qelaake-

qelketar- to habitually conserve and take care of things # qelketartuq 'he is one who habitually takes care of food and belongings well' # Auñna avani kiagceciarkaulliniuq. *Qelketanruluni* yuugarkaulliniuq, catuliuluni. 'That one will conserve the summer's fish, making them last for the whole winter. She's one who will live her life conserving food and supplies, being that way.' (CIU 2005:188); < qelke-tar-

zellucungaq one who has the same name as oneself; namesake # = qelluraq; < qelluq-cungaqaq

zellugtaq sourdock (*Rumex arcticus*) # Y

zellugte- to be bent or distorted in shape as from a scar # Tamaani-gguq arnat makut kangarnaurtut inglumeggnun *zelluggluteng*, kangaqcaarnaurtut. Cunawa-gguq tamaa-i tuaten pilagluki irnivkalallrit. 'There, it is said those women would walk *bent over* to one side, they'd walk as best they could. The reason was that they'd have them give birth by cutting [their abdomens as in a C-section].' (KIP 1998:191); Tua-i tang qanemcinek-llu neq'ayugteqsunrilama, uguan' *zellugtem*. 'I do not readily remember stories on account of [my] decrepitude.' (ELL 1997:400); cf. qelluqite-

zellukaq aged seal flipper #

zelluq colon (anatomical) # < ?-luq; > qellucungaqaq, qelluraq

zelluqite- to suffer aches and pains; to pull taut # Wall'u arnassagarnek amllernek pitaicaqluni, taúgaam ilait cali *zelluqitengluteng*. 'Although there may not be many old women now, some of them are starting to suffer aches and pains.' (KIP 1998:341); *Qelluqiarngapiinret* iliitni kingyaq'alliniuq imna tauna kaviaq agalriara keglunrem pangalegturluni tua tekitaqami kegqeryaaqaqamiu *zelluqiartelallinilria*. 'One time when he *felt a tug* he looked back and saw that there was a wolf running [after him] and that when it would catch up with him it would take a nip at the fox hanging [from his side] and that's when he'd *feel the tug*.' (QUL 2003:202); Caskuni narulkaun egcani ayalliniuq pagg'un ellakun. Atrami-llu qelluqilluni tuaten, tuavet maklagmun tut'elliniuq ngelqaqu'urluni. 'When he threw his weapon, the harpoon spear, it went up through the air. And when it came down, it struck the bearded seal with its line *pulled taut*

just enough.' (YUU 1995:22); < qellur-ite³; > qelluqiuun; cf. qellugte-

zelluqiuun physical infirmity # Maa-i elpeci man'a pillerci camek *zelluqiutaituq*, wiinga tuaten ayuqellemlni camek *zelluqiutaitellruunga*, umyuqaq aturluku piyugaqama piaqlua. 'At this time of your life you don't have *infirmities*, and when I was at that stage I didn't have *infirmities* and I was able to follow my inclinations to do what I wanted to do.' (KIP 1998:341); < qelluqite-n

zelluqniaqar- to flex back when stretched tightly # NUN

zellur- to shrink # qellurtuq 'it shrank' / qelluumauq 'it has shrunk'; qellurtaa 'he crimped it to decrease its size'; puyurciviim painga qellurcimaauq 'the stovepipe's opening is crimped'; NUN, HBC, NS; > qelluqite-

zelluraq one who has the same name as oneself; namesake # qellu'urqaqa 'he is my namesake', 'he has the same name as me'; = qellucungaqaq; < qelluq-aq³; derivation semantically unclear to compiler, but cf. tutgaraq, iluperaq

qelme- to close one's eyes; to die (euphemistic) # qelmuq 'he closed his eyes'; qelemluni 'closing his eyes' / qelemngauq 'he is keeping his eyes closed'; . . . *qelemngaurluni* pelatekamegni uitaurainanrani kanguruaq pakemna qalriallakalliniuq pelatekaagnun qainganun mill'uni. ' . . . while he was staying in the tent with *his eyes closed*, a snow bunting landed on their tent and started chirping up there.' (QUL 2003:388); > qelemyaq, qelemte-

qelperte- to open (can etc.) # . . . kellarvini teguamiu angitai. *Qelpercamiu* imai egtai avatmun, ' . . . when he took his pouch he untied it. When he'd *opened* it he threw its contents about.' (ESK 1899:477); Paqnayaguskaku taun' tunuquyagaq *qelperrluku* tava ilua tangrresqelluku. 'When they became curious about the caribou fat, *he opened it* and told them to look inside.' (CAU 1985:38); < PE qəlpər-

qel'qecir(ar)- to tickle # qel'qecirretuq 'he is tickling someone'; qel'qecirreraa 'he is tickling her' / HBC; = qaleqmacir(ar)-

qelqerrute- to be close together # Wii-llu piyugyaqlua tuaten amta-llu *qelqerrulluteng*. 'I wanted to be like that, but [my stitches] were close together.' (QAN 2009:130)

qelquaq kelp; textured lungwort (a lichen) (*Lobaria scrobiculata*) # > qelquayak; cf. elquaq

qelquayak beach greens (*Honckenya peploides*) # HBC; < qelquaq-yak

qelqun shaman's paraphernalia # Y

qelta fish scale; bark of tree; eggshell; peel # # qeltet 'scales'; Manuni tanglellinia, akakiigem qeltii nepingalria. 'He took a quick look at the front of his garment and saw that there was a whitefish *scale* clinging to it.' (YUP 2005:182); Ak'a tamaani atsat mecutnek, napat-lu qeltaitnek kepcissuutengqelallruut. 'Long ago they used berry juices and tree *barks* for dyes.' (YUU 1995:60); Y, HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; > qeltairissuun; qeltengalnguut; < PY-S qalta

qeltairissuun device for removing scales; peeling implement # < qelta-ir²-i²-ssuun

qeltengalnguut rolled oats # *literally*: 'things like fish scales'; < qelta-ngalnguq plural

qelu- to pull up; to tighten; to be cramped of a muscle # qeluuk 'it is tight', 'it is cramped'; qelua 'he pulled it up' / qelutaa 'he tightened it'; kuimallemni qeluqercaaqluuq iruma aipaa 'when I was swimming one of my legs got a sudden cramp'; kiimenani-lu-gguq urluvni tauna qelusciigataqluku yugnek taugaam nanercirluni qeluqluku. 'By himself he could not *pull back* his bowstring, but with others to hold it down he would *pull it back*.' (YUP 2005:236); > qeluarc-, qelun, qeluyaraq; cf. qelurni-, eqe²; < PE qelu

qeluarc- to be edematous; to have dropsy; to suffer severe muscle cramps in the legs due to starvation or nutritional deficiency # qeluarciuq 'he has fluid in his tissues' / Arenqiatuq-gguq cirliq'ngengami tua-i peggaku. *Qeluarciluni* irugminek; neqailnguut-gguq waten neryuirutaqameng irugmeggnek nangteq'ngetuut, tua-i-gguq qeluarciluteng. 'Too bad; because he was having a difficult time physically, he gave it up. He was *suffering from severe cramps* in his legs; it is said that those who lack food and/or have nutritional deficiencies start to suffer pain in their legs, and that's what these *cramps* originate from.' (CIU 2005:324); < qelu-?

qelun¹ spring or similar thing under tension # e.g., a *bowstring*, *guitar string*, *blade of bowsaw or bucksaw*; Tua-l' pillinia urluvra-gguq qelutairtuq, qelutii

kevkartuq. 'He told him that his bow had lost its *bowstring*, that its *bowstring* had snapped.' (ELL 1997:80); < qelu-n; > qelutaraq, qelutnguuyaq, qelutviaq, qelutviar-

qelun² piece of flesh under the tongue # NUN

qelumirrsuun meat hook # NUN

qeluqlite- to suddenly strum on something under tension (to beat a drum; to pluck a string) # Taugaam cauyat qeluqliterriit nallunritellriui. Tuarpiaq tamana kaugtualaqii. 'But he knew how to *beat* drums. It was as though he was pounding on it.' (KIP 1998:11)

qelurni- to have droopy eyes; to be sleepy # qelurniuq 'he has droopy eyes'; cf. qelu-

qelutaraq (K, Y, NI, NUN, CAN, BB form), **qeluternaq** (HBC form) tendon under tongue # < qelun-?

qelutnguuyaq bucksaw; bow saw; coping saw; hacksaw # i.e., a saw whose blade is under tension; NUN; < qelun-?

qelutviaq stringed musical instrument, such as guitar, banjo, or harp # Nanrarcium Ataneq aturcetaatgun; atuuciu aturcetaarluci qelutviaryaratgun. 'Praise the Lord with the lyre; make melody to him with the *harp*.' (PSALM 33:2); < qelun-?

qelutviar- to cough hollowly # qelutviartuq 'he is coughing hollowly'; HBC; < qelun-?

qeluyaraq notched end of bow where bowstring is fastened # < qelu-yaraq

qemag⁻¹ to not want to leave # usually of a child; qemagtuaq 'he doesn't want to leave' / cf. qemak

qemag² postural root; > qemagte-, qemangqa-; cf. qemag¹

qemagte- to put away for safekeeping; to place (body) in coffin # qemagtuaq 'it was put away'; qemagtaa 'he put it away' / Tuaten taun' angilluku kalmaanaminun qemagarrluku. 'He untied it and *put it away* in his pocket.' (QUL 2003:566); < qemag²- te¹; > qemaggvik

qemaggvik, qemaggiutaq pocket; sewing box; container; bag # < qemagte-vik, qemagte-viutaq

qemak thing one puts away # Tamaani nerescitullratni yuut, imumek teguurluki qemakelliaqamegteki kegluki tuyait cipeggluki nerestait ciirqaqluki. 'Back then when people had lots of lice, one would take them when he had

them as *something to be put away*, and using his teeth on them strip them off the hair, smashing their lice.' (QUL 2003:46); *direct nominalization of qemag²*-

qemangqa- to be put away for safekeeping # qemangqaquq 'it is stored away / Nunakegcarluki natmun ilameeggnun qemangqavkarluki. 'They would have their relatives put them in a good place and *keep them stored there*.' (TAP 2004:59)

qemeryaq, qemersaq (*NS form*) eyelash # . . .
qemeryami akuliitgun kiarqurluni through the spaces between his *eyelashes* he look around . . .' (ESK 1899:478); LY, K, HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, BB, NR, LI, EG; < ?-yaq; cf. qelemyaq; < PE qəməryar

qemiq* hill, especially part of a ridge of hills; lead line or float line of a net; back or backbone (anatomical) # and **qemir-** to string the lead line or float line of a net # qemirtuq 'he is stringing a net'; qemiraa 'he is stringing it' / Tua-i-gguq maa-i ayallinilria *qemiq-llu* tua-i tekicamiu *qemiq* tevvlinituku. 'And so now he had gone, and when he reached the *hill* he went up and over the *hill*.' (ELL 1997:52); Tamana neqlillrat napalirluni uatiini-wa ceñ'aq, akiani-wa nunapik, *qemirtarluni*, . . . 'That fish-camp of theirs had lots of trees and downriver from it was a sand beach; on the other side there was tundra with some *hills*, . . .' (ELN 1990:17); > qemirrlik, qemirrlugte-; < PE qemir

qemirrlugte- to have a backache in the upper back # qemirrlugtuq 'he has a backache' / < qemiq-rrlugte-

qemirrlugun piece of calfskin in the middle of a traditional Yup'ik parka with three tassels hanging from it, often having a "drawn bow and arrow" or a fish-tail design stitched on it; smaller plate below the large front and back plates on parka # < qemirrluk?-n

qemirrluk spine; backbone; back # < qemiq-rrluk; < PE qemirluq and qəmirlur (*under PE qemir*)

qemitaag- root; > qemitaagte-, qemitaange-

qemitaagte- to be in a hurry, wanting to go but prevented from leaving # qemitaagtuaq 'he is in a hurry' / Unuakumi ayakuvci *qemitaagguci* tuavet ciunerpecenun cukangnaqluci ayagarkauguci . . . 'In the morning when you leave in a *hurry* go quickly to your destination . . .' (KIP 1998:35); < qemitaag?-

qemitaange- to begin to hurry # qemitaanguq ayagarkaullni mallgian 'he is beginning to hurry because his departure time is approaching'; < qemitaag-nge-

qemitaq* muskrat or squirrel that has been hung by the neck to dry after being skinned # Tua-i *qemitauciqa piggluteng* ilait-llu kass'areskuni aatiita ang'aqluki *qemitarnek* piarkauluni . . . 'They had so many *dried squirrels* that he decided that he should take some *dried squirrels* to their grandmother when he went to the fur traders, . . .' (ELN 1990:17); Uksuarmi atam uqungetuut qanganaat. Tua-i amiirluki waten inglueggeluki *qemiciluki* agartaqaput. 'In fall the squirrels would start to get fat. After they skinned them they make *dried squirrel* of them, hanging them up in pairs.' (CIU 2005:150); < qemite-aq¹

qemite- to strangle # qemita 'he strangled it' / qemituq (ellminek) 'he hanged himself'; maqaruaq kapkainaqngani tuqutaa qemilluku 'he killed the rabbit that he had caught in the trap by strangling it'; > qemitaq; < PE qəmit-

qemqaciyan- to squeeze # NUN

qemrar- to mash by squeezing with the hand to remove liquid # qemrartuq 'he squeezed something'; qemraraa 'he squeezed it' / Tua-i-llu uksuarmi tan'gerpiit amilleriata, qaill' piluku-ll' ekuku qantamun *qemrarluku* puyalereskii uru, . . . 'In the fall when there were lots of crowberries, they put them with rancid moss in a bowl and *squeezed it by hand*, . . .' (PAI 2008:108); > qemrarissuun

qemrarissuun wringer # < qemrar-i²-cuun

qena- to be sick; to be ill # qenauq 'he is sick' / UK, BB, NR, LI, EG; > qenaa-, qenan, qenavik; < PY qəna-

qenaa- to moan # Tua-i-llu akaurcan *qenaalriamek niilluteng* camaken. 'And for a long time they heard someone *moaning* down there.' (CAU 1985:87); Qeralliniluni igvallinia nukalpiaq una nevengqaluni, matangqaluni tua-i uligtuumaluni, *qenaagurluni* tua-i. 'He went across and saw a young man lying naked with a blanket, and *moaning*.' (PAI 2008:396); < qena-a-

qenagyaaq shinbone # K, Y, NI, CAN, HBC

qenan illness; disease; sickness # *Qenatekluki* tua-i tamakut tuqutuut-gguq. 'They'd get sick from them and die.' (CIU 2005:82); BB, NR, LI; < qena-n

qen'aq mud # EG; *this word may actually be ken'aq*
qeñarqe- to be infuriating # qeñarquq 'it is
 infuriating' / qeñaqvaa! 'how infuriating!'; =
 eqnarqe-; < eqe¹-narqe-

qenavik hospital # BB, NR, LI; < qena-vik

qenavyuq underhair # LI; = qinavyuq; cf. qivyuq

qener- root; < eqe¹-?; > qenerte-, qennga-, qennge-,
 qennguar-; < PE qənər-

qenercinrraq*, **qenercenrraq***, **qenercineq** (HBC
 form) swollen lymph node in the neck; gland;
 tonsil # < ?-nerraq, ?-nerraq, ?; cf. qenerte-; < PE
 qənərcir

qenerrneq anger; wrath # Assiilnguut ayagnillrit:
 1) pinaggneq 2) aglumanaq 3) arniurnaq 4)
 qenerrnaq 5) iluliurnaq 6) ciknanaq 7) qessaneq
 'The [seven deadly] sins are as follows: 1) pride,
 2) greed, 3) lust, 4) wrath, 5) gluttony, 6) envy,
 7) sloth' (CAT 1950:75); < qenerte-neq²

qenerte- to be angry # qenertuq 'he is angry' /
 qenrutaa 'he is angry at him'; qenrucaquii 'don't
 be angry with me'; Qenertaqameng-wa taūgaam
 umyuateng assiitaqata "God damn you"-tulriit.
 'Only when they're angry, when they are in a bad
 frame of mind, do they say "God damn you."'
 (QUL 2003:586); < qener-?; > qenerrneq; cf.
 qenercinrraq

qengacuar(aq*) horned puffin (*Fratercula corniculata*)
 # < qengaqa-cuar(aq)

qengakuatuli nasal consonant # *the Yup'ik voiced*
(erinelget) nasals are m, n, ng; the Yup'ik voiceless
(erinalnguut) nasals are m̄, n̄, n̄g; < qengaqa-kuar-
tuli

qengallek king eider (*Somateria spectabilis*) # Imkut-
 llu makut *qengallget* atkuliluki mikelngurnun.
 'They made those *king eider* [skins] into parkas for
 children.' (KIP 1998:137); < qengaqa?-lek; < PE
 qənaləy (*under PE qənər*)

qengapcuar(aq*) limpet shell # NUN; < qengaqa?-
 cuar(aq)

qengaqa nose; deuce in cards (*additional meaning*
 in Y) # also dual for one nose or both nostrils;
 qengagka umciuk qusrama 'my nose is plugged
 because I have a cold'; . . . ilait iirpauluteng,
 qengarpauluteng, ilait kanagkitqapiggluteng,
 ayuqevkenateng. ' . . . some with big eyes, with
 big noses, some with very short legs, all different.'
 (MAR1 2001:38); > qengacuar(aq), qengakuatuli,
 qengallek, qengapcuar(aq), qengaraq, qengarar-,

qengartaq, qengaruqaq, qengaruk, qengaryak,
 qengaryuguaq, qengaruvagaq, qengaruvaq; cf.
 qenngiq, qennguq; < PE qənər

qengaraq shin; tibia; shinbone; funny bone # *and*
qengarar- to hit the funny bone in one's elbow #
 qengarartuq 'he hit his funny bone'; < qengaqa-
 aq³; < PE qənərar (*under PE qənər*)

Qengarpak indigenous Yup'ik holiday celebrated in
 the coastal area only (elsewhere combined with
Qaariitaaq (q.v.)), shortly before the *Nakaciuryaraq*
 ("Bladder Feast") # *said to be an alternate name*
for Quarpak (q.v.); *the name Qengarpak is from the*
practice of wearing masks with big noses; < qengaqa-
pak

qengartaq central ridge on a paddle blade
 # Tauna tua-i angutet iliit nengauginami
 anguarucilalliniuq, anguarutmi-gguq kanaggun
 qengartaan aipaan nuugakun, anguarutni
 kakimqiggluku anguarucinaurtuq. 'One of the
 men moved in with his inlaws and made paddles
 shaping his paddle such that it would have a
 sharp point at the tip of one of its *ridges*.' (CIU
 2005:16); < qengar-taq⁴

Qengartarak, Qengartaraak the constellation
Cassiopeia # means 'nose of some sort' in *Yup'ik*;
 < qengaqa

qengaruqaq larynx; Adam's apple # < qengaqa-uaq
qengaruk snowbank # *literally: 'big nose' from the*
shape; . . . natqugem tenglluku, qengarugmun
tekitaqami akitmiarrluni qecengluni pagg'un
piaqluni. . . . the snowy wind along the ground
blew it away, and whenever it reached a
snowbank it would bounce off through the air.'
 (MAR2 2001:74); < qengaqa-ruk

qengaruvagaq sculpin with pointed nose and
 orange spots # NUN; < qengaqa-?

qengaryak striped jellyfish that is eaten in the fall
 # *exact identification unknown to compiler*; BB; <
 qengaqa-yak; < PY qənaryay (*under PE qənər*)

qengaryuguaq kayak bow with a tote hole above
 the bowpiece # < qengaqa?-uaq # NUN

qengneq excavated water-filled storage hole in the
 ground, used as a cool storage place for pokes of
 seal oil # NUN; < PE qənər

qennga-, qenngar- to be easily angered; to be
 bad tempered; to be irascible # qenngauq 'he
 is easily angered' / . . . waniw' nutaan ugnā
 ualirnerpetegni uitalria . . . tan'gerliq, nutaan

tua-i *qenngapiaq*. Tua tangellni tamalkuan uirrsugturtii irniayaalria. ‘. . . now downriver from you two there is a black bear that is very *bad tempered*. She has a cub and wants to fight anything she sees.’ (QUL 2003:376); < qener-nga-; > qenngaite-, qenngali-

qenngaite- to be slow to anger; to be even tempered
Tua-i-ll’ qimugta Pili itran naanguaqluku caqtaarutengraagnegu taukuk aaniin uitallukek tauna qimugta *qenngailan*. ‘When the dog Pili came in, they [the children] played with her, and even though they played rough with it, her mother let it be since that dog was even tempered.’ (ELN 1990:7); < qennga-ite-

qenngali one who is easily provoked or angered; bad-tempered person # < qennga-li¹

qennge- to become angry # qennguq ‘he is becoming angry / qenngutaa ‘he is becoming angry at her’; qenngutkaa ‘he is becoming angry on account of it’; . . . *qenngut’lang’erpeceteng* elicetengnaqluci, elpeci taugaam elitnauraiceci. ‘. . . even though you all *become angry at them*, they are trying to get you to learn, they are just teaching you.’ (KIP 1998:65); < qener-nge-

qenngiq bridge of nose # and **qenngi-** to hit a fish on the head to kill it # qenngia ‘he hit it’; Ulmi tua-i iverluteng qalualuteng, wangkuta keluitni kellulluki *qenngisten’guluta*. ‘They would wade in the high tide and dipnet fish, while up on land we watched them and were the ones who *hit the fish on their heads to kill them*.’ (PAI 2008:138); > qenngitaq; cf. qennguq, qengaqq

qenngitaq, **qenngissuun** club for hitting fish # < qenngiq-taq¹, qenngiq-cuun

qennguar- to sulk # qennguartuq ‘he is sulking’ / Tua-i-llu makyutarraarluteng ayakataata Irr’aq nacigluni *qennguarluni*. ‘After they ate breakfast, when they were about to leave, Irr’aq cried wanting not to be left behind, and she *sulked*.’ (ELN 1990:111); < qener-nguar-

qennguq cartilage in fish-head # cf. qenngiq, qengaqq; < PE qənŋu(r)

qenqerte- to suddenly get angry # qenqertuq ‘he suddenly got angry’ / qenqerrutaa ‘he suddenly got angry at him’; qenqerrucaqunii ‘don’t get angry at me’; Tua-i-ll’-am ellii piciliisqumajkenani *qenqerrluni* nalluyaguarrlukek-llu carayiik qastuluni pia, “Wii-qaa?” ‘And she, not wanting to be blamed,

flew off the handle, forgetting about the two bears, and loudly said, “Me?” (ELN 1990:19); < qenerte-qerte-

qenu broken or slush ice # and **qenu-** to freeze # *in some areas, especially of BB and CAN, this is the general word for all ice and freezing*; qenuuq ‘it froze’; Qenum acianun tayim’ kalevvluki tamakut nakacuut, ayagtelluki camaggun. ‘They’d push those bladders under the ice, and send them off down through there.’ (KIP 1998:297); > qenuilquq, qenunguaq, qeniurun, qenulraar(aq); < PE qənu

qenuilquq open hole in river ice during winter; fontanelle *the soft spot in a baby’s skull* # Uksurqan-gguq ima taugaam uani kuigata paingan kiakaraani *qenuilquq*, tua-i qenuilquuguratulliniaqelria, tua-i cikuyuunaku, piciryaraqluku. ‘It was said that in the winters not far up from the mouth of their river there would be an *open hole in the river ice*, customarily *open water* where it never froze, ever.’ (QUL 2003:158); K, CAN, NI, HBC; < qenuite-quq

qenuirun, **qeniurun**, **qenirissuun** dipper for removing fragments of ice from a water hole or fishing hole in the ice # Mikellaq-wa kinguani kalngagluni missuullermek, Turpak-wa kinguani tegumiarluni cikuliurutmek, ellii-llu kinguatni *qenuirutmek* tegumiarluni. ‘And Mikellaq came next, carrying a gunny sack on her back, and then Turpak, carrying an ice chisel, and behind them she herself, carrying an *ice dipper*.’ (ELN 1990:69); < qenu-ir²-n, qenu-liur-n, qenu-ir²-i²-cuun

qenunguaq glass # Y; < qenu-uaq

qenulraar(aq*) thin ice # < qenu-?-ar(aq); cf. cikulraar(aq)

qenutaq dog whip # Wiinga Artuqailnguq Ataneq kaugtuarcqanka *qenutamkun* . . . ‘I, the All-powerful Lord, will strike them with my *whip* . . .’ (ISAI. 10:29); possibly from Russian *кнут* (knut)

qep’ag- to hug or squeeze vigorously # qep’agtuq ‘he squeezed something hard’; qep’agaa ‘he squeezed it hard’ / aryuqngamiu uini qep’agaa ‘since she was glad to see her husband, she gave him an enthusiastic hug’; < qet’e-pag²-

qepagte- to serve food in a kashim (men’s community house — qasgiq) # qepagtaa ‘she is serving food to him’ /

qepirte- to act forcefully or vigorously # qepirtuq
 ‘he is acting vigorously’ / qepirutaa ‘he is acting vigorously on it’

qepsuun belt # NS; < ?-cuun; cf. qep’sun
qepte- to roll up the skirt or him of one’s garment and tie it at the waist; to fasten a belt around the waist # Kasnguyunrituq-llu *qepluni* . . . ‘He wasn’t ashamed, he *fastened his waist sash* . . .’ (MAR1 2001:69); > qepyun

qepyun, qep’sun (*NSK form*) belt; loincloth; waist sash worn by dancers # . . . tuaten-gguq *qep’sutiin* qulii tenguqlirteqapiggluni. ‘. . . and above his waist sash it (his garment) was *overstuffed as if ready to burst*.’ (MAR1 2001:69); < qepte-n, qepte-n; cf. qepsuun

qer- *dimensional root*; > qerkite-, qertu-; = ker-, qur-; < PY-S qəR-

qer’aq fish rack # also plural for one fish rack; iniillruunga taryaqvagnek ulligtamnek qer’anun ‘I hung the king salmon which I had prepared on the fish rack’; Taūgken qer’at *kevraarturpallugnek* piliaruluteng. Qer’alialgluteng muragnek cetamanek naparcirraarluteng tua-i-llu malrugnek muriignek aglacetun ellivikluket malrutaararluket napartak. ‘The *fish rack* was made mostly of spruce wood. They would make *fish racks* by first putting four pieces of wood as poles, stuck into the ground, with two parallel pieces fixed horizontally on top of the two pairs of poles.’ (PRA 1995*:460); = ek’raq, ker’aq; < PE əkəRAR-

qerar-, qer’ar- to cross over; to go across # qerartuq ‘he is crossing’; qeraraa ‘he is crossing it’ / qerautaa ‘he is taking him or it across’; nanvaq qeraraa qayakun ‘he crossed the lake by kayak’; Tua-i cikumaan tamana kuik ciuqlirmi picuqcaarluteng *qerarluteng*, tekicamegtteggu-llu manarvini aaniita apertualluki ukiciyaraminek elakanek. ‘And since that river was frozen over, going carefully at first, they *went across*, and when they arrived at her ice-fishing place their mother showed them how to make holes for ice fishing.’ (ELN 1990:70); = ek’rar-, ker’ar-; > qeratmun; qeraryaraq, qerarun, qerarrun; LY, LK, HBC, CAN, BB; < PE əkəRAR-

qeratmun crosswise; perpendicularly # *adverbial particle*; Tua-i-lu cali napapianek iqtuuralrianek inivililuteng tamakuk muriik qaingagnun elliluki *qeratmun*. ‘And then they made a drying rack from thicker willow, putting them *crosswise*

at a right angle between and on top of the two [horizontal] pieces of wood.’ (PRA 1995*:460); < qerar-tmun

qerarun sail # = qerrarun; < qerar-?-n; < PY qərərun (*under PE əkəRAR-*)

qeraryaraq bridge; crossing place # < qerar-yaraq
qercirar- to scrape and bleach a sealskin # qerciraraa ‘he scraped and bleached it’ / NS, Y

qercur- to get frostbitten (*NUN meaning*); to freeze-dry a skin outside in winter until it gets while (*CAN meaning*) # > qercua-, qercuqaq/qercuqar-, qercupak, qercurtaq

qercua- # qercuaguq or qercuagaa ‘he or it got frostbitten’ / akwaugaq manalemni qercualliniunga tekemkun ‘yesterday when I was hooking for fish I got frostbitten on my index finger’; qercuamauq ‘it is frostbitten’; qercuaneq or qercualleq ‘frostbitten spot’; Tua-i-llu kamilarrluni itrami cunaw’ *qercuallinikii* qaterpak-llu putukui. ‘And then when he came in he removed his footwear and it turned out that his toes had evidently gotten *frostbitten* and were all white.’ (ELN 1990:77); < qercur-a-

qercuqaq hard frozen fish # and **qercuqar-** to freeze (it, blackfish or the like) # Aren, tua-i pitani taukut *qercuqerluki* utercami, . . . ‘Oh, when he came home he *froze* what he’d caught, . . .’ (QLU 2003:248); Aling, tutgara’urlull’er tanem *qercuqayaarnek* nutaranek neqkangqerpagta. ‘Oh my, how it is that that grandchild now has some fresh frozen *blackfish* for food.’ (QLU 2003:248); NI; < qercur-qaq

qercupak all white # *predicative particle*; . . . anuqlirluni imarpik qailirluni cakneq, qairet tua-i qagroluteng *qercupak*. ‘. . . it was very windy, the ocean had rough waves, the waves were breaking, *all white*.’ (CIU 2005:246); Tupiganek-gguq canegnek amingqetullratni, tamakut akuliitgun qinertaa kiavet, neviarcaq kiugna egkumi caliuralria. Iirpauluni, *qercupak-gguq* tuarpiaq. ‘Back when they used doors made of woven grass, he peeked at her in there through the spaces between the grass of the door and saw that the girl in the back of the house was working. She had big eyes; it was like she was *all white*.’ (UNP1); Kettiini-gga-gguq, qurrullugpakkayak, ugaani-gguq teq’im, imaa *qercupak* teq’umeng. ‘And there below him was a great, wicked cask of urine. Oh the way the urine in it looked, why it was *pure white* with age!’

- (CEV 1984:81); < qercur-rpak
- qercurtaq** freeze-dried skin; white trim on dance hat # < qercur-?-aq¹
- erkilqurraq*** lowest point # Tua-i-am qanlartut kaugpiit qertunqurraat *erkilqurrauluki tangtuyukluki*. ‘They say they think walrus view high places as being *low spots*.’ (QUL 2003:64); < qerkite-lleq²-quq-rraq
- erkite-** to be low # *of cliffs, hills, not airplanes, trees*; qerkituq ‘it is low in height’ / Elatarrat assinrulartut pilimaaqameng elaqliq amiik *erkillruluni iluqlirmi*. ‘Porches are better when they are made with the outside doorway *lower* than the inside one.’ (GET n.d.:19); < qerkituq ‘it is low’; < qer-kite²-; > qerkilqurraq
- erpertaq** “Eskimo ice cream” (akutaq) made with the fresh roe of whitefish and mashed cranberries, which give it a violet color # > qerpertangalnguq
- qerpertangalnguq*** violet or purple # < qerpertaq-ngeate-nguq
- er'qaller(aq*)**, **qerqaller(aq*)**, **qereqaaq** raven (*Corvus corax*) # Y, NS; < imitative and -ller(aq)
- qerqaq** “Eskimo potato” (*Hedysarum alpinum*) # *Qerqasuuqlunuk tuaten uksurpak neqkamegnek*. ‘We also gather “Eskimo potato” for our winter food.’ (NAA 1970:2); NS, Y
- qerqauq** loon (*Gavia sp.*) # NSU
- qerqiugte-** for there to be the crunching sound as made by boots on cold snow # . . . qanikcam qaingani uksumi pektaqamta neplitulria *qerqiurtemek wangkuta, qerqiuggniluki aptuaput . . .* in winter when we walk on the surface of the snow it makes a *crunching noise*, which we call “qerqiugte-.” (ELL 1997:154); Amta-llu-gguq tang kangallra qakma *qerqiugtellra* qanikcarmi niitnarqaqluni. ‘But they could hear him *crunchingly* walking on the snow outside.’ (QUL 2003:580)
- qerqulluk** partition of woven of grass; woven grass mat (for insulation or the like) # . . . irniami imkunek *qerqullugnek*, tamakut *qerqulluut*, nalluaci elpeci, can’t get tupigluki plywood-aatun angtariluki, ketii una capkucillinia. ‘. . . when she gave birth, with that partition — those partitions, well, you don’t know about them, but they are woven from grass as big as a piece of plywood, she used it as a barrier to conceal this one.’ (CAM 1983:320); *Qerqullucuarnek-*

- llu curulugkayagaitnek piluk’ tapiqaqluki nemqaqluki*. ‘They would include a small *woven mat* and wrap it around it.’ (KIP 1998:125); < ?-lluk
- qerra-** to increase in volume; to rise up (*for example, as dough does*) # > qerraleryug-, qerraneq, qerranquq², qerranret, qerrari-, qerrarte-, qerrata- qerratarte-, qerrayurneq; cf. qerrur-; < PY qarar-
- qerralerete-** to be incoherent; to be mentally upset # Tua-i qilqallermini ukugneg’ iluraagminek, *qerralerrluni . . .* ‘So when he got excited about seeing his two cousins, he *babbled incoherently . . .*’ (KIP 1998:227); Tua-i umyuani *qerralertengraan tua uitangnaqngami uitaluni*. ‘Although his mind was *very upset*, he stayed because he was really trying hard to stay.’ (QUL 2003:574); cf. qerra-
- qerraleryug-** to get goose-pimples suddenly, as when feeling a chill down one’s spine # *qerraleryugtuq* ‘he got goose-pimples’ / < qerra-ler-yug-
- qerraneq**, **qerraneq**, **qerranquq¹** blister # = erraneq; < qerra-neq¹, qerra-neq¹, qerra-quq
- qerranquq²** cave # Carr’ilqaq tamalkuan elpenun cikiutekciqaqa *qerranquq-llu* tuani uitalria tapqulluku. ‘The entire field I’ll give to you and also the *cave* that is there I’ll include with it.’ (AYAG. 23:10); < qerra-quq
- qerranret** ribcage # < qerra-neq¹-plural
- qerrari-** to get blisters # qerrariuq or qerraria ‘he or it (body part) got blisters’ / qerrariunga it’gamkun ‘I have blisters on my feet’; < qerra-i¹
- qerrarte-** to undercut a river bank # *as the water or a legendary creature might*; qerrartaa ‘it is undercutting it (the bank)’
- qerrarun** sail # Man’ a-w’ call’ tengssuuterpall’er, akaartaq call’ tamaani. Man’ a-w’ cali angyaq akaartaq *qerraruterluni-llu*. ‘There was also a big old airplane, one from long ago, there. And also a boat with *sails*, one from long ago.’ (KIP 1998:61); = errarun, qerrarun; < qerar-?-n; < PY qərarun (under PY qərar-)
- qerrata-** to be up off the ground, partially or totally, not collapsed # Makut maani tatkit imuugut tua-i nunamek *qerrataluteng*, . . . ‘These kayak racks here are *high off the ground*.’ (QAN 1995:144); Cuunateng-ggur ikegkut *qerrataluteng-gguq tauqken enellret*. ‘They weren’t inhabited, but those old houses across there were *still standing (not caved in)*.’ (CEV 1984:47); < qerra-?-

qerrata- to lift or raise up; to be lifted up; to open the door a little # qerratartuq ‘it went up by itself’; qerratartaa ‘he raised it up’; ‘he opened it a little’ / tengssuun qerratartuq ‘the airplane lifted off the ground’; anuqem pelatekam caniqaa qerrataqercetellrua ‘the wind made the side of the tent rise up’; Mecungluni-llu, canegtaalkan napalegmi pikan, napayagaat kangritnek ayemqiluni iluminun iterluki, aturani mecungelriit *qerratarrluki*, kemni agtuusngavkarpeknaku. ‘If he gets soaked and there’s no dry grass around, but if one is where there are trees or brush, he should break off the ends of the branches and insert them between his body and his clothes, *raise* the wet clothes off his body and not allow them to touch his flesh.’ (YUU 1995:68); < qerra-?; > qerratarun

qerratarun roof “rib” of house # *Qerratarutet-llu* makut aglut taúgaam, keyimeng-taw’ tunguurenautut pagkut-ll’ *qerratarutet*, evegneng amaqlirluteng nunameng cillaqlikacagirluteng. ‘The ribs and beams supporting the roof stood out, because they alone were blackened with soot; there was grass on top of the ribs, with an outer layer of sod on top of that.’ (CEV 1984:30); HBC; < qerratare-un

qerrayaq little room at side of entrance; corner # NUN

qerrayneq cave; valley; dip in land # < qerra-?
erre- root; > qerrellrute-, qerrler-, qerrsak, qerte-; cf. qertuneq

qerrecqercete- to freeze-dry # Ulugturluki-llu erviaturarraarluki taqkuni nuvluki qimugtem piyugngailkiinun wagg’uq *qerrecqertelluki* nenglemi. Tua-i-gguq tuaten nengelmi *qerrecqercetellret* ciyuitut waten kinengraateng. ‘Then she’d wash the skins by hand, and when she was done, she would string them on a line and hang them out where the dog couldn’t get at them, in the cold, to *freeze-dry*. Fish skin that was *freeze-dried* was difficult to crack or break.’ (CIU 2005:146); cf. qerru-

qerrellrute-, qerrelqute- to be uncomfortably crowded # of people, or things that are crowded together; qerrellrutut ‘they are crowded’; qerrellrutai ‘he crowded them together’ / tangercetaarvigmí yuut qerrellrutellruut akwaugaq ‘the people were crowded in the movie theater yesterday’; < qerre-?-te⁵-, qerre-?-te⁵-; cf. qugrute-

queretrar- to form a hard snow crust during a cold spring night preceded by a warm day # NSU; = qetrar-; < PY qírətrar- or qiqətrar- (under PE qírə- or qiqə-)

qerrike- to masturbate (refers to males) # NUN

qerringa- to be lodged in a crack; to be stuffed in to something # . . . qayaan ilua tanglinia, apqit ayapervian qayaan wani paingan ayagkariin keluani cavigaa pikna *qerringauralria*. ‘. . . he looked at the inside of his [the other’s] kayak, behind what they call the kayak’s stanchion here by the hatch, and saw that his knife was lodged there.’ (QUL 2003:642); < qerte-nga-

qerriqetaar- to sparkle # qerriqetaartuq ‘it is sparkling’ / Tangvaurlrani-tang imarpigmi tayima anguarutii-llu *qerriqetaalnguami* tayima pellakili. As she was watching it [the kayak as it was going] out on the sea, its paddle sparkled in movement until it disappeared from sight [in the distance] as if tired of sparkling.’ (MAR2 2001:98); < qerrir-qetaaq

qerrir- root; > qerriqetaar-, qerriraayaq, qerrircar-, qerricete-, qerrirliq, qerrirun, qerriryak

qerriraayaq bald person # NUN; < qerrir-?

qerrircar- to shine (it); to polish (it) # qerrircaraa ‘he is making it shine’ / Tungulriit-am aúgkut *qerrircautnek* pilarait un’gani, tunguq’apiararluteng. ‘They call those black ones [stones] the ‘polishers’ down there; they are very black.’ (AGA 1996:158); < qerrir-car-

qerricete- to be shiny # qerricetuq ‘it is shiny’ / < qerrir-cete²

qerricetellria silver-colored thing; silver (metal) # Makut maa-i ellitait ciuniurarkaten: suulutaaq, *qerricetellria*, punerneq-llu; . . . ‘This is the offering that you shall receive from them: gold, silver, and brass; . . .’ (ANUC. 25:3); < qerricete-rlia

qerrirliq silver-colored thing; silver (metal) # Agayutnguarit atanruviit piliaqumaut *qerrirlimek* suulutaamek-llu; yuut unataitgun taqmaluteng. ‘Their chief idols are made of silver and gold, fashioned by the hands of humans.’ (PSALM 135:15); < qerrir-li¹

qerrirun ramrod # NSU; < qerrir-?-n

qerriryak tin (metal) # Tamarmeng makut

ekuayuilkai, suulutaaq, qerriri, punerneq, cauvik, *qerriryak*, wall’u imarkaq, . . . ‘All of these (metal) which don’t burn: gold, silver, brass, iron, tin, or lead, . . .’ (NAAQ. 31:22); < qerrir-yak

qerrin bullet mold # used in the dual, qerritek, for one mold; < qerruq-li²-n

qerrler- to be uncomfortably crowded # qerrlertuq ‘it (the space) is crowded’ / qerrlerutuq ‘he is being crowded by others’; qerrlerutaat ‘they are crowding around him’; tangercetaarvik qerrlerutellruuq ‘the theater was crowded’; . . . yugugaat-llu maligtaat qerrlerulluku-llu. ‘. . . many people followed him and pressed in on him.’ (MARK 5:24); < qerre-?; < PE qərlər-

qerrluq lip; any one of the stones around firepit # qerrlugka ‘my lips’; Igyarait ikingqaut qungutun, alunguteteng iqluyaramun atularait, qerrluit imangqertut ciissirpiit tuqunaitnek. ‘Their throats stand open like graves, they use their tongues to tell lies, their lips are full of the serpents’ venom.’ (ROMA. 3:13); K, Y, NI, CAN, NUN, BB; < ?-luq; > qerrlurcaq; < PE qaqluy

qerrlurcaq fishhook that is baited and set below the ice, held in place with a stick across the hole, and left unattended to be checked periodically # < qerrluq-car-

Qerrlurcarturvik the month of October # < qerrlurcaq-tur-vik

qerrsak Adam’s apple #

qerrsi-, qerrsig- to speak in a deep voice # qerrsigtuq ‘he is speaking in a deep voice’ / “Aullu!” Qanertuq taqukarpak erinvauluni qerrsiqapiggluni. ‘“Watch out!” said the big bear with his loud deep voice.’ (KUU 1973:31); < PE qarya

qerrsuryak blue thing # NUN; cf. qesur-

qerru- to freeze to death # qerruuq or qerrua ‘he froze to death’ / Tauna yul’inguallni ellami paqtellinia, arnaq pikna akluunani matarmi qerruyuaralria uqetmun caugarrluni, anuqii tunulluku, qerrulluni qungingaluni. ‘He went outside to check on that model of a person he’d made outside, and there was a woman up there, who was without clothes, shivering with her back to the wind, curled up and cold.’ (ELL 1997:102); > qerrute-, qerruyanarqe-; QERRUYARPIARLUNI ‘suffering from hypothermia’; < PE qiru-

qerrua- (querua-?) to tailor so as to enlarge # NUN

qerruarte- to get a sliver in one’s flesh # qerruartuq or qerruartaa ‘he or it got a sliver’ / > qerruarun cf. qerrur-; < PE qəru(C)artə-

qerruarun sliver in the flesh # < qerruarte-n

qerruinaq harpoon float # Yuk alerquumaluni kitngukan qerruinaa tua-i teguqangnaqesqelluku. ‘A person was instructed to try to grab his float if his kayak turned over accidentally.’ (CIU 2005:12); < qerrur-inaq

qerrulliik dual pants; trousers; underpants (BB meaning) # the base is qerrullig- as in qerrulligpiik ‘a big pair of pants’; mingugillemni qerrulliigka mingugglainaurtellruuk ‘when I was painting my pants got all covered with paint’; . . . Irr’aq-llu suukiignek, ellii-llu qerrullikegtaraagnegnek, pataaskalgegnek, . . . [gave] Irr’aq a pair of socks, and her, a nice pair of pants with suspenders, . . .’ (ELN 1990:56); NS, Y, HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, K; > Qerrullik, qerrullilraak, qerrulviik; < PE qaruliq

Qerrullik Kotlik # village on the Yukon delta; said to have been so named because the river there resembles a pair of pants in form; < qerrulliik

qerrullik heart in cards # BB, NI; singular of qerrulliik

qerrullillraak dual underpants; bloomers # < qerrulliik-ller(aq)

qerrulviik dual big pants # < qerrulliik-vak

qerrunqegg- to be fully inflated # qerrunqegtuq ‘it is fully inflated’ / qerrur-nqegg-

qerruq arrow; bullet # Anuurllum teguamiu pitgartuq, qerrua ayakartuq avavet.

Tutgara’urluum teguamiu pitgangnaellriim, qerrua igtuq acianun. ‘When the grandmother took it and shot the bow, her arrow flew to over there. When the grandson, took it when trying to shoot the bow, his arrow fell to the ground at his feet.’ (MAR1 2001:81); QERRUM AYEMNERA a certain constellation (literally: ‘the break in/of the arrow’; English name not known to compiler); Y, NS, HBC, NUN; = erruq; > qerrirun, qerritek, qerruyaarcuun; < PE qarður

qerruqacunguaq, qerruqacetaaq inflated ptarmigan craw; balloon # Nem kiircallra ayuquq qerrungnaellriatun qerruqacetaamek ukinelegmek. ‘Heating the house is like trying to inflate a balloon with a hole in it.’ (GET n.d.:4); < qerrur-qar-cuk-ngaqaq, qerrur-qar-cetaaq

qerruqataq inflatable container or container-like thing, such as a balloon, ptarmigan’s crop, stomach sac of mammal # Tua-i-lu qerruqutaitnek neqet imiriyaratnek melugnek ayuqucirturluku. ‘She showed her how to fill the

- air sac of the fish with fish eggs.'** (ELN 1990:41); < qerrur-kutaq
- qerrur-** to inflate # qerrurtuq 'it inflated, swelled with air'; qerruraa 'he inflated it' / nayiim amia qerruraa 'he inflated the hair-seal skin'; qerruumauq 'it is inflated'; Pitaqameng nakacugtateng ilaaqluki *qerrurluki*. 'Whenever they caught game animals they'd inflate their bladders and add them to those of previously caught animals.' (CAU 1985:60); > qerruinaq, qerruqacunguaq, qerruqtaq, qerruraq, qerrurissuun, qerruyaq; cf. qerruarte-, qerra-; < PY qəRUR-
- qerruraq** sealskin poke; any inflated thing # < qerrur-aq¹
- qerrucuun** nozzle of something inflated, such as a bladder float, tire tube, etc. # < qerrur-cuun
- qerrurissuun** tire pump; air compressor # < qerrur-i¹-cuun
- qerruskaq** one who gets cold easily # < qerrute-?
- qerrute-** to be cold # of humans and animals; qerrutuq or qerrutaa 'he is cold' / qerrupaa! 'my, how cold I am!'; qerrutaanga 'I feel cold'; Unuakumi tupiimi mak'arrluni piuq aani Kumarteqatalria, nenglikacaarluni ilua nem, ellii-lu *qerrutqapiggluni*. 'In the morning when she woke up she sat up in bed, she observed that her mother was going to make a fire in the stove, that it was very cold inside the house, and that she herself *felt very very cold.*' (ELN:1990:60); = errute-; > qerruskaq; < qerru-te⁵; < PY qəRUTA- (under PE qiru-)
- qerruuneq (queruuneq ?)** measurement from fingertip to armpit or chest # NUN; = quruneq
- qerruutaq (queruutaq ?)** clouds on the horizon all around but with blue sky above # NUN
- qerruyaarcuun** shotgun # NS, Y; < qerruq-ya(g)aq-cuun
- qerruyanarqe-** to be very cold # of the weather; qerruyanarquq 'it is cold' / Cali kesianek net-lu kumauralriaruvkenateng, *qerruyanaqluteng* kesianek. 'Also the houses didn't have fires going constantly, and they were always *very cold.*' (KIP 1998:293); < qerru-yanarqe-; < PE qiruya- (under PE qiru-)
- qerruyaq, qerruyak** goose pimple, goose bump; air bubble under ice # qerruyanka anqertellruut anllemni nem'ek nenglemun 'I got goose pimples

- when I went out of the house into the cold'; < qerrur-?, qerrur-?
- qerrvik** ivory fastener for sewing bag # NUN
- qertat** tubers collected by the mice; mouse food # Y; < qerte-aq-plural
- qerte-** to put into a confining space; to stuff # qertaa 'he put or stuffed it into a confining space' / qerqaarluku 'after stuffing it in'; qercaku 'because he stuffed it in'; qerreskuvgu 'if you stuff it in'; Cunawa tuani anluaq tauna ullagluku nutaan tamakut nakacuit qagerqetullinikait qagerqerraarluki-llu cikum acianun *qerrluki*. 'The explanation was that, at that time they'd go over to the ice hole, and then after puncturing and deflating the bladders, they'd stuff them under the ice.' (ELL 1997:292); < qerre-te²; > qerringa-, qertat
- qertu-** to be high # of cliffs, hills, not airplanes, trees; qertuuq 'it is high' / nunamun qertulriamun nel'iqatartua 'I am going to build a house on the high ground'; = ertu-; > qertunqucuk, qertunqurraq
- qertuneq** gas in one's stomach or otherwise confined; gas pressure; height of something; compressed air # qertuniqua 'I have gas in my stomach'; Elqaarluki *qertunriutenqegcaararraarluki* . . . kic'arturtelluki taukut nakacuit elakamun, kuigem iluanun ukimalriamun. 'After deflating them and completely *relieving the pressure* in them, . . . they had their [the animals] bladders sunk through a hole in the river's ice.' (QUL 2003:36); Atam tua-i akerta *qertunrirluku* pitlinilira. 'The sun's height [above the horizon] became less and then it set.' (NAT 2001:220); < qertu-neq¹; > qertuniur-; cf. qerre-
- qertuniur-** to burp # qertuniurtuq 'he burped'; NUN < qertuneq-liur-
- qertunqucuk** hummock; mound # < qertuneq-qucuk
- qertunqurraq*** highest place # Kaugpiit atam makut cikut taugaam *qertunqurraitni* ugingangnaqratuut. 'The walrus would try to stay hauled out on only the *highest places* on the ice.' (QUL 2003:64); < qertu-neq³-quq-rraq*
- qerturvikk** mouthpiece of seal float # NUN
- qes'arte-** to suddenly embrace # Tua-i ellii quyaqerluni *qes'arrluku* tauna qimugteini. 'Thankfully she threw her arms around her dog.' (ELN 1990:54); < qet'e-arte-

qesran pouch # NUN; = qisran, *cf.* issran

qessa- to be unwilling to act; to refuse to do something; to feel lazy # qessauq 'he doesn't feel like doing anything' / qessam angraaten 'the disinclination to do things has become habitual with you' (*idiom; literally:* 'sloth agrees with'); Ellii-lu up'nerkiaryuumingluni, umyuuaqrangluku up'nerkiviteng tuaten-lu *qessangluni* cayuumiirutengluni. 'She began to yearn to go to spring camp and all she could think of their spring camp and she *no longer felt like doing anything.*' (ELN 1990:93); > qessaircir-, qessaite-, qessake-, qessalgu-, qessanake-, qessanayug-, qessaneq, qessanquq, qessamkaq; < PE əq(ə)ya-

qessaircir- to willingly do unrequested favors (in the hope of being rewarded); to try to ingratiate yourself # qessaircirtuq 'he is performing favors' / Kamarcaaqeqiquten *qessairciucirpetun* ayautarkaugamken. . . . Cirliqnguarpek'nak, *qessairciucirpetun* maligesnga. 'In vain will you take your boots off [and try to stay] in accordance with your propensity to *willingly choose* [to be with her], for I'm going to take you away with me.' . . . Don't pretend that you've been overcome by the power of another, in as much as you had *willingly chosen* [to be with her], follow me.' (MAR2 2001:82); < qessa-ir²-cir-

qessaite- to be industrious; to be hard-working; to not be lazy # qessaituq 'he is industrious' / Tua-i imna tauna nasaurluq *qessailami* tua-i cayugpagluni, tua-i caliyugpagluni, . . . 'Since that girl *wasn't lazy*, she always wanted to do something, always wanted to work, . . .' (ELL 1997:136); < qessa-ite¹-

qessake- to refuse to allow (him) to do something; to forbid (him) from doing something # qessakaa 'he doesn't want or doesn't permit her to do something' / Ellii-lu ikamraqatalliniata maligucugluni. Ikamraryuameng-lu *qessakevkenaku* ilain, tua-i malikluku. 'And since they were going to go sledding, she wanted to go along with them. And since they wanted to go sledding, her siblings didn't *refuse* to take her along.' (ELN 1990:14); < qessa-ke³-; < PE əq(ə)yakə- (*under* PE əq(ə)ya-)

qessalgu- to always be lazy # qessalguuq 'he is lazy' / < qessa-lgu-

qessamkaq lazy person; sluggard # < qessa-?

qessanake- to be indifferent toward (it — an obligation); to avoid (it — an obligation); to not take (it) seriously # qessanakaa 'he is not regarding it as he should' / Taūgken imna tauna tua-i tuaten pilria, imna school-allermini waten elpeciuetun qessayugluni school-allni *qessanakluku* pinritqetaaryulleq tamaa-i imumek makut grade-ai kinguqsigluteng. 'However, that person when he is going to school like you, being lazy and *indifferent* toward his schooling, skipping school now and then, well, his grades are low.' (QUL 2003:298); < qessa-nake²-

qessanayug- to be disappointed; to feel regret concerning lost opportunities or over what one has done # qessanayugtuq 'he is disappointed' / *Qessanayugluni-gguq* tauna tangerrsugyaqellruamiu. 'He was *disappointed* because he had wanted to see it.' (YUU 1995:77); Aūgna taūgken ava-i qessanakluki Agayutem alerquutai wall'u inerquutekellrungraaki anglanaqvakaata kesianek atungnaqu'urpakaquniki, tuqukumta *qessanayullerkamteñun* tekitellerkarput. 'But if we live ignoring God's rules or do fun things all the time, ignoring the admonishments, we will *regret* what we did, when we die.' (QUL 2003:16); < qessa-?-yug-

qessaneq sloth; laziness # < qessa-neq²;

qessanquq lazy person; sluggard # qessanquuguq or qessanqurruuq 'he is a lazy person'; Ciutiim, Cugg'erem-lu aanasek niisngaluku neqkanek quyurcilartuk, taūgaam una Pamuyuq *qessanqurruluni*. 'Ciutiiq and Cugg'eq, heeding their mother's words, would gather food, but Pamuyuq was a *lazybones*.' (QES 1973:1); < qessa-quq

qessaniur- to do what one is doing though not because one wishes to do so; to act unwillingly # Tua-i-il' tamaa-i waten *qessaniurluteng* yuullruciat uliinateng, qava'arqameng amlleq uligmek. Tua-i atkuteng yuuvkenaki inarrluteng. 'Concerning their life back then — *not that they wanted it that way* — but, many people slept without blankets. They would lie down without removing their parkas.' (QUL 2003:2); *Qessaniurcetenrilngā*, tang amiik kelucaumalria, irniamala-llu qavallgucirlua, makcesciigatua cikirmaluten. 'Don't bother me (*literally:* don't [try to] make me *do something when I don't want to*), see, the door is locked, my

children are sleeping with me, I can't get up to give you anything.' (LUKE 11:7); < qessa-niur-

qessayagute- to not want (it, him) anymore # qessayagutaa 'he doesn't want it anymore / Tua-i umyugaan qam'um asgurakluku, tua-i qanrutenqegcaarallruani, *qessayagutenritnayukluni umyuarteqluni*, . . . 'And in her mind she was reluctant to believe her because he had convinced her otherwise and she still thought it might not be the case that he *no longer wanted her*, . . .' (QAN 1995:292); < qessa-yagute-

quesuir- to lose color # quesuirtuq or quesuiraa 'it lost color, the colors ran from it' / = qeyuir-; < quesuir²-

qes'un barrel hoop; drawstring; belt # < qet'e-n

qesur- root; > quesuir-, quesurliq; cf. qerrasuryak, quiu-
quesurliq blue color; blue thing; purple color; purple thing # . . . lumarraqetaar qiugliq, quesurliq, kavirliq, qusngit melqurrit . . . ' . . . cloth of blue, purple, and scarlet wool . . .' (ANUC. 25:4); = qiurliq, qeyurliq, qiugliq; < quesur-li¹

quesuuq blue-gray thing (or the color itself) # note voiced geminated s, contrary to the usual NUN pattern # NUN

quesuuraq blue vivianite # mineral used for making dye; < quesuuq

qet'e- to embrace; to hug; to squeeze # qet'uq 'he hugged something'; qetaa 'he hugged her' / qell'uku cingaraa 'hugging her, he kissed her'; queskii irniani 'she hugged her child'; ques'utuk 'they₂ are hugging each other'; . . . imegturaqerluki perriutani *qeq'urallinii* mecungellratni kuterpaagartelluki. . . . he rolled up his towel and kept squeezing it when it was wet and caused it to drip water.' (QUL 2003:208); = eqte-; < eqe²- te²-; > qec'issuun, qep'ag-, qes'arte-, qes'un

qetek underground tuber of horsetail plant "water berry" (*Equisetum arvense*); coal # along with other tubers, this is often called "mouse nuts" or "mouse food" in local English because it is collected by mice and then taken by people from the mouse caches; the second meaning, "coal", is because of the similar black coloration of both; Aruvak-llu an'uq qengagkenek, piunririlria-llu keneq kumalriit-llu *qetget* anluteng qanrakun. 'And smoke came out of its nose and a destroying fire and burning coals came through his mouth.' (PSALM 18:8); < PY qətək

qeteq middle; human back or backbone (NS meaning); round sewn bottom or top of cylindrical bag (CAN meaning) # > qeteqliq; < PE qətər

qeteqliq middle finger # NS, UY, UK < qeteq-qliq

qeter- lying back; leaning back against something # postural root; > qetengqa-, qeterete-, qetermiar-, qetqailitaq < PE qətər

qetengqa- to be lying back; to be leaning back against something # qetengquauq 'he is lying back', 'he is leaning with his back against something' / < qeter-ŋqqa-

qeterete- to lay back; to lean back # qetertuq 'he leaned back'; qetertaa 'he leaned it back' / Tekicami nererraarluni, taum elautellran nalliinun *qeterrluni* encineriaralliniuq. *Qetercan* tauna arnaq piciqangaalliniuq. 'When he arrived, after he ate, he *lay back* against the place where she'd buried him [the boy] and relaxed. When he lay back that woman became very upset.' (YUU 1995:127); < qeter-te²-

qetermiar- to swim on one's back # qetermiartuq 'it is swimming on its back'; qetermiaraa 'it is crossing it swimming on its back' / < qeter-mig-

qetgaq neural arch of the spinal disk in a fish backbone # (?)

qetgun song used in the "Qecek" celebration or performance, a certain part of the Bladder Festival # Tua-i-am tamaa-i tamakut *qetgutet* waten picimektun ayuqevkenateng. Avaken tayim' ciuliameggnek ayagluteng tamana tamaa-i yuarun, *qetgun*, kinguvarturalliniria, tua-i tamaa-i elissautekaqluku-llu. 'And those activities they did in "Qecek" weren't done in any old way. The songs used for "Qecek" were passed down from their ancestors to their descendants, and were used at that time for teaching.' (ELL 1997:306); NI; < qeceg-n

qetqailitaq back support # Taqngamegtegu-llu natermun curiurluku aquumlluku, qungcurluku, *qetqailicirluku* muriigne tunuakun. 'And when they finished with it (the body being readied for burial), they prepared a pad for him, sat him down, flexed his knees and provided support for the back with two pieces of wood behind him.' (YUU 1995:42); . . . tuqumalriit piciryaraacetun tamaani muragagnek-am apqiitnek *qetqailicircetlinrlia* waten muragak kapullukek nem natranun, . . . *Qetqailitaqluku*

tauna upcetellria. ‘. . . according to the custom of treating bodies of the deceased back then, he had them provide *support for his back* with two pieces of wood, as they say, poking those pieces of wood into the (dirt) floor of the house, . . . He had it as a *back support* that which he had them prepare.’ (QUL 2003: 546); < qeter-qar-ilitaq

qetrar-, qetr(ar)- (*NUN form*) to form a hard snow crust during a cold spring night preceded by a warm day # qetrartuq ‘the snow is crusted’ / *Qetraraqan assikluku tua-i cukamek ayagaqluta.* ‘When the *snow is crusted*, we like it as we travel fast then.’ (KIP 1998:269); = qerretrar-; < PY qirətrar- or qiqətrar- (*under PE qirə- or qiqə-*)
qetruk hard stone used for tools and weapons #
qetu- *root*; > qetunraq, qetupseq, qetupserte-,
 qeturi-, qetute-

qetugte- to hurry # qetugtuq ‘he is in a hurry’ / Ala nangercaaqnaurtut-gguq, anuuruluum qanerpakarluni aqumqeñaurai *qetugangraata*, atakuquurluku. ‘Oh they tried to stand up from time to time, but the grandmother cautioned them and made them sit down in spite of their *eagerness*, telling them to wait a while.’ (CEV 1984:79); HBC, NUN

qetumla- to be skillful; to be dexterous # *at sewing, berry picking, etc.* qetumlaug ‘she is skillful’ / Ciqliirmi, qetumlaitqapiararluni pilinguarallu tangniitqapiararluni, . . . ‘At first she wasn’t dexterous and her creation didn’t look good at all, . . .’ (ELN 1990:32); Amllelaryaaqellriakut — aling yugni-lli imkuni *qetumlavaa* — tua-lli-wa atkuliaqekaitkut imum aanamta unugpak mingeqluni unugcuutmek kenurrirluni. ‘There were lots of us [children] — oh my, how *skillful* those old-time people were — then our mother would make us parkas sewing all night long by the light of a small night lamp.’ (CIU 2005:150)

qetunraq*, qetunr(aq*) (*NUN form*) son; child (*NUN meaning*) # Tauna-gguq nukalpiartaq . . . cali *qetunrangerrluni* waten tan’gurrarmek, tan’gurrauluni. ‘That man in his prime, they say, . . . also had a *son*, a boy, a young boy.’ (QAN 1995:212); *Qetunramaa*, atavet aanavet-lлу alerquutai atuqiki, . . . ‘My *son*, follow your father’s and mother’s instructions, . . .’ (KIP 1998:133); *Qetunraulriim* wall’u paniulriim angayuqaagni-am . . . qigciklukek, . . . ‘A *son* (*literally*: one who is a son) or a daughter must

respect his or her parents.’ (YUP 2005:112); Tua-i-gguq uku’urkarcurluni tauna arnaq, *qetunrani* nulirkarcurluku. ‘And they say that that woman is seeking a daughter-in-law, looking for someone for her *son* to marry.’ (MAR 2 2001:53); Mikcuarmek uluamek *qetunrairutma* pillranek allragni cakneq iillayullruunga. ‘I was quite impressed with the little semilunar knife that my late *son* made a few years ago.’ (CIU 2005:172); Y, NS, HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, < qetu-nraq, qetu-nraq; > qetunriur-; < PE qətunrar

qetunriur- to give birth; to rear many children # NUN; < qetunraq-liur-

qetupseq weakling # Y; < qetu-?; > qetupserte-

qetupserte- to be weak; to be uncoordinated # Y; qetupsertuq ‘he is weak’ / < qetupseq-?

qeturi- to relax one’s muscles’ # qeturiuq ‘he relaxed his muscles’ / Tegg’ivkenak atam *qeturiluten*. ‘Don’t get tense, *relax your muscles*.’ (MAR 2001:84); < qetu-i¹-

qetute- to be soft; to be pudding-like # qetutuq ‘it is soft’ / qetulnguq ‘the soft one’; Ukuk wavet ayagluni qeckaryaaqagan iruk qap’itaqlutek, tamatum *qetulilluku* nevum marayauruyulluku. Iciw’ imkut marayat *qetusngakai*, tuaten tua-i. ‘Whenever he would try jumping here, his legs would sink into the mud; that earth got soft on him, becoming *soft* mud. You know how *soft* mud is, like so.’ (QAN 1995:200); < qetu-?-; < PE qətut-

qevcaa- to bounce away repeatedly; to splatter out repeatedly # qevcaaguq ‘it bounced repeatedly’; qevcaagaa ‘it bounced repeatedly on it’ / < qevcer-

qevcer- to bounce away; to splatter out # *for example, something that fell, hot oil that spatters, etc.*; qevcertuq ‘it rolled away’ / Piqerluni tua-i tauna ûging’ a qanikciusuarainanrani atsalugpiam kan’ a inglua yura’artelliniluni. *Qevcer-* teguqerluku iqemkarluku tamualliniluku. ‘Suddenly, while her husband was carefully clearing the snow half a cloudberry popped out. When it *bounced away from where it was*, she grabbed it, popped it into her mouth and chewed it.’ (CUN 2007:128); Atam ca tuarpiaq akalria qaûgna cauga, natquigem akuliini *qevcertaqluni* waten. Camun nagtaqami *qevcerrluni* yaavet tut’aqluni. ‘What could that one in there be, something that seems to be rolling in the midst of the snow, blowing along the ground,

bouncing away like that. When it gets caught on something, it bounces and lands further over.' (MAR2 2001:74); > qevcaa-; < PE qəvcay-

qevlqaquur- to glitter # Imumek akercirluku imarpigmi uyangqalriani una-i mer'em iluani qevelqaquurluteng tua piciatun. 'When the sun is *shining*, when one looks into the ocean one can see them *glitter* throughout the water.' (QUL 2003:696); < qevlerte?-?

qevlqetaar- to sparkle; to glitter # . . . wall' nani iliini tarenrani wall'u cam ilaqpapiaraani kegginaitni arnat qevelqetaayaarluteng qaralit cat imkut. ' . . . or, somewhere in a picture, or on women's faces, such decorations *sparkle*.' (QUL 2003:696)

qevinga- to be neglectful of; to be neglected / qevingauq 'it is something discarded, is not being taken care of'; qevingaa 'he is neglectful of it' / Alikiciu qenertellria atanrulria, ayuqulluku uirranilriamun yugtutulimun; kia imum generteskuniunguvani qevingaciqaa. 'Fear the angry ruler, as he is comparable to a growling lion; he who provokes him to anger will be *neglectful* of his own life.' (AYUQ. 20:2); < qevte-nga-

qevleqsaq large rectangular earring with glass and copper head on it # NUN

qevleqtaar- to sparkle; to glitter # Tua-i anyaqliameng tekicaqliameng ellaullinilriamun maaten piuq ella man'a qaterpak qevleqtaarturluni-llu, yaani-wa kenrungalnguq kumalria. 'And when they finally went out, when they reached what turned out to be the outdoors, she saw that the world around her was bright white and *sparkling*, with what seemed to be a fire burning in the distance.' (ELN 1990:4); < qevlerte-qetaar-

qevlercete- to shine; to glitter; to sparkle # qevlercetuq 'it is shining' / qevlercelnguq 'shining thing'; Nani iliini tangerqalalrianga imkunek qevlercenateng qaraliuluteng . . . 'Somewhere [in the ocean] I've seen those things *glittering*, like they were decorations . . .' (QUL 2003:696); < qevlerte-cete²-; > qevleri-

qevleri- to become shiny; to start to glisten. # qevleriuq 'it became shiny'; qevleria 'he made it shiny' / kaminiam qacarneri perrillruanka qevleriluki 'I wiped the sides of the stove until they began became to shiny'; < qevlerte-i¹-

qevelerli flea; small fly # NUN; *exact identification unknown to compiler; cf. qevlerte-*

qevelerpak very glittery; very shiny # particle; . . . tua ciugtelliniluni pilliniuq tungulria pagna atralria uskurarluni, uskuraa-gga qevelerpak tua quletmun tayima. ' . . . looked up and saw a black thing up there descending attached to a thread; and the thread was *all aglitter* all the way up.' (ELL 1997:238)

qevelerte- to shine; to glitter; to sparkle. # qevlertuq 'it is shining'; qevlertaa 'he made it shine' / > qevlercete-, qevleri-, qevleqsaq, qevleqtaar-; cf. qerlerli, qevli-; < PE qəvlər-

qevli- (*NUN form*), **qevlia-** (*NSU form*) to shine; to glitter; to sparkle. cf. qevlerte-

qevte¹ to neglect; to forsake # qevtaa 'he is not taking good care of it' / > qevinga-

qevte² to be angry; to be frustrated # qevtuq 'he is angry or frustrated' / qevutaa 'he is angry at her'; < PE qəvə(t)-

qeyə- to cry # qeyauq (or qesauq for NS and some Y) 'he is crying' / = qia-; HBC, LI, NS, UK, NR; < PE qıða-

qeyurliq blue color; blue thing # HBC; = qesurliq, qıugliq, qıurliq; < qesur-li¹

qia- to cry # qiaguq 'he is crying' / qiatekaa 'he is crying on account of her or it'; qıavkaraa 'he is making her cry (intentionally or accidentally)'; Unuakumi tupagtuq ak'a maktellrullinilriit, qıalriamek-llu niicami piuq Qalemaq qiaqcaaralria. Qıaliku-llu nutaan tangerpaaluamiu tua-i alangaarluni. 'In the morning Elnguq woke up and noticed that her family had already gotten up, and she heard someone *crying*. It was Qalemaq *crying* quietly. Since this was the first time she'd ever seen her *crying*, Elnguq was quite surprised.' (ELN 1990:75); NS, LY, NI, NUN, CAN, LK, BB, NR; = qeya-; > qiaculngu-, qian, qiarqe-, qiateke-

qiacua- to be tearful # < qia-?-

qiaculngu- to feel like crying; to be on the verge of crying # qiaculnguuq 'he feels like crying' / Cakneq-llu elliini umyugaa qiaculnguva-^a am tuamta-llu. 'Oh, how very much that one, in her mind, *felt like crying* then.' (UNP2); < qia-?-Ingu-

qian dirge; mourning song; song sung during the "Elriq" ("Greater Memorial Feast"); deceased person for whom "Elriq" is held # Caluku-kiq

man'a *qiateūluqa* nallunriciu? 'How do you happen to know my dear old *mourning song*?' (CUN 2007:28); < qia-n

qiaq edible lining of seal intestine # > *qiaryaq*, *qiaryigte-*

qiarqe- to make (him) cry intentionally # *qiarqaa* 'he made him cry' / Atam, *ingluliulaquvki* *qiarqelarniaraatgen* cali nakukluten, inerquuteka atunrilkuvgu. 'Look, if you tend to counterattack them, they'll *make you cry*, picking on you, if you don't follow my warning.' (YUU 1995:49); < qia-rqe-

qiaryaq herring eggs # *so called because they crackle when eaten*; NUN; = *qaarsaq*, *qaryaq*, *qaaryak*, < *qiaq-yaq* or < PE *qa(C)aryar*; cf. *qaarsq*

qiaryigte-, qiaryegte-, qiarsegte-, qiar- (*LI form*) to make a crackling or crunching noise to have a grinding feeling in joints # *qiaryigtuq* 'it is making a crackling noise'; *qiaryigtaa* 'he is making a crackling noise with it' / *cikut* *qiaryiggluteng* *kuigkun an'ut* 'the ice is going out the river, crackling as it goes'; *Nem'elngurni-ll'* *qakma* waten man'a *qiaryigquratullruameng* *qanikcamun* waten *tutmalriani*, *tutmarqateng*. 'When one is inside the house, [one can hear] *crunching sounds* when the snow is being stepped on, when they step on it.' (ELL 1997:514); *Tua-i* *pivakat iliitni unugmi tupagyartuqalliniuk* *angayuquaak akemna tang mecarnaurtuq* *qiaryigtaqluni-llu*. 'One time at night her parents woke up, and someone on the other side would slurp and *make crunching sounds*.' (QUL 2003:268); < *qiaq?-*, *qiaq?-*, *qiaq?-*

qiaryimtaaq cartilage # K; < *qiaryigte-*?

qiateke- to mourn over (him) # *qiatekaa* 'he is mourning over him'; *Taūgaam-gguq* *tamana* *qiati* waten-gguq *qiatekurarqut* *tamaani* *umyuiqaqameng* waten *qiateku'urluteng* *aturpagturluteng*, *aturturluteng*. 'It is said that they'd *mourn over him* like this when they were in a grieving state of mind, singing, always singing his dirge.' (CUN 2007:24); < *qia-teke-*

qigaq seal flesh with blubber # NUN

qigcig⁻¹ to look sideways without turning one's head; to look at using one's peripheral vision; to look out of the corner of one's eye # *qigcigtuq* 'he is looking out of the corner of his eyes'; *qigcigaa* 'he is looking out of the corner of his eyes at her' / *Ilaminun-gguq-am* *cunawa tangerrnayukluni*

kanavet waten *meciknauquniu*, *taum tua-i* *kanavet* *qigcigluku* *tangvallinikii*. 'Thinking that a companion of his might see him if he focused on him down there, he looked at him *out of the corner of eye*.' (QUL 2003:98); > *qigcimiate-*, *qigeckar-*; cf. *qigcig⁻²*; < PE *qikciy-* (*under* PE *qikə⁻¹*)

qigcig⁻² emotional root; > *qigcignarqe-*, *qigcigiyug-*, *qigcike-*; cf. *qigcig⁻¹*; *kencig-*; < PE *qikə⁻¹*

qigcignarqe- to cause one to feel respect; to be esteemed # *qigcignarquq* 'it causes one to feel respect'; *Aracaerluki makut ciulirneret*, *angayuquaak-llu*, *arnat*, *arnassagaat* *qigcignarqellruut* *cakneq takarnaqluteng*. 'Especially elders, parents, women, and older women, were *esteemed*, and treated with deference.' (YUP 2005:54); < *qigcig⁻²*-*narqe-*

qigcigiyug- to feel respect # *qigciguytuq* 'he feels respect' / . . . *angucetangqellruuq* Simeon-aamek *aterluni*, *tauna ellualriaruuq*, *qigcigiyulriaruluni-llu*. ' . . . there was a man named Simeon; he was righteous and *devout* person.' (LUKE 2:25); < *qigcig⁻²*-*yug*-

qigcike- to respect; to esteem # *qigcikaa* 'he respects it' / *Tua-i-llu* cali makut nunani waten *pingnatungengamta* *yuum* *aklui* *qigcikluki* *cakneq*. 'When we started to make a living, we were extremely respectful of a (another) person's belongings in the villages.' (YUP 2005:54); < *qigcig⁻²*-*ke⁻²*

qigcimiate- to feel disgraced # *qigcimiatus* 'he feels disgraced' / *Picurlaumallruniluteng* *piaqata tamakut angutet ciunrit cakneq-gguq* *uitanerrlugnaurtut*. *Qigcimianateng*. 'When things didn't go well for them, the leaders of those men would not be at ease. They'd feel disgraced.' (CAU 1985:88); < *qigcig⁻¹*-*?-ate-*

qigeckar- to glance or peek out of the corner of one's eye # *qigeckartuq* 'he glanced sideways'; *qigeckaraa* 'he glanced sideways at it' / < *qigcig-kar-*

qigiquq ivory spear head # NUN

qiguiq*, **qiguir(aq*)** red (tree) squirrel (*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*) # < ?-iq, ?-iq; < PY *qiyuiq*

qiilera-, qilra- to make gleeful sounds # *qiilerauq* 'he is making gleeful sounds' / < *qiilerte-a-*, *qilerte-a-*

qiilerte- to experience strong, joyful feelings and show them; to show one's excitement # *qiilertuq* 'he is gleeful' / *qiilerutekaa* 'he is gleeful over

it'; qilertua unaqu aanaka tekiteqataan 'I'm excited because my mother is going to arrive tomorrow'; . . . nutaan tua-i aatiin apcan maligucugluni pisqelluku. Tua-i-am ellii *qiillerrluni* uptelaagluni apqaurluni qavcinek kapkaanarnek pisquciminek. ' . . . when she asked if she could go along, her dad answered giving her permission. And so she *excitedly* got ready quickly and asked about how many traps he wants her to get.' (ELN 1990:50); < ?-lerte-; > *qiilera-*; < PE *qi(C)əlir-* (*under PE qi(C)əlir-*)

qiimiu northerner # *specifically* resident of the Norton Sound (Unaliq) area (*q.v.*) # Atraan aptaa waten qagkumiut aperyaraqngamegteggua, "Qiq." Aptaa, "Kia qirirtaten?" 'Because the northern people's term for themselves sounds like it has the word for "gray hair" ["qiiq"] in it, he asked him, when he came down (from the north), "Who removed your gray hair?" (TAP 2004:41); < *qii(ni)-miu*

qiin root tool; digging tool # NUN

qi(ni) outside; in the north # *extended demonstrative adverb*; Tua-i-gguq tuani *qiini* nunani nukalpiaq tauna qetunrangqellria tan'gurrarmek kaigcetevkenaku anglicarluku. 'And, they say, there *in the north* in a village there was this hunter who had a son, a boy, and he never let him go hungry as he raised him.' (MAR1 2001:68); Tua-i anulluki *qiivet* camek imiqerluki uqamalkuciqluki anuqem tengcuarai elliki. 'Take them *outside* fill them with something to weight them down so that the wind won't blow them away, and set them out there.' (MAR2 2001:7); NS, UY, UK, NUN; = qagaani; *see qagna, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives*; > *qiimiu*; < PE *dem. qay-*

qiiq* gray hair # Aanaurlua arnassagaqapiaraurrluni tua-i-gguq qamiqurra *qiirurtelliniluni*. 'His poor old mother had become very much an old woman, and her head had become all *gray hair*.' (CUN 2007:61); < PE *qiðər*

qiirayuli peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*). < *imitative and -yuli*

qiitek window frame; skylight frame # NUN; = qiteq

qiive- to tremble; to shake; to quiver; to curl (hair) # *qiivuq* 'it is trembling' / *qiivtaa* 'he is shaking or curling it'; angukara'urluum unatai *qiivelartut*

'the old man's hands tremble'; Alingem ugaani Cikemyaq pekcesciiganani tuani uitalliuq *qiiviluni* cakneq. 'On account of fear Cikemyaq couldn't move and stayed there *trembling* badly.' (CIK 1972:21); < PE *qivə(r)-*

qiivuusaaq drill # cf. *qiive-*;

qikar- to ponder, standing still and worrying about the future # < PE *qikar-*

qikertaq island # kan'a tang qikertarraq atsipialria 'look, that little island down there has a lot of berries'; Ayainanermini tua-i *qikertamek* taumek cali tekituq. Taum ima arnam qanrutellrullinikii *qikertamek* cali ayakan ullaasqevkenaku allakekaku. 'As he was traveling he came upon an *island*. That woman had told him that if he should come to some *island* and it seems strange to him, then he ought not go there.' (CUN 2007:44); cf. *qikerte-*; > *Qikertarpak*; < PE *qikərtar*

Qikertarpak St. Lawrence Is. (*Y, NI meaning*); Stuart Is. (*NS, Y meaning*); Kodiak Is. (*EG meaning*) # literally: 'the big island'; Tua-i-gguq tuani keggani *Qikertarpagni* Tacirmiut ketiitni yugpak, qanemciulria tauna niillalqa. 'Out there on *Stuart Is.*, there is a giant person offshore from Stebbins that I hear stories about.' (MAR1 2001:88); < *qikertaq-rpak*

qikerte- to go up to a height to scan the surrounding area # *qikertuq* 'he is looking around'; *qikertaa* 'he is looking around for it' / cf. *qikertaq*

qikiq¹ tripod for holding a pot over a fire #

qikiq² woven beach grass rope used to hoist kayak onto kayak rack # NUN

Qikmirtalegmiut Kikmiktalikamiut # *site on the north shore of Nunivak Is.*; < **qikmiq-talek-miu*-plural; cf. *qikmiruaq*

qikmiruaq pussy willow catkin; calyx; cuplike part of a flower, cone, etc. # . . . tangnircautai naunraat, tapeqluki naugaaraat, *qikmiruarit-llu* atauciurnerurrluki. ' . . . its *cups*, its *calyxes*, and its petals were of one piece with it.' (ANUC. 37:17); originally literally: thing like a dog; < **qikmiq-uaq*; cf. *Siberian Yupik* and *Sugpiaq* *qikmiq* 'dog' (< PE *qikmir*)

qikulnguyaq peanut butter # NUN: < *qikuq*?

qikuq, qiku, qikuyaq clay; oil lamp made of clay # *qikuuguq* 'it is clay'; *qikumek ak'allamek* aanaka nalaqtellruuq 'my mother found an old clay lamp'; Egatait-wa *qikut*. Tamaani

egacistengqellruut, qaillun egaciyyaraq nallunricestaitnek. 'Their pots were of *clay*. Back then they had pot makers, who were their specialists in the art of making pots.' (YUU 1995:27); > qikulnguyaq, qikuyak

qikuliurta potter # . . . caunrirluki-llu navguumaliatun qikutun *qikuliurtem* piliallratun. ' . . . and dash them to pieces like a *potter's vessel*.' (PSALM 2:9); < qikuq-liur-ta

qikutaq bin used for temporary storage of fish before they are prepared for drying # Tuani *qikutarluteng* caniatni qer'at. *Qikutaq* tuskallernek avaterluni ilua-llu nat'liumaluni tuskaneq. 'There they had a *fish bin* next to the drying racks. The *fish bin* had old planks on the sides and a bottom made of planks.' (PRA 1995*:461)

qikuyaq infertile soil on which nothing grows and which oozes water when stepped on # < qiku-?

qilaamruyaaq either of two lanterns hanging from the kashim ceiling during a dance # Waten yura'arqameng pagaaavet agarrluki muriit piliat kenurranek imirluki, *qilaamruyaanek* apraqluteng. 'Whenever they'd dance they'd have wooden lanterns with lamps inside hanging up there; they were termed "*qilaamruyaaq*".' (AGA 1996:84); < qilak-?

qilag- to make a fishnet by a knot tying-like process; to mend a fishnet; to knit # qilagtuaq 'he is making a fishnet' or 'he is knitting'; qilagaa 'he is mending it' or 'he is knitting it' / *Qilagluki* kuvyacuariaqluteng. 'They would make small-mesh nets through a *knot tying-like net-making process*.' (YUU 1995:66); Maa-i-am tua-i cuqmegteggun tayima *qilaumalria*; cuqmegteggun tua-i *qilallrat*. 'Now the *net* was made according to their own measurements; through their own measurements they *made the net*.' (CIU 2005:84); > qilagaq, qilagcuun, qilagkaq, qilakeggun; < PE qilayə-

qilagaq¹ knitted thing; net that been made by a knot tying-like process # Tua-i pingnaqluni pililuni taqipailgagu-llu aipaa up'nerkarluni kitngianun-llu tekipailgan taum *qilagami*. 'She did try, and before she could finish its [the sock's] mate, spring came, and this was even before she had reached the heel of her *knitting*.' (ELN 1990:32); < qilag-aq¹

qilagaq² roof of the mouth; hard palate # < qilak-aq³; < PE qilayər (*under PE qilay*)

qilagcuun, qilaun net-making device; netting shuttle; knitting needle # Maa-i makut kuvyiaqameng qaluliaqameng-llu *qilagcuutellrit* makut imruyutaat. 'When they made fishnets, and dipnets, these *net-making devices*, these netting shuttles [were what they used].' (CIU 2005:92); < qilag-cuun, qilag-n

qilaggluk cloud # NUN; < qilak-rrluk; < PE qilayhuy (*under PE qilay*)

qilagkaq yarn; fishnet twine # < qilag-kaq

qilagmiutaq* heavenly personage (in Bible translation and Christian prayers, etc.); lemming (*Lemmus trimucronatus*) # literally: 'one that comes from the sky', *lemmings are called by this name because they were traditionally said to fall from the sky*; QILAGMIUTAAT AYUQUCIIT 'the virtues' (Catholic term); < qilak-miutaq; < PE qilaymi(C)utar (*under PE qilay*)

qilagturaq splicing of line loop through seal harpoon head # NUN

qilailleg- to be overcast or whitened out # *of the sky*; < qilak-?

qilak sky; heaven; ceiling # Anngami piuq ella tanqigingaaralria ngelii ava-i tanqinruluni, *qilagmi*. When she went out she saw that it was beginning to get light and the horizon was brighter than *the sky* up above.' (ELN 1990:68); . . . pikngamegteggū *qiliim* angayuqauvia. ' . . . for theirs is the kingdom of *heaven*.' (MATT. 5:3); . . . nunam qaingani pili *qilagmitun* . . . ' . . . on earth as in *heaven* . . .' (MATT. 5:10); QILIIM MENGLII or QILIIM NGELII 'horizon'; > qilaamruyaaq, qilagaq², qilaggluk, qilagmiutaq, qilailleg-; < PE qilay

qilakeggun net gauge # *implement used to measure the mesh size while making a fishnet*; < qilag-kegte-n

qilakutaq canopy; awning; # Tuamta-llu Agayun qanertuq, "Qilakutartangli tumarnermek mer'ek akuliik, avvlukek malruurrlukek mer'ek." 'And God said, "Let there be a *firmament* in the midst of the waters, . . ."' (AYAG. 1:6); < qilak-kutaq

Qilangaarusvik August # literally: 'puffins' departure time'; see Appendix 7 on the *Yup'ik calendar*; NUN; < qilangaq-ir²-te⁵-vik (with ai becoming aa per Nunivak dialect)

qilangaq tufted puffin (*Fratercula cirrhata*); horned puffin (*Fratercula corniculata*) (NUN meaning) # Ayuqenrilngurneg piliyaurtellruunga makuneg kwangkutneg ayuqeliluta tuullegneg, *qilanganeg*, naruyaneg, . . . 'I learned to make various things

[on masks]; we made likenesses of loons, *puffins*, seagulls, . . .’ (AGA 1996:98); > Qilangaarusvik; < PE qilaŋjar

qilkirtaq inlaid piece of ivory; stone in ring; diamond # and **qilkirtar-** to sparkle # Meluskarviullrungatellrulliniluni maaten tangrraqa. Tua-i-am *qilkirciaumalliniluni*, tua-i-wa picaqellruamegteki. ‘I see that it evidently was a snuffbox. It was made with *inlaid decoration* because they treasured them.’ (CIU 2005:102); Tanqiktaalria agyacuar, caucin paqnak’larqa wii. Ak’akii ellam quliini, *qilkirta(a)tun* qilagmi. ‘Twinkle, twinkle, little star, how I wonder what you are. Up above the world so high, like a *diamond* in the sky.’ (MIK 2006:47)

qillerneq knot; “knot” in throat (*additional NUN meaning*) # < qillerte-neq¹; < qilərnər; cf. Nelson 1877–1881 list (59, 60)

qillerpautaq hair braided in two braids with beads at the base of the braids # NUN; < qillerte?-?

qillerqe- to tie repeatedly or securely # qillerqaa ‘he tied it up’ / Qavarngan qecigneq

taptaarluki *qillerqelliniluku*, pamatmun tallik qillertellinilukek, . . . ‘When he was asleep, she bound him with a thong, doubling it back and forth, and tied his arms in the back, . . .’ (MAR1 2001:90); < qillerte-rqe¹-; > qillerqaaq, qillerqista

qillerqaaq, qillertaaq tied bundle # < qillerqe?-aq; qillerte?-aq

qillerqista policeman # literally: ‘one who ties (people) up’; < qillerqe-i²-ta¹

qillerte- to tie # qillertuq ‘it has been tied’; qillertaa ‘he tied it (the rope, usually)’ / qillrutaa ‘he tied it (the bundle)’, ‘he tied it to something or with something’; qillercimauq or qillrucimauq ‘it is tied’; qillertairaa or qillrutairaa ‘he untied it’; qillrutak ‘he tied them₂ together’; ilavkuk qillertaa ‘he tied the rope’; neqerrluut qillrutai ilavkugmek ‘he tied up the dried fishes with a rope’; Ellii-lu imiriluni muiran-lu pelacinagmek paingakun *qillrulluku* aipirluku-lu aanami imillranek. ‘She filled one, and when it was full she tied its opening with string and paired it with one her mother had filled.’ (ELN 1990:41); > qillerneq, qillerqe-, qillerpautaq, qillaryug-, qillrutaq, qilqucngiar(aq); < PE qilər-

qillaryug- to have an asthma attack # qillaryugtuq ‘he is having an asthmatic attack’ / anerniqsaraq qillaryugyaraq ‘asthma’; < qillerte-yug-

qillrutaq rope or string for tying # qillrutarkaq nanitessiyaagtuuq ‘the string for tying is too short’; < qillerte-taq¹

qilnganeryaraq grief #

qilqar- to suddenly tie; to die from an asthma attack # qilqertuq ‘it got tied up’, ‘he died of an asthma attack’; qilqaraa ‘he tied it’ / qilqautaa ‘he tied it to something or with something’; Tuamta-l’ naunraat nalliitni, makiraqataameng, kamilarrluteng it’ gameggnun yualurraq *qilqaulluku*. ‘At salmonberry time, when they were going to gather them, they’d take off their boots, and tie a thread to to their toes.’ (YUU 1995:36);

qilqucngiar(aq*) something that is all wrapped up, tied up, bound # Cikiraa camek uumek *qilqucngiarmek* nemrumaurluni. ‘He gave him something all tied up, all bound up.’ (MAR1 2001:64); < qiller-?

qilri hawk (*species ?*) # NUN; < PI qilriq

qilucuk inflamed appendix # < qilu-cuk

qilu, qiluq, qiluk intestine; entrails; gut #

Mingqaat qaralirkularait makliit maklaaraat-lu *qiluitnek*. ‘They make decorations for the grass baskets from bearded seal and young bearded seal gut.’ (YUU 1995:60); Tengssuutecuarkun tengenginanermini tuar igteqatalalria. *Qilui-lu* iluani qama-i qungvagyagaqluteng. ‘While she was aboard the little plane, it was like she was going to fall. Her intestines, inside of her, became all queasy.’ (PRA 1995:376); qilurpiit ‘large intestines’; > qilucuk, qiluguaq, qilunaq, qilungayak, qilguuyaq; < PY-S qilu

qilua- to bark repeatedly # qiluaguq ‘it is barking repeatedly’; qiluagaa ‘it is barking repeatedly at her’ / < qilug-a-

qilug- to bark # qilugtuq ‘it is barking’; qilugaa ‘it is barking at him’ / . . . nut’ni-gguq tekipailgagu taum ullagarcaaqluku tekipailgagu-lu-gguq ciulista taigartellrani *qilugluni* tuaten uirraniluni taum caugarrluku tua-i anirturluku. ‘. . . before he could get to his gun, it rushed him, but before it reached him the lead dog suddenly came over, barking and growling and faced it and thus saved him.’ (ELN 1990:64); > qilua-; < PE qiluy-

qilunaq intestine’s J-hook after stomach (*specifically of a walrus*) # < qilu-? # NUN

qilungayak belt of floating ice formed by currents, sandbars, etc. # < qilu-ngayak

- qilunguuyaq** small intestine; single macaroni noodle (*neologism*) # <qilu-? # NUN
- qiluruaq, qilunguaq** tube; pipe # *literally*: ‘thing like an intestine’; <qilu-uaq
- qimag-** to flee; to run away # qimagtuk ‘he fled’; qimaga ‘he fled from her’ / Ayagaaqan yuilkumi, yaaqsingraan *qimagaqluku* tangercecuunateng. ‘When he’s traveling in the wilderness, even though he’s far away, they *flee* from him, not allowing themselves to be seen by him.’ (YUP 2005:100); >qimaguuyaq, qimalria; < PE qimay-
- qimaguyuq, qimaguuyaq** gosling; duckling; domesticated animal # Up’nerkami maani yaqulegcuyuitellruut yuut. Taūgaam *qimaguyut* angliriaqata nutaan yaqulegculangelallruut. ‘In the springtime here people never hunted birds. Only when the *goslings* grew did they then start hunting birds.’ (KIP 1998:269); Wiinga ayalrianga tuarpiaq *qimaguyuq* tauna tamalria . . . ‘I am going forth like a lost *sheep* . . .’ (ORT 2006:59); < qimag-
- qimaruaq** rainbow smelt (*Osmerus mordax*); eulachon (*Thaleichthys pacificus*) # EG
- qimug-** to pull vigorously # of dogs; qimugtuq ‘it is pulling vigorously’ / *Qimulaata ciuqlirmi* qimugtet, tamarmeng ekluteng ikamragnun. ‘Because the dogs would *pull hard* at first, everyone got into the sled.’ (ELN 1990:11); > qimugta
- qimugcin, qimugcitkaq, qimugcessuun** dog food; food for the dogs # . . . atrarlartut neqkamek nurutellriit *qimugcitkamek-ll'* nurutellriit, tuavet Qip’ngayagmun. ‘When they ran short of food, and ran short of *food for the dogs*, they’d go down to Black River.’ (AGA 1996:130); < qimugta-i³-n, qimugta-i³-n-kaq, qimugta-cuun
- qimugcinraq*** dog feces; dog track; trace or thing of dogs # . . . piuq makut *qimugcinrarngalnguut* tumet caumaluteng taum unitamek tungiinun. ‘. . . she saw what looked like *dog tracks* going toward the place they had left [the meat].’ (ELN 1990:63); Pigerluni cakian ellimerutlia akucesqelluku *qimugcinrarnek* ananek. ‘One day her mother-in-law ordered her to make Eskimo ice cream with *dog feces* [instead of berries].’ (MAR1 2001:70); < qimugta-linraq
- qimugcivilkuk** “dog pit” for dog remains to be put in # K; < qimugta-li-vik-?-lkuk

- qimugglugaq*** doggie # Tua-i-ll’ cat iliitni tua-i iqvaryaqatarluni tauna imna *qimugglugii*, uptengraan qayuw’ ciin un’ upcunrita? ‘And then one day while she was getting ready to go pick berries, she wondered why it was that this time her *doggie* didn’t get ready to go.’ (QUL 2003:458); < qimugta-rrlugaq
- qimuggnguaq** non-husky dog # = qimugten̄guaq; < qimugta-uaq
- qimugkar(aq*)**, **qimugkaraq** puppy. # Yuungani . . . nutaan tawani taw’ uitaluni *qimugkararneg* irmilliniluni. ‘When let her off . . . then while she stayed there she gave birth to *puppies*.’ (WHE 2000:198); NSU, NUN; < qimugta-?, -kar(aq), qimugta-kar(aq)¹
- qimugkauyar(aq*)** puppy; dog # Taūgaam qanerluni qimugteteng ak’allaucata quyaniluni ukunek Pilim *qimugkauyarainek* tua-i cimiqciqniluki anglikata, . . . ‘However, he said that since their dogs had gotten old he was thankful for Pili’s *pups*, and that he’d have them as replacement [dogs] when they grew, . . .’ (ELN 1990:62); Tan’gaurluq-gguq *qimugkauyartun* ayuquq. ‘They say a boy is like a *puppy*.’ (QAN 2009:228); < qimugte-?
- qimugta** dog # qimugtii ‘his dog’; qimugtem pamyua nanituq ‘the dog’s tail is short’; Iкамраат tua-i uciaqapiararluni, *qimugtait-llu* angaqeqapiggluteng. ‘Their sled was heavily loaded and their *dogs* were straining hard to be on their way.’ (ELN 1990:11); Maa-i makut *qimugtet* umyangqerrsaaqt, qanerciigatut taūgaam. ‘Dogs do have *minds*, but they can’t speak.’ (QAN 2009:1-2); IRALUM QIMUGTII ‘the star Sirius’ (*literally*: ‘the moon’s dog’); the word qimugta also refers to a boy chosen to follow the two “mothers” (“aanak”) and try to grab “Eskimo ice cream” from them during the “Aaniq” holiday; < qimug-ta¹; > qimugcin, qimugcivilkuk, qimugglugaq, qimuggnguaq, qimugten̄guaq, qimugkauyar(aq), qimukcuar(aq), qimulvak
- qimugten̄guaq** non-husky dog # = qimuggnguaq; < qimugta-uaq
- qimukcualler(aq*)** puppy; small dog # < qimugta-kcuar(aq)-ller(aq)
- qimukcuar(aq*)** puppy; pussy-willow catkin # NUN; < qimugta-kcuar(aq)
- qimulurayak** big bad dog # Tauna-ggur *qimulurayag* aciani maketnanrilria upuyutekluku . . .

'Speaking ill about that *big bad dog* which had ceased to arise from her bed . . .' (WHE 2000:198); < qimulvak-rayak

qimulvak big dog # qimulvall'er 'great big dog'; Tua-i-llu tauna tukua qimugtengqelliniluni qimulvall'ermek angqapigtellriamek tungulriamek ciutek-llu palungalutek. 'And that host of his had a dog, *a great big dog*, a huge one, black with laid-down ears.' (MAR 1 2001:53); < qimugta-vak; > qimulurayak

qimunqe- to age quickly after staying youngish throughout one's life #

qinangnir- to look into corners, bays, etc. # NUN
qinavyuq down; underhair # NUN; = qenavyuq; cf. qivyuq

qinerte- to sight with the aid of binoculars, or from an elevated point; to look outside through a window, hole, etc. # qinertuq 'he looked out'; qinertaa 'he sighted it' / Tua-i tekiteqarraallruan tauna arulairluni qinerrluni pilliniuq qimugkauyartangqellinilria kiugna. 'When she came to that [house] first, she stopped, peered inside, and way back there was a puppy.' (ELL 1997:198); > qinqar-, qinquur-, qinrun, qinrute-; < PE qinəR-

qingaqe- to reject # qingaqaa 'he rejected it' / NUN, HBC, NSU; < qingar²-ke⁴

qingaq fetus # and **qingar⁻¹** to be pregnant # qingartuq 'she is pregnant'; qingaraa 'he has gotten her pregnant' / *Qingalriit* tuaten anertevkangtuut angliaqata qingateng. *Qingateng-llu* anguterkaugaqata kukupangaqluteng kegginait, . . . 'Those who are *pregnant* start breathing heavily like that as their *fetuses* grow. When their *fetuses* are male their faces get freckles, . . .' (ELN 1990:92); QINGALRIIT UITAVIAT 'prematernal home associated with a central hospital (for women from distant villages)'; > qingarniur-, qingir-, qingiun; < PE qinjar-

qingar⁻² to reject something # especially a food. qingartuq 'he rejected something' / NUN, HBC, NSU; > qingaqe-, qingarnarqe-, qingaryug-; cf. qingar¹-; < PE qinjar-

qingarnarqe- to be annoying # qingarnarquq 'it is annoying' / NUN, HBC, NSU; < qingar²-narqe-

qingarniur- to sense a pregnancy gone bad # more specifically, for the sea to react to one who breaks traditional rules and goes out to sea hunting when there has been a miscarriage or stillbirth in his family;

Qingarniurqamek-gguq tua-i tut'aquq camaggun qairek. 'It is said that a pair of waves hit down there in reaction to one going out on the ocean who breaks traditional rules concerning miscarriage or stillbirth in his household.' (KIP 1998:189); < qingarniur-

qingaryug- to feel displeased; to be indignant # qingaryugtuq 'he is displeased' / Imarpiim qenqercaraa. Meaning-aara Eskimo-ryarakun imarpiim-gguq qenqercaraa, *qingaryugluni-gguq* 'This is how the ocean gets angry. In [Yup'ik] Eskimo feeling displeased or being indignant is the word we used to describe the ocean that is angry.' (YUP 2005:266); Taūgaam Jesus-aam tangramiki *qingaryugtuq* qanrulluki-llu, "Mikelnguut wangnuun taivkarci, . . ." 'But when Jesus saw them, he was *indignant* and told them, "Let the children come to me, . . ."' (MARK 10:14); < qingar²-yug-

qingir- to impregnate (meant literally); to get pregnant # qingiraa 'he got her pregnant' / Adam-aam nuliani Eve-aq *qingiraa*. 'Adam got his wife Eve *pregnant*.' (AYAG. 4:1); < qingaq-lir-

qingirte-, qinike- to scrutinize; to watch or examine critically # qingirtuq 'he is looking closely'; qingirtaa 'he is examining her critically' / Arenqiallugutekait *qingirrluki* yuarraarluki, arenqiallugutii-llu-gguq nalaqngameg teggu, piciatun piyugnaunateng tauna aūg'arluku. 'After looking for the causes and analyses of the problems, when they locate them, they would remove them, but not without careful consideration.' (KIP 1998:223); Pilapigeskuvet qessavkenak tumellra aūgna *qingirteqerru*. 'If you are really what you say you are, don't be reluctant to check the path he has taken.' (QUL 2003:534)

qingiun semen # Taūgaam Onan-aam . . . *qingiutni* ellin . . . cailkamun maq'ilartuq . . . 'But Onan . . . spilled his seed . . . on the ground . . .' (AYAG. 38:9); < qingir-n

qinkiq female sedge plant (*Carex sp.*) # Nanvat-llu ceñaitni uitalrianek kelugkarnek-gguq makunek *qinkinek* kelirluki. 'They'd use these coarse grasses that are found around the lakes, the female sedge plants, to make stitches in them (or weave them).' (MAR2 2001:48); Y; < PE qinki(q)

qinqar- to take a peek # qinqertuq 'he peeked'; qinqeraa 'he peeked at it' / Tekicamiu

qinqalliniuq necuaqegtaar man'a, nerr'ayagaq man'a kenurrarluni. 'When he reached it, he peeked in and saw that it was a nice little house, and that this little bitty house had a lamp.' (AGA 1996:204); < qinerte-qar-

qinquur- to observe secretly # qinquuraa 'he observed her' / < qinerte-?-; > qinquussaag-
qinquussaag- to peek # Angurrluk' tamaaggun keluut akulaitgun qinquussaakaryaqunak egilrainanemteñi. 'Don't you dare *peek out* through the seams while we are traveling.' (QUL 2003:466); < qinquur-ssaag-; cf. tangquussaag-

qinrun, qinrataq telescope; gunsight # qinrutek 'pair of binoculars'; < qinerte-n, qinerte-taq¹

qinrute- to sight with (it) # Pissurtem nutek tunaa Mecaq'amun, "Kita, kitak nutkaa". Tua-i Mecaq'am tegua alingengermi cakneq. Qinrulluku nutegtuq, egmian qetqallagluni cailkamun. 'The hunter gave the gun to Mecaq'aq, "Here, go ahead and shoot." And Mecaq'aq took it even though he was very frightened. *Sighting with it*, he fired, and promptly fell to the ground on his back.' (UUT 1974:13); < qinerte-te⁵-

qinu-¹ to be upset and fussing; to cry (*EG meaning*) # qinuuq 'he is upset and fussing'; qinua 'he is upset with it' / ciin qinuvakarta? 'why is he fussing so much?'; Tuaten-am ilaksaqluku cangalkevkenaku. Tua-i-am qinulliniluku, mernungucamegteggū. 'They had him amongst them without being bothered by him, but after a time they got *upset with him* because they were getting tired of him (of his behavior).' (MAR1 2001:68); Caqerluni tupalliniuq egaleq tua-i pikna qinuarauanani. 'One day when he woke up, the window up there was *still and quiet*.' (YUU 1995:96); > qinucetaar-, qinuir-, qinuite-, qinurqe-; < PE qinu-

qinu-² to send a son- or daughter-in-law back to his/her parents because he or she is not a being a good spouse for one's child; to expel (him) from the village #

qinucetaar- to provoke deliberately, especially by teasing; to annoy # qinucetaaraa 'he is provoking her' / kinguqliin qinucetaanrilgu! 'stop provoking your younger sibling!'; < qinu-cetaaq

qinuciara- to suffer delirium as before death # Tua-i-l'l' caqerluni tuquqatallermi tauna tua-i Apaqassugaq . . . tua-i qinuciaratekliniluku tuquqataami. 'Then one day when he was about

to die he *hallucinated* [seeing] Apaqassugaq . . . since he was about to die.' (QAN 1995:142); < qinu-?-;

qinuir- to quiet down (of a child); to calm down (of a person or the weather) # qinuirtuq 'he calmed down' / Tamaa-i tua-i tuquagnek nunat imkut tua-i qinuirutliniluteng. 'Then when they₂ died that village *became peaceful*.' (QUL 2003:456); < qinu-ir-

qinuite- to be quiet (of a child); to be calm (of a person or the weather) # qinuituq 'he or it is calm' / qinuunani '(he/it) being calm'; < qinu-ite¹-; > qinuitneq; < PE qinuñit- (*under PE qinu-*

qinuitneq peace # *Catholic term*; < qinuite-neq²

qinurqe- to pester; to provoke # qinurqaa 'he is provoking her' / Camek tua-i qinurqestaunateng nutaan tuani uitalliniluteng nunani. 'Now they lived in that village without anyone *creating disharmony* among them.' (QAN 1995:124); < qinu-rqe²-

Qinuyang South Naknek #

qinuyunqegg- to be untamed; to be wild # NUN
qipalluraq inner canthus (inner corner of eye around tear duct) #

qip'aq thick intertwined thread # qipiuq 'she is making thread'; Kuvyait-wa cali qip'at yualut. 'And their nets [were made from] *thick, intertwined* sinew.' (YUU 1995:66); < qipe-aq¹; > qip'arpak, qip'ayagaq

qip'arpak rope # NUN; < qip'aq-rpak

qip'artaar- to play or compete with a slanted pole over which one flips trying to land on the feet # Pugutiini amigmek pilliniak, kitak-gguq keggani qasgim uqrani qip'artaarnaurtut, muragaq kapulluku qeckaraluku qip'artaatullruut. (Wii-l'l' naspaqtang'erma kanarma ulpiartelallruunga nalluamku.) 'As soon as he came out the door, they₂ asked him to join in *flipping* in the lee of the kashim, as they used to put a pole slanted in the ground and compete in *flipping* over the pole. (Even though I tried, I would somersault, landing head down because I didn't know how.)' (KIP 1998:227); < qip'arte-a-

qip'arte- to suddenly twist; to turn sharply # . . . uyanga'rtuq, añañna-llu-gguq qayaan pamuya qip'arrluku. ' . . . he looked ahead and saw that the tail of his kayak *turning sharply* [around the bend].' (QUL 203:486); < qipte-arte-

qipaun net shuttle; net-hanging needle # < qipe-?-n
NUN

qip'ayagaq* smaller diameter intertwined thread;
wire (*NUN meaning*) # < qip'aq-ya(g)aq

qipe- to twist; to ply thread # qip'uq 'it is twisting';
qipaa 'he is twisting it' / Taluluni tuaten
imkunek yualunek, makut unzungssit cat,
tuntut taqukat-llu yualuitnek waten *qupurrluki*,
qupurrreraarluki qip'iluki, qip'urluki yualuktullruit
tamaani. 'They split that sinew; they'd *ply* the
sinew of these animals, the caribou and the
seal, and after they'd *plied* it, they'd make *plied*
thread, by *intertwining* the sinew; that's how
they used them for thread back then.' (ELL
1997:138); > qip'aq, qipaun, qiperrlugte-, qipte-,
qipneq, Qipneq, Qip'ngayaq, qipsaq, qipsuun,
qipuurayaq, qipuma-

qiperrlugte- to fret actively and noisily # *of a dog*
pulling on its chain and making noise, or of a fussing
child, or of a person tossing in his sleep; qiperrlugtuq
'it is fretting', 'he is tossing in his sleep' / Tua
qiperrlugpegnani tua-i maligtaquuraulluni tauuk
angayuqaagmi tayima alerquaguralaagni
maligtaquurautesqelluku. 'Without *making a*
fuss he went along because his parents used to
give him guidance and had him follow it.' (ELL
1997:136); < qipe-rrluk

qipiamcetaaq toy for boys; bolas # NUN

Qipneq Kipnuk # village *on the coast south of Nelson*
Is. in the Canineq area; Qipnermiut 'the people of
Kipnuk'; < qipe-neq¹

qipneq bend in a river # Cakmani-gguq *qipnerem*,
kuigem *qipneran-* anelrarluni kuik tamana
qipluni-llu. Wani-gguq amatiini uitauq *qipnerem*.
'Downriver, at the *bend*, the river's *bend* — going
downriver the river turns. He lived behind the
bend.' (QAN 1995:46); < qipe-neq¹

Qip'ngayak Black River # site *on the coast south of the*
mouth of the Yukon

qipsaq, qipsak screw; thread on a pipe or bolt #
Qaillun tua-i nuqtengraan aūg'arngaitniluku.
Cunawa-gguq *qipsamek*, ellminek qipulluni
itetulimek agavigluni. 'No matter how it was
pulled, they say it wouldn't come out. The reason
was that it was hung with a *screw* setup that
would twist itself in.' (QUL 2003:366); = qivvsaq;
< qipe-yaq, qipe-yaq

qipsuun screwdriver or other device for twisting #
< qipe-cuun

qipte- to go in a curve; to return; to go around the
bend # qiptuq 'he followed a curve, or turned
back'; qiptaa 'he followed a curve around it
or sent it back' / qipyutaa 'he took it back to
where it came from, returned it'; Ayumian
tayima *qipcan* kingunrakun. Maaten tua nakirneq
man' igvaryartuarluku pillinia, ava-i aūgna
qipteksaitlinil'. 'Then he *went around the bend*,
[that one was right] behind him. He could see
a straight part of the river and noticed that the
one ahead hadn't *gone around the bend.*' (QUL
2003:644); . . . qayameggan ekurluki taūgamt'-
ll' *qipyulluki* nunameggan. ' . . . putting them
into their kayaks they then *took them back* to their
village.' (WEB1); < qipe-?-; > qip'arte-

qipuma- to be twisted; to be warped # *physically*
or in one's character; qipumauq 'it is twisted';
lignegun tangellra assirluni qamna taūgen
iliuani, umyugaan alerquutii *qipumalriatun*
ayuqluni. 'In the eyes she's attractive, but inside
her, the moral character is as if it's *twisted*.' (YUP
2005:176); < qipe-ma-

qipuurayaq drill # LI; < qipe-ur-?

qiqia- to harass sexually # NUN

qiqiullek ruddy turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*) #
NUN

qiqiyayuli hawk (*species ?*) # HBC; < *imitative and*
-yuli

qiqli- to harden (of prints in snow); to be stuck open
(of a trap) # NUN

qiri- to want something from someone # NUN

qirruarte- (qiruarte ?) to mope when bothered by
someone # NUN

qirussiq* decorative appendage # *ornament on*
hat, mask or dance baton; Maa-i enirarautet
makut taūgaam *qirussiit* cimilartut. 'The
only things that changed on dance sticks
were the *ornaments*.' (TAP 2004:59); Waten
ilait kegginaqt *qirussinqerrallruut*, cat
imarpigmiutaat tengmilqut-murag-man'a waten
taūgaam akagenqeggaqluni canek melqunek
pingqerraqlun'. Unatnek-llu agaluteng,
unaksuarnek, *qirussit* iliitnun pimaluteng. 'Some
of the masks have *appendages*. Certain ocean bird
masks were ringed with wooden strips with
feathers on them. Little human hand carvings
would hang from the *appendages*.' (AGA 1996:102)

qisran pouch # such as a pouch for a harpoon head;
includes pouch-like things such as the calyxes of

cloudberry; qisratairai atsalugpiat ‘she removed the calyxes from the cloudberry’; Aren tamakut imkut qayat pugtertellriit tuaten pitegcautemeng *qisraksuarait* katagturluki . . . ‘So those kayaks floating down there were dropping some of their little arrow *containers* . . .’ (ELL 1997:388); = qesran; cf. issran

qissengqa- to be pouting # qissengqauq ‘he is pouting’ / HBC; < qisserte-nga-

qisserte- to pout # qissertuq ‘he pouted’; qissertaa ‘he pouted at her’ / HBC; > qissengqa-; cf. qissiq

qissinga- to be insane; to be rabid # qissingauq ‘he is insane’ / < qiste-nga-

qissiq lip # qissik ‘lips’; qissiqa ‘my lip’; NUN; > qissiryaraq; cf. qisserte-; < PY qisiq

qissiryaraq tunnel entrance or log at doorway to old-time house # NUN; < qissiq-yaraq

Qissunaq Kashunak # river and old village site near Hooper Bay and Chevak; the people of Qissunaq now live mostly in Chevak.

qiste- to have a convulsion or seizure; to go berserk; to become rabid # qistuq ‘he had a fit’ / > qissinga-, qistetu-; < PE qi(C)ət- and qit-

qistetu-, qistelar- to be epileptic; to be subject to seizures # qistetuuq or qistelartuq ‘he is epileptic’ / Ataneq, qetunraqa takumcukiu, *qistelartuq*, nangteqeqpiggluni-llu. ‘Lord, have mercy on my son; he is *subject to seizures* and suffers greatly.’ (MATT. 17:15); < qiste-tu-, < qistelar-

qiteq window frame; skylight frame # . . . unugni qavallratni qasgimi, caviggani tauna anulluku, qasgim egalran *qitran* acianun, . . . , nuniutelliniluku, . . . ‘. . . at night when they were sleeping in the kashim, he went out with his knife, and under the kashim’s skylight’s *frame*, he jabbed it into the soil, . . .’ (PAI 2008:420); see Appendix 9 on parts of house; = qiitek

qitevte- to fidget, squirm, and babble (of children); to jabber; to be speaking any language other than Yup’ik; to speak English # qitevtuq ‘he is speaking English’ / qit’vutaa ‘he is speaking to him in English’; qitevcuumiitiuq ‘he doesn’t care to speak English’; Ellii-am tua-i elicukapiggluni, aaniita-llu elicesqumalliamiu Kass’atun nallunrilkenminek apertuuqurluku. *Qitevcuilami-llu* qitevcaramek elicungcarpek’naku. ‘She wanted to learn very much, and because her mother wanted her to learn English she taught her what little she knew. Because [her mother] didn’t

actually *speak English*, she didn’t teach her how to *speak it*.’ (ELN 1990:13); > qitevnga-; < PE qitəva(t)-

qitevnga- to speak English usually or well # qitevngauq ‘he speaks English usually or well’ / < qitevte-nga-

qitngayug- to not be able to look right at someone due to respect; to be shy # NUN

qitngir- emotional root; > qitngiqe-, qitngirnarqe-, qitngiryug-; < PE qitm̄ir-

qitngiqe- to be dazzled by (it — bright light) # qitngiqaa ‘he is dazzled by it’ / < qitngir-ke-

qitngirnarqe- to be dazzlingly bright # qitngirnarquq ‘it is dazzling’ / qitngirnaqvaq ‘how bright it is!'; < qitngir-narqe-

qitngiryug- to be dazzled by bright light # qitngiryugtuq ‘he is dazzled’ / Eglerluni, eglerluni imumek alqunaq waniwa-llu tekiteqarraqatanritaak cevv’artuq tanqigmun, arenqiatuq tengayunaircam iigglni kiarcunailagnek pamkuk iigni *qitngiryuum* ugaani. ‘He traveled on, and suddenly — he was not about to get to it — he cut through to the bright light, and oh dear, because it was impossible for him to fly, he dropped down since his eyes couldn’t see due to *the dazzling light*.’ (MAR2 2001:23); < qitngir-yug-

qiu blueberry (*Vaccinium uliginosum*); water sky (reflection of open water in the middle of an ice field seen as a dark blue area in the sky) # and **qiu-** to be or become bluish # qiuguq or qiugaa ‘it is or became bluish’ / Iqvaraqluteng-llu *qiunek* akutarkameggnek. ‘They would pick *blueberries* to use in their Eskimo ice cream.’ (PRA 1995:461 (see 1997 or further reprintings)); Tua-i-llu *qiut* piata cali iqvarluteng tamakunek. ‘And when the *blueberries* were ready, they picked them too.’ (ELN 1995:43); Tua-i-llu nererraarluteng keniramek tamakunek *qiurpaungalngurnek* cikiani ellii naspaaluni tua-i neqnipiarluni. ‘Then after eating the cooked food, he gave her some of those things that looked like big *blueberries*, and she tried them and they were very tasty.’ (ELN 1990:113); = qeyu-; > qiugaarculleq, qiugcete-, qiugliq, qiuguciaranga’artellria, quiukcaq, qiuneq, qiunga(ar)-, qiuq, qjuracetaaq, qjurliq, qjurqe-, qjute-, qjuryaq, qjugtalek; cf. quesur-; < PE qiyu(y)(-)

qiugaaq bluish area; water sky (reflection of open water in the middle of an ice field seen as a dark blue area in the sky); shade of new growth of hair on a man's face # Ak'aniunrituq-gguq yun'erra'ar an'uq *qiugaariluni*, ungangaarluni. 'Before long a young man came out, with the shade of new hair growth on his face as he was just beginning to get whiskers.' (CUN 2008:60); < qiu-?

qiugcete-, qiuglircete- to be blue # Imarpik-llu un'a tua-i mertaunani eciルuku. Tauna taūgaam tua-i, nanvatun tua-i waten ayuqurluni piami, qulii pikna *qiucequrallinilria*. 'The ocean out there had no open water, being covered with a thin film of ice. But because that one place was in fact [open] like a lake, up above it there was a blue reflection.' (CIU 2005:6); < qiu-cete², qiugliqcete²

qiuggiq hermit crab # NUN

qiugguiq crack in shore ice # NUN

qiugliq blue color; blue thing # Qaillun qucillgaam iik *qiugliurtellrak*. 'How the crane's eyes became blue.' (PRA 1995*:396); = qiuqliq, qesurliq, qeyurliq; < qiu-li¹; > qiurpak

qiugciaranga'artellria young man who has recently begun to show dark shade of facial hair # < qiu-?-nge-ar(ar)te-lria

qiugtalek teal duck (*species ?*) # NSU; < qiu-?-lek

qiukcaq yearling, gray beluga # NSU; < qiu-?

qiuneq Mongolian spot on lower back of Eskimos and other Mongoloid peoples; bluish spot on the skin; hematoma # < qiu-neq⁴

qiungaar(ar)- to begin to turn blue # < qiu-nge-?

qiuk* boulder; large rock # Maaten-gguq imna pengumun ugtuq ik'ikika *qiurpall'er* teggalqurpall'er una. 'When he got up on the hill, oh my, there was a big boulder there, a great big rock.' (NAA 1970:2); Nuna-llu pektuq, *qiuret-llu* qupurluteng, . . . 'There was an earthquake, and the rocks split, . . .' (MATT. 27:51); < PE qiyuu

qiulak hair # qiuqliinka plural 'my hair'; NUN; < qiur-?

qiur- to shear; to clip off growth; to cut closely (as when cutting hair close to the scalp or cutting grass off at the ground) # *qiurtuq* 'he is shearing something'; *qurai* 'he is shearing them off' / Aaqiitaayaarrluaūluq tua-i-llu una *qiuryallinilria*, caneggluni. 'Dear ol' Aaqiitaayaarrluaq went to

'cut grass stalks, gathering grass.' (JOE 2008);

> *qiurcuun*; < PE *qiyur-*

qiuracetaaq black turnstone (*Arenaria melanocephala*) # < qiu-?-cetaaq

qiurcuun shears; lawnmower # < *qiur-cuun*

qiurliq blue color; blue thing # = *qiugliq*, *qesurliq*, *qeyurliq*; < qiu-li¹; > *qiurpak*

qiurpak all blue # *predicative particle*; Auġkut-wa ingrit *qiurpak*, canimetngatqapiggluteng. 'Those mountains over there were all blue, seemingly very close by.' (ELN 1990:47); < qiu-rpak

qiurqe- to make bluish; to bruise # *qiurqa* 'he bruised it, turned it blue' / . . . kinguvran qamiquq *qiurqeciqaa*, elpet-llu kitngiakun kinguvra kegciqan. ' . . . his descendant will bruise your head, and you will bite his descendant on his heel.' (AYAG. 3:15); < qiu-rqe²

qiuryaq, qiuryak (BB form) northern lights; aurora

also plural for the aurora; *qiuryiinanrani-gguq* kukumyararquvet *qiuryat atrarciquat ayaulluten-llu* 'they say that when the aurora is out, if you whistle, the aurora will come down and take you away'; = *kiuryaq*; < qiu-yaq, qiu-yaq; < PE *ki(C)uryar*

qiuri- to make a crunching or growling noise (as when walking on snow, or the stomach growling, but not an animal growling) # NUN

qiute- to make bluish; to bruise # *qiutaa* 'he bruised it, turned it blue' / < qiu-te²

qivalngucuaq whirlpool # NUN

qivayaq branch # NUN, NSU; < ?-yaq; cf. *avayaq*

qivigpak in great numbers # *adverbial*

particle; Kukumyarauluteng anglluq'ertut, angluq'erraarluteng-llu tagngameng, *qivigpak* tengluteng. 'Being black scoters they dove, and after they dove, they came up, and flew off in great numbers.' (KIP 1998:311)

qivir- to add to; to supplement # *qiviraa* 'he is adding something to it' / *qiviraa akutaq tan'gerpagnek issuumayagarnek-llu* 'she put crowberries and raisins in the "Eskimo ice cream"'; "Akutaryunkeqapigtua." Akutamek cikirngani maaten pillia *qivirluni* yuut cetuitnek. 'When she gave him some "Eskimo ice cream" he saw that it had had human fingernails put into it!' (MAR 2001:65); < PY *qivir-*

qivru- to be heartbroken; to mourn # *qivruuq* 'he is brokenhearted, in mourning' / Aren, atiin

taum qanrutekngatgu anluni, *qivruq'allermini* taumek qetunrarminek uirlerluku qimugtem natalellranek aquiqcaarainanrani. ‘Oh, when they told his father about it, he went outside *brokenhearted* because of the death of his son from being mauled by a dog while playing.’ (QUL 2003:132); > qivruke-; < PE qivru-

qivruke- to mourn over; to be sad on account of; to be grieving for # qivrukaa ‘he is mourning over it, is sad over its loss’ / Elliin-llu waniw’ qetunrani *qivruksaaqngamiu tua-i waniw'* generrniluni. ‘He said that he was angry, because he was *in grief over* his son.’ (QUL 2003:134); < qivru-ke⁴-

qivvsaq screw # NUN; = qipsaq; < ?-yaq

qivyunguaq a certain plant (*species?*) # < qivyuq- uaq

qivyuq, qivsuq (*NS form*) underhair; down # meqtaquvet qivyuit allakaqiki ‘when you pluck (birds), put their down aside’; Imkut-llu eniraraautet cali tuaten *qivyurrarnek nuulirluki*. ‘Their dance batons had *down feathers* at the tips.’ (AGA 1996:86); > qivyunguaq; cf. qinavyuq, qenavyuq; < PE qivyu(r)

quacerte- to have wrinkled skin from soaking in water # NI

quaci, quagciq sourdock (*Rumex arcticus*) # Kinguani taum *quagcilluteng* kenirluki-llu puckamun qemaggulki uksurpak cali akutaqluki nerciqngamegteki. ‘After that, they’d gather *sourdock*, cook them and store them in a barrel, because they’d be eating them in “Eskimo ice cream” all winter.’ (ELN 1990:43); Y, NSU, NI, CAN LK, BB, NR, LI; > quagciruaq; < PY quvəyci(q)

quagciruaq kayak paddle with blade that gets thinner toward tip # < quagciq-uaq

quaguk sharp edge; ridge # . . . *quagiluni una*.

Quaguin qaingit cali tua-i teavausaluteng. ‘. . . this one is made with *sharp edges*. The surfaces [sides] of its *sharp edges* have incised grooves.’ (CIU 2005:34); > quagulek; < PE qu(C)ayðuy

quagulek three-cornered skin-sewing needle; glover’s needle # Waten mingqellriani nauwa amuyaqaqelartuq tua-i ilit pisciiganani mingqutpiakun. Tua-i-llu piciqukut, “Aling amuyaqaqva-a-lli uumi. *Quaglegmek cimiqata’arqa* amuyaqaqsuilingurmek. ‘When sewing sometimes the needle can’t be drawn through [the skin], if it’s a regular round needle. Then we say, “Oh my,

this doesn’t go through well. I’m going to change to a *glover’s needle*, which never has trouble being drawn through.’’’ (CIU 2005:240); < quaguk-lek

qualqamyi- to get ripples as water calms from a disturbance # NUN

quannga- to be stupid # quanngauq ‘he is stupid’ / NSU

quaq meat or fish to be eaten raw and frozen # < PE qu(C)ar; see Adams (21)

quarnaq larch; tamarack (tree) (*Larix laricina*) # Unagoguq waniwa *quarnaq* uqamailnguq aavangtak. Tua-i waniwa taqumaluni kaugtuutauluni, makunek tua-i imkunek unarciarkartaqameng atutuliuluni. ‘This, here, is a heavy *tamarack* burl. It has been made into a sledgehammer, or maul, used when they got wood of the sort used for making implements.’ (CIU 2005:160); Makut-llu cali nekevraartut tamakut tua-i *quarnanek* pitukait tegqapiggluteng. ‘And these spruce-like trees they call “*quarnat*” [*tamarack*] are extremely hard.’ (QAN 2009:302); < ?-naq²

quaruuk stickleback (*Pungitius pungitius*), locally needlefish # Tamaani neqait makut quarruuget, pitaqetuit qaluluki. . . . *Quarruuget* ayuqenrilngurteggun taqluki nerlallruit.

Ak’allicirluki, mirluki taryirluki puckamun eklu. Ak’allaucata-llu nerluki. Kenirluki-llu uqirluki ner’aqluki. ‘In those days they used dipnets to catch *sticklebacks*. . . . They prepared the *sticklebacks* in various ways to eat them.

They’d age them. They’d put them in water, salt them, put them in barrels. When they were cured they would eat them. Sometimes they added seal oil to them after they cooked them and ate them that way.’ (YUU 1995:61); Arnaurluullugii uyantuq, *quaruuk* un’ a asguqcaaralria aturluni. ‘The little old lady looked down [over the side of the boat], and there was this *needlefish* making its way upriver, and singing.’ (QUA 1997:29); Y, HBC, K, NI, BB, NR, LI, EG

quarta¹ cataract in the eye # and **quarta-** to have a cataract # quartauq ‘he has a cataract’ / K, Y, NI, CAN, NUN, BB; = quverta; < PE quvərtə-

quarta² anal itch # and **quarta-** to have an anal itch # quartauq ‘he has an anal itch’ / Y, NUN; < quyarta(r)

quaryarnaq yellow-fin sole (*Limanda aspera*) # NUN

quasqiarte-, quasqite- to slip # NUN, EG; = qurrasqite-, ügasqite-

- qucak** messy person # and **qucag-** to be messy #
 qucagtuq 'it is a mess' / qucauguq 'he is a messy person'; cf. qucavliqe-
- qucakiq** black currant (*Ribes hudsonianum*) # BB
- qucavliqe-** to not be dexterous # NUN; cf. qucak
- qucavvlag-** to be messy; to be unkempt # Tua-i uqlarluni *qucavvlagluni*. Nuyai-llu tua-i pet'ngumaluteng nuyiurumavkenateng. 'She was messy, *unkempt*. Her hair had sprung out of place, not having been combed.' (CIU 2005:90); < qucak-?; cf. qucavvluk
- qucavvluk, qucanglluk** unkempt person; messy person # Imuuunrituq-qaa pangalegturluni ayatuli *qucanglluulrianun* napcuumiinani? 'Isn't that the one [the story] about the one [animal] that ran along not wanting to get caught in the trap of the *messy people*?' (CIU 2005:154); < qucak-rrluk; cf. qucavvlag-
- qucgutaq** story knife # and **qucgutar-** to tell stories illustrating them with a story knife # qucgutartuq 'she is telling stories using a story-knife'; HBC
- qucillgaq*** sandhill crane (*Grus canadensis*) # Tua-lli-wa-gguq tauna *qucillgaq* piyuqaqtaralria atsanek yuarluni. . . . Tuakenirnek-llu-gguq *qucillgaat* tamarmeng iingit qiuqlircet'lartut. 'And, they say, this *crane* went walking looking for berries. . . . And ever since then, they say, all *cranes'* eyes have been blue.' (PRA 1995*:396); = HBC, NI, CAN, LI, BB, NR; cf. tacellgaq, qucilkuryuk; = qucillngaq
- qucillngaq*** sandhill crane (*Grus canadensis*) # *Qucillngaam* irugni nengllukek mikelnguut qerarcetai. 'The *crane* stretched out its legs and let the children cross over [on them].' (KUP 1977:13); less common variant of qucillgaq
- qucilkuryuk** sandhill crane (*Grus canadensis*) # NUN; cf. qucillgaq
- qucuniq** red-throated loon (*Gavia stellata*) # HBC, NUN
- quc'urte-** to be sad # quc'urtuq 'he is sad' / quc'urrluni '(he) being sad'; Maurluan aptaa, "Waqaa akleng tutgara' urluuq, ciin imutuunripakarcit? Ciiūluq *quc'urpakarcit?*" 'His grandmother asked him, "What's going on, poor dear, grandson, why are you not your usual self? Why, poor dear, are you so *sad*?"' (NAA 1970:2); Y

- qucuvike-** to want a garment (which is, however, too small) # NUN
- qugaacitaaq** hammer # HBC
- ugar-** to swell (of prostate) # *ugarluku* 'swelling of the prostate'; cf. qurak
- qugautnaq** wolf fish (*Anarhichas* sp.) # NI, NUN; < ?-naq²; < PE quyðarutnar (*under PE quyðar-*)
- qugcuaquer-** to be startled # *qugcuaqertuq* 'he got startled' / *qugcuaqcetaa* 'he startled her'; HBC, NUN; < PE quylur-
- qugcuun** canine tooth; eyetooth; protruding tooth; supernumerary tooth (canine tooth growing through gums); wedge; wooden spike; club (for hitting) # *Qugcuulvak* pakmani elliciquq qasgim egalran mengliinun. Ciimek pugelria allam yuum nasqurra'arluku, nasquñrakun kaugturciqa taqinarluku. 'A big wooden club will be placed up there by the skylight of the kashim. The other person will club the head of the first one to reach the top instantly killing him.' (NAA 1970:9); Una waniwa keputii, ukut-llu waniwa *qugcuutai* mellgaraa-llu waniwa una, una-llu ukicissuutii makut maa-i cassuukarai uitaut. 'This adze of his, his *wedges*, his carver's hook, his drill, these little tools of his, they remain.' (MAR 2 2001:6); < ?-cuu; cf. equk
- qugmelnguq*** tree swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*) # NR; = *equgmelnguq, qungmelnguayaaq*; < ?-mete-nguq; cf. equk
- qugniilnguq*** cottonwood (*Populus balsamifera*) # . . . qulvarviit waten tutemqangqetullruut imumi, avngulek man'a, *qugniilnguq*, imna ellegpak, waten ak'lirturaumaluni the caches had [notched] stairways, balsam poplar, *cottonwood* [two names in both *Yup'ik* and English for the same tree], very thick [logs]; from that was made the stairway . . . (CUN 2007:80); LK, CAN; < ?-niite-nguq; cf. equk
- qugnira-** for there to be gusts of wind # NUN
- qugrute-** to be overcrowded # *qugrutuq* 'it is overcrowded'; < ?-te³; cf. querrellrute-
- qugtar-** to gather firewood # *qugtartuq* 'he is gathering firewood'; *qugtaraa* 'he is gathering firewood for her or it' / Taugken atani cakneq ikasurluku, equgnek-llu ikasuqluku *qugtarturluni* kiagmi, equut alaitaqata. 'However, he'd help his father, help him with firewood, *getting wood* in the summer when the firewood appeared [no longer under the snow].' (MAR1 2001:30);

< ?-tar⁻²; cf. equkalso spelled equgtar-; < equk-tar⁻²;
 > Qugtarvik; < PE qəðuytar- (*under PE qəðuy*)

Qugtarvik King Salmon River # on the Alaska Pen.;
 < qugutar-vk

qugtuqaq femur; thighbone < ?-tuqaq; >
 qugtuqaruaq; cf. equk

qugtuqaruaq tall thin pail # *literally*: ‘imitation
 thighbone, ‘thing like a thigh’; < qugtuqaq-uaq

quguquguaq pectoral sandpiper (*Calidris melanotos*)
 # NR; *imitative*

qugyinraq* swan quill # Qaqimaluni man'a piuq,
 nakruterluni-llu ukunek. Waten ayuqellriit
 wangkuta imumi pitullruaput *qugyinrarnek*,
qugyuum yaqurrinek. ‘When finished, it [the
 arrow] would have these stabilizers. For the
 ones like these [the stabilizers], back then we
 “*qugyinraq*”, swan’s wing [feathers].’ (CIU
 2005:34); < qugyuk-linraq

qugyuguaq fleabane; groundsel (*Senecio congestus*)
 #; Cali-llu qeltairraarluki tayarulunguat,
 qanganaruat, atsaruat, *qugyuguat-llu* ikiituut-
 llu ner'aqluteng. ‘Also, after peeling the fresh
 willow shoots, the artemisia, the chamomile, the
groundsel, and the wild celery, they’d eat [them].’
 (PRA 1995*:461); K; < qugyuk-uaq

qugyuk, qugsuk (NS form) tundra swan (*Cygnus columbianus*) # Iliini *qugyuut* it'gaita amiitnek
 mingqaat qaralililallruit. ‘Sometimes they’d make
 decorations on their baskets from the skin of
 swans’ feet.’ (YUU 1995:60); Qatellriarrlainarnek
qugyugtangqerrsukaqa. ‘I thought that there
 were only white *swans* in existence.’ (YUP
 1996:42); QUGYUUT NEQAIT ‘mare’s-tail (*Hippurus vulgaris*)’ (BB usage); > qugyinraq, qugyuguaq,
qugyutnguaq; < PE quyðuy

qugyutnguaq ‘mare’s-tail (*Hippurus vulgaris*) # Y;
 < qugyuk-?-uaq

quilekupiaq ice crystal from extreme cold weather;
 silvery speckle # and **quilekupiar-** to have silvery
 speckles (on dried fish, or an exterior surface in
 the cold) # NUN

quinag- *emotional root*; Y, HBC, NS, NI; >
 quinagnarqe-, quinagyug-, quinake-; < PE
quyinay-

quinagnarqe- to be repulsive; to be ugly; to be
 disgusting; to be earthy # quinagnarquq ‘it is
 repulsive, ugly, disgusting, earthy’ / *Quinagnam-wa*
nuvevailganga tamaani agleryaurpailegma-

ll’ tauna tuan’ tekiartellrukeka. ‘I came upon it
 before the awareness of earthly matters had sunk
 in for me, before I started menstruating.’ (AGA
 1996:180); < quinag-narqe-

quinagyug- to be disgusted; to be repulsed #
 quinagyugtuq ‘he finds something disgusting’ /
 < quinag-yug-

quinake- to find (it) disgusting # quinakaa ‘he finds
 it disgusting’ / Neqet taukut qunguurniluk’
tegucunaitniluki, *quinakluki*. ‘They said that the
 food had turned into a grave, so that it inhibited
 one from taking any of it, as they found it
 disgusting.’ (ELL 1997:512); < quinag-ke⁻²

qukacengaqp, **qukacuayaalek** wasp # *literally*: ‘one
 with a little waist’; qukacengaat eniit nallumni
 tut'ellruaqa ‘I unknowingly stepped on a wasp
 nest’; < qukaq-cengaqp, qukaq-cuar(aq)-ya(g)aqp-
 lek

qukailitaq belt # EG; < qukaq-ilitaq

qukakiirar- to be in (water, mud, tall grass, etc.)
 up to the waist; to extend as far as one’s waist
 # qukakiirartuq ‘he’s in up to his waist’ /
qukakiirarnarquq ‘it’s waist deep’; < qukaq-
 kiirar-

qukalek nine in playing cards # NUN; < qukaq-lek

qukaq middle; center; waist; lumbar vertebrae;
 lower back # and **qukar-** to reach the midpoint
 # . . . teq'allermek pilisqen̄gani unuakurpak
elagluni, maaten erneq *quaan* unatmi tumiik
piak kavirkpak qerrnerek-wa malruk. ‘. . .
 she made a pit since she’d been told to do so,
 digging all morning, and when the day reached
 its midpoint [at noon] she observed that the palms
 of her hands were all red and that there were
 two blisters there.’ (ELN 1990:42); Kan'a-w'
natran qukaani ukinerpall'er. ‘And in the center
 of its floor there was a great big hole.’ (QL
 2003:622); Taum-llu aipaan teguamiki *qukaitsun*
kepluki, iquatgun-llu usgulluki. ‘And when
 his companion took hold of them he cut them
 through their centers, he tied them together at
 their ends.’ (CAU 1985:85); IRALUM QUKALLRA ‘half
 moon’; ERNEREM QUKALLRA, ERENREM QUKALLRA,
 ERNEREM QUKARYARAA, ERENREM QUKARYARAA
 ‘noon, midday’; erenrem qukaryarani tekitaa
 ‘the day has reached its midpoint, it is noon’;
 > qukacengaqp, qukailitaq, qukalek, qukaqliq,
qukarneq, *qukarralek*, *qukartuqar-*, *quki-*,
qukvir-, *qukakiirar-*

quakaqliq* middle one. < quakaq-qliq

qukarneq middle area; midsection of a fish #

< quakaq-neq⁴

quk'arte- to subside (of bad weather) and then start up again # NUN

qukartur- to act on the middle of (it) # qukarturaa

'he did something to it in its middle'

tangrraanga qukartuqerlua 'he looked at me squarely in the eye'; . . . yugnun kegginait arnatllu *qukarturaluki* kegginait tangyuicestait, nutaan pissungaqaameng pitarkanun atupiarluki waten kiarutkaqamegteki nutaan iingit tuknitulriit. ' . . . they didn't want men to look women *directly in* the face, so that when they went hunting their eyesight would be strong for seeing the game.' (QUL 2003:48); < quakaq-tur²

qukarralek nine in cards # NI; < quakaq-rraq-lek

qukassaq old-fashioned rope used for hanging fish

EG; < quka-?

quke- to refrain from going from house to house

during one particular day of the "Qaariitaaq" ("Asking Festival") # *on the other days of which the people did go from house to house*; HBC; cf. quakaq

quki- hit or otherwise act right in the center of something # Tua-i-gguq imna asaaqvuq ayalria, atrarluni-llu; arenqiapaa-gguq maklak tauna pugtainanrani qemirrlua tua-i *qukiqapiarluku* tamana kapuckalliniuq, maklii qemirrlua. 'And then, it is said, that flying harpoon descended; and oh my when that bearded seal surfaced, it *hit right in the middle* of its back, it penetrated, [into] the bearded seal's back.' (CIU 2005:58); < quka-i³

qukilngu- to have one's ears hurt by loud noise

qukilnguuq 'his ears hurt from the noise' / Iquklitqatallrani tua yaan' quyigiqerluni pillrani tua-i niitelngunaqluni iquqliartelliniluni.

Qavcirquneq-gguq tua tuatnauq. Arcarinarluni taun' iqua *qukilngunarqellra*. 'As it (the song) came to an end, the pitch of her voice got so high that it was painful to hear. She did that several times. Its *earsplitting* end got worse and worse.' (ELL 1997:204); "Ui"-llrani erinii *qukilngunaqluni* akngirnaqluni. 'When he made a "wee" sound his voice became *earsplitting* and painful. (YUU 1995:110); < qukir-lngu-

qukir- to hurt or be hurt in the ears, or annoyed,

by loud noise # qukirtuq 'his ears hurt from the noise' / qukirtaa 'he is hurting her ears with his noise'; qukirtarpenga 'you're hurting my ears

with your noise'; NUN, NS; > qukilngu-; < PE

qukir-

Qukitiiq Fourth of July holiday # Yuut

aqvautelartut *Qukitiimi*. 'People have races on the *Fourth of July*.' (YUP 1996:); < quki-(u)tiq

qukvir- to part and pull back each half # qukviraa

'he parted it' / nuyurraarlua qukvirai
nuyanka 'after combing my hair she parted it'; Aren erinani-gguq ancaku qayat imkut avegyartulliniluteng, *qukvirluteng*. 'Oh, when he let out his voice, all those kayaks started to divide, *parting and moving aside*.' (ELL 1997:392); < qukaq?-; < PY qukvir-

qula^e area above; ten; ten in cards # qulii 'the area above it', or 'its deck-stringer'; nem quliikun tengssuun kiturtuq 'the plane passed over the house'; Ugkut-wa-gguq cali nakacuut amiigem *quliini* ecupiat. 'Those bladders up *above* the door were very dim.' (YUU 1995:87); . . . tengaurluteng nunam *qul'ariikun*. ' . . . flying through the *area above* the land.' (NAAQ 11:31); *the use of this word for the number ten is because there are ten digits in the upper part of the body*; qula 'ten', when used in counting: malrunlegen, pingayunlegen, qulngunrita'ar, qula 'seven, eight, nine, ten'; qulen (or qulet) 'ten', when used in a sentence: Tua-llu ukut uqlegayagaat *qulen* uitalliut nanvam ceñiini. 'The ten little pintail ducks evidently stayed on the shore of the lake.' (PEK 1977:25); qulnek pingqertua 'I have ten'; qulnguut 'they are ten in number'; qultun or qu'l'tun 'for ten (dollars)'; see Appendix 6 on the numerals; > qulair-, qularaq, qulcungaq, quleqsig-, quletmun, qullsur-, qulmurte-, qulqin, quluarte-, qulvani, qulvarqulngunritaraan, qulguyan, qulgurutailnguut; cf. qulaq*, qularaq, quliq, qulliq, qussig-, quyig-; < PE qula-

qulaq*, **qula** fore or aft deck-stringer of a kayak #

Makut-llu cali unarcianek cauyanret, cauyarait, paingit-llu *qulaat-llu* pagkut. 'And they make the ribs as well as the cockpit and *deck stringers* out of straight-grained wood.' (PAI 2008:266); see Appendix 9 on the parts of the kayak; cf. qula^e;

> qularaq

qulagirte- to visit # qulagirtuq 'he is visiting';

qulagirtaa 'he is visiting him' / EG

quhair- to pass over # qulaira 'it passed over it' /

< qule-ir²-

qular- to intentionally omit something while

speaking # Tamaa-i *qularyugnaunateng*

aūgkut ciuliat taringepiartelluki ayagyuateng qanrutetullrukait tamaa-i. 'Those elders did not *keep things from their young people, but taught them everything they needed to know and understand.*' (YUP 2005:156); Wangkuta tan'gurrarni ellangarteqarralellemteñi *qularluteng* pillrunritut tungemteñun arcaqerluku mat'um arnam tunginun. . . . *Qulautekevkenaku* navguuteklerkaa uum arnam ap'lallinikiit wangkutnun. Tua-i *qularpek'nateng.*' When we young men first became aware of our surroundings, those people did not *withhold things* from us, especially about women. . . . They told us ways a woman can harm and ruin us without remorse. They did not *withhold things.*' (YUP 2005:162); Apeqmeggnak *qularpek'nateng* qanrutkenritengnaqevkenaku.' It was what they termed "*qularpek'nateng*" (*not withholding information*), which means they didn't try to censor anything.' (ELD 1984:24); cf. qul'ar-

qul'ar- to refrain from talking about something; to refrain from saying the name of someone recently deceased by calling a similarly named object by a different word # *this widespread Eskimo practice resulted in the adoption of descriptive terminolgy for objects (including body parts) that bear the name of the deceased; the original term was reinstated after a child was born and given the name of the deceased, but in some cases the substitute term had become so well established that it remained in use;* qul'artuq 'he is refraining from saying the name of a deceased person in this way'; qul'aryaraq 'the practice of giving objects new names (for this reason)'; Uani-am nunamta nuniini Nuqarrluut amllertut atret. Tamana tua-i piluku cali ilaita, wagg'uq *qul'arluteng* "Egutnek" piaqluki. Ukut wani Tuntutuliarmiut *qul'arenqetut, qulautekluki* apqiitnek. Tamakut-llu piunrillret apenrilkurquratullruamegteki tamaani. 'Down around our area, there are have been many people named "Nuqarrluk" (*literally: "old atlatl*"). So some people call them (the atlats) "egutet" (*literally: "throwers"*), thus *refraining from saying the name of the dead*. The people from Tuntutuliak follow the custom of *refraining from saying the names of the dead*, it's called practicing "qul'ar(yaraq)" toward them. Back then (it was done) because they would *avoid saying the names of those who had passed away.*' (CIU 2005:52); cf. qular-

qularaq fore and aft lengthwise deck stiffeners of kayak # *see Appendix 9 on the parts of the kayak;* < qulaq?

qulcungaq eight in playing cards # NUN, NI; < qula-cungaq

quleqsig- to be located high # quleqsigtuq 'it is high up' / quleqsigiuq 'it is getting higher'; < qule-qsig-

quletmun upward # *adverbial particle; Tua-i-lu* anngameng ellii ciuggluni *quletmun* piuq imna ella amirluunani, akercirluni-lu. 'And when they came out, she tilted her head *upward* and saw that that sky wasn't cloudy, and in fact it was sunny.' (PRA 1995:429); < qule-tmun

quli- to make aged fish (Dolly Varden, trout, or silver salmon) in fall and freeze them in rock-lined ditches for winter use # NUN; < quluk-li²

qulic'aq oldest one; firstborn #

qulicungaq older brother # *Qulicungama-w'* tua-i qanemcillra man'a nalluyagucuilkeka. 'I never forget what my *older brother* related.' (KIP 1998:125); CAN, NI; < quli('caq)-cungaq

qulig- to crack (as from dryness); to suffer great thirst (even to the point of death) # quligtuq or quligaa 'it cracked' / ellalliqsailan naucetaarvik qulinguq 'because it hasn't rained the garden (soil) is cracking'; . . . Moses-aamun qanerluteng, "Ciin anukut Egypt-aamek *quligtelluta* tuquvkaryarturluta irniaput-lu ungungssiput-lu?" . . . saying to Moses, "Why have you brought us out of Egypt, letting us *die of thirst* along with our children and livestock?" (ANUC. 17:3); > qulineq; < PY quliy-

quliik back (anatomical) # HBC; cf. *quliq*

qulineq crack # < qulig-neq²

qulip'ak, qulip'agaq skin boot with beaver trimming # NS

quliq side rail of sled # *see Appendix 9 on the parts of the sled; cf. qula, quliik, qulliq; < PE qulir*

quliranguarrsuun story knife # EG; < quliraq-uaq-cuun

quliraq¹, qulir(aq) legend; traditional story; subject of a traditional story # *handed down by word of mouth and involving fictional, mythical, legendary, or historical characters, or animals taking on human characteristics, told for entertainment and edification;* Una wani uluaq umyuartequataqa waniwa *qulirauluku niigartellruaqa*, . . . 'I remember this [kind of] semilunar knife; I heard about it

as the subject of a story.' (CIU 2005:174); *Quliraq tauna, nukalpiaq taun' qetqaci'irtellermi* tua-i qetqaciraucimitun tuqulliniluni, . . . 'The subject of the traditional story, the man in his prime, when he fell on his back, just when he fell on his back, he died, . . .' (AGA 1996:114); *Quli'irmek tutgara'urluquralriigne* kiimek . . . 'It's a story about a grandson and grandmother who lived by themselves . . .' (CUN 2007:116); > quliranguarrsuun; qulirarta, quliri-; < PE qulirar-

quliraq*² very old dwelling site, said to be of first Yup'ik people, around Russian Mission and Goodnews Bay # cf. quliraq¹

qulirarta storyteller; Protestant minister (in some areas where *agayulirta* (q.v.) is reserved for a Roman Catholic or Russian Orthodox priest) # < quliraq-ta¹

quliri- to tell a legend # quliriuk 'he is telling a legend'; quliria (or quliritaa) 'he is telling her a legend' / Tuaten tua-i ava-i *qulirilriatun* yuralartut arnat, elicelluki piciryaraitnek. 'The women danced as if they were *relating a legend*, letting them [the audience] learn from their [the dances'] movements.' (TAP 2004:66); . . . maurlumeggnek apa' urlumeggnek- llu *quliristengqetullruata* tamaani, wiinga maurlungqellrunrilama apa' urluunii-llu *qulirilriamek* niicuitellruunga. ' . . . when they [others] had *storytellers* in the persons of their grandmothers and grandfathers back then, I myself, since I didn't have a grandmother or grandfather, never heard people telling *stories*.' (CIU 2005:406); < quliraq-li²

qulitaq design from caribou fawn skin sewn onto a parka; type of traditional Yup'ik parka with two pieces of calfskin on the back (called by the same name as the parka design), and two calfskin pieces on the chest (called *cauyak*) # worn in the coastal (Canineq?) areas; cf. qulite-

qulite- to wash hair. qulituq 'he is washing his own hair'; qulitaa 'he is washing her hair'; also qulitai 'he is washing them' (hair) or 'he is washing their hair' / Tua-i-llu taukuk arnak *qulitellinilutek* nuyatek kituggluki, qaisek-llu kituggluku. 'Those two women washed their hair, fixed their hair, and fixed their clothes.' (MAR1 2001:18); Mermek-llu pivkenata teq'umek *qulitevkarluta*. 'We didn't use water; they had us wash our hair with urine.' (CAU 1985:65); cf. qulitaq; < PE qulit-

qulliq* top one; upper one; attic # qulliquit 'they are stacked one on top of the other'; qulliqellriit 'things that are stacked one above the other'; Tua-i-llu Kuul'tilakessaaq mayurluni *qullirmun*, naspaaluki-llu ingeret. 'And then Goldilocks went up to the *attic*, and tried out the beds.' (KUU 1973:21); Yukutaq nem *qullikacaginuin* pikuni, nem maqarqutii tamaanelnguq assiruciiquoq amlleq-llu kiiq cagmaryaurciqluni amllermeek-llu akimek cagmarciqluni. 'If moisture gets into the *attic* of the house [above the insulation], the entire insulation of the house can be ruined, and much heat will begin to be lost, and also much money will be wasted.' (GET n.d.:7); INGELREK QULLIQELLRIIK 'bunk-bed'; cf. qula, qulliq; < PE qullir

Qulliq Lake Nerka # one of the Wood-Tikchik lakes near Dillingham; this word may be the name of only part of the lake

Qull'iq* Chukchi Peninsula of Siberia # also plural for the peninsula; Qull'irmiut 'residents of the Chukchi Peninsula'; NSU

qullsur-, qul'ssur- (Y form), **qulyug-** to be or cost ten dollars # qullsurtuq 'it costs ten dollars' / < qule-cur-, qule-cur-, qule-yug-

qulmurge- to rise; to go up; to ascend # qulmurtuq 'it is going up' / < qule-murte-

qulngunritara(aq*) nine # literally: 'not quite ten'; qulngunrita'ar 'nine', when used in counting: pingayunlegen, qulngurita'ar, qula 'eight, nine, ten'; qulngunritaraan (or qulngunritaraat) 'nine', when used in a sentence: qulngunritaraan yuut taillruut 'nine people came'; qulnguritaraugut 'they are nine in number'; qulngunrita'arnek qimugtengqertua 'I have nine dogs'; qulngunritaraat 'the ninth one of them'; Alerquutet *qulngunritaraat*: ilan piciliryaqunaku.' (YUA 1945:44 & LIT 1972:21); The ninth commandment: Thou shalt not bear false witness. See Appendix 6 on numerals; < qula-u-nritar(ar)-

qulngurun tenth (one or part) # . . . cikiutvet-llu tamalkuita *qulngurutait* tunlarciqanka . . . ' . . . of all that you give I will surely give one tenth . . .' (AYAG. 28:22); Alerquutet *qulngurutiit*: ciknayaqunak ilavet iliinek . . . 'The tenth commandment: Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's . . .' (YUA 1945:44 & LIT 1972:21); < qule-u-?-n

- qulngurutailnguut** nine # *Qulngurutailnguatni*
Ilalkescillra. 'At the ninth Station of the Cross.'
(CAT 1950:67); *see Appendix 6 on numerals*; NS, Y;
< qula-u-?-n-ite¹-nguq
- qulnguyan** nine # *see Appendix 6 on numerals*; BB, LI;
< qula-u-?-n
- qulqin, qulqervik** shelf # qulqitet 'cupboard';
Pelatekam iluani estuuulurtarluni, kaminiamek,
qulqitnek, ingleret-wa. 'Inside the tent there was a
table, a stove, shelves, and beds.' (PRA 1995*:460);
< qule-?-n, qule-?-vik
- qulravik** elevated cache # EG; < qula-?-vik
- qulvarvik** elevated cache # Maaten tekitarturaa
tauna ena puyirluni, *qulvarvik-wa* elatiini. 'As
he was about to get to that house, he observed
that there was smoke coming up from it, and
there was an *elevated cache* outside of it.' (MAR2
2001:100); Y, K, BB, NR, LI; < qulvar-vik
- qulruarte-** to overshoot above the target; to
miss by shooting too high; to go above (it) #
qulruartuq 'it overshoot'; qulruartaa 'he overshot
it' / Ellakun-ll' anguarluteng *qulruarqaqluku*
pitaqsugnaitem ugaani kituraqluku pilallinilriit.
'And he would paddle through the air, *going
above* them, unable to catch them, he'd pass right
over them.' (ELL 1997:326); < qule-?-
- qulucuk** hump on person's back # *cf.* qulugte-; < PE
qulucuy
- qulugcaraq** sourdough pancake # LI; < ?-yaraq; *cf.*
quluk
- qulugneq** hump on the back # UNGUNGSSIQ
QULUGNELEK 'camel'; Tua-i Sarai pitekluku
atanrata Abram-aaq elluarrluku ciuniuraa,
cikirluku-llu qusnginek qusngirngalngurnek,
kuluvagnek, ciulvagnek, pisteñek, ungungssinek-
llu *qulugnelegnek*. 'On account of Sarai, their chief
created Abram properly, and gave him sheep,
goats, cows, donkeys, slaves, and camels (*humped
animals*).' (AYAG. 12:16); < qulugte-neq¹
- qulugte-** to be hunchbacked or stooped # qulugtuq
'he is hunchbacked or stooped' / UNGUNGSSIQ
QULUGTELLRIA 'camel'; Ungungssiq *qulugtellria*
mingqutem iingakun itlerkaa qacignarqenruuq
tukulriim Agayutem angayuqauvianun
itlerkaani. 'It is easier for a camel (*humped
animal*) to go through the eye of a needle than
for a rich man to enter God's kingdom.' (MARK
10:25)
- quluk** aged fish (Dolly Varden, trout, or silver

- salmon) made in fall and then frozen for winter
use (*NUN meaning*); aged blackfish prepared
by placing them in a grass of moss line hole in
the ground (*CAN meaning*) # = qussuk; > quli-;
qulungnaq; *cf.* qulugcaraq; < PY quluk
- qulungnaq** aged blackfish # NS; < quluk-naq²
- qulungllugte-** to be baggy; to be soggy; to not be
energetic # NUN
- quluuraq** sulfur; brimstone; Hell # Atanrem-llu
ellallircetaa Sodom-aamun Gomorrah-mun-llu,
kenermek *quluuramek-llu*, . . . 'And the Lord
rained down upon Sodom and Gomorrah fire
and brimstone, . . .' (AYAG. 19:24); Assiitellrianun
yugnun pircircceiiqaa kumalrianek qetegnek
quluuramek-llu; 'On the wicked he will rain
burning coals and *sulfur*' (PSALM 11:6); Ukuk
malruk egcimauk unguvarrarmek nanvamun
quluuramek ekualramun. 'The two of them where
thrown alive into the lake of burning *sulfur*'
(REVE. 19:20)
- qulvaq** area high up # *and qulvar-* to elevate #
qulvartuq 'it is put up'; qulvara 'he put it in
a higher place' / qulvaumauq 'it is elevated';
qulvanek 'from high up'; Tengengami
tua-i mayulliniluni pagaavet *qulvanun*.
Tua-i mernullerkani piluku tua-i *qulvani*
yaqiucuaqaqluni tengaurturalliniluni. 'When
she flew, she went upward to *high above*. And in
as much as she'd become tired, *high above* she
flapped her wings now and then as she'd fly.'
(AGA 1996:218); < qula-var-; > qulvarvik
- Qulvinraq** Kolavinarak River # *the stream along the
southeastern side of Nelson Is.*
- qumaq** tapeworm often found in fish or seal #
qumiqaq 'he or it has tapeworms'; Cam cam
uum asmuurmanga *qumiim* cam . . . 'Some sort
of a *tapeworm* is tearing me apart . . .' (*part of chant
or song*) (MAR2 2001:100); < quma(r)
- qumaqite-** to be totally preoccupied with sex,
becoming enervated # *apparently of men
only*; qumaqituq 'he is "sex crazy"' / angun
pissutuli aglenrarmek arniuquni qumaqiciiquq,
picuirulluni-llu 'if a hunter gets sexually
involved with a woman who just menstruated
for the first time, he will be "sex crazy" and will
no longer be able to hunt'; = qumiqite-
- qumcir-** *emotional root*; NUN; > qumciryug-,
qumcirnarqe-, qumcitar-; *cf.* qungvag-; < PY
qumci(r)-

qumciryug- to feel ticklish # qumciryugtuq 'he feels ticklish' / NUN; < qumcir-yug-

qumcirnarqe- to make one ticklish # qumcirnarquq 'it makes one ticklish' / NUN; < qumcir-narqe-

qumcirtar- to be ticklish by nature # qumcirtartuq 'he is ticklish by nature' / NUN; < qumcir-tar¹-

qume- to freeze # qum'uq or qumaa 'it froze' / Tuamtellu ilii anagullutek piluguugni mecungtellrullinikatek cingiryaraak *qumuskaku* tauna cal' tua cingiryaraak patgumaaqluku. 'And if one's skin-boots had gotten too wet and their bootlace *froze* to it, they'd put their hands over it (to thaw the lace).' (QUL 2003:2); HBC, NUN, NI

qumig-, qumiār- to hold inside (clothing) # *and* **qumik, qumiāq** enclosed thing; thing inside; fetus (*additional meaning for HBC, NUN, NS, Y*) # qumigtuq 'he put something inside'; qumigaa 'he put it inside' / qumigluku anutaa irniani 'she brought her child outside, holding it inside' (her parka); Ataki tang tauna tua-i *qumia* nep'ngekan pinerrliqueteqernauqa, tua-i qanrusnguaqaqia 'See here, tell me if her *fetus* starts being stuck [during birth] so I can help her [to give birth].' (QUL 2003:512); > qumilek, quminge-

qumilek pregnant woman; prune (*BB meaning*); # literally: 'one with a thing inside'; < qumik-lek

quminge- to get pregnant # quminguq 'she got pregnant' / qumigellemni 'when I got pregnant'; < qumik-nge-

qumiqite- to be totally preoccupied with sex becoming enervated # *apparently of men only*; qumiqituq 'he is sex-crazed' / = qumaqite-

qumli- emotional root; > qumlike-, qumlinarqe-, qumliyug-

qumlike- to be annoyed at (him); to feel contempt for (him); to scoff at (him) # qumlikaa 'he is annoyed at him' / Ilaita-gguq qanrutqaqaceteng asgurakluki *qumlikluki-llu* pilartait, tamaa-i tamakut alangruntuut. 'Some people when told things [about ghost] don't believe the people who tell them, and scoff at them, and these are the ones who see ghosts.' (QAN 1995:204); Atawaqertuci *qumlikekaceci* nanglluci-llu . . . 'Blessed are you when people *revile* you, and persecute you . . .' (MATT. 5:11); < qumli-ke²-

qumlinarqe- to be annoying # qumlinarquq 'he is annoying, irritating' / qumlinaqvaa! 'how irritating!', 'darn him!, who does he think he is?'; < qumli-narqe-

qumliyug- to be annoyed # qumliyugtuq 'he is annoyed at someone' / < qumli-yug-

qunackegg- to be very tart; to be very sour

qunackegtuq 'it is tart' / Waten-gguq kavirliturraarluni, imkunek *qunackellriit* icugg' kavirlit, makunek cimerlinek, wall' cukilegnek, tamakut tamaa-i cali inerquulluki. 'After eating cranberries, which, as you know are *very tart*, they were told not to eat smelt or sticklebacks.' (KIP 1998:193); cf. qunarliq, quunarqe-

qunarliq sourdock (*Rumex arcticus*) # NSK, UK; cf. qunackegg-, quunarqe-

qunavte- to split sinew or bark # qunavtaa 'he split it' / Tua-i maurluan kemyuksagucamiu, yualunek *qunavcirraarluni* piirriluni qelutekiuqiliu allamek tamana urluveq. 'When his grandmother gained more confidence in him, she *split some sinew*, and then made a new bowstring for that bow.' (YUU 1995:2); > qunavun

qunavun sinew splitter; bark splitter # Aren tua-i kevkartellinian, pikaitenrilami yualunek qelutekiulliniluk' tamaa-i, imkurluki *qunavutmek*, qupurrluki. "Oh dear, because it had broken and since she didn't lack sinew, she began to make a string for his bow, doing this with a *sinew separator*, separating the strands.' (ELL 1997:80); < qunavte-n

qungag- to withdraw or retreat to a smaller area; to pull back to a smaller area; to bunch up (of stitches being sewn) # qungagtuq 'it/he withdrew, retreated, pulled back' / qungagtaa 'he pulled it back, brought it into a smaller area'; Tua-llu tua-i tamakut imkut qayarugaat *qungalliniluteng* tuavet nunanun. *Qungagluteng* taguriita akiatnun ika-i . . . kuigem akianun ikavet carr'ilqerrarmun mayurluteng, aren tuani tua-i atakuyarcilliniluteng. 'Then that great host of kayaks *retreated* to that village. When they *retreated* further up across there on the other side . . . [they] went up to the other side of the river to a clearing and waited there for evening to come.' (ELL 1997:394); Tak'uq tauna qanemciq, ilii pivkenaku picqaqa, *qungaggluku* ilii qanrutkeqerluku carraq. 'That story is very long, but I will tell a portion of it, I'll tell it *condensing* it.' (CIU 2005:70); Imkunek-llu iitallernek tupigluki kangrit, aciit kankut *qungaggluki*. Perriutarraat. 'They wove those tall cotton-grass

stalks, pulling together the lower parts of them. The results were small wipers.' (CAU 1985:23); > qungagyug-

qungagyug- to painfully shrink or shrivel due to starvation # of the stomach; < qungag-yug-

qungasvik trunk, box, bag or other storage container; bentwood box; sewing box # Tuallu-gguq atakuan iralirluni, pillia pakmani ca imna qungasviggani aqvasqell'uku mamterami tayim aganiluku. 'Then when the moon rose in the evening, she asked her to get a bag that was hanging in the food cache.' (AGA 1996:162); < qungate-vik

qungate- to put away; to stow # qungatuq 'it has been put away'; qungataa 'he put it away' / qungaciuk 'he stored something away'; Cali nunam naunraineck iagmi katurrluki, cat tamalkuan uqvigaat-llu avasait qungalluki cungacetylratni uqumek egnirluki. 'Also, in summer they gathered the land's plants, and they'd put away willow shoots while they are green adding seal oil to them.' (MAR1 2001:23); > qungasvik; < PY qunqatə-

qungcuq back of the knee # and **qungcur-** with knees flexed and legs folded toward the body # postural root; > qungcungqa-, qungcurte-, qungcuutaq; cf. qungte-; < PE quŋcur-

qungcungqa- to have the knees flexed # qungcungqauq 'his knees are flexed' / tuqumalriit qungcungqaita qungitelallruit 'they used to bury their dead with their knees flexed'; < qungcur-ngqa-

qungcurte- to flex the knees # qungcurtuq 'he flexed his knees'; qungcurtaa 'he bent her knees' / < qungcur-te²-

qungcuutaq child's sleeping bag made with sleeves; bunting # < qungcur-taq¹

qungelra- to crouch; to curl up; to be huddled # Judah yugtutulitun ayuquq, pitani tuquaarluku utertaqluni igteminun, qungelraluni-llu tuañi. 'Judah is like a lion, after he kills his prey he brings it to his den, and crouches there.' (AYAG. 49:9); Qimugta-wa ugna qungelralria amilliqka, agtungramni-ll' cavkenani. 'I stepped over the dog huddled in the entranceway, and even though I touched it, it didn't do anything.' (YUU 1995:81); cf., qungte-, ungelruma-

qungi- to bury # qungia 'he buried her' / NUN; < qunguq-li²-

qunginga- to have one's legs folded (and sit

hunched up); to be curled up # qungingauq 'he is sitting in a ball with his legs folded up toward his chest / . . . akluunani matarmi qerruyuaralria uqutmun caugarrluni, anuqii tunulluku, qerrulluni qungingaluni.' . . . without clothes, naked, shivering, facing away from the wind, with its wind at her back, being cold, all hunched over and curled up.' (ELL 1997:102); < qungte-nga-

qungisvik cemetery; graveyard # < qungite-vik

qungite-, qungi- to bury # qungitaa 'he buried her' / . . . tua-i yuunrian qungitelliniluku. ' . . . and so, when she died they buried her.' (ELL 1997:434); < qunguq-li²-te⁵; > qungisvik

qungullag- to twitch; to shudder #

Kap'lerraarluku-ll' tua-i arulatliniluku tauna, una-ll' qungullagluni. Qungullakarluni tua-i tuquqerluni. 'After stabbing him, he shook him; he shuddered. He shuddered spasmodically and fell dead.' (QAN 1995:48); K, Y, NI, BB; < ?-llag-

qungmelnguayaaq tree swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*) # LI; = qungmelnguq; < ?-mete-Ingu-?-ya(g)aq; cf. equk

qungte- to fold one's legs # qungtuq 'he folded his legs'; qungtaa 'he folded her legs' / qunglluni 'folding his (own) legs'; > qunginga-; cf. qungcur-, qungelra-, qunguq

qunguiq, qunguir(aq*) arctic or white fox (*Alopex lagopus*); black bug that infests fish that are being dried # < qunguq-iq

qunguq grave; coffin # Nunaminun tekitelliuk can'gurneret taūgaam ukut, ik'ikika-wa keluatni qungurugaat! 'He arrived at his village and observed that all that was left was grassy mounds, and behind them were oh so many graves!' (MAR1 2001:93); also dual for one grave; > qungite-, qunguiq; cf. qungte-, qunguturaq

qunguturaq pet; domesticated animal # not a work dog; originally a wild animal kept for a time as a pet; qunguturiuq naruyamek 'he made a pet of a seagull'; Arenqia, qunguturaqa ima ta'm neqkaanek pillemni qanaatelaamku tua-i kiimelama aipaqucirkamtun, . . . 'My goodness; When I give my pet food, I do talk to it because I am alone, and it is like my companion, . . .' (QUL 2003:148); Nayiyagaat melqurrit assipiat. Ut'rucuitait. Unani tua-i qunguturaqerraarluki ilait ayagcetaqluki. 'The fur of ringed-seal pups is beautiful. They didn't take them home. After

keeping some as *pets* for a time down on the ocean, they'd let them go.' (PAI 2008:42); cf. qunguq; > qunguturi-

qunguturi- to keep an animal as a pet # Taūgaam tua-i makunek ungungssiarnek aiparrarkaminek *qunguturingnaqu'uryaaqaqluni*. Nalayulkugluteng-am *qunguturiurluryaaqaqan* ungungssiarat makut. Ayuqenrilngurnek tua-i ungungssiarnek *qunguturiyaqaqluni*. 'However, he kept on making pets, companions for himself, of various animals. But, poor thing, whenever he made pets, those animals would go and die. He made pets of various different animals, but in vain.' (QUL 2003:138)

qunguturiurta cowboy; shepherd; herder # < qunguturaq-liur-ta¹

qungvag- *emotional root*; > qungvagnarqe-, qungvagtar-, qungvagyug-, qungvake-, qungvagiir-; cf. qumcir-

qungvagnarqe- to be ticklish (cause one to be tickled) # qungvagnarquq 'it tends to tickle one' / asguruaqa qungvagnarquq 'my parka ruff tickles'; < qungvag-narqe-

qungvagtar- to be easily tickled # qungvagtartuq 'he is ticklish by nature' / < qungvag-tar-

qungvagyua- to feel queasy # qungvagyuguq 'he or it felt queasy' / . . . akagluni cikmirmi, tua-ilu tuc'ami pengum terr'anun uilluni pagna qilak tangerrluku, tuarpiaq tamana nuna uivaalria, ilua-llu cali *qungvagyualuni*. ' . . . she rolled down with her eyes closed, and when she landed at the bottom of the hill she opened her eyes and looked up above at the sky and the ground was as if it were revolving, and her insides got all queasy.' (ELN 1990:27); < qungvagyug-a-

qungvagyug- to be tickled # qungvagyugtuq 'he is in a ticklish mood, is tickled by something' / < qungvag-yug-; > qungvagyua-

qungvake- to be tickled by it; to be given a creepy feeling by (it) # qungvaka 'he has a ticklish or creepy feeling on account of it'

qungvagiir-, qungvagiur- to tickle # qungvagiiraa 'he is tickling her' / qungvagiirluku mikelnguq ngel'arcetaa 'he made the child laugh by tickling him'; < qungvag-?-

qungyar- to be jealous (between men and women) # qungyartuq 'he or she is jealous' / qungyautekaa 'he is jealous on account of

him [his rival].'; *Qungyarnarqellriit umyuamek navgurinarqellriit ciutegpeggun niiteng'erpeki, angu ukveqsaqunaki tamakut*. 'Absolutely do not believe those things that cause jealousy and wreck havoc in the mind even if you hear them with your own ears.' (YUP 2005:32); > qungyarcetaaq; < PE qunyar-

qungyarcetaaq bird decoy # < qungyar-cetaaq

qunigqe- to have dried mucus in one's eyes # qunigquq 'he has dried mucus in his eyes'; NUN; < qunik-?-

qunik dried mucus in eye; "sleep" in eye # NUN, EG; > quniggluk, qunigqe-; < PE quniy and qulvi

quniggluk dried mucus in eye; "sleep" in the eye; HBC; < qunik-rrluk

qunu- to be reluctant to part with one's possessions # qunuuk 'he is reluctant to part with something' / qunuuk akiutminek 'he is reluctant to part with his money'; > qunuite-, qunuke-, qununarqe-, qunutungar-, qunuyug-; < PE qunu-

qunuite- to be generous; to be unpossessive # qunuituq 'he is generous, not possessive' / < qunu-ite¹-

qunuke- to be reluctant to part with (him or it); to feel possessive of (him or it) # qunukaa 'he doesn't want to part with it' / ayakatallrani qunuksaaqaa 'when he was about to leave she didn't want him to go'; Aullut'ar, *qunuksaaqvagciken*, kiima elliquama aliayugciqngama. 'Oh dear, how very *reluctant I am to part with you*, since I'll be lonely when I'm by myself.' (QUL 2003:378); < qunu-ke⁴-

qununarqe- to be something that one does not wish to part with; to be precious # qununarquq 'it is precious' / qununarqellriit 'precious things'; Unguvasi-qaa *qununarqenruuq neqkani*, temsi-lu qununarqenruluni aturarkani? 'Isn't your life more precious than food, and your body more precious than clothing?' (MATT. 6:25); < qunu-narqe-

qununiq legendary person who lives in the sea and wears a gut rain parka; seal that appears in human form; mermaid # Wiinga *qununinek* niitelaryaaqua taūgaam waten ungungssiuluku, ukuk uatek tukulleglutek, yuuluni keggatii arnauluni tuyarpiluni. 'I have heard about "qununit", but I have heard that the lower half of its body is that of a seal, while the upper half of its body is that of a woman with long flowing hair.' (CIU 2005:276); = kun'uniq

qunutungar- to be stingy # qunutungartuq 'he is stingy' / < qunu-tu-ngar-; cf. qunutungarcuun

qunutungarcuun dip in back of neck # cf. qunutungar-cuun

qunuyug- to feel reluctant to part with something; to be stingy with something # qunuyugtuq 'he feels reluctant to part with something' / *Qunuyugpek'nata ikayuutekluki taūgaam pisqelluki ikayurnarqelrianek.* 'They told us to help those in need of help without *being stingy*.' (YUP 2005:48); < qunu-yug-

qupa^a half; half-dollar; dime (*additional BB meaning in those areas where 20 cents is the basic unit of money*) # and **qupe-** to split; to crack # qup'uq 'it split'; qupaa 'he split it' / qupumauq egalrem ecia 'the windowpane is cracked'; Imnauūluq utertelleq qamiganrilngermi taum tua-i pitami *qupiinek cikilliniluku . . .* 'He gave the dear one who went home without having gone seal hunting *half* of his own catch . . .' (QUL 2003:632); Ataam-llu equgcuutet tamakut kaugturluki *qup'artaqluki* makut equut. 'And again, by pounding on those wedges they would *split* these pieces of wood.' (MAR2 2001:6); Kepraarluku tuani qupaa. *Qupngani qup'uq.* 'After he cut it (across the grain), he *split* it. When he *split* it, it *split*.' (MAR2 2001:8); PINGAYUAK QUPLUKU 'half dollar' (BB, LI; literally: 'halving their, third' meaning 'the two times twenty cents plus half of a third time', since *twenty is the basic unit of Yup'ik counting*); > qup'arte-, qup'ayagaq, qup'ayagaq, qupneq, qup'issuun, qupucaaraat, qupun, qupur-, qupure-; < PE qupə-

qupalaaq robin (*Turdus migratorius*) # EG

qupanuar(aq*) gray jay; camp robber (*Perisoreus canadensis*) # < ?-ar(aq)

qup'arte- to immediately split # qup'artuq 'it immediately split'; qup'artaa 'he immediately split it' / Aaqiitaayaarrluaūluum aūg'um *qup'artaanga* arenqialami. 'Dear old Aaqiitaayaarrluq *split* me in two, oh dear.' (JOE 2008); < qupe-arte-

qup'ayagaq fish cut in half to hang and dry # NUN; < qupa-aq^l-ya(g)aq

qup'ayugaq one having the same name; name sharer # *usually people stand in this relationship if they were named after the same deceased person; Stebbins area*

qupcungaq* quarter; 25 cents # < qupa-cungaq

qup'issuun, qupcuun wedge; ripsaw; or other splitting tool # Muragkiurnarqaqameng-gguq enernek *qup'issuutnek aturluteng muragkiuraqluteng.* 'Whenever they needed to split wood, they'd split the wood using bone wedges.' (CAU 1985:89); < qupa-i²-cuun, qupe-cuun

qup'lū, qup'luq maggot; grub; larva # and **qup'lū-** to become maggoty # Y, HBC, NI; = quvlu; > qup'luruaq; < PE qupəlrur

qup'luruaq, qup'lungaqaq grain of rice; macaroni noodle # literally: 'imitation maggot'; Y, HBC; < qup'lū-uaq, qup'lū-ngaqaq; cf. paraluq, paraluruaq

qupneq fissure; crack; crevice; crevasse # *Qupnenggelartut ilait evunret tua-i nequtulrianek qanikcam qiliunaluki. Tamakut-gguq tamaa-i picurlagcecilartut ilait.* 'Some pressure ridges have *crevasses* roofed over by broad expanses of snow. Some of these can cause tragic accidents.' (PAI 2008:294); < qupe-neq¹

qupngr- for there to be open water with icebergs beyond # NUN

qupuhaar(aq*) piece of split kindling # < qupe-?

qupun wedge; lateral line of fish; short narrow V-shaped calfskin piece on the shoulder of a traditional Yup'ik parka # < qupe-n

qupur- to split repeatedly; to split (it) up #

qupurtuq 'it split'; qupuraa 'he split it up' / Ellam nengliin cakneq cimiqetaalalriim maani Alaskami umcigutet caulking-aanek atelget *qupurcel'larai.* 'The coldness of the air, which varies greatly here in Alaska, causes the insulation called caulking to *develop cracks*.' (GET n.d.:18); < qupe-ur-

qupure- to split finely # Taluluni tuaten imkunek yualunek, makut unzungssit cat, tuntut taqukat-llu yualuitnek waten *qupurrluki, qupurrerraarluki* qip'iluki, qip'urluki yualuktullruit tamaani. 'She split those sinews from caribou and seals, into strands *split them finely*, and after *splitting them finely* she would twist them, and that's how they'd get their thread, back then, by splitting them [the sinews].' (ELL 1997:138); < qupe-?-; > qupurissuun

qupurissuun sinew splitter # Tua waten ipegluteng minqucetun taūgaam ellegluteng. Taūgaam kankut iquit cakneq ipeckeeggluteng tamakut tamaa-i talussuutekluki, *qupurissuutekluki.* 'They

were sharp like needles, but thick. However, at their ends down there they were very sharp; those were their sinew separators, *sinew splitters*.’ (ELL 1997:140); < qupurre-i²-ssuun

qupurryuyuli a certain legendary being with a human female face and is a spirit belonging to a shaman that helps people in distress at sea by bringing them a box of provisions on its back
Tauna-am *Qupurryuyuliq* pikestemini tuani tua-i atuulliniuq caperrnaqluni. ‘*Qupurryuyuli* performed in miraculous and extraordinary ways for its owner.’ (CIU 2005:124)

quq'uyaq legendary old and hard-to-kill polar bear # Tua-ll' tua-am niitelartuq piinanermini, wagg'uq makunek *quq'uyanek*, caskum iterngailkainek. Qaingit tamarmeng enrulrianek, tua-i aqsaat-ll' enruluteng. Tulimarluteng-gguq waten qasmegusngalrianek. Tua-i narulkam iterciiganaki. . . Imkuciuyaqaqluteng, arlunauyaqaqluteng taūgaam ak'allat, ugaan' ak'allaum, aqsait-llu enrilqurriulluteng, enrurrluteng tamarmeng. Igyarait-gguq taūgaam kiimeng callaluteng anarcuutait-llu. ‘And so while he was living, he heard about animals called “*quq'uyaq*” that weapons cannot enter. Their body is all bones, and their abdomen is all bones. It is said that their ribs are all overlapping. Spears cannot penetrate them. . . They are actually polar bears, but they are so old that their abdomens are bones. Their esophagus and rectum are the only openings in their bodies.’ (QUL 2003:318); from *Inupiaq (King Is. dialect form quqquyaq, or < PE (presently PI) qupquriaq*

qur- dimensional root; NSU; > qurkite-, qurtu-; = qer-
qura- root; HBC, Y; > qurayarnarqe-, qurasqite-;
= qurra-, ūga-

qurak prostate # cf. qugar

qurayarnarqe- to be slippery # *qurayaranquq* ‘it is slippery’ / HBC; < qura-yar-narqe-

qurasqite- to slip # *qurasqituq* ‘he slipped’ / Y, HBC; < qura-?-

qurkite- to be low # *qurkituq* ‘it is low’ / < qur-kite²-

qurralitaq diaper # < qurre-ilitaq

qurrasqi- root; > *qurrasqinarqe-*, *qurrasqite-*;
= qura-, ūgasqi-

qurrasqicailkun device to keep one from slipping # . . . *qurrasqicullerkaa piamiu ussukcallruar-gguq*

kep'arrluku nuuganun kaugtuarluku kaputaa, iqua pugumaurtelluku, *qurrasqicailkuciulluku*. ‘. . . concerned about it being slippery, he cut off an old nail and poked it, hammering it, into the end [of his walking stick] letting it protrude and serve as a *device to keep him from slipping*.’ (QUL 2003:528); < *qurrasqite-yailkun*

qurrasqinarqe- to be slippery # *qurrasqinarquq* ‘it is slippery’ / < *qurrasqite-narqe-*

qurrasqite- to slip # *qurrasqituq* ‘he slipped’ / *qurrasqicaqunak*; *qurrasqinarqeapigtuq!* ‘don’t slip; it’s very slippery!'; NS, LY, NI, NUN, CAN, LK, BB, NR; < *qurrasqi-?-;* > *qurrasqicailkun*

qurre- to urinate; to spawn (of fish) # *qurr'uq* ‘he urinated’; *qurraa* ‘he urinated on it’ / *qurrsugtua* ‘I have to urinate’; *iqalluarpiit* *qurr'ut* ‘the herring are spawning’; Tua-i-llu-gguq yuqercuguaqili. Arnassagaam-gguq pia, “Ataki tumamnun *qurri*.” Tutgarruum kiugaa, “Aa-aa, kiika-wa tumamun *qurrneq* nallukeka.” ‘And so he pretended to have to relieve himself. The old lady said to him, “Go ahead and *urinate* into my palm.” The grandson answered her, “Er, ah, I don’t know about *urinating* into a palm.”’ (CET 1971:13 & PRA 1995:451); > *qurrenkaulug-*, *qurrailitaq*, *qurrsaraq*, *qurrsuun*, *qurrun*, *qurrvik*; < PE *qurə-*

qurrenkaulug- to be spawned out (of fish) # NUN; < *qurre-?*

qurrluk, qurrlugtaq spring; waterfall # cf. *qurre-*, *qurrlur-*; < PE *qurlur-*

qurrlur- to cascade down # *qurrlurtuq* ‘it cascaded down’; *qurrluraa* ‘it cascaded down on it’ / Kuigem *qurrlulriim* Eden-aami mertelaraa naucetaarvik. ‘In Eden a cascading river watered the garden.’ (AYAG. 2:10); Tangerqallinia anngani augmek tua kegginaa *qurrlura'arluni*. ‘She saw her brother and noticed that his face had blood flowing down it.’ (QUL 2003:474); cf. *qurre-*, *qurrlur-*; < PE *qurlur-*

qurrsaraq urethra; penis # < *qurre-yaraq*

qurrsuun penis # Angun naulluutengluni *qurrsuutmikun* maq'laquni, maqellra menuulriaruuq. ‘If, getting a disease, a man has a discharge from his member, then he is ritually unclean.’ (LEVI. 15:2); < *qurre-cuun*

qurrulluk urine bucket # specifically for urine (without feces) to be saved for skin-processing and washing purposes; Cali-am wii aūgna

maurluirutka murilkelallruamku, waten makuciq teq'itqata'arqamiu tua-i munarulluki kemeggliryarpiaqallrit aūg' arturarraarluki keliganqeqcaarturluki nutaan *qurrullugmun* teq'umek imalegmun akurrluki.' ‘Since I always used to watch my late grandmother doing things, when she was going to treat this kind of thing (fish skin) with urine she would carefully scrape off all the meat from it, and when it was totally clean, she would put the skin into the *urine bucket*, containing urine.’ (CIU 2005:146); < qerrun-lluk

qurrun chamber pot; honey bucket; commode; potty # Cali ilaitni qanlallruut *qurrutnek* ciqiciuralaasqelluki picuciqliluki qessayuilkata. ‘Also sometimes they said that they’d tell them to go empty the *commodes*, saying that they’d be good at catching game if they weren’t reluctant to do things.’ (CAU 1985:91); AYAGCETULI QURRUN ‘flush toilet’; < qurre-n; > qurrulluk; < PY-S qurun (*under PE qurə-*)

qurtu- to be high # / qurtuuq ‘it is high’ / < qur-tu-
quruneq measurement from fingertip to the armpit or chest # NUN; = qerruuneq

qus'alugarte- to start coughing # Tangvalriani tua-i waten pirraarluni *qus'alugartaqluni*. ‘As one watched him he would do this and *start coughing* then.’ (CIU 2005:196)

qusenglluk CAN bronchitis (bad cough with sputum) # CAN; < quser-nglluk

quseq cough; cold # and **quser-** to cough; to have a cold # qusertuq ‘he is coughing’, ‘he has a cold’; quusra ‘he is coughing at him’ / igyarani quisquerluni carriaa ‘he cleared his throat with a short cough’; Taūgken-gguq tua-i im’ ukvertalria tua-i piciuikluki pilria, ilani *qusengraata* cakneq *qusyuunani*. ‘They say, however, concerning one who believes in these things that, even if his associates *have colds*, he never gets colds.’ (YUP 2005:74); = quyeq/quyer-; > qus'alugte-, quserpak, quspag-, qusrircaun; < PE quyəR-

quserpak the flu epidemic of 1918 # < quseq-rpak
Qusiirvik May # see Appendix 7 on the *Yup'ik calendar*; < qusuuq?-vik

qusngiq reindeer; sheep # This word was probably used prior to 1900 in regard to reindeer pelts traded from Siberia, where cognates of the term are used for reindeer in Chukchi and Koryak, native languages of reindeer herders there; reindeer herds came to

the *Yup'ik* area around 1900, when the government sponsored reindeer herding in Alaska with animals and herders from Siberia (later from Lapland). In any event, in the early decades of the twentieth century this word was used in *Yup'ik* Bible translation in place of sheep, because reindeer, like sheep, are gentle, domestic animals that need protection — essentially the only such animals known to *Yup'ik* people at the time. Later, with the decline of reindeer herding and with increasing familiarity with the English Bible, the word *qusngiq* in the Bible was understood as sheep, especially in the Kuskokwim and Bristol Bay areas, while it retained its original meaning, reindeer, in other *Yup'ik* areas. Piluguuk-wa tang qerrcurpak *qusngilinraak* atrarutegni-lli cakneq miluupaa, uuggun ciuqamegnegun alngarlutek, maaggunllu caniqamegnegun alngarlutek. ‘And her boots were of *reindeer* skin, all white, and, wow, were the vertical stripes ever striking in appearance, and there were dangling tassels on the sides.’ (CIU 2005:274); Mulngakici qaneryariurualrianek piciunrilngurnek. Taukut ullalaraiceci *qusngit* amiitnek aturarluteng, taūgaam ilumegteggun keglunruluteng alingnarqut. ‘Beware of false prophets, which come to you in *sheeps'* clothing but inwardly are ravenous wolves.’ (MATT. 7:15); from Chukchi *qoranja* ‘reindeer’, or Koryak *qoyanja* ‘reindeer’; = quyngiq; > *qusngiliur-*, *qusngirngalnguq*, *qusngiyagaq*

qusngiliur- to herd sheep or reindeer # < *qusngiq-* liur-; > *qusngiliurta*

qusngiliurta shepherd; reindeer herder # Wiinga *qusngiliurtenguunga* assirlua, qanertuq Ataneq; *qusngiliurtem* assirluum unguvani pegtarkaugaa *qusngit* pitekluki. ‘I am a good *shepherd*, says the Lord; a good *shepherd* will lay down his life on account of his sheep.’ (YUA 1934:21 & LIT 1972:10); < *qusngiliur-ta*

qusngirngalnguq* goat # Ingrit-llu alingalliumeng qecgaullruut *qusngirngalngurtun*; pengut-lu cali qecgaurluteng *qusngiyagartun*. ‘From fear the mountains jumped about like *goats*, and the hills jumped like *lambs*.’ (PSALM 114:4); < *qusngiq-* galnguq

qusngiyagaq* lamb; reindeer calf # Isaac-aaq qanertuq, “Muragkangqertuten kenermek-llu kumarcissuutekaatnek, nauwa-mi *qusngiyagaq* ekuagarkaq?” ‘Isaac said, “You have wood and kindling to build a fire, but where is the *lamb* for the sacrifice?”’ (AYAG. 22:7); < *qusngiq-yagaq*

qusngulluk bronchitis (bad cough with sputum) #
quser?-lluk

quspag- to cough hard # < quseq / quser-pag²-

qusrircaun cough medicine # < quseq-ir²-car-n

qussig- to be located high # qussigtuq 'it is high' /

Pingayuulriakut wani wangkuta, pingayuatnun tunkaku nutaan tamakut *qussigturanritgun* cali ayagnirluki waten aciqsiginallratnun, . . . 'We are three in number when something was given to the oldest, then it [the gift giving] would proceed from the *highest* [in age] down to the lowest [in age], . . .' (TAP 2004:97); = quyig-; cf. qula^e

qussuk aged fish (Dolly Varden, trout, or silver salmon) made in fall and then frozen for winter use # Y; = quluk

qussuq middle finger (?) # EG

qusuuq rainbow smelt (*Osmerus mordax*) # kiagmi yuut Kusquqvagmiut qusuurculartut qalutgun 'in the summer Kuskokwim people fish for smelt with dipnets'; Kinguatni-llu *qusuuret* taryaqviit piata, kuvyaqluni. 'After the *smelts* [ran], when it was time for king salmon, he would fish with a net.' (PRA 1995*:461); Y, NI, NI, NUN, CAN, K, NR; = quyuuq; > Qusiirvik

qusva- emotional root; Y, NS; > qusvake-,
qusvanarqe-, qusvayug-; = quvvag-; < PE
quvya(yuy)-

qusvake- to be happy over (it) # qusvakaa 'he is happy over it' / Y, NS; < qusva-ke²-

qusvanarqe- to make one happy # qusvanarquq 'it makes one happy' / Y, NS; < qusva-narqe-

qusvayug- to be happy # qusvayugtuq 'he is happy' / Y, NS; < qusva-yug-

quta¹ solid ground # Ungungtsilkuk tangellren piulleq taúgaam catairulluni, petmigmek-llu *qutailngurmek* mayurtarkaq piunritlerkaminun-llun ayagluni, . . . 'The beast that you saw was, and is not, and is about to ascend from the *bottomless* (literally: one without solid ground (at the bottom)) pit and go to destruction.' (REVE. 17:8); cf. quta²; > qutailqite-, qutirtur-, qutqir-; < PE qutə

quta² two of a kind in playing cards # HBC
etymology unknown to compiler, but cf. quta¹

qutailqite- to trip; to stumble # < quta¹-ite¹-ite³-

qutak rotten meat; odorous thing; body odor;
especially crotch rot # and **qutag-** to be rotten (of meat); to be odiferous # qutagtuq or qutagaq 'it is

rotten, smelly' / qutagninarquq 'it smells rotten'
qutegneq vanity # < qutegte-neq¹

qutegte- to gloat; to boast; to act as if one is better than others # qutegtuq 'he boasted'; pitniluni maklaarnek qutegtuq 'he bragged, saying that he caught some bearded seals'; qimugtevvut-ggem qagna qutegtellria 'our dog out there is acting as if it is superior'; *Qut'gutkenrilngerminiu* tua-i picullni tamakutgun nakacugteggun Nakaciumi picullra nallunaitaqluni. 'Even though he did not boast about his ability to catch game, his prowess at hunting is revealed during the Bladder Festival through those bladders of his [the bladders from the sea mammals he had caught].' (CAU 1985:91); > qutegneq, qutegnga-, qutkaq

qutegnga- to be arrogant # qutegngauq 'he is arrogant' / Allam umyugaakun pingaunii wii, wii taūgaam umyuamkun tua-i. Tua-i-gguq *qutegngaluni*. Ilani catkevkenak picirkiqayunaunani-llu. Angenruluni ilamini ukuni, *qutegngaluni-gguq* tua-i. 'I would ignore the thoughts and feelings of anyone else, but only [pay attention] to my own thoughts and feelings. Such a person is said to be *arrogant*, disregarding his associates, not taking them into account. He holds himself greater than his fellows; they say that he's *arrogant*.' (YUP 2005:40); < qutegte-nga-

qutirtur- to walk on shore as when beachcombing as a boat accompanies one out in the water # NUN; < quta-?-

qutkaq arrogant person # Waten pilqaanga civuqliuluku: "Yuullerpeni *qutkauyaqnang*." 'This is what he told me first: "Do not be arrogant while you live.'" (YUP 2005:48); HBC; < qutegte-?

qutnguk sealskin parka (NUN meaning); parka made with two caribou skins (CAN meaning) # > qutnguyagaq

qutnguyagaq young seal # HBC; < qutguk-yagaq

qutqir- to sit close to the edge (as on a cliff, or on one's chair) # NUN; < quta-?-

qutqur- to mispronounce # NUN

qut'raaq, qut'rauk sandhill crane (*Grus canadensis*) # Y, UK, LI; from Aleut *quðraaX*, and/or imitative of the cry of the crane, which is expressed as qeter-r-r-r-

qutug- to snore # qutugtuq 'he is snoring' / Unuaquani tupagyarturtuq tan'germun, *qutulria-wa* kina. 'The next morning she woke up to the darkness and there was someone *snoring*.' (ELN

- 1990:68); cf. qutuk; < PY-S qutuy-
- qutuga-** to snore # qutugauq 'he is snoring' / HBC; < qutug-a-
- qutuk** collarbone; clavicle; stupid person (*idiomatic; though this may be from qutug-*) # cf. qutug-; < PE qutu(y)
- quu¹-** to close in # *for example, a hole in the ice freezing in; the hole in a pierced ear healing shut; quuguq 'it closed in'* / ukinregka quulliniuk 'the holes in my pierced ears have healed shut'; quugarutaat 'they closed in around him'; Angpianek piluurarraarluteng unaggun quungurirnauraat-gguq. 'After they make very large ones, they would draw in the bottom section closing it.' (KIP 1998:127); Tua-i-gguq taum kinguani cali quugaqengyarpialrianek qanlangut yuilqumi. 'After that they would mention those that almost got closed in (by ice, trapped) around someone in the wilderness.' (KIP 1998:237); Tua-i-gguq tauna terpak quiqetaarturakayagluni. 'That big sea anemone would open and close, open and close.' (CUN 2007:94); > quiqetaaq, quurruyag-, quutaar-; cf. eqe²-, quu²-, quumig-, quurute-; < PE quðu-
- quu²- root;** > quuleciraq, quulerte-, quulqaq, quunaq, quunarqe-, quunite-, quussniaq; cf. quu¹-; < PY-S quýələr-
- quugaaq, quugaarpak** legendary animal said to live underground; mammoth (*Mammuthus primegenius*) # *the tusks of these animals are found in Yup'ik areas and were traditionally identified with legendary animals said to live underground at the present time*; Iik tuarpiaq akagnganatek. Keggutai-wa imkut quugaarpit keggutaicetun ayuqngacaqellriit taðgaam allayuuluteng. Cauciinaku tua-i. 'Its eyes were like they were rolling. Its teeth seemed like the teeth of the "quugaarpak" but strange. We didn't know what it was. (YUU1995:24); Narulkaquyyaqluku-gguq un'a cayagaq. Kanaqlayagartun-gguq un'a angtaluni qak'arrnaurtuq quugaarpak. 'They were attempting to harpoon some little thing down there. It was as big as a baby muskrat, and it would breach, that "quugaarpak".' (AGA 1996:188); E. W. Nelson (1899:443) states: "The bones of the mammoth . . . are said to belong to an animal known as the *ki-lug-u-wuk* [or] *ko-gukh-puk* . . . The creature is claimed to live underground, where it burrows from place to

place, and when by chance one of them comes to the surface, so that even the tip of its nose appears above ground and breathes the air, it dies at once. This explains the fact that the bones of these animals are nearly always found partly buried in the earth. The Eskimo say that these animals belong to the underworld and for that reason the air of the outer world is fatal to them." also spelled equgaarpak; < ?-rpak; > quuiqinraq; cf. Orlov-Pinart 1871 list (6)

quugiinraq fossilized mammoth ivory # Una tang teggalqurruvkenani enrullinilria quugiinrarmek pitukiit. Im'um ak'a tamaani nunavut ungingssirpangqellrani makunek wagg'uq quugiinrarnek, una waniwa quugiinrarmek pitukengaelliat. Maa-i-llu watua nallemteneñi yuarastait nalkutaqluteng, nalaqutaqluteng makunek maa-i enernek. 'Apparently this is not a rock but a kind of ivory ("bone") they called *mammoth ivory*, it comes from a large animal that lived in our area long ago, *mammoth bone/ivory*. At the present time, people still find *mammoth ivory/bone* when they look for it.' (CIU 2005:208); < quugaar(pak)-linraq

quuk thing carried on the shoulder; firewood (EG meaning) # and **quug-** to carry on one's shoulder # quiqet 'firewood', 'shoulder loads'; HBC; EG; = equuk / quuk

quuleciraunrilnguq* unleavened (bread) # Ernerni malrunlegni nerlarciquci quuleciraunrilngurnek kelipanek. 'Seven days shall ye eat unleavened bread.' (ANUC. 12:15)

quuleciraq, quuleq (Y, HBC form) sourdough; homebrew # Urtamek tamaani quulecirallruut assaliaqameng carrarmek ilakuigaqluteng. Tua-i-llu tauna ilakuaq mermek auluku uitavkaqarraarluku-llu unugpailgan mukaamek ilaluku. 'From the dough they made *sourdough*, and whenever they made pancakes, they'd leave a little bit [of the dough]. And then, to that which they left [the "sourdough starter"] they'd add water, let it stand and before the evening, add some flour.' PRA (1995*:460); < quu²-?-cir-aq¹, quu²-?; > quuleciraunrilnguq, quulerninarqe-, quulrircaun

quulerninarqe- to smell sour # quulerninarquq 'it smells sour' / < quuleq-ninarqe-

quulerte- to be sour; to have heartburn # quulertuq or quulertaa 'it is sour' / < quu²-lerte-

quulqaq heartburn # HBC; < quu²-?

quulrircaun baking soda; antacid # < quuleq-ir²-cuun

quumig- to grasp in one's lap or crotch; to hold back one's urine or feces # quumigtuq 'he is holding something'; quumigaa 'he is holding it' / murak quumigluku nayumiaqaa 'grasping the wood between his legs, he is holding it steady'; < ?-mik; cf. quu¹-

quumkaute- to close around; to clasp # Tua-i-llu pivakarluni iliita keggluku, *quumkaulluku*. Aug' arciiganani. 'After a while one of them bit him, *clamped around his foot*. He couldn't get it off.' (ELL 1997:250); Tua-i-tuq-tanem atama cakinellregkenek *quumkaulluten* qimugtem anaatun pitarruten eggelaken acin qilagcirluku. 'I wish I could *clasp* you between pieces of my father's cut wood and toss you up as if you were dog feces.' (KIP 1998:69); cf. quu¹-

quunaq sourness; sourdock (*Rumex arcticus*) (additional Y meaning) #; Y; < quu²-naq¹; > quunarlaraq, quunarlq

quunarlaraq bog cranberry (*Oxycoccus microcarpus*) # HBC; < quunaq-li¹-ar(aq)

quunarlq wild rhubarb (*Polygonum alaskanum*) # EG; < quunaq-li¹

quunarqe- to taste sour # quunarquq 'it tastes sour' / Iliit-llu aqvaqurluni urungalngurmek aqvatuq, *quunarqellriamek-llu* mecirluku, . . . 'And one of them ran and got a sponge, and filled it with something sour [vinegar or sour wine], . . .' (MATT. 27:48); < quu²-narqe-

quunenge- to become calm (of weather) # quunenguq 'it became calm' / Anuqet tamalkuita tenglluk' tua-i-llu *quinengluni*. *Quinengan-llu-gguq* atrainanermini qavaqalliniluni. 'He was blown away by the wind from every direction and then it *became calm*. When it *got calm* he fell asleep as he was going down.' (ELL 1997:98); < quuneq?-nqe-

quuneq calm weather # Qavarlun' tua-i anglaniluni *quunermek* puqlerpagmek. 'So he was sleeping, enjoying the *calm weather* and the warm air.' (ELL 1997:98); < ?-neq¹; > quunenge-, quunir-; cf. quunuk; < PE quy(ə)nəq

quunir- to be calm (weather, sea, one's surroundings, etc.) # quunirtuq 'it is calm' / quunillruuq-ggem tanem unuaq 'apparently it had been calm this morning'; Tua-i-ll'

tupagyaqlami tupagtuq ayuqucia *quunirluni*.

'When he finally woke up, he realized that it was *calm* all around him.' (ELL 1997:114); Aqumelliniuq imarpik caugarluku. Imarpik tua-i *quunirluni* cakneq. 'He sat down facing the sea. And, the sea was very *calm*.' (YUU 1995:98); < quuneq-ir¹; > quunirciyuli

quunirciyuli robin (*Turdus migratorius*) # Y; < quunir?-yuli

quunite- to pucker one's lips in reaction to sour food; to have a sour taste in one's mouth from eating sour food # quunituq 'he is reacting to sour food' / < quu²-neq²-ite³-

quunuk period of clear calm weather lasting until one reaches destination # Kana-i-gguq qikertaq tanglaryaaqaa *quunugem-gguq* ngelqaqsaaqaa qerallra. 'It is said that he would see the island down there and the time it would take to cross over to it would match the *period of calm weather*.' (MAR2 2001:95) (note: quunugem may be an archaic form of quunuum); cf. quuneq

quuqaq¹ narrows # used in the plural, quuqat; EG

Quuqaq² Golden Gate Falls on the Kiseralik River # **quuqessngitak** runt; smallest egg in a nest; smallest pup in a litter, etc. # Y; = uuqessngitak

quuqetaaq jellyfish # NUN; < quu¹-qetaaq

quurituasta ambassador; envoy # *Quurituastet-llu* uitangegcivkaringnaqellriit qiaqapiggluteng. 'The *envoys* of peace weap bitterly.' (ISAI. 33:7)

quurpallr(aq*) a certain legendary monster # Waten-gguq imum', nanvaq kuiguarluni ceñii man'a, ceñinek-gguq camaken pugciq *quurpall'er* angluni melqurrunani keggagpakkwa-gguq qainga, tua-i-gguq tauna. 'It is said that in those days the lake was an oxbow lake, that from its near shore down there will emerge a "quurpall'er" monster which is large and furless and its skin is all rough, it is said.' (KIP 1998:315); cf. quugaarpak

quurruyag- for fog or mist to close in and clear up repeatedly # NUN; < quu¹-?

quuruq valley # NS; < PE quðuqur (under PE quðu-)

quurute- to close in on or around (it) # Pikna

tua-i tangerqallia can'get *quurulluku* acitmum elivqerringaluteng pika-i, angpartelliniluku. 'When she looked up above her she saw that the grass had flattened downward *covering* the hole, so she parted the grass to open it up.' (MAR2 2001:72); < quu¹-te⁵-

quuskegcir- to smile # quuskegcirtuq 'he smiled'; quiskegciraa 'he smiled at him' / Angun-llu tan'gaurluq tangerrluku waten quiskegcirciiganaku ugaan ungacinayukluku. 'And, seeing a man, a young lad, we couldn't smile at him because he might develop affection for us.' (YUP 2005:156); < quuyur-kegte?-?

quussniaq sourdough # NR; < quu²-neq²-liaq, but perhaps instead from, or influenced by Russian квáшеный (kváshenyy) 'fermented'

quutaar- to wink # quutaariuq 'he winked' / quutaaritaa 'he winked at her'; < quu¹?-

quuyuar(ar)- to smile # . . . Anirtuutem atiin tangrramia quuyuarluni pianga, "Qasgim elaturraa carriaran. Nek'enrilngerpeki-llu qakemkut, carriuvki yuut quyaciqut." ' . . . when Anirtuun's father saw me, he *smiled* and told me, "You are cleaning up the porch of the kashim. Even though those are not your houses, if you clean it up people will be grateful.'" (YUP 2005:30); < quuyur-ar(ar)-

quuyupitaara- to always smile (at) # Cali qanruyutnguluni quuyupitaaraauquraasqevkenaki angutet. Quiyupitaaraauqralriit-gguq aglumaksukluteng pituut. Quiyupitaaranrilengraan-gguq angutem aglumakuniu piarkaugaa. 'There is also a maxim that they [girls] should not *always smile* at men. They say that men will think they (the girls) desire them if they *always smile* at them. They say that even if she doesn't *always smile* at him if a man desires her, he'll have her (as his wife).' (KIP 1998:119); < quuyur?-

quuyur- smiling # used in the quantifier/qualifier construction; tangvagaqa quuyurma 'smiling I looked at him'; Tuani tua-i cingarturitellrani tauna caqukegcicqapiarluni, quuyurmii ikirrluku. Alaircan-llu nulgairrluni kegginaa kavirqerrluni, 'When he had a certain gift requested from him, he opened the nicely wrapped [reciprocal gift] smiling. When it became clear [what he'd been given in return despite his failure to comply with the request] his face turned red.' (TAP 2004:99); > quuskegcir-, quuyuar(ar)-, quuyurni-, quuyurpag-, quuyurrar(ar)-; < PE quuyuy-

quuyurni- to smile # quuyurniuq 'he smiled' / quuyurnitaa 'he smiled at her'; Taqiucan-am aatiin quuyurnilluku eligarrniluku pia. 'When she'd finished, her father *smiled* at her and told

her that she had learned quickly.' (ELN 1990:52); < quuyur-neq¹-i⁻³; cf. quu¹-, eqe²-, quuyurrar(ar)-

quuyurpak all smiling # and **quuyurpag-** smiling a big smile # used in the observational and quantifier/qualifier constructions: quuyurpagmi '(he) smiling a big smile'; Maaten piuq maurlua quuyurpak, quyam ugaani. 'When she looked she saw her grandmother, with a big smile on account of being grateful.' (ELN 1990:107); < quuyur-pag²-

quuyurrar(ar)- to smile continuously #

quuyurra'artuq 'he's smiling continuously' / quuyurrallruuq 'he was smiling continuously'; quuyurrarautaa 'he's smiling at him continuously'; may be used in the quantifier/qualifier construction: quuyurra'armi '(he) smiling continuously'; < quuyur?-ar(ar)-

quvaauk light gray or brown dog # qimugtengqertua quvaugmek 'I have a gray dog'

quve- to decrease in size; to shrink # Tuamtellu-gguq quvngamek tauna call' Nagiiquyarta qagkumi, cali-gguq tua-i mikliyyaquoq. Nutaan-ggur-am ellii tua-i quvngami cali tua-i mikcuaraurluni. 'And when they₂ decreased in size, Nagiiquyarta, the one from up north, became smaller. And then when he shrank he became very little.' (KIP 1998:225); Nulaaqamek angenruaqluni, quv'aqamek-llu mikellruaqluni. 'Whenever they₂ expanded [to their full size by standing up], he seemed to be the bigger one, and when they₂ shrank down [crouched], he seemed to be the smaller one.' (YUU 1995:88); < PE quvə-

quverta cataract in the eye # HBC, NUN; = quarta¹; < PE quvərtə-

quvlu, quvluq maggot; larva; grub # NUN; = qup'lu; < PE qupəlrur

quvluruaq grain of rice # NUN; = qup'luruaq; < quvlu-uaq

quvqetaaqar- to shrug one's shoulders # NUN; < PE quvə-

quya- to be thankful; to be grateful; to be glad; to be appreciative # quyauq 'he is thankful, glad' / quyatekaa 'he is thankful or glad because of it'; quyavikaa (or, quyaa) 'he is thankful to her', 'he thanks her'; quyakaa 'he appreciates it'; quyataa 'he is thankful because of something that has happened to her'; Tua-i-ll'-am ellin quyiimi Piliullian tekican qell'uku tuaten paircelluni. 'And because she was *thankful* since it evidently

was Pili, when it came over she hugged it and let it lick her.' (ELN 1990:90); Elpenga'arrluni-llu quyaluni *anerteqellni* man'a tekilluku *quyatekluku*, irniani-llu cavkenaki. 'Becoming aware [of these things] one would be grateful, being thankful that his life had extended up to this time, and that his children were okay.' (TAP 2004:76); > **quyana**, **quyanarqe-**, **quyavike-**, **Quyayaraq**; < PE **quya-**
quyana thank you # *exclamation*; **quyana tailuten** 'thank you for coming'; **quyanarpit-lli** 'thank you very much'; "Quyana." "Aang." / "Canrituq." "Thank you." "You're welcome."'; < **quya-na**¹; < PE **quyanar** (*under* PE **quya-**)
quyanarqe- to cause one to be thankful # **quyanarquq** 'it makes one thankful'; **quyanaqvaa** 'thank you very much'; **quyanarqellriit** 'those things or people that make one grateful', 'aknowledgments (as in a book)'

quyavike- to be thankful to (him); to thank (him) # **quyavikaa** 'he is thankful to him', 'he thanks him' / **quyavikamken** 'I am thankful to you'; . . . **itqertut**, mertameggnek itrulluteng. Maurluata-llu *quyavikluki*, qanrulluki-llu tua-i qessailnguuut picularniluki, cikirluki-llu sugg'aliyaarnek. ' . . . they burst in, bringing in the water they'd gotten. Their grandmother *thanked* them, telling them that those who aren't reluctant to do things have good fortune when hunting, and she gave them little crackers.' (ELN 1990:8); Amllertut yuut *quyaviksukngaput* ikayuutellret ukut kalikaat piliaqumallratni. 'The people who we want to *express our gratitude* to are numerous, the ones who helped out when this book was made.' (KIP 1998:xxiii); Agayutma *quyavikamken* aūg'aricavnga assiilngumnek . . . 'My God, I thank you because you've taken away my sins . . .' (CAT 1950:82); Agayutvut *quyinermi*, . . . *Quyaviklaut* aulukngakut kusgualuta-llu. 'Our God on high, . . . Let us *thank* Him because He takes care of us and protects us.' (YUA 1945:40 & LIT 1972:20); Elpet *quyavikamtegen*, Uaspataq. 'We thank you, Lord.' (ORT 2006:25); < **quyavik-ke**²

Quyayaraq Thanksgiving # *Quyayaraq* pirpak'laraat yuut cali-llu maa-i aturaqluku quyalaameng neqekangaqameng cali-llu canek aturkanek. 'The Yup'ik people consider *Thanksgiving* important and celebrate it because of their gratitude for food and other necessities of life.' (YUP 1996:56);

TANQILRIA QUYAYARAQ 'Holy Eucharist' (*Catholic term*); < **quya-yaraq**

quyeq cough; cold # and **quyer-** to cough; to have a cold # Nulirra *quyertuq*, *quyerraarluni* pia takusaami, "Niituten-qaa?" Kiunrituq. 'His wife *coughed*, and after she *coughed* she said to him, when she looked over her shoulder, "Did you hear?" He didn't answer.' (MAR1 2001:61); HBC, NS; = **quseq**/ **quser-**; > **quypag-**; < PE **quyer-**
quyig- to be located high; to be high in status, spirits, etc. # **quyigtuq** 'it is high' / Umsugaa tutgara'urluum *quyigtuq*, anglaniuq. 'The grandson's spirits *were high*; he was enjoying himself.' (MAR1 2001:76); *Quyilriani-llu* calingerpeci nallunritarkauluci. 'And even if you work in *high positions*, you will know [what to do].' (YUU 1995:57); Amllermi akiillrulartuq kallulegmek uligmek atullerkaq thermostat-am *quyilriami* uitaaurallerkaani. 'It's usually a lot cheaper in terms of electricity to use a blanket than to keep the thermostat turned *high*.' (GET n.d.:6); = **quussig-**; > **quyigtaciq**, **quyigi-**; cf. **qula**^e
quyigi- to go higher and higher # **quyigi** 'it is going higher and higher' / Akerta *quyigiuraqertelluku* niugglugpalla'artelliniuq qakemna, . . . 'As the sun *got higher* there was a rustling noise out there, . . .' (YUU 1995:206); < **quyig-i**¹

quyigtaciq height; score; level (e.g., grade in school) # **quyigtacia** 'its height'; 'his score'; Camek *quyigtacingluten* elitnaunermek taqellrusit? 'What *grade* were you in when you quit school?' (KIP 1998:259); < **quyig-ta**²-**ciq**

quyngiq reindeer # HBC; = **qusngiq** (q.v.)

quypag- to cough hard # HBC; < **quyeq**/ **quyer-**
pag²

quyungtur- to knock # EG; *the form recorded here may actually have initial k*; = **kuyungtur**

quyur- gathered together # *postural root*; **yuut** **quyurmeng** niicugniat atanerpak 'the people are listening, gathered together, to the president'; > **quyungqa-**, **quurte-**

quyungqa- to be gathered together # **quyungqaut** 'they are gathered' / Maaten anngameng qasgi uivaat, tunuat igvaraat, aren tua-i yugugglugugaat *quyungqalriit*. 'When they went outside they went around the kashim, and when the back area came into their view, they saw that

R

there were lots and lots of people *gathered* there.'
(QUL 2003:424); > quyur-*ngqa-*

quyurrvik meeting place; community hall #
quyurrvikaat 'they gathered at it'; < quyurte-vik
quyurte- to gather together; to collect # quyurtut
'they gathered'; quyurtai 'he gathered them'
/ quyurtaartut 'they got together for a time',
'they had a conference'; Ayagniameng atakumi
tamarmeng *quyurrluteng*. 'When they were going
to start they all *gathered together* in the evening.'
(CAU 1985:71); Tangercitaqaqluku atakuraqan,
nunat cuit *quyurrluki* qaygimun, ilalkelluku, . . .
'He displayed him every evening, *gathering*
the people of the village in the kashim, and
tormenting him, . . .' (CEV 1984:76); quyurtellrat
arulairluni 'adjourning (the meeting)';
PINGNAQELLRIIT QUYURTELLRIIT 'those who try to do
things together, organization, association';
> quyurrvik

quyuuq rainbow smelt (*Osmerus mordax*) # HBC; =
qusuuq

quyvag- emotional root; HBC; > quyvagnarqe-,
quyvagyug-, quyvake-; = qusvag-; < PE
quvya(yuy)-

quyvagnarqe- to make one happy # quyvagnarquq
'it makes one happy' / HBC; < quyvag-narqe-

quyvagyug- to be happy # quyvagyugtuq 'he is
happy' / HBC; < quyvag-yug-

quyvake- to be happy over (it) # quyvakaa 'he is
happy over it' / HBC; quyvag-ke²-

For other words that sound as if they start with **r**, look
under **er**

rriitar- to pluck a bird # EG; = eritar-, erritar-,
neritar-

rruur- to wash (dishes) # rruurumauq 'it has been
washed'; EG; = erur-

S

- saaganeq** kayak side-stringer # *see Appendix 9 on parts of the kayak*; = caaganeq; cf. sagte-
- saagaq, saagaun** sled brake # *see Appendix 9 on parts of the sled*; K, BB; < ?, ?-n; cf. esgaq, sagte-
- saalaq** shortening; lard # *Tunrraaluki-llu melqulget aturyukmegnek canek paivciluni, mukaamek, saalamek, kuuvviamek, saayumek, suutamek, taryumek, saarralamek-llu.* ‘After selling the pelts, he set out the various items they’d want to use: flour, *shortening*, coffee, tea, soda, salt, and sugar.’ (PRA 1995:461 (see 1997 or further reprintings)); NSU, Y, CAN, K; *from Russian cálo (sálo); = caalaq*
- saaliq** vest # NR; *from Russian шаль (shal)’ shawl’*
- saaneq** yardage (of fabric); sheeting # *Mulut’uugtut saanermek suulutaamek, . . . ’And they did beat the gold into thin plates, . . . ’* (ANUC. 39:3); < PI saat¹- ‘be thin’ (*but PI should be PE*); and -neq¹
- saanigguaq** teapot # < saanik-uaq
- saanik, sainik, saaniik** kettle # *Piluguuk, cuukiik, ilupri, qerrulliik, atkua, qaspera, kaumatii, egatekai, saanigkaa, kenirvigkaa, neqkai, cali yuurqerkai. Ca tamalkuan pingnaqluku pilartut.* ‘Boots, socks, underwear, pants, parka, parka cover, gloves, pans, cooking pot, *kettle*, food, and tea. They tried to provide him with everything.’ (TAP 2004:78); *from Russian чайник (cháynik); = caanik, cainik; > saanigguaq, saanili-*
- saanili-, saaniili-** to heat a kettleful of hot water; to make tea # *saaniliuq ‘he heated the kettle; made tea’ / saanilitaa ‘he made tea for him’;* Tua-i-llu egmian kenirluni cali-llu *saanililuni tuaten assaliluni.* ‘And right away she cooked, *heated the kettle*, and made griddlecakes.’ (ELN 1990:108); Taum tua-i tuyum ciuniurlukek kaminiaq kumarrluku *saanilitellinilukek.* ‘That host welcomed them, lit the stove, and *made tea for them.*’ (YUU 1995:7); < saanik-li-, saaniik-li-
- saarralaq** sugar # *Tua-i-llu yuurqamek angayuqaagket taukut irniatek aukanek masslirraarluki, saarralamek-llu kanverraarluki avqukcaarluki cikirluki.* ‘And then when their parents were going to have tea they buttered the bread that went with the tea and sprinkled

- some *sugar* on it and gave some to their children.’ (ELN 1990:5); *saarralalissiyaagluni ‘showing symptoms of diabetes’, medical neologism; UY, K, CAN, BB, NR, LI, EG; from Russian cáxap (sákhár); = caarralaq; > saarralarninarqe-, saarralartussiyaagngailnguq, saarralir-*
- saarralarninarqe-** to be sweet; to be sugary # *kuuvviaqa saarralarninaqsiyaagtuq ‘my coffee is too sweet’; < saarralaq-ninarqe-; > saarralarninarqellria*
- saarralarninarqellria** sweet thing; candy # < saarralarninarqe-lria
- saarralartussiyaagngailnguq*** diabetic # < saarralaq-tur²-ssiyaag-ngaite-nguq
- saarralir-** to add sugar # *saarralirtuq ‘he added sugar’ or ‘it has had sugar added’; saarraliraa ‘he added sugar to it’; Saarralirkulu-llu malrugnek saskagnék, akulluku saarralaq urugvianun.* ‘Add in two cups of *sugar*, stirring the sugar until it dissolves.’ (YUU 1995:64); < saarralaq-ir¹-
- saaruin** story knife # < Y; = yaaruin
- saaskaq, saaskaaq** cup # *from Russian чашка (cháshka); = caskaq, caaskaq, saskaq, saskaaq*
- saayikaq** washtub; washing machine # NR; *from Russian шайка (sháyka)*
- saayirissuun** teapot; tea kettle # *Mermek puqliriqataqvut kuuvviarkamek, saayurkamek wall’u allam pikaanek, arenqinruuq saayirissutekun puqlirillerkaq egatekun patuilngurkun pivkenani.* ‘Whenever you heat water for coffee or tea or anything else, it is important not to heat it in a pot or *tea kettle* without a cover.’ (GET n.d.:14); < saayuq-ir¹-i²-cuun
- saayuq** tea (either the leaves or the liquid) # *and*
- saayur-** to drink tea # *Wii tang nerellruama kainrilngua, saayuryugtua taúgaam.* ‘I’m not hungry because I’ve already eaten, but I’d like to drink tea.’; *Quliranek niicugniyukuvci, . . . kelgiluci, neqkegcarluki, akutarturtelluki saayumek-llu nutaan assilriamek culriamek saayirilluki atilirluki yuurqertelluki nurusngairulluki saayumek.* ‘If you want to listen to stories, . . . issue invitations, provide good food, let them eat Eskimo ice cream, and give them an inexhaustable supply of good strong *tea* to drink out of saucers.’ (ELL 1997:333); LK, CAN, BB; *from Russian чай (chay); = caayuq; > saayirissuun*

saginga- to be spread out # sagingaut ‘they are spread out, arrayed in front of us’ / Umyuaqellruyaqaqqa augkut iqugmiutaat wani *sagingallratni*. ‘I recalled it when those bag fasteners were spread out before us.’ (CIU 2005:236); < sagte-nga-

sagiq flounder, either starry flounder (*Platichthys stellatus*) or arrowtooth flounder (*Atheresthes stomias*); sand dab (*Citharichthys* sp.) # BB; from Aleut chagiñ (cayiX); = cagiq

Sagquralriit the constellation consisting of the aligned stars in Orion’s belt # means ‘strewn ones’ in Yup’ik; three or four stars; Sassaunateng-wa pilallrulrit. Agyanek taūgaam pagkunek sass’irluteng. Murilkelluki agyat pagkut pillruit. Ingkut-llu yaani pingayun qulliqralriit, *Sagquralrianek* pilallrit, erteqatarqan pug’aqluteng. Sass’aqluki pagkut agyat. Aling aren, murilkelluteng yuut yuullruut. Agyat tua-i cuqyutekluki. ‘They didn’t have clocks. However, they told time with the stars up there. They observed them very carefully. Those three in a vertical line, called “*Sagquralriit*”, they came up every day. Those stars were their clock. Oh my, people lived their lives observing them, They used the stars to measure time.’ (KIP 1998:55); Nangyartullrani taukut tua-i *Sagquralriit* imkut cetaman watenunuakuarimi erenret mayuqatallratni, tua-i-llu tayima tevirluteng.’ At the end of the moon’s cycle, the four stars “*Sagquralriit*” would start disappearing just at daybreak in the early morning.’ (CIU 2005:364); Tua-i-gguq neqet tu’ ellerkaat taryaqviit, yaqulget-llu tekstellerkaat imumek piyararteng nall’arrluku piarkaugaqata tua-i tuaten taukut aperturqaat. Ellamun sass’aqnilarait taukut *Sagquralriit* agyat ikegkut nallunrilkeput. ‘If the bird season and the salmon season were to come at their usual time, those stars would show it. They say that those “*Sagquralriit*” across there, those stars which we know about, are the timekeepers for the seasons.’ (CIU 2005:364); = Cagquralriit; < sagte-ur(ar)-lria-plural

sagte- to scatter; to spread out; to be in disarray # sagtut ‘they are in disarray’; sagtai ‘he scattered them, spread them out’ / man’ a nep’ut sagtuq ‘this house of ours is a mess with everything scattered around’; sagtaa kuvyani ‘he is spreading out his net’; . . . neviarcaraam tuacetun cali manua *saggluku* nerevkatullinia. ‘. . . having

her spread her skirt out in front, she would have the girl eat.’ (CIU 2005:188); = cagte-; > saginga-, Sagquralriit, sagtet; < PE ciðay-; cf. yagte-sagtet dog-team gangline and harnesses # < sagte-plural

Saguyaq Clark’s Point # cannery site at the mouth of the Nushagak River

sainar- to sign one’s name # sainartuq ‘he signed’; sainaraa ‘he signed it’ / sainerluku! ‘sign it!’; sainerilleq ‘endorsement’ (legal neologism); from English ‘sign’; > sainerilleq

sakaassiiq church caretaker; secondary chief (LI meaning) # from Russian закáзчик (zakázchik) ‘client’

salayaq dock; wharf; cannery; saltery # salayamun itutuq ‘he pulled up alongside the wharf’; BB, NR, LI, EG; listed in Barnum 1901 list from Nelson Is. for the mouth of the Yukon and glossed as ‘summer storehouse for fish’; from Russian капáй (saráj) ‘shed’

salkuuyaq, sal’kuuyaq casserole of meat or fish with potatoes, onions, etc. # from Russian жаркóе (zharkóe) ‘roast’; = cal’kuuyaq; > sal’kuuyarvik

sal’kuuyarvik frying pan # EG; < sal’kuuyaq-vik

sangupaluq swallow (species?) # EG

sanqegg- to be at peace; to be satisfied; to be straight, young and flawless; to be aware and alert # sanqegtuq ‘he is at peace’, ‘it is flawless’, ‘he is aware and alert’; sanqeggan ‘because he / it is at peace, flawless, aware and alert’; Kitaki tutgarrlung, sanqegturalriamek atam equyaarmek waten pitalriamek avayangqerpanrilngurmek yuarluten, pingayunek yagnernek kepcuartua. ‘See here, grandson, look for a *straight, young, flawless* piece of wood, with no big branches, and cut off three arm lengths of it.’ (MAR2 2001:8)

sapakaq fox # EG; from Russian собáка (sobáka) ‘dog’

sap’akilek jack in cards # LI; < sap’akiq-lek

sap’akiq shoe; manufactured boot # ukiagnek

sap’akigni allagnek piuq ‘because his shoes have holes in them he bought another pair’; Tuamta-llu tamaani yuulriit *sap’akinek* atuyuunateng. Pilugugluteng taūgaam, . . . ‘Also in those days people never wore manufactured footware. Only skin boots, . . .’ (YUU 1995:66); from Russian сапоги (sapogí) ‘shoes’; = cap’akiq; > sap’akilek

sapat'ag- to scold # sapat'agaa 'he is scolding her' / K; = savat'ag-

sapeq cigarette # BB; possibly a loan word of undetermined origin

sapun fence # EG; = capun

sarrsa- to drink tea # sarrsauq 'he is drinking tea' / sarrsayugtuten-qaa? 'would you like to have some tea?'; BB; from Aleut cha̱xa̱ (caXsaX) 'fish broth'; = carca-

saskaq, saskaaq cup # from Russian чашка (cháška); = caskaq, caaskaq, saaskaq, saaskaaq; > saskiurun

saskiurun dishtowel # < saskaq-liur-n

saskuk, sakuq implement; tool; weapon # saskirluni kaugtullrua qimugta 'he hit the dog with a weapon'; Tulukaruum pillinia, "Alingnaqva-a ll', elpeni tua-i saskurrailavet arenqiatelaqatalliniatgen, uqlailavet-llu. Ataki saskuliqernaamken." 'Raven said to him, "Oh, for goodness sake, because you don't have *anything with which to defend yourself*, the others are going to make it difficult for you, also because you are not fast on your feet. Let's see now, allow me to make you a *weapon*.'" (QAI 1984:27); SASKULLUARQESSARAQ 'weapons violation' (legal neologism); = caskuk; < PE caðku

sass'aq, sassaaq (BB form) clock; watch; hour # qipaa sass'aq arvinlegnun tekitellran 'she wound the clock when it struck six'; Elitnaurat mikcuaraat elitnaulartut Yup'igtun qaneryaramek sass'am avgani ernerpak sass'ami-llu ataucimi qaqiutnatkameggnun high school-amek. 'Little students study in the Yup'ik language for half an hour a day, and then for one hour a day until they finish high school.' (KIP 1998:ix); "Sass'artangvailgan canek atulallruceci?" "Sassaunateng-wa pilallrulriit. Agyanek taúgaam pagkunek sass'irluteng." "What did you use before there were *clocks* here?" "They managed without *clocks*. They had only the stars up above for telling *time*." (KIP 1998:55); Camun sass'aq kaugaqan nerlarceci? 'At what *time (hour)* do you eat?' (YUP 1996:54); "Qavciklaagmi ayagciqseci?" "Cetamanun sass'aq kaukan ayagyullruuk." "At what time will you leave?" "He wanted to leave at four o'clock." (PRA 1995:429); from Russian часы (chasy); = cass'aq

savat'ag- to scold # savat'agaa 'he is scolding her' / = sapat'ag-

save- to row # LI; = cave-, yave-; > savun; < PY yavə-

savte- to feel or touch intentionally with one's hand # LI; = caavte-, cavte-; < PE cavət-

savun oar # LI, UK; = cavun, yavun; < save-n

sayak, sayalleq (LI form) red salmon; sockeye salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*) # sayiit 'red salmon (plural)'; Tuamtellu pelluata taryaqvagnek cali tamakunek tuamtellu iqallugnek neqnek tua-i sayagnek, kangitnernek, qakiyarnek, imarpinrarnek, qusuurnek. 'And then when they're done with king salmon, there are chum salmon, *red salmon*, dog salmon, silver salmon, whitefish, and smelt.' (YUP 2005:86); = cayak; < PY cayak

sayangaq front area of hill, mountain, etc. # Aren qanganaq anlliniuq waten ingrim *sayangaakun*. 'Well, the squirrel came out like this on the *front* of the mountain.' (CIU 2005:152); Una waniwa qanganaq ingulautmek aturluni ingrim *sayangaani*, ingrim *sayangaakun* anluni. 'This squirrel was singing a slow song as it came out of its den on the *front* of the mountain.' (CIU 2005:154); cf. caa; < PE caðə-

seg- to cut fish in preparation for drying; *in places where ulligie-* (q.v.) means to cut fish in preparation for drying, seg- means to cut open the abdominal cavity of a fish or mammal # underlyingly [e]seg-; segtuq 'she is cutting fish'; segaa 'she is cutting it' / seg'umauq or segg'umauq 'it is cut, ready for drying'; sek'kuvet 'if/when you cut fish for drying'; Tua-i amllernek-llu piliqlanrilnguq tua-i qavcinek-llu pill'uni, anuurluan imum *segluki* agarrlarai imkut neqtarrai. 'He didn't catch much but he did catch some, and his grandmother *cut in preparation for drying*, and hung those few fish he caught.' (MAR2 2001:4) Y, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; = ceg-, esseg-; > seg'aq, segg'aruaq, segvik, segyaraq; < PE ciðəy-

seg'aq, segg'aq fish cut in preparation for drying # Arnam segg'amek cikiraa inisqelluku. Mecaq'am tegua. Egmian-llu segg'aq cell'u'rtuq iggluni-llu cailkamun. 'The woman gave him a *cut fish*, telling him to hang it up. Mecaq'aq took it. And, immediately the *cut fish* slipped out of his hands and fell on the ground.' (UUT 1974:11); < seg-aq¹, seg-aq¹

segg'anqegg-, segganqegg- to be alert; to be full of vigor # Moses-aaq allrakungluni yuinarnek arvinlegnek tuqullruuq; segg'anqeggumaluni iikllu cali takviglutek. 'Moses died at 120 years of age; he was full of vigor and his eyesight was sharp.' (ALER. 34:7); Kiaramallinkii paūgani segg'anqeggiluni. 'He became alert and scanned the mainland for her.' (WHE 2000:198); Paallagaqluta erenrem qukallrani, unugmi pilriacetun, segganqellriit akuliitni tuqumalriatun ayuqliriluta. 'We stumble in mid day as if in night, among the vigorous we are like the dead.' (ISAIA. 59:10); < segg'ar-nqegg-

segg'ar- to become more active; to become wide awake. *underlyingly* [e]ssgar-; segg'artuq 'he became wide awake' / alangrulriim qavalria segg'arqaa 'the unnatural occurrence caused the sleeper to become wide awake prematurely'; Caarkaucini umyuqaengnaqluku segg'angcarluni, umyuqaqerrluku, aatani cunaw' malikarkaullinikii. 'Trying to remember what she was going to do that day she made an effort to become fully awake, and then she remembered that she was going to go with her father that day.' (ELN 1990:15); = cegg'ar-, essgar-; > segg'anqegg-; < PY əsyar(ar)- (*under PE əðə*)

segg'aruaq split and dried pike # LI; < seg-aq¹-uaq

segvik dock # LI; < seg-vik

seygaraq cannery # LI; < seg-yaraq

selapaq broad-brimmed hat # from Russian шляпа (shlyápa); = cillapaq

Selavi Russian Christmas # celebrated on January 6; from Russian слáви (slávi) 'praises'; = S'laavi

seleg- to do as one wishes # often of the mischievous behavior of a child; selegtuq 'he is doing as he wishes' /

selin whetstone # EG; = cellin, ellin

selip'ussaaq slipper # BB; from English 'slippers'

seng'ur- to overflow # *underlyingly* [e]ssngur-; seng'urtuq or seng'uraa 'it is overflowing' / Y; = ceng'ur-; < PY ciŋur-

senkaq land otter (*Lontra canadensis*) # Keltellanritut camek, yaaqvanun-llu tamakut senkat. 'They weren't wary of anything, and they went a great distance, those otters.' (QAN 2009:254); Y; = cenkaq, cinkaq

seq sweat; perspiration; condensation # and **ser-** to sweat; to perspire; to have condensation form

on it # sertuq 'he is sweating', 'condensation is forming on it' / Elcessutengquerqvett egmian kumareskiu kenirvigelpet egalri *seng'ekata*. 'If you have ventilator [fan], turn it on right away if your kitchens windows start to get steamed up.' (GET n.d.:14); *underlyingly* [e]ssseq/[e]sser-; K, Y, NI, CAN, BB; = esseq/esser-, ceq/cer-; < PE əðiR-serr'ir- to move and make noise as one wakes up from sleep # Kiavaqanrakun irniara serr'irtuq, ügayalaagluni atkuilaagluni tegua. 'Just as she came in his child began to wake up, and after quickly taking off her parka and clothes, she held him.' (MAR2 2001:79); Ilai-lu ukut serr'irangluteng Turpak taūgken qavanertuami neplingraagnek pekteksaunani qavaarluni. 'Her family members began to move around as they woke up, but Turpak slept on without moving even though they were noisy, since she always slept soundly.' (ELN 1990:21); cf. segg'ar-

serrsallag- to make a sizzling sound # Qiatmek tamatumek aturturainanrani serrsellalliniluteng kankut ellilaraat. 'As he was singing that dirge that kindling down there made a sizzling sound [from his tears].' (CUN 2007:28); *imitative*

setiinkaaq pig # Suulutaatun kulutetun setiinkaaam cigvikekiutun; tuaten ayuquq arnaq kenegnalria taūgken ellatuvkenani. 'Like a gold ring on a pig's nose (literally: as its nose bead), that is what a beautiful woman is like without good sense.' (AYUQ. 11:22); # = cetuinkaq, cetiinkaq, citiinkaq, sitiinkaqaq; from Russian зады́нка (zadínka) 'back cut of meat'

siimaq stone; rock; gallstone or kidney stone (*additional meaning for NUN*) # Qeterya(a) lkuciqlallinilia taūga-i itegmikarluku taumeg taūga-i, siimameg allameg. 'With her foot she pushed in another one of those rocks for a backrest.' (WEB2); Mayuryalriameng siimaurtellur taūga-i. 'After climbing up he turned into stone.' (WOR 2007:118); NUN, LI, EG; = ciimaq; > siimamar(aq*), simpak; < PE ya(C)amaq

siimamar(aq*) small rock; large pebble # NUN; < siimaq-ar(aq)

siipaq chain # BB, LI; from Russian цепь (tsep')

siissiq insect; bug; cold-blooded crawling thing; pimple # and **siissir-** to become infested with insects; to become infected # BB; = ciissiq/ciisir-siligaq, siliyaq jelly; jam # from Russian желé (zhelé)

- silin** vest # from Russian жилёт (zhilét)
simpak large rock; boulder # NUN; < siimaq-rpak
singssiyaq elf; dwarf # LI; = cingssiik
sitaaq old-style coffin in which a person was interred with his knees folded and drawn up near his chin, formerly elevated on four short posts # = citaaq
sitiinkaq pig # Ner'aqluteng tuaten sitiinkaat kemgitnek . . . 'They eat the flesh of pigs . . .' (ISAI. 65:4); from Russian зады́нка (zadínka) 'back cut of meat'; = cetiinkaq, cetuinkaq, citiinkaq, setiinkaaq
siyuq small thrush-like bird (*species?*) # . . . qeyaqanrakun siyuq egalerkun uyanglluni uikesqelluni. . . . while she was crying the little bird peeked in through smokehole and said that he wanted to marry her.' (GRA 1901:279); = ciyuq
- The following words written with initial clusters of two consonants are all from Russian or English. They may be pronounced and written with an e before the initial consonant cluster; for example, stuuluq 'table' may also be estuuluq.*
- skaapaq, skaapaaq** shelf # skaapat, skaapaat 'shelves; cupboard'; from Russian шкап (shkap)
skauk barge # EG; from English 'scow'
skuulaq (Y, HBC, NI, NUN form), skuuluq (BB, NR, LI, EG, NI form) school # and **skuular-, skuulur-** to go to school # from Russian школа (shkóla) and /or English school; > skuularaq, skuularista, skuularvik
skuularaq, skuuluraq student # < skuular-aq¹, skuular-aq¹
skuularista, skuulurista teacher # < skuular-i²-ta¹, skuular-i²-ta¹
skuularvik school # Y, HBC, NI, NUN: < skuular-vik
skuulutaq skillet; frying pan # from Russian сковородá (skovorodá)
skuutaq sheet (rope) of sailboat # from Russian шкот (shkot)
S'laavi Russian Christmas # Kass'alugpiat calillu Kass'alugpiarunrilngermeng ilagautetuuut S'laavilrianun January-mi. 'Russian Orthodox and also those who aren't Orthodox celebrate Russian Christmas together in January.' (YUP 1996:55);

- = Selavi; celebrated on January 6; from Russian слáви (slávi) 'praises'
- smiiyaq** snake # EG; from Russian змейá (zmeyá)
snuukuuq snowmachine # may be used in the dual for a single machine; Kanavet snuukuuugka unitellruagka. Yaaqsinrituk. 'I left my snowmachine down there. It isn't far.' (PRA 1995:191); from English 'snow-go'
- spaak** spark plug # from English
- spickaq** (NI, HBC, CAN form), spiickaaq (Y, EG form) match # from Russian спίчка (spíchka)
- staalista** churchwarden; church caretaker # from Russian стáроста (stárosta)
- stakaanaq** glass pitcher; chimney for kerosene lamp # BB; from Russian стакáн (stakán) 'drinking glass'
- stelussaq** carpenter's plane # and **stelussar-** to plane wood # stelussaumauq 'it has been planed down or smoothed'; from Russian струж (struzh); = stelussaq
- stikluuq, stik'luuq** glass # substance or drinking glass; from Russian стеклó (stekló)
- stulussaq** carpenter's plane # and **stulussar-** to plane wood # from Russian струж (struzh); = stelussaq
- stuuluq** table # . . . stuulum qainganun ellisqellukek caniqliqlukek. . . . asking her to place them side by side on top of the table.' (QUL 2003:380); from Russian стол (stol); = estuuluq
- suassaaq** wild soup greens of any kind # = cuassaaq
- sug-** root; > sugaq, sugar-, sugkite-, sugtu-, suguaq, suungcarista; see also cuk, yuk; < PE iñuy
- sugaq** small doll; figurine # and **sugar-** to play with dolls # sugartuq 'she is playing with dolls' / sugarviutaq 'container for dolls'; BB, NR; = cugaq, yugaq; < sug-aq³; > sugaruaq; cf. suguaq
- sugaruaq** small doll; articulated figurine for play # BB; < sugaq-uaq
- sugg'agte-** to make a swishing sound in the air # Ayainanermimi naken imumek sugg'agtellriamek niicami piqalliniuq Tulukaruk man'a. 'As he was going along, he heard the sound of wings swishing from somewhere and then saw that it was Raven.' (QAI 1984:27)
- sugg'aliq** cracker; pilot bread # specifically means the manufactured, substantial unsalted crackers known

as "pilot bread" (or "hardtack") common in the North but not elsewhere; Maurluan-llu cikirlukek, yuurqaamek, sugg'aliyaarnek neqnirqellriamek. 'And her grandmother gave them, when they drank tea, a tasty little cracker.' (ELN 1990:7); from Russian сухарь (sukhár'); = cugg'aliq

sugg'eq upper or lower part of a snout or beak; lip # sugg'rek or suggrek 'its beak, its (or his) lips'; . . . Kaviarara' urluq sugg'egminek ayagluni kaviriyartuqili pamyuminun. Amna taūgaam pamyuan nuuga kiimi pivkenani. . . poor ol' Fox turned red from his muzzle to his tail. But only the tip of his tail did not became that way.' (YUU 1995:74); = cugg'eq; > sugg'elin, sugg'erpak

sugg'elin bridle # Piqrutat sugg'elitett-llu atulartut kuuninun ciulvagnun-llu, tuaten-llu piqertuarnarquq usviilnguq. 'They use whips and bridles on horses and donkeys, and like that a fool is to be whipped.' (AYUQ. 26:3)

sugg'erpak dowitcher (*Limnodromus* sp.); shoveler (*Anas clypeata*); yellowlegs (*Tringa* sp.) # < sugg'eq-rpak

sugkite- to be short in stature # of humans; sugkituq 'he is short'; sugkinani '(he) being short'; tan'gaurluq nasaurlumi sugkillruuq 'the boy is shorter than the girl' / = cugkite-; K, BB, MY; < sug-kite²

sugtu- to be tall # of humans; sugtuuq 'he is tall' / sugturiuq 'he is growing taller'; angun arnami sugtunruuq 'the man is taller than the woman'; K, BB, MY; = cugtu-; < sug-tu-

suguaq small doll; figurine # BB, MY; < sug-uaq; cf. sugaq

suicekaaq candle # EG; from Russian свечка (svéchka); = ciucekaaq, cuicekaaq, cuucekaaq

suinaq twenty # EG, MY; = cuinaq, yuinaq

suk person human; being # MY (i.e., some speakers in area from Mountain Village to Marshall); see yuk for more information; cf. sug-; = cuk, yuk

sukunaq cast-iron pot # from Russian чугунок (chugúnok); = cukunaq, kucunaq

sukutaq moisture # EG; = cukutaq, yukutaq

sulissuliar(aq*) song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*) # <imitative and -ar(aq)

sulunaq salted fish or meat that is eaten after it is cut up and leached to remove excess salt # Sulunanek-llu neqnek tegulluten erunqigtaarluki pingayurqunek, mermun-llu akurrluki unugpak

uitavkarluki. 'Take salted fish, wash them, changing the water three times, and let them soak in water overnight.' (YUU 1995:63); from Russian солёный (solyo'nyy); = culunaq; > sulunivik

sulunivik salter # = culunivik; < sulunaq-li²-vik

sumcarista doctor # NR; = suungcarista

sumpaq jacket # NR; from Russian шуба (shúba)

sumpuluq gun-cleaning rod; ramrod # from Russian шóмпол (shómpol)

sun'aq ship; barge # Maaten tamana ingriuyukelqa alairtuq sun'am tengalrautaqlinikek. 'The thing I had thought was a mountain came into view and it turned out to be the sail of a ship.' (KIP 1998:15); from Russian судно (súdno)

supa'aksaq shoe-pac # EG; from English

suraq blueberry (*Vaccinium uliginosum*) #

Qengaqecinruunga elpeni. Kuigem akiani ingrim mengliini surat narkenka. 'I have a better nose than you. On the other side of the river at the edge of the mountain I smell the blueberries.' (MAQ 1973:13); = curaq; > surav'ak

surav'ak type of large blueberry (*Vaccinium* sp.?); locally: huckleberry # BB; = curavak; < suraq-vak

surrsurpak mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); shoveler (*Anas clypeata*) # = curcurpak; imitative and <-rpak

survir- to examine # MY; = curvir, cuvrir-, ivrir-, suvrir-, yivrir-, yuvrir-, yurvir-

suugi- to scrub; to wash floor, walls, etc. # suugiuq 'he is washing the floor'; suugia 'he is scrubbing it' / Maaten piut aaniit kiugna taklalria caniani-wa ca qatellriamek imgumaluni, maurluat-wa natermi suugilria. 'When they looked they saw that their mother was lying down back there and next to her there was something wrapped up in white, and their grandmother was scrubbing the floor.' (ELN 1990:9); also spelled essugi-; = cuugi-; > suugissuun

suugissuun scrub brush # < suugi-cuun

suukiip sock # suukiini callmagaa egumumalria 'she darned her unraveled sock'; Suukiimek-llu caunata. Suukiingqesuunata wangkuta. 'We didn't have any socks. We never had any socks.' (KIP 1998:139); from Russian чулки (chúlki) 'socks'; = cuukiip

suukuyaq, suukuuq silk # from Russian шёлковое (shyólkoye) 'silken'

- suuliyar-, suuliar-** to go to a movie or a show #
suuliartuq or suulartuq 'he went to a movie or a show'; < suuq-liyar-
- suuluciyyurta** goldsmith # < Calistekameggnek
piut *suuluciyyurtemek* agayut'lisqelluku; . . . 'They hire a *goldsmith* to make a god; . . .' (ISAI. 46:6); suulutaaq?-ta
- suulutaaq** gold # Agayutmek nallulriit
agayutengqertut pilianek qerrirlinek *suulutaanekllu*, yuum unatmikun piliarinek. 'Those that don't know about God, have gods of silver and *gold* made by the hands of man.' (PSALM 115:4; from Russian зóлото (zóloto); > suuluciyyurta
- suungcarista** medical doctor # BB; = yungcarista, cungcartera, sumcarista; < sug-u-nge-car-i²-ta¹
- suupaq** soup; stew-like soup served as a main course # *Suupan* ata nerkiu nangluku, kaigaqameng-gguq umyuaq'laraat ciinlluguaraluteng ciin nerellrunrilucimeggnek taumek neqmeggnek. 'Be sure to eat all your *soup*, because, they say, when people are suffering famine they think about it and regret not having eaten their food [when it was available]' (ELN 1990:5); from Russian суп (sup) and/or from English; = cuupaq
- suuq** movie; show # from English 'show'; > suuliyar-, suurvikk
- suuri** spotted seal (*Phoca largha*) # NUN; from Aleut isuġiħ (isuriX); = issuriq
- suurvikk** movie theater # < suuq-vik
- suvrir-** to examine # MY; = curvir, cuvrir-, ivrir-, survir-, yivrir-, yuvrir-, yurvir-
- suy'uqerte-** to become very sad and despondent # < suyute-qerte- (?)
- suyute-** to turn down a stove or lamp # suyutaa 'he turned it down' / suyusngauq 'it is low, dim'; = cuyute-; cf. cungu-; > suy'uqerte-

T

ta- or **tas-** prefix used with demonstratives in NSU for anaphora, emphasis or repeated reference, e.g., taingna 'that one, the one over there' from ingna 'the one over there'; the form tas- is used primarily with consonant-initial demonstratives, e.g., taspikani 'there, up there' from pikani 'up there' (but also tasiani (or taingani) 'there, over there'; outside of NSU, this prefix appears only in tauna, tavani, tamana, and tamaani (though outside of Yup'ik this prefix is used in Siberian Yupik and Inupiaq); see Appendix 3 on demonstratives

taa- to come # NUN; = tai-; > taayam

taaki, taa oh my! exclamation expressing surprised reaction to what another has said; Y; cf. ataki

taamaq king in checkers # from Russian дáма (dáma) 'lady, queen'

taamlek, taalek (EG, NUN form) darkness; dwelling place of the spirits # and **taamleg-**, **taamlegcete-**, **taaleg-** (EG, NUN form) to become dark # *Taamleg'aranga'arcان iralur mayunercirluku arulairutlinia.* 'Because it had become dark, they stopped and waited for the moon to come up.' (KIP 1998:239); *Taamlegcetellrianek mingulget ciqinqariyuit kenurramek taumek kenurrat amllermarqellriit tamakucinek avatelegni.* 'Things that have *dark* paint don't reflect the rays from a light, and the lights must be increased in such surroundings.' (GET n.d.:17); < PY-S ta(a)mlək

taamlegi- to become dark # of surroundings; taamlegiuq it is becoming dark / Iralum-gguq tua akerta kesianek maligqurluku. Caqapitaqami anguaqamiu kassuutaqlutek. Cella-gguq *taamlegiaqluni* ugaani kasngusuum. 'The moon, it is said, always follows the sun. Very occasionally he overtakes her and they wed. The world, it is said, is plunged into darkness, due to shame.' (UNP3); < taamlek-i¹

taanganrirciigacaraq alcoholism # < taangarnrirciigate-yaraq

taanganrirciigalnguq* alcoholic # < taanganrirciigate-nguq

taanganrirciigate- to be addicted to alcohol # < taangarnrirciigate-; > taanganrirciigacaraq, taanganrirciigalnguq

taangaq liquor # and **taangar-** to drink liquor #
taangartuq 'he is drinking' / *Taangaryunjellriit nernertulriit-lu cairuciiqngata. 'Heavy drinkers and gluttons will come to have nothing.'* (AYUQ. 23:21); **TAANGAM ANGLICURLAGCETELLRA QUMIULLRANI** 'fetal alcohol syndrome' (*medical neologism*); **ANERNERAKUN TAANGAM CUQYUTII** 'breathalyzer' (*legal neologism*); **taangarpallalria** 'alcohol overdose' (*medical/legal neologism*); *from Aleut taangaX (taanjaX) or Sugpiaq taangaq 'water'; > taanganirciigate-, taangarvik, taangaryaraq, taangatu-, taangiqa-*; cf. *Zagoskin 1842 list (1), Dall 1866 list (8)*

taangaryaraq (excessive) drinking # < **taangar-yaraq**
taangarvik bar; liquor store # < **taangaq-vik**

taangatu- to drink (alcohol) regularly (to excess)
taangatuli 'heavy drinker, problem drinker'; **Unugmi qavalriit qavatuum-gguq, unugmi-llu-gguq** *taangatulit taangatuluteng, . . . 'At night sleepers sleep, and at night drinkers drink, . . .'* (KIP 1998:289); < **taanga-tu**

taangiqa- to be drunk; to be inebriated # **taangiquq** 'he is drunk' / *Qasgimi-llu taangiellria-llu iterluni qanaagaqan piciatun, qenerrluni-llu unaquani akinaurlaraat canek akingqerkan-llu akinek itrucelluku qang'a-llu equgnek, piciatun canek neqkanek-llu. 'And if the inebriate came to the kashim and talked nonsense or said anything in anger, the next day they'd give him a fine, and if he had any money they'd have him bring in the money or wood or some kinds of food.'* (MAR1 2001:27); < **taangaq-liqe²**

taaq tar; pitch # *Puyiryararpenek taartun ayuqellria maq'ngareskan, puyiryaran carrirnaria. 'If something like tar oozes out from your chimney, it is time to clean out your chimney.'* (GET n.d.:8); *from English 'tar' though pronounced without the final 'r', unless a non-loan, cognate of Inupiaq taaq 'darkness'; > taarte-*

taaqassaaq skin for chewing # and **taaqassaar-** to chew on a skin to soften it. **taaqassaartuq** 'she is chewing on a skin'; **taaqassaaraa** 'she is chewing on it'; **aaqassaaq/aaqassaar-**

taaqsipak (*Y, K form*), **taaqpipak** (*NSU form*) African-American; black person; Negro # *from Inupiaq trade jargon taaqsipak 'dark one'; = taqsipak, taqpipak; cf. tungupak, qalqapak*

taarri- to swat oneself or another in a steambath to tone muscles and stimulate sweating # **taarriuq**

'he is swatting himself'; **taarria** 'he is swatting her' / > **taarrin**; < PY **taar(ar)i**

taarrin, taarrissuun steambath switch or whisk # a small bundle of branches used to swat the body during a steambath; also plural for one switch; < **taarri-n, taarri-cuun**

taarte- to coat with tar or pitch # *Angyarpali muragmek assilriamek uitavililuki uci, taarrluku ilua elatii-llu 'Make an ark of good wood, make compartments for its cargo, cover it with pitch inside and out.'* (AYAG. 6:14); < **taaq-te⁶**

taassiq dishpan # *from Russian таз (taz)*

taatuggluk mist # < **taituk-rrluk** # NUN

taatuir(aq) Kittlitz's murrelet (*Brachyramphus brevirostris*) (*identification uncertain*) # = **taituir(aq)**; NUN

taavaaqiq leaf tobacco # NSU; partly from Russian **табак (tabák)**

taave- to hurry excitedly # NUN; = **tave-**; > **tavqar-**

taavtaaq clam # *Tua-i atralliniuq piyaluni tuavet qanrucatni cat ceñarayiit amlleriniluki, taavtaat, amyit-llu. 'He walked down there when they told him that those things of the shore were becoming plentiful, the clams, and the oysters.'* (CIU 2005:322); = **aatevtaaq, tavtaaq**; NI; < PY **taavtaaq**

taayam come! # *exclamatory particle; < taa=am* # NUN

tacellgaq sandhill crane (*Grus canadensis*) # NSU; cf. **qcillgaq**; < PY **tatəlyar**

taces- dimensional root; > **taceskite-, tacestu-;** = **cacet-, cas-;** cf. **cayaq**

taceskite- to lack fortitude; to lack strength; to lack courage # **taceskituq** 'he lacks fortitude, strength, courage' / NS, Y; < **taces-kite-**

tacestu- to be unwavering, stable, strong, brave # **tacestuuq** 'he is unwavering, stable, strong, brave' / NS, Y; < **taces-tu-;** > **taceturqaur-**

taceturqaur- to comfort (someone) # < **tacestu-?-tacilaq**

sharpening or grinding stone; whetstone # NUN

taciq sandspit and bay formed by it; lagoon # > **Taciq**; PE **tacir**

Taciq St. Michael # *village on the southern shore of Norton Sound; < taciq*

tackaq woman's beaded hairnet # *perhaps from Russian cétká (sétka) 'net'*

tag'aq surf; tide that brings things ashore # . . .
 patuqcautaa ciulavignek imarpiaam ceñiini tag'am
 erullrinek, . . . ' . . . she covered it over with sea
 grass root which the *surf* had washed over,
 exposing it on the shore of the sea, . . .' (MAR2
 2001:90); < tage-aq¹

tag'arte- to quickly go up on the shore; to quickly
 pull (it) up onto the shore # tag'artuq 'he quickly
 got out of the water'; tag'artaa 'he quickly
 pulled it out of the water' / . . . Cupluralriim
 qayani tag'arrluku-w' tua-i iiqerluk' tangvaurluki
 palurngaluni. ' . . . Cupluralria quickly *pulled*
 his kayak *up on the shore*, hid it out of view,
 and observed them lying on his belly.' (AGA
 1996:188); < tage-ar(ar)te-

tagaurak rainbow trout (*Salmo gairdneri*) #

tagcilleq thing washed ashore from the sea # Iliit-lu
 qanertuq kiagmi-gguq tang cat amlleret ceñami
 tagautetuyaaqekai taūgaam-gguq watqapik
tagcillernek nakacullernek tangyuunateng. 'One
 of them said that in summer lots of things get
 washed up on the shore, but they never see
 bladders *that have been washed up*.' (CAU 1985:35);
< tage-te²-i²-lleq¹

tagcirayuk barnacle # < tage-?-yuk

tage- to go up from a body of water; to go up any
 gradual incline; to move back from the center of
 attention # *for to go up (not following the lay of the
 land) see mayur-*; tag'uq 'he went up'; tagaa 'he
 went up it' / tagtaa 'he pulled it up and away'
*e.g., pot from stove, boat from water; tagutaa 'he
 brought it up with him'; cen'aliurpek'naci amci
 tagici! 'don't play on the shore, come up right
 now!'; angyani tagtaa 'he pulled his boat ashore';
 tag'uq imarpigmek kuigkun 'he went up from
 the sea by the river'; tagcira 'he motioned to
 him to come up'; egan tagesgu! 'remove the pot
 from the stove!'; Taqngamek neqtatek *tagulluku*
taglutek. 'When they₂ were done they *came up*
from the shore bringing their catch with them.'*

(ELN 1990:23); Inglernun *tagluni*, maaten pia
 kegginaa mikelnguum kavirpak qacuqapiggluni,
 iik-lu cikmialutek. 'She *got up* on the bed,
 and she observed that the infant's face was all
 red and wrinkled and its eyes were shut.' (ELN
 1990:10); > tag'arte-, tag'aq, tagcilleq, tagcirayuk,
 tagelviyyaq, tagenquq, tagtaq, tagte-, taguyun;
< PE tayə-

tagelviyyaq tunnel passage under the snow # *from*

the water to the den of muskrats, land otters, or mink
Camani taūgaam qanikcaam aciani kuiget
ceñaitni kangarluteng *tagelviyyameg teggun*. 'Down
there, however, under the snow at the shores of
the rivers they'd go through their *passageways*'
(PAI 2008:222); < tage-?

tagenquq tunnel passage under the ground # *from
the water to the den* # < tage-quq

taggiyar- to climb up on bed # NUN

tagura- for there to be a sudden gust of wind #
NUN

tagtaq winnings in a gambling game # < tage-te²-aq¹

tagte- to bring in toward oneself and / or upward #
*for example, one's winnings in gambling, something
taken up off the floor, a pot from the stove, a boat from
the water, guests on their way to visit someone else,
etc.; tagtaa 'he brought it toward him or up' /
Nuq'lerluku keggngagu manani, tagtelraa, . . .
'She quickly pulled it [the line], because it [the
fish] bit her hook, and she quickly *brought it
in*, . . .' (ELN 1990:23); Pitaqngaku wangkuk
ikayualuku *taggluku* tauna maklak. 'When he
caught it, we₂ helped him *pull in* that bearded
seal.' (YUU 1995:24); < tage-te³*

tagun snout harness for unruly dog #

tagurun corner post of traditional house # < ?-n

tagutuar(aq*) pet # NUN; < ?-ar(aq)

taguyun basket or other device for bringing things
up from the shore # < tage-te⁵-n

tai- to come to the area of the speaker # taiguq 'he
came here' / taiqaa 'please come over here';
qanrutaa taisqelluku 'he told him to come over
to him'; elucirararaa taisqelluku 'he gestured
for him to come over'; neqkat taigut 'the food
has come, has been brought'; Cassurluten tang
tua maavet maa-i *taillinisit?* 'For what purpose
have you *come here*?' (ELL 1997:372); Mikelnguit
wangnun *taivkarciki* aviraucaqunaci-lu, . . . 'Let
the little children *come* to me and do not block
the way, . . .' (MATT. 19:14); PINRICUNAILNGUQ
QANERCETAARVIIM TAISQUTII 'subpoena' (*legal
neologism*); = taa-; > taikanir-, taitai, taite⁻¹, taite⁻²,
taivkar-

taicir- to be foggy # *impersonal subject*; taicirtuq 'it
is foggy' / taiciqan 'if it is foggy'; taillrani 'when
it was foggy'; taician 'because it is foggy'; Tua-i-
lu mer'em makuari tamakut aturluki imumek
kiarnaunani *taicirluni* compass-aitellratni,

kinguneq-lu nanlucirulluni, taugaam waniw' nallunrit'lararput akerta yaaken tua-i pagaaggun ayatullra nalluvkenaku. 'We'd guide ourselves with the reflective ice particles in the water when visibility was low, when it *was foggy*, when they didn't have compasses, when we didn't know anymore where we'd set out from, but knew the course of the sun up there, knew its path.' (QUL 2003:696); < taituk-ir⁻¹

taigtur⁻¹ to smooth # taigturaa 'he is smoothing it out' / Ayumian tua-i imna qanganakegtaaraminek all'uni *taigtuqerluni*. 'Straight away he put on his very good squirrel parka and *smoothed out* it out.' (MAR2 2001:113)

taigtur⁻² to be outside without a coat # HBC; (?) **taikanir-** to come closer; to bring closer; to explain, to clarify # taikanirtuq 'it moved a little closer'; taikaniraa 'he brought it closer', 'he explained it' / Aperryarat ayuqenrilata *taikaniumalriit* ilait ukut iliitnek canimegteggun igangqertut, . . . 'Because the words are different, some of them *have explanations* written next to them, . . .' (CAU 1985:220); Aūgkuk ava-i taringcetaarukaraak example-aak qanllemnun apqengagka kenkamun *taikaniqautngunayuklukek* qanqautek'luugutagka. 'I have spoken about these two examples because I thought they'd *clarify* for us the principles of love.' (YUP 2005:12); < tai-kanir-; > taikanutiit

taikaniuun explanation; meaning; clarification; definition # < taikanir-te⁵

taima elsewhere # adverb; Y; for more information see tayima; = tayima

taimiurta choir director # K, BB; from English 'time' **taingkaq** oil drum; tank # Kiircaucetaunani-lu, kamniaq taūgaam una imna *taingkam* kepii. Tamakunek kaminiigaqluteng. 'There were no heaters, but a stove made from a cut off *oil drum*. They made stoves of that kind.' (KIP 1998:303); from English 'tank'

taiq inner layer of sealgut removed before further processing # < + PE tayi- 'remove a layer' (cf. Siberian Yupik tiy-, Naukan Yupik tiy-, Inupiaq/Inuit taak-)

tairvag- to be very foggy # tairvagtuq 'it is very foggy' / Nunami maani kingunicugngauq yuk kiarnaitqapigtengraan. Pircingraan wall'u *tairvangaan*. 'On land here a person can get home even if the visibility is very poor. Even if there's a blizzard or *dense fog*.' (YUU 1995: 67); < taituk-vag-

taitai come here! exclamation used, especially to children, in place of the usual second person optative taigi; < tai-tai

taite⁻¹ to pass (it) here (to speaker); to give it over (to speaker) # *not in the sense of giving a gift*; taituq 'he passed something over'; taitaa 'he passed it over' / mingugissuun taisgu 'pass, or give, me the butterknife'; taryuq taiteqerru 'please pass, or give, me the salt shaker'; tailluku 'passing it here'; < tai-te⁻²

taite⁻² to bring (it) here (to speaker); to come or to bring for speaker # taituq (or taiciuq) 'he brought something over'; taitaa 'he brought it over' or 'he came over or brought something over for him' / Tuani tua-i arnaurteqarraallemlu aanama uumek *taitaanga* allgiaraam amianek. 'Then when I first began menstruating my mother *brought* this skin of an oldsquaw duck *for me*.' (YUP 2005:266); Ayagceciuq-lu qamiquiresqelluku John-aaq itercivigmi. Taum-lu qamiqūrra *taitaa* qantakun, tunluku-lu nasaurlurmum, . . . 'He sent someone to decapitate John in prison. And he *brought* his head on a platter and gave it to the girl, . . .' (MATT. 14:10–11); Allanek-lu cali akinek *tailluta* neqkanek kipuyutkamtefiek. 'And we've *brought* other money to buy food for us.' (AYAG. 43:22); < tai-te⁵

taitnauraar- to sing and through song ask for specific gifts from the other village's people (host from guests, or guests from host) as during the "Kevgiq" ("Messenger Feast") # < taite⁻¹-naur-?-?

taituir(aq*) Kittlitz's murrelet (*Brachyramphus brevirostris*) (identification uncertain) # = taatuir(aq); Y; < taituk-ir(aq); < PY tayituyi(C)aq (under PE tayətuy)

taituk fog; mist # taitugmun 'into the fog'; taituum akuliini 'amidst the fog'; Aren, *taitunglliniluni-l'* qakemna. Tua-i tangerqauvkenani yaaqvanun, taicirluni. 'Oh dear, a *fog* developed out there. And so one couldn't see into the distance; it was foggy.' (QUL 2003:96); > taatuggluk, taituir(aq), taicir-, tairvag-; < PE tayətuy

taivkar- to be stormy # of weather; taivkartuq 'stormy weather is closing in' / < tai-vkar-

takaayi- to be or make elongated # . . . nanvarraq iqkunani, takaayiurluni waten . . . 'the pond wasn't wide, it was elongated . . .' (PAI 2008:168); < take-?-?

takaite- to lack self-restraint; to be overly forward; to have no feelings of proper respect for others # takaitevkenak 'don't be forward, disrespectful'; Tauna arnaq *takaunani*, kasngukevkenani ellminek, nem'ini-llu uitayuuunani; . . . 'That woman is *loud and wayward*, is never ashamed of herself, never stays at her home; . . .' (AYUQ. 7:11); < takar-ite¹

takaneq stick poked into the ground at an angle and used to hold a pot over a fire # < ?-neq¹; < PY takar⁻¹

takar- *emotional root*; > takaite-, takaqe-, takarnarqe-, takartar-; < PY takar⁻²

takaqe- to feel shy, respectful, or intimidated toward (him); to be deferential to (him); to be awed by (it); to dread (it) # takaqaa 'he is shy of, respectful toward, or intimidated by her' / aturaqegtaarnek atkulget nenglem takaqsuitai 'the cold doesn't respect people with fancy parkas'; Qigcikarkaugaten *takaqluki-llu* yuut ak'allaurtellriit. 'You must honor and *defer to* the aged.' (LEVI. 19:32); < takar-ke⁴

takarnaite- to not be intimidating; to not cause one to feel shy # takarnaituq 'he doesn't make one shy', 'it's not such that one has to feel intimidated, or respectful around it' / Umyuaqelarniaci wani qailun elitnaukerkarci itraqavci tem'ircessiyaagpeknaci, kitngiassiyaagpeknaci *takarnailengraan* man'a elitnaurvigci. 'Always keep in mind how it is that you are being educated whenever you come in; don't make too much racket, don't kick around even when this school of yours doesn't really seem like something one has to act toward with respect.' (KIP 1998:67); < takar-naite-

takarnarqe- to be intimidating; to be such as to cause one to feel shy or respectful # takarnarquq 'he is intimidating, makes one feel shy and respectful' / takarnarqcirciluku 'notorizing it'; Catun imutun kencignarqellriatun *takarnarqellriatun-llu* nakacuut pitulallrulliniit. 'They treated the bladders as something that is to be revered and *respected*.' (CAU 1985:60); < takarnarqe-; > takarnarqun

takarnarqun seal (e.g., a seal on a letter) # Malrunlegat-llu *takarnarqun* callarcaku qusngiyagaam, qilagmi nepaiteqertuq avekngalkiini. 'When the lamb broke open the seventh seal there was silence in heaven for about

half (an hour).' (REVE. 8:1); TAKARNARQCIRISTA KALIKANEK 'notary public' (*legal neologisms*); < takarnarqe-n

takartar- to tend to feel shy or intimidated by one's nature; to be a shy person # takartartuq 'he is shy by nature'; Tua-i-llu wangkuta ayagyuani tuaten ayuquesqelluta arcaqerluta pitullruitkut, niisngaluta, *takartarluta*. 'They especially asked us young people to be like that, to be heedful and *respectful*.' (YUP 2005:14); < takar-tar¹

takaryug- to feel shy, respectful, or intimidated # takaryugtuq 'he feels shy' / Nutaan-gguq nerumariluteng aklui Cung'um aqvaaki nallunrirluni uikaquciminek tauna *takaryuum-llu-gguq* tull'uku puqlanga'arrluni-llu-gguq arenqianani-gguq tua-i man'a ayuqucia. 'When they'd finished eating when Cung'uq went and got her luggage, she said that having found out that he was her future husband, *shyness* came over here and she became flushed all over, and that's just how it was.' (ELN 1990:82); < takar-yug-

take- to be long # tak'uq 'it is long' / taktauq uutun 'it is as long as this one'; takenruuq uumi 'it is longer than this one'; Taūgaam can'giircuutet angluteng *takluteng* it'ganernek malrunlegnek wall' qulmek. 'However, blackfish traps are large, seven or ten feet *long*.' (KIP 1998:321); Cigyiit *takluki* qillerrluki-llu 'gguun, tua-i-llu nutaan cauyara'arluteng. 'The strips of wood were *long*, and they tied them here; then they drummed' (CIU 2005:390); > takaayi-, takelmun, takelmur-, takla-, taksur-, taktaciq, taktassiar-; < PE takə-

takelmun marking, cutting, moving, etc. lengthwise # *adverbial particle*; < take-tmun

takelmur- to cut, mark, etc. lengthwise on (it) # < take-?

takla- to be lying down # *stative*; Kitaki maligcugngakuvnga maligesnga, arenqiatuq ikna yun'erra'urluq *taklauq* ika-i tangriiqluni. 'Okay then, if you can come with me, then come with me; that young man across there is *lying down* totally besotted.' (MAR2 2001:88); < take-?; > taklar-, taklaur(ar)-, taklay'ar-

taklarte- to lie down; to become bedridden # taklartuq 'he is lying down, he became bedridden' / Maurlurluminun agluni nererraarluni akianun tua *taklarrluni*. 'He went over to his dear old grandmother after eating and

lay down across from her.' (QUL 2003:234);
< takla-?-

taklaur(ar)- to rest lying on one's back #
taklaurtuq 'he is resting on his back' /
Angalkut qavciuluteng-am unani tuunriluteng,
qavarayaqluni tutgara'urluq uani amiim quliini
inglermi *taklaurallermini* kelutmun cauluni.
'Several shamans were conjuring out there, and
the grandson was nodding off when he was
resting on his back facing the back (of the kashim)
on the sleeping bench above the door.' (MAR2
2001:21); < takla-ur(ar)-

taklay'ar- to lie around lazily # *has negative
connotation*; taklay'artuq 'he is lying around' /
< takla-?-

takqupak longer or longest thing # Agluqrit-lu
cali imkut *takqupiit*, ikamranun angtuanun
aturaqluki, pirlaaqluki. 'The *longer* jaws of them
(the whales) they'd use for the runners on big
sleds.' (PAI 2008:100)

taksagnira- for there to be sudden gusts of wind #
NUN

taksur- root; > taksurenqellria yaassiiguaq, taksuryi-;
< take-?-

taksurenqegg- to be elongated # TAKSURENQUELLRIA
YAASSIIGUAQ 'rectangle'; < taksur-nqegg-

taksuryi- to become or have become elongated #
Imkut qagkut *taksuryiurluteng* quaguaraat-am
qagaa-i taq'rugalriit tua qanikcam qaingani.
'Those little ridges (snowdrifts) out there *are
elongated* and many have just been created on top
of the snow.' (QUL 2003:702); < taksur-?-

taktaciq length; duration # angyam taktacia
arvinlegnek yaaltangqertuq 'the length of
the boat is six yards'; neq'akciqaqa yuullma
taktaciatur 'I'll remember it for as long as I live';
Tuaten uitaaqluteng nakaciullrata *taktaciatur*.
'They'd stay like that for the *duration* of the
bladder feast.' (PRA 1995:459); < take-taciq

taktassiar-, taktaciar- to measure the length of #
taktassiarraa or taktaciaraa 'he measured
its length' / < take-taciar-, take-taciar-;
> taktassiarcuun

taktassiarcuun, taktaciarcuun yardstick; ruler; tape
measure # < taktassiar-cuun, taktaciarcuun

taku⁻¹ to check a fish trap or fishnet # takua 'he is
checking it' / takuiguq 'he is checking a fish trap
or fishnet'; Tua-i piyunariaqan kuvya *takuaqluku*.

Iiliini unuguiraraqluteng mikurngataqata neqet.
'And, when it was time, they'd *check* the net.
Sometimes they'd spend the entire night net-
fishing when fish were plentiful.' (PRA 1995:461
(see 1997 or further reprintings)); < PE taku-; cf.
taku⁻², taku-, takvik, takuyar-

taku⁻² to try; to taste # EG; cf. taku⁻¹

taku- presence; (life)time # *used with possessed
localis case endings*; takumni qiallruuq 'he cried
in my presence'; yuirutellruut takumni 'it (a
village site) got abandoned during my lifetime;
Iquvanrilnguum tamana qanemcikellrúa
qamani Massercullermi agayulirtem *takuaní*.
'Iquvanrilnguuq told that story up in Marshall
in the *presence* of the priest.' (AGA 1996:159); cf.
taku⁻¹

takuli- to chew food to soften it for someone,
usually a little child, to eat # takuliuq 'she is
chewing food for a child'; takulia 'she is chewing
it (food) for a child' / takulitaa 'she is chewing
food for him'; < ?-li²-

takumcu- emotional root; > takumcuke-
takumcunarqe-, takumcutar-, takumcuyug-; < PE
takumcuy- (*under* PE taku-)

takumcuke- to have pity on (him); to feel
compassion toward (him); to be merciful toward
(him) # takumcukaa 'he has pity on her, feels
compassion toward her' / *Takumcukengramken*
qaillun pisciigatamken. 'Even though *I feel pity
toward you*, I can't do anything for you.' (MAR2
2001:92); Taúgaam elpet, Ataneq, *takumcukia*
assirivkarlua-lu, . . . 'But you, Lord, *be merciful
toward me* and make me better, . . .' (PSALM
41:10); < takumcu-ke⁴-; > takumcukun

takumcukiyaraq pity; compassion # Man'a-lu
cali kusgurtaryaraq *takumcukiyaraq* ak'a avaken
ayagluni piuguq. Ilaput-gguq aúgkut tuaten
pilallrulliniut. 'This tradition of giving aid and
feeling *compassion* has been practiced since long
ago. They say that our people have practiced
them from time immemorial.' (YUP 2005:44);
< takumcuke-i²-yaraq

takumcukun mercy; pity; compassion # Tua-i
Agayutem naklegtalriim *takumcukutikun*,
tanqigmek pakmaken eruskakut, . . . 'Through
the *mercy* of compassionate God, when the dawn
with the light from above breaks upon us, . . .'
(LUKE 1:78); < takumcuke-n

takumcunarqe- to be pitiful; to merit compassion
 # takumcunarquq 'he merits compassion or is pitiful' / Tua-i-llu pilaucimegctun taquarluteng neqkameggnek ayagluteng, Irr'aūrluq nacingraan, cali-llu *takumcunarqengraan*. 'As was their way, they packed food for their outing and went on their way, even though poor Irr'aq cried after them, and even though she was being pitiful.' (ELN 1990:105); < takumcu-narqe-

takumcutar- to be compassionate # takumcutartuq 'he is compassionate' / Caprilnguq Agayun, *takumcutalria* Aatama, ilutequkut assiilnguut aturlalput pitekluki, . . . 'Almighty God, our compassionate Father, we are grieved on account of the sins we commit, . . .' (CAT 1950:71); < takumcu-tar¹-

takumcuyug- to feel compassion; to feel pity # takumcuyugtuq 'he feels compassion' / Ellii takumcuyugluni akngirtellriamek taumek Melngumek piluku assiriciqniluku kilinra . . . 'She felt compassion for Melnguq, who'd been hurt, and she assured him that his wound would heal, . . .' (ELN 1990:72); < takumcu-yug-

takuqe- to reveal one's thought to (him) # Tua-i tuaten *takuqa*, nutaan qanrupaalugaa nuliani, . . . 'He revealed his thoughts to her, telling his wife for the first time, . . .' (MAR2 2001:30)

takuyar-, takusar- (NS form) to look sideways by turning one's head; to look over one's shoulder; to look back # takuyartuq 'he is looking over his (own) shoulder'; takuyaraa 'he is looking at her over his (own) shoulder' / "Aa-a uterquraa, ankuvet taūgaam *takusaqia*; nek'a una tangerqiu." . . . Anlliuq. . . . *Takusallia-m* imna *takusaasqelleq* qayuqegglim tauna elagallra tauna qavalliniluni, qayuqegglit-wa tamakut anait. "Yes, do go back, but when you go out look back at me; look at this house of mine." . . . He went out. . . . He looked back at it, and saw that that one that he looked back at was a arctic hare's digging (den), where he'd slept, there were arctic hare droppings.' (MAR1 2001:92); cf. taku-

takvialnguar(aq*) boreal owl (*Aegolius funereus*); great gray owl (*Strix nebulosa*) # NR, LI;
 < takviate-nguq-ar(aq)

takviate- to have poor eyesight; to see poorly (of the eyes) # takviatiq 'he has poor eyesight' / Taūgaam iici *takvialkata*, temci-lu tan'germeqciqut; 'However, if your eyes are poor,

your body will be in darkness;' (MATT. 6:23); < takvig-ate-; >takvialnguar(aq)

takvigtu- to have good eyesight # takvigtuuq 'he has good eyesight' / < takvik-tu-

takvik pupil of the eye # and **takvig-** to see normally # takvigtuq 'he sees normally' / TAKVIIM TUMYARAA 'optic nerve'; Iingelliniluni yuut iingita *takvinerpaitnek*. 'He had gotten eyes that were able to see better than (normal) people's eyes.' (QUL 2003:392); > takviate-, takvigtu-; cf. taku-; < PE takviy-

takviun pupil of the eye # NUN; < takvig-n

tala- to be confused; to be mixed up # EG; < PE tala(t)-

talaariq rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) #

Tua-i-llu Turpak neqciringinanrani Elngum murilkartaa manani *talaarirpiim* ullakii keglerluku-llu pitauluni. 'And while Turpak was baiting her hook, Elnguq turned her attention to her own hook and saw a big rainbow trout approach it and bite it, getting hooked.' (ELN 1990:23); from Athabascan, cf. telaghi (Upper Inlet Dena'ina Ath.)

talayaq spawning salmon # locally as calico salmon; = nalayaq; from Athabascan, cf. nalay (Deg Hit'an Ath.), nulay (Inland Dena'ina Ath.), nolaya (Upper Kuskokwim Ath.), meaning 'chum salmon'; Y, HBC

tali- root; > talin, talineq, talite-

talicivik shelter for smoking fish; smokehouse

literally: 'place to shelter things'; Tamaani neqlillratni talicivigtarluni, ellivik-wa keluquaarni-wa pelatekaq. 'There in their fish camp there was a smokehouse, a cache and behind them a tent.' (ELN 1990:17); < talite-i²-vik

talin screen; shade # < tali-n

talineq shadow; shade # Makut-wa napat

talinvakayait ak'aki takluteng. 'The shadows of these trees were oh so long.' (ELN 1990:97); < tali-neq¹ or tali-neq⁴; < PY talinəq (under PE tali(-))

talir- to engage in Inupiaq-style Eskimo-dancing in which men and women alternate in a straight line facing the drummers # talirtut 'they are dancing Inupiaq-style' / Iciw' imkut qagkurmiut aqumqerluteng iqukliqa'arrluteng, tua-i-gguq *talirluteng*. 'You know how those Inupiaqs sit in a line and dance Inupiaq style.' (AGA 1996:118); from Inupiaq taliq-

talirneq back of the head; dip in back of neck # NUN; HBC; < ?-neq¹

taliruaq type of clam # NI

talite- to shelter from wind, sun, rain, snow, etc.; to shade # talituq ‘he or it is sheltered’; talitaa ‘he or it is sheltering it’ / *Taliyutekluki akertemun*, qitngiryullerkarteng man’ a *talilluku*. ‘They had them (the visors) as shades against the sun, shading against their being dazzled by it.’ (CIU 2005:244); > talicivik; < PE talit- (*under PE talu(-)*)

talkar- to darken suddenly # NUN

talkarte- to get or give a small scratch; to be vaccinated or to vaccinate against smallpox # talkartuq ‘he got a small scratch or vaccination’; talkartaa ‘he gave her a small scratch or vaccination’ / < tallegte-qarte-

tallegcissuun steel wool; scouring pad # < tallegte-i²-cuun

tallegneq scratched spot; healing wound # < tallegte-neq¹

tallegte- to scratch; to scour # tallegtuq ‘it got scratched’; tallegtaa ‘he scratched it’ / talligmikun tallegqelliniuq pulallermini amrailngurmek atuami ‘he got scratched on the arms when he was walking through the woods in a sleeveless shirt’; Caavtaarluni-llu-gguq atrarluni kuiggarmun iigni *tallegcaaqekegni tua-i cakanirpek’natek*. ‘Feeling his way he went down to the stream, but it didn’t make any difference with his eyes that he scrubbed.’ (CUN 2007:4); > talkarte-, tallegcissuun, tallegneq; < PE caliy⁻¹

tallimaat fifth one # *a selectional word*; irniamegnuk tallimaat kassuuteksaituq ‘our fifth child hasn’t gotten married’; TALLIMAAT NANVAT ‘Lake Kulik’ (*one of the Wood-Tikchik lakes near Dillingham*); < talliman-possessed ending

tallimain five groups or pairs # Quyurciyaram nalliini ataneq cikilararkaugarci quyurtellerpeci avenrita *tallimaingitnek*. ‘At the time of harvest you shall give to the master one *fifth* part of what you have gathered.’ (AYAG. 47:24); Kuluvii akiqlikerkat *tallimainguluki* kiputellruunga, . . . ‘I have bought *five* pairs of oxen, . . .’ (LUKE 14:19); ukut tallimainguluteng avgumaut ‘these are divided into five groups’; < talliman-in

talliman five # tallimanek irniangqertuq ‘he has five children’; tallimataarlutenng ‘five at a time’; *see Appendix 6 on numerals*; Qanemcilriit piut ernerni cetamani wall’u *tallimani* nakaciularniluki. ‘Those

who were telling stories said that they had the Bladder Feast over a period of four or *five* days.’ (CAU 1985:43); *note from the second usage in the following example that the singular is tallima(q) or tallimak: Tallimaugut-gguq angutet taukut, arnaq-wa tauna. Tauna kinguqliteng tallimakluku angutet taukut, arnamek arvinlirluteng*. ‘Those men, they say, were *five* in number, and there was that woman. That younger sibling of theirs was the *fifth* one of those men, and the sixth was the woman.’ (MAR2 2001:71); *Tallimarquneq evcugaqluku. ‘Five times they brushed him off.’* (QAN 1995:254); YUINAAT TALLIMAN ‘one hundred’ (i.e., five twenties); AVENRITA TALLIMAINGIT ‘one fifth of them’; Quyurciyaram nalliini ataneq cikilararkaugarci quyurtellerpeci avenrita *tallimaingitnek*. ‘At the time of the harvest you_{pl} must always give the ruler *one fifth* of what you_{pl} gather.’ (AYAG. 47:24); < talliq-?; > tallimaat, tallimain, tallimarraq, Tallimirin; < PE tałimat (*under PE tałir*)

tallimaq one dollar # *from ‘five’ since one dollar is five times twenty cents, basic monetary unit*; BB, LI; *singular form of talliman*

tallimarraq five in cards # NI; < talliman-rraq

tallimiri- to reach the fifth of a series #

Tallimarquneq, evcugaqluku. Ayuqcia-ll’ man’ a tuaten tua-i *tallimirian* ayuqcia man’ a uqegliluni, uqegliqerrluni. ‘They brushed him off five times. The *fifth time* his being felt lighter in weight, much lighter.’ (QAN 1995:254); . . . *tallimirirraarluten* makeskuvet kiareskuvet imkut nunaten alaiciiqt tayima kiartellerpet ciunrani. ‘. . . the *fifth time*, when you get up and look around your village will appear in the direction where you are looking.’ (QUL 2003:72); < tallima(n)-i³-

Tallimirin Friday # Tallimiritmi ayagciqua ‘I’ll leave on Friday’; unuamek Tallimiritnguuq ‘today is Friday’; < talliman-irin (*or tallimiri-n*)

tallineq measurement from one’s fingertips to his armpit with the arm (and hand) outstretched # < talliq-neq²

tallinin measurement from the extremity of one’s fist to his armpit with the arm outstretched # < talliq-?

talliq arm (anatomical) # Yuk tua-i *tallimi* nanillranek pitegcaucinrirkurruli; yuum *tallini* cuqyutekluku. ‘A person never made his arrows

shorter than his *arm*; a person used his *arm* as his measuring tool.' (CIU 2005:32); Wall'u-gguq canek tegulaupakarlua ernerpak amllernek canek tegulaupakarlua, *talligka* yuarama nuugatnek ayaglutek talligka nangengaituk. 'Even having held and carried many things all day, my *arms*, starting at my finger tips, will not wear out.' (YUP 2005:72); > talliman, tallimaq, tallineq, tallinin, talliqiun, talliquq, Talliquq, talliraq, tallirnaq, tallirpacuar(aq), tallirkik, tallirraq

talliqiun corner timber in a kashim (men's community house) # < talliq-?-n

Talliquq Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands #
Talliqurmiiu 'Aleut'; < talliq-quq

talliquq flipper of seal; foreleg of animal #
talliqurrit 'their flippers'; < talliq-quq; < PE tałiqur (*under* PE tałir)

talliquutaq spur of mountain # Alla taūgaam an'aqami ingrim maaggun *talliquutaakun* pangalegturluni ayatulliniuq, taum arnam qucanglluulriim makikcaanun napcuumiinani. 'There is another story about a squirrel that ran on the *spur* of a mountain, refusing to go into the spring snare of a messy woman.' (CIU 2005:154); < talliq-kutaq

talliraq bracelet; armband # Taumek waniwa taitaput suulutaat tangnircautet, *tallirat*, kulutet, aqlitet, uyamiit-llu wangkuta tegulpuk. 'We brought golden ornaments, *bracelets*, rings, earrings, and the necklaces that we took.' (NAAQ. 31:50); Canegnek tallitek qulvaggun *tallirirlukek*, nasqurrucirlutek-llu cali canegnek. 'They put *armbands* of grass high up on their arms, and also made headbands of grass.' (CAU 1985:56); < talliq-aq³

tallirnaq curved part of major lateral root on spruce stump # *used for making curved parts of kayaks, open skin boats, and sleds*; < talliq-naq²

tallirpacuar(aq*) short-handled gaff #

tallirkik right hand # tallirpingqertuq 'he is right-handed' (*literally*: 'he has a right hand'); . . . tekiskani *tallirpiq* tungiunun avitarkauluni, *tallirpiteng-gguq* talliteng nalluit. ' . . . when it (the bear) gets to one, he should dodge to its *righthand* side, since they (bears) aren't *righthanded*.' (YUU 1995:70); Taūgaam elpeci cikiqengkuvci iqsumirneci nallulit *tallirpilirnerpeci* caliaritnek. 'But when you give alms, do not let your left hand know what your *right hand* is doing.'

(MATT. 6:3); < talliq-pik²; < PE tałirpiy (*under* PE tałir); > tallirpilirneq

tallirpilirneq right-hand side # unatni tallirpilirneret kiliamiki iqsumikun igangnaq'lallruuq 'because he had gotten cut on his right hand, he'd been trying to write with his left hand'; Nunaput kuigem caniani uitauq *tallirpilirnerani* kuigem asgulriani. 'Our village is located beside the river on the *right-hand side* of the river as one goes upstream.' (PRA 1995:107); . . . aipaa *tallirpilirneranun* aipaa-llu iqsumirneranun. ' . . . one onto his *right-hand side*, the other onto his left-hand side.' (MARK 15:27); < tallirkik-lirneq

tallirraq hook used to pull things from the end of the kayak to the cockpit, the other end being used to push thing to the end # < talliq-rraq

tallur- emotional root; > talluqe-, tallurnarqe-, tallurtar-, talluryug- < PE tałur; > tallurna

talluqe- to be shy, respectful or intimidated with respect to (him) # talluqaa 'he is shy of her, respectful toward her, inhibited by her' / < tallur-ke⁻⁴

tallurnarqe- to cause one to be shy, respectful, deferential, or intimidated # tallurnarquq 'he makes one feel shy' / < tallur-narqe-

tallurtar- to be habitually shy, respectful, or intimidated # tallurtartuq 'he is shy by nature' / < tallur-tar-

talluryug- to feel shy, respectful, deferential or intimidated # talluryugtuq 'he feels shy' / Waten-llu iterpaalulriani, friend-ama nem'eggnun aguskanga, tua-i pekviinii nerestem keggengraanga tua-i kumegyungramku *talluryuglu* pekviini uitalua. 'Thus, upon coming in for the first time, if my friend brought me over to their house, even if a louse bit me and I had no good alternative, and even if I wanted to scratch it, *feeling respectful* I'd accept things that way because I had no alternative.' (YUP 2005:140)

tallurna thank you! # exclamation; tallurnarpit-llu! 'many thanks!'; < tallur-na¹

talmag- to spawn (of fish) # talmagtut 'they are spawning'; NUN; < PY-S tamlay-

talu partition between the areas of two families in a shared house # < PE talu(-); cf. taluyaq, talurte-

talun, talurissuun, talussuun sinew splitter
Talutet imkuulartut cingickegluteng tua

ellegluteng taúgaam. ‘*Sinew splitters* are sharply pointed, but also thick.’ (ELL 1997:140); < talu-n, tulur-i²-cuun, talussuun

talu split sinew # and **talu-** (NI, NUN form), **talur-** (K form) to split sinew # taluuq or talurtuq ‘it is split’; talua or taluraa ‘he is splitting it’ / Aren, uptenga’arcan maurlurluan taum caqussayugaq uqumek imillinia, mingqutmek-llu cikirluku, yualuarnek-llu, yualunek imkunek *taluanek* qavcirrarnek. ‘Oh, when she was ready that dear old grandmother of hers filled a poke with oil, and give her a needle, and thread, a few pieces of *split-sinew* thread.’ (QUL 2003:236); Kinercirraarluki-llu talutmek *taluluki*. Nutaan-llu tua-i *talurraarluki* piirriluki. ‘After they dried them, they *split* them with a sinew splitter. Finally then, after they *split* them they’d ply them.’ (CIU 2005:84); > talun, taluutaq

talurte-, talugte- to go out of sight # talurtuq ‘he went out of sight’ / talurngauq ‘it has gone out of sight’; Yaaqvanun-llu ayallerkaqa alikellruaqa nunat *taluggluki*, nunat *taluggluki* ayakuma tuunramun nernayuklua. ‘I was afraid to go far *out of the sight* of the village, thinking that if I *went out of sight* of the village a spirit would eat me.’ (AGA 1996:99); cf. talu

taluyaneq measurement, the distance from the folded elbow of one outstretched arm to the ends of the fingertips of the other outstretched arm # < taluyaq-neq²

taluyaq fish trap # *also plural for one fish trap*; taluyat can’giircuutai imarmiutarmek cangellrulliniut ‘his blackfish trap caught a mink’; Kuigpagmiut canglartut manignarnek taluyarpagteggun ‘Yukoners catch loche with large fish traps’; Tauna-gguq atam can’giiq kuimaraalria, tua-i-llu-gguq ukunun *taluyanun* tekilluni, . . . ‘That blackfish, they say, was swimming along, and he came to this *fish trap*, . . .’ (ELN 1990:5); > taluyaneq, taluyarkaun, taluyiurun; cf. talu

taluyarkaun chicken wire or wire mesh # *raw material for modern fish traps*; < taluyaq-kaq-un

Taluyat the constellation Bootes # *literally: ‘fish traps’*; < taluyaq-plural;

taluyiurun willow root # *used for lashing of a fish trap*; NUN; < taluyaq-liur-n

taluutaq sinew splitter; grass comb (?) # < talu-taq¹

taluuute- to move (it) around # . . . culuni-gguq *taluuutnanrirai* . . . ‘. . . so it is said, it can no longer move its wing feathers around . . .’ (KIP 1998:227)

tamaa at once; right away; immediately; as soon as possible # *adverbial particle*; tamaa ut’reskina! ‘come back right away!'; Makut allerquitet atuquvki qerrungaituten, wall’u *tamaa* pinialingaunak. ‘If you follow these rules you won’t get cold, or (if you do) you won’t get weak right away.’ (YUU 1995:69); cf. tamaani

tamaa(ni) there (at that place or in that situation whose identity is immediately known to listener); back then (in the distant or relatively distant past) # *extended demonstrative adverb*; Ceñ’armun auqiiryaqatartukut, *tamaani* amllernek auqiirkaneq muragnek tangaalartukut aquigaqamta. ‘We’ll go gathering firewood on the shore; *there* we see lots of wood to gather when we play.’ (ELN 1990:18); *Tamaani* qasgimi kalukalartut, anglaniluteng. ‘Back then they’d have the traditional feasts in the kashim, and enjoy them.’ (YUU 1995:8); AK’ A TAMAANI ‘a long time ago’; *see tamana, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; cf. tamaa; > tamaaten*

tamaaten in Your (God’s) manner; according to Your will # *used in Russian Orthodox and Roman Catholic translations of Christian prayers and other religious texts*; Atavut wangkuta, tayimanelnguq qiliit qaingatni, *tamaaten* tanqignaurtuq atren elpet; *tamaaten* tutnaurtuq elpet angayuqaucin; *tamaaten* piunartuq picirkiucin elpet qaillun qiliit qaingatni tuaten nunam qaingani . . . ‘Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name, thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as in heaven . . .’ (ORT 2006:26); Atamta, qiliit qaingatnelnguq, *tamaaten* tanqignaurtuq atren elpet; *tamaaten* tutnaurtuq angayuqaucin; *tamaaten* piunaurtuq picirkiucin nunam qaingani qiliit qaingatni eluciditun . . . (*same part of the Lord’s Prayer*) (CAT 1950:1); *Tamaaten* ilukegcinaurtut qilagmelnguut! *Tamaaten* nunaniryugnaurtut nunamelngurni! ‘According to your will may those in Heaven be happy! According to your will may those on earth be joyful!’ (ORT. 2006:33); < tamaa(ni)-equalis

tamacenaq bird-skin parka # < tamar²-?; > tamaceñi-
tamaceñi- to make a parka out of various types of bird skin # < tamacenaq-li²-

tamak'acagar-, tamak'ackagar-, tamak'akackagar- absolutely all # *used in the quantifier/qualifier construction*; Waten qasgimi quyurtaqameng piqatarqata angutet imkut *tamak'ackagarmeng* ukveqngamegteki angalkuut, unugcuutmun ayakata' arqata angalkut iliit, angutet imkut *tamak'akackagarmeng* qasgilalliniut, tua-i tan'gurraat-llu *tamak'acagarmeng* qasgiluteng. 'When they gathered in the kashim, when they were going to do that, *all* those men, since they believed in shamans, when one of the shamans was about to go to the moon, *all* those men would go to the kashim, and the boys would *all* go to the kashim.' (QUL 2003:556); Tua-i-ll' ellangellma kinguakun tengssuun nepliryaqlirturainaqan tua-i *tamak'acagamta* paqnaknaurput. 'And after I became aware of things, whenever an airplane would finally make noise and be heard, *absolutely all* of us would be curious about it.' (QUL 2003:590); see Appendix 2 on the inflection of the quantifier/qualifier construction; < tamar-kaca(g)aq

tamalkuq one dollar; the whole thing # singular form, as a noun, of tamalkur-

tamalkur- all; whole; entire; every # *used in the quantifier/qualifier construction though usually only with third fourth person endings as with first and second (and often fourth) person the shorter base tamar- is used instead*; ak'a paqtellruanka negat tamalkuita 'I already checked *all* the snares'; Quyaviksuganka cakneq ciulirneret *tamalkuita* ikayuutellret . . . 'I want very much to thank *all* the elders who helped out . . .' (AGA 1996:viii); . . . *tamalkuan* neraa neqni qantani-llu painqercaarluku. ' . . . she ate *all* her food and licked his plate clean.' (ELN 1990:5); Yuut tangerrluku *tamalkurmeng*. 'All the people saw it.' (TAP 2004:79); Patuani nuna *tamalkurmii* tunguriuq. . . 'Because it cast shade over it, the *entire* land became dark, . . .' (ANUC. 10:15); Anqerluni itruqrilliniluni tua-i *tamalkuuciicetun* cetuanek tuaten. 'After going out briefly she brought in belugas in their *entirety*.' (QUL 2003:108); Ataneq, Agayutmaa, umyuqa *tamalkirrluku* nanrarciamken. 'Oh Lord, my God, I will praise you, *entirely* devoting my mind (toward that purpose).' (PSALM 86:12); see Appendix 2 on the inflection of the quantifier/qualifier construction; < tamar-?

tamana the one there; that one; the extended thing whose referred to already # *extended demonstrative pronoun*; tamatum 'of that one'; tamakut 'those'; tamana cavun taguskiu! 'bring up that oar!'; Maqinerraraam kinguani nenglirpek'nani-llu *tamana* qasgiq. 'Right after the steambath *that* kashim was not cold (inside).' (AGA 1996:54); see tamaa(ni), the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives

tamaqernikiyyaq skinny young seal in springtime # NUN

tamar¹ to lose; to misplace # tamartuq 'it is lost'; tamaraa 'he lost it' / tamariuq 'he lost something'; tamaqertuq 'it suddenly disappeared'; Ilait taūgaam piciryarat *tamarluteng*: yuraryaraq, yagyarat allat-llu ak'a piciryarallrit. 'However, some of these customs have been *lost*: dancing; abstinence practices, and other former customs.' (KIP 1998:vii); Tua-i-ll' pivakarluni nulirra imna tayim' *tamarluni*. Nuliani *tamariluku* taum nukalpiartam. 'His wife was nowhere to be seen, *lost*. That man in his prime had his wife go missing on him.' (QAN 1995:102); < PE tammar-

tamar² all; whole; entire; every # *used in the quantifier/qualifier construction; used mostly with third and fourth person endings*, tamarmeng tangellruit 'they all saw them'; tamaita tangellruit 'they saw them all'; tamiin 'all of it'; tamarkenka 'both of them'; yuk tamarmi ner'uq 'every person is eating' (note the use of the singular; this sentence is equivalent to yuut tamarmeng ner'ut 'all the people are eating'); . . . nangerciiqua tayim' imna tayima mernulqa *tamarmi* catunani. ' . . . I stood up, and *all* my tiredness was gone.' (QAN 1995:348); Taūgaam *tamarma* angllullrunritua. Maatekaarlua taūgaam mecungellruunga. 'But not *all* of me went under the water. I got wet only up to here.' (QUL 2003:730); see Appendix 2 on the inflection of the quantifier/qualifier; > tamalkuq, tamalkur-, tamarmirte-, tamat, tamatmun, tamiini, tamqapiar-; < PE tamar-

tamarmirte- to do something wholeheartedly; to do something in its entirety # Tengmiirvimi-llu tua-i *tamarmirrluteng* yuirulluteng makut nunat. 'And in March the village had emptied of people altogether.' (KIP 1998:268); Taūgaam Agayutem angayuqauviani kina imna Agayutmun *tamarmirrluni* calikuni, elliini angenruuq. 'But

whoever in God's kingdom devotes himself *wholeheartedly* to God, such a person is greater than him.' (LUKE 7:28); < tamar²-mirte-

tamarqellriit scattered ice in ocean # < ?-lria-plural
tamat all kinds # Itrutuq tuntunek tuaten aminek meqciranek, nayirnek tuaten mallunek, maklaarnek-llu mallunek *tamanek*. 'He brought in caribou with skins that had shed, beached seal carcasses, and beached bearded seal carcasses of all kinds.' (MAR2 2001:9); < tamar²-plural

tamategte- to sew skins together for a parka #

tamatmun in various directions # *adverbial particle*: < tamar²-tmun

tamatuu- to be that # Tua-i kamaku'urluku nuliani piksailengraan. *Tamatuuluni*. 'He was constantly alleging things of his wife even though she hasn't done anything. *That's (an example of) what it is.*' (YUP 2005:200); < tamatu- (*base of tamana*) -u-

tamiini everywhere # *adverb*; meq tamiini uitauq 'water is everywhere'; < tamar²-localis

tamlu, tamluq chin # ?-luq, ?-luq; > tamlurnaq, tamlurun; cf. tamu-; < PE tamlu

tamlurnaq triangular bowl made for boys; three-sided dish; trapezoid shape that resembles a chin # NUN; < tamluq-naq

tamlurun chin tattoo # Tauna-gguq

tamlurutengertuq. Ak'a arnassagaat tamlumegteggun qaralingqetullruut gguun. *Tamlurutait-gguq* tua-i. Mingqutmek kapurluteng *tamluruciaqluteng*. That one had a *chin tattoo*. In the past old women had decorations on their chins here. Those were their *chin tattoos*. They would make *chin tattoos* by pricking the skin repeatedly with a needle.' (KIP 1998:179); < tamlu(q)-?-n; < tamulurun (*under PE tamlu*)

tamqapiar- all; whole; every # *used in the quantifier/qualifier construction*; . . . nag'arrluni acilqullermun mecagmun paallagnuni, *tamqapiarmi* mecungurruli, . . . ' . . . tripping on a root she fell headlong into a puddle, getting completely soaked, . . .' (ELN 1990:36); < tamarqapiar(ar)-

tamu- to chew once # > tamua-, tamuali-, tamuaneq, tamukaaq, tamukassaaq, tamukassaar-; cf. tamluq; < PE tamur-

tamu- to chew # tamaguq 'he is chewing'; tamuagaa 'he is chewing it' / tamuamallrua arucetaaq 'he chewed on the dried fish skin for

a long time'; tamuaksugtuq 'he is nibbling'; . . . teguvailgagu-llu qimugkauryaraam ak'a *tamualuku* igqalliniluku. . . . and before she could pick it up, the puppy had already *chewed* it up swallowed it down.' (ELN 1990:78); < tamu-a-; > tamuayagaq, tamuayarat

tamuali- to chew food to prepare it for eating # *usually for a child*; tamualiuk 'he is chewing food for someone'; tamualia 'he is chewing it for someone or he is chewing food for her' / tamualiaq 'food chewed up for someone'; irniani neqerrlugmek tamualitaa 'she is chewing dried fish for her child'; Turpak-llu elkek tamualiaqluki neqerrlugnek cali *keggutait* piniriksailata. 'Turpak and she would chew on the dried fish to soften it for them because their *teeth* hadn't gotten strong yet.' (ELN 1990:76); < tamu-aq¹-li²

tamuanaq spawning fish hung to dry #

tamuayagaq chewing tobacco # BB; < tamua-ya(g)aq

tamuayaraq molar # < tamua-yaraq

tamukaaq edible pussy-willow catkin # < tamu-?

tamukassaaq skin to chew on *such as dried fish skin* # and **tamukassaar-** to chew on a skin to soften it # tamukassaartuq 'he is chewing on a skin'; tamukassaaraa 'he is chewing on it' / < tamu-?

tanaaluk boy # *said to be an old term*; < taneg-?

tane- (NUN, NS form), **tanegte-** (HBC form) to scrub; to wash one's hands # tanaa 'he is scrubbing it' / taniuq 'he is scrubbing', 'he is washing his hands'; > tan'gun; cf. tanir-, tanukar-

taneg- root; > tanaaluk, tanekcitagaq, taneksagglugaq, tan'gaurluq, tan'gurraq; < PY-S tanyurär

tanekcitagaq* young boy # NI; < taneg-?

taneknaarallr(aq*) young boy # Aren, taunallrayagaqtaq-gguq-am im' *taneknaarall'er* quyaqanrituq! 'Well, that little squirt, that *young boy* wasn't happy!' (QUL 2003:532); NI; < taneg-?-llr(aq)

taneksagglugaq* young boy # HBC; < taneg-?-rrlugaq

tanektallr(aq*) young boy # Tauna-gguq tutgara'urlua *tanektallrauluni* angevkenani tua-i. 'His grandson was just a *young boy*, not very big.' (AGA 1996:164); NSK; < taneg-?-llr(aq)

tanem ever; why; how on earth! # *adverbial participle*; used with exclamations and questions, expressing

*perplexity or exasperation; ciin tanem ayallrusia? ‘why did I ever leave?’; ingna tanem nervakarta! ‘why on earth does that one keep on eating?’; qaillun tanem pillrusiu? ‘whatever did you do to him?’; Aling, angli-lli-llu *tanem* qavallinivaa-ll’ taumi tan’gaurlumi! ‘Oh my, how on earth can it be that that boy has slept so much!’ (CUN 2007:4); KIITUANI TANEM or KIITAÜGANI TANEM ‘oh, what if it had happened!'; > tanemkur-; < PY-S tanəm*

tanemkur- to express (unwarranted) exasperation toward (him) # Tamakut tamaa-i piksailengraan apqiitnek *tanemkurluku* qanrutaqluku. ‘Even though she hasn’t done anything, he speaks to her, as it’s termed, *expressing exasperation* toward her.’ (YUP 2005:200); < tanem-?- -

tang look! # *exclamation*; tang, pagna tengssuun tailria! ‘look, the airplane up there is coming here!'; tang una mingqaqa assirilria qaraliliamni! ‘look, my basket is looking better since I put decorations on it!'; Aatiin-llu tangrramiki tamakut tumet piluni, “Ak’ a *tang* keglunret naryangllinlriit unitamegnun.” ‘And when her father saw those paw prints he said, “Look, already the wolves have been drawn by the scent of what we left behind.”” (ELN 1990:63); < tang-

tang- root; > tang, tangemcuke-, tangke-, tangniite-, tangnirqe-, tangquussiig-, tangriiqe-, tangrru-, tangssiite-, tangssug-, tangvag-; < PE tanjər-

tangaa- to keep looking at with yearning # tangaagaa ‘he is looking at it’ / < tangerr-a-

tangaliuqur- to travel behind another; to work with another # NUN

tangaliute- to mingle with others; to participate in an activity # NUN

tan’gaurluq* boy; lad # Tua-i angilliniuq tauna *tan’gaurluq* pavavet-llu kelumegnun ayangssiaqluni, caaqami ingrim taum kelumegnii uitalriim avatiini tuntunek tangerrnaurtuq. ‘And that boy grew, and he would go up in land from them and sometimes he would see caribou around that mountain that was located inland from them.’ (YUU 1995:2); < taneg-?-r(ur)luq

tangcuke- to pick on; to torment # Unguvalriit tamakut ilaita-ggur-am *tangcukluku-ll’* uumiknauraat! ‘Some of those sea mammals tormented him; they would despise him!’ (CAU 1985:37); *Tangcuklaqiiit-gguq-am* yuut, elluarrluku-

llu qanrucuunaku. ‘People picked on him, never spoke to him decently.’ (MAR1 2001:62)

tangemcuke- to look down on; to feel superior to # tangemcukaa ‘he looks down on her’ / < tang-?-ke²

tangenqigcinarqe- to be pleasant to look at # tangenqigcinarquq ‘it is pleasant to look at, it looks good’ / < tangerr-nqigte-i²-narqe-

tangeq strip of seal blubber from which oil has been rendered; seal cracklings # Y, NUN, NS; > tangevkayak, tangviaq; < PE tanjər

tan’geq darkness # miklemni tan’geq alikellruaqa ‘when I was little I was afraid of the dark’; Tua-i tayim’ unuut-llu erenret-llu nalluluki *tan’germi* tua uitimi taum iluani. ‘She didn’t know day from night because she stayed in the *dark* inside that there.’ (ELL 1997:152); Aciraa-llu tanqik “Ernermek” *tan’geq-llu* “Unugmek.” ‘He called the light “Day” and the *darkness* “Night”.’ (AYAG. 1:5); > tan’gercete-, tan’geri-, tan’gerliq, tan’gerpak; < PE tarərnər (*under* PE tarər)

tangercetaaq movie # and **tangercetaar-** to watch a movie # tangercetaartuq ‘he is watching a movie’ / George Bunyan-aam Naparyaarmium ukuk paluqtaruak kegginaquk pilialqak 1946-aami *tangercetaalillratni* Disney-nkut Alaska Eskimo-mek. ‘George Bunyan of Hooper Bay made these beaver masks in 1946 when the Disney company made the *movie* “The Alaskan Eskimo”.’ (AGA 1996:57); < tangerr-cetaaq; > tangercetaarvik

tangercetaarvik movie theater # < tangercetaar-vik

tangercete- to show # tangercetuq ‘he let himself be seen’; tangercetaa ‘he showed it’ / sap’akigni yuulukek suukiiqeqtaaraagni qilagak tangercetak ‘taking off his shoes, he showed his brand-new knitted socks’; < tangerr-cete¹

tan’gercete- to be dark # tan’gercetuq ‘it is dark’ / tan’gerceñani ‘being dark’; Ernertaunani nuniit *tan’gercequraraqluni*. ‘There being no day, their village was continually *dark*.’ (CIU 2005:302); < tan’geq-cete²

tan’geri- to become dark # tan’geriuq ‘it is getting dark’ / *Tan’geriyaurrlun’* waten uksuarmi. ‘It was in fall time like this, when the *darkness comes earlier*.’ (AGA 1996:202); < tan’geq-i¹

tan’gerliq black bear (*Ursus americanus*) # . . . taum *tan’gerlim* tauna pikii, “Arenqiapaa, usuuq tang pivakarluni nayagarpet pitaquerkaurteqataqiiten.” ‘. . . that *black bear* said to him, “Oh for goodness

sakes, your younger sister is eventually going to kill you.'" (QUL 2003:378); < tan'geq-li¹-

tan'gerpak crowberry; curleberry (*Empetrum nigrum*); locally: blackberry # Tua-i taugken tangnircairturlaamegtekil'-am tamaani, tuarpiaq makut *tan'gerpagnek* kepcimalriit. 'Since they always decorated them in those days, these appear to be dyed with *crowberries*.' (CIU 2005:148); Nunivaarmiut pituit paunranek. Ilaitallu qaugkut Hooper Bay-rmiut, Chevak-armiutllu kavlakuanek pituluki tamakut *tan'gerpagnek* wangkuta pitukput. 'Nunivak people call them "paunrat". Some people at Hooper Bay and Chevak call them "kavlakua(raa)t", and we call them "*tan'gerpiit*".' (CIU 2005:216); UY, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI; < tan'geq-rpak

tangerr- to see # tangertuq 'he sees' (something); tangrraa 'he sees it' / tangerrsugaqa 'I want to see it'; tangerrluku 'seeing it'; tangenrritaa or tangenritaa 'he doesn't see it'; tangerciqamken unuaqu 'I'll see you tomorrow'; tangrrutuk 'they₂ see each other'; tangertuq ellminek tarenriuratkun 'he sees himself in the mirror'; tangerrluku kaillni 'because of his hunger' literally: 'seeing his own hunger'; Qialuku-llu nutaan *tangerpaaluamiu* tua-i alangaarluni. 'Because she was seeing her crying for the first time she was very much surprised.' (note use of transitive subordinative on qia-) (ELN 1990:75); < tang-; > tangaa-, tangenqigcinarqe-, tangercetaaq, tangercetaar-, tangercete-, tangerrinar-, tangernnarqe-, tangerrsailkutaq, tangerrsutek, tangnerrar-, tangnerrayak, tangrruaq, tangruuar-, tangruu-, tangssugnarqe-

tangerrnaite- to not be visible; for visibility to be poor # tangerrnaituq 'it is not visible' or 'visibility is poor' / *Tangerrnaunani* tayima irugkenek-llu nasaurluum tangyuunani. 'Visibility being poor, he didn't see the girl's legs.' (KIP 1998:287); < tangerr-naite-

tangerrnarqe-, tangerrnau- to be visible; for visibility to be good # tangerrnarquq 'it is visible' or 'visibility is good' / Man'a ceña napailan yaaqvarnun kiartellriani *tangerrnaqngan* ava-i malrugnek tungulriigneck cagnek tangerrluni. 'Because that shore didn't have trees and because visibility was good when one looked into the distance, one could see two black things.' (ELN 1990:19); < tangerr-narqe-, tangerr-naq¹-u-

tangerrsailkutaq camouflage # < tangerr-yailkutaq

tangerrsutek binoculars # < tangerr-cuun-dual

tangertaagute- to exchange knowing glances with one another # tangertaagutut 'they are exchanging knowing glances with one another' / ciin tangertaagucetek? 'why were you₂ exchanging knowing glances?' < tangerr?-te⁵-

tangevkar- to let one see, or be seen # Irniaqellinikii angayuqaagminun-llu *tangevkayuunaku*. 'It was her child and she never let it be seen by her parents.' (QUL 2003:264); < tangerr-vkar-

tangevkayak, tangevkayagaq strip of seal blubber from which oil has been rendered; seal cracklings # NI; < tangeq?-kayag-, tangeq?-kayag-aq?

tangiq bowpiece on keel of kayak (or open boat) # NUN

tangke- to look at; to see; to watch # tangkaa 'he is looking at it', 'he sees it' / Man'a uskuraa qerruinam uum tangerrluku kinguneqa-am neq'akekeka, mangagciurarqata kaugpagnek *tangketullruamki*. 'Seeing this poke's skin line, I am reminded of how things used to be since I used to see them when they scraped walrus skin.' (CIU 2005:16); NS, Y; < tang-ke⁴-

tangluq snowshoe # and **tanglur-** to snowshoe # tanglurtuq 'he is snowshoeing' / Imkunek tanglunek a'etulliniut *tanglut* . . . Muruayailkutet imkut qanikcarmi qetulgurmii. 'They used to put on those snowshoes. They are devices to prevent one from sinking into soft snow.' (QUL 2003:558); TULUKARUUM TANGLURALLRI or TANGLULLRET 'the Milky Way' (so called because in legend the Milky Way is the snowshoe trail of the Raven when he retrieved the sun); < PE tanglur

tanglurar(ar)- to walk across the snow using snowshoes # tanglura'artuq 'he's walking with snowshoes' / tanglurallruuq 'he walked with snowshoes'; *Tanglura'arluni* calaratmun ayalliniuq tauna imna tulukarugaurluq. 'Walking with snowshoes that dear old raven went toward the south.' (CUN 2007:112); < tanglur?-

tangnerraq thing or person seen for the first time or not recognized # and **tangnerrar-** to see for the first time; to not recognize at first # tangnerrartuq 'he sees something for the first time'; tangnerraraa 'he sees it for the first time', 'he doesn't recognize her at first' / tangnerrarluni allanernek mikelnguq qiaquq 'the child cried at the sight of the strangers'; tangnerryayaqamken

'I didn't recognize you at first', 'I thought you were someone I hadn't seen before'; < tangnerrayak

tangnerrayak stranger or strange thing seen for the first time # Aren, tua-i makut iillayualuteng naken paivngalillranek tangnerrayagmek. 'My, those around here were amazed at the stranger and where she appeared from.' (QUL 2003:232); < tangerr-nerraq-yak

tangniite- to be unpleasant to look at. tangniituq 'it is unpleasant to look at', 'it looks bad' / Kegginaa tua qiuk'acagarluni tua-i *tangniinani* tua-i kegginaa qiluni! 'His face was very blue, his face was *unsightly* being blue!' (ELL 1997:580); < tang-niite-

tangnircar- to strive to look nice; to decorate # tangnircartuq 'he strove to look nice'; tangnircaraa 'he decorated it' / < tangnir(qe)-car-; > tangnircaun

tangnircaun ornament; decoration # Cali uyamigluteng, uyamigneq piluteng cali tamakunek nasquurrucirluteng-llu *tangnircautekluki* pilartut. 'Also they put on necklaces, and by using necklaces and putting on headdresses they had these items as *ornamentation* when they danced.' (TAP 2004:71); < tangnircar-n

tangnirqe- to be pleasant to look at; to be attractive # tangnirquq 'it is pleasant to look at', 'it looks good' / tangnirqutkaq 'something with which to beautify oneself'; Assirluteng tua-i *tangnirqepiarluteng* kenugngaluteng cakneq. 'They were nice, *very attractive*, all spruced up.' (CIU 2005:254); < tang-nirqe-; > tangnircar-

tangpeq old kayak skin # Kiarluni kiani egkumi pilliuq qayam amillra, acirlaqait tamakut qayat amillrit *tangpernek*, augem mecilliniluku kia-kiani. 'He looked around and in there in the back there was an old kayak skin — they called such old kayak skins "tangpeq" — and blood had soaked into it.' (MAR1 2001:48); NS; < + PY-S tanpəq

tangquussaag-, tangquussiig- (*Y, HBC form*) to spy on; to peek # tangquussiigaa 'he is peeking at her' / Maaten tamaaggan kelugteggun qinquussaagluni piuq, aren, kegluneq un' uskurarturluni pangarvalria, uluni anlluku aitarmi. . . Inerqullruluku *tangquussaagesqevkenaku*. 'She peeked out through

the seams and, oh, she saw that this wolf was running in harness, sticking out its tongue with its mouth open. . . They had told her not to *peek*.' (QUL 2003:466); < tang-?-; tang-?; cf. paquussiig-, qinquussaag-

tangriiqe- to be visually attracted; to be infatuated # tangriiquq 'he is infatuated'; tangriiqaa 'he is infatuated with her' / nukalpiaq tangriiquq neviarcamek 'the young man is infatuated with a girl'; < tang-?-liqe²

tangrinar- to see without doing anything else; to see without responding to what one sees; to ignore; to overlook # tangrinaraa 'he just saw it/him and ignored it/him' / tangrinarpek'naki 'don't ignore them', 'don't overlook them'; < tangerr-inar-

tangriiu look at him / it!; see! # *imperative particle*; Uyivaangam, atiinun qer'ararutlia: "Tangriiu! Qetunraan amalilkelluku, qetunraqvakagen!" 'Uyivaangaq brought him across to his father: "Look at him! You thought your son was a great man, this one here who was your son until now!" (CEV 1984:86); Maurlurluan pillinia, "Tangriiu, iciwa qanrutellruyaaqekemken iqlungarniluki makut nukalpiat." 'Her grandmother said to her, "See, remember how I told you that young men were liars.'" (YUU 1995:11); < tangerr-?-optative

tangruacugyaraq hallucination # BB; < tangruar-?-yug-yaraq

tangrualiurta theater manager, projectionist # < tangruar-liur-ta¹

tangruuaq hallucination; vision; illusion; movie # and **tangruuar-** to hallucinate; to have visions; to go to a movie; to imagine things; to visualize; to picture (in the mind) # tangruuartuq 'he is hallucinating, having a vision, watching a movie, etc.'; tangruaraa 'he is hallucinating it, imagines he sees it, sees it in his mind's eye' / tangruualqa alingnarqellruuq 'the movie I saw was frightening'; Qaneqsauateng tangvauteqerluteng aaniin pillinia, "Aling, waniwa-qaa *tangruartukut* wangkuta?" 'Without saying a word they just looked at each other and his mother said to him, "Gee, are we *imagining things*?"' (QUL 2003:190); *Tangruuaraqamki* yuut tamakut ciumenti yuullret takumcunaqluteng yuullrulliniut. 'Whenever I *picture* those people who came before us, (I think that) they led pitiful lives.' (YUU 1995:52); MALRUGNEK TANGRUUARLUNI

'(he/she) having double vision' (*medical neologism*); < tangerr-uaq; > tangrruacugyaraq, tangrrualiurta, tangrruarar-, tangrruarun, tangrruarvik

tangrruarar- to watch with enjoyment # tangrruarartuq 'he is watching'; tangrruararaa 'he is watching it' / < tangrruaq?-?

tangrruarun fictitious thing # < tangrruar-n

tangrruarvik movie theater # < tangrruar-vik

tangrruu- to be visible; to be seen # tangrruuguq 'it is visible', 'he was seen' / tangrruullruuq-gguq Mamterillermi 'they say he was seen in Bethel'; . . . kass'am aklua caitqapik maani tangrruuyugnaunaku. ' . . . goods of the white man definitely weren't seen here.' (AGA 1996:12); Cali maa-i amlerteggun tangrruugut imumirpak Yupiit piciryarait. 'Also, at the present time, in many ways the age-old Yup'ik customs are *to be seen*.' (KIP 1998:vii); < tangerr?-?

tangssiite- to entertain; to amuse; to put on a show for # tangssiitaa 'he is entertaining her' / Atam tua-i tayima nayagaan qasgilluku tangssiitniarai yuut. 'Look, they'll soon bring your sister to the kashim to *entertain* the people.' (CIU 2005:222); Avaquataa-ata, uitavkenang! Ukut tangssiiluki, piki atakuat nanilcarluk! 'Son, don't stay idle. *Entertain* these people, make their evening shorter!' (CEV 1984:81); < tang?-?

tangssug- to look at; to watch # tangssugtuq 'he is watching something'; tangssugaa 'he is watching it' / Canimelliinalnuni tua. Tauna tua-i uyuraa qianrirluni tua taumek tangssunglutek. 'It was getting all the more close. His younger brother stopped crying and they began to watch that one.' (ELL 1997:74); < tangerr-yug-

tangssunarqe- to be pleasant to look at; to be well worth looking at; to look interesting # tangssunarquq 'it looks good', 'it looks interesting' / tangssunarqellriit 'things that are worth looking at', 'interesting things'; . . . tangssunarqengraan angu tangvauryaqunaku. ' . . . even if it looks *interesting*, don't stare at it.' (KIP 1998:253); < tangerr-yu-narqe-

tan'gun washcloth, scrub brush # < tanegte-n

tan'gurraq* boy; lad; jack in cards; child of either sex (*NUN meaning*) # Tamaani makut angutet tan'gurraat-llu qasgiinterpallurluteng pilallrulliniameng. Qasgi una quyurtaarvikluku calivikluku elitnaurvirkulu-llu. 'Back then those

men and *boys* mostly lived in the kashim. The kashim was their gathering place, workshop and school.' (CAU 1985:14); < taneg?-rraq; < PY-S tanyuraq

tangvag- to look at; to watch # tangvagtuq 'he is watching' (something); tangvagaa 'he is watching it' / tangvagcetuq 'he is letting himself be seen' *going out, visiting, etc.*; E. W. Nelson-aaq tangvallminek Massercullermiut numiitni petugtalrianek qanemciuq. 'E. W. Nelson spoke about the "petugtaq" celebration that he had seen in Marshall.' (CAU 1985:25); < tang-vag-; > tangvagtelleq, tangvaur(ar)-

tangvagtelleq alibi witness # *legal neologism*; < tangvag-te²-lleq

tangvaur(ar)- to stare # tangvaurtuq 'he is staring'; tangvauraraa 'he is staring at her' / Tua-i tangvauraqarraarluku alingallimi qalrillagluni aanani-llu ullagarrluku, teguamiu-llu aaniin piluku alingnaitniluku tauna. 'After she'd *stared* at him for a short while she suddenly became frightened, cried out, and rushed over to her mother, and when her mother picked up she told her that that one wasn't to be feared.' (ELN 1990:7); < tangvag-ur(ar)-

tangviaq (*Y form*), **tangviarrluk** (*K, BB, HBC form*); **tangviarrluggaq** (*NI, CAN form*) strip of seal blubber from which oil has been rendered; seal cracklings # Alla alerquun yuk enriskan, tangviarrlugmek igevkarluku iqua tegumiaqluku, igevkarraarluku tangviarrluk cayugluku antaqluku. 'Another precept is that if a person gets a bone caught in his throat then he should be made to swallow a *strip of rendered seal blubber* while one holds on to the end of it, and after he's swallowed it, one pulls out the *blubber strip* and draws it (the bone) out.' (YUU 1995:50); < tangeq?-?, tangeq?-rrluk, tangeq?-rrluk-rraq

tanir⁻¹ to wash one's face; to scrub # tanirtuq 'he is washing his face' # Y, HBC; cf. tane-, tanukar-

tanir⁻² to remove meat from (it — a bone) # NUN

tanite- to keep oneself from being seen by game or an enemy # Pissurai anuurlumi imutun pisquciatur aurrluki pissurai. *Tanilluki* piaqluki, kiituani tekitai waniwa. 'He hunted them according to his grandmother's instructions; he hunted them by crawling after them. He would *hide from* them, until finally he reached them.' (MAR2 2001:12); NS

tanqiate- to be dim; to lack brightness # tanqianani
'being dim'; < tanqik-ate-

tanqigcete- to be bright # tanqigcetuq 'it is bright'
/ unaquan tanqigiarautiini 'as soon as the
morning was light'; < tanqik-cete²

tanqik brightness; moon (NUN meaning); month
(NUN meaning); holy thing # and **tanqig-** to
be bright # tanqigtuq 'it is bright' / akertem
tanqiatun 'like the brightness of the sun'; tanqia
kenurraam qitngirnarquq 'the brightness of
the lamp is dazzling'; tanqigpagtuq NUN 'the
moon is shining'; Tua-llu Agayun alerquiguq,
"Taqiqtangli" — tanqik-llu piurrluni. Agayutem-
llu tanqik tangramiu assikaa. Ellin-llu avtak
tanqik tan'geq-llu. 'And God said, "Let there be
light" — and there was light. And God saw that
the light was good, and God divided the light
from the darkness.' (AYAG. 1:2-4); *Tanqiuguq!*
Tanqiuguq! 'It is holy! It is holy! It is
holy!' (ORT 2006:25); TAQUKAT TANQIAT 'March'
(NUN usage), literally: 'seals' month'; TENGAURTET
TANQIAT 'April' (NUN usage), literally: 'kittiwakes'
month'; see Appendix 7 on the *Yup'ik calendar*; also
listed for 'moon' on Wrangell 1839 list (17) for K
and in Orlov-Pinart 1871 (23) for K; > tanqiate-,
tanqigcaq, tanqigcete-, tanqilissuun, tanqilria,
tanqiluryaq, tanqiuun, tanqivyugte- cf. Petroff (10);
< PE tanqir

tanqigcaq bright one; holy one # < tanqig-caq

tanqilissuun calendar # NUN; < tanqik-li²-cuun

tanqilria bright one; holy one # Agayun qanertuq,
"Taikaniryaqunak. Kamilarten taūgaam,
nangengqaviin tauna tanqilriaruan." 'God
said, "Come no further. Rather, take off your
shoes, for the place where you are standing is
holy ground.'" (ANUC. 3:5); tanqilrialgillrua
'he brought him some holy water'; ANERNEQ
TANQILRIA 'the Holy Ghost'; *the following*
are Catholic neologisms: TANQILRIIM MARY-M
CARRLUUNANI PIURTELLRA 'immaculate conception'
(of the Virgin Mary); TANQILRIA ILAKUUCIQ 'Holy
Communion'; TANQILRIA QUYAYARAQ 'Holy
Eucharist'; < tanqig-lria

tanqiluryaq cold month # TANQILURYAQ CIUQLIQ
'December' (literally: 'first cold month');
TANQILURYAQ KINGUQLIQ 'January' (literally:
'second cold month'); NUN; see Appendix 7 on the
Yup'ik calendar; < tanqik-?

tanqivyugte- for a flicker or glimmer of light

to be visible # . . . tan'gercetkacagarpegnan',
tanqigmek caksuaralria-gga tua
tanqivoyugteksuaralria. ' . . . not being completely
dark, there was a little bit of light, *a little light was*
glimmering.' (ELL 1997:156); < tanqig-?

tanqiuksuar fontanelle; baby's soft spot on head #
NUN; < tanqiun-ksuar-

tanqiun seal-gut skylight window # NUN; <
tanqi-n; > tanqiuksuar

tanukar- to scrub # NI; cf. tane-, tanir-

tanugun scrubber # tanugukar 'small scrubber'; cf.
tane-, tanir-

tapengyak binding material (dried grass, skin)

Una-llu tua-i terua tua-i ak'allartaurcam
tapengyaarayagarmek qup'arcailkuterluni,
teriterluni. 'Since this notch had become old it
has a notch reinforcing feature, something to
prevent its splitting, from a little bit of *binding*
material.' (CIU 2005:30); Piqerluteng agarciut
tapengyagmek pikavet, uqumek-llu mingugluku
tapengyak tamana aqsarquelleq. 'They hung *binding*
material up there, smeared the *binding material*
with oil — that spiral cut strip from an animal
stomach.' (MAR2 2001:17); < taper-yak

tapenqun double amount (for example, a double
set of raingear that a hunter might use when
encountering wet weather at sea) # NUN; cf.
tapete-; < ?-n

tapeq something given, taken or brought along
with something else # Tamatum nalliini
kalukarpek'nateng. Piullra taūgaam tauna
angutem neqrarmek wall'u akutarrarmek
tapengerrsugngaluni. 'Around that time they
didn't hold a feast. But, that thing that the man
requested could be *supplemented* with a little
bit of fish or Eskimo ice cream.' (CAU 1985:24);
Tayimnguquerluni imna arnaq an'uq umyugaan
umyuarteqellranek tegumiarluni qaltamek
mer'utmek taperluni. 'After that woman was
gone a short time, she came back bringing
what he'd wished *and also* a container of water.'
(MAR2 2001:24); > tapir-; < PE tapər(-)

taper- root; > tapengyak, taperrnaq, tapraq, Tapraq,
taprualuk

taperrnaq coarse seashore grass used when
dried for making baskets and other things
(*Elymus arenarius* or *Elymus mollis*) # Makut-llu
taperrnat, imarpiaim ceñiini naumatulit, arnanun
arcaqerluteng aglenrarauluki pisqevkenaki.

'When women had just had their first menstrual periods, they were told that it was important not to handle that *coarse grass* that grows on the shore.' (YUP 2005:256); < taper-naq²

tapir- to give, take or bring something along with # tapiraa 'he gave it back and something along with it' / kemegmek tapillinia qantaq payugtamnek imangqelleq 'he gave some meat (to me) when returning the plate I had used to give him food'; Pilaggaarluku amia tamana iruanek *tapirluku* atmallinia. 'After butchering it he packed its skin on his back *along with* its leg too.' (YUU 1995:92); < tapeq-ir¹-

taplegte- to double; to do two things in one action # (?) ; < tapeq-?

tap'luqutyaq chin tattoo; cockle # from its markings, which resemble chin tattoo; NSU; partly from Inupiaq tavluq 'chin'

tapneq fold; crease; pleat # < tapte-neq¹

tapquote-, tapquute- to include with another or with the others # tapquataa or tapquutaa 'he included it along with the others he was acting on' / Akilirisciigalkuvet ingleten-llu *tapqulluki* ūgayarciaatgen. 'If you cannot pay, they will strip you bare *including* your bed too.' (AYUQ. 22:27); "Qaqciiksaitaatgen, cali piciaatgen unaqu. Tua-i taūgaam wii *tapquteūrlurciqlikiitnga*." 'They aren't finished with you; they'll do you in tomorrow. And they'll probably *include* poor old me too.' (CIU 2005:222); < tapeq-ke-te⁵-, < tapeq-ke-?-te⁵-

Tapraq Stebbins # village on Norton Sound; < tapraq*

tapraq* thong or rope used for binding things made of tree roots or animal hide; isthmus; spit of land # Imarnitek-llu yaavet cali unkut nacitet kangiraitnun elliluku cali maavet qillrulluku, yagnernek *taprarmek* uskurirluku. 'And the raincoat too he put over there in the corner of the floorboard, tying it up with yards of *leather thong* being used to attach it.' (QAN 1995:308); < taper-aq³; > Tapraq, taprartaq, tapricilleq

taprartaq hide thong or rope # Ayumian tua-i egaleq ikiqanirluku *taprartamek* akaar ilavkullratnek, aqevlerciluni. 'Then he opened the skylight more and let dangle down a *leather thong* of the sort they used as rope long ago.' (QUL 2003:226); < tapraq-taq⁵

taprite- to have pain in the hands after long hours of work # NUN

tapricilleq holes on the edge of a kayak skin on the aft and fore decks that were used to draw the deck seams together with a thong lacing prior to the final sewing # < tapraq-li²-?-lleq

taprualuk babiche; rounded line made from the skin of a young bearded seal # < tapruaq-?

tapruaq skin rope made from skin of spotted seal pups # < taper-?; > taprualuk, tapruar(aq)²

tapruar(aq*)¹ semipalmated plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*) # NUN

tapruar(aq*)² thin line made from thin skins ringed or spotted seal and used for binding and making king salmon nets # < tapruaq-?

tapruartaq man's large median stone lip-plug # NUN

taptaar- to fold (it) up; to double (it) over repeatedly # taptaaraa 'he folded it repeatedly', 'he folded it up', 'he doubled it over repeatedly' / Qavarngan qecigneck *taptaarluki* qillerqelliniluku, . . . 'When he began sleeping, she tied him with pieces of hide *doubling them over*, . . .' (MAR1 2001:90); < tapte-a-; > taptaaryaraq

taptaaryaraq, taptaalriik pocketknife # < taptaar-yaraq, taptaar-lria-dual

tapte- to fold; to double # taptuq 'it is folded'; taptaa 'he folded it' / Cuukiingssagaunateng can't get imkut neruvercetenqurrat iluqliqluki *tapluki* waten piinirnaurtut. 'Not having any socks, they would line their boots with the softest of that grass, *folding* it over they'd use it for insoles.' (QUL 2003:2); Akinek ayautellerci *tpluku* ayaulluci; akit-llu qemagcimallret issratevceñun malikluki nallumeggni ekellruyuarait. 'Take away with you the money you brought, *doubling* it, in case they inadvertently put the money in your bag and you brought it along.' (AYAG. 43:12); > taptaar-, tapneq; cf. tapenqun < PE tapət¹ (under PE tapər(-))

taqailnguq* brown (or grizzly) bear (*Ursus arctos*); untiring person # < taqaite-nguq

taqaite- to be untiring; to be persistent; to persevere; to be bold; to be reckless # taqaituq 'he is persistent' / Kasemneruqapiarallinivagcetek! *Taqaitelliniivagcetek!* 'You two are so persistent! You two just don't quit!' (ELL 1997:58); Qessayullerpet arrsaurceciqaaten, *taqaunani* taūgaam caliuralria tukurtetuuq. 'Your being lazy will make you poor, but he who keeps working persistently becomes a wealthy man.' (AYUQ. 10:4); < -ite¹-; > taqailnguq

taqaq vein # HBC; = taqeql; < PE taqar and taqər
taqayuerte- to be fatigued; to be tired from overwork # cf. taqe-

taqcagte- to be about to finish what one is doing # < taqe-

taqcipak African-American; black person; Negro # NUN; from *Inupiaq trade jargon* taaqsipak; = taaqsipak, taqsipak

taqe- to quit; to finish # taq'uq 'he finished'; taqaa 'he finished it' / taqutuq 'he completed something'; taqitaa 'he finished with it'; taqiutuq 'he finished with things'; taqiuskuvet kitak maligeskia 'when you finish your chores, come with me'; taqumauq 'it is completed, ready'; taqumanrituq 'it is not completed'; taqcuaqernariuq 'it is time for a short break'; Niicuumilani-ltu qiangluni, nenglairuskan-ltu malikciqniluku piani taugaam taqluni. 'Because he didn't want to listen to her she started to cry, and it was only when he told her that she could go along when it warms up, that she stopped.' (ELN 1990:14); TAQUCLLEQ PICIRKAMEK 'contract' (*legal neologism*); used with a nominalized verb to express 'after V-ing', as in the following three examples: Ungungssit men'ermek taqnata angun tegutuq kulutmek akitulriamek suulutaamek . . . 'When the animals had finished drinking the man took out a valuable gold ring . . .' (AYAG. 23:22); Taqngameng nernermek egmianun cali ayagluteng. 'When they finished eating they left again immediately.' (ELN 1990:45); Aren, imnall' pakemna kanguruaq qalrialuni mis'artelleq qanenermek taqngan pillinia, elliin waniwa alerqualuku iingevkaryuumayaqniluku. 'Well, when he stopped talking, the snow bunting that landed chirping told him that it would be able to make him start seeing by telling him what to do.' (QUL 2003:388); > taqaite-, taqcagte-, taq'i-, taqiiir-, taqinar-, taqmigte-, taqsuarir-, taqte-, taqucivik, taquclleq picirkamek, taqumalria; < PE taqə-

taqeql vein # taq'ni kep'arrluku piqerturaa 'he cut his vein chopping it with an axe'; NUNAM TAQRA 'the main vein of the earth from which all plants emerge' (*traditional concept*); = taqaq; > taqerpak; < PE taqar and taqər

taqerpak aorta # < taqeql-rpak

taq'i- to change one's mind and not do something as planned; to change (of one's

thinking) # taqiuq 'he changed his mind' / tangercetaaliyallerkaminek taqiuq 'he changed his mind about going to a movie'; taq'itaq 'he changed his mind about it'; Umyugaa taq'inglliniuq taum tutgara'urluan, canek caruyagnek, . . . 'The thinking of that grandson of hers started to change, imagining various bad things happening.' (CUN 2007:8); < taqe-i²-

taqiiir- to insist # taqiirtuq 'he is insisting' / taqiirutaa 'he insists that she act'; "Pivkenak tutgara'urluuq nulirqeciqerpenga nugusnga." Arenqialan taqirran tutgara'urluum nugutaa elaturramegnegun. "Grandson, don't act that way! You'll have me as your wife, pull me up." Because she insisted, that grandson pulled her up into the entry porch.' (MAR2 2001:40); < taqe?-?

taqik (Chevak (only?)) genitalia # and **taqig-** to have sexual intercourse (of humans) # taqik 'penis'; taqik dual 'vagina'; > taqikartuliq, taqilek; cf. taqikaq, taqikataq; < PE taqiy-

taqikaq blackfish # NUN; cf. taqik

taqikartuliq slough with lake at end # < taqik?-tuli
taqikataq whitetailed ptarmigan (*Lagopus leucurus*) # BB; cf. taqik

taqikcar- for there to be a south or east wind with stormy weather, a harbinger of fish coming in # **taqilek** clam # HBC; < taqik-lek

taqinar- to kill instantly # Qugcuulvak pakmani elliciquq qasgim egalran mengliinun. Ciumek pugelria allam yuum nasqurra'arluku, nasqurrakun kaugturciqaa taqinarluku. 'A big wooden club will be placed up there by the skylight of the kashim. The other person will club the head of the first one to reach the top, instantly killing him.' (NAA 1970:9); < taqe-nginaq

taqingssak trout (sp. ?) # EG; cf. taqik

taqmak dress # and **taqmag-** to put on a dress # taqmagtuq 'she is putting on a dress'; taqmagaa 'she put a dress on her' / Atanviim qetunraaneq uingluni. (Tua-i-w' taqmakegciwakaan cucullikii.) 'She got the chief's son for her husband. (Well, it was likely because she had such a beautiful dress that he chose her.)' (QUL 2003:90); < PY taqmak

taqmigte- to be fully grown # taqmigtuq 'he is fully grown' / Tua-i-gguq arnaurrluni tua-i taqmigglni, mikeluunrirluni, nasaurluunrirluni, neviarcaraunrirluni, arnaurrluni taugaam taqmigglni. 'And so she

becomes a woman, *grown up fully*, is no longer a child, no longer a little girl, nor a young lady, but rather becomes a woman, *grown up.*' (YUP 2005:172); < taqe-?->

taqneq, taqneluk (*NUN form*) adult

Maqirraarcelluki-llu qantatgun, qantarrarteggun payuggluki makut neviarcaraat *taqnerurtenga'artellriit*. 'After they'd taken a sweatbath, the young women, those who had just reached adulthood, brought little bowls of food to them.' (AGA 1996:80); < taqte-neq¹, taqte-neq¹-?

taqsipak African-American; black person; Negro

HBC; from *Inupiaq trade jargon* taaqsipak; = taaqsipak, taqcipak

taqsuarir- to be insistent # < taqe-?->

taqsuqair- to be rested # taqsuqairtuq 'he is rested' / taqsuqairtuq 'he has gotten all rested up'; < taqsuhe-ir²-; > taqsuqaircar-

taqsuqaircar- to be resting # taqsuqaircartuq 'he is resting' / < taqsuqair-car-

taqsuhe- to be tired # *physically or otherwise*:

taqsuquq 'he is tired' / taqsuquataa 'he is tired of her'; taqsuqutekkaa 'he is tired of it'; taqsuqngapaa 'oh, how tired I seem to be!'; *Taqsuqua sen'ermek neqnek*. 'I am tired from cutting fish for drying.' (TAQ 1977:29); . . . taukut muragtateng ciuqlirmi ang'aqurluki ayagturluteng, kiiryungameng, *taqsuqngameng-llu* unilluki tamaavet. ' . . . whereas at first they'd taken the wood they got with them as they went on their way, now because they were getting hot and because they *were tired* they left it behind there.' (ELN 1990:38); > taqsuqair-; cf. taqe-

taqte- to be fully grown # taqtuq 'he is fully grown' / < taqe-?-; > taqneq

taquaq provisions for a trip or outing # Unuaquan

unuakuayaarmi tua-i makcararluteng *taquarkamegnek-llu* piluteng ernerpak kayangussuqataameng tua-i ayagluteng, . . . 'The next day they got up early, and prepared the food for their outing, because they were going to hunt for eggs all day, and they went on their way, . . .' (ELN 1990:35); > taquite-; < PE taqu(C)ar

taqucivik factory # < taqe-te⁵-i²-vik

taquite- to provide with food for a journey #

tuquitaa 'he gave him food for the trip' / Elliin-llu-gguq qantaa, *taquiquratuani* taum' aanami, qantaa akutamek imarluni. 'His mother, they say,

always gave him food to take with him on his trip in his bowl with Eskimo ice cream in it.' (AGA 1996:188); < taquaq-li²-te⁵-

taqutiiq graduation; celebration of the end

of something (e.g., war) # quyacilluci *taqutiillerpeceri* 'congratulations on your graduation'; . . . nerrerteng tauna anguyallermeggnun tua-i *taqutiqluku* nangniurutekluku. ' . . . their eating was their celebration of this matter of bringing it to an end.' (QUL 2003:690); < taqe-tiiq-lleq

taqukaq, taquka brown (or grizzly) bear (*Ursus arctos*) (NS, Y, K, BB, NR, LI, EG meaning); seal (HBC, NI, NUN, CAN meaning) # Tauna-am

nukalpiarat tuavet qayalgirluni anelrarluni *taqukassuryartulliniuq* . . . 'And their proficient hunter and provider taking his kayak along went out to hunt seals . . .' (QUL 2003:682); Alerquucetangqertuq curukaqan *taqukaq*, yuk qimagineknaku pektarpeknaku uitasqelluku. 'There is this precept that if a bear charges, a person shouldn't flee, but should stay in place without moving.' (YUU 1995:70); TAQUKAT TANQIAT 'March' (NUN usage), literally: 'seals' month'; see Appendix 7 on the *Yupi'ik calendar*; > taqukanguaq, taqukassuun, taqukinraq

taqukanguaq reindeer moss (a lichen) # < taqukaq-uaq

taqukassuun seal net # NI, NUN; < taqukaq-ssuun

taqukinraq* product of a bear or seal; bear gut; bear scat; seal product # *Taqukinraat-gguq* makut makuni umkumiutarni irnerrlugni nangegiallruut. 'Bear gut [parkas] are said to last longer than sea mammal gut [parkas].' (CUN 2007:56); < taqukaq-linraq

taqumalria store-bought; manufactured article; prepared item; finished item # taqumalriit 'finished items'; < taqe-ma-lria

taqupseq earring # Y; cf. taquq

taquq¹ braid # and **taqur-** to braid # taqurtuq 'she is braiding her (own) hair'; taquraa 'she is braiding her (another's) hair' / taquumauq or nuyai taquumaut 'her hair is braided'; alqerpet-gguq taqurliten! 'ask your sister to braid your hair!'; > taquutaq; cf. taquq², taqupseq, taquupitaq; < PY-S taquq

taquq² wall; area right alongside; side area

taqurrani 'at its wall', 'against its wall; right alongside it'; tumyarat taqurratni 'at

the side of the path'; Ullagluku, tangluugni qulvarviim *taqūranun* ellilukek, nem qainganun mayulliniuq egalerkun qinerrnaluni. 'Going over to it, he placed his snowshoes against the *side* of the cache, and went up to the top of the house to peek in through the window.' (YUU 1995:86); . . . ketiinun aqumqerluku amiigem *taqūranun* qantaa nangllerkaa utaqasqelluku. ' . . . she also told her to sit down in front of him, right on the *side* of the door, and to wait for him to finish (the contents of) his bowl.' (QUL 2003:232); . . . angullugaat makut maaken qasgim *taquugkenek* qanqaqungartelliniut, . . . ' . . . these old men from the *sides* of the kashim started speaking, . . .' (QUL 2003:232); cf. taquq¹

taquupiitaq, taquupik earring # HBC; cf. taquq¹
taquutaq woman's hair ornament # < taquq¹-taq¹
tararte- to make no attempt to help those who are busy working # NUN; cf. tarrarte-

tarenrair- to take a photograph or X-ray; to take or make a picture or image of something # tarenrairtuq 'he got photographed'; tarenrairaa 'he photographed her' / tarenrairceturciqukut 'we will go have someone take our pictures'; tarenrairyarturciqukut 'we will go have our pictures taken'; yungcaristem tarenrairai naulluulriim enri 'the doctor X-rayed the sick person's bones'; Icivaq Nome-ami *tarenrairyullratni* imkut pinka, . . . 'A while ago in Nome when they wanted to *photograph* those things of mine, . . .' (TAP 2004:62); < tarenraq-ir²; > tarenrairissuun, tarenrairsta

tarenrairissuun camera # . . . qanemcillri tarenrairissuutekun imiucimallruut elitnauruteknaluki Yup'igtun yuuyaram elitnaurutiini. ' . . . the things he relates were filmed with a *camera* so that they can be used for the teaching of the Yup'ik way of life.' (KIP 1998:xiv); < tarenrair-i²-cuun

tarenrairsta photographer # < tarenrair-ta¹

tarenraq, tarenr(aq*) (NUN form) image; picture; likeness; reflection; photograph; shadow # tarenraa kassuutellragnek aaniin piksugaa 'her mother wants to have a picture of their wedding'; Tava-llu umsugarteqengnaqluni pilliuq, "Wall'u-qaa imna *tarenraqaqa*." 'And then he tried to think, and said (to himself), "Or, could it be that that is my *reflection*.'" (MAR1 2001:92); . . . cam tanqigcelnguum amatiinlengraan ca alaitetuuq

tarenraa. ' . . . the *image* of something that's bright will be visible even if it's on the other side (of a translucent sealskin).' (QUL 2003:168); taren'er 'photograph' (NUN usage); < tarneq-aq³, tarneq-aq³; > tarenrair-, tarenriur-; < PE tar(ə)nər

tarenrir- to cast a shadow; to be reflected in something # Tua-i-l'l' pikna necuariigneq egalra *tarenrilliniluni* kan'a-i uqumi qantam iluani. 'And then their little house's window was reflected in the oil inside the bowl. (CIU 2005:126); < tarneq-ir²; > tarenriyaraq

tarenriyaraq area between the shoulderblades; base of the neck # K, CAN, NI, BB; < tarnrir-yaraq

tarenriur- to look at one's reflection # tarenriurtuq 'he is looking at his reflection' / Unavet atrarluni *tarenriurluni* mermun, ellakeggan-llu . . . 'He went down there and *saw his reflection* in the (still) water, since the weather was good . . .' (AGA 1996:42); < tarenraq-liur-; > tarenriurun

tarenriurun mirror # Tava-llu pilliak, "Uqumek atam egaqertek tarenriueriartukut nalirput kenegnaereniarta." Uqumek egalliuk qallarvauulluku. *Tarenriurutaitellermeggn*. 'She said to them₂, 'You₂ cook blubber into oil, so that we can (use it to) see which of us is the most lovely.' They₂ cooked the blubber, bringing it to a boil. That was when they didn't have any *mirrors*.' (MAR1 2001:59); Maa-i tanglartuku tuarpiaq *tarenriurutkun* meciukutesciiganata . . . 'Now we see as through a *glass*, darkly . . .' (1COR. 13:12); < tarenriur-n

tari spirit # *Tariit* tamakut alingnaqniaqit — nakacuut *tariit*. 'Their *spirits* can cause havoc — the *spirits* of bladders (of caught game).' (CAU 1985:70); Igaucilriit iliit piuq ukvellruniluku tamakut *tariita* tamaantelallrat, taūgaam tangrrumavkenateng. 'One of the writers states that they believed that the *spirits* were in the bladders but they were invisible.' (CAU 1985:95); > tariite-, tarike-, taringe-, tarirte-; cf. tarr'i, taru

tariite- to lack understanding # tariituq 'he lacks understanding' / Makut-qaa assiilngurmek atulriit *tariitelartut*? 'Do those who follow evil have no understanding?' (PSALM 53:4); < tari-ite¹

tarike- to bother; to tease especially a member of the opposite sex (Y, NI, HBC meaning); to guard; to watch out for; to look after (K meaning) # tarikuq 'he is watching for something'; tarikaa 'he is looking after her' or 'he is bothering her' / Taumek *tarikici* nalluavciu erenret naliatni

Atanerpeci tekitellerkaa. 'Watch out therefore, because you don't know on which day your Lord will come.' (MATT. 24:42); < tari-ke²-; > tarikesta

tarikesta guard; watchm # Elpeci

tarikestekangqertuci, ayagci . . . 'You have a watchman, go on your way . . . (MATT. 27:65); < tarike-ta¹

taringcetaarun metaphor; example; explanation; parable # Waten *taringcetaarucirluta* qanrutetullruakut, . . . 'They gave us the following *example*, . . .' (YUP 2005:158)

taringe- to understand; to comprehend # taringuq 'he understands'; taringaa 'he understands it' / taringenritamken 'I don't understand you'; Cali-llu tamalkuan pinritevkenak *taringengnaqiaran*. *Taringenrilkuvgu* apniaran tuniarta mumigcesqelluki. 'And also you should try to *understand* everything without exception. If you don't *understand* it, you should ask the seller to translate it.' (NEL n.d.:8); Y, NSK, HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; < tari-nge-; > taringcetaarun, taringnaurun, taringun

taringnaurun explanation # qanrucit taringnaurutait 'explanations of the terms'; < taringe-naur-n

taringun understanding # *Catholic neologism*; < taringe-n

tarirte- to talk in a voice audible to one's listener but not to a third party; to whisper # tarirtuq 'he is whispering' / tarirutaa 'he is whispering to her'; HBC; < tari-?-

tarliaq mew gull (*Larus canus*) # NR; = arliaq, qarliar(aq), from Aleut *aġlīgañ* (arliyaX)

tarnaq¹ wild celery; cow parsnip (*Heracleum lanatum*) # = tarvaq; cf. tarnik; from Aleut *taaġanĝi-s* (taaranyi-s) 'lateral stalks of cow parsnip'

tarnaq² soul; spirit; soul of person # Allat cali yuut ellam iluani piciryarait tuqulrianun amllellallruut, ukvelaameng amlleret tuquyilngurmek yuum *tarnaanek*; tauna yuum *tarnaa* unguvauratuluni tuqungraan, natmun-llu ayagvingqellranek cali ukverluteng. 'Other people in the world have a multiplicity of practices for the dead, because many believe in the immortal *soul* of a person; that that person's *soul* continues to live even though he dies; they believe also in it's having a place to go to.' (CAU 1985:149); = tarneq; < PE tar(ə)nər

tarneq soul; spirit; soul of person # tarnera pagglugmek uqamaituq 'his soul is weighted down with rancor'; = tarnaq²; > tarenraq, tarenrir-; cf. taru; < PE tar(ə)nər

tarnik poisonous plant that grows around ponds (*species* ?) # cf. tarnaq¹ # NUN

tarperaq drawstring tube at top of skin boot or other clothing # NUN, HBC; = parteraq

tarr- root; > tarranqegg-, tarrarte-, tarr'u

tarranqegg- to be active and healthy # tarranqegtuq 'he is active, healthy, capable of getting around and doing things, of taking care of himself' / < tarr-?-

tarrarte-, tarrirte-, tarrate-, tarrite- to wander around; to roam around # tarrartuq 'he is wandering around' / Tua-i-llu tag'urluteng caaqameng yugnek tangrraqluteng *tarrartellriane*. 'And coming up from the shore occasionally they'd see people *wandering around*.' (ELN 1990:112); Macaskaarrluk-gguq *tarirrnauertuq* alingnartaarluni, keggutiin aipaa cataunani. 'Macaskaarrluk, they say, would *roam around* acting extremely scarey, with one of his teeth missing.' (MAC 1977); Catngunrlnguut assitellriit yuut *tarratelartut* yuullguteteng iqluurluki. 'Worthless evil people *go around* telling lies to their fellows.' (AYUQ. 6:12); Tua-i *tarritaqamta*, aquiluta, ernerpak tamana umyuqaenriqaarluku umyuqaqarcurnaurput alerquterraalput. 'And whenever we *roamed around*, playing, after not thinking about it all day, then we would begin to recall our rules of behavior and life.' (YUU 1995:49); < tarr-?-; tarr-?, tarr-?, tarr-?; cf. tararte-; < PY-S tarar-

tarr'i listen; let's see # NUN; *exclamation*; cf. tari

tarriarte- to suddenly wander # < tarrite-arte-

tarr'u go away; leave me alone # *exclamation used toward dogs, bees, etc.*; < tarr-?

tartuq kidney # tartuk 'kidneys'; Ayimi-am tua-i cikmirluni atulliniluni, "Avanir avani yav'anii, taluyaruaqumta taluyaput civluki, aqsagka nangugtagka, *tartugka* nangugtaka. Cat ilait, tuntut ilait mangirrsuggutaarlnguut." 'As he (the blackfish in the story) went on his way, he closed his eyes and sang, "Way over there our fish traps are set. I scrape my belly against it. I scrape my *kidneys* against it. Some caribou have no teeth.'" (CIU 2005:92); < PE tartu

taru, taruq human being; person # *this word is sometimes known but rarely used instead of yuk, the usual word for person, but it (taru) is the standard word for 'person' in EG, is used sometimes in NUN (and elsewhere perhaps), and is historically identifiable as an "Aglurmiut" word; it may have been a shaman's word elsewhere; Nunivak example: Pinginanermiini qamani arnalquaraungalngur qanlliniur, "Tututgirrlug, tarum ityuilkiikug, itraakug, curraumaarru."* 'At that moment someone who seemed to be an old lady spoke from within, "Grandchild, a *being* has never come in on us; someone is here; go out to (meet) him!' (WOR 2007:112); Aglurmiut example: Kwangkuta taruni pitekluta taruurtellriaten nunamteñi maani kapevkarluten-llu panamek anguyiit iliitnun, . . . 'On account of us *men* (*humans*), you became a *man* on our earth here and let yourself be pierced with a spear by some of the soldiers, . . .' (SBO 1896:9 & 2006:8); > tarungssak, tarupiaq, taruurte-, taruyamaarun; cf. tarneq; < PE taru

tarungssak Chinese # EG; < taru-ngssak

tarupiaq Alaska Peninsula Eskimo (or "Aleut", as is said locally) from Egegik # EG; < taru-piaq

taruurte- to be born # EG; < taru-urte-

taruyamaarun dance fan, finger mask #

Makunek tua-i waten *taruyamaaruterluteng* kenugngalianek aturluteng; una nangertellria makucinek tua-i *taruyamaarucirluni* yuraraqluni. 'They used these kinds of beautifully decorated *dance fans*, each person who stood up to dance would be holding *dance fans* like these.' (CIU 2005:298); < taru-?-n

tarvaq, tarvak wild celery; cow parsnip (*Heracleum lanatum*) # and **tarvar-, tarvag-** to fumigate and ritually cleanse (one's body) with the smoke of burning wild celery # Tua-i taugken tua-i tamakut itrucamteki, qilqerraarluki kuma'arrluki tua-i *tarvarluta*. Unuaquaqan nangellratnun *tarvarturnauraitkut* tamakunek. 'At home a few plants (wild celery) were tied together and lighted, and we *smudged our bodies with the smoke*. We continued to *smudge our bodies with the smoke* every day until the plants were gone.' (CIU 2005:386); = tarnaq¹; from Aleut *taagang̓i-s* (*taaranyi-s*) 'lateral stalks of cow parsnip'

taryaqvagcuun king salmon net # < taryaqvak-cuun
taryaqvak, tarsarpak (NSU form) king or chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) # Kinguatin-

llu qusuuret *taryaqvit* piata, kuvyaqluni. 'After the smelt when the *king salmon* came, he'd net-fish.' (PRA 1995*:461); Kat'um-kin kana-i amirlum acian neqtaanek ner'tullemnek *taryaqvagmek* uqurilriamek tuquvailegma-tuq waniw' nerquerlii! 'Oh how I wish that before I die, I could eat a fat *king salmon* like I used to eat that were customarily caught from below that cloud!' (QAN 1995:248); < ?-vak, ?-rpak; > taryarvagcuun, taryaqvayagaq; < PE taryaqvay

taryaqvayagaq* jack king salmon, a small, immature king salmon # < ?-ya(g)aq

taryiraq, taryiqitaq, taryitaq salted salmon strip # < taryir-aq¹, taryuq-?, taryuq-?

taryir- to salt; to add salt to (it); to be salty # taryirtuq 'it's salty'; taryiraa 'he salted it' / taryissiyaagtuq 'it's too salty'; taryiumauq ak'a 'it's been salted'; Taqngata-llu nutaan akurrinki mermun *taryirluku*, erenregni malrugni. 'When they are done, soak them *adding salt* to the water, for two days.' (YUU 1995:60); < taryuq-lir-; > taryiraq

taryirissuun saltshaker # < taryir-i²-cuun

taryuq, tarsuq (NS form) salt; brine; ocean; sea # Talliman taugaam cipcaaqaqamiki *taryuugaqluni* qaillun mey'unaunani. 'But whenever he exceeded the limit of five, it tasted *salty* (it would be brine) and was not drinkable.' (ELL 1997:332); > taryitaq, taryurngalnguq, taryurrluk, taryirissuun; < PE ta(ð)yur

taryurrluk salt rime or crust # *as collects on boot soles when walking on sea ice*; < taryuq-rrluk

taryurngalnguq* Epsom salts # < taryuq-rgalnguq
tas- see ta-

tass'igugciur-to run out of time # NUN

tassiitaq breastplate used when carrying a backpack or other back-load #

tass'uqe-, tass'ur- to hold by the hand # tass'uquq 'he is holding hands with someone'; tass'uqaa 'he is holding her hand' / tass'uquq 'they₂ are holding hands'; Anngameng Qalemankuk Mik'aq-llu qes'arullutek Irr'am-llu *tass'uqsuatek* *tass'uqluku*. 'When they went outside Qalemaq and Mik'aq hugged each other, and because Irr'aq wanted them to hold her hand, they both held her by the hand.' (ELN 1990:83); Aren, tua-i qakma *tass'urluku* ayautelliniaqekii taum tan'gerlim, pekqurlutek. 'Well, that black

bear walked him there, *holding his hand.*' (QUL 2003:386); < PE tatyur-

taste- to fray # of rope, thread, etc.; tastuq 'it frayed'; tasta 'he frayed it' / Cetuat-lu yualuitun ayuqluteng tua-i, *tastaayuunateng.* 'Beluga sinew seem never to fray.' (PAI 2008:106); = caste-

tastuqite- to become stuck because an opening is too small to go through # tastuqituq 'it being too large got stuck' / = castuqite-; < tastur-ite³

tastur- to be too big to fit into # tasturtuq 'it is too large to go through'; tasturaa 'he is too large for it' / = caltur-; > tastuqite-; < PE tat(ə)tur- under PE tatə-

tataite- to be quick to respond (and help out) # Taringan *tatailnguq?* Uunguuq waten pikuma camek egmian nang'erciiquten pinrilengramken. 'Do you understand what a *quick and willing responder* is? It is when I do something and you will immediately jump up (to help) even though I don't ask you.' (YUP 2005:72); # < ?-ite-; cf. tatervak

tatamallag- to suddenly get startled # < tatame-llag-

tatame- to be startled # tatamuq 'he got startled' / tatamtaa 'he startled her'; tatamngaitaa 'he won't startle her'; Tua-i elitnauryaraminek umyuartequrainanrani cam tengvikluket. Ellii-lu murilkenrilami *tatamluni*, kegginaa-lu man'a kaviriqertelliami puqlanga'arrluni. 'And while she was thinking about her school something flew up on them. And because she wasn't alert she got *startled*, and her face flushed and she broke out into a sweat.' (PRA 1995:336); cf. tave-; < PE tatamə(t)-

tatangquq cartilage (especially in fish head) # picalqukpiaranka tatangqurrit sayiit 'I really like red salmon cartilage'; < -quq; = tetengquq; < PE nataŋqur

tatek area at back of fish skull; forehead (UK, UY, HBC, EB meaning) # tatga 'his or its forehead'; . . . aaniin-lu cav'arrluku *tatgakun.* Piluni-lu puqlanirnliku. . . . her mother felt her on her *forehead*. She said that it was hot.' (ELN 1990:79); = tautek; < PY-S tatək

tatellgaq sandhill crane (*Grus canadensis*) # EG; = tacellgaq; < PE tatəlyar

tatervak one who is slow to respond # Imna taūgken ntiteng'ermi aqumgaluni tua-i uitalria tatervak-gguq tua-i tauna. Makut-lu unzungssiit ilait tatervaugut. Tuntuviit-

llu makut ping'ermeng aqumgayugluteng, nangertevkenateng. 'That person, however, who stays seated even though he hears you, is a *slow responder*. And some of the animals are also *slow responders*. These moose want to stay on the ground and not stand up no matter what happens to them.' (YUP 2005:72); < ?-vak; cf. tataite-

tatkik two pairs of crossed poles, each pole with one end stuck in the ground, and each pair bound at the crossing-point, used to support a kayak and keep it off the ground # and **tatki-** to put on a pair of crossed-pole supports # tatkia 'he put it up' / qayaq tatkimaq 'the kayak is resting on supports'; . . . ena una, ketiini-wa qayak kankuk *tatkimalriik.* . . . this house, and down toward the river from it were two kayaks *on crossed-pole supports.*' (YUU 1995:99); < PE tatəkə (under PE tata)

tauciin first time # used in counting; Tua-lı' yugcetun tallimarkunek ulpiarcəsəlluku pikani naaqikuni-w', tauciin, aipaa, pingayua, cetamii, tallimii. Tang yugtun naaqiyaraq. 'If she told her to roll over five times in Yup'ik, she would count: *first time*, second, third, fourth, fifth time. That's the way to count in Yup'ik.' (QUL 2003: 72); cf. atauciin

taūgāam, taūg'am (UY form) however; but; only; except for; instead # conjunctive particle; irniara tekituq taūgāam maurlua pivkenani 'her child arrived, but not her grandmother'; taūgāam ataucimek cikillruanga 'he gave me only one'; kuimaryugngaunga taūgāam piyuumiitua 'I can swim but I don't care to'; Ilait taūgāam piciryarat tamarluteng . . . 'Some customs, *however*, are lost, . . .' (KIP 1998:vii); Kuigata-lı' tamana cerii uqvigangqerrluni taūgāam marauluni paūgna keluat. 'The shore of their river had willows, *but* behind them there was a marshy area.' (MAR 2001:91); Taum-gguq tua-i nukalpiam qasgini tauna maqiviuyuilan calivikuratuluku taūgāam. 'Because it was not used for bathing, that proficient hunter always used his kashim as his workshop *instead*.' (QUL 2003:622); < tava(ni)=am

taūgken even though; however; but; from there # conjunctive particle; taūgken inerciigalngermi niiculuni 'even though he is mischievous, he pays heed'; Ilai-lu ukut serr'irangluteng Turpak taūgken qavanertuami neplingraagnek

pekteksaunani qavaarluni. 'Her family members began to stir from sleep and move around, but Turpak slept on without making any movement even though they were noisy, since she always slept so soundly.' (ELN 1990:21); < tava(ni)-*ablative ending*-ken

taūgak'estauna see what happened, that's what you get # *exlamatory particle*; NUN

taumiqlak thing from there or then # *tauna-localis-*?

tauna that one; the thing near the person being spoken to # *restricted demonstrative pronoun*; taum 'of that one'; taumi 'in that one'; taukut 'those'; saskaq kitak tauna taiteqerru 'please hand me that cup'; pania neryunqeqtuq, taumek uqurilria 'her daughter loves to eat, and for that reason she is fat'; see tua(ni) or tava(ni), *the corresponding demonstrative adverb*; see Appendix 3 on *demonstratives*; < ta(prefix)-una; > taunginarmek, taungu-

taunginaq, taunginarmek without anyone intending it to be so # *particle*; taunginaq tangrraqa 'I see him *unintentionally* on his part or mine'; tuqullruuq taunginarmek 'he died of natural causes, not by the acts of a person'; < tau(na)-nginaq, tau(na)-nginaq-*abl.-mod.*

taungu- to be that one # taunguuq 'it is that one' / "Imuuguten-qaa qanvarpak niiskengaqa angalkuq?" Im'um kiugum kiugaa, "Ii-i, taunguunga." ""Are you that one, the shaman I've heard of for so long?" That one in there answered him, "Yes, I'm that one." (MAR2; 2001:32); < tau(na)-u-

tautek forehead # LI; = tatek; < PY-S tatək

tautunrir- to become frail; to become terminally ill # NUN

tava-i, taūga-i that's enough; well then; and then; that's all # see **tua-i** for forms with various enclitics

tavallut'ava it happened and there's nothing that can be done about it. *exclamation*; NSU; < tava(ni)-?

tava(ni) (taūga(ni)) there # *restricted demonstrative adverb*; the 'v' in this word sounds like English 'w' even for HBC because it is in fact an intervocalic ungeminated ūg; HBC and NUN writers prefer the spelling taūgani (or tawani), since for them 'v' would sound like English 'v' rather than like English 'w'; tavatellengraan (taūgatellengraan) 'even though it was like that'; tavatnatulit (taūgatnatulit) 'those who

act that way'; NS, NUN, HBC; see *tauna, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun*; see Appendix 3 on *demonstratives*; = tuani; > tavallut'ava; cf. taūgaam, taūgken

tavaq I doubt it # *particle*; Pirraarluteng-gguq pinaurtut, "Tavaq tamakut yuugut." Irr'ikluki. 'After she said that, then she'd say, "I doubt that those are humans." They were fascinated with them.' (PAI 2008:212); < tava(ni)

tavatellengraan nevertheless # *essentially a particle*; Ukut-lu kinguqliit yul'inraurtaqluteng. Tavatellengraan maligtelliniluku, . . . 'The one's after them [those prints] would turn humanoid. Nevertheless he followed it, . . .' (MAR1 2001:91); < tava(ni)-equalis-?-concessive

tavci belt # and **tavci-** to put on a belt # tavciuq 'he put on a belt'; tavcia 'he put a belt on her' / < PE tavci

tave- to hurry excitedly; to panic # tav'uq 'he is hurrying', 'he is panicking'; tavaa 'he is reacting to it in a panic' / Taūgken-am *tavluni* ava-i yuk pikuni, pileryagakuni waten maaggun elatiikun cikuq asmeskuni . . . 'But if a person *panics* and makes abrupt movements, and if he breaks the ice around him . . .' (QUL 2003:732); = taave-; cf. tatame-; > tavcillag-

tavcillag- to suddenly panic # Taūgaam tangrramegteggū alangaallruut; *tavcillagluteng-lu* qimagarrluteng. 'But when they saw it they were astounded, and fled in a panic.' (PSALM 48:5); < tave-llag-

tavigtaq braid; braided thing # EG, NUN; < tavigte-aq¹

tavigte- to string dried tomcod or other fish by running the body of one through the gill opening of the next; to braid # tavigtai 'he is stringing them'; 'he is braiding them' / HBC, NUN, EG; > tavigtaq

taviir(ar)te- to happen all of a sudden # tavii'rtuq 'it happened suddenly' (ii is not compressed) / NUN

tavqar- to panic # tavqertuq 'he is panicking' / NUN; < taave-qar-

tavtaaq clam # HBC; = aatevtaaq, taavtaaq

taya- to be exhausted; to be frustrated, confused, and anxiety ridden # tayaauq 'he is exhausted' / tayataa 'he or it made him exhausted'; > tayatevkar-

tayarneq wrist # also plural for one wrist or pair of wrists; tayarnerenka 'my wrist or wrists';

- aviqiaracetellrui tayarneni 'he sprained his wrist'; Tua-i pisqengan *tayarneregkenkun* teguqalliniluku. Aren, *tayarnerikun* teguqertelluni ungingssiurcartulliniuq, imna tua-i ungingssiq. 'Then, as he'd been instructed he grabbed her by the wrists. And when he grabbed her by the wrists she started to turn into an animal.' (QUL 2003:240); < ?-neq¹; > tayarneri'iryailkutaq, tayarnerilitaq, tayarnerun; < PE tayarnər
- tayarneri'iryailkutaq, tayarneriryailkun** wrist guard # < tayarneq-ir(ar)-yailkutaq, tayarneq-ir-yailkutaq
- tayarnerilitaq** bracelet; wristband # < tayarneq-ilitaq
- tayarnerun** knitted cuff on a sleeve to keep out the cold # < tayarneq-n
- Tayarumi** Japanese; Chinese; Asiatic # NUN; < Tayaruq-miu
- Tayaruq¹** Aleutian Aleut # EG; > Tayarumi; *from Aleut taya-ŷ-ŷ* (tayaru-X) 'person'
- tayaruq²** mare's-tail plant (*Hippurus vulgaris*) # Taum nanvam ceń'akacagii canegtarluni akuliitni-wa urut unaqvaatni-wa iitaat auluteng *tayarunek*, meq-wa un'a. 'There were grasses right along the shore of that lake and between them was moss, and toward that water down there green tall grass interspersed with *mare's tail*.' (ELN 1990:36); > tayarulunguaq
- tayarulunguaq** new edible willow growth # Cali-llu qeltairraarluki *tayarulunguat*, qanganaruat, atsarauat, qugyuguat-llu ikiituuut-llu ner'aqluteng. 'And also, after peeling the outer layer off, they'd eat *new willow shoots*, artemesia, chamomile, groundsel, and wild celery.' (PRA 1995*:461); < tayaruq?-uaq
- tayatevkar-** to be limp from exhaustion # Itertuq *tayatevkaqapiaralliug* mernullni nalluluku. 'He went in and was completely *limp from being exhausted* and didn't know how tired he was.' (MAR2 2001:11)
- tayima** elsewhere # adverbial particle; refers to the absence from the speaker's and listener's area of that which is talked about; from ima (see imna) and the sole Yup'ik prefix ta-; also spelled ta-ima; tayima ayallruuq 'he has left, has gone elsewhere'; tayima tang issratka tamarngalkeka 'I think I have lost my tote bag'; < ta(prefix)-im(na); = taima; > tayimngu-, tayimngurte-

- tayimatmun** into the area out of sight, as in the distance # adverbial particle; Tua-i *tayimatmun-am* tua-i pitlinikii taun'. Maaten-gguq tua-i pitegcautni tamana tarikaa kemganun pulallinilria. 'Then he shot it, shooting *into the area out of his perception*. When he sensed [the path of] his arrow, he realized it had pierced its flesh.' (CUN 2007:6); < tayima-tmun
- tayimngu-** to be elsewhere; to be lost # tayimnguuq 'he is elsewhere' / tayimnguvakarcit? 'why were you away for so long?'; Ayagluni tayima uterciqliluni atata. Ayagluni ernerpak-tang *tayimnguuq*. 'He left — going somewhere else — saying he'd return later. He left, see, and he was *gone all day*.' (MAR2 2001:96); < tayima-u-
- tayimngurte-** to disappear; to cease; to get lost # tayimngurtuq 'it has ceased', 'it has disappeared' / "Angayuqaq! Cam-tang ayakauteqataqikuk!" Qayagaulriik-gguq taukuk nepairusngiinartuk *tayimngurrluni*. "'Master! Look, something is about to take us away!' Those two which were calling out became silent as their cries *faded and finally disappeared*.' (PRA 1995*:396); < tayima-urte-
- tegak** male seal in rut # Y, NUN cf. tek'ar-; < PE təyyay
- tegalqingayar(aq*)** Aleutian tern (*Sterna aleutica*); arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*) # NR
- tegalquq** rock; stone; kidney stone; gallstone # HBC, UK; = teggalquq
- tegelciq** thief # HBC, NI; < tegleg-?
- tegelkar-** to suddenly steal; to snatch # < tegleg-kar-; > tegelkassaagalria
- tegelkassaagalria** thief # Wiinga-llu tua-i qanrucimaaqama qalarucilriamek nall'arkengaqaqama imutun tua-i *tegelkassaagalriatun* ayuqlelalrianga umyuamnek aūg'anritaqan. 'When I encounter someone giving instruction, I'm like a *thief* for my own wisdom, that is, if I don't forget it.' YUP 2005:16); < tegelkar-saag-?-lria
- tegel'pag-** to steal in a big way # . . . tua-i-llu cumikenricecuqaqatni *tegel'pagluni*, picurlatmuaqautekluku. ' . . . whenever they aren't watching him he'll *steal in a big way* and get himself into a lot of trouble over it.' (QUL 2003:342); < tegleg-pag²-

teggalqupiaq a particular type of small dark stone used for whetstones, not broken when exposed to heat # < teggalquq-piaq

teggalquq rock; stone; kidney stone; gallstone # Tua-llu tua caqerluni — nateqvani-llu tayima pillrua — uumek *teggalqumek* tekitelliniluni tua net'un tua angtaluni. Tua-i *teggalqurruluni*. 'And then one day — I don't know exactly where — he came upon a *rock* as big as a house. It was a *rock*.' (ELL 1997:236); UY, LK, NI, CAN, BB, NR, LI; = tegalquq; < tegge-quq; > teggalqupiaq

tegganeq elder # Pitqerraqan *tegganret* arcaqakluki pita imna tamalkuan aruqutkaqluku. Qanolallruameng-llu cikiun arcaqerluni *tegganernun*, uterciqlmiluku amllenruluku. 'When one catches game for the first time the *elders* are important, the entire catch is distributed. They say that giving a gift to the *elders* is important since it will return manifold.' (CAU 1985:94); = teggneq; < tegge-a-neq¹

teggarvak large rock or stone # < tegge-vak

tegge- to be hard; to be tough # tegg'uq 'it is hard, tough' / Aqumyaaqeq aqumlitarpgmum *teggsiyaagluni*. Mikenranun aqumlitamun aqumyaaqeq qetucessiyaagluni. 'She sat down in the big chair and it was too *hard*. She sat down in the smaller chair and it was too soft.' (KUU 1977:15); > teggalquq, tegganeq, teggarvak, teggenquq, tegg'eraq, tegg'erpak, tegg'i-, tegqliq, teggmaarrluk, tegg'utaq, tegke-, tegqaq, teggsak; cf. tek'ar-

tegenquq hard thing; hard, unripe berry; styloid processes (bones in fish); tumor; lump in flesh; elder person (*additional NS meaning*) # < tegge-quq

tegg'eraq hardwood # = etgeraq; < tegge-?

teggerpak shrubby cinquefoil or tundra rose (*Potentilla fruticosa*) # a plant from which a tea is made; often in plural: teggerpiit < tegge-rpak

tegg'i- to harden; to tense up # teggiuq 'it hardened' / *Tegg'ivkenak* atam qeturiluten! 'Don't *tense up*, relax!' (MAR1 2001:84); *Tegg'iyuunateng-lu* uqrurqaumalriit. 'Those that are kept well oiled never get *hard*.' (CIU 2005:350); < tegge-i²-; > teggia-, tegg'ite-

teggia- to become tense; to be hard in some places and soft in others # teggiaguq 'it got partly hard'; < tegg'i-a-

teggigte- to giggle # teggigtuq 'he is giggling' /

teggiksugtenrilu! 'stop that giggling!'; Tamaa-i tuaten cali tua-i-w' akusraruqurpek'naki mikelnguut piuraasqelluki, usviircalaraput-gguq *teggiguqu'urluki-lu* piaqamteki, qanruyutnek pivkenaki, qaill' piqa'arqata-lu ngel'allagatekluki. 'Back then they told us not to play noisily with children all the time; we would raise them to lack common sense when we raise them with uncontrolled *giggling* without giving them precepts (of life) but rather by laughing at them whenever they do some little thing.' (YUP 2005:122); *initiative*

tegg'ite- to be constipated # tegg'ituq or tegg'itaa 'he is constipated' / < tegg'i-te⁵-

teggiurci- to be in labor (giving birth); to have labor pains # teggiurciuq 'she is in labor / *Teggiurcian* cakneq irnivkartekaan qanrutaa, "Alingevekkenak, cali qetunranguten." 'When she was in hard labor her midwife said to her, "Don't be afraid, you're getting another son." (AYAG. 35:17); < tegge-?-

teggiaraq arrow with metal tip # < tegqliq-ar(aq)

tegliliurrsuun hacksaw # HBC; < tegqliq-liurssuun

tegqliq metal; bead # Caviggaat-lu tamaani *tegglit* makut nurnallratni. Caviggaat tua-i cakneq nurnallratni qelekluki cakneq caviggateng pitullrulliniit. Tua-i nanikuakluki tamaqallerkait. 'In those days, that's when these *metal* knives were scarce. When knives were scarce they'd take care of them. And they'd fret over them if they lost them.' (QUL 2003:28); Maaten tang taq'ak uuggun patuiryarauluni asveruacuar . . . Iilirluku-lu *tegglirraagnek*. 'When he finished it, it had a latch, a little model of a walrus . . . and he made eyes for it from two little *beads*.' (CIU 2005:98); < tegge-li¹; > teggliaraq, teggliliurrsuun

teggmaarrluk boiled half-dried salmon; dog salmon; chum salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*) # Murikkellemnii pitullruut neqet qeltaitnek, *teggmaarrluut* qeltaitnek waten ituqurluki tua-i. 'When I observed it being done they did it by putting it (the cover) together from fish skins, *chum salmon* skins.' (AGA 1996:138); Y, NSK; < tegge-maarrluk

teggneq elder # *Teggneret* makut maa-i ciuliqagtenguarkauyaqut camun tamiinun, . . . 'These *elders* now are supposed to be the leaders in all respects, . . .' (TAP 2004:102); Y, HBC, NUN; = tegganeq; < tegge-neq¹; teggneraq

teggneraq* elder # Takaqenrikacagarluku-llu
tua *teggneraungraan*, ciuqliq'ngermegtegg
carraungraan itruternilan. 'And even though he
was an *elder*, if he didn't bring in even a small
gift, he would lose the people's admiration and
respect.' (TAP 2004:14); < tegneq-aq³

teggsak hardwood for bows, sled runners, etc. #
NUN: < tegge-?

tegg'utaq splint; cast; brace # *tegg'ucirtuq* 'it is
splinted or braced'; *tegg'uciraa* 'he splinted or
braced it'; < tegge-taq¹

teggvak conical wooden trap for otter or mink # *the
traps are built strong to withstand the animal's biting;
the animal drowns in the trap*; . . . cuignilngurcuutet
tamakut pituut taluyat. *Teggvagnek aterluteng.* . . .
Cuignilngurcuutet taugken tamakut tegviit, . . .
' . . . those otter traps were (a sort of) fish trap.
They called it "teggvak". . . . Otter catching
devices were "teggviit".' (PAI 2008:224)

tegke- to be too hard *in texture* for (him / it) # tegkaa
'it is too hard for him' / < tegge-ke³-

tegleg- to steal # teglegtuq 'he stole'; teglegaa 'he
stole it' / teglegia 'he stole from him'; teglegiuq
'he stole from someone'; tegelgumauq 'it's
been stolen'; teglegyaqunak 'do not steal';
PICIQNAGAUNANI TEGLELLEQ 'embezzling' (*legal
neologism*); > tegelciq, tegel'pag-, tegelkar-,
teglengar-, tegliur-; cf. tegu-; < PE tayləy-

teglek white mark on fingernail ("theft mark") #
NUN; *direct nominalization* of tegleg-

teglengar- to be a thief # Angayuqaagni-llu-
gguq cakenrirarkaulukek inerquumayuilami,
teglengariluni tua-i. 'If one is never admonished,
he can cease paying attention to his parents and
become a *thief*.' (YUP 2005:134); < tegleg-nga-

teglessaagta, teglegissaatuli thief # < tegleg-ssaag¹-
ta¹, tegleg-i²-saag¹-tuli

tegliur- to steal something # Kass'am taum
tegliullruyukluku melqlulgutminek, . . . 'That white
man thought that he was *stealing* his furs, . . .'
(YUP 2005:22); < tegleg-liur-

tegqaq hardwood for bows, sled runners, etc. #
< tegge-?

tegqciraq cord to make a seam in a kayak # NUN

tegu- to take; to take in hand; to pick up # tegua
'he took it' *in his hands* / tegutuq 'he took
something'; teguu! 'take it!', 'pick it up!';
seg'at teguurarai elliaqluki iqairissuutmun

'she is gathering the cut fish and putting
them in the washtub'; . . . aaniin tauna irniaq
mirlkuralaagu qigaqan *tequaqluku*. ' . . . because
her mother constantly watches that baby and
she *picks it up* whenever it cried.' (ELN 1990:10);
tegunqigngaunaki unicilleq (mikelngurnek
wall'u cautminek) 'abandonment (of children
or property)' (*legal neologism*); > teguaq, tegui-,
tegukengaq, tegular-, tegular-, tegullitaq,
tegumiaq, teguqar-, tegun, teguneq, tegusta,
tegute-, teguyaraq; cf. tegleg-; < PE təyu-

teguaq something taken; adopted child; captive;
crimp in the sole of a skin boot # Allani nunani
Agaligmuni *teguartangqelliniuq* arnamek. 'In
another village, Arolic, there was a *captive*
woman.' (YUU 1995:17); . . . taūgaam-gguq
tauna egatii qallarvagturalria cauciitellruat.
Tuarquiaq-llu-gguq tang yuum piluguan na'rāa
teguarluni iquugmikun, qallaucetaarturqii.
' . . . however, they didn't know what was in
that pot of hers boiling away. It was like a
person's skin boot's sole having *crimps* at the
ends, that was being boiled.' (CUN 2007:74);
Nalluyaguteqeryaqunaci *teguarullerci* Egypt-
aami. 'Never forget that you were *captives* in
Egypt.' (ALER. 24:22); TEGUARKAQ AKITULRIA
'collateral' (*legal neologism*); < tegu-aq¹; >
teguarcuun, teguarun; cf. Nelson 1877–1881 list
(103)

teguarcuun, teguarun device for crimping boot
soles # < teguaq-cuun

tegui- to forfeit; to lose something by it's being
taken away # teguiluku 'forfeiting it'; < tegu-i²-

tegukengaq animal caught without weapons by
hand; captive person; arrested person #
< tegukenge-aq¹

tegukenge- to capture (an animal or person);
to arrest # KALIKARTAQ YUGMEK TEGUKENGSSUUN
'warrant (for arrest)' (*legal neologism*); < tegu-
kenge-; > tegukengaq

teguler- to grab; to quickly pick (it) up #
teguleraa 'he grabbed it' / *Tegulerluku-am* tua-i
peksuculkua, . . . 'I quickly picked it up thinking it
was an egg, . . .' (AGA 1996:176); Tua-i-l' taumek
teguleramiu egatmek taumek qamiqurrakun
kuvvliniluku. 'Then he *grabbed* it and dumped
the contents of the pot on her head.' (CUN
2007:16); note that when a vowel-initial suffix follows
this base, the semi-final e is usually not deleted, hence

- its presence in teguleraa (cf. also bases ayaper-, and ellimer-); < tegu-ler-*
- tegulkaute-** to be bunched together (of hair or the like) # NUN
- tegullitaq** pot holder # < tegu-?-taq¹
- tegumiaq** something held in the hand or arms; dance fan; baby's rattle # Tauna ayarulilleq angun qasgimelnguut qukaatnun piluni tamatumek ayarumek *tegumiarluni.* 'That man who made the staff went to the middle of the people in the kashim holding that staff *in his hand.*' (CAU 1985:25); < tegu-mik; > tegumiaqe-; < PE təyum(m)I(C)ar (*under PE təyu-*)
- tegumiaqe-** to hold or carry in one's arms or hand(s) # tegumiaqaa 'he is holding it' / Tua-i-llu ava-i ciungatni uterrluni piicikani-ltu *tegumiqluku.* 'And over there in front of them she was going along *carrying* her birchbark basket *in her hands.*' (ELN 1990:103); NEPCURLIM TEGUMIAQUESTII 'cam follower in a motor'; tegumiaqucilluku 'holding something in trust for him' (*legal neologism*); < tegumiaq-ke²
- tegun** recovery hook, used to take killed seals out of water; harpoon that is used without an atlatl (throwing device) # < tegu-n; < PE təyyun (*under PE təyu-*)
- teguneq** warp strand when twining grass # see keluk *for the weft strand*; < tegu-neq
- teguniyagaq** fibrous stem of plant #
- teguqar-** to clutch in the hands, claws, or the like # pitani avelngaq iggiayulim teguqerluku tengutaa 'the owl flew away with the mouse it had caught, clutching it'; < tegu-qar-
- tegurciurun, tegurliurun** tangle remover; comb with widely spaced teeth # Aūgkut-ltu negartulriit nuyiurutet *tegurliurutnek* piuratuit. Maa-i tua-i *tegurciuriqellinikait* makut-am maa-i. 'Those combs with widely spaced teeth are *tangle removers*. These *tangle removers* were the ones they made.' (CIU 2005:212); < ?-un, ?-un; cf. tegute²
- tegusta** policeman; state trooper # *literally*: 'one who takes (people)'; < tegu-ta¹
- tegute¹** to take something; to pick up something # tegutuq 'he took something; he picked something up' / Tua-i-ltu Turpiim taum aipaaneq saaniigem cikilaagluku, cikuliurutmek *tegulluni* qalarluni elakaq-am cikumaarkauniluku. 'And Turpak hurriedly gave her the other kettle, and *picked up* a shovel, saying that the water hole will be frozen over.' (ELN 1990:61); < tegu-te⁵-
- tegute²** to be tightly tangled # tegutut 'they are tangled' / nuyanka tegutut 'my hair is tangled'; cf. tegurciurun
- teguteguaq** pectoral sandpiper (*Calidris melanotos*); # HBC; = tukutukuar(aq*)
- teguyaraq** handle # Tua-i-llu tekicamiu amik pia allayugmek *teguyararluni.* 'And when she got to it she saw that the door had a strange kind of door handle.' (ELN 1990:112); < tegu-yaraq
- tegyiar(ar)-** to peek; to spy # NUN
- tekagte-** to move around # *with negative connotation, perhaps of purposeless motion*; (?) > tekallngaq
- tekallngaq** one who messes around, is careless in a silly way # < tekagte-?
- tek'ar-** to have an erection of the penis; to have something projecting out; to spew forth # tek'artuq 'he has an erection', 'he or it has something projecting out' / Piqerluni-ggur un', qeyngiinaani, tukua ak'a-l' augmeng *tek'allaglun'* qanmikun. 'Suddenly, being squeezed harder and harder, his host just *spewed forth* with blood through his mouth.' (CEV 1984:86); Enermek ipegcaumalriamek *tekauralriarcitukminek* anguarutni cimiraa tag'uraqerlutek. 'As they₂ were going up he exchanged his paddle for one with a sharpened bone *projecting out from it.*' (CIU 2005:18); > tekallragte-, tekarte-, tek'i-
- tekallragte-** to stand on end (of hair) # NUN; < tek'ar-?
- tekalragte-** to pack (things) so loosely that they don't all fit # NUN
- tekarte-** to protrude; to stand on end # NUN; < tek'ar-
- tekciuk, tekciugaq, tekciugglugaq, tekcitak** (CAN form), **tekciikaq*** (NUN form), **tekcilunaq** savannah sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*) # < ?, ?, ?-naq², ?-rrlugaq
- tekep'ag-** to urinate in an arc (refers to male) # NUN
- tekeq** index finger; thimble (*additional meaning in Y, UK, HBC, NR, LI, EG*) #. teklikun qerruartuq 'he got a splinter in his index finger'; Cukaringellrani-gguq imna tauna naqugutmiutarraa keglunrem pamuya wani agalria, tuarpiaq-gguq avani tekeq

nengingauralria. ‘When he ran faster, that wolf tail hanging on his belt was just like an *index finger* sticking out.’ (QUL 2003:426); > tekeryuk, teklin, tekneq, tekrun: < PE təkər

tekeryuk wingtip feather # . . . tua-i-gguq imumek yaqulgem *tekeryuanek* mer’ucilallruit. *Tekeryuk* akurrluku aitartelluku-ll qanranun ellngartelluku. Ellnganriqreskan-llu cipeggluku. Tua-i-gguq miitaa. ‘. . . they used a bird’s *wing feather* to give them (children) water. They’d dip the *wing feather* and have (the child) open his mouth and then let the water run in (from the feather held above the mouth). When it quit flowing, they’d squeeze out more with their hands. So that’s how they gave him water.’ (CIU 2005:198); < tekeq-yuk

teki hard white bone inside the cranium of fish # NUN

tek’i- to have an erection # NUN; cf. tek’ar-

tekiarte- to arrive at destination directly (in time or space) # Aanakalliiq ciutegni *tekiarrluket* qanerluni. ‘Aanakalliuq (the legendary cannibal baby) had a mouth that *extended* right to his ears.’ (AGA 19962:208); < tekite-ar(ar)te-

tekingnaqe- to try hard to reach one’s destination # tekingnaquq ‘he trying hard to get to where he’s going’; tekingngaqaa ‘he’s trying hard to get there’ / Nutaan tua-i pitacirmitun *tekingnaqliniuq*. Tua-i anguvailgani tekitelliniluni. Tekicami itqerrluni ingleminun aqumqalliniuq. ‘Now then with all her might she *tried to get there*. And, before it could overtake her she arrived. When she arrived she went right in and plopped down on her bed.’ (YUU 1995:12); < tekite-ngnaqe- (cf. tuqute- and tuqungnaqe-)

tekiq earwax; cerumen # < PE təkðə(r)

tekiqatar(ar)- to dance before the host villagers during a holiday; to dance the arrival dance # *said of the guest villagers*; Qasgimun ciuniameng, *tekiqata’arluteng*. *Tekiqata’arluteng* imkut allanret yurarluteng. Yuraqatararluteng imna *tekiqatarararka* iterluni kana-i kan’a neviarcaq . . . ‘When they were received at the kashim they *did the arrival dance*. *Doing the arrival dance* those visitors did dance [with spirit]. When they were about to dance, that girl who was going to do an arrival dance went in . . .’ (CIU 2005:352); . . . waten qamaken Takcanek curukallrat kiagmi. *Tekiqata’arluteng-gguq*

kanani Tuutalgarmiut ketiitni, tamaaken eglertessuutmegnek tagvailegmeng, arulamek waten *tekiqata’arcuutmeggnek-wa* pilliniluteng. ‘In the summer the festival guests had come from Takcak upriver there; they were *doing the arrival dance* down there in front of Pilot Station before they came up from their canoes. They danced to a proper *arrival dance song*.’ (AGA 1996:152); < tekite-?

tekitarkaq future # Ukut kalikaat aturluki piyuutekaput pugtavkaumatkesqelluki elitelput ciulirnemteék *tekitarkami* aturarkauluki. ‘Using this book, it is our wish that what we have learned from our ancestors will be thus available to “stay afloat”, to be used in the *future*.’ (KIP 1998:x); < tekite-arkaq

tekite- to arrive; to reach; to come upon # tekituq ‘he arrived’; tekitaa ‘he reached it, got as far as it’ / tekituq nunamun ‘he arrived at the village’; tekituq elakamek ‘he came upon a water hole or he arrived from a water hole’; tekiuciyaraq ‘importation (of banned substance)’ (*legal neologism*); > tekiqatar(ar)-, tekiutaq, tekingnaqe-, tekitarkaq, tekiute-; < PE takit-

tekiutaq meal on arrival; welcome meal # Uini tekitnayukngamiu kenilliniuq *tekiutarkiurluku*. ‘Because she thought her husband would arrive, she cooked, preparing him a *welcome meal*.’ (YUU 1995:127); < tekite-taq¹

tekiute- to arrive with (it); to bring with one # tekiutuq ‘he arrived with something’; tekiutta ‘he arrived with it’ / Carayagmek-gguq tangellret tuaten akaguanritaqameng ciqitami, naulluutmek ciunermeqgnun *tekiutetuut* naulluuvkarluki. ‘It is said that if those who have seen a ghost don’t roll around in the dump area, they *bring* sickness home *with them*, causing people to be ill.’ (YUU 1995:7); Tua-i *tekiucamiu*, itrulluku nem’un aipani pillinia, “Kitaki, una waniwa elluarrluku, aulukniaran!” ‘So when he *arrived with him*, he took him into the house and said to his wife, “Please care for him well!”’ (QAN 1995:14); < tekite-te⁵-; < PE təkiðutə- (*under PE təkit*)

tekivsiar- to go farther toward one’s destination # tekivsiartuq ‘he went on toward his destination’ / Tua-i ayuqucini utumaricuaraan atmurluni taumek tua-i atmaminek tuntumek qayaminun *tekivsiarluni* pilliniuq, utertelliniuq. ‘When he felt

better, he put on his backpack filled with caribou, *went on his way* to his kayak, and then headed home.' (QUL 2003:540); < tekite-vsiar-

teklin measurement from the tip of the thumb to tip of index finger when each is stretched out away from the other # < tekeq-?

tekneq measurement being the width of the last section of one's index finger # < tekeq-neq¹

tekpacuk back part of fish stomach # < ?-cuk

tekrun thimble # NSK; < tekeq-n

Teksik Tikchik Lake (and River) # *one of the Wood-Tikchik lakes near Dillingham*

tela'a what a surprise! # *exclamation*; HBC

tellunrun skin scraper # K; = ellumrun, pellumrun, urumerun; < ?-n; < PY-S pəluy-

telt oh yeah; that's what you say # *exclamation expressing a mocking attitude*

tema^e body; main part to which something is attached # temet 'bodies'; Elkek-llu Turpak-llu aipaqluku Irr'aq apqaurluku nallunrilkekngamegnek canek piciatun tuaten temiin atritnek . . . 'She and Turpak kept Irr'aq company asking her about what words she knew, including the names of various parts of her *body* . . .' (ELN 1990:66); Pissurcuukarani taūgaam tamakut tua-i cali-llu tememini maani qaimini uitalriit yuunanritui pissurcuutekngamiki. 'However, he wouldn't take off his few hunting accessories which stayed on his *body* here, on his clothing, because those were the things he'd hunt with.' (CIU 2005:26); TEMEM PEKCELLAGCESSUUTAI 'reflexes' (*medial neologism*); > temeqliq, temeqvanek; cf. temia-; < PE təmə

temci- *emotional root* > temciarauteke-, temcike-, temcinarqe-, temciyuqe-; < PE təmci-

temciarauteke- to laugh at derisively # temciarautekaa 'he is laughing at her derisively' / < temci-?-teke-

temcike- to find (it) funny; to laugh at # temcikaa 'he finds it funny', 'he is laughing at it' / Tua-i iliikun temciklartua wangnek . . . 'And sometimes I laugh at myself . . .' (YUP 2005:206); < temci-ke⁴

temcinarqe- to be funny # temcinarquq 'it is funny' / < temci-narqe-; > temcinarqellria

temcinarqellria a joke # temcinarqerrlulriit 'some things that are slightly funny'; < temci-narqe-lria

temcitar- to tend to find things funny # temcitartuq 'he tends to find things funny' / < temci-tar¹-

temciyug- to find something funny; to be amused # temciyugtuq 'he finds something funny' / < temci-yug-

temeqliq* undershirt (*BB meaning*); innermost part # Tua-i-gguq ceñami tuaten anguyak ayagnillruluku wii niitela'arqa. Taūgen pavani temeqliitni aavcaalriigne ayagnirluku niitaqlua. 'I hear that war started that way on the coast. However, *inland* there I hear that it started with two people throwing darts.' (CIU 2005:22); < tema-qliq

temeqvanek from long ago; from far away # adverbial particle; < tema-qva-ablative-modalis; cf. temyig-

temia- to have a throbbing pain # Aatii apcani ellin qail' ayuquciagnek kiuluku puqlaniqapiarnilukek temialutek-llu aviranaqlutek. 'When she asked her father how they felt, he said that they were very warm and were *throbbing with a pain* that he'd rather not have.' (ELN 1990:78); cf. tema

tem'iq rumbling noise # tem'iq niitaa 'he heard a rumbling noise'; tem'irkap 'a big rumbling noise'; > tem'irte-

temiqyugglugaq bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*) that is very large # NUN

temirta adult # temirtet 'adults'; Imkut tua-i tamakut-llu waten ataurellriit, temirtençurtellriit tuaten, qayiuraqata, nerluki tuaten aūg'alteng makut piaqluki. 'And even those who had become fathers or *adults*, when they made kayaks, would eat the scraps (of skin) which they cut off.' (ELL 1997:285)

tem'irte-, tem'i- to make a rumbling noise # tem'irtuq 'it is rumbling' / Tua-i piuraqerluni cama-i nevuq qasgim aciakun tem'irrluni tuaten kitulliniluni. 'Soon it moved through the ground under the kashim *making a rumbling noise*.' (QAN 1995:190); < tem'iq-?, tem'iq-?

temli- to sleepwalk # temliuq 'he is sleepwalking' / Aaniin qail' piqerluni tupaggeluku nallunrilamu temlitucia Turpiim. 'Her mother woke her up knowing about Turpak's *sleepwalking habit*.' (ELN 1990:21); cf. eme-; < PE ətəmli-

temtemtaaq pectoral sandpiper (*Calidris melanotos*); ruffed grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) # imitative

temyig- (K form), **temyi-** (BB form), **temyigi-** (NUN form) to be old; to be elderly # temyigtuq 'he is elderly' /

- tengak** pubic hair # tengiit ‘pubic hairs’; >
 tengayuk¹; < PE təñjay or təñə
- tengalraq** sail # and **tengalrar-** to sail # tengalrartuq
 ‘he or it is sailing’; Tua-i cav’urluta ayagaqamta
 wangkutni cukangataqluta. *Tengalrarluteng*
 taúgaam pilriit cukaqluteng. ‘When we rowed
 it seemed to us that we were moving fast.
 Those who *used sails*, however, would really go
 fast.’ (YUU 1995:31); < *tenge-?*; > tengalrautaq,
 tengalrarcuun; < PE təñərlar- (*under* PE təñə-)
- tengalrarcuun** sailing vessel # < tengalrar-cuun
- tengalrautaq** flag # < tengalraq-taq¹
- tengaур-** to be in flight; to fly around # tengaurtuq
 ‘it is flying’ / unuamek-qaa tengssuutet
 tengaurtut? ‘are the planes flying today?’;
 < *tenge-ur-*; > tengaurcuun, tengaurta
- tengaурcuun** (BB, LI, NR form), **tengaурrsuun** (EG
 form) airplane # < tengaur-cuun, tengaur-cuun
- tengaурta** black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*) #
 TENGAURTET TANQIAT ‘April’ (*literally: ‘kittiwakes’*
 month’); NUN; < tengaur-ta¹; > Tengaurtet
 Tanqiat
- tengayuk¹** throat hair of caribou # < tengak-yuk;
 < PE təñayuy (*under* PE təñay or təñə)
- tengayuk²** index finger # *word used in a finger-naming
 jingle; < ?-yuk*
- tenge-** to fly; to take off in flight # teng’uq ‘it
 flew off’ / ak’ a tamaani yuut ukvelallruut
 angalkut tengyugngaciatnek irlumun ‘long
 ago people used to believe that shamans could
 fly to the moon’; Tua-i *tengliniluni*. *Tengengami*
 tua-i mayulliniluni pagaavet qulvanun.
 Tua-i mernullerkani piluku tua-i qulvani
 yaqiucuaqaqluni tengaurturlilliniluni. ‘It flew off.
 When it *flew off*, it went up high above. To stave
 off tiredness, it flapped its wings now and then
 as it glided.’ (AGA 1996:218); PIYAGAAT TENGUTIIT
 ‘July’, (CAN usage), *literally: ‘month when the*
young birds take flight’; > tengalraq, tengalrar-,
 tengaur-, Tengemqapiar, tengesqaar(aq),
 tengessuun, tengleryaq, tengssuun, tengte-,
 Tengun, tengute-; < PE təñə-
- tengelpag-, tengelvag-** to punch hard with one’s fist
 # tengelpagaa or tengelvagaa ‘he punched him
 hard’ / Aren, ullagarluku-gguq qayuqegglim
tengelpaglurluraa, man’ a tua-i aren ayakutaraa
 akgirrluku. ‘Gosh, the arctic hare *punched* the
 poor thing, and hurt it in the temple area.’ (QAI
 1984:5); < tenglug-pag²-

- tengempak** giant bird # NUN; < tengmiaq-rpak
- Tengemqapiar** April # *see Appendix 7 on the Yup’ik
 calendar*; < *tenge-?*
- tengesqaar(aq*)** green-winged teal (*Anas crecca*) #
 < *tenge-?*
- tengessuun** airplane # NSU; = tengssuun; < *tenge-
 cuun*
- teng’guar(aq)** small black, blue, and white bird seen
 on the ocean (*could be a shearwater*) # NUN
- tengleryaq** (HBC form), **tengleryagar(aq*)** (NUN
 form) gnat found on beaches, gets in eyes #
 < *tenge-ler-yaq*
- tengluk** fist # and **tenglug-** to punch with one’s
 fist # tenglugaa ‘he punched him or it’ /
 tengluarautuk ‘they₂ are having a fistfight’;
 Kiituanimna tan’gaurlurluni *tenglugaa*
 nataqusngairucamek. Tutgara’urlua nekayugtuq.
 ‘Finally she *slugged* her dear boy because they
 couldn’t find what they were looking for. Her
 dear grandson’s feelings were deeply hurt.’ (GRA
 1901:280–281 & PRA 1995:453); > tengelpag-; <
 PE təñluy(-)
- tengmiacuar(aq*)** sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter
 striatus*) # < tengmiaq-cuar(aq)
- tengmialler(aq*)** raven (*Corvus corax*) # < tengmiaq-
 iler(aq)
- tengmiaq** bird; fowl # Neryungami unuaquan
 ercan qerruni teguamiki ayagtutq *tengmiarcurluni*;
tengmiarcaryaaquq tengmiartaituq. ‘The next day
 when day broke, because he started to want
 to eat, he took his arrows and he went on to
 hunt *birds*. He hunted *birds* all right, but there
 were no *birds*.’ (ESK 1899:476); TENGMIARET
 IRNIIIT (NUN usage) ‘June’, *literally: ‘birds give
 birth’*; TENGMIARET TANQIAT (NUN usage) ‘May’,
literally: ‘birds’ month’; *see Appendix 7 on the
 Yup’ik calendar*; > tengempak, tengmiacuar(aq),
 tengmialler(aq), tengmiaqsar(aq), tengmiarcuun,
 tengmiarpak, tengmiarrluk, Tengmiirviguaq,
 Tengmiirvik, tengmiqsaq; < PY təñmi(C)aq (*under*
 PE təñə-)
- tengmiaqsar(aq*)** small bird # < tengmiaq-?
- tengmiarcuun** shotgun # < tengmiaq-cuun
- Tengmiariuq** indigenous Yup’ik holiday celebrated
 shortly before the *Nakaciuryaraq* (“Bladder
 Feast”) # HBC; < tengmiaq-?
- tengmiarpak** mythical “thunderbird” # *the subject
 of legends; said to have had a nest at the top of Pilcher*

Mt. near Marshall; E. W. Nelson (ESK 1899: 45) states: "This is described as an enormous eagle which varies in its habits according to locality. . . . said to catch either whales or deer." < tengmiaq-
rpak

tengmiarrluk (*HBC form*), **tengmiarpak** (*Y form*),
tengmirrluk (*NUN form*) golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*); bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) # < tengmiaq-rrluk, tengmiaq-rpak

Tengmiirviguaq March # see Appendix 7 on the *Yup'ik calendar*; < tengmiaq?-vik-uaq

Tengmiirvik April # see Appendix 7 on the *Yup'ik calendar*; < tengmiaq?-vik

tengmilquq bird; fowl # NS

tengmiqsaq type of bird (*species ?*) # < tengmiaq-?

tengqucuk tip of parka hood # Y; < ?-qucuk

tengru- to be enthusiastic or eager *especially*, to be eager to go # tengruuq 'he is acting enthusiastically' / tengruluni imirai imirarkani 'he eagerly filled out the forms'; Tua-i-llu-am ellii *tengrungluni* umyuarkee'ngengami uksiyallerkameggnek, qavanguqengluku-llu ayagviteng. 'And she started to be *eager* thinking about how they'd be going to fall camp and she started to dream about where they would go.' (ELN 1990:44); > tengrucetaarun, tengruke-; < PY təŋru-

tengrucetaarun preview (as of movie) or anything to arouse enthusiasm # < tengru-cetaar-n

tengruke- to be enthusiastic about (it) # tengrukaa 'he is acting enthusiastic about it' / Maa-i cali yuut quyurrluteng callerkarteng *tengruk'laqit*, cali neqkun ilaliurutlerkarteng cakneq *tengrukuku*. 'People are *enthusiastic* about what they are going to do when gathered together, and they are very *enthusiastic* about their fellowship through the (shared) meal.' (CAU 1985:13); < tengru-ke⁴-

tengssuuciurta pilot # < tengssuun-liur-ta¹

tengssuun airplane # miskunani tengssuun agiirtuq 'the plane is approaching, just barely visible'; tengssuun mit'uq 'the plane landed'; tengssuun teng'uq 'the plane took off'; Piug maaten pagna carpak tengaulria quleqvaarni caucianek ellii apcan aaniin piluku *tengssuutnguniluku*. 'When she looked she saw that there was a big object flying way up there, and when she asked her mother what it was, she told her that it was an

airplane.' (ELN 1990:92); Cali-llu kass'artaunani, *tengssuutetaunani-llu* man'a. Levaanek-llu tangyuitellruunga. 'There were still no white people, and no *airplanes* here. I never saw outboard motors.' (YUU 1995:31); < tenge-cuun; > tengssuuciurta, tengssuuterpak

tengssuuterpak, **tengssuulvak**, **tengssu'rvak** big airplane # < tengssuun-rpak, tengssuun-vak, tengssuun-vak

tengtarkaq Alaska cottongrass (*Eriophorum sp.*) # NUN

tenge- to blow away # tengtuq 'it was blown away'; tengtaa 'it blew it away' / anuqem kalikaq tengtaa 'the wind blew the paper away'; tengesngaitaa or tengn̄gaitaa 'it won't blow it away'; < tenge-te²; <PE təŋət- (*under* PE təŋə-)

tengtengaaq guitar; banjo; ukulele; or other plucked stringed instrument # *imitative*

tenguga'rte- to be unable to breathe because of a blow in the solar plexus; to have the wind knocked out of one # tenguga'rtuq 'he cannot breathe' / < tenguk-ar(ar)te²

tenguggluk "Eskimo ice cream" made with fish liver # < tenguk-rrluk

tengugpalek burbot, loche (*Lota lota*) # EG; < tenguk-rpak-lek

tengugtaarun game of tug-of-war # < tenguk?-a-n

tenguk liver; solar plexus # Kaigamek-llu

tua-i qassarlutek *tenguan* iliinek. 'Since they were hungry, they ate some of its *liver* raw.' (ELN 1990:61); > tenguga'rte-, tengugpalek, tengugtaarun, tenguggluk, tenguqe-, tenguqlirte-

Tengun August # see Appendix 7 on the *Yup'ik calendar*; < tenge-n

tenguqe-, **tenguqaar-** to show physical strain by facial expression # as when lifting a heavy object or defecating; tenguquq 'he is straining' / Atmagluku ut'rutaa tavaten *tenguqluni*. 'Uqamaitengnaagar una.' 'He brought it back carrying it on his back and *showing the strain*. 'Oh, it's so heavy.'" (MAR1 2001:81); < tenguk?-, tenguk?-,

tenguqlirte- to have a feverish, throbbing pain; to be puffy and sick-looking # tenguqlirtuq 'he or it (body part) is puffy and sick-looking' / . . . tuaten-gguq qep'sutiin qulii *tenguqlirteqapiggluni*. '. . . he was *painfully full* above his belt.' (MAR1 2001:69); Caluteng nunurnganateng-llu, wagg'uq

umyuameng qamum *tenguqlirutekvaka'arqaku*
una qanrutarkani, tutgarani, usruni,
cani pini tungayani, umyuami apqiitnek
tenguqlirutekvaka'arqaku tua-i qanrataqluku
nunurnganaku. 'They (the elders) would seem
to be scolding them in some way, but inwardly
in the mind it would be very much a source of
pain to have to talk that way to one's grandchild,
nephew, or any sort of relative.' (YUP 2005:46);
< *tenguk*-?

tengurpag- to occur late at night # NSU;
tengurpagtuq 'it happened late at night' /
< ?-rpak

tengute- to fly away with (him / it) # *tengutuq* 'it
flew away with something'; *tengutaa* 'it flew
away with it', 'he flew away with her' / Tauna-
gguq arnaq mertallrani atakumi taum wani
yaqulpiim *tengutelliniluku* natmun qavavet
ingrimun qertulriamun Kuigpiim ceñiini, tuavet
tua-i mis'ulluku. 'And when that woman was
getting water in the evening the huge bird *flew*
off with her to somewhere inland on the high
mountain beside the Yukon River, and landed
with her there.' (AGA 1996:86); < *tenge-te*⁵
> Piyagaat Tengutuit

tepa^e smell; aroma; odor; scent; emanation; aged fish
head # *tepet* 'odors'; *qurrutem* *tepii* *tukniuq* 'the
smell of the honey bucket is strong'; *tepturtuq*
or *tepnek ner'uq* 'he is eating aged fish heads';
Wall'u cat neqallret-llu *tep'ngaqluteng* uitatellriit.
'Or, food scraps that are left around start to
stink (get an *odor*).'
(YUP 2005:76); Arnat-gguq
angutni *teptunruut*. Tangerrluku kina ungacirliu
tan'gaurluq arnam. Maaggun-gguq *tepeput*
eltetuut. Angun-gguq *tepaillruuq* angutnguami,
arnaq taugken aunratuami *teptunruluni*. They
said that women had more *scent* than men. Look
at how a woman attracts any young man. Our
scent leaks out through here, they say, and a
man has less *scent* because he's male. A woman,
however, has more *emanations* because she
menstruates.' (YUP 2005:150); > *tepci*-, *tepkegte*-,
tep'li-, *tep'ngaayak*, *tepcuar(aq)*, *tepsarqe*-,
teptu-, *teptuli*; < PE *təpə*

tep'aq, tep'aryaq driftwood or other thing that has
drifted ashore # < *tepe-aq*¹, *tepe-aq*¹-yaq; < PE
təpðar (*under* PE *təpə*)

tepcí- to taste; to have the taste in one's mouth #
tepciyugngaqa 'I can taste it'; < *tepa-ci*-

tepcuar(aq*) fish that has been frozen after being
allowed to age slightly, eaten uncooked and
frozen # < *tepa-cuar(aq)*

tepe- to drift ashore # *tep'uq* 'it drifted ashore' /
teptaa 'it (e.g., the wind) brought it ashore';
> *tep'aq*, *tep'errluaq*; < PE *təpə*-

Tep'arrluaq alternate name of the legendary hero,
Kukugyarpak (q.v.) # < *tep'aq-rlluk-aq*²

tepkegcaun perfume # Tamakut aturluki
kencignarqellriamek mingugkiurniartuten
pilauciagetun *tepkegcauciaqameng* *tepkegcaucitulit*.
'Using these, you shall make a sacred ointment
in the manner of a *perfumer* when he makes
perfumes.' (ANUC. 30:25); < *tepkegte-car-n*

tepkegcilria incense; fragrant spices # . . .
tukuutmeggnek-llu cikiraat, waniwa
suulutaamek, aruvagkamek-llu *tepkegcilriamek*,
uqumek-llu. . . . they gave her riches, gold,
fragrant incense, and oils.' (MATT. 2:11); <
*tepkegte-i*²-lria

tepkegte- to have a good smell; to have a good
aroma # *tepkegtuq* 'it smells good' / Piqerluni
atam kenerriullinilria tauna maurlurlua, tua-
i-gguq *tepkegniriluni* man'a nem ilua tua-i
arenqianani. 'Soon his grandmother started
up a fire and the inside of the house took on a
pleasant aroma.' (CIU 2005:284); < *tepa-kegte*;-
> *tepkegcaun*

tepli- to have food particles or stains around one's
mouth # *tepliuq* 'there is food around his mouth'
/ < PE *təpli*

tep'li- to age fish heads for eating by burying them
tep'liuq 'he is making aged fish-heads' /
< *tepa-li*²-; > *teplicir(aq)*

teplicir(aq*) aged fish head # NUN; < *tep'li-li*²-*cir*¹-
*aq*¹

tepluar- to spit # *tepluartuq* 'he spit'; *tepluaraa* 'he
spit on it' / NUN; cf. *tevvaar*-

tep'ngaayak fish that has been frozen after being
allowed to age slightly, eaten uncooked and
frozen # < *tepa-?-yak*

tepsarqe- to stink; to be odiferous # *tepsarquq*
'it stinks' / *tepsaqva!* 'boy, it stinks!';
Angurrlugmek-gguq tan'gaurluq *tepsakluku*
qanqeryaqunii. 'They told me never to say that a
young man *stank*.' (YUP 2005:151); < *tepa-?*

teptu- to be odoriferous # *teptuuq* 'it is odoriferous,

has a strong smell' / < tepa-tu-; > teptukuyuq, teptuyak

teptukuyuq valerian (*Valeriana capitata*) # this herb was boiled, and the resulting liquid poured over linen nets to remove any fishy smell so that the smell would not scare fish away; Y; < teptu-?

teptuli high-bush cranberry (*Viburnum edule*); odoriferous plant or insect # < tepa-tuli

teptuyak beach greens (*Honckenya peploides*) # < teptu-yak

tepumirtur- to go in and out (of the fog) # NUN

teq anus; rectum; bottom; sea anemone; diamond in cards (*additional meaning for LI*) # *underlyingly* [e]teq; terr'a 'its anus', 'its bottom'; nanvam terr'ani 'at the bottom of the lake'; terr'et 'sea anemones'; *Tii-iq, tii-iq, pegesnga, pegesngarrai!* Angama, angacarama, nulirran aipaanek nunuliramken uqinranek, 'Sea anemone/anus, sea anemone/anus, release me, let me go! I'll reward you with one of my uncle's wives, the fatter one,' (CUN 2007:96); Aling arenqiapaa-l', etiiq tang pegteqernga. Angama nulirran assinqurraanek cikirciqamken. 'Oh dear, sea *anemone/anus*, release me. I'll give you one of my uncle's wives.' (KIP 1998:171); *Teūrluuq kacuuq caitua piitua angaitua teq'ermek naullruunga!* 'Poor dear *sea anemone* down there, I have nothing, I don't have anything because I grew from a pit.' (QAN 1995:82); Angayaarrlugmun marayamun kitua, *tell'itesciiganii*; kisngaunga et'ulriami, . . . 'Into the mire and mud I sink, I cannot get a foothold on the bottom; I am sunk in the depths, . . .' (PSALM 69:2); > teq'aq, teq'ar-, teqsuqaq, teq'uciq, teq'ulungssaq, teq'uq, ter'aq, terlak, terr'ilitaq, terruaya(g)aq, tertuli, teryurauluk; cf. leq; < PE ātār

teq'aciileq, teq'alleq pit; hole in the ground # Tep'liqataraqameng teq'allirraarluteng qamiqunek imiraqluku teq'alleq tua-i-llu muiran numamek patuluki. 'When they were going to make fermented fish, after they made a *pit*, they filled it with fish heads and then when the *pit* was full up they covered it with soil.' (PRA 1995:461 (see 1997 or further reprintings)); < teq'ar-cilleq, teq'ar-lleq¹

teq'aq fish aged or stored in a pit; pit # and **teq'ar-** to bury in a pit # teq'ertuq 'he is burying something'; teq'eraa 'he is burying it' food or other thing / < teq-?; > teq'aciileq

teqiyaa(aq*), **teqirayuli** (Y form), **teqelquayaq** (NS form) arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); Aleutian tern (*Sterna aleutica*) # < ?-ar(aq), ?-yuli, ?

teqsuqaq adipose fin of a fish; tail feathers of a bird; tail fin of an airplane # Cauyat-llu avatait waten allgiaraat teqsuqrinnek kapusvikluki qivyurrarnek nuulirluki. 'On the periphery of the drums they stuck in oldsquaw *tail feathers*, attaching a few down feathers on their tips.' (AGA 1996:87); < teq-?-qaq

teq'uciq coccyx; human tailbone # Y; < teq-uciq

teq'ulungssaq clam (*species ?*) # HBC; < teq-?

teq'uq urine # = etquq; Mermek-llu pivkenata teq'umek qulitevkarluta. 'They had us use *urine* and not water for washing our hair.' (CAU 1985:65); TEQ'UM TUMYARAA 'ureter; urethra'; < teq-quq; < PE ātēqur

ter'aq whale tail # Tangenqigtellemni *ter'agni* mayurcatek, meq amlleq qurrlullagtuq. 'When I looked again, I saw how, when it lifted its *tail*, a large amount of water was stirred up.' (YUU 195:24); Arevret taugken tua-i tamakut cali malluutuluteng un'gaani nunamni. Cali imkut ingkut *terait* qassarluki cali pituyaqaqit, . . . 'Whale carcasses are found ashore down there in my place. People eat their *tails* raw, . . .' (PAI 2008:102); < teq-aq²

teriaq, teriayaaq, teriar(aq*) weasel; ermine

(*Mustela* sp.) # especially in summer brown coat; in winter coat it is called narullgiq in most areas; Imkut teriaraat tayima tangerraunaarlriit, narullgit-llu. 'Those ermines and *weasels* aren't seen anymore.' (PAI 2008:216); NUN; K; < PE təriyar (under PE təriy)

teriir- to react to a strange animal by becoming very alert and emitting low, muffled barks # of a dog or other animal; teriirtuq 'it barked in a muffled way'

terikaniaq, terikaniar wolverine (*Gulo gulo*) # Tekicameng Irr'aq iteryuumiilan terikaniamek qamani tangrrarkauniluku piatni iteryunga'arrluni. Tua-i-llu itrucatni irr'iqapiggluni terikaniamek yuvriarluku. 'When they arrived, Irr'aq didn't want to go in, but when they told her that she'd see a *wolverine* inside, all of a sudden she started to want to go in. And when they brought her in she marveled at the *wolverine* and examined it.' (ELN 1990:66); UY, K, CAN, BB, NR, LI, EG; cf. terikarte-; < PE tərikanni(C)ar (under PE təriy)

terikarte- to stand alert; to be proud in a silly way #
cf. terikaniaq

terikeggiate- to not be very sensitive to sound or motion # terikegiatuq 'it is not sensitive'; terikeggialruuq 'it is less sensitive'; < terikegg-i¹-ate-

terikegg- to be very sensitive to sound or motion # Uliiret taġken terikegglateng, ciuteggluteng. 'White foxes, on the other hand, are *very sensitive to sound and motion*; they have good ears.' (PAI 2008:230); terikenruuq 'it is more sensitive'

terlak, terlaaq* swale; dry creek bed; pit; ditch; socket # . . . kucuqut iciw' iruyagait nengqelalriit terlauluteng tua-i akagenqeggluteng . . . 'the pelvis bones, you know, their little leg joints, have places (where they fit) which are round sockets . . .' (CIU 2005:68); . . . alerquaqurallruani maaggun terlaarteggan aurrurluku ullaasqelluku . . . 'because she'd instructed him to approach it by crawling through the *swales*. . .' (MAR2 2001:108); < teq-?

terrigte- to catch (a person) talking about one # NUN

terrifyug- to yearn for fresh fish # NUN

terr'ilitaq diaper # < teq-ilitaq

terrauya(g)aq* doughnut # *literally*: 'little imitation anus'; K, BB; < teq-uaq-ya(g)aq

terteq humpback salmon; pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*) # NSU

tertuli lynx (*Lynx canadensis*) # *literally*: 'one well endowed with a bottom'; *Tertulit* maqaruanek nertuut. 'Lynx eat hares.' (YUP 1996:41); < teq-tuli

teru area at foot of person, animal, bed, etc.; bed partner who sleeps with his body heading in the opposite or the perpendicular direction at the end of the bed; notch for bowstring in end of arrow shaft or at end of bow # ingleret teruat 'the foot of the bed'; teruklutek inareskite! 'you go to bed each facing opposite directions' (head-to-foot)!; Una-llu nakrutain aciat nemervimi ngeliinek, wangkuta piciyarllemcetun avani, kavirqraumaluni *teruni* tekilluku. 'An area below the stabilizers starting from the binding, in accordance with our custom, is painted red all the way to its *notch*.' (CIU 2005:34); Tua-i-llu iluvaucamegtegu aviukaqvikluku tauna tuqumalria, natiinun *teruanun-llu* aviukaqraarluteng . . . 'And when they brought the bowl of food further in (to the house)

they'd put a pinch of food by its [the body's] *foot area* as a food offering for the deceased . . .' (CAU 1985:122); Taqukam . . . paallagviklinia. Waniwa-gguq patginanarani, yuk imna tengelria ciuqerranek, pagg'un quliikun. Yaavet-llu *teruanun tuc'* ami ngel'arturluni. 'The bear sprang it him. Then while it was slapping (at him), that person flew up in front of it, and over it. When he landed at *its foot behind it* he was laughing.' (YUU 1995:13); cf. teruvailitaq

teruvailitaq, terupailitaq great-great-grandchild # LI; = neruvailitaq; < teru-ilitaq, teru-ilitaq

teryeri- to begin a coiled grass basket # NUN

teryurauluk coccyx; human tailbone # BB, K, NI < teq-?

tetenge⁻¹ to have a grinding feeling in the joints # tetengluteng 'grinding feeling in joints'; NUN; cf. tetengquq

tetengquq cartilage # HBC; = tatangquq; < PE nataŋquq

tetengte- (NUN form), **tetenge⁻²** (NI form) to bulge; to be full almost to bursting # . . . tuaten tua-i tumyarani peknginanermini tekitelliniuq maklinrarmek uumen anrutarpall'ermek, cakneq-llu-gguq *tetengvaa*. . . 'while he was walking on the trail he came upon a large bearded-seal stomach, and, on my, was it *full almost to the point of bursting*.' (QAN 2009:320)

tetgaq upturned part at front of sled runner # see Appendix 9 on the parts of the sled

tevaar- to carry (a child) on one's back # tevaaraa 'she is carrying him on her back' / < teve-a-

tevagneq engraved mark; ditch # Tua-i-

ll'-am waniwa taum yuut iliita aklui nallunailkutangqellrulliniut ukunek *tevagnernek* waniwa tallimauluteng. 'Some people's belongings had recognition marks — these *engraved marks*, five in number.' (CIU 2005:162); Makut-gga *tevagneret* waten tua-i ayuqnganateng; tanglallrullikci. 'Also there were *ditches* looking something like this; you must have seen them.' (ELL 1997:242); < tevak-neq?

tevak groove # Cali-llu tua-i caniryamek waniwa tangerpek'mii, taġgaam ukunek tevagnek. Kan'a-llu akitnam ciungatun ayuqsaqluni, *tevagnek* taġgaam tua-i piluni elalirnemikun. 'I don't see an extra point on it, but I see these *grooves* here. And the front end of the point resembles an "akitnaq" (a certain type of arrow); but it

has grooves on its outer side.' (CIU 2005:34);
 > tevagneq

tevatevaaq, teviteviar(aq) (NUN form) American golden plover (*Pluvialis dominica*); black-bellied plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*) # *imitative*

teve- to go over or through a portage; to set (sun, moon, etc.) # tev'uq 'he is portaging'; tevaa 'he is portaging over it' / tevutaa 'he is taking it over a portage'; akerta tev'uq 'the sun is setting'; Aa ciin pikna umyuama qam'um *teveviknaluku* alkau pikna? 'Ah, why is it that in my thinking I find it feasible to go over that one up there?' (MAR2 2001:15); = et've-; > tevaar-, tevte-, tevyaraq, Tevyaraq, tevyuli; < PE ətəvə-

tevegtu- to make spaced cuts on fish flesh # tevegtuuq 'it has widely spaced cuts on it'; tevegtua 'he made the cuts in it, spacing them widely' / Nernermeeng-llu taqngamek uptesqellukek taugamt'-llu aaniigneng-llu taum aaniita makut pisqaqaat caneng tauga neryungnarcarluk' *tevegtuareluki*. 'When they had finished eating she asked them to get ready, their mother asked them to make it (the fish) look appetizing, cutting it evenly.' (WEB1)

tevigite- to cut fish into chunks # so as to put into a barrel with oil; tevigtaa 'he cut it up' / tevigciuq 'he is cutting fish up'; tevigtaq 'a chunk of fish put into a barrel with oil'; HBC

tevinga- to be draped over something # tevingauq 'it is draped over something' / < tevte-nga-

tevir¹ to disappear; to dematerialize; to vanish; to set (sun, moon, etc.) # tevirtuq or teviraq 'it is gone' / akerta tevirtuq 'the sun set'; Cali Caninerium qanrutkaa tua-i erenrani uluararraarluteng akerta-llu *tevian* taqluteng. 'Also this Canineq person talked about how on that day (after the death) after they'd been cutting with a semi-lunar knife they'd stop (using it for a period of time) when the sun set.' (CAU 1985:127); < PE təvir-

tevir² to add as an ingredient in (it) # teviraq 'he put some into it' / suupaq teviraq cuassaaneq 'she put greens in the soup'; ... camna-ll' acia tamakunek cuukviit agluqriniek amlertatekluki tua-i *tevirluku*. '... and they put in those pike jawbones to the bottom (of the pot) down there (where they couldn't be seen and would be eaten causing injury or death).' (QUL 2003:204)

teviri- to put dried fish or other food in seal oil in a

sealskin poke # teviriuk 'she is putting dried fish in seal oil in the sealskin poke' / HBC; < tevir²-i²-tevviriyukar- to be curious; to be nosy # NUN **tevtararaq*** decorative (or otherwise distinctive) pattern on sewn item # and **tevtara'ar-** to sew in this pattern # < tevte-?

tevte- to drape over something # tevtuq 'it got draped over something'; tevtaa 'he draped it over something' / tevingauq 'it has been draped over'; paltuuni tevtaa inivigmun 'he draped his coat over the clothesline'; teverqai 'he hangs them one after another'; Qaūgna-ll' amirkaneq tus'arrluku *teveqvik'lallrukii* qasgim egkua. 'He'd hang the bearded seal skins covering the entire back of the kashim.' (AGA 1996:190); < teve-te²-; > tevinga-

tevuq solid ingredient; bread or other accompaniment to tea or coffee (NS meaning) #; > tevir²-, tevurkaq

tevurkaq bread # NS; < tevuq-kaq

tevvaar- to spit # tevvaartuq 'he spit' / *imitative*; cf. tepluar-; < PE təvvuy-

Tevyaraq Iliamna # village on the north shore of Lake Iliamna; < teve-yaraq

tevyaraq, tevcaraq (NUN form) portage # tevyarakun angyaput kevegluku tevutellruaput 'we took our boat through the portage by carrying it'; < teve-yaraq, tevte-yaraq

tevyuli muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*) # ... ac'etnauraatevyulit aqsanritnek pilugulirluku-llu. '... they had him dress [in clothes] made of muskrat belly skins, and put on skin boots too.' (CAU 1985:130); NI, CAN, BB; < teve-yuli

teyqiqe- to be clumsy while working # teyqiquq 'he is being clumsy' / HBC; < ?-liqe²

tiiguayaaq striped broadcloth # < tiik-uaq-ya(g)aq

tiik, tiiggluk mattress ticking; striped cloth; calico # Iciw' cingyaangqetullrulriit tamaan' tulvaanek qatellriamek, *tiignek*-llu imkunek pilallritnek . . . 'You know, they had those tarps back then of white canvas and of what they called "ticking" . . .' (AGA 1996:122); from Russian ТИК (tik); > tiiguayaaq

tiissiq legendary large, caterpillar-like creature that leaves a scorched trail # NSU; cf. ciissiq

tiissitsaaq, tiicistsaaq one thousand # Methuselah-m allrakui tapeqluteng amlertaut *tiissitsaam* avga, yuinaat yuinaq pingayunek cipluku,

qulgunrita'arnek cipluku. Yuunrirluni-lu.
'Methuselah's years amounted to one half of a thousand, and twenty times twenty-three, and nine in addition (total: 969). And he died.' (AYAG. 5:27); *from Russian* ты́сяча (tysyacha); = ciissitsaaq

tiivartar- to make a crackling noise (as of lightning or the like) # NUN

tiiviiq television # and **tiiviir-** to watch television # *from English 'TV'*

tiiyaq tiny usually black sea anemone # NUN; *cf. eteq*

tit'assiq northern pintail (*Anas acuta*) # NSU

titiq otitus; runny ear # (Kwethluk); *possibly from Russian* течь ('tech') 'to flow'

tu- deep root: impact; *cf. tuk-, tut'e-, tuma, tuner-, tuger-, tukni-, tumak, tunge-*

tua-i that's enough; well then; and then; that's all
exclamation, conjunction; often marking a change in theme; TUA-I-LLU 'and then'; TUA-I-NGUNRITUQ 'goodbye', 'this is not the end'; TUA-I-QAA? 'is that all?', 'what else?'; TUA-I-WA 'just because'; tua-i-gguq taukuk anngaqlriik qavainanragni uksumi kiangelliniluni 'and so, it is said, while those two brothers slept through the winter, summer had arrived'; tua-i aqsiunga 'that's enough, I'm full' *in response to being offered more to eat*; = tava-i, tauga-i; < tua(ni)-i

tuakenirnek from that time on # *adverbial particle*;

Aqumqanrakun, tauna Nukalpiartayagaq itqerrluni. Itqercami pillinia, "Waknirnek tua-i nuliqsagutamken." Nuliqsagutellinia imna tuakenirnek. 'A young proficient hunter rushed in just as she sat there. When he came he said to her, "From now on I'm taking you as my wife." She was his wife *from then on.*' (YUU 1995:12); < tuaken (*at tuani*)-?-ablate-modalis

tualleq large, moving ice floe that breaks away from shore ice after ocean swell # < tuaq-lleq

tuallituar- to consider what going to happen and accept it (?) # *Tuallituarluni tua-i umyugaa piqataryukluni*. 'His mind considered it, thinking they were going to come after him.' (PAI 2008:388); Tuamtell' piinanermeggnik ukut qanernaurtut, cali waniw' alikelallma ayagnillra, *tuallituarnaurtut*, tua-llu-gguq qakma aanag' itqatartuk. 'Meanwhile they would talk, and consider the origin of my fears, and the mothers were about to come in.' (KIP 1998:309)

tuamta-lu, tuamtellu then again; furthermore; moreover # *conjunctive or adverbial particle*; tuamta-lu taqngameng nerermek anngaminun neryarturluteng 'and when they got through eating again they went to his older brother's to eat'; agayulirta ayaggaaarluni tengssuutnikun tuamta-lu ernerpak qip'arrluni 'the priest left with his airplane and then came back again the same day'; Anuqengucateng arulailliniut capurciurluteng. Tamaanlluteng-lu ernerni amllerni. Tua-i kiingan yuurqalalliniut saayumek saarralirluku. *Tuamta-lu* saarralautairutliniluteng. 'Because it got windy on them, they stopped and were weatherbound. They were there for many days. They drank only tea with sugar. *Furthermore* they ran out of sugar.' (YUU 1995:15); Cali *tuamta-lu* yuilqui yuk mer'ilkuni mermek . . . 'And *moreover* if a person is out of water in the wilderness . . .' (ELL 1997:590); < tua(ni)=amta=llu

tua(ni) there # *restricted demonstrative adverb*; tuani aqumgallruuq 'he was sitting there'; tuavet elliu 'put it there' *near you*; tuaken teguu 'take it from there'; tuatelluku 'for that reason'; *see tauna, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives*; = tavani; > tua-i, tuakenirnek, tuamta-lu, tuar, tuaten, tuatkacagaq, tuatna-

tuaq shore-fast ice on the ocean # Tua-i kanaami alerquillratun *tuam* ngeliikun ungalatmun ayalliniluni. Ayagturaqerluni cingineq una igvaryartullinia ingna yug aqumgalria *tuami*, caniani-w' aūg' maklak. 'When he got down (to the shore) in accordance with instructions he went southwards along the edge of the *shore-fast ice*. After going along for a while he started to round a point and saw that person sitting there on the *shore-fast ice* with that bearded seal next to him.' (QUL 2003:250); = tuvaq; > tualleq; < PE tuvar

tuar, tuarpiaq like; similar to # *adverbial or conjunctive particle*; Maaten murilkaa kegginaa, iirpiik ukuk qukaani. Nutaan *tuar* mikelngurmek tangellria, elitaqevkenaku-lu. 'When she observed his face, there were two big eyes right in the middle of it. *It was like* she was seeing a child for the first time; she didn't recognize him.' (ELN 1990:7); *the postbase -piaq is often used with either the word tuar (hence tuarpiaq) or with the word indicating the thing to which the comparison is being made*; tuar Yupiaq 'like a Yup'ik'; tuarpiaq

yaani aatamitun nangengqalria 'over there, he was standing just like his father'; < tua(ni)-?, tuar-pik¹

tuaten like that # *adverbial particle*; tuaten pinriliu 'don't act like that!'; > tua(ni)-*equalis*: > tuatequa-

tuatequa- to give up; to accept things the way they are; to resign oneself to circumstances beyond one's control # Aren, tua-i umyuaminek anglaninringami, a, *tuatequalliniluni* tua-i umyugaa, "Tuqkiliua-i, nangteqelnguunga, . . ." 'Oh dear, since she wasn't happy anymore she just *gave up*, thinking, "I should just die; I'm so tired of the torment, . . ."' (QUL 2003:74); < tuaten?-

tuatkacagaq exactly like that # *adverbial particle*; < tuani-kaca(g)ar-

tuatna- to act that way # tuatnauq 'he is acting that way'; tuatnaa 'he is acting toward it that way' / tuatna! 'do it like that!'; tuatnallruunga 'I did it that way' (the way you were talking about); . . . tamakut cali aūgkut ciuliaput *tuatnaut*. ' . . . the same happened to our ancestors.' (ELL 1997:432); Elpeci-ll' tan'gaurlurni agurrlugmek *tuatnaqeryaqunaci*. 'And you boys, don't ever *behave like that*.' (KIP 1998:122); Kusquqvagmi *tuatnaaqameng*, Kuigpagmun tevtulliniut. 'When they *did that* on the Kuskokwim, they would cross over to the Yukon.' (YUU 1995:41); tuatnallruniluku 'alleging it happened that way' (*legal neologism*); < tua(ni)-tna-; cf. watna-

tuave- (*HBC form*), **tuavte-** (*NUN form*) to be very busy; to be swamped with work # tuavuq or tuavtuq 'he is very busy' / tuavellruuq 'he was swamped with work'; tuavluni '(he) being swamped with work'; tuaveqatartuten 'you're going to be swamped with work'; tuavnarquq 'it is such that it will swamp one'

tuc'araq step; rung of a ladder; rug # < tut'e-yaraq **tuc'enaq**, **tuc'inaq** (*HBC form*) insole # < tut'e-?, tu'e-?

tuc'ete- to blame it # tuc'etaa 'he blamed it on someone' / angutem tuc'etaa qimugtemi tuqullra arnamun 'the man blamed the death of his dog on the woman'; < tut'e-cete¹

tugaour- to strike or jab repeatedly as with an ice chisel # tugaurtuq 'he is striking or jabbing something'; tugaura 'he is striking or jabbing it' / manaryalemni ukiciunga tugaurturlua manarvigkamnek 'when I was going ice fishing

I made a hole at my fishing place by using an ice chisel'; Mingqerraarluki-llu qaingani qecgaurluteng, cikumek tuaten *tugaurluku*, aunrarcetaarluku-gguq. 'After he sewed them (the holes in the carcass), they jumped up and down on top of it, and *jabbed* it with a piece of ice trying to make it bleed.' (YUU 1995:22); < tuger?-

tugeq ice chisel for making holes in river, lake, or sea ice # and **tuger-** to strike with the point of a stick, ice chisel, etc.; to hit the cut-bank (of water in a river) # tugertuq 'he or it struck something'; tugraa 'he struck at it' / MASSIIINAM TUGERCUUTII 'piston'; = tuuq; > tugeryaraq, tugkar(aq), tugneq, tugrun; cf. tu-; < PE tuyər(-)

tugeryaraq large log parallel to the back of a kashim that supports the planks that cover the firepit # < tugeq-yaraq

tugcilqar- to lace a thong through loops on a kayak skin and tighten it # from

tugiryarte- to have pain (in bones) # NUN

tugkapagaq trout fry # NUN

tugkar(aq*), **tugkaraq** walrus tusk # Tuluuluteng-llu wall' *tugkarauluteng* aperyarameggri makut agciit. 'These inlaid design pieces are ivory or *walrus tusk* as they say.' (CIU 2005:102); < tuger-kar(aq); < PE tuyəkar(ar) (*under* PE tuyər(-))

tugglugpak male grass plant # < ?-rpak

tugneq place where the ice has been picked; the way to use an ice chisel; point where the river current cuts the bank at a bend # < tuger-neq¹

tugrinaq "Eskimo ice cream" made with sourdock #

tugrun ice chisel # < tuger-n

tuig- turned around # *postural root*; > tuignga-, tuigte-

tuignga- to be turned around 180 degrees # tuigngauq 'he is turned around 180 degrees' / < tuig-nga-

tuigte- to turn around 180 degrees # tuigtuq 'he turned around'; tuigtaa 'he turned it around' / ataucirqumek tuigtuq ayallermini 'he turned around once as he left'; . . . ciulisteri asvaiqluku ciungatnun taukut qimugtemi pirraarluku, utetmun-llu ikamrak *tuigqaurraarlukek* tua-i uterrlutek, . . . ' . . . after he secured his leader at the head of his dogteam, he *turned* his sled *around* and headed home, . . .' (ELN 1990:65)

tuir(aq*) American tree sparrow (*Spizella arborea*) # . . . pug'uq-gguq maaten *tuirauluni* imna tua-i yaqlulget wani kanevnekacagiit. Nakleng. ' . . . he got to the surface and saw there a *tree sparrow* at the bottom of the little scattering of birds. Poor thing.' (KIP 1998:113); < ?-iq

tuk- deep root; > tukar-, tuker-, tukriar-, tukriar-; cf. tu-

tukaayuq wild parsley (*Ligusticum scoticum*) # NUN, NS

tukangcar- to raise, to rear (a child) # literally: 'to try to induce to kick'; tukangcaraa 'he is raising her' / < tukar-ngcar-

tukar- to kick with both feet (from a lying position, as a baby does) # tukartuq 'he is kicking'; tukaraa 'he is kicking it or him' / Tangerqeraak-tang mikelnguyaqaq una *tukalria*, tan'gaurluuluni. 'They took a look at this little child *kicking* and it was a boy.' (MAR2 2001:99); . . . uyu'urmi qayaa kinertanek tua-i ucivigtutaciutun ucillliniluku. *Tukarluki* tuaten nek'egtaqluku. ' . . . he loaded his brother's kayak with as much dried meat as it would hold. He'd pushed them in with his feet, packing them in place there. (QUL 2003:408); < tuk-?;-> tukangcar-; < PE tukkar-

tukar(ar)- to explain the masks during a dance during the *Kelek* holiday # said of shamans; tuka'artuq 'he is explaining the masks'; CAN; cf. tukar-; > tukaraun

tukaraun shaman's mask, song or figurine # CAN; < tukar(ar)-n

tukarta rope; cord; loop of line through seal harpoon head # < + PY tukarta (cf. *Siberian Yupik* tukarta 'seal harpoon line')

tuqeinqirte- to resist; to pull # Tuqeinqirtengermeng-gguq pissuutailnguq tua-i arulairngaituq. 'If they try to pull back and resist, one without powers won't be able to move.' (PAI 2008: 400); tuker-?-

tuker- to push or brace with one's feet; to hatch (of an egg) # tukertuq 'he is bracing himself with his feet'; 'it is hatching'; tukraa 'he is pushing against it with his feet' / tukqertuq 'it (gun) kicked'; kayangutanka iisuraalinraat tukellruut akwaugaq 'the sandpiper eggs which I found hatched yesterday'; . . . ungiliit tua-i qerruluteng tuquluteng, aūgkut taūgaam ingqiyagait *tukeryutullruut*. ' . . . the lice would freeze to death, but their little nits would hatch.' (CIU

2005:214); TUKERVIK AYAGAQ 'deck beam just fore of the cockpit deck beam of a kayak'; < tuk-?; > tuk'naayaqaq, tukpag-; cf. Wrangell 1839 list (16); > tukeqnirte-, tukervik, tukite-; < PE tukər-

tukervik strut fore and aft next to large strut running across top of kayak; one of the three ribs in front of hatch # NUN: < tuker-vik

tukeryaraq chopping block for splitting pieces of wood # < tuker-yaraq

tukir- to be a guest # tukirtuq 'he is a guest'; tukiraa 'he is a guest of his' / Kauturyaraat-am yugnun *tukituluteng*. 'Swallows, it seems, like to stay with people.' (AGA 1996:44); Y, HBC, NUN; < tukuq-ir-; > tukirvik

tukirvik hotel; room or apartment (for rent) # < tukir-vik

tukite- to give out gifts to (him) # Maaten-gguq tauna angukar piat tuaten-gguq *tukitelliat* canek, cikirtulliat. 'When they looked at that old man they noticed that they were giving him gifts, presenting them to him.' (MAR2 2001:70); NS; < tukuq?-

tuk'naayaqaq fish fry (baby fish) # < tuker-?-ya(g)aq

tukni- to be strong; to be potent; to be powerful (of medicine, eyeglasses, shamanistic powers, odors, etc.); to be strong (in any sense) (EG meaning) # tukniuq 'it is potent' / una tukninruuq taumi 'this one is more powerful than that one'; ackiigken tukniuk 'your eyeglasses are strong'; Atam clorox-aartun ayuqut tamakut teq'ut *tuknirilriit*. 'That urine that becomes potent is like Clorox.' (ELL 1997:446); KANGINGNAURTET TUKNINRIT 'grand jury'; > tukniate-; cf. tu-

tukniate- to be weak # tukniatuq 'it is weak' / . . . yuut tangellratni angalkuungermi imuuluni *tuknialnguq*. ' . . . in the view of the people. Even though he was a shaman, he was weak (in his powers).' (QUL 2003:28); < tukni-ate-

tukpag- to kick hard # < tuker-pag²

tukriar- to knock # tukriartuq 'he knocked'; tukriaraa 'he knocked on it' / unuum quakaani yugniket'ngaqa tukrialruuq kaingellermini 'in the middle of the night my friend knocked when he was hungry'; Kaigaci, tua-i cikiumaciquci; yuarci, tua-i nataquciquci; *tukriarci*, tua-i ikirucimaciquci. 'Ask and you will be given, see and you will find, knock and it will be opened for you.' (MATT. 7:7); < tuk-?

tukriayuli legendary underground dweller that knocks on the earth's surface # tukriar-yu-li

tukrun doorstop or the like # <tuker-n

Tuksuk Toksook Bay #

tukulleggaq* beach greens; sea chickweed (*Honckenya peploides*) #NUN *literally:* 'small foot'; <tukullek-rraq; cf. it'garralek

tukulleguaq plant type (*species?*) # EG

tukullek flipper of seal; foot (of human or animal) (*HBC, NUN additional meaning*) # tukullgek 'flippers₂' or 'feet₂'; Tua-i yuvrirluku pivakarluku *tukullgi* cillartait tuaggun tua-i angullrullinikii taum nagiiquayam. 'And he examined its *flippers*, spreading them apart and saw that that spear had caught it there.' (CIU 2005:62); Cali-wa ukut cuum tumai *tukullgi* murualriit maani qanikcam, . . . 'Also these human tracks, his *feet* were sinking into the snow here, . . .' (AGA 1996:46); <tuk-?; HBC, NUN >tukulleggaq

tukuq host; wealthy person; in-law acquired by marriage of child, sibling, or self # and **tukur-** to have possessions; to be wealthy # tukurtuq 'he is wealthy' / Tua-i-llu tauna *tukua* qimugtengqelliniluni qimulvall'ermek angqapigtellriamek tungulriamek . . . 'That *host* of his had a great big black dog . . .' (MAR1 2001:53); >tukir-, tukuqe-, tukur-, tukurliq, tukuu-, tukurtaar-; < PE tukur

tukuqe- to be a guest of (his) # tukuqaa 'he is his guest' / Taukuk-gguq tua-i *tukuqurallrek* taryaqvaullinilutek. 'Those two whose guest *he'd been* evidently were king salmon.' (CIU 2004:88); <tukuq-ke²

tukurliq wealthy person # Y, HBC, NUN; <tukuq-li¹

tukurnaq edible yellow seaweed (*species?*) # NUN; <?-naq²

tukurtaar- to be crassly well-off; to be ostentatious with wealth; to give gifts in large number as at celebrations # *has negative connotations now, formerly was more positive*; *Tukurtaarpek'nateng Petugtatuut. Kevgiryaraq taūgaam tukurtaaryarauguq.* 'Gifts and goods exchanged during "Petugtaryaraq" were minimal. But on the other hand, "Kevgiryaraq" was when people demonstrated their ability to provide, and many gifts were shared among the people.' (CIU 2005:382); <tukur-?

tukutukuar(aq*) pectoral sandpiper (*Calidris melanotos*) # *imitative*; = teguteguaq

tukuu- to be wealthy # tukuuguq 'he is wealthy'

/ . . . qulugtellriim anllerkaa mingqutem iingakun qacignarqenruuq *tukuulriami* Agayutem angayuqauvianun itlerkaani. ' . . . it is easier for a camel to go out through the eye of a needle than for a *wealthy* person to go into God's kingdom.' (MATT. 19:24); <tukuq-u-; >tukuutet

tukuun wealth; riches # Taūgaam elpeci qilagmi

tukuutekangengnaqici parut qallrem-llu piunrirngailkainek, t̄igayaritulit-llu navgulluteng teglegngaalkiitni. 'Instead, strive to have your *wealth* in heaven where bugs and rust won't destroy it nor thieves break in and steal it.' (MATT. 6:20); <tukuu-n

tukuurte- to become wealthy # tukuurtuq 'he got wealthy' / Aūgna ava-i qanrutek'ngaa *tukuurrluni*. 'That person he mentioned got rich.' (TAP 2004:39); <tukuq-urte-

tulag- to arrive (especially at land from the sea) # tulagtuq 'he arrived'; tulagaa 'he reached it' / < PE tulay-

tuligmaq bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*) that is dark on the belly and gray on the top #

tuli'ik a small bird #; HBC, EG; (*species?*); cf. tuusiik; < PE tuðiy

tuli'ilkaaq, tulilekaaq metal dish # *such as a pie pan; from Russian торéлка (torélka)* 'plate'

tulikaq dowitcher (*Limnodromus* sp.) # BB; cf. tuli'ik

tulimaq (HBC, NI, CAN, Y, LK form), **tulimaraq**

(Y, K, BB form) rib # Ilaita-gguq qantait akutanek imaqaaarluteng *tulimaranek-llu-gguq* qaliqamaarluteng. 'Some of them had bowls filled with Eskimo ice cream and topped with (seal) ribs.' (CIU 2005:132); *Tulimaq-llu* aturluku arnamek piliuq, iluvaulluku-llu angutmun. 'Using the *rib* he made a woman, having her be a companion to the man.' (AYAG. 2:22); < ?, tulimaq-aq³; >tulimarte-, tulimite-; < PE tulimaraq

tulimarte- to cut at a rib-like juncture # tulimartaa 'he cut it at the ribs'; <tulimaq-?-ite²-

tulimite- to share the seal one has caught by giving the ribs to fellow hunters # < talimaq-?-ite²-

tulukarnarar(aq*) swallow (*sp.?*) # TULUKARNARAAM ALUNGELLRA 'cowslip' (*Caltha palustris*); NUN

tulukaruk, tulukaruq (Y form) raven (*Corvus corax*) # . . . qasgim iluani *Tulukaruk* qanlliniuq,

"Wii-tuq-tam kingumek ayakarlua, ernengullamci." '... inside the kashim *Raven* said, "I should go at last; let me bring you all daylight.'" (YUU 1995:86); TULUKARUUT NEQAIT 'baneberries' (*Actaea rubra*), (*literally*: 'ravens' food'); *the plant bears poisonous berries*; TULUKARUUM AYARUA 'the constellation Orion or Orion's belt', (*literally*: 'raven's walking staff'); TULUKARUUM PITEGCAUTII 'a certain constellation' (*undetermined*); TULUKARUUM TANGLURALLRI 'the Milky Way' (*so called since in a traditional story the Milky Way is Raven's snowshoe tracks as he walked across the sky having stolen back the sun*); < PE tulukar

tulungqa- to be leaning against something, to be supported by being put on something (e.g., the surface of the ice) # tulungqauq 'it is leaning against something' / wiinga-wa tua wani tamatum egkum iquani, naparyarluni aūgna uitalria, waten nangerrlua tulungqalua ikavet tangvaurkeka 'I was here, at the end of the back wall which had a post, standing and *leaning against* it as I watched her' (ELL 1997:282); < tulur-ngqa-

tuluq* ivory # alqaqa tuluqegtaarmek yaaruitengqellruyaaquq tauāam nanvamun kic'etellrua 'my older sister had a really nice ivory story knife but she dropped it in the pond'; Nuusaarpiait taqumaut tulurnek pingayunek cingilegluteng. 'Pronged spears are made with three *ivory* prongs.' (YUU 1995:66); > tuluruaq; < PE tulur-

tulur- leaning against something, supported by something # *postural root*; > tulungqa-, tulurte-; < PE tulur-

tulurte- to lean against something; to support it by putting it on something (e.g., the surface of the ice) # tulurtuq 'he leaned against something'; tulurtaa 'he leaned it against something' / Tua-i-ggur-am pitsakevkenan' et'ulriamun kiskuvci, cikumun-gguq tulurrluku irugnun-llu qumiulluku tamaaggan mayuryugngaluci cikum qainganun. 'And if you accidentally fall into deep water, they say that you can climb up on the surface of the ice by *leaning* it (one's staff) on the surface of the ice and grasping it between the legs.' (KIP 1995:187); < tulur-te²-

tuluruaq large piece of bent wood firmly fixed to the ground over which a skin is placed for scraping and stretching # < tuluq-uaq

tuluryaq, tuluryaaq canine tooth; eyetooth # Aqsiiq ullingqalutek. *Tuluryagglainarnek kegguterluni.* 'Its stomach was slashed open. It had only *canine teeth*.' (AGA 1996:172); < tuluq-yaq, tuluq-ya(g)aq; < PE tuluryar (*under* PE tulur)

tuluvkuyuggaq feather # *Tuluvkuyuggaq tauāgam* meciqerluku qantar-im' minugluku. 'Then he took a *feather* and dipped it into the mixture and painted the bowl.' (AGA 1996:106); cf. culuk

tulvaaq, tulvaarraq heavy cloth; denim # *Wiinga-w'* pingeneratgun pillruama, iliit-llu *tulvaarrarmek* itrutlalria alkungyugvikaqatni. 'Since I was there when it became available, one of them would come in bringing *heavy cloth* since someone had requested wall covering material.' (AGA 1966:120); *from Russian* тóлевый (tólevyy) 'roofing felt'

tuma^e footprint; track; trail # *tumet* tracks; tan'gerlim tumai maligcuarturluki pissullruat 'following the black-bear tracks, they hunted it'; Nutaan cikumi cali, qainga man'a assingraan, imarpigmi, ciuneni yuvrirrlainarluku *tumtangqengraan*. 'Although the surface of the sea ice looks good, one has to keep checking his foreground even though *there may be tracks there*.' (YUP 2005:4); > tumci-, tumengqerr-, tumingiq, tumlia-, tumlliqe-, tumnirqe-, tumte-, tumyaraq; cf. tu-; < PE tumə

tumag- to be bitter-tasting and dry # *said of seaweed*; tumagtuaq 'it tastes bitter' / NUN; > tumagaq, tumagliq; < PE tumay-

tumagaq tannin # *Cuukvaguat tumagaitnek* meq imirluku tua-i. 'The *bitter part* of the alder (bark) was added to the water [to make dye].' (CIU 2005:350); < tumag-aq¹

tumagcur- to grab small ball-like portions of Eskimo ice cream carried by women and hide them in the cracks as in the porch of the men's communal house, to be looked for later, during the "Aaniq" holiday # *said of certain boys called "dogs"* (*qimugtet* (q.v.)); CAN; < tumak-cur- (?)

tumagliq low-bush cranberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*) # Umyuaqertelliamiki-llu imkut kavirlit tumagliq apluku aatit qaku aqvaciucianek puckaq, cali-llu *tumaglilegmek* akutaryungniluni. 'And when she recalled those red cranberries, she asked their father when they'd get the barrel, saying that she was beginning to want Eskimo ice cream with *cranberries* in it.' (ELN 1990:66); < tumag-li¹; < PY tumayliq (*under* PE tumay-)

tumak (*K, Y, NI, CAN, HBC, BB form*), **tum'i** (*NUN form*) palm of hand # “Wall'uq' *tumiigemnun?*” “Yut *tumaitnun* qurrsuitaqukuk!” “Or, how about into my palms?” “We do not pee in people's palms!”’ (WOR 2007:19); > tumagcur-, tumagneq; cf. tu-

tumagineq measurement of the width of the palm (flattened and with the fingers and thumb held together) # < tumak-neq¹

tumangqa- to be assembled; to be “in shape” (of a person) # tumangqauq ‘it is all together’, ‘he is in shape’ / < tumar-ngqa-

tumaqcaaq, tumartaq patchwork quilt < tumarte-car?-², tumarte-aq¹

tumar- assembled # *postural root*; > tumaranqellria, tumarayuli, tumangqa-, tumarte-; < PE tumar-

tumaranqellria stone that breaks when exposed to heat # < tumar-?-nqegg-lria

tumarayuli legendary magical kayak type that can repair itself # < tumar-?-yuli

tumarcat jigsaw puzzle. < tumarte-?-plural

tumarneq wristbone; tarsus (bone in middle of foot); styloid processes (bones in fish); assembly (assembled thing); one of several ice pieces that have suddenly surfaced after being stuck to bottom # Tuamta-llu Agayun qanertuq, “Qilakutartangli *tumarnermek* mer'ek akuliik, . . .” ‘Then God said, “Let there be a canopy assembled in the midst of the waters, . . .”’ (AYAG. 1:6); < tumarte-neq¹

tumarte- to assemble; to fix; to put “in shape” (of a person) # tumartuq ‘it is repaired’; tumartaa ‘he fixed it’ / levaani angiqarluku tumartaa ‘he assembled his motor after taking it apart’; Nangtequtii alaitenrilengraan tuunramikun taugaam caliluku, kituggluku, *tumarrluku*, ayaggluku. ‘Even though his affliction wasn't visible, he (the shaman) worked with his spirit powers on him (the patient), fixed him up, *shaped him up*, and cast out his affliction.’ (ELL 1997:520); < tumar-te²-; > tumaqcaaq, tumarcat, tumarneq

tum'arte- to follow tracks; to trail # tum'artuq ‘he is following tracks’; tum'artaa ‘he is following its tracks, trailing it’ / Nernginanermeggnii aatiit piuq nutaranek tuntuvgatarnek tumniluni nutegyallermiini qangqirnek. Unauqu nutaan ikamararluni *tum'artraqauniluku*. ‘While they were eating, their father said that he saw moose tracks when he hunted ptarmigan. Tomorrow, he said,

he'd go by sled following its tracks.’ (ELN 1990:58); < tuma-te-ar(ar)te-

tumci- to find tracks # tumciuq ‘he found tracks’; tumcia ‘he found its tracks’ / < tuma-ci-

tumengqerr- to have an opportunity to act # tumengqertuq ‘he has an opportunity’ / tumengqerquma ‘if I have the opportunity’; < tuma-ngqerr-

tumig- to cup something in hand; to cup the hands # NUN

tumilngu- to be very hungry; to growl (of the stomach); to have food caught in the lower part of the throat # tumilnguuq ‘his stomach is growling’ / NUN; < ?-lngu-

tumingiq insole # tumingirkat ‘dried grass to be used for insoles in boots’; NUN; < tuma-?

tumite- to have food stuck in the esophagus # NUN

tumkaq the path that one will take # Taum arnam . . . tarnaa ayautellrullinia angalkut iliita tuqunret tumyaraatnun, apertuulluku-gguq *tumkaanek*. ‘One of the shamans took along the soul of a woman . . . on the pathway of the dead, showing her *the path she will take*.’ (CAU 1985:120); < tumakaq

tumke- to go by way of (it) # tumkaa ‘he went by way of it’ / tumekluku ‘going by way of it’; < tuma-ke²-

tumlia- to be full of footprints or tracks # tumliaguq ‘it is full of prints’ / Tua-i tamana tumyaraak *tumlialuni* piciatun ungungssiaraat tumaitnek. ‘That trail of theirs was full of tracks, the tracks of various animals.’ (ELN 1990:62); < tuma-lir-a¹-

tumlliqe- to have a bad trail # tumlliqq ‘he has a bad trail (to travel on) / Tumkepgagluni tua-i *tumlliqsugnaunani*. ‘He had a perfect trail, definitely not having a bad trail.’ (QAN 1995:316); < tuma-lliqe-

tumnaq large oblong wooden bowl that can be used as a serving dish # tumnacuar or tumnaruaq ‘small oblong wooden bowl’; Qasgimiut uitainanratni itliniuq kan'a *tumnaq-wa-gguq* tegumiara akutamek imarluni, . . . ‘While the residents of the kashim were waiting there, she came in carrying a *platter* full of Eskimo ice cream, . . .’ (CIU 2005:378); < PE tumnar

tumnirqe- to be a good trail # tumnirquq ‘it (trail, way) is good’ / < tuma-nirqe-

tumte- to find tracks # tumtuq ‘he found tracks’ /

Camek-llu *tumllutek*, cam-llu taum nerrliniluki talliman cangtakek. ‘And they, *found the tracks* of something, and that something had eaten five of the things (rabbits) they’d caught.’ (ELN 1990:89); > tum’arte-

tumyaraq trail; path; road; route; way (figuratively) # Tumyaraq tua-i nallunrilamii caavtaarturluku tua-i tekiteūrlulliniluni. ‘Since he knew the way by feel, the poor old one arrived at his destination.’ (CIU 2005:282); Atamta apa’urlumta-llu qalaruyutii nalluyagutevkenaku *tumyaraqluku* pingnaquraasqelluki. ‘I told them not to forget but to strive to use our fathers’ and grandfathers’ instructions as their *path or way* (in life).’ (YUP 2005:84); *may be used in the plural for a single trail*: Tua-i-llu tagluni *tumyaratgun*, . . . ‘She went up by the *path*, . . .’ (ELN 1990:107); MIKELNGURKAM KAYANGUM TUMYARAA ‘Fallopian tube’; TAKVIM TUMYARAA ‘optic nerve’; TEQ’UM TUMYARAA ‘ureter; urethra’ # < tuma-yaraq

tunciur- to herd reindeer # < tuntu-liur-

tune- to exchange; to give; to trade; to sell # tun’uq ‘it is given, sold’; tunaa ‘he gave it to someone’ / nutek tunellrua qetunraminun ‘he gave the gun to his son (to use, but can also be permanent giving, perhaps in exchange for something else)’; tuniuq ‘he is selling something’; tunviirutuq ‘he can’t give any more’, ‘he has no more to give’; angyacuarallni tunaa yuinarnek tallimatun ‘he sold his little old boat for one hundred dollars’; tun’ivikaa ‘he sold something to him’; . . . uumun ciuqlirmun teggnermun *tunciaat*. Cali yuarluteng, yuarluteng, cali ang’uralriamek nalkuskuneng tunglianun *tunluku*. ‘. . . they will give it to the first elder. And, while searching and searching, and if they find something greater they give it to the next ones.’ (TAP 2004:97); Tekicamiu *tunngaku* pillinia taum, “Una-mi cauga?” ‘When he reached him and when he gave it to him that person said to him, “And what then is this?”’ (YUU 1995:21); > tuneniar-, tuniaqe-, tuntur-

tuneniar- to sell; to trade # tuneniartuq ‘he is selling or bartering’ / Qanemcitnaamken . . . Kass’amek maavet tekiteqarraallermek maani Caninermi pektelaqerraallermek *tuneniarluni*. ‘Let me tell you . . . about the white man who was one of the first pioneers here, who was one of the few to travel around the Canineq area *selling goods*.’ (YUU 1995:15); < tune-niar-

tuner- dimensional root; > tunerkite-, tunertu-; cf. tu-
tunerkite- to not have a strong impact # tunerkituq

‘it does not have a strong impact’ / < tuner-kite²

tun’ernarqe- to cause one to feel embarrassed;

to be shameful # tun’ernarquq ‘it or he

makes one embarrassed’ / Aling, tua-lli-wa

kaigtura’urlurraarlua cucuklirlua neqmek

kaigakuma *tun’ernaqcivagcia*. ‘Oh, after I’ve been hungry for so long, if I’m choosy when I beseech someone for food, it will be so shameful!’ (QUL 2003:68); < tunrir-narqe-

tunertu- to have a strong impact # tunertuuq ‘it has

a strong impact’ / nutma tukqallra tunertuuq

‘my gun’s kick is strong’; Tua-i-am encuum

tamana cukarivkalliniluki; aren carvaneq-wa

tua-i *tunerturivkallia*. ‘The outgoing tide made

it faster; it made the current stronger.’ (AGA

1996:138); < tuner-tu-

tunga^e direction of; area toward # nunam tungiinun ayagtuq ‘he is going in the direction of the land’; tungen cumikluku ‘watch the direction in which you are going’; . . . camek imumek niitelliniluni unegken kuigem tamatum paingan *tungiinek*. ‘. . . he heard something from down there from the *direction* of the mouth of the river.’ (ELL 1997:184); > tungair-, tungayak, tungcirtur-, tungelquq, tungliq, tunglirneq, tungyuq; cf. tu-; < PE tunja-

tungair- to go back to specifically get someone who has been left behind # tungairaa ‘he went back to get her’ / . . . nuliani wani-gga maaken aqvallruniluku *tungairniluku* tau-i-gga paqniluku ‘. . . saying that he had specifically come here to get his wife from here, that is, he had come this way in order to find out about her’ (QAN 1995:110); < tunge-ir²

tungaite- (*tungaun* . . .) to be face-to-face; in person # apparently used only in the subordinative: tangerciqamken tungaunak ‘I’ll see you in person’; ligpegun-gguq taūgaam tangerquvgu tungaunaku nutaan ukveqina. ‘Believe it only when you have seen it *in person* with your own eyes.’ (YUP 2005:78); Ilumun Agayutem elliin tungaunani eriniatesciigalamikut cauyakun uuggun erinalluta pituluni. ‘Truly since God himself cannot speak to us *in person* he speaks to us through this drum.’ (CIU 2005:116); Agayun tungaunaku tangellruaqa, taūgen cali unguvalua. ‘For I have seen God *face-to-face* and yet I am

still alive.' (AYAG. 32:30); Maa-i tanglartukut tuarpiaq tarenriurutkun meci kutesciaganata, tuani taūken *tungaunata* tangvauciiqu. 'Now we see as through a glass darkly, but then we will see *face-to-face*' (1CORI. 13:12); < tunge-ite- (?)

tungayak, tungay'ak, tungayaq, tungayaak
 relative; cousin # Tuamte-ll' tua-i ilii
 tamaa-i yuurqerkangqerturayuilameng,
 yuurqerkailguq iliini kelenrilkatni, anluni
 yuurqalassaageūrlurluni *tungayaagani*
 paqtaarluki. 'And then not everyone had a
 supply of tea or coffee, so a person who lacked
 a supply, although he was not invited, would
 go out to check to see which of his *relatives*
 was drinking a hot beverage.' (QUL 2003:4).
 . . . tuaten pillruut Atanrem Moses-aakun
 alerquutii aturluki, uingluteng *tungayameggnek*.
 ' . . . thus as the Lord had commanded Moses
 they took husbands from among their *cousins*.'
 (NAAQ. 36:10, 11); . . . niicugniu qanelqa —
 nalluyagulluki ilaten *tungayaten-llu* pikina.
 ' . . . listen to what I say — forget your family and
 your *relatives*.' (PSALM 45:10); < tunge-?, tunge-?,
 tunge-?; cf. tungelquq

tungcirtur- to ask to come or bring something back
 # tungcirturaa 'he asked her to come back' /
 taq'ercugnaunaku-am *tungcirturalliniluku*.
 'unceasingly he asked that she be brought back to
 him.' (ELL 1997:44); < tunge-cir-; < PE tuŋcir-

tungelquq relative; cousin; someone who acts like a
 relative # tungelqurri amlertut 'she has a lot of
 relatives'; *Tungeqlquqeltek* nallunrirluku, cakeltek
 nallunrirluku. 'They₂ became aware that they
 were related. They learned that they were cousins
 or somehow related.' (TAP 2004:11); < tunge-quq;
 cf. tungayak

tungeq menstrual pad # Y; < PE tuŋər

tungi- to provide a pad under something # Tua-i-llu
 aqumluni ellurluni, *tungiqerlumi*. 'She sat down
 and slid down after putting a mat under herself.'
 (MAR2 2001:91); < PE tuŋər-li-

tungimaq insulating mat # NUN; < PE tuŋər

tungite- to bind the spiraling strip of wood
 onto the longitudinal strips of a traditional
 fish trap # "Waten atam cali," *tungicesqelluki*
 imkut. Imkut *tungiskiliki* anuurluan imum.
 Tua-i *tungilluki* iqulitevkenaki . . . "Like this
 also," she instructed him how to *bind* them
 (the longitudinal strips). That grandmother of

his *bound* them. She *bound* them till she got to
 the part where they would taper to an end . . .'
 (MAR2 2001:7)

tunglar- to harden; to tense up the muscles # EG
tungliq* second one # *functions as an appositive or
 as a selectional word*; irniak tungiq angutnguuq or
 irniaragnek tungliak angutnguuq 'their second
 child is a male'; < tunge-liq; < PE tuŋ(ə)lir (*under*
 PE tuŋə-)

tunglirneq the particular side of some specified
 geographical place or direction # Nunivaam
tunglirneranek erinatangluni, asveyagaam
 eriniinek, qilugturalria tuarpiaq-llu. 'From the
 Nunivak *side* a voice arose, a young walrus's
 voice, like barking.' (KIP 1998:7); Tua-i-llu-
 wa tua-i inerqungraatni uivqertellria calaram
 kiugum *tunglirnera* atu'urrluku. 'Even though
 they'd warned her, she quickly went around
 toward the *side* on the eastern side.' (CIU
 2005:120); Sagqralriit atakumi agaalirnerkun
 ungalam tunglirnerakun mayuraqt, . . . 'The
 "Sagqralriit" (a particular constellation) in the
 evening across there rises up from the southern
 side, . . .' (CUN 2007:66); < tunga-lirneq

tungmagte- to bury (the dead) # tungmagtaa
 'he is burying her' / tuqlriit yaaliakuani
 tungmagtelarait 'they bury their dead on the
 second day after death'; tungmagesgu 'bury
 him'; tungmagingalria 'buried one; grave';
 Waniwa' tuqu'urluquma *tungmagtevkenii*
 pikavet taūgaam qulvarvigpecenun mayuullua
 kiavet egkuunun man'a caniqaq maktatekluku
 aqumllua uitavkaqicia. 'When I die, poor me,
 don't have them *bury* me, but rather take me up
 to your fish cache and set me up sitting against
 the back wall.' (QUL 2003:244); TUQLRIANEK
 TUNGMACISSUUN 'burial of the dead'; cf.
 tungvagte-

tungu- to be black # tunguuq 'it is black' /
 tunguuralria 'little black spot'; > tungulleralria,
 tungulria, tungulriaya(g)aq, tungunga-,
 tungungalnguq, tungunqegqliq, tunguleq,
 tungunqucuk, tungunquq, tungunqurpagtaq,
 tungupak, tunguri-, tunguryak, tungurpak,
 tungussiqatak; < PE tuŋu-

tunguleq black scoter (*Melanitta nigra*) # cf.
 tungunqegqliq; < tungu-?

tungulleralria black person; African-American # K,
 BB; < tungu-ller(aq)-lia

- tungulria** black thing # tungulria yaassiik taiteqerru! ‘please bring me the black box!'; < tungu-lria
- tungulriaya(g)aq*** cross fox (*Vulpes vulpes var.*) # < tungu-lria-ya(g)aq
- tungunga-** to have a dark complexion # tungungauq ‘he is dark' / An'uq, maaten tangrraak imkuk angayuqaagken tan'gurra'urluq una *tungungaluni* qaterpek'nani-llu makutun ayuqevkenani mikelnguartun tunguluni-llu kemga, taūgaam kenegnarluni. ‘When he was born, his parents looked at him, and the lad had a dark complexion, not white like these other children, dark of flesh, but attractive.' (MAR2 2001:26); < tungu-nga-
- tungungalnguq*** gray thing # < tungu-ngalnguq
- tungunqeggliq** black scoter (*Melanitta nigra*) # cf. tunguleq; < tungu-kegqliq
- tungunqucuk** wide strip of otter fur below the light-colored decoration at the hem or cuff of a traditional Yup'ik parka, or other dark fur trim on a parka # < tungu-qucuk
- tungungqu, tungunquq** bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*) # Tamakut taūgen makut angtuat makliit wall' *tungunqu*, . . . atauciuyaqaclriik taūgaam allakarmek atengqertuk, . . . ‘These big ones, “maklak” or “*tungunquq*”, are one but have different names (two names for the bearded seal), . . .’ (ELL 1997:282); Caqerluni tua-i iliit maliin *tungunqutliniluni-am* tua-i malia. ‘One day one of his companions caught a bearded seal, his companion did that.’ (QUL 2003:612); NI, CAN; < tungu-quq
- tungunqurpagtaq** iris of eye # K, Y, NI, CAN, HBC, BB; < tungu-quq-rpak-taq⁴
- tungupak** black person; African-American # < tungu-rpak; cf. taaqsipak
- tunguri-** to blacken # tunguriuq ‘it turned black'; tunguria ‘it blackened it' / Tulukaruum *Tungurillra* ‘How the Raven Became Black' (MAR1 2001:74); < tungu-i¹-
- tungurpak** all black; very black # predicative particle; Caqerluni ellarayanguq Agayunerluni tua-i anuqlirluni caaqameng tua-i amirlut tengnaurtut agaatmun tangvalriani iliini-llu amirliqapiggluni *tungurpak* kallaggluni tanqigpallagaluni-llu tuaten. ‘One day the weather became stormy and for a whole week it was very windy. Sometimes when they watched the clouds they would slide

- across the sky, and sometimes the sky would be very dark with thunder broken by occasional lightning.’ (ELN 1990:41); Elleūrluan-wa man'a anernera *tungurpak*. ‘Poor him, now his breath was a black vapor!’ (QAN 1995:244); < tungu-rpak
- tunguryak, tunguyaaq** brown thing; gray thing; black thing (NUN meaning) # < tungu-yak, tungu-ya(g)aq
- tungussiqatak** dark colored (from mud or sand) piled ice # < tungu-?
- tungvagte-** to put away for later use # tungvagtaa ‘he put it away' / NSU; cf. tungmagte-
- tungyuq, tungyu** incoming tide # tungyirtuq ‘the tide is coming in'; NUN; < tunge-?; < PY-S tunyuq
- tuniaqe-** to sell (it); to trade (it) # tuniaqaa ‘he sold it' / Melqulget amiit tuniaqelarait. ‘they sell the skins of fur-bearing animals.' (YUP 1996:41); < tune-niar-ke²
- tuniar-** to sell things; to trade things; to market things # tuniartuq ‘he is selling' / *Tunianeq arenqiallugcugyailkutarnek*. ‘The marketing of insurance' (NEL 1978:6); tuniarutkaa ‘he is selling (or sold) it'; < tune-niar-
- tuniarta** seller; dealer # Paqluki qavcin *tuniartet cali-lu* qalarutekluki piyuketen cali-lu nutaan assinrulriamek kiputarkiurluten, ayuqeltassiarluki-lu akiti cali-lu qelkutait. ‘Check out a number of dealers and talk about the things you want and determine which is the best one to buy, comparing prices and coverage.' (NEL 1978:8); < tuniar-ta
- tuniarvik** marketplace # Cass'ami qulngunrita'armi cali ayiimi tangertuq allanek qacigtellrianek *tuniarvimi*. ‘At nine o'clock when he went on his way he saw others taking it easy in the marketplace.' (MATT. 20:3); < tuniar-vik
- tuniqtaq** jade # NUN; probably from Inupiaq tuniqtaq ‘soapstone lamp' (from PI tunəq ‘legendary pre-Eskimo')
- tunngaq** tufted puffin (*Fratercula cirrhata*) # NUN; < PY tunjaq
- tunqaq** saucepan; bowl
- tunrike-** to feel beholden to (him); to feel embarrassed around (him) # tunrikaa ‘he feels beholden to her' / < tunrir-ke⁻⁴
- tunrir-** to feel embarrassed because one is imposing on someone; to feel beholden because of an

inability to reciprocate for things someone has done for one; to feel embarrassed by the actions of someone (such as a child for whom one feels responsible) # tunrirtuq 'he feels embarrassed' / tunriutekaa 'he feels embarrassed on account of it'; tunriituq 'he never feels embarrassment'; > tun'ernarqe-, tunrike-

tuntu caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*); reindeer (*additional meaning especially in K, BB*) # tuntut neqait amllertut nunamteñi tuntutailan 'reindeer moss is plentiful in our area because there are no reindeer'; Nukalpiaq-gguq tauna uitaarqellria, kuigem ceñini. Kiimi yuuluni. Pavavet *tuntunek* pissuraqluni. Unavet-llu imarpigmun issurissuraqluni. 'A young proficient hunter, they say, lived by shore of the river. He lived alone. He'd hunt *caribou* up there back from the river. And he'd hunt seal down there out at sea.' (YUU 1995:105); *especially in K and BB this word tuntu is also used for reindeer, the smaller domesticated relatives of caribou, which were introduced into the Yup'ik area around 1900, and to distinguish caribou from reindeer, caribou are sometimes called tuntupik or tuntupiaq; (literally: 'genuine caribou')*; TUNTUT NEQAIT 'reindeer moss, a lichen (*Cladonia rangiferina*)'; > tunciur-, tuntulek, tuntunaq, tuntuq, tunturpak, tuntussiik, Tuntutuliaq, tuntuvak, tunturyuaryuk, Tunturyuk; < PE tuntu

tuntulek reindeer herder # < tuntu-lek

Tuntuq a constellation formed of Perseus and Auriga # HBC

tuntunaq one side of two-piece end or next-to-end deck beam of kayak # tuntunak 'two-piece deck beam of kayak closest or next closest to bow or stern'; *see Appendix 9 on the parts of the kayak*; < tuntu-naq²

tuntur- to give (it) away # tunturaa 'he gave it away' / Ii-i, aruqutekluki, imkut-ll' inuguarugani *tunturluki* tamalkuita. 'Yes, they distributed them. They *gave* all her dolls.' (KIP 1998:127); Tukuuqapiggluni-gguq *tunturiluni*, uilget-llu-gguq tukuunqelluku. 'Being very rich she became able to *give away* gifts, and she was wealthier than those with husbands.' (MAR1 2001:16); < tune-tur¹

tunturpak horse (NSU meaning); moose (EG meaning) # *literally: 'big caribou'*; < tuntu-rpak

tunturyuaryuk caribou of some sort in stories with

a porcupine; legendary caribou-like creature # *Tunturyuaryuktaq una cassuaqtarta tukaarqa minguniraa?* 'What is this darned *caribou* creature doing messing up my trail?' (QAI 1984:17); . . . issaluuq at'reskii kuimarciganani, *tunturyuaryuk-ll'* ingluklermegni. *Tunturyuaryuum* pairrsaagyungraani qessaqtarluni ellminek piarkauniluni. ' . . . porcupine drifted down unable to swim — it was when porcupine and *caribou-like* creature were rivals — even though *caribou-like* creature wanted to go out to meet him in the water, he said he could do it (get to land) himself.' (AGA 1996:114); < tuntu-?-yuk

Tunturyuk the constellation Ursa Major # *literally: means 'great caribou'*; Wiinga-llu nalluvkenaki taukut Sagqralriit, Kaviaraat-llu nallunrit'lallruyaqanka. Cali-llu *Tunturyuk* pikani. 'As for me, I recognize "the Spread Out Ones" (Orion's Belt), and I used to recognize the "Little Foxes" (either the Pleiades or Ursa Minor). Also, the Great Caribou (Ursa Major) up there.' (CIU 2005:368); < tuntu-yuk; < PE tunturðuy (under PE tuntu)

tuntussiik, tuntussiikaq, tuntussuliangalek yellowlegs (*Tringa* sp.); solitary sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*) # *derivation (connection with caribou)* semantically unclear to compiler; < tuntu-?, tuntu-?, tuntu-?

Tuntutuliaq Tuntutuliak # *village on the Kuskokwim River below Bethel*

tuntuvak moose (*Alces alces*) # Pigerluni aatiin *tuntuvinrarnek* tumnek apertuulluku, tua-i-lluunuakurpak maliggluki tamakut tumet. 'Then her father pointed out to her the *moose* tracks, and they followed those tracks all morning.' (ELN 1990:59); tuntuvit 'moose (plural)'; tuntuvium kemga 'moose meat'; tuntuvium cirunrek 'moose antlers'; < tuntu-vak; < PY-S tuntuvak (under PE tuntu)

tunu back of; area in back of # *applies to human bodies, buildings and similar immovable objects, etc.; opposite of manu*; tunumni 'behind me'; Taqngamiu nem'eng-am tunuanun uitavillminun aqumluni nacarluni iggangliuralliniluni. 'When he finished it he sat down *behind* their house where he had lived, put on his hood, and leaned on his side.' (ELL 1997:112); Tunumnun kinguvaat Satan-aaq. 'Get thee *behind* me, Satan.' (MARK 8:33); > tunucuk, tunuirun, tunumig-, tunumike-,

Tununeq, tunupirtaq, tunupirte-, tunupista,
tunuq, tunuqliq, tunute-, tunutellek

tunucuk back of head just above the neck; occipital bump # Umyuangarcami-ll'-am ellii angqit'liluni qanikcarmek. Turpak-llu *tunucuarrluku* milqerluku. ‘When she suddenly got an idea, she made a snowball and threw it at Turpak, hitting her in the *lower back of the head*.’ (ELN 1990:101); K, Y, NI, CAN, BB; < tunu-cuk; cf. Nelson 1877–1881 list (112, 113)

tunuirun shortcut channel # Agna taugken imna tumyaraqelallerput *tunuirukarauluni*. ‘The route we take across there was a little *shortcut channel*.’ (CIU 2005:40); Y, HBC; < tunu-ir²-n

tunumig- to carry on one’s back # tunumigtuq ‘he is carrying something or someone on his back’; tunumigaa ‘he is carrying her on his back’ / Elnguq takumcunarian aatiin *tunumigluku* ut’rulluku. ‘Because Elnguq became so pitiful, her father brought her home, *carrying her on his back*.’ (ELN 1990:16); < tunu-mig-

tunumike- to have at or on one’s back # tunumikaa ‘he is carrying it on his back’ / Tua-i *tunumikluku* mamteranun tekitaqamek uyangqavkaraqluku. ‘Then, with him *on her back*, whenever they came to a smokehouse, she’d have him look in.’ (CIU 2005:388); < tunu-mik-ke²

Tununeq Tununak # *village on Nelson Is.*; < tunu-neq⁴

tunupirtaq common loon (*Gavia immer*) # NUN; < tunu-?

tunupirte- to put on clothing back to front # NUN; < tunu-?

tunupista male common eider (*Somateria mollissima*) # NUN; < tunu-?

tunuq tallow; back fat; back of body (K, Y, NI, CAN additional meaning) # < tunu; > tunuquyugaq, tunuruaq

tunuqliq* one right behind # tunuqliqu’rluteng ‘one right behind the other’; < tunu-qliq

tunuquyugaq, tunuquyuggaq caribou tallow # CAN, Y; < tunuq-quq-?

tunuruaq pancreas # HBC; < tunuq-uaq

tunute- to turn one’s back (on) # tunutuq ‘he turned away’; tunutaa ‘he turned his back on her’ / tunuyutuk ‘they₂ are turned back-to-back’; Tua-i ataam *tunulluku* ayalliniluni, ayagturalliniluni tua-i. ‘*Turning his back on him*, he left and kept on going.’ (CUN 2007:44); < tunu-te?-

tunutellek, tunutlek, tunucellek, tunullek,

tunucillek (HBC form) arctic loon (*Gavia arctica*) # Tua-i pivakarluni *tunutellgem* kayanguinek tekipami-am tua-i, malruulutek, tua-i teguqatarlukek *tunutellek ciuqerranun* mip’allalliniluni. ‘So when she came upon the *loon* eggs, they were two in number and as she was about to take them, a *loon* landed all of a sudden right in front of her.’ (AGA 1996:214); Lingilnguq *Tunutellgek-llu* ‘the Blind Boy and the Loons’ (story title) (ELL 1997:6); < tunu-?, tunu-?, tunu-?, tunu-?, tunu-?

tupag- to wake up # tupagtuq ‘he woke up’

/ tupagtaa ‘he woke her up’ *intentionally or accidentally*; tuparqaa or tupagqaa ‘he intentionally woke her up’; tupauamaq ‘he is awake’; tupagyara’artuq ‘he woke up early’; tupagyalaralartuq ‘he wakes up early’; tupii! ‘wake up!’; tupagesgu ‘wake him up’; Tua-i ll’ makcamí pilliniuq, “Waqaa! Tutgar, *tupaksaituten-qaa?*” Kiulliniluku ak’á *tupallruyaqaqniluni*, . . . ‘When he got up he said, “Hello there! Grandchild, haven’t you *awakened* yet?” And he answered him saying that he had indeed already *awakened*, . . .’ (QAN 1995:52); > tupagyaqe-, tupautaq; < PE tupay

tupagyaqe- to experience “sleep paralysis”; to partially awaken, feeling that one cannot move # *one having this experience feels that he will regain his ability to move after he makes even the slightest movement*; tupagyaaquq ‘he woke up feeling that he couldn’t move’ / < tupag-yaqe-

tupautaq breakfast # and **tupautar-** to have

breakfast # Tupagcani tupagluni, tupiimeng *tupautaarraarlaluteng* upluni . . . ‘When she woke him up, he woke up, and when they all woke up, after having some *breakfast*, he got ready, . . .’ (MAR 2001:67); < tupag-taq¹

tupeg- to be excited to see someone (NSU meaning); to be responsive (NUN meaning) # tupegtuq ‘he is excited to see someone’ / > tupeke, tupgiate-

tupeke- to be excited to see (him) # tupekaa ‘he is excited to see him’ / NSU; < tupeg-ke⁴-; = tupke-; < PE tupəkə

tupgiate- to be unresponsive # < tupeg-ate- # NUN **tupipiarumlia** woven-grass sock # < tupig-piaq-u-ma-lria

tupicilleq one of six holes in rim to lash to frame of kayak # NUN; < tupiq-?

- tupig-** to weave # tupigtuq 'she is weaving';
 tupigaa 'she is weaving it' / tupigtuq canegnek
 curulugkaminek 'she is weaving a grass mat for
 herself'; Missuugtaiterrani can'giirucilallruut
tupigluki can'get . . . 'When there weren't any
 gunny sacks around, they'd make containers for
 blackfish by *weaving* grass . . .' (KIP 1998:85); >
 tupigat, tupipiarumalria, tupilluk; < PY tupir-
- tupigaq** woven thing; grass mat; string of small fish
 arrayed for drying # . . . qunguliluku muraganek,
 yaassiigenkegglukek qunguk, *tupiganek-llu*
iluqlilirlukek. ' . . . they made him a coffin out
 of wood, making it rectangular shaped, and
 they lined the coffin with *grass matting*.' (YUU
 1995:42); < tupig-aq¹
- tupilluk** wide finely woven grass mat # NUN;
 < tupig-?
- tupiq'uyaq** mosquito-net tent around a bed # NSU;
 from *Inupiaq* tupiq 'tent' or tupiyužaq 'little tent'
- tupiq** lashing # and **tupir-** to lash # *perhaps only the type of lashing used to hold the ribs and stringers of a kayak together*; > tuplicilleq, tupirtaarute-,
 tupiutaq; < PY tupir-
- tupirtaarute-** to baste in sewing # Y; < tupiq-?-
- tupiutaq** lashing of kayak hatch to its supports #
 NUN; < tupiq-taq¹
- tupke-** to take care of; to accept; to babysit # tupkaa
 'he is taking care of her' / Taūga-ggur taum
 civunran taūg', *tupekluu*, uingyunrilami. 'She
 accepted him because prior to that time she had
 not wanted to get a husband.' (CEV 1984:61);
 . . . ancamiu *tupekluu* piurallinia, qayar tamana,
 kinracirturallinia. ' . . . when it was taken outside
 he *took care of* the kayak as it dried.' (WOR
 2007:108); NUN, HBC; = tupeke-; < PE tupəkə-
- tupugaq** hardwood; hickory # *perhaps from Russian*
 дубовый (dubóvyy) 'oaken'
- tupuk** whitefish (*species ?*) # NSU; from *Inupiaq* tipuk
 'whitefish'
- tupuuluq** axe # UK, EG; from *Russian* топор (topór)
- tuqluk** tunnel entrance to traditional semi-
 subterranean house # NSU; from *Inupiaq* tuqšuk
 'tunnel entrance'
- tuqluq** throat; trachea; windpipe # and **tuqlur-** to
 call out; to summon; to call be name; to telephone
 # tuqlurtuq 'he is calling out'; tuqluraa 'he
 is calling out to her by name' / Tua-i waten

nangniiqatarmiaqameng imkut ingluteng
tuqlurluk' taisqelluki. 'So when they were
 going to have the final session, they would *call by name or summon* their rivals to come over.'
 (AGA 1996:14); . . . *tuqluqatni* taiciquq amkut
 ikayurpek'nak. ' . . . if they him *call by name*,
 he will come and not help out those over there
 (where he is).' (TAP 2004:20); TUQLUM PAANGA
 (NUN usage) 'larynx, voice box'; > tuqluk; cf.
 turquq; < PE tuqlu(y) and tuqlur

tuqluun kinship term; calling name (the name by
 which a person is customarily called or referred
 to — often a relational term or based on one
 — as distinct from his or her actual name) #
 tuqluuciraa 'he gave her a calling name';
 < tuqlur-n

tuqmik bucket; pail # . . . nem-llu ilua kiarrluku.
 Pilliniuq *tuqmigtangqellinilria*, mermek
 imarluni. Umyuarteqliniuq, "arnaq-llu kan'a
 meqsunga' arteqaqsaunani." ' . . . he looked
 around the interior of the house. He looked and
 there was a *bucket*, with water in it. He thought
 [endeavoring to guide her actions by the power
 of his mind], "that woman down there hasn't
 gotten thirsty for a while now." (YUU 1995:86);
 K, NR, LI, EG; < PY tuqmik

tuqniar- to finally swallow with difficulty #
 Igluku ca *tuqniarluni* mermek tuvtengleggluni
 neviarcaq imna mertuq pegnevkaqerluni
 igyaraani pellugluku. 'She swallowed something,
swallowing water with difficulty, chokingly she
 drank the water with it, finally getting past the
 throat.' (MAR2 2001:25)

tuqsiiq small harpoon or dart for seal # EG

Tuqsuk Tooksook Bay #

tuqsuk widening or bay at the mouth of a river # cf.
 PI tuqžuk 'entrance tunnel to house'

tuqtuq inboard engine; boat with an inboard engine
 # Y, HBC; *imitative*

tuqu death # and **tuqu-** to die (animals or humans)
 # tuquuq 'he died' / tuqumauq 'he is dead';
 tuqullret akluitnek ekuagilartut 'they burn
 the clothes of those who have died'; Wiinga
 nanikuallruunga cakneq aanaka *tuqullrani*.
 'I was overwhelmed and felt despair when
 my mother died.' (YUP 2005:142); *Tuqu*, cukia
 nanta? 'Oh death, where is thy sting?' (1CORI.
 15:55); Nangyaryugaqluteng-lu ilait qaillun

ayuqellerkaanek *tuqum* kingua . . . ‘Some fear what it will be like after *death* . . .’ (CAU 1985:151); Wangkuta tan’gurrarni arnaq una qanrutkaqamegtteggwu wangkutnun una nancecuitaat, arnaq-gguq *tuquuguq*. Tua-llu tua-i *tuquucia* una maaten taringluku pinaurput ava-i aūgna nulirturpailemta arnamek agturakengkumta tua-i tuqutellriatun ayuqluta man’ a unguvaqallemteñi tememta qaillun kayutacirkaa. ‘When we young men were instructed about women, they never failed to include the statement, “It is said that a woman is *death*.” When I came to understand what they meant when they said that a woman is *death*, it was like a woman caught and killed us if we touched her before getting married, affecting our health and well-being while we were alive.’ (YUP 2005:162); . . . pitekluta aunralruami *tuquteklutallu* amirtuamikut for us he bled and *died for us to save us* . . .’ (YUA 1945:49 & LIT 1972:25); > tuqucetaaq, tuquilria, tuquma-, tuqunaq, tuqunarqe-, tuquneq, tuqungnaqe-, tuqunquq, tuqunret, tuqutarayuli, tuqute-, tuquyia-; < PE tuqu(-)

tuqucetaaq poison # < tuqu-cetaaq

tuqui- to experience a death (as of a family member)
tuquiguq ‘someone near to him died’ /
Tua-i-l’ *tuquingameng* nem iluani watqapik
pupsuarngaunateng, uluarngaunateng, ernerni
tallimani. ‘When they *have had a death* in the
house they absolutely will not use scissors or a
knife for five days.’ (KIP 1998:125); < tuqu-i²-

tuquilria mourner # < tuqui-lria

tuquma- to be dead # *tuqumauq* ‘he/it is daad’ /
tuqumayuksaaqaqa ‘I thought it was dead’;
< tuqu-ma-; > tuqumalria

tuqumalria corpse # KANGINGNAURISTA TUQUMALRIANEK
'coroner'; < tuquma-lria; QAILLUN TUQUMALRIIM
TUQULLRAN KANGINGENGNAQTII 'coroner's inquest';
> tuqumalriit

tuqumalriit the dead; cemetery (*additional LI meaning*) # *tuqumalriit* nuniit ‘the land of the dead’; *unguvalriit* *tuqumalriit*-llu ‘the living and the dead’; < tuqumalria-plural

tuqumkassua (*tuqumkayua* ?) small sculpin with striped markings around jaw (*sp.* ?) # NUN

tuqunaq, tuqunarliq poison; poison water hemlock (*Cicuta* sp.) (*EG meaning*) # < tuqu-naq¹, tuqunaq-li¹

tuqunarqe- to be poisonous # *tuqunarquq* ‘it is poisonous’ / . . . neryunaitniluki *tuqunaqniluki*. ‘. . . saying that they weren’t to be eaten, that they were poisonous.’ (ELN 1990:29); < tuqu-narqe-
tuquneq (the) dead # *tuqunret* nuniit ‘the dwelling place of the dead’; < tuqu-neq¹

tuqungnaqe- to try to kill # *tuqungnaqaa* ‘he tried to kill him’ / Taūgaam tua-i allanret naken tekiterrit *tuqungnaqu’urluki*. ‘However, he’d *try to kill* the strangers who arrived from anywhere.’ (QUL 2003:622); Imarpigmi waten nall’arutaqameng qanemcicetulliniameng, qanemciucetulliniameng, tamaa-i *tuqungnaqucuilameng* . . . ‘At sea whenever they encounter each other they’d tell each other stories, just tell each other stories, because there they do not *try to kill each other* . . .’ (QUL 2003:686); < tuqute-ngnaqe- (*cf.* tekite- and tekingngaqe-)

tuqunqucuar(aq*) freckle # < tuqunquq-cuar(aq)

tuqunquq mole on skin; dead plant; dead branch # Y; < tuqu-quq; > tuqunqucuar(aq)

tuqutarayuli murderer; killer # < tuqu-?-yuli

tuqute- to kill; to choke on a bone (*additional K meaning*) # *tuqutuq* ‘he choked on a bone’ (*K usage*); *tuquataa* ‘he killed it or her’ / ellminek *tuqutuq* ‘he killed himself’; *tuquciuq* avelngarnek ‘he killed some mice’; *tuqulluku* ‘killing it’; *tuquciyaqunak!* ‘thou shalt not kill!'; *tuqucaqunak* ‘don’t choke on a bone’; *tuqucarpiartua* ‘I almost choked on a bone’; *tuqulluku* ‘killing it’; *tuqucilleq* *yugmek* ‘homicide, murder’; ellminek *tuququelleq* ‘suicide’; *tuquterraarluku* or *tuquqaarluku* ‘after killing it’; *tuquciqaa* ‘he will kill it’; *tuqusngaitaa* ‘he won’t kill it’; *the following are legal neologisms:* umygairrlni *tuqucilleq*, 5-99 allrakuni itengqayugngaluni ‘manslaughter’; alakelluku *tuquciyaraq*, 5-99 allrakuni itengqayugngaluni ‘second-degree murder’; pitsaqutmek *tuquciyaraq*, 20-99 allrakuni itengqayugngaluni ‘first-degree murder’; uluryakluku *tuqucilleq* ‘justifiable homicide’; < tuqu-te²-; < PE *tuqu-* (*under PE tuqu(-)*)

tuquyia- to be in the throes of death # *tuquyiaguq* ‘he is in the throes of death’ / tuqu-?

turqe- to land multiple times # Qanikciurutiin-ll’ egqaqellra qakma qakmum nemta qainganun *turqelluni*. ‘(The snow) that he’s shoveling is

landing out there on top of our house.' (QUL 2003:40); < tut'e-rqe-

turquq, turtuqaq throat; trachea; windpipe # Y;
< ?-quq, ?-tuqaq; cf. tuqluq

turruluq, turuluk cousin; good friend # Tauna-am, ukuk-gguq Apanuugpiinkuk Pangalgalria-llu *turruluqelriik* . . . 'Those two, Apanuugpak and Pangalgalria, were *cousins, good friends . . .*' (CIU 2005:42); Avaken ayagluni elissallruami, usvituriuraami elissarluni, tua elitkacagarlutek tauna-llu *Turuluni-ll'*, *Turulullraminek-llu* pilaqengani elissarluku tauna. 'Because from the time when he was first able to understand, he learned, they both learned, and he taught his *Good Friend*, the one called his *Good Friend*.' (ELL 1997:422)

turtuniaq big clam (*species ?*) # EG

turun outermost slat on a sled bed # see Appendix 9
on the parts of the sled; < ?-n

tusailitaq shoulder band on a parka # < tusek(*tusa)-ilitaq

tusairnaq grebe (*Podiceps* sp.) # < ?-naq²

tusek shoulder # *tus'ka or tuska* 'my shoulder'; Tua-i kingyraqami akutamek miryaraqluni kingutmun. . . . Tua-i qat'rilatek *tusgek*. 'Whenever he looked back he'd vomit "Eskimo ice cream" toward the back. . . . So his *shoulders* became white.' (CIU 2005:128); K, Y, NI, CAN, BB; = tuyek; > tusailitaq, tusneq; cf. tutek; < PE tuyə; *the present Central Yup'ik form was probably a dual originally; the obsolete singular *tusa shows up in tusailitaq and tusneq*

tuskaq board; plank # Qikutaq *tuskallernek* avaterluni ilua-llu nat'liumaluni *tuskanek*. 'The fish bin had siding of *planks* and the inside floor of it was of *planks*.' (PRA 1995*:460); *from Russian доска* (doská) (doská)

tuskuar- to carry with straps around shoulders # NUN; < tuyek-?

tusneq measurement being the width from the outside edge of one shoulder to the outside edge of the other # < tusek(tuya)-neq²

tusnga- to rest on a base or foundation; to depend on something; to be attached # *tusngauq* 'it rests on something'; *tusngaa* 'it rests on it' / *tusngauq teggalqumun* 'it rests on the rock'; *qulqerviit tusngaut qacarnermun* 'the cupboards are attached to the wall'; *Acia-gguq qerrataluni*

tayima ataucimek it'ganrungalngurmek, acini *tusngavkenaku*. 'It was suspended in the air about a foot off the ground, not resting on any foundation.' (YUU 1995:77); = tuynga-; < tut'e-nга-, tut'e-nга-; > *tusnganqaar-*, *tusngavik*, *tusnganeq*

tusnganqaar- to have justifiable anxiety # *tusnganqaartuq* 'he feels anxious'; < *tusnga-*?

tusngavik, tusnganeq foundation # *Tusngavikiu* Ataneq. Ukverluten, cacetuluten. 'Let the Lord be your *foundation*. Have faith, take heart.' (PSALM 27:14); < *tusnga-vik*, *tusnga-neq*¹

tusrun, tusrulluk short, narrow, V-shaped calfskin on the shoulder of a traditional Yup'ik parka # < tusek-n, < *tusrun-lluk*

tuss'aq ace in playing cards # = *tuussaq*; *from Russian* ty3 (tuz)

tuss'aqerte- to abruptly change from being happy to being sad # HBC

tuss'araq step; rung of a ladder; stage # Ilii-llu amirkam makliim qainganun nangerluni *tuss'araqluku* yuraqatararaqluni. 'Sometimes when one was going to dance, he'd stand dancing on top of a bearded seal skin, having it as his *stage*.' (AGA 1996:194); < tut'e-yaraq; < PE tuyar(ar) (*under PE tutə-*)

tussite- to be crippled; to be lame; to limp # *tussituq* 'he is lame' / *tussilluni* 'limping'; *tussicami* 'because he is limping'; *tussiskuni* 'if he is limping'; cikitellruami akwaugaq *tussituq* 'he is limping because he stepped on something sharp yesterday'; < tut'e-?

tus'un, tus'utaq elevating block; prop; wedge; time or amount of impact or occurrence # Tamatumek yuarutmek *tus'ucirluku*. 'It was an *indication* then with that song that the time had come.' (TAP 2004:105); < tut'e-n, tut'e-taq¹

tut'at plural fish in a basket, dried and packed down # < tut'e-aq¹

tut'e- to step on; to land on; to arrive *not of people*; to come over one (*of an emotion (see below)*) # *tut'uq* 'he stepped on something'; *tutaa* 'he stepped on it' / *anaq tuc'aqunaku!* 'don't step on the feces!'; *tuq'urarai* 'he keeps stepping on them'; *taryaqviit tut'ut* 'the king salmon have arrived'; *uksuq tull'uku cataitellruuq* 'he was gone until the arrival of winter'; *tuskii-wa* 'and it landed on it'; *this base (and perhaps only this verb base) can be used with a subject that is a verb base*

expressing an emotion used directly with a relative case noun ending as in the following: iluteqem (qiam, alingem, angniitem, or angnim, etc.) tutaa 'grief (crying, fear, sadness, happiness) came over him'; qenqertem *tut'engraani* . . . uitangnaqluni anertevkaqapigluni unatek-llu qet'erpau malutek 'even though sudden anger came over her . . . she tried to remain (as she had been) breathing hard and with her hands tightly clasped' (ELN 1990:61); Makut atawaqaute tull'it Joseph-aamun . . . 'May these blessings come upon Joseph . . . (AYAG. 49:26); see also derived forms tuc'araq, tuc'en'aq, tuc'ete-, turqe-, tusnga-, tuss'araq, tussite-; cf. tu-

tutek bedmate # and **tuteg-** to sleep next to (another); to sleep with (her) # tutegtuq 'he is sleeping next to someone'; tutgaa 'he is sleeping next to her, sleeping with her' / tutegtuk or tutgutuk 'they₂ are sleeping together; miklemni anngaqa tutkelallruqa 'when I was young I had my big brother for a bedmate'; Rachel-aaq qanertuq, "Waniwa pisteka Bilhah. *Tutgu irniangniartuq wiinga pikamnek, aanaurrniartua elliikun.*" 'Rachel said, "Here is my servant Bilhah. *Sleep with her so that she can have a child for me, so that I can become a mother through her.*"' (AYAG. 30:3); > tutga(raq); cf. tusek; < PE tutəy(-)

tutemqaq stair; rung of a ladder; bridge (*Y meaning*) # . . . qulvarviit waten *tutemqangqetullruut* imumi, avngulek man'a, qugniilnguq, imna ellegpak, waten ak'lirturaumaluni . . . 'back then elevated caches would have a ladder, a thick cottonwood log with notches in it . . . (CUN 2007:80); < tut'e-?; < PE tutmaqar (*under PE tutə-*)

tut'esteke- to blame; to be angry with # tut'estekuq 'he blamed himself'; tut'estekaa 'he blamed her' / Uitacurlagyaqunaci *tut'esteksaqunaci-llu tun'llerci ukunun wangnek pitekluku.* 'Do not be distressed or *blame* yourself that you sold me.' (AYAG. 45:5); < tut'e-ta¹-ke²

tutgar(aq*) (NI, CAN, LK, BB form), **tutgaraq** (NS, Y, HBC, K, NR form), **tutgara'urluq*** (Y, K, NR, LI form) grandchild # tutgaraa, tutgarii, or tutgara'arlua 'his grandchild'; tutgaraqa, tutgarqa or tutgara'urluqa 'my grandchild'; Ukut-gguq nunat ilangqertut maurlurlurmek *tutgara'urlurluni.* *Tutgara'urlua-gguq* Pupitukaarmek aterluni. 'This village had living

there a grandmother and her dear *grandhcild*. Her *grandchild* had the name Pupitukaar.' (PUP 1977:1); Irniaten-llu kenekluki. Charlie-m-llu *tutgarani-llu* irniani-llu kenekluki. 'You love your children also. And Charlie too loves his own *grandchildren* and his own children.' (TAP 2004:2); < tutek-ar(aq), tutek-ar(aq), tutgaraq-r(ur)luq, tutgaq-rrluk; cf. qellu-raq

tutga'rrluk, tutgarrlugaq grandchild; darned grandson # term implying irritation, frustration, etc.; Tua-i ak'a yurargan *tutga'rrluk* maurluan pillia, "Qanrut'laryaaqamken-ggem . . ." 'Because that *darned* grandson was dancing already, his grandmother said to him, "It seems that I've been telling you in vain . . ."' (AGA 1996:174); *Tutga'rrlung*, keneq mallegpiinaku, uuciquten! 'Darned grandson; don't get so close to the fire; you'll get burned!' (UNP1); < tutgaraq-rrluk

tutmaqaq step or rung of a ladder # < tutmar-qaq
tutmar- to step more than once; to walk on #

tutmartuq 'he is stepping on something'; tutmaraa 'he is stepping on it' / neqet tutmauteksunaitut 'fish should not be left around where people might step on them'; Usuuq qavarpiiqnak, *tutmaraatgen.* 'Hey you, don't sleep so much, they are *stepping* on you.' (YUU 1995:28); < tut'e-mar-; > tutmaryaraq, tutmaqaq; < PE tutmar- (*under PE tutə-*)

tutmaryaraq mat; walkway # < tutmar-yaraq

tutneq wooden crosspiece for the foot on a snowshoe # Maaten tanglugni tekitelliak qakilliuk ak'allaurrlutek. Tegumiakek qeciik *tutnekek* pilliaq arulliuk. "Cakneq-lli wangni qavallinivaa!" 'He went to his snowshoes and saw that they were bleached and had become old. 'When he picked up the leather webbing, its *wooden crosspieces* were rotten. "Oh my, I must have slept a long time!" (MAR1 2001:92); < tut'e-neq'

tutviqe- to fear (him); to be afraid of (him); to respect (him) # EG

Tuulkessaaq Tuluksak # *village on the Kuskokwim River upriver from Bethel; etymology unknown to compiler*

tuullek common loon (*Gavia immer*); yellow-billed loon (*Gavia adamsii*) # "Cauga tam *tuullek?*" "Yaqlupagnek-wa pitukait, tunutellegpagnganateng, . . ." "'What is this '*tuullek?*'" "They refer to them as great big

birds, and they look like big loons, . . .'" (QUL 2003:170); cf. tunutellek; < PE tu(C)utləy

tuunralek shaman; person with a familiar spirit # Ukvekan-qaa *tuunralek* (angalkuut)? Tuunricellartuten-qaa? Qang'a-lu Irniaten? Qang'a-lu ilaten? Ak'allaat-qaa piciryarallrit aturlaraten? 'Do you believe in *one with familiar spirits* (shamans)? Do you let the power of the shamans' incantation and conjuring be used on you? Or your children? Or your family members? Do you follow the old ways?' (CAT 1950:76); Taúgaam-gguq amlleq, tamaani *tuunralektteggun* pitullermeggni, amlleq-gguq nalkuqaqlartuq tamakut *tuunralget* pissuutiitnek. 'However, back then when they relied on *shamans* a lot (of game and the like) was found with the *shamans'* hunting devices.' (AGA 1996:154); < tuunraq-lek

tuunrangayak evil spirit; the Devil; Satan # Niitellemnek waniw' . . . qanemcikciqaqa qasgim qanemcikellratnek, *tuunrangayiim* iterqaaqellranek. "I'm going to tell it exactly the way I heard it . . . just as they told it in the kashim, about how an *evil spirit* tried in vain to enter." (QAN 1995:184); "Ayii *tuunrangayaak*" . . . Nutaan *tuunrangayiim* unitaa . . . 'Go away, *Satan*' . . . So the *Devil* left him . . .' (MATT. 4:6–7); < tuunraq-kayag-

tuunraq, tuunr(aq*) (NUN form) shaman's helping spirit; familiar spirit; nowadays often devil # *Tuunraq* tauna ikayuqellriatun pikaqluku, kiangan anirtuutekluku tamaani, yuungcaristetaunani-llu cellangeqarraalemni. 'He'd have that *spirit* as a source of help, only for saving people then, as there weren't any doctors around when I first became aware of things.' (AGA 1996:34); Tua-lli-wa cali atralriaten *tuunram* nuniinun, Anirturtemni, navgurluku amiiga asvailucirpetun; . . . 'And You did descend into the realm of the *devil*, My Savior, shattering its gates with your power; . . .' (ORT. 2006:37); TUUNRAM CIUTII 'mushroom' (NUN usage); literally: 'spirit's or devil's ear'; < ?-nraq; > tuunralek, Tuunrangayak, tuunri-; < PE tuyənrar

tuunri- to use spirit power; to traffic with familiar spirits # *tuunriuq* 'he is using spirit power' / Ataucirqumi aúg'umek *tuunrilrianek* tangertua. Alingelqa tauna avausuitaqa. 'Once I saw *spirit power* being invoked. I've never forgotten the fright I felt.' (AGA 1996:54); < tuunraq-i³-; < PE tuyənri-

(under PE tuyənrar)

tuupicaaq quarter; twenty-five cents # LI; from English 'two bits'

tuuq ice chisel for making holes in river, lake, or sea ice # = tugeq

tuurkaq bread # LY; perhaps from English 'dough'

tuusiik, tuuyiik lesser golden plover (*Pluvialis dominica*); black-bellied plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*) # = tuvik; cf. tuli'ik; < PE tuðiy

tuuskayag-, tuuykayag- to be disoriented; to act scatterbrained # *tuuskayagtuq* 'he is disoriented'; *tuuskayagyaraq* 'confusion'; < ?-kayag-; < PE tucilar-

tuussaq¹ horizontal log in men's community house # NUN

tuussaq² ace in playing cards # NUN; = tuussaq; from Russian туз (tuz)

tuuta^e frozen-over place; ice bridge between floes #

tuutaalquciq Hutchin's Canada goose (*Branta canadensis hutchinsi*) # NSK **Tuutalgaq**,

Tuutalgarmiut Pilot Station # *village on the Yukon*; < tuutaq-lek-?, Tuutalgaq-miu

tuutangayak Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*) # *tuutangayiit* 'Canada geese'; Y, HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, LK, BB, NR; < tuutaq-kayag-

tuutaq labret # Makut-llu-gguq-am yuut

tuutarrarluteng aqumganaurtut, cunawa-gguq asveret. 'And some of these "people" seated there had *labrets*, and were actually walruses.' (ELL 1997:344); > *Tuutalgaq*, *tuutangayak*, *tuutaruaq*; cf. Nelson 1877–1881 list (107); < PE tu(C)utar

tuutaruaq rose hip (*Rosa acicularis*) # *literally: imitation labret*; Issaluuq-gguq tauna ayainanermini kuiggaam akianun takuyartuq *tuutaruarugaat* agkut. *Tuutaruat* atam tangnirqeyagarluteng picalqurruyaarluteng-llu pituut. 'One day as the porcupine was wandering along a river he saw many, many *rosehips* across the river. To the porcupine, *rosehips* are very tantalizing, appetizing, and delightful to the eye.' (CIU 2005:260); < tuutaq-uaq

tuvapak piece of gravel # NUN; cf. Muset 1891 list (5), Barnum 1901 list (45); < PE tuvapay

tuvair(ar)- for ice to break up unplugging the river mouth; for shore-fast ice to break up # < tuvaq-ir²-?-

tuvaq shore-fast ice # = tuaq; > tuvair(ar)-; < PE tuvar

tuvartaq big seal that stays on pack ice and has pups in spring (*species?*) # NSU; < tuvaq-taq²

tuvcu- root; > tuvcuguaq, tuvculqurraq,

tuvcunguarvik; cf. tuve-

tuvcuguaq Adam's apple # CAN, BB; < tuvcu-uaq

tuvculir- to get food stuck in throat # <NUN; tuvte-

tuvculqurraq tumor; lump (in flesh) # K; < tuvcu- quq-rraq

tuvcunguarvik lump in throat # K, Y, NI, CAN, HBC, BB; < tuvcu-uar-vik

tuve- to cake up; to become lumpy # tuv'uq 'it caked up' / > tuv'i-, tuvlak, tuvute-; cf. tuvcu-

tuv'i- to become constipated # tuviuq 'he has become constipated'; < tuve-i²-

tuvlak lump of caked matter # *as in batter or snow.* < tuve-?

tuvqa- emotional root; > tuvqake-, tuvqatar-, tuvqayug-; cf. tuvraq

tuvqake- to act generously toward (him) # tuvqakaa 'he saved some and shared with him' / tuvqakiyaraq 'generosity'; Wiinga-lu irnianka pissiyaanrilengramki, tuvqakluki anrutait. 'Even if I didn't have much for my children, I made sure their stomachs didn't go empty.' (QAN 2009:34); < tuvqa-ke⁴-

tuvqatar- to be of a generous nature; to be considerate # tuvqatartuq 'he is a generous person' / Una tuvqataryaraq cali ilani umyuqaqsugluki, qunuyugpek'nani. 'This generosity is a matter of thinking of others and not being selfish.' (YUP 2005:94); < tuvqa-tar¹-

tuvqayug- to act generously # tuvqayugtuq 'he's being generous' / Man'a ilameggnek aulukillerteng wall'u ilameggnek tuvqayugturluteng yuut imumirpak pikngameteggu, tamakut-lu tua-i tuquillret tuaten ayuqutellrullinikait. 'Because this matter of watching over one's fellow man, or being generous to one's fellows, was a characteristic of theirs, they treated the dead in that way.' (CAU 1985:105); < tuvqa-yug-

tuvqertat set of twenty loche fish # < ?-plural

tuvraq successful hunter; one on whom one can depend # *Tuvram-qaa* ayuqucia nalluarc? Cagguq tamiin pitaqluku canek tua-i tekiuqaqluni nunamiutarnek imarpigmiutarnek-lu. 'Do(n't

you know what a "tuvraq" is? It's one who brings home all sorts of sea and land game animals.'

(CIU 2005:132); cf. tuvqa-; < PE tuvərər

tuvte- to choke; to become choked # tuvtuq 'he choked on food', 'it got choked up'; tuvtaa 'it choked it' / tuvcarpiartua 'I almost choked to death'; kuik tuvtuq cikumek 'the river became choked with ice'; tuvun 'object caught in the throat'; Wateqtall'er pinaluni aūgna pillinilria, anirtima nulirqa camek-lu mortallermini tangrruallruuq mell'ermini-lu *tuvcarpiarluni*, aūgulliniuq ava-i. 'No wonder that, when my wife was packing water, she had a vision of something when she drank and she almost choked, and it was that one!' (MAR2 2001:27); > tuvculir-; cf. tuve-; < PE tupət-

tuvute- to be constipated # tuvutaa 'he is constipated' / < tuve-te⁵-; cf. tuvuuricaraq

tuvvuuricaraq constipation # CAN, NI, BB, HBC; cf. tuvute-

tuyek shoulder # HBC, NUN; = tusek; > tuskuar-; < PE tuyə

tuyik lesser golden plover (*Pluvialis dominica*); black-bellied plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*) # NUN; = tuysiik; < PE tuðiy

tuynga- to rest on a base or foundation; to depend on something; to be attached # HBC; = tusnga-

tuyngavik, tuynganeq foundation # HBC; < tuynga-vik, tuynga-neq¹

tuyuq¹ reader; lay preacher; pastor; village chief (LI, EG meaning) # possibly from Russian тóéñ (toyón); perhaps influenced by tuyuq²

tuyuq² thing that one sends; mail-order item # and

tuyur- to send; to send for; to order (e.g., by mail) # tuyurtuq 'he ordered something'; tuyuraa 'he sent her something' / tuyullrua neqerrlugnek qetunrani 'he sent his son some dried smoked fish'; cuyamek qetunramikun tuyullruuq 'he ordered tobacco through his son'; tuyullruuq palnuugmek Sears-Roebuck-aanek 'he ordered a coat from Sears-Roebuck'; tuyuutaa 'he ordered something for her'; tuyuqai neqerrluut qetunraminun 'he sent the dried fish to his son'; Qanerluni-lu qanganartellikan tuyurciqniluten pitainek. 'And she said that if he happened to catch ground squirrels he will send you what he's caught.' (PRA 1995:299); Maurluan tua-i taum tuyurtequallinia tauna ilakutni Kuinerraarmi aqvassellutek. 'That grandmother relayed a

U

message to her relative in Quinhagak he should get them.' (PAI 2008:326); > tuyurcuun; < PE tuyur-

tuyurcuun mail-order catalog # < tuyur-cuun

Tuyuryaq Togiak # *village in the Bristol Bay area;* < ?-yaq

uakarar- area right downriver from possessor # uakaraani 'just downriver of it', immediately on the downriver side of it'; Pitegcurlim taum ikani Caputnguarmiut uakaraatni elanellruarii akma uitauq. 'Robin's dugout nest was across there right downriver from old Cheornak.' (KIP 1998:177); < uan-karaq

ualirneq area toward the exit # < ua(ni)-lirneq

uamcaaq half-dried, boiled fish # EG

uame- to waste time; to occupy time frivolously

uamuq 'he is playing around without accomplishing anything' / uamtaa 'he is wasting her time, keeping her from working'; uamatkaqa 'I'm using it to waste time or it is delaying me'; Una waniwa qanemcikqata'arpa tak'urangraan. *Ulamteqataramci.* 'I'm going to tell this story even though it is long. I'm going to *take up* your time.' (CIU 2005:280); > uamqe-, uamulqutaq; < PE uða(t)-

uamqe- to play; to fool around; to babysit; to distract # uamquq 'he is playing'; uamqaa 'she is babysitting him' / uamqiuq 'she is babysitting'; uamqitaa alqani 'she is babysitting for her older sister'; *Uamqelnguqertua*, maryarteqataramken. 'I'm tired of *fooling around*, now I'm really going to lead you.' (NAA 1970:6); Makut *uamqraqeryartuqernaunka.* 'I am going to *distract* them.' (QUL 2003:472); Y, LI; < uame-?-; > uamqun

uamqun toy; something that serves or acts as a distraction or hindrance # Kiimelngerpet ayakaa, *uamqutaileng'erpet* tekicararanrullerkarpenuun. 'Go alone without anyone to *hinder* you, so that you can return right all the sooner.' (QUL 2003:528); < uamqe-n

uamqutke- to toy with; to have as a toy # uamqutkaa 'he toyed with him', 'it's his toy' / Tua-am unitevkarluni tua-am paqnayagulluku aqevluni anguluku. *Uamqutkumallia* ernerpak nukalpiartani tauna. 'He'd allow himself to be left behind, and then being curious about him, he'd run and overtake him. Thus he *toyed with* that young man all day.' (NAA 1970:8); < uamqun-ke²-

uamulqutaq something that keeps one from doing what he wants to do; something that occupies one's time; hindrance; distraction
 # Ellii-am maligucungraan cali cukaitelaan uamulqutaqsuumiinaku ilain unilluku. 'Even though she wanted to go along too, because she was slow, and not wanting her to be a *hindrance* to them, they left her behind.' (ELN 1990:13); < uame-n-kutaq

uan body from the waist down; skirt; haunch # Wiinga qununinek niitelaryaaqua taūgaam waten ungungssiuluku, ukuk *uatek* tukulleglutek, yuuluni keggatii arnauluni nuyarpiluni. 'I have heard about "qununiq" (legendary mermaid-like creature), that it's an animal, with the *lower part of its body* like a seal's flippers, and its upper part human, a woman with long hair.' (CIU 2005:276); cf. *uate-*, *uğasek*; < PE *uyan*

ua(ni) downriver; by the exit; on the right facing the ocean # *restricted demonstrative adverb*; taqukaq uani uitauq 'the bear is downriver'; uavet 'to downriver or the exit'; uatmun 'toward downriver or the exit'; uaken or ugken 'from downriver or the exit'; uaggun 'through downriver or the area near the exit'; Tua-i tan'gerian nutaan nunat uatiitgun *uaggun* kanarluni . . . 'When it became dark he then walked downriver of the village, through the *downriver area* . . .' (QAN 1995:42); see *ugna*, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; > *ualirneq*, *uaqliq*, *uaqvaaq*, *uaqnaq*, *uate-*; < PE *dem* *uy-*

uaqliq* part of house near the door; area downriver # uaqliq cakemna nenglirtuq 'the area by the door over there is cold'; Misviim-llu ketiini taūgaam nemta cali-llu agayuvium keluagni nutarat net *uaqliqluteng*. 'Toward the river from the airfield, but behind our house and the church, the new houses are arrayed *one downriver of the next*.' (PRA 1995:107); < *ua(ni)-qliq*

uaqvaaq* area far downriver # uaqvaarni 'far downriver'; < *ua(ni)-qvaaq*

uaqnaq southwest # LI; < *ua(ni)-*?

uar- to let out a yelp (of dogs mostly) # uartuq 'it yelped in pain' / *imitative*; > *uara-*

uara- to wail; to yelp repeatedly # qimugta uarauq 'the dog is yelping' *in pain*; uaratai 'the things he is wailing for, the objects of his (a child's) intense desire'; < *uar-a-*

Uaspataq God # used in Russian Orthodox prayers; Naklekikut wangkuta, *Uaspataq*, naklekikut wangkuta. 'Have mercy on us, Lord, have mercy on us.' (ORT 2006:54); from Russian господь (gospod') 'God', 'Lord'

uassaaq horse # LK; from English 'horse'

uassiaq west; west wind (NSU meaning); north; north wind (NUN meaning) # < PY u(y)atsaq or u(y)atyaq (under PE *uyan*)

uata^e area downriver or toward the exit from possessor # uatairaa 'he went by the downriver side it'; Nem-wa keluani agayuvik. Agayuviim-llu *uatiini* kelinikaaq. 'Behind the house is the church. And on the *downriver side* of the church is the clinic.' (PRA 1995:107); cf. *uan*; < *ua(ni)-te³-*; > *uakarar-*; < PE *uyan*

uataq cotton # NSU; from Russian báta (váta)
 'wadding'

uci load; cargo; burden # qayani uciliraa taquanek 'he loaded his kayak with provisions'; Tua-i caknerlutek kasmurlutek, makelvall'er-w' *uciak*. 'They were working very hard, pushing it [the sled], as its *load* was a huge bearded seal.' (QUL 2003:252); > *uciart-*, *uciir-*; cf. *ucinglluk*; < PE *uci*¹

uciart- to be heavily laden; to be completely full of cargo # *uciartuq* 'it is loaded down' / Caqerluni tuatenunuakumi kiarrnginanrani, atam qaūgna angyaq igvallinilria, tua-i-gguq *uciarluni*. 'One time, in the morning when he was scanning his surroundings, a boat appeared upriver, and it was *heavily laden*.' (YUP 1005:11); < *uci-?*; < PE *uci(C)ar-* (under PE *uci*¹)

uciir- to unload # *uciirtuq* 'it has been unloaded, is now empty of cargo'; *uciiraa* 'he unloaded it' / *uciiraat* paacaq tuskaneq 'they are unloading lumber from the barge'; < *uci-ir²-*; > *uciirta*, *uciirvik*; < PE *uciijir-* (under PE *uci*¹)

uciirta longshoreman; cargo handler # < *uciir-ta*

uciirvik dock; wharf # < *uciir-vik*

ucing- root; > *ucinglluk*, *ucinguq*, *ucingvak*

ucinglluar(aq*) medium-sized beaver # < *ucinglluk-ar(aq)*

ucinglluk beaver in its third year # < ?-nglluk; > *ucinglluar(aq)*; *icingvak*; cf. *uci*

icinguq old woman # EG; from *Sugpiaq* *icinguq*

icingvak large beaver # < *icing(lluk)-vak*

ucluryaq whirlwind # Y; = ull'uyaq; < ?-yaq; < PE ulə(t)luyar-

ucngate- to be haughty (especially because of what one has unexpectedly acquired) # ucngatuq 'he is haughty' / Kanavirta una imumek *ucngatevkenani piyaraulria*. 'A person who is downcast is not haughty.' (QUL 2003:110); ucngalnguq 'one who is haughty (especially on account of his new wealth)'; < ?-ate- or ?-ngate-

ucugnaq, ucuguaq (NSU form) carrot # < ucuk-naq, ucuk-uaq

ucugyamqitak oval shape # NUN; < ucuk-?

ucuilleq front lateral fin of fish # BB < ucuk-ir²-lleq¹

ucuk genitalia; penis; vagina # may be used in the dual for one 'vagina'; uculiurluku 'fondling her or his genitals'; ARNAM UCUGKEN CENKEK 'vulva'; UCUUM NAULLUUTII 'venereal disease' > ucugyamqitak, ucuilleq, ucugnaq, ucukacellngiir(aq), ucukcaq, ucumqatak; cf. uyug-, ussug-; < PE ucuy; cf. Nelson 1877–1881 list (120, 121)

ucukacellngiir(aq*) song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*) # ucuk-?

ucukcaq nail; peg # NSU; = ussukcaq; < ucuk-?; < PY ucukcaq (*under* PE ucuy)

ucumqatak anal fin # NUN; < ucuk-?

ucur- emotional root; > ucuqe-, ucurnarqe-, ucuryagte-, ucuryug-; < PE ucur-

ucuqe- to praise; to be in awe of (him); to express one's respect toward (him); to revere # ucuqaa 'he praises, reveres, or respects her' / ucuquq ellminek 'he exalts himself'; allanek yugnek ucuqituq 'he expects too much of other people'; Taum kinguakun uqilariqerrluni. Ilain-llu ucuqaqluku yaaqvanun ayallra, tekitaqami qanemciaqan natmun ayallminek. 'After that he became fleet-footed. His fellows were struck with awe at him when he told them how far away he'd come from whenever he arrived.' (YUU 1995:79); Nanraramteggen ilukegcitkamteggen, ciktaarvikamteggen *ucuqamteggen* quyavikamteggen-llu ucurnan angtatailan. 'We praise You, we are well pleased with You, we bow down to You, we revere You, and we are thankful to You because Your praise-worthiness is boundless.' (YUA 1945:51 & LIT 1972:25); < ucur-ke²

ucurnarqe- to be worthy of respect; to be praiseworthy; to be awesome; to be glorious # ucurnarquq 'he is worthy of respect', 'he

is praiseworthy' / Tengssuutet tamaani *ucurnarqellruut* cakneq tua-i *ucurnaqluteng*. 'Back then, airplanes were *worthy of praise, very praiseworthy.*' (QUL 2003:594); Kina Elpetun ayuqa tanqiullermikun *ucurnaqluni?* 'Who is like You, glorious, in holiness?' (ANUC. 15:11); < ucurnarqe-; > ucurnarquciq, ucurnarqutke-

ucurnarquciq, ucurnarqun glory # Angayuqauvik, piniq-llu *ucurnarquciq-llu* elpet pikngavki, . . . 'For Thine is the kingdom, the power, and the *glory, . . .*' (MATT. 6:13); < ucurnarqe-ciq, ucurnarqe-n

ucurnarqutke- to honor # ucurnarqutkaa 'he is honoring it' / Ca tamalkuan tamakut *ucurnarqutkengnaqluku* yuungameng tamatum nalliini yurallermeggni. 'They strove to *honor* everything at that time when they danced because they were *Yup'ik.*' (CIU 2005:320); < ucurnarqe-tke-

ucuryagte- to boast about oneself # Waten *ucuryaggaku* yuuqaasqevkenaku, catungraan unangyungraan canek pitungraan, *ucuryagteqaasqevkenaku.* 'They told one to live without *boasting* no matter what he acquired, they told him not to *boast.*' (KIP 1998:131); < ucur-?

ucuryug- to be in awe; to be alarmed # Aren, *ucuryugluteng* tua-i. Iillayugluteng, "Qail' aūgkut nalarqaki?" 'Oh my, they were *full of awe.* They were amazed. "How did he kill them?"' (QUL 2003:290); Umyuaqa *ucuryunrilan* anlua ellamun. 'Because I wasn't *alarmed*, I went outside.' (QUL 2003:546); < ucur-yug-

ūga . . . instead of ua . . . at the beginning of words for some speakers in the Togiak area; for example ūgaqliq instead of uaqliq 'downrivermost area, or area most by exit', **ūgan'i instead of uani** 'downriver, or by the exit' (note the gemination in **ūgan'i** as with other non-stress-repelling (see Intro.) "short" bases (e.g., in **Yup'ik** 'authentic person', **nem'i** 'in the house'); see also **ūgi** . . .

ugaani, ugaan' because of; as a consequence of; on account of # used with a verb that is treated as a noun and put in the relative case, this unique construction expresses a very strong causal connection; uqamaitem ugaani kit'elliniuq 'as a direct consequence of being heavy it sank'; nangteqem ugaani makteciigatellruuq 'because he was sick he couldn't get up'; qavaryuum

ugaani inartuq ‘because of the desire to sleep he lay down’; qastum ugaani niitaat ‘because of loudness of voice they heard him’; angniitem ugaani aluviliurtuq cakneq ‘because of sadness he was very tearful’; Akitmi-llu acianun ellinauraal taum *ugaani* qunukem. ‘And she would put it under her pillow *on account of* possessiveness (toward it).’ (CIU 2005:320); Aatiit-llu caqerluni qanganarcuuciqtarniluni piuq, ellii-llu paqnayuum *ugaani* maligcugluku aatani apqaurluku maligcugluni. ‘Once, when her father said he was going to set squirrel traps, *on account of* curiosity, she wanted to go with her father, and she kept asking to go along.’ (ELN 1990:15); Kiituan’ tamakut nulirriartek’lallni eq’uyagutlinii, angqitkangqerkuni-llu milqerarkauluki *ugaani* uingyuumiitem. ‘Eventually getting peeved at their seeking her hand in marriage, if she had something to throw, she’d throw it at them, *due to* her disinclination to take a husband.’ (YUU 1995:121); = uguani

Ugaassat Alaska Peninsula and / or Aleutian Islands (loosely speaking) # Ugaassarmiu ‘Aleut’; from *Sugpiaq name*, Ugaasaq and plural ending, for Ugashik; cf. Ugaassiq

Ugaassiq Ugashik # EG; from *Sugpiaq name*, Ugaasaq, for Ugashik

ӯgalguun fish-skin bag; ammunition pouch; quiver for arrows #

ӯgaq'allaga- to retch; to gag # ӯgaq'allagauq ‘he is retching’ / Ngel’arturluni tuaten ӯgaq'allagaluni temcikluni ellminek. ‘Laughing like that, she gagged, finding herself so funny.’ (PAI 2008L272); *imitative*; = waq'allaga-

ug'ar- to be good weather for traveling # ug'artuq or ug'araa ‘the weather is good’ /

ug'arte- to abruptly get up on top of something # Amiicuarkun itqertuq yaassiicuaraak-llu qaingagnun ug'arrluni. ‘Popping in through the little door, he *jumped up* on top of the little box.’ (QES 1973:8); < ugte-ar(ar)te-

ӯgasek tundra hare; arctic hare; Alaska hare (*Lepus othus*) # locally: jack rabbit; NI, CAN; cf. uan

ӯgasqinarqe- to be slippery # ӯgasqinarquq ‘it is slippery’ / K; = qurrasqinarqe-; < ӯgasqite-narqe-

ӯgasqite- to slip # ӯgasqituq ‘he slipped’ / Tua-i-llu ӯgasqiarcaaqluni, igtenritqerluni-

llu, alingallagluni-llu igeskuni tua-i nunurciumaarkaungami mayurasqumaksailatni-llu igitnayukluku. ‘She *slipped* and almost fell off, and she got frightened because if she did fall she’d certainly be scolded since they’d told her not to climb, thinking that she would fall down.’ (ELN 1990:47); UY, UK, LI; = qurrasqite-; > ӯgasqinarqe-; < PE qura(yaqit)-

ӯgayar- to strip bare; to take off one’s clothes; to pillage; to rob, to plunder # ӯgayartuq ‘he got undressed’; ӯgayaraa ‘he stripped him of his possessions’ / anguyagtet ingluteng ӯgayarait ‘the soldiers plundered the enemy’; arnam uini ӯgayaraa cavullermegni ‘the woman left her husband destitute when they got divorced’; Tekilluni-am caqerluni itrami tua-i ӯgayarluni nuliani unangkengaminek tua-i camek piluku neqkaarmek, tangllinia manuani akakiigem qeltii nepingalria atkuani. ‘One day when he got home and *took off* his garments and mentioned to his wife his little catch, he noticed a whitefish scale stuck on the front of her garment.’ (YUP 2005:182); = wayar-, mayar--; > ӯgayarituli, ӯgayite-; < PE ivayar- (under PE ivar-)

ӯgayaran legendary giant in Kuskokwim-area folklore #

ӯgayarituli thief; robber # Tukuutnek quyurcinrici nunam qaingani, . . . ӯgayaritulit-llu navgulluteng teglegciqngatki. ‘Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, . . . where *thieves* break through and steal.’ (MATT. 6:19); < ӯgayar-i²-tuli

ӯgayite- to give one’s belonging to (a younger female when a girl has her first menses) # ӯgayitaa ‘they gave something to her’ / Iciw’ arnaurtaqameng tamaani cateng naanguateng pikenritullrukait, waniwa-gguq ӯgayiqurluki. ӯgayiqurturluki cateng tunlarait ilameggun. Taumek tua-i yaaruitmek cikillranga ӯgayillua aren quyaqapiarallruunga tua-i. ‘You know, back in those days when a girl had her first menses they did something called ӯgayiqurluki. They *gave* their things to their (younger relatives). When her story knife *was given* to me, I was very happy.’ (CIU 2005:320); Tua-i-gguq taūgken tamakut ӯayiqurluki canek tua-i piciatun-gguq cairluku tua-i. ‘And they they would *give them her belongings*, taking various things from her.’ (KIP 1998:125); < ӯgayar-ite²-

uge- root; > ugi'irte-, ugirte-, ugte⁻¹

ugi . . . instead of **ui** . . . at the beginning of words
for some speakers in the Togiak area; for example
ugitauq instead of **uitauq** 'he is staying'; **üging'a**
instead of **uinga** 'her husband', and **ugit'ellruuq**
instead of **uitellruuq** 'he opened his eyes' (note
the gemination in **üging'a** and in the base **ugit'e-** as
is usual in non-stress repelling (see Intro.) "short"
words and bases); Ii-i, ak'arpagnun **ügit' alliniluni**
nallumini. Tua-i-ll' tauna-llu gguq imna **üging'a**
cataunani tayim', **ügit'ayuilami-gguq üging'a**
tauna ayagturatuami, . . . 'Yes, without realizing
it she had stayed with them for a very long time.
And that husband of hers was gone; he never
stayed idle; he was always going somewhere, . . .' (CUN 2007:126); see also **uga** . . .

ugi'irte- to beach accidentally and fast # of a boat;
ugi'irtuq 'it (boat) beached, ran up on the shore'
/ < uge-?->

uginagumaq mother bearded seal swimming near
an ice floe on which her pup is lying # NUN(A

uginaq sea lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*) # Nayiit,
makliit, issurit, cali allat, wall'u asveret, *uginat*,
cetuat-llu nakacuit piaqluki. Cali negeqlirmiut
arevret, . . . 'They would deal with the bladders
of spotted seals, bearded seals, ringed seals, and
other (seals), or walrus, *sea lions*, and belugas that
way. Also, for northerners, whales, . . .' (CAU
1985:42); < uge-naq²; = uinaq; > uginagumaq;
from Aleut *uyina-X* 'broad-shouldered sea lion
bull'

uginga- to be perched on an elevated flat object,
such as a floating block of ice, the shore, or a
table # ugingauq 'it is perched on something'
/ Kaugpiit atam makut cikut taūgaam
qertunqrraitni *ugingangnaquratuut*. 'Walrus,
however, always try to stay perched on the highest
parts of the ice.' (QUL 2003:64); < ugte⁻¹-nga-

ugirte- to beach (of a boat); to pull (a boat) onto
shore # ugirtuq 'it (boat) beached'; ugirtaa 'he
beached it' (boat) / < uge-?->

ugiyaqar- to run aground (accidently or purposely)
with a boat # NUN

ugka^c cooked food # Tua-i ikirngaaqata taukut,
cillangqaaqata, cillapertaqata taluyat neqnek-
gguq tua-i nallunailkutauluteng taukut taluyat
ugkekameggnek. 'When the fish traps were seen
open it was a sign of fish, of their future food.'
(CIU 2005:370); Tua-i-llu-gguq egan tauna

teguamiu kenillermun kanavet kuvvliniluku
ugketuumaan. 'She took the pot and dumped it on
the fire, along with the food in it.' (CUN 2007:126);
< + PE uykə- (cf. Siberian Yupik uxka 'cooked
food')

ugken from downriver or by the exit # look under
ua(ni)

uglaniiq ferocious bear # LK; < ?-iq

uglarun pancreas # CAN; < ?-n

ugluussiq caterpillar # NUN; perhaps from Inupiaq
uyžuk 'bearded seal' and postbase -ciq (q.v.); cf.
discussion at uguguaq

ugna the one downriver or by the exit # restricted
demonstrative pronoun; ugna amiigmelngurmum
ikircessgu! 'let the one at the door open it!';
ug'umun 'to the one downriver or by the
exit'; ugkut 'those downriver or by the exit';
Waniwa Pengurmiut Atrivigmiut-llu *ugkut*
uitallruut yaaqsiutevkenateng. 'The downriver
villages of Penguin and Atrivik were not far
from each other.' (TAP 2004:18); see ua(ni), the
corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3
on demonstratives; < PE dem uy-

ugnaraq* (HBC form), **ugugnaraq*** (NSU form)
vole (*Microtus* sp.) # Caungremeng-gguq taūg
ugnararraungremeng-llu tayim alikevkenaku
taūg. 'Whatever they are, even if they are only
little voles, they aren't scared of him.' (WEB1); =
uugnar(aq*); < PE uyduynar (under PE uyduy)

ugtaq, ugtalria seal on an ice floe or shore # Ugnag-
gguq kuiggaq, ukut Qipnermiut nunaurpailgata,
maklaarnek *ugtartangqelgulartuq*. . . . Tauna
tua-i *ugtalria* uani ug'um paingani pitaqaqluku.
'That little river downriver there, before Kipnuk
became a village, always had bearded seals
hauled out on the shore (or ice floes). . . . He
would catch seals that had hauled out down there
at the mouth of that (river) down there.' (KIP
1998:31); < ugte⁻¹-aq, ugte-a-lria; > ugtarcurcuun

ugtarcurcuun bentwood hunting hat # < ugtaq-cur-
cuun

ugte⁻¹ to climb or get on top of something; to put
on top; to "haul out" (of seal or walrus) # ugtuq
'he got on top'; ugtaa 'he put it up' / estuulum-
am qainganun ugtelliniuq look, 'he got up on top
of the table'; . . . qerarluku kuik tamana *uggluni*
nunam qainganun. ' . . . crossing that creek he got
up on top of the land.' (MAR1 2001:10); Tua-i-llu-
gguq ugtuq. Ugcami kameksallraagni yuugak,

... 'And so she got up onto it (the sleeping platform in the house). When she got up on it, she took off her old skin boots, . . .' (GRA 1901:280–281 & PRA 1995:453); < uge-?; > uginga-, ugtaq **ugte⁻²** to remove one's footwear # ugtuq 'he took off his boots'; NUN

uguani, uguan' because of; as a consequence of; on account of # used with a verb which is treated as a noun and put in the relative case, this unique construction expresses a very strong causal connection; Tua-i tang qanemcinek-llu neq'ayugteqsunrilama, uguan' qellugtem.' I can't remember stories on account of (my mind) being decrepit.' (ELL 1997:400); = ugaani

ugu- to pile up # usually of ice, as when floes on the water slide up on one another. uguut 'they (ice blocks) piled up'; NUN; = evu-; > uguneq

uguci- to perform acupuncture # NUN

ugunret piled-up ice; pressure ridge # NUN; = evunret; < ugu-neq¹-plural

uguguaq furry caterpillar # from unattested *uguk cognate to Inupiaq uyžuk (uyruk) 'bearded seal' and postbase -uaq 'imitation, thing like'; cf. Siberian Yupik maklak 'bearded seal' (as in (Central) Yup'ik) and maklawaaq 'caterpillar'; see also ugluussiq

ugyumi- to grumble # NUN

ugyuun plant type (*species?*) # EG

ui husband # uinga pissurtuq 'her husband is hunting'; uikaqa 'he is my husband'; uiksagutaa 'she got him for her husband'; uingunani 'without a husband'; uiruk 'big husband'; Cunaw' Qalelam uiklinikii. Ellin murilkak ukuk Qalemankuk uini-llu tangerqaquurautaqlutek, quuyurniquaraullutek tuaten. 'The reason turned out to be that he was Qalemaq's husband. She observed that Qalemaq and her husband kept looking at each other and smiling at each other.' (ELN 1990:82); Tauna-gguq nulirran uini, yuut-llu tupagpailgata, mermek payuggnauraan unuakumi. 'It is said that his wife would serve her husband water in the mornings before people woke up.' (MAR1 2001:17); . . . paniak tauna uiluni, irniarluni-llu. . . . their daughter had a husband and children.' (YUU 1995:80); . . . uiruni tauna, tua-i kenkepiarluku uikellinikii!'. . . she really loved that big husband of hers; he was her husband!' (CUN 2007:92); > uicungaq, uikaun, uiigaq, uilgun, uilingiataq, uinge-, uinguaq, uinguar-; < PE uyi

ui- to fade; to lose color # uiguq 'it faded' / **uicqar-** to land a boat on a beach # uicqertuq 'he landed'; uicqeraa 'he landed it' / = uiyaqar- **uicungaq*** male cross-cousin of a female; son of a woman's mother's brother or father's sister, also female's grandparent's cross-cousin's grandson # literally: 'dear little husband'; Petugtami angutet arnanek ingluluteng cikirtaagutaqluteng, imkut-llu nuliacungateng wall'u uicungateng arcaqerluki ingluliuryugaqluki. 'At the "Petugtaq" (feast wherein requested gifts were given) men would have women partners with whom they'd exchange gifts, and it was especially desired to have female cross-cousins of males or male cross-cousins of females as opponents in teasing each other.' (CAU 1985:182); < ui-cungaq; < PY uicuñaq (under PE uyi)

uig- to sample; to taste; to try; to measure # uigtuq 'he is trying something'; uigaa 'he is trying it' / Tua-i-llu yuaraak. Yuaryaaqekiik; nataqenritaak. Uigyaaquk tua-i wanirpak nataqutenrituk. 'So they looked for it. They looked in vain for it; they didn't find it. They tried in vain and they didn't find anything.' (GRA 1901:280–281 & PRA 1995:453); > uigtua-, uigtur-

uigarte- to suddenly open one's eyes # < uite-ar(ar)te-

uigtua-, uigtuar- to sample; to taste; to try # uigtuaguq 'he is trying something'; uigtuagaa 'he is trying it' / Tua-i-llu Kuul'tila'aksaq mayurluni naví'iskaamun, uigtualuki-llu ingleret. 'And so Goldilocks went up to the attic and tried out the beds.' (KUU 1977:21); NS, Y, HBC, NI, NUN; < uig-tur¹-a-

uigtur- to dance one's first dance during the *Kelek* ("Inviting-In Feast") # said of a young man; CAN; < uig-tur¹-; > uigturcuun

uigturcuun a mask that a man makes in accordance with his own wishes, the first mask that a young man uses when he first dances # CAN; < uigtur-cuun

uilgaq unmarried woman (including widow) # Tauna atii angutngurtenglliniuq, pilaryaaqellinia uilgaungairutniluku, . . . 'Her father was becoming an old man and told her that she couldn't remain an unmarried woman anymore.' (YUU 1995:121); < ui-?; < PE uyilyar- (under PE uyi)

uikaun bridegroom # < ui-kaq-n

uilgun woman's husband's brother # Wangkuk
 tua-i *uilgutma* nulirra-lu, uingan taum
 yuarutainek yuratullruukuk. 'We two, that is, I
 and my *husband's brother's wife*, would dance to
 the songs that husband of hers had composed.'
 (CIU 2005:388); < ui-lgun

uilingiataq older (but still desirable) unmarried
 woman; spinster # Tangerrluku yun'erra'armek
 uumek tangnerrayagmek allanitaakut. Wall' ima-
 qaa *uilingiatarliq-lu* amna nulirrnallikii. 'Look,
 this young man that we've never seen before has
 visited us. Perhaps he came to ask to marry that
spinster.' (UNP2); < ui-?

uil'kaq, uil'kaaq, uilekaq fork # from Russian вилка
 (vilk'a)

uiliuq clam; clamshell; spoon (additional meaning
 in LY, CAN, BB, NR, LI) # Agaa-i-am *uilunek*
yuangarruni, *uiliuq-am* quparaarluku tucaaqeikiini
 kill'uni.' Across there he scrambled around
 looking for clams, split a clam open when he
 stepped on it, and fell into the water.' (WOR
 2007:22); = uiviluq; < uiluruyak; < PE uivilur

uiluruyak meadow jumping mouse (*Zapus*
hudsonius) # considered a bad omen; *uiluruyiit*
pamyuit tak'ut 'the tails of meadow mice are
 long'; derivation semantically unclear to compiler,
 but < uiliuq-? and cf. agluruyak; E. W. Nelson (ESK
 1899:442) describes a fearsome mythical animal, "the
sea shrew", wi-lu-gho-yuk, clearly the same word as
 this.

uinaq sea lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*) # HBC; = uginaq
uinge- to acquire a husband; to marry # of a woman;
uinguq 'she got married' / Wiinga qessangerma
uingevkallruanga aatama, . . . 'Even though I was
 disinclined, my father had me get married, . . .'
 (YUP 2005:190); < ui-nge-

uingiar(aq*) bog cranberry (*Oxycoccus microcarpus*)
Paningayaq: "Caugat *uingiaraat*?" Ackiar:
 "Icugg' tumagliungalnguut, amitkacagalriamek
 epungqerrluni, ataucirrarmek yualukarrarmek,
 tumagliq-wa." Paningayaq: "What are *bog*
cranberries?" Ackiar: "You know, the ones like
 low-bush cranberries, but with very thin stems,
 and with a single berry per stem, otherwise like
 low-bush cranberries." (QAN 1995:82); < ?-ar(aq)

uinguaq, uingussaq lover; pretended husband;
 imaginary husband # and **uinguar-** to pretend to
 have husbands; to imagine one has a husband
 when one doesn't # *uinguartuq* 'she pretends

to have a husband' or 'she imagines she has a
 husband' / < ui-ngaqaq; < PE uyin(η)uðar (under
 PE uyi)

uinguyuk inedible red worm found on beaches
 (species ?) # NI, NUN < ?-yuk

uintaq screw; bolt # from Russian винт (vint);
= miintaq

uipinipaaq white-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia*
leucophrys); golden-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia*
atricapilla) #

uiq* marmot (*Marmota caligata*) # . . . *qiuret-lu*
uiret uitavikaqluki. ' . . . *coneys* (marmots) have
 the boulders as their dwelling places.' (PSALM
 104:18); K, BB; imitative

uirler- to snarl or maul suddenly # *uirlertuq* 'it
 suddenly snarled'; *uirleraa* 'it suddenly snarled
 at it, mauled him' / Tauna tua-i caqerluni
 erenrani qetunracuayagiik tauna aquillrani
 waten qimugtem *uirlerluku* nalaarturlulliniluku.
 'One day when their little son was playing, a dog
 suddenly mauled him and killed him instantly.'
 (QUL 2003:132); < uir(re)-ler-

uirrani- to snarl and growl # *uirraniuq* 'it is
 snarling'; *uirrania* 'it is snarling at it' / Taum-
 llu curukiini cali aipiriluku nutegyaaqengraani
 maa-i cali tailuni nutaan keggutni tangerrnaqluki
uirraniluni. 'When it rushed at him, he shot it a
 second time but it kept coming, baring its teeth
 and growling.' (ELN 1990:63); < uirre-?-; < PE
 uyirani- (under PE uyir(ar)-)

uirre-, uir- (NSU form) to fight; to roar in fight
uirruq 'it is fighting'; *uirraa* 'it is fighting
 it' another dog or a person / *qimugtek uirruk*
 or *qimugtek uirrutuk* 'the dogs₂ are fighting';
. . . *alingnarqelaami ayuqluni uirrelriatun*
yugtutulitun, because he is frightening
 like a roaring lion.' (AYUQ. 28:15); > *uirler-*,
uirrani-; < PE uyir-

uita- to stay; to remain; to be situated; to live #
uitauq 'he or it stays', 'it is situated' / nem'i
uitauq 'he is in the house'; maani *uitaciqua*
pingayuni ernerni 'I shall stay here for three
 days'; ataka Mamteriilerni *uitalartuq* 'my father
 lives in Bethel'; *uitaqaqaa!* 'wait a minute!';
uitanqegciuq 'he lives peacefully or comfortably';
uitaurallruuq 'he stayed on, continued to
 stay put'; *uitaurciiganani* 'being hyperactive'
 (medical neologism); Tua-lu-wa-gguq ukut nunat
uitaarqellriit imarpiaam ceñiini. And so, they

say, there was this village on the shore of the sea.' (YUU 1995:86); uitaaqellriik 'they₂ lived there'; assingnaqluni uitauq 'he is trying to live right'; Nerenriata *uitaqainanratgun* itqertuq ugna angaklinikiit . . . 'Shortly after they had finished eating, a man who turned out to be their uncle came in . . .' (ELN 1990:7); "Tutgarrluk, atam uitaaqaa. Matarten." Matartuq. "Qaillun, matarma-qaa waten *uitasqellua?*" "'Grandchild, stay put. Take off your clothes.' He took off his clothes. 'What's going on that you want me to be naked like this?'" (MAR2 2001:87); QINGALIIT UITAVIAT 'prematernal home'; uitacurlagceciyaraq 'disorderly conduct' (*legal neologism*); > uitacurlagceciyaraq, uitanqegci-, uitaurciigate-, uitate-; < PE uvita- (*under PE uvi(t)-*)

uitanqecin, uitanqegcillerkaq peace #

Uitanqegcitmek unisvikamci, uitanqegcitmek cikiramci, . . . 'Peace I leave with you, peace I give to you, . . .' JOHN 14:27); < uita-nqegci-n, uita-nqegci-lleq-kaq

uitassuun, uitan eye; on Wrangell 1839 list (19) for K and in Orlov-Pinart 1871 list (22) for K; not attested in modern Yup'ik; < uite-a-cuun, uite-a-n

uitate- to let be; to leave undisturbed # uitataa 'he is leaving it alone' / uitasgu 'leave it alone', 'let it be'; uitasnaga 'leave me alone'; Amci, ayii, irniama aatiin *uitasnagaataaten!* 'Hurry up and go; my child's father won't let you be!' (YUU 1995:83); < uita-te²

uite- to open one's eyes; to wake up; to bloom (of flowers) # uituq 'he opened his eyes' / neplirpakaavci piipiqt uituq 'since you are so noisy, the baby is waking up'; uisngauq 'his eyes are open', 'he is awake'; uiten! 'open your eyes, wake up!'; qimugkauyaraat uitengut 'the puppies are starting to open their eyes'; naucetaaq uituq 'the flower is blooming'; Qerruqatarluni iik-llu cikmirciaganatek, uiterpaumalutek. 'He was about to freeze to death and his eyes could not close; they were wide open.' (YUU 1995:68); Y, NS, K, HBC, NUN, NI, CAN, BB, NR, LI, EG; > uitassuun, uitemssuaq; < PE uvi(t)-

uitemssuaq snow goggles # HBC; < uite-

uiteraq, uiter(aq*) soft red rock; ochre #

Uitertenrrayagalria nutaan tan'gurraq . . . kegginaa-gguq mingugciquq uitermek. 'When a young man gathers *ochre* for the

first time he will smear his face with *ochre*.' (ELL 1997:256); *Uiteraq-gguq tallurtartuq*. Waten-gguq tua-i kavirciaqami yuk allamun yugmun tangvagcetevkenani tunusngaurluku taugaam kavircitullruuq. . . . Yugnek-gguq-am tangvagterluni kavickegluni taqsuituq. Taugaam-gguq yuum atuacim aulukluku waten aulukekani assirluni taq'erkauluni kavickegluni tua-i-gguq talluryunrilami. 'It is known that *ochre* is very shy and unpretentious. When a person painted something red, she turned her back away from others and concealed her work . . . When a person is making something red while others are observing her, the color will come out in a weaker shade. But when someone made something red without observers, the color would come out sharp and distinctly red, because it did not feel intimidated.' (CIU 2005:258); < PE ivitərər

uiterte- to dye with ocher # Kangaciqamek

calikuneng caliciqaat tua muragaq man'a tua caliluku, *uiterrluku-llu*. 'When they'd work on the ceremonial staff, they would use wood and *dye it with ocher*.' (QAN 1995:168); < uiteraq-te⁶

uitqaci- to be unoccupied; to have free time #

uitqaciuq 'he has free time' / caarkairucami uitqaciuq 'since he is done with his work he is unoccupied'; cf. uita-

uivaar-, uivvaar- to revolve repeatedly; to circle

repeatedly # uivaartuq 'it is revolving'; uivaaraa 'it is going around it repeatedly' / . . . akagluni cikmirmi, tua-i-llu tuc'ami pengum terr'anun uilluni pagna qilak tangerrluku, tuarpiaq tamana nuna *uivaalria*, ilua-llu cali qungvagyualuni. ' . . . she rolled down with her eyes closed, and when she landed at the bottom of the hill, she opened her eyes, and looked at the sky up there, it was like the world was *going around in a circle*, and her insides felt all queasy.' (ELN 1990:27); Tua-i-llu pissurret nanerpateng teguluki nakacugnek qillerrvikumalriit *uivvaarluku* kan'a iteryaraq, tuamte-llu nakacuut kalevvluki tuavet anluamun. 'The hunters took their spears with the sea mammal bladders tied to them and *repeatedly circled* around the (ice hole) entrance down here, and then pushed the bladders into the hold in the ice.' (CAU 1985:79); < uive-a-, uive-a-; > uivaartur-, uivaaryaraq; < PE uyivðar- (*under PE uyivə-*)

- uivaartur-, uivvaartur** to continue to circle repeatedly # Tuamta-ll' nalugiqatarqameng unuakuayaarmi, nakaculget egalrem ikingqalriiun avatiini *uivaarturluteng*, qasgim qaingani. 'And early in the morning when they were going to perform the ritual, those who had the bladders (of the animals they'd caught) went round and round the open skylight on top of the kashim.' (YUU 1995:39); < uivaar-tur¹
- uivaaryaraq** revolver # < uive-a-yaraq
- uivacetaaq** wheel # < uive-a-cetaaq
- uivagci-, uivagcir-** to be hesitant; to go in circles (figuratively); to be anxious # Aling quyanaqva-all', tua-i tang allaunritliniavet qailukuarutnayukluten taugaam ukunun ciunerpeceñun, *uivagcireskevnga*. 'I'm so relieved that you aren't someone else, thinking that these people in your host village might do something to you, you did make me so anxious.' (KIP 1998:247); < uive-?-
- uivaq** vertebra # uivat 'spine', 'vertebrae'; UIVAM ARVNERA (*NUN form*), UIVAM USGUNRA (K, Y, NI, CAN, HBC, BB *form*) 'spinal disk'; < uive-aq¹; < PE uyivvar (*under* PE uyivə-)
- uivcetaaq** top (toy) # Caukiaqata'rqameng qantam allungalgem iluanun *uivcetaaq* piluku waten-llu ellurluku. 'When they play the game "turn to me", they'd spin a *top* in the bottom of a bent-wood bowl, inside it.' (CIU 2005:316); < uive-cetaaq
- uive-** to circle; to revolve; to rotate # uivuq 'it is going around in a circle'; uivaa 'it is going around it' / uivtaa 'he is turning it around'; uivutaa 'he is taking it with him as he goes around'; Apiatam-llu kinguani cali *uivevsiarraarluku* nanvaq uterrluteng kalngateng muinrilengraata. 'After lunch and after going around the lake some more (gathering eggs), they went home even though their backpacks weren't full.' (ELN 1990:105); = uyive-; > uivaar-, uivagci-, uivcetaaq, uivenqegg-, Uivik, uvluk, uivneq, uivquq, uivtaaq, uivun, uivur-; cf. Nelson 1877–1881 *list* (127); < PE uyivə-
- uivenqegg-, uivtanqegg-** to be round; to be spherical # uivenqegtuq 'it is round'; Maaten murilkartaa aanani uquringlinilria-llu, aqsiik-llu angletek *uivenqegnganatek*. 'When she took a look at her mother, she saw that she had evidently become fatter, and that her belly was big and

- seemed so *round*.' (ELN 1990:99); / < uivenqegg-; > uivenqellria
- uivenqellria** circle # Enirluku piuq *uivenqellria*, 'Tut'aqameng cat tua-i una nagingauralria augaarcet'laraat patuqerrlutek-llu kapkaanaak. Tua-i ca pitauluni.' 'Pointing to the *disk*, he said, "When something steps here it gets caught; it releases the mechanism and the trap snaps shut. And so it's caught."' (ELN 1990:52); < uivenqegg-lria
- Uivik, Uiv'ik, Uivevik** December # Nakaciutullruut-gguq uksumi *Uiviim* wall'u Iralullraam nalliini. 'They held the Bladder Feast in winter around December or January.' (PRA 1995:458); see Appendix 7 on the *Yup'ik calendar*; < uive-vik, uive-vik, uive-vik; concerning Uivik (as opposed to Uivevik), cf. naivik and naive-
- uivluk** marsh marigold (*Caltha palustris*) # the name comes from the round shape of its leaves; NUN; > uive-?
- uivneq** joint or connecting point of a hoop-like object # < uive-neq¹
- uivquq** knot in wood; circular cap of squirrel or other skin with beaded decorative bands # *Uivqurra* ayaruan kangranun qillrutaa, nacaa qanganaaq. 'He tied his (another's) *circular hat* to the top of his (the other's) staff (which projected up); his hat was of squirrel fur.' (MAR2 2001:90); < uive-quq
- uivqurraq*** circular cap of squirrel or other skin with beaded decorative bands # < uivquq-rraq
- uivtaaq** top (toy) # and **uivtaar-** to spin # Waniwa 'ggun *uivtaarakauluku*, tua-i-llu malruulutek — una nucugterluni — uumek waniwa nemerluku. 'They *spin* it (the fire drill), there are two — one pulling the cord — winding around here.' (CIU 2005:204); < uive-te²-a-?
- uivukaq** hyaline cartilage # (?)
- uivun** device for stirring # < uive-n
- uivur-** to go around something thoroughly # Tua-i-llu nanvaq *uivurluku*, apiatarnarian-llu aqumqerluteng can't get akuliitnun nerluteng. 'They *worked their way around* the lake, and when it was time, they sat down amid the grass and ate.' (ELN 1990:105); < uive-ur-
- uivutar-** to give the namesake(s) of the deceased a complete set of new clothing during the *Elriq* ("Greater Memorial Feast") or *Merr'aq* ("Lesser

Memorial Feast") # uivutaryaraq 'the ceremony of clothing a person in this way'; CAN; < uiwe-te⁵-?-.

uivvluaq round bowl made for girls # NUN

uivvsak round labret # NUN

uiyamte- to be in the way # uiyamtuq 'he is in the way' / from English 'way' and Yup'ik suffix -mte-

uiyaqar- to land a boat on a beach # uiyaqertuq 'he landed'; uiyaqaraa 'he landed it' / = uicqar-

ukakarar- a little on the side toward speaker (or focus of attention) from possessor #

Caqerluni-llu Elngum murilkaa nanvam ilua, kankut qaleqcuaget ukakaraagni-wa mermi ungluungalanguq. 'And one time Elnguq looked into the lake and saw that down there were grebes, and on the near side of a couple of them there was what appeared to be a nest in the water.' (ELN 1990:105); < ukate-karaq

ukamar- to tow a boat with a rope while walking along the shore # ukamartuq 'he is towing something'; ukamaraa 'he is towing it' / Yaqutgiarcankut ukut upalriit. Angyarrlugluteng. Aatiit ukamarluni. 'Yaqutgiarcaq and family were moving. They used a large skin boat. Their father was walking along the shore, pulling it with a rope.' (WOR 2007:12); < PE ukamar-

ukangiiq access to something; potential to obtain something # and **ukangiir-** to obtain what one can (of food) by doing one's best # Tamaani-wa kaigaqameng kaitulliniut, camek ukangiiritermeggnikass'artarmek. 'Back then when people went, they starved because they lacked the potential to obtain any store-bought food.' (CIU 2005:320); Tua-i canek tuaten ukangiirluki waten kiagaqan pilaamek, naunrainek-llu paūg'um nunam, atsainek-wa tua-i unangnatutaqluku taun' maurlurluni. 'When it was summer, she'd do whatever she could about them (foodstuffs), gathering the plants and berries of the land up there for her grandmother.' (CUN 2007:118); cf. uka(ni)

uka(ni) in the area toward here; in the area through which we came # extended demonstrative adverb; ukani agiirtellemten'i qerrutepiaqiikut 'back there while we were coming we were very cold'; see ukna, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; > ukaniu, ukaqsig-, ukate-, ukatmun, ukatrute-, ukanirpak; < PE dem uk-

ukanirpak historically; up till now at least # adverbial particle; Teggneq cali tuaten teggnermek tangeqsaitukut ukanirpak tuaten pinriqualriamek, pingailngurmek-wa pingraata. 'Throughout our history we have never seen an elder who gave up and didn't participate' (TAP 2004:102); Tua-i picim iliini tauna maurlua qaillun umyuarteqluni, inerquutaqapiarmek ukanirpak niitetukemterének, . . . 'Then one day his grandmother thought about a very serious prohibition which we used to hear about since time immemorial, . . .' (ELL 1997:12); < ukani-rpak

ukaniku in the near future # adverbial particle;

Ukaniku piyunarqekumta cali ukucetun naaquerkarpeceñek igauciyugyaaqukut. 'In the near future, if it's possible for us, we would like to write more like this for you to read.' < ukani-ku

ukaqsig- to be close (to here) # ukaqsigtuq 'it is close by' / neqlillrat ukaqsinruuq Mamterillerni 'their fish camp is closer than Bethel'; < ukani-qsig-

ukaqvaggun in the near future; recently # essentially a particle; Ukaqvaggun microwave oven-aat paivngangellruut tamakut-llu aninqinertunruluteng cani tamaitni kenircuutni. 'Recently those microwave ovens have begun to come on the scene and they are more economical to use than any other cooking device.' (GET n.d.:14); < uka(ni)-qva-vialis

ukate- this side # ukatiini 'on this side of it' # Ciku man'a qaingani nunam assiituuq uum kipusviim ukatiini. 'This ice on top of the ground is bad on this (toward us) side of this store.' (PRA 1995:192); < uka(ni)-te³-; > ukakarar-

ukatmun toward here; this way; on this side # adverbial particle; Maaten pug'uq yucuayaaq . . . iirpayagauluni, qanerpayagauluni ukatmun cauluni. 'When it came in (to the house), it was a little person with big eyes and a big mouth facing this way.' (GRA 1901:288); < uka(ni)-tmun

ukatrute- to shoot short of a target # ukatrutaa 'he shot short of it' / < uka(ni)-trute-

ukayiruaq, ukasiruaq cottongrass (*Eriophorum* sp.) # from unattested ukayiq, ukasiq cognate to Siberian Yupik ukaziq 'snowshoe hare' (with cognates also in Inupiaq and some Sugpiaq, cf. PE ukaðir), and postbase -uaq imitation, thing like

ukeggna the one approaching # see ukna

uki- to get a hole (in it); to get pierced # ukiuq 'it got a hole in it' / ukimauq 'it has a hole in it'; elakaq ukiuq 'the water hole is all the way through to the water', i.e., the person making the hole finally chipped all the way through the ice, permitting the hole to fill with water; > ukii-, ukima-, ukineq, ukinqucuk, ukilqaar(aq), ukite-, ukivkaneq, ukiyaaq; < PE uki⁻²

ukicissuun drill; awl; hole-making device, auger # < ukite-i²-cuun

ukii- to pierce a hole through # ukiiguq 'he pierced through' / Tua ukiingnaqluni ukiivailegmi-ll' ayimlluni panini taun' meqsullrani. 'When his daughter was thirsty, he tried *piercing a hole through* [the ice], but before he could *pierce through*, his pick broke.' (ELL 1997:230); < uki-?

ukima- to have a hole in it # ukimauq 'it has a hole in it' / Aipaan taum qimugkauyaraam qanran qili piak ukimaluni aipaan taugken qanra assirluni. 'The roof of the mouth of one of the puppies *had a hole in it*, but the mouth of the other one was fine.' (ELN 1990:59); < uki-ma-

Ukiivak King Is. # in the Bering Sea near Nome, formerly inhabited by Inupiaq people

ukilqaar(aq*), **ukiqlak** open-weave grass bag # < uki-?

ukineq hole (especially a hole made intentionally) # ciin una puyirvik ukinengqerta? 'why does this stovepipe have a hole in it?'; Anngamek piuq ukinerugaat nunam qaingani, tekitellrani cataiqaarluteng, tanqigmek anluggluteng. 'When they₂ went out, they saw lots of *holes* in the ground that hadn't been there when he'd arrived, and they were glowing with light.' (YUU 1995:81); ukinerpall'er or ukinvall'er 'huge hole'; < uki-te²-neq¹

ukinqucuk upper bow-piece (with tote-hole) of kayak # see Appendix 9 on the parts of the kayak; < uki-qucuk

ukiqlaaq* open-weave grass basket # cf. uki-

ukirqe- to make multiple holes in (it) # ukirqai 'he is making holes it in' / . . . angyaat ukirqelliniat, mermek-llu imangami kill'uni. ' . . . he *made holes* in their boat, and when water came in it sank.' (YUU 1995:19); ukiqluku '(he) making hole after hole in it'; < ukite-rqe¹; > ukirqissuun

ukirqissuun drill; awl; hole-making device # < ukite-rqe¹-i²-cuun

ukisqaq strong, capable person; source of assistance # ukisqangqertuq 'he has a source of assistance'; Kitak atu'urkiurnaurpuk *ukisqaqlunuk!* 'Okay, let's make clothing for him, *helping each other!*'; (QUL 2003:110); NS; > ujisqir-; < PY ukisqaq

ukisqir- to help # ujisqira 'he is helping her' / HBC, NI, CAN, NUN, BB, NR; ujisqiutuq 'he is helping out'; < ukisqaq-ir¹

ukite- to make a hole in it # ukitaa 'he made a hole in it' / ukiskina! 'get your ears pierced!'; Wagg'uq, "Cikum ukicugngaurtii, ayakuaryaqunaku iinga-llu ingluilengraan, kegginaa-llu qaillun ayuqengraan." Cikum-gguq *ukicugngaurtii* camaken uksumi anguyugngauq. 'And they said, "Do not refuse one who can *make a hole* through the ice, even though he is missing one eye and his face is disfigured." They say that one who can *make a hole* through the ice can get food from underneath during the winter.' (YUP 2005:160); < uki-te²-; > ukipissuun, ukipre-; < PE ukit- (under PE uki⁻²)

ukiutnaq snap or clasp; hard-shelled sea creature that resembles a stick # *the creature is about two inches in length and half an inch in width, and to eat it one breaks the shell in half and sucks out the contents (species ?)*; NUN

ukivkaneq open hole in river ice during winter # Y; < uki-vkar-neq¹

ukiyaaq seal's breathing hole in ice # BB; < uki-ya(g)aq

ukli- to cut up food in preparation for cooking; to dice # ukliuq 'he is cutting up something'; uklia 'he is cutting it up' / . . . Mikellaq-llu kemegmek uklisqengani, ukliluni, aaniit-llu kenirluni. ' . . . and Mikellaq *cut up* some meat because she'd been told to *cut it up*, and their mother cooked.' (ELN 1990:66); cf. uklir-; < PE uyukli-

ukliaq cooked piece of fish # < uklia-aq¹

uklir-, uk'lir- to provide solid ingredients in soup # ukliraa 'he is providing it with solid ingredients' / < ?-ir¹-; cf. uklia-

ukna, ukeggna the one approaching # *restricted demonstrative pronoun*; kituuga ukna? 'who is that coming?'; uk'um '(of) that one approaching'; ukegkut 'the ones coming'; ernerni ukegkuni 'in the days to come'; Tua-i-ll' ika-i nangerrluni kiarqaarluni ayumian-gguq *ukna* ukatmun agiireskili. 'And then, across there, he stood up, and after looking around, straight away *that one*

coming approached from the distance toward this area. (CIU 2005:180); see Appendix 3 on *Yup'ik demonstratives*; < PE *dem* u-

uksi- to spend the winter # uksiuq 'he is spending the winter' / Taūgaam-gguq maani — uksumi cikungellra ayagluku pilliut — uksivimeggnun nunameggnun quyurtaqluteng. 'But here — maybe starting when ice formed in winter — they gather at their *wintering headquarters* village.' (CAU 1985:12); < uksuq-i³; < PE ukyi- (*under PE ukyur*)

uksii-, uksui- to spend the fall # uksiiguq or uksuiguq 'he is spending the fall' / < uksuaq-i³; > uksiiyar-, uksuilleq

uksiiyar-, uksuiyar- to go to fall camp # uksiiyartuq or uksuiyartuq 'he went to fall camp' / Tua-i-llu uksiiyarpallegmeng cer'armi aquinginanermeggn yakiicimaagulluteng tuaten camek qalrialriamek niitut, . . . 'And then, before they *went to fall camp*, while they were playing tag on the shore, they heard something calling out, . . .' (ELN 1990:30); < uksii-yar-

uksuilleq, uksuivik, uksiiyaraq fall camp # . . . aipaan taum piyaqellinia tua-i alangruamek, uksuillerni qavartarlutek. . . . his companion tried to tell him about it, because they were experiencing a supernatural presence, spending the night in the *fall camp*.' (QAN 1995:206); < uksui-lleq¹, uksui-vik, uksii-yaraq

uksuaq* fall; autumn; last autumn # and **uksuar-** to become autumn # uksuartuq 'it became autumn'; uksuaraa 'it became autumn on him' / Tan'geriyaurrlun' waten uksuarmi. Qakurnaryaurrluni-ltu. 'It started getting darker in autumn like now. And also the frost started to form.' (AGA 1996:202); Tua-i-llu uksuarluni cikuluni-ltu, yuut-ltu pektengluteng cikukun tamaaggun. 'Autumn came, and ice formed [on lakes and rivers], and people started walking on the ice there.' (MAR1 2001:5); < uksuq-?; > uksii-, uksuaqu, uksuarpak; < PE ukyurar (*under PE ukyur*)

uksuaqu this coming autumn # adverbial particle; < uksuaq-ku

uksuarpak all autumn # adverbial particle; Tamaanlluteng-ltu uksuarpak uksuarpak-ltu. 'They were there *all autumn* and *all winter*.' (YUU 1995:100); < uksuaq-rpak

uksullaq* thing of last winter # kumlivilmek

luqruuyagmek uksullarmek aqvaten 'get one of last winter's pike from the freezer'; < uksuq-llaq

uksuq winter; last winter; year # and **uksur-** to become winter # uksurtuq 'it became winter'; uksuraa 'winter came upon it (the land)' / uksuq melqulegcullrunrituq 'last winter he didn't trap for fur'; uksumi 'during the winter'; uksuuguq 'it is winter'; uksuurtuq 'it has become winter'; uksurcuun 'something used for winter'; Tua-i-ltu cat iliiitni *uksumi, uksum-wa* qukaani tamaani nengllillran nalliini qasgimiut uitanganinratni, angutet tamaani qasgimi uitauratullratni, . . . 'And then, one time in the *winter*, in the middle of *winter*, during the time when it was cold, when the residents of the kashim stayed in, when the men stayed in the kashim, . . .' (MAR1 2001:49); > uksi-, uksuaq, uksullaq, uksuqu, Uksurnarli, uksuropak, uksurtaq; < PE ukyur

uksuqu this coming winter # kiak kiputellruunga nutaramek snuukuumek uksuqu aturnaluku 'last summer I bought a new snowmachine to use this coming winter'; < uksuq-ku

Uksurnarli Portage Creek # *village near Dillingham*; < uksuq-naq¹-li¹

uksuropak all winter # adverbial particle; < uksuq- rpak

uksurtaq thing of winter; snow bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*) # < uksuq-taq²

uksussaq vinegar # *from Russian* ýkcyc (úksus)

uku- one like this (*indicated something on oneself or nearby*) # used with a possessor (or the equivalent) as in: aūg'um arnam ukua iqauq 'that woman's area here (indicating something on oneself) is dirty'; ukuituq 'it doesn't have one like this (indicating something on or near oneself)'; Kegginaqurtangqellinilria *ukua*, kegginaqumek, imkunek kegginaqunek-wa tua-i muraganek. 'In this part of it (narrator indicating on or near himself), there was a evidently a mask, a mask, one of those kinds of masks which are made out of wood.' (QAN 1995:52); Ukatmun kingyaraqami miryaraqluni akutamek. Qat'riturnipaa-lli-gguq *ukugkeni*. 'When he would turn his head and look back in this direction, he'd vomit out some "akutaq" ("Eskimo ice cream"). Oh my, how white, so they say, *his areas here and here* became (narrator indicating his shoulders).' (CIU 2005:128); cf. maku-; < base for ukut (q.v.)

ukurraq, ukuaq (*NUN, HBC, NS form*) daughter-in-law; sister-in-law *brother's wife only*; parallel cousin's son's wife # Tuaten-gguq tua-i ayuquq cali, muragtun caliarkarniilngurtun yuk, nengaugharniinani, panigharniinani, *ukurrarkarniinani-lu*. 'One can be like a piece of wood that is difficult to work with, difficult as a son-in-law, a daughter, or a *daughter-in-law*.' (YUP 2005:80); > ukurrite-; < PE ukurar

ukurritaq woman from another village residing in her husband's village; woman who has married into a family # Taprarmiunun ukurritauguq 'she is living in her husband's village, Stebbins'; Tuani-am tua-i ukurritauyaqellrem amaken Qinarmek, ayagtelluku-gguq ilain, taqvailgata anguyalriit. 'Although she was *living in her husband's village* having come from Qinaq, her relatives sent her away before the warring stopped.' (KIP 1998:197); < ukurrite-aq¹

ukurrite- to marry into a certain village or family; to get married # *of a woman*; ukurrituq 'she got married into a family' / Nunanun allanun nugtarruni nengaughicaraq wall'u ukurricaraq qaneryarartangqertuq cali inerquutnek. 'There are instructions and admonitions concerning moving to another village, becoming a son-in-law or *becoming a daughter-in-law*.' (YUP 2005:180); < ukurraq-ite²-; > ukurritaq

ukurmiu person from this place right here # Maa-i ukurmienek ilangqelliniukut ayagyuaneq elitnauranek. 'We have young people, students, people from *right here*, attending.' (ELD 1984:4); < uku-miu

ukut these # *plural of una (q.v.)*; > ukurmiu

ukveke-, ukveqe- to believe # ukvekaa or ukveqaa 'he believes it or her' / ukvekenritamken or ukveqenritamken 'I don't believe you'; Taūgaken ayagnirluku cuut ukvekenglliniat ukicimayukluku Nanwarciar imarpigmun. 'From that, people began to *believe* that Nanwarciar had a passage (underground) that led to the ocean.' (WEB2); Atam nukalpiat iqlungartut; tauna ukveqenrilgu. Nulirkani amllerrata iliitnek nuliangeciquq. 'Look, young men lie; don't *believe* him. Because there are many potential wives for him, he will take one of them for a wife.' (YUU 1995:10); < ukver-ke⁴

ukveq religion; belief; faith # and **ukver-** to believe; to have faith # ukvertuq 'he believes' /

ukvertacia 'the depth of his faith'; qanemcia ukvernaituq 'his tale is hard to believe'; ukvertua Agayutetangqerrucianek 'I believe that there is a God'; Cali yuut ukvelartut yuum tarneranek tuquyuilngurmek. 'Also people *believe* in the immortal soul of a person.' (CAU 1985:34); Ciin nangyaryugceci, elpeci ukverkilngurni?' Why are you terrified — you of little *faith*?' (MATT. 8:26); > ukveke-, ukveraite-, ukvernarqe-, ukverneq, ukvertar-, ukverun; < PE ukvər-

ukveraite- to be incredulous; unbelieving; to be overjoyed; to marvel # ukveraituq 'he is overjoyed' / Nanraumali Ataneq! *Ukveraitnarquq* kenekminek nasvagillra wangnun . . . 'The Lord be praised! His showing his love toward me makes one *marvel* . . .' (PSALM 31:21); < ukver-aq¹-ite¹-

ukvernarcar- to pledge; to swear truthfulness or loyalty; to guarantee # *Ukvernarcirraara* wangnun, . . . Tua-i Esau *ukvernarciluni* paitarkani Jacob-aamun pikarkaurcetaa. 'Pledge to me first, . . . So Esau *pledged* and allowed his birthright to pass to Jacob.' (AYAG. 25:33); < ukver-narq-car-i¹-

ukvernarqe- to be believable; to be trustworthy; to be credible # ukvernarcuciq 'credibility'; . . . tamarmeng-lu alerquutai *ukvernaqluteng*. ' . . . and all his precepts are *trustworthy*.' (PSALM 111:7); < ukver-narqe-

ukverneq faith # < ukver-neq²

ukvertar- to tend to believe things # ukvertartuq 'he tends to believe' / Taūgken-gguq tua-i im' ukvertalria tua-i piciuyukluki pilria, ilani qusengraata cakneq qusyuunani. 'But, one who *tends to believe* in the truth of these things, even if others get colds, he never gets a cold.' (YUP 2004:74); < ukver-tar¹-

ukverun, ukveruciq religion; belief; faith # < ukver-n, ukver-ciq

ukveryagute- to come to believe (it/him) # ukveryagutuq 'he has come to believe'; ukveryagutaa 'he has come to believe it, or him' / Waniwa tang arnassagaama qaneryarat-ll' ilait elitaqsaurcamki ukveryaguskeka'll'-am tamana tua-i. 'Now that I'm an old woman, because I've begun to learn this things that have been stated, I've *come to believe* that [tradition].' (AGA 1996:110); < ukver-yagute-

ula^e high tide; flood # Tua-i ul'aqan, una, *ula*

mayuraqan kit'aqluni qaill' pitalriamek.
 'Whenever the tide came up, when the *high tide* rose, this one would be under the water this far.' (PAI 2008:200); *see also* ule-; < PE ulə(-)

ulakitaar- to play tag # ulakitaartut 'they are playing tag'; NSU; *cf.* ullag-; < PY ulakitaar-

ulapeqe- to waste time; to act wantonly (and perhaps cruelly); to take advantage of someone; to play around # ulapequq 'he is wasting time, playing around' / ulapequtekaa 'he is using it to waste time, he is playing around with it or her'; . . . tumyarat taukut tekiartellinii *ulapeqellrata* nuniini inuguacuar una arenqianani kenugngaluni. ' . . . when she got to the path, at the place where they'd been *playing around* there was a little doll and it was certainly well adorned.' (CIU 2005:332); *Ulapequcilaagnek-llu* ungungssiarnek casciigalivkaraqluki. 'Wantonly they mistreated animals, making it so that the animals couldn't do anything.' (AYAG. 49:6); Tua-i taum arnam tunllinii taukut nakacuut. Quyaluni tegullinii, angniriqerrluni. *Ulapequteklinii*, egqaqluki tuaten. 'And the woman give those bladders. He gladly took them and got very happy. *Playing with them*, he threw them about.' (YUU 1995:87) *cf.* ulapsagte-

ulap'aq waterproof boot # Amiitnek tamakut *ulap'angqellruukut* imumi. Wiinga-ll' angullruanka. Wiinga-ll' aturaqluki. 'We had *waterproof boots* from their skin. I caught the tail end of that era; I also used to use them.' (AGA 1996:184); = alap'aq; *from 'rubber'*

ulapsagte- to make a mistake; to forget # ulapsagtuq 'he made a mistake'; *cf.* ulapeqe-

ulariq type of berry called "apple berry" (*species ?*) # *picked in spring; they make the mouth dry*; LI

ulcetaaq baking powder; yeast; or other leavening agent # . . . *ulcetaarutet* iciw' imkut anglallrulriit imumi, taukut terr'at ukillaryayagirturluku ussukcamek. ' . . . back in those days *baking powder* cans were large; they made little holes in the bottom with a nail.' (CIU 2005:196); < ule-cetaaq

ule- to rise (of liquid or semiliquid, e.g., dough); to be high tide (*coast and along tidal rivers*); to flood (*inland*); # ul'uq or ulaa 'the tide is high'; 'it is flooding'; 'the level of the liquid is rising' / un'gaken anuqlirkakaami ulnguq 'because the wind is blowing from downriver it is beginning

to flood'; negtaaraq ulcirtuq kaminiam caniani 'the bread dough is left to rise by the stove'; ulesqaar 'a little flood'; ulesqiirluni 'flooding a little'; Taukut-llu keliparkat *ulcirluki*, *ulngata-llu* uulluki. 'She waited for the dough shaped into loaves to *rise*, and when they *rose* she baked them.' (PRA 1995:413); ulengnaqenrilnguut 'nonprofit corporation' (*literally: 'those that don't try to rise (above others for profit)'*) (*legal neologism*); *see also*. ula; > ulengnaqenrilnguut, ulcetaaq, ulerpag-, ulerpak, uleva-, ulevlar-, ulute-; < PE ulə(-)

ulerpak flood # and **ulerpag-** to flood # ulerpagtuq 'it is flooding' / ulerpautaa 'it is flooding it'; . . . nunam pektellrakun wall' *ulerpagkun* cagmarilleq. ' . . . earthquake or *flood damage*.' (NEL 1978:3); Tangerrluku *ulerpagcetqata'arqa* nuna unguvangqellriit tamalkuita piunrirluki. 'See, I am going to bring a *flood* upon the earth and destroy all life.' (AYAG. 6:17); < ule-rpak

uleva- to well up (of water from beneath the earth or ice); to babble (of one speaking) # ulevuq 'it is bubbling up', 'he is babbling' / NSU; = ulve-; < ule-?-

ulevlaq spring (of water) # and **ulevlar-** to have a constant visible flow of water as evidenced by bubbles # ulevlartuq 'it (water) is entering' / Nasaurluut-gguq iliit kingunruluni ivqatallrani iliit kingyarluni piuq nanvaq tauna camaken *ulevlat* anngartellinilriit. 'When the last girl began to go into the water, one of the people in front looked back and noticed *water bubbles* coming from the bottom.' (CIU 2005:118); *Ulevlarpallraat* anqerrluteng. '*Large bubbles* would surface.' (PAI 2008:28); < ule-; < PE uləvlar- (*under PE ul(ə)*)

ulevleruyak bumblebee flower; lousewort (*Pedicularis sp.*) # *the roots of this plant are eaten*; < ?-ruyak

ulevte- to be messy; to mess up # ulevtuq 'it is messy'; ulevtaa 'he messed it up' / NUN, NS

ulganaq parka ruff # NUN; < uuleg-a-naq1

uligaaq coat # NSU; < ulik-?

uligiaiyuli ghost said to have a big blanket, which it wraps around children who are out too late at night playing hide-and-seek, it then takes them away # < ulig-?-yuli

uligui- to distract attention from its young by pretending to be disabled and thus drawing an intruder's attention to itself (of a bird) #

uiiguiguq 'it (bird) is performing its distracting act' /

uliiq arctic fox; white fox (*Vulpes lagopus*) # Qavartaraqluta uksumi pingnatugluta akikarcungnaqaqamta kaviarnek, *uliirnek-llu*. 'We'd camp out in the winter while doing subsistence activities trying to get furs, red fox and *white fox*, to sell for cash.' (KIP 1998:263); < PY ulayaq

ulik blanket; quilt # and **ulig-** to use a blanket # ulgiquq 'he put on a blanket'; uligaa 'he put a blanket on her' / *Ullilami-llu ulik nuqluku imgulluni uligmun uitaurluni, piperluni qerrutenrinrakun Turpiim qerruyinglli* amakluni *ulik nuqtarluku ulingnaqluni uliamti taugaam taqluni.* 'As she was not covered by the *blanket*, she pulled the *blanket* over and wrapped herself up in the *blanket* staying warm like that, but as soon as she became warm, Turpak started getting cold, sat up and pulled the *blanket* back trying to *cover herself with the blanket*, stopping only when she was *covered with the blanket*.' (ELN 1990:60); Qanikcamek nuna *ulilaraa* . . . 'He *blankets* the earth with snow . . .' (PSALM 147:16); > uligaaq, uligayuli, ulikutaq, ulilek; < PE uliy(-)

ulikutaq, ulikussuk something thrown over the shoulders and used as a robe; shawl; cloak # uligmek ulikutarluni aqumgauq 'putting a blanket over his shoulders as a shawl, he is sitting down'; 'Tua-i-llu qayagpagaqtaryaaqerraarlukek itqercami kaviaialuarani *ulikutaqeqerluki* anqertelliniluni. 'She yelled out some instructions to them₂, and when that did not work, she rushed back into the house, and she grabbed her fox-fur *piece*, wrapped it around her shoulders, and went out.' (CIU 2005:230); Aqevlerucirarkaugan-llu kangiraikun *ulikussukluku* aturan. 'You shall make tassels on the corners of the *cloak* you wear.' (ALER. 22:12); < ulik-kutaq

ulilek beaver in its third year # Y; < ulik-lek; cf. paluqtaq, *the general term for beaver*

uliun sinew before it is split to use for sewing; top layer of back muscle and ligaments used for making sinew # Tamakunek tamaa-i tuntut piitnek *uliutaitnek* pituut. 'They use those *ligaments* from the muscles on the back of the caribou [for sinew].' (PAI 2008:106); < ulik-n; < PE uli(C)un

ullacuk bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*) with dark fur # NUN

ullag- to approach # ullagaa 'he approached it or her' / ullautuq 'he approached something'; ullagartaa 'he rushed up to it'; ullagarutuq 'he himself rushed up'; Tua-i-am apqaurturluni pilaucimitun tauna Elnguq, tua-i-llu paqnakngamiu kaminiaq *ullagluku canimek murilkaa, qaraliarluni diciatun.* 'And so, asking questions as was her way, Elnguq *went over to* the stove out of curiosity and when she looked at it from the side she saw that it had various decorations.' (ELN 1990:7); *Ulliini mak'arrluni uirraniluni tuaten ullagiinaarluku.* 'When she *went over to* it, it stood up and slowly *approached* her growling!' (ELN 1990:80); > ullaute-; cf. ulakitaar-

ullaute- to approach something; to come to something # ullautuq 'he approached something'; ullaataa 'he brought (him) to something' / Nunat-gguq ukut piaqata allat nunat *ullautaqluteng Elriliyarluteng.* 'When the village did that, the other village would *come* for the Great Memorial Feast.' (CAU 1985:129); Cikmiumalria-llu elliinun *ullaataat*, . . . 'They *brought* to him a blind man, . . .' (MARK 8:22); < ullag-te⁵

ull'eruaq (ul'eruaq ?) exterior grove of an oval bowl # NUN

ulligtaq fish cut for drying # < ulligte-aq¹; > ulligtaruaq

ulligtaruaq split and dried small fish, such as whitefish, pike, or trout # Unuakumi makcara'arluteng uptoat atrauquriluteng aklumeggnak, cali-llu kinertalluliameggnek, *ulligtarualiameggnek-llu uciviirucan taugaam angyaq taqluteng.* 'They got up early in the morning and got ready to go by taking their possessions down to the boat, and also they loaded the meat they'd dried and *small split dried smoked fish* and stopped only when there was no more room in the boat.' (PRA 1995*:460); < ulligtaq-uaq

ulligte- to cut fish for drying, in the traditional manner, making cuts so that air can reach all parts of the flesh (LK meaning); to turn over (NUN meaning); to mess things up; to scatter things (EG meaning) # ulligtuq 'it is cut for drying'; ulligtaa 'she cut it for drying' / ulligciuq 'she is cutting fish for drying'; > ulligtaq; cf. ullirte-; < PE ulir-

ullinga- to be turned inside out # ullingauq ‘it is inside out’ / < ulte-nga-

ullirneq a cut # Y; < ullirte-neq¹

ullirtaaq coat; jacket # so called because of the way in which it opens in front, in contrast to the traditional pullover parka, atkuk; BB, NR, LI, EG; < ullirte-?

ullirte- to open or cut so as to expose the inside # ullirtuq ‘it is opened, cut open’; ullirtaa ‘he cut it open’ / Atam tua-i ava-i upyut’ngareskaku, mikelnguq anyungareskan, uuggun waniwa uum ipegcarturalallrakun tua-i aqsiik ullirrlukek irnivkarniarput. ‘When the child is ready to come out, we cut her [the woman’s] abdomen with the knife we’ve been sharpening and take the baby out.’ (CUN 2007:31); > ullirneq, ullirtaaq; cf. ulligite-; < PE ulir-

ullukarak tool box # NUN

ull’ute- to collapse on the people in the building as during an earthquake # ull’utaa ‘it collapsed on him’ or ‘it (the ground) swallowed him as during an earthquake’ / < ulte-te³-

ulluvak cheek # ulluviigken ‘your cheeks’; Yuum qacareskaten ulluvagpegun inglua-llu manikiu. ‘If a person slaps you on the cheek, turn the other one.’ (LUKE 6:29); < ?-vak; > ulluvalqin, ulluvalquq; < PE uluyay

ulluvalqin gill cover of a fish; operculum # < ulluvak-?

ulluvalquq cheek of a fish, cut from the fish # < ulluvak-quq

ull’uyaq whirlwind # ull’uyam kalikallerpakayall’er quletmun tengtaa ‘the whirlwind blew the large piece of paper upward’; Ataneq, ull’uyam ayagaskiitun urr’artun ayuqlirivkarki, . . . ‘Lord, make them like the dust blown about by a whirlwind, . . .’ (PSALM 83:13); K, BB; = ucluryaq; < ?-yaq; < PE ulə(t)luyar-

ulmirte- to flare # e.g., copper tubing; < PY ulmirtə-

ulpeg- to be boiling # ulpegtuq ‘it is boiling’ / NUN **ulpecuqnaq** toy or game in which a stick is tossed up and the player tries to have it fall into or through a small hole in a handheld component # NUN; cf. ulpegte-

ulpegte- to upend so as to check or clean underneath # Muragnek qaill’ taktalrianek tegumiirluta, akiqliqluta waten, kuiggaq kelugkat aciirluku ulpegtaqluki waten. ‘We’d get a stick of certain length, and after putting the stick under the overhanging grass along the side of

the stream, the two holding the ends of the stick would turn up the grass, getting under it.’ (PAI 2008:196)

ulpete- to somersault # EG; cf. ulpiarte-

ulpiarte- to somersault # ulpiartuq ‘he is doing a somersault’ / mikelnguut ulpiartaartut nunapigmi ‘the children are somersaulting on the tundra’; Ancamegnegu pilliniak, ulpiartaaresqelluku tallimarlunek, tegulayunaitniluku. ‘After they’d took him out, they told him to do five somersaults, telling him he was undesirable to touch (otherside).’ (YUU 1995:98); cf. ulpete-; < PE ulpə¹ or ulpət (under PE ulət-)

ulqiq potato; wild potato plant (*Claytonia tuberosa*) # NUN; = utqiq; < PE ulqir

ulqucinak parka made with the fur side inward # Wiinga-llu tevyulinek ulqucinaarauluki. ‘Me too, (they’d have me use) a fur-side in parka of muskrat skins.’ (CAU 1985:130); < ulte-?

ulruk pair of pants # and **ulrur-** to put on pants # ulrurtuq ‘he put on pants’; ulruraa ‘he put pants on him’ / the noun ulruk is a dual with base ulrur-as in ulrurpiik ‘big pair of pants’; BB, NR, LI, EG; > ulrusiik

ulrussiik old pair of overalls # < ulruk-?

ulte- to turn inside out; to reverse # ultuq ‘it turned inside out’; ultaa ‘he turned it inside out’ / ullesgu! ‘turn it inside out!'; ullelluku ‘turning it inside out’; Waten-gguq tang alangrulriit tamakut, makuit, aliit ultaqelriit elatmun, qerrulliit-llu makut akuit pingermeng cali ullingaluteng; negiliit-llu cali ullingaluteng. ‘Like this, they say, those who encountered an apparition would have their sleeves turned inside out, and their cuffs and hems and ruffs also turned inside out.’ (QAN 1995:196); > ullinga-, ull’ute-, ulqucinak; < PE ulət-

ulu, uluq tongue # uluni kegqeraa

tamuallerminiu cukangnaqluni ‘he bit his tongue when he chewed it, trying to chew fast’; Yuucuaqaurllerpeni qanerpeggun ilaten ilakniteksaqunaki. Ulu mik’lengermi akngirnarquq. ‘During the brief span of your life don’t say anything to your fellows without considering their feelings. Even though the tongue is small, it can hurt.’ (YUP 2005:66); Y, NS, HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, UK, LI, EG; > uluckegcir-, ulucuar, ulukaq, ulungayaraq, uluvirte-; cf. uluaq, uluar-; < PY-S ulu(q)

uluaq traditional Eskimo woman's knife shaped like a broad wedge set in a handle opposite the arc-shaped edge; semi-lunar knife; any type of knife (CAN meaning) # sometimes called 'ulu' in English, from the Inupiaq name for this kind of knife; the sharp edge of an uluaq is its kegginaq, the handle is its egkuaq; uluakun ulligciuq 'she is cutting fish for drying with a semi-lunar knife'; Urluvminekgguq tauna tan'gaurluller tegumiarrarluni. Tauna-llu-gguq aipaa nasaurluq *uluamek*. Nanikuangengamek taum tan'gaurlullraam tauna nasaurluq pillinia, "Uluarpegun kepqerru." 'The little boy clutched his bow and arrow and the girl her semi-lunar knife'. When they panicked, not knowing quite who to do, the boy told the girl, "Cut it with your semi-lunar knife." (PAI 2008:400); NS, Y, NI, NUN, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI; cf. ulu; > uluara-, ulurpak; < PE ulu(r) and ulurar

uluar- to saw # uluartuq 'he is sawing'; uluaraa 'he is sawing it' / NS; cf. ulu-; > uluarun; < PE ularar-

uluara- to use a knife # Amllermi

inerquutngullrulliniuq caliyaraq arcaqerluni *uluarayaraq* wall'u piqertuaryaraq. Cali Caninermium qanrutkaa tua-i erenrani *uluararraarluteng* akerta-llu tevian taqluteng. 'There were prohibitions [after a death] concerning work, cutting with a knife, or chopping. A person from Canineq has told about how they would use knives during the day, then as soon as the sun sets they'd stop using them.' (CAU 1984:127); CAN; < uluaq?-

uluarun saw # NS; < uluar-n

uluckegcir-, uluc'ukcir- to babble; to blab # uluckegcirtuq 'he is babbling' / < ulu-?, ulu-?

ulucuar uvula # Y; < ulu-cuar

ulug¹- to flex a skin or the like to make it pliant by working it with both hands in a circular motion; to crumple # ulugtuq 'he is softening a skin'; 'it is wrinkled'; ulugaa 'he is softening it' / ulugaq 'something that has been softened by being worked on with the hands'; Cali-llu *ulukuni* amitnek wangnun ikayuuusqelluni tua-i-wa pitlikan uini. 'Also when she was going to soften the skins, she wanted me to help her, that is, if her husband happened to catch any (squirrels).' (PRA 1995:299); > ulugcuun, ulugglug-; < PE uluy-

ulug²- to twinkle # > ulugtalria

ulugtalria twinkling star or beacon; the Morning Star # < ulug-tar¹-lia

ulugcuun, uluggsuun washboard # < ulug¹-cuun
ulugglug-, ulugglugte- to be wrinkled # of clothes; ulugglugtuq 'it is wrinkled' / < ulug¹-rrluk, ulug¹-rrluk

ulukaq slate stone formerly used to make semilunar knives # Uluarit-wa cali ciimat, *ulukarnek acirluki piaqluki*. 'Their semilunar knives were made of stone they called "ulakaq".' (MAR1 2001:23); < ulu-kaq

ulunalek three-cornered needle # EG

ulungayaraq (HBC form), **ulunguyar(aq*)** (NI, CAN, NUN form) uvula # < ulu-u-yaraq, ulu-u-yaraq

ulupirute- to talk to # *Ulupirutelliniluku* qantullinian, qaillun piluku pillranek, apqaulliniluku. 'He talked to it, since it was able to talk, interrogated it as to how it came to be the way it was.' (MAR2 2001:43); Y; < ulu-?

uluqaq something or someone that one can or should turn one's head and eyes away from # . . . assirluni arenqianani-gguq tangrraaluni *uluqauvkenani*. ' . . . being so fine that, oh dear, after one had seen him, he wasn't one that one could take one's eyes off.' (CIU 2005:174); < ulur-qaq

uluquq lee side # *uluqûr ra* 'its lee side'

ulur- to turn one's head and eyes away; to ignore # ulurtuq 'he turned away'; uluraa 'he turned away from it' / aqessngaqtallermini uluraa 'when he was about to sneeze he turned his head away from her'; Imumi nunamini [nunavni] nerevkallrunrilkuvni neresqessarpek'nak, tangrraaluku *ulullrukuvni*. 'He wouldn't have asked you to eat in his village if you hadn't asked him to eat in your village, if you had ignored him after seeing him.' (QUL 2003:22); Taûgaam wiinga *ulullerpenga* nanikuallruunga. 'But when you turned your face away from me I was dismayed.' (PSALM 30:7); > uluqaq; cf. ulurya-

ulurpak large semi-lunar knife # Tua-i-llu aturluni ikani, yuarutni iquklican imum arnangi allerraam *ulurpak* egtaa tungiinun, maa-maani tailuni, uniurqurluku tull'uni, egkuara tauûgaam alaunani. 'So she sang across there, and when her story came to an end that ugly old woman threw the large semi-lunar knife toward him, and it came, toward here, and, barely missing him, it landed with only its handle visible.' (MAR1 2001:66); Waten-gguq ayarua *ulurpall'ermek*

cingilegluni. Yuilqumek-gguq agiirtaqan ayaruni tauna waten piyuatekluku, akertem-gguq aciani qevlerpallaraaqluni tauna ayarum cingilga.' His staff had a *large double-edged blade* at its tip. When he was approaching from the wilderness walking with his staff, the sun would sparkle on the tip of his staff.' (CIU 2005:174); < uluaq-rpak

ulurrugnaq legendary sea monster said to devour whales # < ?-naq²

ulurya- *emotional root*; > uluryacir(ar)-, uluryaite-, uluryake-, uluryanar-, uluryatar(ar)-, uluryayug-, uluryarutaq, uluryatar(ar)-,

uluryake- to fear especially getting hit by (it); to cringe before (it) # uluryakaa 'he fears (getting hit by) it' / < ulurya-ke²-

uluryanarqe- to cause one to fear (getting hit); to cause one to cringe / uluryanarquq 'it causes one to wince or quiver with fright', 'it is threatening' / ... akertem-gguq aciani qevlerpallaraaqluni tauna ayarum cingilga. *Uluryanaqluni alingnaqluni*. '... the tip of his staff would sparkle under the sunlight. It was *intimidating* and scary.' (CIU 2005:174); < ulurya-narqe-

uluryayug- to show fear; to cringe / uluryayugtuq 'he winced, afraid of being hit' / < ulurya-yug-

uluryacir(ar)-, uluryaca(ar)- to threaten to hit him with something held in the hand and used as a weapon # uluryaciraraa 'he is making threatening motions at him' / Eq'ngengami kegginaakun piirraminek *uluryacirallinia*. 'Exasperated, she *made motions to strike him* in the face with the sinew that she was braiding.' (YUU 1995:127); < ulurya-?-; > uluryaciriyaraq

uluryaciriyaraq assault # < uluryacir(ar)-i²-yaraq

uluryaite- to not fear getting hit; to not cringe; to be cruel # < ulurya-ite¹-

uluryarutaq native-made maul consisting of a log with one end thinned to serve as a handle # < ulurya-?-taq¹

uluryatar(ar)- to flinch # uluryata'arluni '(he) flinching'; A, *uluryatarallrani* tua-i unrakun 'gguun pitgallralliniluku. 'Ah, when he *flinched* he went ahead and shot him here through the armpit.' (QUL 2003:430); < ulurya-?-

ulute- to flood; to inundate # ulutaa 'it is flooding it' / cupraarcelluku ulerpiim nep'ut ulutellrua 'after breakup the flood inundated our house'; < ule-te⁵-; < PE ulutə (*under* PE ulə(-))

ul'utvak "whitecoat"; newborn or unborn seal, especially spotted seal (*Phoca largha*) # < ?-vak

uluvirte- to scold, to give a tongue-lashing #

uluvirtuq 'he is giving someone a tongue-lashing'; uluvirtaa 'he gave her a tongue-lashing, bawled her out' / < ulu-?-

uluvlite- to rustle # BB

ulve- to well up (of water from beneath the earth or ice) # Taūgaam meq *ulvelartuq* nunam acianek nuna mirluku. 'But the water *welled up* from under the earth and watered the earth.' (AYAG. 2:6); = uleve-; > ulvelria

ulvelria spring (of water) # Kuigtalegmun

mermek-llu *ulvelriatalegmun*, nunam-llu aciakun kuiggartalegmun, qurrlurluteng kuignayugni qemini-llu. 'To one with rivers, to the one with springs, and underground streams gushing forth in the valleys and hills.' (ALER. 8:7); ... *ulvelriit* mer'et ulvenircetaqluki. '... it makes the *springs* of water cease to flow forth.' (PSALM 107:33); < ulve-lria

um- *root*; > umci-, umcig-, umek, umeg-, umgi-

umci-, umcigi- (*HBC form*), **umcigci-** (*HBC form*)

to be plugged; to be stuffed; to have nasal congestion # umciuq 'it is plugged', 'he has nasal congestion'; / qengagka umciuk 'my nose is stuffed'; < um-?-

umcig- to be airtight # umcigtuq 'it is airtight' /

umcigtaa 'he made it airtight'; umcigtai nem'i akulqucui urunek 'he sealed the cracks of his house with moss'; qalliliruku nunamek umciggluku 'making it airtight by covering it with a layer of dirt'; 'Qaillun ayuqellrua nepiami marayami uitalleq?' "Assillruuq. Nengliurnaunani *umcikcarnaunateng-llu* cat. Assirluni tua-i nenglliyuunani kumauranrilngermi." 'What was it like staying in a semi-subterranean house?' "It was nice. It didn't tend to cause one to get cold and nowhere did it require extra *sealing*. It was good, never cold even though a fire wasn't burning.' (KIP 1998:301); > umcigun; < PE umciy- (*under* PE uməy-)

umcigun, umciguteqaq weather stripping; caulking; oakum; plug # < umcig-te²-n, umcig-te²-n-kaq

umcicinga- to refrain from having seal oil until summer at the time when one's son first catches a seal # NUN

ume- to panic; to be in a dither # um'uq 'he is in a panic' / NS; > umruksuar-

umek door; hatchway; cover # and **umeg-** to close; to turn off; to close off; to cover over # umegtuq 'it (door, store, etc.) closed'; umgaa 'he closed it' / niicugnissuutet umegki! 'turn off the radio!'; umget 'the doors'; Amik-llu *umegturluku*, kan'a-llu kenirlallrat maqilriit *umgumaluni*. 'The door was *closed* and the firepit down there was covered (with planks).' (AGA 1996:54); PIQATARRAARPEKNATENG UMEGLUKU 'emergency closures (of fishing or hunting season)'; IMAM UMGUTII 'November' (NUN usage); literally: 'the sea's closing in (with ice)'; > umguci-, umkaryaraq

umgi- to have a stuffed nose; to have nasal congestion # HBC; < um-i²-

umguci- to bring a small gift for the communal men's house during the *Keviq* ("Messenger Feast") # CAN; < umeg?-?

umi- to fade away and be gone (for a long time) # umiuq 'it is gone' / umivkenani 'not being gone for long'; Cetamarqunek tuatnarraarluteng tayima *umiluteng*. 'After they did that for the fourth time, their noise diminished until it *was gone*.' (MAR1 2001:44); > umiqaer-, umiqsig-, umiqvanek

umialek wealthy person # NSU; from *Inupiaq* umialik 'boat owner, boat captain'

umi, umik, umiq hard stone used to make tools and weapons; stone arrowhead or harpoon point; spade in cards (*additional BB, NI meaning*) # Tauna-am pilliniuq tua-i tuqutenritqaaselluni, umikamek, umikaatnek nunulirciqluk. 'He told them not to kill him, that he'd reward them with *arrowhead material*.' (PAI 2008:342); > umilek

um'i spades (in playing cards) # NUN

umilek arrow with stone arrowhead; three-cornered skin-sewing needle (*in HBC*) # < umi-lek

umingmaq musk ox (*Ovibos moschatus*) # from *Inupiaq* umijmak, since musk oxen were introduced to this area from Greenland # NUN

uminguaq one of two pieces of calfskin sewn to make a V pattern just below the strip of otter fur across the chest and back of a traditional Yup'ik parka or on skin boot # < umi-uaq (?); but cf. *Inupiaq* umik 'whisker'

umiqaer- to occur a while later # *used in the*

*subordinative (only ?); Kiituani umiqercelluku kingurakun paitmurtuq, . . . 'Then he, after a while, went following her toward the mouth of the river, . . .' (GRA 1901:293); Imumi murilkessagutua, up'nerkami tua-i waten un'a ketvut cikurtellra *umiqluku*, Kusquqvagmek muriit an'aqlriit. 'Back then, I began to watch what was happening and in spring, down at our seashore, shortly after it became free of ice, drift logs would come out from the Kuskokwim.'* (PAI 2008:244); < umi-qar-

umiqsig- to be almost inaudible because of distance; to be remote in a general sense # umiqsigtuq 'it is inaudible and far off' / Tuamta-llu-gguq niiciiquq iliini naken tua-i umiqvanek ama-i niitnarqevyaagarluni tuatnayaqaqluni, qanikciurutem tutmallra, *umiqsigluni* ama-i egqaqellra. 'And sometimes he would hear snow landing as it is being shoveled but it would *barely be audible*.' (QUL 2003:42); Man'a-lu kuingill'er. Man'a-llu kuingimi taangaq tuarpiaq *umiqsinrurtuq*. Tamaa-i tamana ayagyuama usviirutii. 'And now there's this bad kind of smoking. When one smokes [marijuana] it's like liquor; but one becomes more *remote*. This is what is making our youth crazy.' (ELD 1984:53); < umi-qsig-

umiqvanek from the distance; from out of sight # *adverbial particle*; tengssuun umiqvanek neplirtuq 'the airplane is making noise from far off'; < umi-qva-ablative-modalis

umkaryaraq stovepipe damper # < umeg-qar-yaraq
Umkumiut prominent fish camp on Nelson Is. # < ?-miu-plural

umlluaqar-, umllekar- to cook rare # HBC; < uu-; = uungllekar-, uuvlaar-, uvluaqar-

umnaq rope # EG; cf. unraq

umran roughly woven grass cover used to protect drying fish from rain # NUN; < ?-n; cf. um-

umruksuar- to tremble, shake # HBC; < ume?-ksuar-

umsuaq, umsugaq mind; idea; thought; mental activity; frame of mind # *Umsugaq iluteqkanirtuq*. 'His feelings became more and more hurt.' (MAR1 2001:4); NS = umyuaq, umyugaq; > umsuarrulaar-, umsuarteqe-; cf. usvi; < PY-S umuyužaq

umsuarrulaar- to be in a panic # umsuarrulaartuq 'he is in a panic' / NSU; < umsuar-?

umsuarteqe-, umsugarteqe- to think # Tua-gguq
umsuartequq, “Wall’u-qaa wanguuq kan’a?
 Wang’ungatuq kan’a.” ‘Then he *thought*, “Or
 could that one down there be me? It’s probably
 me down there.”’ (AGA 1996:162); Y, NSU; =
 umyuarteqe-; < umsuaq-teqe-, umsugaq-teqe-

umta fog # and **umte-** to be foggy # umtuq ‘it is
 foggy’ / Y

umyuacuar- to partially lose one’s sanity #
 umyuacuartuq ‘he is somewhat crazy’ /
 < umyuaq-cuar(aq)

umyualiurta psychiatrist; psychologist; counselor;
 social worker # UMYALIURTET QALARUCIYARAAT
 ‘mental health counseling’; < umyuaq-liur-ta¹

umyuallgutke- to agree (in thought); to be of one
 mind; to have the same opinion; to think like
 or alike # umyuallgutkuk ‘they₂ have the same
 opinion’; umyuallgutkaa ‘he has the same
 opinion as her’ / < umyuaq-llgun-ke²

umyuanga’rte- to suddenly get an idea #
 umyuanga’rtuq ‘he just thought of something’ /
 < umyuange-ar(ar)te¹

umyuange- to get an idea # Tua-i *umyuangani*,
 unugmi qavallratni qasgimi, caviggani tauna
 anulluku, . . . When he got the *idea*, at night
 while they slept in the kashim, he took his knife
 outside, . . .’ (PAI 2008:420); < umyuaq-nge-

umyuuanqutag- to have a tantrum #
 umyuuanqutagtuq ‘he is having a tantrum’ /
 < umyuaq-?

umyuaq mind; idea; thought; mental activity; frame
 of mind # umyuara assirtuq ‘his idea or frame of
 mind is good’, ‘he is happy’; umyuani cimiraa or
 umyualinqigtuq ‘he changed his mind’; umyuani
 ngelkarrluku ‘to the extent that he had it in
 mind’; Apqaullerminiu tuar Nalaurmek tuar
 aaniin *umyuara* assiitellria. ‘When she questioned
 her about Nalauq, it was as if her mother’s *mind*
 was troubled.’ (ELN 2990:84); Tua-i-l’ *umyuani*
 assiircan . . . ‘And so, since he got into a bad
 frame of mind (became angry) . . .’ (ELL 1997:124);
 Pingraani-am elliyartuusqelluki tuquarqauniluki
 ilangcivkenaku qunguturaqarkauniluki *umyuani*
 aturluku tua-i algacakluki taukut unglutuumaita.
 ‘Even though she told her to put them back
 since they would die, saying she’d have them
 for a pet she followed her own *inclination* and
 kept them [the little birds] and their nest too.’
 (ELN 1990:24); MALRUGNEK UMYALEK ‘hypocrite’

(*neologism used in New Testament translation*); =
 umsuaq, umyugaq; > umyuacuar-, umyualiurta,
 umyuallgutke-. umyuange-, umyuuanqutag-,
 umyuaque-, umyuaqegci-, umyuarcirtur-,
 umyuarite-, umyuarniur-, umyuarrliqe-,
 umyuarrlugcarar-, umyuartu-, umyui-,
 umyuuiqe-; cf. usvi; < PY-S umuyužaq

umyuaque- to think about # umyuqaqa ‘he
 is thinking about it’ / umyuaqnarquq ‘it
 is memorable’; uumiku tayara’arciqua
umyuapluku tauna ‘I’ll come early next time
 with that in mind’; umyuaqenritliniaqa-am tua-i
 maqissiyaayuilama ‘I hadn’t thought of it since
 I don’t often take steam baths’; Alussistuami
 cikiriyullermeggnek yugnek cikirilartut
umyuapluki tuqullret. ‘During Christmas Yup’iks
 give gifts commemorating the departed.’ (YUP
 1996:56); = umyugaqe-; < umyuaq-ke²

umyuaqegci- to anticipate something with relish; to
 be in a good frame of mind # umyuaqegciuq ‘he
 anticipates something good, is in a good frame of
 mind’ / < umyuaq-kegci-

umyuarcirtur- to consider one’s actions
 (before acting) # Cali-l’ nunakenrilkemteri
 uitakumta nunataangelriaci tua-i, tua-i-gguq
umyuarcirturluki qaill’ qanruteksailengraitkut,
 murilkuraasqeñauraitkut tamaani. ‘Also if we
 stay in a village not our own — since you are
 starting to visit the villages — they would tell us
 to be careful, to consider our actions even if they
 haven’t told us (about the particular situation).’
 (KIP 1998:189); < umyuaq-cir-tur-

umyuarite- to be stupid; to lack mental ability; to
 lack common sense # umyuarituq ‘he is stupid or
 lacks sense’ / = umyugaite-; < umyuaq-ite¹-;
 < PY umuyaritə- (*under* umuyužaq)

umyuarniur- to be anguished; to worry; to regret; to
 feel remorseful # umyuarniurtuq ‘he is worried’
 / umyuarniurukaa ‘he is worried over it’;
 umyuarniurtuq qaillun ayallerkaminek ‘he is
 worried over how he will go’; umyuarniurtua
 assiilngumnek ‘I regret my sins’; Elpet, Agayun,
 qavarciigacet’lararpenga; *Umyuarniuryaaqem-llu*
 ugaani camek qanerciigataqlua. ‘You, God, keep
 me from sleeping; On account of *anguish* I cannot
 speak.’ (PSALM 77:4); = umygarniur-;
 < umyuaq-niur-; > umyuarniurun

umyuarniurun anguish; anxiety; worry; regret;
 remorse # umyuarniurukaa ‘he regrets it, has
 anguish over it’; < umyuarniur-n

umyuarrliqe- to have malicious or malevolent thoughts; to have evil intentions # umyuarrliquq 'he has evil intentions' / umyuarrliquataa 'he has evil intentions towards her'; Tua-i anuurlurpet kat'um umyuarrliqluni tuaten elliqit'en 'Your grandmother down there has *malevolently* made you become like that' (ELL 1997:14); < umyuqaq-lliqe-

umyuarrlugcarar- to regret one's actions; to feel remorse; to worry # umyuarrlugcarartuq 'he feels remorse' / Ciin umyuarrlugcaralareci aturarkarpeceńek? 'Why do you *worry* over what you will wear?' (MATT. 6:28); < umyuqaq-rrluk?-

umyuarteqe- to think # umyuartequq 'he is thinking' / camek umyuarteqsit? 'what are you thinking about?'; umyuartequa ayagnayukluku 'I think that he might go'; umyuarteqsaaqellruunga unuaqu Tallimiritngunayukluku 'I thought wrongly that tomorrow would be Friday'; Y, NSK, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI; = umsuarteqe-, < umyuqaq-teqe-

umyuartu- to be wise # umyuartuuq 'he is wise' / < umyuqaq-tu-; > umyuartulriit

umyuartulriit the Wise Men (Biblical) # < umyuartu-lria-plural

umyuassuugar- to be distressed; to be troubled # < umyuqaq-?-

umyugailkacag- to lose one's train of thought; to be unable to concentrate; to be unable to think clearly #< umyugaq-ite¹-?-

umyugailkar- to act thoughtlessly # umyugailkartuq 'he is acting thoughtlessly'; < umyugaq-ite¹-qar-

umyugaite- to be stupid; to lack mental ability; to be foolish # umygaituq 'he is stupid or lacks sense' / Kina-llu qaneryaramnek makunek niitellria aturpek'naki-llu, ayuquerkauguq yugtun umyugailngurtun qaúgyami nel'ilriatun. 'Whoever hears these words and doesn't follow them is like a *foolish* man who builds a house upon the sand.' (MATT. 7:26); = umyuarte-; < umyuqaq-ite¹-; < PY umyuyarite- (*under* umyuuyaq)

umyugaq, umyu(g)aq mind; idea; thought; mental activity; frame of mind # umyugaa assirtuq 'his idea or mind is good', 'he is happy'; umyugaan cacetuqutekluku 'with his mind fortified by it'; ... umyugaa tua-i assirpek'nani taum tutgara'urluan pillinia, "Meqsugyaqua."

'... being in a bad frame of *mind*, that grandson of hers said to here, "I am thirsty."' (CIU 2005:286); note that words based on this form are used even in areas where umyuqaq is used, if the suffixes are such that the g is geminated; thus a person who says umyuqaq 'my mind', umyuartequq 'he thinks', etc., may say umyugaa 'his mind', and umygaituq 'he lacks mental ability', rather than umyuara and umyuarituq, so that the word for these speakers should be considered umyu(g)aq, cf. postbases -ya(g)aq 'baby N', and -kaca(g)ar- 'to be very V'; = umsuaq, umyuqaq; > umyugailkar-, umyugaite-, umyugaqe-, umyugarniur-, umyugartur-, umyugiur-; cf. usvi; < PY-S umyuuyaq

umyugaqe- to think about # umyuqaqaa 'he is thinking about it' / = umyuqaqe-; < umyuqaq-ke²-

umyugarniur- to be anguished; to be anxious; to worry; to regret # = umyuarniur-; < umyugaq-niur-

umyugartur- to think # umyugarturtuq 'he is thinking' / cameng umyugarturcit? 'what are you thinking about?'; HBC, EG; < umyugaq-tur²-

umyugiur- to follow one's whims; to indulge oneself (because of having abundance); to think (NUN meaning) # umyugiurtuq 'he is following his whims' / Cali irniangama irnianka neqmek umyugiurcetellrunritanka. 'Also when I got children I did not let them *follow their whims* concerning food.' (YUU 1995:56); < umyugaq-liur-

umyui- to be insistent (like a child); to follow one's whims # umyuiguq 'he follows whatever whim he has' / < umyuqaq-i³-

umyuiqe-, umyualiqe- to be mentally ill; to have a troubled mind; to be severely depressed # umyuiquq 'he has a troubled mind' / umyuiqluni 'being mentally ill'; Tamana-am tamaa-i umyuiqsaraq cali nalqigettlermeggnalqigutekaat umyuiqsiyalria-gguq taúgaam umyugaan-llu mat'um unaketua, callerkairutetua. 'When they explain *mental illness* they say one's state of mind overcomes him and disables him.' (YUP 2005:42); < umyuqaq-liqe², umyuqaq-liqe²

una this one; the one near the speaker # restricted demonstrative pronoun; ukut 'these three or more'; ukuk 'these two'; uum 'of this'; uumi 'in this'; usuuq or uyyuuq 'hey, you there!'; una

caknaluku ut'ruci? 'for what purpose did you bring this home?'; uunguuq 'it is this'; ukuugut 'they are these'; uunguciitaqa 'I don't know what it is', 'I can't think of it'; uomek nerkuvet naulluuciqsugnarquten 'if you eat this you might get sick'; uunguciitua 'I can't choose', 'I don't know what it is', 'I can't think of it'; see wa(ni), the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; > uumi; < PE dem. uv-

una⁻¹ to work on by hand, without using tools; to handle; to touch (*EG meaning*) # unaluku 'working on it by hand'; Taūga im'um arnaunrata, pitacirramitun, unalliniaqkai pitait. 'And that younger sister of theirs did the best she could to *take care of* whatever they caught.' (CEV 1984:72); > unair-, unake-, unange-, unangig-, unatar-; < PY-S una⁻¹

una⁻² to play (of puppies) # unaut 'they (puppies) are playing'; NSU cf. unga-

una⁻³ root: > unair-, unairute-, unaite-

un'a the one down below; the one toward or at the river # extended demonstrative pronoun; un'um 'of the one down there'; unkut 'those down there'; unyuuq or unsuuq 'you down there!'; un'a tang kuigem ceñii marastuuq 'see, the area along the river is muddy'; Tua-ll' kuicuar un'a entaqan tua-i amlliqlerlun' ikavet quer'aqertaqluni. 'When the tide is low in that creek *down there*, one crosses to the other side with just a step.' (AGA 1996:202); see una(ni), the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; > unkumiutaq; < PE dem. un-

unaci- to wash one's hands # unaciujq 'he is washing his hands' / < unan-i³; > unacissuun

unacissuun washbasin # < unaci-cuun

unaciur- to shake hands # unaciurtuq 'he is shaking hands with someone'; unaciuraa 'he is shaking hands with her' / unaciurtuk 'they₂ are shaking hands'; < unan-liur-

unair- to lose coordination; to be spastic; to become numb; to become unfit; to go limp # unairtuq 'he lost coordination' / Angutngung'ermi arnaungermi-llu ayuqluni piyuilnguq unaqiarulluni kemga piniarulluni. Unairluni-wa tua-i pilallil' qessangluni. 'Either a man or a woman can *become unfit* and his body strength will dissipate. *Getting soft*, he doesn't care to do things.' (YUP 2005:74); < una³-ir²-

unairute- to become soft # unairutuq 'it got soft' / < una³-i:rute-

unaite- to be soft # unaituq 'it is soft' / Mik'enranun aqumllermun aqumyaaqquq *unaitessiyaagluni*. 'She sat on the smaller chair but it was too soft.' (KUU 1973:15); = munaite-; < una³-ite¹

unake- to obtain (it) # unakaa 'he obtained it'

/ Tamakut tamaa-i amlleret tua-i atkugkat unakelarait, taūgken qaquiacameng amiirluki. 'They would *get* lots (of animals or birds) for making parkas, and only when they had a complete number would they skin them.' (PAI 2008:162); KAIGATET UNAKEK'NGAT 'grants (of money or the like)'; < PY-S unakə- (*under* PY-S una⁻¹)

Unaliq Yup'ik Eskimo from the Norton Sound area, especially from the villages of Elim and Golovin on the north shore, and Unalakleet and St. Michael on the south shore; speaker of the NSU dialect # < una(ni)-li¹

unan hand; seal flipper # also plural for one pair of hands; unategka or unateten 'your hands'; Ilain caaqameng *unatai* cavtaqluki aliiimatirraarluku. 'Her family members from time to time would feel her *hands* [checking for frostbite] after removing her mittens.' (ELN 1994); . . . *unateteng* talliteng-llu kiingita pugtaqluki. ' . . . letting only their *hands* and arms come to the surface.' (CAU 1985:85); Tangerciki *unatenka* it'ganka-llu. 'Behold my *hands* and my feet.' (LUKE 24:39); Y, K, HBC, NUN, NI, CAN, BB, NR; < una¹-n; > unaci-, unaciur-, unatair(ar)-

unange- to obtain something # unanguq 'he obtained something' / unangelliniuq iqvallermini 'she got lots of berries when picking'; AKIT UNANGKENGAT 'PROCEEDS' (legal/business neologism); > unangkengaqq; < PY-S unaŋə- (*under* PY-S una⁻¹)

unangig- to be a fast berry picker # unangituq 'he is a fast berry picker' / < una¹-ngig-

unangkengaqq what one has obtained (as by subsistence activities) # < unange-kengaqq

una(ni) down there toward water or toward the exit # extended demonstrative adverb; unaken 'from downriver there'; Taum nanvam ceñakacagii canegtarluni akuliitni-wa urut unaqvaatni-wa iitaat auluteng tayarunek, meq-wa un'a. 'Closest to the shore of that lake there was grass, and between the grass there was moss, and *out in the lake from there*, tall cotton grass, mare's tail and

then the water itself beyond that.' (ELN 1990:36); *see un'a, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; < PY dem. un-*

unaqserte- to feel weak from fear, exertion, or sickness; to feel washed out; to almost collapse # unaqsertuq 'he felt weak' / Kainritniluni piluku meqsugniluni taúgaam, mak'arteqaataryaaqlunillu maaten piuq *unaqserteqapiggluni*, aqumngami piuq aayalngurrlugluni. 'She told her that she wasn't hungry but that she was thirsty, and when she tried to get up fast she *felt very weak*, and when she sat up she felt dizzy.' (ELN 1990:49)

unarciaq straight-grained piece of wood useful for making things # *Unarcianek* tuaten, saaganerkanek, cauyararkanek tuaten. 'Straight-grained wood like that, for stringers and ribs (for the kayak).' (PAI 2008:244); > unaciyyurcuun; = munarciaq; <PE unarcir

unaciyyurcuun woodworking tool # < unarciaq-? cuun

unasmiu- to challenge # NUN; < PE unaðmi-

unatair(ar)- to have cold hands # unatairtua or unatairaraanga 'I have cold hands' / < unan-ir(ar)-

unatar- to pick berries # unatartuq 'he is picking berries'; unatarai 'he is picking them' / . . . atsat naugaqata *unataryarqan-llu* ikayuryaurrluku. ' . . . when the berries became ready to pick, whenever she went *berry picking*, he would help her.' (MAR2 2001:54); LY, HBC, NUN, NS, EG; = nunatar-; < una¹-?; < PY unatar-

unavag- to go down # akertam unavallrani 'as the sun set'

unayaqe- to ask someone to accompany one; to invite along # unayaqaa 'he asked her to go with him' / unayaqiuq 'he asked someone to go with him'; ilungama unayaqellruanga iqvaryaucuglua 'my cousin asked me to go berry picking with her'

unegken from downriver # *look under un'ga(ni)*

unegna the one down(river) there; the one toward the sea; the one out to sea # *extended demonstrative pronoun*; un'gum 'of the one downriver'; unegkut 'those downriver'; unegna atam tangerqerru agiirtellria! 'look at that one approaching from downriver!' *see un'ga(ni), the corresponding demonstrative adverb; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; > unegkumiui; < PE dem. uny-*

unegkumiui downriver person; resident of the downriver area # < unegna-non-singular-miu

unegtaq the one left behind; loser in a race or card game # Aa wii-llu *unegtaungaiteqertua* ilagauteqerciqua pilrianun. 'As for me, I just won't be left behind; I'll join the others.' (MAR2 2001:18); < unegte-aq¹

unegte- to remain; to stay behind # unegtuq 'he stayed behind' / un'ga'rtuq 'he was left behind'; maurluminun panika unegtuq 'my daughter stayed behind with her grandmother'; uneggli 'may he stay behind'; Aren *uneggngaitua*, maligtarkaugamken ayakuvet. 'Well, I *won't stay behind*; I will go with you when you leave.' (KIP 1998:101); > unegtaq, un'garte-; < PE unəy-

uneq armpit; foreleg or flipper pit # Cunawa-gguq, *unrakun* taum taqukan anqertellerrnini icercaqūrran nalliikun nuussiminek kapellrullinikii. 'The reason was, it turned out, that when he slipped past the bear's *foreleg pit* he had stabbed it with his knife right through the heart.' (YUU 1995:14); > unermik; < PE unər

unermik, unermiaq something carried under the arm (gripped between arm and body) # *and*

unermig-, **unermiar-** to put or have under one's arm. unermigtuq 'he put something under his arm'; unermigaa 'he put it under his arm' / unermiaqa una uqamairiuq 'this thing I'm carrying under my arm is getting heavy'; < uneqmik, uneq-miaq

unga- to show affectionate attachment by clinging to another (usually of a child who clings to an adult) # ungauq 'he is showing affectionate attachment' / ungakaa or ungavikaa 'he is showing affectionate attachment to her'; > unganarqe-, ungaqtar-, ungatar-; cf. una²-; < PE unja-

ungagaq, ungaggaq, ungaguaq black "reindeer moss", a lichen # < ungak-aq³, ungak-rraq, ungak-uaq; < PY-S unjayžaq (*under PY-S unjak*)

ungagciiq, ungagciraq bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*) with long rolled-up whiskers # < ungak-?

ungagcli- to be whiskery # ungagcliq 'he is whiskery' / < ungak-rrluk-i³-

ungair- to remove one's whiskers; to shave # ungairtuq 'he is shaving'; ungairea 'he is shaving him' / *Ungailallruut ungairyulriit*. Ipegcarluki-ll' ilait takumni uluanek *ungailallruut* kelikarluki.

Pupsugnek-llu pingameng pupsuugnek piaqluteng. Ilait-llu ungangqerrsuumiilnguut qecuktarturluki piaqluki, nang'urainaraqluteng . . . 'Those who wanted to *remove their whiskers removed them*. Sharpening them in my sight, they'd shave with a knife, scraping them [the whiskers] off. When they got ahold of tweezers they did it with tweezers. And some who didn't want to have whiskers did it by pulling them out, and they [the whiskers] would finally be well plucked . . .' (KIP 1998:281); < ungak-ir²; > ungaircuun; < PY-S uŋayɪr- (*under* PY-S uŋak)

ungaircuun, ungairissuun, ungairun razor #

Alunguten ungairutatun ipellriatun ayuqluni, . . . 'Your tongue is like a sharp *razor*, . . .' (PSALM 52:2); < ungair-cuun, ungair-i²-cuun, ungair-n

ungak whisker; beard hair; mustache hair #

ungiinka 'my whiskers'; Catangqerrmiqatarta tanem alingnarqellriamek?!

Uyangqataarnaurtuq; ala-i, kan'a melqurrainaq ungagglainaq. 'And what on earth could this scary thing be? He would bend over slowly, looking down and eek, down there was something covered with fur and *whiskers*.' (MAR1 2001:92); . . . tuarpiaq-gguq asevrem *ungii*, plastic-aarnganani akagenqeggluni. ' . . . like a walrus *whisker*, it looked like plastic, and was perfectly round.' (PAI 2008:402); > ungagaq, ungagciraq, ungaggli-, ungair-, ungalek, ungalruk; < PY-S uŋak

ungalaq south; south wind; east (*LI meaning*) #

ungalamek anuqlirtuqunuamek 'there is a wind from the south today'; ungalirtuq 'there is a south wind blowing'; Nunautseng nengciqaat negetmun, ungalatmun, calaratmun, kanavatmun-llu. 'They will extend their territory toward the north, toward the south, toward the east, and toward *the west*.' (AYAG. 28:14); > Ungalaqliit, ungalaqlirneq; < PE uŋalar (*under* PE uŋan)

Ungalaqliit plural Unalakleet # *village on Norton Sound at the border between Yup'ik- and Inupiaq-speaking regions; so called from an Inupiaq point of view because it is their southernmost village;*

< ungalaq-qliq

ungalaqlirneq southwest # < ungalaq-qliq-neq⁴

Ungalek the Bearded One; *name for God according to a traditional conception* # Cali ilait qanraqluteng Ungalegmek. Ilaita ellamun yuqniluku tauna Ungalek. 'Also some of them spoke of the Bearded

One. Some said that the *Bearded One* was the owner of the world.' (CAU 1985:213); < ungak-lek

ungalruk nose area of moose, seal, walrus, etc.

Itrutaqamegteki tua-i tamakut taqukat ayuqenrilnguut, pirrlainanrilngermeng piqa'rqata, tua-i tamakut taqukat elluarrluki ciuniulallruit arnaita. . . . ugg'un *ungalruggen'gun* mermek kuvqerluku tallian-ll' ingluakun. Tua-i-gguq merrilluki. 'Occasionally, when they brought in those different kinds of seals, their spouses received them and took care of them properly. . . . here on the *nose* they spilled a little bit of water as well as on the front flipper. It is said that they were providing them with water to drink.' (ELL 1997:280); Tua-i-llu ukuk waniwa, kat'utun ayuqeapigtenricaaq, tua-i-am cali iniqsakallermini tayima apeqmeggnek iliita asveq una kaugpak narulkallrullinikii tua-i *ungalruca'arrluku*. 'This walrus figurine tells of the hunter's extraordinary experience when he speared it *near its nose*, killing it.' (CIU 2005:24); < ungak-?; cf. PI uməlruq

unganarqe- to be such as to induce clinging affection / unganarquq 'he makes you feel affection for him, want to cling to him'; < unga-narqe-

un'ga(ni), un'gaa(ni) downriver; toward the exit

extended demonstrative adverb; un'gavet or un'gaavet 'to downriver'; un'gaken, un'gaaken or unegken 'from downriver'; un'gani-gguq tumcillruuq tuntuvagmek 'he said that he found moose tracks down river'; un'gavirtellruut 'they went downriver'; see unegna, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; < PE dem. uny-

ungaqtar-, ungamqi- (*HBC form*) to respond affectionately to an adult's cooing (usually of a child) # ungaqtartuq 'he is responding affectionately' / < unga-qtaq, unga-?

un'garte- to abruptly stay or be left behind # Taumek piicaukiki ilaput un'gartellret. 'Therefore pray for the remnant of our people.' (ISAI. 37:4); < unegte-arte-

ungatar- to develop affection easily # ungatartuq 'he is affectionate by nature' / < unga-tar¹

ungaulug- to shake one's head from side to side # ungaulugtuq 'she is shaking her head' / Tua-i-llu-am ellii pitsaqsunqerrami-am *ungaulugaluni*

tuanen ircaquni cavcimaluku inarrluni. 'And, being the way she was, she started *shaking her head from side to side* while holding her hand on her heart, and collapsed.' (ELN 1990:28); > ungaulgut-

ungaulgut- to shake (it, especially the head) in disapproval # ungaulgutaa 'he shook it in dismay' / Qanraqluteng Ungalgem-gguq yuut uqlaupaka' arqatki neqet *ungaulgutelarai* wall'u ellangcarluki, kainiqevkarluki wall'u allakun nanikuavkarluki. 'They'd say that if people are wasteful of food, then the Bearded One (God) *shake his head from side to side* or (otherwise) reprimands them, or lets them suffer in another way.' (CAU 1985:213); Qanrat pitekluku piunrirciqai, tangertaita-lлу qamiquqteng *ungaulguciqaq*. 'Because of what they said he will destroy them, and those who see them will *shake their heads in horror*.' (PSALM 64:8); < ungaulgut-^{te²}

ungelkaaq fish steak cut transversely # cf. ungllekaq
ungelruma- to be curled up (of a dog, wolf, etc.)

Qimugta-gguq tauna uatiini *ungelrumauralria* ciutek naparaeskilik. 'That dog, they say, was curled up in the area toward the door of her, with its ears perked up.' (KIP 1998:71); . . . kegluneq tauna ayayuuunani tuani tua-i *ungelrumalliniaqleria*. ' . . . that wolf didn't leave, but stayed curled up there.' (ELL 1997:38); cf. qungelra-

ungi- to become soggy; to get sodden; to get waterlogged; to dissolve; to disintegrate; to be reduced to powder # ungiuq or ungia 'it got soggy' / ungitaa 'he made it soggy'; kameksiigken alukek ungilliniuk 'your boot-soles got soggy'; Tamakut-lлу tua-i imkut urut, *ungiluteng* tua-i, *ungiqapiarluteng*. Mukaatun ellirluteng. Imkut teguniyagait-lлу *ungiluteng*. Tua-i-lлу qayanun anyanun- llu assirikata puyat tamakut, elliluki. 'That moss gets dissolved, disintegrates. It becomes like flour. The fibrous stems of the moss disintegrate. Then when it is just right they put that moss and oil mixture on kayaks and on boats.' (PAI 2008:108); > ungcetaaq, ungirqe-; cf. uni-; < PE unji-

ungicetaaq dried fish skin for chewing # NI; < ungi-cetaaq

ungilak louse (*LK meaning*); spruce cone # and **ungilag-** to itch # ungilagtua 'it itches'

/ ungilagtua 'I itch' i.e., *my body itches*; ungilakan kumguu! 'if it itches, scratch it!'; ungiliit 'lice', 'spruce cones'; Tua-i-lлу-gguq avelngaat puguraluteng mermi. Cunawa-gguq arnassagaam *ungilai*. 'And so the mice surfaced in the water. It turned out they were the old woman's lice.' (CET 1971:21 & PRA 1995:452); Kumakiqernga tang qamiquqa *ungilagpakartuq*. 'Pick the lice off me, please, for my head is very *itchy*.' (YUU 1995:98); > ungilagliar(aq), ungilayaq; < PE unjilay-

ungilagliar(aq*) gnat # . . . *ungilagliaraat* nerilkautek'laraci, taugken ungunssiq qulugtellria ig'aqluku. ' . . . you strain at swallowing gnats, but swallow a camel.' (MATT. 23:24); < ungilak-?-ar(aq)

ungilayagaq* tiny biting gnat # < ungilak-yagaq
ungilegte- to whine # Tuaten qanqetaaququrluku tuaniunuakumi qatguurutevkenaku mikelnguq cali tuaten *ungiletgengraan* pisqumaluku. 'They told us to speak softly and kindly to the child in the morning without shouting at him even if he is *whining*.' (YUP 2005:118)

ungiliqe- to itch # EG; < ungilak-liqe²

ungiqr- to cushion # upautaqluku ici-w' uligmek ungiqerluku 'they moved with her wrapping or cushioning her with a blanket'

ungirqe- to soak and soften # Tauna-lлу tua-i aipani waten amirkamek kiagmi waten amirkaq kenilluku cetuanek-lлу kevirkaineck egaaruluki *ungirqelluku* tauna. 'During the summer he had his wife soak and soften a young bearded seal skin poke and had her stuff it with cooked beluga meat.' (ELL 1997:570); < ungi-rqe²

ungllekaq boiled fresh fish # cf. ungelkaaq # NUN

unglu nest # ungluringaarpenga 'you embrace me like a nest'; Tua-i-lл'-am ullagarrluki qalarrluni *unglutniluni* mayuqerrluni napamun qanrutengraani Turpiim ak'a aitaupayagaurtellruniluki kayangut. 'And so she rushed over to it, saying that she had found a nest, and she climbed the tree even though Turpak had told her that the eggs had already hatched into baby birds.' (ELN 1990:24); Pitsaqevkenak nalaquskuvet yaqulgem *ungluinek* napami wall'u nunami, aaniit-lлу evaluni kayangumini wall'u piyagamini, aaniit taukut tegungaitan. 'If you accidentally find a bird's nest in a tree or on the ground, and the mother is

sitting with her eggs or young, you shall not take the mother.' (ALER. 22:6); > unglungaqaq; < PE unju-

unglunguaq bowl # literally: 'imitation nest'; BB; < unglu-uaq

ungpaar(aq*) (NUN form), **ungpek** (NS form) short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*) # < PE unpey-

ungu- to drive rabbits, geese, or other game into an area where they can easily be killed # unguut 'they are driving game'; unguit 'they are driving them' / unguyartut 'they are going on a game drive'; > ungumrar-, Unguurvik; cf. ungingssiq; < PE unju-

ungucugte- to grumble # NUN

unguir- to come back to life # unguirtuq 'it came back to life' / Up'nerkaan tua-i akerta mallgian ataam imkut tuquillret naunraat *unguirluteng* nauluteng ataam. 'When spring came the sun came closer again and the plants that had died came back to life and grew again.' (EGA 1973:29); Tua-i ilangciaraqaasqevkenaku, tuqtengraaku *unguinrlingaitniluku*. 'He told that one to leave him alone, saying that, should he be killed, he will not fail to come back to life.' (QUL 2003:312); unguircetaa 'he brought it back to life'; . . . tuaten tuqukuma *unguiriartua* nunakegtaarpenun qilagmun. ' . . . when I die I'll come back to life in the good place in heaven.' (CAT 1950:59; cf. unguva-

ungulerqur- to shake oneself all over # Apanuugpak imna matarciqelliniuq, matareskuni-llu *ungulerqurluni* tua cairluni. *Ungulerquqan* pitegauteit imkut cingilgit kaimluteng unavet acianun. 'Apanuugpak would undress, and as he undressed he'd shake everything loose. When he shook himself, the arrowheads would fall to the ground.' (ELL 1997:414); < PE urjulay-

ungullugte- to be wrinkled # NUN

ungumrar- to drive fish into net by slapping the water with a paddle or stick # < ungu-?; > ungumraun

ungumraun stick splashed in water to drive fish into a dipnet # Man'a-gguq taangaryaraq arrsagmun *ungumrautauguq*. Cali-llu pikacaramun cali *ungumrautauluni*. 'This drinking is something that will drive one to poverty. It's something that will drive one to the point of lacking all things.' (figurative use) (KIP 1998:289); < ungumrar-n

ungungssiar(aq*) domesticated animal (in Bible translation); small(er) animal # . . . taūgaam imkut tan'gurraat pitaqerraarit yaquleyagaat allat-llu *ungungssiarat* nakacuit qelkaqluki kinercirraarluki. ' . . . however, they dried and then saved the bladders of those little birds and smaller animals that were the first catches of the boys.' (CAU 1985:60); < ungingssiq-ar(aq*)

ungungssiq land mammal; quadruped; bear (*Ursus* sp.) # Ilait *ungungssit* uksuraqan igteliluteng nunam aciani wall'u neliameggni qavarluteng uksurpak, puqlangan taūgken ataam tupagluteng up'nerkami. 'Some animals make underground dens when it is winter or hibernate all winter in the houses they've made, only waking when the warm weather comes back in spring.' (EGA 1973:19); Cali yuilqumi *ungungssit* yugnek curukaqenglartut. Yuk murilkevkenani ayakuni *ungungssimun* tekiciiquq. 'Also in the wilderness bears attack people. A person, if he isn't watchful as he goes on his way, can come upon a bear.' (YUU 1995:70); UNGUNGSSIQ QULUGNELEK or UNGUNGSSIQ QULUGTELLRIA 'camel'; UNGUNGSSIM AMIAN CAVIGTAA 'big game tag'; cf. unguva, ungu-; < PY unjuñsiq

ungunqukar(aq*) harlequin duck (*Histrionicus histrionicus*) # < ungunqun-kar(aq); NUN

ungunqun man's labret # > ununqukar(aq); NUN

unguqupak wooden device used to keep stitches evenly tight as when sewing a waterproof seam on a kayak skin #

unguquutaq plug to close hole on a sealskin float #

Unguurvik February # see Appendix 7 on the Yup'ik calendar; < ungu-ur-vik

unguva life # and **unguva-** to be alive # unguvauq 'it is alive' / Cali-qaa unguvau? 'Is it still alive?'; Tua-i ellii tangerpaaluami *unguvalriamek* qanganarmek irr'iluni . . . 'For the first time she saw living squirrels and she was amazed . . .' (ELN 1990:16); UNGUVA NANGYUILNGUQ 'life everlasting'; > unguvalria, unguvan, unguvarrar-; cf. ungingssiq

unguvalria black bear (*Ursus americanus*); living thing # < unguva-lria

unguvan heart; fish heart (*in areas where ircaquq is a general term for heart*) # Maaten tua-i pilliniuq *unguvataitellinilria*, *unguvatni* yuaryaqellinia. Nalaqsugnairutaa. 'To his amazement he found that he had no heart; he searched in vain for his

heart; he couldn't find it.' (QAI 1984:25); UY, NSU, NUN, UK, BB, NR, LI, EG; < unguva-n; > unguvatarar-

unguvarrar- being alive; still alive # *used in the quantifier/qualifier construction*; < unguva-rrar-

unguvatarar- to have a pounding heart # unguvatarartuq 'his heart is pounding' / NS; < unguvan?-

uni- to dissolve; to disappear # uniuq 'it dissolved' / mer'urtellermi saarralaun unilliuq 'when the sugar got wet it dissolved'; > unime-, unista, unite-, uniurte-, univkaraq; cf. ungi-

uniarte- to suddenly or abruptly leave behind # uniartaa 'he suddenly left him' / uniartaatnga 'they just left me behind'; Tua-i ellii *uniarrnayukluni* anluni ikamagni ekumauryarturluni uliit qaingatni. 'And she, thinking that she might be left behind, went out and got on the sled on top of the blankets.' (ELN 1990:9); < unite-ar(ar)te-

unime- to forget (to leave behind, or to not remember); to leave out # unimuq 'he forgot'; unimaa 'he forgot it'; *Unimaanka taugaam* watua cat tangerrluku taugaam una qanruteksuumayaqaqa kegginaquq. 'I can't recollect them (the stories behind the masks), but I can look at one and I can talk about the mask.' (AGA 1996:30); / Y, HBC, NI; < uni?-

unineq water mark from a drip or from high tide # < unite-neq¹; NUN

uniqtaraq spruce (*Picea* sp.); sapling #

unista deceased parent # Urluvilua- llu *unistema* pitegcaucilua-llu meq'ercetaanek. 'My late father made me a bow and arrows with points that dislodge.' (PAI 2008:298); < uni-ta¹-

unite- to leave (it) behind; to go away from (it) # unituq 'he is left behind'; unitaa 'he left her or it behind' / unicimauq 'he has been left behind'; unitaat neqlilleq 'they left fish camp'; nacan unicaqunaku 'don't leave your hat (behind)'; Muiran-llu uqamailan tuavet unilluku patunqerhaarraarluku piciatun canek nallunailkucirluku-llu . . . 'Because it was full, and heavy, they left it there, covering it well with various things and putting a marker on it . . .' (ELN 1990:55); uniyutellruuk 'they₂ separated, got divorced'; < uni-te²-; > uniarte-, unineq; < PE unit-

uniurte- to overlook; to miss the mark # uniurtaa

'he missed it', 'he overlooked it' / uniurtaa 'he missed with it'; neqliullermi uniurtellinia kinguqlikacaarateng tan'gaurluq 'when she was serving it seems she overlooked their youngest boy'; nutlemku uniurtellruqa 'I missed it when I shot at it'; Qayaq tua-iunuakumi cetuluni igvarqan pitgaraqluku wall' *uniurcuunaku* egmian tua-i paluartaqluni. 'When a kayak would come into view in the morning they'd shoot arrows at it, and since they never missed, it would capsize immediately.' (ELL 1997:408); < uni?-; < PE uni(C)ur-

univkaraq legend passed down from generation to generation; thing of the past # univkariuq 'he is recounting the past, telling a traditional story'; Tamakut-wa *univkarat*, imkut ak'a, ciuliameng aturlallritnek *univkarinilalriit*. 'They say those legends are accounts of things the ancestors experienced long ago.' (AGA 1996:38), Y, NS; < univkar-aq¹; > univkarrsuun; < PE univkarar

univkarrsuun story knife # NUN; < univkar-ssuun

univkaq tale; account # and **univkar-** to tell; to relate # Tua-i wani-wa uumek *univkamek* *univkaarqatartua* ciumek tamaquvci qaillun wall'u cat aturluki kingunitengnaqlerkarpeceñek. 'Now I'll relate a tale of what to do to try to find your way back if you are lost.' (YUU 1995:67); < PE uni(C)ur-

unkumiutaq sea mammal #

unkumiutarturcetenritqeraanga 'for once he didn't let me eat any sea-mammal meat'; unkurmiutaat irnerrluit 'sea mammal guts'; < un'a-miutaq

unrapigaq small thin straight log from a spruce sapling # Ellii camek pikaitniluni *unrapigaq* naparciqniluku nem'i elatiinun qamiqunai quillqluki; mimernai. 'He told him that we would erect a small thin log from a sapling with its root side up next to his house.' (CIU 2005:10)

unraq spear line; spear with line attached # NSU; cf. umnaq

un'u clothing; garment # un'uka 'my garment'; Tauna-ggur kiimi irugni qap'illukeg pilria mecituur *unui* tamarmeng, nekevyugnaunari nengelmi, qumqautarkauluku nekevkenani. 'But that one that dug a place for his legs, all of his garments are soaking wet, he can't stand in the cold, and if he stands up he freezes right away.' (WEB2); NUN

unuaku in the morning # *adverbial particle*; *Unuaku tua-i tamakucimek tua-i tamuagurluku, egeniuskan-lu igluku.* ‘In the morning they’d chew one like that and then swallow when there was no liquid left in it.’ (QUL 2003:4); UNUAKUM AGYARTAA ‘Venus; the Morning Star’; < unuaq-ku; > unuakuar, unuakutaq

unuakuar early morning # unuakuarmi ‘in the early morning’; unuakuayaar ‘very early in the morning’ < unuaku-?

unuakutaq breakfast # and **unuakutar**- to eat breakfast # Seven-klaagmi *unuakutalartukut*, twelve-klaagmi-lu apiatarluta, tua-i-lu six-klaagmi atakutarluta. ‘We eat breakfast at seven, lunch at twelve and dinner at six.’ (YUP 1996:54); < unuaku-taq¹

unuamek today # *adverbial particle*; maani ellallirtuq unuamek ‘it is raining here today’; Caqerluteng tupiimeng aaniita pii, “*Unuamek ikna nunapik paqciiqaput, aatavci atsat assirinii.*” ‘One time when they woke up, their mother said to them, “Today we’ll check the tundra across there; your father says the berries are ready.”’ (ELN 1990:25); < unuaq-ablative-modalis

unuaq this past morning # *adverbial particle*; < unuk-?; > unuaku, unuamek, unuaqu, unuaquaqan; < PE unnu(C)ar (*under PE unnu(y)*)

unuaqu tomorrow # *adverbial particle*; unuaqu tangerciqamken ‘I’ll see you tomorrow’; tekiciqsugnarqut unuaqu wall’u yaaliaku ‘they will probably arrive tomorrow or the next day’; ayallerpet unuaquani tekituq ‘he arrived the day after you left’; unuaquciqaaten ‘tomorrow will be your day’; < unuaq-ku; > unuaquaqan, unuaqu-te-; < PE unnuraqu (*under PE unnu(y)*)

unuaquaqan daily; every day # *adverbial particle*; Tua-i-am tuaten *unuaquaqan* pissulliniuk pililutek. ‘Every day they₂ would hunt, catching a lot of game.’ (YUU 1995:127); < unuaqu-contingent mood

unuaqu-te- to make plans for the next day # Tua-i-lu caqerluni angayuqaagket *unuaquallutek*, tua-i unuaqu up’nerkiyaqtarluteng. ‘Then one time their parents made plans for tomorrow; tomorrow they would go to spring camp.’ (ELN 1990:95); < unuaqu-te²

unuggsuun, unugcuun night-light; moon (NI and some CAN meaning) # Qavallerminek tupakalliniuq cakneq-lli-gguq pik’umi qasgim

egalrakun *unugcuutmi* itqertellrani tua-i tanqigcepaa, nunaniqva. ‘She awoke from her sleep and saw that the *moonlight* coming in through the kashim window up there was bright and beautiful.’ (WOR 2007:94); < unug-ssuun, unug-cuun

unugi- to spend the night # Iliini *unugiuraraqluteng* mikurngataqata neqet. ‘Sometimes they’d spend night after night fishing when the fish were there in great numbers.’ (PRA 1995:461 (see 1997 or further reprintings)); < unug-? i³-

unugpak all night # *adverbial particle*; < unuk-rpak

unuir(aq*) bat (*Myotis lucifugus*) # Taūgaam makut maa-i yaqulget ner’arkaqenrilkei: yaqulegpiit, kenriiret, qakurtat, eskaviat, tulukaruut, naruyat, *unuirat-lu*. ‘However, you are not to eat these winged creatures: eagles, short-eared owls, goshawks, hawk owls, ravens, sea gulls, and bats.’ (ALER. 14:12); < unuk-iq

unuk night; last night # and **unug-** to become night.

unugtuq ‘night fell’; unugaa ‘night fell on him’ / unugmi ayayuitut ‘they never leave at night’; unuk qavarciigatellruunga kuuvviassiyallruuma ‘last night I couldn’t sleep because I had too much coffee’; unuuguq ‘it is night’; unugpailgan before night falls’; ernerpak unugtuumaan ‘all day and night’; Caskut tua-i aturngaunaki ernerni taukuni tallimani *unugni-lu* tallimani. ‘They were forbidden to use cutting implements for those five days and five nights.’ (ELL 1997:38); Tua-i cuyait napat igtengvailgata caqerluni *unugyungarlu* qimugtet qilungluteng. ‘Before the leaves of the trees began to fall one day, as *nightfall* approached the dogs began to bark.’ (ELN 1990:56); > unugi-, unugpak, unuir(aq), unuku; < PE unnu(y)

unuku tonight # *adverbial particle*; unuku naaqiciqua imkunek kalikanek ‘tonight I’ll read that book’; < unuk-ku

upag- to change one’s place of residence; to move; to run toward someone (NSU meaning) # upagtuk ‘he moved’ / upallruukut Tuntutuliarmun yaaliagni ‘two years ago we moved to Tuntutuliak’; Pinarian-am cali neqlillmeggnun *upagluteng*, kiagmi. ‘And when the time was right they moved to their fish-camp in the summer.’ (ELN 1990:37); Kuigilngurmek-lu *upiima* maavet tua-i makumiungulua. ‘And when I moved here from Kwigillingok I became a local.’ (KIP 1998:59); < PE upay-

- upete-** to get ready to go # NSU; = upte-; < PE upət-
- upenerkaq** spring (season) # NSU; = up'nerkaq
- upinga-** to be ready # upingauq 'he or it is ready'
/ Aren, nutaan tua-i upingariamek ayalliniuk negetmun. 'Now that they were *ready* they headed north.' (QUL 2003:408); < upte-nga-
- uplerquote-** to prepare to leave on short notice # NUN; < upte-?-
- up'nerkaq** spring (season) # and **up'nerkar-** to become spring # up'nerkartuq 'it became spring'; up'nerkaraa 'spring came upon it' / up'nerkami angutet tan'gurraat-llu kanaqlagculturut 'in spring men and boys hunt muskrats'; < upte-neq¹-kaq, upte-neq¹-kaq; = upenerkaq; > up'nerkarpak, up'nerkarrvik, up'nerki-; < PE upən(ə)rakðar (*under* PE upən(ə)rAR)
- up'nerkarpak** all spring # *adverbial particle*; < up'nerkaq-rpak
- up'nerkarrvik** spring camp # Y; up'nerkaq-te¹-vik
- up'nerki-** to spend the spring # < up'nerkaq-i³-; > up'nerkilleq, up'nerkiyar-
- up'nerkilleq, up'nerkivik** spring camp # Up'nerkivimi qayuw' ellii qangqiircuucirluni qavcirrarnek cali-llu maqaruarcuucirluni. 'In *spring camp* she set several squirrel snares and also rabbit snares.' (ELN 1990:35); < up'nerki-lliq, up'nerki-vik
- up'nerkiyar-** to go to spring camp # up'nerkiartuq 'he went to *spring camp*.' / < up'nerki-yar-
- up'nge-** to start to get ready # up'nguq 'he is starting to get ready' / up'ngutaa 'he's starting to get for it ready'; Tua-i aturkaitnek-gguq upengluteng, up'ngulluki. 'They started *preparing* what they'd use; *getting them ready*.' (PAI 2009:2); cf. upte-
- upte-** to get ready to go # uptoq 'he is getting ready'; uptoaa 'he is getting it or her ready' / uplутeng '(they) getting ready'; upesngaituq 'he won't get ready'; upcavet 'because you got ready'; upeskuvet 'when you get ready'; upnaluni 'in order to get ready'; upepailegma 'before I get ready'; upyutaa uini taquarkaanek 'she is getting travel provisions ready for her husband'; > upinga-, uplerquote-, up'nerkaq, up'nerkar-; = upete-; cf. up'nge-; < PE upət-
- upute¹** to say unfavorable things about (him); to criticize; to gossip about (him); to comment unfavorably on (him); to complain about (him)

uputaa 'he is saying unfavorable things about her' / uputaariuq 'she is gossiping'; assiilkaqa uputaariyunqeggan 'I don't like her because she likes to gossip'; Ava-i ciuqermini ciktaallrani upucung'ermiu iluteqsiyaagpakaami uputenritniluku. 'He said that even though he wanted to *comment on* her while she was bowing he didn't *comment on* her since he was so sad.' (QUL 2003:396); Qanruyutet maligtaqukuvciki nepaunaci uputestaunaci-llu yuuciquci. 'If you follow the precepts you will live a quiet life without anyone's *criticizing* you.' (YUP 2005:62); Upucaqunaku ilan piciqenrilkiinek picilirluku. 'Thou shalt not *bear false witness*.' (*the eighth commandment*) (CAT 1950:3); . . . kiimurrsugyaramek, piciliutmek-llu, uputaaryaramek, pivaksaramek, aakulagcaramek-llu. ' . . . (of, about) selfishness, slander, *gossip*, pride, and confusion.' (1CORI. 12:20)

upute² to tell (him) something; to speak to (him) # Y

uq- shelter # *deep root*; cf. uqeq, uqite¹, uqvigaq, uqvik, uqurrsuk, uqumigte²

uqamailkutaq, uqamalkutaq weight; ballast # tauna ciin maligutaa uqamailkutaunaluni? 'why did that person come along to be a dead weight?'; Teggalqurrullrunritut, angqafuluteng tauغاam. Uqamailkucilallruit angqat iluitgun. 'They weren't rocks, but rather balls. They put *weights* inside the balls.' (CIU 2005:312); < uqamaite-kutaq, uqamaite-kutaq

uqamailtaciq, uqamaltaciq weight of something # uqamailtacia or uqamaltacia 'its weight'; Patgumaurluku tua-i tallimi uqamaltaciakun. 'He continued to leave his hand there, using just the *weight* of his arm.' (QAN 1995:190); < uqamaite-taciq, uqamaite-taciq

uqamailtassiir-, uqamaltassiir-, uqamailtassiar-, uqamaltassiar- to weigh # uqamailtassiira, uqamaltassiira, etc. 'he is weighing it' / < uqamaite-taciq, uqamaite-taciq; > uqamailtassiirun

uqamailtassiirun, uqamaltassiirun, uqamaltassiarcuun scale for weighing # Pitalqellrianek cuqcissuutnek uqamaltassiarcuutnek-llu atulaqici. 'Use accurate rulers and scales.' (LEVI. 19:36); < uqamailtassiir-n, uqamailtassiir-n, uqmailtassiir-cuun

uqamair- to become heavy; to feel very listless; to partially awaken, feeling that one cannot move; to experience “sleep paralysis” # *one having sleep paralysis experience feels that he will regain the ability to move after making even one slight movement*; uqamairtuq ‘he partially awakened, feeling unable to move’ / < uqamaq-ir²-; < PE uqimanjir-

uqamairi- to have become heavy # uqamairiuq ‘it got heavy’ / . . . *uqamairiut wiinga-llu arturyagulluki*. ‘. . . they have *become too heavy* for me to bear.’ (PSALM 38:4); < uqamaq-ir²-i¹-

uqamaite- to be heavy # uqamaituq ‘it is heavy’ / uqamaitessiyaagtuaq ‘it is too heavy’; uqamailnguq ‘heavy thing’; Tua-i-am uqamailtassikatalliniluteng naliteng *uqamailqurrautassiarluku*. ‘And so they were going to weigh themselves to see which was the *heaviest*.’ (QUL 2003:196); < uqamaq-ite¹-; > uqamailkutaq, uqamailtaciq, uqamailtassiir-; < PE uqimanit-

uqamaq weight; pound # . . . *uqamangqertuq uspernek tiisitsaaq malruk yuinaat-llu qulngunritaraat akimarmek cipluki*. ‘. . . it weighed two thousand one hundred and ninety-five pounds.’ (ANUC. 38:24); > uqamair-, uqamairi², uqamaite-; cf. uqiggete-

uqenqar¹ to put all one’s strength into doing something # Aqvaucuan aipani ellii *uqenqerluni piluni ellii*, tua-i-llu kiturluku Turpak. ‘She (Turpak) wanted to race and she (Turpak’s sister) ran as fast as she could and got ahead of Turpak.’ (ELN 1990:63)

uqenqar² to have the wind blow from behind while one is traveling # uqenqertuq ‘he has the wind blowing from behind him’; < uqeql-?

uqeql leeward side; sheltered side # uqra ‘its lee side’; Ull’uyirluni ingrim tamatum *uqrani*. ‘There were small whirlwinds in the lee of that mountain.’ (YUU 1995:23); Naūgg’, ava-i inerquumalallruukut arnaq una agiireskan *uqlirnerakun* kituusqevkenaku. ‘Since long ago we’ve been admonished that if a woman approaches she is not to be passed on her *lee (downwind) side*.’ (ELL 1997:339); > uqenqar²-, uqerrsuum, uqetmun, uqrir-, uqraq; cf. uq-; < PE uqeql

uqetmun toward the sheltered side; away from the wind # < uqeql-tmun; = uqutmun

uqer- to wipe the anal area after defecating # uqertuq ‘he is wiping his (own) anal area’; uqraa ‘he wiped his (another’s) anal area’ / aan, uqernga! ‘mother, wipe me!’; > uqrunt², uqriutaq; < PY uqər-

uqerrsuum hat # UK; < uqeql-cuun

uqi- to have plenty of food and other goods; to have much oil # *of a seal*. uqiuq ‘it has a lot of oil’ / < uquq-i³-; > uqite², uqiinaq, uqilngu-, uqiqite-, uqiqur-, uqivik

uqicetaar- to ceremonially share blubber and meat from a freshly caught seal # uqicetaartuq ‘she is sharing’ / Tengruluteng cakneq *uqicetaatuut*, uqiquata-llu uqunek kemegnek tapirluki, arnarrlainaat angutmek ilaunateng. ‘The women only, excluding men, enthusiastically share blubber with meat too when they have a “seal party”.’ (YUP 2005:39); < uqite²-cetaar-

uqiggeli-, uqigli- to become light in weight # uqiggeliuq ‘it is getting light’; uqiggelia ‘he is making it lighter’ / Maaten pilliniuq ayuucia *uqigligertellinilria*. ‘Suddenly he realized that he didn’t feel listless anymore (*literally: saw that his condition had become light*).’ (YUU 1995:99); < uqiggete-i¹-, uqiggete-i¹-; < PE uqinjiti- (*under PE uqinjiti*)

uqiggete-, uqaggete- (*HBC form*), **uqgete-** to be light in weight # uqiggetuq ‘it is light’ / uqiggenani ‘(it) being light’; kevegluku taisgu tauna uqiggelnguq! ‘lift and bring that light thing’; Aren waqaa tuaten-qaa maqaqluteng pilugugtuumarpet, atkuun-llu tauna maqarcetuq, maqarcessngapakarta. Atam *uqiggelcarluten pikinal* ‘My, but you have such heavy thick and warm boots and parka! Lighten up!’ (NAA 1970:7); Unaruluq taūgken *uqaggellruluni*. ‘This poor fellow is *lighter*.’ (CEV 1984:43); > uqiggeli-; cf. uqamaq, uqila-; < PE uqinjiti-

uqiinaq mixture of berries, sugar, and seal oil # K; < uqi-nginaq

uqila- to be fleet-footed; to run fast # uqilauq ‘he runs fast’ / uqilatauq qimugtetun ‘he runs as fast as a dog’; Taum-llu nuraam taum aanani *uqlanruami* unilluku. ‘Because that fawn ran faster than its mother, it left her behind.’ (YUP 2005:234); > uqilali; cf. uqiggete-; < PE uqila-

uqilali fast runner # < uqila-li¹

uqilngu- to feel sick from eating too much fatty food # uqilnguuq 'he is feeling sick from eating fatty food' / uqilngunarquq 'it (food) is too rich in oil'; *Uqilnguqeryuama tang tunurraungraan-llu wii akutartuqsaitelalrianga.* 'I avoid eating Eskimo ice cream since I get sick so easily from eating even a small amount of caribou back fat; it's as if I've eaten too much of it.' (YUP 1996:43); < uqi-lngu-; < PE uqđilħu- (*under* PE uqđur)

uqiqite- to become flooded with gasoline or oil # uqiqituq 'it got flooded' / < uqi-ite³-

uqiqu- to distribute seal blubber and meat and gifts when someone has caught a seal; to give a "seal party" # *formerly only women and girls participated*; uqiqurtuq 'she is passing out strips of blubber'; uqiqurai 'she is passing them out' / Wall'u tan'gaurluq pitqerraaraqan ilait cenarmiut *uqiquaqluteng* nerevkaryluteng-llu. 'Or when a boy makes his first catch some of the seacoast dwellers give a "seal party" and a feast.' (CAU 1985:95); < uqi-?- -

uqir- to put oil in # uqirtuq 'it has oil put in it'; uqiraa 'he put oil in it' / Aling arenqia, naken waniw' kenurraqa *uqirciu?* Cakneq-llu tanqigiqerpaa! 'My goodness, where did you get more oil to fill my lamp? It's so bright!' (QUL 2003:239); < uquq-ir¹-; > uqirissuun, uqirvik

uqirissuun funnel # < uqir-i²-cuun

uqirvik, uqiryaraq fuel tank # < uqir-vik, uqir-yaraq

uqissaqsuun blubber carrier #

uqisnga- to be sheltered # Tua-i-tuq *uqisngalii* yaquqpet aciagni!. 'Let me be sheltered under your wings!' (PSALM 61:4); < uqite-nga-

uqisvik sheltered spot; shelter; refuge # = uqiyvik; < uqite-vik

uqite¹ to take shelter # uqituq 'he took shelter'; uqitaa 'he put it in a sheltered spot' / > uqisnga- uqisvik; cf. uq-; < PE uqqit- (*under* PE uqor)

uqite² to distribute seal products (blubber and the like) and gifts # uqicitaaryarnariuq 'it is time to go get seal blubber'; Piciatun taūgaam uqitetuit akutanek-llu piaqluteng, amllermek akutamek. 'They gave out various things when giving out seal products, but especially "Eskimo ice cream".' (PAI 2008:120); < uqi-te⁴-; > uqicetaar-

uqiyvik sheltered spot; shelter; refuge # HBC; = uqisvik; < uqite-vik

uqivik, uqivigaq container for oil # < uqi-vik, uqi-vik

uqlar- to become messy; to pollute # uqlartuq 'he got messy'; uqlaraa 'he got it messy' / nuna man'a uqlaasqevkenaku 'we are told not to pollute the earth'; Pika-i paallacalkarvillra, agyat *uqlausnganateng* ayuqut. 'Up there, (at) the place where he (Raven) stumbled, the stars seem to be all jumbled up.' (YUU 1995:87); Tua-i-llu neqliyarameng, neqsuameng aturluki tuamtellu qelterēk tua-i yuvgermek tuaten, tamana tua-i *uqlautnguluni*. 'They used them (their kayaks) when they went fishing, and so again it would be grimy with scales and fish slime.' (PAI 2008:286)

uqlir- to be set or ready to act *usually to spear or shoot*, to take aim # uqlirtuq 'he is set to act' / uqliutaa 'he is set to act on or with it, he is aiming at it'; = urnir-; < PE uqlir-

uqnaq cooked horsetail or mare's-tail tuber *taken from mouse caches*; berries cooked with blood # HBC; < uu-?-naq¹

uqnarliq cooked blackfish # HBC; = uuqnarliq; < uu-?-naq¹-li¹

uqnarqe- to be burning hot # HBC, NUN; = uuqnarqe-; < ?-narqe-

uqni- to have a fever # NUN; < uu-?-naq¹-i³-

uqnir- to heat (of liquids) # NUN; < uu-?-naq¹-lir- **uqniraq** dish of cooked sourdock and salmon roe # NUN; < uqnir-aq¹

uqraq shelter; windbreak # Tua-i arenqialami tauna *uqrarmun* tuavet aqumqaūrlulliuq. 'And so, that being how it was, that poor dear one sat down there in the sheltered area.' (CAU 1985:209); < uqeinqaq¹

uqrilitaq shelter; windbreak # NUN; < uqraq-ilitaq

uqrir- to go through the area on the sheltered side of (it); to pass downwind or down-current of (it) # uqriraa 'he went on the sheltered side of it' / *Uqriquniu-gguq* nasaurluq tepii narkuniu arniqciquq, ala-i. 'It is said that if he passes downwind of a girl and if he smells her odor (female emanations) he will be adversely affected thereby, oh dear.' (KIP 1998:129); < uqeinqaq²-

uqruturaq diaper # BB; < uqer-?-taq¹

uqrut¹, uqrutaq¹ shelter; windbreak # uqrucirturluku 'shielding it from the wind'; Tuavet tua-i arulailliniuk tua-i taukut *uqrutaqeqerluki*. 'He stopped there and used it as

a shelter from the wind.' (ELL 1997:194); < uqeql-n, uqeql-taq¹

uqrunk², uqrutaq², uqrutarka, uqrutarkaun, uqrilitaq toilet paper (or other material to wipe anus) # Tenguraluteng kingunratni-l'l' tua-i caarkaiteqerluni uqrutalleruarmek-gguq taugaam pukukcaarturluni. 'They flew off and then there was nothing to do but nibble on scraps of something for wiping the backside.' (QAN 1995:96); < uqer-n, uqer-taq¹, uqer-taq¹-kaq, uqer-taq¹-kaq-un, uqer-ilitaq

uqsunaq*, uqsunaaq aged fish head # LI, UK; < uqsuq-naq²

uqsuq head (*UY, LI, UK, EG meaning*); aged fish head (*HBC, NS meaning*) # Tekiutaa tuamta-l'l'-am *uqsuanek*. Kiituanu tua-i arenqaituq elliin-llu nerekaitelaryaaqekai uingan imum nernaurai. 'Then he brought its [the carrion's] head to her. Alas, she'd never eaten such a thing before, but that husband of hers had.' (UNP2); Taumek cukilanamek ac'etaat *uqsuakun* . . . 'Then they made him put on a [crown of] thorns on his head . . .' (ORT 2006:52); > uqsunaq, uqsuqaq, uqsurpayagaq; < PY uqsuq

uqsuqaq northern pintail (*Anas acuta*); fat of fatty bird (*NUN meaning*) # Tua-i-llu piqerlutek piyuanginanermegni teng'ilutek malrugnek *uqsuqagnek*. 'And then suddenly while they were walking they had two *pintails* fly up.' (ELN 1990:36); NI, CAN, K, BB < uqsuq-?; > uqsuqerpak

uqsuqerpak (*K form*), **uqsurtaq** (*NI form*) mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) < uqsuqaq-rpak, -?; cf. uqulkataq, uqulkatarpak; and yuukaq, yuukarpak

uqsurpayagaq nickel; five cents # LI; < uqsuq-payagaq

uqtaq hookless lure used to attract fish when dipnetting or spearing; hook (*additional CAN meaning*) # Cali-llu *uqtarluteng* qusuurnek pilqaqluteng. 'Also they caught a lot of smelt with hookless lures (and dipnets).' (YUU 1995:61); from Aleut uXtaX 'fish hook'; > uqtaqnagaq

uqtaqnagaq rainbow smelt (*Osmerus mordax*) # CAN; < uqtaq-kengaq

uquaq oil slick from a boat or dead animal; fish oil taken from the surface of fish broth # < uquq-?

uquariqe- to die of an overdose of oil # < uquq-ar(aq)-liqe-

uquarqe- to appear oily and milky # specifically refers to water where fish are spawning; NUN; < uquq-?

uqugguluk mold (fungus); "leprous" disease of garments and structures (in the Bible) # and **uqugglug-** to be moldy # uqugglugtuq 'it is moldy' / *Uqugglugnimek* tepsarquten anluten qimugtet nuniitni akaguaryartua. 'You smell of mold; go out and roll on the ground where the dogs are.' (CIU 2005:134); < ?-rlluk; < PE uquy

uquinaq mixture of berries, sugar, and seal oil # K; < uquq-nginaq

uquir(aq*) pectoral sandpiper (*Calidris melanotos*); pomarine jaeger (*Stercorarius pomarinus*) # < uquq-iq; < PY uquiq

uquirte- to run out of fuel # uquirtuq 'he or it ran out of fuel' / < uquq-ir(ar)te

uquirun fat scraper # < uquq-ir-un

uqulegaq northern pintail (*Anas acuta*) # Tua-llu ukut *uqulegayagaat* qulen uitalliat nanvam ceiniini. 'So these ten baby *pintails* were living on the shore of the lake.' (PEK 1977:25); Y, HBC, NI, NUN; < uquq-lek-aq³

uqulek fried bread # HBC; < uquq-lek

uqliurta oil worker; oilfield worker # < uquq-liur-ta¹

uqulkatagpak mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) # < uqulkatak-rpak; cf. uqsuqaq, uqsuqerpak; and yuukaq, yuukarpak

uqulkatak northern pintail (*Anas acuta*) # NI; < uquq-?; > uqulkatagpak

uqulkuk motor oil # < uquq-lkuk

uqumaarrluk fish slightly aged and stored in seal oil; locally poke fish # < uquq-maarrluk

uqumelnguq* smoked fish soaked in seal oil # NUN; < uquq-mete-nguq

uqumigte-¹ to cut hair short # uqumigtuq 'he got a short haircut'; uqumigtaa 'he gave him a short haircut' / NI

uqumigte-² to have the wind blow from behind while one is traveling. uqumigtuq 'he has the wind blowing with him'; Natetmuruciirucamek tua-i *uqumigglutek* ayalliuk. 'When they became disoriented, they began to go with the wind.' (AGA 1996:132); NUN, Y, NI

uqumcuaq buff-breasted sandpiper (*Tryngites subruficollis*) #

uqumleq (*HBC form*), **uqumluk** (*NUN form*) mixture of berries, sugar, and seal oil. < uquq-?, uquq-?

uqumyagngalnguq* pearl # in *Bible translation*; . . . tangnircaumalriami-llu sulutaamek . . . uqumyagngalngurnek-llu, ' . . . adorned with gold, . . . and pearls.' (REVE. 18:16); < uqumyakngalnguq

uqumyak quartz # so called because of its light color, resembling seal fat; < Maurluanam taum tua-i kamakengamiu aluqatkamek taumek pillinilria, ikitugmek-llu, teggalqumek-llu *uqumyagmek*. 'Because his grandmother was beginning to suspect it [to be other than human], she took out a beaver castor, some wild celery, and a quartz rock.' (PAI 2008:332); < uquq-yak; > uqmygngalnguq; < PE uqðumyay (*under PE uqður*)

uqunge- to get oil; to gain weight; to catch a seal # uqunguq 'he got oil', 'he became fat', or 'he caught a seal' / < uquq-nge-

uqungnak fuel oil # NUN; < uquq-?

uqunguaq olive oil # EG; < uquq-uaq

uqu'alek fry bread # K; "fry bread" is the characteristic widespread Native American homemade deep-fried biscuit, sometimes called "Eskimo doughnut" locally, known as "bannock" in Canada; < uquq-?-lek

uquq oil; especially seal oil; blubber; by extension any edible oil; in context also fuel oil; lubricating oil; gasoline # Kenurrarluteng qikunek *uqumek imalegnek*. 'For lamps they had clay vessels full of seal oil.' (CAU 1985:48); Tamukaanek-llu caerlluteng aurluteng tua-i-llu meciarluki *uqumek nerluki*. 'And once they gathered pussy willow catkins, dipping them in seal oil as they ate them.' (ELN 1990:16); . . . *uquirirraarluni-llu makliim taum uqua pilagtuarluku after she removed the blubber she butchered that bearded seal's blubber . . .*' (CUN 2007:19); ?-quq; > uqi-, uqir-, uquaq, uquariqe-, uquarqe-, uquinaq, uquir(aq), uquirun, uqulegaq, uqulkatak, uqulkuk, uqumaarrluk, uqumleq, uqumyak, uqumelnguq, uqungnak, uqunguaq, uqu'alek, uqurcailkun, uqurcir-, uquri-, uqurkaq, uqurkellicarrsuun, uqurliq, uqurpak, uqurte-, uqurte-, uqurvik, uquurte-, uquucilleq, uquucunguaq, uquviarrluk, uquryak; < PE uqður

uqurcailkun oiler wick (in a motor) # < uquq-?-yailkun

uqurcir- to make a temporary patch, as on a kayak, with blubber; to seal a leak with seal oil or blubber # uquq-?

uquri- to be fat # of humans, animals, fish, or birds; uquriuq 'he is fat' / Tuquvailegma-tuq waniwa . . . taryaqvagmek *uqurilriamek nerqlerlii* 'Before I die . . . that I could eat a fat king salmon!' (QAN 1995:242); < uquq-i¹

uqurkaliurta oil worker; oil company # < uqurkaq-liur-ta¹

uqurkaq fuel oil; petroleum; gasoline; kerosene # kenurram uqurkaa 'lamp oil'; Kaassalinaq *uqurkaaqaa* snuukuum. 'The snowmachine used gasoline for fuel.' (NEK 1981:21); < uquq-kaq; > uqurkaliurta

uqurkellicarrsuun carburetor # NUN; < uquq-kelli-car-cuun; NUN

uqurliq* silver or coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) # Y; < uquq-lilli¹

uqurpak fried bread # NUN; < uquq-rpak

uqursuk parka hood; hat # cf. uq-

uqurte-¹ to apply oil to # uqurtuq 'it has been oiled'; uqurtaa 'he oiled it' / Cali-llu ivruciput qeciit aturraarluki, yuuluki kinercirluki, kinraqata *uqurtaqluki* cali qayamcetun piluki. 'Also after using our skin wading boots, we'd take them off and dry them, and whenever they were dry we'd apply oil to them like we do to our kayaks.' (PAI 2008:284); < uquq-te⁶-> uqurun; PE uqður- (*under PE uqður*)

uqurte-² to catch a seal # uqurtuq 'he caught a seal' / < uquq-te¹

uqurun lubricating oil # NUN; < uqurte¹-n

uqurvik, uquryaraq fuel tank # < uquq-vik, uquq-yaraq

uquryak¹ pus # and **uquryag**⁻¹ to have pus # Tang kavirpagluni igyaran, iiragken-llu (qenercinraagken-llu) *uquryagludek*. 'Your throat is red and your tonsils are covered with pus.' (YUP 1996:51); Kiitaqluku qatellriamek *uquryagngalngurmek* nevumaluteng. 'When it (the dressing) is peeled off, it has stuck to it a white substance that looks like pus.' (PAI 2008:108); < uquq-yak

uquryak² white cloud that rises from the horizon # and **uquryag**⁻² for a white cloud to arise on the horizon # NUN

uqutmun toward the sheltered side; away from the

wind # . . . paqtellinia, arnaq pikna akluunani matarmi qerruyuaralia *uqutmun* caugarrluni, anuqii tunulluku, qerrulluni qungingaluni. ‘. . . when he checked on her he saw that woman up there without clothes, naked, shivering *with her back to the wind*, curled up and cold.’ (ELL 1997:102); < uqeqltmun; = uqetmun

uquucilleq, **uquucivik** pit or container for storing seal oil # NUN; < uquq-un-li²-lleq, < uquq- un-li²-vik

uquucunguaq glass; glass bottle # NUN; < uquq-? uaq

uqu'urniq type of light-colored stone used for whetstones #

uquurte- to become oily by accident # *literally*: ‘to become oil’; *uquurtuq* ‘it got oily’; *uquurtaa* ‘he got it oily’ / “Uumi-lli pellernaqvaa! Melqunka *uquurtanka*,” qanertuq Taqukaq. “This is so yucky! I’ve gotten my fur *all oily*.” said Bear.’ (TAQ 1977:43); < uquq-urte-

uquutellek musket; heavy large-caliber shoulder firearm # NUN

uquutvaguqaq poison water hemlock (*Cicuta mackenzieana*) # Neqivigluteng kanaqliit. Imiraqluki neqkameggnek *uquutvaguaneq*, . . . ‘Muskrats have their food storage places. They’d fill them with their foods, with *poison water hemlock*, . . .’ (PAI 2008:228); < ?-uaq

uquviarrluk strip of seal blubber # HBC; < uquq-? rrluk

uqviaq*, **uqviaraq**, **uqvigaq** willow (*Salix* sp.); more generally, tree # . . . qugtarqamta qakinuarnek *uqviarnek* ekqutkamternek . . . ‘. . . whenever we’d get dried *willows* for kindling . . .’ (AGA 1996: 102); < uqvik-aq²; > Uqvigartalek

Uqvigartalek the traditional boundary point between Yup’ik and Inupiaq territory near Golovin on the Seward Peninsula # *literally*: ‘place with many willows’; < uqvigaq-talek

uqviggruk pussy willow # EG; < uqvik-rrluk

uqvigpik (Y form), **uqvigpiaq** willow (*Salix* sp.) # Unuaquani-llu unuakumi makcara’arluteng aanakellriit qusuuliqataameng, nuv’itkarlluteng *uqvigpagnek*. ‘The next day the children and their mother got up early in the morning because they were going to work on the smelt, and they gathered stringers from *willow* shoots.’ (PRA 1995*:461); < uqvik-pik², uqvik-pik²

uqviicar(aq*) redpoll (*Carduelis* sp.) # < uqvik-? **uqviinraq** willow root # < uqviaq-linraq

uqvik willow (*Salix* sp.); more generally, tree # > uqviaq, uqviggruk, uqvigpik, uqviicar(aq), uqvinraq; cf. uq-; < PE uqviy

uqvinraq drift log # (?) < uqvik-nraq

uralate- to be lethargic due to illness or other physical problem # NUN

uraluq starry flounder (*Platichthys stellatus*) (BB meaning); wild celery (*Angelica lucida*) (LI meaning) # cf. uraruq

uraruq starry flounder (*Platichthys stellatus*)(HBC, NUN meaning); round whitefish (*Prosopium cylindraceum*) (BB, LI, NR meaning); edible sea slug, orange or purple in color (*species ?*) (NI meaning) # cf. uraluq; < PY uraruq

urasqaq (CAN, NI form), **urasquq** (NUN form) white or gray clay (which is mixed with caribou hair and used to make pottery) # Kegginateng mingugluki *urasqamek*, *urasqarrluteng*. ‘They’d paint their faces with *white clay*, apply *white clay* to themselves.’ (TAP 2004:106); . . . qungut *urasqercimalriit* . . . ‘. . . whitened sepulchers . . .’ (MATT. 23:27); = urr’aq; < PE **urrar**

uravyunqegg- to be crisp and crumbly # NUN

urciq loop at end of line #

ure-¹ to melt; to dissolve; to run of colors; to run down (soil from a slope); to have a dirty face # ur’uq or uraa ‘it is melting, etc.’ / urtaa ‘it (e.g., sun) is melting it’; mikelnguq ur’uq ‘the child has a dirty face’; qerrulliik ur’illiniuk ‘the pants are “running” i.e., *their color is fading in the wash*; saalam uria ‘she is inconvenienced by the melting of the shortening’; . . . pingnawa manuani nunanirqelriami ingrim *urillrani* ner pall’er pingna qer’artaunani taūgken. . . . there in front of where the mountain formed good land as it (*the soil ran down from its slope*, there was a large house but without any meat rack.’ (MAR2 2001:91); > urte-, uruma-; cf. urug-; < PY-S **urə-**

ure-² root; urcaarluku or urevkangnaqluku ‘sustained yield’ (*Fish and Game terms*); > urelriit, ureneq

urelriit parent’s cross-sex siblings and their children # < ure²-lria-plural

urelvaute- to aim # Tua-i-gguq qavciliirluni cupngan, *urelvaucaaqaa* taum aatiin, wavet tua-i

keputpakatarluku, aren *urelvauqaarluku-gguq* engaarraarlun' un' mangllegluni tuaten. 'When he [the shaman] blew out a certain number of times, that father [of the child] aimed, ready to chop, but after he had aimed, he cleared his nose and sobbed.' (KIP 1998:213)

urenke- to have time (for it); to be intent on what one is doing; to be unoccupied otherwise # urenkuq 'he is intent on what he is doing, is unoccupied with anything else'; urenkaa 'he has time for it; he is able to devote himself intently or diligently to it' / urenkekuma piciqaqaa 'when I have time, I'll do it'; Cumikluku pillinia, yaatii tua-i a^gnna urenkelluku, egilraurallinilra. 'Observing it, *intently looking* at the area around it, he found out that it was moving.' (QUL 2003:678); Tangertuten-qaa angutmek urenkelluni calilalriamek? 'Do you see a man who is working *intently*?' (AYUQ. 22:29); > urenkenrite-, urenkun

urenkenrite- to be busy; to have no time for (it) # urenkenrituq 'he is busy'; urenkenritaa 'he is too busy for it' / urenkenrilama ikayurciigatamken 'because I'm busy I can't help you'; < urenke-rite-

urenkun opportunity of importance; time to devote to what one is doing; thing of intense interest # Kiagmi urenkutmek-am tailliat unkut ceñarmiut Kusquqvagmi maani kevgirarkauluteng apeqmeggnek. 'In the summer the coastal people came with the *intention* of participating in what's called the Messenger Feast here in the Kuskokwim.' (AGA 1996:196); *Urenkutmek* pillerkillruukut arcaqaknaluku yugtun qanemcit igausngallerkaat, tamarcetenritengnaqlerkaat-llu. 'Using the *opportunity*, we planned for the all-important matter, writing the spoken Yup'ik to try to prevent it from being lost.' (KIP 1998:xv); ... caungan-mi yuk urenkutek'larcu aulukluku-llu; tuquarkaungraan tarikluku? '... what then is a person that he should be *something of intense interest* to you, that you should take care of him even though he is bound only for death?' (PSALM 8:4)

urluveq, urluraq (NSU form); **urlu** (NUN form) bow for shooting # Apa'urlurpet urluvqaa, pitegcautai-llu, tangluk-llu. 'It's your grandfather's *bow*, his arrows, and his snowshoes.' (YUU 1995:2); Tua-ll' pillinia urluvra-gguq qelutairtuq, qelutii kevkartuq. 'Then he told her that his *bow* had

come unstrung, that his bowstring had snapped.' (ELL 1997:80); < PE urluvər

urneq, urrlaq overflow; increase; descendant; spillover; excrescence # yuum urneri 'the person's descendants'; ... kiartuq, nunai kankut alaunateng kana-i tamatum ingrim urellrani uitimeng. '... when she looked around, she saw her village visible down there because it was located at the mountain's *spillover* (onto the plain; that is, at its base).' (QUL 2003:72); > ure-²; cf. uryur-

urnir- to be set or ready to act *usually to spear or shoot*; to take aim # urnirtuq 'he is ready' / urniutaa 'he is ready to shoot it or spear it'; urnia! 'get ready' to spear or shoot!'; Iqluluku, tangvallrani urenpausngarraarluni! 'He was lying to him after he'd been *aiming directly at him!*' (QUL 2003:314); = uqlir-; < PE urnir-

urniut- to regret something # NUN

Urr'agmiut Ohogamiut # old village site on the Yukon

urr'aq, urrasquq white or gray clay, powdery when dry; silt # *the clay was mixed with caribou hair and used to make pottery*; 'Kinguveten-llu amllertarivkarciqanka nunam urraatun. 'And I shall cause your descendants to be as numerous as the *fine sands* of the earth.' (AYAG. 13:16); Tua-i urr'aqegtaarmek tua-i urr'arrirluni tua-i, cai tua-i tamarmeng tua-i. 'He was covered with *white clay, very nice white clay*, all over his body' (ELL 1997:500); = urasqaq; < PE urrar

urre- to urinate # EG; = qurre-

urr'i- (ur'i-?) to have diarrhea # NUN

urr'urruayuli common loon (*Gavia immer*) # BB

urtaq batter; sourdough # urtaq ilau! 'add some more (water to the sourdough and mix flour) to the batter!'; urciuq 'she is making sourdough batter'; Qulqitet-llu qaingatnun urtaq elliluku. *Urtamek* tamaani quulecirilallruut assaliaqameng carrarmek ilakuigaqluteng. 'They would set the *batter* on the shelf to become sour when they made sourdough pancakes, leaving a little sourdough (for starter).' (PRA 1995*:460); < -urte-aq¹

urte- to make into a batter # urtaa 'he made it into a batter' / assaliarkaq urtellrua 'he made the pancake mix into a batter'; Tamarmek imarlutek muirumalutek mukaamek uqumek *urcimalriamek*, ... 'Both filled full with flour *mixed with oil*, ...'

(NAAQ. 7:73); = murte-; < ure¹-te²-; > urtaq
urug- to thaw; to melt # urugtuq or urugaa 'it is melting' / cikuq urugtaa 'he is melting the ice'; cikumek urugciuq 'he is melting some ice'; Taūgaam tua-i akercillrani tamana qanuk urugluni erenrumainanrani. 'But when it became sunny the snow *melted* during the day.' (ELN 1990:57); . . . iracaquqa-lлу cuicekaarkatun urugluni. ' . . . and my heart *melts* like a candle.' (PSALM 22:14); > urugcir-, urunquq, uruumauq; cf. ure-, uquggluk; < PY-S uruγ- (*under* PY-S URə-)

urugcir- to warm up; to thaw # urugcirtuq 'he is warming up'; urugciraq 'he is thawing it' / Turpak-lлу ellimerlukek petuusqelluki qimugteteng urugcillrani aatiit. 'She told Turpkak and her to tether their dogs while their father was warming up.' (ELN 1990:77); < urug-cir-

urugnaq arrow with barbed ivory point #

urugun skin scraper # see

uruma- to be warm (of a person) # Tuamta-lлу-gguq nutaan tukniruluku piyukuniu, qurrerraarluni teq'uq cal' uqumek avuluku, meq'uniu nutaan-gguq tua-i urumanrurpagarkauluku. 'And if he wants to increase the potency, he is to add seal oil to his pee and drink it. When he drinks it, he is going to be doubly *warmed*.' (QUL 2003:734); < ure-ma-

urumerun skin scraper # = ellumrun, pellumrun, tellunrun

urunqiq, urunquq spot on top of an elevated place from which the snow has melted; thawed patch # Tua-i-lлу kiagutiini tua-i imumek urunqit amlleriqercata qanikcartumaan, tua-i kamilarrluta. Tua-i an'aqamta nem'ek yaavet urunqimun aqvaqurluta agqertaqluta. 'And in early summer when the *thawed patches* became numerous, (but) with snow too, we would go barefoot. When we went out from the house we'd rush over to the *snowless patch* over there, running from one such spot to another.' (KIP 1998:137); Tua-i tamaa-i ima tanem urunqinek tua canek tan'gerpagnek-lлу nerqaqluni tamaa-i tumemini pingluni tamaa-i. 'Oh yes, it was then that she started eating crowberries and other kind of berries along her way from *patches where the snow had melted*.' (ELL 1997:160); < urug-neq¹?, urug-neq¹-quq?

uruq sphagnum moss (*Sphagnum* sp.); menstrual pad # Amllepiartut atam maani urut tamakut.

Neqnguut. Neqkaput, akutauluteng. Puyaurtaqata neryugngarilaraput. 'There is really lots of *sphagnum moss* around here. It's food. It's our food, as "Eskimo ice cream". We can eat it after it becomes aged mixed with seal oil.' (PAI 2008:86); < PE urður-

uruuma- to have melted; to have thawed; to be unfrozen # uruumauq 'it has melted' / Nutaan tua-i avatiitni qanikcarraat uruumanrilnguut atsat amlleraqluteng. 'Now the berries were plentiful around the patches of *unmelted* snow.' (ELN 1990:102); . . . muragak kapullukek nem natranun, uruumiiku nem natra. ' . . . poking the two pieces of wood into the (soil) floor of the house since the floor was *not frozen*.' (QUL 2003:546); < urug-ma-

uruvak great-great-grandparent #

urvagnaq sea cucumber # NUN

uryur- to overflow; to spill over # uryurtuq 'it is overflowing'; uryuraa 'it is overflowing it or from it' / Mer'utka uryurtuq. 'My cup runneth over.' (PSALM 23:5); cf. ure-; < PE uryur- and uryar-

usaaq*, **usaaraq** line attached to a spear; leather rope (for spear) made of seal or walrus skin # Tauna-wa tua-i usaaq, qerruinamek pilallratnek iqugluku. Waniwa usaam iquanun petuumassuuteekaa tauna. 'A float was tied to the end of the *leather rope*. Here is the part where the *leather rope* was tied.' (CIU 2005:12); < PY uya(C)aq

uscaryuyagaq ice that one can climb up on without it breaking # < uste?-

useqnak two-year-old spotted seal (*Phoca largha*) # usejniim amia 'two-year-old spotted sea skin'; NI; = ueqnak; cf. issuriq, *the general term for these seals*

usgu- to add to; to extend # usgua 'he extended it' / ak'a usguuq 'it has already been extended'; Tuamta-lлу usguqatarqa qanemcimek Kuigpagmiutarmek. 'Now I'll add another story to this, one that comes from the Yukon people.' (QUL 2003:638); > usgute-; < PE uygu-

usguneq knuckle; link joint; knot # Apqucingetuut tamakut. Usgunrit assiirulluteng. 'They get infirmities. Their *joints* get bad.' (PAI 2008:68); UIVAM USGUNRA 'spinal disk'; K, Y, NI, CAN, BB; < usgute-neq¹; > usguniqe-, uivam usgunra

usguniqe- to suffer arthritis or other joint problems
usguniqquq 'he is having painful joints'; < unguneq-liqe²

usgute- to be attached or connected; to be spliced # of two similar things; usgutuk 'they are attached to each other'; usgutaa 'he attached it to something' / usgucimauq 'it has been attached'; ak'a usgutuk caviyagaak 'the two wires are already connected, spliced'; = uygate-; < usgu-te²-; > usguneq; cf. uskuq

uskaanaq snowshoe hare; varying hare (*Lepus americanus*); locally rabbit # EG; from Russian ушкáн (ushkán) 'hare'

uskuaq rope, cord; umbilical cord # > uskuraq, uskurari-, uskurtuliaraq; cf. usgute-; < PE uyukkur(ur)

uskuraq tether; harnesses and gangline; kite string; string of toy # and **uskurar-** to harness # uskuraraa 'he harnessed it' / uskuriraa 'he provided a line for it'; Man'a uskuraa qerruinam uum tangerrluku kinguneqa-am neq'akekeka, . . . 'Seeing the *tether line* of this skin float I'm reminded of my past, . . .' (CIU 2005:17); ESPAAM USKURAA 'spark plug wire'; UY, HBC, NI, CAN, LK, BB, NR, LI, EG; < uskuq-aq³

uskurari- to have long stringy feces # uskurariuq 'he has long stringy feces' / < uskuq-?

uskurtuliaraq* bog cranberry (*Oxycoccus microcarpus*) # Y, NS; < uskuq-?

usneq chipped place; caved-in part of riverbank # = ussneq; < uste-neq¹

uspeq weight; pound # and **usper-** to weigh # usperaa 'he weighed it' / ellminek uspertuq 'he weighed himself'; Aturluni suulutaamek yuinaat pingayun akimiarmek uspernek, piliaqellrui kenurrarvik aklui-lu. 'He made the lamp holder and its fittings using seventy-five pounds of gold.' (ANUC. 37:24); < PE uspər- (under PE uðəy-)

usraqpakiiqertellria squirrel with bright spots (in summer) # (?)

usrug man's sister's child; man's niece or nephew through his sister # = uyruq; < PE uyuru(r)

ussar- to check; to look around # ussartuq 'he checked'; ussaraa 'he checked it' / NUN

uss'ariyak eroded high sand dunes or eroded high coast that cannot be climbed # NUN; cf. uss'aryuk

uss'arneq chipped place; caved-in part of riverbank # < uss'arte-neq¹

ussarquralria three in playing cards # NUN

uss'arte- to chip # Tua-i taūgken taum tua-i cingilga uss'artellrullinikan, tuani narulkautellrami, tua-i naliatnun ekiliqarraaruciilkunegtegg, tua-i taumun uss'arnelegmek cingilegmun pikliutelluku tauna pitarkaq. 'However, if someone's spearpoint had *chipped* when he struck an animal, and if they didn't know which one of them had wounded it, then the caught animal would belong to the one whose spearpoint had the *chip*.' (CIU 2005:64); < uste-ar(ar)te-; > uss'arneq

uss'aryuk riverbank # Anlliniut, atralliniut tua-i ceñami maani yugugaat uss'aryuum qaingani tangssukatalriit piurquraullutek ayalriigne. 'They went out, and they went down and saw lot of people up on the *riverbank* who there going to watch the two who were going to go [racing].' (QUL 2003:420); . . . egmian aurrluni im' uss'aryugkun tayim' mayulliniluni. ' . . . immediately crawling going up the *riverbank*. '(QUL 2003:646); < uss'arte-yug- (?); cf. uss'ariyak

usserqe- to erode; to keep on chipping, caving in # Nuyiurutnguyaqt ukut, taūgaam tulurraugut ukut tangellrat. Taūgaam usserqenglliniluteng kegginait-llu, . . . 'This had been a comb that appears to be ivory. However, its toothed edge evidently has started to *wear away more and more*, . . .' (CIU 2005:210); < uste-rqe¹

ussneq chipped spot; caved-in part of riverbank # = usneq; < uste-neq¹

ussuciaq post for oil lamp # NUN

ussug- root; > ussukaascengiir(aq), ussukataq, ussukcaq, ussungiq, ussunqluq; cf. ussugcin, ucuk

ussugcin digging tool; ground or ice spud # ussugciksuar 'small such tool'; Taum-gguq tua-i anngami tangrraa angyam iluani ekumalria ussugcin-wa-gguq tegumiara. Tua-i tangvakartelluni nunam tungiinun tugrusnguaqii, taum tua-i ciunra ustelliniuq man'a ceña. 'When he came out he saw someone inside the boat holding a *digging tool*. And, when he looked him that one made impact motions toward the land and the shore in front of him caved in.' (CIU 2005:224); cf. ussug-

ussukaascengiir(aq*) Townsend's warbler (*Dendroica townsendi*) # < ussug-?

- ussukataq** fire-drill; bow-drill # *in particular*, the shaft of the drill; < ussug-?
- ussukcaq** nail; peg # and **ussukar**- to hammer a nail or peg; to mortise # . . . ayarukiulliniuq uqvilqurrarmek tua-i-lł' waten ayaruqluku piluniu, nuuga inga qurrasqicullerkaa piamiu *ussukcallruar-gguq* kep'arrluku nuuganun kaugtuarluku kaputaa . . . 'he made a staff out of a piece of willow, and, because its tip might slip, he cut an old *nail* in two and pounded it into its tip . . .' (QUL 2002: 526); Tua-i nutaan qaqcata makut, quyurrluki tangaarraarluku, assiata, *ussukcaraqluki-am* waten, piyalkucirturluki. 'Then, when these were finished, they grouped and examined them closely, and finding them appropriate they *pegged or mortised* them like this, fastening them with to keep them in place.' (PAI 2008:256); = ucukcaq; < ussug-?; < PY ucukcaq
- ussukcaute-** to nail (it) up; to crucify (him)* . . . kelistanun-llu *ussukcaulluki*, . . . 'and they nailed them to the crosses, . . .' (MATT. 23:34); < ussulcaq-te⁵-; > Ussukcautelleq
- ussukcautelleq¹**, **ussukcausngalleq**, **ussukcaucimalleq** crucifixion # < ussukcaute-lleq, ussukcaute-nga-lleq, ussukcaute-ma-lleq
- Ussukcautelleq²** Easter # NUN; < ussukcaute-lleq
- ussungiq** shaft of bow-drill # and **ussungir**- to start fire by friction with a bow-drill # NUN; < ussug-?; > ussungirkqaq
- ussungirkqaq** reddish wood used for bow-drill shaft # NUN; < ussungiq-kaq
- ussungluq** edible sea creature, tubular and transparent, with visible guts, *perhaps* a sea slug (*species* ?) # NI, NUN; < ussug-?
- uss'utali** queen; king # *from Russian* госудáръ (*gosudár'*) 'sovereign'
- ussuuq (usuuq ?, uyuuq ?)** grass that grows in sandy areas and has prickly leaves (*species* ?) # NUN
- uste-** to erode; to chip; to cave in # ustuuq or ustaa 'it caved in, eroded, chipped, collapsed' / ussluni '(it) caving'; usciiquq 'it will cave in'; uspailgan 'before it caves in'; ussnia 'he said it caved in'; > uscaryuyagaq, uss'arte-, uss'aryuk, usserqe-, usneq, ussneq; cf. uyte-; < PE uytə-
- usuuq** hey you!; you here! # *exclamatory particle; this is the vocative form of una (q.v.); it can be shortened to uss; NS, LY, LY, NI, NUN, CAN, BB, NR; = uyuuq*

- usvi** intelligence; awareness; sanity # = uyvi; > usviir-, usviite-, usvillugte-, usvingqerr-, usvitu-; cf. umyuaq; < PE uyvi
- usviilkayag-** to go berserk; to become violently insane # usviilkayagtuq 'he went berserk' / < usviite-kayag-
- usviilqi-** to outwit or be outwitted; to defraud; to deceive # usviilqiuq 'he was outwitted'; usviilqia 'he outwitted him' / Jacob-aam tua-i *usviilqia* Laban-aaq nallunrircetenrilamiu ayakatallermini. 'Jacob *outwitted* Laban because he didn't let him find out that he was going to leave.' (AYAG. 31:20); *Usvilqingnaqsaqunaku* nunalguten, wall'u teglegiluku. 'Do not *defraud* your neighbor, or steal from him.' (LEVI. 19:13); < usviite-?
- usviir-** to become mentally ill; to become insane; to lose one's mind # usviirtuq 'he became insane' / Ilait-gguq tamakut uingyuumilengraata uingevkaqait *usviirut'lartut*, umyugairulluteng, . . . 'Some of them who were forced to take husbands even though they didn't want to marry became mentally ill, lost their minds, . . .' (YUU 1995:35); < usvi-ir²
- usviite-** to be insane; to be crazy; to be mentally ill; to be foolish; to lack common sense # usviituuq 'he is crazy' / usviinani '(he) being crazy'; *Usviilnguq* qanertuq umyuamikun, "Agayutetaituq." 'The fool says to himself, "There is no God.'" (PSALM 53:1); < usvi-ite¹-; > usviilkayag-, usviilqi-
- usvillugte-** to be insane # usvillugtuq 'he is insane' / usvillugtellria 'insane person, mentally ill person'; USVILLUGCARAQ ALERQUITNEK NAVGILLERKANI TEKILLUKU 'criminal insanity' (*legal / neologism*): < usvi-lluk
- usvingqerr-** to be sensible; to have a good mind # usvingqertuq 'he is sensible' / < usvi-ngqerr-
- usvitu-** to be wise # usvituuq 'he is wise' / usvituli 'wise one'; < usvi-tu
- utakinaq** volcano # NR; < PE utakinəq or utakinaq
- utaqa-** to wait (for) # utaqauq 'he is waiting'; utaqaa 'he is waiting for her' / utaqangal! 'wait for me!'; utaqasciigaliakmen 'I can't wait for you any longer'; utaqiima 'because I've been waiting'; Cat iliitni avelngaq utertellrani *utaqauraraa* igtin amiigan caniani elavqerluni. 'One time he *kept waiting* for the mouse while it was returning, crouching beside the door of its den.' (KAV 1972:9 & PRA 1995:317); NS, Y, NI, NUN, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG; = utaqa-; > utaqalgir-; < PE utaqə-

utaqalgir- to wait for something to occur #
 utaqalgirtuq 'he is waiting' / Mamterillerni
 utaqalgirtuq irnillerkaminek 'she is waiting in
 Bethel for her child to be born'; < utaqa?-;
 > Utaqalgirvik

Utaqalgirvik Purgatory (Christian conception)
 # Ikayuqiki-lлу angayuqaanka, atanrenka-lлу,
 tungayiinka, elluarrluteng pistenka, anerneret-lлу
Utaqalgirvigmelnguut. 'And help my parents, my
 masters, my relatives, the righteous servants, and
 the souls in *Purgatory.*' (CAT 1950:8); < utaqalgir-
 vik

utaqlir- to wait (for) # NS; = utaqa-

ute- root; > uterte-, utengqa-, uteryug-, utelmun,
 utetmun, utqiar-, utqite-, uteskiaqer-, ut'rarte-,
 ut'rute-

utelmun homeward, toward one's point of origin #
adverbial particle; Utelmun-lлу paqnaqkengarput
uterrvikluku piaqluku. 'And on the way back we'd
 return to the place that we were curious about to
 check it.' (PAI 2008:230); = utetmun; < ute-tmun;
 > utelmuar-

utelmuar- to backtrack # Piyunaitelliniaqan
utelmuarluta allakun mallengnaqu'uraraqluki.
 'When it [the trail] wasn't suitable we'd backtrack
 and approach on another route.' (PAI 2008:234);
 < utelmun?-

utertengkiu(ar)- to go with the intention of
 returning the same day # < uterte?-

utengqa- to be back (home); to be visiting at one's
 former home # utengqauq 'he is visiting his old
 home' / Tua-lлу aӮg'umun ayakata'aryaramun
 cali ten minutes *utengqaqaqerlii.* 'Allow me to
 return to the topic I started with for ten more
 minutes.' (QUL 2003:256); < uterte-ngqa-

utertaaq chorus # utertaara 'its chorus'; < uterte-a-

uterte- to return; to go back # utertuq 'he returned';
 utertaa 'he returned along it (a route)' / uterten
 'come back'; unaqu ut'reskina 'come back
 tomorrow'; uterrngaituq 'he won't come back';
 uterciiquuq 'he will come back'; utercugtuq 'he
 wants to come back'; Equgmek tangerpek'nani
uterrnaurtuq perrirkak tekitnaurtuq
 caanginarluni. 'Not seeing any firewood he'd
 return, and he'd arrive completely without
 having achieved any results.' (ESK 1899:475);
 ATAKUMI UTETELLERKIURAQ 'curfew' (*neologism*);
 < ute?-; > utengkiu(ar)-, utengqa-, utertaaq,
 ut'rarute-, utrinar-, ut'rutaq; < PE utər-

uteryug- to be homesick; to want to go home

uteryugtuq 'he is homesick, wants to
 go home' / Tuunriinanermini taqngami
 pilliniuq, arenqialnguq-gguq tang tua-i una
 tuunriskengaa, *uteryulria*, tuqulinrem tungiinun
 tua-i aviucessaangraani. 'When he was finished
 using his spirit powers, he said that the one he
 was using his powers on *wanted to return* in the
 direction of death even though he'd been trying
 to lead him away.' (QUL 2003:574); < ute?-yug-

uteskiaqer- to ricochet; to bounce back; to turn
 around and come back # HBC; < ute-

utetmun homeward, toward one's point of
origin # adverbial particle; Tua-i-lлу utetmun
umyuarteqengluni ciuliallminek. 'On the way
 back he began to think about his ancestors.' (PRA
 1995:376); = utelmun; < ute-tmun

utgucik cooking pot # NUN; < uu?-uciq; < PE
 utyuciy

utngugartaq trigger string (?) for squirrel snare #
 < utnguk-aq³-taq⁴

utnguk wart # > utnungssaq, utngugartaq; cf.
Nelson 1877–1881 list (124); < PE utŋjur

utnungssaq* tuber of mare's-tail plant (*Hippurus*
vulgaris), found in mouse caches; locally mouse
 food; mouse nuts # Imkut-lлу call' *utnungssaraat*
 papitussaayaarngalnguut, tua-i-gguq
 tuaten quunanek avukecgagteskevkenata,
 inerqunqegcatullruitkut. 'They forbade us mix
 mare's-tail tubers, those things that look like
 little potatoes (or beans), with sourdock.' (KIP
 1998:193); < utnguk-?

utqerr- to row # utqertuq 'he is rowing'; utqerraa
 'he is rowing it' / Y; > utqerrun

utqerrun oar # Y, NSK; < utqerr-n

utqerte- to return hurriedly # utqertuq 'he
 returned hurriedly / Tua-i-l卢 taukuk nukalpiak
 qessavkenateg-am tumllermegteggun
utqertellinilutek tayima. 'And then those men,
 without delay or hesitation, *returned hurriedly* by
 the same path they came on.' (CAM 1983:322);
 < uterte-qerte-

utqiar- to reverse one's course # NUN; < ute?-

utqiq potato; "wild potato plant" (*Claytonia tuberosa*)
 # NS; = ulqiq; < PE ulqir

utqite- to ricochet; to bounce back; to turn around
 and come back # utqituq 'it bounced back' /
Piqertuutaq-l卢 tuc'ami egmian utqitliniluni.

'When the axe hit it, it immediately *bounced off*.'
(PAI 2008:312); < ute?-

ut'rarte- to go and return on the same day # ut'rartuq 'he went and came right back' / Alingqercami ut'rartuq, aqvaqurluni. 'Overcome by fright, he came right back running.' (MAR1 2001:80); < ute?-

ut'rarute- to bring (them) back to one's own village and have them dance there and request specific gifts, during the *Keviq* ("Messenger Feast"), instead of exchanging places in the host village's communal men's house # *said of the guest villagers doing this to host villagers*; CAN < uterte-ar(ar)te-te⁵-

utrinar- to return empty-handed, without catching anything # utrinartuq 'he returned empty-handed' / ... caaqami *utrinalaami*, tallimarraarnek-lлу kapkaanangqerrami nutaan yuinaq tallimanek cipluku qanganautengluni. '... because sometimes she'd come back empty-handed and because she only had five traps, she only caught twenty-five squirrels.' (ELN 1990:55); < uterte-inar-

ut'rute- to return (something); to bring home # ut'rutuq 'he brought something back'; ut'rutaa 'he brought it back' / calissuun ut'rutaa pikestiinun 'he returned the tool to its owner'; ut'rutaqaa 'it is the thing he brought home'; Kitak tua-i nutaan kingunemegnun *ut'ruskuk*. 'Now, would you take us₂ back where we came from.' (CIU 2005:224); < ute-te⁵-

ut'rutaq skin tag; acorn-squash shaped projection near newborn's ear, said to be the remnant of a second person # < uterte-taq¹

utuma- to be better # utumauq 'it is better' / nerevkallrua utumauralrianek neqautmegnek 'he let her eat the better ones from their₂ food supply'; > utumari-, utumarte-

utumari- to become better; to recover # utumariuq 'it is getting better' / Kapurraartelluni, *utumariami* ayalliniuq ernerkarcurluni, calaram tungiinun. 'After he'd been stabbed, when he recovered he went on his way looking for daylight in a southerly direction.' (YUU 1995:86); < utuma-i¹-

utumarinqnaqsaraq rehabilitation # < utumari-nagnaqe-yaraq

utumarte- to improve # utumartuq 'he is improving'; utumartaa 'he is improving it' /

utumarun 'improvement'; < utuma-?-
utuqa- to be aged (of sealskins) # utaqauq 'it is aged'; < PE utuqqar
utvak snow that has been carved into a block # < ?-vak
uu- to be cooked # uuguq or uugaa 'it is cooked, done' / uumauq 'it is completely cooked, ready'; uumanrilnguq tan'gerlim kemga neryaqunaku! 'don't eat the undercooked bear meat!'; Tua-ilu qimugtait uitanginanratni nepairulluteng keniraq-lлу uuluni, nerluteng-lлу. 'Their dogs were quieting down while they were there, and the cooking got done, and they ate.' (ELN 1990:20); > uqnaq, utgucik, uungllekar-, uuqitar-, uuqnarliq, uuqnarqe-, uussaar-, uute-, uuvlaag-; < PE uyu-

uucissuun bread pan; baking pan # Paraluruaq, neqet-lлу keniinanratni pie-am elaqlirkaanek pililuten aūg'umek negtaallerpenek, uucissuutekun takelriakun. 'While the rice and fish are cooking, make pie crust in a *baking pan* with the dough you made.' (YUU 1995:64); < uute-i²-cuun

uucivik oven # < uute-i²-vik

uuga'rte- to cook quickly as by placing in boiling water # uuga'rrluk 'food that is cooked this way'; < uute-ar(ar)te-

uggun through here # *Look under wa(ni)* 'here'

ugiyun wild celery (*species?*) # EG

uugkete- to give up; to quit # uugketuq 'he gave up', 'he quit'

uugnar(aq*) vole (*Microtus* sp.); locally, mouse # Anipat iciw' *uugnarnek*, avelngarnek, nertulriit. 'Owls, you know, eat voles, voles (*in another dialect's word*).'
(AGA 1996:74); NI, CAN, BB, = ugnaraq; < PE uyðuynar (under PE uyðuy)

uuleg- root > ulganaq, uulegte-, uulenge-, uulganarqe-, uulgatar(ar)-; < PE uñuləy-

uulegte- to shiver; to shake # uulegtuq 'he is shivering'; uulegtaa 'he is shaking it' / < uuleg-?; cf. uulungak, uulungiig

uulenge- to start to tremble; to start to shake # NUN; cf. uulegte-

uulganarqe- to be frightening; to cause one to tremble # uulganarquq 'it is frightening' / < uuleg-a-narqe-

uulgatar(ar)-, uulegyatar(ar)- (*HBC form*) to tremble # uulgata'artuq or uulegyatarretuq 'he is trembling' / . . . *uulgata'arlumi* tuaten, maaten Qalemaq murilkartaa qiaūrlulria piano. ' . . . she was *shivering*, and she saw poor Qalemaq crying up on the bank.' (ELN 1990:27); < uuleg?-?, uuleg?-?

uullaq parboiled blubber or flipper strips preserved in seal oil # NUN, CAN; cf. uu- from NUN and PAI 2008:8

uulungak piece of fringed fur (mink, squirrel belly, etc.) sewn on hem or hood of garment # cf. uulegte-

uulungiit parka decorated with a fringe of squirrel belly # Tamaani-gguq *uulungiingetullruut* qanganaat aqsanritnek kenuggluki. 'At that time they had *squirrel-skin parkas* decorated with squirrel bellies.' (CIU 2005:322); cf. uulegte

uumi recently; this time; once # *adverbial particle*; *Uumi* tekicama egmianun uitavigkamnun pirraarlua agutellruanka tuyuuteten alqavnun Nev'amun. 'When I arrived at my dorm *recently*, I immediately took what you'd sent over to your sister Nev'aq.' (PRA 1995:299); < una-localis; > uumirpak, uumiarqu, uumiku

uumi, uumek, uumun in this, from this, to this # *Look under una 'this'*

uumi- emotional root; > uumike-, uuminarqe-, uumitar-, uumiyug-; < PE uyumi-

uumiarqu, uumiaraqu in the near future # *adverbial particle*; < uumi-ar(aq)-ku, uumi-ar(aq)-ku

uumike- to be infuriated at (him) # uumikaa 'he is infuriated by or at her' / uumikutut 'they are angry at one another'; Atanema, assiilngunka tamalkuita *uumikanka*, . . . 'Lord, I am *furious* at all my sins, . . .' (CAT 1950:6); < uumi-ke⁴-

uumiku next time # *adverbial particle*; uumiku cali tangerciqamken 'I'll see you again soon'; < uumi-ku

uuminarqe- to be infuriating; to be irritating # uuminarquq 'it is infuriating, irritating' / uuminaqvaal 'darn it!'; < uumi-narqe-

uumirpak in the past period of time (days, hour, minutes); for some time now # *adverbial particle*; Ukut-llu tang qimugtet uatmuculnguuralalriit *uumirpak*. 'These dogs, see, have kept on looking down river *for some time*.' (ELN 1990:19); < uumi-rpak

uumitar- to be of an irritable nature # uumitarluq

'he is irritable by nature' / < uumi-tar-

uumiyug- to be peeved; to be irritated; to be infuriated # uumiyugtuq 'he is peeved, irritated, infuriated' / < uumi-yug-

uuneq burn on the flesh # Wall'u yuum qaingani *uunertangqerqan*, . . . Melqut-llu *uunrani* qat'rillrukata . . . 'Or whenever there's a *burn* on a person's body, . . . If the hairs on his *burn* turn white . . .' (LEVI. 13:24-25); < uute-neq¹

uungllekar- to cook rare # = umlluaqar-; < uu-?; > uungllekaraq; < PE uyunjilar- (*under PE uyu-*)

uungllekaraq rare-cooked meat or fish; < uungllekar-aq¹

uunguciicaraq confusion # < uunguciite-yaraq

uunguciirute- to have become confused; to not know # Tama-i-llu nani-ll' uitacini *uunguciirulluku*. 'And at that point he was not able to pinpoint his own location.' (QAN 1995:222); < una-u-ciq-irute-

uunguciir- to get confused # Waken wanigga *uunguciirtaqa*. 'From this point onwards I am *unsure* about the rest.' (ELL 1997:250)

uunguciite- to be confused; to not know # *literally*: 'to not know what it is'; Tua-i tang wiinga kingunemta caqapiara nanteqapiaraucia tua-i waniwa *uunguciilkek* . . . 'Presently I'm *not exactly sure* where our home is located . . .' (QAN 1995:266); < una-u-ciite-

uuqassugar- to worry; to feel apprehensive that something might happen # uuqassugartuq 'he is worried' / uuqassugartua kitnayukluku 'I am worried that he might drown'; Cikiqengllerkaq-llu cakneq tengrunaqluni. Camek pikaitellerkaq *uuqassugarnaqluni*. 'Gift-getting makes one excited with enthusiasm. If one should lack things to give in return, it makes one *worry*.' (CAU 1985:28)

uuqessngitak runt; smallest egg in a nest; smallest pup in a litter, etc. # = quuqessngitak

uuqitar- to have a burning sensation (at intervals) # uuqitarluq 'he has a burning sensation' / Unatai-gguq tuar *uuqitalriit* ugaani-gguq kumlatem. 'His hands appear to have *had a burning sensation* on account of the cold.' (YUU 1995:6); < uu-?-

uuqnariq (*K form*), **uuqnarniq** (*Y form*) cooked blackfish # . . . nulirrit *uuqnarlinsk* egaluteng qantat imirluki. ' . . . their wives boiled up some

(cooked) blackfish filling the bowls.' (AGA 1996:80); = uqnariq; < uu-?-naq¹-li¹, uu-?-naq¹-li¹

uuqnarqe- to be burning hot # uuqnarquq 'it is hot' / . . . arnassagaat tamakut puqlamek uuqnarqelriamek kuvluki, paralut tuquqertelluki. ' . . . the old women poured *boiling hot water* over them, instantly killing the maggots.' (PAI 2008:148); Kuuvviaq cali *uuqnaqsiyaagtuq*. 'The coffee is still too hot.' (YUP 1996:39); = uqnare-; < uu-?-narqe-; > uqni-; < PE uyur- (*under* PE uy-)

uuqnituq (*Y form*), **uuqniquq** (*NI form*), **uuqniikuuq** (*Y form*) bumblebee # Uuqniikuuq, qassarluku! 'Bumblebee, eating it raw!' (*children's ditty said upon seeing a bumblebee, from Emmonak*)

uuquciik fox (*species ?*) # EG

uur- to toot; to whistle; to make an "uu" sound # *of steam whistles and similar sounds*; **uurtuq** 'it whistled'; **uraa** 'it whistled at it' / *imitative*

uurcaq one coming to get help holding a gaff as a signal that he has caught a sea mammal # *and* **uurcar-** to go to get others to help one # Atam tua-i unavet piqtaalriit pivakarluteng qakemkut qanngartelliniut *uurcamek cam'umek*. (Nangrrarmeng tagelriit unaken *uurcarniluki* pitullrukait.) 'After they started going to the ocean at various times, someone suddenly mentioned *a person walking up holding a gaff, coming for help*. (They used to say of someone walking home in this way that he was "*uurcar-*").' (KIP 1998:217); Kitak tua-i pilaggua, pilaggaarluku taqkuvet uterrluten yaavet kangimun *uurcaryarturniartuten*. 'Go ahead and butcher it and after you butcher it when you are finished go back to the bay and *get some help*.' (QUL 2003:150)

uurcara- to regret a loss that might have been prevented by appropriate action # **uurcarauq** 'he regrets what happened'; Umyuarqeqliniluni-am, "Aling, kilgarmun-llu tuntumek tangerrlua uitaskumku *uurcaraqatarpakar*. Atak tua-i pissungnaqa'artequerlaku." 'He thought, "Oh my, seeing a caribou just anywhere here, if I leave it alone I am going to *regret* it. I will go ahead and try to hunt it.'" (QUL 2003:148); < PE uyjur-

uurritaq "sea egg"; chiton # EG

uussag-, uussaar- to cook frozen fish after it is thawed # uussaaraa 'he is cooking it' /

uussaariuq 'he is cooking thawed frozen fish'; < uu-?- -

uussiiqar- to cook rare; to half cook # NUN

usqunguaq a type of moss used for making lamp wicks #

uusurte- to have a rash; such as a diaper rash; to become raw and irritated from constant moisture of flesh # uuyurtuq 'he or it (body part) is raw' / uuyurciluni '(he) having diaper rash'; = uuyurte- **uutaq** hard candy or other hard-baked food; bread # < uute-aq¹

uitar- to apply heat or steam to (it) # *Uutarluki-gguq saaganret pitegcautet-llu epukait makut pituit.* 'They say that they *apply heat* to side stringers and arrow shafts.' (PAI 2008:266); < uute-?- -

uite- to burn (flesh); to cook by baking or roasting rather than boiling # **uutuq** 'he burned himself'; **uutaa** 'he cooked it, burned it' / **uusngaituq** 'it won't get burnt'; caskami imaanek uucetaa 'he burned her with the contents of his cup'; Tutgarrlung, keneq mallegpiiqnaku, *uuciiquen!* 'Grandson, don't go so close to the fire; *you'll get burned!*' (UNP1); Tua-i-llu elkek panini-llu taukut pie-yarkat qaqcata *uulluki*. 'And when the pies were ready she and he daughter *baked* them.' (PRA 1995:413); < uu-te²-; > uucissuun, uucivik, uuga'rte-, uuneq, uutaq, uutar-; < PE uyut- (*under* PE uyu-)

utkaaq, uuteka'aq duck; especially mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); northern pintail (*Anas acuta*) # Caqerluni-gguq *uuteka'artangqertuq* aterluni Macaq'amek. It'garpiik piyuagaqan mecartaqlutek. 'Once, they say, there was a *duck* named Mecaq'aq. When it walked, its feet would make a smacking noise.' (UUT 1974:1); Maaten ullagluku piaqa wangni una *uuteki'inraq* peksuq. *Uuteki'inrartun* tua-i angtaluni. 'Then I approached and found what appeared to be a *mallard* egg. It was the size of a *mallard's*.' (AGA 1966:176); Y; *from Russian* ýtka (útka)

uutuk sea urchin # < PY uutuk

uutun like this one # *Look under una 'this'*

uuturrluk flake of dandruff # NUN; < ?-rrluk

uuvlaag- to cook rare # **uuvlaagtuaq** 'it is undercooked'; **uuvlaagaa** 'he undercooked it' / = umlluaqar-, uvluaqar-; < uu-vlaag-

Uuyarmiut plural an old name of present-day Bethel # < ?-miu

uuyurcailkun talcum powder # < uyurte-yailkutaq
uuyutair- to remove frostbitten skin # . . .

uuyutairraarluni-gguq nerciquq. ‘. . . he said that he would eat after he’d removed the frostbite from his skin.’ (PAI 2008:332)

uuyurte- to have a rash, such as a diaper rash; to become raw and irritated from constant moisture of flesh # uuyurtuq ‘he or it (body part) is raw’ / uuyurciloni ‘(he) having diaper rash’; = uusurte-, > uuyurcailkun

uvaa- to rock from side to side (of a boat) # uvaaguq ‘it is rocking’ / Ellerrarrluni man’ā, amta-llu-gguq qayaak-llu *uvaavkenani*. ‘There was a bubbling, whirling rushing sound here, and yet their₂ kayak wasn’t rocking.’ (AGA 1996:138); = eveqaa-; < uver-a-; < PE uvə(C)a- or əvə(C)a- (under PE uvər- or əvər-)

uver- slanting; tilted # *postural root*; = ever-; > uvengqa-, uvenqegg-, uverte-, uvaa-, uvqercug; < PE uvər- or əvər-

uvengqa- to be slanted; to be tilting # uvengqauq ‘it is slanting, tilting’ / < uver-ngqa-

uvenqegg- to be steep # uvenqegtuq ‘it is steep’ / < uver-nqegg-

uverneq slope # . . . tua-i qanikcarkun qengaruum-llu *uverneranun* tekicami inarmi tull’uni, . . . ‘. . . when he reached the *slope* of the snowbank, he landed (at the bottom) lying down, . . .’ (CIU 2005:340); < uverte-neq¹

uverte- to tilt; to slant # uvertuq ‘it tilted’; uvertaa ‘he tilted it’ / Ketii-gguq tua-i aūgna *uverrluni*, kuik taman’ kananritaraqerluku. ‘The area below sloped down, barely reaching the river.’ (QUL 2003:152); < uver-te²-; > uverneq, uverteckegg-

uverteckegg- to be steep # uverteckegtuq ‘it is steep’ / < uverte-ckeegg-

uviluq thin-necked clam # HBC; = uiluq; < PE uvilur-

uvluaqar- to cook rare # HBC; = uuvlaag-, umlluaqar-; < uu-?-qar-

uvqercug- to suddenly rock # Y; < uver-qar-?-

uvruar(ar)- to go or be outside without a coat # NUN

uvrun pullover; sweater # NUN

uya neck (often non-anatomical or non-human); figurine of human used as amulet # putiil’kam uyii ‘the neck of the bottle’; Tua-i-llu waniwa ukut *uyaugut*, *uyat*. Waniwa *uyat* atkuliluki,

temliluki yaqlulget *uyaitnek*. *Uyarrlainarnek* atkuliluki. . . . Tua-i-gguq qalriatuut makut kukumyalqita’arluteng. Kukumyalqitaralriamek niiskuni tua-i *uyauguq*. ‘These are what we call “uyat” [human figurines]. The parkas were made from bird-neck (skins). They made them parkas out of just the necks. . . . It is said that they make sounds by whistling. If one hears something whistling it is an “uya” [human figurine].’ (CIU 2005:228); for anatomical neck, see *uyaquq*; > uyakite-, uyalek, uyalquq, uyamik, uyangte-, uyaquq, uyatu-; < PE uya(qar)

uyakite- to be near; to be short; to be narrow # uyakituq ‘it is near’, ‘it is short’, ‘it is narrow’ / NI; < uya-kite²-

uyalegpak double-crested cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*) # *Uyalegpiit*. Ang’ut makut angenrit piyuatuluteng-llu piyuapiarluteng, lagitun piyuatuluteng. ‘Double-crested cormorants. They are larger (than pelagic cormorants), they truly walk; they walk like geese.’ (PAI 2008:170); < uyalek-rpak

uyalek pelagic cormorant (*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*) # Taqnerungermeng arnaurtengermeng-llu *uyalget* tamakut atkukaqluki. ‘Even though they were adults and even though they had become older women, they had those *cormorant* parkas.’ (CIU 2005:338); < uya-lek; > uyalegpak; < PY uyaləy (under PE uya(qur))

uyalquq area of seal behind head; neck area of seal # < uya-quq

uyamik necklace; pendant; cross worn as a pendant # *Uyamigani* pillia wani qillrumauralria ca. Petenglluku pillia aklanqurrun. ‘He saw that his *neckpiece* had something tied to it. When he untied it and smoothed it out he saw that it was a weasel.’ (MAR1 2001:93); < uya-mik; < PE uyamiy (under PE uya(qur))

uyangte- to look over a barrier; to look through the door or window; to peek in or out # uyangtuq ‘he is looking over or through a barrier’; uyangtaa ‘he is looking through a barrier at it’ / ‘. . . nem qainganun mayulliniuq egalerkun qinerrnaluni. *Uyangtelliniuq*, arnamek, angutmek, yungqellinilria. . . he climbed to the top of the house to look in through the window. When he looked down he saw that it had people, a woman and a man.’ (YUU 1995:86); < uya-?-; < PE uyay- or uyanəy-

uyaqe- to hit with a missile or projectile # *e.g., a rock, spear, bullet; uyaqaa 'he hit it' / uyaqutuq 'he hit something'; uyaqsuuq 'he has good aim'; Ilait uyaqsunaqluteng-gguq apqiitnek, narulkautellriani nall'ararucunaqluteng.* 'Some were *accurate*, so they term it, hitting right on target when something (a spear) was thrown with them.' (CIU 2005:54)

uyaqinraq neckbone # < uyaquq-ir¹-nraq

uyaqsuk pearl # NUN

uyaqucuayaalek northern pintail (*Anas acuta*) # NR, LI; < uyaquq-cuar-ya(g)aq-lek

uyaqukiirar-, uyaqukiir(ar) to be in up to the neck # *in water, tall grass, etc.; uyaqukiirartuq or uyaqukiirtuq 'he's in up to his neck' / uyaqukiirarnarquq or uyuqukiirnarquq 'it's neck deep'; Piqertuq maaten ellii mermi nangengqalria uyaqukiirluni caumaluni ceń'am tungiinun.* 'When she observed her surroundings, she saw that she was standing in the water *up to her neck* facing the shore.' (ELN 1990:22); < uyaquq-kiirar-

uyaquq neck (anatomical) # uyaqua, uyaqurra, or uyaqrura 'his or its neck'; Tuqunricaqaellria uyaquni tauǵaam kepumiita kiarcecurlagluni. 'He wasn't really dead but since his *neck* was cut (that is, his throat was slit), he was unable to look around well.' (QAN 1995:72); < uya-quq, > uyaqinraq, uyaqucuayaalek, uyaqurrilitaq, uyaqurrun, uyaraq, uyarr'uyaq, uyaqukiirar; < PE uya(qur)

uyaqurrilitaq scarf; dog collar # < uyaquq-ilitaq

uyaqurrun necklace; dog collar # < uyaquq-n

uyaraq necklace # HBC; < uya-

uyarr'uyaq, uyarr'uyar(aq*), uyarryuaq semipalmated plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*); ruddy turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*) # < uya-

uyatu- to be distant; to be long; to be wide # uyatuuq 'it is distant', 'it is long', 'it is wide' / *Uyatutacirkaa cuqluku narulkarcuutmi uskuraan utaqallinia.* 'He waited for it (the seal), calculating the *distance* that his spear's line would extend.' (YUU 1995:22); NI; < uya-tu-

uyeqnak two-year-old spotted seal (*Phoca largha*) # HBC; = useqnak; cf. issuriq, *the general term for these seals*

uyerqe- to approach in order to get food, such as bait in a trap # uyerquq 'he or it came over to

eat'; uyerqaa 'he or it came to him or it for food' / HBC; cf. uyiqe-

uygute- to be attached or connected # HBC; = usgute-; < PE uyyu-

uyiqe- to keep going back for more; to take freely; to get a lot of food at a party # uyiquq 'he keeps going back for more'; uyiqviiqnak! 'don't overdo it (wastefully)!; Tamaa-i akluitnek tegutelallminek atii *uyiqluni* pillilria. 'His father had their clothes that he had *taken freely*.' (QUL 2003:274); < ?-liqe¹-; > uyiqvik; cf. uyerqe-; < PE uyiqa-

uyiqvik smorgasbord, buffet, meal with various types of food laid out for diners to select # < uyiqe-vik

uyive- to turn # HBC; = uive-; < PE uyivə-

uyruq man's sister's child; man's niece or nephew through his sister # HBC; = usruq; < PE uyuru(y)

uyte- to cause to cave in # uytaa 'he made it cave in' / uylluku 'making it cave in'; uyeygu! 'make it cave in!'; HBC; cf. uste-; < PY uytə-

uyug- to have sexual intercourse (of humans)

uyugtuq 'he is having sexual intercourse with someone'; uyugaa 'he is having sexual intercourse with her' / uyugtuk or uyuutuk 'they₂ are having sexual intercourse'; cf. ucuk, kuyag-; < PY uuyu-

uyunge- to squat down; to collapse # uyunguq 'he squatted', 'he collapsed'; uyungumauq 'he is squatting'; Ak'anun-llu pivkenani tauna taqukaq pilualuqerrluni, aciminun-llu *uyungluni*. *Uyungan* pillinia Makalaq, "Taitai, tuquuq." 'For a long time that bear had no success, and then it collapsed down on the ground beneath it. When it collapsed, he told Makalaq, "Come; it's dead." (YUU 1995:13); Taǵa-gguq *uyungqerrluni* taukut ineqsuarautekluki . . . atuutai . . . 'Squatting down and cooing to them . . . he sang to them . . .' (WOR 2007:110); > uyungqa-, uyungssuar-; < PY-S uyunjə-

uyungllugte- to be wrinkled (of clothing) # NUN

uyungqa- to be squatting # uyungquq 'he is squatting' / < uyunge-ngqa-

uyungssuar- to stand with one's knees bent slightly # uyungssuartuq 'he is standing with his knees bent slightly' / < uyunge-cuar(aq)

uyur(aq*) younger sibling # *brother or sister*; Arenqialnguq-wa tua-i umyuan eq'engkan

V

taumek *uyu'urpenek, uitasngailavnga!* ‘It is unfortunate, because if you become enraged about your *younger brother*, you will not leave me alone!’ (ELL 1997:88); > uyuqliar(aq*); < PY uyuraq

uyuqliq* youngest sibling # < uyuraq-qliq
uyuruar- to hum or sing a wordless tune (especially when going out in the morning to check the weather) # NUN

uyuuq hey you!; you here! # UY, UK, NBC, LI, EG;
 = usuuq; < una-yuuq

uyvi intelligence; wisdom # HBC; = usvi; < PE uyvi

For words that sound as if they start with v, look also under ev, since many writers prefer to spell such words with an initial e, or if this is unsuitable, with an initial apostrophe.

vegtaq* # bumblebee # Maaten-gguq an'uq allat ungungssit ak'a pekngellrullinilriit, yaquleyagaat, qanganaat, avelngaat, *vegtaat*, cat-llu tauten allat ungungssiyagaat. ‘On going out they saw that other animals had begun to stir, little birds, squirrels, mice, *bumblebees*, and other small creatures like that.’ (CIK 1972:3); Cali Ataneq Agayutsi ayagceciciquq tamakunun puukatulinek *vegtarnek*, . . . ‘Also the Lord your God will set upon them stinging bees, . . .’ (ALER. 7:20); VEGTAAT NEQAIT ‘rosewort (*Sedum roseum*)’; VEGTAAT PAATAKAALIARAT or VEGAAT PAATAKAARNGALNGULIARAT or VEGAAT NEQAUTAIT ‘honey’; . . . neqnirqenruluteng-llu *vegtaat paatakaaliarati*. ‘. . . and they are sweeter than honey.’ (PSALM 19:10); NerekSaunak anagarulluten *vegtaat paatakaarngalnguliatnek*; . . . ‘Don’t eat an excess of *honey*; . . .’ (AYUQ. 25:16); . . . ner’aquni-llu petgartaayulirpagnek, *vegtaat-llu neqkautaitmek*. ‘. . . and he would eat locusts and (wild) *honey*.’ (MATT. 3:4); also spelled evegtaq: NI; LY, NI, CAN, LK, BB, NR, LI, EG

vegtar- to gather grass # vegtartuq ‘he is gathering grass’; vegtaraa ‘he is gathering grass from it’ / Canegtangqerqan tangellni canegnek *vegtarluni*, can’get-ll’ imkut iquit-ggun tamarkenka qillerrlukek, qillerqaarlukek nutaan curuqlukek aquumluni. Tua-i nulluuk mecungengaunatek. ‘If one sees any grass, he should *gather* it, and tie the ends of two bundles together, and having tied them, have it for a pad to sit on. Then one’s buttocks won’t get wet.’ (QUL 2003:736); also spelled evegtar-; < vek-tar-; > vegtarcuun

vegtarcuun sickle # < vegtar-cuun

vek grass #; plural: veg’et ‘grass’; NS; *underlyingly* [e]vek; > vegtaq, vegetar-, vesraarar(aq)

verquun awl; tool for prying or unraveling # < ?-n

verte- to get a foreign object in one’s eye # vertuq or vertaa ‘he got something in his eye’ /

veringauq 'he has something in his eye'; vertua carangllugmek 'I got some dirt in my eye'; = everte-, erevte-; > verun

verun, ver'un foreign object in the eye # verutii
 'the foreign object in his eye'; verutengqertua qemeryamek 'I have an eyelash in my eye'; Ciinllu ver'un mikengraan tangvagciu ilavet iingani, taūgken ver'uten angelria iigpeni elpekevkenaku? 'Why do you look at the speck even though it is small in your brother's eye, but overlook the large object in your eye?' (MATT. 7:3); = ervun, evrun; < verte-n, [e]verte-n

vesraya(g)aq*, **vesraarar(aq*)** tender new grass # Maaten ellangyungami ellangelliniuq maram qukaani, vesrayaarnek taūgaam naumasterluni. 'When he finally came to, he was in the middle of a vast field of *short grass*.' (YUU 1995:78); Can'get kepularaten tuamtellu vesraaraat qemit qacarneritni allat naunginanratni. 'You harvest the grass and while *new grass* grows on the sides of the hills . . .' (AYUQ. 27:25); < vek-?, vek-?

viuq gray-cheeked thrush (*Catharus minimus*) # imitative

vvelak flag # from English 'flag' or Russian флаг (flag); = pelak

W

In NS, HBC, and the north part of NI, **w** is pronounced voiced just like **ūg**, while in NUN and EG a labialized front velar stop is used instead and often written **kw**, thus, for example, **kwaten**, **kwall'u**, **kwiinga**, and **kwangkuta**, instead of **waten**, **wall'u**, **wiinga**, and **wangkuta**.

wa- root for first person personal pronouns word referring to immediacy in time or space; see Appendix 1 on personal pronouns; > wangkuta, wangkuk, wii, wani, watna-, watua, wall'u, waqaa; < PE uv-wacacetun like now # adverbial particle

wagg'uq that is to say; in other words; it is called # particle; Cali tamakut angalkut tuaten cikum aciakun ayatulit, wagg'uq kill'uteng, kiingan cetamarquneq pituut. 'Shamans who went under the ice, *that is to say*, submerged, did that thing four times.' (YUU 1995:41); Nutaan tua-i qayani ucilirluku ayalliniuq tua-i allganrilngurtun qayaan uqum tamatum tua-i patgumiini allganra, meq iterpek'nani qayaanun. Wagg'uq uqurcirluku. 'When he loads his kayak, he sets out, and his kayak is like one that didn't get a hole in it because the kayak's hole is covered with that seal blubber, and the water doesn't get into his kayak. It's called "laying on blubber".' (CIU 2005:20); also spelled wa-gguq; < wa=gguq

wagg'uq-qaa exclamation expressing disappointment or dissatisfaction

wakencuillak one who reacts or retaliates immediately without thinking it over #

wak'nirnek from this time on; from now on; henceforth # adverbial particle; Wak'nirnek nem'elnguut tallimaukuneng pingayun malruk inglukciqagket, malruk-llu taukunun ingluliullutek. 'From now on a household of five will be divided three against two, and the two against the others.' (LUKE 12:52); < wani?-ablative-modalis

wall'u, wall' or # conjunctive particle; una pikiu wall'u ingna 'you can have this one or that one'; 'do this or that'; wanirpak-qaa kuvyaq civcarturyugan, wall'u ataku? 'do you want to set the fishnet now, or later this evening?'; < wa = llu; > wall'upik

wall'upik really, I wonder # *interjectional particle*; NSK; < wall'u-pik

wang . . . (as in wangni, wang'ukuvet, etc.) Look under wii, wiinga

wangkuk we_{dual}; us_{dual} # see appendix on personal pronouns; < wa-?

wangkuta we_{plural}; us_{plural} # see appendix on personal pronouns; Wangkuta avani iluramta cakneq ilangciaralallruakut qaillun-llu kiusciiganata, qenqerrluta-llu pisciiganata. 'We were teased intensely by our cousins, and until we couldn't answer back; we just got angry but we couldn't do anything.' (YUU 1995:31); Tuaten cali ciuliamta wangkutnun egmircugngariluki. 'In that way our ancestors made it possible to pass them down *to us*.' KIP 1998:iii); Taukut nunat, nunaulriit, nunaullinilriit, nani ak'a, ak'a tamaani, nunat, tua waten wangkucetun nunauluteng. 'That village — it was a village somewhere, a village like this, *like us* at the present time — long ago it was a village.' (ELL 1997:432); Tua-i-gg' nen'i piqalaryaaqengramteki taugaam makut maa-i qanruteknanniraput wangkuungramta nallunrilengramteki tua-i ukut-llu waniwa tanglarait. 'Even though we speak about them in the houses, we've generally stopped talking about these things, even though *we are who we are* and even though we know about them, and they see that.' (ELL 1997:300); Agayun ugaspatauguq cali nasvagtuq Ellminek wangkutnun. 'God is the Lord; He reveals Himself *to us*.' (ORT 2006:8); < wa-?

wang'u- to be me # wang'ukuvet cayarcit? 'if you were me what would you do?'; tarenrami wanguuq 'it's me in the picture'; wanguunga 'it is I, it's me'; wang'ukuvet elpet-llu piyartutun 'if you were me, you'd do it too'; Kitaki tua-i atkullraanka all'uki, pilugullraigka-llu all'ukek, wang'unguarluten tua-i qasgi. 'Put on my old parka and my old boots and go over to the qasgi, pretending to be me.' (CIU 205:222); < wa(see wii)-u-

wani here; now # *restricted demonstrative adverb*; wavet 'to here'; waken 'from here'; see una, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; > wak'nirnek, waniku, wanirpak, waniwa, waten, watkacagaq, watna-; cf. kuni, kuut, kuten

waniku later on # *adverbial particle*; < wani-ku; >

wanikuarqu

wanikuarqu a little later on # *adverbial particle*; < waniku-?-ku

wanirpak now and for a short time hence; for a while # *adverbial particle*; caqatarceci wanirpak? 'what are you going to do now?'; < wani-rpak

waniwa, wanigga now # *adverbial particle*;

Tua-i-llu waniwa unuaqulluteng, unuaqu ayagarkaurrluteng Uksiyaramun. 'And now they made plans to move to Uksiyaraq the very next day.' (ELN 1990:114); pronounced with the vowel of the second syllable (rhythmically) lengthened (and without geminating the consonant heading the final syllable) — this is a lexicalized form of wani-wa; < wani = wa, wani = -wa

wani-wa, wani-gga here (it is)! # *exclamatory particle*; Nem-wa keluani agayuvik. Wani-wa nem uakaraani qulvarviput. Qulvarviim-wa aciani ikamraq. 'And behind the house, (is) the church. And here, a little downriver of the house, (is) our cache. And beneath the cache, (is) the sled.' (PRA 1995:107); wani-gga-qaa man'a nuna aqevyilituli? 'is this the place that usually has lots of cloudberries?'; pronounced with gemination of the consonant heading the final syllable (and without (rhythmically) lengthening the vowel of the second syllable); < wani = wa, wani = wa

waniwau- to be these # waniwaugut 'they are these' / < waniwa-u-

waq'allaga- to retch # waq'allagauq 'he is retching' / imitative; = uaq'allaga-

waqaa hello; what's the matter?; 'what are you doing here?'; 'what can I do for you?' # *exclamatory particle*; waqaanrituq 'nothing's up, I don't need anything' in answer to waqaa; = aqaa; < wa = qaa

wataimarta? what time is it? # from English 'what time' and Yup'ik interrogative ending

waten like this # *particle*; waten pi! or waten pii! 'do it like this' as I am showing you!; = kuten; < wa(ni)-equalis

watkacagaq exactly like this # *adverbial particle*; < wani-kaca(g)ar-

watmi, wat'um nalliini now at this time # *particle*; < wa(ni)-?-localis

watna- to act like this # watnauq 'he is acting like this' / Tamaani ak'a Nakaciumi-llu arcaqerluteng tegganret auluktullrulliniit neqkatgun. . . .

Watnaaqameng neqnek canek-llu allanek qasgicilallruut qasgi tua-i cikirluku, nutaan-llu tamakut taitellrit ayagasciigalngurnun aruqutekluki. ‘Long ago during the Bladder Feast they made a point of taking care of the elders with food. . . . When they acted in this way they’d bring whatever foods or other products they had to the kashim, that is, give them to the kashim, then they would distribute whatever was brought into the kashim to those who couldn’t go out and around.’ (CAU 1985:94); cf. tuatna-; < wa-tna-

watngu- to be present, actual # . . . uliiret, kaviaret.

Watngullruut maani tamakut. Paluqtaat-llu piyuunateng. ‘. . . white foxes, red foxes. These were present here. But beaver weren’t.’ (PAI 2008:216); < wa-u-

watngurte- to become present, actual #

Alerqulalliniit, yuarutet *watngureskata atullrit qavciureskata, tallimaureskata-l'* atullrit tekiciiqniluteng. ‘They told them that, if the songs they sang were performed a certain number of times, five maybe, they would return.’ (QUL 2003:556); < wa-urte-

watpik, watqapik never ever!; without fail! #

adverbial demonstrative; emphatic; watqapik aūg’utun pinqigcaqunak! ‘never do what you did again!'; < wa?-pik, wa?-qapigte-

watlirqantar of course # particle; Tauna

tua-i qailluvkenani, “Agh. *Watlirqantar nevengqaurayuriaqellria.*” ‘That one, without giving it another thought explained, “Ah. Of course it [the moon] is always lying down [at this time].”’ (CIU 2005:362); < wa?-

watua, wat'aūga (NS, HBC form) just now; right

now; that’s fine by me, just go ahead and do it # *exclamatory or adverbial particle; watua anellruuq* ‘he just went out’; neriu watua! ‘eat it right now!'; < wa-tava(ni}

watuacetun like nowadays # *adverbial particle;*

Tua-gguq cat alaillallruut nuna can’ egtellrani *watuacetun* ayuqenritellrani. ‘Things were distinct when the land was thin, not like it is nowadays.’ (AGA 196:38); . . . avani ungairutengqelallruut waten watua *watuacetun* pivkenateng, tuar’ nuussit. ‘. . . back then they had razors, not like nowadays; but, like knives.’ (QAN 2009:296); < watua-equalis

wayar- to strip bare; to pillage; to rob; to plunder #

wayartuq ‘he stripped, undressed’; wayaraa ‘he plundered him’ / matartellruuq wayarluni ‘he stripped completely naked’; = mayar-, ūgayar-wii, **wiinga** I; me # see Appendix 1 on personal pronouns; wiinga neryarturciqua ‘I shall go eat’; wangnun ‘to me’; wangnek ‘from or about me’; wangni ‘on me’, ‘with me (at my house)’, ‘than me’; wangkun ‘with me (by means of me)’; wang(ce)tun ‘like me’; ingna angun sugtunruuq wangni ‘that man is taller than I’; wangkun piciqua ‘I’ll do it by myself’; < wa-nga (1st person sing. ending), wii-nga; > wang'u-

Y

yaag- to follow a traditional practice associated with birth, death, illness, puberty, etc., consisting of abstaining from certain foods or activities # yaagtuaq 'he is abstaining' / yaaga! 'abstain!'; yaagumauq 'he has been abstaining'; NUN, HBC; = eyag-; PY inay-

yaakucugglugaq giant bird # NUN

yaaliagni day before yesterday or year before last (K, Y, BB meaning); three days ago or three years ago (NI meaning) # adverbial particle; Yaaliagnirnek qavaumalriaten, tua-i cali qavarluten, taumek assigtan imailnguq! 'You have been sleeping since the day before yesterday, and you are still sleeping and that is why your container is empty.' (CAU 1985:144); < yaa(ni)-liaq-localis; cf. amatiigni

yaaliaku day after tomorrow or year after next (K, Y, BB, LI meaning); three or more days hence or three or more years hence (NI meaning) # adverbial particle; Akungqamaqatuit teq'umi. Unuaquani wall' yaaliakuani nugtaqluki. 'They soak them in urine for some time. On the next day or on the day after that they take them out.' (CIU 2005:146); < yaa(ni)-liaq-ku; cf. amatiiku

yaalirtaq dark-colored bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*) # Tua-i-gguq taūgaam waten malrugnek pitetuuq tauna nayirmek, yaalirtamek cal' nayirmek aipirluku. Imkut tungulriit nayit yaalirtanek pituit. Qaingit nayiungermeng icuw' cam iliini tungulrianek pitqatuut, tamakunek. He told him that the other man catches two kinds, the regular seal and the *dark-colored bearded seal*. They call those dark seals "yaalirtat". The body is like that of a regular seal, but they are dark in color.' (QUL 2003:418); = eyalirtaq; < eyaq-lir-?

yaaltaq, yaal'taq yard (length) # cetamanek yaaltanek ciitsaamek kiputellruunga 'I bought four yards of fabric'; yaaltackellria or yaal'tackellria 'cubic yard'; yaaltanqellria or yaal'tanqellria 'square yard'; from Russian ярд (yard), or English 'yard'; = yaltaq

yaamaq rock # EG; cf. ciimaq, siimaq; < PE ya(C)amaq

yaa(ni) over there; yonder # restricted demonstrative adverb; yaavet 'to there'; yaatmun 'toward there';

yaaken 'from there'; yaaggun 'through there'; yaani ingkut maniaqatartut makliit tartuitnek 'those people over there are going to roast the kidneys of bearded seals'; tang yaa-i! 'look, over there!'; see ingna, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun; see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; > yaaliagni, yaaliaku, yaaqliqe-, yaaqsig-, yaaqva-, yaaveskanir-, yaaveskaniu-, yaate-; < PE dem. in-

yaaqliqe- to be situated in a line (not necessarily straight) # yaaqliqut 'they are in a line' / Ak'akik', takluteng, yaaqliqurayagarluteng, nakacuut angtatkevkenateng. 'They were spread out in rows one after another, those bladders of differing sizes.' (QAN 1995:164); < yaa(ni)-qliq-ke²

yaaqsig- to be distant # yaaqsigtuq 'it is distant' / New York City-q yaaqsigtuq Mamteriilermek 'New York City is far from Bethel'; yaaqsikiini ceñam 'far offshore'; yaaqsinrillkiini 'in the area not far from it'; yaaqsigpek'naku 'not being far from it'; < yaa(ni)-qsig-; > yaaqsigtaciq

yaaqsigtaciq distance # mat'um yaaqsigtacia kalikivigmun yaaqsigtangatuq maaken agayuvigmun 'the distance from here to the post office seems to be the same as from here to the church'; < yaaqsig-taciq

yaaqvaq area farther away # Tuaken nangerngallerpenek nacessgu yaaqvaq tamalkuan. 'From there, from where you've been standing, look over the whole area in the distance.' (AYAG. 13:14); the previous example notwithstanding this word is usually used with a possessed ending: yaaqvani 'in the area farther away'; yaaqvanun '(to) farther away'; yaaqvanek 'from farther away'; yaaqvaqanirtuq 'he moved farther away'; yaaqvanurtuq or yaaqvalirtuq 'he went far into the distance'; < yaa(ni)-qva-

Yaarayuli, Yaayaalria Swede; Norwegian # BB; so called because of the way they say 'yes' in their languages; < ?-yuli, ?-lria

yaarcqaq Laysan albatross (*Diomedea immutabilis*) #

yaarui- to use a story knife to draw pictures on mud or snow and tell a story to go along with it # a traditional and still common activity of young girls; yaaruiguq 'she is telling a story-knife tale' / Nel'inguarluni yaaruiluni acililuku-llu cat-llu ellinguarturluki . . . 'He made an imaginary

house *with a story knife*, putting in a bed and other things . . .' (ELL 1997:100); < igaq-uaq-li²-; > yaaruin

yaaruin story knife # imumi yaaruicilallruut tulunek taûgaam mat'um nalliini yaaruilartut mass'lirissuutetgun 'in the old days they made story knives of ivory, but nowadays they use butter knives for drawing story-knife pictures'; Y, NSK, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI; = saaruin; < yaarui-n

yaassiickellria cube # < yaassiik?-lria

yaassiigek suitcase; trunk; footlocker # Yuaran pia aatiin quillirmun yaassiigek iluagnun qemagtellruniluku uqurqaarluku. 'When he looked for it, his father told him that he had put it away inside the *footlocker* in the attic after oiling it.' (PRA 995:335); < yaassiik-dual

yaassiigenqegg- to be square # yaassiigenqegtuq 'it is square' / < yaassiik-nqegg-; > yaassiigenqellria

yaassiigenqellria, yaassiigenqelria square # . . . yaassiigenqelriaruarkauluni maraq, menglai cetaman taktaqluteng tiissitsaanek yaaltanek, nunarpak qukamenani. ' . . . to be a *square* of pasture land, its boundaries four thousand yards long, the settlement in the middle.' (NAAQ. 35:5); < yaassiigenqegg-lria

yaassiik box # qemagtai aklut yaassiigem iluanun 'he packed the clothes into a box'; AKQTEM YAASSIIGA 'the Ark of the Covenant (Biblical)' (*literally*: 'the Box of the Promise'); TAKSURENQELLRIA YAASSIIGUAQ 'rectangle'; *from Russian* ящик (yáshchik); > yaassiickellria, yaassiigek, yaassiigenqegg-

yaate- area beyond # yaatiini 'in the area beyond it'; Ayalalqa yaaqsigtuq, akmavet-llu yaaqsinrat Oregon-aamun, Seattle-aam *yaatiini* yaaqvanun amavet. 'The place I went to is far, outside, far from them, to Oregon, *beyond* Seattle, very far, outside.' (KIP 1998:257); < yaani-te³-; > yaatiir-

yaatiir- to speak to a group of people directing one's words at a particular person in the group; to look at while passing by; to go beyond # yaatiirtuq it or he went beyond; yaatiiraa 'he is directing his words at her' *singled out within in the group*, 'he is looking at it while passing by' / Yaatiirluni. (Tallirpilirnermi) Yaatiirluni. (Iqsulirnermi) 'It goes beyond. (To the right). It goes beyond. (To the left)' (*moves in a game, kapuckaryaraq, like mumblety-peg*) (KAP 1998:11); < yaate-?

yaaveskanir- to go further # < yaa(ni)-*terminalis*-kanir-

yaaveskaniu- to save food for later # NUN; < yaa(ni)-*terminalis*-?-

yag- to abstain # See eyag-, yaag-

yagarcete- to be busy working # yagarcetuq 'he is busy' / Tua-i caqerlun' tauna maurlurlua qanlliniuq *yagarcetsiyaalarniluni* tua-i arenqiatniluni, tamakunek-wa tua-i calingaqami. 'Then one time his grandmother complained that she was too *busy*, because she was incessantly working on those things.' (CUN 2007:4); K; = cagarcite-; < ?-cete²-

yag'arussuk net thrown over birds to capture them # NSU; < yagte-?

yagipra- to slap # Tuaten kegginaitgun *yagipraluki* pisqessuitait, nulluakun taûgaam ping'ermi caksaitniluku. 'They told us never to *slap* them on their faces, but that it is said that it would do him no harm [if the child was slapped] on his buttocks.' (YUP 2005:118); < yagte-?=

yagira- to make the arm motions in an Eskimo dance; to thrust out one's arm(s) as when striking or threatening someone # yagirauq 'he is making the arm motions in an Eskimo dance' / < yagte-?-; > yagiraciq

yagiraciq, yagiran the arm motions in an Eskimo dance # Tamakut tamaa-i *yagiratet* qanemciugut, quliratun ayuqut. 'Those *arm motions in the dance* would tell the story, just like a traditional spoken story.' (TAP 2004:65); < yagira-ciq, yagira-n

yagneq fathom; distance between the ends of one's arms extended outward in opposite directions # uum kuvyama taktacia yuinarnek yagnengqertuq 'this net of mine has a length of twenty fathoms'; < yagte-neq¹; < PE iyayñəR (*under* PE iyay-)

yagte- to stretch out one's arms; to raise one's hand; to engage in hand-to-hand combat; to fight # yagtuq 'he is extending his arms'; yagtaa 'he is reaching out to it, he is fighting him' / yagutuk 'they₂ are fighting each other'; Yug'eûrluut-wa aûgkut ellmegnek cuqekluteng calitullrulriit. Tua-i calikuneng wavet elliluku *yagglu*ku pinaurtut, "Una pikanulliniuq waniwa." 'Those dear people back then used their own body measurements in making things. When they'd make something they'd *extend their arms* her and say, "This measurement is right for

it.' (CIU 2005:96); aruqellratni angernek ellii-lu yagtuk 'when they passed out gum he too reached out his hand'; mikelnguuk sugg'alimek allurtaigaullutek yagutuk 'the two children are fighting over a cracker'; yaguyutaa 'he is fighting for him'; nutaan unuaquan erqaaraqertelluku tanqigiaraqertelluku nutaan qasgimiut imkut yagutelliniluki 'the next day early in the morning, just as it was getting light, they had a contest with those in the men's community house'; = cagte²-; cf. sagte-, cagte¹-, yaquq; cf. Wrangell 1839 list (129); > yag'arussuk, yagira-, yagneq, yakiicimaagute-, yakiitaaq; < PE iyay-

yakiicimaagute- to play a game of tag #
yakiicimaagutut 'they are playing tag' /
 Tua-i-lu uksiiyarpallegmeng ceñ'armi
 aquinginanermeggn i yakiicimaagulluteng tuaten
 camek qalrialriamek niitut, tuar levaaq, . . . 'One
 time, shortly before going to fall camp, while
 the children were *playing tag* on the beach they
 heard a noise which sounded like an outboard
 motor, . . .' (ELN 1990:30); K; < yagte-? -te⁵ -

yakiitaaq game of tag; act of tagging in the game #
 < yagte-?; cf. akimitagaq, alakiitaaq

yaltaq (*NUN form*), **yal'taq** (*HBC form*) yard (length)
 # from Russian ярд (yard), or English 'yard'; =
 yaaltaq

yaqiur- to flap wings (of a bird) # yaqiurtuq 'it is
 flapping its wings' / Yaqiuresqateng-gguq taukut
 imkut piyagaat yaqiutqanga'areskilit. 'When she
 told them to *flap their wings* the young ones began
 to *flap their wings*.' (CUN 2007:100); < yaquq-liur-

yaqulegcuun shotgun # < yaqulek-cuun

yaqulegpak common loon (*Gavia immer*); arctic
 loon (*Gavia arctica*); bald eagle (*Haliaeetus
 leucocephalus*); golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*);
 eagle (general) # Urr'urruayulinek pituaput
 wangkuta yaqulegpagnek-lu. 'We call the
 "urr'urruayulit" and *common loons*.' (CIU
 2005:280); . . . tailuteng cukataluteng yaqulegpiim
 tengaulauciatun. ' . . . coming as fast as an *eagle*
 flies.' (ALER. 28:49); < yaqulek-rpak

yaqulek bird; duck; fowl; angel (*NSU meaning*)
 # literally: 'one with wings'; Angutet-lu
 angutngung'ermeng tua-i yaqulget atkukluki.
 Atkulget amllerrluteng yaqulegnek. 'And men,
 even though they were men, had *bird* (skin with
 feathers) parkas. Those with *bird* parkas were
 numerous.' (CIU 2005:342); YAQLGET INGUTIIT

'July'; = caqulek; < yaquq-lek; > yaqulegcuun,
 yaqulegpak, yaquleyagiurta, yaqlkussagaq,
 yaqlpkak

yaquleyagaq baby bird; Fish and Game officer #
*the officers are said to be so called because of their
 appearance (like ducklings) in their uniforms;*
 yaquleyagaq-gguq napam qaingani aturpagtuq
 'the little bird in the top of the tree, they say, is
 singing out'; yaqulek-ya(g)aq

yaquleyagiurta, yaqliurta Fish and Game officer #
 yaquleyagiurtet 'Alaska Department of Fish and
 Game'; < yaqulek-ya(g)aq-liur-ta¹, yaqulek-liur-
 ta¹

yaqlkussagaq* small bird # < yaqulek-?

yaqlpkak, yaqlvvak bald eagle (*Haliaeetus
 leucocephalus*); golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*);
 eagle (general) # Tauna-gguq arnaq mertallrani
 atakumi taum wani yaqlpiim tengutelliniluku
 natmun qavavet ingrimun qertulriamun
 Kuigpiim ceñiini, tuavet tua-i mis'ulluku. 'When
 that woman went to fetch water in the evening,
 the *eagle* flew away with her to somewhere
 inland to a high mountain by the shore of the
 Yukon, and landed her there.' (AGA 1996:86);
 < yaqulek-rpak, yaqulek-vak

yaquq wing # also plural for one wing; yaqua,
 yaqurra, yaqui or yaqurr'i 'its wing'; kagiujq
 yaqutgun 'she is sweeping the floor with a wing';
 Naruyinraq-gguq yaquq mermun akurqaarluku
 qanminun-lu cipegggluku. 'After dipping the gull
 wing into the water, he also squeezed the liquid
 from it into his mouth,' (YUU 1995:37); the form
 yaqungqellria can be used for 'winged thing, one
 with wings', to avoid confusion with yaqulek 'bird,
 one with wings', thus: Tamarmeng-lu ciissit
 yaqungqellriit menuulriaruut. 'And all creeping
 insects with wings are ritually impure.' (LEVI.
 11:20); = caquq; < ?-quq; > yaqiur-, yaqulek; cf.
 yagte-; < PE iyaqr

yar- to tattoo # see eyar-

yarra kin of some kind # Y

yave- to row # NSU; = cave-, save-; > yavun; < PY
 yavə-

yavun oar # NSU = cavun, savun; < yave-n; < PY
 yavun (under PY yavə-)

yay'ussaq dried tomcod or whitefish that has been
 frozen all winter; leftover fish from winter split
 from the back and dried # Sagciliteng tuamtell'
 arnat tua-i, yay'ussanek-am pilaqait sagqurluki,

piirriluki pivkenaki. . . Assirtut. ‘The women would spread put out (the fish) they called *yay'ussat* without braiding them. . . They are good.’ (PAI 2008:204);

yiinraq* thing of a human; evidence or remains of a human #

yiir- to occupy; to people # *see eyir-*

Yiissus, Yiissussaaq Jesus # *from Russian Иисус (Iisus); = Ciissussaaq*

yiistaq yeast # *from English;* = iiistaq

yik'ute- to point out the person (in question or responsible) # . . . Kuiiglugmiut *yik'ucaaqlilliniat* nall'arrluket taukuk ken'gutkelriik. Kamakluket tua-i taukugnun piyukluku. ‘. . . people in Kwethluk *had suspected for certain* these two men who were close friends. They suspected that they were the ones . . .’ (PAI 2008:324); < *yuk-?-yinqigun* descendant # < *yuk-linqegte-n*

yinraq* thing of a human; evidence or remains of a human # Maaten kuiguam iquakun kanartuq ak'anun pivkenani maaten kanaami ketmun ceñaq tangraa *yinraat* ukut enret. ‘As he went down toward the end of the long oxbow lake, but not for long time, he saw *human bones* down there on the beach.’ (GRA 1901:288); Tuc'ami nutaan qaini pillinia *yinraunrillinilria* qaina man'a, unzungssiurtellinilria. ‘When he got to the bottom (of the water) he looked at his body and saw that his body was no longer of a *human*, but that it had become an animal.’ (PAI 2008: 128–130); = *yiinraq*; < *yuk-linraq*

yir'- to occupy; to people # *see eyir-*: Agayutem-llu atawaqaasqai qanrulluki, “Irnikici amlleriarluci nuna *yirluku* atanirturluku-llu.” ‘God blessed them, and said to them, “Be fruitful and multiply, and *populate* the earth and subdue it.”’ (AYAG. 1:28); Nunarpiait mat'um ciungani yuitelallret *yil'arciqaci*. ‘You will settle the desolate towns.’ (ISAI. 54:3); Nunami *yir'arkarpecerí*, yuut tamaani angalkumirtaatulit naspequtek'laraat; ‘In the land which you will *occupy*, the people there give heed to soothsayers.’ (ALER. 18:14); < *yuk-lir-*

yitaar- to scold; to denounce # *yitaaraa* ‘he scolded her’ / Pharisée-aanek *yitaarillra* ‘his denunciation of Pharisées’ (*section heading at LUKE 11:37*)

xit'e- (*K form*), **yiite-** (*Y form*) to have a stranger come upon one; to come upon as a stranger # *yit'uq* or *yiitiq* ‘he met a stranger’; *yitaa* or *yiitaa* ‘he came as a stranger upon him’ (*literally: ‘he*

produced a person — in the person of himself — for him’; cf. allanite-) / *yisvigpuk* ‘the one who came to us₂, the one we₂ came to, our host’; Urluvmi qaralia maniqaaku, elliin-llu taman' urluvni tua tegumiaqngamiu *yitkarcaaqevkenaku* taugaam iqua puggluku tangvakarctliniluku cali. ‘When he showed him his bow’s insignia, he showed him the insignia on his bow too, since he was holding it so that he did not *reveal* himself to him by letting the end [of the bow] protrude too visibly.’ (QUL 2003:100); Yipiunricugnarquq imna *yisvigpuk*. ‘That one that appeared to us out of the blue probably isn’t a human.’ (MAR2 2001:95); < *yuk-i²-te⁵*

yivrir- to examine # Ca tamalkuan *yivvirturluk'*.

‘Examining everything.’ (KIP 1998:193); CAN; = curvir-, cuvuir-, ivrir-, survir-, suvrir-, yuvrir-, yurvir-; < PE *iyuvrir-* and *iyivrir-*

yuale'rshaq crab # NSU; = ivalriiyak

yualukaq sewing thread made of caribou, whale, or moose sinew; any sewing thread # tuntuviit yualuitnek yualukirluteng mingqelallruut ak'a tamaani ‘they sewed using moose sinew as thread in the old times’; < *yualuq-kaq*; *yualukarvik*

yualukarvik spool for (or from) thread #

< *yualukaq-vik*

yualunguaq fish-skin thread # < *yualuq-uaq*

yualukiuraq hand-twisted sinew or linen thread # < *yualuq-kiur-aq¹*

yualuq sinew; tendon; thread # Taluluni tuaten

imkunek *yualunek*, makut unzungssit cat, tuntut taqukat-llu *yualuitnek* waten qupurruki, qupurrerraarluki qip'iluki, qip'urluki *yualuktullruit* tamaani. ‘She separated the *sinew* of these animals, she split the *sinew* of caribou and seals, after splitting them she plied them into thread; she would make *thread* from them by plying them at that time.’ (ELL 1997:138); IIM YUALUI ‘the optic nerve’; = *ivaluq*; < ?-luq; > *yualukaq*, *yualukiuraq*, *yualunguaq*; < PE *ivalu*

yuar- to look for; to miss; to long for # *yuartuq* ‘he is looking for something’, ‘he misses someone or something’; *yuaraa* ‘he is looking for it’, ‘he misses her or it’ / *camek yuarcit?* ‘what are you looking for?'; *yuarnarquq* ‘it (or he) makes one miss it (or him), long for it (or him)’; *yuaraa iqmiutaq tamallni* ‘she is looking for the snuffbox which she lost’; “Tutgara’urlumkutagaq. Angu!

Cagmarciqenrituq. Kiingan mingqutkapuk. Natmun cagmarciu? Cagmallerpeni ik'ikika *yuarru!*" Tua-i-llu *yuarak*. *Yuaryaaqekik;* nataqenritaak. "You darned little grandson. No! It is not to be misplaced. It's our only needle. Where did you misplace it? Go on and search for it where you misplaced it." So they *searched* for it. They *searched* for it in vain; they didn't find it.' (GRA 1901:280-281 & PRA 1995:453); YUARILUKU TEGUILUKU-LLU 'search and seizure'; YUARCUUN KALIKARTAQ 'search warrant', (*legal neologisms*); = ivar-; > yuar-; cf. yuarun; < PE ivar-

yuaralek glove # Akulmi makut aigsaanek pituaput makut. Ilaita-llu *yuaralegnek* piaqluki. Kuigpagmi-llu-gguq aasgaanek piaqluki. 'In the tundra area we call these "aigsaat". 'And some call them "*yuaralget*" (*literally*: those with fingers). And on the Yukon, it is said, they call them "aasgaat".' (CIU 2005:258); < yuaraq-lek

yuaraq digit; finger; toe # yuarkanpa puvngelartut kumlataqameng 'my fingers and toes swell up whenever they are cold'; . . . kulutet atulallrit *yuarameggni* qengameggn-llu . . . 'the rings they wear on their fingers and in their noses . . .' (ISAI. 3:21); YUARAM KEGGINAA or YUARAM NUUGA 'fingertip' = yugaraq, cugaraq; > yuaralek; cf. yuk

yuarii- to search suspected persons # *Yuariigai-llu* ciuqlikacagiitnek ayagluki kinguqlikacagiitnun . . . 'And he *searched* them (starting) from the oldest one of them going on to the youngest one of them . . .' (AYAG. 44:12); < yuar-?

yuarukar(aq*) song sung during the *Keviqiq* ("Messenger Feast") requesting specific gifts # CAN; < yuarun-kar(aq)

yuaruksualler(aq*) song during the *Keviqiq* ("Messenger Feast") that is designed to make the listener ashamed of having offended the one singing the song # NI; < yuarun-ksuaq-ller(aq)

yuarulluk ritual song; song used to obtain what is desired # Tamana tua-i *yuarulluk* ellalluggsuutnguluni. Ellalliisqumakuniu tua tamana *yuarulluk*, yuarun-gga tua tamana, atulriaruarkauluni. 'That *ritual song* was an instrument for bad weather. If one wanted bad weather, that *ritual song*, that song, would be sung.' (ELL 1997:150); < yuarun-lluk

yuarun song; music # *includes old-time songs, modern secular songs and Christian songs*; Tuaken-llu tua-i ayagluteng *yuarutnek* nutaranek *yuarucirluteng*

nakaciullmeng nalliini *yuarutkameggnek*. 'From that point they began new songs; they prepared many songs during the Bladder Feast time, their own songs.' (CAU 1985:63); Mikelnguut Yuarutait Yugcetun 'Yup'ik Children's Songs' (*title of compact disc and booklet published in 2006*); (AGAYUSSUUTET) YUARUTET 'hymnal'; Y, NS, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI; = ivarun; < ?-n; > yuarukar(aq), yuaruksualler(aq), yuarulluk; cf. yuar-; < PY ivarun

yuc'illia- to have signs of human habitation # . . . tauna tua pissuryaraat *yuc'illiaciqniluku*. ' . . . saying that that hunting ground of theirs would *have signs of human habitation*.' (QUL 2003:406); < yuk-?

yugaq doll; human figurine # Tua-i ilait qavani Kusquqviim kangrani yuilqumun elliluki, makut wani apqeteng *yugat* pitullrulliniit. 'People in the upper regions of the Kuskokwim River put *figurines* they called "*yugat*" out in the wilderness.' (CIU 2005:228); < yuk-aq²; = sugaq; cf. cugaq

yug'aq shaman's mask or representation of his familiar spirit # CAN, Y < yuk-aq³

yugaraq digit; finger; toe # = yuaraq, cugaraq; cf. yuk

yugg'acngiar(aq*) elf; one of the legendary "little people" # Y

yugiyugiq robin (*Turdus migratorius*) # NSU; *imitative*

Yugngalnguq*, **Yugngalnguar(aq*)** Asian; Japanese; Filipino; Italian; something that seems to be a person # *literally*: 'one similar to an Eskimo'; aūgna Yugngalnguq yuuyukluku yugcetun qalarutellruqa 'thinking that the Asian was an Eskimo, I spoke to him in Yup'ik'; Tuaten migpallarqaarcelluku, niiskengangelliniluteng. *Yugngalngurmek* qakmaken piyualriamek ena uivluku. 'After it made a thud it was quite audible. *Something that could be person* was walking around the house out there.' (YUU 1995:65); < yuk-ngalnguq, yuk-ngalnguq-ar(aq)

yugniite- to be unfriendly # yugniituq 'he is unfriendly' / < yuk-niite-

yugnike- to feel comfortable with (him); to consider (him) a good person; to regard (him) in a positive light # yugnikaa 'he feels comfortable with her', 'he considers her a good person' / Tamana call' tamaa-i inerquitekarput, eq'ukiksaunata

ilamteñek pisqelluta, ilaput taūgaam tamalkuita kenekluki *yugnikluki*. ‘We are admonished by our tradition not to bear enmity toward our fellow, but rather to love all of them and to *regard them in a positive light*.’ (KIP 1998:39); < yuk-nike-; > yugnikek'ngaq

yugnikek'ngaq one whom one feels comfortable with; friend # yugnikek'ngaq-a-lu akwaugaq eqiullemegni pitsaqevkenaku it'gaakun killruaqa 'yesterday when my friend and I chopped wood I accidentally cut him on the foot'; Waniwa kenka tamiini angenrulria, yuum unguvani piireskaku *yugnikek'ni* pitekluku. ‘Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his *friend*.’ (JOHN 15:13); < yugnike-kengaq

yugninarqe- to smell of human use or habitation # yugninarquq ‘it smells of humans’ / < yuk-ninarqe-

yugnirqe- to be friendly; to be gracious # yugnirquq ‘he is friendly’ / < yuk-nirqe-’ < PE injuy-nirqe- (*under PE injuy*)

yugtaq artifact; Eskimo artifact; Native-made item; homemade thing; Yup'ik food item # yugtauguq ‘it is a Native-made thing’; Nerangnaqutnun canun piciatun aturtuq qayaq tamaani avani ciuqvani, wangkuta ngel'ekluta, *yugtaat* makut qayat taqelriit tayima. ‘The kayak was used for all sort of subsistence activities in the past, but starting with our generation, the use of *truly Eskimo-type* kayaks has ceased.’ (PAI 2008:316); < yuk-taq²; > yugtarvik

yugtarvik museum of man-made artifacts # < yugtaq-vik

yugte- to commit murder or manslaughter # yugtuq ‘he killed a person’ / yug'eskuvet ‘if you kill a person’; < yuk-te¹-; < PY yuytə- (*under PE injuy*)

Yugtun, Yugcetun in the Yup'ik Eskimo language; like a person; like a Yup'ik # Maaten cam mat'um estuuuluungalnguum kelua murilkaa una kass'arpall'er, nuyarrainaq-wa kegginaa, cali qaterrlugluteng nuyai. Waqaallrani-lu *Yugcetun* tatamallagluni, erinvangqerran-lu. ‘Behind something like a table she saw a big White Man, his face all hairy, and his hair blonde. When he said hello in *Yup'ik* she was startled, and he had a big voice.’ (ELN 1990:113); Tua-i tauna ircenrraq *yugcetun* ayuqluni. ‘That *leprechaun* was like a person.’ (CIU 2005:294); < yuk-equalis, yuk-equalis

yugtutuli man-eater; lion; shark #

Kassugusngaatnga inglukestema, *yugtutulitun* kailriatun yuum kemganek. ‘My enemies encircle me, like a *lion* hungry for human flesh.’ (PSALM 57:4); < yuk-tur²-tuli

yuguaq ball (NUN meaning); human or human-like figure; doll; figurine # literally: ‘imitation person’; note that in NUN ‘person’ is cuk, not yuk; Qaingani-lu-gguq yul'inguarluni — icigg' pilinguarluni *yuguamek*, arnaruamek. ‘On top of it he made an imaginary person — you know, he drew a *make-believe person*, an imaginary woman.’ (ELL 1997:100); Elpenun *yugualiyaqunak*, . . . ‘Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven *image*, . . .’ (ANUC 20:4); = suguaq, yunguaq; < yuk-uaq

yugugaq* many people # yugugarnek tangellruukut ‘we saw lots of people’; yugugaat tailruut ‘may people came’; note that g is not geminated here, unlike in other words derived from yuk (base yug'-); < yuk-rugaq

yug'urte- to become a human # Anernerkun Tanqilriakun cali Mari-akun Nayaarkun cali *yug'urtellria*. ‘Through the Holy Spirit and also through the Virgin Mary He became a man (human).’ (ORT. 2006:22); Mecaq'am erinakegcarraarluni pia, “Usuuq kitak qanrutqernga qaillun pilua *yug'urtellerkamnek*.” ‘Mecaq'aq, after clearing his throat, said to him, “You here, tell me what I should do to become a human.” (UUT 1974:9); < yuk-urte-

yugyag- to have many people; to be populous # yugyagtuq ‘there are many people’ here / anutiillrani man'a ena kalukallemteneri yugyallruuq ‘when it was his birthday we had a party and there were a lot of people at this house’; yugyaurciuitek ‘you₂ shall become many’ i.e., *have many descendants*; Nunani *yugyalriani* Nakaciulrianek tanvallrunritua. ‘I haven't seen the Bladder Feast in *populous villages*.’ (CIU 2005:372); < yuk-yag-; < PE injuyay- (*under PE injuy*)

yugyak (BB form), **yugyaq** (LI form) arctic char (*Salvelinus alpinus*).

yuilquq wilderness; uninhabited place # pissullemni unukautellranga yuilqumi qavartallruunga ‘when I was hunting and night fell on me, I camped in the wilderness’; *Yuilqumlluni* tua-i yuilqumi tua-i uitaluni. ‘He was in the *wilderness* and he stayed in the *wilderness*.’ (ELL 1997:552); < yuk-ite¹-quq

yuilriq witch or ghost that walks in the air above the ground and has no liver; a large monster that lives in the mountains and eats people (*LI meaning*) # <yuk-?

yuinaq* twenty # *see Appendix 6 on numerals;* “Qavcircit?” “Yuinaat pingayun arvinlegnek cipluku allrakunglua maa-i.” “How old are you?” “I’m sixty (three times *twenty*) six years old now.” (KIP 1998:319); YUINAAM YUUM IPIA ‘four hundred’ (*recorded by E. W. Nelson (ESK1899:239)* (as yuinam yuum ipia), by Francis Barnam (GRA 1901:222) (as yuinaq ipiat or yuinaripiat), and also found in Naukan Yupik in Siberia (as yuginam yuum ipia); = cuinaq, suinaq; <yuk-nginaq; > yuinaunritaraan; < PE inuyinnar (*under PE inuy*

yuinaunritaraan, yuinaunrita’ar nineteen #

Yuinaunrita’artun akingqelliniuq tauna saaniik. ‘Apparently that teakettle costs *nineteen* dollars.’ (YUP 1996:29); *see Appendix 6 on numerals;* < yuinaq-u-nritar(ar)-, yuinaq-u-nritar(ar)-

yuk person; human being # *if used with a suffix that retains the g of the stem and follows it with a vowel or replaces the g with a consonant and follows it with a vowel, the g or the replacement consonant will be geminated; yul’irtuq ‘it has many people’; yup’ik ‘real person’, ‘Southwestern Alaskan Eskimo’; if used with a velar-dropping suffix, velar dropping in such cases is optional (though preferred), for example, yui or yug’i ‘its people’; yuut or yug’et ‘people’; sometimes retaining the velar renders of more literal meaning, for example: yug’urtuq ‘it became a person’ (in contrast to yuurtuq ‘he was born’); yug’uluni ‘(he) being a person or Eskimo’ (in contrast to yuuluni ‘(he) being alive’); in context yuk may mean ‘offspring’, ‘owner’, or ‘Southwestern Alaskan Eskimo’: una yuk’aq ‘this is my child’; ut’rutaa navraq yuanun ‘he returned the borrowed thing to its owner’; yung’uq ‘she got a child’, ‘it got an owner’; yuuuyuksaaqaqa ‘I thought he was an Eskimo’, ‘I thought it was a human’; “uin-qaa yuuguq?” “qaang, kassauguq” “is your husband an Eskimo?” “no, he’s a white man”; further examples: yugtaituq ‘there is no one here’; yuut taigut ‘people are coming’; yugtanguq ‘it got inhabitants’; yugtaituq ‘there’s no one there’; yuituq ‘it doesn’t have an owner’; aninguam yua ‘the encased pus inside the boil’ (*literally: ‘the person of the boil’*); tangellruunga pingayunek yugnek pamani ‘I saw three people back*

there’; Yuunrilngermi, qimugtenge’rmi, niisngariluku *yun’i*. ‘Although it wasn’t a person, and although it was dog, it began to heed its owner.’ (YUP 2005:136); Atanrem tangrrai nunam *yui assiitqapiggluteng kesianek*, . . . ‘The Lord saw that the *people* of the earth were always very evil, . . .’ (AYAG. 6:5); . . . umyuqaqevkalarciqait alerquutenka, wiinga-llu elpeci *yuk’arkauluci*. ‘. . . they will remind (you) of my commandments, and you will be my *people*.’ (NAAQ. 15:40); Imna-w’ qayam *yua tayima*. Tua-i aqvalgirliku. ‘That kayak’s *owner* (*person*) was gone. They went back to get him.’ (QUL 2003:636); Nakaciuryarakun qigcikillerteng pitameggnek, cali quylalteng maniluku tamakunun pitameng *yuitnun*: Ukvellallrulliniameng cam unguvalriim *yua* nakacuani uitalarniluku, . . . ‘Through the Bladder Feast they’d show respect for the game they’d caught, and display their gratitude to their quarries’ *spirits*: In that they believe that a living creature’s *spirit* resided in its bladder [when the animal was about to be killed its spirit entered its bladder], . . .’ (PRA 1995:458); Capernarquit tamaani *yullret aūgkut, yuk’egtaaraat assilriit tangvallrenka*. ‘Those *people* of the past were superb, the ones I saw were good, fine, *people*.’ (AGA 1996:112); *the word yuk is the source of the English term “yua”, which along with its Inuit/ Inupiaq counterpart “inua” is used in anthropological literature for the “soul”, “spirit”, or “essence” of a person, animal, or object in traditional Eskimo belief*; ELLAM YUA ‘the Person of the Universe; God’; Tamaani tamakut yuut Agayutmek qaneqsaunateng, waten taūgaam qanraqluteng, ‘Ellam Yua’. Ellam Yua qigcikluku callermeggni tamiini, tua-i cakneq qigcikluku. ‘In those days people did not use the word “God”, but they would say “*the Person of the Universe*”. In their daily lives they showed the *Person of the Universe* great reverence because they were keenly aware of his presence and behaved accordingly with respect and honor.’ (CIU 2005:274); NS, Y, Hooper Bay (but for Chevak, see cuk), NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI; = cuk, suk; > yik’ute-, yuc’illia-, yugaq, yug’aq, Yugngalnguq, yugniite-, yugnike-, yugniarqe-, yugnirqe-, yugtarvik, yugte-, yugtutuli, Yugtun, yug’urte-, yugyag-, yuilquq, yuilriq, yuinaq, yuk’acessngiar(aq), yuk’apiaq, yuksagute-, yuliaq, yul’iraq, yuliur-, yulkia-

yulkitange-, yulkiiite-, yull'itaq, yun'errar(aq), yungcar-, yungruyak, yunguaq, Yup'igcetun, Yup'ik, yuss'ug-, yuu⁻¹, yuurte⁻¹, yuvyiite-; cf. sug-, yit'e-, yuaraq, yuuniartuq; < PE injuy

yuk'acessngiar(aq*), **yuk'acengiar(aq*)** midget # Y;
< yuk?-ar(aq), yuk?-ar(aq)

yuk'apiaq a regular person; real person # Tua-i
yuk'apiartun tauna qimugtii, yum'i tua-i qanellra maligtaqluku. . . . 'That dog of his followed his master's speech like a *regular person*. . . .' (MAR2 2001:35); < yuk-qar-piaq

yuksagute- to adopt # yuksagutaa 'she adopted him' / yuksagutellrua alqami irniara 'she adopted her older sister's child'; < yuk-ke²-yagute-

yukutaq moisture; dampness; mildew #
yukutarninarquq 'it smells of mildew'; Minkatui atam imumek caluki, *yukutam* piaqaki. The fish being dried immediately get moldy when they are exposed to *damp* conditions.' (PAI 2008:146); = cukutaq, sukutaq; > yukutarte-; < PE iyukuta(r)-

yukutarte- to be moist; to be damp; to have mildew # yukutartuq or yukutartaa 'it is mildewy' / Kiagurlainalaami *yukutarcuunani*-llu ella, naulluun ca piciatun assiilnguq cataunani. 'Since it was always summer, the world was never *damp and mildewy*, and evil sickness of any sort was nonexistent.' (EGA 1973:5); < yukutaq?-

yuliaq adopted child # kinguqliqa angayuqaagma yuliaqaak 'my younger sibling is my parents' adopted child'; < yuk-liaq

yul'inraq* evidence of human presence, such as human footprints or human excrement # Tava-llu tumaikun eglerluni, tumai tamakut picirtaangelliniluteng, yuc'ungaurtaqluteng-llu tumain ingluit, ingkut-llu ciuqliit *yul'inraurtaqluteng*. 'And then he followed its tracks, and those tracks began to alternately change, every other one becoming a small humanoid's, and the ones in front becoming *human*.' (MAR1 2001:91); = yinraq; < yuk-linraq, yuk-linraq

yuliur- to gossip about people; to deal with people through shamanistic power # . . . kangarlua ukuk wani caumallutek tekiciiqagka qanerturalriik. Maaten-gguq niicugniqerciqagka *yuliurlutek* taugaam, yuum taum nalluani callranek ikiullranek qanaalriik. . . . while walking I would hear these two people facing each other and

talking. I would listen to them and they would be gossiping about people's misdeeds behind their backs.' (YUP 2005:16); Niicugnilaratenaqaa *yuliulriit*? 'Do you listen to *gossipers*?' (CAT 1950:80); Tuunrilangluni *yuliurluni*. When he began using shamanistic powers he *used them on people*.' (PAI 2008:326); < yuk-liur-

yulkia- for there to be sounds, or other indications, often unexpected, of human presence # yulkiaguq 'there are indications of humans being present' / Tua-i-llu piinanrani qakemna yuk *yulkialuni*. 'And then a little while later there was a person *making human sounds* out there.' (ELL 1997:116); < yuk?-

yulkiiite- for there to be no sounds, signs, or other indications, of human presence / yulkiiituq 'there are no sounds of humans around' / Tekicami tangvaumaqeryaaqellinia, *yulkiiinani*. 'When he arrived, he looked around it in vain, there *was no sign of human presence*.' (YUU 1995:86) / < yuk?-ite¹

yulkite- to make one's presence known, intentionally or not, by making noise or giving other indications # Itqertelluku qakemna qakma *yulkitliniluni*. 'Just as they entered someone outside the house *made his presence known* by making noise.' (QAN 1995:256); Tua-i nutaan tuatnangamek *yulkit'langlutek*. *Yulkitaqagnek* tamakut anguyaita-am pileryautaqlukek. 'When they₂ began to do that *they made their presence known by the noises they made*. Whenever those two *made noises that could be detected*, the enemy warriors would attack them.' (ELL 1997:408); < yuk?-kite³-

yulkitange- to become aware of a human presence through sounds or other indications # Qavarpailelgan *yulkitangelliniq* pamaken pulayaranek. 'Before he fell asleep *he heard someone* from the trail beyond.' (YUU 1995:123) < yuk?-nge-

yull'itaq human sounds or other indications of human presence # *Yull'itanrlan* mayurluni-am egalerkun uyangcartullinia. 'Because there were no *sounds of humans*, she went up and looked through the window.' (CUN 2007:42); < yuk?-

yun'errar(aq*), **yun'err(aq*)** male teenager; young man # yun'erra'ar or yun'erraq 'a young man'; yun'erraraat or yun'erraat 'young men'; Tamaai-gguq nukalpiam uum *yun'erraraam* una wani

neviarcar umyuamikun al'kengaqqamiu, waten-gguq tua-i pilinguitua. 'When a lad, a *young man*, became attracted to a girl and sought the opportunity with her, he'd make these things for her.' (CIU 2005:236); < yuk-nerraq; < PY yu(u)nraq (*under PE injuy*)

yungaq jaeger (*Stercorarius* sp.) # = cungarrlugaq; < PI iyunŋjar

yungcar- to treat medically; to heal # yungcartuq 'he is being treated medically'; yungcaraa 'he is treating her medically' / . . . naulluulriit-llu amlleret uqumek mingugait *yungcarluki*. ' . . . applying oil to the many sick people, he *healed them*.' (MARK 6:13); Qanikcaam qainganun piluteng uksurpak calinaurtut *yungcariluteng* naunrarnek nunami qanikcam aciani. 'Being on top of the snow, all winter they [the little elves] would work *healing* the plants on the ground under the snow.' (EGA 1973:27); *note that yungcar- and yungcarista are used in NUN where 'person' is cuk, but not in HBC, where 'person' is also cuk; there, cungcar- and cungcarta are used instead; < yuk-nge-car-; > yungcaraq, yungcarista, yungcarvik, yungcaun; < PY yuŋcar- (*under PE injuy*)*

yungcaraq one who has been medically treated; patient # < yungcar-aq¹

yungcarista, yungcarta (*Y form*) medical doctor; physician; healer # *Yungcaristenguyaramek elitnaurtuq*. 'She's studying to become a *doctor*.' (YUP 1996:17); = suungcarista, yuongcarista; < yungcar-i²-ta¹, yungcar-ta¹

yungcarte- to seek the essence of someone; to seek (its) person (owner or human form) # Tua-i angnirluteng yurarluteng ilakuyun atuqata'arqamegteggwu waniwa *yungcartetuut* tua-i una cauyaq aturluku. 'And through happily dancing when they were going to use it to bring people together they'd *strive for the essential spirit of the people* using the drum.' (CIU 2005:112); Kitaki uitatevkenaku *yungcarteqerru*. 'Go ahead, don't leave it alone; *seek its owner*.' (QUL 2003:542); *Yungcarcesqen̓gatgu tuatnaluni tauna angalkuq pilliniuq, atam-gguq kana-i paqcugtainun paqcesqelluku*. 'When they asked him to *seek its human form*, the shaman told the curious ones to come and look down there.' (QUL 2003:542)

yungcarvik hospital # < yungcar-vik

yungcaun medicine # < yungcar-n

yung'elraarun any of the first human inhabitants of the world # < yuk-nge-?-n

yung'eqarraarun firstborn child # *yung'eqarraarutii* 'his firstborn'; *yung'eqarraarutkaqa* 'he is my firstborn'; Elliin Egypt-aami tuqutellrui angutet, *yung'eqarraarutait* yuut ungungssiaraat-llu. 'In Egypt He slew the male *firstborn* of humans and animals.' (PSALM 135:8); < yuk-nge-qar-rraar-n

yungqerr- to be inhabited (by humans or animals) # taūgaam kaviarnek yungqertuq 'it is inhabited only by foxes'; < yuk-ŋqerr-

yungruyak extraordinary person # < yuk-?-ruyak

yunguaq doll; figurine, = suguaq, yuguaq; NSU; < yuk-nguaq

yunriur- to beget a child # yunriurtuk 'they₂ begot a child' / NSU; < yuunraq-liur-

Yup'igcetun, Yupiacetun in the Yup'ik Eskimo language # < *Yupik-equalis, Yupiaq-equalis*

Yup'ik, Yupiaq Yup'ik Eskimo; ordinary or ordinary person (in contrast to shamans and the like) # literally: 'real person', 'authentic person', or 'person of our sort'; originally the form *Yup'ik* was used in the northern area (NS, Y, some NI) while the form *Yupiaq* was used in the southern area (K, CAN, BB), while certain places (Chevak, Nuvivak, Egegik) had other forms (*Cup'ik, Cup'ig, Tarupiaq*), but the form *Yup'ik* is now used as a common term (though not replacing *Cup'ik* and *Cup'ig*); *ing'um aatii Yupiuguq aanii-wa avek* 'that person's father is a *Yup'ik* Eskimo and his mother half'; *Yup'igtaaq* 'Yup'ik thing, tool, artifact, food'; *Yup'igtaat neqkat enurnartut maani* 'Yup'ik foods are hard to obtain here'; *Agayutmi Kass'artaituq Yup'igtaunani-llu*, *tamalkuita yuut irniaqai*. 'In [the sight of] God there are no Whites and there are no *Yup'iks*; all people are His children.' (GRA 1951:21); *Ilak-wa cali ikegkuk tua-i ika-i maaten tauna tua-i allakarrarmi uitalria yupiunritlinilria angalkuuluni taūgaam pillinilria tauna*. 'Unlike his two partners over there, that one who was by himself was not an *regular person*, but was a shaman instead.' (ELL 1997:578); < *yuk-pik¹, yuk-pik¹; > Yup'igcetun*

yuqerrvik outhouse; toilet; privy # angutet *yuqerrviat* 'men's room'; arnat *yuqerrviat* 'ladies' room'; < *yuqerte-vik*

yuqerte- to defecate or urinate in an appropriate place; to relieve oneself # *has the politeness of*

"to go to the toilet"; yuqertuq 'he is relieving himself' / yuqerteqatartua 'I'm going to relieve myself'; yuqercugtua 'I have to relieve myself'; Inglupiarrarmek aritvagluni anciqiq naquggluni nacarluni-llu *yuqerrluni*. Tallimani tua-i ernerni tuaten eyatulliniut tamakut aglenraraat. 'Wearing only one mitten and putting on a belt and hat she goes out to relieve herself. For five days the newly menstruating practice this custom.' (CIU 2005:258); = cuqerte-; > yuqerrvik; < PY-S yuqar- (*under PE iyur-*)

yuq'uq target # and **yuq'ur-** to shoot at a target # yuq'urtaartuq 'he is target shooting'; Pissurta pia, "Kitak qanrutqernga qaillun pilua yuq'urtellerkamnek." Pissurtem nutek tunaa Mecaq'amun, "Kita, Kitak nutkaa." 'He said to the hunter, "Go ahead, tell me what I must do to be a *target shooter*." The hunter gave the gun to Mecaq'aq, "Here, go ahead and shoot.'" (UUT 1974:13); Y

yur⁻¹ to defend verbally # Y, K, CAN, NI, BB, NR, LI; see eyur⁻¹

yur⁻² to jell # see eyur⁻²

yuranerrlugcaraq a dance during the *Kevgiq* ("Messenger Feast") designed to cause specific people to bring in requested gifts # Y; < yurarnerrlugte-yaraq

yurapigcaraq a gift-requesting dance during the *Kevgiq* ("Messenger Feast") NI, Y, CAN # < yurarpig-?-yaraq

yuraq Eskimo dance # and **yurar⁻¹** to dance in the traditional Eskimo style # *NSU of women only*; yurartuq 'he is dancing'; yuraraa 'he is dancing it' a dance / yurautaa 'he is dancing for him'; Ak'a imumi ciuliaput imutun neq'arilriatun nunat yuit quyurrluteng nerevkirpalallruut *yurarluteng-lu*. 'In days past as a memorial to our ancestors, the people of the villages would gather and hold a big feast and *dance*.' (PRA 1995:458); Tuaten tua-i ava-i qulirilriatun yuralartut arnat . . . 'The women dance as if they are telling a legend . . .' (TAP 2004:66); Tua-i-llu avelngaam pia kaviaq, "Tua-i ner'arkaurtarpenga. Kitak nervailegpenga atuullua elpet *yurauteqernauramken*." 'And so the mouse said to the fox, "Well, it's fated that you'll eat me. Go ahead before you eat me, sing to me and let me *dance for you*.'" (KAV 1972:11 & PRA 1995:317); yuraliyartuq or yuriyartuq 'he is going somewhere to take part in the dance'; NS,

Y, K, HBC, NI, NUN, CAN, BB, NR, LI, EG; > yuranerrlugcaraq, yurapigcaraq, yuraryaraq; cf. yuarun; < PY-S *yuržar-*

yurar⁻², yura'arte- to check outside; to poke one's head out as to take a look; to emerge; to pop us into view # amiigkun maaten yura'artuq iinga qiluni 'as he popped outside by the door, I saw that he had a black eye'; Asveret iliini *yura'arrvik'laraít* qayat. 'Sometimes walrus *emerge from the water onto kayaks*.' (PAI 200:290); = curar-

yuraryaraq way of dancing; separate hood used with hoodless parka # < yurar⁻²-yaraq on

Yurialnguq* Upper Kuskokwim Athabascan Indian # < yuriate-nguq

yuriate- to speak in a language that cannot be understood # < ?-ate-; > yurialnguq

yuringa- to be in a jelled state # Tua-i-lu' unaquan apiatami nutaan *yuringiita ipuutnek piluteng qantat imirturluki*. *Yuringaqapiarluteng tua-i, mer'at-lu yuringaluni*. 'Then the next day at lunch when they (the blackfish) were *jelled* they'd fill the bowls with a ladle. They'd be very much *jelled* and their liquid would be *jelled*.' (PAI 2008:214); < eyur⁻²-te⁻²-nga-

yurneq cold draft # Y; < ?-neq¹; cf. eyur⁻²

yurrluk wicked person # Agayutmaa, aviusnga assiitellrianek yugnek, tegumiaqestemnek aarinateng *yurrlugnek*. 'My God, separate me from bad people, from *wicked people* who grasp at me without restraint.' (PSALM 71:4); < yuk-rlluk; > yurrluulria

yurrluulria wicked person; scoundrel # Atataarqu *yurrluulriit catairuciiquit*; 'In a little while the *wicked* will be no more.' (PSALM 37:10); < yurrluk-u-lria

yurturuaq small dark piece of fur at the very top of light-colored garment hood ruff (said to represent a black bear sitting on a mountain of snow) or small light piece of fur on dark-colored garment hood ruff (said to represent a polar bear) # < ?-uaq

yurvир- to examine # Tua-llu tua-i makut pissuukarani *yurviruki piurallinii*. 'Then he examined the (magical) hunting paraphenalia that he usually used.' (ELL 1997:584); NI; = cuvrir-, curvir-, ivrir-, survir-, suvrir-, yivrir-, yuvrir-; cf. yurar⁻²; < PE iyuvrir- and iyivrir-

yuryiur- to inhale something # Anuqsaarii cauluk' tua-i anuqa *yuryiullinikii ellacugnimek ak'anek naruraami*. 'Since she was smelling the smells of the world for the first time in a long time, she faced the direction the breeze was coming from and kept *inhaling*.' (QUL 2003:228); = yuurrmiur-, yuuryiur-, niurrsig-; < PE niður-

yuss'ug- to be groggy; to be hung-over # yuss'ugtuq 'he is groggy hung-over' / = yuussug-, < yuk-?

yuu¹- to live; to be alive; to be a Yup'ik Eskimo # literally: 'to be a person'; the *Yup'ik Eskimo connotation is there in certain contexts*: uin-qaa yuuguq wall'u kassaguq? 'is your husband a Yup'ik Eskimo or a white man?', but not in other contexts: apa'urluqa cali yuuguq 'my grandfather is still alive', and, tangellren yaaqvani yuullrunrituq, tuntuvauyarquq taûgaam 'the one you saw isn't a person; instead it was likely a moose'; Cali-llu waten *yuugurallemeñi*, ilavut, ciuqlirput wall'u kinguqlirput umyugaa navgualuku pisqevkenaku taûgaam maligtengnaqu' urluku *yuusqelluta*. 'Also in our life we're told not to perturb the minds (of) our relatives, our elders or those younger than up, but we are to *live* following them [our precepts].' (ELL 1997:6); < yuk-u-; > yuuciq, yuulgun, yuullgun, yuumavik, yuun, yuunginar-, yuungnaqe-, yuongui-, yuunraq, yuunrir-, yuutnguarkaq, yuutu-; < PE injuyu- (under PE injuy)

yuu²- to disembark; to take off (clothing); to remove a net or snare; to take out from a vessel or container # yuuguq 'he got out of a boat, sled, etc.'; yuugaa 'he removed it', 'he took it off or out' / kuwyani yuugaa 'he took out his net'; paltuuni yuugaa kiircetsiyaagan 'he took off his coat because it was too hot'; yuuguq angyamek 'he got out of the boat'; yuugiuq 'he is taking out nets, traps, or snare, 'he is taking something out of a vessel or container'; yuunga'rtuq 'it suddenly came off'; > yuugaq, yuumavik, yuuggissuun, yuuman, yuussuun; < PE niyu-

yuuciq life; lifetime; immortal soul # yuucia yuum akwanun pisciigatuq 'a person's life cannot go on forever'; yuucimini tangeqsaitaa 'during his life he never saw her'; Cunawa-gguq, tua-i ava-i nakacugnek qanemcilrianga, camavet nakacuanun *yuucia*, unguvii itqercesqelluku pilallinikait. 'It is as I told you concerning

bladders, apparently they would tell it [the seal] to quickly get its *life-spirit*, its life-force, into its bladder [when it was caught by a hunter].' (QUL 2003:44); < yuu¹-ciq; < PE injucir (under PE injuy)

yuugaq photograph # from the photograph's "removing" the image of a person or thing; or perhaps rather from yuk 'person'; BB; < yuu²-aq¹

yuuggissuun camera # BB; < yuu²-i²-cuun

yuukaq northern pintail (*Anas acuta*) # NSU, HBC; = iyukaq; > yuukarpak; < PE inj(ə)yukar

yuukarpak mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) # NSU, HBC = iyukarpak; < yuukaq-rpak; cf. uqsuqaq, uqsuqerpak and uqlkatak, uqlkatagpak

yuulerviuk, yuulerviugaq gray-cheeked thrush (*Catharus minimus*) #

yuulgun one born in the same year; agemate; peer # yuulgutai 'his agemates, his contemporaries'; Anirta-wa makut *yuulgutenka aquigaqata ullagaqamteng alingqerrluteng ayakaqulartut*. 'So that's why my peers run away in fright whenever I approach them.' (AGA 1996:162); < yuu-lgun

yuulgutkelriit, yuulgutkellriit age cohort; generation # Tuaten-llu ukut maa-i *yuulgutkellriit assilnguut ayuqeciqut*. 'So will it be also with this evil generation.' (MATT. 12:45); = yuullgutkelriit; < yuulgun-ke²-lria-plural

yuullgun fellow human being # Yuk tuqucillrukan *yuullgutminek*, qimagauvkaqiciu tuqunatkaanun, ikayuryaqunaciu. 'If a person kills his fellow human being, you shall pursue him until he is killed; you shall not help him.' (AYUQ. 28:17); > yuullgutelriit

yuullgutkelriit age cohort; generation # = yuulgutkelriit; < yuullgun-ke²-lria-plural

yuullrurte- to reach a certain age # qaillun pitalriamek yuullrurcit? 'how old are you?'; yuinarnek yuullrurtua 'I am twenty years old'; < yuu¹-lleq-urte-

yuulraaq ocean swell or wave; thin flexible sheet of ice on ocean; nilas #

yuulria one who lives an ordinary traditional life # Tuamta-llu tamaani *yuulriit sap'akinek atuyuunateng*. Pilugugluteng taûgaam . . . 'Furthermore at that time ordinary traditional people didn't wear shoes. They used skin-boots only . . .' (YUU 1995:66); < yuu-lria

yuuman drawstring at the waist of a garment # < yuu²-ma-n

yuumavik photograph # from the photograph's "removing" the image of a person or thing; or perhaps rather from yuk person; LI; < yuu²-ma-vik

yuun a voice that identified a dead person and could be summoned up by a shaman, according to traditional belief # < yuu¹-n

yuungcar- to treat medically; to heal # yuungcartuq 'he is being treated medically'; yuungcaraa 'he is treating her medically' / < yuk-u-ncar-; > yuungcaraq, yuungcarista, yuungcarvik, yuungcaun

yuungcaraq one who has been medically treated by a doctor or treated by a shaman; patient # < yuungcar-aq¹

yuungcarista medical doctor; physician; healer # *Yuungcaristen̓gurrlni tua-i. Tuunrilangluni yuliurluni.* 'He became a *healer*. He used spirit power to work on people.' (PAI 2008:326); *Tuunraq tauna ikayuqellriatun pikaqluku, kiingan anirtuutekluku tamaani, yuungcaristetaunani-llu cellangeqarraallemni.* 'He [the shaman] had the helping spirit to render aid, only to save one at that time; there were no *medical doctors* when I first became aware of the world.' (AGA 1996:36); = suungcarista, yungcarista; < yuungcar-i²-ta¹

yuunginaq ordinary person # and **yuunginar-** to lead an ordinary, unexceptional life; to live in the traditional way; to be married; to possess no shamanistic powers # yuunginartuq 'he leads an ordinary life' / *yuungina' urluut* 'ordinary people living the old way'; < yuu-nginaq

yuungcarvik hospital # < yuungcar-vik

yuungcaun medicine # < yuungcar-n

yuungnaqe- to make a livelihood by the traditional means of hunting and fishing, picking berries, food preserving, etc.; to live by subsistence # literally: 'to endeavor to live'; *yuungnaquq* 'he follows a subsistence lifestyle' / *Maa-i cali Yupiat alerquutait yuungnaqsaramun amllertut.* 'Now the Yup'iks' rules concerning *making a living by subsistence* are many.' (CAU 1985:11); < yuu-
ngnaqe-

yuungui- to have things easy # *yuunguiguq* 'he has things easy' / K; < yuu-ngaqaq-li²; > yuunguite-

yuunguite- to act superior toward (him); to be

unsympathetic toward (him) # *yuunguitaa* 'he is acting superior to him' / *Yuunguicisciigatua.* 'I cannot act superior toward others.' (YUP 2005:62); < *yuungui-te*²-

yuuniar- to complain (especially of one's aches and pains, or troubles); to moan and groan # *yuuniartuq* 'he is complaining' / *yuuniaraug* 'he repeatedly'; *Atam-gguq tauna mikelnguq tuaten anglicaqumteñi agamyafulni yuuniartuq* . . . 'Look, it is said that if we raise that child that way, he'll be restless and *complain* . . .' (YUP 2005:120); *Agayutem niicamiu yuuniarallrat neq'akaa akqutkellni* . . . 'When God heard their *groaning* He remembered His covenant . . .' (ANUC. 2:24); cf. *yuk*

yuunin high skin boot worn by women # NUN

yuunraq child # NSU; < yuu-neq¹-aq³; > yunriur-

yuunrir- to die; to pass away # *euphemistic; of humans; literally:* 'to cease living'; *yuunrirtuq* 'he passed away' / *Tua-i-l'* *pivakarluni maurlua tauna yuugurgailami tua-i yuunrilliniluni.* 'Then some time later his grandmother, because she wasn't going to live forever, *passed away*.' (ELL 1997:206); < yuu-nrir-

yuupiksagte- to be restless (especially when others are going out from the village during nice weather) # NUN

yuupkaaq slip; petticoat # from Russian юбка (yúpka) 'skirt'

yuurleqtaaq Jell-O; jellyfish (*in BB*) # < ?-qetaaq; cf. eyur²

yuurqaarcuun spoon # < yuurqar -cuun

yuurqaq, yuurqaaq hot beverage; tea # and

yuurqar- to drink by sipping (hot drink such as coffee, tea, or hot chocolate); *yuurqertuq* 'he is drinking a hot beverage'; *yuurqeraa* 'he is drinking it'; *yuurqam tepii* 'the smell of the hot beverage'; *yuurqallruuq* 'he had a hot beverage'; *Yuurqerinanragni-ll'* *angayuqaagteng taukut irniak airrangluteng.* 'And while their parents *drank the hot beverage*, their children told string stories.' (ELN 1990:5); < *yuurte*²-?; > *yuurqaarcuun, yuurqaun*; < PE niðurqar (*under PE niður-*)

yuurqaun cup for coffee or tea # < yuurqar-n

yuurrmiur- to inhale something; to snuffle # *yuurmiurtuq* 'he snuffled' / = niurrsig-, yuryiur-, yuuryiur-; < PE niður-

- yuurnnerrar(aq*)** newborn child # < yuurte¹-nerr(aq)
- yuurvilleq** birthplace; birthday # yuurvillra 'his birthplace or birthday'; < yuurte¹-vik-lleq¹
- yuurte¹** to be born # *literally*: 'to become a person'; yuurtuq 'he was born' / kinguqliqa yuurtellruuq anutiimni 'my younger sibling was born on my birthday'; Kuigilngurmuni ellanglua, maani *yurrlua*. 'I became aware in Kwigillingok; I was born here.' (KIP 1998:59); CAILKAKUN YUURTELLEQ 'child of unwed mother'; YUURTELLREM ERUYUTII 'birthday'; < yuk-urte-, yuurnerra'ar, yuurrvilleq
- yuurte²** to sip a hot beverage # yuurtuq 'he took a sip'; yuurtaa 'he sipped it' / HBC; > yuqrar-
- yuurte³** to curve or bend (of river, road, trail) # yuurtuq 'it curves' / NUN
- yuurun** birthday # yuurte¹-n
- yuuryiur-** to inhale something; to snuffle # Ilait-w' qengait paiūrluit tungurpak, puyuqnermek *yuuryiurturallrat*, qengait puyuqnerem itliniluki. 'And the fronts of the nostrils of some of those poor souls were pitch black because they had been *inhaling* soot; soot had gotten into their noses.' (QUL 2003:4); = niurrsig-, yuryiur-, yuurrmiur-; < PE niður-
- yuussug-** to be groggy; to be hung-over # yuussugtuq 'he is groggy, hung-over' / = yuss'ug-, < yuk?-
- yuussuun** hook for dragging recently killed seals # NI; < yuu²-cuun
- yuuteke-** to have as one's livelihood; to live by (it) # yuutekaa 'he lives by means of it / . . . neqa kiingan *yuutekellruameg teggu kass'artartaitlran* man'a.' . . . fish was their sole *livelihood* when there were no imported foods hereabouts.' (AGA 1996:32)
- yuutnguarkaq** thing that is useful for life # *may be a*

source of food, wise advice, etc. < yuu-tnguarkaq

yuutu- to be robust; to be healthy and strong.

yuutuuq 'he is robust' / < yuu-tu-

yuuyaraq way of life # *in particular*, the Yup'ik way of life; Maa-i *yuuyaraq* man'a cimiqapiartuq. 'At present the (*Yup'ik*) way of life has changed very much.' (KIP 1998:53); < yuu¹-yaraq

yuvgeq fish slime # = cuvgeq; *Yuvgeq-llu* mermek ping'ermi erurciigalami, neptetuami, kelikarluku taūgaam pilriani aūg'atuluni. 'Fish slime can't be washed off even with water because it adheres; instead one has to scrape to remove it.' (PAI 2008:286); < PE nəvyur

yuvrir- to examine # yuvvirtuq 'he is examining something'; yuvriraa 'he is examining it' / Cakneq-llu quyavikarput Irene Reed-aq Alaska Native Language Center-aami calilria . . . sass'at amlleret aturluki ilagarluta caliluni *yuvirluki* igausngalriit, alangqalriit-llu kituggluki. 'We are grateful too to Irene Reed, who works at the Alaska Native Language Center . . . and spent many hours with us working, *checking* what was written and correcting the errors.' (KIP 1998:xxv); *the following are legal neologisms:*

CIUNGULUKU YUVRIRLUKU QANERCETAARVIGMI 'arraignment'; APQAURTET YUVRINQIGTELLRAT 'cross-examination'; YUVRINQIGTESQUMALUKU PICURLAUTNI QANERCETAARVIIM QUYINRANUN 'appeal'; NS, Y, K, NI, CAN, BB, NR, LI; = curvir-, cuvrir-, ivrir-, survir-, suvrir-, yivrir-, yurvir-; > yuvririyaraq, yuvriun; < PE iyuvrir- and iyivrir-

yuvririyaraq 'investigation' # *the following are legal/business neologisms:* AKLUT AMLLERTACIITNEK YUVRIRIYARAQ 'inventory'; KALIKANEK YUVRIRIYARAQ 'audit'; < yuvrir-i²-yaraq

yuvyiite- to be unsmiling; to be unfriendly # yuvyiituuq 'he is unfriendly' / LI; < yuk-?-ite¹-

NOTES

NOTES

NOTES

NOTES

NOTES

