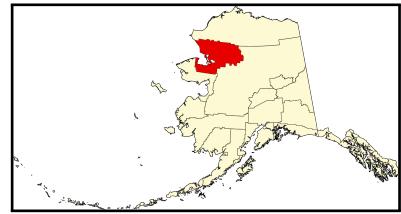


Problem 2. Iñupiaq (20 marks)

The Inuit are a group of Indigenous peoples native to northern Alaska, Canada, and Greenland. Their language varies across the continent; this problem is based on the dialect of Northwest Arctic borough, Alaska (pictured in red), where an Inuit might refer to themselves as an **Iñupiaq** (pl. **Iñupiat**).



Most languages, including both English and Iñupiaq, have processes that allow speakers to create new words from old words, with different but related meanings. For example, English *-er* turns a verb into something or someone that does the verb (e.g. *washer*, *drinker*, *helper*), and *-able* makes an adjective meaning *possible* (e.g. *doable*, *drinkable*). This process is regular enough that you know what *helpable* and *doer* mean, even if you have never seen the words before.

On the next page are some sets of Iñupiaq words, each with one or more English translations. The words in these groups are all related to each other by processes similar to the English processes described.

Blanket-tossing is a game involving tossing someone into the air by bouncing them off of a dried animal skin, which can make a loud snapping noise. *Sinew* or *tendon* is the tissue which joins muscle to bone; many pre-industrial societies dried it to use as thread. A *skin boat* is a traditional Iñupiat boat, where the sides are made from seal skin stretched over a wooden frame; a *steamboat* is a boat with an engine powered by burning coal to generate heat. A *shaman* is a person in traditional Iñupiat religion believed to be able to interact with the spirit world. A *reindeer* (also known as *caribou*) is a species of deer common across the north of Eurasia and North America, and the primary species of deer found inside the Arctic circle; they are similar in size and appearance to the red deer found in the UK, though typically with a grey-brown coat.

Q 2.1 Fill in the gaps (a)–(l).

Q 2.2 The *white-winged scoter* or **killalik** is a species of sea duck found mostly in Alaska and Canada. What is the literal translation of its Iñupiaq name?

Q 2.3 Many Iñupiat children play a game that translates as *little devil*. What is the Iñupiaq name of the game?

Q 2.4 Given that the word **kikmik** can refer to the heel part of the foot, which type of footwear is now known as **kikmikpalik** in Iñupiaq?

Q 2.5 The Iñupiaq words **uqsruŋjuaq** and **uqsrupiaq** refer to two kinds of oil commonly used by the Iñupiat. One refers to oil made from pressing the seeds of the castor plant native to tropical regions, and the other refers to oil made from animal fat, often seal. Which is which? Suggest two-word literal translations of each word.

aglakpak	<i>capital, uppercase letter</i>	nunaŋŋuaq	<i>map</i>
aglaun	<i>pen, pencil</i>	nunalik	<i>land-owner</i>
aglauraq	<u>—(a) —</u>	nuyaŋŋuaq	<i>wig</i>
	<u>—(b) —</u>		
aqu	1) <i>stern, rear of the boat</i> 2) <i>beaver</i>	paula	<u>—(i) —</u>
aquun	<i>rudder</i>	paulaiyaun	<i>cleaning pipe (for gun, oven)</i>
ikniq	<i>fire</i>	qaġruq	<i>bullet, ammunition</i>
iknipiaq	<i>campfire</i>		<u>—(j) —</u>
iknilik	<i>steamboat</i>		<i>bow and arrow</i>
	<u>—(c) —</u>	qilaun	<i>knitting needle</i>
	<i>food cooked on a campfire</i>	qilaktaq	1) <i>garment made of strips of rabbit skin knitted together</i> 2) <i>hand-woven sack of grass</i>
	<u>—(d) —</u>		
iñuk	<u>—(e) —</u>	qipmiq	<i>dog</i>
iñulik	<i>inhabited place</i>	qipmiuraq	<i>puppy</i>
	<u>—(f) —</u>	suqłuk	<i>dirt or bugs in water</i>
ivalu	1) <i>thread</i> 2) <i>dental floss</i>	suqłuiyaun	<i>water filter</i>
ivalupiaq	<i>dried sinew, tendon</i>	tiŋmiaq	<i>goose</i>
kigiñaq	<i>face</i>	tiŋmiaqpak	1) <i>bald eagle</i> 2) <i>golden eagle</i>
kigiñaŋŋuaq	<u>—(g) —</u>	tuunǵaq	<i>devil, Satan</i>
killak	<i>hole</i>	tuunǵaqtaq	<i>demon, evil spirit</i>
killaiyaun	<i>sewing machine</i>	tuunǵaqtalik	<i>shaman supplied with a spirit</i>
mapkuq	<i>blanket-tossing skin</i>	tuttupiaq	<i>reindeer</i>
mapkuqtaq	<i>crack (sharp, snapping sound)</i>	tuttuqpak	<i>horse</i>
	<u>—(h) —</u>	umiaq	<i>boat (any kind)</i>
nakasruk	<i>bladder</i>	umiapiaq	<i>skin boat</i>
nakasruŋŋuaq	<i>bottle, glass jar</i>		<u>—(k) —</u>
			<i>ship</i>
			<u>—(l) —</u>
			1) <i>king, rich person</i> 2) <i>captain of a boat</i>

Problem 2. Iñupiaq Answers

2.1	a. lowercase/small letter	e. person [accept: human, man, etc]	i. soot [accept: grime, dirt, dust, ash, rust, etc]
	b. aglaiyaun	f. iñunġuaq	j. qaġrupiaq
	c. iknipiaqtaq	g. mask [accept: make-up, face paint, etc]	k. umiaqpak
	d. ikniun*	h. mapkuqtaun	l. umialik
2.2	e.g. thing with hole(s), hole owner	2.3 tuungauraq	2.4 high-heels
2.5	Meaning (tick the correct box)		Literal translation
	uqsruŋŋuaq	<input type="checkbox"/> animal oil <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> castor oil	artificial/fake/man-made oil
	uqsrupiaq	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> animal oil <input type="checkbox"/> castor oil	traditional/real/native/Iñupiaq oil

* The real word is ikniñ, but ikniun is the form expected based on the suffix -un.

Maximum 36 pts.

Q 2.1 Max 24. For translations into English: 2 pts for a correct answer. Accept any answers with meanings of *small letter*; *thing an inhabited place has* = *thing a mannequin/puppet is an artifical version of*; *fake/artificial face*; and *thing that is cleaned off of a gun or oven*. For example, do not allow *inhabitant* for e., *veil* for g., or *gunpowder* for i. If an answer is not clearly incorrect, but you are unsure if it is a close enough translation to the examples given, you may award 1 pt.

For translations into Iñupiaq: 2 pts if correct; 1 pt with one mistake (i.e. missing/extrra/incorrect letter). Do not penalise missing/extrra/incorrect diacritics (g for ġ, l for ɬ, or n for ñ).

For c, award 1 pt for ikniqtaq or ikniqtapiaq. For l, award 1 pt for umiaqtalik.

Q 2.2 Max 2. As in Q2.1. 2 pts if correct. Accept any answer which is a reasonable phrasing of the idea *thing that possesses/is characterised/has by hole(s)*. Allow *thing/person* for *thing*, or similar phrasing. Award 1 pt for any answer that has the idea of possessing/being characterised by holes. E.g. *bird with holes*, *person with holes* score 1 pt.

Q 2.3 Max 2. As in Q2.1. 2 pts if correct; 1 pt with one mistake (e.g. missing/extrra/incorrect letter). Do not penalise missing/extrra/incorrect diacritics.

Q 2.4 Max 2. 2 pts if correct, or for a reasonable identification of large-heeled shoes (e.g. *stilettos, ankle boots*; do not simply allow *boots*). Award 1 pt for an answer expressing the idea of “*thing/shoe possessing/characterised by large heels*”, without naming a type of shoe.

Q 2.5 Max 6 pts. Award 2 pts if both ticks are correct. Award 2 pts per literal translation (no partial marks). Accept any reasonable literal translations which capture the ideas of uqsruŋŋuaq being a fake/artificial oil, and uqsrupiaq being the real/traditional Iñupiaq oil. Be generous; do not penalise minor/irrelevant differences from the given translations, e.g. *cooking oil* instead of *oil*.

Problem 2. Iñupiaq Commentary

- Nouns can take the following suffixes:
 - N-**pak** = *large N*
 - N-**uraq** = *small N*
 - N-**lik** = *thing that has N, thing that is characterised by N*
 - N-**un** = *tool for N*
 - N-**iya-un** = *tool that removes N*
 - N-**piaq** = *real N, Iñupiat N*
 - N-**ŋyuaq** = *fake/artificial N*
 - N-**taq** = *product of N*
- Before suffixes other than **-pak** and **-taq**, the final consonant is dropped.

References and further reading:

- Iñupiatun+Eskimo+Dictionary—NANA.pdf (squarespace.com). [Link](#).
- MacLean E. *Iñupiatun Uqaluit Taniktun Sivuninit/Iñupiaq to English Dictionary*. Farmington Hills: University of Alaska Press; 2014.

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