



INUKTUT UQAUSIUP AAQQIKSUUTINGIT

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INUKTUT REFERENCE
GRAMMAR

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Inuktut Uqausiup Aaqqiksuutingit

ISBN 978-1-55325-363-1
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Research, design and illustrations by the Pirurvik Centre

First Edition

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Inuit Uqausinginnik Taiguusiliuqtijit Δ‐Ⓐ‐Δ‐C‐ Δ‐B‐B‐R‐R‐Δ‐Δ‐Δ‐



Foreword

This short grammar handbook produced by Inuit Uqausinginnik Taiguusiliuqtiiit provides an overview of the grammatical endings, and how they work together, to form meaningful phrases in Inuktut.

Existing books on Inuktut grammar often assume that the reader is familiar with linguistic concepts or already knows a certain amount about Inuktut grammar. There are also books for learners with no previous knowledge of Inuktut, but these often include explanations of basic concepts and are organized to be read from start to finish, making it difficult to look up specific grammar points.

This grammar is intended for people who may already speak Inuktut but who do not have any special knowledge of Inuktut grammar, and who simply want to look up meanings and uses of different word or phrase endings. The material is organized according to grammatical concepts - noun endings, verb endings, and so on - but complex grammatical explanations and linguistic terminology are kept to a minimum. The focus is on showing how the different endings are used to generate meaningful phrases through examples.

The grammar handbook can be used as a quick reference by people speaking or writing in Inuktut (e.g. translators or editors) who may be unsure of the correct form of a word to use in a particular context. Teachers may also find it helpful in clarifying grammatical concepts and the uses of different endings, and could use the grammar to prepare lesson plans or topics as well as form the basis of their assessment toolkit. The grammar handbook by itself is not a teaching textbook or an effective substitute for an Inuktut language course, but it is a useful additional language resource for teachers and learners alike.

It is difficult, if not impossible, for any one book on Inuktut to give a definitive, authoritative description of the language that captures the nuances of all the different dialects equally well. This edition uses the North Qikiqtaaluk dialect as a base, partly because of its linguistic position between East and West Inuit Nunangat. In future editions Inuit Uqausinginnik Taiguusiliuqtiiit plans to produce an expanded version that discusses dialect differences in more detail, or possibly different versions of the handbook for different dialects.

This first edition is intended as a trial version, and Inuit Uqausinginnik Taiguusiliuqtuit would greatly welcome feedback and suggestions from users regarding the presentation of the material and the accuracy of the forms and examples given.

Inuit Uqausinginnik would like to thank the Nunavut Department of Culture and Heritage, Nunavut Department of Education and Nunavut Arctic College as well as Jaypeeetee Arnakak of Nunavut Arctic College and Kumiko Murasugi of Carleton University for their input.

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▷ b▷r▷c▷ p▷n▷r▷

Uqausiup tukiliutingit

Building Words

**mauliq + kkanniq +
liq + pak + Łutik**

1. Uqausiup tukiliutingit

Most Inuktitut phrases are made up of multiple chunks of meaning that are fused together.

Nukakkunnunngaulauqtunga.

I went to my younger sibling's place.

nukaq	<i>younger sibling of the same sex</i>
nukakkut	<i>the place/household of a younger sibling of the same sex</i>
-nunngau-	<i>to go towards a place</i>
-lauq-	<i>affix marking an event that</i>
-tunga	<i>I</i>



1.1 Roots, affixes & endings

The chunks that make up most Inuktut words can be placed into one of three categories: **roots**, **affixes** and **grammatical endings**.

There is a virtually endless combination of roots, affixes and endings that can be put together. So, while Inuktut dictionaries can capture the most common words in the language, they cannot list every word that an Inuktut speaker can produce.

1.2 Roots

Every word in Inuktut must have a root. Roots involve basic vocabulary and always appear at the beginning of words. They can refer to people or things (nouns), actions or events (verbs) or be descriptive words (adjectives).

niri-	to eat	verb root
ataata	father	noun root
angi-	big	adjective root

1.3 Affixes

Affixes are parts of words (or word chunks) that usually appear between a root and its ending. They provide more detail about an action or the attributes of a person, place or thing that is being described. In the following word, **-jaqtuq-** and **-lauq-** are affixes and **-tara** is the grammatical ending:

taku + **jaqtuq** + **lauq** + **tara** =

takujaqtulauqtara

I went to see him/her.

nukappia + **kuluk** + **mut** =

nukappiakulungmut

to the little boy

It is possible to add many different affixes to a root to build up long words:

Mittarvingmuariaqalaaqtunga.

I will have to go to the airport.

1.4 Stems

A stem is a root plus any combination of affixes before the grammatical ending is added. A root by itself is also a stem.

A stem can be either a noun or a verb. This is determined by the last affix in the stem or the type of root if there is no affix.

1.5 Types of affixes

Affixes can be grouped into four categories:

Noun affixes

These are added to noun stems to produce another noun stem:

nuna	-lik	nunalik
noun stem meaning 'land'	someone or something that possesses something	someone who owns land; a community

kiinaujaq	-kkuvik	kiinauja kkuvik
noun stem meaning 'money'	a place where something is stored	bank

Verb affixes

These are added to verb stems to produce another verb stem:

nattiqsiuq-	-riaq-	nattiqsiuri aq simatillugik
verb stem meaning 'to hunt seals'	to go to do something	They (2) were out hunting seals.

ikajuqtau- verb stem meaning 'to be helped'	-junnaq- to be able to do something	They (2) cannot be helped.
--	--	-------------------------------

Noun makers

There are affixes that are added to verb stems to make a noun stem:

ilinniaq- verb stem meaning 'to learn/study'	-vik a place where something happens	ilinniarvik at the school
---	---	-------------------------------------

sana- verb stem meaning 'to work'	-ji- a person who performs a certain action	sanaji a worker
--	---	---------------------------

Verb Makers

There are affixes that are added to noun stems to make a verb stem:

qulittaujaq noun stem meaning 'parka'	-taaq- to acquire something	qulittaujaqtalaauqtunga I got a new parka.
--	--	--

unaaq noun stem meaning 'harpoon'	-qaq- to have something	unaaqaqtunga I have a harpoon.
--	-----------------------------------	--



1.6 Grammatical endings

Grammatical endings are added to stems. They provide a range of information, including who is performing a particular action or whether something is singular, dual or plural.

There are grammatical endings that are only added to verb stems and there are others that are only added to nouns stems. Verb stems always require a grammatical ending whereas a noun stem can sometimes stand on its own without an added ending.

-junga	I...	verb ending
-gakkit	when/because I...you	verb ending
-langa	let me...	verb ending
-lutik	while they...	verb ending
-mut	to someone or somewhere	noun ending
-mini	in his/her own...	noun ending
-ma	of my...	noun ending

There are a few suffixes (called *enclitics*) that latch onto the very end of a word, even after the grammatical ending:

**Mittimatalingmittauq nattirasukpaktuq
iqalugasukpaklutiglu**

They go seal hunting **and** fishing in Pond Inlet **as well**.

These add-ons usually have the function of linking phrases with other phrases.

1.7 The use of hyphens in this book

Following a well-developed practice for describing Inuktut, we use hyphens in this book to mark roots, affixes and endings

Roots are written with hyphens following. This indicates that the root must be followed by an ending and possibly other affixes in order to form a complete word.

niri-

Verb affixes are written with hyphens preceding and following to indicate that a root and ending must be added to form a complete word.

-juma-

Grammatical endings are written with a hyphen preceding to indicate that a root needs to come before in order to form a complete word. Noun affixes are also written this way to show that a root must come before and that it is possible for the affix to end a word.

-gama (grammatical ending)

-tuaq (noun affix)

Words with no hyphen before or after indicate that they can be used as they are. It is still possible to add affixes and endings to these words.

umingmak

Δοσ

σΛ

Inuktut nipit

Inuktut Sounds



2. Inuktut nipit

2.1 Consonants

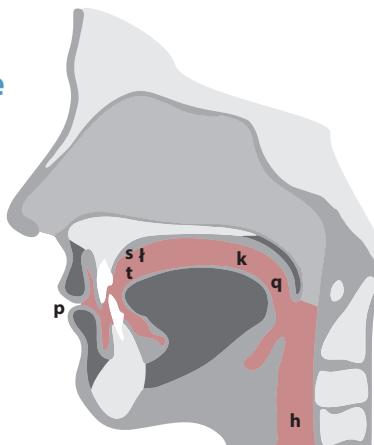
Most Inuktitut dialects have approximately 15 consonant sounds. We can describe consonants according to where in the mouth each sound is made, and also whether or not the sound is voiced or unvoiced.

Voiced consonants are marked in red in this chapter. When they are pronounced, they are accompanied by a vibration of the vocal cords. **Voiceless consonants** (marked in blue) are pronounced without that vibration. Nasal consonants are a type of voiced consonant made so that air travels through the nose.

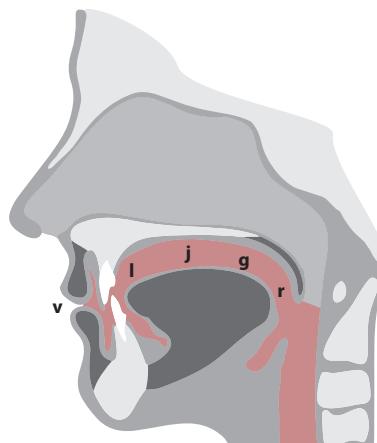
place of articulation	nipiqaanngittut voiceless	nipilit voiced	surlukkuuqtut nasal (voiced)
qaniq labial	p	v	m
sivuaq aveolar	t, s, tʃ	l	n
qilak palatal		j	
aqinniq velar	k	g	ŋ
niriliktaq uvular	q	r	
iggliaq glottal	h, ' (glottal stop)		

2.2 Where Inuktut Sounds are Made

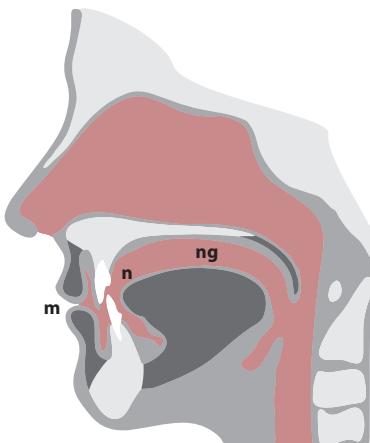
nipiqaŋgittut
(voiceless)



nipiliit
(voiced)



surlukkuuqtut
(nasal)



2.3 Combining consonants

Inuktut speakers follow certain patterns when they use the language. For example, when a consonant sound is followed by another consonant, the two sounds have to match:

- voiceless consonants are only followed by voiceless consonants;
- voiced consonants are only followed by voiced consonants;
- nasal consonants are only followed by nasal consonants.

The following consonant combinations are possible:

Voiceless

	p	t	s/h	tʃ	k	q
p	pp	pt	ps/ph		pk	pq
t	tp	tt	ts		tk	tq
s/h			ss			
tʃ				tʃtʃ		
k	kp	kt	ks/kh	kʈ	kk	
q	qp	qt	qs/qh	qʈ		qq

Voiced

	v	l	j	g	r
v	vv	vl	vj	vg	vr
l	lv	ll		lg	lr
j	jv		jj	jg	jr
g	gv	gl	gj	gg	
r	rv	rl	rj		rr

Nasal

	m	n	ng
m	mm	mn	mng
n	nm	nn	n'ng
ng	ngm	ngn	nng

The combination **ng + ng** is written **nng**.

The combination **n + ng** found in some dialects is written as **n'ng**.

r is a voiced consonant but can be combined with nasal sounds.

r	rm	rn	rng
----------	-----------	-----------	------------

2.4 Sound changes within words

When adding a suffix beginning with a voiced consonant to a stem ending in a voiceless consonant, the voiceless consonant normally becomes voiced without changing its place of articulation (see previous table).

qikiqtaq + juaq = qikiqtarjuaq

kisaq + vik = kisarvik

atuq + lugu = aturlugu

Suffixes beginning with a nasal consonant normally cause the previous consonant to become nasal without changing the place of articulation:

inuk + mik = inungmik

tikit + niaq + tuq = tikinniaqtuq

The one exception is **q**, which becomes **r** before a nasal:

kinngaq + mi = kinngarmi

Some suffixes simply delete the preceding consonant:

aullaq + laaq + pat = aullalaapat?

isiq + kainnaq + tuq = isikainnaqtuq

inuk + tuqaq = inutuqaq

nattiq + viniq + nattiviniq

2.5 kt vs tt, etc.

In Nunavut's eastern dialects there is a tendency to use double consonants (**tt**, **pp**, **ll**, etc.) instead of clusters of different consonants (**kt**, **tp**, **gl**, etc.). Most often the first consonant changes to match the one that follows:

Western Nunavut		Eastern Nunavut
tikitpit?	tp becomes pp	tikippit?
sinikpa? / hinikpa?	kp becomes pp	sinippa?
pisuktuuq	kt becomes tt	pisuttuuq
igvit	gv becomes vv	ivvit
apqut	pq becomes qq	aqqut
anigupta	pt becomes tt	anigutta
nutqangajuq	tq becomes qq	nuqqangajuq

This is a change that is happening to the language that affects some dialects more than others. In general, it becomes more common as one travels from west to east across Inuit Nunangat.

	Qitirmiut / Kivalliq	North Qikiqtaaluk	South Qikiqtaaluk
<i>caribou</i>	tuktu	tuktu	tuttu
<i>road</i>	apqut	aqqut	aqqut
<i>when we saw</i>	takugapta	takugatta	takugatta

2.6 Vowels

Inuktitut has three basic vowel sounds: **i**, **u**, **a**.

i	u	a
ivik	uvva	aglu
ivalu	tuktu	taqtu
siku	iglu	aput

In the ICI writing system, long vowel sounds are written with a double letter.

	short	long
i	iji	ijiik
u	tuktu	tuktuuk
a	mani-	maani

Any two short vowels can be combined:

tui

siut

kappiasuktuq

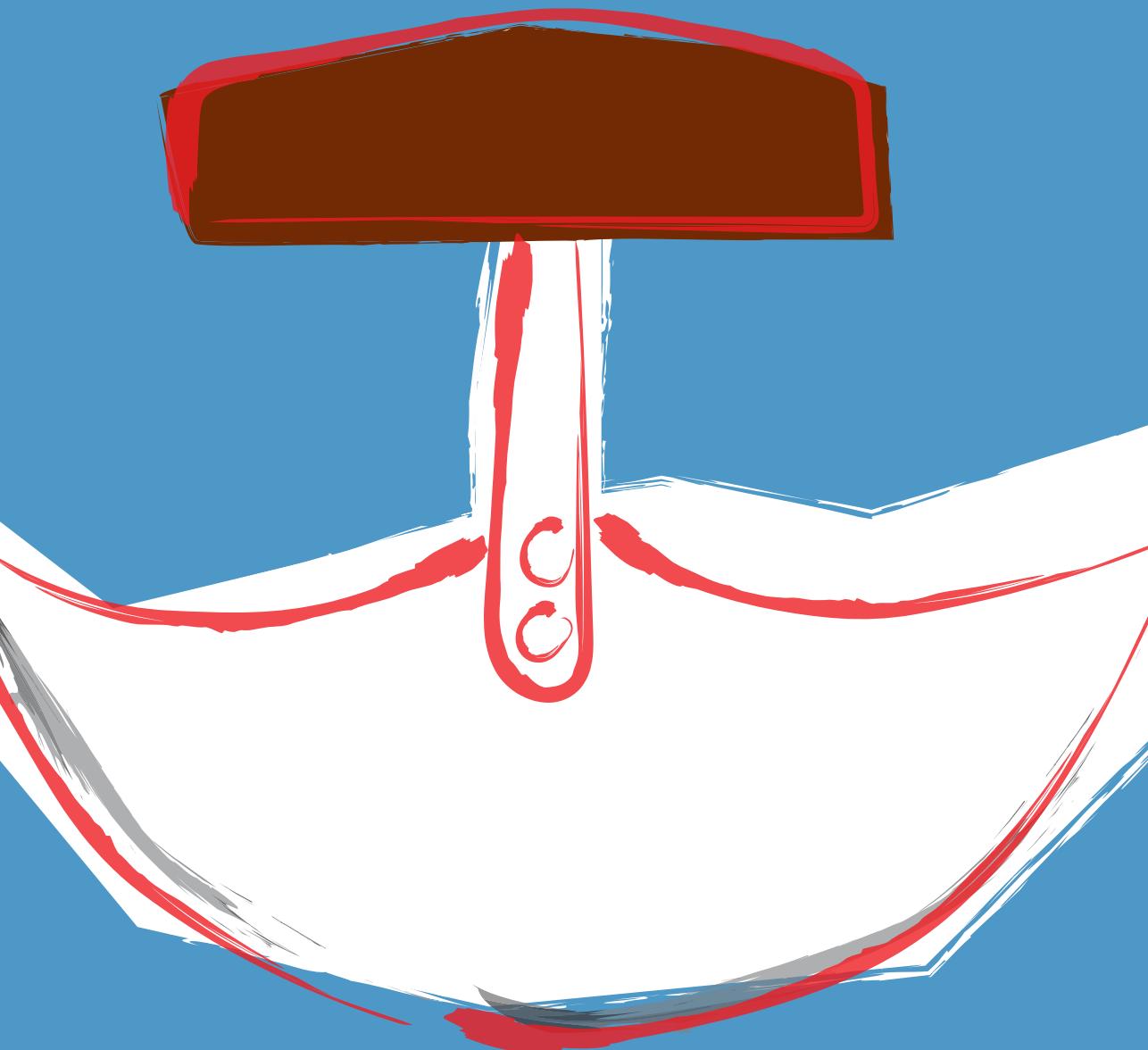
aijara

Iglulingmuaqtuq

takujauungmat

ᐊᓂᖅ
Atiqausit

Nouns



3. Atiqausit

Atiqausit (nouns) are words that are used to name people, places and things. A noun stem in Inuktut can appear with or without grammatical endings. Here are some examples:

noun roots	nouns with affixes and endings
iqaluk fish	iqalungmik a fish
nuna land	nunavut our land
kiinaujaq money	kiinaujakkuvik bank
pualu mitten	pualuukkak my two mittens
Piita Peter	Piitakkunni at Peter's house
Qurluqtuq Kugluktuk	Qurluqturmittauq in Kugluktuk as well

3.1 Singular, Dual and Plural

Most nouns have a singular (1), dual (2) and plural (3+) form.

SAMPLE	Singular	Dual (2)	Plural (3+)
woman	arnaq	arnaak	arnait
person	inuk	inuuk	inuit
man	angut	angutiik	angutit

Nouns in the dual always end in **-k** and nouns in the plural always end in **-t**. The dual usually involves lengthening the last vowel of the stem where possible. The plural ending may be **-it** or just **-t** depending on the noun.



ulu	uluuk	ulut
nuvuja	nuvujaak	nuvujat
qajaq	qajaak	qajat
aasivak	aasivaak	aasivat
iji	ijiik	ijit
aiviq	aiviik	aivit
ivik	iviik	ivit
tuktu	tuktuuk	tuktut
kanguq	kanguuk	kangut
iqaluk	iqaluuk	iqaluit
kigut	kigutiik	kigutit
umiaq	umiak	umiat
igluralaaq	igluralaaak	igluralaat
puuq	puuk	puut

3.2 Noun Endings

Noun endings can be organized into different categories depending on how a noun is used in a sentence.

basic form

A noun can be used in its most basic form when it is the subject of the sentence. The subject is the person(s) or thing(s) that performs the action that is described.

Angutit qilaujjagajuqattalauqsimajut.

The men would often play the drum.



the -up ending

A noun indicating a possessor (someone who owns or has a relation with another noun) may take the ending **-up** or related endings (see chapter 4):

igluup paanga

the door of the house

Ikpiarjuup mittarvinga
Arctic Bay's landing strip

Piitaup nukanga
Peter's younger brother

In some dialects, the **-up** ending may be shortened to **-p**.

Piitap nukanga
Peter's younger brother

This happens in all dialects when the ending follows two vowels:

umiap iqqua
the stern of the boat

-up is only added when the possessor is singular:

angutiup quikiutinga
the man's gun

angutiik quikiutingik
the two men's guns

angutit quikiutingit
the (3+) men's guns

The **-up** ending is also used for the subject of a double person verb (see section 7.11):

Mialiup nagligijanga
Mary loves him; the one Mary loves

object endings

In Inuktut, we can mark the object of a verb (the person or thing that undergoes the action) by adding the ending **-mik** to a noun if it is singular, or **-nik** if it is dual or plural:

Nutaarmik atigitaqtuq.
He got a new parka.

Igluliuqtuq angiju mik
He is making a big house.

Kiviuj maliksaqtuq inungmik** tupirmut.**

Kiviuj followed a person into the tent.

Ukungningak kamiingnik** piuksaqtunga.**

I like this pair of skin boots.



This group of endings is also used with words that describe or modify the object:

Qassininik** tuktun**nik** takuqqauvit?**

How many caribou did you see?

Pingasunik**.**

Three of them.

This group of endings can also be used to describe the materials with which something is made:

Saunirmik** panalik.**

He has a snow knife made of bone.

in, on, to, for, from

Nouns can be used to describe where someone is, or where they are coming from or going to. In this case the noun in the sentence that describes a location takes an ending. These endings, too, have a singular form and a dual/plural form:

	singular	dual/plural
in/on	-mi	-ni
to/for	-mut	-nut
from	-mit	-nit

Some examples:

Umiarmit niujuq.

One person got off the boat.

Umiarnit niurajjut.

They are unloading things from the boats.

Umiarmi iksivaaqtuq.

He is sitting in the boat.

Umiarnut agjaqsijut.

They are carrying things to the boats.



through / by way of

These endings are used when a noun is a physical path to something or a means of moving from one place to another.

Ikaaqtut sikuKKut.

They are crossing over the ice.

Qimuksikkut angirrarasuqujaulluni.

They wanted him to go home by dogteam.

Igalaakkut anijut.

They got out through the window.

igalaatigut anijut

They got out through the windows.

like

The endings in this category are used to convey the idea of similarity to something else.

Sivulittitut pinasuaqtugut.

We are trying to do things like our ancestors.

Taututtiaruniiliqtuq ataattatiqmitut.

He is losing his sight, like his grandfather.

3.3 Tables: Noun Endings

When endings are added to a noun stem, the last letter of the stem changes in certain cases.

vowel ending nouns

Examples: **iglu**, **niji**, **pualu**, **ulu**, **ivalu**, **nuna**, **pana**, **atigi**, **sila**, **siku**, **iji**

SAMPLE PATTERN	Singular	Dual	Plural
basic form	iglu	igluuk	iglut
possessor	igluup	igluuk	iglut
as object	iglumik	igluungnik	iglunik
in	iglumi	igluungni	igluni
from	iglumit	igluungnit	iglunit
to	iglumut	igluungnut	iglunut
through	iglukkut	igluukkut	iglutigut
like	iglutut	iglutitut	iglutitut

q ending nouns

Examples: **qimmiq**, **tupiq**, **qulliq**, **uqalimaagaq**, **igalaaq**, **qarasaujaq**, **nasaq**, **nunaraq**, **tariuq**, **tasiq**.

Watch for the following patterns:

- Some endings delete final **q**
- Some endings change final **q** to **r**
- Some endings change the final **k** of the dual endings to **ng**
- Dual nouns lengthen the last vowel sound before adding an ending.

SAMPLE PATTERN	Singular	Dual	Plural
basic form	tupiq	tupiik	tupit
of the...	tupiup	tupiik	tupiit
as object	tupirmik	tupiingnik	tupirnik
in	tupirmi	tupiingni	tupirni
from	tupirmit	tupiingnit	tupirnit
to	tupirmut	tupiingnut	tupirnut
through	tupikkut	tupiikkut	tupiqtigut
like	tupiqtut	tupiqtitut	tupiqtitut

k ending nouns

Examples: kamik, kamaaluk, kakivak, kuuk, kikiak, ukkusik, ivik, auk, puvak, tinguk, mannik, attak.

Watch for the following patterns:

- Some endings delete final k
- Some endings change final k to ng
- Dual nouns lengthen the last vowel sound before adding an ending.

SAMPLE	Singular	Dual	Plural
basic form	kamik	kamiik	kamit
of the...	kamiup	kamiik	kamiit
as object	kamingmik	kamiingnik	kamingnik
in	kamingmi	kamiingni	kamingni
from	kamingmit	kamiingnit	kamingnit
to	kamingmut	kamiingnut	kamingnut
through	kamikkut	kamiikkut	kamitigut
like	kamiktut	kamiiktitut	kamiktitut

t ending nouns

Examples: **angut, aput, aqqu^t, aluut, titiraut, imiut, qaluraut , qukiut, siut, kigut, nunasiut.**

Inuktut speakers often add an **i** to noun stems that end in **t** before grammatical endings:

Tunilauqtanga asianut angutiⁱmut

He gave it to another man.

Nunasiutiⁱmit niujuq.

He/she got out of the car.

Amautiⁱmik niuviaksalik

She sells an amaut.

In this case they are treated as vowel-ending noun stems (see table above).

Otherwise, in a more traditional form of the language, the **t** can transform to an **m** to match an **m** affix (**-mik, -mut, -mit, -mi**).

Tunilauqtanga asianut angum^mmut.

Nunasium^mmit niujuq.

Amaum^mmik niuviaksalik.

A similar pattern happens with the word Nunavut:

Nunavum^mmi

in Nunavut

Nunavum^mmit

from Nunavut

Nunavum^mmut

to Nunavut

Λεβέστρας Piqarnirarusit

Possessions & Relations



4. Piqarnirarusit

Inuktut has endings that indicate who something belongs to or who someone is related to (the possessor). These endings contain a great deal of grammatical information:

1. The ending indicates who owns something or who is related to someone:

anaana	mother
anaanaga	my mother
anaanait	your mother
anaananga	his/her/its mother

2. The ending may indicate whether there is one person, two people or three or more people who own something or are related to someone:

ataataga	my father
ataatavuk	our (2) father
ataatavut	our (3+) father

3. The ending may also indicate whether the thing that is owned or the relation is singular, dual or plural:

paniga	my daughter
paniikkak	my two daughters
panikka	my (3+) daughters

4. Finally, the endings indicate the role of the noun in the sentence (see section 3.2 in the previous chapter):

basic form	-ga / -ra	ijiga my eye
possessor	-ma	iji^{ma} of my eye
as object	-nnik	iji^{nnik} my eye
in	-nni	ijiⁿⁿⁱ in my eye
from	-nnit	iji^{nnit} from my eye
to	-nnut	iji^{nnut} to my eye

The ending **-ga** (my) changes to **-ra** when it is added to a noun ending in **q**:

nuliaq	nuliara
wife	my wife

In some dialects, the **-nga** ending (his/her/its) can be shortened to **-a**:

irninga	irnia
his/her son	his/her son

This shortening of the ending cannot happen when the last vowel sound is long or a combination of vowels:

anaanattiaq	anaanattia^{nga}
grandmother	his/her grandmother

4.1 Naming the possessor

If the possessor is a singular noun, it takes the ending **-up**.

Maakusi

Mark

Maakusiup unaanga

Mark's harpoon

To show a possessive relation between two nouns (e.g. Mark's harpoon), it is necessary to have both the **-up** ending on the possessor (Mark) and a third person possessive ending on the other noun (harpoon).

If the possessor is in the dual or the plural, though, the **-up** ending is not used:

angutiik umiangik

the two men's boats

Inuit nunangat

the land of Inuit

4.2 His versus his own

Inuktut has a set of what are called reflexive endings to talk about something that is *his/her/its/their own*. These endings normally contain the affix **-mi-**

Piita angirramini sinilauqtuq.

Peter slept at his house (*his own house*).

Compare the meaning of the sentence above with the one below:

Piita Maakusiup angirrangani sinilauqtuq.

Peter slept at his house (*a house belonging to Mark*).

4.3 Double possession

By using the affix **-ngata**, it is possible to express two or even three levels of relationships within the same sentence, i.e., when the possessor has its own possessor:

Simiuniup nunasiutinga

Simon's car

Simiuniup nunasiutingata kiinga

The key to Simon's car.

anaanaaga

my mother

anaanama qulittaujanga

my mother's parka

The plural form of the **-ngata** ending highlighted above is **-ngita**:

anaanama nukangit

my mother's younger sisters

anaanama nukangita uingit

the husbands of my mother's younger sisters

4.4 Tables of basic possessive endings

One possession or relation



1 dog

-ga/-ra qimmira kiisisuuq
My dog bites.



1 dog owner

-it qimmiit kiisisuuq
Your dog bites.

-nga qimminga kiisisuuq
His/her dog bites.

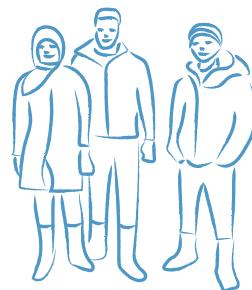


2 dog owners

-vuk qimmi**vuk** kiisisuuq
Our dog bites.

-sik qimmi**sik** kiisisuuq
Your dog bites.

-ngat qimmin**ngat** kiisisuuq
Their dog bites.



3+ dog owners

-vut qimmi**vut** kiisisuuq
Our dog bites.

-si qimmi**si** kiisisuuq
Your dog bites often.

-ngat qimmin**ngat** kiisisuuq
Their dog bites.

Two possessions or relations



-kkak **nukaakkak anijuuk**
My two younger sisters
went out.

-kkik **nukaakkik anijuuk**
Your two younger sisters
went out.

-ngik **nukangik anijuuk**
Her two younger sisters
went out.



1 woman

-vuk **nukavuk anijuuk**
Our two younger sisters went out.

-sik **nukasik anijuuk**
Your two younger sisters went
out.

-ngik **nukangik anijuuk**
Their two younger sisters
went out.



2 women

-vut **nukavut anijuuk**
Our two younger sisters
went out.

-si **nukasi anijuuk**
Your two younger sisters
went out.

-ngit **nukangit anijuuk**
Their two younger sisters
went out.



3+ women

3+ possessions or relations



-kka **irnikka igluliulauqtut**
My sons (3+) built a house.

-tit **irnitit igluliulauqtut**
Your sons (3+) built a house.

-ngit **irnignit igluliulauqtut**
His/her sons (3+) built a house.



-vut **irnivut igluliulauqtut**
Our sons (3+) built a house.

-si **irnisi igluliulauqtut**
Your sons (3+) built a house.

-ngit **irningit igluliulauqtut**
Their sons (3+) built a house.



4.5 Tables: Possessor function

The following endings correspond to the English, *of my...*, *of our...*, *of your...*, *of your*, *of their*, etc.

One possession or relation



-ma	ataatama iglunga the house of my father/ my father's house
-vit	ataatavit iglunga the house of your (1) father
-ngata	ataatangata iglunga the house of his/her father



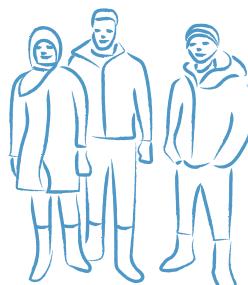
1 child

-kta	ataatakta iglunga the house of our (2) father
-ssik	ataatasik iglunga the house of your (2) father
-ngakta	ataatangikta iglunga the house of their (2) father



2 children

-tta	ataataitta iglunga the house of our (3+) father
-ssi	ataatasii iglunga the house of your (3+) father
-ngita	ataatangita iglunga the house of their (3+) father



3+ children

Two possessions or relations



2 brothers

-ngma **ani_{ngma} umianga**
the boat of my two brothers

-kpik **anik_{pik} umianga**
the boat of your two
brothers

-ngikta **an_{ngikta} umianga**
the boat of his/her two
brothers



1 sister

-kta **anik_{ta} umianga**
the boat of our two brothers

-ksik **aniksik umianga**
the boat of your two
brothers

-ngikta **an_{ngikta} umianga**
the boat of their two
brothers



2 sisters

-tta **anitta umianga**
the boat of our two brothers

-ssi **anissi umianga**
the boat of your two
brothers

-ngita **an_{ngita} umianga**
the boat of their two
brothers



3+ sisters

3+ possessions or relations



3 children

-ma **qiturngarma** pinnguangit
my children's toys

-vit/-pit **qiturngaqpit** pinnguangnit
your children's toys

-ngita **qiturngangita** pinnguangit
his/her children's toys



1 parent

-kta **qiturngakta** pinnguangit
our children's toys

-ksik **qiturngaaksik** pinnguangit
your children's toys

-ngikta **qiturngangikta** pinnguangit
their children's toys



2 parents

-tta **qiturngatta** pinnguangit
our children's toys

-ssi **qiturngassi** pinnguangit
your children's toys

-ngita **qiturngangita** pinnguangit
their children's toys



3+ parents

4.6 Tables: Possessive Forms of -nik, -ni and -nit

The following endings are all very close in spelling and are a frequent source of confusion even among Inuktut speakers.

my

iglunniq piuksaqtuq	iglunni sinilauqtuq	iglunnit anijuq
She likes <u>my</u> house.	She slept <u>in my</u> house.	She came out <u>from my</u> house.

our (2)

igluttingnik	igluttingni	igluttingnit anijuq
piuksaqtuq	sinilauqtuq	She came out <u>from our</u> house.

our (3+)

igluuttinnik	igluuttinni sinilauqtuq	igluuttinnit anijuq
piuksaqtuq	She slept <u>in our</u> house.	She came out <u>from our</u> house.

your (1)

iglungnik piuksaqtuq	iglungni sinilauqtuq	iglungnit anijuq
She likes <u>your</u> house.	He slept <u>in your</u> house.	She came out <u>from your</u> house.

your (2)

igluussingnik	igluussingni	igluussingnit anijuq
piuksaqtuq	sinilauqtuq	She came out <u>from</u> <u>your (2)</u> house.

your (3+)

iglu sinnik	iglu sinni sinilauqtuq	iglu sinnit anijuq
piuksaqtuq.	She slept <u>in your</u>	She came <u>out from</u>
She likes <u>your (3+)</u> house.	(3+) house.	<u>your (3+) house.</u>

his/her/its/their (3+)

iglu nganik	iglu ngani sinilauqtuq	iglu nganit anijuq
piuksaqtugut	She slept <u>in his/her</u>	She came <u>out from</u>
We like <u>his</u> house.	house.	<u>his/her/their</u> house.

their (2)

iglu ngangnik	iglu ngangni	iglu ngangnit anijuq
piuksaqtugut	sinilauqtugut	She came out <u>from</u>
We like <u>their (2)</u> house.	She slept <u>in their (2)</u> house.	<u>their (2)</u> house.

his/her/its own

iglu minik piuksaqtuq	iglu mini sinilauqtuq	iglu minit anijuq
He likes <u>his own</u> house.	He slept <u>in his own</u> house.	He came out <u>from his</u> <u>own</u> house

their own

iglu mingnik	iglu mingni	iglu mingnit anijut
piuksaqtut	sinilauqtut	They came out <u>from</u>
They like <u>their own</u> house.	They slept <u>in their</u> <u>own</u> house.	<u>their own</u> house.

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Kinamuurningit

Personal Pronouns



5. Kinamuurningit

Personal pronouns are words that are used to identify people in a sentence who are involved in particular actions. In Inuktut, personal pronouns are used only occasionally for emphasis or to be clear about whom one is speaking.

Inuktut personal pronouns are either in first person (*I, we*) or second person (*you*). They have singular, dual and plural forms:

	Singular	Dual	Plural
first person	uvanga I	uvaguk we (2)	uvagut we (3+)
second person	ivvit you (1)	ilissik you (2)	ilissi you (3+)

5.1 Uses of Personal Pronouns

Personal pronouns in their most basic form, can be used to answer questions that start with **kina?** or **kiap?**

Kiap akiliqpauk? **Uvanga.**
Who paid for it? Me (I did).

Kina aqunniqaqpa? **Ilissi.**
Who is going to drive? You (are).

Personal pronouns are also used to be clear about whom one is speaking:

Uvannit tigujanga.
It was me she took it from.

Ilissi piliqsiuk!
You guys take it!

Ilingnik nagligusuktuq.
It is you he loves; he loves you.

Ilissik qaigissik.

Come here, you two!

Uvaguk?

Us two?

When noun endings are added to personal pronouns, it changes the personal pronoun.

For example when **-mit** is added to **uvanga**, the word that results is: **uvannit**.

Uvattinnik ikajuqtuq

He is helping us.

uvagut + nik = uvattinnik

Iliktut uqallattiasuuq

She speaks well like you.

ivvit + tut = iliktut

Uvannut qailauqtanga

He/she gave it to me.

uvanga + mut = uvannut

Personal pronouns are also used to express the idea of a place that one calls home. The same form is used for the singular, dual and plural.

uvattinni

at my place / at our place

ilissinni

at your place

uvattinnut

to my place / to our place

ilissinnit

from your place

5.2 Tables: Personal Pronouns

First Person	Singular (I, me)	Dual (the two of us)	Plural (we) 3+
basic form	uvanga	uvaguk	uvagut
as object	uvannik	uvattingnik	uvattinnik
from	uvannit	uvattingnit	uvattinnit
in	uvanni	uvattingni	uvattinni
to	uvannut	uvattingnut	uvattinnut
through	uvakkut	uvattigut	uvattigut
like	uvattut	uvaktitut	uvattitut

First Person	Singular (you)	Dual (you both)	Plural (you 3+)
basic form	igvit	ilissik	ilissi
as object	ilingnik	ilissingnik	ilissinnik
from	ilingnit	ilissingnit	ilissinnit
in	ilingni	ilissingni	ilissinni
to	ilingnut	ilissingnut	ilissinnut
through	ilikkut	ilissigut	ilissigut
like	iliktut	ilissiktut	ilissitut



6. Naniinnirarusit

6.1 **-mi, -mit, -mut, -kkut**

The simplest way to deal with locations is through the use of 4 endings that are attached to people, places or things:

-mi	at/in/on
-mit	from
-mut	to
-kkut	through/by way of

Igluliling**mit** tikisaaqtugut.

We just arrived from Iglulik.

Qarmarmi qullit angijuuvaktuviniit.

In the qarmaq, there used to be large qullit.

Julaimi sikuiqsimaliqtillugu umiakkut nattirasugialauqtugut.

In July, when the ice had gone, we went seal hunting by boat.

Nattiqsimalluta sigjamut tulalauqtugut.

Having caught some seals, we went to shore.

-mi, -mit and **-mut** change to **-ni, -nit** and **-nut** when added to a dual or plural noun:

igluni	<u>at/in/on</u> the buildings (also, houses; iglus)
iglunut	<u>to</u> the buildings
iglunit	<u>from</u> the buildings

The endings **-ni**, **-nut**, and **-nit** are added to the singular form of the noun root to make them plural.

tupiq	tupirni	in the tents
umiaq	umiarnut	to the boats
inuk	inungnit	from the people

These endings can be added to place names:

Mittimatalingmut aullalaatut.

They will travel to Pond Inlet.

Arvianuaqtugut Kangiqłiniikkut.

We went to Arviat via Rankin Inlet.

Some place names are in the plural and require plural endings:

Iqalungni qanniqtillugu tikilaauqtuq.

It was snowing in Iqaluit when she arrived.

Sallirnit aullalaqtuq.

She travelled from Sallit (Coral Harbour).

Arvia**nut** katimajagtulaugtuq.

She went to Arviat for a meeting.

Qaukpat Kinngarnut niurrulaaqtuq.

Tomorrow she will be going to visit Cape Dorset

These endings can also be used with people:

Niq̄liuqtius ainqiaqtanga niq̄ ilingnit.

The cook will pick up the meat from you.

Ippaksaq uvan**nut** uqallalauqtuq.

He spoke to me yesterday.

There are questions that correspond with these endings:

nani?	where?
namut?	to where?
nakit?	from where
naukkut?	through where?/by what means?

6.2 Positioning in Relation to Something Else

Roots

There are a series of roots that can be used to describe the positioning of a person or object in relation to someone or something else. These roots vary from dialect to dialect.

sani-	beside
quli- / qulaa-	above
qaa-	on top of
ati- / ataa-	under
sivuraa-	in front of an object
saa-	at the front of
ungati- / -ungataa	on the far side of; past; beyond
tunu-	at the back of
ilu-	inside of

Endings

The roots above can be used to describe the space around a person or an object using a possessive noun ending from Section 4.6:

in/at/on	from	to
saninni beside me	saninnit from the space beside me	saninnut to the space beside me
saningni beside you	saningnit from the space beside me	saningnut to the space beside you
saniani beside him/ her/it	sanianit from the space beside him/her/it	sanianut to the space beside him/ her/it
sanittinni beside us	sanittinnit from the space beside us	sanittinnut to the space beside us
sanissingni beside you (2+)	sanissingnit from the space beside you (2+)	sanissingnut to the space beside you (2+)
saniani beside them	sanianit from the space beside them them	sanianut to the space beside them

Some of these roots have a form that ends in **-i** before first and second person and a form that ends in **-aa** in the third person:

atinni	underneath me
atingni	underneath you
ataani	underneath him/her/it/them

These nouns can be used to describe where something is happening:

Saninngi iksivaaqtuq.

He/she is sitting beside me.

Saali tunungrnut ijijtuq.

Charlie hid behind you.

Qimmit saattinnit miagguqtut tusaqsajut.

You can hear the dogs howling from the front of our house.

Positions and verb affixes

It is also possible to add a verb affix to the position names.

-niit- (to be in/at/on)

saninngiittuq

It is beside me.

tunungrniittuuk

The two of them are
behind you.

qulaanngiittut

They are above her.

saannngiittuq

It is in front of me.

qaanganngiittut

They are on top of it.

iluanngiittuuk

The two of them are
inside it.

-nuaq- (to go towards)

qulaannguaqtuq

He/she went upstairs.

tunungrnuaqtut

They (3+) went behind you.

saattinnnguaqtuuk

The two of them went in front of us.

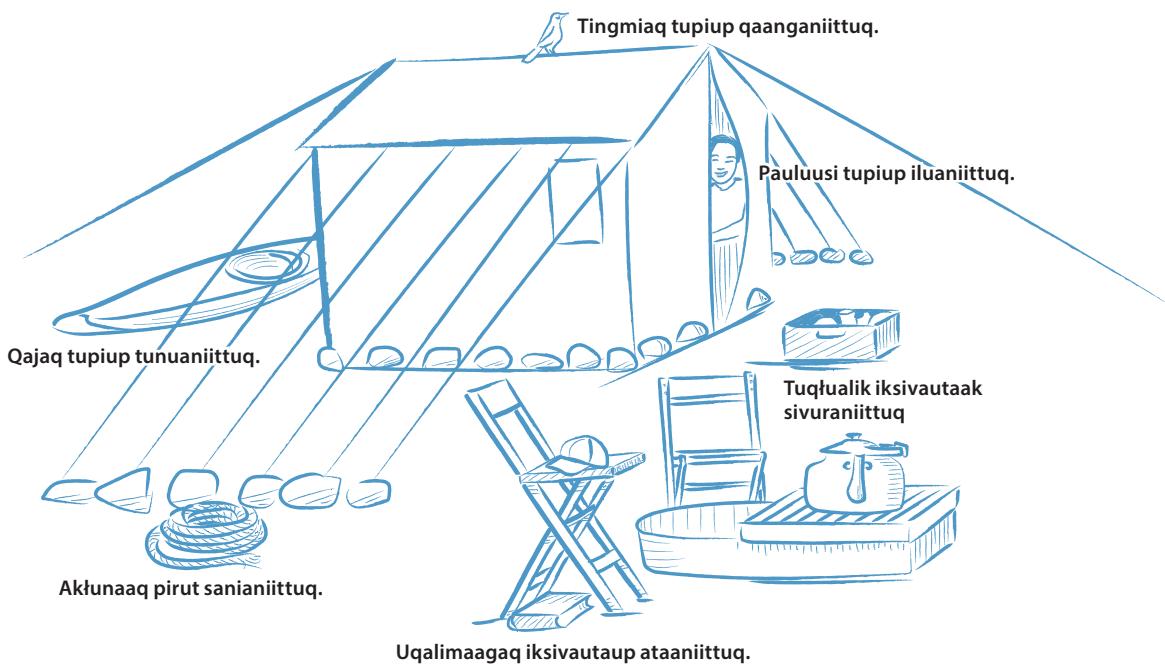
-ninngaaq- (to come from)

qulinnnginngaaqtuq

It came from above me.

tunungrninngaaqtut

They came from behind you.



Naming the person or object

If the person or object that is the reference point is named and is singular (there is only one of them), that word takes the ending **-up**:

qaa-	ataa-
on top of	underneath
qaanganiiittuq	ataaniittuq
It is on top of it.	It is under it.
Tingmiaq tupiup	Kipuup ataaniittuq.
qaanganiiittuq.	It is undeneath the table.
The bird is on top of the tent.	

If the people or objects that are the reference point are in the dual or plural, the word does not take the **-up** ending.

Tingmiat qajaup qaanganiittut.
The birds are on top of the kayak.

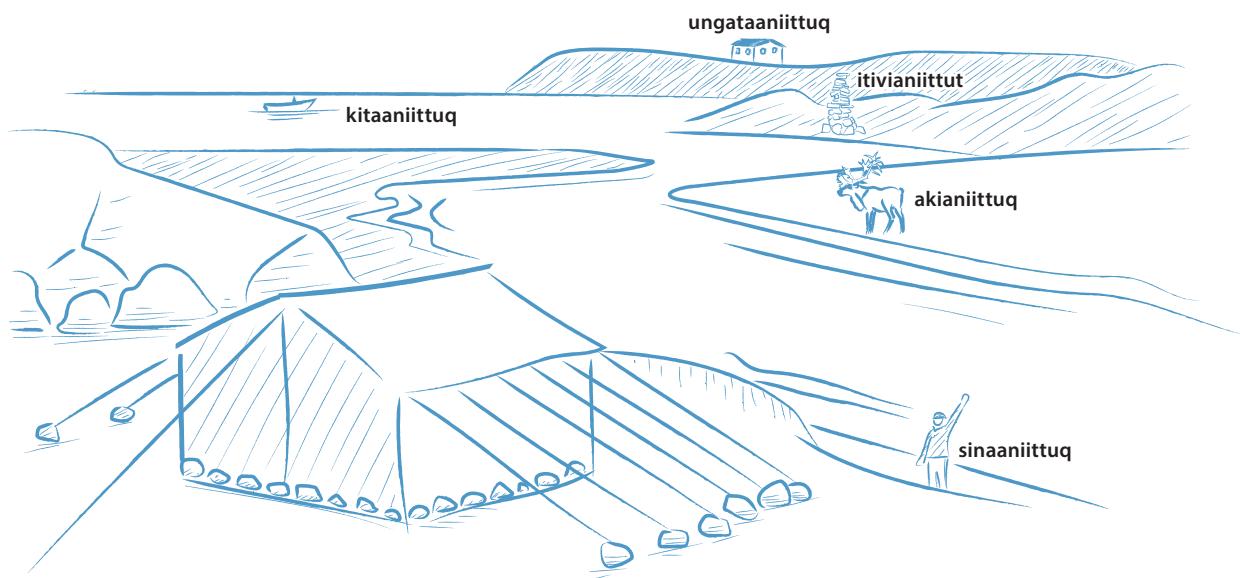
Umiirijutit umiat ataaniittut.
The rollers are under the boats.

Tingmiat qajat qaanganiittut.
The birds are on top of the kayaks.

6.3 Positions in the Outdoor Environment

There is also a set of similar roots that are used specifically with features on land or water:

silataani outside of	sinaani at the edge of
akiani across; on the other side of a river, lead, etc.	kitaani out on the open sea
itiviani over the hill, mountain or anything you have to go through to get there.	akunniani between



6.4 Pointing Words

Inuktitut has a whole series of words that identify where objects are located relative to the person who is speaking.

Exclamations

The first set are used when making an exclamation that something is in a particular place like, for example, if you find something you have been looking for.

Basic		with ta- prefix
uvva!	Here it is right here!	tavva!
majja!	Here it is here! (general area)	tamajja!
ikka!	There it is right there!	taika!
avva!	There it is over there!	tauva!
pikka!	Here it is up here!	tappika!
pagga!	There it is up there!	tappaka!
kanna!	Here it is down here!	takanna!
ugga!	There it is down there!	tau ka!

The prefix **ta-** can be added to most localizers. It changes in a very subtle way the meaning of the word in conversation.

In general, the pointing words with the prefix **ta-** refer to a spot that is more specific than the pointing words without it.

Also, when a person is pointing out an object to someone for the first time, they will use the localizing word without **ta-**. If that object continues to be discussed, the localizer word will have **ta-** to indicate something that has already been mentioned.

6.5 Describing locations

The root (that indicates a place) is followed by an ending that indicates if the action is happening in the place, or if there is movement towards, away from or through the place.

uvani	pikani
right here	up here in this spot
maani	paani
around here	up around here
ikani	kanani
right over there	down here in this spot
avani	unani
away over there	down around here

-unga (to)	-annngat (from)	-uuna (through)
uvunga	uvanngat	uvuuna
maunga	maanngat	mauna
ikunga	ikanngat	ikuuna
avunga	avanngat	avuuna
pikunga	pikanngat	pikuuna
paunga	paanngat	pauna
kanunga	kananngat	kanuuna
ununga	unannngat	unuuna

Examples:

Uvanngat ununga

From here to down there.



Maanngat aullalaqtunga.

I will leave from around here.



Ikunga pisulauqtuq.

He walked to
that place there
(specific place that
is known to the speaker).

Avanngat tingmisuuq tikittuq.

The plane arrived from away over
there (general area).

Unuuna anijuq.

He went out down that way.

Pikuuna anijuq.

It went out up through there.

6.6 Demonstratives: Naming Objects in their Location

The final set of words give a name to a person or object we are talking about based on its location. These are sometimes called localizers or demonstratives. These words can appear in the singular, dual or plural like regular nouns.

Here are the simplest demonstratives:

una	this one	taanna	that one
ukuak	these two	taakkuak	those two
ukua	these (3+)	taakkua	those (3+)

Localizers behave just like nouns, and can fall into the same categories as outlined in Section 3.2.

They can act as the subject of a sentence:

Una ajuliqtuq.

This one is not working.

Ukuak paniikkak.

These two are my daughters.

They can be something that another object is related to.

Uuma ilanga piunngittuq.

The part of this one is not good.

Ujarasuqjualuit angitiqipaluktut uutunaq iglurusiqtut.

The boulders are roughly the same size as this room.

They can act as the object of a verb

Qaittilauqpaanga uuminga uasikuarmik.

They presented me with this vest.

Uuminga nirijumajunga.

I want this thing to eat.

Ukuninga titiraqtunga.

Here are the things I am writing.

Demonstratives can include the meaning *in, to, from or by way of:*

Ukunani siniktalauqtunga.

I slept in these people's place.

Ukunanngat kiinaujaqtaaqtunga.

I received money from these people.

Ikkununga pisulauqtunga.

I walked to those people's place.

Demonstratives can describe what a person or object resembles:

Uutunaq sanasimajumik qulittaujaqaqtunga.

I have a parka that is made like this one.

Ukutitunaq uqallakpaktunga.

I speak like these people.

6.7 Tables: Demonstratives

The following tables set out the various forms for the most common localizers depending on their function in a sentence.

una/ukuak/ukua

people or objects right here

	SINGLE	DUAL	PLURAL
basic form (this/these)	una	ukuak	ukua
of this/these...	uuma	ukuak	ukua
object of verb	uuminga	ukungninga	ukuninga
in	uvani	ukungnani	ukunani
to	uumunga	ukungnunga	ukununga
from	uumanngat	ukungnanngat	ukunanngat
through	uvuuna	ukuktiguunaq	ukutiguunaq
like	uutunaq	ukuktitut	ukuatitut

manna/makua

people or objects here (in this general area)

	SINGLE	DUAL	PLURAL
basic form (this/these)	manna	makuak	makua
of this/these...	matu <color>ma</color>	makuak	makua
object of verb	matu <color>minga</color>	makun <color>ngninga</color>	makuninga
in	matu <color>mani</color>	makun <color>gnani</color>	makunani
to	matu <color>munga</color>	makun <color>gnunga</color>	makununga
from	matu <color>manngat</color>	makun <color>gnanngat</color>	makun <color>nanngat</color>
through	matu <color>muuna</color>	makun <color>ngnuuna</color>	makun <color>nuuna</color>
like	makutunaq	makuktitaq	makutitunaq

tamanna/tamakua

people or objects right there

	SINGLE	DUAL	PLURAL
basic form	tamanna	tamakkuak	tamakkua
of that/ those...	tamatuma	tamakkuak	tamakkua
object of verb	tamatuminga	tamakkungninga	tamakkuninga
in	tamatumanzi	tamakkungnani	tamakku nani
to	tamatumunga	tamakkungnunga	tamakku nunga
from	tamatumanngat	tamakkungnanngat	tamakku nanngat
through	tamatumuuna	tamakkungnuuna	tamakku nuuna
like	tamatutunaq	tamakkuktitunaq	tamakku titunaq

ingna/taingna

people or objects over there

	SINGLE	DUAL	PLURAL
basic form	ingna	ikkuak	ikkua
of that/those...	iksu ma	ikkuak	ikkua
object of verb	iksu minga	ikku ngninga	ikku nininga
in	iksu mani	ikku ngnani	ikku nani
to	iksu munga	ikku ngnunga	ikku nunga
from	iksu manngat	ikku ngnanngat	ikku nanngat
through	ikuuna	ikku ngnuuna	ikku nuuna
like	iksutunaq	ikku ktitut	ikku titut

The **ta-** prefix can be added to the words above with no changes in spelling.

taanna

people or objects there

	SINGLE	DUAL	PLURAL
basic form (this/these)	taanna	taakkuaak	taakkua
of this/these...	taassuma	taakkuaak	taakkua
object of verb	taassuminga	taakkungninga	taakkuninga
in	taassumanri	taakkungnani	taakkunani
to	taassumunga	taakkungnunga	taakkununga
from	taassumanngat	taakkungnanngat	taakkunanngat
through	taassumuuna	taakkungnuuna	taakkunuuna
like	taassutunaq	taakkuktitunaq	taakkutitunaq

pingna/pikkua

people or objects right up here

	SINGLE	DUAL	PLURAL
basic form (this/these)	pingna	pikkuak	pikkua
of this/these...	piksuma	pikkuak	pikkua
object of verb	piksuminga	pikkungninga	pikkuninga
in	piksумани	pikkунгнани	pikkунани
to	piksумunga	pikkунгнунга	pikkунунга
from	piksуманнгат	pikkунгнаннгат	pikkунаннгат
through	piksумуна	pikkунгнууна	pikkунууна
like	piksutunaq	pikkuktitunaq	pikkutitunaq

When *ta-* is added to the words above, the first *p* is doubled:

pingna – tappingna

piksutunaq – tappiksutunuq

pangna/pakkua

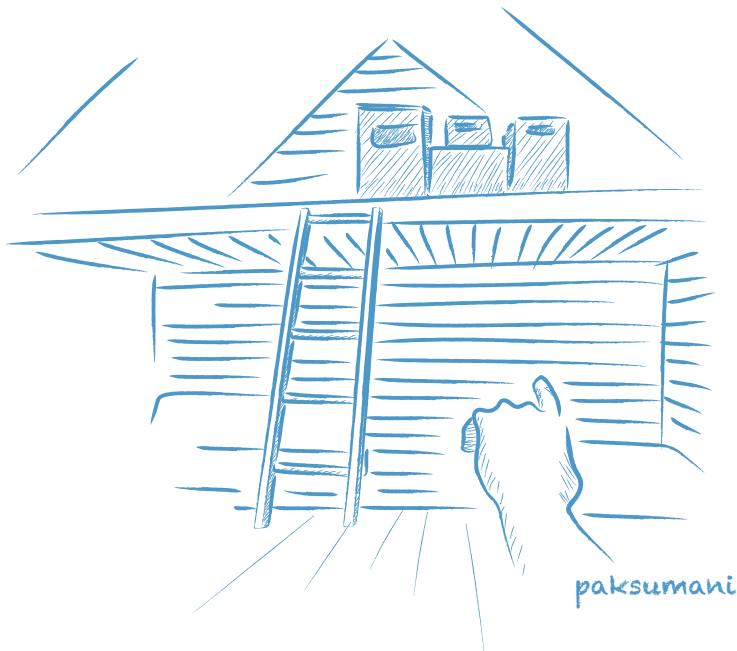
people or objects up there (in that general area)

	SINGLE	DUAL	PLURAL
basic form (that/those)	pangna	pakkuak	pakkua
of that/those...	paksu <color>ma</color>	pakkuak	pakkua
object of verb	paksu <color>minga</color>	pakkun <color>ngninga</color>	pakkun <color>ninga</color>
in	paksu <color>mani</color>	pakkun <color>gnani</color>	pakkun <color>nani</color>
to	paksu <color>munga</color>	pakkun <color>gnunga</color>	pakkun <color>nunga</color>
from	paksu <color>manngat</color>	pakkun <color>gnanngat</color>	pakkun <color>nanngat</color>
through	paksu <color>muuna</color>	pakkun <color>ngnuuna</color>	pakkun <color>nuuna</color>
like	paksu <color>tunaq</color>	pakkut <color>titunaq</color>	pakkut <color>titunaq</color>

When **ta-** is added the words above, the first **p** is doubled:

pangna – tappangna

paksumani – tappaksumani

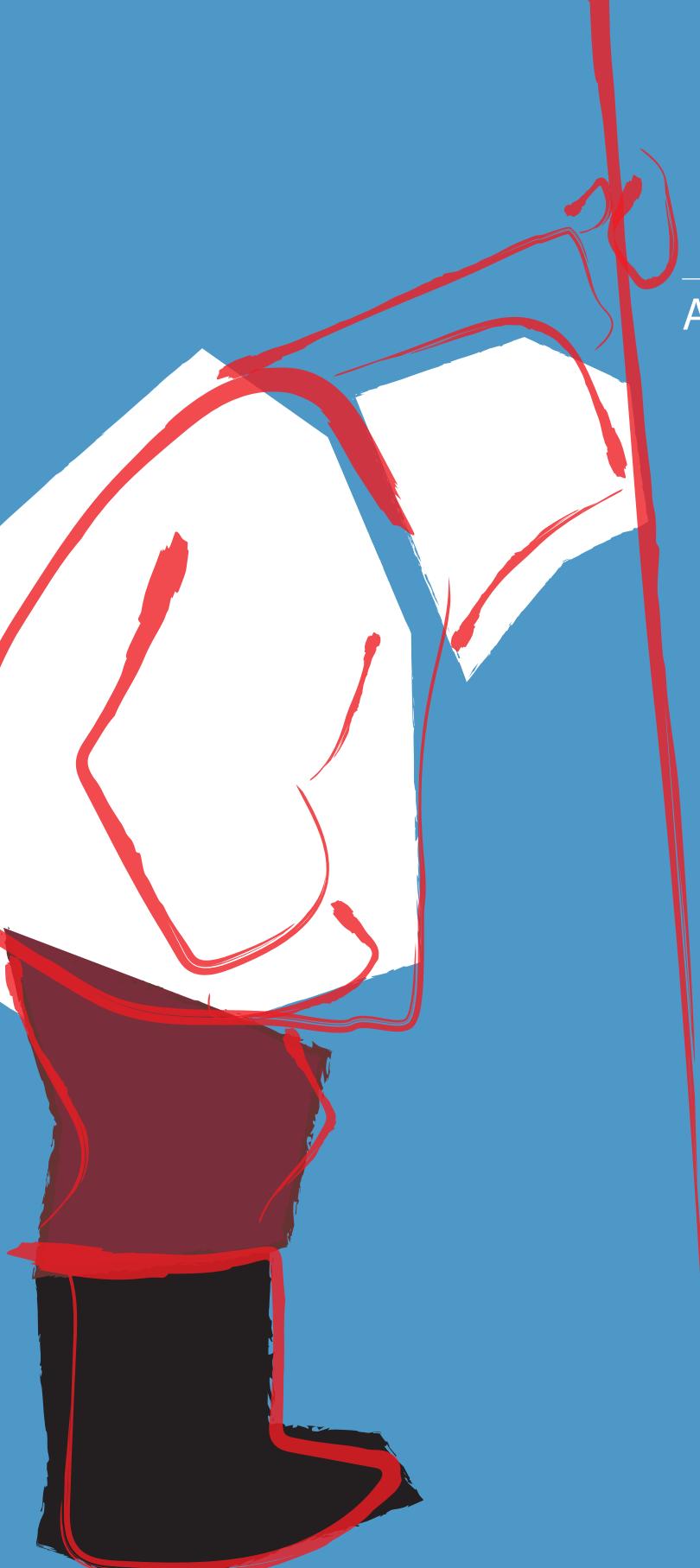


kangna/takanna

people or objects right down here (in this spot)

	SINGLE	DUAL	PLURAL
basic form (this/these)	kangna	kakkuak	kakkua
of this/these...	katuma	kakkuak	kakkua
object of verb	katuminga	kakkungninga	kakkuninga
in	katumanzi	kakkungnani	kakkunani
to	katumunga	kakkungnunga	kakkununga
from	katumanngat	kakkungnanngat	kakku nanngat
through	katumuuna	kakkungnuuna	kakku nuuna
like	katutunaq	kakkuktitunaq	kakku titunaq

The **ta-** prefix can be added to the words above with no changes in spelling.



סְעֻדִּת

Sujjutit

Actions & Events

7. Sujjutit

This chapter deals with verbs, or words that describe actions, events or states of being:

anijuq

He/she goes out.

taqajusik

You two are tired.

pisuktugut

We (3+) walk.

quviasuktut

They are happy.

Inuktut verbs always have a root and a verb ending:

ullak + tunga = ullaktunga

I run.

uirngaq + tusik = uirngaqtusik

You two are sleepy.

One or more affixes can appear between a root and the verb ending:

pisuk + giaqaq + niaq + tunga = pisugiaqarniaqtunga

I will have to walk.

7.1 Verb Endings

All verb endings give two types of information:

- The function of the verb in the sentence.
- Who is doing the action or who is in a state. There are single, dual and plural verb endings:

Unnualimaaq sinilauqtuq umiarmi.

He/she slept all night on the boat.

Unnualimaaq sinilauqtuuk umiarmi.

The two of them slept all night on the boat

Aakuluk, Kunuk, Piitalu unnualimaaq sinilauqtut umiarmi.

Aakuluk, Kunuk and Peter slept all night on the boat.

The third person endings do not differentiate between he/she/it:

For example, the **-tuq** ending **tupaktuq** could refer to a male (*he*), a female (*she*) or an animal (*it*).

7.2 Variations of Verb Endings

Most verb endings change their forms depending on the last letter of the root they are added to.

Some endings have two forms – one that is used after a vowel (**i, u, a**) and one that is used after a consonant (**q, k, t**):

-jugut / -tugut

we (3+) do something

utaqqi + jugut = utaqqijugut

aullaq + tugut = aullaqtugut

Other endings have different forms for roots ending in a **vowel**, **-q**, **-k** or **-t**:

-gavinnga / -ravinnga/ -kavinnga / -navinnga

because he/she/it...me

taku + gavinnga = takugavinnga

malik + kaviuk = malikkavinnga

qungat + naviuk = qungannavinnga

ikajuq + ravinnga = ikajuravinnga

7.3 Different functions of verbs

There are different sets of verb endings depending on the function of the verb in the sentence. Different endings are used to make statements, ask questions, or tell someone to do something:

nirijutit	You are eating.	statement
nirivit?	Are you eating?	question
nirigit!	Eat!	command

The most common verb functions and their endings are covered below.

7.4 Nalunaiqsijjutit (statements)

These endings are used for making simple statements about events.

Sailasiup ataatanga aullaqqaujuq umiakkut.

Sailasi's father left earlier by boat.

Taqajugut.

We are tired.

Taakkua piugijakka.

I like these things.

Statement endings generally begin with **j** when added to a stem ending in a vowel.

The **j** changes to a **t** when the ending is added to a stem ending in a consonant:

pisuk + tugut = pisuktugut

ilau + jugut = ilaujugut

There are however alternate forms of these statement endings that are frequently used when responding directly to a question. In these instances, the first letter of the ending begins with **v** after a vowel and with **p** after a consonant:

Nirisimavit?

Have you eaten?

ii, nirisimav**unga**

Yes, I have eaten.

Niriliqpit?

Are you eating right now?

ii, niriliqp**unga**

Yes, I am eating.

7.5 Apiqsurutit (questions)

There is a set of endings attached to verb roots for asking questions:

Niuvirvingmut maligumavit?

Do you want to come along to the store?

Kikkullu taikunngarniaqpat?

Who else will be going there?

There is a related set of endings for asking if something is not happening. These endings are added to the negative affix **-nngit**:

Anijjaanngilagut?

Are we not going out?

Suli atuinnaunngilaq?

Is it still not ready?

7.6 Tilisijjutit (commands)

These verb endings are used for telling someone to do something or for suggesting something that you would like to happen. They fall into three groups:

- (i) Commands where the action will be performed by the person/people one is speaking to:

Utaqqigut!

Wait! (command to one person)

Utiritti!

Come back! (command to 3+ people)

Qaijjuk!

Give it to me! (command to 1 person)

- (ii) Commands where the action will be performed by the person who is speaking:

Atulaukaglaakkak!

Let me use the two of them for a bit!

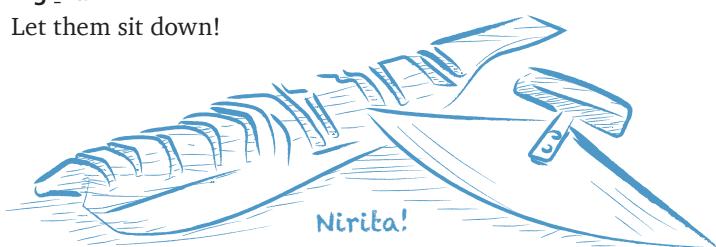
Nirita!

Let's eat! (command to 3 people)

- (iii) Commands where the action will be performed by a third party:

Ingilit!

Let them sit down!



7.7 Pisimajuqsiutit (because/when)

This set of endings is used to mark a verb as an explanation or a circumstance of some other statement. A verb with one of these endings indicates either:

- (i) the reason another event occurred:

Aullalaunngittunga qanimalaurama.

I didn't travel because I was sick.

- (ii) when an event happened in the past:

Pijariiramik umiarmut ikijaqtulilauqtuuk ataatagiik.

When the two were finished he and his father went to get on the boat.

In the third person, where *he*, *she*, *it* or *they* is performing the action there are two sets of endings:

Aanniarramik** anilaunngittuuk.**

The two of them didn't go out because they were sick.

Qiturngangik aanniarmatik** anilaungittuuk.**

The two of them didn't go out because their children are sick.

In the first sentence the people who were sick are the same people who did not go out. **-ramik** is an example an ending that that is used to connect a verb with another event/action performed by the same person. In the second sentence the people who were sick are not the same as the ones who did not go out. **-matik** is an example of an ending that can be used to connect a verb with an event/action that is performed by another person.

This distinction is similar to the noun endings described in section 4.2 (*his* versus *his own*).

7.8 Pituinnarialit (if/when)

A verb with one of these endings either:

(i) sets conditions that have to be met for another event to happen:

Sila piukpat nunivalaaqtugut.

If the weather is good, we will be berry picking.

Qaigussi quviasungniaqtunga.

If you (3+) come, I will be happy.

(ii) describes when events will happen in the future:

Tikik**kuvit** aijaulaaqtutit.

You will be picked up when you arrive.

Nirijarii **rutta** aniniaqtugut.

We will leave after we eat.

The if/when endings also have two forms depending on whether the two actions will be performed by the same person or by different people:

Anaanaqa qai**kpat** niq̄lurniaqtunqa.

When my mother arrives, I will make some food.

Anaanaqa qaiquni niq̄lurniaqtuq.

When my mother arrives, she will make some food.

7.9 Atauttikkuqtut (2 simultaneous events)

These endings join an event with another event happening at the same time:

Anqutilimaat quviasuk **łutik** nirilaug**tut**.

All the men were happy as they ate.

The basic form of these endings is used when the related actions are being performed by the same person or people, either in the present or in the past.

Tuavirasuktunga auilaalauqtunga.

I tried to hurry as I departed.

If the two actions that are linked are performed by different people, the prefix **ti-** is added before the ending:

Siniktillutit niuvirialauqtunga

While you slept, I went shopping.

1951–ngutillugu nunaliralaangulauqsimajut.

It being 1951, there were outpost camps.

The above examples all describe actions in the past. With a slight change, these endings can be used to describe actions in the future:

Pisuglunga iqalliarvingmuarniaqtunga.

I will go to the fishing spot by foot.

The future form of these endings can also be used as a less direct and more polite way of telling someone to do something:

Anilutit takujaqtulaurit kinaungmangaat!

Go out and see who it is.

Matuirlugu!

Please open it!

There is a related set of endings that indicate that something was not happening while another event was taking place:

Sinilaurnani aullaqtuq.

He departed without having slept.

Tukisinatik angituinnalauqtut

Not understanding, they simply agreed.

These endings can also be used to tell someone not to do something:

Takunak!

Don't look!

Tigunagu!

Don't take it!

Pisuglunga iqalliarvingmuarniaqtunga.



7.10 Tables: Single verb endings

uqarusit

statements

	ending after i, u, a	ending after q, k, t
	ani-	puigu q -
uvanga	anijunga	puiguqtunga
uvaguk	anijuguk	puiguqtuguk
uvagut	anijugut	puiguqtugut
ivvit	anijutit	puiguqtutit
ilissik	anijusik	puiguqtusik
ilissi	anijusi	puiguqtusi
una	anijuq	puiguqtuq
ukuak	anijuuk	puiguqtuuk
ukua	anijut	puiguqtut

apiqqutit

questions

	ending after i, u, a	ending after k, q, t
	qaujima-	angi q -
uvanga	qaujima vunga?	angi qpunga?
uvaguk	qaujima vinuk?	angi qpinuk?
uvagut	qaujima vita?	angi qpita?
ivvit	qaujima vit?	angi qpit?
ilissik	qaujima visik?	angi qpisik?
ilissi	qaujima visi?	angi qpisi?
una	qaujima va?	angi qpa?
ukuak	qaujima vak?	angi qpak?
ukua	qaujima vat?	angi qpat?

negative questions

pi- + -nngit-

uvanga pinngilanga?

uvaguk pinngilaguk?

uvagut pinngilagut?

ivvit pinngilatit?

ilissik pinngilasik?

ilissi pinngilasi?

una pinngilaq?

ukuak pinngilak?

ukua pinngilat?

tilisijjutit

commands

person/ people performing the action	ending after i, u, a	ending after q	ending after k	ending after t
	niri-	aullaq-	sinik-/tupak-	ingit-
uvanga	nirilanga!	aullarlanga!	siniglanga!	ingillanga!
uvaguk	niriluk!	aullarluk!	sinigluk!	ingilluk!
uvagut	nirita!	aullaqtta!	sinikta!	ingita!

ivvit nirim!

ilissik nirigettik!

ilissi nirigett!

una nirlili!

ukuak nirlilik!

ukua nirlit!

pisimajuqsiutit

because/when

	ending after i, u, a	ending after q	ending after k	ending after t
	ani-	aullaq-	sinik-	tikit-
uvanga	anigama	aullarama	sinikkama	tikin_nama
uvaguk	anigannuk	aullarannuk	sinikkannuk	tikin_nannuk
uvagut	anigatta	aullaratta	sinikkatta	tikin_natta
ivvit	anigavit	aullaravit	sinikkavit	tikin_navit
ilissik	anigassik	aullarassik	sinikkassik	tikin_nassik
ilissi	anigassi	aullarassi	sinikkassi	tikin_nassi
una	aningmat	aullarmat	siningmat	tikiimmat
ukuak	aningmatik	aullarmatik	siningmatik	tikiimmatik
ukua	ningmata	aullarmata	siningmata	tikiimmata
una (no change of subject)*	anigami	aullarami	sinikkami	tikin_nami
ukuak (no change of subject)*	anigamik	aullaramik	sinikkamik	tikin_namik
ukua (no change of subject)*	anigamik	aullaramik	sinikkamik	tikin_namik

*See Section 7.7 above

pituinnarialit

if/when

	ending after i, u, a	ending after q	ending after k	ending after t
	niri-	uirngaq-	tupak-	ingit-
uvanga	niriguma	uirngaruma	tupakkuma	ingik<u>kuma</u>
uvaguk	nirigunnuk	uirngarunnuk	tupakkunnuk	ingik<u>kunnuk</u>
uvagut	nirigutta	uirngarutta	tupakkutta	ingik<u>kutta</u>
<hr/>				
ivvit	niriguvit	uirngaruvit	tupakkuvit	ingik<u>kuvit</u>
ilissik	nirigussik	uirngarussik	tupakkussik	ingik<u>kussik</u>
ilissi	nirigussi	uirngarussi	tupakkussi	ingik<u>kussi</u>
<hr/>				
una	nirikpat	uirngaqp<u>at</u>	tupakpat	ingippat
ukuak	nirikpatik	uirngaqp<u>atik</u>	tupakpatik	ingippatik
ukua	nirikpata	uirngaqp<u>ata</u>	tupakpata	ingippata
<hr/>				
una (no change of subject)*	niriguni	uirngaruni	tupakkuni	ingik<u>kuni</u>
ukuak (no change of subject)*	nirigutik	uirngarutik	tupakkutik	ingik<u>kutik</u>
ukua (no change of subject)*	nirigutik	uirngarutik	tupakkutik	ingik<u>kutik</u>

*See Section 7.8 above.



atautsikuuqsijjutit amisunut

2 events happening at the same time

kina?	ending after i, u, a	ending after q	ending after k	ending after t
	ani-	aullaq-	sinik-	tikit-
uvanga	anillunga	aullaqlunga	siniklunga	tikilunga
uvaguk	anillunuk	aullaqlunuk	siniklunuk	tikiłunuk
uvagut	anilluta	aullaqluta	sinikluta	tikiłuta
ivvit	anillutit	aullaqlutit	siniklutit	tikiłutit
ilissik	anillussik	aullaqlussik	siniklussik	tikiłussik
ilissi	anillusi	aullaqlusi	siniklusı	tikiłusi
una	anilluni	aullaqluni	sinikluni	tikiłuni
ukuak	anillutik	aullaqlutik	siniklutik	tikiłutik
ukua	anillutik	aullaqlutik	siniklutik	tikiłutik

future

kina?	ending after i, u, a	ending after q	ending after k	ending after t
	ani-	aullaq-	sinik-	tikit-
uvanga	anil <u>unga</u>	aullar <u>lunga</u>	sinig <u>lunga</u>	tiki <u>llunga</u>
uvaguk	anil <u>unuk</u>	aullar <u>lunuk</u>	sinig <u>lunuk</u>	tiki <u>llunuk</u>
uvagut	anil <u>uta</u>	aullar <u>luta</u>	sinig <u>luta</u>	tiki <u>lluta</u>
ivvit	anil <u>utit</u>	aullar <u>lutit</u>	sinig <u>lutit</u>	tiki <u>llutit</u>
ilissik	anil <u>usik</u>	aullar <u>lusik</u>	sinig <u>lusik</u>	tiki <u>llusik</u>
ilissi	anil <u>usi</u>	aullar <u>lusi</u>	sinig <u>lusi</u>	tiki <u>llusi</u>
una	anil <u>uni</u>	aullar <u>luni</u>	sinig <u>luni</u>	tiki <u>lluni</u>
ukuak	anil <u>utik</u>	aullar <u>lutik</u>	sinig <u>lutik</u>	tiki <u>llutik</u>
ukua	anil <u>utik</u>	aullar <u>lutik</u>	sinig <u>lutik</u>	tiki <u>llutik</u>

negative

kina?	ending after i, u, a	ending after q	ending after k	ending after t
	isuma-	aulla <u>q</u> -	sinik-	tikit-
uvanga	isumananga	aullar <u>nanga</u>	sining <u>nanga</u>	tiki <u>nanga</u>
	isumananuk	aullar <u>nanuk</u>	sining <u>nanuk</u>	tiki <u>nanuk</u>
uvagut	isumanata	aullar <u>nata</u>	sining <u>nata</u>	tiki <u>nata</u>
ivvit	isumanak	aullar <u>nak</u>	sining <u>nak</u>	tiki <u>nak</u>
ilissik	isumanasik	aullar <u>nasik</u>	sining <u>nasik</u>	tiki <u>nasik</u>
ilissi	isumanasi	aullar <u>nasi</u>	sining <u>nasi</u>	tiki <u>nasi</u>
una	isumanani	aullar <u>nani</u>	sining <u>nani</u>	tiki <u>nani</u>
ukuak	isumanatik	aullar <u>natik</u>	sining <u>natik</u>	tiki <u>natik</u>
ukua	isumanatik	aullar <u>natik</u>	sining <u>natik</u>	tiki <u>natik</u>



7.11 Single vs. double verb endings

All verbs have a **subject** - the person or thing that is doing the action.
Verbs may also have an **object** - a person or thing that undergoes the action.

single verb endings

The simplest verb endings just tell us who or what the subject is:

Ippaksaq tikilauqtunga Iqalungnut subject: uvanga
I arrived in Iqaluit yesterday

Angunasuktut utiramik nirilaqtut subject: ukua (angunasuktit)
When the hunters returned, they ate.

Qaigit! subject: ivvit
Come here!

If there is an object to the verb, it will take the **-mik** ending if it is singular, or the **-nik** ending if it is plural:

Qiniqtuq ulumik.
She is searching for an ulu.

Ikajurniaqtunga niuviaksaksanik.
I will help with the things that are to be sold.

double verb endings

Inuktitut also has a series of double verb endings that indicate both the subject and the object. In this book, we show the relationship expressed in the double verb endings like this:

subject → object

Takuqqaujara ullaaq.
I saw him this morning.

-jara: uvanga → uumunga
(statement)

Nagligijagit.
I love you.

-jagit: uvanga → ilingnut
(statement)

Apirimajanga qaujimangmangaaq. He wants to ask her if she knows.	-janga: una → uumunga (statement)
Qaujigiarunnaqpiuk? Could you find that out?	-piuk: ivvit → uumunga (question)
...luuktaaq takujariaqaramiuq ...because she has to see the doctor	-ramiuq: una → uumunga (because)
Uqautiguvinnga quviasungniaqtunga. I will be happy if you tell me.	-vinnga: ivvit → uvannut (if)

objects of double verbs

With double verb endings, the object does not take the **-mik/-nik** ending. This is an important difference from single verb endings.

SINGLE VERB	DOUBLE VERB
Niqimik niuvirniaqtunga. I will buy some meat.	Niqi niuvirniaqtara. I will buy the meat.

subjects of double verbs

If the subject of a double verb is a singular noun, it takes the **-up** ending:

Subject (1 person):

Angunasukiup takulauqtanga.

The hunter saw it.

Subject (2 people):

Angunasukiik takulauqtangak.

The two hunters saw it.

Subject (3+ people):

Angunasuktit takulauqtangat.

The hunters saw it.

7.12 Tables: Double verb endings

There are double person endings for all of the verb functions covered in section 7.3 - 7.9:

1. **nalunaiqsijjutit** statements
2. **apiqsuutit** questions
3. **tilisijjutit** commands
4. **pisimajuqsiutit** because/when
5. **pituinnarialit** if/when
6. **atautsikuuqsijjutit amisunut** two events happening together

The tables in the pages that follow present the most common double person endings. They are arranged according to the subject of the sentence, beginning with the first person subjects (**uvanga, uvaguk, uvagut**) followed by the second person subjects (**ivvit, ilissik, ilissi**) and finally the third person subjects (**una, ukuak, ukua**).

The tables also show how verb endings vary slightly depending on whether they are added to a root that ends in a **vowel**, in **q**, in **k** or in **t**. The following verbs are used as examples:

qaujima-

ikajuq-

malik-

ilinniaqtit-

uvanga → **ilingnik**
 → **ilisingnik (2)**
 → **ilisingnik (3+)**

qaujima-
ikaujuq-
malik-
qungatt-

	I ... you (1)	I ... you (2)	I ... you (3+)
statement	qaujimajagit ikajuqtagit maliktagit qungattagit	qaujimajassik ikajuqtassik maliktassik qungattassik	qaujimajassi ikajuqtassi maliktassi qungattasi
question	qaujimavagit? ikajuqpagit? malikpagit? ilinniaqtippagit?	qaujimavassik? ikajuqpassik? malikpassik? ilinniaqtippassik?	qaujimavassi? ikajuqpassi? malikpassi? ilinniaqtippassi?
command	apirilagit! ikajurlagit! maliglagit! ilinniaqtillagit!	takulassik! ikajurlassik maliglassik! ilinniaqtillassik!	takulassi! ikajurlassi! maliglassi! ilinniaqtillassi!
because	qaujimagakkit ikajurakkkit malikkakkit qunganakkkit	qaujimagassik ikajurassik malikkassik qunganassik	qaujimagassi ikajurassi malikkassi qunganasssi
if	takugukkit ikajurukkit malikkukkit qungakukkit	qaujimaguissik ikajurussik malikkussik qungakkussik	qaujimaguissi ikajurussi malikkussi qungakkussi
while	uqautilluninga ikajuqluninga malikluninga qungałuninga	uqautillusik ikajuqlusik maliklusik qungałlusik	uqautillusi ikajuqlusi maliklusi qungałlusi

uvanga → **uuminga**
 → **ukungninga**
 → **ukuninga**

	I ... him/her/it	I ... them (2)	I ... them (3+)
statement	qaujimajara ikajuqtara maliktara qungattara	qaujima<u>jakkak</u> ikajuq<u>taakkak</u> malik<u>taakkak</u> qungat<u>taakkak</u>	qaujima<u>jakka</u> ikajuq<u>takka</u> malik<u>takka</u> qungat<u>takka</u>
question	qaujimavara? ikajuq<u>para?</u> malik<u>para?</u> ilinnniaqtip<u>para?</u>	qaujima<u>vaakkak?</u> ikajuq<u>paakkak?</u> malik<u>paakkak?</u> ilinnniaqtip<u>paakkak?</u>	qaujima<u>vakka?</u> ikajuq<u>pakka?</u> malik<u>pakka?</u> ilinnniaqtip<u>pakka?</u>
command	apiril<u>agu!</u> ikajur<u>lagu!</u> malig<u>lagu!</u> ilinniaqt<u>ilagu!</u>	apiri<u>laakkak!</u> ikajur<u>laakkak!</u> malig<u>laakkak!</u> ilinniaqt<u>illaakkak!</u>	apiri<u>lakka!</u> ikajur<u>lakka!</u> malig<u>lakka!</u> ilinniaqt<u>ilakka!</u>
because	qaujimagakku ikajur<u>rakku</u> malik<u>kakku</u> qungan<u>nakku</u>	qaujima<u>gakkik</u> ikajur<u>rakkik</u> malik<u>kakkik</u> qungan<u>nakkik</u>	qaujima<u>gakkit</u> ikajur<u>akkit</u> malik<u>kakkit</u> qungan<u>nakkit</u>
if	qaujimagukku ikajur<u>ukukku</u> malik<u>kukku</u> qungak<u>kukku</u>	qaujima<u>gukkik</u> ikajur<u>rukkit</u> malik<u>kukkit</u> qungak<u>kukkit</u>	qaujima<u>gukkit</u> ikajur<u>rukkit</u> malik<u>kukkit</u> qungak<u>kukkit</u>
while	uqautillugu ikajuq<u>lugu</u> malik<u>lugu</u> qunga<u>lugu</u>	uqautill<u>ugik</u> ikajuq<u>lugik</u> malik<u>lugik</u> qunga<u>lugik</u>	uqautill<u>ugit</u> ikajuq<u>lugit</u> malik<u>lugit</u> qunga<u>lugit</u>

- uvaguk**
- **ilingnik**
 - **ilisingnik (2)**
 - **ilisingnik (3+)**

	we (2) ... you (1)	we (2) ... you (2)	we (2) ... you (3+)
statement	qaujima jattigit ikajuq tattigit malik tattigit qungat tattigit	qaujima jassik ikajuq tassik malik tassik qungat tassik	qaujima jassi ikajuq tassi malik tassi qungat tassi
question	qaujima vattigit? ikajuq pattigit? malik pattigit? ilinniaqtip pattigit?	qaujima vassik? ikajuq passik? malik passik? ilinniaqtip passik?	qaujima vassi? ikajuq passi? malik passi? ilinniaqtip passi?
command	taku lattigit! ikajur lattigit! malig lattigit! ilinniaqt lattigit!	taku lassik! ikajur lassik malig lassik! ilinniaqt lassik!	taku lassi! ikajur lassi! malig lassi! ilinniaqt lassi!
because	qaujima gattigit ikaju rattigit malik kattigit qungan nattigit	qaujima gassik ikaju rassik malik kassik qungan nassik	qaujima gassi ikaju rassi malik kassi qungan nassi
if	qaujima guttigut ikaju ruttigut malik kuttigut qungak kuttigut	qaujima gussik ikaju russik malik kussik qungak kussik	qaujima gussi ikaju russi malik kussi qungak kussi
while	uqa utillutit ikajuq lutit malik lutit qunga lutit	uqa utillusik ikajuq lusik malik lusik qunga lusik	uqa utilli ikajuq lusi malik lusi qunga lusi

uvaguk

→ **uuminga**
 → **ukungninga**
 → **ukuninga**

	we (2) ... him/her/it	we (2) ... them (2)	we (2) ... them (3+)
statement	qaujimajavuk ikajuqtavuk maliktavuk qungattavuk	qaujimajavuk ikajuqtavuk maliktavuk qungattavuk	qaujimajavut ikajuqtavut maliktavut qungattavut
question	qaujimavavuk? ikajuqpavuk? malikpavuk? ilinniaqtipavuk?	qaujimaavavuk? ikajuqpavavuk? malikpavavuk? ilinniaqtipavavuk?	qaujimaavavut? ikajuqpavavut? malikpavavut? ilinniaqtipavavut?
command	apirilavuk! ikajur_lavuk! malig_lavuk! ilinniaqtillavuk!	apirilavuk! ikajur_lavuk! malig_lavuk! ilinniaqtillavuk!	apirilavut! ikajur_lavut! malig_lavut! ilinniaqtillavut!
because	qaujimagattikkuk ikajurattikkuk malikkattikkuk qunganatikkuk	qaujima_gattikkuk ikajurattikkuk malikkattikkuk qunganatikkuk	qaujima_gattigut ikajurattigut malikkattigut qunganatigut
if	qaujimaguttikkuk ikajuruttikkuk malikkutikkuk qungakkutikkuk	qaujima_guttikkuk ikajuruttikkuk malikkutikkuk qungakkutikkuk	qaujima_guttigut ikajuruttigut malikkuttigut qungakkutigut
while	uqautillugu ikajuqlugu maliklugu qungałlugu	uqautillugu ikajuqlugu maliklugu qungałlugu	uqautillugu ikajuqlugu maliklugu qungałlugu

- uvagut**
- **ilingnik**
 - **ilisingnik (2)**
 - **ilisingnik (3+)**

	we (3+) ... you (1)	we (3+) ... you (2)	we (3+) ... you (3+)
statement	qaujimajattigit ikajuqtattigit maliktattigit qungattattigit	qaujima jassik ikajuqtassik maliktassik qungattassik	qaujima jassi ikajuq tassi malikt tassi qungat tassi
question	qaujimavattigit? ikajuqpattigit? malikpattigit? ilinniaqtipattigit?	qaujima vassik? ikajuq passik? malik passik? ilinniaqtip pattigit?	qaujima vassi? ikajuq passi? malik passi? ilinniaqtip pattigit?
command	takulattigit! ikajur_lattigit! malig_lattigit! ilinniaqtil_lattigit!	takulassik! ikajurlassik maliglassik! ilinniaqtillassik!	takulassi! ikajurlassi! maliglassi! ilinniaqtillassi!
because	qaujimagattigit ikajurattigit malikkattigit qunganattigit	qaujima gassik ikajur rassik malik kassik qungan nassik	qaujima gassi ikajur rassi malik kassi qungan nassi
if	qaujimaguttigut ikajuruttigut malikkuttigut qungakkuttigut	qaujima gussik ikajur russik malik kussik qungak kussik	qaujima gussi ikajur russi malik kussi qungak kussi
while	uqautillutit ikajuqlutit maliklutit qungałlutit	uqautillusik ikajuqlusik maliklusik qungałlusik	uqautillusi ikajuqlusi maliklusi qungałlusi



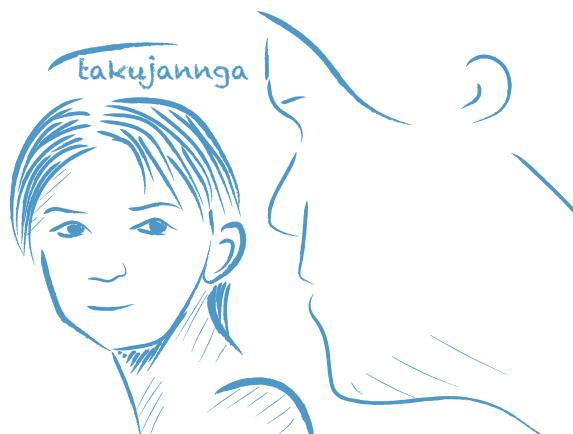
uvagut

→ **uuminga**
 → **ukungninga**
 → **ukuninga**

	we (3+) ... him/her/it	we (3+) ... them (2)	we (3+) ... them (3+)
statement	qaujimajavut ikajuqtavut maliktavut qungattavut	qaujimajavuk ikajuqtavuk maliktavuk qungattavuk	qaujima javut ikajuq tavut malik tavut qungat tavut
question	qaujimavavut? ikajuqpavut? malikpavut? ilinniaqtippavut?	qaujima vavuk? ikajuq pavuk? malik pavuk? ilinniaqtip pavuk?	qaujima vavut? ikajuq pavut? malik pavut? ilinniaqtip pavut?
command	apirilavut! ikajurlavut! maliglavut! ilinniaqtillavut!	apirilavuk! ikajurlavuk! maliglavuk! ilinniaqtillavuk!	apiri lavut! ikajur lavut! malig lavut! ilinniaqtill lavut!
because	qaujimagattigut ikajurattigut malikkattigut qunganatigut	qaujima gattikkuk ikajur attikkuk malik kattikkuk qungan natikkuk	qaujima gattigut ikajur attigut malik kattigut qungan natigut
if	qaujimaguttigut ikajuruttigut malikkuttigut qungakkutigut	qaujima guttikkuk ikajur uttikkuk malik kuttikkuk qungak kutikkuk	qaujima guttigut ikajur uttigut malik kuttigut qungak kutigut
while	uqautillugu ikajuqlugu maliklugu qungałlugu	uqautillugu ikajuqlugu maliklugu qungałlugu	uqautillugu ikajuq lugu malik lugu qungał lugu

ivvit → **uvannik**
 → **uvattingnik**
 → **uvattinnik**

	you (1) ... me	you (1) ... us (2)	you (1) ... us (3+)
statement	taku <u>j</u> annga ikajuq <u>t</u> annga malik <u>t</u> annga qungat <u>t</u> annga	taku <u>j</u> attiguk ikajuq <u>t</u> attiguk malik <u>t</u> attiguk qungat <u>t</u> attiguk	taku <u>j</u> attigut ikajuq <u>t</u> attigut malik <u>t</u> attigut qungat <u>t</u> attigut
question	taku <u>v</u> inga? ikajuq <u>p</u> inga? malik <u>p</u> inga? ilinniaqt <u>p</u> inga?	taku <u>v</u> ittiguk? ikajuq <u>p</u> ittiguk? malik <u>p</u> ittiguk? ilinniaqt <u>p</u> ittiguk?	taku <u>v</u> ittigut? ikajuq <u>p</u> ittigut? malik <u>p</u> ittigut? ilinniaqt <u>p</u> ittigut?
command	utaqqi <u>n</u> nga! ikaju <u>n</u> nnga! malin <u>n</u> nnga! ilinniaqt <u>n</u> nnga!	utaqqit <u>ig</u> uk! ikajuqt <u>ig</u> uk! malikt <u>ig</u> uk! qungatt <u>ig</u> uk!	utaqqit <u>ig</u> ut! ikajuqt <u>ig</u> ut! malikt <u>ig</u> ut! qungatt <u>ig</u> ut!
because	taku <u>g</u> avinga ikajuravinga malik <u>k</u> avinga qungan <u>n</u> avinga	taku <u>g</u> attikkuk ikajurattikkuk malik <u>k</u> attikkuk qungan <u>n</u> attikkuk	taku <u>g</u> attigut ikajurattigut malik <u>k</u> attigut qungan <u>n</u> attigut
if	taku <u>gu</u> vinga ikajuru <u>v</u> inga malik <u>k</u> uvinga qungak <u>k</u> uvinga	taku <u>gu</u> ttaikkuk ikajuru <u>v</u> ittaikkuk malik <u>k</u> uttaikkuk qungak <u>k</u> uttaikkuk	taku <u>gu</u> ttaigut ikajuru <u>v</u> uttaigut malik <u>k</u> uttaigut qungak <u>k</u> uttaigut
while	uqautil <u>l</u> unga ikajuq <u>l</u> unga malik <u>l</u> unga qunga <u>l</u> unga	uqautil <u>l</u> utikkuk ikajuq <u>l</u> utikkuk malik <u>l</u> utikkuk qunga <u>l</u> utikkuk	uqautil <u>l</u> uta ikajuq <u>l</u> uta malik <u>l</u> uta qunga <u>l</u> uta



ivvit → uuminga
→ ukungninga
→ ukuninga

	you (1) ... he/she/it	you (1) ... them (2)	you (1) ... them (3+)
statement	qaujimajait ikajuqtait maliktait qungattait	qaujima<u>jaakkik</u> ikajuq<u>taakkik</u> malik<u>taakkik</u> qungat<u>taakkik</u>	qaujima<u>jatit</u> ikajuq<u>tatit</u> malik<u>tatit</u> qungat<u>tatit</u>
question	qaujima<u>viuk?</u> ikajuq<u>piuk?</u> malik<u>piuk?</u> ilinniaqtip<u>piuk?</u>	qaujima<u>vigik?</u> ikajuq<u>pigik?</u> malik<u>pigik?</u> ilinniaqtip<u>pigik?</u>	qaujima<u>vigit?</u> ikajuq<u>pigit?</u> malik<u>pigit?</u> ilinniaqtip<u>pigit?</u>
command	apiriguk! ikjuruk! maliguk! ilinniaqtiguk!	apirikkik! ikajuKKik! malikkik! qungakkik!	apiriKKit! ikajuKKit! malikkkit! qungakkkit!
because	qaujima<u>gaviuk</u> ikjuraviuk malikkaviuk qungan<u>naviuk</u>	qaujima<u>gavigik</u> ikaju<u>ravigik</u> malik<u>kavigik</u> qungan<u>navigik</u>	qaujima<u>gavigit</u> ikaju<u>ravigit</u> malik<u>kavigit</u> qungan<u>navigit</u>
if	qaujima<u>guviuk</u> ikjuruviuuk malikk<u>kuviuk</u> qungak<u>kuviuk</u>	qaujima<u>guvigik</u> ikaju<u>ruvigik</u> malik<u>kuvigik</u> qungak<u>kuvigik</u>	qaujima<u>guvigit</u> ikaju<u>rvigit</u> malik<u>kuvigit</u> qungak<u>kuvigit</u>
while	uqautil<u>lugu</u> ikajuq<u>lugu</u> malik<u>lugu</u> qunga<u>lugu</u>	uqautil<u>lugik</u> ikajuq<u>lugik</u> malik<u>lugik</u> qunga<u>lugik</u>	uqautil<u>lugit</u> ikajuq<u>lugit</u> malik<u>lugit</u> qunga<u>lugit</u>

ilissik → uvannik

→ uvattingnik

→ uvattinnik

	you (2) ... me	you (2) ... us (2)	you (2) ... us (3+)
statement	taku <u>jassinnga</u> ikajuq <u>tassinnga</u> malik <u>tassinnga</u> qungat <u>tassinnga</u>	taku <u>jattiguk</u> ikajuq <u>tattiguk</u> malik <u>tattiguk</u> qungat <u>tattiguk</u>	taku <u>jattigut</u> ikajuq <u>tattigut</u> malik <u>tattigut</u> qungat <u>tattigut</u>
question	taku <u>visinnga?</u> ikajuq <u>pisinnga?</u> malik <u>pisinnga?</u> ilinniaqtip <u>pisinnga?</u>	taku <u>vitiguk?</u> ikajuq <u>pitiguk?</u> malik <u>pitiguk?</u> ilinniaqtip <u>pitiguk?</u>	taku <u>vitigut?</u> ikajuq <u>pitigut?</u> malik <u>pitigut?</u> ilinniaqtip <u>pitigut?</u>
command	utaqqi <u>singa!</u> ikajuq <u>singa!</u> malik <u>singa!</u> ilinniaqtis <u>singa!</u>	utaqqisikkuk! ikajuqsikkuk! maliksikkuk! ilinniaqtisikkuk!	utaqqitigut! ikajuqtigut! maliktigut! qungattigut!
because	taku <u>gassinnga</u> ikajur <u>assassinnga</u> malik <u>kassinnga</u> qungan <u>nassinnga</u>	takugassikkuk ikajurassikkuk malikkassikkuk qunganassikkuk	takugattigut ikajurattikkut malikkattikkut qunganattikkut
if	taku <u>gussinnga</u> ikajur <u>russinnga</u> malik <u>kussinnga</u> qungak <u>kussinnga</u>	takugussikkuk ikajurussikkuk malikkussikkuk qungakkussikkuk	takuguttigut ikajuruttigut malikkuttigut qungakkuttigut
while	uqautill <u>lunga</u> ikajuq <u>lunga</u> malik <u>lunga</u> qunga <u>lunga</u>	uqautillussikkuk ikajuqlussikkuk maliklussikkuk qunga <u>lunga</u>	uqautilluta ikajuqluta malikluta qunga <u>lunga</u>

ilissik → uuminga
→ ukungninga
→ ukuninga

	you (2) ... him/her/it	you (2) ... them (2)	you (2) ... them (3+)
statement	qaujimajasik ikajuqtasik maliktasik qungattasik	qaujimajasik ikajuqtasik maliktasik qungattasik	qaujima jas i ikajuq tasi maliktasi qungattasi
question	qaujimavitiguk? ikajuqpitiguk? malikpitiguk? ilinniaqtippitiguk?	qaujima visikkuk ? ikajuqpisikkuk? malik pisiuk ? ilinniaqtipp pisiuk ?	qaujima visiuk ? ikajuq pisiuk ? malik pisiuk ? ilinniaqtipp pisiuk
command	apiritikku! ikajuqtikku! maliktikku! qungattikku!	apiritikik! ikajuqtikik! maliktikik! qungattikik!	apirisig! ikajuqsigit! maliksigit! qungattsigit!
because	qaujimagassikkuk ikajurassikkuk malikkassikkuk qunganassikkuk	qaujima gassiuk ikajurassikkuk malikkassikkuk qunganassikkuk	qaujima gassiuk ikajurassiuk malikkassiuk qunganassiuk
if	qaujimagussikkuk ikajurussikkuk malik kussikkuk qungak kussikkuk	qaujima gussiuk ikajurussikkuk malik kussiuk qungak kussiuk	qaujima gussiuk ikajurussiuk malik kussiuk qungak kussiuk
while	uqautillugik ikajuq lugik malik lugik qunga lugik	uqautillugik ikajuq lugik malik lugik qunga lugik	uqautillugit ikajuq lugit malik lugit qunga lugit

ilissi → uvannik
→ uvattingnik
→ uvattinnik

	you (3+) ... me	you (3+) ... us (2)	you (3+) ... us (3+)
statement	taku <u>jassinnga</u> ikajuq <u>tassinnga</u> malik <u>tassinnga</u> qungat <u>tassinnga</u>	taku <u>jattiguk</u> ikajuqtattiguk maliktattiguk qungattattiguk	taku <u>jattigut</u> ikajuqtattigut maliktattigut qungattattigut
question	taku <u>visinnga?</u> ikajuq <u>pisinnga?</u> malik <u>pisinnga?</u> ilinniaqtip <u>pisinnga?</u>	taku <u>vitiguk?</u> ikajuqpitiguk? malik <u>pitiguk?</u> ilinniaqtip <u>pitiguk?</u>	taku <u>vitigut?</u> ikajuqpitigut? malik <u>pitigut?</u> ilinniaqtip <u>pitigut?</u>
command	utaqqi <u>singa!</u> ikajuq <u>singa!</u> malik <u>singa!</u> ilinniaqtis <u>singa!</u>	utaqqisikkuk! ikajuqsikkuk! maliksikkuk! ilinniaqtisikkuk!	utaqqitigut! ikajuqtigut! maliktigut! qungattigut!
because	taku <u>gassinnga</u> ikajur <u>assassinnga</u> malik <u>kassinnga</u> iqungan <u>nassassinnga</u>	taku <u>gassikkuk</u> ikajurassikkuk malikkassikkuk qungan <u>nassikkuk</u>	taku <u>gattigut</u> ikajurattigut malikkattigut qungan <u>nattigut</u>
if	taku <u>gussinnga</u> ikajur <u>russinnga</u> malik <u>kussinnga</u> qungak <u>kussinnga</u>	taku <u>gussikkuk</u> ikajurussikkuk malikkussikkuk qungakkussikkuk	taku <u>guttigut</u> ikajuruttigut malikkuttigut qungakkuttigut
while	uqautill <u>lunga</u> ikajuq <u>lunga</u> malik <u>lunga</u> qunga <u>lunga</u>	uqautillussikkuk ikajuqlussikkuk malik <u>lussikkuk</u> qunga <u>lussikkuk</u>	uqautill <u>luta</u> ikajuq <u>luta</u> malik <u>luta</u> qunga <u>luta</u>

ilissi → **uuminga**
 → **ukungninga**
 → **ukuninga**

	you (3+) ... him/her/it	you (3+) ... them (2)	you (3+) ... them (3+)
statement	qaujimajasi ikajuqtasi maliktasi qungattasi	qaujima jasik ikajuqtasik maliktasik qungattasik	qaujima jası ikajuqtasi maliktasi qungattasi
question	qaujimavisiuk? ikajuqpisiuk? malikpisiuk? ilinniaqtippisiuk?	qaujima visikkuk ? ikajuqpisikkuk? malikpisikkuk? ilinniaqtippisikkuk?	qaujima visiuk ? ikajuqpisiuk? malikpisiuk? ilinniaqtippisiuk?
command	apirisigit! ikajuqsigit! maliksigit! ilinniaqtisigit!	apiritikik! ikajuqtikik! maliktikik! qungattikik!	apirisuk! ikajuqsiuk! maliksuk! ilinniaqtisiuk!
because	qaujimagassiuk ikjurassiuk malikkassiuk qunganassiuk	qaujima gassikkuk ikjurassikkuk malikkassikkuk qunganassikkuk	qaujima gassiuk ikjurassiuk malikkassiuk qunganassiuk
if	qaujimagussiuk ikjurussiuk malikkussiuk qungakkussiuk	qaujima gussikkuk ikjurussikkuk malikkussikkuk qungakkussikkuk	qaujima gussiuk ikjurussiuk malikkussiuk qungakkussiuk
while	uqautillugit ikajuqlugit maliklugit qungałlugit	uqautillugik ikajuqlugik maliklugik qungałlugik	uqautillugit ikajuqlugit maliklugit qungałlugit

una/ukuak/ukua → uvannik
→ uvattingnik
→ uvattinnik

	he/she/they ... me	he/she/they ... us (2)	he/she/they ... us (3+)
statement	taku <u>jaanga</u> ikajuq <u>taanga</u> malik <u>taanga</u> qungat <u>taanga</u>	taku <u>jaattiguk</u> ikajuq <u>taatiguk</u> malik <u>taatiguk</u> qungat <u>taatiguk</u>	taku <u>jaatigut</u> ikajuq <u>taatigut</u> malik <u>taatigut</u> qungat <u>taatigut</u>
question	taku <u>vaanga?</u> ikajuq <u>paanga?</u> malik <u>paanga?</u> ilinniaqtip <u>paanga?</u>	taku <u>vaatiguk?</u> ikajuq <u>paatiguk?</u> malik <u>paatiguk?</u> ilinniaqtip <u>paatiguk?</u>	taku <u>vaatigut?</u> ikajuq <u>paatigut?</u> malik <u>paatigut?</u> ilinniaqtip <u>paatigut?</u>
command	utaqq <u>ilaanga!</u> ikajur <u>laanga!</u> malig <u>laanga!</u> ilinniaqt <u>ilaanga!</u>	utaqq <u>ilaatiguk!</u> ikajur <u>laatiguk!</u> malig <u>laatiguk!</u> ilinniaqt <u>ilaatiguk!</u>	utaqq <u>ilaatigut!</u> ikajur <u>laatigut!</u> malig <u>laatigut!</u> ilinniaqt <u>ilaatigut!</u>
because (same person)	taku <u>gaminga</u> ikaju <u>raminga</u> malik <u>kaminga</u> qungan <u>naminga</u>	taku <u>gamitikkuk</u> ikaju <u>ramitikkuk</u> malik <u>kamitikkuk</u> qungan <u>namitikkuk</u>	taku <u>gamitigut</u> ikaju <u>ramitigut</u> malik <u>kamitigut</u> qungan <u>namitigut</u>
because (different person)	taku <u>maanga</u> ikajur <u>maanga</u> maling <u>maanga</u> qungamma <u>maanga</u>	taku <u>ngmatikkuk</u> ikajur <u>matikkuk</u> maling <u>matikkuk</u> qungam <u>matikkuk</u>	akung <u>matigut</u> ikajur <u>matigut</u> maling <u>matigut</u> qungam <u>matigut</u>
if (same person)	taku <u>guninga</u> ikajur <u>runinga</u> malik <u>kuninga</u> qungak <u>kuninga</u>	taku <u>gunitikkuk</u> ikajur <u>unitikkuk</u> malik <u>kunitikkuk</u> qungak <u>kunitikkuk</u>	taku <u>gunitigut</u> ikajur <u>unitigut</u> malik <u>kunitigut</u> qungak <u>kunitigut</u>
if (different person)	taku <u>guninga</u> ikajur <u>runinga</u> malik <u>kuninga</u> qungak <u>kuninga</u>	taku <u>kpatiguk</u> ikajuq <u>patiguk</u> malik <u>patiguk</u> qungap <u>patiguk</u>	taku <u>kpatigut</u> ikajuq <u>patigut</u> malik <u>patigut</u> qungap <u>patigut</u>
while	uqautill <u>luninga</u> ikajuq <u>luninga</u> malik <u>luninga</u> qunga <u>luninga</u>	uqautill <u>unitikkuk</u> ikajuq <u>unitikkuk</u> malik <u>unitikkuk</u> qunga <u>unitikkuk</u>	uqautill <u>unitigut</u> ikajuq <u>unitigut</u> malik <u>unitigut</u> qunga <u>unitigut</u>

una/ukuak/ukua → ilingnik
→ ilisingnik (2)
→ ilisingnik (3+)

	he/she/they ... you (1)	he/she/they ... you (2)	he/she/they ... you (3+)
statement	qaujima <u>jaa</u> tit	qaujima <u>jaas</u> ik	qaujima <u>jaasi</u>
	ikajuq <u>taa</u> tit	ikajuq <u>taasi</u>	ikajuq <u>taasi</u>
	malik <u>taa</u> tit	malik <u>taasi</u>	malik <u>taasi</u>
	qungat <u>taa</u> tit	qungat <u>taasi</u>	qungat <u>taasi</u>
question	qaujima <u>vaa</u> tit?	qaujima <u>vaasi</u> k?	qaujima <u>vaasi</u> ?
	ikajuq <u>pa</u> atit?	ikajuq <u>paasi</u> ?	ikajuq <u>paasi</u> ?
	malik <u>pa</u> atit?	malik <u>paasi</u> ?	malik <u>paasi</u> ?
	ilinniaqtip <u>pa</u> atit?	ilinniaqtip <u>paasi</u> ?	ilinniaqtip <u>paasi</u> ?
command	taku <u>laa</u> tit!	taku <u>laas</u> !	taku <u>laasi</u> !
	ikajur <u>laa</u> tit!	ikajur <u>laasi</u> !	ikajur <u>laasi</u> !
	malig <u>laa</u> tit!	malig <u>laasi</u> !	malig <u>laasi</u> !
	ilinniaqt <u>llaa</u> tit!	ilinniaqt <u>llaa</u> si!	ilinniaqt <u>llaa</u> si!
because (same person)	qaujima <u>ga</u> mitit	qaujima <u>gamis</u> ik	qaujima <u>gamisi</u>
	ikajur <u>ra</u> mitit	ikajur <u>ramis</u> ik	ikajur <u>ramisi</u>
	malik <u>ka</u> mitit	malik <u>kamis</u> ik	malik <u>kamisi</u>
	qungan <u>na</u> mitit	qungan <u>namis</u> ik	qungan <u>namisi</u>
because (different person)	taku <u>ng</u> matit	taku <u>ngmas</u> ik	taku <u>ngmasi</u>
	ikajur <u>ma</u> tit	ikajur <u>masi</u>	ikajur <u>masi</u>
	maling <u>ma</u> tit	maling <u>masi</u>	maling <u>masi</u>
	qunga <u>ng</u> matit	qunga <u>ngmas</u> ik	qunga <u>ngmasi</u>
if (same person)	qaujima <u>gu</u> nunitit	qaujima <u>gunis</u> ik	qaujima <u>gunisi</u>
	ikajur <u>ru</u> nunitit	ikajur <u>runis</u> ik	ikajur <u>runisi</u>
	malik <u>kun</u> unitit	malik <u>kunis</u> ik	malik <u>kunisi</u>
	qungak <u>kun</u> unitit	qungak <u>kunis</u> ik	qungak <u>kunisi</u>
if (different person)	taku <u>kpa</u> tit	taku <u>kpasi</u>	taku <u>kpasi</u>
	ikajuq <u>pat</u> tit	ikajuq <u>pasi</u>	ikajuq <u>pasi</u>
	malik <u>pat</u> tit	malik <u>pasi</u>	malik <u>pasi</u>
	qungap <u>pat</u> tit	qungap <u>pasi</u>	qungap <u>pasi</u>
while	uqa <u>uti</u> llunitit	uqa <u>uti</u> llunisik	uqa <u>uti</u> llunisi
	ikajuq <u>lun</u> unitit	ikajuq <u>lunis</u> ik	ikajuq <u>lunisi</u>
	malik <u>lun</u> unitit	malik <u>lunis</u> ik	malik <u>lunisi</u>
	qunga <u>llun</u> unitit	qunga <u>llunis</u> ik	qunga <u>llunisi</u>

una → **uuminga**
 → **ukungninga**
 → **ukuninga**

	he/she/it ... him/ her/it	he/she/it ... them (2)	he/she/it ... them (3+)
statement	qaujimajanga ikajuqtanga maliktanga qungattanga	qaujima jang ik ikajuq tang ik malik tang ik qungat tang ik	qaujima jang it ikajuq tang it malik tang it qungat tang it
question	qaujimavauk? ikajuqpauk? malikpauk? ilinniaqtippauk?	qaujima vang ik? ikajuq pang ik? malik pang ik? ilinniaqtip pang ik?	qaujima vang it? ikajuq pang it? malik pang it? ilinniaqtip pang it?
command	apiriliuk! ikajur <u>liuk!</u> malig <u>liuk!</u> ilinniaqti <u>liuk!</u>	apiri <u>ling</u> ik! ikaju <u>ling</u> ik! malig <u>ling</u> ik! ilinniaqti <u>lling</u> ik!	apiri <u>ling</u> it! ikaju <u>ling</u> it! malig <u>ling</u> it! ilinniaqti <u>lling</u> it!
because (same person)	qaujimagamiuk ikajur <u>rami</u> uk malik <u>kami</u> uk qungan <u>nami</u> uk	qaujima <u>gam</u> igik ikaju <u>rami</u> gik malik <u>kam</u> igik qungan <u>nam</u> igik	qaujima <u>gam</u> igit ikaju <u>rami</u> git malik <u>kam</u> igit qungan <u>nam</u> igit
because (different person)	takungmagu ikajur <u>magu</u> maling <u>magu</u> qungammagu	qaujima <u>gam</u> igik ikaju <u>rami</u> gik malik <u>kam</u> igik qungan <u>nam</u> igik	qaujima <u>gam</u> igit ikaju <u>rami</u> git malik <u>kam</u> igit qungan <u>nam</u> igit
if (same person)	qaujimaguniuk ikajur <u>runi</u> uk malik <u>kuni</u> uk qungak <u>kuni</u> uk	qaujima <u>gun</u> ik ikaju <u>runi</u> gik malik <u>kun</u> igik qungak <u>kun</u> igik	qaujima <u>gun</u> igit ikaju <u>runi</u> git malig <u>un</u> igit qungak <u>kun</u> igit
if (different person)	taku <u>kpagu</u> ikajuq <u>pagu</u> malik <u>pagu</u> qungap <u>pagu</u>	taku <u>kpag</u> ik ikajuq <u>pag</u> ik malik <u>pag</u> ik qungap <u>pag</u> ik	taku <u>kpag</u> it ikajuq <u>pag</u> it malik <u>pag</u> it qungap <u>pag</u> it
while	uqautilluniuk ikajuq <u>luni</u> uk malik <u>luni</u> uk qunga <u>lluni</u> uk	uqautill <u>lun</u> igik ikajuq <u>lun</u> igik malik <u>lun</u> igik qunga <u>llun</u> igik	uqautill <u>lun</u> igit ikajuq <u>lun</u> igit malik <u>lun</u> igit qunga <u>llun</u> igit

ukuak → ukungninga / ukuninga

	they (2) ... him/her/it	they (2) ... them (2)	they (2) ... them (3+)
statement	qaujima jangak ikajuq tangak malik tangak qungatt tangak	qaujima jangik ikajuq tangik malik tangik qungatt tangik	qaujima jangit ikajuq tangit malik tangit qungatt tangit
question	qaujima vajjuk? ikajuq pajjuk? malik pajjuk? ilinniaqtip pajjuk?	qaujima vangik? ikajuq pangik? malik pangik? ilinniaqtip pangik?	qaujima vangit? ikajuq pangit? malik pangit? ilinniaqtip pangit?
command	apiri likkuk! ikajur likkuk! malig likkuk! ilinniaqt likkuk!	apiri likkik! ikajur likkik! malig likkik! ilinniaqt likkik!	apiri kkit! ikajur kkit! malik kkit! qungak kit!
because (same person)	qaujima gamikkuk ikajur ramikkuk malik kamikkuk qungan namikkuk	qaujima gamigik ikajur ramigik malik kamigik qungan namigik	qaujima gamigit ikajur ramigit malik kamigit qungan namigit
because (different person)	takung makkuk ikajur makkuk maling makkuk qungam makkuk	takung magik ikajur magik maling magik qungam magik	takung magit ikajur magit maling magit qungam magit
if (same person)	qaujima gunikkuk ikajur runikkuk malik kunikkuk qungak kunikkuk	qaujima gunigik ikajur runigik malik kunigik qungak kunigik	qaujima gunigit ikajur runigit malig unigit qungak kunigit
if (different person)	taku kpajjuk ikajuq pajjuk malik pajjuk qungap pajjuk	taku pangik ikajuq pangik malik pangik qungap pangik	taku pangit ikajuq pangit malik pangit qungap pangit
while	uqaut illunikkuk ikajuq tunikkuk malik tunikkuk qunga tunikkuk	uqaut illunigik ikajuq tunigik malik tunigik qunga tunigik	uqaut illunigit ikajuq tunigit malik tunigit qunga tunigit

ukua → uuminga
→ ukungninga
→ ukuninga

	They (3+) ... him/her/it	They (3+) ... them (2)	They (3+) ... them (3+)
statement	qaujima <u>jangat</u> ikajuq <u>tangat</u> malik <u>tangat</u> qungatt <u>tangat</u>	qaujima <u>jangik</u> ikajuq <u>tangik</u> malik <u>tangik</u> qungatt <u>tangik</u>	qaujima <u>jangit</u> ikajuq <u>tangit</u> malik <u>tangit</u> qungatt <u>tangit</u>
question	qaujima <u>vajjuk?</u> ikajuq <u>pajjuk?</u> malik <u>pajjuk?</u> ilinniaqtip <u>pajjuk?</u>	qaujima <u>vangik?</u> ikajuq <u>pangik?</u> malik <u>pangik?</u> ilinniaqtip <u>pangik?</u>	qaujima <u>vangit?</u> ikajuq <u>pangit?</u> malik <u>pangit?</u> ilinniaqtip <u>pangit?</u>
command	apirilijjuk! ikajur <u>lijjuk!</u> malig <u>lijjuk!</u> ilinniaqtill <u>lijjuk!</u>	apiri <u>likkik!</u> ikaju <u>likkik!</u> malig <u>likkik!</u> ilinniaqtill <u>likkik!</u>	apiri <u>kkit!</u> ikaju <u>kkit!</u> malik <u>kkit!</u> qungak <u>kkit!</u>
because (same person)	qaujima <u>gamijjuk</u> ikajur <u>ramijjuk</u> malik <u>kamijjuk</u> qungan <u>namijjuk</u>	qaujima <u>gamigik</u> ikajur <u>ramigik</u> malik <u>kamigik</u> qungan <u>namigik</u>	qaujima <u>gamigit</u> ikaju <u>ramigit</u> malik <u>kamigit</u> qungan <u>namigit</u>
because (different person)	takungmajjuk ikajur <u>majjuk</u> maling <u>majjuk</u> qungam <u>majjuk</u>	takung <u>magik</u> ikajur <u>magik</u> maling <u>magik</u> qungam <u>magik</u>	takung <u>magit</u> ikajur <u>magit</u> maling <u>magit</u> qungam <u>magit</u>
if (same person)	qaujima <u>gunijjuk</u> ikajurunijjuk malik <u>kunijjuk</u> qungak <u>kunijjuk</u>	qaujima <u>gunigik</u> ikajur <u>runigik</u> malik <u>kunigik</u> qungak <u>kunigik</u>	qaujima <u>gunigit</u> ikajur <u>runigit</u> malig <u>gunigit</u> qungak <u>kunigit</u>
if (different person)	takukpajjuk ikajuq <u>pajjuk</u> malik <u>pajjuk</u> qungap <u>pajjuk</u>	taku <u>pangik</u> ikajuq <u>pangik</u> malik <u>pangik</u> qungap <u>pangik</u>	taku <u>pangit</u> ikajuq <u>pangit</u> malik <u>pangit</u> qungap <u>pangit</u>
while	uqautil <u>lunijjuk</u> ikajuq <u>lunijjuk</u> malik <u>lunijjuk</u> qunga <u>lunijjuk</u>	uqautil <u>lunigik</u> ikajuq <u>lunigik</u> malik <u>lunigik</u> qunga <u>lunigik</u>	uqautil <u>lunigit</u> ikajuq <u>lunigit</u> malik <u>lunigit</u> qunga <u>lunigit</u>

7.13 Time & verb tenses

Affixes may be used in Inuktut to mark an event as past, present or future:

-lauqsima-	Aullalauqsimajuq 2010–ngutillugu.
distant past	He/she travelled in 2010.
-lauq-	Ippaksaq aullala<u>uqtuq</u>.
past (yesterday or earlier)	He/she left yesterday.
-qqau	Ullaaq aulla<u>qqaujuq</u>.
past (earlier today)	He/she left this morning
-liq-	Aullali<u>qtuq</u>.
immediate present	He/she is leaving right now.
-sima-	Maanna aulla<u>qsimajuq</u>.
present (the state one is in as the result of an action/ event)	He/she is out of town right now.
-niaq-	Unnuksaq aullarnia<u>qtuq</u>
future (later today)	He/she is departing this afternoon.
-laaq-	Qaukpat aullala<u>aqtuq</u>.
future (tomorrow or later)	He/she is departing tomorrow.
-jjaanngit-	Aullajjaanngittuq.
future (negative)	He/she will not be coming.

There are other affixes related to the passage of time:

-saali-	sinik<u>saalijut</u>.
to do something ahead of time/early	He/she went to sleep early.
-nasaaq-	makin<u>nasaaqtuq</u>.
to do something late	He/she got up late.

7.14 Passive Voice

The passive voice is used when one wants to emphasize the person at the receiving end of an action. The person performing the action is unimportant and does not need to be mentioned.

The affix **-jau-** / **-tau-** changes a verb from the active to the passive voice:

Ningiup Kaugjagjuk ikajuqtanga. (active voice)

The old woman helps Kaugjagjuk.

Kaugjagjuk ikajuqtaujuq. (passive voice)

Kaugjagjuk was helped.

Ikajuqtaujunnalaunngittuuk. (passive voice)

The two of them could not be helped.

If the person performing the action is mentioned in a passive sentence, the noun takes the ending **-mut** / **-nut**:

Kaugjagjuk ikajuqtaujuq ningiurm̄ut.

Kaugjagjuk was helped by the old woman.

7.15 The affix **-sima-**

The affix **-sima-** is used to describe the state resulting from a completed action:

Matusimajuq.

It is closed.

Iglu salummaqsaqsimajuq.

The house has been cleaned.

Uqsualukkuviȋt tatasimajut.

The tanks are filled.

Words for describing

8. Qanuittuunirainiq

Adjectives in Inuktut consist of a root and an ending.

piujuq	piu + juq
---------------	------------------

the thing that is good; It is good.

mikittuq	mikit + tuq
-----------------	--------------------

the thing that is small; It is small.

paniqtuq	paniq + tuq
-----------------	--------------------

the thing that is dry; It is dry.

aupaqtuuk	aupaq + tuuk
------------------	---------------------

the two things that are red;
The two of them are red.

qirniqtut	qirniq + tut
------------------	---------------------

the things (3+) that are black;
They are black.



8.1 Adjective endings

Endings for adjectives have a singular, dual and plural form and they change the first letter depending on whether the root they are added to ends in a vowel or a consonant.

	ending following a vowel (i, u, a)	ending following a consonant (q, k, t)
	qi<u>u</u>- to be cold	qaku<u>q</u>- to be white
singular (1)	qiuj<u>u</u>q	qakuq<u>t</u>uq
dual (2)	qiuj<u>u</u>uk	qakuq<u>t</u>uuk
plural (3+)	qiuj<u>u</u>t	qakuq<u>t</u>tut

Adjectives can be used as a statement about someone or something:

Angut mikittuq.

The man is small.

Or, they can modify another noun in the sentence:

Allarutimik qausiqtumik niaquup tunusunganut

illirijauqattauqput.

A wet cloth used to be applied to the back of the head.

Adjectives often behave like nouns and are followed by noun endings:

Qirniqtumik

uqaluutiralaaqaqtunga.

I have a black cellphone.

(qirniq + tuq + mik)

Nutaarmik pijumajuq

(nutaaq + mik)

He/she wants a new one.

If the describing word is deals with a noun that has a **-mik / -mi / -mit** / **-mut** ending, the describing word takes that ending as well:

Allaqtara allarutimut qausiqtumut.

I wiped it with a wet cloth.

In other situations, adjectives behave like verbs when they describe people in the first person (**uvanga**, **uvaguk**, **uvagut**) or second person (**ivvit**, **ilissik**, **ilissi**).

qiujunga I am cold.

qiujut They are cold.

qiujusik The two of you are cold.

8.2 Comparisons

Qualities and attributes of people and things can be compared by using the roots for describing and a set of affixes/ endings:

ending following a vowel (i , u , a)	ending following a consonant (q , k , t)
---	---

piu- to be good	mikit- to be small
---------------------------	------------------------------

piuniqsaq the better one	mikiniqsaq the smaller one
------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

piuniqpaaq the best one	mikiniqpaaq the smallest one
-----------------------------------	--

piulaaq the best one	mikilaaq the smallest one
--------------------------------	-------------------------------------

-mit / -nit are used in comparing people or objects, similar to the word “than” in English:

Aniga uvannit anginiqsaq.

My brother is taller than me.

Ujarak Piitamit sannginiqsaq.

Ujarak is stronger than Peter.

Maata makkunniqsaq ilingnit.

Martha is younger than you.

Aani innauniqsaq ataatannit

Annie is older than my father.

To indicate that two people or objects have similar qualities, one uses the affix **-tigi-**.

Nukara uvattut angitigijuq.

My younger brother is as tall as me.

Ukua piktut piutigijut.

These ones are as good as yours.

The affix **-tigi-** should always be attached to the describing word and not to the question word qanuq:

Qanuq angitigiva nukait?

How tall is your younger sibling.

The ending **-iliqpaaq-** is also used to describe the order of things or the position:

sivulliqpaaq the very first one

kingulliqpaaq the very last one

akuilliqpaaq the one in the very middle

quilliqpaaq the one on top

ungalliqpaaq the farthest one

All of the above words can be followed by **-u-** (or **-ngu-** after a double vowel) in order to express them as verbs:

Qamutaujara sukkaniqsaujuq.

My snowmobile is faster.

**Jordin Tootoo sivulliqpaanngulluni Nunavummiunit
niuruaqtaulauqtuq Haakiqtirjuarnut.**

Jordin Tootoo was the first from Nunavut to be drafted by the NHL.

Tanna kingulliqpaanngulauqtuq.

That was the last one.

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Nanisijjutit

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