II.

THE ESKIMO LANGUAGE,
ITS ADMIRABLE ORGANISATION AS TO THE
CONSTRUCTION AND FLEXION OF WORDS.

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The peculiarity of the Eskimo language as polysynthetic, as well known, is exhibited in the construction of nouns and verbs by which other classes of words are made almost unnecessary and ONE WORD IS ABLE TO EXPRESS A WHOLE SENTENCE INCLUDING SUBORDINATE SENTENCES. It is especially through the Greenland dialect, and in some degree the Labradorian that this peculiarity of the language has been thoroughly studied and made known. But it must be regarded as impossible that a system which evinces such acute and logical thought as that exhibited in the rules of the Greenland grammar, should have been separately invented by the tribe who peopled Greenland. It is not to be doubted that in the main the grammars of the other dialects bear the same character as that of Greenland.

The division of the tribes proposed in the preceding chapter is also applicable in treating of the dialects. Here of course we are dependent on the existence of sufficient vocabularies. As to the Western Eskimo the vocabularies in our possession are headed by about 10 names of tribes, nearly, but not exactly, agreeing with those given before. But I have preferred summing them up under 3 classes: Northern, Southern and Asiatic. For several reasons this division seems quite natural. Only as regards a tribe called Ekogmut and now classed with the Southern, I was somewhat in doubt. Of the Mackenzie and the Labradorian only single glossaries exist

As to the Central Regions certainly lists of words are given referring to different tribes, but too incomplete to represent different dialects, for which reason the words have been compiled as belonging to one tongue. Finally the Greenland language always has been treated as one dialect, with remarks now and then on «provincialisms». Only recently the Danish expedition to East Greenland brought home excellent notes on the words used here different from West Greenland.

With regard to the present linguistic essay I have used the following sources:

(1) Den grønlandske Ordbog, omarbejdet af Sam. Kleinschmidt. Kjøbenhavn 1871, udgiven af H. F. Jørgensen.

(2) Kleinschmidt: Grammatik der grönländischen Sprache mit theilweisem Einschluss des Labradordialekts. Berlin 1851.

(3) Den grønlandske Ordbog ved O. Fabricius. Kjøbenhavn 1804.

(4) Eskimoisches Wörterbuch gesammelt von den Missionaren in Labrador, revidirt und herausgegeben von Friederich Erdman. Baudissin 1864.

(5) Vocabulaire Français-Esquimau, dialecte dès Tchiglit dès bouches du Mackenzie et de l'Anderson par le R. P. E. Petitot. Paris 1876 (in this book words are added from Churchill by the missionary Gasté).

(6) Journal of a second voyage etc. ... by W. E. Parry. London 1824.

(7) Schwatka: Search in quest of the Franklin records 1879—80.

(8) Narrative of a voyage etc. ... H. M. S. Blossom, Capt. Beechey 1825—28. London 1831.

(9) Travels and adventures in the territory of Alaska by Frederick Whymper. London 1868.

(10) Rohbeck's vocabulary in Sarytschef's Itinerary. Leipzig 1815.

(11) The ethnographical section of Sagoskin's voyage 1843
—44 in Erdmann's Archive 1849.

(12) W. H. Dall: Alaska and its resources 1870.

(13) Adelung's Mithridates 1816.

(14) Statistische und ethnographische Nachrichten etc.. . . .
von Contre-Admiral Wrangell. St. Petersburg 1839.

(15) Die Bevölkerungsverhältnisse der Trchukschen-Habinsel
von Dr. Aurel Krause. Deutsche Geogr. Blätter 1883.

(16) Veniaminow's Aleutian and Kadjakian Grammars (pub-
lished in Russian) 1846.

(17) Sauer: Account of Billing's voyage 1785—94 Lon-
don 1802.

(18) F. Boas: An article on Baffin's Land in «Mittheil-
ungen aus Justus Perthes geogr. A.» 1885, and a list of words
kindly sent me in manuscript.

(19) Lieutn. Ray: Report on the Point Barrow Expedition
Washington 1885.

Besides occasional notes in other works, and those written
down by the Danish expedition to East Greenland as well as
various communications by other Arctic travellers, my original
collection of written traditions etc.

THE WRITTEN LANGUAGE, LETTERS AND SIGNS.

On account of the imperfect manner in which the words
spoken by the natives were caught up and interpreted, the
first vocabularies naturally exhibited supposed dialectic differences
which in reality did not exist. The misunderstanding and con-
fusion came partly from the peculiar sounds, partly and especi-
ally from the strange construction of the language, which con-
trasts completely with our way of inflecting words and arranging
sentences. As to the sounds there can be no doubt, that the
general character of all the Eskimo talks is uniform enough to
admit their being expressed by the same system of letters. In

comparing the different dialects therefore, strictly spoken it might be necessary to transcribe the words of the different vocabularies in the same system of orthography, only with occasional remarks on local diversity of pronunciation. This certainly must be considered almost impossible on the present stage of our knowledge, as we are not always able to discern between what is due to real differences and what merely to the accidental deviations or difficulties just mentioned. However, in one respect, it will be necessary to transcribe the words conformably to such a more uniform system. It will be shown hereafter that a dictionary of the Eskimo language, as to its alphabetical order more than any other, REQUIRES TO BE ARRANGED BY MEANS OF THE RADICAL WORDS OR STEMS. In a glossary comprising several dialects, it will therefore be necessary to use one of them as the standard in arranging the stemwords alphabetically, each of them heading the list of its derivatives. Consequently words will happen to be grouped together which must be supposed akin to each other, although differently spelled according to the pronunciation in the dialect to which they belong.

On account of the want of consistency in all the other vocabularies and their mutual disagreement, WE MUST RESORT TO GREENLANDISH WITH ITS SERIES OF RADICAL WORDS AS THE STANDARD. But at the same time we meet with words in the other dialects which can not be referred to any of the latter, but require stems to be assumed peculiar to the other dialects. In order to have these supposed new stems properly placed we shall be obliged to take into consideration how they probably might have sounded, if they had occurred in Greenlandish. While in this way in the glossary given hereafter the stems are all reduced or modified according to the orthography adopted by Kleinschmidt for Greenland, on the other hand all the derivatives are rendered as they are found in the original works from which they are taken, only with the exception of supplanting a

few, apparently quite superfluous foreign characters by their ordinary counterparts, and of restricting the application of accents and hyphens, which in some works are found obviously too abundant while in others they are almost wanting.

The Greenland language likes full and plain vowels, preferring syllables composed of one vowel and one consonant. Two consonants are not allowed to be combined, unless susceptible of perfect coalescence. A Greenlander is unable to insert half vowels, as in the words: bridge, blow, cloud, he will say: berridge, billow, calloud.

The following list represents the letters adopted by Kleinschmidt for the modern orthography and their pronunciation:

a like **a** in «father», sometimes, especially before *k* and *t* like **a** in «at».

e like **e** in «represent»; strictly spoken it is only an *i*, when this should be placed before a guttural sound or at the end of a word.

f like **f** in «if», or merely as a sharpened *v*, turning into a *v* after a consonant.

g like **g** in «good».

i like **i** in «it», or **ee** in «three».

j like **y** in «yard».

κ (*q*), called *κa*, like a very guttural **k**, something between **g**, **rk** and **rkr**. As it is the only new character that has been found necessary for the alphabet, I have preferred to adopt a *q*, also proposed by others for this sound.

k, called *ke*, like **c** in «can» or **ck** in «lack».

l like **l** in «holy».

dl like **tl** in «softly», is merely an *l* sharpened after a consonant.

m like **m** in «me».

n like **n** ni «no».

ng a nasal **n**.

o like **o** in «other», is the same to *u* as *e* is to *i*.

p like **p** in «poor», but also approaching to **b**.

(*q* see above.)

r merely as a palatal **r**.

(*rng*, merely differing from *ng* by making the antecedent vowel deeper; *ng* can be used instead of it.)

(*r'* like a deeply palatal German **ch**; a simple *r* may also suffice.)

s like **s** in «so».

ss, called *esh*, like **sh** in «short», but something softer.

t like **t** in «ten», but also nearly like **d**.

u like **oo** in «proof»; before *j* almost like the german **ü**; in South — and especially in East — Greenland like *i*.

v like **v** in «event», but produced with the lips alone, without the aid of the teeth.

The letter *h* is only used in some interjections, and can be wholly omitted.

In Diphthongs the second vowel is always pronounced softly, f. i. *ae* mostly like *â*, *ai* like y in «why».

The accents are: ⌣ short and sharp, ⌢ long and sharp, ⌓ long and dull. Although their use is of great importance in the system adopted for Greenland, I have, as already mentioned, been obliged to leave out a great many of them in rendering words from vocabularies in which they are so profusely and indiscriminately applied in connection with the hyphens, that copying them would have offered a hopeless labour.

If we compare this alphabet with that proposed by Powell in his «Introduction to the study of Indian languages», it will be found to agree tolerably well with it, of course when it is considered that the latter comprises what will be required to express the sounds occurring in all the American tongues.

The application of consonants is limited by strict rules. A syllable cannot commence, and a word cannot end, with two consonants. No word can begin with *l*, *r*, *g*, *v*, *rng* or *ng*, nor end with any other consonants than the hard ones

q, k, p and *t*. A syllable in a word can end with no conso-
nant but *t, g, r, ng* or *v*.

If we now examine the methods of spelling employed by
authors on the other dialects, aud in the older Greenlandish
literature, with the rules recently adopted in the latter, comparing
the same words as they have been rendered by different writers,
we find the characters of our alphabet varied as follows:

a as *œ, ä, ae, e, i, aa, ea, o.*

e — *œ, ae, i, ø, ee.*

f — *b, v.*

g — *gg, g', gh, ch, k, ρk.*

i — *e, œ, ae, ee, ü.*

j — *y.*

κ — *k, k', kr, k; ρk, ρkρ, ch, ρ, ng, rn.*

k — *g, q, ng.*

l — *ll.*

dl — *l, kl.*

ng — *ñ.*

o — *a, oo.*

p — *b, bb.*

r — *ρ, rr.*

r' — *rh, ch, χ, g', ρ.*

s — *ch, sch, sh, ç, tch, dj, dj, dz, tç, z.*

ss — *s, rs, rss, j, ts, ds* and the same as for *s*.

t — *n, d.*

u — *o, oo. w.*

v — *b, p, u, w.*

Combinations of letters varied:

ai as *i, e, ee.*

agdl — *okl.*

aun — *awn.*

arn — (in the word *arnaq* a woman) *agn, agan, ahan, an,
achan, akn, agh, okhan, oghan, aan, on'g'n.*

$eκ$ as $ar, ok, ish, eg, itkρ.$

gss — $dg, dj, ktç, sh, z, rg', hg, tk, g, gg, tg, s.$

gp — $tp.$

gdl — $tl, ll, rgl.$

gs — $ptç.$

$lugs$ — $lipt.$

rk — $kt, khl, rtk, tk, tkr.$

rf — $chw, rw, kv, rkb.$

rdl — $gg.$

rss — $rktç.$

ts — $dj.$

uj — $iv.$

vdl — $bl, ll.$

vk — $ρpkρ.$

vss — $dj.$

The majority of these deviations will be found to have their origin from the nationality of the writers; it is easy to recognise the English, French, German in them, and an addition of Russian will not escape observation. Others are owing to more individual differences. But of course there is no doubt that real diversities exist, which might require exceptions or additions to the Greenland rules. Some of the most obvious variations of sounds may be noted here:

The character j in Labradorian often represents, besides the j also the ss of Greenland, perhaps somewhat softened.

The use of k instead of $κ$ (q) in the vocabularies is not owing to dialectic differences, as even in Greenland formerly k was the only one used of these characters. The same may be said about the use of m and n instead of p and t at the end of words, when the next word begins with a vowel.

In certain subordinate Greenland dialects we find k for t at the end, and n for m at the beginning of some words, and the verbal ending goq instead of $voq.$

In Labrador we find *mar'r'uk* for *mardluk,* *aggaq* for *agssaq,* *nagfâq* for *navssâq,* *pivse* for *mivse,* *t* sometimes for *s,* and *iv* for *uj.*

In the Baffin's Land dialect several sounds seem to be nearer to the Labrador than to the Greenland tongue, as f. i. *j* and *dj* for *ss,* *gg* for *gss,* but more peculiar is the use of *rn* and *ng* for *q* and *k* at the end of words.

As Capt. Holm on his recent expedition to East Greenland was accompanied by some of the most intelligent natives from the West Coast, he had an opportunity of procuring the most authentic information about the significance of pronunciation as real dialectic peculiarity. The native teacher Hanserak says: «Certainly most of the Eastlanders' words are like ours, but their strange sounding and hasty pronunciation make them more troublesome to be understood by us; also because some of their words are like bubbling children's speech. In this way they use *t* for *s* and *dl,* and as they have no *f,* they use *p* and *v* instead». — Holm and his interpreter Johan Petersen have perused the dictionary in which Hanserak had inserted his notes. They found out, that the Eastlanders use *d* or *dg* for *ts,* *b* for *p* or *f,* *d* for *t,* *g* for *k,* *i* for *u,* *e* for *o* and for *a,* and sometimes *j* or *l* for *s.*

The well known native Arctic traveller Hans Hendrik describes the Smith's Sound dialect as characterised by a profuse insertion of the letter *r.*

As to the Mackenzie and the Western dialects, we must refer to the numerous examples given hereafter in the lexicographical part.

No doubt the reader will arrive at the conclusion, that the majority of the diversities here in question probably will occur within the limits of one of the main dialects itself, that perhaps the same deviations may be found in the extreme West as in the East, and that at all events authentic investigation by a professional linguist will be required to find out, whether

more general relationships exist between the different tribes as regards this question.

The parts of speech, the organisation of the language exhibited in its mode of construing and inflecting words [1]).

As in all languages, the original component parts of the words are roots. Out of these roots in the earliest ages of the language were formed stems, each of which got its fixed signification. Leaving the development of the roots to professional linguistic investigation, our considerations in the present volume will be limited to THE STEMS as already existing and YIELDING THE MATERIAL FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF WORDS. They are divided into two classes: (1) INDEPENDENT OR PRIMITIVE, (2) DE-PENDENT OR ADDED, the latter only to be applied in connection with the former, producing COMPOUND STEMS OR DERIVATIVES. In receiving the affixes the original word embodies notions which more or less modify its signification. The repetition of this process gives rise to SUBORDINATE STEMS OF VARIOUS DEGREES, EACH OF THEM FORMING THE INDEPENDENT STEM TO THE NEXT.

The ADDED STEMS OR AFFIXES are distinguished from their counterparts in wellknown European languages by their multiplicity and as to the majority of them, their moveableness or capability of being appended wherever the meaning may admit or require it, whereas on the other hand composing by adding real words to others in unknown. Notwithstanding these extraordinary means for the construction of derived words, whose signification is given immediately by their constituent parts, the dictionary must comprise and more closely explain the sense of many derivatives, in the first place because not all affixes

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[1]) Hereafter if none of the other dialects is quoted, the Greenland grammar always is meant, and generally the latter also applies to the Labrador idiom.

are applicable to every stem, and secondly as a derivative besides the general signification resulting from its composition can have a peculiar sense too. The number of affixes existing in Greenlandish can be rated at 200. The number which can be attached to the same stem or embodied in one derivative is restricted by no distinct rule, but hardly exceeds, and very rarely reaches 10.

I have tried TO CALCULATE HOW MANY WORDS IN THIS WAY COULD BE DERIVED FROM A STEM, but did not complete the experiment on account of the appalling increase of the number on each subsequent addition of an affix. I selected the word *igdlo* a house, and running over the affixes I found about 80 of them able to be added immediately to this stem, giving 80 derivatives. Again at random I took one of these and found it susceptible of 61 immediate additions. I submitted the 61 derivatives of second, or stems of third degree to the same experiment and got 70 derivatives of the third degree out of one of them, and so on I got 8 of the 4th, 10 of the 5th, and 10 of the 6th degree. But here I stopped and considered what could have been the result, if each time instead of choosing one, I had tried all the others of the same class too, found them equally prolific and finally had summed up all the numbers obtained in this way within the limits of each class: THE FORMIDABLE SUM to which I was led deterred me from completing this arithmetical problem, which would have required all the combinations in question to be actually tried and for this purpose all written down excepting perhaps the last class. Such a process would be necessary, as several rules have to be observed with regard to the order in which a series even of moveable affixes can be appended to a stem, and especially because the applicability of an affix in each case before all depends on its sense. But even if an ample allowance is made for these restrictions, the remaining number will still be so large THAT ONLY THE AMERICAN SO CALLED POLYSYNTHETIC

LANGUAGES SEEM TO EXHIBIT A SIMILAR FECUNDITY OF COMPO-
SITIONS.

The following examples will probably give a satisfactory
idea of the process by which the derivatives are produced.

Stemword: *igdlo* a house.

1st class derivatives: *igdlorssuaq* a large h., *igdlúnguaq* a
small h., *igdlûvoq* it is a h., *igdluliorpoq* he builds a h., *igdlo-
qatâ* his housefellow.

2d class: *igdlorssualiorpoq* he builds a large h., *igdlorssua-
liarpoq* he goes to the l. h., *igdloqatigâ* he has him for his
housefellow.

3d class: *igdlorssualiorfik* the place where the l. h., is being
built, *igdlorssualiortoq* he who builds the l. h., *igdloqatigiumavâ*
he wishes to have him for his housefellow.

4th class: *igdlorssualiorfilik* one who has a place where a
l. h. is being built, *igdlorssualiortugssaq* one who is going to (can)
build a l. h.

5th class: *igdlorssualiortugsarâ* he has him as one who
can b. a. l. h.

6th class: *igdlorssualiortugssarsiumavoq* he wants to find
one who will (can) b. a. l. h.

It is a peculiarity to the language that NOUNS AND VERBS
ARE ALMOST THE ONLY PARTS OF SPEECH. The nominal stems
or words are used as nouns in their original state. The verbal
stems require an addition in order to become real verbs, f. i.
verbal stem *pisuk*, verb: *pisugpoq* he walks. Some stems are at
once nominal and verbal.

Closely allied to nouns, if not wholly to be classed with
them, are some demonstrative words or pronouns, while in the
main the pronouns are comprised in the verbs and expressed
by flexion. Finally there are particles and interjections, probably
also originated from similar stems. But true adjectives hardly
exist, although nouns placed with nouns can be used as ad-
jectives. Other kinds of words are comprised in the nouns

and verbs with their flexions, and in fact these may be said to constitute the whole language.

The FLEXION COMPLETES THE PROCESS BY WHICH THE LANGUAGE IS CAPABLE OF EXPRESSING A COMPARATIVLY LARGE COMPOUND OF IDEAS IN A FEW WORDS. In general it comprises:

(1) The number: singular, dual and plural. Plural can be used instead of dual.

(2) For verbs the person.

(3) As to nouns the relation, and as to verbs the object of the action is indicated by additions which have been termed SUFFIXES.

(4) As to nouns whether they are object or subject in the sentence (objective and subjective, the latter comprising the genitive).

(5) As to nouns what in other languages is expressed by prepositions, answering the questions: where, whence, what way, whither and how, by forms or cases which may be called: Localis, Ablative, Vialis, Terminalis and Modalis. Their endings are called appositions.

(6) For verbs 7 moods: indicative, interrogative, optative (imperative), conjunctive, subjunctive and participle.

But flexion neither comprises sex nor tense. For the latter affixes can be used.

NOUNS AND THEIR FLEXION.

Of THE CASES, THE OBJECTIVE indicates the object of a transitive verb (accusative) as well as the subject of an intransitive verb. In the objective singular, which is to be considered the primitive form, all nouns end in a vowel or in q, k or t. Those which end in t, when inflected take an auxiliary i or a. THE SUBJECTIVE indicates as well the subject to a transitive verb, as our usual genitive when referring to possession.

The SUBJECTIVE is formed by *p*, THE DUAL by *k*, THE PLURAL by *t*, added to the vowel of the final syllable (end-vowel). At the same time, if the last letter is a consonant, this is dropped, unless it constitutes a part of the root, when an exchange of letters takes place. The rules for this transformation belong to the most complicated part of the grammar, and require the words to be divided in 3 classes. But the transformation is sometimes omitted. Examples from these classes, ranged accordingly to the degree of transformation are:

(1) *nuna* (object.) land, *nunap* (subject.), *nunat* (plural); *qáqaq* mountain, *qáqap, qáqat*; *ûmat* heart, *ûmatip, ûmatit*; *inuk* man, *inûp, inuit.*

(2) *sioraq* sand, *siorqap, siorqat*; *nâlagaq* master, *nâlagkap, nâlagkat*; *nujaq* hair, *nutsap, nutsat.*

(3) *auveq* walrus, *aorrup, aorfit* or *aorrit*; *aleq* harpoon line, *ardlup, ardlit*; *malik* sea (waves), *magdlup, magdlit.*

The SUFFIXES of nouns, as mentioned above, denote the relation, viz. the STATE OF BEING POSSESSED. They are different for: my, thy, his, our etc., while each of them like the noun itself, has its forms for objective, subjective and number. Of course this gives an extraordinary multiplicity of combinations, each with its peculiar form. Moreover the third person requires 2 kinds of suffixes, denoting whether the subject of the sentence is the possessor (*e*-suffix) or not (*a*-suffix). Omitting the dual the following table gives a view of the suffix-endings:

		Singular		Plural	
		Objective.	Subjective.	Objective.	Subjective.
3d person a-suffix	his	*a*	*ata*	*e* (*it*)	*isa*
	their	*at*	*ata*	*it* (*e*)	*isa*
e-suffix	his (own)	*e* (*ne*)	*me*	*ne*	*me*
	their (own)	*tik*	*mik*	*tik*	*mik*
2d person	thy	*t*	*vit* (*pit*)	*tit*	*vit*
	your	*se*	*vse*	*se*	*vse*
1st person	my	*ga* (*ra*)	*ma*	*ka*	*ma*
	our	*put*	*vta*	*vut*	*vta*

But here also the manner in which the endings are appended is submitted to complicated rules requiring them to be divided in six classes.

Examples are: *nunâ* his country, *nunâta* his country's, *nunaga* my c., *kivfâ* his servant, *kivfane* his (own) servant, *oqausia* his word, *oqausertik* their (own) words, *ernera* his (my) son, *enerpit* thy son's (subjective).

As to the (dependent) CASES WITH APPOSITIONS, the nouns without suffixes are inflected as follows:

For	Singular	Plural
Localis	*me*	*ne*
Ablative	*mit*	*nit*
Vialis	*kut*	*tigut*
Modalis	*mik*	*nik*
Terminalis . . .	*mut*	*nut*

When they have to join on nouns with suffixes they are some-what transformed, but in both cases the rules are not so complicated as those above alluded to.

Examples are: *nuname* on land, *nunamit* from the land, *nunakut* by land, *nâlagkamut* to the master, *siorqamik* with or by (means of) sand (*sioraq*).

The LABRADOR DIALECT only shows a few differences from what is here stated. The irregular forms are partly wanting. Some suffixes have an *ng* appended before them, f. i. *kivfanga, kivfangit, oqausinga* for: *kivfâ, kivfat, oqausia*. It seems that the CENTRAL DIALECTS also in this respect show nearer kinship to the Labrador than to the Greentand tongue. In the MACKENZIE GRAMMAR we also are able to trace almost all the Greenlandish forms, although more or less disfigured by evident misunderstanding. The most striking example of the latter is that of considering the subjective merelly as a genitive, without mentioning its relation to a transitive verb. It is curious that the word *tupeq* (a tent) in Greenl. and Mack. has the same anomalous plural *tovqit*, while in Labr. it has the regular *tupit*. In the glossaries of the WESTERN DIALECTS we find examples of flexional endings referring to number, possession and appositions, with or without suffixes, but they are too incomplete for deriving any general rule with regard to their relation to the Eastern dialects.

Particular nouns.

DEMONSTRATIVE WORDS. The demonstrative roots are: *ma* here (where I am), *táss* there, *uv* here, there (pointing), *ik* or *iv* yonder, *av* north or right, *qav* south or left (facing the open sea), *pav* east or landward, also upward, *kan* here down, also west or seaward, *kig* south, *kam* inside or outside.

By themselves, as they are, or merely rendered pronunciable by the addition of an *a*, these roots are only used as interjections. Their proper application is in the cases: localis, ablative, vialis and terminalis, formed by adding: *ane, ánga* (Labr. *ángat*), *ûna* and *unga*, f. i. *mâne* here, *mãnga* hence, *mauna* this way, *maunga* hither.

As a rare exception in the language, a prefix here is used in putting a *ta* before these words only to strengthen their demonstrative tendency.

Demonstratives referring to a person or an object are formed by adding *na* to the above roots, excepting *táss* and *kig*, f. i. *mána* this one here, *ivna* he or that yonder. Their flexion is somewhat deviating, f. i.

	Singular	Plural
Objective	*ivna*	*ivko*
Subjective	*ivssuma*	*ivkua*
Localis	*ivssumane*	*ivkunane*
Ablative	*ivssumánga*	*ivkunánga*
Vialis	*ivssumûna*	*ivkukut*
Terminalis . . .	*ivssumúnga*	*ivkunúnga*
Modalis	*ivssumínga*	*ivkunínga.*

Somewhat related to this class of words are: *nâ* where?, *suna* what? *kina* who?

In the Mackenzie grammar, the principal words belonging to this class are called pronouns.

NUMERALS. In all the dialects they are formed by making subdivisions for every fifth number, counting the fingers of hand and foot.

WORDS OF PLACE. By this name are termed some nouns which designate a place or space in reference to a certain object, for which reason they require a suffix, excepting when used in the terminalis. Examples are:

at with suff. *atâ*   what is below it
sujo —   — *sujoa* —   - before it
kit —   — *kitâ* —   - seaward of it.

PERSONAL WORDS. Pronouns, as often mentioned, are repre-
sented in the flexion of the verbs. But if merely the person has to
be expressed, separate words are required. For the third person we
find them among the demonstratives mentioned above. The first and
second person are expressed by *uvanga* I, and *ivdlit* thou. Klein-
schmidt derives these words from the supposed stems *uva* and *ile*,
which, with suffixes for my and thy, could signify: my (being) here,
thy (being) there. This hypothesis has been confirmed by the Mac-
kenzie grammar in which *ivdlit* is *iluit* i. e. thy *ile* or *ilo*.

To the particular nouns might also be counted: *kise* «aloneness»
and «*tamaq*» whole (see the glossary).

VERBS AND THEIR FLEXION.

We have already mentioned the verbal stems, stating that by
themselves they are only serviceable as interjections, whereas in
order to become words for ordinary use they have to be furnished
with a formative addition. The flexion of verbs in one respect is
less complicated than that of nouns, in as much as only this for-
mative addition is altered by it, whereas the stem itself, excepting
slight modifications of the final sound, is never affected by the flexion.
But as to multiplicity of forms the flexion of verbs is by far more
complicated.

THE FLEXION COMPRISES (1) MOODS (2) PERSONS WITH
INDICATION OF THE SUBJECT, (3) SUFFIXES OR THE OBJECT BUT NO
TENSES. What was formerly considered tenses consists of affixes.
Most commonly it already will be given by the context, whether
an action is passed or future.

The first alteration by flexion is for the mood, for which the
verbs are divided into 5 classes. As the formative addition is the
variable part, one of its forms has to be considered the standard for
explaining the others. For this use the 3d person of the indicative
with the suffix likewise of the 3d person for transitive verbs, has been
selected. The formative addition to the stem then is *poq, voq* or *oq*,
with the suffix: *pâ, vâ* or *â*. Including the last sound of the stem
which is slightly altered we set THE FOLLOWING ENDINGS AS RE
PRESENTING THE 5 CLASSES OF VERBS:

(1) *rpoq*, *rpâ* for stems ending in *q*, f. i. *ajoq* bad, *ajorpoq* he or it is bad.

(2) *gpoq*, *gpâ* for stems ending in *k*, f. i. *nâlak* obeying, *nâlagpâ* he obeys him.

(3) *ꞏpoq*, *ꞏpâ* for stems ending in *t* which is dropped while at the same time the preceding vowel is sharpened, f. i. *tikit* coming, *tikipoq* he comes.

			Without suffix.		3d person's	
					him	
Indicative	3d Person	he		*oq*	*â*	
		they		*ut*	*ât*	
	2d Person	thou		*utit*	*at*	
		ye		*use*	*arse*	
	1st Person	I		*unga*	*ara*	
		we		*ugut*	*arput*	
Interrogative	3d Person	he		*a*	*auk*	
		they		*at*	*assuk*	
	2d Person	thou		*it*	*iuk*	
		ye		*ise*	*isiuk*	
Optative	3d Person	he		*le*	*liuk*	
		they		*lit*	*lissuk*	
	2d Person	thou		*it*	*uk*	
		ye		*itse*	*siuk*	
	1st Person	I		*langa*	*lara*	
		we		*lata*	*larput*	
Infinitive	3d Person	he		*lune*	*lugo*	
		they		*lutik*		
	2d Person	thou		*lutit*	*lugo*	
		ye		*luse*		
	1st Person	I		*lunga*	*lugo*	
		we		*luta*		

(4) *voq*, *vá* for stems ending in a vowel without accent, f. i.
asa loving, *asavâ* he loves him.

(5) *aoq*, *â* for stems ending in *é*, f. i. *pigé* possession, *pigâ* he
owns it.

Omitting the dual, all the formative additions ordinarily required
for conjugation may be represented by the following table.

suffix.	2d person's suffix.		1st person's suffix.	
them	thee	you	me	us
ai	*âtit*	*âse*	*ânga*	*âtigut*
ait				
atit			*arma*	*avtigut*
ase			*avsinga*	*avsigut*
áka	*avkit*	*avse*		
avut	*avtigit*			
agit	*âtit*	*âse*	*ânga*	*âtigut*
atigit				
igit			*inga*	*isigut*
isigik			*isinga*	
ligit	*lisit*	*lise*	*linga*	*lisigut*
lisigik				
ʼkit			*ʼnga*	*tigut*
sigik			*sinya*	*sigut*
láka	*lagit*	*lavse*		
lavut	*lavtigit*			
lugit	*lutit*	*luse*	*lunga*	*luta*
lugit			*lunga*	*luta*
lugit	*lutit*	*luse*		

			Without suffix.		3d person's	
					a - suffix	
					him	them
Conjunctive	3d Person (a)	{	he they	*mat* *mata*	*mago* *massuk*	*magit* *matigik*
	3d Person (e)	{	he they	*ame* *amik*	*amiuk* *amiko*	*amigit* *amikik*
	2d Person	{	thou ye	*avit* *avse*	*agko* *avsiuk*	*agkit* *avsigik*
	1st Person	{	I we	*ama* *avta*	*avko* *avtigo*	*avkit* *avtigik*
Subjunctive	3d Person (a)	{	he they	*pat* *pata*	*pago* *passuk*	*pagit* *patigik*
	3d Person (e)	{	he they	*une* *unik*	*uniuk* *uniko*	*unigik* *unikit*
	2d Person	{	thou ye	*uvit* *uvse*	*ugko* *uvsiuk*	*ugkit* *uvsigit*
	1st Person	{	I we	*uma* *uvta*	*uvko* *uvtigo*	*uvkit* *uvtigik*
Verbal Participle	3d Person (a)	{	he they		*â* *ât*	*ai* *ait*
	3d Person (e)	{	he they		*ne* *itik*	*ine* *itik*
	2d Person	{	thou ye		*it* *igse*	*itit* *ise*
	1st Person	{	I we		*iga* *igput*	*íka* *ivut*

It will be seen that the dependent moods conjunct., subj. and partic. have a double form for the 3d person of the subject; of these the *e*-form is used when the subject at the same time is subject in the sentence to which the dependent mood refers.

suffix.		2d person's suffix.		1st person's suffix.	
e - suffix		thee	you	me	us
him	them				
mane	matik	matit	mase	manga	matigut
mane	matik				
		amisit	amise	aminga	amisigut
angne	agtik			angma	avtigut
avsine	avtik			avsinga	avsigut
avne	avtik	avkit	avse		
avtine	avtik	avtigit			
pane	patik	patit	pase	panga	patigut
		unisit	unise	uninga	unisigut
ungne	ugtik			ungma	uvtigut
uvsine	uvtik			uvsinga	uvsigut
uvne	uvtik	uvkit	uvse		
uvtine	uvtik	uvtigit			
âne	âtik	âtit	âse	ânga	âtigut
âne	âtik				
ingne	igtik			ingma	ivtigut
ivsine	ivtik			ivsinga	ivsigut
ivne	ivtik	ivkit	ivse		
ivtine	ivtik	ivtigit			

The participle of the language is of a rare and peculiar kind, as not only permitting, but necessarily requiring an object. For this reason there is another form produced by the ending *toq* or *soq* representing the usual participle of other languages. In the Greenland

grammar it is classed among the affixes. But although in this way certainly having the nature of a noun, it may be inflected like a verb in the indicative, as f. i. *ajortoq* one who is bad, *ajortunga* I who am bad, *ajortutit* thou who art bad etc. It is called the nominal participle, whereas that above is the verbal participle.

The use of the table however still requires some explanation. The endings represented in it are called the formative additions. Kleinschmidt shows us in a very ingenious way how they are developed out of 4 elements: the character, the sign of mood, the sign of person and the sign of suffix. Only the first of these elements needs to be more closely mentioned here. It is wanting for the optative and the in finitive, for which the sign of mood is joined immediately to the stem; for the others there are 2 kinds, the principal character used for the independent moods, indicative and interrogative, and the connecting character for the dependent moods. With the addition of these characters the endings of the stem will be:

Verbal stems of:		chief char.:	connecting char.:
1 class ending in q	. . . .	rp	r
2 — —	- k	gp	$\underline{\ }k$
3 — —	- t	$\underline{\ }p$	$\underline{\ }k$ ($\underline{\ }n$)
4 — —	- -	$-v$	$-g$
5 — —	- $é$	$á$	ig

To one of these 3 kinds of forms, the stem by itself (optative and infin.), the stem with the chief char. (indic. and interr.), and the stem with the connecting char. (conj., subj. and participle), the endings given in the table have to be added.

The following examples may serve te explain the use of the table: *atorpoq* it is used, *atorpâ* he uses or has used it, *atorpiuk* dost thou use it?, *atorpago* if or when he uses it, *atorâ* he who uses it, *atormat* as it had been used; *nâlaypoq* he obeys, *nâlagparma* thou obeyst me, *nâlangmatigik* as they had obeyed them, *nâlákuvsinga* if ye obey me; *tikipoq* he comes or has come, *tikile* may he come!, *tikit-dlune* he coming; *takuvâ* he sees or saw him, *takugangma* as thou sawst me, *takugpanga* when he sees me, *takugivsigut* ye who see or saw us; *oqarfigâ* he says to him, *tikíkame oqarfiyânga* as he had arrived, he said to me, *tikingmat oqarfigânga* as he had arrived, he — i. e. another one — said to me.

Of the optative and the conjunctive some peculiar forms exist which are rather frequently used.

Some verbs are exclusively transitive so as to turn reflexive or passive, if used without suffix, f. i. *toqupoq* he killed himself. Certain affixes render these verbs halftransitive, viz. having no definite object, whereas an object still can be indicated by the modalis, f. i. *inungmik toqutsivoq* he has killed a man, he is a murderer.

The passive form is not indicated by flexion, but merely by affixes.

The negation is expressed by a peculiar affix-stem *↲ngit* added to the end vowel of the verb in question and inflected in a somewhat different way from the ordinary conjugation. The indicative without suffix is: 3d pers. *ngilaq*, 2d pers. *ngilatit*, 1st pers. *ngilanga*.

As exceptional differences in Greenland occur: *goq* and *gâ* for *voq* and *vâ*, in Labrador *koq* and *kâ* for *poq* and *pâ*. In Labr. there exist no verbs of the 5th class and what appears most remarkable, no verbal participle. Certain *e*-suffixes have also disappeared.

The MACKENZIE GRAMMAR GIVES a numerous collection of forms differing from the system here proposed. Most of them spring from the usual difficulties in acquiring the first information by questioning the natives. In fact the only task I have attempted in this part of the grammar is to trace the similarities and to point out among the differences a few as probably authentic.

It is said that the verbs without suffix generally end in *toaq, joaq, joq, toq, taq, raq*; with suffix in *a, ja, va, ra* and *ga*.

Five conjugations are said to exist:

(1) for verbs ending in *toaq, rtoaq* and *ktoaq* — evidently corresponding to the first 3 classes of verbs in Greenl., but with *t* instead of *p*, reminding us of the nominal participle,

(2) for *-joaq*, evidently the ending *-voq* in Greenl., where also joq exceptionally occurs,

(3) for *-raq*?

(4) for *-oq*, apparently the same as 2.

(5) for *-ik*, probably a confounding of nominal and verbal forms.

The interrogative and optative agree tolerably well with Greenl., and so does still more the infinitive.

It is an interesting fact, that the negative form with its flexions has maintained the *t* of the stem, but as for the rest is quite alike the Greenl.

The scanty sources of information we hitherto have been possessed of with regard to the GRAMMAR OF THE WESTERN DIALECTS, have received a valuable addition by a list of flexional forms added

to the vocabulary in Ray's Report on the Point Barrow Expedition. The following examples will serve to show the similarity of the flexional endings with those from Greenland. But the peculiar signification of the nominal participle is here still more distinctly indicated than in the Mackenzie.

	Point Barrow		Greenland	
				(nominal participle)
I am hungry	*kaktungä*	*kâgpunga*	(— *tunga*)
Thou art —	*kaktutin*	— *putit*	(— *tutit*)
Ye are —	*kaktuse*	— *puse*	(— *tuse*)
He is —	*kakto*	— *poq*	(— *toq*)
Let him come!	*kaili!*	*kaile!*	
Come in!	*isarin!*	*iserit!*	
I sleep	*siniktungä*	*sinigpunga*	(— *tunga*)
Thou sleepst	— *tutin*	— *putit*	(— *tutit*)
He sleeps	— *tuä*	— *poq*	(— *toq*)
As he slept	*sinigmut*	*siningmat*	
Art thou asleep?	*sinikpi?*	*sinigpit?*	
Is he asleep	—' *pa?*	— *pa?*	

The grammatical notes given by Veniaminow on the Kadjak dialect are very trifling. However they contain an example of conjugation; it represents the stem: *tiguvâ* he takes it, and evidently exhibits a confounding of forms partly from this verb, partly from the half-transitive *tigusivoq* (*tgoma* and *tgotschichka!*).

PARTICLES.

To this class belong words which, except in a few instances, have lost their flexibility or remained inflexible, and at the same time differ from the interjections by being inapplicable save in connection with other words, although in some cases this distinction is not to be drawn sharply. They are divided into added and independent particles.

The added particles must always be appended to other words. From the affixes however they differ by a less intimate coalescence with the main word, especially in permitting this to be inflected independent of the addition. The most common are: *lo* and; *le* but; *taoq* also; *lûnît* or, even; *me* indeed, to be sure; *toq* expressing a desire; *lusôq* like; *gôq* one says.

The independent particles may be divided into: (1) those for time, f⁣⏺⁣j. *ipagssaq* yesterday, (2) having the character of adverbs or conjunctions, f. i. *agsut* very, (3) mostly resembling interjections, f. i. *sunauvfa* only think! *âp* yes.

As for the rest, and especially with regard to the other dialects, the words of this class will more appropriately be treated of in the glossary.

SYNTAX.

Trying to discern the differences which may prevail between the dialects concerning the syntax, at present of course is a matter out of question. But also in this section of the grammar the peculiar organisation of the language is so strikingly manifested, that we can not wholly omit mentioning it here, by a few remarks taken from the Greenlandish grammar.

A verb certainly by aid of the suffixes makes a sentence by itself, but even if the subject and the object are expressed by particular nouns the verb nevertheless must indicate both by suffixes, f. i. *takuvâ* he saw it, *inûp igdlo takuvâ* the man ('s) — the house — he saw it, i. e. the man saw the house.

The use of the *e* - suffix and the *e* - form in general is already mentioned. When the verbal participle is subordinate to a main verb, the sentence generally refers to three different personalities: (1) the subject of the main verb, (2) its object which at the same time is the subject of the participle, (3) the object of the participle. If now two of these are identical, it depends on the sense, how the *e*-suffix and the *e* - form. of the verb have to be applited. Examples are: *oqautigingilâ pigingne* he did not say that he (himself) possessed it, whereas *pigigâ* would indicate: that he (another) possessed it. — *kivfane oqautigâ soráerukâne* literally: his (own) servant, him he mentioned, him who abandoned him, i. e. he said that his servant had abandoned him, whereas *soráerukine* would signify: that he had abandoned his servant.

The conjunctive corresponds to sentences with «when, as, because», the subjunctive to them with: «if, when, supposed». The *a*-form is used when the connected sentences have a different, the *e*-form when they have the same subject. The composed *e*-suffixes of both moods are used almost in the same way as those of the participle. The infinitive corresponds almost as much to the part-

iciple as to the infinitive of other languages and has a multifarious application.

The verb «it is» of other languages is rendered by affixes: — *uvoq* is —, and *-râ* has it for —, f. i. *nâlagauvoq* he is a chief, *nâlagarâ* he has him for his chief, it is his ch.

Finally the arrangement of words is of great importance, while at the same the *a*- and *e*-sufixes and forms admit of several sentences being combined in a very compendious form and crossing each other without losing the necessary distinctness. Kleinschmidt in his grammar gives the following examples of what a careful use of these means in a few words is able to express. Certainly they are so complicated, that in daily speech they could hardly ever occur, but still they are correct and can be understood by intelligent people. The examples show about the same words in two combinations.

(1) *suêrúkame autdlásassoq tusaramink tuníngingmago iluaríngilát* they did not approve, that he (a) had omitted to give him (b) something, as he (a) heard, that he (b) was going to depart on account of being destitute of everything.

This is composed of 4 sentences:

suêrúkame autdlásavoq when he was destitute of everything he would depart.

autdásassoq tusarpâ him who would depart he had heard of.

tusaramiuk tuníngilâ as he had heard of him, he did not give him anything.

tuníngingmago iluaríngilât as he gave him nothing they disapproved of him.

(2) *ivna autdlartoq suêrúkame autdlásassoq ningavata tusaramiuk, unigtíkumavdlugo ajorssautainik tuníngingmago nunaqataisa iluaríngilât* — literally: him yonder — who has departed — as he was destitute of everything — who was going to depart — his brother in law — as he heard of him — intending to cause him to remain — with his necessaries — as he did not present him — his countrymen disapproved of him — viz: as the brother in law of him yonder who departed on account of want, had heard that he intended to remove and (nevertheless) did not assist him with anything that he wanted, in order to make him remain, his countrymen disapproved of his conduct.

CONSTRUCTION OF WORDS BY MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT STEMS OR AFFIXES.

The nature and use of the affixes in general has already been explained. It was mentioned that the greater part of these additions are perfectly moveable. But some have become immoveable, their application being limited to certain words, or though moveable, certain combinations of them with primitive stems have acquired a fixed peculiar signification. Moreover there is no sharp distinction between the moveable and immoveable affixes. For these reasons the dictionary must continually refer to the affixes.

Many affixes, although having a more or less distinct signification, are often used in a way only slightly affecting the sence of the word. Especially in narrative — or so to say poetical style — very compound words occur, of whose elements some almost seem to be inserted merely for the sake of enphony.

As to their nature and signification, the affixes are divided into nouns and verbs. The latter have their formative addition like the primitive verbs which lose their addition in receiving the affix with the flexion; the same is repeated with the derivatives each time a new affix is added. Nominal as well as verbal affixes are again divided into transforming, by which nouns are converted into verbs and vice versa, and formative which only are appended to stems of their own kind. The formative nominal affixes are also grouped as adjectively or substantively formative, f. i. *igdlúnguaq* a small house, and *igdlulik* one who has a house. The formative verbal affixes in a similar way are divided into neutral, transitive and intransitive.

As trying to extract a tolerably complete collection of the affixes contained in the words known from the other dialects and arranging them, would be a very difficult problem, I have limited the following list to the Grenlandish affixes and examples of compound words, giving an idea of the application of the same affixes in the other dialects. A few examples from the latter containing doubtful elements are finally added; only few affixes have been observed in them which with any degree of certainty could be considered non existent in Greenland.

The following signs have been adopted by Kleinschmidt for indicating the rules for adding the affixes to the stems:

(bd), not perfectly moveable or applicable, but bound to certain stems

g] and t], the first consonnant of the affix is variable and can be *r,*
  gk, k for *g,* and *s, ts, ss* for *t.*

—, to be added to the last vowel of the stem.

.., to its last sound, vowel or consonant.

., to a consonnant (*g* or *r*) which has to be intercalated, if the stem
  ends in a vowel.

:, to the root or any other abbreviated form of the stem.

⟜ or ⌃, requiring the last vowel of the stem to be respectively
  sharp or long.

⟜—, requiring its last but one syllable to have a sharp vowel or to
  be closed by a consonant.

:—, the rule to be either abnormal or unknown.

Other signs used:

G, dialects of Greenland,
L, — - Labrador,
C, — - the Central Regions,
M, — - the Mackenzie,
W, — - the Western.

Where none of these initials is added, G is meant. The ex-
amples taken from the other dialects are spelled in the main as they
are found in the originals.

LIST OF THE GREENLANDISH AFFIXES WITH EXAMPLES OF THEIR USE TAKEN FROM ALL THE DIALECTS.

g]*ajugpoq* is prone to, usually. — *pigajugpoq* gets (*pivoq*) frequently (i. e. seals), is a good hunter.

. *aq* (bd) and — *araq* young or small — *âtâraq* young seal, *orpigaq* a small bush (*orpik*) — L. *akkigiarak* young ptarmigan — C. *eqaluaq* a kind of salmon (*eqaluk*). — M. *kurark*, *kuraraluk* a small river (*kûk*) or brook. — W. *piagak* a young (G. *pik* a thing).

(— *aq*, see : *gaq*).

g]*aluaq*, g]*aluarpoq* having been, but is not longer so, rather, certainly. — *nukarigalua* his deceased younger brother (*nukaq*), *takugaluarpáka* certainly I saw them (but ...).

g]*alugtuarpoq* suddenly happening, as in falling, coming.

— *aluk* of inferior kind, poor — *pialuit* poor things. — Examples from the other dialects seem partly to exhibit a somewhat different signification. — C. *agtsuadluk* strong (wind), *eqalualuit* large salmon.

: — *araoq* uses to ..., frequently.

— *arpoq* (bd) slightly, little.

— *arssuk* anomalous, not of the usual kind. — *ârdluarssuk* a rare kind of whales — C. *kangertluaqdjung* local name for a small fiord (G. *kangerdluk*).

g]*asuarpoq* hastily.

: — *atârpoq* in earnest, duly.

g]*atdlárpoq* just, only first.

— *avoq* (bd) a continuation, repetition.

: *erivoq*, *lerivoq* is occupied with something — *ujarqerivoq* is working in stones.

— *erdluerpâ* dirties him with ... — *pauerdluerpâ* d. him with soot (*paoq*).

: *erpâ*, — *lerpâ* furnishes with. — L. *ikkilerpâ* wounds him (G. *ike* wound), *akkilerpâ* pays him (G. *ake* payment).

— *erpâ*, *îvoq*, *erserpoq*, *erúpâ* deprives him of ... — *matuerpâ* opens it (*mato* covering) — L. *ernêrpoq* has lost his son (G. *erneq*) — M. *néarkroertoark* cuts off the head (G. *niaqoq*).

—*gâ*, —*râ* (halftransitive: *gingnigpoq*) has it for ..., finds it
to be ... — *ernerâ* has him for, or it is his son, *angigâ* means it
is large (*angivoq*); a peculiar prolonged form is — *gîypul* they are
... to each other. — In L. and probably also in C. and M. this
affix is —*givâ*, —*rivâ*, f. i. *enerivâ*, and the Greenland form may be
merely a contraction.

—*gaq* (bd), *saq* (bd), —*ssaq* (bd), .. *taq* (bd), —*aq* (bd),
a kind of passive participle signifying: he to whom is done so. —
L. *ăktugak* skinned animal (G. *âgtorpâ* skins it) — M. *igitark* (G.
igipâ throws it away) thrown away. — W. *keepeegak* what is cut
(G. *kipivâ* cuts it).

—*gasârpoq* is very full of, or rich in. A nominal form is
found in L. and C. *nanuragassain* having many young bears (G.
nanuaraq).

—*gigpoq*, —*rigpoq* has it fine, or is a fine ... — M. *tipi-
ritork* has a fine smell (G. *tipe*).

—*gssaq* future or intended for — L. *alliksak* something for a
hunting line (G. *aleq*). — W. *angutiksa* male infant (G. *angut* a man),
angnuksa female infant (G. *arnaq* woman).

—*guaq*, —*ruaq* (bd) inferior, insignificant.

—*gugpoq*, —*rugpoq* suffers from ..., or is longing for. —
L. *akkigerukpoq* is longing for ptarmigan. *imerukpunga* I want water
(G. *imeq*).

:*iaq*, —*liaq* made or wrought. — *pûliâ* the sack (*pôq*) which
he has made.

g]iaq what requires to be done so — L. *abloriak* a step (G.
avdlorpoq strides). –- C. *majorariaq* a place where the boat has to
be pulled against the current (G. *majorarpoq*).

—*iaq*, —*giaq*, —*riaq*, ·*pak* (verbal form —*iagpoq*) plenty,
a multitude. — *igdlorpait* many houses. — L. *inugiarput* they are
many people. C. *inuiaktunik* — W. *inyugiuktu* «people».

—*iarpâ* deprives him of.

:*iarpoq*, —*liarpoq* goes to. — L. *eqaluliarpok* goes fishing
salmon.

g]iartorpoq goes or comes for the purpose of.

—*inaq*, —*inarpoq* only, merely. — L. *agdloinak* only a seal
hole (in the ice), i. e. without seal — M. *iviginark* a grassy plain (G.
ivik gross).

:*iorpoq*, —*liorpoq* is making, working ... — L. *sabviorpok*
he works iron. –- M. *igluliortoark* he builds a house.

:*ipoq* (bd), —*lipoq* has arrived at . . . — *nunalípoq* has landed.
— L. *inulipok* meets with people.

—*ipoq*, —*ilaq* without . . . — L. *sillaipok* stupid (G. *sila* reason), *inuilak* desert. — C. *okomaitpoke* is light, not heavy (G. *oqimavoq*) — M. *inuitor* «nobody». — W. *peechuk* no, not (G. *pîtsoq* being without any thing), *ukumaïluta* «a heavy shaft».

—*isorpoq* is gone to fetch or look for . . .

:*issarpoq*, —*lissarpoq* takes something along with him on leaving.

:—*ivâ* (bd), —*ssivâ*, —*livâ* gets it thus done with. — *kivissivâ* lost it (f. i. his seal) by sinking (*kivivoq*).

—*ivoq* a halftransitive form for trans. verbs.

:*ivoq*, —*livoq* makes, works — M. *tchuliyoark* is occupied (G. *sulivoq, so* something).

g]*ivoq*, *nivoq*, g]*ioq*, *gujoq* also, too. — L. *attigivok* he is also dressed (*attivok*).

—*jârpoq* early. — L. *annijarpok* goes out early (*annivok*).

—*jarssugpoq* (bd) indistinctly.

—*javoq* is prone to . . .

—*juipoq*, —*ssuípoq* never. — L. *annijuĩpok* never goes out. — M. *okrayeïtuark* mute (G. *oqarpoq* speaks), *nerretchuïtork* can never eat (G. *nerivoq*).

—*qaoq* the most common emphatical ending of verbs, frequently also used without any signification at all.

—*qarpoq* has, or there is. — L. *ekallukarpok* there are salmon.

—*qat* fellow or one of the same kind. —*angeqatâ* one who is as tall (*angivoq*) as he. — M. *nunarkat* countryman.

—*qátârpoq* repeatedly. — L. *auksarkatarpok* it was repeatedly thawing.

—*qut*, *rqut*, *rqutaq* a remedy. — L. *perkut* property. (G. *pivoq* he gets).

͟ᶥ*kãq* having large . . . — *kigutikâq* having large teeth.

—*kaneq* somewhat near to . . . — W. *áwanikunnä* southwest (*áwani* west).

—*karpoq* (bd) suddenly.

—*kârpoq* (bd) with long intervals.

—*kasik*, —*kasigpoq* expressing displeasure with a slight degree of disdain; in speaking of one's own things merely a phrase of modesty.

—*katagpoq* has got too much of it.

5*

— *kípoq*, *kitdlivoq*, *kerdluk* small. — **L.** *akkekipok* is low-prized.

— *kisarpoq*, only used in optative: do not!

— *ko*, — *koq* ruined or dissolved in its parts — **L.** *aumako* charcoal, *illako* a piece broken off.

— *kôrpoq* probably.

— *kulaq* clumsy.

— *kuluk* miserable — *umiakuluk* a. m. boat.

⌐*kúpâ* (bd) believes it to be ... — *piúkúpâ* b. it to be useful (*piuvoq*).

⌐*kut* (plural) family or companions of ...

— *lârpoq* a little.

— *lavoq*, indicates a certain state of moveableness. — **W.** *sukaladu* «quick» (**G.** *sukavoq* goes quickly).

— *leq*, ·*dleq* farthest towards — **L.** *alleq* lowest. — **C.** *akugdlirn* middlemost. — **M.** *kingulerk* hindmost. — **W.** *kadlik* outer garment (**G.** *qak* surface).

— *dlerpâ* (I) regales him with ...

— *dlerpâ* (II) (bd), indicates: bringing in a bad situation.

— *lerpoq* begins to ..., now.

— *lerssârpoq* intends to ...

— *lertorpoq* in a short time.

— *lik* having, or furnished with. — **L.** *aulik* bloody (*auk* blood). — **W.** *omaylik* «chief» (boat-owner), *tungalik* «shaman» (having guardian spirits).

. *dliorpoq* (bd) is incumbered with ...

. *dlivoq* (bd) grows, becomes. — *agdlivoq* g. larger (*angivoq* is large).

— *luarpoq* a little too much — **C.** *peelooakpoke* «too little» (**G.** *pīpoq* is poor?).

. *dluarpoq* well, right.

. *dlugpoq*, — *lugpoq* has or is bad. — **M.** *iyaluktoark* has bad eyes (**G.** *isse* eye).

. *dluínarpoq* completely.

. *dluk*, — *luk* bad — **M.** *tsillaluk* bad weather (**G.** *sila* weather).

⌐*mak*, ⌐*mauvoq* skilled in ... — **C.** *pimmain* a skilful man, leader.

— *mavoq* is in the state of ... — **L.** *ikkomavok* is burning (**G.** *ikípâ* kindles it).

— *mivoq* (bd) perverted, awkward.

mivoq however, also.

▵_mivoq_ a little.

..*môrpoq* (bd), ..*mukarpoq* (bd), indicating a direction (sprung from the terminalis: — *mut?*).

.*naq*, .*rnaq* (bd) something unusual. — C. *qeqertarnaq* a peculiar island.

.*nâq* favourite. — L. *illanãk* f. companion.

—*narpâ*, —*ngnârpâ* makes or finds it too ... — L. *aminãrpa* makes it too narrow.

..*narpoq* causes it to be ..., is to grow ... from. — L. *iklingnarpok* is delicious (G. *igdligâ* likes it). — M. *erktsinaktoark* is dreadful (G. *ersivoq* is afraid). — W. *úknachtuk* hot (G. *ûvoq* is injured by fire).

—*nasaerpoq* delays to ...

..*naviarpoq* is in danger of ...

..*neq*, has a multifarious application, expressing: the result of, the infinitive of a verb, a comparative or superlative. — *uvigdlarneq* a widow (*uvigdlarpoq* loses her husband), *angneq* the greatest (*angivoq*). — C. *anernek* breathing. — M. *krorlornerk* waterfall (G. *qordlorpoq* water runs down).

..*nerarpâ* says that he ...

..*nerpoq* perhaps ...

.*nerpoq*, _*nerpoq* (bd) is pleasant to ... — L. *atoranerpok* is pleasant to make use of.

..*niarpoq* strives to ... — M. *kraniniartoark* is approaching (G. *qanigpoq* is near).

—*nigpoq* has now appeared, is to be got.

.*nípoq*, *sungnípoq* smells of.

—*ngajak*, —*ngajagpoq* almost.

—*ngârpoq* in a high degree.

— *ngavoq* is in the state of ..., is similar to ...

—*ngerpâ* takes from him. — L. *illangerpa* takes a part from it, *karlingerpok* takes off his (reflexive: own) trousers.

_*ngerpoq* is desirous of ...

—*ngiarpoq* is discontented with.

_*ngilaq* not, the common form for negation — M. *siningityunga* I don't sleep (G. *siningitsunga*, nominal partic. I not sleeping).

—*ngnarpoq* goes to ...

—*ngnigpoq* (bd), halftransitive form for trans. verbs.

‗ngorpoq becomes or grows so. — *utorqángorpoq* grows old. —
M. *allángortatoark* is altered (**G.** *avdla* other).

‗nguaq, *‗nguarpoq* small, little, nice.

‗nguvoq (bd) suffers from complaint of . . .

— *orpoq* (bd), indicates a continuation.

.pak (I) (bd), *.pâk* extreme or, most of all. — **L.** *anginerpăk*
largest. — **M.** *tingméarpak* eagle (**G.** *tingmiaq* bird). — **W.** *ŭnakpuk*
walrusharpoon (**G.** *unâq* harpoonshaft).

.pak (II) always in plural: *pait* many. — *igdlorpait* m. houses,
a town.

— *palâq*, — *palârpoq* incapable, awkwardly.

.palugpoq, *.palârpoq*, *.patdlagpoq* has the appearance of . . .
— **C.** *aoopalukpoke* is red (**G.** *auk* blood). — **M.** *ingnerpaluktuark*
flash (**G.** *ingneq* fire). — **W.** *knychpaliaguk* lightening.

.parpoq, *.pasigpoq* (bd) is so situated.

— *piluk*, — *pilugpoq* bad, vile, rascally.

.poq, with names of animals: has caught . . ., of clothes: takes
on. — *agpápoq* has c auks. — **L.** *karlikpok* takes on his trousers
(**G.** *qardlik*). — **C.** *karkleekpoke*.

— *ralak* small, little.

— *rarpoq* (bd) repeatedly, several times.

— *rârpoq* (bd), with numerals: has got so many. — *mardlorârpoq*
has got two (f. i. seals).

— *ratarpoq* at length it will . . .

— *rêrpoq* has finished.

— *riarpoq* goes to . . ., added to numerals: so many times. —
mardloriardlune doing it twice.

‗rigpoq knows well to . . ., is perfectly so — **L.** *erinatsiarikpok*
has an excellent voice — **C.** *kikparrikpoke* is regular square (**G.**
kiparigpoq).

— *rqainiŭput* they are emulating in . . .

— *rqajarpoq* had nearly . . .

— *rqámerpoq* a short time ago.

— *rqarpoq* hardly, narrowly.

— *rqârpoq*, — *rqâq* first. — **W.** *tsingakúrbeta* «the first sleep»
(probably: **G.** *sinig-qâr-fi-ata* his first time for sleeping, subjective
ending).

— *rqavoq* is almost in the state of . . .

— *rqigpoq*, — *rqigsârpoq* does it again and better.

— *rqôrpoq* probably.

—rqortôq, *—rqortuvoq* has it large — L. *ĩjikortovok* has large eyes.

— rqúpoq, *—rqorpâ* passes by it — L. *imakorpok* goes through the water.

— rquvâ, halftrans. — *rqussivoq* commands or desires. — *kivfaminut sanerquvâ* he ordered his servant to make it (see: *sarpâ* and *suvâ*).

—rdlàq one who is just now . . .

— rdloq (bd) what is more . . .

—rnarpoq (bd) does something the first time.

— rorpoq (bd) grows more and more . . . — L. *perorpok* is fullgrown, *ãniarorpok* feels more and more pain.

—rpiaq proper or real. — W. *tulukpia* (G. *talerpiâ*) his right hand.

⌐rpoq grows or becomes so. — *qaumarpoq* is gr. light (*qaumanoq* is daylight).

⌐rpoq says or sounds so.

— rrôrpoq is boasting of . . .

— rujuk, *—rujugpoq* good for nothing.

— ruluk something grand.

— rúpoq behind or too late.

(*rusugpoq,* the same as — *gugpoq*).

. . sarpâ, *. . sârpâ* causes or makes it do thus. — M. *illitsartoark* teaches (G. *ilípâ* learns it).

— savoq (bd) is in the state of . . .

⌐savoq will or shall; this affix affords the usual way of expressing the future tense, derivatives of it are *saerpoq* ceases to . . ., and *sangavoq* intends to . . .

. . serpâ (bd) makes or causes it to . . .

. . siaq gained or got, but not by one's own labour. — C. *nunaseang* (G. *nunasiaq*) a settler's new country.

: — sigpoq (bd) is rather far towards . . .

. . simavoq has or is done so (expressing the past tense) — L. *illisimavok* is learned — M. *illitchimayoark* (G. *ilípoq* has learnt something.

. . sinauvoq, *ginauvoq* can or is able to —

. . siorpoq goes to look for, is occupied with, or travels in . . . — L. *aglosiorpok* looks for seal holes. — C. *akbirsiorbing* (G. *arfersiorfik*) place for whalefishing.

..*sivoq* acquires or meets with ...; added to verbs: has become so.

..*sorâ*, *torâ* believes that ...; if the principal verb is transitive, its subject is placed in terminalis. — *kivfaminut sanasorâ* he believed that his servant had made it.

..*sugpoq* (bd) should like to.

:—*suk*, a nominal affix of this kind, although not found in the dictionary, must be supposed to exist, occurring especially in local names indicating a likeness. — *inugsuk* a cairn (*inuk* man). — L. *imaksuk* swamp (*imak* sea). C. *innoksoot, inugsuk*.

⌐*ssâq* grand, magnificent.

—*ssârpoq* rather much or many, also repeatedly. — L. *perorsãrpok* grows up quickly, *nungusãrpok* is soon consumed.

.*ssuaq*, ⌐*ssuaq, ssuarpoq* great or very — *igdlorssuaq* a large house, *pîtsorssuaq* a very poor man.

..*ssuseq* state or condition. — *angissusia* its size (*angivoq* is large).

t]ailivâ, tsailivâ deprives him of ..., hinders or prevents ...

..*taq* (I) (bd), see *g]aq*, the passive participle.

..*taq* (II), rarely *saq*, belonging to ... — *angutitarput* our man, i. e. the man who accompanies us (women). — M. *kreyoktark* the wood (G. *qissuk*) belonging to a gun.

..*tâq, sâq* new, newly got.

.*tarpoq, sarpoq* goes to fetch or collect ...

t]arpoq does it often, uses to, is able to ...

..*târpoq* repeatedly with regular intervals.

t]e he who has done so to him, a kind of participle to transitive and halftr. verbs, generally requiring a suffix (*tă*). — *ajoqersortâ* his teacher, *toqutsissâ* his murderer.

..*terpoq* successively.

..*típâ*, ..*sípâ* causes to ... (used like *sorâ*). — *autdlartípâ* sends him off (*autdlarpoq* goes away). — M. *nipititark* glued, *nipititerôn* glue (G. *nipigpoq* adheres).

—*tdlagpoq* (bd?) a little, for a moment.

—*tdlarpoq*, intensifying in connection with an idea of motion.

t]oq, .*soq, ssoq, tsoq*, the so called nominal participle already mentioned: being or doing so. — L. *sennajok* (G. *sanassoq*) a working man. — C. *amitoq* narrow (G. *amípoq, amitsoq*). — M. *niuvertork* a trader (G. *niuverpoq* he trades) — W. *amituk* thin.

—*toqaq*, —*soqaq* old.

..torpoq, ..sorpoq makes use of ..., eats or drinks ...; with verbal stems a repeated action.

t]ôrpoq happens to ...

..tôrpoq does or behaves like an ...

—tsagpoq, indicating excitement.

—tseriarpoq, .seriarpoq is willing to ...

—tserpâ, .serpâ waits until ...

—tsiaq, .atsiaq tolerable, passable; in some dialects: nice, pretty.

— tuaq, —suaq only. *— ernituâ* his only son.

t]uarpoq, —juarpoq continues to ...

t]uínarpoq incessantly.

—tuvoq, ..suvoq, —tôq, ..sôq large or in a high degree. — L. *sanatóvok* works (G. *sanavoq*) well, *akitóvok* is dear, *ĩjitóvok* has large eyes. — C. *aqbirtijung* (G. *arfertussoq*, nomin. partic.) rich in whales.

—uarpoq too much.

g]umârpoq it will, it shall ..., like *savoq* indicating the future tense.

g]umavoq wishes or intends to ...

g]ungnarpoq probably or can ...

: — *úpâ* does so to him or with it, *imertaúpâ* fetches water (*imertarpoq*) to him. — L. *tikkiupa* comes (G. *tikípoq*) with it, brings it.

—useq (I) that by which an action is perceived — *oqauseq* a word (*oqarpoq* says). — L. *innõsek* life (G. *inûseq*).

—useq (II) belonging to ... — *qajartûseq* kayak-clothes.

.useq of a special or inferior kind —*pôruseq* skinbag for blubber.

—ussaq similar to. — M. *innouyark* an image (G. *inûssaq* a doll).

: — *ut, gut, ssut, utaq* or merely a *t* the nearest cause, means or remedy. — L. *aglaut* a pen or pencil (G. *agdlagpoq* writes), *innũt* provisions (*innũvok* lives). — M. *kapôn* a spear (G. *kapivâ* stabs). — W. *shupun* a gun (G. *supivâ* blows at it).

—ut property or store; the sharp distinction attached to the suffixes often requires the application of this affix. — *neqe* flesh, *neqiuta* his flesh, i. e. his meat, *neqâ* his (own body's) flesh; *agdlagaq* a writ, *agdlagauta* a writ or letter possessed by him, *aỹdlagâ* what he has written.

: — *uvoq* is so — *agdlagauvoq* it is written.

— *vatdlârpoq*, .*patdlarpoq* too . . ., far too . . ., too much.

. — *vfârik* (*mârik*), *vfârigpoq* lovely, fairly, amiably.

.*fik*, ⸗*vik* place or time where or when — *isertarfik* entrance.
— L. *anguvik* hunting time (G. *anguvoq* catches a seal).

— *vik*, .*pik*, *vigpoq* proper, real. — *imavik*, *imarpik* the great
ocean. — L. *imarbik*. — W. *immagpyk*.

— *vkarpâ* (bd) totally, generally connected with the sense of
bad or evil.

— *vsârpoq*, ..*sârpoq* excellent superior. — *angneruvsârpoq* is
the greatest (*angneruvoq*) of all.

WORDS FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS CONTAINING MORE DOUBTFUL AFFIXES.

LABRADOR:

angupsarpok has again caught a seal.
— *psapsarpok* the same several times.
allupsak soup.
ablornikpok makes small steps.
aglivalliavok continues growing.
pīlerkivok wishes to have several things.
mittilerkivok gets many eiderducks.
aporsarpok hurts himself a little.
kaisukpok comes in a bad intention.
nunalugãk uneven land.
okauserkisarpok speaks low.
nerijiva devoures, consumes all for him.
silairkiva has in him one who is still more stupid than himself.
qaqqarolák a hill.
kattitsungarpeit gathers them the last time.
adsiluak a complete likeness.
nunaserpok walks about on the land.
ingmigolivok to himself alone.
petovalliavok grows continually poorer.
apigiarpok there is a little snow.
annigiarpok goes out only a little or rarely.

CENTRAL REGIONS:

péuwingnahlahyar to dislike.
péuweweyook to like.

peeokite take!

peterhong'atoo gone.

MACKENZIE R.:

takumapkarklune going to look.

ilitsimanguyalertoark suffering from insanity.

anmalærotatsiak oblong.

WESTERN:

pinikherit to give.

juchliaguk healthy.

pinaksiinak may be.

pinachknygatok can not be.

pikusju I give.

peekutumka to give.

peeseekak now.

nakuruk good, *nakurumuk* very good.

pinychtok a good man.

piliachtu to beat (fight?)

piuchtua I will.

piuknachtua I will not.

pinachnuigatak it is not feasible, it won't do.

peedlark I have none.