

THE
Aleut
Language

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE
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The Aleut Language

THE ELEMENTS OF ALEUT GRAMMAR
WITH A DICTIONARY IN TWO PARTS
CONTAINING BASIC VOCABULARIES
OF ALEUT AND ENGLISH

By
Richard Henry Geoghegan

EDITED BY
FREDERICKA I. MARTIN

United States
Department of the Interior
1944

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Harold L. Ickes, Secretary

EDITED BY

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1914

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Preface

THE ALEUTS, residing on several islands of the Aleutian Chain, the Pribilof Islands and the Alaskan Peninsula, have possessed a written language since approximately 1825 when the Russian missionary, Ivan Veniaminov, selected appropriate characters of the Cyrillic alphabet to represent Aleut speech sounds, recorded the main body of Aleut vocabulary and formulated grammatical rules. Although in 1867 at the time of the Alaska Purchase the Aleuts exchanged their status as subjects of the Russian Czar for American citizenship, this volume contains the first dictionary in which the Aleut words are printed in Roman characters accompanied by English definitions. The delay in relating the Aleut language more closely to the speech of their present motherland has kept the Aleuts emotionally linked to a dead Russian past for three-quarters of a century and has hindered their development as American citizens. The same alphabetical and linguistic barrier has retarded investigation of this important ethnologic group by non-Russian scholars and has contributed to the circumstance that the American public in general knows little or nothing of this northern American minority. Consequently this volume becomes more than a mere textbook. It is a contribution to American scholars who are not at home in Russian. It is a positive recognition of a minority group that will enable its members to enter more fully into the life of America.

Immediately, this study is a practical handbook for travelers; for government personnel, teachers, physicians and public health nurses; and members of the Army, Navy and Coast Guard who are stationed at Aleut communities. Interest displayed in their language by non-Aleut Americans will tend to break down the Aleuts' natural reserve.

Since their discovery by the Russians, the Aleuts have developed a fanatical devotion to their language as their only cultural heritage, the only bond that holds them together as a distinct people. The Czarist Russian conquest of the proud, independent sea hunters was so devastatingly thorough that tribal traditions, even tribal memories, were almost obliterated. The slaughter of the majority of an adult generation was sufficient to destroy the continuity of tribal knowledge which was dependent upon oral transmission. Veniaminov's tireless, painstaking inquiries, conducted for many years, yielded only meager hints and fragments of Aleut prehistoric culture. When the Aleut resistance was finally crushed, Russian missionaries came teaching a new spiritual faith to revive the despoiled islanders and contributed much general knowledge to fill the void in Aleut culture. The gift of a new religion and the preservation of their language by standardization in written form would seem to have been poor compensation for the destruction of their entire culture. Yet the fact that as late as 1903 religious tracts in the Aleut language were still being printed in New York City using the Cyrillic alphabet testifies to the regard the Aleuts had for both contributions.

Russian occupation placed a heavy linguistic burden upon the Aleuts. Not only were the Aleuts compelled to learn Russian to converse with their overseers and governors but they had to learn Old Slavonic to take an active part in church services as well as master the skill of reading and writing their own tongue. Many communities had no established schools. Consequently the majority of the Aleuts learned to read and write these languages within the family circle or under the tutelage of the more educated members of their village. Veniaminov was lavish in his praise for the spirited ambition which inspired and maintained voluntary education.

In 1867 the Aleuts were unable to break sharply with their immediate past and substitute English for any one of their three languages. To communicants

of the Russian Orthodox Church a knowledge of Old Slavonic remained vitally necessary. Russian as a conversational medium with the clergy, who were either Russian or Creole,¹ would have been replaced gradually as both priests and parishioners learned the new official language. Unfortunately rash and inexperienced American newcomers publicly blamed the Russian Church and its prelates for all unsanitary and immoral aspects of Alaskan life. The Russian prelates defended themselves and their church vigorously, principally by a counter-campaign of vituperation, and intensified their efforts to protect their parishioners from proselyting advances made by the Americans. As a result of the bitter controversy which was kept alive for decades by zealous extremists on both sides, the Aleuts came to regard English education as a device to wean them from their religious faith. The introduction of compulsory English schooling caused a minor renaissance of Russian culture as the Aleut parents sought to counteract the influence of the schoolroom.² The harsh life of Russian colonial rule began to appear more happy and beautiful in retrospect. Regulations forbidding instruction in any language other than English increased its unpopularity. The superficial alphabetical resemblance of Russian and Aleut linked the two tongues so closely that every restriction against teaching Russian was interpreted as an attempt to eradicate the Aleut tongue. From the wording of many regulations it appears that American administrators often had not the slightest idea that the Aleuts were clandestinely reading and writing their own tongue or even had a written language of their own. To too many officials anything in Cyrillic letters was Russian and something to be stamped out. Bitterness bred by abuses and the exploitations the Aleuts suffered from predatory American traders and adventurers, kept alive the Aleut resentment against the language spoken by Americans.

Gradually, despite the failure to emancipate the Aleuts from a sterile past by relating the Aleut and English languages more closely, the passage of years has assuaged the bitter misunderstandings and caused an orientation away from Russian toward English as their second language. Aleut continues to be the language that molds their thought and expression. Even twenty years ago the attempt to romanize the Aleut language might have been resented and ignored. Today when fewer Aleuts read and write their own language fluently and war-time evacuation to southeastern Alaska has widened their horizons, the Aleut people will welcome this first overt proof of genuine American interest in their existence and culture. They are psychologically prepared to take advantage of their first opportunity to learn the exact English equivalent of the words of their vocabulary.

It is fortuitous that at this particular moment of Aleut history two great champions of American minorities are endeavoring to keep alive their indigenous cultures, particularly by rescuing their languages from oblivion and sponsoring the creation of alphabets and grammars for groups possessing only oral languages. The policies of Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, John Collier, can only result in the destruction of artificial barriers between groups of Americans, the growth of spontaneous and wholesome loyalty to the government among members of such groups and eventually to a more unified nation with a richer culture. In sponsoring this Aleut-English text these two men are destroying the effects of three-quarters of a century's bitterness and resentment, are leading the Aleuts gently from a decaying past and are beginning a revival of group pride among the Aleuts which will flower ultimately to the benefit of all Americans.

¹ The term Creole as used by the Russians refers to individuals of mixed Russian and Aleut parentage, but to the first generation descendants of such unions only.

² See Appendix A. Five published Aleut books of a total of nine were prepared and published after the American purchase of Alaska.

The impetus that this small volume may give to scientists can only be intimated. Just after the purchase of Alaska, William Dall, Henry Elliott and Ivan Petrov published observations of the Aleut people which were limited because their studies were only incidental to their principal researches. All three had some knowledge of Russian which enabled them to converse with the Aleuts and examine Russian sources of information. Until 1909 no further investigations were carried on. Then Waldemar Jochelson, a Russian anthropologist, spent over a year in the Aleutians as chief of an Aleutian-Kamchatka Expedition sponsored by the Imperial Russian Geographical Society. In the past decade Dr. Aleš Hrdlička made extensive studies of the living people and old graves and village sites on many islands. Both these anthropologists read Russian fluently so they were able to make the first valuable contributions since the oral evidence gathered by Veniaminov. Neither could have succeeded so thoroughly had he not been fully conversant with Russian.

This text can aid anthropologists mainly by calling attention to the necessity for translating into English the large body of Russian literature which contains Aleut subject matter. It can give linguists pioneer assistance in settling some problems of language relationship, not only between the tongues of Alaska and the west coast, but also between the languages of this continent and Siberia. In the network of various languages spoken on both sides of the northern reaches of the Pacific and the Bering philologists hope to find clues which will reveal more definitely the migratory routes by which early man came to this continent from Asia. Philologists with an incomplete knowledge of Russian have had to omit Aleut from their research. To such scholars this book should be most welcome.

Richard Henry Geoghegan died a few months before his Aleut studies were ready for publication. Dr. Ruth Gruber, Field Representative of the Department of the Interior, whose enthusiastic efforts had brought his work to the attention of the Department of the Interior, and Dr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, who had striven for years to have it made available in print to American scholars, were particularly saddened by his demise before its publication. To myself, who had hoped that he would live to judge his pupil's editing efforts, this volume becomes a memorial to a beloved friend and great teacher.

My acquaintance with Richard Geoghegan began in 1941 when Dr. Stefansson introduced us by mail. I was searching for a handbook of the Aleut language in preparation for a stay on one of the Pribilof Islands. Mr. Geoghegan responded to my needs, not with a mere bibliography, but, since no such work as I sought existed, with incredibly long letters containing word lists, grammatical explanations and samples of Aleut transliterated into roman characters. These hundreds of pages were impressive in volume alone but their worth became immeasurable when I learned that Mr. Geoghegan was typing them especially for me despite failing eyesight and a partially paralyzed hand. When we had established what he termed a "strong correspondential friendship" and at a time when he felt his life was drawing to its close, he made me the heir to his Aleut studies. He hoped that I would continue my interest in the language and, after the war, resume his interrupted contact with the Department of Eskimo Languages at the University of Copenhagen, the only academic institution that seemed interested in publishing Aleut studies in a form readily understandable to those uninitiated into the mysteries of Russian characters. But the interest of Dr. Gruber opened a way to their publication here in our own country and this knowledge gave him great comfort during the last weeks of his illness. Although, naturally, he chafed at his inability to put his manuscripts into final form, he could do no more than dictate directives and suggestions from his hospital bed and give me encouragement in my labors.

Richard Henry Geoghegan was born in Dublin in 1866, the oldest son of a prominent Irish physician. In early childhood an accident condemned him to long years of invalidism and a permanent physical impairment. Deprived of the normal activities of youth he became a serious student and displayed a phenomenal talent for languages. His self-directed studies in Chinese brought him in contact with the great British Sinologist, Professor James Legge of Oxford. Mr. Geoghegan's own statement discloses the impression that his genius made upon two of the world's foremost linguists. For it is not often that the next to the highest authority of a university is so affected by the learning of a seventeen year old boy that he personally finances his university entrance as Vice-Chancellor Jowett, the renowned Greek scholar, did. "In 1883, after some relations with Professor Legge, he interested the late Vice-Chancellor Jowett in me and my studies, and through Dr. Jowett's generosity I was enabled to go up to Oxford, where I succeeded in gaining an exhibition in Chinese and shortly thereafter the Sir John Davis university Chinese scholarship. My intention had been to enter the Chinese Customs Service, but I later found my hopes in that direction barred by an accident of my childhood that left me somewhat lame." Mr. Geoghegan modestly omitted that he justified Dr. Jowett's faith in his ability by winning the Chinese exhibition in three months. After five years at Balliol and Jesus Colleges, he left the university to teach classical languages in London. He seems to have felt that the physical disability which debarred him from a diplomatic position would also prove a handicap to an academic career. Throughout his whole life he continued his independent linguistic studies. Many scholars benefited from his assistance but too few have acknowledged his contributions publicly. One of the most valuable contributions he made aided in the deciphering of the Maya Calendar. Loving the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake, the lack of public acclaim and the ingratitude of those he assisted never embittered Mr. Geoghegan nor quenched his boundless generosity.

A minor linguistic concern of Mr. Geoghegan was the promulgation of an artificial international language. Another quotation from his letters illustrates the thoroughness of his explorations into any branch of learning which interested him.

"The problem of the creation of an artificial medium for world communication has been of absorbing interest to me from my boyhood. I have followed its evolution from medieval times to the present with the keenest attention, not only from the theoretical side, but by actual use of the various proposed languages. I have been in communication with the devisers of most of the attempts that have appeared during the past thirty five years, and have written letters in Meriggi's *Blaia Zimondal*, Henderson's *Lingua and Anglo-Franca*, Bauer's *Spelin*, Maldant's *Chabe-Aban* and probably a dozen others, including, of course, the long defunct *Volapuk*.

"I became acquainted with Esperanto toward the end of the year 1887, and immediately entered into correspondence with Dr. Zamenhof, its author, with the result that he requested me to make a translation of his instruction-book into English. This I did, and the little work, which was printed in 1889, was the first publication on Esperanto following the initial work of Dr. Zamenhof.

"My official number as an Esperantist is 264, indicating that I was the 264th person who signified his adherence to the language, and I was the first English speaker so to do. I was among the first members of the 'Lingva Komitato', the quasi-Academy of the language, although on account of my residence far off on the Pacific Coast and in Alaska I was unable, in later days, to take much active part in its deliberations. However, at the request of Dr. Zamenhof, I made a translation of his 'Ekzercaro', the standard book on Esperanto. Later I rendered into English Mr. Trompeter's German instruction-book and my translation appeared in two editions, one printed at Nuernberg and the other at Uppsala. In

addition I made English versions of several smaller pamphlets of Dr. Zamenhof's, contributed articles to reviews and newspapers and did much work in the nature of — at that time, very up-hill — propaganda in both Europe and the United States."

Among the books he failed to mention in this particular quotation were texts which he translated from French and other European languages. Until his death Mr. Geoghegan was re-elected annually to the post of honorary president of the Keighly Esperanto Society, York, England, a position he accepted although he had for a long while recognized that Esperanto was not to fulfill the hopes of its founder and its earliest pioneers. Of late years he was interested in the promotion of Basic English.

Soon after leaving Oxford he became a linguistic consultant for the Japanese Government and served in that office for nine years. Later, for two years, he acted as British vice-Consul in Seattle and Tacoma, Washington. At intervals he made trips to the Orient in connection with his linguistic researches. On one of these trips he "became interested in the fascinating new discoveries of ancient Chinese divinatory inscriptions on tortoise shell and mammalian bones" and his Indo-Chinese studies were undoubtedly his chief interest throughout his whole life.

In 1902 he traveled to Alaska and maintained residence there until his death in 1943. "When I came to Alaska, in the fall of 1902, the possible connections between the Asiatic and the American languages attracted my attention and as at that time, I was in the employ of our Uncle Samuel as an officer of his district court, I had an opportunity for traveling over practically all parts of this Territory, and became especially intrigued by the Aleut tongue. My official duties and the necessity for constantly moving from place to place allowed me but scant opportunity to acquire a speaking knowledge of it, or even to make all the notes that I should have desired, but, later, when I settled down in Fairbanks, I took pains to secure all the known printed matter in and on Aleutian. This, not with the idea of dedicating my days to 'Innuityology,' but rather for the purpose of making comparisons with Chinese, Japanese, Manchu, Tibetan, Korean, Siamese and Kambojan, etc., whereof I had picked up smatterings in the previous years."

A smattering, if I may be forgiven for explaining the obvious, often seemed to Richard Geoghegan synonymous with what others would consider the result of a lifetime's study, for his "smatterings" consisted of an encyclopedic knowledge of over two hundred languages and dialects ranging from his own native Gaelic, Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Egyptian through the modern European tongues to obscure Oriental dialects.

In addition to his examination of the Aleut language, he compiled and translated from Russian sources, all material on the Kolosh and Kodiak tongues and many accounts of early Alaskan history set down by Russian authors. Unfortunately these all remain in manuscript form although they have been used by several scholars in the United States and in other countries, particularly by Dr. Svend Frederiksen of the University of Copenhagen.¹

Mr. Geoghegan edited the Russian section of Judge James Wickersham's monumental "Bibliography of Alaskan Literature." He contributed, during his Alaskan life, to "Le Maître Phonétique" and other linguistic journals and maintained an extensive correspondence with linguistic savants throughout the world. To this select and limited circle his name bore the seal of an authority. To many humbler students like myself, his generous assistance has provided not only linguistic enlightenment but has also given us new goals of nobility and perfection for which to strive.

1. See Appendix C. for a list of some of these manuscripts which are available for consultation and their place of deposit.

In one of his scintillating letters Mr. Geoghegan wrote, "When I was a youngster on the banks of the Shannon, some seventy odd years apast, we would take our carefully hoarded penny to the village store to invest in a fish hook; and the kindly old proprietor would say, 'ock, what's a fish hook; take half a dozen.' That is our national custom of *Tuilleadh*. The milkman give you 'two pints and a tilly of milk,' the fisherman throws in half a dozen superfluous fish with his hundred; and so it goes with all our reckless business transactions." Richard Geoghegan was a living exponent of the Hibernian "good luck addition."

Although the circumstances of his life might seem to have debarred him from the rewards of fame and academic honors, his influence encircled the globe and has not yet ceased to affect men and women in all walks of life. His kindliness reached into strange byways. Shortly after the outbreak of this war, he established contact with groups of children who had been evacuated from London to country districts in West England and Wales and attempted to divert their inevitable homesickness by sending them rare stamps and writing long accounts of the peoples and geography of Alaska. Eventually the Geoghegan correspondence was printed for use in the geography classes of the London County Council Schools.

May this final *Tuilleadh* of Richard Geoghegan be of service to scholar and layman and the almost forgotten Americans of our Northern Islands.

FREDERICKA I. MARTIN

An Introduction to the Aleut Language

NATURE OF THE LANGUAGE

THE ALEUT language is such a strongly differentiated dialect of the regular Eskimo language that it may almost be characterized as a distinct language although its structure is purely Eskimoid.

Dr. Svend Frederiksen of the University of Copenhagen informed me that specimens of the language spoken on Kodiak Island which I sent him were readily understandable. He is thoroughly conversant with Greenlandic Eskimo. However the examples of Aleut I submitted, with the exception of an occasional word, were not comprehensible. And the Reverend Hinz who has written a grammar of the Kuskokwim Eskimo dialect, reported that although he could understand the samples of Kodiak dialect the Aleutian seemed almost a foreign tongue.

These differences pose an interesting problem for philologists.

I would like to call attention to a point in connection with Aleutian books. Misprints are numerous. It must be borne in mind that the spelling is not firmly established as in literary tongues that have been reduced to writing centuries ago. The different writers in Aleutian vary slightly in orthography from one another and even Veniaminov is not always consistent with himself; he will have one spelling in one place and the same word written otherwise elsewhere. The way of the translator of Aleutian, like that of the transgressor, is exceedingly hard.

RICHARD H. GEOGHEGAN

THE ALPHABET AND PRONUNCIATION

- A generally as a in father.
- C as ch in charm, chit, chew.
- D sometimes hard as the d in day; but generally pronounced as a voiced th.
- G generally hard as g in garden.
- I generally as i in machine.
- K as the k in kite.
- L a soft l with the suggestion of y before vowels.
- M as in man, meat, moon.
- N as in nard, neat, noon.
- NG Most difficult to non-Aleut. Practice ring, sing, etc., with nasal exaggeration. Pronounced through the nose as if one single sound.
- Q Also difficult to learn except by hearing Aleut pronunciation: a soft ch sound pronounced far back in the throat. At the end of words is much harder like the German ch in *ach*, a voiceless velar fricative.
- S as s in seen or soon. Between vowels is sometimes pronounced as z and even as the s in English measure and occasionally as the Aleut *ś*.
- Ŝ Almost like sh in shun: see section on consonants.
- T as the t in tart, teen, tune.
- U generally as the oo in moon.
- W as the w in wash, wean and woo.
- X as the German ch in *noch*, *auch*.
- Y as the y in yard or young and never as in why.

THE CONSONANTS

The pronunciation of the consonants has been defined in the alphabetical table. Although no one of the consonants is pronounced exactly like its English equivalent, the sound of each is so approximate as to be intelligible in speech.

In Veniaminov's dictionary the words beginning in this English text with *ś* are written with a Russian initial letter corresponding to the English sound sh. In his subsequent Aleutian writings and in all other Aleutian publications these words are written with an initial *s* surmounted by a circumflex. The sound is a somewhat prolonged *s* plus *y* or *sh* sound. This fact is important in view of the erroneous conclusion that present-day Aleuts are unable to pronounce English words containing *sh* such as "she" and "shower." It is true that the majority of Aleuts do say "se" and "sower," etc., but the mispronunciation cannot be attributed to the lack of a related sound in their own speech. Of course *ś* also occurs within words.

THE VOWELS

In selecting Cyrillic letters for an alphabet for the Aleut language, Veniaminov employed five vowels, two of which can be transliterated into English only as *ya* and *yu*. Consequently in employing the roman alphabet, the three vowels *a*, *i* and *u* are sufficient and the *y* naturally becomes a consonant unless a preceding consonant such as an *l* has provided for the sound naturally, and obviated the necessity for a *y*.

Actually in Aleut speech there is no standard pronunciation of vowels. Although Veniaminov attempted to formulate rules for exceptions, his descriptions of variations fail to cover all differentiations. All variations depend upon the influence of neighboring sounds and the speech habits of the individual Aleut. Each speaker approximates the pronunciation of his neighbor only to such an extent as not to be mutually unintelligible. None of the variations make a particle of difference in the meaning of a word.

Frequent variations of pronunciation as defined in the table, include:

a — as in man

i — as in it, and even as the *e* of met

u — as in but; as the *oo* of good; as the *o* of note

Unfortunately there is an increasing tendency to let the sound of *u* in but serve as pronunciation of all vowels. Perhaps this text will aid in checking this degenerative process.

THE ASPIRATE

In Aleutian texts a diacritical sign ' placed over many of the consonants has been used to denote a slight variation in sound. Not all the Russian authorities have agreed on the need for this sign and Lodochnikov omits all accents and diacritical marks. However Veniaminov states that the sign specifically represents the aspirate *h*. Joined with a consonant, the aspiration generally affects the pronunciation of the letter as if it were merely followed by an *h*.

Examples of changes in pronunciation are:

ġ is pronounced gutterally sounding midway between *g* and *x*. Some speakers, however, pronounce it like a soft *h* pronounced far back in the throat.

đ and *ť* Veniaminov describes their pronunciation as like the Greek Theta although each retains its own sound. In speech today all trace of the *đ* sound seems to have disappeared from *đ*. Both *th* as in that and *th* as in thin are heard for both letters.

l Its sound has been described as aspirated between the tongue and the air. Difficult to describe, the aspirate sign results in a softening and drawing of the l sound.

rh This sound is, as it were, "snorted" through the nose.

ẏ pronounced farther back in the throat, more hoarse than simple x. x after c is pronounced like ẏ.

When placed above a vowel the aspirate change precedes the vowel sound:

á becomes ha, i becomes hi and ú becomes hu in speech.

[Frequently in transliterating d before a and u Mr. Geoghegan inserted an aspirate over the d where the Veniaminov text had none. For those who are acquainted with the Russian text and who are puzzled by the change I am unable to provide a definite rule or explanation from the transliterator. I do know that in reading over Geoghegan's word lists with Aleutian friends, their spontaneous pronunciation of these same words invariably contained a th sound for the d and that simple d was most frequently heard before the vowel i. Their pronunciation of the words was uninfluenced by the descriptions Mr. Geoghegan had given me which they never read. I must conclude therefore that Mr. Geoghegan, in this instance, based his transliteration upon the instructions of his Aleut informants. F. M.]

PUNCTUATION

It does not seem necessary to include punctuation rules. In reducing the Aleutian speech to written form Veniaminov adopted the Russian rules of punctuation. It would seem advisable to apply English rules of punctuation to romanized Aleut writing. If this text be used in classrooms the teacher may make use of any standard English grammar to supplement this book.

ACCENTS AND OTHER SIGNS

The stress in an Aleutian word generally falls on the penult, *agádaq* sun. Russian and Aleut writers have faithfully accented the penult of every word, a superfluous procedure. In this textbook an acute accent mark (´) is used only to indicate the exceptions to the general rule. In a poly-syllabled word where more than one such accent sign is used there is no appreciable difference in stress between the accented syllables. There is a slight prolongation of sound of such stressed vowels.

Frequently the position of the acute accent is the key to the meaning of the word and its shift from one syllable of a word to another changes the meaning of the word. *ádan* your father, *adán* fathers.

Occasionally the change is more serious, practically reversing the meaning of two words spelled exactly alike save for the different position of the acute accent. *adalúsakuqing* I impose, I deceive, BUT *adalusakuqing* I tell the truth, I do not lie.

The circumflex (ˆ) above a vowel indicates marked prolongation of the vowel sound. Over the consonant š it indicates a separate and distinct consonant as shown in the alphabetical table.

The breve (˘) indicates a diminution of vowel sound.

It is important to remember that neither the circumflex nor breve affect a change in vowel sound but merely a lengthening and shortening of its sound respectively.

An apostrophe has been employed between n and g to differentiate two distinct letters or sounds from the combined consonant ng.

Abbreviations Used Throughout the Dictionary and Grammar

- A. — Aleut, Aleutian
 abbrev. — abbreviated, -ation
 Acc., acc. — accusative case
 A. E. Sect. — Aleut English Section of the dictionary
 Anat. — Anatomy, -ical
 A. pl. na. — Aleut place name
 apoc. — apocopated
 Astron. — Astronomy, -ical
 At. — Atka dialect
 aux. — auxiliary
 Bot. — Botany, -ical
 Chap. — Chapter
 conj. — conjunction, conjugation
 corrup. R. — corrupted Russian word
 d. — dual
 Dat., dat. — dative case
 dimin. — diminutive
 E. A. Sect. — English Aleut Section of dictionary
 Eccles. — Ecclesiastical
 etc. — et cetera (L., and so forth)
 ex. — example
 exclam. — exclamation
 f. — feminine
 fut. — future
 Gen., gen. — genitive case
 ger. — gerund, gerundive
 Ichthy. — Ichthyology, -ical
 imp. — impersonal
 imp. v. — impersonal verb.
 impv. — imperative
 in. — inch, inches
 indef. — indefinite
 Indic., indic. — indicative mood
 inf. — infinitive
 interrog. — interrogative
 intr. — intransitive
 i. q. — *idem quod* (L., the same as)
 irreg. — irregular, -ly
 L. — Latin
 lit. — literal, -ally
 m. — masculine
 Miss. — Missionary; indicates term or phrase adopted by Russian missionaries to express ideas new to the Aleuts. Generally but not always such terms are religious in character. Also refers to Russian words introduced into Aleut and given Aleut terminations and inflexions.
 n. — number
 neg. — negative
 Nom., nom. — nominative case
 Obs., obs. — Obsolete
 Ornith. — Ornithology, -ical
 O.W., o.w. — Old Word. An Aleut word fallen into disuse in Unangan communities by 1825; often still employed by Western or Atkan Aleuts.
 p. — past
 part. — participle
 pers. — person, -al
 phr. — phrase
 P. I. — Pribilof Island dialect
 pl. — plural
 Postp. — postpositional case
 p. part. — past participle
 prep. — preposition
 Pres., pres. — present
 prob. — probably
 pron. — pronoun
 R. — Russian
 r. — rare
 R. A. — Inhabitants of Alaska, Russians, Indians, Eskimos, or others who speak Russian or have adopted Russian expressions into their vocabularies.
 Sc. — Scilicet (L., understood) scene, to wit.
 S. — singular
 Sect. — Section, used principally in the grammar.
 sp. — species
 subst. — substantive
 tr. — transitive
 trans. — translator
 undet. — undetermined by author and translators of the text; usually refers to names of species undefined by Veniaminov.
 v. — verb
 v. phr. — verbal phrase
 zool. — zoology, -ical
- Numerical Symbols Used:* [See Sect. "Verb Entries" also, p. 94]
 1st — first person
 2nd — second person
 3rd — third person

Explanatory Notes

THIS grammar, in the main a translation of Veniaminov's "Grammatical Essay on the Aleut Language," is not a perfect definitive grammar but an exposition of the language before it became too affected by the influence of two alien tongues, Russian and English. Further healthy and natural development of Aleut as a written or literary tongue could not proceed after 1867 until this text was made available in English. It is enough to offer the Aleuts their written language in a new alphabetical guise and furnish them English definitions of their vocabulary without introducing new grammatical formulations at the same time. Simpler grammatical rules can be contrived to replace the almost magical manipulation of this agglutinative tongue into the rigid patterns of classical languages. But Veniaminov's text has been the sole guide of literate Aleuts for too many generations to be arbitrarily dismissed. This translated version provides the base for necessary vital reforms and spontaneous natural growth. Corruptions acquired from Russian or English may be amended or dropped, still unresolved complexities may be clarified and long over-due standardization of spelling and grammar may come about gradually through the general usage of this text.

Although Mr. Geoghegan had made several translations of Veniaminov's text during his lifetime, a version made in 1906, which, passing through many hands had suffered extensive damages before it came to the safe keeping of Dr. Stefansson, was the most complete manuscript available. Barely two-thirds of the original remained. The missing sections have been translated by the editor.

In addition to lost pages, there occurred throughout the text lesser omissions, due undoubtedly to the fact that in this, his primary study, Mr. Geoghegan had not reached final decisions concerning exact wording of a few English statements. Such minor incorporations of a word, a phrase or a sentence, difficult to identify without cluttering the pages with needless footnotes, are unimportant editorial contributions but in the event of criticism of an interpretation made by the editor the blame for error will not be permitted to reflect upon Mr. Geoghegan's scholarship.

Principally the editor is responsible for most of the foreword to the Russian "Opyt," a large portion of the explanations of verbs, and the conclusion of the text beginning at section 166.

Supplementary material inserted in the text represents no marked disagreement with Veniaminov's rules but is principally illustrative material intended to give the student immediate assistance in understanding definitions. In Section 125 the complexities of changes wrought by verbal infixes, have, it is hoped, been elucidated by the inclusion of examples collated from Aleutian literature by Mr. Geoghegan. In other sections, most particularly as illustrations of the miscellaneous rules grouped under the heading Syntax, there have been incorporated examples culled from the literature by Mr. Geoghegan but collected for this text from his letters to Dr. Stefansson, to Dr. Svend Frederiksen and to the editor.

In place of Veniaminov's sample of Aleutian composition which concludes the Russian grammar, there has been substituted an analysis of a pre-Russian Aleut song and an interlinear translation of the Lord's Prayer, both made by Mr. Geoghegan.

Instead of presenting tables of verbal endings in an appendix as in the Russian original, a complete conjugation of an Aleut verb accompanies the statement of conjugational laws.

Other minor changes, omissions or insertions are indicated in the text of the grammar.

In 1940 when Mr. Geoghegan finished the last version of the dictionary he had formulated a simpler Roman alphabet for transliteration than the one he employed in 1906 in the grammar. In changing the orthography to conform to the later, better system, it would be a miracle if no errors have crept in. Perhaps he would have chosen to translate a Russian soft sign with a diacritical mark. Perhaps not. Since in transliterating the dictionary such substitution was not regularly practiced, the editor has had no inflexible guide to transliteration. The damage of an omitted or extra diacritical mark is not very serious since the whole problem of aspirated sounds is a matter for future standardization.

The complex labors of the editor have been lightened by the encouragement and help of Dr. Willard Beatty, Director of Education, Office of Indian Affairs. The importance of this work in furthering Alaskan development has been recognized by Mr. B. W. Thoron, Director, Division of Territories and Island Possessions, Mr. Joel D. Wolfsohn, Assistant Commissioner, General Land Office, and Col. Otto F. Ohlson, General Manager of the Alaska Railroad, who deserve grateful acknowledgment for cooperating in its publication. A constant inspiration was the memory of her Aleut friends and acquaintances who were so patient in helping her learn a little of their language and without whose tutelage she might never have been able to complete her share in this volume. She wishes also to acknowledge the debt she owes Nora Hasenclever, Professor of Russian Literature and Language, Bennington College, for reviewing her translations of the Russian grammar and shedding light upon obscure passages; and also to Zella Haney, the incomparable secretary who prepared the final manuscript for the printer.

FREDERICKA I. MARTIN.

Foreword¹

By IVAN VENIAMINOV

I CONSIDERED the preparation of a grammar of such a language as Aleut almost a completely useless labor because a grammar is not necessary for the Aleuts who can communicate their thoughts to one another without knowing grammatical rules and who certainly will not retain their own tongue much longer.² Nor is it necessary to provide one for foreigners who never think of learning such a language. But, having seen with what zeal and untiring energy many have striven to gather all kinds of information and how interesting to such persons are even the least fragments of knowledge, I decided to compose, if not a complete grammar, then at least to formulate some grammatical rules of the language. Perhaps they will be useful to someone studying the origin of the language and will provide material for historical conjecture because I have observed in this language word endings and expressions which are wholly superfluous to a primitive person for the communication of his needs or for general understanding.³ None of the Aleuts today can furnish satisfactory definitions of many of these word endings and expressions.

It is necessary to present here some preliminary explanations of this language and my grammar.

1. In America the islanders living on Kodiak Island, on the Aleutian and Andreanovski Islands are generally called Aleuts. However the language of the first is wholly different from that of the others. Although the Andreanovski Islanders speak the same language as the Unalaskans, they use so different a dialect that often friends cannot understand each other. The difficulty arises more from actual differences in names of things than in variations of word endings. By the name Aleut I refer to the people living on the Aleutian Islands (see next paragraph) whose language I call the Aleut-Fox in order to distinguish it from the Kodiak and Andreanovski tongues.

2. At present this language is spoken only by the islanders living on Unalaska Island, at the tip of the Alaska Peninsula and on the islands adjacent to it, that is from the Four Mountain Strait to the Shumagin Islands, from 169° to 159° west of Greenwich.

3. The number of people speaking this language, according to the latest information, amounted to 1,495 persons of both sexes and all ages. If either the Atkan or Andreanov Aleuts are added to them the total number speaking this language will not be more than 2,200. Undoubtedly in better times the figure was higher but it would appear that it was never higher than 25,000.

4. It is impossible to believe that the Aleut language is not related to another language, one similar at least in names of things or showing signs of the origin of Aleut. Yet up to the present time there has been no certain information about an ancient language from which Aleut, so completely distinct from the languages of people living nearby, emerged. But it is impossible to solve this problem at

¹This foreword is interesting, not only because of the observations on the language but also because of the revelations of the author's character and social philosophy. His natural love of human beings and his deep religious conviction often seem in conflict with the conventional attitudes of his time and his country toward aboriginal people, an attitude not vanished from the world today but at least opposed by scientific knowledge. The same conflict is more obvious in his "Notes on The Islands of the Unalaska District."

²Fortunately this pessimistic forecast did not prevent Veniaminov from completing to the best of his abilities, his linguistic studies. Even on the Commander Islands where Aleuts have lived within the sphere of Russian influence continuously up to the present time, the Aleut tongue is alive and flourishing. There is a hardy, vital core in this people which resists extinction.

³Veniaminov wrote *dikiy* meaning savage or a ferocious person. The word is here translated as primitive person, his obvious meaning. The Russian word is still used by American Aleuts to refer to persons they despise or fear. It is one of the most insulting epithets of their speech. By the vague phrase general understanding he referred to the general cultural conceptions of the islanders which he never dignified by designation as ideas, philosophy, etc.

present. Until now, of course, there has been a lack of information about the Aleut language because all our knowledge of it was limited to some small dictionaries.⁴

5. Until the first translation of the Catechism, that is until 1828, the Aleuts possessed neither books, literature, nor a written character. In preparing a textbook I wished neither to elaborate a new form of writing nor to borrow a foreign one (to the Russians) and, in preference, made use of the Russian alphabet.

6. The Aleuts even prior to the advent of the Russians, had several words expressive of ideas connected with religious worship.

Agûguq — God, or literally Creator, Maker.

Tunuxtaġuq — sin; literally, that which merits censure.

An'giq — spirit, inner man.

Agûgum ulá — paradise; literally, house or dwelling of the Creator.

Qugam ulá — hell; dwelling of the devil.

At the time of their enlightenment by the Christian faith in 1795, a number of new words of this nature were composed. For example:

Agûgum angalí — literally, light or day of the Creator; now used for heavenly kingdom.

Kamgam tukú or **kamga tukú** — literally, master of the solemn festival, or of prayer, i.e., priest.

To express the idea of departing this life, or dying, instead of **asxalik**, used in common of all living creatures, and which the early Russian explorers, in their relations with the heathen Aleuts, translated by 'perished,' the Aleuts now use the word **tanaqadalik** having stopped living on earth, or having ceased to make his round of visits, or having left his own place.⁵

In the same way, in Siberia, when allusion is made to deceased pagans, they are spoken of as **propashchi** lost, **propul** lost. And, among the peasantry, it is even deemed sinful to speak of a heathen as **umershi** departed, that expression being reserved for such as have been baptized.

'Buried' the Aleuts now term **qalagan ilan axsxaq** placed in his own native place.

'Holy' is translated by **angaligadigaq** very bright.

For 'sacred' they employ **adam**, literally 'of the fathers,' or 'paternal,' as: **adam aluxtasagangin** sacred writings, or scriptures, or word for word, writings of the fathers.

The word 'Trinity' is rendered by **qankun-âq**, that which is three, the triple-existent or the one who exists in three persons.

The ever-blessed Theotokos is styled **Agûguq-agunaq**, the one that has given birth to the Creator.

7. Worthy of note is the absence of words expressive of 'to suffer' and 'to forgive.' At the present time, these ideas are rendered metaphorically: the former by **amâgakuqing** I carry away, I transport and the latter by **anûsakuqing** I throw away, I renounce or **igûtakuqing** I suspend, I leave it where it is, (suspend as the execution of judgment). It may be that the endurance of physical and mental pain was for the Aleuts an experience of such everyday occurrence that they regarded it as constituting, in itself, neither a virtue nor the reverse. That there is no word for forgiveness perhaps arises from the fact that for them the emotion of offense is not acute because to avenge wrongs is not in accordance with their spirit.

⁴One can only conjecture that the small dictionaries refer to word lists collected by Russian explorers or by the first missionaries.

⁵Veniaminov used a Russian word which expressed the idea of entering upon a new life. The Aleut substitute for **asxalik**, indicates but a partial understanding of the Christian doctrine of life after death.

8. The Aleutians have a very extensive anatomical vocabulary. Reference is not made to words like liver, heart, intestines and the like but to several terms, the use of which presupposes familiarity with the details of the structure of the body. **tuġix** large blood vessel, aorta; **cugudaġiluq**, **cunumgudax** places at the back of the neck, the sites of acupuncture. Entire ignorance of anatomical terms makes it impossible for me to translate all of them. Probably such words were formulated from knowledge which, before the arrival of the Russians, the Aleuts had acquired from the study of the interior of a man, either one killed in battle or a dead slave, for the purpose of learning methods of medical treatment.⁶

9. The Aleuts possessed names for almost all the local insects and for very many grasses and roots used for medicine and other necessities.

10. The language is so very rich in place names that in one bay there are names for every little cape or small point of land, inlet, recess, deep water area, brooklet, rill and rock. Because of this abundance it very frequently happens that the Aleuts of one island have scarcely heard the names of places on another. A great many of such names are proper names, that is they seem to have no other meaning or purpose than to designate the places to which they are assigned.⁷

11. The following examples may prove to some that the Aleuts can even compose new words for their needs.

(a) In Belkofsky village lived an old man who before baptism was called **samlaq** egg. The present inhabitants of that village do not call egg **samlaq** but **samcisu** or roe of a bird.

(b) In Unalaska lived an Aleut named **kakidax**, named after the *kisuch* salmon. At present in Unalaska, they call this fish **qam agaluġi** or the last fish of the season instead of using the former name **kakidax**.

(c) Instead of using **atxidaq** Umnak Aleuts call a species of codfish **cuxcuq**. This word is neither derived or translated from another word but it is of Aleut origin, or it might be better to say it is colloquial. It is said that the cause of the invention of this word is that the father-in-law of the Umnak chief was named **atxidaq** before baptism.

A common cause of the invention of new words in this race at present is the fact that before baptism the Aleuts were generally named for birds, fish and the like. When they accepted the Christian faith they abandoned shamanism and all that might remind them of their former beliefs and customs as something disgusting to their Christian faith. In accordance with their goodness and simplicity they think that calling anything by its proper name in the presence of one who, until he was baptized, bore that name, would offend him and in some manner be a reproach to him.

12. The Aleut language has many verbs which are very detailed, possessing a superabundance of changes in tense and mood, even in the present usage of the language and in comparison with the Russian language.

As an example in Aleut "do not kill" may be said 1. **asxasaganân** 2. **asxasaganaxtin** 3. **asxasalagada** 4. **asxasalagadakagan** 5. **asxasadauluk** Every word is in the imperative mood and means "Do not kill."

Aside from changes in mood, number, person and the like, infixes such as *sxa*, *lga*, *ta*, and *da*, can be inserted in almost every simple verb between fixed and changeable syllables, to alter its meaning. In the place of the participle of the simple verb **kamgalik**, prayed, it is possible to say: — **kamgasigalik**, **kamgasigatalik**, **kamgasigasâdalik** and **kamgasigatasâdalik**. The first infix *sig* denotes accomplished, perfected action, wholly and truly completed. *Ta* denotes

⁶Since the Aleuts preserved their dead in pagan times by removing the viscera and stuffing the intestines with sweet grasses, they had ample opportunity to observe the internal structure of the body.

⁷See Appendix B.

not for one time alone. *sigasâda* adds the significance of very intensely but in combination with *tasâda* indicates extraordinary action. Therefore *kamgasigatasâdalik* means prayed with the most intensive effort, completely and truly praying assiduously, not for one time alone, and very vigorously. It is possible to use such an expression only in speaking of Christ. See St. Luke XXII 44.⁸

13. It is impossible to obtain a full explanation of the meaning of each and every infix for none of the present-day Aleuts, not even the very old ones, can supply the reasons for which some of the infixes are used. For example no one can explain why one says both *ukuxtalik* and *ukuxtakağilik* to express seen.

14. Such infixes are unknown in Russian verbs. Because of such a very important part of speech and also such excessive changes in conjugation, is it not possible to conjecture that this language, although beginning to die out, was once in better usage or stems from one of the oldest and richest languages? Because it is not possible that so many infixes which are used now without any distinction and necessity, were invented only for the sound; but certainly each infix, either by itself or in combination with others, must have represented either one special action or a power, property or degree of action. Also it is impossible that, according to present day understanding of this matter, the complete identical conceptions would be expressed in different forms just for simple communications of meaning as apparently in the leading example in section 12 above, which shows such a richness of expression for a primitive person to use in explaining a need. And even for telling stories such an abundance seems completely superfluous.

15. Although in Aleut it is possible to explain sufficiently well, clearly, satisfactorily and even beautifully and to speak about really abstract things, in spite of all this, the language like every other language similar to it, has its defects. Not mentioning the defects of expressions or inflexions which are generally simple, frequently childish and for the most part, dull and cold as the Aleuts are themselves,⁹ the principle defects are:

(a) It completely lacks abstract verbs such as consecrate, reason or philosophize and bless. Therefore it is impossible to translate every idea into Aleut with the very same significance that it has in the Russian language. As an example, "Bless your enemies" must be rendered as "About those who abuse you, speak well."

(b) And it follows that there are no adverbs derived from such verbs and none like those which in Russian end in *no*, such as absolutely, mentally.

(c) A very serious defect of the language is the lack of verbal nouns for translating Russian into Aleut. For example, the sentence, "Reading the Bible is very profitable," must be rendered in Aleut as "To whom reads the Bible, then there is profit." Or it may be translated as "To read the Bible will be very profitable." But if in the Russian language you add the meaning, "it leads to God," then in Aleut it is translated as "Out of the Bible we recognize (or know) God."

16. The present day usage of Aleut is very unfavorable to the preservation of its ancient forms because:

(a) The Aleuts in accepting the Christian faith and not possessing a written language, have lost their old songs in which were sung the praises of the particularly great exploits of their heroes and the unfortunate cases of travelers in distress at sea. Although some of them remember a few legends the stories cannot preserve the language as well as the tribal songs because the very best

⁸The Aleuts may have had no compunction at using such intense expressions for human activities. As an example of the pitfalls of translating not even the figures of the Biblical example were given correctly. The reference above indicates the passage in St. Luke describing Christ's Passion to which Veniaminov obviously refers.

⁹Here is an example of Veniaminov's conventional remarks about his favorite parishioners whom he lauds in other writings for quite contrary characteristics.

narrators of tribal stories do not trouble about preserving ancient expressions and translate them into the common speech of their own times. Therefore it is now impossible to find markers¹⁰ of their past in their language. A great many of the old men insist that their present language differs greatly from the older form of the language but they are unable to explain the manner of difference.

In former times the Unalaskans (and the present day Atkans) called the sea *inyudaq* and the sky *quyudaq* but now in place of these words they use for sea the word *alağuuq* and for sky, *iniq*. *Inyudaq*, in general, means that which is bent or flexible and stems from the rarely used verb *inyukuqing*. They are unable to translate the word *quyudaq* precisely but it must come from the verb *quyukuqing* I lie down to rest. And so it can express that which lies upon as a covering or that which encircles.

(b) Many Aleuts, more or less familiar with Russian, especially with reading and writing, needlessly use Russian words in their conversations and even the order of word composition. It is possible to believe that such usage beginning with the arrival of the Russians must have modified Aleut very much and in continuing for almost a whole century the usage must have had a detrimental influence on the whole language of a people whose numbers are small and who live under the domination of others. As proof of this many Aleuts from a youthful age not only do not use modal changes of verbs but cannot even remember them quickly. They also use nouns and verbs in the plural number instead of the singular number as in Russian. Such usage, they suppose, is not old.

17. The Aleuts, inhabiting the eastern region talk very quickly and join their words together so that it is necessary to have much practice in order to understand them. The Unalaskans talk softly and drawl their words more and the Western and Umnak Aleuts drawl their words still more. The Atkan Aleuts drawl each syllable very slowly.

18. Among the Umnak and Unalaskan Aleuts there are differences in several expressions and words. For instance the Umnak Aleuts and also the Aleuts of Atka Island, in all nouns and participles, use, in place of the plural endings *n* and *ngin*, *s* or *š* and *ngiš* or *giš* respectively. As an example the Unalaskans say *langin* geese and *asxun* nails but the Umnak and Atkan Aleuts say *langiš* or *lagiš* and *asxus* or *asxuš*. Diminutive words instead of ending with *daq* have the ending *kueaq*. For instance the Unalaskans say *cadaq* little hand (from *cax* hand) but the Aleuts of Umnak and Atka say *cakudaq*. Instead of *nung* to me, and *kugu* not, Umnak and Atkan Aleuts say *ngus* to me and *nanga* not.

19. In conversation generally all the Aleuts drop the final *n* of many words before words beginning with a vowel and occasionally with a consonant. For example *txin asik* with you, sounds in conversation like *txi asik*. And also they drop or do not pronounce the last syllable *gan* from negative verbs ending in *langan* before an auxiliary verb and also the first vowel of the auxiliary verb itself. For example, *inalagan aqaq* in conversation sounds like *inala -qaq*.

20. In composing my rules of Aleut language I dare not call them a grammar. But it seems to me proper to call it an essay on Aleut grammar; because, although herein I have said something about all the parts of speech, I have not discussed them completely and have explained word composition briefly. And doubtless here, as in any first experiment, defects will be found, either in the exposition of the rules or in the rules themselves.

21. These rules were composed by me not because they would be a complete text for the study of Aleut (if it were possible to learn any language with only

¹⁰The word translated as marker means literally monuments.

one grammar) but as I stated, more to serve as a handbook for an acquaintance with the characteristics of the Aleut language and to lead to more detailed knowledge about it.

22. Only where the rules of Aleut did not agree with the Russian language did I make definitive rules. To make definitions for every rule is completely unnecessary and would enlarge the book needlessly. If one of the Aleuts wanted to study the grammar of his language then rules would be necessary for him in his own tongue but for those of my countrymen who wish to have information about Aleut, complete rules are not necessary at all.

23. In order that my essay should conform more to its designation I include a dictionary of the Aleut language with Russian translations in which the collection of Aleut words is ever so much more than in all the dictionaries of this language known to me. As a whole complete volume it is not possible to call this a dictionary because there are no names of plants and insects known to the Aleuts. There are not even all the words of conversational language and especially there are few words derived from nouns and verbs.

In conclusion without beating around the bush I state to my reader that if I were not convinced that it is better to write mediocrally about that which one knows and another does not know, than knowing a little to write nothing, I would never have undertaken such a thing as the composition of a grammar of a primitive language, particularly of one soon destined to vanish—all the more as my own knowledge of the language is not quite competent for the composition of a grammar.

Written April 18, 1834
At Unalaska

IVAN VENIAMINOV.

A Grammatical Essay on the Aleut Language

The first seventeen sections of the original Russian text contain a description of the Cyrillic characters selected for the Aleutian alphabet and rules for pronunciation formulated by comparison with examples of Russian speech. Several sections deal with the accent and pronunciation marks used by Veniaminov. This material has been omitted as it would be of no assistance and little interest to English speaking people. The alphabet and rules for pronunciation of this romanized presentation of Aleut are included in the introduction.

To guide the student who is interested in comparing any part of this translation with the original Russian grammar, the numbers of the remaining divisions of the grammar have been retained exactly as in the Russian text. Consequently the first section which deals with material pertinent to an understanding of the language begins with:

PARTS OF SPEECH

18. It can almost be said that the Aleut language is formed from two parts of speech, from verbs¹ and conjunctions or adverbs, because all nouns, adjectives, pronouns, participles, prepositions (actually postpositions because they are always placed after nouns and hereafter they will be named so throughout the text), and some adverbs, have person, number and common endings with verbs. Likewise verbs possess some of the attributes of nouns. At least all the words of this language can be divided into no more than three parts. All the aforementioned constitute the first division, the verbs the second and some adverbs, numeral substantives and dates, conjunctions and interjections make up the third section. But in accordance with the customary rules of all grammars and in order to avoid confusion and excessive exceptions, I have separated the Aleut language into eight parts of speech. They are:

1. Noun — *taïyaġuq* man, *iġmanaq* good, *cang* five
The Aleut noun includes the words we classify as adjectives. *iġmanaq* good or literally the good one. See paragraph 161.
2. Pronoun — *ting* I, *txin* thou
3. Verb — *tunuxtakuqing* I speak
4. Participle — *mangiyuxtakaginaq* believing
5. Adverb — *waligan* here
6. Postposition — *ilan* in
7. Conjunction — *kayuk* and, also
8. Interjection — *û!* ah! oh!

There are no articles in this language such as there are in Greek, European and some other languages.

19. All the words of this language are either basic or derivative, simple or compound, alterable or unalterable and also augmentative or diminutive.

1. Basic words are all nouns or names of things and simple verbs.
tangaq water, *tunuq* word, *sunung* I take
2. Derivative words
tangakuqing I drink, *tangacxikuqing* I give to drink
tunuxtakuqing I speak, *suxtakuqing* I hold, retain

¹The Inuit makes little distinction between nouns and verbs. All verbs are conceived as nouns in a state of existence. "He runs" is thought of as "his running exists," and as the verb "to exist" enters necessarily into every verbal notion, it is unnecessary (from the Inuit viewpoint) to mention the word "exists." Consequently "he runs" and "his (act of) running" are expressed by one and the same word: *ixqikikuq*. This not being our own habitual pattern of thought, it is simpler to treat the Aleut verb (as Veniaminov has done) in terms to which we are more accustomed. R.H.G.

There are many verbs derived from nouns. It is possible to make a verb from almost every noun or name.

akaluq road, path — **akakuqing** I go by road

cayak tea (corrup. R.) — **cayukuqing** I drink tea

Of such verbs there are so many that seven dictionaries could not contain them all.

But there are no nouns derived completely from verbs and especially none that would correspond to the gerund or verbal noun of the English language. Instead the plural perfect participle is used. **aluxtasdaqangin** writing, what has been written.

3. Simple words

adaq father, **cax** hand

4. Compound words

adaqilakaqing I have no father

caqilakaq handless or not having a hand

Compound words are made either from two nouns as **alam igi** whale liver; or from a noun and a conjunction as **cam uluk** not a hand; or from a verb and a conjunction as **sunaguluk** not take; or from a noun and a verb as **adaqikuqing** I have a father; or from two verbs as **suxta qalinaq** lit. to take just now — he began. But they are not made from adjectives and substantives, as many words in Russian are compounded. Examples of such compounds in Russian would be translated into English as long-handed or good intention.

5. Variable words are words which can be declined or conjugated or receive suffixes and infixes. Such words are nouns, pronouns, verbs, participles, postpositions and adverbs.

6. Invariable words are conjunctions and interjections.

7. Diminutive words. Nouns are made diminutive by changing the endings **q**, **g**, **x** into **gadaq** or **daq** although the Aleuts of Umnak Island change them into **kucaq**. **cax** hand becomes **cadaq** little hand; on Umnak **cikucaq** little hand.

8. Augmentive words are made by changing their endings to **naxexiq** or **namkuq** and also **lguq**, **diga** and **ma**. **canaxexiq** or **canamkuq** large hand; **ciganalguq** large river

All words ending in **q** and **x** in a compound with the conjunction **uluk**, change the final **q** and **x** to **g** and the conjunction **uluk** always retains its accent.

kaciq — **kaciquluk**; **ax** — **aquluk**

GENERAL ATTRIBUTES OF PARTS OF SPEECH

20. Generally number is observed for all variable parts of speech.

21. There are three numbers in this language, singular, dual and plural and **ki**, **ik**, **dik** or **dik** are the characteristic signs of the dual number in all parts of speech.

Singular	Dual	Plural
agitudaq brother	agitudakiq two brothers	agitudan brothers
imin to thee	imdik to you two	imci to you
axqada thou go	axqadiq you two go	axqaci you go
taiyagum ilan from the man	taiyagum ilkin from two men	taiyagum ilin from people;
amnaqum much		from more than 2 men
		amnaqun many

22. There is no distinction in gender, not even to denote the distinction of relation of masculine and feminine gender. **axqalik** — he, she and it went.

23. Nouns, pronouns and participles have cases.

24. There are two principle cases, the nominative or general, and dative and other cases to be discussed later.

25. Verbs have number, voice, mood, tense, person and degree.

Nouns

26. Nouns are substantive, adjectival and numeral.

SUBSTANTIVE NOUNS

27. Substantive nouns have three principal endings, **q**, **g** and **x** and sometimes **ng**. **tangaq** water, **kannug** heart, **cax** hand, **ung** male genital organ; penis.

28. There are many proper names of place in this language which will be discussed later. Proper names of people used before the Enlightenment (the acceptance of Christianity) are no longer in use. Proper Russian names are used instead.²

29. There are about sixty different endings which substantives can take.

30. Five cases can be distinguished, in accordance with the general nature of all languages or according to need. No noun can have more than five cases, although some have less than five. The cases are nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and postpositional. **adaq** father, **adam** of the father, **adaman** to or for the father, **adaq** father and **adgan ilan** from the father.

A substantive noun has no more than three cases in the dual and plural which are the nominative or general, the dative and sometimes the postpositional.

31. According to meaning and ending cases are classified as 1. indefinite 2. possessive and 3. personal agentive or personal instrumental.

INDEFINITE CASES

32. The indefinite cases have endings which refer neither to a person nor thing which affect it, being concerned with an indefinite person. **adaq** is simply father not my or his father.

33. There are five indefinite cases in the singular number:

1. Nominative. This case is twofold — general or simple and apocopated. The apocopated is formed by dropping the final consonant of the general nominative and transferring the accent to the last syllable. **adaq** in the apocopated nominative becomes **ada**; **taiyagum** becomes **taiyagu**; and **cax** becomes **ca**.

When a word ends in **g** and there is no letter **g** before the last vowel but other consonants such as **n**, or **q**, then the apocopated form is made by adding **a**. No change in accent is made. **Kannug** becomes **kannuga**.

2. The characteristic of the genitive case is the letter **m** which is added to the apocopated form. **ada** in the genitive is **adam**. The accent remains as in the general nominative.

3. Dative. The stressed syllable **an**, added to the genitive, is the characteristic of this case. **adam** plus **an** becomes **adaman**.

4. Accusative. This case always has the same ending as the general or simple nominative from which it is distinguished only by its position in the sentence.

5. Postpositional. This case is made by adding **gan** to the apocopated nominative. **ada** becomes in this case **adagan**. In some participles this ending becomes **gam**.

Nouns ending in **iq** have no postposition inflexion and, in its place, use the genitive. The nominative of sky is **iniq**. Instead of saying **inigan ilan** to express from the sky, **inim ilan** is used.

²Russian names are still used by American Aleuts. The child is given the name of a saint whose festival is nearest its birth. A slight tendency to anglicize the Russian names is beginning to appear.

To the cases enumerated above a vocative might perhaps be added. This case is formed by appending to the general nominative the interjection *á*. Nominative *ámán*, vocative *ámán -á*. But as this particle is also subjoined to verbs, in an interrogative sense, and scarcely partakes of the nature of a case ending, it has not been included here among the inflexions of the noun.

34. The dual has but two inflexions for the indefinite cases, the general nominative and the dative. The latter is somewhat rare.

The termination of the nominative dual is *kik* which is added to the apocopated nominative singular of nouns ending in *q* and *x*, and *ix* which is added to the general nominative singular of those nouns ending in *ǵ*. The nominative dual of *adá* is *adatik*: of *kannúǵ* it is *kannúǵix*.

The dative dual which is both indefinite and possessory, is made by the addition of the syllable *kin*. *adá* becomes *adakin* and *kannúǵ* becomes *kannúǵikin*.

35. The plural, like the dual, has only two inflexions for the indefinite cases, the general nominative and the dative.

1. The nominative plural is formed by changing the final *m* of the genitive singular to *n* and in some cases to *ngin*. *adan*, the genitive singular *adan*, nominative plural: *inimsam*, genitive singular: *inimsangin*, nominative plural, the birds of the sky.

(Actually the terminations of the nominative plural seem to be added to the apocopated nominative. Veniaminov fails to explain this fully. Trans. Note).

2. The dative plural adds the stressed termination *ín* to the nominative. Nominative plural *adan*, dative plural *adanín*.

INFLEXIONS OF THE INDEFINITE CASES

	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	q, x, ǵ	kik, ix, k	n, ngin
Apoc. Nom.	a, i, u, ǵa
Accusative	q, x, ǵ	kik, ix, k	n, ngin
Genitive	m	kik, ix, k	n, ngin
Dative	mán	kin	nín
Postpositional	ǵan, ǵam	kik, ix, k	n, ngin

According to this table of inflexions every noun is declined.

POSSESSORY CASES OF NOUNS

36. The possessory cases are inflexions corresponding with the indefinite cases, but containing in addition inherent possessive pronouns. *adang* my father, *adan* thy father, *adaning* my fathers.

Adán thy father, is distinguished from *adan* fathers, by the position of the stress.

37. The possessory cases, in addition to numbers, have all the persons. *adaning* my fathers, *adaci* your fathers, *adangin* their fathers.

38. The possessory cases are subdivided into unipersonal, multipersonal, and impersonal.

1. The unipersonal possessory cases are used when one or more objects pertains to one person, as: my brother, my brothers.

2. The multipersonal are used when one or more objects pertains to two or more persons, as: our brother, our brothers.

3. The impersonal are used where the Latin language employs the pronoun *suus*, i.e. where the person or thing referred to pertains to the subject of the clause.

39. The possessory inflexions are usually confined to the general nominative

and the dative cases, but, in certain numbers and persons, a third possessory termination is found, which is either postpositional or genitive.

To avoid multiplication of rules and exceptions, three cases — nominative, dative, and postpositional — are here allotted to the unipersonal and multipersonal forms, and three — accusative, dative, and postpositional — to the impersonal.

40. A personal agentive or personal instrumental inflexion is used when the impersonal pronouns 'self' or 'own' are to be rendered in an agentive case, as: *đakingán* I with my own two eyes.

This case is used only of concrete objects or instruments and pronouns referring thereto.

41. The personal agentive forms have no special endings and suffix the syllable *án* or *ín* to the various possessory nominatives, as: *cang* my hand, *cangán* I with my own hand, *can* thy hand, *canán* thou with thy own hand.

(a) Possessor singular and object possessed singular:

<i>cangán</i>	I with my hand
<i>canán</i>	thou with thy hand
<i>canán</i> or <i>canín</i>	he or she with his or her hand

(b) Possessor singular and objects possessed dual:

<i>cakingán</i>	I with my two hands
<i>cakinán</i>	thou with thy two hands
<i>cakinán</i>	he or she with his or her two hands

(c) Possessor singular and objects possessed plural:

<i>caningán</i>	I with my hands
<i>catxinán</i>	thou with thy hands
<i>catxinán</i>	he or she with his or her hands

(d) The forms for dual possessors are wanting.

(e) Possessors plural and object possessed singular:

<i>caxán</i>	we with our hand
<i>canán</i>	you with your hand
<i>canán</i>	they with their hand

(f) Possessors plural and objects possessed dual:

<i>caxín</i>	we with our two hands
<i>cakinán</i>	you with your two hands
<i>cakixín</i>	they with their two hands

(g) Possessors plural and possessions plural:

<i>canín</i>	we with our hands
<i>cagingán</i>	you with your hands
<i>cadinán</i>	they with their hands

42. All the possessory cases derive from the apocopated nominative. It would be superfluous to establish a rule for the formation of each, since their number exceeds eighty-five, exclusive of exceptions. The forms may be seen from the paradigms.

(NOTE. — The paradigm of most of the possessory endings is unfortunately missing in every copy of Veniaminov's work which I have been able to locate. V. Henry in his abstract of Aleutian grammar states that he has had the same ill luck. The following attempt to supply the lack is very unsatisfactory and incomplete. It has been compiled from data kindly supplied by Mr. Leonti Siftsov, Secretary of the Greek-Russian church at Unalaska, a native Aleut, and from a collation of some of Veniaminov's Aleutian works. R.H.G.)

First Person Singular.

agituda-ng	my brother
agituda-king	my two brothers
agituda-ning	my brothers

Second Person Singular.

agituda-n	thy brother
agituda-kin	thy two brothers
agituda-txin	thy brothers

Third Person Singular (ejus).

agituda-(n)	his brother
agituda-kin	his two brothers
agituda-txin	his brothers

Third Person Singular (suus).

agituda-gim	his brother
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Substantives are susceptible of thirty-one different inflexions, not reckoning the twelve instrumental endings, the two identical endings distinguished by the position of the stress, and the fifteen instances in which the pronouns *ngan* to him, *ikin* to them two, *ngin* to them, are suffixed.

The thirty-one endings are: a or another vowel, m, n, ng, x, q, gan, ġin, ġik, ġin, ġing, kin, king, kik, kix, nin, ning, ngan, ngin, man, mang, mak, min, mding, txin, ci, mci, ganán, ganam, minán, and minín.

43. *Agitudaq* is the type of all substantives ending in *q* or *ng*, and of several that end in *á* and *í*.

Anaq mother, and some others, have two endings in the unipersonal possessory of the second person singular: *anáminan* and *anádaminan* to thy mother. The syllable *da* wears the semblance of the infix met with in verbs expressing reiterated action (see Sec. 125), but its significance here is obscure.³

Certain words annex either *k* or *kik* in the dual indefinite: *alak taiyáġukik* or *alak taiyáġuk* two men.

44. Conformably with the second example are declined all substantives ending in *ġ* or *x*. In words of this group, the possessory cases derive, not from the apocopated nominative, but from the genitive, by uniform alteration of the final consonant: genitive *kannuġim* of the heart, whence, *kannuġing* my heart, *kannuġimci* your hearts.

Kannuġ, and similar words, however, may take the ending *ix* in the nominative indefinite: *kannuġix*, and hence, apocopated, *kannuġí*.

Some words ending in *aġ* are declined on both models.

COMPOUND NOUNS

45. Besides admitting the case and personal endings above set forth, all substantives can enter into composition:

(a) With the auxiliary verbs *aġikuqing* there is to me, or I possess; *axtakuqing* I already am; and, at times, with *akukuqing* I am. For example: *ayagax* wife, *ayagaaġikuqing* a wife is to me, I have a wife; *adaq* father, *adaxtikuqing* I am a father.

As previously stated — all nouns are convertible into verbs, (see sec. 19), having in the active voice the termination *ġikuqing*, and in the passive and reflexive *xtakuqing*.

(b) With the participles *aq*, *axtaq*, *axtanaq*, and those of the other

³It is possibly a diminutive denoting affection. *Ana* mother, *anada* little mother. R.H.G.

First Person Plural.

agituda-x	our brother
agituda-x	our two brothers
agituda-n	our brothers

Second Person Plural.

agituda-n	your brother
agituda-kin	your two brothers
agituda-ġin	your brothers

Third Person Plural (eorum).

agituda-n	their brother
agituda-kix	their two brothers
agituda-ngin	their brothers

Third Person Plural (suorum).

agituda-mang	their brother
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tenses deriving from the above-mentioned auxiliary verbs. *ayagaxtaq* one who is a wife; *ayagaxtanaq* one who was a wife.

(c) With certain postpositions. (See sec. 145-146).

46. In such compounds of nouns with auxiliary verbs and their participles, the noun retains its stem form, and the verb or participle discards its initial vowel. *adaq*, stem *ada*; *aġikuqing*, in composition *ġikuqing*; *axtaq*, in composition *xtaq*; whence the forms *adaġikuqing*, *adaxtaq*.

47. Nouns in composition with verbs can be varied for all the moods, tenses, numbers, and persons, of the affirmative and negative aspects, exactly as other verbs:

	Affirmative Aspect		Negative Aspect
<i>adaġikuqing</i>	I have a father	<i>adaġilakaqing</i>	I have not a father
<i>adaġikuxtxin</i>	thou hast a father	<i>adaġilakaxtxin</i>	thou has not a father
<i>adaġikúq</i>	he or she has a father	<i>adaġilakaq</i>	he or she has not a father
<i>adaġigúnq</i>	if I have a father	<i>adaġigunguluk</i>	if I have not a father
<i>adaġigumin</i>	if thou have a father	<i>adaġiguminuluk</i>	if thou have not a father
<i>adaġigun</i>	if he or she have a father	<i>adaġigunuluk</i>	if he or she have not a father

Nouns thus verbalized can take the various infixes, *cxi*, *xtagili*, etc., enumerated under section 124.

48. Substantives in composition with participles are inflected regularly for numbers and persons in the same manner as participles:

<i>ting adaxtaq</i>	I being his father, or me he has as father
<i>ting adáxtaxtin</i>	I being thy father
<i>ting adáxtaxtidik</i>	I being the father of you two
<i>ting adáxtaxtic'i</i>	I being your father
<i>txin adáxtaqing</i>	thou being my father, or thee I have as father
<i>ting adáxtan</i>	I being their father
<i>txin adaxtaqing</i>	you being my father, you I have as father

And likewise for cases:

<i>ayagaxtanaq</i>	one who has been a wife
<i>ayagaxtanam</i>	of one who has been a wife
<i>ayagaxtanagan</i>	(by) one who has been a wife
<i>ayagaxtanán</i>	those who have been wives
<i>ayagaxtanánin</i>	to those who have been wives

49. When human beings are spoken of collectively, the word *kidáq* is added to the stem: *taiyáġuq* a man, *taiyáġukidáq* a multitude of people. In such cases, *kidáq* alone is inflected. Nominative, *taiyáġukidáq*; genitive, *taiyáġukidám*; postpositional, *taiyáġukidagan*.

Kidáq is occasionally annexed to other nouns, generally names of animals.

NOUNS ADJECTIVE

50. Nouns adjective or nominal adjectives generally end in *q* and are inflected for all numbers and the indefinite cases, but lack possessory cases: *iġámanaq* good, *iġámanakik*, *iġámanangín*.

Primitive adjectives are very few, most Aleutian adjectives being substantives or participles used adjectivally.

When adjectives are used as substantives, they take also the possessory cases and combine with verbs, participles, and postpositions, as indicated in sec. 45. Conversely, substantives or participles employed as adjectives cannot be thus inflected.

51. Adjectives have three degrees: positive, comparative, and superlative.

52. The positive degree has the termination *q*, and the apocopated forms in *á*, *í*, or *ú*: *iġámanaq*, *iġámaná*.

53. The comparative degree is expressed by help of the particle *agaca*, dual

agatikik, plural agatingin: as agaca ilkimin igámanakuq he is better than thou; agaca ilkimin macxísalakaq he is worse than thou.

54. The superlative degree has several forms, varying in force according to the particular infix used. (See sec. 125.) Usually it is made by adding the syllable sâda to the apocopated positive: igámaná good, igámanasâda very good, igámanasasâda very very good, igámanatasâda exceedingly good. There is a pronounced drawling of first a in sada, sâda.

55. Adjectives in all degrees are inflected like substantives ending in q. In the nominative plural, however, instead of the ending n, they have invariably the termination ngin. igámanaq, igámanam, igámanangin.

56. Adjectives with a negative signification generally suffix the conjunction uluk. kaciq windy, kaciguluk calm. In such compounds, the case-endings may either be appended to the conjunction: kaciguluğa, kacigulugín, or may precede it. The latter is the more common usage.

57. Adjectives used predicatively enter into composition with the auxiliary verb akuqing (see sec. 46). For example:

adang, igámanakuq	my father is good
agitásaning igámanasâdakun	my companions are very good
agitásaci macxísalakan	your companions are evil

NOUNS NUMERAL

58. Numerals or nouns numeral are cardinal, ordinal, multiplicative, or fractional.

(a) Cardinals:

1. átaqan (in the Atka dialect, tagataq)	6. atúng
2. alak	7. ulúng
3. qankun	8. qamcínq
4. sicin	9. sicínq
5. cang 100. sisaq	10. átiq (in the Atka dialect asax)

By combination of these, reckoning is carried to ten thousand or even higher. (Kodiak Islanders can only count to 200.)

59. The tens and hundreds are formed by addition of the adverbs:

algídim	twice	ulúngídim	seven times
qankúdim	three times	qamcínqídim	eight times
sicídim	four times	sicínqídim	nine times
cangídim	five times	átídim (or ádim)	ten times
atúnqídim	six times	sísadim	one hundred times

For example:

30	qankúdim átiq
300	qankúdim sisaq
10,000	sísadim sisaq

When units are added to tens or hundreds, the word átiq or sisaq stands in the genitive case, the unit follows in its uninflected form, and last comes the word signaxtá (from signax excess which is the apocopated, present impersonal participle of the verb it exceeds.)

33	qankúdim átim qankun signaxtá
333	qankúdim sisam qankúdim átim qankun signaxtá

(b) Ordinals: These add isiq to the cardinals.

3rd	qankun isiq
333rd	qankúdim sisam qankúdim átim qankun signaxtá isiq
last	aláng isiq

(c) Multiplicatives:
triple qankúdídim quadruple sicídídim

(d) Fractionals. Of these there are but two, angá half, angagan angá quarter (literally, half of one-half).

60. Except átaqan, átiq, and sisaq, numerals in general are not inflected. These three have certain of the indefinite cases, as: ataqanán, átim, sisam.

61. The words isiq and signaxtá can receive case-endings, the former in all numbers, the latter only in the plural. isiq, isim, isin; signaxtá, signaxtangín, signaxtanín.

62. Atukik both, suffixes in the dative the pronoun kin; in the postpositional becomes atugan; and in the second person atukimdik you both.

Pronouns

63. Pronouns are of six kinds:

(a) Personal: ting I, txin thou, ingan he, she, it.

(b) Reflexive or impersonal: igím one's self.

(c) Interrogative: kín who? alquq or alqutaq what?

(d) Indefinite: unuquq anyone, úsú all, everybody, everyone, tama-dagan each, inaqám one's self (intensive), amagan someone (with a negative, no one).

(e) Demonstrative and relative: áman this one, who, wan this, ingán that, sakán that yonder, according to the position of the person or thing alluded to.

The Aleutian language has such a wealth of these demonstrative pronouns that it is possible to indicate each person present in a company without mentioning him by name. Thus, beginning with the one nearest to the speaker and counting towards the entrance of the dwelling, the first of those sitting is wan, the second ingán, the third ikún, one far off akán, the last but one qağán, the last (or nearest the door) qakan. A person sitting in front of the speaker is qikún, one directly opposite qakún; one above ikán; exactly above ákán; below uknán; still lower unán; the lowest of all sakán. If the persons referred to are standing, the pronoun indicating the nearest to the speaker is ikún, and that for the one farthest away ákún. If walking, the person nearest is awán, one far away akún. A person lying near is indicated by udán; one outside the house by sadán; one inside the house ukán; one on this side agán.

Amán and umán denote persons not seen. If, of those present anywhere, for example in a dwelling, one is called and not several, the demonstratives take the ending gan, which has the force of "ever" in the English "whoever": sadagan any one of those standing in the house.

(f) Possessive: These scarcely occur independently, inasmuch as every noun has its regular possessory inflexions. To express "mine," "thine," etc., without naming the object possessed, one uses the participle mayuq (from the verb mayukuqing) with the appropriate personal ending, the corresponding personal pronoun being placed in apposition thereto: ting mayung mine, txin mayún thine, ingan mayun his or her, tuman mayungin ours, txici máyuci yours, ingakun máyungin theirs; and similarly in the dual.

64. Besides these simple pronouns, there exists a series of postpositional pronouns or personal postpositions, consisting in postpositions with the pronominal endings ming and kiming, inflected for the various persons, ilming in me, ilmin in thee; áđakiming for me, áđakimin for thee; and so forth.

The spirit of the Aleutian language demands that these words be classed among

the postpositions, but, as the postpositions remain almost unmodified and the inflexions are personal and pronominal in their nature, it has been considered more satisfactory to discuss them under this section.

65. Postpositions, when coalescing with pronouns, reject their last vowel and final **n**, or sometimes, the **n** only, and affix the personal endings **ming**, **kiming**, **liming**, **likiming**: **ádaming** toward me, **áðakiming** from me, **áðaliming** yet or again toward me, **áðalikiming** yet toward me or for me.

Such postpositions are: **kuán** on, **kuming** from on me; **nagan** within, **naming** within me; **dagan** to, **dagming** to me; **ilan** in, **ilming** in me; **kucxan** between, **kueximing** between me; **uglagán** beside, **uglagiming** beside me; **agalán** after, **agalkiming** after me; **qulán** for, **quliming** or **qulakiming** for me.

The ending **ming**, and its derivative **min** (2nd person), denote usurpation or appropriation; **kiming** indicates, strictly, cutting off or rejection, but is sometimes used in place of the simple **ming**; **liming** means repetition, as may be seen from the examples.

66. All pronouns have in common three numbers and three persons; the simple pronouns have, in addition, two principal cases, nominative and dative, and a few have also a genitive and postpositional. Their declension may be seen from the following tables.

(a) *Personal:*

First Person:

Singular: Nom.	ting I
Dat.	nung (Atka dialect ngus) to me.
Dual: Nom.	tuman we two
Dat.	tumanán to us two
Plural: Nom.	tuman we
Dat.	tumanín, nging to us
Acc.	tuman us

Second Person:

Singular: Nom.	txin thou
Dat.	imin to thee
Dual: Nom.	txidik you two
Dat.	imdik to you two
Plural: Nom.	txici you txidin you yourselves
Dat.	imci to you

Third Person:

Singular: Nom.	ingan he, she, it
Dat.	ngan to him, to her, to it
Dual: Nom.	ingaku they two
Dat.	ikin to them two
Plural: Nom.	ingakun they
Dat.	ngin to them

Interrogative:

Singular: Nom.	kín who?
Dat.	kinán to whom?

(The Interrogative has no Dual or Plural.)

Some pronouns have a special case which may be named general or possessory; thus, the pronouns of the third person subsist under two forms, the simple, and the general or possessory.

The pronoun **txin** thou, has in the plural two special forms: **txicingán** yourselves, and **txicinganán** you yourselves.

(b) *Reflexive:*

Singular: Dat.	igím to one's self.
Dual: Dat.	imak to themselves referring to two persons.
Plural: Dat.	imang to themselves referring to more than two persons.

(c) *Interrogative:*

Singular:	Nom.	alqutaq what
	Gen.	alqutam of what
	Dat.	alqutamán to what
Dual:	Nom.	alqutax
	Gen.	alqutax
	Dat.	alqutax
Plural:	Nom.	alqutan
	Gen.	alqutan
	Dat.	alqutanín

On the same model are declined **alquq** what, that which, and **unuquq** anyone. **Alquq** and **alqutaq** are properly participles from the verb **alquqing**, which, as nearly as it can be rendered, means: for which I am needful and on account of which also I must.

(d) *Intensive:*

First Person:

Singular: Nom.	inaqing I myself
Dat.	inaqaming to me myself
Dual: (There is none.)	
Plural: Nom.	inaqangin we ourselves
Dat.	inaqangin nging to us ourselves

Second Person:

Singular: Nom.	inaqamin thou thyself
Dat.	inaqamin imin to thee thyself
Dual: Nom.	inaqamdik your two selves
Dat.	inaqamdik ikin to your two selves
Plural: Nom.	inaqamci yourselves
Dat.	inaqamci imci to you yourselves

Third Person:

Singular: Nom.	inaqám he himself, she herself, it itself
Dat.	inaqamán to him himself, etc.
Dual: (There is none.)	
Plural: Nom.	inaqangin themselves
Dat.	inaqangin nging to them themselves

General:

Singular:	inaqám one's self
Dual:	inaqamak
Plural:	inaqamang

(e) *Relative:*

Singular:	Nom.	áman or amán who, which
	Dat.	ámanán to whom, to which
Dual:	Nom.	ámakux
	Dat.	ámakux ikin
Plural:	Nom.	ámakun
	Dat.	ámakunín

In this way are declined all relative pronouns ending in **n**.

67. Relative pronouns ending in **gan** are not declined, they being the postpositional cases of pronouns in **n**. When it is necessary to inflect them for the dative relation, the personal pronouns **ngan**, **ikin**, or **ngin** are suffixed. **amagan ngan** to anyone, **amagan ngin** to some (several).

úsu each, all, is declined as follows:

Indefinite cases:

Singular:	Nom.	úsu each, all
	Gen.	úsugan of each
	Dat.	úsugan ngan to all, each
Dual:	Nom.	úsuq all, each
	Dat.	úrukik each two, all two
Plural:	Nom.	úsun, úsungin all
	Gen.	úsun, úsungin of all
	Dat.	úsuganin to all
Acc.	úsun, úsungin all	

Personal cases:

First Person:

Singular:	Nom.	úsung I wholly
	Dat.	úsungán to me wholly
Dual:	Nom.	úsuming we two wholly
	Dat.	úsumingin we wholly
Plural:	Nom.	úsumingin we wholly
	Dat.	úsumingin ngin to us wholly

Second Person:

Singular:	Nom.	úsún thou wholly
	Dat.	úsuminán to thee wholly
	Postp.	úsumin (by) thee wholly
Dual:	Nom.	úsumin you two wholly
	Dat.	úsumin you two wholly
Plural:	Nom.	úsumin you wholly
	Dat.	úsumin imci to you wholly
Postp.	úsumin (by) you wholly	

Third Person:

Singular:	Nom.	úsú he wholly, she wholly, it wholly
	Dat.	úsugan ngan to him wholly, etc.
	Postp.	úsugan (by) him wholly, etc.
Dual:	Nom.	úrukik they two wholly
	Dat.	úrukik they two wholly
Plural:	Nom.	úsungin they all
	Dat.	úsungin ngin to them all

General:

Singular:	úsugan one's self wholly
Dual:	úsumaq all their two selves
Plural:	úsumang all their selves

68. The postpositional pronouns or personal prepositions have numbers and persons, but want cases.

First Person:

Singular:	agalkiming for or after me
Dual:	agalkingin, agalkin for or after us two
Plural:	agalkingin, agalkin for or after us

Second Person:

Singular:	agalkimin for or after thee
Dual:	agalkimidik for or after you two
Plural:	agalkimci for or after you

Third Person:

Singular:	agalán for or after him, her, it
Dual:	agalkingin, agalkin for or after them two
Plural:	agalín, agalingín for or after them

General:

Singular:	agalkigim for or after one's self
Dual:	agalkimak for or after their two selves
Plural:	agalkimang for or after themselves

Similarly are declined all personal postpositions ending in **kinging** and **likiming**, such as: **ilkiming, ilakiming**, from me.

Ilming in me.

First Person:

Singular:	ilming in me
Dual:	ilking in us two
Plural:	ilingin, ilingin in us

Second Person:

Singular:	ilmin in thee
Dual:	ilimdik in you two
Plural:	ilimci, ilmci, ilci in you

Third Person:

Singular:	ilan in him, her, it
Dual:	ilkin in them two
Plural:	ilin in them

Third General:

Singular:	ilím in his, her, its self
Dual:	ilmak in their two selves
Plural:	ilmang, ilimang in themselves

After this model are inflected all postpositional pronouns ending in **ming** or **liming**, such as:

agaliming	near me
dagming	towards me
ádaming	to me
ilaliming	between me
queximing	among me, in the midst of me (probably means within me)
qulamang	for my sake, for me
kuming	on me
naming	within me
uglagiming	without me, besides me

and all others not containing the syllable **ki**.

The following forms are noteworthy:

agalilimang	they one after another
ilamang	between my, thy, his or her self
inaqalimang	each other, one another

Dagming in the third person has **dagan**, in the plural **dagin**.

Verbs

69. Verbs have persons, numbers, tenses, moods, voices, degrees, aspects, and conjugations.

This part of speech in the Aleutian language is so prolific that every verb, in the active voice alone, can take over four hundred terminations, exclusive of the endings of the participles and of the negative aspect. And at the same time this part of speech, the verb, is so indefinite and confusing that a verb of another language can almost always be translated into Aleut, either as a verb or a participle, unchanged in meaning either in the tense corresponding to the one in the other language or any other tense. I took away **suqung** and **suqang**, **sukung** and **suliting** and **sunaqing**.

70. The numbers in all moods and tenses are three: singular, dual, and plural. **sukung** I take, **sukuxtiđik** you two take, **sukun** they (three or more) take.

The dual number, although existing in all parts of the conjugation, is falling into disuse and not infrequently cedes to the plural.

71. The persons, in all tenses and moods except the imperative, are three: first, second, and third. **sukung** I take, **sukun** thou takest, **sukuq** he, she, or it takes.

72. In certain moods and tenses the third person has two forms, a simple or general and a possessory or impersonal; the latter denoting that the action of the third person or persons refers to, reflects on, or is in favor of him or themselves, simple, **sukun** they take; possessory, **sukumang** they take for themselves.

73. The moods are six: (1) indicative; (2) first conjunctive; (3) second conjunctive; (4) obligatory; (5) infinitive; (6) imperative.

(1) The indicative mood corresponds in meaning with the same mood in English. **sukung** I take, **sunaqing** I took, **sudúkakung** I shall take.

(2) The first conjunctive is the mood of hypothesis, and takes the place of the English subjunctive with 'if' and 'in case.' It has in all tenses the characteristic infixes **gu** or **txu**. **sugung** if I take, **sudukagumin** in case thou shalt take, **ikitxumin** if thou lose.

(3) The second conjunctive is temporal and modal, expressing the adverbial ideas 'when' and 'how.' **sukuán** when he takes, **txin-agukuán** when he produces himself (lit. when he is born), **sukunín** as they take.

This mood corresponds with the 'dative absolute' of the Slavonic languages.

(4) The obligatory mood expresses necessity or obligation on the part of the person mentioned. **sukakung** I must or should take.

This mood corresponds with the 'dative absolute' of the Slavonic languages. ought to take; conjoined **sudúkakang axtatung** if I shall have to take, if I must take.

(5) The infinitive mood has all the numbers and persons and, like the obligatory, a twofold form. The simple form expresses the simple infinitive **sungan** I, to take; **sugmin** thee, to take; **sugan** he or she, to take. The conjoined form, used in subordinate phrases, expresses purpose, **sugta** I so as or in order to take, **sugtxin** thou so as to or in order to take.

(6) The imperative has three forms: simple, relative, and future; the first is used when one or more persons are ordered to do one or more acts; **suda** take thou, **sudik** take you two, **suci** take you; the second when many are ordered to do one or more acts; **sutxa** take you one or more, **sutxik** you two take, **sutxin**, you take many (more than two); the third, when the order is to be carried into effect not immediately, but later. In this last form, the main

verb stands in the simple infinitive and is followed by the imperative of the auxiliary **agakung**; **sumin agada** take after a while, take sometime.

74. The imperative mood, in all numbers, has inflexions only for the first and second persons; to express the third person, the infix **exi**, denoting command or constraint, is inserted before the ending of the second person. **tangada** drink thou, **tangaxida** let him drink. Occasionally, the conjoined infinitive with the adverb **amaya** is used in the same sense: **amaya sugagta** let him take.

75. The negative particle 'not' is rendered in Aleutian not by a separate word, but by special variations of the verb. For this purpose the conjunction **uluk** and the infixes **laka**, **laga**, **gana**, are employed; though not indiscriminately. In view of this peculiarity of the language, each mood has been divided into two aspects, styled, respectively, affirmative and negative. Affirmative, **sukung** I take, **suda** take thou, **sunaqing** I was taking. Negative, **sulakaqing** I do not take, **sulagada** or **suganaxtxin** do not take, **sunagúluting** I was not taking.

Uluk and **gana** are used chiefly in relation to the actions of persons; **laka** and **laga** in regard to things.

76. The tenses in the indicative are six:—

1. Present: **sukuqing**, or syncopated **sukung**, I take.

2. Imperfect: **sunaqing** I was taking.

3. Perfect: **suqang** I took.

4. Future indefinite: **sudúkakung** I shall take. This tense is often used to express ability, that is, I can take.

5. Future iterative: **sungan agnaqing** I shall often take.

6. Future perfect: **suqangan** I shall have taken or I shall take once for all.

77. In addition to the tenses above named, there exist in the indicative mood compound tenses formed by aid of the auxiliary verbs **agikung**, **adúkakung**, and the infixes **sagu**, **ti**, **yaku**, etc., for which see section 125.

1. The compound present consists in the first infinitive with the auxiliary **agikung** I have, as: **sungan agikung** I am taking, **sumin agikun** thou art taking.

2. The compound past is almost present in signification and consists in the addition of the infix **sagu** to the simple present, as: **susaguqung** I have now taken or I just took.

3. The pluperfect is formed by the infixes **yaku**, **yuku**, and the adverb **unuğuluk** long ago, as: **unuğuluk suqang** I took long since, I had taken.

4. The compound future is made up of the imperfect participle and the verb **adúkakung** (which in composition drops its initial vowel) inflected for persons and numbers, while the participle remains unchanged, as: **sunaxdúkakung** I endeavor to take, or properly, I shall have taken, since **adúkakung** is the future of the auxiliary verb **akuqing**.

In these compounds, the final **q** of the participle is changed to **x** for the sake of euphony.

VOICE

78. The voices are three: active, passive, and reflexive.

1. The active betokens the simple action of some person or thing, not related to any other as: **suqang** I took, **aigatxa** he went, **agunaq** she brought forth, she bore (a child).

2. The passive (or relative voice) denotes action of a person directed toward a person or thing as: **sulgaqang** I was taken; **sugiqang** also means I was taken, but as if with hands; **agulganaq** he was born, **inasxaqan** they were finished.

3. The reflexive indicates action returning on the actor, as: **txin-sunaq** he was taking himself, **txin-agunaq** he was producing himself.

79. The various degrees of verbs are formed by insertion before the tense endings of the syllables **ḍiga**, **sâda**, etc., mentioned in Section 125, as: **sudigakung** I firmly and vigorously take, **qaḡasasâdakuqing** I thank most earnestly.

CONJUGATIONS

80. The conjugations are two: the first has in the imperative mood the ending **da**, and is followed by all verbs ending in the first person of the present indicative in **kuqing**; the second has in the imperative **ca**, instead of **da**, and according to this model are inflected all verbs in **ḡikuqing** and **tikuqing**.

FORMATION OF TENSE ENDINGS

81. In general, all tenses in all moods, except the future perfect indicative, are formed in the same way, that is by changing one ending to another known ending. As **sukuqing**, **sunaqing**, **suqang** and **sugung**.

The letter **i** is dropped in all tenses from verbs ending in **ḡikuqing**. So **agluḡikuqing** becomes **agluḡlakaḡing**. In the plural number of these verbs the letter **g** is changed to **x**. **Agluḡtxang**.

82. Each tense has its own fixed endings in all moods, and each, except for the future iterative, has its own characteristic syllable unchanged in all numbers and persons.

ACTIVE VOICE

Indicative Mood

1. Present tense. In the positive aspect the ending of the first person singular is **kuqing** and the short or syncopated form ends in **kung**. The characteristic syllable in the positive aspect is **ku**. Many use the syncopated form in place of the perfect tense. For I took, they say **suqung** instead of **suqang**.

The negative ending of the first person is **lakaqing**.

<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Singular:	
1. sukuqing, sukung I take, I am taking	sulakaqing
2. sukuxtin, sukun	sulakaxtin
3. sukuq, suku :sukum⁴	sulakaq :sulakaga

Dual:	
1. sukukik	sulakakik
2. sukuxtxi	sulakaxtxidik
3. sukukik	sulakakik

Plural:	
1. sukuning, sukun	sulakaging, sulakan
2. sukuxtxici, sukuci	sulakaxtxici, sulakaci
3. sukungin, sukun :sukumang⁴	sulakan :sulakamang

2. Imperfect tense. The affirmative ending is **naqing** and the characteristic syllable is **na**.

The negative aspect is formed from the participle of this tense, the conjunction **uluk** and the personal pronouns. The characteristic syllable is **na** as in the affirmative. **Sunaḡuluting** I was not taking, is formed from the participle **sunaq**, the conjunction **uluk** and the pronoun **ting**.

⁴The verbal form of the third person singular and plural which follows the colon is the possessory or impersonal form. See Section 72.

	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Singular:		
1. sunaqing I was taking		sunaḡuluting or sunaḡuluqing I was not taking
2. sunaxtin		sunaḡuluxtin
3. sunaq : sunam		sunaḡuluk : sunamuluk
Dual:		
1. sunakik		sunakiḡuluk
2. sunaxtxidik		sunaḡuluxtxidik
3. sunakik		sunakiḡuluk
Plural:		
1. sunaning, sunang		sunaninguluk, sunanuluk
2. sunaxtxici, sunaci		sunaḡuluxtxici
3. sunangin, sunan : sunaman		sunanuluk, sunanginuluk : sunamanguluk

3. Perfect tense. The characteristic syllable is **qa** and the ending of the first person in the affirmative aspect is **qang**.

The negative aspect is formed either by the addition of **uluk** or by the insertion of **laka**.

	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Singular:		
1. suqang I took		sulakaqang I took not
2. suqân		sulakan
3. suqa : sukigim		sulakaqa
Dual:		
1. suqax, sukix		sulakax
2. suqaxtxidik		sulakaxtxidik
3. suqax, sukik		sulakax
Plural:		
1. suqaning, suqang		sulakaqang
2. suqaxtxici, suqaxci		sulakaqaci
3. suqangin, suqakin : suqakimang		sulakakin

Or the negative is the affirmative plus **uluk**.

Verbs of the second conjugation have the characteristic syllable **txa** and the affirmative ending of the first person is **txang** and the negative is **txanguluk**.

	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Singular:		
1. inatxang I finished		inatxanguluk I did not finish
2. inatxan		inatxanuluk
3. inatxa : inatxagim		inatxauluk
Dual:		
1. inatxax		inatxaxuluk
2. inatxaxtxidik		inatxaxtxidikuluk
3. inatxax		inatxaxuluk
Plural:		
1. inatxaning, inatxan		inatxaninguluk
2. inatxaxtxici, inatxaci		inatxaxtxiciuluk
3. inatxangin : inatxagin		inatxanginuluk

4. Future Indefinite. In all moods this tense has the characteristic syllable *dúka*. And the affirmative indicative ending of the first person is *dúkakuqing* or *dúkalakaqing*. The negative ending of the first person is *dúkalakaqing*.

	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Singular:		
1.	<i>sudúkakuqing, sudúkakung</i> I shall take	<i>sudúkalakaging</i> I shall not take
2.	<i>sudúkakuxtxin, sudúkakun</i>	<i>sudúkalakaxtxin</i>
3.	<i>sudúkakuq, sudúkaku :</i> <i>sudúkakum</i>	<i>sudúkalakaq :</i> <i>sudúkalakaga</i>
Plural:		
1.	<i>sudúkakukik</i>	<i>sudúkalakakik</i>
2.	<i>sudúkakuxtxidik</i>	<i>sudúkalakaxtxidik</i>
3.	<i>sudúkakukik</i>	<i>sudúkalakakik</i>
Dual:		
1.	<i>sudúkakuning, sudúkakun</i>	<i>sudúkalakagning</i>
2.	<i>sudúkakuxtxici, sudúkakuci</i>	<i>sudúkalakaxtxici,</i> <i>sudúkalakaxci</i>
3.	<i>sudúkakungin : sudúkakumang</i>	<i>sudúkalakagin :</i> <i>sudúkalakamang</i>

5. Future Iterative. This tense has no endings and no characteristic syllable. The affirmative aspect is compounded from the first infinitive mood and the auxiliary verb *ágnaqing* (the future tense of verb *akuqing*).

The negative is formed from the participle of the perfect tense and the negative form of the auxiliary verb *agnağuluting* compounded according to rule 46. In place of *sunag añağuluting* is *sunagnağuluting* I shall not be taking more than once or often. This auxiliary verb is formed from the participle *áгнаq*, conjunction *uluk* and the personal pronoun *ting*.

	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Singular:		
1.	<i>sungan ágnaqing</i> I shall take often or more than once.	<i>sunagnağuluting</i> I shall not take often or more than once.
2.	<i>sumin ágnaxtxin</i>	<i>sunagnağuluxtxin</i>
3.	<i>suğan añaq</i>	<i>sunagnağuluk</i>
Dual:		
1.	<i>suğan ágnakik</i> or <i>agnax</i>	<i>sunagnağiguluk</i>
2.	<i>sumdik ágnaxtxidik</i>	<i>sunagnağuluxtxidik</i>
3.	<i>suğan ágnakik, or añaq</i>	<i>sunagnağiguluk</i>
Plural:		
1.	<i>suğin ağan</i>	<i>sunagnağuluk</i>
2.	<i>sumci ágnaxtxici</i>	<i>sunagnağuluxtxici</i>
3.	<i>suğin ağanangin</i>	<i>sunagnağuluk</i>

6. Future Perfect. The characteristic syllable of first conjugation verbs is *qa*, the same as the perfect tense and of verbs of the second conjugation it is *txa*, because this tense is formed from the perfect.

The affirmative endings of the first person are *qangan* and *txangan*.

The negative endings of the first person are *qalakangan, qanganuluk, txanganuluk* and *txalakangan*.

	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative I</i>	<i>Negative II</i>
Singular:			
1.	<i>suqangan</i> I shall take once or I shall have taken.	<i>suqanganuluk</i>	<i>suqalakangan</i>
2.	<i>sugamin</i>	<i>sugaminuluk</i>	<i>sugalakamin</i>
3.	<i>suqagan</i>	<i>suqanganuluk</i>	<i>suqalakaan</i>
Dual:			
1.	<i>suqagkin</i>	<i>suqagkinuluk</i>	<i>suqalakagkin</i>
2.	<i>suqamdik</i>	<i>suqamdikuluk</i>	<i>suqalakamdik</i>
3.	<i>suqagkin</i>	<i>suqagkinuluk</i>	<i>suqalakagkin</i>
Plural:			
1.	<i>suqağin</i>	<i>suqağinuluk</i>	<i>suqalakağin</i>
2.	<i>suqamci</i>	<i>suqamciuluk</i>	<i>suqalakameci</i>
3.	<i>suqağin : suqagmang</i>	<i>suqağinuluk</i>	<i>suqalakağin :</i> <i>suqalakagmang</i>

In the text of the grammar Veniaminov gives the first negative table as an example. However he gives the second series of endings in his chart of tense endings. It seems as if both forms are in use with verbs of the first conjugation although he fails to indicate it clearly as he does in connection with verbs of the second conjugation.

	<i>First Conjugation Verb</i>		
	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative I</i>	<i>Negative II</i>
Singular:			
1.	<i>inatxangan</i> I shall have finished	<i>inatxalakangan</i>	<i>inatxanganuluk</i>
2.	<i>inatxamin</i>	<i>inatxalakamin</i>	<i>inatxaminuluk</i>
3.	<i>inatxagan</i>	<i>inatxalakaan</i>	<i>inatxaganuluk</i>
Dual:			
1.	<i>inatxagkin</i>	<i>inatxalakagkin</i>	<i>inatxagkinuluk</i>
2.	<i>inatxamdik</i>	<i>inatxalakamdik</i>	<i>inatxamdikuluk</i>
3.	<i>inatxagkin</i>	<i>inatxalakagkin</i>	<i>inatxagkinuluk</i>
Plural:			
1.	<i>inatxağin</i>	<i>inatxalakağin</i>	<i>inatxağinuluk</i>
2.	<i>inatxameci</i>	<i>inatxalakameci</i>	<i>inatxameciuluk</i>
3.	<i>inatxağin</i>	<i>inatxalakağin</i>	<i>inatxağinuluk</i>

According to its endings this tense should be in the infinitive mood or in the perfect tense. But it is used in accordance with the meaning given above, to express an action to be definitely completed in the future.

First Conjunctive Mood

83. The first subjunctive mood has four tenses, present, two pasts and an indefinite future. See Sec. 73, 2.

In place of the future iterative, the future perfect and often in place of all future tenses the present tense is used. In the future tense the verb is used in the following sense:—if you will be good, then you will receive a reward *iğamanaq axtagumin, agusisiq sudúkakuxtxin*: the first verb is in the present tense of this mood and the second is in the future indefinite of the second conjunctive mood. Literally — If you be good, you will receive a reward.

84. The characteristic syllable of this mood in all tenses and both aspects is the syllable **gu**. The ending of the first person present tense in the affirmative is **gung** and the negative, as in all cases of this mood, is formed by adding **uluk** to the affirmative endings.

1. *Present Tense:*

	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Singular:		
1.	sugung if I take	sugunguluk
2.	sugumin	suguminuluk
3.	sugun : sugum	sugunuluk
Dual:		
1.	sugukik	sugukikuluk
2.	sugumdik	sugumdikuluk
3.	sugukik	sugukikuluk
Plural:		
1.	sugungin	sugunginuluk
2.	sugumci	sugumciuluk
3.	sugungin : suguman	sugunginuluk

2. *Imperfect Tense:*

There are no special endings. It is formed from the imperfect participle inflected for the first person only and the auxiliary verb **axtagung**, inflected for number and person.

	<i>Affirmative</i>
Singular:	
1.	sunaq axtagung if I were taking
2.	sunaq axtagumin
3.	sunaq axtagun : sunaq axtagum
Dual:	
1.	sunax axtagukix
2.	sunax axtagumdik
3.	sunax axtagukix
Plural:	
1.	sunan axtagun
2.	sunan axtagumci
3.	sunan axtagungin : sunan axtagumang
	Negative—sunan axtagunginuluk if they were not taking.

3. *Perfect Tense:*

This is composed of the perfect indicative followed by the auxiliary **axtagun**, the latter ordinarily not being inflected for either numbers or persons.

	<i>Affirmative</i>
Singular:	
1.	suqang axtagun if I have taken
2.	suqan axtagun
3.	suqa axtagun: suqa axtagum
Dual:	
1.	suqax axtagun
2.	suqadik axtagun, suqaxtidik axtagun
3.	suqax axtagun

	<i>Affirmative</i>
Plural:	
1.	suqan axtagun
2.	suqaci axtagun
3.	suqan axtagun: suqan axtagumang
	Negative—suqang axtagunuluk or suqang axtagunguluk if I have not taken.

Second Conjugation Verb

	<i>Affirmative</i>
Singular:	
1.	inatxang axtagung if I have finished
2.	inatxan axtagumin
3.	inatxa axtagun: inatxa axtagum
Dual:	
1.	inatxax axtagukix
2.	inatxadik axtagumdik
3.	inatxax axtagukik
Plural:	
1.	inatxan axtagun
2.	inatxaci axtagumci
3.	inatxan axtagungin: inatxan axtagumang

4. *Future Tense:*

	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Singular:		
1.	sudúkagung if I shall take	sudúkagunguluk, if I shall not take
2.	sudúkagumin	
3.	sudúkagun: sudúkagum	
Dual:		
1.	sudúkagukik	
2.	sudúkagumdik	
3.	sudúkagukik	
Plural:		
1.	sudúkagungin	
2.	sudúkagumci	
3.	sudúkagungin: sudúkagumang	

85. Verbs of the second conjugation in the first conjunctive mood have a future-perfect tense, ending in **txung**.

	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Singular:		
1.	inatxung if I shall have finished	inatxunguluk
2.	inatxumin	
3.	inatxun : inatxum	
Dual:		
1.	inatxukik	
2.	inatxumdik	
3.	inatxukik	
Plural:		
1.	inatxungin	
2.	inatxumci	
3.	inatxungin : inatxumang	

This tense also, according to its endings, should be a perfect tense and, in fact, an auxiliary verb in the future tense (**áǵnaqing**) is sometimes added to complete the sense, as: **inatxung áǵnaqing** for **inatxung**.

Second Conjunctive Mood

86. The second or independent conjunctive mood has seven tenses, that is, all the tenses of the indicative and a second perfect. In the first perfect the adverb 'how' is inherent, and in the second, 'when'; **sukinín** how they took, **sunginín** when they took. See Sec. 73,3.

87. The second conjunctive has no specific endings, but adds to the terminations of the indicative the dative inflexion **án** or **ín**.

For ease of pronunciation, the final **x** and **q** of the indicative endings are changed to **ǵ** before the suffixed **án** and **ín**.

1. Present Tense:

<i>Singular:</i>	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
1.	sukúqingán when I take	sulakaqingán when I do not take
2.	sukúqxtxinán	sulakaxtxinán
3.	sukuán: sukumán	sulakagaán

<i>Dual:</i>		
1.	sukúkigán	sulakakigikín
2.	sukútxidiǵán	sulakaxtxidiǵán
3.	sukúkigán	sulakigikín

<i>Plural:</i>		
1.	sukunín	sulakakunín
2.	sukútxicinán	sulakakuxtxicinán
3.	sukunín: sukumangán	sulakakunín

2. Imperfect Tense:

<i>Singular:</i>		
1.	sunaqingán when I took	sunagúlutingán when I did not take
2.	sunaxtxinán	sunagúluxtxinán
3.	sunagán: sunamán	sunagúlugán

<i>Dual:</i>		
1.	sunakigán	sunakigúlugán
2.	sunaxtxidiǵán	sunagúluxtxidiǵán
3.	sunakigán	sunakigúlugán

<i>Plural:</i>		
1.	sunanín	sunanulugán
2.	sunaxtxicinán	sunagúluxtxicinán
3.	sunanín: sunámangán	sunanulugán

3. First Perfect Tense (1st Conjugation):

<i>Singular:</i>		
1.	suqangán how I have taken	suqangulugán how I have not taken
2.	suqanán	suqanulugán
3.	suqaán	suqayulugán

Affirmative

Negative

<p><i>Dual:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. sukigikín 2. suqaxtxidiǵán 3. sukigikín <p><i>Plural:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. sukinín 2. suqacingán 3. sukinín <p>(2nd Conjugation):</p> <p><i>Singular:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. inatxangán as I have finished 2. inatxanán 3. inatxaán <p><i>Dual:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. inatxaǵán 2. inatxaǵán or inatxaxtxidiǵán 3. inatxaǵán <p><i>Plural:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. inatxanán 2. inatxacinán 3. inatxanín <p>4. Second Perfect Tense:</p> <p><i>Singular:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. sukungán when I have taken 2. sukuxtxinán 3. sukuán <p><i>Dual:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. sukungkín, sukúgikín 2. sukuxtxidiǵán 3. sukungkín : sukúgikín <p><i>Plural:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. sunginín 2. sukuxtxicinán 3. sunginín : sungǵing <p>5. Future Tense:</p> <p><i>Singular:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. sudúkakuqingán when I shall take 2. sudúkakuqxtxinán 3. sudúkakuán <p><i>Dual:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. sudúkakukigín 2. sudúkakuxtxidiǵán 3. sudúkakukigín 	<p>sukiyulugán suqagúluǵán, suqagúluxtxidiǵán sukiyulugán</p> <p>sulakakinín sulakacingán sulakakinín</p> <p>inatxangulugán as I have not finished inatxanulugán inatxayulugán</p> <p>inatxaǵulugán inatxaǵuludiǵán inatxaǵulugán</p> <p>inatxanulugán inatxciyulugán inatxaninulugán</p> <p>sulakaǵingán when I have not taken sulakaǵinán sulakaǵangán</p> <p>sungkinuluk sulakaxtxidiǵán sungkinuluk</p> <p>sulakaǵinín sulakaxtxicinán sulakaǵinín</p> <p>sudúkalakaǵingán when I shall not take sudúkalakaxtxinán sudúkalakaǵán</p> <p>sudúkalakakigán sudúkalakaxtxidiǵán sudúkalakakigán</p>
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	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Plural:		
1.	sudúkakunín	sudúkalakakunín
2.	sudúkakuxtxicinán	sudúkalakaxtxicinán
3.	sudúkakunín	sudúkalakakunín
6. Future Iterative Tense:		
Singular:		
1.	sungan áгнаqingán when I shall take often	sunágnágulutingán when I shall not take often
2.	sumin ágnaxtxinán	sunágnáguluxtxinán
3.	sugán áгнаgán	sunágnágulugán
Dual:		
1.	sugán ágnakigán	sunágnákigulugán
2.	sumdik ágnaxtxidigán	sunágnáguluxtxidigán
3.	sugán ágnakigán	sunágnákigulugán
Plural:		
1.	sugin ágnanín	sunágnánulugán
2.	sumci ágnaxtxicinán	sunágnáguluxtxicinán
3.	sugin ágnanín	sunágnánulugán
7. Future-perfect Tense (very little used):		
Singular:		
1.	suqanganán when I shall have taken	suqanganulugán when I shall not have taken
2.	suqaminán	suqaminulugán
3.	suqaganán	suqaganulugán
Dual:		
1.	suqagkinín	suqagkinulugán
2.	suqamdigán	suqamdigulugán
3.	suqagkinín	suqagkinulugán
Plural:		
1.	suqaginín	suqaginulugán
2.	suqamcián	suqamciyulugán
3.	suqaginín	suqaginulugán

First Obligatory Mood

88. The obligatory or necessitative mood has four tenses: present, perfect, future indefinite, and future iterative.

89. In the first three tenses the characteristic mood-syllable is *ka*, which in the present and perfect precedes the tense-syllables, but in the future follows.

The future iterative consists in the first infinitive followed by the auxiliary verb *axqang*, conjugated for numbers and persons.

The negative aspect of this mood is uniformly constructed by addition of *uluk*, for which expression in the present tense *laka* is often substituted.

1. Present Tense:

	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Singular:		
1.	sukakung I must or ought to take	sukalakağing
2.	sukakuxtxin	sukalakaxtxin
3.	sukakuq : sukakum	sukalakaq

	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Dual:		
1.	sukakukik	sukalakagkik
2.	sukakuxtxidik	sukalakaxtxidik
3.	sukakukik	sukalakagkik
Plural:		
1.	sukakun	sukalakagin
2.	sukakuxtxici	sukalakaxtxici
3.	sukakungin : sukakumang	sukalakagin
2. Perfect Tense:		
Singular:		
1.	sukaqang I ought to have taken	sukaqanguluk
2.	sukaqán	sukaqánuluk
3.	sukaqá : sukakigim	sukaqáyuluk
Dual:		
1.	sukaqax	sukaqaguluk
2.	sukaqaxtxidik	sukaqaxtxidiguluk
3.	sukaqax	sukaqaguluk
Plural:		
1.	sukaqangín, sukaqan	sukaqanginuluk
2.	sukaqaci	sukaqaciyuluk
3.	sukaqangín : sukaqamang	sukaqanginuluk

In the negative the forms *sukalakaqang*, is sometimes found. Verbs of the second conjugation infix *txa* in place of *ka*.

3. Future Indefinite:

	<i>Affirmative</i>
Singular:	
1.	sudúkakang I shall have to take
2.	sudúkakan
3.	sudúkaka
Dual:	
1.	sudúkakax
2.	sudúkakaxtxidik
3.	sudúkakan
Plural:	
1.	sudúkakan
2.	sudúkakaci
3.	sudúkakan

The negative is formed by adding *uluk* to the affirmative forms.

4. Future Iterative:

	<i>Affirmative</i>
Singular:	
1.	sungang axqang I shall have to take (often)
2.	sumin axqan
3.	sugán axqa
Dual:	
1.	sugán axqax
2.	sumdik axqadik
3.	sugán axqax

Plural: *Affirmative*

1. suġin axqangin
2. sumci axqaci
3. suġin axqangin

The negative is formed by adding **uluk** to the affirmative forms of the auxiliary verb. For example **sungang axqanguluk** I shall not have to take (often).

Second Obligatory Mood

90. The second, the conjunctive of hypothetical obligatory mood is used with the sense of the conjunction if and has the same tenses as the simple form. Present Tense:

Singular: *Affirmative*

1. sukagung if I must take, if I have to take
2. sukagumin
3. sukagukin

Dual:

1. sukagukin
2. sukagumdik
3. sukagukin

Plural:

1. sukagungin
2. sukagumci
3. sukagungin

The negative is formed by adding **uluk** to the affirmative forms.

Perfect Tense: It is formed of the perfect of the first obligatory mood and the auxiliary verb **axtagung** inflected for person and number.

Singular: *Affirmative*

1. sukaqang axtagung if I ought to have taken
2. sukaqan axtagumin
3. sukaqa axtagun

Dual:

1. sukaqax axtagukix
2. sukaqadik axtagumdik
3. sukaqax axtagukix

Plural:

1. sukaqan axtagun
2. sukaqaci axtagumci
3. sukaqangin axtagun

The negative is formed by adding **uluk** to the affirmative forms of the auxiliary.

Future Indefinite: This is made from the future indefinite of the first obligatory mood and the auxiliary **axtagung** inflected for person and number.

Singular: *Affirmative*

1. sudúkakang axtagung if I shall need or have to take (sometime)
2. sudúkakan axtagumin
3. sudúkaka axtagun

Dual: *Affirmative*

1. sudúkakax axtagukix
2. sudúkakaxtxidik axtagumdik
3. sudúkakax axtagukix

Plural:

1. sudúkakan axtagungin
2. sudúkakaci axtagumci
3. sudúkakan axtagun

The negative is made by adding **uluk** to the affirmative auxiliary forms.

Future Iterative: This is composed of the future iterative of the first obligatory mood and the auxiliary verb **agun** inflected for number and person.

Singular: *Affirmative*

1. sungan axqang agung if I shall have to take (at no specific time or often).
2. sumin axqan agumin
3. suġan axqa agun

Dual:

1. suġan axqax agukin
2. sumdik axqadik agumdik
3. suġam axqax agukin

Plural:

1. suġin axqan agungin
2. sumci axqaci agumci
3. suġin axqan agungin

The negative is formed by adding **uluk** to the final ending of the auxiliary verb.

Imperative Mood

91. The imperative mood is not conjugated for tense and as explained in Sec. 73, has three forms.

(a) Simple form:

	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Singular:		
2.	suġa take (thou)	sulaġada do not(thou) take suġanan suġnan suġanaxtxin
Dual:		
2.	sudik	sulaġadik suġanaxtxidik
Plural:		
2.	suci sucikagan	sulaġaci suġanaci sulaġacikagan sulaġanaxtxici

Verbs of the second conjugation, in place of **da, dik, ci** or **cikagan**, in the affirmative aspect require the endings **ca, sadik, saci: inaca, inasadik, inasaci.**

(b) Relative or passive form:

	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Singular:		
2.	sutxa be taken	sulagatxa be not taken
Dual:		
2.	sutxik	sulagatxik
Plural:		
2.	sutxin	sulagaxtin

The passive imperative has necessarily an objective value; **tangalgada** (better **-txa**) be it drunk, i.e. let it be drunk, let someone drink it; and this termination **txa**, even not preceded by **lga**, varies naturally according as the object of the action is single, double, or multiple: **sutxa**, **sutxik**, **sutxin**, let one, two, several things be taken.

(c) Future form:

	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Singular:		
2.	sumin aḡada be thou taking	sumin aḡalagada
Dual:		
2.	sumdik aḡadik	sumdik aḡalagadik
Plural:		
2.	sumci aḡaci	sumci aḡalagaci

Infinitive Mood

91a. The infinitive mood has but one tense and is conjugated as follows:

(a) Simple form:

	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Singular:		
1.	sungan I to take	sulagangan I not to take
2.	su(g)min	sulaga(g)min
3.	sugan	sulagagan
Dual:		
1.	sugkin	sulagagkin
2.	su(g)m̄dik	sulaga(g)m̄dik
3.	sugkin	sulagagkin
Plural:		
1.	sugin	sulagagin
2.	su(g)mci	sulaga(g)mci
3.	sugin: sugmang	sulagagin: sulagagmang

(b) Conjoined form. This expresses definite purpose:

	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Singular:		
1.	sugta I in order to take	sulagagta I in order not to take
2.	sugtxin	sulagagtxin
3.	sugta	sulagagta
Dual:		
1.	sugtax	sulagagtax
2.	sugtxidik	sulagagtxidik
3.	sugtax	sulagagtax

	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Plural:		
1.	sugtan	sulagagtan
2.	sugtxici	sulagagtxici
3.	sugtan, sugdin: sugding	sulagagtan, sulagagdin: sulagagding

PERSONAL ENDINGS OF VERBS

92. Aleutian verbs, throughout all their voices, aspects, and moods, save the imperative, assume in the first person of the singular number some one of the seven endings: **ging**, **qing**, **qang**, **kung**, **ngan**, **ung**, **gta**. Occasionally, in the negative aspect, **qing** becomes **ting**. Each one of these characteristic endings heads a sequence of firmly established personal terminations appropriated to the other persons of the tense. For example, **qang** always has in the second person **qan**, in the third **qa**, and so on; **ung** adopts in the second person **umin**, in the third **un**; and so of the others. A tense having **qang** as the ending of its first person, invariably allots **qan** to the second, and never admits **umin**, or any of the others. Similarly of the remaining six.

The following table exhibits the personal endings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Singular:							
1. ngan...	ung.....	ging.....	qing, ting...	qang.....	kung.....	gta	
2. min...	umin.....	txin.....	txin.....	qan.....	kun.....	gtxin	
3. gan...	un.....	q.....	q.....	qa.....	ku.....	gta	
Dual:							
1. gkin...	ukin.....	gkik.....	kik.....	qax.....	kik.....	gtax	
2. mdik...	umdik.....	txidik.....	txidik.....	qaxtxidik...	kuxtxidik..	gtxidik	
3. gkin...	ukin.....	gkik.....	kik.....	qax.....	kik.....	gtax	
Plural:							
1. gin...	ugin.....	gin.....	ning.....	qan.....	kun.....	gtan	
2. mci...	umei.....	xei.....	txici.....	qaci.....	kuci.....	gtxici	
3. gin...	ugin.....	gin.....	ngin.....	qan.....	kun.....	gtan	

The endings **txang** and **txung** of the second conjugation conform with the series **qang** and **ung** respectively, substituting, in the first instance, **tx** for **q**, and in the second, preserving in every case the **tx** before the **u**.

The participles of the active voice, as well as those of the passive and reflexive, will be dealt with later.

PASSIVE VOICE

93. The passive or relative voice has all the moods of the active and five of its tenses: present, imperfect, perfect, future indefinite, and future iterative.

94. This voice has scarcely any endings peculiar to itself, and uses, for the most part, the tenses and personal inflexions of the active preceded by one of the three infixes: **lga**, **sxa**, **gi**.

95. The infix **lga** is found in verbs of the first conjugation, and **sxa** mainly in those of the second. **gi** occurs in verbs of the first conjugation and is often joined with **sxa** and **lga**, under the forms **sxagi** and **lgagi**, as: **sukuq** he takes, **sulgakuq** he is being taken (indefinite action), **sugikuq** he is being taken (visible action with instrument), **sulgaḡikuq** he is being taken (invisible and indefinite).

Lga indicates indefinite action; **sxa**, visibility and instrumentality; **gi**, visibility and definiteness; as: **inakuq** it finishes, comes to an end; **inaxakuq** it is fin-

ished, as you may see, by some agent or instrument; *inasxaġikuq* it is being finished by someone or something.

Indicative Mood

96. The indicative passive mood has five tenses, with endings as set out below.

(1) Present Tense. The affirmative aspect has the same inflexions as the present indicative active, with addition of the infix *lga*; in the negative, it substitutes *laka* for *ku*. The various personal endings are susceptible of syncope, as in the active.

	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Singular:		
1.	<i>sulgáku(qi)ng</i> I am taken, I am being taken	<i>sulgálakaqing</i>
2.	<i>sulgáku(xtxi)n</i>	<i>sulgálakaxtxin</i>
3.	<i>sulgáku(q)</i>	<i>sulgálakaq</i>
Dual:		
1.	<i>sulgákukik</i>	<i>sulgálakakik</i>
2.	<i>sulgáku(xtxi)đik</i>	<i>sulgálaka(xtxi)đik</i>
3.	<i>sulgákukik</i>	<i>sulgálakakik</i>
Plural:		
1.	<i>sulgákun(ing)</i>	<i>sulgálakan(ing)</i>
2.	<i>sulgáku(xtxi)ci</i>	<i>sulgálaka(xtxi)ci</i>
3.	<i>sulgáku(ngi)n</i>	<i>sulgálaka(ngi)n</i>

Parentheses indicate syllables omitted in the syncope form.

(2) Imperfect Tense: The affirmative form is *lgaqaqing*, The negative consists in the perfect participle of this voice combined with the conjunction *uluk* and the pronominal endings *ting*, etc.

	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Singular:		
1.	<i>sulgáqaqing</i> I was taken, I was being taken	<i>sulgáqaġúluting</i>
2.	<i>sulgáqaxtxin</i>	<i>sulgáqaġúluxtxin</i>
3.	<i>sulgáqaq: sulgaqam</i>	<i>sulgáqaġuluk</i>
Dual:		
1.	<i>sulgáqakik</i>	<i>sulgáqakiġuluk</i>
2.	<i>sulgáqaxtxidik</i>	<i>sulgáqaġúluxtxidik</i>
3.	<i>sulgáqakik</i>	<i>sulgáqakiġuluk</i>
Plural:		
1.	<i>sulgáqaning</i>	<i>sulgáqanuluk</i>
2.	<i>sulgáqaxtxici</i>	<i>sulgáqaġúluxtxici</i>
3.	<i>sulgáqangin</i>	<i>sulgáqanuluk</i>

(3) Perfect Tense. This has the endings of the corresponding tense in the active voice with prefixed *lga*; negated by suffixing *uluk*.

	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Singular:		
1.	<i>sulgaqang</i> I have been taken	<i>sulgáqanguluk</i>
2.	<i>sulgaqán</i>	<i>sulgáqánuluk</i>
3.	<i>sulgaqá</i>	<i>sulgáqáyuluk</i>
Dual:		
1.	<i>sulgaqax</i>	<i>sulgáqaġuluk</i>
2.	<i>sulgáqaxtxidik</i>	<i>sulgáqaxtxidiguluk</i>
3.	<i>sulgaqax</i>	<i>sulgáqaġuluk</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Plural:		
1.	<i>sulgáqangin</i>	<i>sulgáqanuluk</i>
2.	<i>sulgáqaxtxici</i>	<i>sulgáqaxtxiciyuluk</i>
3.	<i>sulgáqangin</i>	<i>sulgáqanginuluk</i>

(4) Future Indefinite Tense. The same as in the active with inserted *lga*; negative with *laka*.

	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Singular:		
1.	<i>sulgadúkakuqing</i> I shall be taken	<i>sulgadúkalakaġing</i>
2.	<i>sulgadúkakuxtxin</i>	<i>sulgadúkalakaxtxin</i>
3.	<i>sulgadúkakuq</i>	<i>sulgadúkalakaq</i>
Dual:		
1.	<i>sulgadúkakux</i>	<i>sulgadúkalakakik</i>
2.	<i>sulgadúkakuxtxidik</i>	<i>sulgadúkalakaxtxidik</i>
3.	<i>sulgadúkakux</i>	<i>sulgadúkalakakik</i>
Plural:		
1.	<i>sulgadúkakuning</i>	<i>sulgadúkalakan</i>
2.	<i>sulgadúkakuxtxici</i>	<i>sulgadúkalakaxtxici</i>
3.	<i>sulgadúkakungin: sulgadúkakumang</i>	<i>sulgadúkalakangin</i>

(5) Future Iterative Tense. The affirmative aspect is built up from the first infinitive passive and the auxiliary verb *axqaqing*; the negative, from the imperfect participle of this voice and the negative form (*axqaġúluting*) of the auxiliary verb, with the usual euphonic changes.

	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Singular:		
1.	<i>sulgangen axqaqing</i> I shall be taken (not once, often)	<i>sulganaqaġúluting</i>
2.	<i>sulgamin áxqaxtxin</i>	<i>sulganaqaġúluxtxin</i>
3.	<i>sulgaġan axqaq</i>	<i>sulganaqaġuluk</i>
Dual:		
1.	<i>sulgaġan axqax</i>	<i>sulganaqakiġuluk</i>
2.	<i>sulgamđik áxqaxtxidik</i>	<i>sulganaqaġúluxtxidik</i>
3.	<i>sulgaġan axqax</i>	<i>sulganaqakiġuluk</i>
Plural:		
1.	<i>sulgaġin axqan</i>	<i>sulganaqanuluk</i>
2.	<i>sulgamei áxqaxtxici</i>	<i>sulganaqaġúluxtxici</i>
3.	<i>sulgaġin axqan</i>	<i>sulganaqanginuluk</i>

First Conjunctive Mood

97. This mood in the passive has four tenses: present, perfect, and the two futures.

(1) Present Tense. Same as in the active voice with addition of the characteristic *lga*; negated by suffix *uluk*.

	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Singular:		
1.	<i>sulgagung</i> if I be taken	<i>sulgágunguluk</i> if I be not taken
2.	<i>sulgagumin</i>	<i>sulgáguminuluk</i>
3.	<i>sulgagun: sulgagugum</i>	<i>sulgágunuluk</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Dual:		
1.	sulgágukin	sulgagúkiǵuluk
2.	sulgagumdik	sulgagúmǵuluk
3.	sulgagukin	sulgagúkiǵuluk
Plural:		
1.	sulgagungin	sulgagúnginuluk
2.	sulgagumci	sulgagúmciyuluk
3.	sulgagúngin: sulgagumang	sulgagúnginuluk

This tense is very frequently substituted for the future, as noted under the corresponding mood in the active voice:—**sulgagun** if he (shall) be taken.

(2) Perfect Tense. The affirmative aspect consists in the perfect participle passive with the auxiliary verb **agung** not consistently inflected for persons or numbers. The tense is negated by suffixion of **uluk**.

	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Singular:		
1.	suqaq agung if I were taken	suqaq agunguluk if I were not taken
2.	suqan agumin	suqan agunuluk
3.	suqaq agun	suqaq agunuluk
Dual:		
1.	suqakix agukin	suqakix agúkinuluk
2.	suqadik agukin	suqadik agúkinuluk
3.	suqakix agukin	suqakix agúkinuluk
Plural:		
1.	suqan agungin	suqan agúnginuluk
2.	suqaci agungin	suqaci agúnginuluk
3.	suqangin agungin	suqangin agúnginuluk

(3) Future Indefinite Tense. Regularly formed from the ending **lgadú-kagung** and negated by **uluk**.

	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Singular:		
1.	sulgadúkagung if I shall be taken	sulgadúkagunguluk if I shall not be taken
2.	sulgadúkagumin	sulgadúkaguminuluk
3.	sulgadúkagun	sulgadúkagunuluk
Dual:		
1.	sulgadúkagukin	sulgadúkagukiǵuluk
2.	sulgadúkagumdik	sulgadúkagumǵuluk
3.	sulgadúkagukin	sulgadúkagukiǵuluk
Plural:		
1.	sulgadúkagungin	sulgadúkagunginuluk
2.	sulgadúkagumci	sulgadúkagumciyuluk
3.	sulgadúkagungin	sulgadúkagunginuluk

(4) Future Iterative Tense. Made up of the first infinitive and the auxiliary verb **akung**, the syncopated form of **akuqing**, inflected for numbers and persons, in this case having the ending of the subjunctive **ung**, **umin**, etc.; the negative aspect, from the negative of that infinitive with the same auxiliary, inflected for numbers and persons.

	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Singular:		
1.	sulgangen akung if I shall be taken (often, more than once)	sulgalagangan akung if I shall not be taken often
2.	sulgamin akumin	sulgalagamin akumin
3.	sulgaǵan akun	sulgalagaǵan akun
Dual:		
1.	sulgaǵan akukin	sulgalagaǵan akukin
2.	sulgamdik akumdik	sulgalagamdik akumdik
3.	sulgaǵan akukin	sulgalagaǵan akukin
Plural:		
1.	sulgaǵin akungin	sulgalagaǵin akungin
2.	sulgamci akumci	sulgalagamci akumci
3.	sulgaǵin akungin	sulgalagaǵin akungin

Second Conjunctive Mood

98. The independent conjunctive mood passive has five tenses as shown below.

(1) Present Tense: In the affirmative aspect this is formed of the imperfect participle and the auxiliary verb **ákuqingán**; the negative is composed of the same participle and the corresponding negative auxiliary, **álakaqingán**. In both cases the usual mutation of letters set out in sec. 46 takes place.

	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Singular:		
1.	sunaxsxákuqingán when I be taken	sunáxshalakáqingán when I be not taken
2.	sunaxsxákuxtxinán	sunáxshalakáxtxinán
3.	sunaxsxákuan	sunáxshalakágaán
Dual:		
1.	sunaxsxákukiǵán	sunáxshalakákigikín
2.	sunaxsxákuxtxiǵán	sunáxshalakáxtxiǵán
3.	sunaxsxákukiǵán	sunáxshalakákigikín
Plural:		
1.	sunaxsxákunín	sunáxshalakanín
2.	sunaxsxákuxtxicinán	sunáxshalakáxtxicinán
3.	sunaxsxákunín	sunáxshalakanín
(2) Imperfect Tense:		
Singular:		
1.	sulgaqáqingán when I was being taken	sulgaqáǵúlutingán when I was not being taken
2.	sulgaqáxtxinán	sulgaqáǵúluxtxinán
3.	sulgaqagán	sulgaqáǵúluǵán
Dual:		
1.	sulgaqakiǵán	sulgaqakiǵúluǵán
2.	sulgaqaxtxiǵán	sulgaqáǵúluxtxiǵán
3.	sulgaqakiǵán	sulgaqakiǵúluǵán
Plural:		
1.	sulgaqanín	sulgaqanúluǵán
2.	sulgaqaxtxicinán	sulgaqáǵúluxtxicinán
3.	sulgaqanín	sulgaqanúluǵán

The imperfect negative is formed from the participle, the conjunction **uluk** and pronoun **ting** and the dative case ending **án**.

(3) Perfect Tense: Affirmative ending, **Igakúqingán**; negative ending, **Igalakáqingán**.

<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Singular:	
1. sulgákuqingán when I was taken (completed action)	sulgálakaqingán when I was not taken
2. sulgákuxtxinán	sulgálakaxtxinán
3. sulgákúan	sulgálakagaán
Dual:	
1. sulgákugikín	sulgálakakigán
2. sulgákuxtxidígán	sulgálakaxtxidígán
3. sulgákugikín	sulgálakakigán
Plural:	
1. sulgákuín	sulgálakaginín
2. sulgákuxtxicinán	sulgálakaxtxicinán
3. sulgákuín	sulgálakaginín

(4) Future Indefinite Tense: Affirmative ending, **Igadúkakuqingán**; negative ending, **Igadúkalakaqingán**.

<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Singular:	
1. sulgadúkakuqingán when I shall be taken (sometime)	sulgadúkalakaqingán when I shall not be taken
2. sulgadúkakuxtxinán	sulgadúkalakaxtxinán
3. sulgadúkakuán	sulgadúkalakaqán
Dual:	
1. sulgadúkakuqán	sulgadúkalakakigán
2. sulgadúkakuxtxidígán	sulgadúkalakaxtxidígán
3. sulgadúkakuqán	sulgadúkalakakigán
Plural:	
1. sulgadúkakuín	sulgadúkalakakunín
2. sulgadúkakuxtxicinán	sulgadúkalakaxtxicinán
3. sulgadúkakuín	sulgadúkalakakunín

(5) Future Iterative Tense: This is identical with the future iterative of the indicative of this voice with addition of the syllable **án**.

<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Singular:	
1. sulgağan axqáqingán when I shall be taken (often)	sulgánaqaqúlutinqán when I shall not be taken (often)
2. sulgamín axqátxinán	sulgánaqaqúluxtxinán
3. sulgağan axqaqán	sulgánaqaqúluqán
Dual:	
1. sulgağan axqákigán	sulgánaqakigúluqán
2. sulgamdik axqátxidígán	sulgánaqaqúluxtxidígán
3. sulgağan axqákigán	sulgánaqakigúluqán
Plural:	
1. sulgaqín áxqanín	sulgánaqanúluqán
2. sulgamei áxqaxtxicinán	sulgánaqaqúluxtxicinán
3. sulgaqín áxqanín	sulgánaqanúluqán

First Simple Obligatory Mood

99. The obligatory mood in the passive voice has four tenses: present, perfect and the two futures; and, as in the active voice, possesses both a simple and a conjoined form. The endings are as follows. Simple Form:

(1) Present Tense: affirmative ending **Igakakuqing**; negative ending **Igakalakaqing**.

<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Singular:	
1. sulgákakuqing I must be taken	sulgákalakaqing I must not be taken
2. sulgákakuxtxin	sulgákalakaxtxin
3. sulgákakuq	sulgákalakaq
Dual:	
1. sulgákakukik	sulgákalakakik
2. sulgákakútxidik	sulgákalakátxidik
3. sulgákakukik	sulgákalakakik
Plural:	
1. sulgákakun(ing)	sulgákalakan(ing)
2. sulgákaku(xtxi)ci	sulgákalaká(xtxi)ci
3. sulgákaku(ngi)n	sulgákalaka(ngi)n

(2) Perfect Tense: affirmative ending **Igáqaqang**, negative ending **Igáqaqang** plus suffix **uluk**.

<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Singular:	
1. sulgákaqang I was obliged to be taken	sulgákaqanguluk I was not obliged to be taken
2. sulgákaqan	sulgákaqanuluk
3. sulgákaqá	sulgákaqayuluk
Dual:	
1. sulgákaqax	sulgákaqaguluk
2. sulgákaqaxtxidik	sulgákaqaxtxidiguluk
3. sulgákaqax	sulgákaqaguluk
Plural:	
1. sulgákaqangin	sulgákaqanginuluk
2. sulgákaqaci	sulgákaqaciyuluk
3. sulgákaqangin	sulgákaqanginuluk

(3) Future Indefinite Tense: affirmative ending **Igadúkakang**; negative ending plus **uluk**.

<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Singular:	
1. sulgadúkakang I shall be obliged or have to be taken	sulgadúkakanguluk I shall not have to be taken
2. sulgadúkakan	sulgadúkakanuluk
3. sulgadúkaka	sulgadúkakayuluk
Dual:	
1. sulgadúkakax	sulgadúkakaquluk
2. sulgadúkakaxtxidik	sulgadúkakaxtxidiguluk
3. sulgadúkakax	sulgadúkakaquluk

	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Plural:		
1.	sulgadúkakan	sulgadúkakanuluk
2.	sulgadúkakaaxtxici	sulgadúkaka (xtxi) ciyuluk
3.	sulgadúkakan	sulgadúkakanuluk

(4) Future Iterative Tense. Formed with the help of the auxiliary **agiqung**, inflected for numbers and persons. Affirmative ending **lgakang** plus auxiliary verb; negative ending **lgalagakang**.

	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Singular:		
1.	sulgakang (an) agikung	sulgalagaqang (an) agikuqing
2.	sulgakamin agikun	sulgalagakamin agikuxtxin
3.	sulgakağan agiku	sulgalagağan agikuq

Dual:		
1.	sulgakağan agikux	sulgalagağan agikux
2.	sulgakamdik agikuđik	sulgalagamđik agikuxtxidik
3.	sulgakağan agikux	sulgalagağan agikux

Plural:		
1.	sulgakağın agikun	sulgalagağın agikuning
2.	sulgakamci agikuci	sulgalagamci agikuxtxici
3.	sulgakağın agikun	sulgalagağın agikuning

Second Obligatory Mood or the Conjoined Form

(1) Present Tense: the present affirmative tense of this mood has the ending **lgakagung** and the negative form suffixes the conjunction **uluk**.

	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Singular:		
1.	sulgákagung if I need to be taken	sulgákagunguluk if I need not be taken
2.	sulgákagumin	sulgákaguminuluk
3.	sulgákagun	sulgákagunuluk

Dual:		
1.	sulgákagukin	sulgákagukiğuluk
2.	sulgákagumđik	sulgákagumđiğuluk
3.	sulgákagukin	sulgákagukiğuluk

Plural:		
1.	sulgákagungin	sulgákagunuluk
2.	sulgákagumci	sulgákagumciyuluk
3.	sulgákagungin	sulgákagunuluk

(2) Perfect Tense: this is formed from the participle of this tense inflected for number and the auxiliary verb **axtagung** inflected for number and person. **Uluk** is suffixed to form the negative.

	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Singular:		
1.	sulgákaqax axtagung if I must have been taken	sulgákaqax axtagunguluk if I must not have been taken
2.	sulgákaqax axtagumin	sulgákaqax axtaguminuluk
3.	sulgákaqax axtagun	sulgákaqax axtagunuluk

	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Dual:		
1.	sulgákaqax axtagukin	sulgákaqax axtagukiğuluk
2.	sulgákaqax axtagumđik	sulgákaqax axtagumđiğuluk
3.	sulgákaqax axtagukin	sulgákaqax axtagukiğuluk

Plural:		
1.	sulgákaqan axtagungin	sulgákaqan axtagunginuluk
2.	sulgákaqan axtagumci	sulgákaqan axtagumciyuluk
3.	sulgákaqan axtagungin	sulgákaqan axtagunginuluk

(3) Future Indefinite Tense. Composed of the participle of this tense, inflected for numbers, and the auxiliary verb **axtagung**, inflected for both numbers and persons.

	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Singular:		
1.	sulgadúkakaq axtagung if I shall have to be taken (sometime)	sulgadúkakaq axtagunguluk if I shall not have to be taken
2.	sulgadúkakaq axtagumin	sulgadúkakaq axtaguminuluk
3.	sulgadúkakaq axtagun	sulgadúkakaq axtagunuluk

Dual:		
1.	sulgadúkakax axtagukin	sulgadúkakax axtagukiğuluk
2.	sulgadúkakax axtagumđik	sulgadúkakax axtagumđiğuluk
3.	sulgadúkakax axtagukin	sulgadúkakax axtagukiğuluk

Plural:		
1.	sulgadúkakan axtagungin	sulgadúkakan axtagunginuluk
2.	sulgadúkakan axtagumci	sulgadúkakan axtagumciyuluk
3.	sulgadúkakan axtagungin	sulgadúkakan axtagunginuluk

(4) Future Iterative Tense. From the first infinitive, the auxiliary participle **axqaq**, and the auxiliary verb **agung**, of which the first and the last are inflected for numbers and persons, while **axqax** stands unchanged throughout.

	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Singular:		
1.	sulgangen axqax agung if I shall have to be taken (often)	sulgangen axqax agunguluk
2.	sulgamin axqax agumin	sulgamin axqax aguminuluk
3.	sulgağan axqax agun	sulgağan axqax agunuluk

Dual:		
1.	sulgağan axqax agukin	sulgağan axqax agukiğuluk
2.	sulgamđik axqax agumđik	sulgamđik axqax agumđiğuluk
3.	sulgağan axqax agukin	sulgağan axqax agukiğuluk

Plural:		
1.	sulgağın axqax agungin	sulgağın axqax agunginuluk
2.	sulgameci axqax agumci	sulgameci axqax agumciyuluk
3.	sulgağın axqax agungin	sulgağın axqax agunginuluk

Some persons, in conversation, habitually inflect the participle **axqax** in this tense, while others do not, and the same is true of various other verbal combinations.

Infinitive Mood

100. The infinitive passive, like the active, has two forms: simple and conjoined.

(1) The simple infinitive is as follows: affirmative ending **lgangan**; negative ending **lgalagangan**.

<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Singular:	
1. sulgangen I to be taken	sulgalagangan I not to be taken
2. sulgamin	sulgalagamin
3. sulgağan	sulgalagağan
Dual:	
1. sulgakin	sulgalagagkin
2. sulgamdik	sulgalagamdik
3. sulgakin	sulgalagagkin
Plural:	
1. sulgağın	sulgalagağın
2. sulgamci	sulgalagamci
3. sulgağın	sulgalagağın

This passive mood is used sometimes in place of the future.

(2) The conjoined infinitive is inflected thus:

<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Singular:	
1. sulgagta in order to be taken	sulgalagagta in order not to be taken
3. sulgagtxin	sulgalagagtxin
3. sulgagta	sulgalagagta
Dual:	
1. sulgagtax	sulgalagagtax
2. sulgagtxidik	sulgalagagtxidik
3. sulgagtax	sulgalagagtax
Plural:	
1. sulgagtan	sulgalagagtan
2. sulgagtxici	sulgalagagtxici
3. sulgagtan	sulgalagagtan

Imperative Mood

101. The imperative passive has only the relative and future forms, the simple form being wanting.

(1) The relative form is:

<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Singular: 2. sulgatxa take it	sulgalagatxa do not take it
Dual: 2. sulgatxik	sulgalagatxik
Plural: 2. sulgatxin	sulgalagatxin

(2) The future imperative passive differs from the corresponding mood of the active voice in that it lacks the second person and yet has forms for the first and third persons. It is made up of the first infinitive, inflecting for persons, and the following auxiliary verbs: in the first person of the singular **ağingan**, of the dual **ağadik**, and of the plural **ağaci**; in the third person singular and plural **ağatxa**, and in the third person dual **ağatxik**.

<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Singular:	
1. sulgangen ağingan take some-time or later	sulgalagangan ağingan
3. sulgağan ağatxa	sulgalagağan ağatxa

Affirmative

Negative

Dual:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. (tuman)— sumdik ağadik | (tuman)— sulagamdik ağadik |
| 3. sulgağkin ağatxik | sulgalagağkin ağatxin |

Plural:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. (tuman)— sumci ağaci | (tuman)— sulagamci ağaci |
| 3. sulgağın ağatxa | sulgalagağın ağatxa |

THE MIDDLE VOICE

102. The middle or reflexive voice has the same tenses and moods, with the same endings, as the active, but differs from that voice in that it prefixes to the verbal forms of the second and third persons the pronoun **txin** in the singular, **txidik** in the dual, and **txidin** in the plural: **txin-agunaxtin** thou wast producing thyself (thou wast born), **txidik-agunakik** they two were producing themselves, **txidin-taxsamang** they are collecting themselves, assemble themselves together.

In the first person, the middle voice is very rarely used, the passive form generally takes its place. However, when it is employed, the pronoun **ting** is prefixed to the verb in the singular, instead of **txin**, and in the dual and plural the pronoun **tuman**: **tuman-taxsalik** we, two having assembled ourselves together; **txin-agunaq** he was producing himself.

["The reflexive or middle sense of the verb is expressed by a purely syntactic procedure, entirely analogous to that of the Neo-latin and Neo-germanic tongues, to wit, by aid of a personal pronoun placed before the verb, as if to show that the action reflects on the one who performs it.

First person:

- agunaqing** I begat
ting-agunaqing I begat myself, i.e. I was born
tuman-agunakik we two were born
tuman-agunaning we were born

The first person is rarely used reflexively.

Second person:

- txin-agunaxtin** thou wast born
txidik-agunaxtxidik you two were born
txici-agunaxtxici you were born

Third person:

- txin-agunaq** he was born
txidik-agunakik they two were born
txici-agunangin they were born"] — V. Henry.

Present Indicative Tense in the Middle Voice:

<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Singular:	
1. ting-sukuqing	ting-sulakaqing
2. txin-sukuxtin	txin-sulakaxtin
3. txin-sukuq: txin-sukum	txin-sulakaq: txin-sulakaga
Dual:	
1. tuman-sukukik	tuman-sulakakik
2. txidik-sukuxtxidik	txidik-sulakaxtxidik
3. txidik-sukukik	txidik-sulakakik

	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Plural:		
1.	tuman-sukuning	tuman-sulakaning
2.	txidin-sukuxtxici	txidin-sulakaxtxici
3.	txidin-sukungin: txidin-sukumang	txidin-sulakangin: txidin-sulakamang

And on the same model all the other tenses are conjugated.

OTHER FORMS OF THE VERB

103. All verbs in the language, with the exceptions hereafter to be noted, follow the general conjugation that has been presented above.

It should be noted that, in the negative aspect, throughout the verb, except in the imperative and infinitive moods, the conjunction **uluk** may be substituted for the infix **laka**, and vice versa. In place of the full ending **uluk**, the shortened form **luk** is often found: **suqauluk** or **suqayuluk** becomes **suqaluk**; similarly, instead of **suqaǵúluting** is said **ting suqaluk** or **súqalakang**; in place of **axtaqinguluk**, and **axqaqinguluk** are found **axtalakaqing**, and **axqalakaqing**.

Although over five hundred terminations have been shown in the paradigms already presented, and the tenses and moods fully covered, yet all the possible verbal endings are by no means exhibited, as gerunds, participles, and the various syncopated and augmented forms have been excluded. These may be readily supplied from the observations made under various sections.

The tenses are not always used in the strict meanings assigned to them above and it is often impossible to assure an accurate translation.

104. There are eight auxiliary verbs in the Aleutian language:

ákuqing I am
makuqing I happen
aǵikuqing I have
axtakuqing, **maxtakuqing** I am, I happen, there is, there are
aǵakuqing I do, I happen, I find myself in some act
malǵakuqing I become, I grow, I make myself
axqakuqing I am placed, I exist

All these verbs derive from **ákuqing**. **Makuqing**, **maxtakuqing** and **malǵakuqing** are not used in conjugating other verbs.

105. The auxiliary verbs have all the moods and tenses of the active voice, except the relative imperative, which is naturally wanting in all passive verbs, because it is not possible to say you will him, you be him, etc.

106. The auxiliary verbs can be conjugated with one another, just as other verbs are conjugated with their auxiliaries: **akuqing** in the imperfect of the subjunctive forms **anaq axtagun**; **axtakuqing** forms **axtanaq agun**.

Example of the Endings of the verb "To be" in first person through all the moods:

	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Indicative	ákuqing I am	alakaqing I am not
1 Conjunctive	agung if I be	águnquluk if I be not
2 Conjunctive	ákuqingán when I am	álakaqingán when I am not
1 Obligatory	ákaqing I must be	ákalakaqing I must not be
2 Obligatory	ákagung if I must be	akagunguluk if I must not be

	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
1 Infinitive	angan I to be	alagangan I not to be
2 Infinitive	agta I in order to be	alagagta I in order not to be
1 Imperative	ada be thou	alagada be thou not
2 Imperative	amin aǵada continue thou to be	amin alaǵada continue thou not to be

Participles:

Present	aq or ax or ǵ being	aǵuluk not being
Past	anaq having been	anaǵuluk not having been
Future Indef.	adúkanaq about to be	adúkanaǵuluk
Future Perfect	aǵnaq about to have been	aǵnaǵuluk

Gerundives:

Present	alka being	alakaqing
Past	alik having been	aliǵuluk
Future	adúkalik about to be	adúkaliǵuluk

GERUNDIVES

107. In the Aleutian language the verbal endings **lik** and **sik**, play an important part, as do also the less frequently recurring **lka** and **sxa**. Since in these endings the verbs do not have all persons, and all, except those ending in **dúkalik**, are used in the indefinite tenses, both in the present and past; and also because the meaning being connected with personal verbs can be translated by gerundives, I have called these terminations gerundives, rather than include them as participles.

108. Gerundives are found in all voices: **sulik** having taken, **sulgalik** having been taken, **txin-sulik** having taken one's self.

109. Gerundives occur in two moods, indicative and independent or second subjunctive, in the affirmative positive and negative aspects: **ting sulka** I having just taken, **sulkanan** when I having taken, **sulik** having taken, **suliguluk** not having taken.

110. The gerundives, although they have no precisely defined tenses, according to their meanings may be classed under three degrees of time: present or transitory, past and future.

Gerundives have five endings: **lka**, **sxa**; **lik**, **sik**; **dúkalik**; of which the first two are present, the second two past, and the last future.

111. The present and past tenses of the independent subjunctive mood are used usually with the force of a past tense; as **súlkangán** when I was taking, **súliutingán** when I took.

112. The present indicative is used generally (1) with verbs of the imperative mood in the positive form, as **sulkán aqasada** take and accept, or taken to bring; (2) or alone, instead of a recent past tense **ting sulka** meaning I have just taken or I was taking; **aigaxsxa** having just gone.

113. The past indicative is used with verbs in place of the gerund and by itself in place of the past and present tenses and in place of adverbs and substantive nouns with postpositions. As the most commonly used gerundive it alone has the vague and indeterminate function that ordinarily characterizes the verbal adverb in agglutinating languages. Thus **un'gitalik** (the stem **un'gita** hope) can signify: he hopes, he hoped, hoping, it is hoped, hopefully. And **amalisigasik** (stem **amali**, intensive infix **sigá**) has the meanings: he just cleaned thoroughly,

he is cleaning thoroughly, cleaning thoroughly, for cleaning thoroughly. **Siga** would be expressed in translation by the adverb wholly, thoroughly, or fully.

114. The future gerundive is always used with the verbs **ísakung** I state or say, **tunuxtakung** I am telling, translated as the future preceded by 'that:': **sudúkalik ísaxtanaq** he said that I shall take.

115. The ending **lka** pertains to verbs of the first conjugation: **suda, sulka; tunuda, tunulka.**

116. Almost all simple verbs have **lik** in the past tense except a few of the second conjugation: **suda, sulik; tunuda, tunulik; inacá, inalik.**

117. The endings **sxa** and **xsxa** belong to verbs of the second conjugation that form their present indicative in **ǵikuqing** and **tikuqing** or are compounded with the particles **sa, uku, etc.**: **taxsakuqing** I collect, **txidin-taxsxa** it is collected or they are collected; **kaqatikung** I dry up, I fade; **kaqaxsxa** dried; **aigáǵikuqing** I go, **aigaxsa** I went.

118. The ending **sik** of the past tense is also found in verbs of the second conjugation and in compounds containing the characteristic particles **ti, ǵi, ci, unu, etc.**, as **inacá, inasik: itikunǵisik** I went out: **maǵikuqing** (from **mákuqing**) **masik** he was making himself.

119. Almost all verbs of both conjugations take the future gerundive ending **dúkalik**. Those ending also in **ǵikuqing** with the addition of the letter **g** (see sec. 81) e.g. **sudúkalik, inadúkalik, aigagdúkalik.**

120. Several verbs belong to both conjugations; for example **axqakuqing** (1st conj.), when taking the particle **ǵi** (**axqáǵikuqing**) is conjugated on the model of the 2d. It thus happens that both endings (**lik, sik**) are found with one and the same verb, but the sense of each form is not identical. **Lik** denotes action relating directly to the one acting or suffering person or thing; **sik** denotes an act referring to another, as:

qangu axqalik having been made healthy, having been cured

qangu axqasik having made healthy, having cured

sukagidalik often was taking

sukagidasik through whom he was taking or having done in order that he often was taking

121. The gerunds are commonly used in the third person singular, as **sulka, sulik; aigaxsxa aigaxsik, sudúkalik:** but sometimes they are found in the other persons and numbers.

COMPOSITE VERBS

122. Composite verbs are those which interpolate before their tense characteristics certain particles or infixes such as **cxí, xta, etc.**, simple gerundive **sulik**, composite gerundives **sucxisik, suxtalik, sukagilik.**

123. A large number of such infixes serves to modify the verb in various respects. Thus, **sulik** signifies having taken, **sucxisik** having compelled or caused someone to take, **suxtalik** having taken in the present manner. The exact functions of others are not well understood; for instance, in the language as spoken at the present day, **sukagilik** does not seem to differ appreciably from the simple form **sulik.**

124. These infixes are either simple or composite, and may be divided, according to their usage, into (1) general, and (2) particular. The simple particles are such as **da, ga, gu, li, sa, etc.**; the composite, such as **gusali, gada, dada, etc.** The general infixes may be inserted, almost without exception, in any verb: the particular infixes are limited to certain verbs.

(1) The general infixes are these:

casâda	gigdagali	lga	ta
cxí	guka	lí	tasâda
da	gusalí	masu	ti
dada	kadá	sa	tu
ǵiga	kagi	sâda	txada
gada	qalí	ságu	xta
gana	la	sasíga	xtagali
gdagali	lada	sáuku	xtali
ǵi	laga	síga	yaku
ǵida	laka	sxa	yuku

(2) The particular particles are:

ca	ga	lisa	tuki
ci	gda	mi	txa
dasa	gika	nagi	xtu
dgu	gu	nangta	yá
du	guka	ni	yu
dusa	gya	sagi	
gamaxsi	ka	tayu	
gaya	ku	tayugi	

125. The infixes fall under five heads according to their signification:

(a) Denoting time:

sagu now, just now, recently

susagukung I have just taken

ulaságuq there is a new moon

txin agasaguq just born

axqasaáguq young

tuki not a short time only

ácigasatukiqangin he taught them over a period of many days, months or years

yaku long since, a long time, long ago

yuku a long while, long since

tanam kugan an'ǵagiyukusaǵtxin that you may live long on the land.

(b) Denoting degree and quantity:

casâda very much, greatly

amnaǵucasâdan axtakun increased immeasurably (**amnaǵutikuqing** I increase.)

ǵiga in a substantive denotes augmentation

axqatasigadígaq great sign, phenomenon

angaliǵadigasâdaq very holy, very sacred, very brilliant.

In verbal forms denotes strongly, sufficiently, tolerably, passably.

alagadígaquq he turns very pale (**alagakuq** he turns pale)

ukudígaquqing I thrive (**ukukuqing ngan** I meet with)

sudígaquq I strongly or vigorously take

guka entirely, altogether

nangta badly, not completely

sâda very, extremely; to express superlatives degree in nouns adjective

angaliǵadigasâdaq exceedingly brilliant

igámanasâda very good

sasâda intensely, to the greatest degree; expresses superlative degree in nouns adjective

qağasâdakuqing I most earnestly thank
nanasasâdanaq suffered excessively
iğâmanasâda extremely good
sasiga very well
sigâ intensitive particle well, wholly perfect, utterly, completely
susigasakuqing I take by force, I seize, I occupy
tutasiganaci you were very desirous to hear
an'ğâğisiqâq wholly desirous of living
axqatasigadigaq great sign, phenomenon
atxagasiğangin tranquility, peace, regulations
inixsigakuq he rejoices greatly
kamğasigatasâdalik praying more intensely than possible for a human being. Luke XXII, 44; St. Matt. XXVI, 42.
tasâda intensely, to the utmost degree
algunatasâdalik having greatest glory
âssağutasâdaq very fortunate, blessed
qağatasâdalik having loved greatly
 In noun adjectives **iğâmanatasâda** exceedingly good.
tukisâda degree and quantity; for sometime and earnestly

(c) Of reiteration and quantity:

da In substantives seems frequently to imply diminution. In verbs it has frequentive, repetitive quality; not one time only.
cuqadakuqing I strangle myself (**cuqâq** throat)
uluğdakuqing I wink (**ulugaq** cheek)
tanadakuqing I go home (**tanaq** place)
qisadakuqing I tie together (**qisaq** thong)
qangitadakuqing I fold together, I bend (**qangiq** border, fold)
tumdakuqing I produce a noise, I fire a gun
tumğidakuqing I bargain
ağangudakuq he makes a practice of telling lies, is an habitual liar (**ağangukuq** he tells a lie)
dada, emphasized or intensified form of **da**, very often, over and over again
dgu plurality of aim or action although the verb is singular; converse of **gya**.
cagidgukuqing I tear asunder, I split to pieces (**cağikuqing** I cut apart)
nadgukuqing I wound in several places (**nağaq** pain)
amqidgusakuqing I am angry and bear malice a long time
idgidgukuqing I pull out, I make threads
ignikadgusik sack, pouch (for several objects)
tanadgucigamagin seemingly villages, but the infix changes meaning to communal living.
iqidgukuq he amasses a collection of objects (**igikuq** he gathers up)
gusali (rare) always, evermore
iğalasagusalinamang always extremely miserly
ilğagusalinangin they were always seeking or searching
samigusalidaıtxici you always read them (used in reference to holy texts)
la not one, not the same, different, action performed on different occasions or under varied circumstances.
nadgulakuqing I wound to death (as by stoning) (**nadgukuqing** I wound)
nanalakuqing I cause pain (**nağaq** pain)

sixsilakuqing I break in pieces (**sixsikuqing** I break off, intrans.)
lulakuqing I am trustworthy (**lunaq** true)
kyaglakuqing I permit, I allow
ûyalakuqing I approach (**ûyakuqing** I go toward someone)
tunugyalakuqing I condemn, I punish
tangulakuqing I am thirsty (**tangakuqing** I drink)
mangayulakuq it grows livid, it is bruised
mâlalik — **malik** that having been done, so **malalik** may be translated as now, this too having been done.
lada not one and not one time, not the same, on several occasions and in various ways.
li In verbs denotes also, yet, more, again; generality; universality. In substantives indicates the instrument.
udalikuqing I am also present (**udân** here)
itxalikuqing I leave, I go away from
tudmalilik having continually told the news or expounding generally and at large
tudmalıqalinaq he was beginning to announce universally (**qali** beginning)
sayuku much, very much, a great deal
ta repetition, habitual action, not one time or frequently when infixed in verbs. In a substantive or a present participles expresses agency.
qayuqitakuqing I oppress
ugatakuqing I demolish, I transgress
câxatakuqing I satiate
un'ğitakuqing I hope, I rely upon
sngagtakuqing I dream (**snağikuqing** I am drowsy)
uğnasatakuq It grows hot (**uğnasaq** warmth)
sulatakuqing I oppose
singlitakuqing I shut my eyes
tutaqadamang they having often ceased to hear for themselves
usalı very often, very greatly
âtagusalilik scared to death
usalida very often, many times, over and over again
ya singular subject and sole aim or action is denoted although the verb is in the plural number
ûğiyakung I blow out, I extinguish
ungayakuqing I set to work to break
ûğayakuqing I treat medically
anğâğiyaxtasakuqing I take care of
qakayakumang they are drying it for themselves
uguyaxtakuqing I play the hypocrite
uğayanaq doctor
uğayasiq medicine
sinnikik unğayağâta to disturb the thoughts
âmanuyakuq he sets himself to the sole task of expelling (**âmanukuq** he drives out or expels)

(d) Those which denote a change of meaning:

cxi or **cxi** causative, expressing constraint, forced permission or action relating to a third person. Characteristic syllable of the imperative mood, third person.
ûyacxikuqing I order someone to go, I send (**ûyakuqing** I go toward someone)

tangacxida give or cause thou him to drink, make him drink
 (tangada drink thou)
 takacxikuqing I dismiss, I make leave (takakuqing I escape)
 maqdacxikuqing I make suckle (maqdaq breast)
 qamilacxikuqing I deepen, I make deep (qamdaq depth)
 ugacxikuqing I break, I destroy
 sucxisil having compelled someone to take
 sinicxidanuluk evil thoughts and wishes, angry passions
 dasa instrumental, by means of, in what manner. Instrument or
 means by which action is produced.
 qikuyadasakuqing I reprimand (qikukuqing I oblige, impel)
 dusa means, instrument. In a verb this infix may point back to a
 noun which is the means or instrument. **Agûgum tunú úsugan
 ngín aǵadusaq**. The word of the creator brought all things
 into being. The insert **dusa** refers to **Agûgum tunú**. (Preface
 for the Unalaskans of St. Matthew by Veniaminov.)
 qignaq imci kamgadusadúkakuq he shall baptise you by means
 of fire
 ikidusaqaning which I began
 cuǵduqúusalik having filled it with
 gada denotes diminution in substantives and possibility in verbs.
 ukuǵadaq visible (possible to be seen)
 tutagadalik having been audible, possible to be heard
 gamaxsi a few, a little, limitation
 gana or ǵana negation
 aǵuǵanaxtxin do not ye make them
 ning kamǵaǵanaxtxin do not ye make festival for them
 ning awaǵanaxtxin do not ye work for them (awakuqing
 I work)
 ǵaya causative; so that, in order to (purpose)
 tungaǵayakuqing I repair (tungaǵ strong, so literally I make
 so that it is strong)
 tutagayáxtanan ixtaqang I have spoken so that it may be heard
 (ixtaqang I have spoken)
 ayagayakuqing I arouse (affect so that one rises)
 usǵaxtan atxagayagán so as to judge the dead, in order to
 judge the dead
 atxagayagán for the purpose of judging (atxagán to judge)
 ǵdagali or ǵdagali however, nevertheless, notwithstanding
 iyagdagalikuqing nevertheless, I order one out, I eject
 ǵi or ǵí used in substantives to denote possession; used in verbs to
 denote passivity, visibility and possession, to have, to be pos-
 sessed of
 qicǵaǵikuqing I am armed, Lit. I have weapons (qicǵiq
 weapon)
 qaǵluǵikuq it boils (qaǵluq boiling water)
 wiguǵikuqing I tremble
 uyugikuq it smokes (úyuq smoke)
 ulaǵikuqing I build a house (ulaq house)
 tunukyugikuqing I growl
 tngunaǵikuqing I am expert, I can do
 sinigaǵikuqing I am angry, bad, spiteful
 aǵikuqing I possess
 adaǵilakaqing I have no father

adaǵikuqing I have a father
 ayagaǵikuqing I have a wife
 úngiǵigumin if thou hast a sister
 ǵigdagali impossibility with the conjunction "however"
 aqatanagigdagalixtxici but you cannot understand
 ukunagigdagaligiman however they conjectured
 aǵginagigdagalikuq yet he cannot save him
 ǵu or ǵú in substantives denotes possession. In verbs indicates the
 conditional, sometimes has adverbial sense and at other times
 used with scarcely discernable force.
 tunnuxtaǵukuqing I offend, I sin
 ǵya action of many for one person or one end
 tunugyaqalikuqing I begin to talk with one end in view; I
 deliberate
 tunugyalakuqing I admonish, condemn
 maligyásalakuqing I censure, I revile
 laga negation
 axtadalagaxtxin do not thou be uttering continually
 anuxtalaǵ axtxin do not thou covet
 sulagada do not thou take
 laka negation
 mayuxtalakanuluk akalakaq it does not belong to me
 tunnuxtalakaǵinuluk a just person
 akalakaq he must not
 adaǵilakaqing I have no father
 lga passivity, indefinite action
 yunalǵakuq it is cut through
 ukagalǵakuqing I come into, I am brought forward (ukagaku-
 qing I bring, I produce)
 kitatalǵakuqing I oppose (kitamixtakuqing I push with my
 foot)
 kayukitalǵakuqing I push something away
 sulǵakuqing I am taken
 masu possibility, ability
 sumasukuqing I am able to take
 inixsigamasukuq he is able to rejoice much
 mi many a time; indeed, in fact, truly, just this
 kitamixtakuqing I kick, I push with my feet (kitaq foot)
 qwiximiǵikuqing I spit on, I spit at (qwixikuqing I spit)
 samimisaxtakuqing I cast aside (samikuqing I count over)
 tugamikuqing I strike often, I beat (tugaǵikuqing I strike a
 single blow)
 mamixtakuqing I occupy myself with some business
 malimixtakuqing I beat, I struggle
 qada (sometimes found as kada) cessative; ending, discontinuance,
 cutting off of action
 qaǵnaǵidakadakuqing I soften (qaǵnaq bone or hard substance
 so it means I end its being bonelike)
 sagaqadalik on arousing from sleep, discontinuing sleep (saǵag
 sleep)
 tutaqadang he disobeyed
 matuqadakuqing I loose the desire to do, I become weary
 (matukuqing I desire)
 suqadada! cease taking!

tanaqadalik having quit the earth, having ended his life on earth, having died

ugigiqadakuqing I am left a widow

masaqadakuqing I heal, I cure, literally make an end to illness

icaqikadakuqing I drain it to the last drop (icaqikuq it drips)

aqaqadaxtaq one who is very old, literally one who has ceased to walk

amatxaqadakuqing I approach, literally I cease from withdrawing

qali (often found as kali) inceptive, beginning of action

suqalinaq he began to take

alugasaqalinaqing I begin to write

agaqalikuq he is just born

tunugyaqalikuqing I begin to deliberate (also gya action of many persons for one end)

agadaqalidakuq he begins to enter

aguxtaqalikuq he is starting to act right now (aguxtakuq he is acting)

isxanaqalikuq he begins to alter

tunuqalinaq he began to speak

tunugyaqalinan they began to deliberate together

sa simultaneity of two actions

axqasada go and bring or fetch (axqada go)

amanusada carry and go or take along (amanuda carry)

udigasakuqing I divide and give, or apportion, distribute

susakuqing I go and take with me

nanasakuqing it is sad and troublesome to me or I suffer pain (naqaaq pain)

tusakuqing I look forward and believe (tusiqa true)

ungasakuqing I tear and break

agasakuqing I come and lead or I conduct

waqasakuqing I come and bring or fetch (waqakuqing I arrive)

yagisakung I balance and swing (yagikuqing I swing)

qimisakuqing I select, I choose

qingunisakuqing I humiliate (qingukuqing I drop down, I fall)

kikagnasakuqing I touch and make dirty or I soil, I daub

kayasakuqing I climb and reach or I surmount

acigasaqangin he taught them

agitasakuqing I search for and find, I discover

sxa passivity. Characteristic syllable of passive voice. In both substantives and verbs denotes the goal, aim, or terminus of action.

tanasxaq cultivated land (tanaq land)

umlixsxakuq it is injurious (umlignaqa harm)

sucxisxakuqing I allow someone to take

sitxugisxaqing I am at fault

malisxakuqing I seize, I carry away

kataxsxakuqing I cleave, I split

masxangan in what way

ti passivity

lidatikuqing I am resembled, someone looks like me (lidakuqing ngan I resemble)

ungatikuqing I beat in pieces

ungucitikuqing I seat myself (ungucikuqing I sit)

umgitikuqing I sweep out a dwelling

ukuqgatuqing I make myself happy (ukuqgakuqing I thrive)

ugatikuqing I cure someone

tugitikuqing I stretch forth, I extend, I hold out

sitgugitikuqing I conquer

qisatikuqing I tie to, I attach

qayatikuqing I grow higher

kancimatikuqing I make plain the meaning

kanaxtikuqing I bend

masaqadatikuqing I bare, I uncover

qaxcatikuqing I blacken

ixqitikuq it is snatched away

tu desiderative, expressing a wish in verbs. In substantives it expresses the agent, also.

sutulik having wished to take

sututakuq not having wished to take

tanatukuq there is enough space

taqulkuq it is muddy (taqulkuq mud)

sinixtukuqing I am angry

matukuqing I desire, I wish

xta or xta direct or present action ahead; present or just witnessed actuality.

qisaxtakuqing I attach (qisang thong)

suxtakuqing (I already take) I hold, I retain

uyaxtakuqing I call to me (uyakuqing I go toward someone)

ukuxtakuqing I contemplate (ukuqing I see)

tungaxtakuqing I am strong

tngunaxtakuqing I succeed

takixtakuqing I am unwell

kayuxtakuqing I have strength

qalaxtakuqing I am worth

tunuxtakuqing I speak, I make a speech, I give utterance to

ixtadalaqaxtin don't tell it! (ixtadaxtin tell it!)

xtagali or xtagali although, concessive, it is thus

macungsinaxtagalikuqing I do with all energy, not sparing myself (macungsiqa indulgence)

sisaq isluxtaxtagalikuqan although it was when he was 100 years old

axtagalikakik although we two are

xtu separation, plurality

axtagada give out! distribute! give some to each of them (agada give)

(e) Infines undetermined by Veniaminov. Definitions as well as examples in this section were contributed by R. H. Geoghegan.

ca

ci

du

ga or ga frequently seems to indicate special purpose or manner of action

qalmidagakuqing I too ridicule

tanaqakuqing I come on foot (tanaq land, place)

sakaqakuqing I descend (sakan, there below)

yumigakuk there is surf

tunugakuqing I abuse another, quarrel, scold

tanamaguqakuqing I reign

kingúniġakuqing I exasperate (**kingunaliq** miserable, pitiable)
ukuġakum it is especially visible

ġda or **ġda** seems to indicate action toward a goal

ataġdakuq it is in flight (said of arrows)

aigaġdakuqing I take a walk, I walk to and fro, I lead, I guide
gida

gixka

qaġi or **kagi** used in active present participles, indicates continuous present action

naxtaqaġikuqing I am in an unhealthy condition (**naġaq** pain)

manamaqaġikuqing I set an undertaking on foot

suqaġinaq taking

ni

qaġaxsinikuqing I am pleased (**qaġaq** gratitude)

tuyunikuqing I enforce silence (**tuyukuqing** I keep silence)

unginasaniġtakuqing I make merry (**ungikax** story)

yaginiġtakuqing I shake, I am agitated (**yagikuqing** I swing)

ciklaġniġtasalakaġing I am completely unconcerned, literally I stir not in the least (**ciklaġikuqing** I stir)

winginiġtakuqing I entice, I tempt

sukutuġniġtakuqing I am restless, I bustle about not knowing what to do

ituġniġtakuqing I am insulting, I reduce another to a pitiable condition

sagi

tayu

amamátayukatikum after a long time

tayugi

txa usually denotes a fully completed act

aġatxaġuluk not being acquired

uġatxan they cured

txada

matxadakuq it passes away (**makuq** it happens, views)

yu

mangiyuxtakuqing I believe

utxumayukuqing I obscure, I hide

(f) A few other definitions and examples inserted by Mr. Geoghegan.

ka or **qa** characteristic syllable of necessitative mood, the other meanings are still unclear.

taxkakuqing I separate, I select, I sort

icxagikadakuqing I drain, I drink up, I empty

daxqaġikadakuqing I am insane

angilaq adakuqing I reflect, I consider, I meditate

aliqadanikuqing I am astonished, literally I say "what is it?"

sukakung I must take

ku denotes agent in substantives, characteristic syllable of present indicative

lgi

ugilgikuqing I take a husband

yagalgitikuqing I enclose with timbers (**yagaq** tree)

tanalgitikuqing I abide, I settle

lgu in a substantive denotes augmentation

ciganaġguq great large river (**ciganaq** river)

lisa

macxidalisalakuqing I disapprove

lu in substantives has locative significance. In verbs meaning is unclear.

ma is augmentative in substantives

na the characteristic syllable of the imperfect tense denoting habitual or continuous action in the past, but has other usage still undefined in verbs. In a substantive or past participle denotes agent.

tununaq he was saying

qayuqinalakuqing I seek with effort, I strive

naġi

ukunaġikuqing I conjecture, I draw lots (**ukukuqing ngan** I see, I find)

daġanaġiġuluk curved, crooked

namku in a substantive is augmentative

canamkuq large hand

naxxi in a substantive denotes augmentation and usually in a depreciatory sense

canaxxiq large hand, paw (**cax** hand)

si indicates instrument or means of accomplishment in substantives. In verbs usage not clear.

maxqaxsikuqing I order, command

cadusiq ointment (instrument of greasing) (**caduq** fat, blubber)

uġayasiq medicine (means of healing)

ukuqaġisiq telescope (means of seeing)

xtali or **xtali**

tunaġtalikuġan while he is speaking

(The force of many infixes though appreciable, is difficult to express by a set formula of English words. They are akin to the Greek particles, *men, de, ge, te*, etc., mere wavings of the hand or shrugs of the shoulder for the less verbose English speaker. R. H. G.)

Several of these infixes can be inserted in a single word. For example: **qayugixqadatxasâdanaq**, in which are six infixes, derives from the participle **qayunaq** powerful, and it means entirely lacking in strength, weak, debilitated. A similar example is noted in sec. 14 of the Introduction.

126. Verbs containing infixes are conjugated for all the moods, aspects, voices and tenses, just as simple verbs.

127. The infixes invariably precede the tense-endings, except in the future indefinite, where they are generally placed after the characteristic **dúka**, e.g.: **sudúkaxtagalikun** not **suxtagalidúkakun**, although they will take.

VERBAL EXCEPTIONS

There exist in the Aleutian two small groups of anomalous verbs; those pertaining to the first conjugation form their gerund in **sik** instead of **lik**, while those belonging to the second use, conversely, **lik** in place of **sik**, but I have not discussed them here because it is possible to see in the dictionary section of this text the endings of the gerundive and imperative mood of such exceptions.

Participles

128. Participles are found in all the voices, active, passive, and reflexive, **sunaq** having taken, **sulganaq** having been taken, **txin-agunaq** having produced one's self, literally having been born.

In the active and passive voices, participles occur in two moods, indicative and obligatory, **sulganaq** having been taken, **sulgakaqaq** having been constrained to be taken.

129. Participles assume the following tense characteristics:

(a) Present: **suq** taking; **sulgaq** and **sugiq** being taken; **sukakuq** being obliged to take; **sulgakakuq** forced to be taken.

In the present tense, the participles are very seldom used under their simple forms and generally take the infix **kagi**. Instead of **suq** is usually said **sukagiq**, and so of the others.

(b) Imperfect: **sunaq** having taken; **sulganaq**, **sunagiq**, **sunaxsxaq** having been taken.

In the active voice, the participles of this tense are used with a present signification, and not infrequently take the infix **kagi**; thus, **anuxtanaq** wishing, **sukaginaq** taking.

(c) Perfect: this tense is wanting in the indicative form; though the word **suqaq** is in use, it means not 'having taken' but 'having been taken.' The other forms are: **sulgaqaq** having been taken, **sukaqaq** having been compelled to take, **sulgakaqaq** having been forced to be taken.

(d) Future: **sudoqaq** or **sudukanaq** about to take; **sudukanaqiq** and **sulgadukanaq** about to be taken; **sudukakaq** that will be obliged to take; **sulgadukakaq** that will be constrained to be taken.

(e) Future iterative: this is formed by the first infinitive with the auxiliary verb **agnaqing** (from **akuqing**), **suqan agnaq** he who, or that which, will often take; **sulgaqan axqaq** that will frequently be taken.

130. Participles of all tenses are usually negated by **uluk**, with the ordinary euphonic changes: **suq** being taken, **suguluk** not being taken; **sunaq** having taken; **sunaguluk** not having taken.

Apocopated participles, which end in a vowel, when entering into composition with **uluk**, often reject the initial **u** of the conjunction: **suq**, apocopated **su**, negated **suluk**; **aq**, apocopated **a**, negated **aluk**—though the regular form **ayuluk** is also met with.

131. Participles derive almost entirely from the third person singular of their tenses, or rather, are those endings used in a participial sense. The perfect participle active alone adds a final **q** to the third person of the perfect indicative.

The passive imperfect participles flow from the active participles of that tense with addition of **axsxaq** (the perfect participle of the auxiliary verb **agikuqing**), agglutinated in the customary manner: **sunaq** plus **axsxaq** forms **sunaxsxaq** having been taken.

132. The participles of all tenses, except the present obligatory, can all take the indefinite and possessory personal and impersonal terminations of nouns substantive: indefinite, **sunaq**, **suná**, **sunam**, **súnamán**, **súnagan**, **sunakik**: possessory, **sunang**, **sunangan**, **sunan**; as set out in secs. 18, 19, 20, 21.

133. Participles in the personal cases are declined like nouns, as described in the foregoing sections, and may also be conjugated as verbs; that is to say, they can adopt the personal endings of the **ang** or **qang** series (see sec. 92): first person **sunang**, second person **sunán**, third person **suná**, and so forth; or **sunangan**, **súnamin**, **súnagan**, **sunagkin**, in conformity with the **ngan** sequence.

The meaning of participles in the possessory cases does not correspond with that of nouns; for example, while **agitudang** means 'my brother,' **sunang** does not mean 'my taking' (the act of taking me), but denotes 'my take' (what I take). Of **suxtanaq** 'holding,' the possessory **suxtangan** means not 'the holding of me,' but 'what I hold.'

134. Participles lack the personal agentive cases, but in their place have a second conjunctive mood in one tense only, which may be rendered by 'so

that . : ? 'in order to : : .' For example: **sungán** that I take, **súganangán** that I do not take, **súlgangan** that I be taken, **sulgáganangan** that I be not taken.

Example of the Inflection of the Independent Participles

Singular:

1. **sulgáganangán** that I be not taken (lit. for my not being taken.)
2. **sulgáganáxtxinán**
3. **sulgáganagán**

Dual:

1. **sulgáganákigán**
2. **sulgáganáxtxidigán**
3. **sulgáganakigán**

Plural:

1. **sulgáganánin**
2. **sulgáganáxtxicinán**
3. **sulgáganánin**

In the same way are inflected the others: **sungán**, **súganangán**, **súlgangan**. And also **súlkangan**, which means: how my taking.

135. The participles are often used with the force of verbs: **ã** being, is used in the sense of 'there is:' **su** taking, with the conjunction **kum** signifies it should be possible to take him.

The Aleutian participles are used very loosely and it is extremely difficult to define their exact meanings in any given phrase; the precise translation must be determined largely from the context.

136. Participles, like nouns, can be conjugated with the auxiliary verbs and the participles deriving therefrom: **axsásanaqada** make yourself known, that is, you will or you are making yourself the knowing one, **sunagnaq** the one who takes or grabs the other. **Axsásanaqada** is composed of **axsásanaq** known or knowing one and the verb **agada**; **sunagnaq** of the participle **sunaq** having taken ('taking') and **agnaq** future.

137. Participles deriving from composite verbs retain in all tenses the infixes of such verbs; thus, **agudaq** is the present participle from **agudakuqing**, of which the simple form is **agukuqing**. The infix **da** persists through all the inflexions of the participle: **aguda**, **agudanaq**. In the same way, from **sulikuk'ing** I take again, come the participles **suliq sulí**, **sulinaq**.

138. The participles of the past perfect tense of the active voice ending in **naq** in the possessory cases, being with whatever infix, can be translated as the past passive participles or as verbs in that tense with the addition of the phrase whoever, whatever and wherever. **ukulinadin** can be translated as having been found, having been seen or whoever has been found.

The participle of the future indefinite is frequently translated as the present passive participle. **axsaxidukaq** means being come or by what it is possible to have come.

These participles in the possessive are conjugated rather than declined. **ukulinang**, **ukulinamin**, **ukulinagan**.

139. The participle of the past tenses placed before personal verbs can be translated as an infinitive. **kamgaq acigalik** he taught to pray; **suká alakaq** there is nothing for him to take, or word for word, there is not his taking; **sunaq aguluk** not for him to take or literally, there is not his being taken. **alakaq** and **aduluk** are the negative participles of **aq** being. See sect. 135. In the participles used in this infinitive acceptance the final **q** is pronounced as

x. For instance **kamgaq aciganaq** is pronounced **kamgax aciganax** and, in many instances, is written in the latter form.

140. Present participles deriving from composite or compound verbs with the infix **da** are to be translated by the plural third person indicative or third person passive. Thus **anuladaq** properly means casting out but it is to be rendered they cast or he casts himself, or it is being cast out.

Adverbs

141. The adverbs may be ranged under nine heads, as follows:

(1) Temporal:

wayám now, today
yam yesterday
yam kađá day before yesterday
wayám wayá just now, at present
unuguluk long ago
awán usugán always
awán tamadaga for ever, continuously
ilagan ilán some time or other, whenever
itangasik at first, previously

itangisiusik of old, heretofore
kađimadán time out of mind, from of old
qilagan tomorrow
qilagan qilagá day after tomorrow
qilagan qilág tomorrow early in the morning
amán aslán then, at that time, thereupon
angayaq soon

(2) Local:

kama, qatá, qanangun where, whither
waligan, wangun here
ningaligan there
awán usugán everywhere
amaligan somewhere, anywhere
amangun, akangun yonder
qanangudagan thither

amangudagan to yonder
wangudagan hither
adaligan there too, also there
inaqadam separately, apart, alone
agaádan on that side
amángasan here
atmudagan downwards, below

With these belong the relative-demonstrative pronouns, which when used adverbially take in the singular the ending **ya** and in the plural **ngun**: pronouns, **uman, ikan**; adverbs, **umaya, umangun, ikaya, ikangun**, etc.

(3) Quantitative:

amnağum much
amnağulkan little, not much

sanaqan sanatalik as much as possible
qanáğ how much, how many

(4) Numeral:

ataqasim once
alğidim twice
qankuđim three times
sicidim four times
cángidim five times
atúngidim six times
ulúngidim seven times

kamcínğidim eight times
sicínğidim nine times
átidim ten times
sisadim one hundred times
amnağudim many times
qanáğidim how many times

(5) Affirmative:

maxqaning [lit, I have done, spoken of many] that is so, all right, true, truly, correctly

ang yes, really, truly, exactly

(6) Negative:

kugú [apocopated ku] no (used by all Aleuts)
nanga no, there is not [spoken of actions] Confined to Umnak Island

kuguluk [properly, not no, i.e. so] certainly not
masalakan from **makuqing** I have — I have not, there is not (spoken of things)

(7) Comparative: **agaca** rather [either better or worse] In the dual the form is **agitikik**, in the plural the form is **agatingin**, and when speaking of actions, **agacisa**.

(8) Similarities: **lidaca, lida** like, so, as, **lidakuq** in the singular, **lidakun** in the plural, etc., in all moods and tenses, from **lidakuqing** I resemble, I am like to.

(9) Dissimilarities, Variations:

ingaligagan suddenly, at once
tatám again, back
inimilaligan in vain

án'gak more
aligwaya, aliwaya, umaya what, as, as if

The adverb **amnağum** and certain others are used in different numbers as shown above.

Postpositions

142. The postpositions are inflected for number, except **asik** in company with, a few ending in **-án**, and those ending in **-gan** (which were, no doubt, originally nouns in the postpositional case). Singular **ilan**, dual **ilkin**, plural **ilin**.

143. The principal postpositions are:

áđá about, concerning
áđan to, for
áđán from
adagán from, with
agalán after, behind, because of
aslán near to, at
asik together, with
angadan before, towards
cidagan near by, beside
dağan towards
dağán from off, away from
ilan in, at, to
ilán from in, out of
imunu around
mimo beside, near, side by side
nagan in, within
nagán from within

qulán for the sake of, on account of
qucxán between, among, in the middle
kugan, kuán on
kugán, kuán from on, off, with
qusan over, across
qusan from across
kadan before
kađán until, as long as
kangan on, in
sitxan under, below
sitxán from below
silan, silanuán up to, as far as, until
uglagán without, except
utman in the midst of
utmán from the midst of

These words, when stressed in the penultimate denote rest, when accent is on the last syllable denote motion outward.

144. Postpositions, like substantives, can suffer apocope: **áđan**, apoc. **áđá**; **angadan, angadá**; **kuán, ku**.

In these instances, the meaning of the postposition is almost always modified; thus, **angadá** means to: **ku**, on or at.

145. The postpositions **asín** (from **asik**) and **ilín** often coalesce with sub-

stantives, the first taking the meanings at or on, in place of, for, and the second for: **daq daqasin** an eye for an eye; **áqatásağalin** as a sign, for a token.

146. Such coalescent postpositions partake of the nature of infixes, the inflexions of the noun being disjoined from the stem and suffixed to the postposition, when such words are inflected: **taïyáguqasin**, **taïyáguqasiđin**.

Asín is joined to nouns chiefly when the same noun is repeated, as in the example in sec. 145.

147. The postpositions invariably follow the substantives that they govern: **adam asik** with the father (of the father with him).

When a postposition is found standing alone in the sentence, the third personal pronoun is to be understood as preceding it, thus **ilan ağalik** having gone to him, her, or it.

148. Almost all the postpositions govern their substantives in the genitive case: **taïyáğum kucxingin** among the peoples.

149. **Ilan**, **ilán**, and **angadan**, however, prefer in most instances the postpositional case: **ulagan ilán** from in the house.

150. Although most postpositions have all the numbers, they do not usually agree in number with the nouns they govern. The governed noun or participle stands in the singular, and the preposition in the number demanded by the sense of the phrase. For instance: **agukagam** (not **agukagan** because participle takes the ending **gam** not **gan**) **ilín** out of those born; **taïyáğum kucxingin** among the peoples; **taïyáğugan ilkin** from the two men; **sam kucxingin** among the birds.

The following examples show the inflexions of some of the postpositions for number:

Singular:	ilan	in him, in her, in it
Dual:	ilkin	in them two
Plural:	ilin	in them
Singular:	qusan	over him (her, it)
Dual:	qusakik	over them two
Plural:	qusangin	over them
Singular:	qulan	for him (her, it)
Plural:	qulin, qulangin	for them
Singular:	quan	on him (her, it)
Plural:	qungin	on them
Singular:	imunu	around him (her, it)
Plural:	imunuğan	around them

Conjunctions

151. The Aleutian language has but a limited stock of conjunctions; their place is supplied, in great measure, by the various forms of the subjunctive mood and by the verbal infixes. They may be divided into (i) non-inflective, and (ii) inflective.

(i) Non-inflective:

tacing, tacin, tacim	already, not yet, since, after
kayuk	and, also, too
ama	or, either, then
uluk	not
nikun	so, as
kum	if

With these belong the words **malik** and **málalik**, which are gerundives from the verbs **makuqing** and **malakuqing**, I am, I remain, and are employed in

the sense—already, also. These words are also used in connection with each other and with **kayuk-malik**, **kayuk malik**, **málalik**, **kayuk málalik**.

In the subjunctive mood, instead of the conjunction **kum** if, **nikun** is sometimes used with the verbal forms **magung**, **magumin**, **magun**, **magumci** (from the verb **makuqing**).

(ii) Inflective:

ingamasik, **ingamatikusán**, etc., because, and so, consequently
axtagalik, **axtagalin**, **axtagálikuán**, although (the requisite part of the verb 'to be' being understood.)
umakun áđangin, **umaya áđanginin**, for, so that
umakun qulangin, because, for, seeing that.

152. **Kayuk** and **kayuk malik** are used only to connect thoughts or parts of a sentence, and in brief answers, as **ting kayuk** I too, hardly ever to join single words.

153. **Kum** in connection with personal verbs, or participles used in the sense of verbs, is always placed at the beginning of the clause, as: **kum sulik** he would take, **kum su** he would be able to take; but, in negative statements, it comes in most instances after the verb, as: **nikun magumciyuluk kum** if you would not have had it so or done it so.

154. **Uluk** almost invariably follows the nouns or other parts of speech to which it refers and is usually joined to them.

When following words ending in a vowel, **uluk** takes an initial **y**, as may be noted throughout, and sometimes, especially in combination with apocopated participles and adjectives, drops its initial vowel—instead of **axxadukáyuluk** impassable, is said **axxadukaluk**.

Interjections

155. The interjections, like the conjunctions, are very few.

- (i) Expressing pleasure: **ang-ang**.
- (ii) Astonishment: **la-kağatiyá**, **aya-kağating**, **aya-kağatingiyá**, **i**, **â**.
- (iii) Calling: **-ă** (enclitic), as **aman-ă**.
- (iv) Answering a call: **alík**, **ă**, what?
- (v) Pointing out something: **waya**, **wa**, see, look!
- (vi) Compelling: **taga**, now then, come!
- (vii) Questioning: **i**, eh?, what?

Taga is often used in the beginning of a phrase in the meaning: and so, thereon, then, at that; etc.

The interjection **a** is used in various senses, expressing different states of feeling; these are distinguished by the intonation, which cannot well be indicated in writing.

Syntax

The rules of syntax have to a great extent already been elucidated under the various parts of speech. The following principles are very important additions.

156. Substantives answering the question whose, that is, indicating the possessor, stand in the genitive case. **Agúğum tunú** the word of the creator.

157. Two nouns in the genitive case are never used together. The first noun stands in the genitive case and the second is placed in the postpositional case. **Agúğum angaligan tunú** and not **Agúğum angalim tunú** express the word of the kingdom of the Creator: Literally it is of-the-creator of-his-kingdom the word.

Another example is "**Aliğim tayalugan satmalí**" the door of the old man's store.

158. A noun in the nominative indefinite case following a noun in the genitive or postpositional case is almost invariably apocopated. **Agûgum tunú** is always used. Such an expression as **Agûgum tunuq** is scarcely ever heard.

159. The subject of a verb in the personal mood, that is excluding the imperative and infinitive moods, is put in the genitive case. God has commanded man to love him. **Agûgum taiyağumán qağaxtagta kyagusaqá.** (Veniaminov states this rule in terms of Indo-European grammar; of course it is understood that the noun **kyagusaqá** is dependent on the genitive **Agûgum.**) Literally it is "of the creator to man he to love him (there is) his having commanded.

160. When a participle is used in place of a verb in a personal mood, the subject is in the nominative case and the object follows directly after the subject. **Agûguq taiyağuq txin ituxtagta ixtanaq** means "God, commanding man to be merciful" and **taiyağuq**, man and object of the participle, is placed directly after **Agûguq** God.

161. A substantive with an adjective denoting quality or quantity agrees with the latter neither in number nor case. The noun is always put in the singular genitive case and the adjective in the number and case which the sense of the phrase requires.

taiyağum igámanangin good men, literally: of a man their-good-ones
tanadğucam usu each village, literally: of-a-village each-one

But if the adjective is required to stand in the nominative singular just like the substantive, the apocopated form is used.

taiyağuq igámana good man, literally: of-a-man his-good-one

St. Math. XIII 8. **agitasa tanam igámanagan kugan inaq** other (seed) fell on good ground

tanaq ground, in the genitive singular is followed by **igámanaq** good, with the postpositional ending **gan** to accord with the following post-position **kugan**

162. Substantives modified by a numeral are placed in the accusative case and always in the plural number, except for **ataqan** one and **álak** two. **cang taiyağun** five men.

163. Personal pronouns used as subjects are omitted before the verb being sufficiently clearly indicated by the verbal termination. This is not true in the reflexive voice or when the verbal termination of one person is identical with another personal ending. As **tuman sukun** we take and **ingakun sukun** they take. But the personal pronoun, even in such a case, is very often omitted.

164. The pronouns, **ting** I and **tuman** we, are sometimes used instead of the corresponding possessory endings. Instead of **adang** our father, **tuman adaq** may be used.

165. The pronoun **áman**, corresponding in most respects to the English relative pronoun *who* and also to which, is peculiar in that it is placed before the noun to which it refers instead of following it.

St. Math. XXIV 45 **áman talaq tukkugan wağalik ikun matalik aguxtagtakuq ukugu assağutasadakuq.** Happy is the slave whom his master, on his arrival (the master's) shall find so doing. **áman talaq** reads who the slave. In the Aleut title of a book of religious instruction called "The Guide Road to the Heavenly Kingdom" there is a good example of this construction. **áman Agûgum angaligan silan akaluga axsxaligán ádan walgagan axqá** the road toward the Creator's daylight, on which one must travel. **áman**, which, in this instance begins the phrase.

166. Every verb in a personal mood, having one pronoun for its subject and another for its complement (such as I said to them, you told us and the like) strive to incorporate both pronouns into the verb by making the verb agree in number with the complement but in person with the subject. For example although 'I speak' is regularly **ixtakuqing**, but 'I speak to you two' is not **imdik ixtakuqing** but **ting imdik ixtakukik** and the verb has the first person dual termination.

Here we have a verbal form that indicates, or forces itself to indicate, by its ending, that its subject is in the first person and its object is dual in number. But, as a matter of fact, the termination is so far from clearly showing this, that, in order to complete the sense, it is usually necessary to add the independent pronouns of the subject and complement.

Some examples of this striking idiom (and usually the most difficult one for a student to grasp) collected from the printed Aleut literature are inserted here to amplify the grammar's examples.

St. Math. III 12. "**ngin ixtusadúkakungin** he will burn them. According to English thought pattern, the verb would be expected to be in the third person singular. But the Aleut expresses his thought differently and puts it in the third person to represent the subject he, but in the plural number **ngin** to represent the object them. But to emphasize the complement and clarify the meaning indisputably, the dative third person plural pronoun **ngin** is also used.

St. Math. IV 9 "**imin ağdúkakuning**" I will give them to thee. The verb is in the first person plural and presents a particularly difficult problem to the student as the sense I must be extracted from the termination apparently indicating we.

St. Math. IV 19. "**ikin tunuqakik**" he told the two of them. Here the verb is third person because of the third person subject and dual in number because of the dual complement. But as the dual ending **kik** stands for both the first and third person, the additional **ikin** to them two, is necessary to completely clarify the meaning.

By following the above explanation the student will be able to analyze the following examples, also taken from printed literature.

St. Math. IV 24 "**úsungin kangungin áqadatxangin**" he restored to them all their health.

St. Math. V 20 "**imci isaxtakuning**" I am saying to you.

St. Math. VIII 11 "**imci idúkakuning**" I shall say to you.

St. Math. VIII 26 "**ngin tunuqangin**" He said to them. He spoke to them.

St. Math. XXV 15 "**ámanuqangin**" He quit them.

St. Math. XXV 19 "**ilin ámayaxtaqangin**" He asked from them.

St. Math. XXV 38 "**qanayam (when) tuman (our) Txin (Thee) ukugaqaxtxin.**"

When have we seen Thee? More literally: when was (it) our having seen Thee?

167. When the verb in a personal mood is related to a plural case, then it stands in the plural number although it should be singular.

168. Certain verbs, such as **itúgnisakuqing** I have mercy, and **amqidgú-sakuqing** I am angry and bear malice for a long time, and a few other passive verbs, put their objects in the dative case and also take a personal pronoun in that case, such as **nung**, **imin** and **igim**. **Agûguq tunuxtaguğinanin igim itúgnisaqangin** God has mercy for sinners. It is to be noted that the pronoun which is added (**igim** to one's self, sing.) agrees with the subject in number.

169. Many passive verbs require the dative case for their objects. **Agûguq ngin txin itúgnisada** God is merciful to us.

170. Many active and passive verbs which might seem to require a complement in the dative case, require instead the accusative. **Agûguq ting sismida** God is helpful to me. *Note.* Veniaminov devised the two preceding rules in 169 and 170 in order to point out differences between Aleut and Russian which are not strictly applicable to English. However it is well to include them since it warns the students to expect occasionally an indirect object when he would naturally look for a direct object and contrariwise.

171. When a sentence contains two or more verbs which refer to a singular subject, the last of the verbs is the only one placed in the proper tense, number and person. All the other verbs are expressed as gerundives of the affirmative aspect, ending in **lik**, or of the negative aspect ending in **lakan**. A good son respects, fears, obeys and loves his mother, is expressed **lam igámaná anán igaxtalik, igayuxtalik, tutalik qağaxtakuq**. (Or better **qağaxtanaq axtakuq** which implies habitual continuous action. In this case the last verb is changed to the participle with the auxiliary verb, a usage that is very common.)

Arrangement of Sentence

172. In the construction of sentences, the prevailing order of words is as follows:

- (i) Variable conjunction, interjection, or pronoun.
- (ii) Genitive.
- (iii) Postpositional.
- (iv) Nominative.
- (v) Accusative or dative.
- (vi) Gerundive.
- (vii) Invariable conjunction or adverb.
- (viii) Personal verb, or participle with the auxiliary **axtakuq** or **malik**.

In negative sentences, the invariable conjunction generally follows the verb.

It follows, as a matter of course, that if in a sentence all the above mentioned parts of speech do not occur, then that is placed first which next follows the one lacking.

Orthography⁵

173. Almost all the rules of orthography are necessarily identical with those of the Russian language, for example, the use of capital letters. This being the case and various indications having been made above on this subject, to lay down special rules here is superfluous. The following might be advisable: all verbal substantives, i.e. participles used as substantives, should be written with a capital for distinction from participles.

Signs of punctuation are to be used as in Russian and so, when the conjunction "and" is omitted, a comma is to be inserted.

Prosody

174. It is unnecessary to formulate laws of prosody, since: (a) the correct pronunciation of words in reading and in conversation, the long and short syllable, has been indicated by appropriate signs and accents. Pronunciation has been explained in a few rules also and can be seen in the examples of declensions of nouns, in the tables of personal endings and the conjugations of verbs and gerunds, and (b) no poetical work exists in the Aleutian language. Although

⁵See "An Introduction To The Aleut Language."

the natives composed and still compose numerous songs in strophes, yet in these strophes there is no observance either of accent or of number of syllables, except that each line usually ends on an unstressed or short syllable. Instead of inventing rules for this division of the grammar, two native songs are here presented, with an indication of the rhythm and division into strophes.

Ağánan, ağánan, tánan ákúya, ákúya,
Wákun qayáxtalkinín ağanáğan
Cuqígan tamadáğín, tamadáğín
Ayáğáğilik taiyáğúğilik;
Ağánan, ağánan, tánan ákúya, ákúya,
Wákun ayagáñgin, wákun taiyáğungín
Ásik kukimíng álulik áladaqalidáqing
Táğa axtağalikumán,
Tutaqangúluk tutálik wáñgun sağálik ulálik ulalítíng.

Approximate translation:

These countries are created, created.
There are hills on them.
There are little hills on each of them, each of them.⁶
There are women, there are men.
These countries created,
On them are women, on them are men.
With me they laughed and joked.
And so when we separated [they did the same]
I have not heard [such things] as if in a sleep
I heard or felt pleasure.

Qağanaq, Qağanaq, ting anuxtásağín ulaxtağutalik;
Kingunax, Kingunax, ting anuxtásalik axtağutakun.
Qağanaq, Qağanaq, ting anuxtásağín ulaxtağutalik.
Wáñgun gumatalik an'ğağidalíğung kayuk malingáñ sağaqaning.

Approximate translation:

Grateful, grateful am I for their wanting me to be at home often.
Miserable, miserable am I having wanted to find myself there.
Grateful, grateful am I for their wanting me to be at home often.
Having passed here from where I usually live, because of this I must sleep.

A FEW REMARKS ABOUT THE SONGS⁷

Each strophe of a song is invariably repeated.

The songs are not sung uniformly. Sometimes a few syllables are sung to one measure but sometimes each syllable is sung to a whole measure. And at times a syllable is held for several measures.

The tunes of the songs are almost completely identical. It is scarcely possible to distinguish two or three melodies. The notes of the music do not rise or fall higher or lower than five tones in all their changes. There are changes, however, into half, quarter and even eighth tones within this limited scale.

The time or meter of their music is the same and remains unchanged in any of the songs. A measure contains either three-quarter or three-eighth beats.

The Aleut dance like the rhythm of their music is monotonous. At the first musical beat they bow a little, at the second they bow still lower and at the musical pause they stand erect. They dance without any rules of time, order and number of persons.

The Aleuts have an extraordinary number of songs, so many that each village has its own compositions. However they are recent compositions composed after the introduction of the Christian faith.

⁶The meaning is that the little hills are on the larger hills.

⁷In 1941 Dr. John P. Harrington secured a number of recordings of Aleut songs. Information about these records can be obtained from Dr. Harrington at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

Aleut Literature

Veniaminov concluded the grammar with the first hand-written literary effort of a pure-blooded Aleut, Ivan Kurbatov, a resident of Belkofsky Village. This composition is dated 1829. It was reported to Veniaminov that this same author had composed a whole book dealing with biblical history which was completed by 1834. Unfortunately this ambitious project has not been preserved.

The text of Kurbatov's brief composition contains several sentences in Russian and seems less interesting and useful to a student of the Aleut language than an example of the pre-Russian oral literature which has been preserved. Therefore in its stead is presented a stanza of one of the pagan songs which Veniaminov rescued from oblivion, accompanied by an analytic translation and some pertinent observations made by Mr. Geoghegan.

Unfortunately all the printed Aleutian in existence consists in religious booklets; we have no really aboriginal Aleut lore in Aleutian, beyond a dozen or so short songs and a couple of twenty line tales preserved by Veniaminov.

The language of the old songs is much more concise than that of the printed religious texts and the present-day Russianized and Anglicized speech. Without the help of the Russian rendering the sense of the song would be almost unintelligible. Being an example of the purest form of the language to which we can now reach back, it is naturally much more attractive linguistically than later samples, all shot through with foreign words and constructions.

The whole poem which is number ten of the songs preserved by Veniaminov, recounts the adventure of a young Umnak hunter. He has been taunted by his comrades at a dance because of his lack of prowess in hunting. He goes to some distant relatives at Akutan and hunts for a winter with them. This stanza relates his return with ten baskets full of otter teeth, although he has taken but one tooth from each animal captured.

alga-n ngan la-lga-lik, taná Ada-x usa-qa-x í-la-xta-da-q:

Algan is the plural of **algaq**, wild animal of any kind. It is here understood as referring to sea otters, **ngan** to or by him. **lagalik** is the past gerundial participle (-lik) of the passive (**lga**) of the verbal base **la-** to slay, hence **lagalik** having been slain. **taná** is from **tanaq** land, used in these old songs in preference for **tangiq** island. The dropping of the **q** and the shift of stress to the final syllable gives the sense of possession by a third person, its land. **Adax** is the island **Adak** or **Adaq**. The expression **taná Adax** seems to have a locative sense, "at the island of Adak." Such usage of the possessory form is not found in the religious texts and is probably an archaism. **Usaqax** appears to be a perfect tense indicative mood from the base **usa-**, division or parceling out. I take the meaning to be that, at **Adak** the spoils of the hunting were apportioned to the different hunters.

ílastadaq is a favorite word in the songs. It is exactly equivalent to the French "on dit," we are told, the story goes. The base is **i**, to say. **La** denotes that the act is performed on different occasions or under varied circumstances. **Xta** signifies that the act is being done right in your presence, that is, the recital of the hunting exploit. **da** indicates frequent repetition of an act, therefore, the tale is told. **q** is the ever-recurring final of a noun or of the third person of the present indicative of a verb.

This line of the stanza may accordingly be translated as "It is told how, when he had slain the animals, they were apportioned at the island of Adak." The Russian translation given by Veniaminov reads, "They traveled to the island named Adax; there they got an immense quantity of sea otters."

ma-lik alga-m la-lga-qa-gan agalú-ngin átiq isxacángu-si-q ngan idma-qa-x í-la-xta-da-q:

ma-lik past gerund of **ma** to do or act—having been done; **malik** is often

used as a mere link between sentences—and so, the next thing you know, so and so happened.

The next three words provide an example of doubled genitives—**algam lalgaqagan agalungin** is of-the-beasts of-the 'they-have-been-killed-ones' their teeth or, less literally, of the teeth of the slain animals. **lalgaqagan** is from the base **la** slaughter, **lga** denotes the passive mood, **qa** characteristic syllable of the indicative perfect tense, **gan** ending of postpositional case. **agalu** possessory third person form of **agaluq** tooth. **ngin** sign of the plural, literally they. **isxacángusiq** has the ending **si** which denotes an implement or instrument or means of accomplishment: **isxa** base of verb which means to spread out something as a cloth on a table or a sheet on a bed. I do not know precisely what the syllables **cangu** signify. The Russian version renders the word by **iskat**, which is local Russian for the old-time woven grass cooking (watertight) baskets of the Aleuts; the present Aleutian name for these is **anguǵacxuq**. I do not know the word **isxacángusiq** except from this poem but it evidently denotes some kind of container. (It is possible that **cang** refers in some way to spreading out the hands.) **átiq** ten. **ngan** to or by him. **idma-qa-x**, the base is **idma** pregnant. This word is in the same form as **usaqax** in the first sentence and the significance is that the youth 'filled' ten baskets (with the teeth of his defunct prey). The sentence closes with the ubiquitous **ílastadaq**. The Russian version is more informative and perhaps gives the traditional circumstances of the story as this version was made by Semyon Pankov, an Aleut, in 1834.

má-la-lik aka-gan aqá-la-lik aku-kun angáqusa-ngin agusa-na-q ílastadaq:

málalik is the same as **malik** with the insertion of **la** with the significance explained above. The meaning of this form therefore becomes 'now, this too having been done.' **akagan** toward there, that is, toward Umnak, the home of the hero of the epic. The word implies that the place was a considerable distance away, and the ending **-gan** gives the word a vaguer nuance, 'toward' rather than directly 'to.' **aqá-la-lik** having approached (**la-** under different circumstances). When the stripling went from Umnak to Akutan he is said to have **aqalik** (having approached.) Now he is **aqálik** having at another time and under different conditions approached his residence; in other words, he returned to his home. **akukun** those persons standing farther away (than his welcoming friends,) to wit, his hecklers at the dance here styled **angáqusangin** (-ngin plural ending) or enemies. **agusanaq**, third person -q, of an imperfect indicative, tense indicated by syllable **na** means 'he was doing something' but what is not just clear. The dictionary defines the base **agusa** as "do or make with any instrument."

The complete Russian version of the stanza says, "They traveled to the island named Adak; there they got an immense quantity of sea otters, and took from each animal only one tooth, and filled with them ten cooking baskets and journeyed back, and he showed to his enemies how many teeth he had brought." This is not all included in the Aleutian, but forms a complete tale.

THE LORD'S PRAYER

As an example of Aleutian religious literature, here is presented "The Lord's Prayer," as translated by Mr. Geoghegan from the version given in "The Gospel According to St. Matthew," prepared for his parishioners by Veniaminov. The prayer occurs in Chapter VI, verses 9 to 13.

Tumanín Adaq	áman	akuxtxin	inin	kungin,
for-us father	who	thou art	heavens	on them,
	(unseen)			

asán	amcuǵásâdaǵta;				
thy name	it-to-be-exceedingly praised;				
angalín	âqaǵta;				
thy daylight	it-to-draw-near;				
anuxtanatxin	malǵaǵtan	inim	kugan	kayuk	tanam kugan;
thy-desires	they-to-be-done	heaven	on-it	also	earth on-it;
qalgadam	anuxtaná	ngín	âqacá	wayám;	
of-food	its-desire	to-us	give thou	today;	
kayuk	tumanin	aǵun	ngín	ignida,	
also	our	debts	to-us	cache thou away,	
âmakun	tuman	kayuk	malgaligín	ngín	
those-who	we	also	when-having-been-done	to-us	
aǵuginan	ignidakun;				
debtors	we-cache-them-away;				
kayuk	tuman	suglatacǵigánaxtxin,			
also	us	do-not-thou-allow-to-be-taken,			
taǵa	adaludam	ilán	tuman	âǵǵicá.	
but	deceit	from-in-it	us	rescue-thou.	
Angalín,	kayún,	kayuk			
Thy-daylight,	thy-strength,	also			
alǵunasâdausín	awán		ûsugán		
thy-exceeding-eminence	times		to-all [always]		
akunín	malik.	Aminĩ.			
because-they-are	having-been-done.	Amen.			

Appendix A.

ALEUTIAN LITERATURE

The following comprise all the publications printed in Aleut.

1. A summary of Christian teachings, drawn up by Veniaminov in 1833, printed at Moscow in 1840, and, according to Barsukov, editor of Veniaminov's publications, has since gone through more than forty editions. This booklet is generally known by its Russian title, as "The Guide Road to the Kingdom of Heaven," "Ukazaniye Puti v Tsarstviye Nebesnoye."
2. Aleutian Primer, containing the alphabet, tables of syllables and a few prayers. Moscow, 1836, and subsequent editions. Often found bound with the next text.
3. Bible History and Catechism. St. Petersburg, 1840 and later editions.
4. St. Matthew's Gospel. Moscow, about 1848, and later editions.
5. St. Luke's Gospel. New York, 1902.
6. St. John's Gospel. New York, 1902. Printed by order of Bishop Tikhon of the Russian Church in the U. S. A.
7. Acts of the Apostles. New York, 1903. Also by order of Bishop Tikhon.

8. Booklet of the service of the Russian Church. New York, 1898, translated by Andre Lodochnikov, Psalmist of the church at Unalaska, and printed by order of Bishop Nikolai.

9. A sermon by Reverend Inokenty Shayashnikov, Aleut priest, printed at New York, 1902, for Bishop Tikhon.

It may still be possible to obtain copies of these books from the warden of the Holy Ascension Church, Unalaska, Unalaska Island, Alaska.

Appendix B.

A NOTE ON ALEUT PLACE NAMES

From a letter of Richard H. Geoghegan

It seems to me that many of the existing names of the islands (Aleutian) are not primarily place names but savor rather of replies of natives to queries that early navigators sought to pose. "What is that? (indicating by pointing)." Answer: "awaya tangiq (That is an island)." The explorer jots down in notebook; the island is named Avatanak. "And what is that point?" Answer: amaiknaq (it is a burial cave). Note is made: the local name of the point is Amaknak. Other names, like akun, akún, translated are mere indications of position, here, there, up yonder, close by, etc. May it not have been that the Unangaq, like his Ten'a colleague of the interior, did not regard the (to the white man) great outstanding vertical features of nature as important (since they were familiar and obvious to all), but noted in memory the minor details of tiny bays, coves, portages, currents, etc.? There is scarcely a name of native origin for any range, peak, volcano, hill, cascade, or the like, in all interior Alaska; yet the tiniest rill, streamlet, brook, pond, lakelet, or other aqueous feature of the landscape, horizontally, is not without an appropriate native designation. To discriminate between one puny rivulet and the next was of utmost importance to safe and speedy travel, but no one was going to mistake Mt. McKinley for Mt. St. Elias. But, although few Alaskan hills had native names, there are several exceptions in the Unangan area, where certain volcanoes had been deified.

It is commonly stated that Alaska is an Aleut word meaning "great country." This is incorrect. The Aleut name Alaixsaq refers only to the Alaska Peninsula and can not be translated as great country.

Appendix C.

ADDITIONAL ALEUT STUDIES BY R. H. GEOGHEGAN¹

In the archives of the Alaska Historical Library and Museum, Juneau, Alaska.

1. "Notes on the Kolosh and Kodiak Languages." Veniaminov, St. Petersburg, 1846. Translated 1907, 56 pages.
2. Aleutian Words. Zakharov. With translations. 10 pages.
3. Comparison: Aleutian-Fox and Kodiak Languages. 91 pages.

In the possession of the editor of this volume.²

1. A partial translation of "Notes on the Islands of the Unalaska District" by Ivan Veniaminov, St. Petersburg, 1840. This most valuable source book

¹Unpublished - in manuscript form.

²The editor can be reached through the Educational Department of the Office of Indian Affairs.

on Aleut history before the advent of the Russians, includes also "Notes on the Atkan Aleuts and the Kolosh" and a "History of the Pribilof Islands."

2. "Notes on the Dialect of Kodiak Island." Summaries and description of all Kodiak printed literature, two essays about the language and two religious texts in the language. Includes comparison of some features of Kodiak and Aleut tongues. Compiled, 1922.

3. "Comparison of Eastern and Western Aleutian Dialects." The first chapter of the Gospel According to St. Luke transliterated. Parallel lines of text in Atka and Unalaska dialects. 9 pages.

4. A selection of Aleut prayers and excerpts from the four Gospels of the New Testament transliterated in Roman characters, gathered from religious publications. English translations accompany 27 prayers. Latin Vulgate version accompanies four prayers. Three without translation.

5. Transliteration of all pre-Christian songs recorded by Veniaminov.

6. Transliteration of the foreword of Veniaminov's "The Guide Road to the Kingdom of Heaven" with literal English translation by an Aleut with brief commentary by Mr. Geoghegan.

7. Transliteration of Chapter XXVII, Acts of Apostles, Bishop Tikhon's version, 1902. Difficult Aleut constructions explained. Errors analyzed.

8. Transliteration of Chapter XV 11-32 inclusive, the Gospel According to St. Luke. Bishop Tikhon's version, New York, 1903.

9. Letters containing:—

- a. Expositions of derivations, especially important names like Alaska and Aleut.
- b. Commentaries on difficult passages in Aleut religious literature.
- c. Additional examples of infix particles.

10. Lecture on the Possessory Terminations in Aleut. Delivered by Mr. Geoghegan before the Washington State Philological Society, 1909.

11. Manuscript, partially handwritten, dealing with possessory terminations—prepared jointly by Mr. Leonti Siftsov, an Aleut, and Mr. Geoghegan.

II. ALEUT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

Compiled by

RICHARD HENRY GEOGHEGAN

A vocabulary of the Aleutian or Unangan Language as spoken on the eastern Aleutian Islands and on the Alaska Peninsula, being a translation of the Russian "*Slovar' Aleutsko - Lis'evskago Yazyka*" or "Dictionary of the Aleut-Fox Language" by Ivan Veniaminov, 1834, with additions and annotations by the compiler.

•
Edited by

FREDERICKA I. MARTIN

Authors and Works Cited and Abbreviations of Dictionary Sources¹

Ven. — Ioann or Ivan Veniaminov, born August 26 (old style calendar), 1797, at Anginskoye, government of Irkutsk; deacon of church of the Annunciation, Irkutsk, 1817; priest, 1818; sent in 1823 by order of Most Holy Synod as missionary to Unalaska; left Irkutsk May 7, 1823, for Okhotsk; arrived at Unalaska July 29, 1824, where he rebuilt Krukov's old church, which had fallen to decay; reduced the native tongue to writing and prepared translations of several religious booklets, as well as a grammar and a dictionary; was transferred about 1834 to New Archangel (Sitka), where he learned and wrote a brief description of the Kolosh (Tlingit) tongue; in 1838, it being necessary for him to make a personal appearance before the Most Holy Synod, in connection with the printing of his Aleutian translations, he sent his wife and children to their home in Irkutsk, and on November 8 of that year left Sitka on a globe-circumnavigating vessel for St. Petersburg, arriving there June 25, 1839; thence he went to Moscow and presented himself to the Metropolitan, Archbishop Philaret, and on return to St. Petersburg in the fall was consecrated as an archpriest. About this time he received news of his wife's death and decided to take vows as a monk. Accordingly, on November 29, 1840 he was tonsured and took the monastic name Innokenti, being ordered as an archimandrite. The Most Holy Synod had concluded to organize a new diocese in Alaska and Innokenti was summoned to appear before the Tsar Nicholas Pavlovich, by whom he was most kindly received, and at the Tsar's command, was consecrated on December 15, 1840, as Bishop of Alaska; after visiting his friends in Irkutsk and his native village of Anginskoye and after a long and tiresome voyage, he reached New Archangel on September 27, 1841. On May 4, 1842 he left that place for a tour of inspection through his diocese, visiting every island and village of his old cure, and arriving at Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka, August 18, 1842. On November 29 he began a great journey through Kamchatka, finally settling in Yakutsk as a resident; there he devoted himself to translations into the Yakut language. In June, 1857, the Most Holy Synod summoned him to St. Petersburg, to take part in its councils. The year 1862 found him residing at Blagoveshchensk on the Amur river. Here he requested that, on account of his age, he might be relieved from further active duty. However, in 1867, the Metropolitan Philaret died and Innokenti was appointed to succeed him as head of the Russian church. On May 25, 1868, the bells of Moscow announced that the new archbishop had arrived in the capitol, and on the following day the Most Reverend Innokenti entered the great church of the Assumption as Metropolitan Archbishop of Moscow and Kolomna. On May 18, 1871, the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination as priest was celebrated with great ceremony and on March 31, 1879, he finally passed away, full of years and honors. (Particulars from "Innokenti Mitropolit Moskovskiy i Kolomenskiy" by Ivan Barsukov, Moscow, 1887.) Veniaminov's writings on Aleutian matters are as follows: —

Zap. — "Zapiski ob Ostrova Unalashkinskago Otdela," 3 volumes, St. Petersburg, 1840. Reprinted by the Most Holy Synod, under editorship of Ivan Barsukov, Moscow 1887. "Notes on the Islands of the Unalaskan District"

U. P. — "Ukazaniye Puti Tsarstviye Nebesnoye. Poucheniye, na Aleutsko-Lis'evskom yazyke, sochinennoye svyashchennikom Ioannom Veniaminovym 1833

¹The system of transliteration of Russian titles is that employed by the Board of Geographical Names, Department of the Interior. One change has been made. The Russian hard sign or *tvrdyi znak* has been ignored. It is not a part of the official Russian language today and the quotation mark which is its equivalent in this transliteration system might confuse the student unduly.

goda." Moscow 1840. Many subsequent editions, the latest in 1899. "Guide Road to the Kingdom of Heaven"

Opyt— "Opyt Grammatiki Aleutsko-Lis'evskago Yazyka, svyashchennika I. Veniaminova v Unalashke." St. Petersburg, 1846. "A Grammatical Essay of the Aleut-Fox Language"

S. H.— "Nachatki Kristianskago Ucheniya ili Kratkaya Svyashchennaya Istoriya." (vid. *Kat.* below) "The Rudiments of Christian Instruction or A Short Sacred History."

Kat.— "Kratkiy Kristianskiy Katikhizis, s Russkago yazyka na aleutsko-lis'evskiy perevel svyashchennik Ioann Veniaminov 1827 goda, i v 1837 godu ispravil; a svyashchennik Iakov Netsvetov razsmatrivaya onya, svoimi poyasneniyami sdelaal ikhponyatnymi i dlya Atkhintsov, imeyushchikh svoye narechiye." St. Petersburg, 1840, and subsequent editions, the last in 1893. The sacred history and the catechism are often found bound together, sometimes with addition of the "Aleutskiy Bukvar."

Matth.— "Gospoda nashego Iisusa Khrista Yevangeliye, napisannoye apostolom Matfeyem, s Russkago Yazyka na Aleutsko-lis'evskiy perevel svyashchennik Ioann Veniaminov 1828 goda, i v 1836 godu ispravil; a svyashchennik Iakov Netsvetov razsmatrivaya yego okonchatelno, svoimi poyasneniyami sdelaal ponyatnym i dlya Atkhintsov, imeyushchikh svoye narechiye." Moscow about 1848, several later editions till 1896. "Gospel of St. Matthew," translated by Veniaminov in 1828 and revised in 1836; finally reviewed by the priest Jacob Netsvetov who knew the Atkan dialect, and who annotated it so that the text became comprehensible to the Atkans. (vid. *Netsv.*)

Other Aleutian sources cited:

Bukv.— "Aleutskiy Bukvar'," issued by the Most Holy Synod, 1836. Many subsequent editions, the last at St. Petersburg in 1893. "Aleutian Primer."

Prav.— "Kratkoye Pravilo dlya blagocestivo zhizh', perevod svyashchennika I Shayashnikova." New York, 1902. Innokenty Shayashnikov, an Aleut (or Creole) priest, was a member of a most illustrious Pribilof Aleut family. His father was the Russian's manager of the Pribilof Islands for many years and the Psalmist of the church there when no priest was in residence. The accidental loss of the elder Shayashnikov's diary destroyed the only written historical record of the Pribilof's for many decades. Another of his sons was a priest and a third a Psalmist like his father.

Lod.— "Molitvy i Pesnopeniya Pravoslavnoy Tserkvi na Aleutskom Narechiy, perevodil na aleutskiy jazyk bivshiy psalomshchik Unalashkinskoy Tserkvi Andrey Lodochnikov." New York, 1892. "Prayers and Psalms of the Orthodox Church" by the Psalmist of the Unalaskan Church, Andre Lodochnikov.

Kurb.— Ivan Kurbatov, first native writer in Aleutian, 1829. A short composition by him is cited in Veniaminov, "Opyt" pp. 85-87.

Pankov— Semyon Pankov, Aleut interpreter for Veniaminov at Unalaska, about 1834. Ten native songs collected by him are printed in Veniaminov's "Opyt" and an additional one in the "Zapiski." These are the only existing "non-missionary" examples of genuine Aleutian.

Netsv.— Iakov Netsvetov, Aleut priest, 1836, who contributed notes giving variants in the Atkan dialect for several of Veniaminov's translations, and himself translated the first chapter of St. Luke's gospel and the first two chapters of the Acts of the Apostles into Atkan. These are printed as an appendix to Veniaminov's "Matth."

At.— These letters indicate, in the translation of the Dictionary, a few Atkan words added by me from Netsvetov's works.

Zharov— Makar Zharov, a native of Belkofsky, interpreter to the United States district court at Valdez, Alaska, 1903-06. A few words that I have included in the dictionary are from lists taken down by me at his dictation in the early days of my Aleut studies.

The translations of St. Luke, St. John, and the Acts of the Apostles, published at New York, 1902-03, under the auspices of Bishop Tikhon, are occasionally cited as "Tikh."

Non-Russian Aleut Studies*

"Esquisse d'une grammaire raisonnée de la langue Aléoute d'après la grammaire et le vocabulaire de Ivan Veniaminov," by V. Henri, Paris, 1879.

"Die Sprache der Aleuten und Fucksinseln," by A. Pfizmaier in the "Sitzungsberichte" of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna, 1884.

Neither of the above brief sketches are more than extracts from Veniaminov's Russian work with some commentary by the respective philologists. Since they had doubtless never heard the language spoken and were merely speculating about the Russian essay with no means of checking their findings, their work adds nothing to the sum total of Aleut information.

There are word lists of ten to a hundred and fifty words in sundry authors, from Coxe (London, 1780) onward. These are quite unscientific and of no present-day value.

None of these sources has been utilized in this work, save for a quotation from Henri's study which will be found in the grammar on page 61.

Vocabulary Entries

ALPHABETICAL ORDER

The alphabetical order of word entries corresponds to the order of the alphabetical table. Although the diacritical mark at the beginning of the word does change the pronunciation, the precedent set by Veniaminov of ignoring its existence in alphabetical arrangement has been followed. Otherwise the diacritical mark would be given the full status of an alphabetical character, an importance even less valid today than when Aleut was first reduced to writing. The same sign within the body of a word has also been ignored.

PARTS OF SPEECH

The part of speech has not been indicated after each entry. To deliberately set up rigid limitations about most parts of speech might hinder the development of a more flexible manner of designating parts of speech. The English definition will usually be sufficient to indicate the manner in which the word is used. Only in those cases where Veniaminov gave both noun and adjective definitions of an Aleut word have both parts of speech been included in the English definition. Yet there is probably no Aleutian adjective that cannot be used independently as a noun; good or the good one, rich or the rich one, etc. The usage is explained in the grammar.

*A complete bibliography of Russian and non-Russian, printed and manuscript studies of the Aleut language will soon appear in a bulletin of the New York Public Library. Consequently the bibliography described in this text is confined to sources studied by Mr. Geoghegan. F. M.

PHRASES

When a phrase is broken by a comma, the word or words following the comma are the beginning of the expression. For instance **ulam ácan** is stated as **ácan, ulam** because the second word is the most significant of the phrase. Otherwise a phrase without punctuation is in its natural usage order.

Bracketed phrases contain explanatory remarks.

VERB ENTRIES

A numeral in parentheses immediately following a verb indicates the class of endings to which it belongs (see grammar, sect. 92), as follows:

- (1) Indic. pres. 1st pers. **-kuqing** or **-kung**, past gerund **-lik**, impv. **-da**.
- (2) Ind. pres. **-tikuqing** or **-kuqing**, gerund **-sik**, impv. **-ca**.
- (3) Indic. pres. **-kuqing**, ger. **-lik**, impv. **-ca**.
- (4) Indic. pres. **-tikuq** or **-gikuq**, ger. **-sik**, impv. lacking; these are impersonal verbs having 3rd pers. sing. only.
- (5) Indic. pres. **-kuq**, ger. **-lik**, impv. lacking; impersonals used only in 3rd pers. sing.
- (6) Indic. pres. **-kuqing**, ger. **-lik**, impv. lacking.
- (7) Indic. pres. **-gikuqing**, ger. **-xsik**, or **-gsik**, impv. **-gada**.
- (8) Indic. pres. **-gikuq**, ger. **-gsik**, impv. lacking. Impersonals.
- (9) Indic. pres. **-lakaqing**, ger. **-lakan**, impv. **-lagada**; these are verbs of the negative aspect.
- (10) Indic. pres. **-cxikuqing**, ger. **-cxisik**, impv. **-cxida**; these are causatives.

The word **kín** immediately following a verb denotes that it takes the accusative case; **ngan** or **nung** that it takes the dative; **kuán** that it takes the prepositional.

R. H. GEOGHEGAN

Editorial Responsibility

To allot blame properly for whatever mistakes may have crept into the dictionary it is necessary to explain the extent of the editor's responsibility after the death of Mr. Geoghegan.

His translation of the Russian dictionary had not been arranged according to the Romanized alphabet but followed the Russian word order, with *g* preceding *d* and many other differences. His manuscript contained various letters and signs which were convenient for transliteration on a typewriter but which he directed to be printed differently. As an example he had typed *h* instead of an aspirate sign. It is only too possible that in the shuffling of words and letters some mistakes have crept by unnoticed. Such must not be accredited to the translator and compiler. All changes were made in accordance with his very definite instructions.

A few words which he had not defined successfully were omitted. A few questionable definitions particularly in the realm of names of birds and flowers were checked and corrections made.

In accordance with one of his last written wishes, almost all Russian definitions were examined by the editor. If mistakes have been made, again she must accept the criticism. She must also accept responsibility for the arrangement of the English-Aleut Section.

Merely following in the wake of Mr. Geoghegan's careful scholarship, the

editor came to agree heartily with his comment upon another's abortive attempt to translate the dictionary. "I chortled in my sleeve, however, for I know by experience that the said dictionary may be guaranteed to drive anyone deliriously and demoniacally insane who takes in hand to unravel and elucidate its protean intricacies."

The explanations which follow the Introduction are principally directly quoted from Mr. Geoghegan's own letters. Only when the ideas were expressed informally as happened frequently in lessons destined for a friend alone, has the editor pruned the phraseology, but never to the extent of changing the meaning of any statement.

It may not be out of place here to acknowledge my debt to my family, to my husband, Dr. Samuel R. Berenberg, for his encouragement when "protean intricacies" threatened to engulf me, and to my daughter, Tobyanne, for her forbearing patience of many months' duration while she waited for a maternal playmate. To other friends who have given leisure hours to proof-reading, my deepest gratitude.

FREDERICKA I. MARTIN.

Aleut-English Vocabulary

A

- a? — eh? what? [answer to a call]
 á! — oh! [exclamation of astonishment]
 á! — ah! oh! [exclamation of fear]
 á — interrogative particle; mark of the vocative case
 á — being [apocopated present participle from *akuqing*, I am]
 áca — out, beyond, out of doors [With nouns of number this word is used almost without meaning: *átiq sísáq*, or *ádim sísím áca* — one thousand; *qamcingiđim ádim sísám áca* — eight thousand.]
 acacaq — companion, friend [male or female]
 ácan, ulam — out of doors
 acgukuqing (1) — I nurse, I feed, I nourish
 acida, alađum — seashore [Zharov]
 acidalgakuqing (1) — I press, I squeeze, I grasp, I crush, I oppress
 acidan — beside, near
 áciqakuqing (1) — I teach
 aciganaq — teacher
 áciqaq — pupil, learner
 áciqasakuqing (1) — I learn, I study
 áciqasiqing — learning, instruction
 acigikuqing (1) — I look for, I expect, I await
 acigusadaxtakuqing (1) — I am as and where I should be, I am in the right condition or proper circumstances
 acigusan — straight, direct; correctly, properly; [the same as *atigusan*]
 áciqagaq — teacher
 aciyaxtakukuqing (1) — I detain, I hold back, I stop
 acxikuqing (1) — I consider as, I regard as, I term, I count
 áđá — about, concerning
 áđagan — toward her, him, it
 áđagan — from, forth from, out of, for
 áđagan, qigaqum — out of the east
 adáđikuqing, ting — I have a father
 adakik [dual of *áđan*] — toward, to, for, with
 adaligan — there also, there too
 áđaligan — on the outside, upon, on
 adaludaq — cunning, craftiness
 adalukuqing (1) — I speak falsely, I lie
 adalulakan — truly, really
 adalusakuqing (1) — I impose on, I deceive
 adalusakuqing — I tell the truth, I do not lie
 adalusalakaqing [neg. form of *adalusakuqing*] — I do not impose on, I do not deceive
 áđamin — toward thee
- áđaming — toward me
 áđan — toward, to, for, with
 áđđan — according to
 adaq — father
 áđasán — nearer to him or it
 ádatxan — nearly, closely, beside
 adaxtaq, ting — I am his father
 adgakuqing (1) — I catch at, I graze, I just touch
 adgalasakuqing (1) — I touch, I stir
 adgalasakuq, txin — it touches, it moves one's feelings, it grieves one
 adgasiq — thing that is touched, brushed against
 adgatakuqing (1) — I vex, I annoy, I irritate
 adgatakuqing, an'ging — I grieve in spirit
 adgayuq — humpback salmon, *Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*
 adgidaq — knee
 adgilaq — earthquake
 adgukuqing (1) — I gather together, I collect into a heap
 adgusiq — shovel or similar instrument used to pile things in heaps
 áđim — numeral noun from *átiq* or *átiđim*, used with thousands, as: *ádim sísám áca* — one thousand
 adix — lip
 adudak — somewhat long, longish
 aduđiq — debtor
 aduđuluk — short, brief
 adukuqan, akalugan — to make a path, to break trail
 adukuq — long
 adukuqing (1) — I draw out, I stretch, I make long
 adulđikuqing (1) — I borrow; I take toll from
 adulđixtaq — indebted; debtor
 aduq — length; long; debt
 áđuq — cave, cavern; grave, burial place
 adutikung (2) — I augment, I lengthen
 adyuxtaq — almost, nearly, about
 agaadan — on that side
 agaca — particle of comparison, rather, better or worse according to the general tenor of the phrase; one
 agacan — much, by far [with a comparative]; only, merely, just
 agacisan — precisely, just so
 agacxikuqing (1) — I allow to become, I display, I show myself

ağacxikuqing, ilming — I wish to have, I have a desire for
ağadaexikuqing (1) — I allow to arrive, I show myself often, I permit to come frequently
ağadaq — the sun
ağadaqalidakuqing (1) I begin to enter, I start in
ağadgıq — sunny, sunshine; the sun (the shining one)
ağagaliq — southwest, southwest wind
ağagayakuqing (1) — I arouse someone, I cause someone to arise
ağagcakuqing (1) — I arise, I wake up [myself]
ağagtan, **adangan** — to recollect
ağakung, **ilan** — I have left him
ağakung, **ilan** — I drew near to him, I approached him
ağakuqing (1) — This word has many meanings. Strictly it is: I do, I make, I put into effect; hence: I bring, I lead up, I arrange in action without further appeal; *agada!* [impv.] go! give! put!
ağakuqing (3) — I make my appearance, I approach, I arrive, I show myself
agakuqing (1) — I am hungry, I suffer starvation
agalakuqing (1) — I visit different places, I wander through
agalakuqing, **ilan** — I bring to him, I lead to him
agalan — for him, her, or it
agonalan — for, through, on account of; after, behind
agalgaluq — November, time at which one busies one's self in catching wild animals
agalguqaq — December [Zap.]
agalikuq (5) — it is late, it is backward
agalimadan [**agonal** + **adan**] — at last, after all, — finally, after that
agalmin — for thee
agalming — for me
agaluđı, **qam** — the *kizhuch* or silver salmon is thus termed at Unalaska, as being the last of the seasonal fishes to arrive
agaluđıq — final, what is after everything
agalıđıx **kisagunaq** — April, the time when one is at last freed from having to gnaw thongs to satisfy one's hunger [Zap.]
agaluq — tooth [Zharov]
agaluyaq — a white-breasted small bird [Zap.]
agamaq — hoarfrost
agamaxeıq — whale of the striped variety
agamidag — swallow [bird] [Zap.]
agan — on that side
aganangan, **Agugum adan** — saints and the righteous [term used by Russian missionaries]
aganaq [from **agakuqing**] — the eucharist
aganaq [from **agatikuqing**] — vendor, seller; traitor
aganaganakuqing (1) — I talk noisily; I cry out, I lament
aganaginaq — cry, shouting, clamor
angan'gudakuqing (1) — I am a habitual liar, I love to speak falsely

agan'gudaq — lie, falsehood, injustice; a liar; false; wrongful [with a negative — truth, truthful, just, right] [Kat. has **agangudaq**]
agan'gukuqing (1) — I tell a lie [on one occasion]
agan'gunaq — liar, disputer, quarrelsome person, tale-teller
aganikuqing (1) — I stop, I stay, I hinder, I prevent [said of inanimate things]
agaq — hunger; hungry
agasakuqing (1) — I conduct, I lead
agasaxtakuqing (1) — I bestow, I give
agasik, **ilim** — acquired for one's self
agasiq, **agasaq** — gift, present, donation
agasxakuqing (1) — I bring, I convey, I carry
agasxakuqing, **ilming** — I possess, I obtain; I intend, I think on
agatakuqing (1) — I do, I act, I behave, I comport myself
agatakuqing (2) — I cease, I leave off, I quit an act in time, I take rest
agatalakan — unceasing, incessant, constant
agatikuing (2) — I betray, I give up
agatikuqing (2) — I produce, I exhibit, I show, I bring, I lead up
agatikuing (2) — I cease entirely, I abandon, an affair
agatingin [pl. of **agaca**] — rather, better or worse
agatxaginaq — seller; betrayer, traitor
agatxalikuqing (1) — I open, I uncover
agatxaq — thing made, works; image, idol [R. Miss.]
agatxuq — dew
agaxtakuqing (1) — I find myself in action, I do my duty [without fraud, zealously, etc.]
agaxtikuqing (2) — I awaken someone, I arouse someone
agayadaq — a deep-sea fish [Zap.]
agayaq — small room or chamber [Zap.]
agayuq — species of cormorant [Zap.]
agdađıq — cachalot
agdakuqing (1) — I give, I render to
agdakuqing (1) — I go, I pass through
agdakuq, **slum ilan** — it grows, it increases, it passes its years
agdalgakuqing (1) — I requite, I render, I avenge
agdanan, **cidaga** — passing through, in transit
agdikaq — ptarmigan
agdukuqing (1) — I worship, I pray [according to the pagan usage; at present the word means I shake my head]
agđıdguq — book [lit. thing turned over and over, sc. the pages]
agđıtada, **kukiming txin** — wait for me, have patience with me
agđıtakuqing (1) — I expect, I wait for
agđıtaq — rescuer, savior [Miss.]
agđıtiukuqing (2) — I lift someone who is lying down, I raise; I save, I rescue
agica — one and the other; this and another. [See **agican**]
agicagıkuq (5) — it is spread out, it is laid out
agicagıtiukuqing (2) — I call with me or to me, I bid, I invite

agican — one and the other, this and another [the same as — **agica**]
agıđıdıq — offering [to an "idol"]
agıkuqing (1) — I open my lips
agıkuqing [ger. **agsik**, impv. **agıda!**] — I possess, I have
agıkuqing, **tunum** — I tell, I say, I have the say
agıkuqing [ger. **agsik**, impv. **agıda!**] — I give
agıkuqing (1) — I traverse, I pass through, I go
agıđıq — mouth, lips; aperture, doorway
agıluđıq — catamenia, menses (Zap.)
agin — indef. pl. number from **akuqing**
agıq — the liver
agısakuqing (1) — I abandon, I leave
agısıq — remnant, fragment
agitakaq — thing spread out, litter (for animals)
agitakuqing (1) — I take with me
agitakuqing (1) — I make wide, I expand, I distend
agıtasa — other, another
agıtasakuqing (1) — I search for and find, I discover
agıtasaq — companion, friend
agıtıkuqing (2) — I spread, I lay out
agıtudaq — brother
agıxtakuqing (1) — I stay, I remain
agıxtasaq — mixed, compounded
agılađıkuqing (2) — I cause to live, I revive, I restore to life
agılayaq — merganser, smew
agıligakuqing (1) — I deliver from, I defend, I free from
agıligaq — albatross
agılikayaq — demon, evil spirit
agıliknaq — crumb, morsel [of bread, etc.]
agıkuqing (1) — I look after, I preserve, I take care of
agılisakuqing (1) — I guard against, I forbid
agılxıtakuqing ngan (1) — I appease, I repress, I interdict
agılxıtayaq — nephew [Zharov]
agılucaq — thing poured into, cup or other vessel
agıluquqing (1) — I draw up water, I absorb
agıluq — *Delphinus orca*; *kosatka* of Russian-speakers in Alaska
agıluıq — scoop, ladle, spoon, and similar articles
agıluxsik, **ısxan** — having changed his dwelling place, having settled somewhere else
agılxıtıkuqing (2) — I move something, I put in motion; I change
agınakaq — proprietor, *pater familias*, master of a household
agnamıxtaq — heathen, pagan [Miss.]
agnaq — the tongue [At: **umsuq**]
agnaq, **agnađuluk** — future participles of **akuqing** — I exist, I am
agnıgisatakuqing (1) — I climb through, I crawl through
agsmıkuqing (1) — I breathe, I respire
agsxakuqing (1) — I give something; I contain, I place [Zharov]
agugim kitá — ebb of the tide

agugim qa — a fish living in shallow water, *terpug* of Russian-speakers
agugıq — that part of the seashore which is covered at high tide
agugıtaq — burdened, loaded
agugınaq — sea urchin, echinus [the same as **agusnan**]
Agugum ulá — paradise [R. Miss.]
Agugıq — God, the creator [Miss.]
Agugıq-agunaq — The Theotokos, blessed virgin [R. Miss.]
agukuqing (1) — I make, I yield, I distribute; I create
aguliq — sparrowhawk
agungudagan — on different sides, asunder, separately
aguq — affair, matter
aguq — load, burden
aguqagıcxınaq — midwife
agugıkuqing (1) — I make with some instrument, I work
agusıq — strap, thong, anything that ties or binds
agusısiq — reward, prize
agusnan — sea urchin [the same as **agugınaq** [Zap.]]
agıxsakuqing (1) — I gain a prize, I win
agısxıkuqing (1) — I secrete, I conceal
agutakuqing (1) — I find shelter, I am hidden; I seek safety
agıtaq — secret, hidden
agıtıkuqing (2) — I conceal, I hide something
agıtıkuqing (2) — I win, I gain
agıtıxaq — profit, gain; one ruined by gambling
agıxıkuqing (1) — I give a prize, I remunerate
agıxısuq — California lumber in general [formerly imported from Ross colony]
agıxtanaq — self-acting, active by inherent force
agıxtaq — maker, worker, producer, author of anything; person in authority
agıxtaqalıkuqing (1) — I begin to act; I revolt
agıxtaq, **kamgax** — priest of the Russian church
agıxtaq, **maxqax** — judge of a court
agıgalakuqing (1) — I am brought
agıđasakuqing (1) — I go with a load, I carry something
agıđasıq — basket, that in which articles are carried
agıđakuqing (1) — I take a walk, I walk to and fro; I lead, I guide
agıđıkuqing (7) — I walk away, I depart, I go [the same as **agıđıtiukuqing**]
agıgakuqing (1) — I am greater than
agıgıtlakuqing (1) — I lead, I guide; I lead up to, I bring about
agıgalakan — smaller, less
agıgaq — hillock, holm
agıgax — greater, larger, bigger
agıkaquq — arctic fox [Pankov has **ayakaquq**]
agıqıxıtakuqing (1) — I do what is not suitable, I make a mistake
agıqıtakuqing (1) — I constrain, I compel

aiqixtakuying (1) — I am in a narrow place where I can not turn around
aixakuqing (1) — I voyage, I travel on the sea
aixaq — traveling, going on a voyage
akagigan — from that side
akakuqing (1) — I walk, I travel, I journey
akakuqing (1) — I am obliged, I must [This word is not used alone, but always as auxiliary to some other verb, as: kamgakakuqing — I ought to say my prayers]
akaluglugaq — trail, path, route
akaluk — road
akaluq axtakuqing — I am journeying by trail
akaluq ungayaxta — cross-roads, place where trails diverge
akan — he [a person sitting not far away]
akan — he [a person sitting directly above the speaker]
akangun — yonder, up there
akanuan — all along, at full length
akanu, an'gagim — lifelong, all through life
akanuq — lengthwise, along
akatikung (2) — I unbend, I unfold, I open
akax — feather
akayuq — strait, sound [of the sea]
aki — price, cost
akigulgulakan — gratis, for nothing, in vain
akikaginaq — customer, purchaser
akikuqing (1) — I buy, I purchase
akilgikuqing (1) — I fix a price, I estimate, I weigh, I tax
akilgitaq — one who appraises or sets values
akilfakuqing (1) — I lead into danger, I ruin, I destroy
akilig — danger, peril; one who is threatened by adversity or death
akisakuqing — I make a payment [Zharov]
akisiq — payment, wages; tax, rent, duty
akitin'ukuq — my end draws near
akitiq — end of animate thing, decease
akitusadaq — costly thing; dear, expensive
akitusadaq — precious thing, treasure
akixtaq — ransom; liberator
akugasakuqing (1) — I vex, I molest, I oppress
akulaquluk — knowledgeable, learned, prudent, wise
akulakuqing (1) — I lack manners, I am ignorant, I do not know
akulaq — impolite, ignorant; ignorant or unlearned person, ignoramus
akun — he [a person walking at some distance from the speaker]
akun — he [a person standing at some distance]
akungaq — ocher, yellow dye
akuqing — I exist, I am
akutakuqing (1) — I involuntarily do what I should not, I err [unintentionally]
akyaqalakuqing (1) — I am tormented, I suffer [S.H. has akyaqula—, passim]
akyaqasakuqing (1) — I torture, I torment
akyaqasiq — torment, pain, suffering, torture
aladaq — porpoise [properly — young whale]
alagadigakuqing (6) — I am wan, I turn pale
alagadigaq — pale, pallid, dim

alagnaq — wild raspberry
alagukuqing (1) — I roam on the sea, I travel by baidarka
alagum acidá — seashore
alagum alagu — inundation, overflow of the sea
alagum kumgu — kelp, seaweed [Zap.]
alagumuqaq — box or container for salt
alagunuxxikuqing (1) — I salt, I cure, I pickle
alaguq — sea, brine; salt
alagux agnaq — sailor
alak — two; again
alak adakik — from both sides
alak-isig — second in a series
alakuqing (1) — I am in need of, I want
alaluk — double
alamaq — a very small whale of the striped sort [Zap.]
aláng — altogether, quite, entirely
alangaq — cottonwood tree
aláng-isig — last of a series
alag — general term for whales of all varieties
alagadanixtasakuqing (1) — I am alarmed, I am anxious
alagaqig — exigency, necessity, want [Slovar reads alakaqig]
alasaq — silently, cautiously, slowly, very easily
Alaxsxaq — name of the Alaska peninsula
alaxtaq — birch tree [also applied to alder tree]
algaq — wild animal of any kind
algayagulakan — immediately, forthwith, without procrastination
algidim — twice
algidisakung (1) — I repeat, I reiterate
algnuaq — eminence, glory [S. H.]
aligasakan — matter vomited
aligikuqing (7) — I expectorate, I vomit
aligiq — i.q. aliq
aligwaya [alik + waya] — as if, like as [the same as aliwaya]
alik — what is it? what? [answering a call, or expressing surprise]
aliq — old man
aligadanikuqing (1) — I am astonished, I wonder [lit. I say "what is it?"]
alixtuqigikuqing (2) — I fight, I make war
alixtuqig — warlike, martial
alixtuqig (1) — I assault, I attack
alixtum kámga — leader in battle, commander
alixtum tayaqú — warrior
alixtuq — warfare
aliwaya — as if, like as [the same as aliqwaya]
alixgig — wolf
állun — ribs, side of the torso
alngaq — winter duck, *safka* of Russian-speakers
alquq? alquaq? — what? what thing? how? why?
alququqing? (5) — of what use am I? what am I?
alqusiq? — how? in what manner?
alqusiq? — what is this fit for? what is done with this?

alugaq — saraná lily [the bulb of which is used as food]; flour
alugasiq — writing instrument, pen, pencil, etc.
alugikuqing (7) — I write, I make a mark
alugnaq — writer, secretary, clerk in an office or store
alukuqing (1) — I laugh
alukuqing (1) — I sew
aluluq — thimble
alunasaq — laughter
alungayaq — sorrel, dock [plants]
aluq — high sea, swell
aluq — river otter
aluq — line, mark; letter of the alphabet
aluqaq — needlework, sewing
alusaxtakuying ngan (1) — I ridicule someone, I laugh at someone
alusiq — needle
alutuq (5) — there is a heavy swell, it is rough at sea
aluxtasagangin — writings, what has been written
aluyugikuqing (7) — I smile
aluyulnakuq (5) — it seems droll, it deserves ridicule
ama — then [conjunction]; but, either... or
amaciyaq — *Rubus arcticus*, [an edible berry] *mamura* berry of Alaskan Russian-speakers
amadasan — farther off, somewhat far
amadusiq — demand, question
amaqadaq — wreath, garland
amaqakuqing (1) — I come to be, I become; I walk, I come
amagan — someone, anyone, something, anything [with neg. — no one, none]
amagan — [of place] thence, from there: [of time] then, at that time
amaqasakuqing (1) — I transport from place to place, I carry off; I bear, I suffer, I endure
amaqig — some, certain, someone, the other person
amaiknaq — dirtiness, impurity; unclean
amakun — pl. of aman
amakun adangin — for that
amakun qulangin — for that, on account of that, because
amaliqig — rather clean, clean enough
amaliqagan — just thence, from exactly there
amaliqan — somewhere, anywhere; yonder
amalikuqing (1) — I cleanse, I purify
amaliqig — clean, not soiled
amalixtacxikuqing (1) — I permit to go, I release, I let go, I compel to go, I dismiss
amamatayukalikum — after a long time
aman — he who, that which
aman — he, that one [said of someone or something not present or not seen]
amanaq — anguish, distress, grief, sorrow; broken hearted [the same as amnaq]
aman aslan — thereupon, at that, after that
amangasan — here, at this spot
amangasaq — so much, thus much; each, every
amangudagan — to yonder; at any place

amangun — yonder, over there
amanikuqing (1) — I terrify, I frighten
amanitakuqing (1) — I am sad, I grieve
amanixtaq — grief, anguish
amanucxikuqing (1) — I order someone to go, I dismiss, I send one on an errand
amanudakuqing (1) — I force someone to leave, I drive out, I expel [the same as amanuyakuqing]
amanukuqing (1) — I go somewhere of my own accord, I go away from someone, I take my leave
amanutakuqing (1) — I retire, I quit
amanuyakuqing — I force someone to leave, I drive out, I expel [the same as amanudakuqing]
amaq — blood
amaqakuqing (1) — I warm myself at a fire
amaqakuqing (1) — I go where I am bid, I go to someone who calls me
amasukuq — it may be so it perhaps is
amasukuq axqatadukalaxaxtin — it will be useless for you to . . .
amasaqakuqing (1) — it is demanded of me, I am required to do
amatakuqing (1) — I interrogate, I put a question to
amatakuqing (1) — I leave, I withdraw, I remove
amatxaq — far, distant, isolated, separate, remote, out of the way [with neg. — close by, at hand, near, next]
amatxaqadakuqing (1) — I approach, I come near [lit. I cease from withdrawing]
amausaq — he, his very own self, that very one; exactly, completely so
amax — night
amaya — this, that [said of someone or something not seen]
amaya! — let! grant! allow!
amaya amanuqta! — let him [or it] go!
amayakagukuqing (1) — I am at a loss for words, I do not know what to do, I am disturbed in mind
amayaknaqan — to pollute or defile a stream so that fish cease to resort to it [deemed a grave crime] [Zap.]
amayaq — a deep-sea fish [Zap.]
amayaxtakin, aslingin maxqangin ngin — he demanded an accounting from them, he asked what they had done up to that time
amayaxtakuying ngan (1) — I inquire, I question, I ask
amcuqaq — praise, commendation; meritorious [At. — sanganaq]
amcukuqing (1) — I commend, I extol, I celebrate
amgadaq — walrus
amgan — by night, in the night time
amgaq — sleeve of a coat
amgigikuqing (7) — I stay up at night, I keep watch by night [to prevent captured seals from escaping]
amgiginaq — watchman, night guard
amgikuqing (1) — I wrestle, I struggle
amgilug — wrestler
amidgig — leg
amiduladukaluk — incurable, irreparable

ámiga — close beside, near by
 ámiġán — from near at hand
 amilġaq — sound, noise, clamor [S. H. passim]
 amiq — name of the Pribilof Islands, (57°),
 long known to the Aleuts
 amiyung — the *chavicha* salmon, king salmon,
 quinnat
 ammiq — mother's brother
 amnaġikug (8) — it flows, it runs [said of
 streams]
 amnagsik, ciġán txidin — the streams are
 overflowing, have come out of their beds
 amnáġuđim — many times, often
 amnaġulakan — but little, not much
 amnaġuq — much, many
 amnaġutikuqing (2) — I add, I increase;
 I aggravate, exaggerate
 amnaq — anguish, distress, grief, sorrow;
 broken hearted [the same as amanaq]
 amnidulakuqing (1) — I strengthen; I
 confirm
 amniq — hardness, solidity, strength
 amnixakuqing (1) — I cast loose, I cast off
 amniġikuqing (2) — I strengthen by fastening
 or riveting
 amnixakuqing (1) — I scatter, I disperse;
 I reject
 amniyasiq — fastening of any kind, catch,
 bolt, bar, lock; key
 amqikuqing (1) — I grow angry, I fall into
 a passion; [This verb is rarely used in its
 simple form. A compound is almost always
 employed, as amqinisakuqing, which has
 the same meaning, or amqidġusakuqing (1)
 — I am angry and bear malice a long
 time]
 amqinikuqing ngan (1) — I think evil of
 someone, I have a spite against
 amqituġuluk — kind, gentle, not prone to
 anger
 amqitum malġá — rage, anger malicious act
 amqituq — irascible, choleric, malicious
 amqitusada, alġam — furious, enraged wild
 beast
 amtakuq — American golden-eye [a bird]
 [Zap. has amtatuq, a possible misprint]
 amtakuqing (1) — I repent, I regret, I am
 sorry for doing something
 amuq — lightning
 amuxinaġ — important in bearing, conse-
 quential, inaccessible, haughty
 ámyuġaq — hare
 anaġidakuqing (1) — I perform some act,
 I possess some thing
 anaġidaq [dimin. of anaġiq] — stick, staff,
 pole
 anaġiq [from anaq] — stick with which
 animals are driven or beaten
 anaġiq — object, thing; something, anything
 anamanaġiq — any business or employment,
 occupation
 anamaxikuqing ngan (1) — I notice, I ob-
 serve, I remark; I allot, I appoint
 anamuq — tail-less mouse [Zap.]
 anaq — mother
 anaq [part. from akuqing] — that has been,
 having been
 anaq — obsolete word for a pole, rod, or stick

ánaq — surf, breakers, rollers
 anasxikuqing (1) — I mark, I make a sign
 anataġuluk — fine, thin
 anatakuqing (1) — I do something for my
 own benefit, I retain, I keep
 anaġiq — mark, sign, token; stamp, seal
 anatuq — fat, stout, sturdy
 ang — yes, truly, that is so, all right
 angá — half; one side of a thing
 angadá — according to
 angadá, alaġum — on the sea, at sea
 angádamadan — on the outside, outward;
 besides, in addition to
 angádamadan angadá — situated on top of or
 beyond other objects
 angadamin — opposite thee, before thee
 angadaming — opposite me, before me
 angadan — before, toward; opposite; over;
 above, on
 angaducaġin — unfriendly band, hostile army
 angaduġiq — upper, superior
 angadutiġ — unfriendly person, enemy
 angagan — in, within
 angagan — past him
 angagan angá — a quarter of anything
 an'ġaġikuqing (1) — I live, I am alive
 an'ġaġikuqing (1) — I await, I look for,
 I expect
 an'ġaġim an'ġaġi — entity, existing thing;
 man [homo], human being
 an'ġaġim an'ġaġisadangin — cares of life,
 vicissitudes, trouble
 an'ġaġina-akuq (5) — it makes a loud noise,
 it is noisy, it thunders
 an'ġaġinadaġ — girl, young unmarried woman
 an'ġaġiq — life, living
 an'ġaġisigaq — living uprightly and honestly;
 worthy, deserving
 an'ġaġisinaq — adult woman
 an'ġaġitaq — rescuer from death, savior
 an'ġaġitikuqing (2) — I resuscitate, I save, I
 rescue from death
 an'ġaġiyaxtasakuqing (1) — I am solicitous
 for, I take care of; I am nourished or main-
 tained, I subsist
 an'ġaġlikuqing (1) — I diminish, I reduce
 an'ġaġlisakuqing (1) — I spend, I waste,
 I squander
 an'ġaġiq — a variety of porpoise [Zhar.]
 an'ġak — more [Zharov]
 angakuqing (1), — I step up, I ascend; I
 embark, I set out on a voyage
 angakusaq — opponent, foe
 angalakuqing — I enter; I sink into,
 I penetrate
 angali, Agúġum — divine kingdom
 angalicxisiq — radiance, splendor
 angaliġadiġaq — clear, luminous, brilliant
 angaliġaditikung (2) — I light up, I
 illuminate; I enlighten, I civilize
 angaliġadigasadaq — very holy, sacred
 [missionary term] [At-nganadaġ]
 angalikinga — evening
 angaliq — daylight, daytime
 angamadán — aside, on the side
 angamadán — on the other side, by the other
 half
 angamikuqing (1) — I lie down, I repose

angamikuxtaq — lying on the ground;
 ignorant person, pagan
 angán — past thee, by thee
 an'ġan — air, breath
 angang — past me, by me
 ang-ang! — [interjection of pleasure] oh!
 ah! [Opyt]
 anġasakuqing (1) — I approach, I reach; I
 attain my aim; I succeed
 anġasiq — song, poem
 anġasiq malġaġta — to sing a song
 anġaxtakukuqing [from ang] (1) — I consent,
 I confirm, I ratify
 anġaxtakukuqing (1) — I complain of, I
 prosecute at law
 anġayaq — soon, quickly
 anġayaxtakukuqing — I make haste, I hurry
 anġayuġaġiq — usurper, one who unjustly
 appropriates the property of another; usurer
 anġayuġikuqing (7) — I take without
 permission, I purloin, I steal
 anġdaxsxikuqing (1) — I make reply,
 I respond
 anġdaxsxisiq — answer, response [Kat.]
 anġi — a greeting, when meeting after
 absence of some length
 an'ġicxidánuluk — evil thoughts
 an'ġidakuqing (1) — I sigh, I draw breath,
 I breathe
 an'ġiġalakuqing (1) — I call to mind, I
 recollect
 an'ġiġam aki — host, oblation [R. Miss.]
 an'ġiġanan — thoughts, imagination; will
 an'ġiġanangin — recollections, reminiscences
 an'ġiġuluk — prudent, skilled in the transaction
 of business
 an'ġikalġitaq — hesitating, vacillating, not
 firm in one's decision
 an'ġikik — reason, intelligence, mind,
 understanding
 an'ġikuqing — I begin, I start out on the trail
 an'ġilakadakuqing (1) — I reflect, I consider,
 I meditate
 an'ġilam ludagi — archangel [Miss.]
 an'ġilaq — angel [Miss.]
 an'ġimaġuġamaxsikuqing (1) — I think
 much, I am excessively anxious
 an'ġimaġukuqing (1) — I think about,
 I intend, I design to
 an'ġim kamdakik — intelligent, of profound
 thought [The Aleuts, in speaking of the soul
 and its faculties, always use the dual num-
 ber: taiyaġum an'ġikik anġunaġuluk — the
 intellect of man is small]
 anġinaq — difficult, not feasible
 anġiq — menace, risk, danger
 an'ġiq — gut, intestine
 an'ġiq — soul, sense
 anġiqiġiq — left hand, what is on the left side
 anġisakuqing (1) [from anġikuqing and from
 anġisaq] — I start on a dangerous trail
 anġisaq — danger, misfortune, distress
 an'ġisikuqing (1) — I consent, I agree with;
 I warn [Zharov]
 an'ġisisakuqing (1) — I reason, I ponder,
 I think over
 anġitakuqing — I stand in dread of, I fear

an'ġitakuqing (1) — I keep in mind,
 I remember
 anġitanixtakukuqing (1) — I dismay, I threaten
 anġitaq — calamity, harm, mischief, evil
 anġixtakukuqing (1) — I am not in a state to
 do, it is impossible for me to undertake
 anġixtakukuqing nung (1), — I stir up, I touch,
 I move, I drive
 anġixtalakan — immobile, immovable;
 generously
 anġtusakuqing (1) — I dislike, I hate
 anġtá — end, edge, verge, bring
 anġtaġiq — limited, having a limit
 anġtuġiq — utmost, last
 anġtusakuqing (1) — I do finally, I do for
 the last time
 anġtux — river otter
 anġuġackig, anġuġacxug — large closely-
 woven watertight basket used in cooking
 food
 anġuġakuqing (1) — I have mercy on, I
 pity [the same as anġuxtakuqing]
 anġuġaq — small worm living in trees
 anġuġikuqing (7) — I dig, I gnaw, I corrode
 anġuġnaq — corroded, worn away, gnawed
 [as a bone]
 an'ġukuqing (1) — I thrust into, I stick into
 an'ġulagadaq [from an'ġuq] — small pointed
 stick; lucifer, match
 anġum iná — wick of a grease-lamp
 anġum inigán — heavenly luminaries, stars
 an'ġun — hot springs, mineral springs
 anġunaġusiq — native chief among the Unan-
 gan: called by Russian-speakers in Alaska
 toen
 anġunakuqing (1) — I am great
 anġunaq — great, vast
 anġunasik — exceedingly, extremely, to the
 best of one's ability
 anġunasmikuqing (1) — I extend, I enlarge,
 I increase
 anġuná, tanam — "the great land," one of
 the islands of the Four Mountains, whence
 it is fabled the Aleut race sprang
 anġunatasiq — might, greatness; glory
 anġuq — native grease-lamp; lamps generally
 anġuq — pit, hole, ditch; cave
 an'ġuq — stake, pile
 an'ġusiq — nostril, nose
 anġuxtakuqing (1) — I pity, I spare; [the
 same as anġuġakuqing]
 anġyuqixtakukuqing (1) — I fall on, I lean on,
 I bend, I lie down on, I am reclining on
 anġakuqing (1) — I scrape, I shave, I nibble
 anġikuqing (2) — I work as a carpenter
 anġinaq — joiner, carpenter
 anġikuqing (1) — I kindle a fire, I light
 anġiq — lake
 anġisulakuqing (1) — I soothe a child, I
 fondle, I nurse
 anġitum aguca — child born to an unmarried
 girl [Zap.]
 anġitum — baby, young child [Tikh, uses the
 form anġiđuq]
 anġitugasanaq — infancy, childhood
 anġixsiq — hatchet, ax
 annukuqing (1) — I throw, I cast; I pardon,
 I forgive

annulik, tangaq — water that has risen or overflowed
 annuxtakuqing, imin — I forgive you
 annuxtálakuqing ngan (1) — I am excused, I take my departure, I say farewell
 anqakuqing (1) — I rise up from sitting
 anqanaq, qusan — revolting against him
 anqaxtakuqing (1) — I stand
 anudigaq — swift, rapid [said of a current]
 anugálakuqing (1) — I picture to myself, I fancy, I imagine
 anugnasag — handsome, beautiful; pleasant, agreeable
 anugnasayakuqing (1) — I ornament, I adorn; I fix, I furnish
 anugnasayaq — adornment, ornament
 anugukuqing (1) — I need, I want, I require
 anukuqing — I throw something. [This verb usually takes the infix sa, as: anusáda or ánnusada — throw it! [Probably identical with annukuqing, supra]
 anulgiliq — season about January when cormorants appear
 anulgiq — cormorant
 anulyan — old word for props or small sticks, as for supporting plants
 anuq — tide; current in the sea
 ánuq — red salmon; *salmo lycaodon*, called *niarka* at Okhotsk
 anuxtakuqing (1) — I wish for, I desire; I stand in need of, I want
 anuxtanaq — needful, necessary [At. — anuganaq]
 anuxtana-usaq — very necessary, indispensable
 anuxtaqagiq — need, necessity; wanting, lacking
 aqadagun — after the lapse of, subsequently
 áqadgusi — paddle of small skin boat
 áqakakuqing (1) — I draw near, I approach
 áqalikakuqing, kadá — I am in advance of, I outstrip
 aqaniq — a crustacean [Zap.]
 aqaqadaxtaq — one who is very old [lit. one who has ceased to walk]
 áqatakuqing — I know, I comprehend, I understand [the same as axqatakuqing]
 aqatasiðigaq — celebration, jubilation [Lod.]
 áqatikung (2) — I present, I fetch, I produce, I bring
 aquyaq — river otter
 aqwakdax — wart, verruca
 asá or asyá — name, appellation of a person or thing
 asacagiguluk — innumerable, numberless
 asaðidá, inim — the Milky Way, *via lactea* in the sky
 asaðidaq — the white seam extending from the pubic bone to the sternum; *linea alba* [Anat.]
 asaðutaq — fortunate, happy
 asanaq — mild, gentle, kind
 asaq — shoal, sandbank
 asasakuqing (1) — I give a name to, I call by the name of . . .
 asataq — computed, by number; so much; *quantum sufficit*

asatikuqing (2) — I compute, I count, I make a calculation
 ásax — dialect form of átiq, used at Atka and other localities
 asgu — prefix; see words beginning with asxu
 asgutiq — column, pillar, post
 asik, asin — together with
 aslagan [shortened sometimes to aslán] — near him, in his time; hence
 aslan — something, anything [with a neg. — none, nothing]
 aslan, ámán — then, thereupon
 asliktakuqing (1) — I am of some consequence, I amount to something; I merit, I suffice
 aslimin — near or at thee
 asliming — near or at me
 assagutasádaq — very fortunate; blessed; felicity, beatitude [Miss.]
 asugakuqing (1) — I make out of anything; I melt, I dissolve
 asukuqing (1) — I sneeze
 asum kumgingin — small shore birds [Zap.]
 asux — clay pot or boiler
 asxadaguluk — undying, immortal
 asxakuqing (1) — I die
 asxalaknan — persons who have died unbaptized [Miss.]
 asxalaknaq — corpse, dead body
 asxaq — death
 asxatgaginaq — murderer
 asxatgag — slain, killed
 asxatikuqing (2) — I put to death, I kill
 asxatxaq — dead, that has died
 asxinnuq — daughter
 asxuðiq — attached to, nailed to; crucified [as a captive in war] [the same as asxulgaq]
 asxukuqing (1) — I thrash soundly, I affix to, I nail to
 asxulgaq — attached to, nailed to; crucified [the same as asxuðiq]
 asxuq — nail or peg
 ásxuq — small board with which darts are thrown [cf. the Aztec *atlatl*]
 asxuqidaq — mouse
 ataðciyaq — teal [Zap. has ataciyaq]
 ataðdakuq (5) — it is in flight [said of arrows]
 ataðciiknaq — pallid, that has turned very pale
 átakuqing (1) — I turn pale from fright, I am horror-struck
 atasanaq — seeming, appearing; it would seem
 atasik — before, in front, henceforth
 atatakuqing (1) — I hurry, I make haste
 atatalakan — calmly, without haste, quietly
 atatanixtakuqing (1) — I make great speed, I exercise much diligence
 atgaðayakuqing (1) — I judge [the same as atxagayakuqing]
 atgaðusakuqing (1) — I offer; I inspect, I examine, I witness
 atgaðusaxtaq — a witness
 atguxsiq, atkuxsiq — ring, link
 átiðim — ten times
 átiðim sisaq — one thousand

atigusan—straight, direct; correctly, properly [the same as aciðusan]
 átiq — ten
 átiq-isiq — tenth in a series
 átmigasiq — skirt or a gown; embroidery on a skirt [the same as tuktiq or tuxtiq]
 atmix — trimming, border, edge, fur border of a skirt
 atmudagan — down, below, downwards
 atagan — hiding places, strongholds; secret holes in the rocks or the ground, where a tribe concealed itself when attacked by superior numbers of its enemies [Zap.]
 ataqaluq — single, only, sole
 ataqan — one [taqataq is also in use]
 ataqasim — once, on one occasion
 atukuk — both
 atukuqing (1) — I desire, I wish
 atung — six
 atungidim — six times
 atung isiq — sixth in a series
 atunguluq — sixfold, by sixes
 atugágasag — anxiety, care, trouble
 atugañixtakuqing (1) — I alarm, I provoke, I irritate; I am preoccupied
 atxagasiðingin — fixed matters, regulations; tranquillity, peace
 atxagayakuqing, atxagusakuqing — I judge [the same as atgaðayakuqing]
 atxaginuluk — inconsequent, improper, illegal
 atxaginuluk manaq — culpable, guilty
 atxasxaðta, malgañin ngin — to conceive a design, to set to rights, to rectify
 atxaxtaq — adjusted, arranged, prepared
 atxaxtaqagiq — founder, arranger, instructor
 atxaxtikukuqing (2) — I adapt, I prepare
 atxidaq — codfish
 atxidisiq — scale, measure of any kind, applied to the Russian *arshin* [2.33 ft.] and to the foot [12 in.]
 atxikuqing (1) — I halt, I stop
 atxininaðikuqing (2) — I stop, I detain; I dissuade
 atxiitikuqing (2) — I gauge, I measure
 atxitiq — known distance, dimension, measurement, applied to Russian *versta* [3500 feet], etc.
 atxu — finger, digit-like object
 átyugasaqan — pride, self-conceit, *amour propre*
 atyugnikukuqing (1) — I am indignant, I grow angry
 áuðikuqing (2) — I tow
 awaðakuqing (1) — I fall down
 awaðatikukuqing (2) — I drop, I let fall
 awaðin — the rest, the remainder
 awaðiq — other, of some other kind, foreign, casual, irrelevant
 awakuqing (1), — I am a laborer, I work [Zharov]
 awań [pl. awakun] — he [one walking nearest to the speaker]; there, yonder
 awanaq — laborer; menial, servant
 awangan — in, by
 awań quecán — among others; constant, everlasting

awań tamadaqa — forever, eternally
 awanudakuqing (1) — I expel, I cause to go anywhere, I drive out
 awań usugan — everywhere, always
 awaq — deed, act, work, labor; workman
 awaxtakuqing (1) — I dispatch, I send off
 awaxtaqaaq — messenger; errand
 awaya — just that, the very same, there it is!
 axlayan — some kind of lake birds [Zap.] [possibly same as aqlayaq]
 axqadagum — after the lapse of . . .
 axqadakuqing (1) — I do, I make; I go, I depart
 axqadanaq — gone, sometimes used in the sense of "deceased"
 axqagakuqing (1) — I rise, I get up, I ascend
 axqakuqing (1) — I go, I turn, I grow, I become
 axqaliq — tribute, tax, contribution
 axqalik, qangú — having recovered, having been restored to health
 axqaq [part. from axqakuqing] — added to a verb imparts a sense of obligation or necessity
 axqaq, maðan — it is necessary to do
 axqasaðuq — juvenile, youthful
 axqasik, qangú — having made healthy, having restored
 axqatakuqing (1) — I know, I comprehend, I understand [in Kat. and some other prints always spelt áqata] [the same as áqatakuqing]
 axqataqagiq — learned, erudite
 axqatásiðadigaq — great sign, phenomenon, apparition
 axqatasiq — token, sign, mark
 axqatatálakan — unknown, uncertain, secretly
 axqatayukuqing (1) — I acknowledge [with neg. — I say that I do not know]
 axqatikukuqing (2) — I give, I present, I do, I make
 axqayaxtakuqing (1) — I criticize, I investigate, I recognize
 axqayaxtálakan — without adverse criticism, humbly, in a lowly manner
 áxsacxidanoluk — rags, tatters, worn-out clothing
 áxsacxikuqing (1) — I make known, I display, I exhibit
 axsaðigaq — smart, trim, well-dressed, a dandy
 axsakuqing (1) — I know again, I recognize
 áxsakuqing (1) — I dress myself, I put on my clothes
 áxsakuqing (1) — I remain behind, I separate myself from others
 áxsalakuqing (1) — I confess, I acknowledge
 áxsalakuqing (1) — I divide, I distribute, I part, I separate
 áxsaq — clothing in general
 axsasakuqing (1) — I reveal, I uncover, I find
 áxsatikukuqing (2) — I disjoin, I tear apart
 áxsatikukuqing (2) — I put on clothes, I dress, I clothe
 áxsik — often expresses acts of giving or going, as akaluq áxsik having set out on the trail

áxsik ngan — having given to him
 axsxakuqing (6) — I pass through, I pass my time
 axsxaq [p. part. of agikuqing] i.q. agsxaq
 axtagalik — although, notwithstanding
 axtagalikuan — although, notwithstanding
 axtagalikum — although, notwithstanding
 axtagalikuqing (6) — although I am. This verb serves to express in conjunction with another verb the idea of concession or admission implied by the word "although," for which there is no single word in Aleutian. When necessary to translate the word "although" into Aleutian the verbal form axtagalikuqing must be used.
 axtagalin — although, notwithstanding
 axtakuqing (1) — I happen, I find myself, I come to be
 axtangin — favor, kindness, friendly act, good deed
 axtayúgikuqing (1) — I doze, I fall asleep, I slumber
 áxtikuqing (2) — I rise from bed, I rise from lying down
 axtúqagikuqing (1) — I lay out, I portion out, I supply, I stock with
 axtuxsxakuqing (1) I give up, I give out
 ayagalgikuqing (1) — I take a wife, I marry [used by males]
 ayagaq — wife

ayaǵikuqing (2) — I put in shame and fear; I shiver, I shake
 ayaǵikuqing (1) — I am ashamed; I feel remorse
 ayaǵiq — shame; conscience
 ayaǵuq — stick, staff (for use in climbing)
 áyakuqing (1) — I petition, I plead, I pray
 ayangikuq (5) — it is foggy, the weather is gloomy
 ayangiq — mist, fog
 Ayaq — name of Makushin Volcano on Unalaska island [Zap.]
 áyaqagating — exclamation expressing surprise or astonishment
 áyaqagatingiyá — exclamation expressing surprise or astonishment
 áyaqagatiya — exclamation expressing surprise or astonishment
 áyasiq — petition, request [Kat.]
 ayugadakuqing (1) — I find myself at a certain place, I am present, I sojourn, I dwell, I reside
 áyugaǵikuqing (7) — I dance
 áyugaǵiq — dancer
 áyugaq — a dance
 ayugnikuqing (1) — I touch on, I stir
 ayugnixtakuqing (1) [trans.] — I put in motion, I agitate, I shake, I move
 ayukakuqing (1) — I plait, I weave, I make a basket
 áyuq — plank, board [Zap.]

C

cacikuqing (1) — I cover up, I shut, I close a door
 caciq — shelter
 cacxuq — girdle, belt
 cadukuqing (1) — I smear with grease
 cadulgakuqing — I am anointed
 caduq — fat, grease, blubber
 cadusiq — unguent, ointment
 caǵadaq — artificial hole or ditch
 caǵalilim tugidá — July, that is, month in which young amphibians flourish
 caǵaliq — young seal, sealion, sea otter, the young of amphibians generally
 caǵamaǵuǵiq or caǵamǵuǵiq — on the right-hand side
 caǵaq — natural ditch, hole, or trench
 caǵaq — California redwood
 caǵidgukuqing (1) — I tear asunder, I split
 caǵik — plaice, turbot, halibut
 caǵikuqing (7) — I cut up, I cut apart
 caǵlikung (1) — I cut out clothes
 caǵudaq — wooden hat without a top, worn in old times
 caknaq — acidity; sour
 caknatakuq (5) — it is acid, it turns sour, it spoils
 caknayisaq — yeast, ferment
 calakuq — a long tropical fish with large toothed mouth, like a pike
 calan — *Mytilus*, mussels
 camdayaq — a sea-bird, called *gagaruska* by Alaskan Russian-speakers [the same as cimdayaq]

camikuqing (1) — I brace, I clamp
 caminakuqing (1) — I frolic, I play
 cam kumsigá [lit. hand lifting] — judicial oath
 cammaq — vessel, utensil, plates and dishes, service
 cang [lit. my hand] — five
 cangaq — easy-riding, easy-going [said of a boat]
 cangatikuing (1) — I insert, I set in; I make a smoothly riding small skin boat [by inserting a number of small bones in the framework]
 cangidim — five times
 caq or cax — hand
 cáqakaq — maimed, one-handed
 cašutakuq (5) — it is clear weather, it is not raining
 cašutaq — clear, bright, without rain
 caxsakuqing (1) — I eat with a spoon; I drink tea
 caxsaq — *ukha*, fish soup
 caxsaxsiq — porridge, soup, and similar foods are so termed
 caxtaq — chink, slit
 cayaǵidaq — drummer, musician
 cayaǵikuqing (7) — I beat a drum
 cayaǵikuqing (1) — I possess a drum
 cayaq — drum [Radloff gives *cauyak* as Kenai for "drum"]
 edulǵiq — young cormorant
 eǵuǵikuqing — I wash [the same as cǵuǵikuqing]

eǵuǵin — things to be washed, washing, laundry, linen
 eǵuq — sponge [the same as cǵuq]
 cidagan — near at hand, close by, beside
 cidaq — young bird or wild animal, young creatures in general
 cidgan — entrails, intestines
 cidǵayuq — green color
 cidǵidaq — ankle, knee, bone articulation of leg
 cidǵitikuqing (2) — I hang up, I suspend; I begin to ripen [said of berries]
 cididaq — a land bird [Zap.]
 ciduq — cachalot [but not the same as adǵaǵiq], the sperm whale
 ciganaq — river, stream [also cigának]
 cigatakuqing (1) — I cling to, I adhere
 cigduq — clay
 cigidadaq — a variety of snipe [Zap.]
 ciglikuqing (1) — I uncover myself, I put off my clothing
 cignaq — dust
 cigudnǵiq — blossom, flower
 ciguq — resin, pitch
 ciguyakaq — a land bird [Zap.]
 cikanangiq — a small white-breasted bird
 cikaxluq — whale of a special species, not striped
 ciklagasanangin, sinnikin — wandering thoughts
 ciklagasanaq — stirring, in motion
 ciklagáyuq — immobile, motionless; inactive
 ciklagikuqing (7) [trans.] — I put anything in motion, I stir up, I move
 ciklagnixtasalakaǵing (9) — I am completely unconcerned
 ciknan — a species of small shellfish [Zap.]
 cilikuqing (1) — I unfasten, I untie, I loosen; I solve, I decide
 cilukuqing (1) — I come back to, I return, I turn over; I restore
 cilutikuqing (2) — I turn something over
 cimakayun — maggots, bait
 cimaluq — floor of a dwelling
 cimcilisiq — toothpick
 cimdayaq — a sea-bird [the same as camdayaq]
 cimgan — rash, eruption on the skin [Zap.]
 cimguq — package, parcel, thing sent; a small saltwater fish is so named
 cimikayun — a small crustacean [Zap.]
 cimiq — footprint
 cimitikung (2) — I plug, I stop up
 cimitiq — stopper, plug
 cimixsikuqing — I make footprints, I tread on
 cingadǵiq — fish of the carp variety
 cingakuqing (1) — I stretch myself out, I straighten
 cingam axxadukaluk — place not possible to be passed
 cingaq — impassable crag beside the sea
 cinglaq — fever
 cingliq — hot, burning
 cinglixtikuqing, tangaq — I heat water [Zharov]
 cinlaq — diarrhea, dysentery
 ciqitukuq (1) — it is muddy, it is sloppy

ciqix — earth, dust
 cišikuqing (1) — I scatter; I sow seeds
 cisuq — roe of a fish
 cisyuq — female genitals, *pudenda muliebria*
 citxiq — bile, gall
 cixcaq — hole, burrow of an animal [the same as cixtiq]
 cixcimikaq — small variety of mouse [Zap. has cixcamikaq]
 cixdam kumadan áluǵi — finely stitched *kamleika* [Zap.]
 cixdaq — *kamleika*, native waterproof coat made of fish gut
 cixtakudaq — moisture, dampness
 cixtakuq (1) — rain falls, it is raining
 cixtam daxsxitúyuq — drizzling rain
 cixtaq — rain
 cixtikuqing (2) — I cling to, I adhere
 cixtim malǵá — marriage, sexual intercourse
 cixtiq — hole, burrow of an animal [the same as cixcaq]
 cixtudang — boil, furuncle [Zap. has plural cixtudnǵin]
 cixtukidaq — viscid, sticky
 cixtuqidaq — a land bird [Zap.]
 emacagiq [from emax — thick, solid] — baked bread
 emaluq — the chin
 emaq — tail of a fish
 emax — thick, dense, solid
 engaq — hair of animals, fur
 engatukuq — rough, shaggy
 engatunagikuqing (7) — I hunt otters
 engatunanginan aixakuqing — I go with an otter-hunting party
 engatunagnaq — otter hunter
 engatunax — otter party, band of natives assigned to hunt otters (under the Russian America Company's regime)
 engatuq — the hairy sea otter
 engulim tugidá — September, that is, month when animals shed their old fur
 enguliq — new growth of fur on animals
 cucagidaq — reed
 cucigikuq (7) — it stands [said of trees and like objects]
 cucix — a small sparrow-like bird, *cuca* of Alaska Russian-speakers [in Zap. listed as cucigix]
 cucxaq — upright, erect, standing
 cucxá, yaǵam — growing, living tree
 cucxisxakuqing ngan (1) — I clothe, I put something onto
 cucxulaq — prickly
 cudǵuǵin — jacket, any short garment
 cudǵukuqing (1) — I put on one garment after another; I am flustered, I lose my head
 cudukuqing (1) — I scratch, I claw
 euduq — line, stroke
 cugaǵukuqing (1) — I indicate, I point out with my finger [in general]
 cugaǵusiq — index finger
 cugaǵuxtakuqing (1) — I point toward [some particular person or thing]
 cugakuqing (1) — I cover, I wrap up
 eugax — woman's otter or seal *parka* [Zap.]
 eugaquq — cloak of plaited grass [Zap.]

áxsik ngan — having given to him
 axsxakuqing (6) — I pass through, I pass my time
 axsxaq [p. part. of agikuqing] i.q. agsxaq
 axtagalik — although, notwithstanding
 axtagalikúan — although, notwithstanding
 axtagalikum — although, notwithstanding
 axtagalikuqing (6) — although I am. This verb serves to express in conjunction with another verb the idea of concession or admission implied by the word "although," for which there is no single word in Aleutian. When necessary to translate the word "although" into Aleutian the verbal form axtagalikuqing must be used.
 axtagalin — although, notwithstanding
 axtakuqing (1) — I happen, I find myself, I come to be
 axtangin — favor, kindness, friendly act, good deed
 axtayúgikuqing (1) — I doze, I fall asleep, I slumber
 áxtikuqing (2) — I rise from bed, I rise from lying down
 axtúqagikuqing (1) — I lay out, I portion out, I supply, I stock with
 axtuxsxakuqing (1) I give up, I give out
 ayagalikuqing (1) — I take a wife, I marry [used by males]
 ayagaq — wife

ayaǵikuqing (2) — I put in shame and fear; I shiver, I shake
 ayaǵikuqing (1) — I am ashamed; I feel remorse
 ayaǵiq — shame; conscience
 ayaǵuq — stick, staff (for use in climbing)
 áyakuqing (1) — I petition, I plead, I pray
 ayangikuq (5) — it is foggy, the weather is gloomy
 ayangi — mist, fog
 Ayaq — name of Makushin Volcano on Unalaska island [Zap.]
 áyaqaǵating — exclamation expressing surprise or astonishment
 áyaqaǵatingiyá — exclamation expressing surprise or astonishment
 áyaqaǵatiya — exclamation expressing surprise or astonishment
 áyasiq — petition, request [Kat.]
 ayugadakuqing (1) — I find myself at a certain place, I am present, I sojourn, I dwell, I reside
 áyugaǵikuqing (7) — I dance
 áyugaǵiq — dancer
 áyugaq — a dance
 ayugnikuqing (1) — I touch on, I stir
 ayugnixtakuqing (1) [trans.] — I put in motion, I agitate, I shake, I move
 ayukakuqing (1) — I plait, I weave, I make a basket
 áyuq — plank, board [Zap.]

C

cacikuqing (1) — I cover up, I shut, I close a door
 caciq — shelter
 cacxuq — girdle, belt
 cadukuqing (1) — I smear with grease
 cadulgakuqing — I am anointed
 caduq — fat, grease, blubber
 cadusiq — unguent, ointment
 caǵadaq — artificial hole or ditch
 caǵalilim tugidá — July, that is, month in which young amphibians flourish
 caǵaliq — young seal, sealion, sea otter, the young of amphibians generally
 caǵamaǵuǵiq or caǵamǵuǵiq — on the right-hand side
 caǵaq — natural ditch, hole, or trench
 caǵaq — California redwood
 caǵidgukuqing (1) — I tear asunder, I split
 caǵik — plaice, turbot, halibut
 caǵikuqing (7) — I cut up, I cut apart
 caǵlikung (1) — I cut out clothes
 caǵudaq — wooden hat without a top, worn in old times
 caknaq — acidity; sour
 caknatakuq (5) — it is acid, it turns sour, it spoils
 caknayisaq — yeast, ferment
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 cixtuqidaq — a land bird [Zap.]
 cmaxaǵiq [from cmax — thick, solid] — baked bread
 cmaluq — the chin
 cmaq — tail of a fish
 cmax — thick, dense, solid
 cngaq — hair of animals, fur
 cngatukuq — rough, shaggy
 cngatunagikuqing (7) — I hunt otters
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 cngatuq — the hairy sea otter
 cngulim tugidá — September, that is, month when animals shed their old fur
 cnguliq — new growth of fur on animals
 eucagidaq — reed
 eucigikuq (7) — it stands [said of trees and like objects]
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 cucxaq — upright, erect, standing
 cucá, yaǵam — growing, living tree
 cucxisxakuqing ngan (1) — I clothe, I put something onto
 cucxulaq — prickly
 cudǵuǵin — jacket, any short garment
 cudǵukuqing (1) — I put on one garment after another; I am flustered, I lose my head
 cudukuqing (1) — I scratch, I claw
 cuduq — line, stroke
 cugaǵukuqing (1) — I indicate, I point out with my finger [in general]
 cugaǵusiq — index finger
 cugaǵuxtakuqing (1) — I point toward [some particular person or thing]
 cugakuqing (1) — I cover, I wrap up
 cugax — woman's otter or seal *parka* [Zap.]
 cugayuq — cloak of plaited grass [Zap.]

cugidakuqing (1) — I roast, I fry
 cugidaq — frying-pan
 cugudagiluu — place at the back of the neck
 which is punctured by native doctors to
 restore health [the same as cunumgudaq]
 cugumada — north, on the north side
 cugumadan-axtaq — northwest
 cuguq — sand
 cukatin — small ornaments or buttons on
 clothing [Zap.]
 kukun — filth, dirt
 kukuqing (1) — I dress myself, I put on clothes
 [This word is rarely used without some
 additional infix; as, cucxikuqing — I put
 clothes on another person, I dress some-
 one]
 culigin — moths
 culiq — mosquito, gnat
 cumlikuqing (1) — I rub something on a
 stone, I sharpen something
 cumlisiq — whetstone [the same as cutxix,
 and qicidusiq]
 cumnax — silver fir, pine tree
 cumnixtakuqing (1) — I thrust into, I drive
 in
 cunqluq — flagstone, slab of rock
 cunquq — nest, cradle, wrapping for an
 infant
 cuniknaq — splinter, spliver
 cunikuqing (1) — I prick, I pierce; I slay
 [Tikhon]
 cunukax — nape of the neck

D

dagalukik — notches on the bone needles
 formerly used by the Unangan
 dagan — from toward, away from
 dagan — toward
 daganaqiguluq — curved, crooked
 dagiguluq — curved, crooked
 daglukik — eye of a foreign needle
 dam cikda — pupil of the eye
 dam qaxsangin — eyelashes
 daq — eye
 daqulga tangum — arden spirits, whisky
 daqulgaq — fool, madman; silly
 daxkimin — from thee
 daxkiming — from me
 daxkukuqing (1) — I turn myself, I turn and
 look
 daxqaqiguluq — insane, mad

cunumgudaq — spot on the neck where
 acupuncture is practiced [the same as
 cugudagiluu]
 cuqadakuqing (1) — I strangle myself, I
 commit suicide
 cuqaq — throat
 cuqidaq — end, point; root [Zharov]
 cuqiq — hillock, mound
 cutgidigaaq — edged, sharp
 cutxix — whetstone [the same as cumlisiq
 and qicidusiq]
 cuxcux — the cod fish is so called by the
 Umnak people
 cuxdukutikuqing (2) — I moisten with a
 sponge, I render wet
 cuxtaqaqikuqing (1) — I wear clothes, I
 have on clothing
 cuxtaqaqig — clothed, dressed [with a nega-
 tive — naked, nude]
 cuxtaqaq — clothes, garment, coat
 cuxtaqaxtaqax — rags, old clothing
 cuyaq — reed, cane, stick
 ewingiq — long-billed snipe
 cxaqig — thief
 cxaquqing (1) — I am a thief, I steal
 cxaq or cxaquq — full, entire, complete
 cxatakuqing (1) — I satisfy, I satiate; I
 fulfil, I perform
 cxatikuqing (2) — I fill, I stuff
 cxugikuqing (7) — I wash [the same as
 cguqikuqing]
 cxuq — sponge [the same as cguq]

G

galgiq — hatch, upper opening in a dwelling,
 smokehole
 gidaq or gidagiq — a small seagull, styled in
 Russian *govorushka*, that is, chatterbox
 gilgaq — jealousy, envy
 gilgiq — jealousy, envy
 gilgituq — envious, jealous
 gilgixtakuqing (1) — I envy, I am jealous of

gucigikuqing (7) — I swim, I float
 gudgiq — interior, internal
 gukuqing (1) — I penetrate, I pass through
 gulgisig — that with which one bores, auger,
 awl
 gutikuqing (2) — I make a hole, I bore
 guxtaq — open, having apertures on both
 sides; open, passing through

I

iq? — eh? what? [interrogative particle]
 i! — oh! [exclamation of surprise]
 icadaq — buttocks, nates, posteriors
 icagida! [impv.] — empty it to the last drop!
 suck it all out!
 icaqikuq (1) — it falls in drops
 icicxux or icinunqin — season about May,
 time when flowers are in bloom [Zap.]
 icxagikadakuqing (1) — I drain, I drink up,
 I empty
 icxaq — a drop
 idakuq (5) — it leaves, it passes away, it
 emanates from
 idaqulisadaguluk [from daqulgaq] —
 reasonable, prudent, wise, intelligent
 idasaqin — plants, vegetables
 idgatikuuq (2) — it juts into the water
 [from the land]
 idgayun — a deep-sea fish [Zap.]
 idgidgukuqing (1) — I pull out, I draw out;
 I make threads
 idgitakuqing (1) — I attract, I draw to myself
 idgitgan — threads, filaments, sinew-thread
 idgutikung (2) — I swallow
 idigaaq — sweet, sweetness; honey, sugar, etc.
 idmagikuq — (1) — she becomes with child,
 she is pregnant
 idmaqaq, atiq isxasangusiq nqan — they filled
 ten baskets [with otter teeth] [Pankov, in
 Unalaskan song]
 idugaqikuqing (7) — I perspire
 idugaq — sweat, perspiration [S.H. 81 has
 genitive idugaga]
 idulakuqing (1) — I drag out, I pull forth
 idusakuqing (2) — I carry away, I bear off
 igacin — veins, nerves
 igadagax — scarecrow, hideous giant made of
 grass, with a long beard, used in games
 [Zap. chap. v.]
 igadakuq — the water flows, the waves break
 [the same as igatakuq]
 igadguq — cascade, waterfall
 igaduq — violent snowstorm [Zharov]
 igagikuqing (1) — I tear away, I pluck off
 igagisiq — saw, file
 igakuqing (1) — I fear, I dread
 igakuqing (1) — I am called, I am invited
 igaligaaq — greedy, eager
 igalinaq — stingy, avaricious
 igamanaq — good
 iganadakuqing (1) — I commit adultery
 iganadaq — adulterer
 iganaq — cliff, crag
 iganaq — fear, horror
 iganatakuqing (1) — I frighten, I terrify, I
 threaten
 igasiq — wing of a bird
 igasugikuqing (1) — I intimidate, I startle
 igatakuq (5) — the water flows, the waves
 break [the same as igadakuq]
 igataq — fear, apprehension; a trance, vision
 [Tikh.]
 igatukuqing (1) — I fear, I take fright, I
 shiver, I tremble
 igatuq — frightened, timid, shy; a coward

igaxtadakuq (1) — it takes flight, it flies
 about [said of a bird]
 igaxtakuqing (1) — I fear, respect, esteem
 igayuxtakuqing (1) — I fear to, I do not dare
 to do without consent
 igdagax — sticks for producing fire by friction
 igdax — flint for striking fire
 iggadakuqing — I promise [S.H. 34]
 igguq or iguq — cape, promontory, coast
 igguxakuqing (1) — I carry off, I take away
 igicxikuqing (1) — I leap, I jump
 igignan — cinders, ashes
 igikuq (2) — it burns, it glows, it is on fire
 igikuqing (1) — I burn, I set on fire
 igim — self, one's self
 igiqaq — harpoon for whales
 igitikuqing (2) — I jump over, I spring across
 iglugikuqing (7) — I roam on the sea
 igluqaq — pelts, skins of wild animals
 ignaq — burning, blazing, flaming [see also,
 qiqnaq]
 ignidgakuqing (1) — I place away, I stow,
 I pack
 ignikadgusiqaq — sack, pouch, bag
 ignikuqing (1) — I set, I put, I place, I lay
 ignikuqing (1) — I leave, I abandon, I
 pardon; I disobey, I transgress
 igninaxxakuqing (1) — I expel, I drive out,
 I force from, I extort
 igukuqing (1) — I take out, I draw out,
 I fetch out
 igukuqing (1) — I leave, I abandon
 igutikuqing (2) — I piece out, I lengthen
 igutiqaq — piece set in, addition
 ikaqan — from top to bottom, at all heights
 ikalakuqing (1) — I play with, I divert
 myself with anything
 ikan — that one sitting above me; above, at
 the top of
 ikaya (pl. ikangun) — from above [Opyt]
 ikayan — name of a sea fish [Zap.]
 iklan — firewood [driftwood from beaches]
 iklaq — log, block of wood
 ikicxinacaq — perished, ruined, lost,
 disappeared; loss
 ikidusiq — beginning, start
 ikitikuqing (2) — I lose, I mislay
 ikitiqaq — loss, thing mislaid
 ikugusan — so, likewise, also
 ikukuqing (1) — I turn back, I return
 ikun — he standing nearest to me
 ikun — he [sitting next but two from the
 speaker, counting toward the door]
 ikun — he, [person walking beside]
 ikuqing (1) — I tell, I state, I call [the
 same as ilkuqing]
 ikutikuqing (2) — I turn something, I return
 something
 ilagan ilan — sometime or other
 ilagasiqaq — patch on clothing
 ilagikuqing (7) — I reveal to someone, I
 tell secretly; I confess
 ilagikuqing (7) — I sew on a patch, I mend,
 I repair
 ilagukuqing (1) — I assist, I help, I relieve
 ilakuqing (1) — I avow, I acknowledge

ilalgikuqing (1) — I add to, I augment, I increase
 ilalgisiq — addition, appendix [S.H.]
 ilalimang — from one's self, in one's self, of one's own accord
 ilamin — near thee, beside thee, at thee
 ilamin — from beside thee, from near thee
 ilaming — near me, beside me, at me
 ilaming — from beside me, from near me
 ilan — from him, from her, from it
 ilan — from within, out from
 ilan [dual ilkin, plural ilin] — within, in, at
 ilanaq — house, household, family
 ilan — around, about
 ilanugan — from beside it
 ilanumin — beside thee
 ilanuming — around me
 ilanug — household, family, relatives
 ilaq or ilaqaq — friend, neighbor, relative
 ilasakuqing (1) — I receive into my family, I adopt; I make peace with
 ilatikuqing ngan (2) — I make peace with, I enter into an alliance
 ilatxin [ilan + txin] — kindred, relations
 ilax — confession, repentance, penitence
 ilaxtadaq — named, styled, called, known by the name of
 ilaxtakuqing (1) — I am named, I am called so-and-so
 ilgagug — lobster with its eggs clinging to it
 ilgagug — a crustacean [Zap.]
 ilgakuqing (1) — I seek for, I search
 ilgaxtakuqing (1) — I claim, I demand, I lodge a complaint against
 ilgikug (5) — it smells, it has an odor
 ilgikuqing (1) — I untie, I undo, I loose
 ilgiq — odor, scent, smell
 ilgitug — mink, *Mustela lutreola*
 ilgug — grandchild
 ilim [from ilming] — one's self
 ilim — in him, in one's self
 ilkigim — from at one's self
 ilkuqing — I tell, I state, I call [the same as ikuqing] used only in the present tense
 ilmadaq — whole, intact, solid, untouched
 ilmadaq — entirely untouched
 ilmadaq yagam — beam, entire piece of wood
 ilmin — in thee
 ilming — in me
 ilugadaq — utterance, pronunciation, idiom, dialect
 ilulaq — dwelling together, harmonious; name of chief village on Unalaska island [corrupted to Iliuliuk]
 iluxtakuqing (1) — I grumble, I swear discontentedly
 imackikuqing (1) — I cry out, I shout, I scream
 imackiq — cry of animals to one another; call, shout, noise
 imang — their own selves, for their own benefit [plural form of igim]
 imgagin — lines to fish-hooks
 imikuqing [gerund imsik, imp. imada!] — I turn around, I turn toward another place
 iminakuqing (1) — I loiter, I linger, I am slow [with a negative — I hasten, I hurry]

iminalakun — quickly, suddenly
 imitikuing (2) — I choose, I select, I adopt
 imitxaq — elected, chosen
 imliq — a hair of the head, single hair [Tikhon]
 imugan — everywhere around this place
 imunu — around, on all sides [with a negative — nowhere]
 imutikuqing (2) — I inclose on all sides, I encircle, I surround, I envelop, I cover
 inagdakuqing (1) — I am skeptical, I doubt [the same as inagikuqing]
 inagikuqing (2) — I am skeptical, I doubt [the same as inagdakuqing]
 inakuq (5) — it ends, it is achieved, it is accomplished
 inakuq, tanam kuan — it has fallen to the ground
 inaqadamin — thee particularly, thee especially
 inaqadaming — I particularly, I especially
 inaqadang — I alone, I peculiarly, I especially [the same as inaqasang]
 inaqalimang — they themselves, they for themselves
 inaqam — one's own self
 inaqamin — thou, thy own self [see also inaqing]
 inaqan — special, separate; particularly
 inaqasang — I alone, I especially [the same as inaqadang]
 inaqing — myself [see also inaqamin]
 inaq, txin — become entirely . . . , turned quite . . .
 inatikuqing (2) — I achieve, I accomplish, I finish
 inax — wick of a grease-lamp
 ingacaq — pair, couple, twins, man and wife
 ingagakuqing (1) — I approach from the side
 ingagan — thence, from that place
 ingagun — at this place, here
 ingakutikuqing (2) — I move from my place, I stir
 ingaligagan — suddenly, unexpectedly, at once
 ingaligagan — from exactly there, just thence
 ingaligan — here, hereupon
 ingamakuqing (1) — I do, I make, I work
 ingamamalgaq — adultery; adulterer
 ingamasik or ingamatikuqan — therefore, consequently, and so
 ingamatikuqing (2) — This auxiliary verb has almost the force of "I am"
 ingan — he [a person sitting next but one to the speaker]
 ingangasaq — so, as much as
 inganusik, txin — departed, ended
 inganusxakuqing (1) — I leave, I quit, I depart
 inganutikuqing (2) — I stir, I change place, I move away from
 ingaya — this, these [calling attention to them]
 ingayali — only, merely, just
 ingigin — wild raspberry bush
 inglakun — beard, mustaches
 ingudakuqing (1) — I push, I shove

ingulagakuqing (1) — I drive away, I order off, I discharge from service, I remove from office
 ingumixtakuqing (1) — I jostle, I push against, I shove
 ingun — hereupon, in this place, here
 ingungudagan — right here, in this very spot
 inguqaq [lit. that which forces itself through] — needle
 iniman — needlessly, in vain
 inimilaligan — uselessly, without purpose
 inimsangin [inim + sangin] — birds of the sky, high-flying birds
 iniq — sky, heavens
 inisan — seeds of all kinds
 inisaq — turnip, and cultivated vegetables in general
 initiq — sleeping place in a dwelling; hammock
 inixsigakuqing (1) — I rejoice, I am glad, I triumph, I celebrate
 inkadusi — weighing instrument, balance, scales
 inkamaguq — cloud
 inkamagutuq (5) — it is cloudy, the sky is not clear
 inkatiq — Russian *funt* [0.90 lb. avoirdupois]
 inukuqing (1) — I take food, I eat
 inulgá, Agúgum ulugan — the ceremony of the Mass [R. Miss.]
 inuq — piece, bit, morsel
 inuq — sod, sward
 inuqaq — food, victuals, eatables
 inyudaq — flexible, pliable [This word is used by the old people and at Atka Island for the "sky"]
 inyukuqing (1) — I am bent, I bow; I adore
 iqax — *baidarka*, skin boat with one manhole
 iqidgulgakuqing (1) — I cut off, I take away from
 iqidukuqing (1) — I dig out, I exhume
 iqidusakuqing (1) — I exterminate, I demolish; I efface, I erase
 iqikuqing (1) — I hide something, I conceal
 iqisxakuqing (1) — I hew down, I cut away
 iquitikuqing (2) — I cut away, I cut off
 iquitikuqing (2) — I begin, I start
 iqixtakuqing (1) — I depart from, I shun, I avoid
 iqludgasiq — storeroom, warehouse, place where anything is placed for safekeeping
 iqlukuqing (1) — I place, I lay, I arrange, I set in order
 iqugdigaq — angular; in a corner
 iquq — a kind of sea-kale growing in crevices in the rocks and used for food; called "nura" by Russian-speakers in Alaska
 iqux — corner, nook
 iquxsikuqing (1) — I make corners or angles
 isakuqing (1) — I resist, I bear up against, I do not succumb
 isakuqing (1) — I say, I tell
 isanalgikuq (4) — it is pierced, it has become full of rents, it is torn
 isanaq — hole, rent, tear; name of the Sannak islands, and corrupted to Isanotski as name of the strait between the Alaska Peninsula and Unimak island

isatikuqing (2) — I go forth
 isaxtakuqing (1) — I am telling, I am saying
 isiq — this word following numerals denotes the ordinal, as: alak isiq — second
 isiqasiq — scissors, shears
 isiquqing — I snip off, I cut away
 isisiq — name for any instrument that tears or cuts
 Ismaq — name of Riecheshnaya Volcano on Umnak island [Zap.]
 isuq — hair seal [zool.]
 isxalakan — insufficiently, not enough
 isxaligaq — destination, place not yet reached
 isxanaqalikuqing (1) — I remove from one place to another, I alter
 isxanaxtakuqing (1) — I vary, I am altered, I change
 isxaq — place, locality
 isxaxsikuqing (1) — I spread, I lay out, I make my bed
 isxaxsiq — couch, featherbed, and similar objects, comfortable resting places
 itakuqing — i. q. ittakuqing
 italik, alitxum txidin — having gone on the warpath [Zap.]
 itangaqanaq — first-born child
 itangiq — first
 itangisik or itangasik — primarily, at first, formerly, aforesaid
 itangisiyusaq — first of all, of yore, anciently
 itangix tayaqun — a larger race said by the Unangan to have preceded them [Zap.]
 itgan — apart, separately [the same as itxan]
 itgasiq — collar of a coat
 itgitumaq — rat
 itikuqing (2) — I go forth, I advance, I grow up
 itikuqing (2) — I tumble, I fall
 ittackikuqing (1) — I order to go or come, I dispatch, I supply
 ittakuqing (1) — I become, I turn to, I happen
 ittalgakuqing (1) — I carry away, I divert, I snatch, I tear off
 ittalik, angunaguluk — little by little, gradually, by degrees
 ituqikuqing (7) — I come forth, I go out
 itugnanaq — poor, needy; poverty; compassion
 itugnanaq axqataquluk — ruthless, regardless of the unfortunate
 ituqnikuqing (1) — I offend, I insult
 itugnisada, nung txin — pity me, have mercy on me
 ituqnisaq — gracious, pitiful, compassionate
 ituqnixtakuqing (1) — I reduce another to a pitiable condition, I am insulting
 itxadakuqing (1) — I am dug up, I am picked out, I am exterminated
 itxalaxsixtagaq — subdivided [Loc.]
 itxalikuqing (1) — I leave, I go away from
 itxan — apart, separately [the same as itgan]
 itxayaq, itgayaq — caribou
 itxigikuqing (7) — I throw, I cast
 itxigsik, kudmaciq — having cast the net
 itxikuqing (1) — I let fall, I drop
 itxiq — tail of a wild animal

ixxiikuqung (2) — I dislodge, I throw out, I expel
ixdalukik — lame
ixdalukuqung (1) — I halt, I am lame
ixqikuqung (1) — I run, I escape, I flee, I quit
ixqinixtakuqung (1) — I banish, I remove, I expel
ixqitituqung (2) — I snatch away, I carry off, I take out from
ixsxiq — a sea lion's rock, place where sea lions enter the water
ixsxiq or ixsiq — waist, loins
ixsik — in flames, burning, on fire

kaciquluk — a calm at sea
kaciq — a strong wind; windy
kacitin — ornaments or buttons on clothes [Zap.]
kacitiq — stomach
kacxaq — very windy; a tempest
kacxiq — a tempestuous wind
kadaliqagiq — having a beginning
kadamgakuqung (1) — I meet, I encounter
kadamaqusi — pike, hunting pole
kadamin — before thee, before thy time
kadaming — before me, before my time
kadan — before
kadan — as long as, while, until
kadan adan — opposite to, over against
kadan gin — ancestors, original inhabitants of a place, forefathers
kadigukuq (5) — it stands against, it opposes, it is in front of
kadigunakuq (5) — it stands against, it opposes, it is in front of
kadigunanaq — adverse, opposite; contrariety, opposition
kadimadan — hitherto, formerly; future, about to come
kadmudagikuqung (7) — I precede, I keep on, I continue on my way
kadugiq — anterior, front, first
kagalukuq — heel
kagaluk — stern of a small skin boat
kakamadgin — a kind of red berry [Zap.]
kakikuqung (1) — I look upward, I raise my head
kalagaq — a drake; also the saltwater fish *kalaga* [Ven.]
kala-ulisiq — large knife, sword
kalikaq — paper, letter, package
kalukaq — wooden utensil; trough, platter, etc.
kama — where
kamaqikuqung (7) — I shake off, I shake out, I shake down
kamaq — deep-sea fish [Zap.]
kamgakuqung (1) — I greet, I salute; [used by Russian missionaries for "I pray"]
kamgaluq — image, form, likeness; icons of Russian church
kamgaq — festival; holiday; the cross [Miss.]
kamgatikuqung (2) — I christen, I baptize [Miss.]

K

ixsun — temporary huts or shelters erected when traveling [Zap.]
ixsxakuqung (1) — I burn, I am on fire
ixtakuqung (1) — I tell, I say, I call, I name
ixtakuqung, ixtaqan: ixtaqan agakuqung — I report or repeat words
ixtaq — grease lamp
ixtikuqung (2) — I burn, I set on fire
ixtiq — hole, ditch, grave [artificial]
iyagdagalikuqung (1) — I order one out, I eject
iyuxtakuqung (1) — I boast; I praise, I commend [Tikh.]

kamgatuku — Russian priest
kamgiq — head; section, chapter
kamgitaq — a crustacean [Zap.]
kanaqig — inhabitant of Kadyak island [Zharov]
kanaxtikuqung (2) — I stoop, I bend [Lod.]
kangadgin — sea-colewort, sea-kale
kangadgiq — surf duck, *kamenuška* of Russian-speaking Alaskans
kangaqaxtusiq — suspenders, galluses
kangaqiguluk — uncertain, missing, blank, vacant, unknown
kangan — on top of, above
kangayaq — branch of a tree
kangcimatikuqung (2) — I make plain the meaning, I interpret, I explain
kangin — interior, inside, within, essence, substance
kangin, agidgum — the gist or purport of a book
kangitiq — pillow, cushion
kangtakuq (2) — the meaning is, it signifies, the sense is
kanguq — health; sound, healthy
kannuq — heart
kannugiq — heart
kannugtusanaq — hardhearted
kanulisiq — term for a pocket handkerchief
kanun — nasal mucus
kanuyaq — native copper
kasakaq — Russian [from Russian *kazak-Cossak*]
kasamiq — Northern eider duck, *pestriak*
kasigun — shells, known as little boats to Aleut children [Zharov]
kasimaq — a duck, called *kazak* by Russian-speakers
kataqikuqung (7) — I beat
kataxsxakuqung (1) — I cleave, I split
katqig — flea
kaxignan — mass, pile, lot, heap
kaxtuq — spacious, wide, vast
kayagakuq (5) — it is heavy, it is distressing, it is beyond one's strength
kayagnaq — heavy; serious, important
kayasakuqung (1) — I surmount, I overcome
kayugiguluk — weak, feeble
kayugiqadaq — tired; fatigue, lassitude
kayugixkadaxtaq — enervated, enfeebled, weakened

kayukitalgakuqung (1) — I jostle out, I push something away
kayuyq — strength, fruit
kayutuq — powerful, strong
kayux, kayuk — also, and [connecting phrases and sentences, rarely words in a series]
kayuxtakuqung (1) — I am able, I have strength
kdadaq — crystal; things made of glass
kdang — species of dolfin [Zap.]
kdaq — ice
kdigin — sea birds, known as *pietushki* to Russian-speaking Alaskans
kidgukuqung (1) — I erase, I wipe out, I rub out
kidgusi — towel, cloth
kigusi — volcano, peak
kigusi — tooth
kikagnaq — filth, dirt; squalid, dirty
kikagnasakuqung (1) — I soil, I daub, I dirty
kikaq — cranberry [Radloff gives *xikka*, *xekika* as the Kenai name]
kikumgidax — a land bird [Ven.]
kilman nagan idmagisik — having conceived [Tikh.]
kilmaq — belly; womb
kimadgin tugida — season about October, devoted specially to hunting [Zap.]
kimikuqung [gerund *kimsik*, impv. *kimada*] — I descend, I go down: *alagum ilan kimsik* may mean foundered at sea or simply submerged in shallow water.
kimmikuq (1) — it debouches, it discharges into [said of a river]
kin? — who?
kingiq — younger brother
kinglaxtiq — generation, tribe, race of people
kingtiq — wall [Bukv.]
kingugiq — smaller, less, the least
kingunakuqung (1) — I am destitute, I am in wretched circumstances
kingunaq — misery; destitute, miserable, poor
kingunigakuqung (1) — I taunt, I exasperate, I insult
kingunisakuqung (1) — I humiliate, I render small
kitalugtaq — lame, halting

laqan qayun — to pick berries
laqakuqung (1) — I ask a favor
lakudaq — fur of a sea-bear; female seal pup (Pribilof Island Dialect)
lakuq — fur seal, sea-bear, *phoca ursina*
laq or llaq — a child, a son [at Umnak lakudaq seems the preferred form, also found in Tikh.]
lakuqung (1) — I pluck, I pick; I destroy, I slay
latugiq — father's brother
latuq — father's father
lax — black-footed tundra goose

L

kitamixtakuqung (1) — I push with my foot, I spurn, I trample on
kitaq — the foot
kituq — nit, louse
kixyan — garret, attic, upper story [Zap.]
ku [abbrev. of *kugan* or *kuan*] — on, at
ku [abbrev. of *kugu*] — no, not
kuan or kugan — on, over, at
kuan or kugan [pl. *kungin*] — from on, off; with, by means of; *kasakam tunugan kungin unangam tunugan ilin* — out of the Russian language into Aleutian
kucukan — leaves of trees and plants
kudmacikuqung (1) — I catch with a net
kudmaciq — drag-net, fishing net
kugiq or kuxiq — upper, over, higher
kugu — no, not
kuguluk — certainly not
kukaq — grandmother
kukimin — with thee, from thee
kukiming — with me, from me
kulimagim — birds named in Zap. [R. W.]
kum — if, suppose, granting that
kum [from *kuming*] — on one's self, from on one's self
kumadaligan — outward on one's self, outwardly
kumin — on thee
kuming — on me
kumgingin asum — small shore-birds [Zap.], lit. "peckers of the cooking pots"
kummadan [kum adan] — onto one's self
kummalgaguluk or kummalgaguluk — what cannot be done, as a wonder, an unexpected recovery from sickness, a miracle, etc.
kumsikuqung (1) — I lift, I raise
kumuqikuqung (7) — I peck with my beak [said of birds]
kusam idanguca — a sea fish [Zap.]
kusuguq — irascible, prone to anger
kusukuqung (1) — I grow angry, I fall into a passion
kyagikuqung (7) — I constrain, force, or oblige
kyagulakuqung or abbrev. *kyaglakuqung* (1) — I allow, I permit
kyagusakuqung (1) — I order, I command

laxtaq — part. from *laxtakuqung*, itself from *lakuqung*
laxtaq, taiyagum, taiyagukasidim — assassin, robber
lidaca — face, aspect, similarity, likeness
lidagusaq — real, actual, very similar
lidakuqung ngin (1) — I resemble, I am alike
lidaq — such as, like, similarly
lidatikuqung (2) — I am resembled, somebody or something looks like me
lidausanaq — exactly like, so similar as not to be distinguishable from
limgiq — a cliff duck [Zap.]

lisniqağiq — riddle, allegory; puzzling, enigmatic
ludaq — elder brother
lúluakuqing (1) — I am trustworthy, I am believed
lumatudaq — a small tender sea fish

lunaq — certain, true, faithful
lunasaq — mystery, secret
luqayaq — worn
lusakuqing (1) — I look forward to, I hope, I believe
lya-qağatiyá! — exclamation of astonishment

M

maciknadaq — all kinds of things, mixture, hash
macungsinaxtagalikuqing (1) — I am zealous in my work, I do with all my energy, not sparing myself
macungsiñaq — luxury, delicacy, indulgence; tender, soft [with neg. — disagreeable matters, sorrow, need, tribulation]
macxidalisalakuqing (1) — I disapprove, I censure, I blame
macxidanoluk — faulty, not good
macxisaq — praiseworthy, commendable, good [said of acts]
madagnaq — bile, gall; bitter [said of roots]
madalagnaq — yellow colored
madugağ — bullfinch
maikuq — skillful, clever [but in a less degree than maiqudaq]
maiqudaq — bold, dexterous, adroit, expert; champion
makú álakaq — at leisure, free
makuqing (1) — I happen, I occur, I find myself in such a position that . . . [From this verb derive malgakuqing, manakuqing — I do, I make, etc.]
malalik (ger. of malakuqing) — already, also
málaqaq — trifling matter, affair of no importance
malasudúkakuq — it is possible to be done
malatuqadakuqing (1) — I become weary of doing something, I lose the desire to do
malğaxtan-igğanan — "told to be done"; order, command, ordinance
máligyasalakağing (9) — I revile, I condemn, I censure
malik [ger. of makuqing] — it being so, because, it is thus
malimaxtakuqing (1) — I beat, I struggle
malisxakuqing (1) — I seize, I carry away
malqinín — as, how many
mamixtakuqing (1) — I occupy myself at some business or work
manámaqağakuqing (1) — I order or set on foot some undertaking; I act as head-chorister [Russian church]
manámaqaq — chief, leader, foreman, master in any affair
mana aqaq — what is permissible, allowed to be done
manaqáninguluk — it is necessary for me, it does not become me, I ought not to
mangayúluakuq (5) — it is bruised, it grows livid
mangidaq — a whale of the striped class
mangiyuxtakuqing (1) — I believe, I credit a report

maniğisaq — difficult, hard to be done
manuqağiguluk — indigent, poor, needy
maqa — prefix with same meaning as maxqa
maqadaxcisaq — a good thing, something desirable
maqadan — property, wealth, belongings
maqağiq or maqádağiq — having many possessions, rich
maqaxcisaq — good action, virtue
maqdacxikuqing (1) — I give nurse to, I suckle
maqdadag — infant, suckling
maqdaq — breast, nipple
masağuluk — void, empty; simple, plain, unadorned
masakuqing (1) — I have
masálan — not at all, nohow
masaqadakuqing (1) — I do (anything in general); I heal, I cure
masaqadatikung (2) — I uncover, I have as mine; I plunder, I rob
masatuq — a favorite self-willed child, a spoiled child
masiğiq ðulik — gathering anything, collecting things
masxangán — however, in what way
masxinín — in what manner
matakuqing (1) — I have
matukuqing (1) — I desire, I wish
matunaq — one who does as he desires; adulterer
matxadakuq (5) — it passes by, it fades away
maxkax atxaxtaq — judge
maxqadaxtakuqing (1) — I gain ground, I come close to, I am busied with difficult matters
maqağinaq — doing or making something; guilty, at fault [with a neg. — faultless, innocent]
maxqakuqing (1) — I do, I make
maxqalgitakuqing (1) — I accuse, I charge with
maxqaning — I understand, yes, certainly, all right, "O.K.": thus he answers guilty, I confess, admit or acknowledge guilt.
maxqaq — act, deed; power
maxqaq ağıxtaq — leader, chief
maxqaxsikuqing (1) — I order, I command [Kat. has maqa—]
maxqaxsingin — orders, commands; law, ordinance
maxqaxsistakuqing (1) — I bid personally, I command
maxqaxsistaq — commander, orderer of affairs

mayagaşakuqing (1) — I follow some vocation, I trade, I own property
mayagaşiq — harpoon or other implement for hunting
mayaxtaq — maker of any article, trader, manufacturer
mayukidağiq — multitude of objects, great possessions, wealth
mayún, txin — thine
mayung, ting — mine,

mayuq — thing, possessed object, possession, belongings; with personal pronouns it forms independent possessives
mayuq, ngan — his, hers
mayuxtakuqing — there appertains to me, I have
mayuxtangan akang — it belongs to me
mayuxtaq akaq — it is his, hers
miduq — wind, air [old word]
mikakuqing (1) — I sport, I play
miqudaq — nostrils

N

nadá — west; the west side
nadán-axtam ácakú — west-north-west
nadán-axtaq — western; west wind
nadğuğiq — maimed, crippled, wounded
nadğukuqing (1) — I maim, I wound
nadğulakuqing (1) — I wound to death [as by stoning]
nagan — within, in
nagán — from within
nağanaq — illness
nağaq — pain, ache
nağun — son (or brother) in law
nakun [pl. from naman or áman] — those ones
namadá — south, the south side
namadán-axtaq — southern, midday
naman — that one, he
nanalakuqing (1) — I cause another to suffer, I give pain
nanasakuqing (1) — I suffer pain, it is sad or troublesome to me
naxtaqağikuqing (1) — I am ill, I feel pain, I am powerless, I am in an unhealthy condition

naxtaqağiq — ill, suffering pain
nidiliq — i. q. niğilaq [Kat.]
niğilaq — large skin boat, *baidará*
niğun — Atkan Islander, Atka Aleut
nikun — this; so, as, hence
nikun masxakunín — thereupon, after this
nin—pegs on which fish are dried [in making *yukola*]
ningaliğan — exactly here
ningun — here
nuğasiq — paddle of large skin boat
nuğiq — rocky, stony
nukuqing — I go, I proceed, I travel [Kadyák word, but used occasionally by Ven.]
nung [dative of ting or ting] — to me [At.-ngun]
nuniq — porcupine [This word is used also in Kadyák and Kenai]
nuq — stone, rock
nuxsxaq — a sea-lion's stomach with the partly digested fish in it, eaten as a delicacy [Zharov]

NG

ngagikuqing (7) — I dread, I apprehend, I fear
ngagnaq — fearful, dreadful
ngalağikuqing (4) — it is grievous, it is bitter
ngalğiq — painful, grievous, bitter to the spirit

ngan — to him
ngin — to them
ngitakix — small crystals or pebbles used as ornaments or fastenings on clothing [Zap.]

Q

qacikux — shark
qacimáyugnaq — wolverene
qaciyaq — sea drake, *kachiya*
qacxaq, yağam — bark of a tree
qacxidigaq — smooth, even, polished
qacxiq — skin, flesh
qadaq — tedium, weariness, fatigue
qadğayaq — a land bird [Zap.]
qadugix — approx. February [Zap.]
qağaciq — curtain
qağadan — northeast, northeast side
qağadan-axtaq — northeastern
qağadugnaq — dancer
qağadukuqing (1) — I amuse myself at an evening gathering [by dancing, etc.] [the same as qaganasakuqing]

qağakuq — east-north-east
qağalğiq — finger nail
qağalinan — fishes [in general]
qağán — he [last but one from the speaker, said of persons sitting]
qaganasakuqing (1) — I amuse myself at an evening gathering [by dancing, etc.] [the same as qağadukuqing]
qağanasaq — play, sport, evening visit for amusement
qağaq — gratitude; grateful
qağasakuqing (1) — I thank
qağatakuqing (1) — I rejoice
qağataq — pleasure, mirth; joyful
qağaxsinikuqing (1) — I am pleased, I am satisfied

qağaxtakuqing (1) — I love
 qağaxtaq — loving; love, affection
 qağlúgikuq (4) — it bubbles, it boils
 qağluq — boiling water
 qağnáğidağuluk — soft, not firm
 qağnáğidakadakuqing (1) [lit. I make unlike
 a bone, or make to cease being bone-like] —
 I make soft, I soften
 qağnaq — bone
 qağnatuq — bony, rough, hard
 qakán — he [person sitting farthest from me]
 qakaq — thin, lean, bony, dried-up
 qakatikuqing (2) — I grow dry, I pine away,
 I wither, I become lean
 qakayakuqing (1) — I dry something
 qakidaq — silver salmon — *Oncorhynchus*
kizhuch, the *kizhuch* of Russian-speaking
 Alaskans
 qakuqlisic — ramrod or swab-stick for a gun
 or cannon
 qakún — he [sitting directly in front of the
 speaker]
 qakuqing (1) — I eat, I am at dinner
 qala — bottom, ground, foundation; what is
 essential
 qalagağiq — mocker, joker
 qalagaq — one of the deep-sea fishes listed in
 Zap.
 qalan — on the bottom, on the wrong or
 under side: lower parts
 qalaq — innate, due, proper, natural; proper
 place for a thing
 qalaxtakuq (5) — it is at, it must, it ought to
 be
 qaláxtakuqing (1) — I deride, I make fun of
 qaláxtakuqing (1) — I am worth
 qalaxtaq — limb, part of the body
 qalğadaq — food, anything that can be eaten
 qalğiyaq — anchor
 qalixtalakağing (9) — I dislike, I can not
 endure, I hate
 qálmidağakuqing (1) — I turn into ridicule
 qálmidaxtakuqing (1) — I ridicule, I mock,
 I abuse, I scold
 qalngaq — raven
 qalqağayaq — magpie
 qaluğan — gwiniad, gangfish
 qaluğin — coverings for a bed, blankets
 qaluq — place where one eats, table
 qaluxtasag — mixed, mingled, entangled
 qamakun — *mamai*, a kind of mussel [Zap.]
 [the same as qamtiqdan]
 qamakuqing (1) — I gird myself, I don a
 belt
 qamaq — step, stride
 qamaxtakuqing (1) — I step, I stride, I tread,
 I walk
 qamcilung — eightfold [Opyt]
 qamcing — eight
 qamcingidim — eight times, by eights
 qamdana — depth, bottom of the sea
 qamdağuluk — shallow
 qamdaq — deep, depth
 qamgağiq — a red-legged seashore goose [the
 same as qamgang] [Zharov]
 qamgang — a red-legged seashore goose [the
 same as qamgağiq]
 qamilacxikuqing (10) — I deepen, I excavate

qamilacxisik, ákaluq — having beaten a trail,
 having opened a path
 qamliq — stone knife; sword
 kammigacaq — key
 qamtiq — eyebrow
 qamtiqdan or qamcikdan — a kind of mussel
 [the same as qamakun]
 qanağan? — whence? from what place?
 qanağiq? — what? which?
 qanakuk — ripened, thickened by boiling,
 concreted
 qanáğ? — how much? how many?
 qanáğidim? — how many times?
 qanangudagan — to where, whither
 qananun — where
 qanaq — winter
 qanayám — when
 qangadgiq — a duck that frequents the rocks
 [Zap.]
 qangakuq — ripened, thickened by boiling,
 concreted
 qangakuqing (1) — I ripen, I grow ripe
 qangayaq — ripened seeds or vegetables
 qangikuqing (1) — I bend, I fold, I turn
 up an edge
 qangiluq — old-time wooden hat with open
 top, formerly worn when traveling by skin
 boat
 qangiq — edge, border, bend, fold
 qangitadakuqing (1) — I bend, I bend
 together, I fold
 qanglaguq — burden, load; shoulder-yoke
 qangliq — shoulder
 qangtakuq (5) — the sense is, that is to say,
 to wit
 qanguexiq — birch bark
 qangukuqing (1) — I enter a dwelling, I go
 into any place
 qangulaliq — festival [Zap.]
 qanikinga — spring time
 qanisan — parsley
 qanix — hail
 qankuđidim — at three times; triple
 qankuđim — thrice, threefold
 qankulun — tergeminate, threefold
 qankun — three
 qankun-á — Trinity [Miss.]
 qaq — meal, dinner
 qaq or qax — fish
 qaqalgituq — glutton, gourmand
 qasaq — seed of a plant
 qasin cišidaq — sower
 qasluğikuqing (7) — I brawl, I quarrel
 qasluq — dispute, quarrel
 qatá — where, whither, what
 qátamadan — anywhere, everywhere
 qataq — piece, part [as half a dried fish]
 qawaq — *phoca iubata*, sea lion
 qaxaq — ball; bullet
 qaxcaq — dark, gloomy, black
 qaxcatikuqing (2) — I blacken, I make black
 qaxcikayuq — darkness; dark
 qaxcikuq — fish like a bass
 qaxidaq — *ipatka*, puffin, sea parrot
 qaxsaq — baleen, whalebone
 qayatanaq — high; ascended, risen

qayatguq: qayatgum tumgağigan aluxsag-
 winglatú — wooden hat with its decorations
 [Zap.], sea-lion's whiskers, quartz crystals,
 etc.
 qayatikuqing (2) — I grow higher, I grow
 up; I heighten, I advance
 qayatiq — height, growth
 qayaq — hill; high
 qayun — berries in general, fruit
 qáyuq — berry of *empetrum nigrum*
 qáyúq — anchor
 qayuqinalakuqing (1) — I seek with effort, I
 strive, I endeavor
 qayuyitakuqing (1) — I oppress, I restrain
 qicagadaq — prickly, spinous
 qicagikuq (4) — it is sharp, it has a keen
 edge
 qicag — chill, frost
 qicidusiq — whetstone, grindstone [the same
 as cumlisiq, cutxix]
 qicicq — any round shallow utensil, as a
 saucer
 qicitiikuqing (2) — I grind, I mill
 qicitiq [from qicicq] — coin, money
 qicxagikuqing (1) — I am armed, I have my
 weapons with me
 qicxix — any kind of weapon except firearms
 qidakuqing (1) — I lament, I weep
 qidam qidugam itugnaná — pitiable sobs
 qidangan — arctic petrels
 qidaq — weeping
 qidayaquq — grey, hoary
 qidayan — grey hairs, old age
 qidgilitaq — a land bird [Zap.]
 qiduğik — sobbing, grieving
 qigadaginan — dwellers to the east; those
 living east of Unalaska [Zap.]
 qigadim tanakú — north-north-east
 qigadim-ácakú — north-north-west
 qigadiq — north, the north side
 qigaditigan kamga — the northernmost cap
 of America, said to have been reached by
 former Unangans [Zap.]
 qigaq — grass, hay
 qigaquq — east, eastern side
 qigdalagakuqing (1) — I desire to rest, I
 lean, I recline; I persist, I am obstinate
 qiglaq — coral
 qignagiluq — anything that holds fire, lamp
 lantern, candlestick
 qignaginaq — igneous, fiery, flaming
 qignaq — fire; used by Russian Missionaries
 for "hell" [see also, ignaq]
 qiguq — grebe [Zap. has qiguğiq]
 qigux — ore, mineral
 qikiq — *shtormovka*, a small sea-bird
 qikukuqing (1) — I oblige, I compel
 qikun — he [a person sitting in front of me]
 qikuyadasakuqing (1) — I reprimand, I
 reprove
 qikuyadaxtakuqing (1) — I blame, I
 reproach
 qilagan — tomorrow
 qilagan qilá or qilagan qilagá — day after
 tomorrow
 qilagan qiláğ — early tomorrow morning
 [Opyt.]
 qilakuqing (1) — I persuade

qilaaq — morning
 qiláq — early in the morning
 qilikdaq — fennel, marsh pennywort
 qimadguq — round, spherical
 qimğitaq — crab
 qimidakuq (5) — it squeaks, it creaks
 qimidaq — squeak, screech
 qimisakuqing (1) — I select, I choose
 qimuğaq — grating, grinding, crashing
 [as ice]
 qinginaq — winter season; frost, cold
 weather
 qingukuqing (1) — I drop down, I fall
 qisadakuqing (1) — I tie together, I connect,
 I join
 qisadusiq — band, string, tie
 qisagunaq — season about March, when from
 lack of food one is sometimes reduced to
 gnawing straps or thongs
 qisaaq — thong with which boats, etc., are tied
 qisatikuqing (2) — I tie, I bind, I knot
 qisaxtakuqing (1) — I attach, I tie to
 qisim idmá — hollow of the hand
 qisiq — palm of the hand
 qisngusiq or qisgusiq — helm, rudder
 qitatalgakuqing (1) — I do not wish to go,
 I resist, I oppose
 qitğucungiq — grandfather
 qitğuuq — great-great-grandfather
 qitikilaaq — whirlwind, hurricane
 qixkutakuqing (1) — I coerce, I force, I
 compel
 qucxá — midst, space, interval
 qucxan — between, among
 qucxikin — between you two
 qucximci — among you
 qucxingin — among them
 qudğaguq — south-south-west
 qudgan — on
 qudgan — with
 qudgaq — crane [bird]
 qudukacidaq — narrow, tight, crowded,
 squeezed
 quduq — strait, narrow
 quğadaq — image, "idol"
 quğadgiq — mold, moldy
 quğagiq — one possessed by a spirit, shaman,
 native priest
 quğalitaliq — grass scarecrow [in games]
 [Zap.]
 quğam mangiyuxtanag — idolator [Miss.]
 quğam tuku — Satan [Miss.]
 quğam tutuca — devil's ear [a fungus]
 [Zap.]
 quğan ağalik — "the demons show
 themselves" [name of a game]
 quğanaq — stone
 quğang — whistler, name of a sea duck
 quğaq — evil spirit, demon
 quğucudaq — *makarsha* [a root]
 quğulğusiq — crop, claw of a bird
 qulamin — for thee
 qulaming — for me
 qulán [pl. qulin, qulangin] — for the sake of,
 for the reason that
 qulangin, umakun or qulin, umakun —
 because, for the reason that
 qulğudaq — old-time feather *parka*

quligaq — aunt
 qulilakuqing (1) — I am afflicted, I grieve
 qulilaq — sorrow, grief
 qulilasadalik! — woe is me! alas!
 qulutakuqing (1) — I squeeze, I compress,
 I half-close my eyes
 qummaq — white [spelt qummaq, it is used to
 translate "holy" in missionary writings;
 both syllables are equally stressed]
 qumlagum sitxingin — rust
 qumlaguq — iron
 qumlaguxsinaq — ironworker, blacksmith
 qumnaq — cave, cavern; burial place
 qung i. q qungiq
 qungadix [Bot.] — buttercup
 qungatiq [from qungiq] — box, chest, trunk
 qungiq — hump, protuberance
 qungluq — root or stump of a tree
 qungtuq — humpbacked
 qunikung (1) — I bend over, I stoop

sadagakuqing (1) — I am outside my
 dwelling, I am outdoors
 sadagan — out of doors, out on the street
 [in a village]
 sadagan-qagiq — season about April, that is,
 when one can begin to eat outdoors
 sadan — he [said of one who is outside the
 house] [Opyt.]
 sadangun — here, there [position outside the
 house]
 sadgaq — fat, stout
 sadguniq — goletz salmon, *salmo malma*
 saignam tugida — June, that is, month in
 which the wild creatures grow fat
 sadignaq — grease, fat, tallow
 saqakuqing (1) — I sleep
 saqaaq — sleep
 saqasanguluk — season about May, that is, the
 time when one sleeps but little
 saqimaq — face, visage [Tikh.]
 saqiq — anything having a sharp edge
 saqlaq — dog
 saquq — great-grandparent
 saqim cngayuxtan angixtakix — bow, arrows
 and quiver [Zap.]
 saqigiq — bow [weapon]
 sakaqakuqing (1) — I go down onto,
 I descend on
 sakan — he [the farthest down of those
 sitting below the speaker]
 sakiq — rib
 sakudigamaq — *kutagarnik* [plant]
 sakuq — king eider duck, *pestriak*
 samagin — herd, flock, drove [S.H. has a
 pl. samin]
 samagin amgignaq — one who watches a herd
 by night, herdsman
 samagukaq — "national park" [Zap.]
 samikaq — ermine
 samimisaxtakuqing (1) — I cast aside
 samiq — stone knife or dagger [Zap.]
 samlaq [lit bird's son] — egg [in general]
 samtakuqing (1) — I hold in esteem, I take
 into consideration
 samusin — reckoning, calculation; numbers

qunqiq — swan
 qunuluq — brown owl [Zharov]
 qusamadán — from above
 qusamaququq (5) — it is cloudy, the weather
 is gloomy
 qusamaquq — old name for a cloud
 qusan — over, above
 qusan — across, through
 quxix — Manchurian *tarbagan* [a rodent]
 [Zap.]
 qutaxsxakuq (5) — it is carried away by the
 wind
 quyudaq — word for the sky used by old folk
 and at Atka
 quyukuqing (1) — I spread out; I lie down
 to rest
 quyusakuqing (1) — I set in place, I put
 qwicin — expectorated matter; cough
 qwixikuqing (1) [intrans.] — I spit
 qwiximigikuqing (7) — I spit on, I spit at

S

sanakam, sanatalik or sanatalkinín — as much
 as possible in time or place, inasmuch as,
 seeing that
 sanakaq — equality, parity; quantity
 sanakuq (5) — it equals, it is similar to
 sanakuqing (1) — I am like, I come up to,
 I compare myself with
 sananá — greatness, size
 sananangin sanatakin — in all directions,
 completely; quite
 sanatalik [from the rare word sanatakuqing
 I allow, I permit, I am sufficient for]
 — sufficing for, enough
 san'guq — bladder, stomach
 saq — bird [in general]
 saqagasakuqing (1) — I take rest, I repose
 saqaliq — sleeping place, bed
 saqucadaq — small birds and insects in
 general
 saqucikaq — butterflies
 saqudakinga — fall, autumn
 saqudaq — summertime
 saqudaq — wild celery, angelica, *puchka*
 sasan — white-breasted birds
 sasaq — snowflake
 satimigiq — wife's mother
 satmakudaq — smooth mussels [Ven.]
 [the same as satmayun]
 satmaliq — shutter, door [this is the Russian
 word *zatvor* or *zatvori*, properly anything
 that is bolted to preclude access]
 satmayun — smooth mussels [the same as
 satmakudaq] [Zap.]
 saxtakuqing (1) — I loiter, I am lazy, I idle
 saxtalakan — diligently, busily
 saxtaq — idleness, sloth, laziness
 sayukidan — a crustacean [Zap.]
 sayukuqing (1) — I drag, I pull, I paddle
 a boat
 sayuq — petrel, storm-bird
 sgaq — household, family; sort, kind
 siciga — edge or border of clothes or other
 things
 sicing — nine
 sicingidim — nine times, by nines

sicilung — ninefold (Azb.)
 sidakuq (5) — there is a flood, the river
 overflows its banks
 sidanaq — graphite, blacklead [Zap.]
 [used as paint]
 sidáq — flood, inundation
 sigakudaq — face, figure
 sigidaq: — *inim sigida* — the Milky Way in
 the sky [Zap.] *via lactea*
 sigimakuq — mask, false face
 sigimkuq — statue, "idol"
 siginaq — braided, curled
 sigixtakuqing (1) — I spread out my hands;
 I measure by *saxhen* [Russian, 7 feet];
 whence a *saxhen* is termed sigaq
 signaq — excess, residue, what is left over
 signaxtaq [Part.] — exceeding, remaining;
 used with numbers, as: *atiq ataqan signaxta*
 eleven, i.e. ten with excess of one
 sigsikaq — wormwood [the same as sixsikan]
 sigun — folds, creases, wrinkles
 sigusakuqing (1) — I break, I shatter,
 I destroy
 silan, silánan — as far as, up to, until
 [of place]
 silutaq — a species of snipe [Zap.]
 simsin — chest, thorax
 singlitakuqing (1) — I shut or screw up my
 eyes
 sinixidanuluk — angry passions, evil
 thoughts and wishes
 sinigagikuqing kúan (1) — I become angry at
 sinixtukuqing (1) [intrans.] — I am angry,
 I feel spiteful
 sinixtuq — cruel, spiteful, angry
 sisadim — by hundreds, a hundred times
 sisadim sisaq — ten thousand
 sisakuqing (1) — I lose my way, I go astray,
 I do not know whither to travel
 sisaq — hundred
 sismikuqing kin (1) — I help someone, I
 assist
 sismiqagiq — aid, assistance, succor
 sismixtaq — deputy, helper, assistant
 sixxaq — neck of land, isthmus
 sitgiluq — privy, latrine
 sitginaq — ordure, dung, faeces, defecation;
 name of an island at south end of Kadyak
 [the same as sitxinaq]
 sitgugitikuqing (2) — I vanquish, I
 overcome
 sitxán — from beneath, from under
 sitxan — under, below
 sitxan, agan — meanwhile, in the mean time
 sitxinaq — faeces, defecation [the same as
 sitginaq]
 sitxuqikuq (4) — let it be pardoned to me,
 let it be excused
 sitxuqixakuqing (1) — I am at fault, I
 need to be pardoned

šaliguqig — habitually wearing a head
 covering; a Russian
 šaliguq — cap, hat
 šlaq — wind, breeze
 šlaqayuuq — sleet, blizzard

šixdaq — perishable, subject to decay, fragile
 šixikuqing (1) — I rot, I spoil, I decay
 šixsikan — wormwood [the same as sigsikaq]
 šixsiksaq — fragment, anything that has
 been broken off
 šixsikuqing (1) [intrans.] — I break off
 šixsilakuqing (1) — I smash to pieces, I snap
 something off, I break something
 šixsixaq — separated from, broken off
 šixikuqing (2) — I decay, I become putrid
 šlikuqing — I unload a boat
 slukaq — seagull
 smağdignuq — it smells of burning sulphur
 smağ — sulphur
 smigiq — a snipe-like bird [Zap.]
 sngagikuqing (1) — I drowse, I find myself
 in a somnolent condition
 sngagin — dream [this word is always used
 in the pl.]
 sngagtakuqing (1) — I see in a dream, I
 dream of
 sngangadaq — bewitched, under the influence
 of a shaman; inauspicious; noxious,
 pernicious
 sngaxtakuqing (1) — I fast
 sngaxtaq — fasting, a fast
 staq — a star
 suexixakuqing (1) — I allow or compel
 someone to take
 suduluq — clamp, brace
 sugan'giq — young man, youth
 sugankadaq — boy, lad
 sugdaxtakuqing (1) — I envy, I long for
 suquq — small button or ornament on
 clothing [Zap.]
 sukuqing (1) — I take
 sukutugnixtakuqing (1) — I am restless, I
 bustle about not knowing what to do
 sulatakuqing (1) — I resist, I oppose
 sulaštağuluk, txin — immoderate, intemperate
 sulgaq — echo
 sulgidgasim sulga — report of a gun
 sulgidgasiq — cannon, large gun of a ship
 sulugaqin — a crustacean [Zap.]
 sulugikuq (5) — it thunders
 sunuq — thunder
 sunaq — a foreign ship [imitation of Russian
 word *sudno*]
 susakuqing (1) — I take with me
 susigasakuqing (1) — I take by force, I seize,
 I occupy
 susuq — pus, matter in a wound
 susuxsikuq (5) — it festers, it suppurates
 sutukun — a crustacean [Zap.]
 sutuq — rush, reed
 sutux — sail of a boat
 suxtakuqing (1) — I hold, I assume, I retain
 suxtaq, usuq — omnipotent
 suxtasaq — might, power [Lod.]

Š

šlulaq — year, one winter
 šlung — native country, one's own district
 šluq — year; world
 šnangá — edge, part, side
 šnangamudagan — apart, aside

šnangamudáǵikuqing (7) — I go aside, I separate myself from, I depart
šngax — pumice stone

T

tacing, tacin, tacim — already, not yet, since, after [tacinguluk has the same force]
tadaluq — step, footstep
tadamukuqing (1) — I trample on, I tread on
tađimayuc — halibut, flatfish
taǵa! — well! now then! come! [urging on, compelling; at the beginning of a phrase is equivalent to but, and so, at that]
taǵadaǵuluk — ancient, pristine
taǵadaq — fresh, new
taǵakung (1) — I inquire about, I test, I prove, I taste
taǵakuq (1) — it alights, it perches [said of birds]
taǵalǵuq (5) — the waves rise, it becomes rough
taǵamqixtakuqing (1) — I mend, I repair, I restore
taǵaq — wave, billow
taǵataq — one, once
taǵaxtakuqing (1) — I recognize, I understand, I grant
taǵayaqaq — beginner, inexperienced person
taǵitakuqing (1) — I loose, I untie, I remove, I exclude
taǵitiq — anything tied on, as a garter, etc.
taǵukuqing (1) — I tie, I bind, I join
taǵulkuq — mud, dirt, filth
taǵulkutukuq (5) — it is muddy, it is dirty
taǵusiq — that which ties or with which anything is bound
taiyáǵukidáq — a multitude, a crowd of people
taiyaǵun — people, nation
taiyaǵuq — male, man
taiyáǵuxsidagaq — an honorable, famous, or respected person
takacxináǵalakan, anǵaliq — daily, unintermittingly, not letting pass a single day
takacxikuqing (1) — I release, I discharge, I dismiss
takakuqing (1) — I absent myself, I escape, I rid myself of
takaq — braid of hair at the back of the head
takiǵiq — indisposed, unwell [the same as takixtaq]
takixtakuqing (1) — I am unwell, I am indisposed
takixtaq — indisposed, unwell [the same as takiǵiq]
talaganá, ayagam — slave girl
talaq — slave, servant
talatiq — catbird; *myshelov* of Russian-speaking Alaskans
talǵingín — twigs, small branches
talikuqing (1) — I dance, I rejoice [Lod.] [Netsvietov has in Atkan dialect, taliǵnaq — she was dancing]
taliq — bough, branch
talulaq — transparent

šnuǵiq — stranger, person from another locality
šuganan — a larger race, fabled by the Aleuts to have preceded them

tamadaga — each, every; general, usual
tamadaga, wan — usually, ordinarily, always
tamaǵiq — household utensils of all kinds
tamanán — above all things, so much the more, particularly
tamǵaluq — widgeon
tamǵin — bracelets
tamikuqing (1) — I tie up in bundles [as faggots or the like]
tanadakuqing (1) — I end my visit, I return home; among members of the Russian church — I die
tanadǵucaǵiq — populated, habitable place [with neg. — inhospitable region, wilderness]
tanadǵucǵamaq — large settlement, town; [Lod. has tanadǵusigamaq]
tanadǵusiq — settlement, village; [At:—tanaǵ]
tanaǵakuqing (1) — I come on foot
tanalǵitikuqing (2) — I settle, I abide; I fill a position
tanamaǵuǵu — emperor, tsar
tanamaǵuǵuǵakuqing (1) — I reign, I rule
tanamaǵuǵuǵin ayaga — empress, tsaritsa
tanam anǵuná — “the great land,” original home of the Unangan in the west [Zap.]
tanaq — land, place
tanaqúlakuq (5) — it is an uneven, rugged place, full of hillocks
tanasakuqing nǵan (1) — I settle or occupy a place, I dwell
tanaxsa — field, meadow; kitchen garden
tanakukuq (5) — the place is extensive, there is enough space
tangagan, đam — tears [ocular]
tan'ǵaǵiq — bear [animal] [the same as tan'ǵaq]
tangakuqing (1) — I drink
tánǵalítatuq — drunkard
tánǵalixtaq — inebriated, intoxicated
tangam daqulǵa — whisky, any intoxicant
tan'ǵaq — bear (animal) [the same as tan'ǵaǵiq]
tangaq — water
tangaq daxdalugin — wild burnet [plant]
tangaqatuq — drunken, addicted to drinking
tan'ǵidaq — small island, islet
tan'ǵiq — island
tangulakuqing (1) — I am thirsty
tánǵulaq — thirst; thirsty
tanikuqing (1) — I glimmer, I dawn, I grow light
tanixtasiq — lighted lamp
tanniq — forehead; skull [Matth.]
taqaq — a small codfish, *piksha*
tasaq — tree with conchs [fungus] on it
tatám — again, back, re-
tatikuq (4) — it has split, it is cracked, it has burst
tatuq — hole or crevice in ice

tauyanaq — peddler, person handling goods used in the Aleutian trade
taúyaq — anything that is sold; for sale
taxkakuqing (1) — I sort, I select, I separate
taxxakuqing (1) — I pick up, I gather, I collect
taxtanaq — gathered, collected
tayadanaq — bargaining, trading
tayaǵuǵamaq — owner, host, proprietor
tayaǵunáq — fugitive, deserter, robber
tayaquq — trading place, store, etc.
tayanaq — merchant, trader
tǵaq — cormorant
tiklaq — middle finger
ting — I, me
tixlaq — eagle
tixliknaq — seasnipe, *totanus guttifer*; [Zap. has tixlikanangiq]
tixyukuqing (1) — I draw out, I pull
tmadǵin — a sea fish [Zap.]
tǵunaǵikuqing (7) — I can do, I am versed in, I am expert
tǵunax — dexterous, skillful
tǵunaǵtakuqing (1) — I make myself master of anything, I succeed, I progress
tǵuq — plain, firm, even, solid
tudmalikuqing (1) — I tell the news, I narrate; by Russian priests used for “I preach”
tudnǵalaq — rainbow
tudunǵaq — wild strawberry
tugađikuqing (1) — I urinate, I micturate
tugađiq — urine
tugakuqing (1) — I strike a single blow, I slap, I punish, I whip
tugamikuqing (1) — I beat, I strike often, I shove
tugasiq — anything that beats or strikes, as a rod, a whip, etc.
tugidaq [diminutive of tuǵiq; lit. little target] — moon, month
tugidigamaq — season about December, that is, chief month or month of months, probably “long.” Chief month, — so called because, in the words of the ancients, “throughout it there was a calmness on the sea, which is now entirely lacking.” [Ven.]
tuǵiq — spot, blot; mark at which one shoots, target
tugitikuqing (2) — I stretch forth, I extend, I hold out
tugix — arteria aorta [large blood vessel]
tuglakung (1) — I grope, I feel my way
tuktiq — skirt or tail of a gown [the same as tuxtiq]
tukúǵasiq — wealth, power
tukú, kamgam or kamgatúku — Russian priest
tukuludaq [from tukuluq] — carpenter
tukuluq — ax [corruption of Russian word *topór*]
tukuq — native chief, called by the Russians *toen*; anyone having authority
tukuq — sea bass [fish]

tulaq — arm [Matth]. [Kadyák word used by Ven. and Tikh.; not in Slovar.]
tuliq — crack, fissure
tulmacisakung [from Russian *tolmáchi*] (1) — I translate
tuluma — “good day”; a general salutation corrupted from Russian *zdoróvo*
tuman — we, us [At. — *timas*]
tumdukuqing (1) — I produce a noise, I fire a gun
tumdam sulǵa — report of a gun, shot
tumdaq — noise, report; gun
tumgidakuqing (1) — I bargain, I trade, I buy
tumtaq — mound, small hill
tungǵayakuqing (1) — I strengthen, I repair, I fortify
tungǵaq — strong, solid, hard; difficult [S.H.]
tungaxtakuqing (1) — I am strong, I improve
tunnuxtaǵuǵuǵuluk — just person
tunnuxtaǵuǵuǵiq — sinner
tunnuxtaǵukuqing (1) — I offend, I err, I sin
tunnuxtaǵuq [lit. that which merits blame] — fault, sin
tunuxxadaq — name given to a bird-call and all other wind instruments
tunugakuqing (1) — I abuse another, I quarrel, I scold
tunugyalakuqing nǵan (1) — I condemn, I admonish; I counsel, I punish
tunukuqing (1) — I utter a word, I speak once
tunukyǵikuqing (7) — I grumble, I growl
tununaq — chatterer, speaker, interpreter; prophet
tunuq — word, speech, language
tunusacxisaq — good friendly news; gospel, preaching [Miss.]
tunusasiq — messenger
tunusaq — tidings, news, report
tunutuc — sound, tone
tunú, Unangam — Aleutian language
tunuxtakuqing (1) — I make a speech, I give utterance to
tunuxtaq — judge; judicial
tunuxtasiq — court, tribunal
tutakuqing (1) — I have hearing, I can hear
tutax — ear ring
tutayagakuqing (1) — I feel, I am sensible of
tutikuqing (ger. *tusik*, impv. *tutucá!*) — I listen
tutucaǵiq — hearing, having ears
tutusiq — ear
tututaq — great owl
tútuxuqulaq — deaf
tuxlakdaq — mottled, variegated, many-colored
tuxtiq — skirt, or tail of a gown [the same as tuktiq]
tuyukuqing (1) — I keep silence
tuyunikuqing (1) — I enforce silence
tuyutuq — silent, taciturn
txin, tǵin — thou, thee; thy, thine

U

ucusiq — sting of a wasp or other insect [Lod.]

udalikuqing (1) — I am here, I am present
udán — this lying beside me

udán šlum imugan úsugan ilan — everywhere in this world [S.H.]
 údaq — dried fish, *yukola*
 udasakuqing (1) — I frequently visit, I am here continually
 uđaya — lo! behold this!
 uđda, alim — Old Man's Bight, Aleut name of Mikhailovskaia Bay on north shore of Unalaska island [Zap.]
 uđdaq — bay, bight
 uđgitiq — string of beads
 uđiđ — part, portion, share
 uđiđasakuqing (1) — I apportion, I distribute
 uđacxikuqing (1) — I break, I destroy
 uđadađuluk — inextinguishable
 uđađiq — wrapped up, muffled, that is, not wearing a *parka*; a Russian
 uđađuq — halibut, flatfish; name of a village on the Alaska Peninsula
 uđaknaq — slight cut, incision
 uđamikadađiq — fly [insect] [the same as uđumiqadaq]
 uđan — sheath
 uđanađnađuluk — incessant, endless
 uđasakuqing (1) — I cease, I leave off
 uđatakuqing (1) — I break down, I demolish; I transgress
 uđatikuqing (2) — I cure, I heal
 uđatikuqing (2) — I cut my hand or any other part of my body
 uđayakuqing (1) — I treat medically, I restore to health
 uđayanaq — doctor, physician
 uđayasiq — medicine
 uđi — husband
 uđiđiqadakuqing (1) — I am a widow, I am left without a husband
 uđiđiqadanaq — widow
 uđikinga — dawn, daybreak
 uđilgikuqing [ger. uđilgisik and uđilgilik, impv. uđilgida] — I marry [used by females], I take a husband
 uđiligađan-ňan axsxakuqing — I give in marriage
 uđiliđaq — bridegroom
 uđimiđayuq — i. q. uđingiliq
 uđin'giliq — shade, shadow
 uđisakuqing, uđiyakung (1) — I blow out a light, I extinguish
 uđlađan — except, save, without
 uđlađiq — dew
 uđlađiq áqakuq — dew has risen
 uđnađilik — warmly wrapped [Tikh.]
 uđnasanixtakuq (5) — it assuredly is, it is unalterably
 uđnasaq — warmth
 uđnasatakuq (5) — it is warm, it grows hot
 uđucđiq — foam, froth
 uđumaqáciyaq — whistling, hissing, humming
 uđumiqadaq — fly [the same as uđamikadađiq]
 uđunuxtakuqing (1) — I forget
 uđuq — structure, composition
 uđutiq — adopted child; pupil
 uđuyaxtakuing (1) — I play the hypocrite
 uđúyaxtaq — false-faced; hypocrite
 ukáđakuqing (1) — I bring, I produce, I fetch

ukagalđakuqing — I come into, I enter
 ukamaq — scene, representation, exhibition [Zap.]
 ukán — that one [inside the dwelling]
 ukangaq — stern of a large skin boat
 ukatgik — pilot, steersman
 uknán — that one [beneath me, sitting below me]
 ukudiđakuqing (1) — I thrive, I am happy
 ukudiđanaq — prosperous, healthy
 ukudiđaq — happiness, health, prosperity, peace
 ukudiđaq nđan áđakuqing — I thank him
 ukudiđatikuqing (2) — I make myself happy, I become fortunate
 ukuđa — look, sight, faculty of vision
 ukuđadaq — visible, what can be seen
 ukukuqing nđan (1) — I perceive, I meet with; I see, I find
 ukulgalisanakađuluk — that which can not be looked at, from horror, contempt, etc.
 ukuluq — looking-glass, mirror
 ukunađikuqing (7) — I conjecture, I draw lots
 ukunađsik, mađan aqadan — having cast lots, having guessed as to the future
 ukuqađisiq [lit. that into which one looks] — telescope
 ukuqanadaq — specter, apparition
 ukuqanidaq — fancy, revery
 úkuqing (1) — I reach; I apprehend
 ukuqulaq — blind, sightless
 ukuxtacxinaq — one who looks at himself
 ukuxtakuing (1) — I contemplate, I gaze on, I look at
 ukuxtaqánaq — supervisor, inspector
 ulá, ađúđum — paradise, dwelling of the creator
 ulagađax — village club house used for dances, etc. [Zap.] *kashime*, (R.)
 ulađikuqing (7) — I construct a dwelling
 ulakidaq — multitude of dwellings, group of houses
 ulam áca — yard or court of a house
 ulam-ilan-qađiq — season about March, when one eats indoors on account of the rain
 ulangsaq — colored red
 ulaq — any kind of dwelling, yurt, earth hut, tent, house
 ulaqilanaq — one of a family, member of a household
 ulá, qúđam — hell, dwelling of the evil spirit [Miss.]
 ulasađuq (5) — there is a new moon, it is the time of new moon
 ulga — middle [in an indefinite sense]; foundation (Tikh.)
 ulga, alađum — out at sea
 ulgiq — trunk of body, body, torso
 ulidaq — branch of a tree
 uliđikuqing (1) — I rub [Zharov]
 uliđiq — all things worn on the feet, such as socks, shoes, boots, etc.
 ulikung (1) — I fold, I turn up
 ulingiq — mosquito
 uliq — blade of grass
 ulixsxikuqing (1) — I shoe, I put shoes on someone [Matth.]

ullulđisik — incarnation [Miss., Lod.]
 ullung — seven
 ullungidim — seven times
 ulluq — meat, flesh, the body
 ulluxtađaq — skin boat with two man-holes
 ulluxtaq — skin boat with three man-holes
 ulmakuq (5) — it hides, it conceals
 ulňan — herrings [Hence probably the term eulachon, oolachan, hooligan, currently applied to a variety of herring in southwest Alaska]
 ulngidđidaq — larch tree
 ulngiq — ground squirrel
 uludađiq — colored, painted
 uludaq — rosy, red
 uluđaq — cheek
 uluđdakuqing (1) — I wink, I twinkle
 uluđisaq — small bird like a sparrow, *vorobeika* (R.)
 ululung — sevenfold [Opyt]
 umán [pl. umakun] — he, that [said of person or thing not seen or not present]
 umakun qulangin — because, for these causes
 umaya! — lo this!, lo these!
 umaya áđanginín — since, seeing that, for
 umekuqing (1) — I embrace; I kiss
 umgitikuqing (2) — I sweep, I clean a dwelling
 umguliq — a whale of the striped variety
 umliđnaq — noxious, harmful
 umlikadaq — plague, pestilence
 umlix — groin
 umlixsxakuq (5) — it is injurious, it can be harmful: tunuxtađum malgaqangin umlixsik, alađux aqanaq — "on account of our crimes the sea was unfriendly to us" [Zap.] [Tikh. spells umliđsxakuq]
 umnaq — rope, cord; fishing line [Zharov]
 umniq — nephew, niece
 umsuq — whale's fluke, flipper
 úmtakung (1) — I squeeze, I compress, I throttle
 umtakung (1) [trans.] — I inhale, I smell
 úmtax — intumescence, swelling
 umxiq — lungs
 únađiq — wounded
 unakuqing (1) — I boil something, I cook food
 únakuqing (1) — I approach, I arrive
 unalíkaciyaq — a "snipe-like" bird [Zap.]
 unaluq — cooking place, kitchen
 unán — he [sitting somewhat lower down than uknán]
 unanaq — things prepared at a cooking place
 unangán — by
 unangán, can — by the hand
 unanaq, s. — name used by the Fox islanders in general to designate one of themselves; an Aleut. Tribal name — unánan.
 únaq — injury, wound
 úng — penis
 úngáđidaq — any vessel with a spout, kettle, coffeepot, etc.
 ungasakuqing (1) [intrans.] — I tear, I break
 unđatikuqing (2) — I break up, I beat in pieces
 unđaxtaq — broken

unđaxtaq, qacxim dagan — wound in the skin, wound by which the skin is broken
 unđayađađta, sinnikik — to disturb the thoughts, to tempt
 unđikax — anecdote, tale, story
 unđinasanixtakuqing (1) — I make merry, I rejoice
 úngiq — sister
 un'gitakuqing (1) — I hope, I rely upon
 un'gitaq — hopeful, hope
 unđlungin — a species of small birds [Zap.]
 unđluq [probably from úng] — stone pillar, column of rock
 unđcikuqing (1) — I sit, I am seated
 unđciluq — seat
 unđciluđaq — large seat; [used by Russian missionaries to render the words "throne" and "altar"]
 unđcitiťikuqing (2) — I sit down, I seat myself
 unđinaq — blueberry, whortleberry
 unđisakikuqing (1) — I upset, I turn over
 unđikuqing (7) — I give to drink, I water
 unđuluk — long ago
 unuqú — other
 unuqúán, unuqúán — except, besides
 unuqúánuluk — never
 unuqúđuluk — no one
 unuquluk — none
 unuqúq — anyone
 unux — singing, song
 uqacínq — fox
 úqdun — down of birds
 uqlunuq — pendant, drooping
 usakuqing (1) — I parcel out, I part, I divide
 usđiq — willow
 úsmaq — name of a fish, called by Russian-speakers *kuzma*
 úsmikuqing (1) — I blow, I puff
 usúđikuqing (7) — I lie fallen, I lie prostrate
 úsuq, úsu — each, every, all
 útaq — thumb
 utđin — ashes, cinders
 útikuqing (2) — I carry out, I push out, I cast out
 utman — in the midst of
 utmán — from the midst of
 útúq — crust or test of a shell
 utxalikuqing (1) — I fall down, I upset, I capsize
 utxisadáyuluk — dangerous, unjust
 utxitasaaq — polite, affable, kind [with neg. — churlish, violent]
 utxumayukuqing (1) — I obscure, I hide, I cloud
 uxcuq — puffin [ornith.]
 úxdun — moss
 uxluđaq — spear for catching birds
 uxnam tugida — season about August when grass begins to wither and animals grow thin
 uxnaq — faded, withered [the same as uxsik]
 úxsđiq — dust
 uxsik — faded, withered [the same as uxnaq]
 uxskuqing (1) — I warm myself at a fire
 uxtanaq — heretofore, lately
 uxtikuqing (2) — I prick a boil

úyacxikuqing (1) — I send, I order to go
úyakuqing (1) — I go toward a person
úyalakuqing (1) — I come, I approach
úyaxtakuqing (1) — I summon, I invoke, I
call
uyugadaq — smoldering, smoking

uyugikuq (5) — it smolders, it smokes
uyuliq — anything carried on the neck,
muffler, etc.
úyuq — smoke
uyuq — neck

W

wa! — look! behold! lo!
wağakuqing (1) — I arrive, I come
wagan — hence [adverb]
wağasakuqing (1) — I bring, I fetch
wağikuq (4) — smoke is rising
waiğin — black mussels
waligan — here
wan [plural wakun] — he that sits beside
me, this one
wangudagan — hither

wangun — here [Opyt]
waxtakuqing (1) — I regret, I commiserate
waya! — see! look! [interjection]
wayám — now, today
wayám waya — just now, right now
wiguğikuqing (7) — I tremble
winginixtakuqing (1) — I entice, I tempt,
I plot, I think evil
wiqix — old woman

X

xadaq — beluga whale, *delphinapterus leucas*
xayakuqing (1) — I take a bath
xayaq — bath house

xulakuqing (1) — I wash myself
xulaluq — wash basin

Y

yagakuqing — I love, I rely on [the same as
yaxtakuqing]
yagalgitikuqing (2) — I inclose with timbers,
I barricade [Russian fashion]
yagam aliğa — smooth coarse-grained wood
yagam ayağá — resinous tree of any kind
yagam niğalağaná — wooden row-boat
yágan — forest
yáğaq — wood, tree
yáğaqadaq — fir grove, fir wood
yagikuqing (1) — I swing, I balance, I sway
yaginixtakuqing (1) — I am agitated, I shake
yagisakung (1) — I rock, I swing

yâliq — seldom, rarely
yam — yesterday
yam-kadán — day before yesterday
yâq — high tide
yaxtakuqing (1) — I feel devotion toward, I
love, I rely on [the same as yagakuqing]
yuğyan — aurora borealis
yukung (1) — I pour, I shower, I shed
yulikuqing (1) — I paddle, I row
yumigakuq (5) — there is surf, small breakers
arise
yun — arrangement or fitting of a dress
yunalgakuq (5) — it is cut through

III. ENGLISH-ALEUT DICTIONARY

compiled by

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE-UNANGAN TUNÚN

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Vocabulary Entries

Before consulting the English Aleut Dictionary, the student should read the Introduction and the explanatory material preceding the Aleut English Dictionary, particularly the paragraph dealing with Verb Entries. Abbreviations used in this section will be found in the general list.

ALPHABETICAL ORDER

When the treatment of an entry of several words as an alphabetical whole would disperse throughout the word lists entries beginning with the same word, expressing variations of an idea or action, ONLY the initial word has been considered in the alphabetical ordering of the vocabulary. This method obviates boxing a number of long entries and long definitions together in fine print while presenting in a clear and simple manner the varied means of expressing a thought. A simple example of potential confusion is illustrated by the verb *bear*. If the convention of regarding the whole phrase as an alphabetic whole were adhered to, the word *beard* would have to intervene between *bear* and *bear off*. The consultant would find *bear*, might note that the next entry was *beard* and overlook the next two entries, *bear off* and *bear up against*. Within such groups of entries beginning with the same word, alphabetical order is observed. That is *bear off* precedes *bear up against*.

Actually there are not many occasions when this rupture of alphabetical convention occurs. Principally verbs and prepositional phrases are affected. An example of the latter is the preposition *to* followed by the phrases, *to him*, *to me*, etc.

PARTS OF SPEECH

As in the Aleut English vocabulary, except for verbs, the parts of speech are stated only when necessary to indicate the exact meaning and function of the English entry.

It must be kept in mind that the Aleut verb definition represents in most cases the first person of the present indicative tense. When the entry is either a single English word or a continuous series of English words, the pronoun *I* is omitted but must always be understood unless otherwise indicated. Thus "I abuse" is presented as the entry "abuse, v. — qalimidaxtakuing (1)." "I absent myself" appears as "absent myself, v. — takakuqing (1)." Impersonal verbs and infinitives are indicated by appropriate abbreviations.

PHRASES

The most significant word of a phrase, substantive, prepositional or verbal, is employed as the entry word. If the significant word occurs in the midst of a phrase or is preceded by non-important words, the most meaningful word is placed as the entry and the whole phrase is enclosed in parentheses with a dash to indicate the correct position of the entry.

The prepositional phrase "of one's own accord" is therefore presented as: — accord (of one's own —) — ilalimang.

"I become angry at" is presented as: angry (I become — at) v. — sinigagikuqing kuán (1).

Bracketed phrases contain analytical, descriptive or other non-definitional remarks.

English-Aleut Vocabulary

A

- abandon, v. — 1. agisakuqing (1)
2. ignikuqing (1) 3. igukuqing (1)
- abandon an affair, v. — ágatikuqing (2)
- abide, v. — tanalgitikuqing (2)
- ability (to the best of one's—) — angunasik
- able (I am—) v. — kayuxtakuqing (1)
- about — 1. ádá 2. adyuxtaq 3. ilanu
- above — 1. angadan 2. íkan 3. kangan
4. qusan
- above all things — támanán
- above (from—) — 1. ikaya, pl. ikangun
2. qúsamadán
- absent myself, v. — takakuqing (1)
- absorb, v. — aglukuqing (1)
- abuse, v. — qálmidaxtakukuqing (1)
- abuse another, v. — tunugakuqing (1)
- accomplish, v. — inatikuqing (2)
- accomplished (it is—) imp. v. — inakuq (5)
- according to — 1. ádán 2. amgadá
- accord (of one's own—) — ilalimang
- account (on—of) — agalán
- accuse, v. — maxqalgitakuqing (1)
- ache, n. — naǵaq
- achieve, v. — inatikuqing (2)
- achieved (it is—) v. — inakuq (5)
- acid (it is—) v. — caknatakuq (5)
- acidity — caknaq
- acknowledge, v. — 1. axsalakuqing (1)
2. axqatayukuqing (1) 3. ilakuqing (1)
- acknowledge guilt — maxqaning
- acquired for one's self, part. — ilim agasik
- across — qusan
- act, v. — agátakuqing (1)
- act, n. — 1. awaq 2. maxqaq
- act (friendly—) — axtangin
- act (I begin to—) v. — agúxtaqualikuqing (1)
- action (I find myself in—) v. —
agaxtakukuqing (1)
- active [by inherent force, self-acting] —
aguxtanaq
- actual — lidagusaq
- adapt, v. — atxaxitikuqing (2)
- add, v. — amnaǵutikuqing (2)
- add to, v. — ilalgikuqing (1)
- addicted to drinking — tangaqatuq
- addition — 1. igutiq 2. ilalǵisiq
- addition (in—to) — ángádamadán
- adhere, v. — 1. cigatakuqing (1)
2. cixtikuqing (2)
- adjusted — atxaxtaq
- admit [guilt] v. — maxqaning
- admonish, v. — tunugyalakuqing ngan (1)
- adopt, v. — 1. ilasasakuqing (1)
2. ímitikuqing (2)
- adopted child — ugutiq
- adore, v. — inyukuqing (1)
- adorn, v. — anugnásayakuqing (1)
- adornment — anugnásayaq
- adroit — maiqudaq
- adulterer — 1. íǵanadaq 2. íngamamalgaq
3. matunaq
- adultery — íngamamalgaq
- adultery (I commit—) v. — íǵanadakuqing
(1)
- adult woman — an'ǵagísinaq
- advance, v. — 1. itikuqing (2)
2. qayatikuqing (2)
- advance (I am in—of) v. — kadá
áqalikakuqing
- adverse — kaǵigunanaq
- affable — utxitasaaq
- affair — aguq
- affair of no importance — málaqaq
- affection — qaǵaxtaq
- affix to, v. — asxukuqing (1)
- afflicted (I am—) v. — qulilakuqing (1)
- aforetime — 1. itangasik 2. itangisik
- after — 1. agalán 2. tacim 3. tacin 4. tacing
5. tacinguluk
- after all — agalimadan [agalan plus ádan]
- after that — agalimadan [agalan plus ádan]
- after the lapse of — 1. aqadagun
2. axqadagum
- after this — nikun masxakunin
- again — 1. alak 2. tatám
- age (old—) — qidayan
- aggravate, v. amnaǵutikuqing (2)
- agitate, v. — ayugnixtakukuqing (1)
- agitated (I am—) v. — yaginixtakukuqing (1)
- ago (long—) — unuguluk
- agreeable — anugnasaq
- agree with, v. — an'ǵisikuqing (1)
- ah! [fear] — á!
- ah! [pleasure] — ang-ang!
- aid, n. — sismiqaǵiq
- air, n. 1. an'ǵan 2. miduq [old word]
- alarm, v. atuqagnixtakukuqing (1)
- alarmed (I am—) v. — alaǵádanixtasakuqing
(1)
- alas! — qulilasádalik!
- Alaska Peninsula — Alaǵsxaq
- albatross, *Diomedea albatross Pallas* —
aǵligaq
- alder tree — alaxtaq
- Aleut [name of unknown origin bestowed by
Russians on inhabitants of entire Aleutian
Chain]: native name of member of tribe
inhabiting Fox Islands of Chain—Unangaq
- Aleut language — Unangam tunú
- Aleut of Atka Island — Níguq
- alights (it—) [said of birds] imp. v. —
tagakuq (1)
- alive (I am—) v. — an'ǵagíkuqing (1)
- all — 1. úsu 2. úsuq
- allegory — lisniqaǵiq
- alliance (I enter into an—) v. — ilatikuqing
ngan (2)
- allot, v. — anamasxikuqing ngan (1)
- allow! imper. — ámaya!
- allow, v. — 1. kyaglakukuqing (1)
2. kyagulakuqing (1) 3. sanatakuqing, r.
- allowed (what is—to be done) subst. phr.
— mana aqaq
- allow someone to take, v. — sucǵisxakuqing
(1)
- allow to arrive, v. — agadacǵikuqing (1)
- allow to become, v. — agacǵikuqing (1)

all right — 1. ang 2. maxqaning
 almost — adyuxtaq
 along — akanuq
 along (all—) — akánúan
 already — 1. malalik 2. tacim 3. tacin
 4. tacing 5. tacinguluk
 also — 1. ikúgusan 2. kayux, kayuk
 3. malalik
 altar — unguçilugaq [Miss.]
 alter, v. — isxanaqalikuqing (1)
 altered (I am—) v. — isxanaxtakuqing (1)
 although — 1. axtagalik 2. axtagalikúan
 3. axtagalikum 4. axtagalin
 although I am [There is no exact single Aleut
 equivalent to express concession and admis-
 sion. The Aleut verbal form meaning "al-
 though I am" must be used in conjunction
 with another verb.] v. — axtagalikuqing
 (6)
 altogether — aláng
 always — 1. awán úsugán 2. wan tamadaga
 am (I—) v. — akuqing (1); fut. part. —
 agnaq, fut. part. neg. — agnaquluk, irreg.
 indef. pl. n. — agin
 am (I—) aux. v. — ingamatikuqing (2)
 am (I — as and where I should be: i.e. in
 the right condition or proper circumstances.)
 v. — acigusadaxtakuqing (1)
 among — qucxán
 among others — awán qucxán
 among them — qucxingin
 among you — qucximci
 amount to something, v. — asliktakuqing (1)
 amphibian (any young—) — caqaliq
 amusement (evening visit for—) —
 qağanasaq
 amuse myself at an evening's gathering by
 dancing, v. — 1. qağadukuqing (1)
 2. qağanasakuqing (1)
 ancestors — kadangin
 anchor — 1. qalgiyaq 2. qáyúq
 ancient — tağádağuluk
 anciently — itangisiyusaq
 and [connecting phrases and sentences, rarely
 words in a series] — 1. kayak 2. kayux
 and so — 1. ingámasik 2. ingámatikúan
 and so [at the beginning of a phrase] —
 1. tağa 2. taga
 anecdote — ungikax
 angel — an'gilaq [Miss.]
 angelica [Bot.] — saqúdaq
 anger — amqitum malgá
 angles (I make—) v. — iquxsikuqing (1)
 angry — sinixtuq
 angry (I am—) intrans. v. — sinixtukuqing
 (1)
 angry (I am — and bear malice a long time)
 v. — amqidgusakuqing (1)
 angry (I become — at) v. — sinigağikuqing
 kúan (1)
 angry (I become or grow—) v. — amquikuqing
 (1), r. [Usually compounded to express
 various shades of meaning.]
 angry (I grow—) v. — 1. atyugnikuqing (1)
 2. kusukuqing (1)
 anguish — 1. amanaq 2. ámanixtaq 3. amnaq
 angular — iqugdigaq

animal (any wild—) — algaq
 animal (any young wild—) — cidaq
 ankle — cidgidaq
 annoy, v. — adgatakuqing (1)
 anointed (I am—) v. — cadulgakuqing
 another — agitasá
 another (this and—) — agican
 answer — angdaxxisiq
 anterior — kaduğiq
 anxiety — atuqágasaq
 anxious (I am—) v. — alaquadanixtasakuqing
 (1)
 anxious (I am excessively—) v. —
 an'gimağugamaxsikuqing (1)
 anyone — 1. amagan 2. unuquq
 anything — 1. amagan 2. anağiq 3. aslan
 anywhere — 1. ámaligan 2. qátamadan
 apart — 1. itğan 2. itxan 3. itxan
 4. šnangamudagan
 aperture — agilgiq
 apertures (having — on both sides) — guxtaq
 apparition — 1. axqatásigadgaq
 2. ukuqanadaq
 appearance (I make my—) v. — ağákuqing
 (3)
 appearing — atasanaq
 appease, v. — aglixtaquqing ngan (1)
 appellation of person or thing — 1. asá
 2. asyá
 appendix [appendage] — ilalgisiq
 appertains (there — to me) v. mayuxtakuqing
 (1)
 appoint, v. — anamasxikuqing ngan (1)
 apportion, v. — udigasakuqing (1)
 appraiser — akilgitaq
 apprehend, v. — 1. ngağikuqing (7)
 2. úkuqing (1)
 apprehension — igataq
 approach, v. — 1. ağákuqing (3)
 2. ángasakuqing (1) 3. áqakakuqing (1)
 4. únakuqing (1) 5. úyalakuqing (1)
 approach [lit. I cease from withdrawing]
 v. — amátxaqadakuqing (1)
 approach from the side, v. — ingagakuqing
 (1)
 approached (I — him) imp. v. — ilán
 aqakung
 April [approx.] — 1. agalúgix kisagunaq
 [Sometimes applied to March. lit., the time
 when one is at last freed from gnawing
 thongs to relieve hunger.]
 2. sadagan-qağiq [The time when one
 can begin to eat out of doors.]
 archangel — an'gilam ludagi [Miss.]
 arctic fox — 1. aškagaq 2. ayákagaq
 arise (I — myself) v. — agágcakuqing (1)
 arm — tulaq [Kadyak w.]
 armed (I am—) v. — qicxağikuqing (1)
 army [hostile] v. — angaducağin
 around — 1. ilan 2. imunu
 around me — ilanuming
 arouse someone, v. — 1. agágayakuqing (1)
 2. agaxtikuqing (2)
 arrange, v. — iqlukuqing (1)
 arranged — atxaxtaq
 arrange in action without further appeal, v.
 — agakuqing (1)
 arranger — atxaxtaqagiq

arrive, v.—1. ağákuqing (3) 2. únakuqing (1)
 3. wağákuqing (1)
 arrive (I allow to—) v. — ağadacxikuqing
 (1)
 arshin [Russ. measure — 2.33 feet] —
 atxidusiq
 artery (aorta) — tugix
 as — 1. malqinín 2. nikun
 as far as [of place] — 1. silan 2. silánuán
 as if — 1. aligwaya 2. aliwaya
 as much as — ingangásaq
 ascend, v. — 1. angakuqing (1)
 2. axqagakuqing (1)
 ascended — qayatanaq
 ashamed (I am—) v. — ayağikuqing (1)
 ashes — 1. igignan 2. utgin
 aside — 1. angamadan 2. šnangamudagan
 ask, v. — ámayáxtakuqing ngan (1)
 ask a favor, v. — lağukuqing (1)
 asleep (I fall—) v. — axtayúğikuqing (1)
 aspect — lidaca
 assassin — taiyagm taiyagukasidim laxtaq
 assault, v. — alixtukuqing (1)
 assist, v. — ilagukuqing (1)
 assist someone, v. — sismikuqing kin (1)
 assistance — sismiqagiq
 assistant — sismixtaq
 assume, v. suxtakuqing (1)
 assuredly (it — is) imp. v. —
 ugnasanixtakuq (5)
 astonished (I am—) v. — aliqádanikuqing
 (1)
 astonishment (exclamations expressing—) —
 1. áyaqağaling 2. ayaqağatingiyá
 3. áyaqağatiya 4. lyaqağ átiya
 asunder — agungudagan
 at — 1. ilan, d, ilkin, pl. ilin 2. kúan 3. kugan
 4. ku [abbrev. of 2 and 3]
 at any place — ámangudagan

baby — 1. aniqduq 2. aniqtuq
 back — tatám
 back again — tatám
 backward, -s — tatám
 backward (it is—) imp. v. — agalikuq (5)
 bad — macxidánuluk
 bag — ignikadgusiq
 bait — cimakayun
 balance, n. — inkadusiq
 balance, v. — yagikuqing (1)
 baleen — qaxsaq
 ball — qaxaq
 band — qisadusiq
 banish, v. — ixqinixtakuqing (1)
 baptize, v. — kamgatikuqing (2) [Miss.]
 bar — amniyasiq
 bargain, v. — tumgidakuqing (1)
 bargaining — tayadanaq
 bark (birch—) — qanguçiq
 bark of tree — yagam qaxcaq
 barricade in Russian style, v. —
 yágalgitikuqing (2)
 basket — 1. aigagasiq 2. anguğacxiq
 3. anguğacxuq [2 and 3 refer to large,

at full length — akánúan
 at hand — amatxaq with a neg
 at him — ilagan
 at (it is—) imp. v. — qalaxtakuq (5)
 at me — 1. asliming 2. ilaming
 at once — ingaligagan
 at that [at beginning of phrase] — 1. tağa,
 2. taga
 at thee — aslimin 2. ilamin
 at this place — ingagum
 at this spot — amángasan
 Atka Islander — Niğuc
 attach, v. — qisaxtakuqing (1)
 attached to — 1. asxuğiq 2. asxulgaq
 attract, v. — idgitakuqing (1)
 attain my aim, v. — ángasakuqing (1)
 attic — kixyan
 attract, v. idgitakuqing (1)
 auger — gulgisiq
 augment, v. — 1. adutikung (2)
 2. ilalgikuqing (1)
 August [approx.] — uxnan tugidá [The
 season when grass begins to wither and
 animals grow thin.]
 aunt — quligaq
 aurora borealis — yuğyan
 author [of anything] — aguxtaq
 authority (person in—) — 1. aguxtaq 2. tukuq
 autumn — saqudakina
 avaricious — igalinaq
 avenge, v. — aqdalgaquqing (1)
 avoid, v. — iqixtakuqing (1)
 avow, v. — ilakuqing (1)
 await, v. — 1. acigikuqing (1)
 2. ángağikuqing (1)
 awaken someone, v. — agaxtikuqing (2)
 away from — dağán
 awl — gulgisiq
 ax — 1. anixsiq 2. tukuluq [corrup. R.]

B

closely woven, watertight ones used in
 cooking.]
 basket (I make a—) v. — ayukakuqing (1)
 bass (sea — of undet. sp.) — 1. qaxcikuq
 2. tukuq
 bath house — xayaq
 bath (I take a—) v. — xayakuqing (1)
 bay — uddaq
 be — see am
 beads (string of—) — udgitiq
 beam of wood — yagam ilmadgá
 bear, [Zool.] — 1. tan'gaq 2. tan'gağiq
 bear, v. — ámağasakuqing (1)
 bear off, v. — idusakuqing (2)
 bear up against, v. — isakuqing (1)
 beard — inglakun
 beast (furious, enraged wild—) — algam
 amqitusáda
 beat, v. — 1. katağikuqing (7)
 2. malimaxtakuqing (1)
 3. tugamikuqing (1)
 beat a drum, v. — cayagikuqing (7)
 beat (anything used to—) — tugasiq
 beat in pieces, v. — ungalikuqing (2)

beatitude — assagutasadaq [Miss.]
beautiful — anugnasaq
because — 1. amakun 2. malik 3. umakun
qulángin 4. umakun qulín
become, v. — 1. amagakuqing (1)
2. axqakuqing (1) 3. itakuqing (1)
4. ittakuqing (1)
become entirely achieved — txin-inaq
become (I allow to—) v. — agacxikuqing (1)
become (it does not — me) v. —
manaqaninguluk
bed — saqaliq
bed coverings — qalugin
been (having—) — anaq, part. from akuqing
been (that has—) — anaq, part. from akuqing
before — 1. angadan 2. atasik 3. kadan
before him — kadagan
before his time — kadagan
before me — 1. agadaming 2. kadaming
before my time — kadaming
before thee — 1. angadamin 2. kadamin
before thy time — kadamin
begin, v. 1. angikuqing 2. iqtikuqing (2)
begin to enter, v. — agadaqalidakuqing (1)
beginner — tagayaq
beginning — ikidusi
beginning (having a—) — kadaliqagiq
behave, v. — agatakuqing (1)
behind — agalan
behold! — 1. wa! 2. wan!
behold this! — udaya!
being — á [apocopated pres. part. from
akuqing — I am]
being (it — so), v. phr. — malik
believe, v. — 1. lusakuqing (1)
2. mangiyuxtakuqing (1)
believed (I am—) v. — luluakuqing (1)
belly — kilmaq
belongings — maqadan
belongs (it — to me) — mayuxtangan akang
below — 1. atmudagan 2. sitxan
belt — cacxuq
belt (I don a—) v. — qamakuqing (1)
beluga whale, *Delphinapterus leucas* —
xadaq
bend, n. — qangiq
bend, v. — 1. angyuqixtakuqing (1)
2. kanaxtikuqing (2) 3. qangikuqing (1)
4. qangitadakuqing (1)
bend over, v. — qunikung (1)
bend together, v. — qangitadakuqing (1)
beneath — sitxan
beneath (from—) — sitxan
benefit (for their own) — imang, pl. of
igim
bent (I am—) v. — inyukuqing (1)
berry — qayuq, pl. qayun
berry [a red fruited sp.] — kakamadgin
berry of *empetrum nigrum* — qayuq
beside — 1. adican 2. adatan 3. cidagan
beside him — ilagan
beside me — ilaming
beside thee — 1. ilamin 2. ilanumfn
besides — 1. angadamadan 2. unuqan
3. unuqagan
bestow, v. agasaxtakuqing (1)
betray, v. — agatikuqing (2)
betrayer — agatxaginaq

better [participle of comparison meaning ei-
ther better or worse according to general
tenor of phrase] — agaca, pl. atatingin
between — qucxan
between you two — qucxikin
bewitched — sngangadaq
beyond — áca
beyond other objects — angadamadan angada
bid [invite] v. — agicagutikuqing (2)
bid personally [invite] v. —
maxqaxsxtakuqing (1)
big — angunaq
bigger — áigax
bight — uddaq
bile — 1. citxiq 2. madagnaq
billow — tagaq
bind, v. — 1. qisatikuqing (2)
2. tagukuqing (1)
birch bark — qangucxik
birch tree — alaxtaq
bird (any—) [general term] — saq
bird (any small—) — saqucadaq
bird (any young—) — cidaq
bird-call — tunucxadaq
bird (sea—) [sp. of *colymbidae*; called
gagarushka by R. A.] — 1. camdayak
2. cimdayak
bird [sparrow-like sp.] — 1. cucix 2. cucigix
bird spear — uxluq
birds (high-flying—) — inimsangin
birds of the sky — inimsangin
birds (undet. sp. land—) — 1. cididaq
2. ciguyacaq 3. cixtuqidaq 4. kikungidax
5. qadgayaq 6. qidgullitaq [all s. n.]
birds (undet. sp. lake—) — axlayan
birds (undet. sp. small sea—) — 1. qiqiq, s.
[called *Shtormovka* by R. A.] 2. unglungin
birds (undet. sp. small shore—) — asum
kumgingin [lit. peckers of the cooking
pots.]
birds (undet. sp. snipe-like—) — 1. smigiq
2. unalikaciyaq
birds (undet. sp. white breasted—) —
1. agaluyaq 2. cikanangiq [small]
3. sasan, pl. [lit. snowflakes]
birds [undet. sp. with flesh white as chicken;
inhabits rocks; probably sp. auklet.] —
kdigin
bit [morsel] — inuq
bitter [said of roots] — madagnaq
bitter (it is—) imp. v. — ngalagikuq (4)
bitter to the spirit — ngalgiq
black — qaxcaq
blacken, v. — qaxcatikuqing (2)
blacklead [used as paint] — sidanaq
blacksmith — qumlaguxsinaq
bladder — san'guq
blame, v. — 1. macxidalisalakuqing (1)
2. qikuyadaxtakuqing (1)
blank — kangagiguluk
blankets — qalugin
blazing — ignaq
blessed — assagutasadaq [Miss.]
blind — ukuqulaq
blizzard — slaqayuq
block of wood — iklaq
blood — amaq
blood vessel (large—: *arteria aorta*) — tugix

blossom, n. — cigudngiq
blot — tugiq
blow, v. — úsmikuqing (1)
blow out a light, v. — 1. úgisakuqing (1)
2. úgiyakung (1)
blubber — caduq
blueberry — unignaq
board — áyuq
board against which darts are thrown —
áxquq
boast, v. — iyuxtakuqing (1)
boat (skin—, large) [known as *baidara* to
R. A.] — 1. nidiliq 2. nigilaq
boat (skin — with one manhole) [known as
baidarka to R. A.] — iqax
boat (skin — with three manholes) — ulluxtaq
boat (skin — with two manholes) —
ulluxtadaq
boat (wooden row—) — yagam nigalaganá
body — 1. úlgiq 2. ulluq
body (part of—) — qalaxtaq
boil — cixtudang
boil (I prick a—) v. — uxtikuqing (2)
boil something — unakuqing (1)
boiling water — qagluq
boils, imp. v. — qaglugikuq (4)
bold — maiqudaq
bolt — amniyasiq
bone — qagnaq
bone articulation of leg — cidgidaq
bony — 1. qagnatuq 2. qakaq
book — ággidguq [lit. thing turned over and
over as the pages.]
border, n. — qangiq
border (skirt — of fur or other material) —
atmix
bore hole, v. — gutikuqing (2)
borrow, v. — adulgikuqing (1)
both — attukik
bottom — qala
bottom (on the—) — qalan
bough — taliq
bound (that with which anything is—) —
tagusiq
bow, v. — inyukuqing (1)
bow [weapon] — saigiq
bow, arrows and quiver — saigim engáyuxtan
angixtakix
box — qungatiq
boy — sugankadaq
brace — suduluq
brace, v. — camikuqing (1)
bracelets — tamigin
braided — siginaq
braid of hair at back of head — takaq
branch of tree — 1. kangayaq 2. taliq
3. úlidaq
branches (small — of tree) — talgingin
brawl, v. — qaslugikuqing (7)
bread (baked—) — cmacagiq
break, v. — 1. sigusakuqing (1)
2. ugacxikuqing (1) 3. ungasakuqing (1),
intr.
break down, v. — ugatakuqing (1)
break off, intr. v. — sixsikuqing (1)
break something, v. — sixsilakuqing (1)
break (the waves—) v. — 1. igadakuq (5)
2. igatakuq (5)

break trail, v. — akalugan adukugan
break up, v. — ungatikuqing (2)
breakers — anaq
breakers (small — arise) imp. v. —
yumigakuq (5)
breast — magdaq
breath — an'gan
breath (I draw—) v. — an'gidakuqing (1)
breathe, v. — 1. agsmikuqing (1)
2. an'gidakuqing (1)
breeze — šlaq
bridegroom — ugiligaq
brief — aduguluk
bright — cašutaq
brilliant — angaliqadigaq
brine — alaquq
bring, v. — 1. agakuqing (1) 2. agasxakuqing
(1) 3. agatikuqing (2) 4. aqatikung 5.
ukagakuqing (1) 6. waqasakuqing (1)
bring about, v. — aigáktulakuqing (1)
bring to him, v. — ilan agalakuqing (1)
brink — angta
broken — ungaxtaq
broken-hearted — 1. amanaq 2. amnaq
broken off — sixsitaq
broken off (anything that has been—) —
sixsiknaq
brother — agitudaq
brother (elder—) — ludaq
brother-in-law — naquq
brother of mother — ammiq
brother (younger—) — kingiq
brought (I am—) v. — aigagalakuqing (1)
bruised (it is—) imp. v. — mangayulakuq (5)
bubbles, imp. v. — qaglugikuq (4)
bullet — qaxaq
bullfinch — madugaq
burden, n. — 1. águq 2. qanglaguq
burdened — águqitaq
burial place — qumnaq
burn, v. — 1. igikuqing (1) 2. ixtikuqing (2)
3. ixsxakuqing (1)
burnet (wild—) [Bot.] — tangaq daxdalugin
burning — 1. cingliq 2. ignaq 3. ixsik
burns (it—) v. — igikuq (2)
burrow of animal — 1. cixcaq 2. cixtiq
busied (I am — with difficult matters) v. —
maxqadaxtakuqing (1)
busily — saxtalakan
business — anamanaq
bustle about not knowing what to do, v. —
sukutúgnixtakuqing (1)
but — áma
but [at beginning of a phrase] — 1. taga
2. taga
buttercup, [Bot.] — qungadix
butterflies — saqucikkdan
buttocks — icadaq
button (small—) — sukluq
buttons on clothing — 1. cukařin 2. kacitín
buy, v. — 1. akikuqing (1) 2. tumgidakuqing
(1)
by — 1. awangan 2. unagan
by me — angang
by means of — kuán, s., kugan, d., kungin,
pl.

cachalot [2 undet. sp.] — 1. agdağiq 2. ciduq
 calamity — āngitaq
 calculation — samusin
 calculation (I make a—) v. asalikuqing (2)
 call, n. — imacxiq
 call, v. — 1. ikuqing (1) 2. ixtakuqing (1)
 3. úyaxtakuqing (1)
 called — flaxtadaq
 called (I am—) v. — ígakuqing (1)
 called (I am — so and so) v. — flaxtakuqing
 (1)
 call to me or with me, v. — agicáguľikuqing
 (2)
 calm, adj. — kaciguluk (Lit. not windy)
 calm at sea, n. — kaciguluk
 calmly — atatalakan
 candlestick — qignagilug
 can do, v. — tngunagikuqing (7)
 cane — cuyaq
 cannon — sulgidgasiq
 canoe (I make a smoothly riding — by in-
 serting a number of small bones in frame-
 work) v. — cangatikuing (1)
 cap — šaliguq
 cape — 1. igguq 2. iguq
 capsizе, v. — utxalikuqing (1)
 care, n. — atuqagasaq
 care (I take — of) v. — aglikuqing (1)
 care (I take — of myself) v. —
 an'gagiyaxtasakuqing (1)
 cares of life — an'gagim an'gagisadangi
 caribou — 1. itgayaq 2. itxayaq
 carpenter — 1. anignaq 2. tukuludaq
 carpenter (I work as a—) v. — anigikuqing (2)
 carried away by the wind (it is—) imp. v. —
 qutaxsakuq (5)
 carry, v. — agasakuqing (1)
 carry away, v. — 1. idusakuqing (2)
 2. ittalgakuqing (1) 3. malisakuqing (1)
 carry off, v. — 1. amağasakuqing (1)
 2. iggusakuqing (1) 3. ixqitikuqing (2)
 carry out, v. — úťikuqing (2)
 carry something, v. — aigagasakuqing (1)
 cascade — igadguq
 cast, v. — 1. annukuqing (1) 2. itxigikuqing
 (7)
 cast aside, v. — samimisaxtakuqing (1)
 cast loose, v. — amnisxakuqing (1)
 cast off, v. — amnisxakuqing (1)
 cast out, v. — úťikuqing (2)
 cast (having — the net) — kudmaciq itxiğsik
 casual — awagiq
 catbird — talatiq
 catch [fastening] — amniyasiq
 catch at, v. adgakuqing (1)
 catch with a net, v. — kudmacikuqing (1)
 cause to go anywhere, v. — awanudakuqing
 (1)
 cautiously — alasaq
 cave — 1. áduq 2. ānguq 3. qumnaq
 cavern — 1. áduq 2. qumnaq
 cease, v. — 1. ágatakuqing (2)
 2. daxtakuqing (1) 3. ugasakuqing (1)
 cease entirely, v. — ágatikuqing (2)
 celebrate, v. — 1. amcukuqing (1)
 2. inixsigakuqing (1)

celebration — aqatasidigaq
 celery (wild—) — saqudaq
 censure, v. — 1. macxidalisalakuqing (1)
 2. maligasalakaging (9)
 certain — 1. amağiq 2. lunaq
 certainly — maxqaning
 certainly not — kuguluk
 chamber — agayaq [Zap.]
 champion, n. — maiqudaq
 change, v. — 1. agluxtikuqing (2)
 2. isxanaxtakuqing (1)
 change place, v. — inganutikuqing (2)
 chapter — kamgiq
 charge with, v. — maxqalgitakuqing (1)
 chatterer — tununaq
 cheek — ulugaq
 chest, anatom. — simsin
 chest [box] — qungatiq
 chief [person in command] — 1. anəunağusiq
 2. manamaq 3. maxqaq aguxtaq
 chief (Unangan—) — tukuq
 child — 1. laq 2. llaq 3. lakudaq, Umnak dial.
 child (adopted—) — ugutiq
 child born to unmarried mother — aniqum
 aguca
 child (favorite, self-willed, spoiled—) —
 masatuq
 child (first-born—) — itangaganaq
 childhood — anitugasanaq
 child (she becomes with—) v. — idmagikuq
 (1)
 child (young—) — 1. aniqduq 2. aniqtuq
 chill — qicaq
 chin — emaluq
 chink — caxtaq
 choleric — amqituq
 chose, v. — 1. imitikuqing (2)
 2. qimisakuqing (1)
 chosen — imitxatq
 christen, v. — kamgatikuqing (2) [Miss.]
 churlish — utxitasagaq with neg.
 cinders — 1. igignan 2. utgin
 circumstances (I am in the proper—) v.
 — acigusadaxtakuqing (1)
 civilize, v. — angaligaditikuqing (2)
 claim, v. — ilgaxtakuqing (1)
 clamor, n. — 1. aganginaq 2. amilgaq
 clamp, n. — suduluq
 clamp, v. — camikuqing (1)
 claw, v. — cudukuqing (1)
 clay — cigduq
 clay pot — asux
 clean — amalisiğaq
 clean a dwelling, v. — umgitiikuqing (2)
 clean enough — amalidigaq
 clean (rather—) — amalidigaq
 cleanse, v. — amalikuqing (1)
 clear — 1. angaligadigaq 2. cašutaq
 clear (the sky is not —) v. — inkamagutuq
 (5)
 cleave, v. — kataxssakuqing (1)
 clerk (office or store—) — alugnaq
 clever — 1. maiqudaq 2. maikuq [lesser
 degree than 1.]
 cliff — iganaq
 climb through, v. — agnigisatikuqing (1)

cling to, v. — 1. cigatakuqing (1)
 2. cixtikuqing (2)
 cloak of plaited grass — cugayuq
 close a door, v. — cacikuqing (1)
 close beside — amiga
 close by — 1. amatxaq with a neg. 2. cidagan
 close (I half — my eyes) v. — qulutakuqing
 (1)
 closely — ádatxan
 cloth — kidgusiq
 clothe, v. — áxsatikuqing (2)
 clothed — cuxtaqagiq
 clothe myself, v. — cucxişaxakuqing ngan (1)
 clothes — cuxtaqag
 clothes (fastenings or ornaments of small
 crystals or pebbles on—) — ngitakix
 clothes (I cut out—) v. — caglikung (1)
 clothes (I put on—) v. — áxsatikuqing (2)
 clothes (I put on my—) v. — áxsakuqing (1)
 clothes (I wear—) v. — cuxtaqagikuqing (1)
 clothing [general term] — áxsaq
 clothing (I have on—) v. — cuxtaqagikuqing
 (1)
 clothing (I put off my—) v. ciglikuqing (1)
 clothing (old—) — cuxtaqaxtaqax
 clothing (worn-out—) — áxsaxidanuluk
 cloud, n. — 1. inkamaguq 2. qusamağug
 [old word]
 cloud, v. — utxumayukuqing (1)
 cloudy (it is—) imp. v. — 1. inkamagutuq (5)
 2. qusamağug (5)
 club house for dances and other village
 festivities — ulagamax
 coarse — daxxituq
 coast — 1. igguq 2. iguq
 coat — cuxtaqag
 codfish — 1. atxidaq 2. cuxcux, Umnak dial.
 3. taqag [small sp.]
 coerce, v. — qixkutakuqing (1)
 coffeepot — unğagidaq
 coin, n. — qicitiq
 cold, adj. — qinginaq
 cold weather — qinginaq
 collar of a coat — itgasiq
 collect, v. — taxssakuqing (1)
 collected — taxtanaq
 collecting things — masiguq gulik
 collect into a heap, v. — adgukuqing (1)
 colored — uludağiq
 colored (many—) — tuxlakdaq
 column — asğutiq
 come! — 1. taga! 2. taga! [sense of urging
 on or compelling]
 come, v. — 1. amağakuqing (1)
 2. úyalakuqing (1) 3. wağakuqing (1)
 come back, v. — cilukuqing (1)
 come close to, v. — maxqadaxtakuqing (1)
 come forth, v. — itugikuqing (7)
 come into, v. — ukagalgakuqing
 come near, v. — amatxaqadakuqing (1)
 [lit. I cease from withdrawing]
 come on foot, v. — tanagakuqing (1)
 come (permit to — frequently) v. —
 agadacxiikuqing (1)
 come to be, v. — axtakuqing (1)
 come up to, v. — sanakuqing (1)
 command, n. — malgaxtan-igğanan

command, v. — 1. kyagusakuqing (1)
 2. maqaxsikuqing (1)
 3. maxqaxsikuqing (1)
 4. maxqaxsixtakuqing (1)
 commander — 1. alixtum kámga
 2. maxqaxsixaq
 commands, n. — maxqaxsingin
 commend, v. — 1. amcukuqing (1)
 2. iyuxtakuqing (1)
 commendable [said of acts] — macxişaq
 commendation — 1. amcugaq 2. sanganaq,
 At.
 commiserate, v. — waxtakuqing (1)
 companion (male or female—) — 1. acacaq
 2. agitasaq
 compare myself with, v. — sanakuqing (1)
 compassion — itugnanaq
 compassionate — itugnisag
 compel, v. — 1. aqitakuqing (1)
 2. qikukuqing (1) 3. qixkutakuqing (1)
 compel someone to take, v. — sucxişaxakuqing
 (1)
 complain of, v. — angaxtakuqing (1)
 complete — 1. cxakuq 2. cxaq
 completely — sanananagin sanatakin
 completely so — amausaq
 composition — uguq
 compounded — agixtasag
 comprehend, v. — 1. áqatakuqing (1)
 2. axqatakuqing (1)
 compress, v. — 1. qulutakuqing (1)
 2. úmtakung (1)
 conceal, v. — 1. agusxikuqing (1)
 2. agutikuqing (2)
 conceals, imp. v. — úlmakuq (5)
 conceal something, v. — iqikuqing (1)
 conceive (self—) — átyugasagan
 conceived (having—) v. phr. — kilman nagan
 idmagisik
 conceive (to — a design) — malgağin ngin
 atxasaxta
 concerning — áda
 concreted — qangakuq
 condemn, v. — 1. maligasalakaging (9)
 2. tunugyalakuqing ngan (1)
 conduct, v. — agasakuqing (1)
 confess, v. — 1. axsalakuqing (1)
 2. ilagikuqing (1) 3. maxqaning
 confession — ilax
 confirm, v. — 1. amnidulakuqing (1)
 2. angaxtakuqing (1)
 conjecture, v. — ukunağikuqing (7)
 connect, v. — qisadakuqing (1)
 conscience — ayagiq
 consent, v. — 1. amağtakuqing (1)
 2. an'gisikuqing (1)
 consequence (I am of some—) v. —
 asliktakuqing (1)
 consequential — amuxinağ
 consequently — 1. ingamasik 2. ingamatikuan
 consider, v. — an'gilakadakuqing (1)
 consider as, v. — acxiikuqing (1)
 consideration (I take into—) v. —
 samtakuqing (1)
 constant — 1. ágatalakan 2. awán quexán
 constrain, v. 1. aqitakuqing (1)
 2. kyagikuqing (7)
 construct a dwelling, v. — ulağikuqing (7)

contain, v. — agsxakuqing (1)
container in which articles are carried —
aigagasiq
contemplate, v. — ukuxtakuqing (1)
continue on my way, v. — kadmudaǵikuqing
(7)
contrariety — kadigunanaq
contribution — axqaliq
convey, v. — agasxakuqing (1)
cook food, v. — unakuqing (1)
cooking place — unaluq
cooking place (things prepared at) —
unanaq
copper (native) — kánuyaq
coral — qiglaq
cord — umnaq
cormorant — 1. anulǵiq 2. tgaq
cormorant (black), *Phalacrocorax uril* —
agayuyq
cormorant (young) — cdulǵiq
corner — iqux
corner, adj. — iqugdigaq
corner (in a) — iqugdigaq
corners (I make) v. — iquxsikuqing (1)
corpse — asxalaknaq
correctly — 1. acigusan 2. atigusan
corrode, v. — ánguǵikuqing (7)
corroded — ánuǵnaq
cost, n. — aki
cottonwood tree — alanaq
couch — isxaxsiq
cough — qwicin
counsel, v. — tunuǵyalakuqing ngan (1)
count, v. — asatikuqing (2)
country (native) — slung
couple — ingacaǵiq
court — tunuxtasiq
cover, v. — 1. cugakuqing (1)
2. imutikuqing (2)
cover up, v. — cacikuqing (1)
coward — igatuq
crab — qimgitaq
crack, n. — tuliq
cradle — cunquq
craftiness — adaludaq
crag — iganaq
crag by the sea (impassable) — cingaq
cranberry — kikaq
crane, *Ornith* — qudgaq
cranium — útuq
crashing — qimugaq
crawl [of bird] — quǵulǵusiq
crawfish — kamgitaq
crawl through, v. — agnigisatukuqing (1)
crazy — daxqaǵikadanaq

dagger of stone — samiq
dampness — cixtakudaq
dance, n. — áyugaq
dance, v. — 1. áyugaǵikuqing (7)
2. talikuqing (1)
dancer — 1. áyugaǵiq 2. qaǵadugnaq
dancing (she was) — talignaq, *At.*
dandy, n. — axsadigaq

D

creaks (it) imp. v. — qimidakuq (5)
creases, n. — sigun
create, v. — agukuqing (1)
creator — Agúguq
credit a report, v. — mangiyuxtakuqing (1)
crevice in ice — tatuq
crippled — nadǵuǵiq
criticism (without adverse) —
axqayaxtalakan
criticize, v. — axqayaxtakuqing (1)
crooked — 1. daǵanaǵiguluq 2. daǵiguluq
crop, *Anat.* — quǵulǵusiq
cross, n. [*eccles.*] — kamgaq
cross-roads — akaluuq unǵayaxta
crowded — qudukcacidaq
crowd of people — taiyáǵukidáq
crucified [as a war-captive] — 1. asxuǵiq
2. asxulgaq
cruel — sinixtuq
crumb — agliknaq
crush, v. — acidalǵakuqing (1)
crustaceans [*undet. sp.*] — 1. aqaniq
2. cimikayun [*small*] 3. sayukidan
4. sulugagin 5. sutukun
cry — aganginaq
cry of animals to one another — imacxiq
cry out, v. — 1. aganginakuqing (1)
2. imacxiq (1)
crystal — kdadaq
crystal ornaments on clothes — ngitakix
culpable — atxaǵinuluk manaq
cunning — adaludaq
cup — aglucadaq
cure, v. — 1. masaqadakuqing (1)
2. uǵatikuqing (2)
cure with salt, v. — alágunuxsikuqing (1)
curled — siginaq
curtain — qaǵaciq
curved — 1. daǵanaǵiguluq 2. daǵiguluq
cushion — kangitiq
customer — akikaginaq
cut apart, v. — caǵikuqing (7)
cut away, v. — 1. isiquqing
2. iqisxakuqing (1) 3. iqitikuqing (2)
cut down, v. — iqisxakuqing (1)
cut (it is — through) imp. v. — yunalǵakuq
(5)
cut my hand or any other part of my body, v.
— uǵatikuqing (2)
cut off, v. — 1. iqidǵulǵakuqing (1)
2. iqitikuqing (2)
cut out clothes, v. — caglikung (1)
cut (slight) — uǵaknaq
cutting tool — isisiq
cut up, v. — caǵikuqing (7)

danger — 1. akilǵiq 2. angiq 3. ángisaq
danger (I begin to be in) v. — angisakuqing
(1)
danger (I lead into) v. — akilǵilakuqing (1)
dangerous — utxisadáyuluk
daily — angaliq takacxináǵalakan
dare (I do not — to do without consent) v. —
igayuxtakuqing (1)

dark — 1. qaxcaq 2. qaxcikayuk
darkness — qaxcikayuk
daub, v. — kikagnasakuqing (1)
daughter — asxinuq
dawn — ugikinga
dawn, v. — tanikuqing (1)
day after tomorrow — qilagan qila
2. qilagan qilaga
day before yesterday — yam-kadán
daybreak — ugikinga
day (good) [salutation] — tuluma
[*corrup. R.*]
daylight — angaliq
day (not letting pass a single) — angaliq
takacxináǵalakan
daytime — angaliq
dead — asxatxaq
dead body — asxalaknaq
deaf — tútxuqulaq
dear [expensive] — akituq
death — 1. akitiq 2. asxaq
debouches [said of rivers] imp. v. —
kimmikuq (1)
debt — aduq
debtor — 1. aduǵiq 2. adulgixtaq
decay, v. 1. sixikuqing (1) 2. sixitikuqing (2)
decay (subject to) — sixdaq
deceased — axqadanaq [*lit. gone*]
deceive, v. — adalusakuqing (1)
deceive [neg. form] v. — adalusalakaǵing
December, approx. — 1. agalgugaq
2. tugidigamaq [*lit. chief or long month*]
decide, v. — cilikuqing (1)
deed — 1. awaq 2. maxqaq
deed (good) — axtangin
deep — qamdaq
deepen, v. — qamilacxiq (1)
defecation, n. — sitginaq, sitxinaq
defend, v. — agligakuqing (1)
defile a stream so that fish cease to resort to
it, inf. v. — amáyaknaǵan
degrees (by) — angunaǵuluk ittalik
delicacy — mascungsitaq
deliver from, v. — agligakuqing (1)
demand — ámadusiq
demand, v. — ilgaxtakuqing (1)
demanded (he — an accounting from them)
— aslingin maxqangin ngin amayaxtakin
demanded (it is — of me) v. — amasxakuqing
(1)
demolish, v. — 1. iqidusakuqing (1)
2. ugatakuqing (1)
demon — 1. áǵlikayaq 2. quǵaq
dense — cmax
depart, v. — 1. aigáǵikuqing (7)
2. aigáǵitikuqing (7) 3. axqadakuqing (1)
4. inganusxakuqing (1)
5. snangamudáǵikuqing (7)
departed — txin-inganusik
depart from, v. — iqixtakuqing (1)
departure (I take my) v. —
annuxtalakuqing ngan (1)
depth — 1. qamdaca 2. qamdaq
deputy — sismixtaq
deride, v. — qaláxtakuqing (1)
descend, v. — kimikuqing (*ger. kimsik, imptv.*
kimada)
descend on, v. — sakagakuqing (1)

deserter — tayaǵunáq
deserving — anǵaǵisigaq
design, v. — anǵimaǵikuqing (1)
desirable thing — maqadacxisaq
desire, v. — 1. anuxtakuqing (1)
2. atakuqing (1) 3. matukuqing (1)
desires (one who does as he) — matunaq
desire (to have a — for) v. — ilming
agacxiq (1)
destination — isxaligaq
destitute — kingunaq
destitute (I am) v. — kingúnakuqing (1)
destroy, v. — 1. akilǵilakuqing (1)
2. lakuqing (1) 3. sigusakuqing (1)
4. ugacxiq (1)
detain, v. — 1. aciyaxtakuqing (1)
2. atxininaǵikuqing (2)
devotion (I feel — toward) v. —
1. yagakuqing (1) 2. yaxtakuqing (1)
dew — 1. agatxuq 2. uǵlaǵiq
dew has risen — uǵlaǵiq áqakuq
dexterous — 1. maiqudaq 2. tngunax
dialect — flugadaq
diarrhea — cinlaq
die, v. — 1. asxakuqing (1) 2. tanadakuqing
(1) [*Miss.: adopted because lit. return
home*]
died (that has) — asxatxaq
difficult — 1. ánginaq 2. manigisaq 3. tunggaq
dig, v. — ánguǵikuqing (7)
dig out, v. — iqidukuqing (1)
diligence (I exercise great) v. —
atatanixtakuqing (1)
diligently — saxtalakan
dim — alagadigaq
dimension — atxiq
diminish, v. — ángaglikuqing (1)
dinner — qaq
dinner (I am at) v. — qakuqing (1)
direct — 1. acigusan 2. atigusan
directions (in all) — sananangin
sanatakin
dirt — 1. cukun 2. kikagnaq 3. taǵulkuq
dirtiness — amaiknaq
dirty — 1. amaiknaq 2. kikagnaq
dirty, v. — kikagnasakuqing (1)
dirty (it is) imp. v. — taǵulkutukuq (5)
disagreeable matter — macungsitaq with neg.
disappeared — ikicxinakaq
disapprove, v. — macxidáǵilakuqing (1)
discharge, v. — takacxiq (1)
discharge from service, v. — ingulagakuqing
(1)
discharges into [said of river] imp. v. —
kimmikuq (1)
discover, v. — agitasakuqing (1)
dishes — cammaq
dish for liquids — aglucadaq
disjoin, v. — áxsatikuqing (2)
dislike, v. — 1. angktusakuqing (1)
2. qalixtalakaǵing (9)
dislodge, v. — itxitikuqing (2)
dismay, v. — angitanixtakuqing (1)
dismiss, v. — 1. amalixtacxiq (1)
2. ámanucxiq (1) 3. takacxiq (1)
(1)
disobey, v. — ignikuqing (1)
dispatch, v. — 1. awaxtakuqing (1)

2. ittackikuqing (1)
 disperse, v. — amnixtakuqing (1)
 display, v. — 1. agacxikuqing (1)
 2. axsacxikuqing (1)
 dispute — qasluq
 disputer — agan'gunaq
 dissolve, v. — asugakuqing (1)
 dissuade, v. — atxininagikuqing (2)
 distance that is known — atxiliq
 distant — amatxaq
 distend, v. — agitakuqing (1)
 distress — 1. amanaq 2. amnaq 3. angisAQ
 distress (I begin to be in—) v. —
 angisakuqing (1)
 distressing (it is—) imp. v. — kayagnakuq (5)
 distribute, v. — 1. agukuqing (1)
 2. axsalakuqing (1) 3. udignasakuqing (1)
 district (one's own—) — slung
 disturbed (I am — in mind) v. —
 amayakagukuqing (1)
 disturb (to — the thoughts) inf. v. — sinnikik
 ungayagagta
 ditch — 1. anguq 2. cagadaq 3. cagaq
 [natural] 4. ixtiq [artificial]
 divert, v. — ittalgakuqing (1)
 divert myself with anything, v. —
 ikalakuqing (1)
 divide, v. — 1. axsalakuqing (1)
 2. usakuqing (1)
 do, v. — 1. agakuqing (1) See bring, make
 2. agatakuqing (1) 3. axqadakuqing (1)
 4. axqatikuqing (1) 5. ingamakuqing (1)
 6. maxqakuqing (1)
 do anything in general, v. — masaqadakuqing
 (1)
 do finally, v. — angtusakuqing (1)
 do for the last time, v. — angtusakuqing (1)
 do (I can—) v. — tngunagikuqing (7)
 do (I involuntarily — what I should not) v.
 — akutakuqing (1)
 do something for my own benefit, v. —
 anatakuqing (1)
 do with all my energy, v. —
 macungsinatagalikukuqing (1)
 doing something — maxqaginaq
 dock, Bot. — alungayaq
 doctor — ugayanaq
 dog — saglaq
 dolphin [undet. sp.] — kdang
 donation — 1. agasaq 2. agasiq
 done (I have—) v. — maxqaning
 door — satmaliq [corrup. R.]
 doorway — agilgiq
 double — alaluk
 doubt, v. — 1. inagdakuqing (1)
 2. inagikuqing (2)
 down — atmudagan
 down of birds — uqduq
 downwards — atmudagan
 doze, v. — axtayugikuqing (1)
 drag, v. — sayukuqing (1)
 drain, v. — icxagikadakuqing (1)
 drake, Ornith — kalagaq
 drake (sea—) — qaciyAQ
 draw lots, v. — ukunagikuqing (7)
 draw near, v. — aqakakuqing (1)
 draw out, v. — 1. adukuqing (1)
 2. idgidgukuqing (1) 3. idulakuqing (1)

4. igukuqing (1) 5. tixyukuqing (1)
 draw to myself, v. — idgitakuqing (1)
 draw up water, v. — aglukuqing (1)
 dread, v. — 1. igakuqing (1) 2. ngagikuqing
 (7)
 dread (I stand in — of) v. —
 angitakuqing
 dreadful — ngagnaq
 dream, n. — sngagin [always used in pl.]
 dream (I see in a—) v. — sngagtakuqing (1)
 dream of, v. — sngagtakuqing (1)
 dress, v. — axsatikuqing (2)
 dressed — cuxtaqagiq
 dress myself, v. — 1. axsakuqing (1)
 2. cukuqing (1) [r. without additional
 infix]
 dress someone, v. — cucxikuqing (1)
 dressed (well—) — axsadigAQ
 drew (I — near him) v. — ilan agakung
 dried fish — udaq
 dried-up — qakaq
 drink, v. — tangakuqing (1)
 drink (I give to—) v. — unugikuqing (7)
 drinking (addicted to—) — tangaqatuq
 drink tea, v. — caxsakuqing (1)
 drink up, v. — icxagikadakuqing (1)
 drive, v. — angixtakuqing nung (1)
 drive away, v. — ingulagakuqing (1)
 drive in, v. — cumnixtakuqing (1)
 drive out, v. — 1. amanudaquqing (1)
 2. amanuyakuqing 3. awanudakuqing (1)
 4. igninaxsakuqing (1)
 droll (it seems—) v. — aluyulnakuq (5)
 drooping — uqlunuq
 drop, n. — icxak
 drop, v. — awagatikuqing (2)
 2. itxikuqing (1)
 drop down, v. — qingukuqing (1)
 drove — samagin, pl. samin
 drowse, v. — sngagikuqing (1)
 drum, n. — cayaq
 drum, v. — cayagikuqing (7)
 drum (I beat a—) v. — cayagikuqing (7)
 drum (I possess a—) v. — cayagikuqing (1)
 drummer — cayagidaq
 drunkard — tangalitatq
 drunken — tangaqatuq
 dry (I grow—) v. — qakatikuqing (2)
 dry something, v. — qakayakuqing (1)
 duck — for identified species see eider, king
 eider, surf, golden-eye
 duck, undet. sp. — 1. sp. frequenting cliffs
 — limgiq 2. sp. found at sea — qugang 3.
 winter resident — alnagaq
 due — qalaq
 dug (I am — up) v. — itxadakuqing (1)
 dung — 1. sitginaq 2. sitxinaq
 dust, n. — 1. cigna 2. ciqix 3. uxsgiq
 duty — akisiq
 duty (I do my — without fraud or zealously)
 v. — agaxtakuqing (1)
 dwell, v. — 1. ayugadakuqing (1)
 2. tanasakuqing ngan (1)
 dwelling of any kind — ulaq
 dwelling of evil spirit — qugam ulá [Miss.]
 dwellings (multitude of—) — ulakidaq
 dwelling together — ilulAQ
 dysentery — cinlaq

E

each — 1. amangasaq 2. tamadaga 3. usú
 4. usúq
 eager — icaligna
 eagle — tixlaq
 ear — tutusiq
 early in the morning — qilAQ
 ear ring — tutax
 ears (having—) — tutucaqig
 earth — ciqix
 earthquake — adgilaq
 east — qigaquq
 east-north-east — qagakuq
 eastern dwellers [east of Unalaska] —
 qigadagin
 eastern side — qigaquq
 easy-going [said of boat motion] — cangaq
 easy-riding [said of boat motion] cangaq
 easy (very—) — alasaq
 eat, v. — 1. inukuqing (1) 2. qakuqing (1)
 eatables — inuqAQ
 eating place — qaluq
 eat with a spoon, v. — caxsakuqing (1)
 ebb of tide — agugim kitá
 echo — sulgaq
 edge, n. — 1. angta 2. atmix 3. qangiq
 4. snangá
 edged — cutgidigaq
 edge (it has a keen—) imp. v. — qicagikuq
 (4)
 efface, v. — iqidusakuqing (1)
 egg [general term] — samlaq [lit. bird's son]
 eh? [interrogative particle] — i?
 eh? [interrog. reply in answer to a call] — a?
 eider duck (king—) *Somateria spectabilis* —
 sakuq
 eider duck (northern—) *Somateria mollissima*
borealis — kasamiq
 eight — qamcing
 eightfold — qamcilung
 eights (by—) — qamcingidim
 eight times — qamcingidim
 either — áma
 either . . . or — áma . . . áma
 eject someone, v. — iyagdagalikuqing (1)
 elder brother — ludaq
 elected — imitxak
 eleven — átiq ataqan signaxta [lit. ten with
 excess of one]
 emanates (it — from) v. — idakuq (5)
 embark, v. — angakuqing (1)
 embrace, v. — umcukuqing (1)
 embroidery on a skirt — átmigasiq
 eminence — algnagaq
 emperor — tanamaguq
 employment — anamanagiq
 impress — tanamaguqugin ayaga
 empty, adj. — masaguluk
 empty, v. — icxagikadakuqing (1)
 empty it to the last drop! impv. — icagida!
 encircle, v. — imutikuqing (2)
 encounter, v. kadamgakuqing (1)
 end, n. — 1. angta 2. cuqidaq
 endeavor, v. — qayuqinalakuqing (1)
 ended — txin- inganusik
 endless — uganagnaguluk
 end (my — draws near) — akitin úkuq

end of my visit, v. — tanadakuqing (1)
 end of animate thing — akitiq
 ends (it—) v. — inakuq (5)
 endure, v. — amagasakuqing (1)
 endure (I can not—) v. — qalixtalakaging
 (9)
 enemy — angadutiq
 enervated — kayugixkadaxtaq
 enfeebled — kayugixkadaxtaq
 enigmatic — lisiqagiq
 enlarge, v. — angunasmikuqing (1)
 enlighten, v. — angaligaditiking (2)
 enough — sanatalik
 enough (not—) — isxalakan
 entangled — qaluxtasAQ
 enter, v. — ukagalgakuqing
 enter a dwelling, v. — qangukuqing (1)
 enter (I begin to—) v. —
 agadaqalidakuqing (1)
 enter into, v. — angalakuqing
 entice, v. — winginixtakuqing (1)
 entire — 1. cxakuq 2. cxAQ
 entirely — 1. alang 2. ilimadgaq
 entity — an'gagim an'gagi
 entrails — cidgan
 envelop, v. — imutikuqing (2)
 envious — gilgituq
 envy, n. — 1. gilgaq 2. gilgiq
 envy, v. — 1. gilgixtakuqing (1)
 2. sugdaxtakuqing (1)
 equality — sanakaq
 equals, imp. v. — sanakuq (5)
 erase, v. — 1. iqidusakuqing (1)
 2. kidgukuqing (1)
 erect — cucxak
 ermine — samikaq
 err, v. — tunnuxtagukuqing (1)
 err unintentionally, v. — akutakuqing (1)
 errand — awaxtaqAQ
 erudite — axqataqagiq
 eruption on skin — cimgan
 escape, v. — 1. ixquqing (1)
 2. takakuqing (1)
 essence — kangin
 essential (what is—) — qala
 esteem, v. — igaxtakuqing (1)
 esteem (I hold in—) v. — samtakuqing (1)
 estimate, v. — akilgikuqing (1)
 eternally — awán tamadaga
 eucharist — aganaq [from agakuqing]
 even [smooth] — qacxidigaq
 even [plain, not rough] — tnguq
 evening — angalikinga
 evening visit for amusement — qaganasaq
 everlasting — awán qucxán
 every — 1. amangasaq 2. tamadaga 3. usú
 4. usúq
 everywhere — 1. awán usugán 2. qátamadan
 everywhere around this place — imugan
 everywhere in this world — udán slum
 imugan usugan ilan
 evil — ángitaq
 evil (I think — of someone) v. —
 amqinikuqing ngan (1)
 evil spirit — qugaq
 evil thoughts — an'gicxidánuluk

evil thoughts and wishes — sinic'ídanuluk
 exactly — amausaq
 exactly here — ningaligan
 exactly like — lidausanaq
 exaggerate, v. — amnaǵutikuqing (2)
 examine, v. — atǵaǵúsakuqing (1)
 exasperate, v. — kingúnigakuqing (1)
 excavate, v. — qamilac'kikuqing (10)
 exceeding — signaxtaq, part. [used also to form numerals]
 exceedingly — angunasik
 except — 1. uǵlagán 2. unuqúan 3. unuqugán
 excess — signaq
 exclude, v. — taǵítakuqing (1)
 excused (I am—) v. annuǵtálakuqing ngan (1)
 excused (let it be — to me) imp. v. — sitxug'íkuq (4)
 exhibit, v. — 1. agatikuqing (2)
 2. áxsac'kikuqing (1)
 exhibition — ukamaq
 exhume, v. — iqudukuqing (1)
 exigency — 1. álakag'ing 2. alaqag'iq
 exist, v. — akuqing (1) [fut. part. aǵnaq: fut. part. neg. — aǵnaǵuluk: irreg. indef. pl. number — aǵin]
 existing thing — an'ǵaǵim an'ǵaǵi
 expand, v. — aǵítakuqing (1)
 expect, v. — 1. acigikuqing (1)

face, n. — 1. lidaca 2. sagimaq 3. sigakudaq
 faded — 1. uxnaq 2. uxsik
 fades away, imp. v. — matxadakuq (5)
 faeces, n. — sitǵinaq, sitxinaq
 faithful — lunaq
 fall, n. — saqudakinga
 fall, v. — 1. itikuqing (2) 2. qingukuqing (1)
 fall down, v. — 1. awaǵakuqing (1)
 2. utxalikuqing (1)
 fallen (I lie—) v. — usugikuqing (7)
 fallen (it has — to the ground) — tanam kúan inakuq
 fall (I let—) v. — 1. awaǵatikuqing (2)
 2. itxikuqing (1)
 fall on, v. — ángyuqixtakuqing (1)
 falls (it — in drops) v. — icaǵíkuq (1)
 false — agan'gudaq
 false face — sigimakuq
 false-faced — uǵúyaxtaq
 falsehood — agan'gudaq
 falsely (I love to speak—) v. — agan'gudakuqing (1)
 family — 1. ilanaq 2. ilanuq 3. sgaq
 family (member of—) (one of—) — ulaqilanaq
 famous person — taǵyáǵusidagaq
 fancy, n. — ukuqanidaq
 fancy, v. — anuǵalakuqing (1)
 far — amatxaq
 far (by—) [with a comparative] — agacan
 farewell (I say—) v. annuǵtálakuqing ngan (1)
 far (somewhat—) — amadasán
 farther off — amadasán
 fast, n. — sngaxtaq

F

2. aǵítakuqing (1) 3. ángag'íkuqing (1)
 expectorate, v. — aligikuqing (7)
 expectorated matter — qwicin
 expel, v. — 1. ámánudaquqing (1)
 2. ámánuyakuqing 3. awanudakuqing (1)
 4. igninaxsakuqing (1) 5. itxitikuqing (2)
 6. ixqinixtakuqing (1)
 expensive — akituq
 expert — maiqudaq
 expert (I am—) v. — tngunaǵíkuqing (7)
 explain, v. — kangcimatikuqing (2)
 extend, v. — 1. angunasmikuqing (1)
 2. tugitikuqing (2)
 extensive (the place is—) imp. v. — tanatukuq (5)
 exterminate, v. — iqudusakuqing (1)
 exterminated (I am—) v. — itxadakuqing (1)
 extinguish, v. — 1. úǵisakuqing 2. úǵiyakung (1)
 extol, v. — amcukuqing (1)
 extort, v. — igninaxsakuqing (1)
 extremely — angunasik
 eye — d'aq
 eyebrow — qamtiq
 eyelashes — d'am qaxsangan
 eye of non-primitive needle — daglúkik
 eye (pupil of the—) — dam cikda

fast, v. — sngaxtakuqing (1)
 fastening of any kind — amniyasiq
 fastenings of crystals or pebbles on clothes — ngitakix
 fasting, n. — sngaxtaq
 fat — 1. anatuq 2. caduq 3. sadgaq
 4. sadignaq
 father — adaq
 father (I am his—) v. — t'ing adaxtaq
 father (I have a—) v. — adaǵíkuqing
 father's brother — latuǵiq
 father's father — latuq
 fatigue, n. — 1. kayúǵiqadaq 2. qadaq
 fault — tunnuǵtaǵuq
 fault (at—) — maxqag'inaq
 fault (I am at—) v. — sitxug'isakuqing (1)
 faultless — maxqag'inaq with neg.
 faulty — mac'ídanuluk
 favor — axtangin
 favorite child — masatuq
 fear, n. — 1. iǵanaq 2. iǵataq
 fear, v. — 1. angítakuqing 2. iǵakuqing (1)
 3. iǵatukuqing (1) 4. iǵaxtakuqing (1)
 5. ngag'íkuqing (7)
 fearful — ngagnaq
 fear (I put in shame and—) v. — ayag'íkuqing (2)
 fear to, v. — iǵayuxtakuqing (1)
 feasible (not—) — ánginaq
 feather — ákax
 featherbed — isxaxsiq
 February [approx.] — qisagunaq [time when from lack of food one is sometimes reduced to gnawing straps or thongs]
 feeble — kayúǵíguluk

feed, v. — acǵukuqing (1)
 feel, v. — tutayagakuqing (1)
 feel pain, v. — naxtaqag'íkuqing (1)
 felicity — assaǵutasádaq [Miss.]
 female seal pup — lakudaq, P. I.
 fennel, Bot. — qilikdaq
 ferment, n. — caknyisaaq
 festers, imp. v. — susuxsikuq (5)
 festival — 1. kamgaq 2. qangulaliq
 fetch, v. — 1. áqatikung (2) 2. ukáǵakuqing (1) 3. waǵasakuqing (1)
 fetch out, v. — igukuqing (1)
 fever — cinglaq
 field — tanasxa
 fiery — qignag'inaq
 fight, v. — alitxug'íkuqing (2)
 figure — sigakudaq
 filaments — idgitagan
 file, n. — iǵaǵisiq
 fill, v. — c'xatikuqing (2)
 fill a position, v. — tanalgitikuqing (2)
 filth — 1. cukun 2. kikagnaq 3. taǵulkuq
 final — agaluǵiq
 finally — agalimadan [agalan plus ádan]
 find, v. — 1. axsasakuqing (1)
 2. ukukuqing ngan (1)
 find myself, v. — axtakuqing (1)
 find myself at a certain place, v. — ayugadakuqing (1)
 find myself in such a position that —, v. — makuqing (1)
 fine — anataǵuluk
 finger — atxuq
 finger (index—) — cugaǵusiq
 finger (middle—) — tiklaq
 finger nail — qagalǵiq
 finish, v. — inatikuqing (2)
 fir grove — yagaqadaq
 fir (silver—) — cumnax
 fire, n. — 1. ignaq 2. qignaq
 fire a gun, v. — tumdakuqing (1)
 fire container — qignag'iluq
 fire (I am on—) v. — ixsxakuqing (1)
 fire (I set on—) v. — 1. iǵíkuqing (1)
 2. ixtikuqing (2)
 fire (it is on—) v. — iǵíkuq (2)
 fire (on—) — ixsik
 firewood [driftwood] — iklan
 firm — tnguq
 firm (not—) — qagnáǵidaǵuluk
 first — 1. itangiq 2. kaduǵiq
 first (at—) — 1. itangasik 2. itangisik
 first-born child — itangag'anaq
 first of all — itangisiyusaq
 fish [general term] — 1. qa 2. qax 3. qagalinan, pl.
 fish [undet. carp-like sp.] — cingadǵiq
 fish [undet. deep sea sp.] — 1. aǵayadaq 2. amayaq 3. idgayun 4. kamaq 5. qalagaq
 fish [undet. long, pike-like tropical sp. with large-toothed mouth] — calakuq
 fish [undet. salt water sp.] — 1. ikayan 2. kalaga, kalagaq 3. kusam idanguca 4. tmadgin
 fish [undet. small salt water sp.] — cimguq
 fish [undet. small tender salt water sp.] — lumatudaq

fish [undet. sp. called *kuzma* by R. A.] — úsmaq
 fish (dried—) — údaq
 fish-drying pegs — nin
 fish-hook — duxtaq
 fish-hook lines — imgagin
 fishing line — umnaq
 fishing net — kudmaciq
 fish, *Nexogrammus asper* [sp. of *Cottoidae*] — agugim qa [lit. fish which lives in part of shore covered at high tide; called *terpug* by R. A.]
 fish roe — cisuq
 fish soup — caxsaq
 fissure — tuliq
 five — cang [lit. my hand]
 five times — cángidim
 fix, v. — anuǵnásayakuqing (1)
 fixed matters — atxag'isag'ing
 flagstone — cunluq
 flames (in—) — ixsik
 flaming — 1. iǵnaq 2. qignag'inaq
 flea — katǵiq
 flee, v. — ixqikuqing (1)
 flesh — 1. qac'xiq 2. ulluq
 flexible — inyudaq
 flies about [said of bird only] v. — igaxtáduq (1)
 flight (it is in—) [said of arrows] v. — atag'dakuq (5)
 flight (it takes—) [said of bird only] v. — igaxtáduq (1)
 flint for striking fire — igdax
 flipper — umsuq
 float, v. — gucig'íkuqing (7)
 flock — samag'in, pl. samin
 flood — sidáq
 flood (there is a—) imp. v. — sidakuq (5)
 floor of dwelling — cimaluq
 flounder [2 sp. of *Pleuronectidae*] — 1. tadimayuq 2. úgaguq
 flour — alugaq
 flower, n. — cigudngiq
 flows (it—) [said of streams] v. — amnaǵíkuq (8)
 flows (the water—) imp. v. — 1. igadakuq (5)
 2. igatakuq (5)
 fluke of whale — umsuq
 flustered (I am—) v. — cudgukuqing (1)
 fly [insect] — 1. úgamikadaǵiq 2. ugumiqadaq
 foam, n. — úǵuc'iq
 foeman — angakusaq
 fog — ayangiq
 foggy (it is—) imp. v. — ayangikuq (5)
 fold, n. — qangiq
 fold, v. — 1. qangikuqing (1)
 2. qangitadakuqing (1) 3. ulikung (1)
 folds, n. — sigun
 fondle, v. — aniqsulakuqing (1)
 food — 1. inuq 2. qalgadaq
 fool — daqulgaq
 foolish — daxqag'ikadanaq
 foot [12 in.] — atxidusiq
 foot — kitáq
 foot covering of any kind — ulig'iq
 footprint — cimiq
 footprints (I make—) v. — cimixsikuqing

footstep — tadaluq
 for, prep. — 1. ádan, ádakik, 2. ádagan
 3. agalán
 for, conj. — umaya ádanginín
 for him, her, it — qulagán
 for me — 1. agalming 2. qulaming
 3. qulakiming
 for nothing — akíqulgalakan
 for thee — 1. agalmin 2. qulamin 3. qulakmin
 for these causes — umakun qulangin
 forbid, v. — aglisakuqing (1)
 force, v. — 1. kyágíkuqing (7)
 2. qixkutakuqing (1)
 force from, v. — igninaxsakuqing (1)
 force someone to leave, v. — ámánudaquqing
 forefathers — kagangin
 forehead — tanniq
 foreign — awagíq
 foreman — manámaq
 forest — yágan
 forever — awán tamadaga
 forget, v. — ugúnuktakuqing (1)
 forgive, v. — annukuqing (1)
 forgive (I — you) v. — imin annuktakuqing
 form, n. — kamgaluq
 formerly — 1. itangasik 2. itangisik
 3. kádimadan
 forth from — ádagan
 forthwith — algayagúlakan
 fortify, v. — tungagayakuqing (1)
 fortunate — ásaqutaq
 fortunate (I become—) v. — ukudigatikuqing
 (2)
 fortunate (very—) — assagútasadaq
 foundation — 1. qala 2. úlga
 founder [person who establishes] —
 atxaxtaqagíq
 founded at sea — alağum ilan kimsik
 four — sicin
 Four Mountain Island [one of group of
 Aleutian Chain islands] — tanam anguná
 [lit. great land]
 fox — uqacinq
 fox (arctic—) — 1. aikagauq 2. ayakagauq
 Fox Islander — Unanaq, Unangan, pl.
 fragile — sixdaq
 fragment — 1. agisiq 2. sixsiknaq
 free — makú álaq
 free from, v. — agligakuqing (1)
 fresh — tağadaq

gain, n. — áğutxaq
 gain, v. — áğutikuqing (2)
 gain a prize, v. — áğusxakuqing (1)
 gain ground, v. — maxqadaxtakuqing (1)
 gall — 1. citxiq 2. madagnaq
 galluses — kangagaxtusiq
 gambling (one ruined by—) — áğutxaq
 game named "the demons show themselves"
 — quğan agalik
 gangfish — qaluğan
 garden (kitchen—) — tanasxa
 garland — ámaqadaq
 garment — cuxtaq
 garment (any short—) — cudgigin

friend [male or female] — 1. acacaq
 2. agitasaq 3. ilaq 4. ilaqaq
 friendly act — axtangin
 frighten, v. — 1. áñanikuqing (1)
 2. iganatakuqing (1)
 frightened — igatuq
 fright (I take—) v. — igatukuqing (1)
 frolic, v. — caminakuqing (1)
 from — 1. ádagan 2. dağán
 from above — qusamadán
 from beneath or under — sitxán
 from beside it — ilanugán
 from beside me — ilaming
 from beside thee — ilamin
 from exactly there — ingaligagan
 from him, her, it — 1. daxkigim 2. ilangan
 3. kukigim
 from me — 1. daxkiming 2. kukiming
 3. ilaming
 from near me — ilaming
 from near thee — ilamin
 from on — 1. kúán 2. kugán 3. kungin pl.
 from one's self — kúm
 from on one's self — ilkingim
 from that place — ingagan
 from thee — 1. daxkimin 2. kukimin
 from top to bottom — ikagan
 from what place — qanagan
 from within — 1. ilán 2. nagán
 front — kaduğiq
 front (in—) — atasik
 front (it is in — of) v. — 1. kadigukuq (5)
 2. kadigunakuq (5)
 frost — 1. qicaq 2. qinginaq
 froth, n. — úğucgíq
 fruit — 1. káyuq 2. qayun, pl.
 fry, v. — cugidakuqing (1)
 frying pan — cugidaq
 fugitive — tayağunáq
 fulfill, v. — cxatakuqing (1)
 full — 1. cxakuq 2. cxaq
 fun (I make — of) v. — qaláxtakuqing (1)
 fungus called devil's ear — quğam tutuca
 fur — cngaq
 fur [new growth] — cnguliq
 fur of sea bear — lákudaq
 fur seal — lakuq
 furnish, v. — anugnásayakuqing (1)
 furuncle — cixtudang
 future — kádimadan

G

garment [national parka] — samagukaq
 garment [old-time feather parka] —
 qulgudaq
 garret — kixyan
 garter — tagitiq
 gather, v. — 1. adgukuqing (1)
 2. taxsakuqing (1)
 gathered — taxtanaq
 gathering anything — masiguq gulik
 gauge, v. — atxitikuqing (2)
 gaze on, v. — ukuxtakuqing (1)
 general — tamadaga
 generation — kinglaxtiq
 generously — angixtálakan

geniculated tree — tasaq
 genitals (female—) — cisyuq
 genitals (masculine—) — úng
 gentle — 1. amqituguluk 2. asanaq
 get up, v. — axqagakuqing (1)
 giant (hideous — made of grass with long
 beard, used in games) — igadağax
 gift — 1. ağasaq 2. ağasiq
 girdle — caxcuq
 gird myself, v. — qamakuqing (1)
 girl — an'gáginadaq
 gist of a book — áğidgum kangin
 give! impv. — agada!
 give, v. — 1. ağasahtakuqing (1)
 2. ağdakuqing (1) 3. ağıkuqing [ağsik,
 ger.; agada! impv.] 4. axqatikuqing (2)
 give a prize, v. — áğuxsikuqing (1)
 given (having — to him) v. phr. — ngan
 áxsik
 give out, v. — axtuxsxakuqing (1)
 give something, v. — agsxakuqing (1)
 give up, v. — 1. aqatikuqing (2)
 2. axtuxsxakuqing (1)
 giving (infix expressing—) — áxsik
 glad (I am—) v. — inixsigakuqing (1)
 glass object — kdadaq
 glimmer, v. — tanikuqing (1)
 gloomy — qaxcaq
 glory — 1. alğunaq 2. angunatasiq
 glows (it—) imp. v. — igikuq (2)
 glutton — qaqałgituq
 gnat — culiq
 gnaw, v. — ánguğikuqing (7)
 gnawed (as a — bone) — ánuğnaq
 go! impv. — agada!
 go, v. — 1. ağdakuqing (1) 2. aigáğikuqing
 (7) 3. aigáğitikuqing 4. axqadakuqing (1)
 5. axqakuqing (1) 6. nukuqing [Kadyak
 word used by Aleuts]
 go across, v. — ağıkuqing (1)
 go aside, v. šnangamudáğikuqing (7)
 go astray, v. — sisakuqing (1)
 go away from, v. — itxalikuqing (1)
 go away from someone, v. — amánukuqing
 (1)
 go down, v. — kimikuqing [kimsik, ger.;
 kimada! impv.]
 go down into, v. — sakagakuqing (1)
 go forth, v. — 1. isatikuqing (2)
 2. itikuqing (2)
 go (I compel to—) v. — amalixtacxikuqing
 (1)
 go (I do not wish to—) v. — qitalalgakuqing
 (1)
 go (I let—) v. — amalixtacxikuqing (1)
 go into any place, v. — qangukuqing (1)
 go (I permit to—) v. — amalixtacxikuqing
 (1)
 go (let him or it—!) impv. — ámaya
 amánuğta!
 go out, v. — ituğikuqing (7)
 go somewhere of my own accord, v. —
 amánukuqing (1)
 go through, v. — ağıkuqing (1)
 go to someone who calls me, v. —
 ámaqukuqing (1)
 go toward a person, v. — úyakuqing (1)

go where I am bid, v. — ámaqukuqing (1)
 go with a load, v. — aigáğasakuqing (1)
 going [infix expressing—] — áxsik [ex. —
 having set out on trail — akaluq áxsik]
 God — Agúguq
 golden-eye, American; *Glaucionetta*
clangula Americana — 1. amtakuq
 2. amtatuq
 goletz salmon, *Salmo malma*, [sp. trout] —
 sadguniq
 good — igamanaq
 good — macxisaq [said of acts]
 good action — maqaxcisaq
 good deed — axtangin
 good (not—) — macxídanuluk
 good thing — maqadacxisaq
 goose (black-footed tundra—) — lax
 goose, Emperor or red-legged—; *Philacte*
canagica — 1. qamgagiq 2. qamgang
 gospel — tunusacxisaq, Miss.
 gourmand — qaqałgituq
 gracious — itúğnisaq
 gradually — angunağuluk ittalik
 grandchild — ilguq
 grandfather — qitğucungiq
 grandfather (paternal—) — latuq
 grandmother — kukaq
 grant! impv. — ámaya!
 grant, v. — tağáxtakuqing (1)
 granting that — kúm
 graphite used as paint— sidanaq
 grasp, v. — acidalgakuqing (1)
 grass — qigaq
 grass blade — uliq
 grateful — qagaq
 grating — qimugaq
 gratis — akíqulgalakan
 gratitude — qagaq
 grave — áduq
 grave (artificial—) — ixtiq
 graze [touch lightly] v. — áđgakuqing (1)
 grease — 1. caduq 2. sadignağ
 great — angunaq
 greater — áigax
 greater (I am — than) v. — áigakuqing (1)
 great-grandparent — sağuq
 great-great-grandfather — qitğug
 great (I am—) v. — angunakuqing (1)
 great land — tanam anguná [as place name
 refers to legendary original home of
 Unangan in the west.]
 greatness — 1. angunatasiq 2. sananá
 grebe [sp. of *Colymbidae*] — 1. qiguğiq
 2. qiguq
 greedy — icalignağ
 green [color] — cidgayuq
 greet, v. — kamgakuqing (1)
 greeting when meeting after a long
 separation, interrog. — ang i?
 grey — qidayaguq
 grey hairs — qidayan
 grief — 1. amanaq 2. ámanixtaq 3. qulilaq
 grieve, v. — 1. ámanitakuqing (1)
 2. qulilakuqing (1)
 grieve in spirit, v. — an'ging adgatakuqing
 (1)
 grieves, (it—) v. — txin-adgalasakuq

grieving — qidugik
 grievous — ngalgiq
 grievous (it is—) imp. v. — ngalag'ikuq (4)
 grind, v. — qic'itikuqing (2)
 grinding — qimugaq
 grindstone — qicidusiq
 groin — umlix
 grope, v. — tuglakung (1)
 ground — qala
 ground (on the—) — qalan
 grow, v. — axqakuqing (1)
 grow higher, v. — qayatikuqing (1)
 grow light, v. — tanikuqing (1)
 grow up, v. — 1. itikuqing (2)
 2. qayatikuqing (2)
 growl, v. — tunukyug'ikuqing (7)
 grows (it—) v. phr. — slum ilan agdakuq
 growth — qayatiq

habitable place — tanadgucagiq
 hail — qanix
 hair [single] — imliq
 hair of the head — imliq
 hairs (grey—) — qidayan
 half — angá
 half (on the other—) — angamadán
 halibut [sp. of *Hippoglossoides*] — cagik
 halt, v. — atxikuqing (1)
 halt (I am—) [walk lame] v. — ixdalukuqing (1)
 halting — kitalugtaq
 hammock — initiq
 hand — 1. caq 2. cax
 hand (by the—) — can-unangan
 handed (one—) — cáqakaq
 hand (hollow of—) — 1. qisim idmá 2. qisiq
 handkerchief — kanulisiq
 handsome — anugnasaq
 hang up, v. — cidgitikuqing (2)
 happen, v. — 1. áxtakuqing (1) 2. itakuqing (1)
 3. ittakuqing (1) 4. makuqing (1)
 happiness — ukudigat
 happy — ásaqutaq
 happy (I am—) v. — ukudigakuqing (1)
 happy (I make myself—) v. — ukudigatikuqing (2)
 hard — 1. tungaq 2. tunggaq 3. qagnatuq
 hardhearted — kannugtusanaq
 hardness — amniq
 hard to be done — manigisaq
 hare — ámyugaq
 harm — ángitaq
 harmful — umliqnaq
 harmful (it is—) imp. v. — umlixsxakuq (5)
 harmonious — ilulaq
 harpoon — maya'asiq
 harpoon for whales — igiqaq
 hash — maciknadaq
 haste (I make—) v. — atatakuqing (1)
 hasten, v. — iminakuqing (1) with a neg.
 haste (without—) — atatalakan
 hat — saliguq
 hatch [opening] — galgiq
 hatchet — anixsiq

grumble, v. — 1. iluxtakuqing (1)
 2. tunukyug'ikuqing (7)
 guard against, v. — aglisakuqing (1)
 guard (night—) — amgignaq
 guessed (having— as to the future) — magan
 aqadan ukunaxsik
 guest — duktasiq
 guide, v. — 1. aigagdakuqing (1)
 2. aigáktulakuqing (1)
 guilty — 1. atxaginuluk manaq 2. maxqaginaq
 guilty (thus he answers—) — maxqaning
 gun — tumdaq
 gun (I fire a—) v. — tumdakuqing (1)
 gun (large, ship—) — sulgidgasiq
 gun (report of—) — tumdam sulgá
 gut, Anat. — an'giq
 gwiniad — qalugan

H

hate, v. — 1. angktusakuqing (1)
 2. qalixtalakaging (9)
 hat (old-fashioned wooden—) — cagudaq
 hat [wooden, old style with open top for boat travel] — qangilug
 hat [wooden with decorations, such as crystals and sea lion whiskers] — qayatgum
 tumgagigan aluxsagwinglatú
 haughty — amuxinag
 have, v. — 1. agikuqing (agsik, ger., agida! impv.) 2. masakuqing (1) 3. matakuqing (1) 4. mayuxtakuqing (1)
 have as mine, v. — masaqadatikung (2)
 hay — qigaaq
 he — 1. ingan 2. naman
 he especially — inaqadam
 he [farthest down of those sitting below the speaker] — sakán
 he [his very own self] — amáusaq
 he [inside the dwelling] — ukán
 he [not present or not seen] — 1. ámán 2. umán
 he particularly — inaqadam
 he [sitting above me] — ikan
 he [sitting directly above the speaker] — ákán
 he [sitting directly in front of the speaker] — qakún
 he [sitting farthest from me] — qakán
 he [sitting in front of me] — qikún
 he [sitting last but one from speaker] — qagán
 he [sitting next but one to speaker] — ingán
 he [sitting next but two from the speaker, counting toward the door] — ikún
 he [sitting not far away] — akán
 he [sitting somewhat lower down than ukán] — unán
 he [standing at some distance] — ákún
 he [standing nearest me] — ikun
 he [walking at some distance from the speaker] — akún
 he [walking beside] — ikún
 he [walking nearest to speaker] — awán
 he who — áman
 he [who is outside the house] — sadán

he [who sits beside me] — wan
 head — kamgiq
 head-chorister (I act as—) v. — manámaqagakuqing (1) [Miss.]
 head-covering (habitually wearing a—) — saligugiq
 heal, v. — 1. masaqadakuqing (1)
 2. ugatikuqing (2)
 health — 1. kanguq 2. ukudigaq
 health (having been restored to—) v. phr. — qangu axqalik
 healthy (having made—) v. phr. — qangu axqasik
 health (I restore to—) v. — ugayakuqing (1)
 healthy — 1. kanguq 2. ukudiganaq
 heap — kaxignan
 hear (I can—) v. — tutakuqing (1)
 hearing — tutuca'iq
 hearing (I have—) v. — tutakuqing
 heart — 1. kannúq 2. kannugiq
 heathen — agnamixtaq [Miss.]
 heat water, v. — tangaq cinglaxtikuqing
 heavens — iniq
 heavy — kayagnaq
 heavy (it is—) imp. v. — kayagnakuq
 heel — kagalkuq
 height — qayatiq
 heighten, v. — qayatikuqing (2)
 heights (at all—) — ikagan
 hell — 1. qignaqaq [lit. fire. Miss.] 2. qúgam ulá [Miss.]
 helm — 1. qisgusiq 2. qisngusiq
 help, v. — ilagukuqing (1)
 help someone, v. — sismikuqing kin (1)
 helper — sismixtaq
 hem of something — siciga
 hence — 1. nikun 2. wagan
 henceforth — atasik
 herd — sama'gin, pl. samin
 herdsman — sama'gin am'gignaq [lit. one who watches herd by night]
 here — 1. amángasan 2. ingagum 3. ingaligan 4. ingun 5. ningun 6. waligan 7. wangun
 here [outside the house] — sadangun
 here (I am—) v. — udalikuqing (1)
 here (I am— continually) v. — udasakuqing (1)
 heretofore — uxtanaq
 hereupon — 1. ingaligan 2. ingun
 her (for—) — 1. agalan 2. qulagán
 her (from—) — ilán
 herrings — úlrgan
 hers — ngan mayuq
 hers (it is—) v. — mayuxtaq akaq
 hesitating — angikalgitaq
 hidden — agútaq
 hidden (I am—) v. — agutakuqing (1)
 hide, v. — utxumayukuqing (1)
 hides, imp. v. — úlmakuq (5)
 hide something, v. — 1. agutikuqing (2)
 2. iqukuqing (1)
 hiding places — atagin
 high — 1. qayaq 2. qayatanaq
 higher — 1. ku'giq 2. kuxiq
 high flying birds — inimsangin
 high sea — aluq
 hill — qayaq
 billock — 1. áigaaq 2. cuqiq

hill (small—) — tumtaq
 him (at, beside, near—) — ilagan
 him (for—) — 1. agalan 2. qulagán
 him (from—) — 1. daxkigim 2. ilán 3. kukigim
 him (from beside or near—) — ilagán
 him (on—) — kugan
 him (past—) — angagán
 him (to—) — ngan
 him (toward—) — ádagan
 him (with—) — kukigim
 hinder inanimate things, v. — áganikuqing (1)
 his — ngan mayuq
 his (in— time) — 1. aslán 2. aslangán
 his (it is—) — mayuxtaq akaq
 hissing — úgumaqáciyaq
 hither — wangudagan
 hitherto — ka'dimadan
 hoarfrost — agamaq
 hoary — qidayaguq
 hold, v. — suxtakuqing (1)
 hold back, v. — aciyaxtakuqing (1)
 hold out, v. — tugitikuqing (2)
 hole — 1. ánuq 2. cagaq [natural] 3. cagadaq [artificial] 4. isanaq [from tearing] 5. ixtiq [artificial]
 hole (I make a—) v. — gutikuqing (2)
 hole in ice — tatuq
 holes (secret — in rocks or ground, where a tribe concealed itself when attacked by superior forces) — atagin
 hole where animal lives — 1. cixcaq 2. cixtiq
 holiday — kamgaq
 hollow of the hand — qisim idmá
 holy — qúrháq
 holy (very—) — 1. angaligádigasádaq 2. snganádaq — At. [Miss. terms]
 honey — idigaq
 honorable person — taiyáguxsdagaaq
 hook — duxtaq
 hope, n. — un'gitaq
 hope, v. — 1. lusakuqing (1) 2. un'gitakuqing (1)
 hopeful — un'gitaq
 horror — iganaq
 horrorstruck (I am—) v. — áttakuqing (1)
 host — tayágu'amaq
 host [Eucharistic wafer] — an'gigam aki [Miss.]
 hot — cingliq
 hot (it grows—) imp. v. — ugnasatakuq (5)
 house — 1. ilanaq 2. ulaq
 house [village clubhouse used for dancing, *kashime*] — ulagamax
 household — 1. ilanaq 2. ilanuaq 3. sgaq
 household (one of—) — ulaqilanaq
 houses (group of—) — ulakidaq
 house yard — ulam áca
 how? — 1. alqusiqaq 2. alquqaq 3. alqutaqaq
 however — masxangan
 how many? — 1. malqinin? 2. qanáng?
 how many times? — qanángidim?
 how much? — qanáng?
 human being — an'gagim an'gagi
 humbly — axqayaxtalakan
 humiliate, v. — kingúnisakuqing (1)
 humming — úgumaqáciyaq

hump — 1. qung 2. qungiq
humped — qungtuq
humpback salmon, *Oncorhynchus gorbuscha* —
adgayuq
hundred — sisaq
hundreds (by—) — sisađim
hundred times — sisađim
hunger — ágaq
hungry — ágaq
hungry (I am —) v. — ágakuqing (1)
hunt otters, v. — cngatunagikuqing (7)
hunting (I go with otter — party) v. —
cngatunagingan aixakuqing
hunting implement — mayagasiq
hurricane — qitikilaq

I — 1. ting 2. ting
I alone — inaqadang
I especially — inaqadang
I in especial — inaqadaming
I particularly — 1. inaqadang 2. inaqadaming
I myself — inaqing
ice — kdaq
idiom — ilugadaq
idle, v. — saxtakuqing (1)
idleness — saxtaq
idol — 1. agatxaq [Miss.] 2. qugadaq
3. sigimkuq
idolator — qugam mangiyuqtanaq [Miss.]
if — kum
igneous — qignaginaq
ignoramus — akulaq
ignorant — akulaq
ignorant (I am—) v. — akulakuqing (1)
ignorant person — 1. akulaq 2. angamikuxtaq
ikon — kamgaluq
Iliuliuk [chief village on Unalaska Island]
— ilulaq [harmonious]
ill — naxtaqađiq
ill (I am—) v. — naxtaqađikuqing (1)
illegal — atxađinuluk
illness — nađanaq
illuminate, v. — angaliđadilikung (2)
image — 1. agatxaq [Miss.] 2. kamgaluq
[Miss.] 3. qugadaq
imagination — an'giganaq
imagine, v. — anuđalakuqing (1)
immediately — algayagulakan
immobile — 1. angixtalakan 2. ciklagayuluk
immoderate — txin, sulađtađuluk
immortal — asxadaguluk
immovable — angixtalakan
impolite — akulaq
important — kayagnaq
important in bearing — amukinađ
impose on or upon, v. — adalusakuqing (1)
impose on or upon [neg. form] v. —
adalusalakađing
impossible (it is — for me to undertake) v.
— angixtakuqing (1)
improper — atxađinuluk
improve, v. — tungaxtakuqing (1)
impurity — amaiknaq
in — 1. angagan 2. ilan; ilkin, d.; ilin, pl.
3. nagan 4. awangan

hurry, v. — 1. angayxtakuqing
2. atatakuqing (1) 3. iminakuqing (1)
with neg.
husband — ugi
husband (I am left without a—) v. —
ugigiqadakuqing (1)
husband (I take a—) v. — ugilgikuqing [get.
ugilgilik, ugilgisik; impv. ugilgida!]
hut made of earth — ulaq
huts erected for temporary use while
traveling — ixsun
hypocrite — uguyaxtaq
hypocrite (I play the—) v. — uguyxtakuqing
(1)

I

in him — ilim
in me — ilming
in one's self — ilim
in thee — ilmin
in this place — ingun
in vain — iniman
in what manner — masxinin
in what way — masxangan
inaccessible — amuxinađ
inactive — ciklagayuluk
inasmuch as — 1. sanakam sanatalik
2. sanakam sanatalikinin
inauspicious — sngangadaq
incarnation — ullulgisik [Miss.]
incessant — 1. agatalakan 2. uganagnađuluk
incessantly — dađtalakan
incision — ugaknaq
inclose on all sides, v. — imutikuqing (2)
inconsequent — atxađinuluk
increase, v. — 1. amnađutikuqing (2)
2. angunasmikuqing (1) 3. ilalgikuqing
(1)
increases (it—) v. phr. — slum ilan agdakuq
incurable — amiduladukaluk
indebted — adulgixtaq
indecisive — angikalgitaq
indicate, v. — cugađukuqing (1)
indigent — manuqađiguluk
indignant (I am—) v. — atyugnikuqing (1)
indispensable — anuxtaná-usaq
indisposed — 1. takigiq 2. takixtaq
indisposed (I am—) v. — takixtakuqing (1)
indulgence — macungsitaaq
inebriated — tangalixtaq
inexperienced person — tađayaqaq
inextinguishable — ugadađuluk
infancy — anitugasanaq
infant — maqdadaq
infant wrapping — cunguq
inhabitants (original — of a place) —
kadangin
inhale, tr. v. — umtakung (1)
inhospitable place — tanadgucađiq with neg.
injurious (it is—) imp. v. — umlixsxakuq (5)
injury — unaq
injustice — agan'gudaq
innate — qalaq
innocent — maxqađinaq with neg.
innumerable — asacagiguluk

inquire, v. — amayxtakuqing ngan (1)
inquire about, v. — tađakung (1)
insane — daxqađigulug
insane (I am—) v. — daxqađikadakuqing (1)
insects (small—) [general term] —
saqucadaq
insect sting — ucusiq
insert, v. — cangatikuqing (1)
inside — kangin
inspect, v. — atgađusakuqing (1)
inspector — ukuđtaqađinaq
instruction — acigasingin
instructor — atxaxtaqađiq
instrument for writing — aluđasiq
instrument that cuts or tears — isisiq
instrument to pile things in a heap — adgusiq
insufficiently — isxalakan
insult, v. — 1. ituđnikuqing (1)
2. kingunigakuqing (1)
insulting (I am—) v. — ituđnixtakuqing (1)
intact — ilmadaq
intelligence — an'gikik
intelligent — 1. an'gim kamdakik
2. idaqlisadađuluk
intemperate — txin-sulađtađuluk
intend, v. — 1. an'gimađukuqing (1)
2. ilming agasxakuqing (1)
intercourse (sexual—) — cixtim malga
interdict, v. — aglixtaquqing ngan (1)
interior — 1. gudgiq 2. kangin
internal — gudgiq
interpret, v. — kangcimatikuqing (2)
interpreter — tununaq
interrogate, v. — amatakuqing (1)

jacket — cudgugin
January [approx.] — anulgiliq [lit. season
when cormorants appear]
jealous — gilgituq
jealous (I am—) v. — gilgixtakuqing (1)
jealousy — 1. gilgaq 2. gilgiq
join, v. — 1. qisadaquqing (1)
2. tagukuqing (1)
joiner — anigna
joker — qalagađiq
jostle, v. — ingumixtakuqing (1)
jostle out, v. — kayukitalgakuqing (1)
journey, v. — akakuqing (1)
journeying (I am — by trail) v. — akaluq
axtakuqing
joyful — qađataq
jubilation — aqatasidigaq
judge, n. — 1. maxkax atxaxtaq 2. maxqax
aguxtaq [court] 3. tunuxtaq

J

judge, v. — atgađayakuqing (1)
judicial — tunuxtaq
July [approx.] — cađalilim tugida [the
month when young amphibians flourish]
jump, v. — igicxikuqing (1)
jump over, v. — igitikuqing (2)
June [approx.] — sadignam tugida [the
month in which the wild creatures grow
fat]
just, adv. — agacan
just [fair] — agan'gudaq with neg.
just [no more] — ingayali
just person — tunuxtađuđiguluk
just that! — awaya!
just thence — ingaligagan
juts (it — into the water from the land) v. —
idgađikuq (2)
juvenile — axqasađuq

K

keen (it has a — edge) imp. v. — qicagikuq
(4)
keep, v. — anatakuqing (1)
keep on, v. — kadmudađikuqing (7)
kelp — alađum kumgu
kettle with spout — unagađidaq
key — 1. amniyasiq 2. qammigacaq

kidney — daxtuq
kill, v. — asxatikuqing (2)
killed — asxatgaq
killer whale of Pacific — *Orcinus rectopinnae*
— ađluq
kind [benign] — 1. amqituđuluk 2. asanaq
3. utxitasaaq

kind [sort] — sgaq
 kindle a fire, v. — anikuqing (1)
 kindness — xatangin
 kindred — ilatxin
 kingdom (divine-) — Agugum angali
 king eider, *Somateria spectabilis* — sakuq
 king salmon, *Oncorhynchus chavicha* — amiyung
 kiss, v. — umcukuqing (1)
 kitchen — unaluq
 kittiwake, Ornith. — 1. gidagiq 2. gidaq
 knee — 1. adgidaq 2. cidgidaq
 knife — dikasiq
 knife (large-) — kalaulisiq

knife of stone — 1. qamliq 2. samiql
 knot, v. — qisalikuing (2)
 know, v. — 1. aqatakuqing 2. axqatakuqing (1)
 know again, v. — axsakuqing (1)
 know (I do not-) v. — akulakuqing (1)
 know (I do not — what to do) v. — amayakagukuqing (1)
 know (I say that I do not-) v. — axqatayukuqing (1) with a neg.
 known (I make-) v. — aksaxkukuqing (1)
 knowledgeable — akulaguluk
 Kodiak islander — Kanagiq

L

labor — awaq
 laborer — awanaq
 laborer (I am a-) v. — awakuqing (1)
 lacking — anuxtaqagiq
 lad — sugankadaq
 ladle — aglusiq
 laid out (it is-) v. — agicagikuq (5)
 lake — aniq
 lame — 1. ixdalukik 2. kitalugtaq
 lame (I am-) v. — ixdalukuqing (1)
 lament — aganganakuqing (1) 2. qidakuqing (1)
 lamp — qignagilug
 lamp [generally and for stone blubber lamps] — anguq
 lamp (grease-) — ixtaq
 lamp (lighted-) — taxistasiq
 land — tanaq
 language — tunuq
 lantern — qignagilug
 larch tree — ulngidgidaq
 large — angunaq
 larger — agax; agalakan, neg. form
 lassitude — kayugiqadaq
 last — angtugiq
 last (at-) — agalimadan [agalan plus adan]
 last of a series — alang-isiq
 late (it is-) v. — agalikuq (5)
 lately — uxtanaq
 latrine — sitgilug
 laugh, v. — alukuqing (1)
 laugh at someone, v. — alusaxtakuqing (1)
 laughter — alunasaq
 laundry — cugugin
 law — maxqaxsingin
 lay, v. — 1. ignikuqing (1) 2. iqlukuqing (1)
 lay out, v. — 1. agilikuing (2)
 2. axtuqagikuqing (1) 3. isxaxsikuqing (1)
 laziness — saxtaq
 lazy (I am-) v. — saxtakuqing (1)
 lead, v. — 1. agasakuqing (1)
 2. aigagdakuqing (1) 3. aigaktulakuqing (1)
 lead into danger, v. — akilflakuqing (1)
 lead to him, v. — ilan agalakuqing (1)
 lead up, v. — 1. agakuqing (1)
 2. agatikuqing (2)
 lead up to, v. — aigaktulakuqing (1)
 leader — 1. manamaq 2. maxqaq aguxtaq
 leader in battle — alitxum kimga

lean, adj. — qakaq
 lean, v. — qigdalagakuqing (1)
 lean (I become-) v. — qakatikuqing (2)
 lean on, v. — angyuqixtakuqing (1)
 leap up, v. — igicxikuqing (1)
 learn, v. — acigasakuqing (1)
 learned — 1. akulaguluk 2. axqataqagiq
 learner — acigaqaaq
 learning, n. — acigasingin
 least — kingugiq
 leave, v. — 1. agisakuqing (1)
 2. amatxakuqing (1) 3. ignikuqing (1)
 4. igukuqing (1) 5. inganuxsakuqing (1)
 6. itxalikuqing (1)
 leave (I force someone to leave-) v. —
 1. amanudakuqing (1) 2. amanuyakuqing
 leave (I take my-) v. — amanukuqing (1)
 leave off, v. — 1. agatakuqing (2)
 2. ugasakuqing (1)
 leaves (it-) v. — idakuq (5)
 leaves of trees and plants — kucukan
 left hand — angiqiqiq
 left (I have — him) v. — ilan agakung
 left-over — signaq
 left (what is on the — side) — angiqiqiq
 leg — amidgic
 leisure (at-) — makú alakaq
 length — aduq
 length (at full-) — akanuan
 lengthen, v. — 1. adukuqing (1)
 2. adutikung (2) 3. igutikuqing (2)
 lengthwise — akanuq
 less — 1. agalakan 2. kingugiq
 let! — amaya!
 letter — kalikaq
 letter of alphabet — aluq
 liar — 1. agan'gudaq 2. agan'gunaq
 liar (I am a habitual-) v. —
 agan'gudakuqing (1)
 liberator — akixtaq
 lie, n. — agan'gudaq
 lie, v. — adalukuqing (1)
 lie down, v. — 1. angamikuqing (1)
 2. angyuqixtakuqing (1)
 lie down to rest, v. — quyukuqing (1)
 lie fallen, v. — usugikuqing (7)
 lie (I tell a — on one occasion) v. —
 agan'gukuqing (1)
 lie prostrate, v. — usugikuqing (7)
 life — an'gagiq

life (all through-) — an'gim akanu
 lifelong — an'gagim akanu
 lift, v. — kumsikuqing (1)
 lift someone who is lying down, v. —
 aggitikuqing (2)
 light, v. — anikuqing (1)
 light up, v. — angaligaditikuqing (2)
 lighted lamp — tanixtasiq
 lightning — amuq
 like — lidaq
 like as — 1. aligwaya 2. aliwaya
 like (I am-) v. — 1. lidakuqing ngin (1)
 2. sanakuqing (1)
 likeness — 1. kamgaluq 2. lidaca
 likewise — ikugusan
 lily, *Fritillaria kamschatcensis* (R. saraná
 lily) — alugaq
 limb — qalaxtaq
 limited — angtagiq
 line — 1. aluq 2. cuduq
 line *alba* — asağidaq
 linen — cugugin
 linger, v. — iminakuqing (1)
 link — 1. atguxsiq 2. atxuxsiq
 lip — adix
 lips — agilgiq
 lips (I open my-) v. — agikuqing (1)
 listen, v. — tutikuqing [tusik, ger.: tutuca!
 impv.]
 litter for animals — agitakaq
 little, adv. — amnagulakan
 little by little — angunaguluk ittalik
 live, v. — an'gagikuqing (1)
 live (I cause to-) v. — aglagikuqing (2)
 liver — agiq
 livid (it grows-) imp. v. — mangayulakuq
 (5)
 living, v. — an'gagiq
 living honestly and uprightly — an'gagisigaq
 lo! — 1. udaya! 2. wa!
 load — 1. aguq 2. qanglaguq
 loaded — agugitaaq
 lobster with eggs clinging to it — ilgaguq
 locality — isxaq
 lock — amniyasiq
 lodge a complaint against, v. — ilgaxtakuqing
 (1)
 log — iklaq
 loins — 1. ixsgiq 2. ixsiq

mad — daxqağiguluq
 madman — daqulgaq
 maggots — cimakayun
 magpie — qalqağayaq
 maim, v. — nadgukuqing (1)
 maimed — 1. caqakaq 2. nadguğiq
 maintained (I am-) v. —
 an'gagiyaxtasakuqing (1)
 make, v. — 1. agakuqing (1)
 2. agukuqing (1) 3. axqadakuqing (1)
 4. axqatikuing (2) 5. ingamakuqing (1)
 6. maxqakuqing (1)
 make a basket, v. — ayukakuqing (1)
 make black, v. — qaxcatikuqing (2)
 make haste, v. — angayaxtakuqing

loiter, v. — 1. iminakuqing (1)
 2. saxtakuqing (1)
 long — 1. adukuq 2. aduq
 long (as — as) — kadan
 long for, v. — sugdaxtakuqing (1)
 long (somewhat or moderately-) — adudak
 look! — 1. ukuga! 2. wa! 3. waya!
 look after, v. — aglikuing (1)
 look at, v. — ukuxtakuqing (1)
 look for, v. — 1. acigikuqing (1)
 2. angagikuqing (1)
 look forward to, v. — lusakuqing (1)
 look upward, v. — kakikuqing (1)
 looked (that which cannot be — at because of
 horror, contempt, or other unpleasant sensa-
 tions) — ukulgalsanakaguluk
 looking-glass — ukuluq
 looks (one who — at himself) — ukuxtacx
 inaq
 looks (somebody or something — like me) v.
 — lidatikuqing (2)
 loose, v. — 1. ilgikuqing (1)
 2. tagitakuqing (1)
 loosen, v. — cilikuqing (1)
 lose, v. — ikitikuqing (2)
 lose my head, v. — cudgukuqing (1)
 lose my way, v. — sisakuqing (1)
 lose the desire to do, v. — malatuqadakuqing
 (1)
 loss — 1. ikicxinakaq 2. ikitiq
 lost — ikicxinakaq
 lot — kaxignan
 lo these! — umaya!
 lo this! — umaya!
 lots (having cast-) — magan aqadan
 ukunaxsik
 louse — kituq
 love, n. — qağaxtaq
 love, v. — 1. qağaxtakuqing (1)
 2. yagakuqing (1) 3. yaxtakuqing (1)
 loving — qağaxtaq
 lower parts — qalan
 lumber (California-) — aguxsuq
 luminaries (heavenly-) — angum inagan
 luminous — angaligadigaq
 lungs — umxiq
 luxury — macungsitaq
 lying on the ground — angamikuxtaq
 lying (this — beside me) — udan

M

make (I — a smoothly riding canoe by insert-
 ing a number of small bones in framework)
 v. — cangatikuqing (1)
 make my bed, v. — isxaxsikuqing (1)
 make out of anything, v. — asugakuqing (1)
 make wet, v. — cuxdukutikuqing (2)
 make with an instrument, v. — agusakuqing
 (1)
 maker — aguxtaq
 maker of any article — mayaxtaq
 making something — maxqağinaq
 Makushin Volcano, Unalaska Island, A pl. na.
 — Ayaq
 male — taiyağug
 malicious — amqituq

malicious act — amqitum malgá
man [mankind] — an'gáim an'gáigi
man — taiyaquq
man and wife — ingacáigi
man (old-) — 1. aliq 2. aliq
man (young-) — sugangiq
manner (in a lowly-) — axqayaxtálakan
manner (in what-?) — alqusiq?
manner (in what-) — masxinin
manners (I lack-) v. — ákulakuqing (1)
manufacturer — mayaxtaq
many — amnaquq
many times — amnágudim
March, approx. — ulam ilan qaáiq [when one
eats indoors on account of the rain]
mark, n. — 1. áluq 2. anatiq 3. axqatasiq
mark, v. — anasxikuqing (1)
mark at which one shoots — tuqig
mark (I make a-) v. — aluqikuqing (7)
mark of vocative case — á
marriage — cixtim malgá
marriage (I give in-) v. — ugiligagan-ngan
axsakuqing
married (I enter the — state) v. —
ayagalqikuqing (1)
marry [used by females] v. — ugilgikuqing
(1. ugilgilik 2. ugilgisik, ger.: ugilgida!
impv.)
marry [used by males] v. — ayagalqikuqing
marsh pennywort, bot. — qilikdaq
martial — alitxuqig
mask — sigimakluq
mass — kaxignan
Mass [Eccles.] — Agúgum ulagan inulgá
master (I make myself — of anything) v. —
tngunaxtakuqing (1)
master in any affair — manámaq
master of a household — agnakaq
match [lucifer] — an'gulagadaq
matter — aguq
May, approx. — 1. icicxus 2. icinunqin
[season when flowers bloom]
May, approx. — saqasanguluk [time when
one sleeps but little]
may be so (it-) — amasukuq
me — ting
me (at-) — ilaming
me (beside-) — ilaming
me (by-) — angang
me (for-) — 1. agalming 2. qulakiming
3. qulaming
me (from-) — 1. daxkaming 2. kukiming
me (from beside-) — ilaming
me (from near-) — ilaming
me (in-) — ilming
me (near-) — ilaming
me (on-) — kuming
me (past-) — angang
me (to-) — nung
me (toward-) — ádaming
me (with-) — kukiming
meadow — tanasxa
meal — qaq
meaning (I make plain the-) v. —
kangcimatikuqing (2)
meaning (the — is) imp. v. —
kangtakuq (2)
meanwhile — agan sitxan

measure, v. — atxitikuqing (2)
measure by seven foot lengths, v. —
sigixtakuqing (1)
measure of any kind — atxidusiq
measure of seven feet [R. sazhen] — sigaq
measurement — atxitiq
meat — ulluq
medicine — ugayasiq
meditate, v. — an'gilakadakuqing (1)
medley of objects — maciknadaq
meet, v. — kadamgakuqing (1)
meet with, v. — ukukuqing ngan (1)
melt, v. — asugakuqing (1)
menace, n. — angiq
mend, v. — 1. ilagikuqing (7)
2. tagámqixtakuqing (1)
menial, n. — awanaq
menses — agilugiq
menstruation — agilugiq
merchant — tayanaq
mercy (I have — on) v. — ángugakuqing (1)
mercy (have — on me!) impv. — nung
txin-itugnisada!
merely — 1. agacan 2. ingyali
merganser, *Mergus albellus* — aglayaq
merit, v. — asliktakuqing (1)
meritorious — 1. amcuqag 2. sanganaq, At.
merry (I make-) v. — unginasanixtakuqing
(1)
messenger — 1. awaxtaqag 2. tunusagiq
micturate, v. — tugadikuqing (1)
midday — namadán axtaq
middle [in indefinite sense] — ulga
midst, v. — qucxá
midst (from the — of) — utmán
midst (in the — of) — utman
midwife — agúqagickinaq
might — 1. angunatasiq 2. suxtasaq
mild — asanaq
Milky Way, Astron. — 1. inim asaáida
2. sigidaq ... inim sigida
mill, v. — qicitiikuqing (2)
mind, n. — an'gikik
mind (I call to-) v. — an'gigalakuqing (1)
mind (I keep in-) v. — an'gitakuqing (1)
mine — ting mayung
mineral — qigux
mingled — qaluxtasag
mink, *Mustela lutreola* — ilgituq
miracle — 1. kummalgadaquluk
2. kummalgaguluk
mirror — ukuluq
mirth — qaáataq
mischief — ángitaq
miserable — kingunaq
misery — kingunaq
misfortune — ángisaq
mislaid article — ikitiq
mislay, v. — ikitiikuqing (2)
missing — kangagiguluk
mist — ayangiq
mistake (I make a-) v. — aiqinixtakuqing
(1)
mixed — 1. agixtasag 2. qaluxtasag
mixture — maciknadaq
mock, v. — qálmidaxtakuqing (1)
mockery — qalagagiq

moisten with a sponge, v. —
cuxdukulikuqing (2)
moisture — cixtakudaq
mold, n. — qugadgiq
moldy — qugadgiq
molest, v. — akugasakuqing (1)
money — qicitiq
month — tugidaq
moon — tugidaq
moon (it is the time of the new-) imp. v. —
ulasagiq (5)
moon (there is a new-) imp. v. — ulasagiq
(5)
more — angak
morning — qilaaq
morning (early in the-) — qilaaq
morsel [sense of crumb] — 1. agliknaq
2. inuq
mosquito — 1. culiq 2. úlingiq
moss — úxdun
mother — anaq
mother-in-law [wife's mother] — satimgiq
moths — culigin
motion (in-) — ciklagasanaq
motion (I put anything in-) v. —
ciklagikuqing (7)
motion (I put in-) v. — 1. agluxtikuqing (2)
2. ayugnixtakuqing (1)
motionless — ciklagayuluk
mottled — tuxlakdaq
mound — 1. cuqig 2. tumtaq
mouse — asxuqidaq
mouse, small sp. — 1. cixcamikaq
2. ciscimikaq
mouse, tailless sp. — anamuq

N

nail, n. — asxuq
nail to, v. — asxukuqing (1)
nailed to — 1. asxuqig 2. asxulgaq
naked — cuxtaqagiq with neg.
name, n. — 1. asá 2. asyá
name, v. — ixtakuqing (1)
name (I call by the — of) v. — asasakuqing
(1)
name (I give a — to) v. — asasakuqing (1)
name (known by the — of) ilaxtadaq
named — ilaxtadaq
named (I am-) v. — ilaxtakuqing (1)
nape of neck — cunukax
narrate, v. — tudmalikuqing (1)
narrow, adj. — qudukacidaq
narrow, n. [strait] — quduq
nation — taiyaqun
natural — qalaaq
near — 1. acidan 2. amatxaq with neg.
near at hand — cidagan
near by — ámiga
near (from — at hand) — ámigán
near him — 1. aslagán 2. aslán 3. ilagan
near me — 1. asliming 2. ilaming 3. ilaming
near thee — 1. aslimin 2. ilamin
nearer to him or it — ádasán
nearly — 1. ádatxan 2. adyuxtaq
necessary — 1. anuxtanaq 2. anuganaq, At.
(1)

never — unuquǵanuluk
 new — taǵadaq
 news — tunusaq
 news (good friendly-) — tunusacǵisaq
 next — amatxaq with neg.
 nibble, v. — anigakuqing (1)
 niece — umniq
 night — amax
 night (by — or in the — time) — amǵan
 night guard — amgignaq
 night (I stay up at-) v. — amgiǵikuqing (7)
 nine — sicing
 nine (by-) — sicingidim
 ninefold — sicilung
 nine times — sicingidim
 nipple — maqdaq
 nit — kituq
 no — kugú [abbrev. ku]
 no one — 1. amagan with a neg.
 2. unúquǵuluk
 nohow — masálakan
 noise — 1. amilgaq 2. imacǵiq 3. tumdaq
 noise (I produce-) v. — tumdakuqing (1)
 noise (it makes a loud-) v. — ángagina-akuq (5)
 noisy (it is-) v. — ángagina-akuq (5)
 none — 1. amagan with a neg. 2. ašlan with a neg. 3. unuquluk
 nook — iqux
 north — 1. cugumadá 2. qigadiq
 northeast — qagadan
 northeastern — qagadan-axtaq
 northeast side — qagadan
 northern eider duck, *Somateria mollissima borealis* — kasamiq
 northern lights — yuǵyan
 northernmost cape of America, said to have been reached by former Unangan — qigaditigan kamga

north-north-east — qigadim tanakú
 north-north-west — qigadim — ácakú
 north side — qigadiq
 northwest — cugumadán-axtaq
 nose — an'ǵusiq
 nostril — an'ǵusiq
 nostrils — miqudaq
 not — kugú [abbrev. ku]
 not at all — masálakan
 notches on bone needles — dagálukik
 nothing — ašlan with a neg.
 notice, v. — anamasxikuqing ngan (1)
 nowhere — imunu with a neg.
 notwithstanding — 1. axtagalik
 2. axtagalikúan 3. axtagalikum
 4. axtagalin
 nourish, v. — acǵukuqing (1)
 nourished (I am-) v. — an'ǵagiyaxtasakuqing (1)
 November, approx. — agalgaluq [time at which one busies one's self in catching wild animals]
 now — wayám
 now (just or right-) — wayám waya
 now then! [sense of urging on or compelling] — 1. taǵa! 2. taǵa!
 noxious — 1. sngangadaq 2. umligna
 nude — cuxtaqagiq with neg.
 number (by-) — asataq
 numberless — asacagiguluk
 numbers — samusin
 numeral [an ordinal is denoted by isiq following the numeral] ex. second — alak isiq [two plus isiq]
 nurse, v. — 1. acǵukuqing (1)
 2. aniqsulakuqing (1)
 nurse (I give — to) v. — maqdackikuqing (1)

O

oath [judicial] — cam kumsigá [lit. hand lifting]
 object — anaǵiq
 object possessed — mayuq
 object shaped like digit — atxuq
 obligation (infix imparting sense of — to verb) — axqaq
 oblige, v. — 1. kyagikuqing (7)
 2. qikukuqing (1)
 obliged (I am-) aux. v. — akakuqing (1)
 obscure, v. — utxumayukuqing (1)
 observe, v. — anamasxikuqing ngan (1)
 obstinate (I am-) v. — qigdalagakuqing (1)
 obtain, v. — ilming agasxakuqing (1)
 occupation — anamanagiq
 occupy, v. — susigasakuqing (1)
 occupy a place, v. — tanasakuqing ngan (1)
 occupy myself at some business or work, v. — mamixtakuqing (1)
 occur, v. — makuqing (1)
 ocher — akungaq
 October, approx. — kimadǵim tugidá [season devoted to hunting]
 odor — ilgiq
 odor (it has an-) imp. v. — ilgikúq (5)

off — 1. kúan 2. kugan, pl. kungin
 offend, v. — 1. ituǵnikuqing (1)
 2. tunnuxtaǵukuqing (1)
 offer, v. — atǵagúsakuqing (1)
 offering to an idol — agigdiq
 often — amnagudim
 oh! [exclam. of astonishment] — á!
 oh! [exclam. of fear] — á!
 oh! [exclam. of pleasure] — ang-ang!
 oh! [exclam. of surprise] — í!
 ointment — cadusiq
 old age — qidayan
 Old Man's Bight [Al. pl. na. of Mikhailovskaia Bay on north shore of Unalaska Island] — Alim Uddá
 old (one who is very-) — aqaqadaxtaq [lit. who has ceased to walk]
 old woman — wixiq
 omnipotent — úsuq-suxtaq
 on — 1. ádaligan 2. angadan 3. kúan [abbrev. ku] 4. kugan [abbrev. ku] 5. quǵan
 on her, him, it — kugan
 on me — kuming
 on one occasion — attaqasim

on one's self — kúm
 on thee — kumin
 on top of — kangan
 on top of other objects — ángadamadán ángadá
 once — 1. attaqasim 2. taǵataq
 one — 1. agaca 2. attaqan 3. taǵataq
 one and the other — 1. agica 2. agicán
 only — 1. agacan 2. attaqaluq 3. ingayali
 onto one's self — kummadan
 open, adj. — guxtaq
 open, v. — 1. agatxalikuqing (1)
 2. akatikung (2)
 open my lips, v. — agikuqing (1)
 opening in a dwelling — galgiq
 opponent — angakusaq
 oppose, v. — 1. qitatalgakuqing (1)
 2. sulatakuqing (1)
 opposes (it-) imper. v. — 1. kadigukuk (5)
 2. kadigunakuq (5)
 opposite — 1. angadan 2. kadigunanaq
 opposite me — angadaming
 opposite thee — angadaming
 opposite to — kadan ádan
 opposition — kadigunanaq
 oppress, v. — 1. acidalgakuqing (1)
 2. akugasakuqing (1) 3. qayuqitakuqing (1)
 or — áma
 order, n. — malgaxtan-igǵanan
 order, v. — 1. kyagusakuqing (1)
 2. maqaxsikuqing (1) 3. maxqaxsikuqing (1)
 order off, v. — ingulagakuqing (1)
 order one out, v. — iyagdagalikuqing (1)
 order someone to go, v. — ámanucǵikuqing (1)
 order some undertaking, v. — manámaqagakuqing (1)
 order to go, v. — úyacǵikuqing (1)
 order to go or come, v. — ittaxǵikuqing (1)
 orderer of affairs — maxqaxsixtaq
 orders, n. — maxqaxsingin
 ordinal [is formed by isiq following the numeral] ex. second — alak isiq [two plus isiq]
 ordinance — 1. malgaxtan-igǵanan
 2. maxqaxsingin
 ordinarily — wan tamadaga
 ordure — 1. sitginaq 2. sitxinaq
 ore — qigux
 ornament, n. — anugnasayaq
 ornament, v. — anugnásayakuqing (1)

pack, v. — ignidgakuqing (1)
 package — 1. cimguq 2. kalikaq
 paddle, v. — yulikuqing (1)
 paddle a large skin boat, v. — sayukuqing (1)
 paddle of small skin boat — 1. áqadgusiq
 2. nuǵasiq
 pagan — 1. agnamixtaq [Miss.]
 2. angamikuxtaq
 pain — 1. akyagasiq 2. naǵaq 3. naxtaqagiq

ornaments of crystals or pebbles on clothes — ngitakix
 ornaments on clothes — kacitín
 ornaments (small — on clothing) — 1. cukatin
 2. sukluq
 other — 1. agitasá 2. awaǵiq 3. unuqu
 other (of some — kind) — awaǵiq
 other (one and the-) — agican
 other person — amaǵiq
 others (among-) — awán qucǵán
 otter (hairy sea-) — cngatuq
 otter hunter — cngatunagnaq
 otter hunters [band of Aleuts assigned to otter hunting by Russian America Company] — cngatunax
 otter (river-) — 1. áluq 2. angtux 3. aquyaq
 otter (young sea-) — caǵaliq
 ought not to, v. — manaqáninguluk
 ought to be, v. — qalaxtakuq (5)
 out — áca
 out from — ilán
 out of — ádagan
 out of doors — 1. áca 2. sadagan 3. ulam ácan
 out of the east — qigaqum ádagan
 out of the Russian language into Aleut — kasakam tunagan kungin unangan tunagan ilin
 out of the way [remote] — amatxaq
 out on the street — sadagan
 outdoors (I am-) v. — sadagakuqing (1)
 outside (on the-) — 1. ádaligan
 2. ángadamadán
 outside (I am — my dwelling) v. — sadagakuqing (1)
 outstrip, v. — kadá áqalikakuqing
 outward — ángadamadán
 outward on one's self — kúmadaligan
 outwardly — kúmadaligan
 over, prep. — 1. angadan 2. kúan, kugan [abbrev. ku] 3. qusan
 over, adj. [upper] — 1. kuǵiq 2. kuxiq
 over against — kadan ádan
 over there — ámangun
 overcome, v. — 1. kayasakuqing (1)
 2. sitgúǵitikuqing (2)
 overflow of the sea — alaǵum alaǵú
 overflows (the river — its banks) imp. v. — sidakuq (5)
 owl (brown-) — qunuluq
 owl (great-) — tututáq
 owner — tayáǵugamaq
 own property, v. — mayáǵasakuqing (1)
 own up to guilt — maxqaning

P

painful — ngalǵiq
 pain (I feel-) v. — naxtaqagikuqing (1)
 pain (I give-) v. — nanalakuqing (1)
 painted — uludaǵiq
 pair — ingacaǵiq
 pale — alagadigaaq
 pale (I turn-) v. — alagadigakuqing (6)
 pale (I turn — from fright) v. — átaquqing (1)
 pale (that has turned very-) — átaǵiciknaq

pallid — 1. alagadigaq 2. átagiciknaq
palm of hand — qisiq
paper — kalikaq
paradise — Agúgum ulá [Miss.: lit. dwelling
of the creator]
parcel — cimguq
parcel out, v. — usakuqing (1)
pardon, v. — 1. annukuqing (1)
2. ignikuqing (1)
pardoned (I need to be—) v. —
sitxugisxakuqing (1)
pardoned (let it be — to me) imp. v. —
sitxugikuq (4)
parity — sanakaq
parka (woman's otter or seal—) — cugax
parsley — qanisan
part, n. — 1. qataq 2. šnangá 3. udiq
part, v. — 1. áxsalakuqing (1)
2. usakuqing (1)
particularly — 1. inaqan 2. támanán
parts (lower—) — qalan
pass my time, v. — axsxakuqing (6)
pass through, v. — 1. agdakuqing (1)
2. agikuqing (1) 3. axsxakuqing (6)
4. gukuqing (1)
passes away (it—) v. — idakuq (5)
passes (it — by) imp. v. — matxšadakuq (5)
passes (it — its years) v. phr. — slum ilan
agdakuq
passing through — 1. cidaga agdanan
2. guxtaq
passion (I fall into a—) v. — kusukuqing (1)
passions (angry—) — sinicšidanuluk
past him — angagán
past me — angang
past thee — angán
patch on clothing — ilagasiq
path — akalugligaq
path (having opened a—) — akaluq
qamilacšisik
path (to make a—) inf. v. — akalugan
adukugan
patience (have — with me) v. phr. —
kukiming txin-agšitada
payment — akisiq
payment (I make a—) v. — akisakuqing
peace — 1. atxagasiq 2. ukudigaq
peace (I make — with) v. — 1. ilasakuqing
(1) 2. ilatikuqing ngan (2)
peak — kiguq
pebbles used as ornaments or fastenings on
clothes — ngitakix
peck with my beak [said of birds] v. —
kumušikuqing (7)
peddler — tauyanaq
peg — asxuq
pegs on which fish are dried — nin
pelt — igluq
pen — aluqasiq
pencil — aluqasiq
pendant — uqlunuq
penetrate, v. — 1. angalakuqing
2. gukuqing (1)
penis — úng
penitence — ilax
people — taŷyaqun
people living to the east of Unalaska —
qigadaqinan

perceive, v. — ukukuqing ngan (1)
perches (it—) [said of birds] imp. v. —
tagakuq (1)
perform, v. — cxatakuqing (1)
perform some act, v. — anaqidakuqing (1)
perhaps it is — amasukuq
peril — akilik
perishable — sišdaq
perished — ikicšinakaq
permissible (what is—) — mana aqaq
permit, v. — 1. kyaglakuqing (1)
2. kyagulakuqing 3. sanatakuqing, r.
permit to come frequently, v. —
agadacšikuqing (1)
pernicious — sngangadaq
persist, v. — qigdalagakuqing (1)
person from another locality — šnuqig
person handling goods used in Aleutian
trade — tauyanaq
person (other—) — amašiq
perspiration — idugaq
perspire, v. — idugašikuqing (7)
persuade, v. — qilakuqing (1)
pestilence — umlikadaq
petition, n. — áyasiq
petition, v. — áyakuqing (1)
petrel — sayuq
petrels, arctic — qidangan
phenomenon — axqatšisigadigaq
physician — uqayanaq
pick, v. — lakuqing (1)
pick berries (to—) inf. — qayun laqan
pick up, v. — taxsxakuqing (1)
picked (I am — out) v. — itxadakuqing (1)
pickle with brine, v. — alágunuxsxikuqing
(1)
picture to myself, v. — anugalakuqing (1)
piece — 1. inuq 2. qataq
piece out, v. — igutikuqing (2)
piece set in — igutiq
pierce, v. — cunikuqing (1)
pierced (it is—) v. — isanalgikuq (4)
pike — kadamaqusiq
pile — 1. an'guq 2. kaxignan
pillar — asqutiq
pillow — kangitiq
pilot — ukatgik
pine away, v. — qakatikuqing (2)
pine tree — cumnax
pit — ánguq
pitch [resin] — ciguq
pitiful — itúgnisaq
pity, v. — 1. ángugakuqing (1)
2. ánguxtakuqing (1)
pity me! — nung txin-itúgnisada!
place, n. — 1. isxaq 2. tanaq
place, v. — 1. agsxakuqing (1)
2. ignikuqing (1) 3. iqlukuqing (1)
place away, v. — ignidgakuqing (1)
place for safe keeping — iqludgasiq
place (impassable—) — cingam axsxadukaluk
place (inhospitable—) — tanadgucagiq with
neg.
place (it is an uneven, rugged—, full of hill-
ocks) imp. v. — tanaqulakuq (5)
place not yet reached — isxaligaq
place (populated or habitable—) —
tanadgucagiq

plague — umlikadaq
plain — 1. masaguluk 2. tnguc
plait, v. — ayukakuqing (1)
plank — áyuq
plant [undet. sp.] — sakudigamaq
[kutagarnik R.]
plants [general term] — idasaqin
plates — cammaq
platter — kalukaq
play, v. — 1. caminakuqing (1)
2. mikakuqing (1) 3. qaqanasaq
play with, v. — ikalakuqing (1)
plead, v. — áyakuqing (1)
pleasant — anugnasaq
pleased (I am—) v. — qaqaxsinikuqing (1)
pleasure — qaqataq
pliable — inyudaq
plot, v. — winginištakuqing (1)
pluck, v. — lakuqing (1)
pluck off, v. — igagikuqing (1)
plug, n. — cimitiq
plug, v. — cimitikung (2)
plunder, v. — masaqadatikung (2)
poem — angasiq
point, n. — cuqidaq
point out with my finger [in general] v. —
cugaqukuqing (1)
point toward some particular person or thing,
v. — cugaquxtakuqing (1)
pole — 1. anašiq 2. anašidaq [dimin.]
pole (hunting—) — kadamaqusiq
polished — qacšidigaq
polite — utxitasaaq
pollute a stream so that fish cease to resort
to it, inf. v. — amáyaknaqan
poor — 1. itugnanaq 2. kingunaq
3. manuqagiguluk
ponder, v. — an'gšisakuqing (1)
populated place — tanadgucagiq
porcupine — nuniq
porpoise [2 undet. sp.] — 1. aladaq
2. an'gašiq
porridge — caxsaxsiq
portion, n. — udiq
portion out, v. — axtuqagikuqing (1)
possess, v. — 1. agikuqing [agsik, ger.:
agida! impv.] 2. ilming agasxakuqing (1)
possess something, v. — anaqidakuqing (1)
possessed by a spirit [person] — quqagiq
possessing many things — 1. maqadaq
2. maqagiq
possession — mayuq
possessions (great—) — mayukidaqig
possible (as much as — in time or place) —
1. sanakam sanatalik 2. sanakam
sanatalkin
possible (it is — to be done) v. —
malagudúakuq
post — asqutiq
posteriors — icadaq
pouch — ignikadgusiq
pound (nine-tenths of a—) — inkatiq
pour, v. — yukung (1)
poverty — itugnanaq
power — 1. maxxaq 2. suxtasaq 3. tukúgasiq
powerful — kayutuq
powerless (I am—) v. — naxtaqagikuqing
(1)

praise, n. — 1. amcuqag 2. sanganaq, At.
praise, v. — ŷyuxtakuqing (1)
praiseworthy [said of acts] — macšisaq
pray [pre-Christian usage] v. —
agdukuqing (1)
pray [sense of plead] v. — áyakuqing (1)
pray, v. — kamgakuqing (1) [Miss.]
prayers (I ought to say my—) — kamga
-kakuqing
preach, v. — tudmalikuqing (1) [Miss.]
preaching — tunusacšisaq [Miss.]
pre-Aleut inhabitants of Islands [legendary]
— šuganan
precede, v. — kadmudagikuqing (7)
precisely — agacisan
pregnant (she becomes—) v. — idmašikuq
(1)
preoccupied (I am—) v. — atuqagnixtakuqing
(1)
prepare, v. — atxaxtikuqing (2)
prepared — atxaštaq
present [gift] — 1. aqasaq 2. aqasiq
present, v. — 1. áqatikung (2)
2. axqatikung (2)
present (I am—) v. — 1. ayugadakuqing (1)
2. udalikuqing (1)
preserve, v. — aglikuqing (1)
press, v. — acidalgakuqing (1)
pre-Unangan — itangix tayaqun
prevent [inanimate things] v. — áganikuqing
(1)
Pribilof Islands — amiq [pre-Russian place
name]
price — akí
price (I fix a—) v. — akilgikuqing (1)
prick, v. — cunikuqing (1)
prick a boil, v. — utxikuqing (2)
prickly — 1. cucšulaq 2. qicagadaq
pride — átyugasaqan
priest [pagan] — quqagiq
priest [R. church] — 1. kamgam tukú
2. kamgatúku 3. kamgatukuq 4. kamgax
aguxtaq [all selected by Miss.]
primarily — 1. itangasiq 2. itangisik
pristine — taqadaquluk
privy — sitgiluq
prize, n. — águšisq
prize (I give a—) v. — águšsikuqing (1)
proceed, v. — nukuqing [Kodiak word]
produce, v. — 1. agatikung (2)
2. áqatikung (2) 3. ukagakuqing (1)
producer — aguxtaq
profit, n. — águtxaq
progress, v. — tngunaštakuqing (1)
promise, v. — iggadakuqing
promontory — 1. igguq 2. iguq
prone to anger — kusuguq
pronunciation — ilugadaq
proper — qalaq
proper place for a thing — qalaq
properly — 1. aciqusan 2. atigusan
property — maqadan
prophet — tununaq
proprietor — 1. aqnaq 2. tayaqugamaq
props [small, for supporting plants] —
anulyan [O. W.]
prosecute at law, v. — angaxtakuqing (1)
prosperity — ukudigaq

prosperous — ukudiganaq
prostrate (I lie—) v. — usugikuqing (7)
protuberance — 1. qung 2. qungiq
prove, v. — tagakung (1)
provoke, v. — atuqagnixtakuqing (1)
prudent — 1. akulağuluk 2. angiguluk
3. idaqulisadağuluk
ptarmigan, *Lagopus alpin* — agdikaq
puff, v. — usmikuqing (1)
puffin (horned—) *Fratercula corniculata* —
qaxidaq
puffin (tufted—) *Lunda cirrhata* — uxcuq
pull, v. — 1. sayukuqing (1)
2. tixyukuqing (1)
pull forth, v. — idulakuqing (1)
pull out, v. — idgidukuqing (1)
pumice stone — šngax
punish, v. — 1. tugakuqing (1)
2. tunugyalakuqing ngan (1)
pupil — 1. acigagaq 2. ugutiq
purchase, v. — akikuqing (1)
purchaser — akikaginaq
purify, v. — amalikuqing (1)

quantity — sanakaq
quarrel, n. — qasluq
quarrel, v. — 1. qasluğikuqing (7)
2. tunugakuqing (1)
quarrelsome — agan'gunaq
quarter of anything — angagan angá
question, n. — amadusiq
question, v. — amayáxtakuqing ngan (1)
question (I put a — to) v. — amatakuqing (1)

race of people — kinglaxtiq
radiance — angalicxisiq
rage — amqitum malğá
rag's — 1. áxsakidanuluk 2. cuxtáqaxtaqax
rain, n. — cixtaq
rain (drizzling—) — cixtam daxsxitúyuluk
rain falls, v. — cixtakuq (1)
rain (without—) — cašutaq
rainbow — tudngalaq
raincoat — cixdaq
raining (it is—) v. — cixtakuq (1)
raining (it is not—) v. — cašutakuq (5)
rain-proof garment (finely stitched—) —
cixdam kumadan aluği
raise, v. — kumsikuqing (1)
raise my head, v. — kakikuqing (1)
raise someone who is lying down, v. —
aggitikuqing (2)
ramrod for gun or cannon — qakuglisisq
ransom — akixtaq
rapid [said of current] — anuđigaq
rarely — yalıq
rash [eruption] — cimgan
raspberry (wild—) — alagnaq
raspberry bush (wild—) — ingigin
rat — itgitumaq
rather — agaca, agatingin, pl.

purloin, v. — angayuğikuqing (7)
purport of a book — agidgum kangin
pus — susuq
push, v. — ingudakuqing (1)
push against, v. — ingumixtakuqing (1)
push out, v. — utikuqing (2)
push something away, v. —
kayukitalgakuqing (1)
push with my foot, v. — kitamixtakuqing (1)
put! impv. — agada!
put, v. — 1. ignikuqing (1)
2. quyusakuqing (1)
put into effect, v. — agakuqing (1)
put on clothes, v. — cukuqing (1)
[usually with infix.]
put on one garment after another, v. —
cudgukuqing (1)
put something onto, v. — cuxxisxakuqing
ngan (1)
put to death, v. — asxatikuing (2)
putrid (I become—) v. — sixtikuqing (2)
puzzling — lisniqağiq

Q

quickly — 1. angayaq 2. iminálakan
quietly — atatalakan
quinnat salmon, *Oncorhynchus chavicha* —
amiyung
quit, v. — 1. amánutakuqing (1)
2. inganusxakuqing (1) 3. ixqikuqing (1)
quit an act in time, v. — agátakuqing (2)
quite — 1. aláng 2. sananangin sanatakin

R

ratify, v. — angaxtakuqing (1)
raven — qalngaq
reach, v. — 1. angasakuqing (1)
2. úkuqing (1)
real — lidagusaq
really — adalúlanan
reason — an'gikik
reason, v. — an'gisisakuqing (1)
reason (for the — that) — 1. qulán, pl.,
qulangin, qulin 2. umakun qulángin
3. umakun qulin
reasonable — idaqulisadağuluk
receive into my family, v. — ilasasakuqing
(1)
reckoning — samusin
recline, v. — qigdalagakuqing (1)
reclining (I am — on) v. — angyuqixtakuqing
recognize, v. — 1. axqayaxtakuqing (1)
2. axsakuqing (1) 3. tagáxtakuqing (1)
recollect, v. — 1. adangin agagtan
2. an'gigalakuqing (1)
recollections — an'giganangin
recovered (having—) v. phr. — qangu
axqalik
recovery (unexpected — from sickness) —
1. kummalgadağuluk 2. kummalgaguluk
rectify (to—) — malğagin ngin atxasxağta

red — uludaq
red-colored — úlangsaq
red salmon, *Oncorhynchus lycaodon* or *niarka*
— ánuq
reduce, v. — angaglikuqing (1)
reduce another to a pitiable condition, v. —
ituğnixtakuqing (1)
redwood, California — cağaq
reed, Bot. — 1. cucagidaq 2. sutuq
reed [cane or pipe] — cuyaq
reflect, v. — an'gilakadakuqing (1)
regard as, v. — acxikuqing (1)
regardless of the unfortunate — ituğnanaq
axqatağuluk
regret, v. — 1. amtakuing (1)
2. waxtakuqing (1)
regulations — atxagasigangin
reign, v. — tanamaguğugakuqing (1)
reiterate, v. — alğidísakung (1)
reject, v. — amnixtakuqing (1)
rejoice, v. — 1. inixsigakuqing (1)
2. qağatakuqing (1) 3. talikuqing (1)
4. unginasanixtakuqing (1)
relative — 1. ilaq 2. ilaqaq
relatives — 1. ilanuuq 2. ilatxin
release, v. — 1. amalixtacxikuqing (1)
2. takacxikuqing (1)
relieve, v. — ilagukuqing (1)
rely on, v. — 1. yagakuqing (1)
2. yaxtakuqing (1)
rely upon, v. — un'gitakuqing (1)
remain, v. — agixtakuqing (1)
remain behind, v. — áxsakuqing (1)
remainder — awağin
remaining [part: used also to form
numerals] — signaxtaq
remark, v. — anamasxikuqing ngan (1)
remember, v. — an'gitakuqing (1)
reminiscences — an'giganangin
remnant — agisiq
remorse (I feel—) v. — ayağikuqing (1)
remote — amatxaq
remove, v. — amatxakuqing (1)
2. ixqinixtakuqing (1) 3. tagítakuqing (1)
remove from office, v. — ingulagakuqing (1)
remove from one place to another, v. —
ixsanaqalikuqing (1)
remunerate, v. — aguxsikuqing (1)
render, v. — agdalgakuqing (1)
render small, v. — kingúnisakuqing (1)
render to, v. — agdakuqing (1)
rent — 1. akisiq 2. isanaq
rents (it has become full of—) v. —
isanalgikuq (4)
repair, v. — 1. ilağikuqing (7)
2. tagámqixtakuqing (1)
3. tungayakuqing (1)
repeat, v. — alğidísakung (1)
repeat words, v. — 1. ixtaqan agakuqing
2. ixtaqan ixtakuqing
repent, v. — amtakuqing (1)
repentance — flax
reply, v. — angdaxsxikuqing (1)
reply (I make—) v. — angdaxsxikuqing (1)
report, n. [in speech] — tunusaq
report [sound] — tumdaq
report of gun — sulgidgasim sulgá

report words, v. — 1. ixtaqan agakuqing
2. ixtaqan ixtakuqing
repose, v. — 1. angamikuqing (1)
2. daxtakuqing (1) 3. saqagasakuqing (1)
representation — ukamaq
repress, v. — aglixtaxuqing ngan (1)
reprimand, v. — qikuyadasakuqing (1)
reproach, v. — qikuyadaxtakuqing (1)
reprove, v. — qikuyadasakuqing (1)
request — áyasiq
require, v. — anugukuqing (1)
required (I am — to do) v. —
amasxakuqing (1)
requite, v. — agdalgakuqing (1)
rescue, v. — agğitikuqing (2)
rescue from death, v. — an'gagitikuqing (2)
rescuer — agğitaq [Miss.]
rescuer from death — an'gagitaq
resemble, v. — lidakuqing ngin (1)
resembled (I am—) v. — lidatikuqing (2)
reside, v. — ayugadakuqing (1)
residue — signaq
resin — ciguq
resist, v. — 1. isakuqing (1)
2. qitalgakuqing (1) 3. sulatakuqing (1)
respect, v. — igáxtakuqing (1)
respected person — taiyáğuxsidagaq
respire, v. — agsmikuqing (1)
respond, v. — angdaxsxikuqing (1)
response — angdaxsxisiq
rest, n. [remainder] — awağin
rest, v. — daxtakuqing (1)
rest (I desire to—) v. — qigdalagakuqing (1)
rest (I take—) v. — 1. agátakuqing (2)
2. saqagasakuqing (1)
resting (comfortable — place) — isxaxsiq
restless (I am—) v. — sukturixtakuqing
(1)
restore, v. — 1. cilukuqing (1)
2. tagámqixtakuqing (1)
restore to health, v. — uğayakuqing (1)
restore to life, v. — aglağikuqing (2)
restored (having—) v. phr. — qangu axqasik
restrain, v. — qayuyitakuqing (1)
resuscitate, v. — an'gagitikuqing (2)
retain, v. — 1. anatakuqing (1)
2. suxtakuqing (1)
retire, v. — amánutakuqing (1)
return, v. — 1. cilukuqing (1)
2. ikukuqing (1)
return home, v. — tanadakuqing (1)
return something, v. — ikutikuqing (2)
reveal, v. — axsasakuqing (1)
reveal to someone, v. — ilağikuqing (7)
revery — ukuqanidaq
revile, v. — maligásalakağing (9)
revise, v. — aglağikuqing (2)
revolting against him, v. phr. — qusan
anqanaq
reward — agusisiq
rib — sakig
ribs — állun
rich — 1. maqádağuuq 2. maqağiq
riddle — lisniqağiq
ridicule, v. — qálmidaxtakuqing (1)
ridicule (I turn into—) v. —
qálmidagakuqing (1)

ridicule (it deserves-) imp. v. — aluyulnakuq (5)
 ridicule someone, v. — alusaxtakuqing (1)
 rid myself of, v. — takakuqing (1)
 Riecheshnaya Volcano on Umnak Island, A. pl. na. — Ismaq
 right [correct] — agan'gudaq with neg.
 right here — ingungudagan
 right (I am in the — condition) v. — acigusadahtakuqing (1)
 right (on the -hand side) — 1. cagamaguqi
 2. cagamguqi
 rights (to set to-) — malga'in ngin
 atxasxa'gta
 ring — 1. atgu'xsiq 2. atxux'siq
 ripe (I grow-) v. — qangakuqing (1)
 ripen, v. — qangakuqing (1)
 ripen (I begin to-) [said of berries] v. — cidgitikuqing (2)
 ripened — qangakuq
 ripened seed or vegetable — qangayaq
 rise, v. — axqagakuqing (1)
 rise from bed, v. — x'tikuqing (2)
 rise from lying down, v. — x'tikuqing (2)
 rise (I cause someone to-) v. — agagayakuqing (1)
 rise (the waves-) imp. v. — tagalguq (5)
 rise up from sitting, v. — anqakuqing (1)
 risen — qayatanaq
 risk — angiq
 river — 1. cig'anaq 2. cig-anaq
 road — takaluq
 roam on the sea, v. — 1. alagukuqing (1)
 2. iglugikuqing (7)
 roast, v. — cugidakuqing (1)
 rob, v. — masaqadatikung (2)
 robber — 1. tayagum tayagukasidin laxtaq
 2. tayagunaq
 rock, n. — nuq
 rock, v. — yagisakung (1)
 rock column — ungluq
 rock frequented by sea lions — ixsgiq

sack — ignikad'gusiq
 sacred — 1. angaligad'igasadaq
 2. snganadaq, At. [Miss.]
 sad (I am-) v. — amanitakuqing (1)
 sad (it is — to me) v. — nanasakuqing (1)
 safety (I seek-) v. — agutakuqing (1)
 sail of boat — sutux
 sailor — alagux agnaq
 saints and the righteous [a missionary phrase] — Agugum adan aganangin
 sake (for the — of) — qulan, pl. qulin, qulangin
 sale (for-) — ta'yaq
 salmon, see: goletz-; humpback-; king-; quinnat-; red-; silver-
 salt — alagux
 salt, v. — alagunuxs'xikuqing (1)
 salt box or container — alagumugaq
 salute, v. — kamgakuqing (1)
 same (the very-)! — awaya!
 sand — cuguq
 sandbank — asaq

rock (slab of-) — cunqluq
 rocky — nu'giq
 rod — tugasiq
 rodent [a Manchurian *tarbagan*] — quxsiq
 rollers [sea] — anaq
 room (small-) — agayaq
 root — cuqidaq
 root of *Polygonum viviparum*, R. *makarsha* [edible] — qugucudaq
 root of tree — qunqluq
 rope — umnaq
 rosy — uludaq
 rot, v. — sixikuqing (1)
 rough — 1. cngatukuq 2. qagnatuq
 rough (it becomes-) [said of sea] imp. v. — tagalguq (5)
 rough (it is — at sea) v. — alutuq (5)
 round — qimadguq
 route — akalugligaq
 row, v. — yulikuqing (1)
 rub, v. — uligikuqing (1)
 rub out, v. — kidgukuqing (1)
 rub something on a stone, v. — cumlikuqing (1)
Rubus arcticus, R. *mamura* — amaciyaq
 rude — akulaq
 rudder — 1. qisgusiq 2. qisngusiq
 ruin, v. — akililakuqing (1)
 ruined — ikickinakaq
 rule — tanamagu'gugakuqing (1)
 run, v. — ixqikuqing (1)
 runs (it-) [said of streams] v. — amna'gikuq (8)
 rush, Bot. — sutuq
 Russian — kasakaq [from Cossak]
 Russian (a-) — uga'giq [because not usually wearing a *parka*]
 Russian (a-) — saligugiq [lit. person continually wearing a head-covering]
 rust — qumlagum sitxingin
 ruthless — itug'anaq axqataguluk

S

Sannak Island — Isanaq [before corruption]
 Satan — qugam tukú [Miss.]
 satiate, v. — cxatakuqing (1)
 satisfied (I am-) v. — qagaxsinikuqing (1)
 satisfy, v. — cxatakuqing (1)
 saucer — qicq
 save [rescue] v. — aggitikuqing (2)
 save for, prep. — uglagan
 save from death, v. — an'gag'itikuqing (2)
 savior — an'gag'itaq
 savior — aggititaq [Miss.]
 saw [tool] — igag'isiq
 say, v. — 1. isakuqing (1) 2. ixtakuqing (1)
 3. tunum agikuqing
 say (I have the-) v. — tunum agikuqing
 say (that is to-) imp. v. — qangtakuq (5)
 saying (I am-) v. — isahtakuqing (1)
 scale [measurement] — atxidusiq
 scales [weighing instrument] — inkadusiq
 scarecrow — igada'gax
 scarecrow made of grass, used in games — qugalitaliq

scatter, v. — 1. amnixtakuqing (1)
 2. ci'xikuqing (1)
 scene — ukamaq
 scent — ilgiq
 sceptical (I am-) v. — 1. inagdakuqing (1)
 2. inag'ikuqing (2)
 scissors — isiqasiq
 scold, v. — 1. qalmidaxtakuqing (1)
 2. tunugakuqing (1)
 scoop — aglusiq
 Scooter, either Surf or American — see surf
 duck
 scrape, v. — anigakuqing (1)
 scratch, v. — cudukuqing (1)
 scream, v. — imac'xikuqing (1)
 screech — qimidaq
 screw up my eyes, v. — singlitakuqing (1)
 sea — alaguq
 sea (at-) — alagum angada
 sea bass, Ichth. — 1. qaxcikuq 2. tukuq
 sea bear [fur seal] — lakuq
 sea (bottom of-) — qamdaca
 sea cabbage, -kale, [edible] — kangadgin
 sea current — anuq
 sea drake — qaciyaq
 sea gull, *Larus glaucus* — slukaq
 sea (high-) — aluq
 sea (I roam on the-) v. — iglugikuqing (7)
 sea-kale [sp. growing on rocks] — iquq
 sea lion — qawaq
 sea lions (place where — enter the water) — ixsgiq
 sea lion stomach containing partially digested fish eaten as a delicacy — nuxsxaq
 sea lion (young-) — ca'galiq
 sea (on the-) — alagum angada
 sea otter (hair-) — engatuq
 sea (out at-) — alagum ulga
 sea parrot — qaxidaq
 sea shell [undet. sp., called "little boats" by Aleut children] — kasigun
 sea urchin, *Echinoidea* — agugnaq
 seal [stamp or mark] — anatiq
 seal (fur-) Zool. — lakuq
 seal fur — lakudaq
 seal (hair-) Zool. — isuq
 seal (young-) — ca'galiq
 seal (young female fur-) — lakudaq, P. I.
 search, v. — ilgakuqing (1)
 search for and find, v. — agitasakuqing (1)
 seashore — alagum acidá
 seashore which is covered at high tide — agugiq
 seat — ungu'ciluq
 seat (large-) — ungu'cilugaq
 seat myself, v. — ungu'citikuqing (2)
 seated (I am-) — ungu'cikuqing (1)
 seaweed — alagum kumgu
 second — alak isiq
 second in a series — alak-isiq
 secondly — tatám
 secret, n. — lunasaq
 secret, adj. — agutaq
 secretary — alungiq
 secrete, v. — agusxikuqing (1)
 secretly, adv. — axqatatálakan
 section — kamgiq
 see! — 1. wan! 2. waya!

see, v. — ukukuqing ngan (1)
 seed of plant — qasaq
 seed (ripe-) — qangayaq
 seeds of all kinds — inisan
 seeing that — 1. sanakam sanatalik
 2. sanakam sanatalkinín 3. umaya adanginín
 seek for, v. — ilgakuqing (1)
 seek safety, v. — agutakuqing (1)
 seek with effort, v. — qayuqinalakuqing (1)
 seeming — atasanaq
 seem (it would-) v. phr. — atasanaq
 seen (what can be-) — uku'gadaq
 seize, v. — 1. malixxakuqing (1)
 2. susigasakuqing (1)
 seldom — yaliq
 select, v. — 1. imitikuqing (2)
 2. qimisakuqing (1) 3. taxkakuqing (1)
 self — igim
 self (from one's-) — 1. ilalimang 2. kum
 self (in one's-) — ilalimang
 self (on one's-) — kum
 self (one's-) — 1. igim 2. ilim
 self (one's own-) — inaqám
 self-willed child — masatuq
 seller — 1. aganaq from agatikuqing
 2. agatxaginaq
 selves (their own-) — imang, pl. of igim
 send, v. — uyac'xikuqing (1)
 send off, v. — awaxtakuqing (1)
 send one on an errand, v. — amanuc'xikuqing (1)
 sense — an'giq
 sense (the — is) imp. v. — 1. kangtakuq (2)
 2. qangtakuq (5)
 sensible (I am — of) v. — tutayagakuqing (1)
 sent (thing-) — cimguq
 separate, adj. — inaqan
 separate, v. — 1. axsalakuqing (1)
 2. taxkakuqing (1)
 separate myself from, v. — snangamudag'ikuqing (7)
 separate myself from others, v. — axsakuqing (1)
 separated — amatxaq
 separated from — sixsitaq
 separately — 1. agungudagan 2. itgan 3. itxan 4. itxan
 September, approx. — ngulim tugida [month when animals shed fur]
 serious — kayagnaq
 servant — 1. awanaq 2. talaq
 service — cammaq
 set, v. — ignikuqing (1)
 set in, v. — cangatikuqing (1)
 set in order, v. — iqlukuqing (1)
 set in place, v. — quyusakuqing (1)
 set on foot some undertaking, v. p. — manamaqagakuqing (1)
 settle, v. — tanalgitikuqing (2)
 settle a place, v. — tanasakuqing ngan (1)
 settlement — 1. tanadgusiq 2. tanaq, At.
 settlement (large-) — 1. tanadgucigamaq
 2. tanadgusigamaq
 seven — ullung
 sevenfold — ululung
 seven times — ullungidim

sew, v. — áluquqing (1)
sew on a patch — iláguquqing (7)
sewing — áluquq
shade, n. — 1. ugimaqayúq 2. ugin'giliq
shadow, n. — 1. ugimiqayúq 2. ugin'giliq
shaggy — cngatukuq
shake, v. — 1. ayáguquqing (2)
2. ayugnixtakuqing (1) 3. yaginixtakuqing (1)
shake down, -off, -out, v. — kamaquqing (7)
shake my head [present meaning of pre-Christian term for worship and pray] v. — agduquqing (1)
shallow — qamdaquluk
shaman — qugaqig
shaman (under the influence of a-) — sngangadaq
shame, n. — ayagiq
shame (I put in — and fear) v. — ayáguquqing (2)
share — uqig
shark, *Seminasus microcephalus*, *Ichthy.* — qacikux
sharp — cutgidigaq
sharp (it is-) imp. v. — qicagikuq (4)
sharp-edged article — sagiq
sharpen something, v. — cumlikuqing (1)
shatter, v. — sigusakuqing (1)
shave, v. — anigakuqing (1)
she — ingan
shears — isiqasiq
sheath — ugan
sheath for a knife — diqasim ú'ga
shed, v. — yukung (1)
shellfish [small undet. sp.] — ciknan
shell test — útuq
shelter — caciq
shelter (I find-) v. — agutakuqing (1)
shelters erected for temporary use when traveling — ixsun
ship [not native] — sunaq [corrup. R.]
shiver, v. — 1. ayáguquqing (2)
2. igatukuqing (1)
shoal — asaq
shoe, v. — ulixsikuqing (1)
shoes — uligiq
shoes (I put — on someone) v. — ulixsikuqing (1)
short — aduguluk
shot [sound] — tumdam sulgá
shoulder — qangliq
shout, n. — imacxiq
shout, v. — imacxiquqing (1)
shouting — aganginaq
shove, v. — 1. ingudakuqing (1)
2. ingumixtakuqing (1)
3. tugamikuqing (1)
shovel — ádgusiq
show, v. — agatikuqing (2)
show myself, v. — 1. agacxiquqing (1)
2. agákuqing (3)
show myself often, v. — agadacxiquqing (1)
shower, v. — yukung (1)
shun, v. — iqixtakuqing (1)
shut, v. — cacikuqing (1)
shut my eyes, v. — singlitakuqing (1)
shutter — satmalig [corrup. R.]

shy — igatuq
side — snangá
side (eastern-) — qigaquq
side (from that-) — akagigan
side (north-) — qigadiq
side (one — of a thing) — angá
side (on that-) — 1. agaadan 2. agán
side (on the-) — angamadán
side (on the north-) — cugumadá
side (on the other-) — angamadán
side (on the right-hand-) — 1. cagamaguqig
2. cagamguqig
side (what is on the left-) — angiqigiq
sides (from both-) — alak ádakik
sides (lower-) — qalan
sides (on all-) — imunu
sides (on different-) — agungudagan
sides (under-) — qalan
sides (wrong-) — qalan
sigh, v. — an'gidakuqing (1)
sight — ukuqá
sightless — ukuqulaq
sign — 1. anatiq 2. axqatasiq
sign (great-) — axqatasigadigaq
sign (I make a-) v. — anasxiquqing (1)
signifies, imp. v. — kangtakuq (2)
silence (I enforce-) v. — tuyunikuqing (1)
silence (I keep-) v. — tuyukuqing (1)
silent — tuyutuq
silently — alasaq
silly — daquqalq
silver salmon, *Oncorhynchus kishuch* — qakidaq; also called qam agaluqig at Unalaska because it is last fish of season.
similar (it is — to) imp. v. — sanakuq (5)
similar (so — as not to be distinguishable from) — lidausanaq
similar (very-) — lidagusaq
similarity — lidaca
similarly — lidaq
simple — masaquluk
sin, n. — tunnuxtaguq
sin, v. — tunnuxtaguquqing (1)
since — 1. tacim 2. tacin 3. tacing
4. tacinguluk 5. umaya ádanginin
sinew threads — idgitgan
singing — unux
single — attaqaluq
sink into, v. — angalakuqing
sinner — tunnuxtaguqig
sister — úngiq
sit, v. — unguquqing (1)
sit down, v. — unguquqing (2)
Sitqinaq — name of island south tip of Kodiak Island
sitting (that one — above me) — íkan
six — atung
sixth (by-) — atunguluq
sixfold — atunguluq
sixth in a series — atung isiq
six times — atungidim
size — sananá
skilful — tgunax
skilled — maikuq [lesser degree than maiqudaq]
skilled in the transaction of business — ángiguluk
skin — qacxiq

skins of wild animals — igluquq
skirt of gown — 1. átmigasiq 2. tuktiq
skirt of something — siciga
skull — 1. tanniq 2. útuq
sky — iniq
sky — 1. inyudaq [At. and O. W.]
2. quyudaq [At. and O. W.]
slain — askatgaq
slap, v. — tugakuqing (1)
slave, n. — talaq
slave girl — ayagam talaganá
slay, v. — 1. cunikuqing (1) 2. lakuqing (1)
sleep, n. — saqag
sleep, v. — saqakuqing (1)
sleeping place — saqaliq
sleeping place in dwelling — initiq
sleet — šlaqayuq
sleeve of a coat — ámgaq
slit — caxtaq
sliver — cuniknaq
sloppy (it is — weather) imp. v. — ciququqing (1)
sloth — saxtaq
slow (I am-) v. — iminakuqing (1)
slowly — alasaq
slumber, v. — axtayúguquqing (1)
smaller — 1. ágalakan 2. kinguqig
smart — axsadigaq
smash to pieces, v. — sixsilakuqing (1)
smear with grease, v. — cadukuqing (1)
smell, n. — iligiq
smell, tr. v. — umtakung (1)
smells (it-) imp. v. — iligikuq (5)
smew, *Mergus albellus* — aglayaq
smile, v. — aluyúguquqing (7)
smoke — úyuq
smoke-hole — galgiq
smoke in rising, imp. v. — waqikuq (4)
smokes, imp. v. — uyugikuq (5)
smoking — uyugadaq
smoldering — uyugadaq
smolders, imp. v. — uyugikuq (5)
smooth — qacxidigaq
snap something off, v. — sixsilakuqing (1)
snatch, v. — ittalgaquqing (1)
snatch away, v. — ixqilikuqing (2)
sneeze, v. — asukuqing (1)
snipe [4 undet. sp.] — 1. cigidadaq 2. silutaq
3. long-billed — cwingiq 4. seasnipe — tixlikanangiq, tixliknaq
snip off, v. — isiquqing
snowflake — sasaq
snowstorm — dux
snowstorm (violent-) — igaduq
so — 1. ikúgan 2. íngangasaq 3. nikun
so much — amángasaq
so much the more — támanán
sobbing — qidugik
sobs (pitiable-) — qidam qidugam ituganá
sod — inuq
socks — uligiq
soft — 1. macungsitaq 2. qagnágidaguluk
soft (I make-) v. — qagnágidakakuqing (1)
soften, v. — qagnágidakakuqing (1)
[lit. I make unlike a bone]
soil, v. — kikagnasakuqing (1)
sojourn, v. — ayugadakuqing (1)

sold (anything that is-) — taúyaq
sole — attaqaluq
solicitous (I am — for) v. — an'gagiyaxtasakuqing (1)
solid — 1. ilmadaq 2. tnguq 3. tungaq
4. tunggaq 5. cmax
solidity — amniq
solve, v. — cilikuqing (1)
some — amagiq
someone — 1. amagan 2. amagiq
something — 1. amagan 2. amagiq 3. ašlan
sometime or other — ilagán ilán
somewhere — ámaligan
somnolent (I find myself in a — condition) v. — sngagikuqing (1)
son — 1. laq 2. llaq 3. lakudaq, Umnak
song — 1. angasiq 2. unux
song (to sing a-) — angasiq malgaqta
son-in-law — naquq
soon — angayaq
soot — diq
soothe a child, v. — anisulakuqing (1)
sorrel, bot. — álungayaq
sorrow — 1. amanaq 2. amnaq 3. macungsitaq
with neg. 4. qulilaq
sorry (I am — for doing something) v. — amtakuqing (1)
sort, n. — sgaq
sort, v. — taxkakuqing (1)
soul — an'giq
sound [healthy] — kanguq
sound [noise] — 1. amilgaq 2. tunutuq
sound of the sea — akayuq
soup — caxsaxsiq
soup (fish-) — caxsaq
sour — caknaq
sour (it turns-) v. — caknatakuq (5)
south — namadá
south side — namadá
south-south-west — qudgaguq
southern — namadán axtaq
southwest — agágaliq
sower — qasin cišidaq
sow seeds, v. — cisikuqing (1)
space — qucxá
space (there is enough-) imp. v. — tanatukuq (5)
spacious — kaxtuq
spare, v. — ánguxtakakuqing (1)
sparing (I am not — myself) v. — macungsinaqtagalikuqing (1)
sparrow — ulugisaq
sparrow hawk — agulkiq
speaker — tununaq
speak falsely, v. — adalakuqing (1)
speak falsely (I love to-) v. — agan'gudakuqing (1)
speak once, v. — tunukuqing (1)
spear for catching birds — uxludaq
special — inaqaq
specter — ukuqanadaq
speech — tunuq
speech (I make a-) v. — tunuxtakakuqing (1)
speed (I make great-) v. — atatanixtakakuqing (1)
spend, v. — ángaglisakuqing (1)
spherical — qimadguq
spinous — qicagadaq

spirit (evil-) — 1. áglíkayaq 2. quǵaq
 spit, intr. v. — qwixikuqing (1)
 spit at, v. — qwiximigikuqing (7)
 spit on, v. — qwiximigikuqing (7)
 spiteful — sinixtuq
 spiteful (I feel-) intr. v. — sinixtukuqing (1)
 spite (I have a — against someone) v. — amqinikuqing (1)
 splendor — angalicxisiq
 splinter — cuniknaq
 split, v. — 1. cagidgukuqing (1)
 2. kataxssakuqing (1)
 spoil, v. — sixikuqing (1)
 spoiled child — masatuq
 spoils, v. — caknatakuq (5)
 spoken (I have — of many) v. — maxqaning
 sponge — 1. cguq 2. cxuq
 spoon — aglusiq
 sport, n. — qaǵanasaq
 sport, n. — mikakuqing (1)
 spot — tuǵiq
 spot (in this very-) — ingungudagan
 spread, v. — 1. agitiikuqing (2)
 2. isxaxsikuqing (1)
 spread out, v. — quyukuqing (1)
 spread out (it is-) v. — agicagikuq (5)
 spread out my hands, v. — sigixtakuqing (1)
 spring across, v. — igitikuqing (2)
 springs (hot mineral-) — an'gun
 spring time — qanikinga
 spurn, v. — kitamixtakuqing (1)
 squalid — kikagnaq
 squander, v. — angaglisakuqing (1)
 squeak — qimidaq
 squeaks (it-) imp. v. — qimidakuq (5)
 squeeze, v. — 1. acidalgakuqing (1)
 2. qulutakuqing (1) 3. úmtakung (1)
 squeezed — qudukacidaq
 squirrel (ground-) — úlñgiq
 staff — anaǵiq, dimin. anaǵidaq
 staff for climbing — ayaguq
 stake — an'guq
 stamp, n. — anatiq
 stand, v. — anqaxtakuqing (1)
 stand in need of, v. — anuxtakuqing (1)
 standing, adj. — cucxaq
 stands (it-) [said of trees and similar objects] v. — cucigikuq (7)
 stands against (it-) v. — 1. kadigukuq (5)
 2. kadigunakuq (5)
 star — staq
 stars — angum inigan
 start, v. — iqtikuqing (2)
 start in, v. — aǵadaqalidakuqing (1)
 start out on the trail, v. — angikuqing
 startle, v. — igasugikuqing (1)
 starvation (I suffer-) v. — agakuqing (1)
 state, v. — ikuqing (1)
 state (I am not in a — to do) v. — angixtakuqing (1)
 statue — sigimkuq
 stay, v. — agixtakuqing (1)
 steal, v. — 1. angayugikuqing (7)
 2. cxakuqing (1)
 steersman — ukatgik
 step, n. — 1. qamaq 2. tadaluq
 step, v. — qamaxtakuqing (1)

step up, v. — angakuqing (1)
 stern of large skin boat — ukangaq
 stern of small skin boat — kagaluq
 stick — 1. anaǵiq 2. dimin. anaǵidaq 3. anaq, obs. w. 4. cuyaq
 stick for climbing — ayaguq
 stick into, v. — an'gukuqing (1)
 stick (small pointed-) — an'gulagadaq
 stick with which animals are driven or beaten — anaǵiq
 sticks for making fire by friction — igdagax
 sticks [small as for plant supports] — anulyan, O. W.
 sticky — cixtukidaq
 sting of wasp or other insect — ucusiq
 stingy — igalinaq
 stir, v. — 1. adǵalasakuqing (1)
 2. ayugnikuqing (1) 3. ingakutikuqing (2)
 4. inganutikuqing (2)
 stir up, v. — 1. angixtakuqing nung (1)
 2. ciklaǵikuqing (7)
 stirring — ciklagasanaq
 stick with, v. — axtuqagikuqing (1)
 stomach — 1. kacitiq 2. san'guq
 stomach of sea lion containing partially digested fish; eaten as a delicacy — nuxxaq
 stone — 1. nuq 2. quganaq
 stone pillar — ungluq
 stoning (I wound to death as by-) v. — nadgulakuqing (1)
 stony — nuǵiq
 stoop, v. — 1. kanaxtikuqing (2)
 2. qunikung (1)
 stop, v. [cessation of action] — daxtakuqing (1)
 stop, v. [detain] — 1. aciyaxtakuqing (1)
 2. atxininaǵikuqing (2)
 stop [discontinue] — atxikuqing (1)
 stop [said of inanimate things] v. — áganikuqing (1)
 stop up, v. — cimitikung (2)
 stopper — cimitiq
 store — tayaluq
 storeroom — iqludgasiq
 story — ungikax
 stout — 1. anatuq 2. sadgaq
 stow, v. — ignidgakuqing (1)
 straight — 1. acigusan 2. atigusan
 straighten myself out, v. — cingakuqing (1)
 strait — 1. akayuq 2. quduq
 stranger — šnuǵiq
 strangle myself, v. — cuqadakuqing (1)
 strap, n. — agusiq
 strawberry (wild-) — tudungaq
 stream — 1. ciganaq 2. cig-ánaq
 streams are overflowing — cigan txidin amnagsik
 street (out on the-) — sadagan
 strength — 1. amniq 2. káyúq
 strength (I have-) v. — kayuxtakuqing (1)
 strength (it is beyond one's-) imp. v. — kayagnakuq (5)
 strengthen, v. — 1. amnidulakuqing (1)
 2. tungagayakuqing (1)
 strengthen by fastening, v. — amniikuqing (2)

strengthen by riveting, v. — amniikuqing (2)
 stretch, v. — adukuqing (1)
 stretch forth, v. — tugitiikuqing (2)
 stretch myself out, v. — cingakuqing (1)
 stride, n. — qamaq
 stride, v. — qamaxtakuqing (1)
 strike (anything used to-) — tugasiq
 strike a single blow, v. — tugakuqing (1)
 strike often, v. — tugamikuqing (1)
 string — qisadusiq
 strive, v. — qayuqinalakuqing (1)
 stroke — cuduq
 strong — 1. kayutuq 2. tungaq 3. tunggaq
 strong (I am-) v. — tungaxtakuqing (1)
 strongholds — attagin
 structure — uguq
 struggle, v. — 1. amǵikuqing (1)
 2. malimaxtakuqing (1)
 study, v. — ácigasakuqing (1)
 stuff, v. — cxatikuqing (2)
 stump of tree — qungluq
 sturdy — anatuq
 styled — ilaxtadaq
 subdivided — itxalaxsixaq
 submerged in shallow water — alaǵum ilan kimsik
 subsequently — aqadagun
 subsist, v. — an'ǵaǵiyahtasakuqing (1)
 substance — kangin
 succeed, v. — 1. ángasakuqing (1)
 2. tngunahtakuqing (1)
 succor — sismiqaǵiq
 succumb (I do not-) v. — isakuqing (1)
 such as — lidaq
 suck it all out! impv. — icaǵida!
 suckle, v. — maqdaçikuqing (1)
 suckling — maqdadaq
 suddenly — 1. iminalakan 2. ingaligagan
 suffer, v. — 1. akyagalakuqing (1)
 2. akyagulakuqing 3. ámaǵasakuqing (1)
 suffer (I cause another to-) v. — nanalakuqing (1)
 suffer pain, v. — nanasakuqing (1)
 store — tayaluq
 storeroom — iqludgasiq
 story — ungikax
 stout — 1. anatuq 2. sadgaq
 stow, v. — ignidgakuqing (1)
 straight — 1. acigusan 2. atigusan
 straighten myself out, v. — cingakuqing (1)
 strait — 1. akayuq 2. quduq
 stranger — šnuǵiq
 strangle myself, v. — cuqadakuqing (1)
 strap, n. — agusiq
 strawberry (wild-) — tudungaq
 stream — 1. ciganaq 2. cig-ánaq
 streams are overflowing — cigan txidin amnagsik
 street (out on the-) — sadagan
 strength — 1. amniq 2. káyúq
 strength (I have-) v. — kayuxtakuqing (1)
 strength (it is beyond one's-) imp. v. — kayagnakuq (5)
 strengthen, v. — 1. amnidulakuqing (1)
 2. tungagayakuqing (1)
 strengthen by fastening, v. — amniikuqing (2)

table — qaluq
 taciturn — tuyutuq
 tail of a fish — cmaq
 tail of a wild animal — itxiq
 take, v. — sukuqing (1)
 take away, v. — iggusxakuqing (1)
 take away from, v. — iqidgulakuqing (1)
 take by force, v. — susigasakuqing (1)
 take care of, v. — an'ǵaǵiyahtasakuqing (1)
 take food, v. — inukuqing (1)
 take out, v. — igukuqing (1)
 take out from, v. — ixqitikuqing (2)
 take toll from, v. — adulgikuqing (1)
 take with me, v. — 1. agitakuqing (1)
 2. susakuqing (1)

sugar — idigaq
 suicide (I commit-) v. — cuqadakuqing (1)
 suitable (I do what is not-) v. — aiqinixtakuqing (1)
 sulphur — smaqaq
 sulphur (it smells of burning-) — smaǵdignuq
 summer — saqudaq
 summon, v. — úyaxtakuqing (1)
 sun, n. — 1. aǵadaq 2. aǵadgiq [lit. the shining one]
 sunny — aǵadgiq
 sunshine — aǵadgiq
 superior — angadugiq
 supervisor — ukuxtaqaǵinaq
 supply, v. — 1. axtuqagikuqing (1)
 2. ittaxçikuqing (1)
 supposing — kum
 suppurates, imp. v. — susuxsikuq (5)
 surf — ánaq
 surf duck, either *Melanitta perspicillata* or *Oidemia americana* — kangadgiq
 surf (there is-) imp. v. — yumigakuq (5)
 surmount, v. — kayasakuqing (1)
 surprise (exclamations expressing-) — 1. áyaqaǵating 2. ayaqaǵatingiyá 3. áyaqaǵatiya
 surround, v. — imutikuqing (2)
 suspend, v. — cidgitikuqing (2)
 suspenders — kangagaxtusiq
 swallow, Ornith. — áǵamidaq
 swallow, v. — idǵutikung (2)
 swan — qunqiq
 sward — inuq
 sway, v. — yagikuqing (1)
 swear discontentedly, v. — iluxtakuqing (1)
 sweat, n. — idugaq
 sweep, v. — umgitikuqing (2)
 sweet — idigaq
 sweetness — idigaq
 swelling — úmtax
 swell (seas-) — aluq
 swell (there is a heavy-) v. — alutuq (5)
 swift [said of current] — anudigaq
 swim, v. — guçigikuqing (7)
 swing, v. — 1. yagikuqing (1)
 2. yagisakung (1)
 sword — 1. kalaulisiq 2. qamliq

T

take without permission, v. — angayugikuqing (7)
 tale — ungikax
 tale-teller — agan'gunaq
 talk noisily — aǵanginakuqing (1)
 tallow — sadignaqaq
 target — tuǵiq
 taste, v. — taǵakung (1)
 tatters — áxsacxidanoluk
 taunt, v. — kingunigakuqing (1)
 tax — 1. akisiq 2. axqaliq
 tax, v. — akilgikuqing (1)
 teach v. — ácigakuqing (1)
 teacher — 1. aciganaq 2. áciqaǵinaq
 teal, Ornith. — 1. ataciyaq 2. ataǵciyaq

tear, n. [hole] — isanaq
 tear apart, v. — áxsatikuqing (2)
 tear asunder, v. — cagidgukuqing (1)
 tear away, v. — igagikuqing (1)
 tear, intr. v. — ungasakuqing (1)
 tear off, v. — ittalgakuqing (1)
 tearing tool — isisiq
 tears [from eyes] — ðam tangagan
 tedium — qadaq
 telescope — ukuqagisiq [lit. that into which one looks]
 tell, v. — 1. ikuqing (1) 2. isakuqing (1)
 3. ixtakuqing (1) 4. tunum agikuqing
 tell a lie [neg. form] v. — adalusakuqing
 tell secretly — flagikuqing
 tell the news, v. — tudmalikuqing (1)
 tell the truth, v. — adalusakuqing
 teller of tales — agangunaq
 telling (I am—) v. — isaktakuqing (1)
 tempest — kacxaq
 tempt, v. — winginixtakuqing (1)
 tempt (to—) — sinnikik ungayagagta
 ten — 1. átiq 2. áxax, At.
 tender — macungsitaq
 tent — ulaq
 tenth in a series — átiq-isiq
 ten times — átidim
 ten thousand — sisadim sisaq
 tergeminate — qankulun
 term, v. — acxikuqing (1)
 terrify, v. — 1. ářhanikuqing (1)
 2. iganatakuqing (1)
 test, v. — tagakung (1)
 test of shell — útuq
 thank, v. — qağasakuqing (1)
 thank him, v. — ukudigaq ngan ágakuqing
 that! — 1. wan! 2. umaya!
 that (after—) — ámán ařlan
 that (at—) — ámán ařlan
 that beneath me — uknán
 that (for—) — 1. ámakun ářdangin
 2. ámakun qulangin
 that inside the dwelling — ukán
 that is so — ang
 that (on account of—) — ámakun qulangin
 that one — naman
 that one sitting below me — uknán
 that person or thing unseen — 1. ámán
 2. amaya 3. umán
 that very one — amáusaq
 that which — áman
 thee — 1. tgin 2. txin
 thee (at—) — ilamin
 thee (beside—) — ilamin
 thee (for—) — 1. agalmin 2. qulakim
 3. qulamin
 thee (from—) — 1. daxkimin 2. ilamin
 3. kukimin
 thee (from beside—) — ilamin
 thee (from near—) — ilamin
 thee (in—) — ilmin
 thee in especial — inaqadamin
 thee (on—) — kumin
 thee particularly — inaqadamin
 thee (toward—) — ářdamin
 thee (with—) — kukimin
 their own selves — imang [pl. of igim]
 them (among—) — quckingin

them (to—) — ngin
 then, conj. — áma
 then, adv. — 1. ámagan 2. ařlan ámán
 thence (adv. of place) — 1. ámagan
 2. ingagan
 thence (just—) — amaligagan
 Theotokos (Mother of God) —
 Agúguq-agunaq [Miss.]
 there — awán, pl. awakun [used only to refer to one or more walking nearest to the speaker]
 there also — adaligan
 there (from—) [adv. of place] — ámagan
 there (from exactly—) — amaligagan
 there it is! — awaya!
 there outside the house — sadangun
 there too — adaligan
 therefore — 1. ingámasik 2. ingámatikúan
 thereupon — 1. ámán ařlan 2. nikun
 masxakunin
 these [calling attention to them] — ingaya
 these who sit beside me — wakun
 they — nakun [pl. of naman plus áman]
 they [said of persons or things not present or not seen] — 1. ámakun 2. umakun
 they for themselves — inaqalimang
 they themselves — inaqalimang
 they walking nearest to the speaker —
 awakun
 they who sit beside me — wakun
 thick — cmax
 thickened by boiling — qangakuq
 thief — cxagiq
 thief (I am a—) v. — cxakuqing (1)
 thimble — áluluq
 thin — 1. anatağuluk 2. qakaq
 thine — 1. tgin 2. txin 3. txin mayún
 thing — 1. anağiq 2. mayuq
 thing brushed against — ářđasiq
 thing (costly—) — akituq
 thing made — agatxaq
 thing poured into — aglucadaq
 thing spread out — agitakaq
 thing that is touched lightly — ářđasiq
 think about, v. — an'gimağukuqing (1)
 think evil, v. — winginixtakuqing (1)
 think much, v. — an'gimağugamaxsikuqing
 (1)
 think on, v. — ilming agasakuqing (1)
 think over, v. — an'gisisakuqing (1)
 thirst, n. — tángulaq
 thirsty — tángulaq
 thirsty (I am—) v. — tangulakuqing (1)
 this — 1. nikun 2. umaya
 this [calling attention to them] — ingaya
 this [of someone or something unseen] —
 amaya
 this and another — 1. agica 2. agican
 this lying beside me — udán
 this one — naman
 this one who sits beside me — wan
 thong — agusiq
 thong with which canoes are tied — qisaq
 thorax — simsin
 those — nakun [pl. of naman and áman]
 those [said of persons or things not present or not seen] — 1. ámakun 2. umakun
 thou — 1. tgin 2. txin

thou thy own self — inaqamin
 thought (of profound—) — an'gim kamdakik
 thoughts — an'giganan
 thoughts (evil—) — an'gicřdanuluk
 thoughts (evil — and wishes) —
 sinicřdanuluk
 thoughts (wandering—) — sinnikin
 ciklagasanangin
 thousand [a numeral noun, ádim from átim or átidim, is always used with thousand]
 as: — 1. ádim sisam áca — one thousand
 2. átidim sisaq — one thousand
 thrash soundly, v. — asxukuqing (1)
 threads — idgitgan
 threads (I make—) v. — idgidgukuqing (1)
 threaten, v. — 1. angitanixtakuqing (1)
 2. iganatakuqing (1)
 threatened (one — by adversity or death) n. —
 akiliq
 three — qankun
 three (at — times) — qankudidim
 threefold — 1. qankudim 2. qankulun
 thrice — qankudim
 thrive, v. — ukudigakuqing (1)
 throat — cuqaq
 throne — ungucflugaq [Miss.]
 throttle, v. — úmtakung (1)
 through — 1. agalán 2. qusán
 throw, v. — 1. annukuqing (1)
 2. itixigikuqing (7)
 throw out, v. — itxilitikuqing (2)
 throw something, v. — ánuquqing [usually found with an infix in literature]
 thrust into, v. — 1. an'gukuqing (1)
 2. cumnixtakuqing (1)
 thumb — útaq
 thunder — suluq
 thunders (it—) imp. v. — 1. ángagina-akuq
 (5) 2. sulugikuq (5)
 thus (it is—) v. phr. — malik
 thy — 1. tgin 2. txin
 tide — anuq
 tide (ebb of—) — agugim kitá
 tide (high—) — yáq
 tidings — tunusaq
 tie, n. — qisadusiq
 tie, v. — 1. qisatikuqing (2)
 2. tagukuqing (1)
 tie to, v. — qisaxtakuqing (1)
 tie together, v. — qisadakuqing (1)
 tie up in bundles as faggots, v. — tamikuqing
 (1)
 tied (anything — on) — tagitiq
 ties (that which—) — tagusiq
 tight — 1. qudukacidaq 2. quduq
 timbers (I inclose with—) v. —
 yágalgiliikuqing (2)
 time (after a long—) — amamáyukatikum
 time (at that—) — ámagan
 time (in the mean—) — agan sitxan
 timid — igatuq
 tired — kayúgiqadaq
 to — 1. ářdan, d. ářdakik 2. dagan
 to him — ngan
 to me — nung (dat. of ting, ting)
 to them — ngin
 to where — qanangudagan
 to yonder — ámangudagan

today — wayam
 together with — 1. asik 2. asin
 token — 1. anatiq 2. axqatasiq
 told to be done — malgaxtan-igganan
 tomorrow — qilagan
 tomorrow (early — morning) — qilagan
 qilág
 tone — tunutuq
 tongue — 1. ářnaq 2. umsuq, At.
 tool for boring — gulgisiiq
 tooth — 1. agaluq 2. kigusiq
 toothpick — cimcilisiq
 top (at the — of) — íkan
 torment, n. — akyagařsiq
 torment, v. — akyagařakuqing (1)
 tormented (I am—) v. — 1. akyagalakuqing
 (1) 2. akyaguluquqing
 torn (it is—) v. — isanalgikuq (4)
 torso — úlgiiq
 torso (side of the—) — állun
 torture, n. — akyagařsiq
 torture, v. — akyagařakuqing
 touch, v. — 1. adğalasakuqing (1)
 2. angixtakuqing nung (1)
 touch lightly, v. — adğakuqing (1)
 touch on, v. — ayugnikuqing (1)
 touches (it—) [affects the emotions] v. —
 txin-adğalasakuq
 tow, v. — áugikuqing (2)
 toward — 1. ářdan, ářdakik, d. 2. angadan
 3. dagan 4. dágan
 towel — kidgusiq
 town — 1. tanadgucigamaq
 2. tanadgucigamaq
 trade, v. — 1. mayağasakuqing (1)
 2. tumgidakuqing (1)
 trader — 1. mayaxtaq 2. tayanaq
 trading — tayadanaq
 trading place — tayaluq
 trail — akalugligaq
 trail (having beaten a—) — akaluq
 qamilacřsisk
 traitor — 1. agatxaginaq 2. ařanaq
 [from agatikuqing]
 trample on, v. — 1. kitamixtakuqing (1)
 2. tadamukuqing (1)
 trance — igataq
 tranquillity — atxagasigangin
 transgress, v. — 1. ignikuqing (1)
 2. ugatakuqing (1)
 transit (in—) — cidaga agdanan
 translate, v. — tulmacisakung (1)
 transparent — talulaq
 transport from place to place, v. —
 ámağasakuqing (1)
 travel, v. — akakuqing (1)
 travel, v. — nukuqing [Kadyák word used
 by Unangan]
 travel by skin boat, v. — aláğukuqing (1)
 travel (I do not know whither to—) v. —
 sisakuqing (1)
 travel on the sea, v. — ařxakuqing (1)
 traveling, n. — ařxaq
 traverse, v. — ařikuqing (1)
 tread, v. — qamaxtakuqing (1)
 tread on, v. — 1. cimixsikuqing
 2. tadamukuqing (1)
 treasure — akitusadaq

treat medically, v. — uḡayakuqing (1)
 tree — yāgaq
 tree [any resinous sp.] — yagam ayagá
 tree (geniculated-) — tasaq
 tree (growing living-) — yagam cucxá
 tremble, v. — 1. igatukuqing (1)
 2. wigúgikuqing (7)
 trench (natural-) — cagaq
 tribe — kinglaxtiq
 tribulation — macungsiṭaq with neg.
 tribunal — tunuxtasiq
 tribute [tax] — axqaliq
 trifling matter — málaqaq
 trim [smart, well dressed] — axsaḡigaq
 trimming — atmix
 Trinity — qankun-á [Miss.]
 triple — qankudiḡim
 triumph, v. — inixsigakuqing (1)
 trouble — atuḡaḡasaq
 troubles — an'ḡaḡim an'ḡaḡisádangin
 troublesome (it is — to me) v. —
 nanasakuqing (1)
 trough of wood — kalukaq
 true — lunaq
 truly [of course, certainly] — ang
 truly [really] — aḡalúłakan
 trunk [box] — qungatiq
 trunk of body — úlgiq
 trustworthy (I am-) v. — lúłakuqing (1)
 truth — agan'gudaq with a neg.

unadorned — masaḡuluk
 Unalaskan Aleut — Unangaq
 unalterably (it is-) imp. v. —
 uḡnasaniṭtakuq (5)
 unbaptised dead persons — asxalakan
 [Miss.]
 unbend, v. — akatikung (2)
 unceasing — áḡatalakan
 uncertain — 1. axqatátalakan 2. kangaḡigúłuk
 uncle [mother's brother] — ammiq
 uncle [paternal] — latuḡiq
 unclean — amaiknaq
 unconcerned (I am completely-) v. —
 ciklaḡniṭtasalakáḡing (9)
 uncover, v. 1. agatxalikuqing (1)
 2. axsasakuqing (1) 3. masaqadatikuqing
 (2)
 uncover myself, v. — ciglikuqing (1)
 under — sitxan
 under (from-) — sitxán
 under sides — qalan
 understand, v. — 1. áqatakuqing
 2. axqatakuqing (1) 3. taḡáxtakuqing (1)
 understand (I-) phr. — maxqanin
 understanding — an'ḡikik
 undertake (it is impossible for me to-) v. —
 angixtakuqing (1)
 undo, v. — ilgikuqing (1)
 undying — asxadaḡuluk
 uneven (it is an — rugged place full of
 hillocks) imp. v. — tanaqúlakuq (5)
 unexpectedly — ingaligagan
 unfasten, v. — cilikuqing (1)

truthful — agan'gudaq with neg.
 tsar — tanamaguḡu
 tsaritsa — tanamaguḡugin ayaga
 tumble, v. — iikuqing (2)
 turn, v. — axqakuqing (1)
 turn and look, v. — daxkukuqing (1)
 turn around, v. — imikuqing [imsik, ger.;
 imidá! impv.]
 turn back, v. — ikukuqing (1)
 turn (I am in a narrow place where I cannot
 —around) v. — aiqixtakuqing (1)
 turn myself, v. — daxkukuqing (1)
 turn over, v. — 1. cilukuqing (1)
 2. unkikalikuqing (1)
 turn something, v. — ikutikuqing (2)
 turn something over, v. — cilutikuqing (2)
 turn to, v. — 1. itakuqing 2. ittakuqing (1)
 turn toward another place, v. — imikuqing
 (imsik, ger.: imadá! impv.)
 turn up [fold over] v. — ulikung (1)
 turn up an edge, v. — qangikuqing (1)
 turned quite — txin-inaq
 turnip — inisaq
 twice — alḡidim
 twigs — talgingin
 twinkle, v. — uluḡdakuqing (1)
 twins — ingacaḡiq
 two — álak
 two (between you-) — qucxikin

U

unfold, v. — akatikung (2)
 unfriendly band — angaducaḡin
 unfriendly person — angadutiq
 unguent — cadusiq
 unhealthy (I am in an — condition) v. —
 naṭtaqaḡigikuqing (1)
 unintermittingly — angaliq takacxináḡalakan
 uninterruptedly — daxtalakan
 unjust — utxisadáyuluk
 unknown — 1. axqatátalakan
 2. kangaḡigúłuk
 unlearned person — ákulaq
 unload a boat, v. — slikuqing
 unmarried woman — an'ḡaḡinadaq
 unnecessary (it is — for me) phr. —
 manaqaninguluk
 untie, v. — 1. cilikuqing (1)
 2. ilgikuqing (1) 3. taḡitakuqing (1)
 until — kadan
 until [of place] — 1. silan 2. silánúan
 untouched — 1. ilmadgaq 2. ilmadaq
 unwell — 1. takiḡiq 2. takixtaq
 unwell (I am-) v. — takixtakuqing (1)
 up there — ákangun
 up to [of place] — 1. silan 2. silánúan
 upon — áḡaligan
 upper, adj. — 1. angadugiq 2. kuḡiq 3. kuxiq
 upper story — kixyan
 upright — cucxaq
 upset, v. — 1. unkikalikuqing (1)
 2. utxalikuqing (1)
 urine — tugadiq
 urinate, v. — tugadikuqing (1)

us — 1. tuman 2. timas, At.
 useless (it will be — for you to) —
 amasukuq axqatadúłakalaxtxin
 uselessly — inimilaligan
 use (of what — am I) v. — alququqing (5)
 usual — tamadaga
 usually — wan tamadaga
 usurer — angayuḡaḡiq
 usurper — angayuḡaḡiq

vacant — kangaḡigúłuk
 vacillating — angikalgitaq
 vain (in-) — akigulgalakan
 vanquish, v. — sitḡúḡitikuqing (2)
 variegated — tuxlakdaq
 vary, v. — isxanaḡtakuqing (1)
 vast — 1. angunaq 2. kaxtuq
 vegetable (any cultivated-) — inisaq
 vegetables — idasaḡin
 vegetables (ripe-) — qangayaq
 veins — igacin
 verge — angta
 verruca [wart] — aqwakdax
 versed (I am — in) v. — tngunaḡigikuqing (7)
 verst [R. measure equal 3500 ft.] — atxitiq
 vessel [dish] — cammaq
 vessel for boiling, made of clay — asux
 vessel with a spout — úḡaḡidaq
 vex, v. — 1. áḡgatakuqing (1)
 2. akugasakuqing (1)
 vicissitudes — an'ḡaḡim an'ḡaḡisádangin
 victuals — inuqaq
 village — 1. tanadgusiq 2. tanaḡ, At.

wages — akisiq
 waist — 1. ixsiḡiq 2. ixsiq
 wait for, v. — aḡgitakuqing (1)
 wait for me, v. phr. — kukiming
 txin-aḡḡitada
 wake myself up, v. — agágcakuqing (1)
 walk, v. — 1. akakuqing (1)
 2. ámaḡakuqing (1) 3. qamaxtakuqing (1)
 walk away, v. — 1. aigáḡigikuqing (7)
 2. aigáḡitikuqing
 walk (I take a-) v. — aigagdakuqing (1)
 walk to and fro, v. — aigagdakuqing (1)
 wall — kingtiq
 walrus — amgadaq
 warm (it is-) imp. v. — uḡnasatakuq (5)
 warm myself at a fire, v. — 1. amaqukuqing
 (1) 2. usxukuqing (1)
 warmth — utnasag
 wander through, v. — agalakuqing (1)
 wan (I am-) v. — alagaḡigakuqing (6)
 want, n. — 1. áłakaḡing 2. alaqaḡiq
 want, v. — 1. alakuqing (1)
 2. anugukuqing (1) 3. anuxtakuqing (1)
 wanting — anuxtaqaḡiq
 warehouse — iqludgasiq
 warfare — alitxuq

utensil — cammaq
 utensil made of wood — kalukaq
 utensil (round and shallow-) — qiciq
 utensils (all kinds of household-) — tanaḡiq
 utmost — angtuḡiq
 utter a word, v. — tunukuqing (1)
 utterance — ilugadaq
 utterance (I give — to) v. — tunuxtakuqing
 (1)

V

village on Alaskan Peninsula, A. pl. na. —
 úḡaguq
 violent — utxitasaaq with neg.
 Virgin (Blessed-) — Agúguq- agunaq
 [Miss.]
 virtue — maqaxcisag
 visage — sagimaq
 viscid — cixtukidaq
 visible — ukuḡadaq
 vision — igataq
 vision (faculty of-) — ukuḡá
 visit different places, v. — agalakuqing (1)
 visit (I frequently-) v. — udasakuqing (1)
 visitor — duxtasig
 vocation (I follow some-) v. —
 mayaḡasakuqing (1)
 void — masaḡuluk
 volcano — kiḡusiq
 vomit, n. — aligasakan
 vomit, v. — aligikuqing (7)
 voyage, v. — aixakuqing (1)
 voyage (I set out on a-) v. — angakuqing
 (1)
 voyaging, n. — aixaq

W

war (I make-) v. — alitxuḡigikuqing (2)
 warlike — alitxuḡiq
 warn, v. — an'ḡisikuqing (1)
 warpath (having gone on the-) —
 alitxum txidin-italik
 warrior — alitxum tayaḡú
 wart — aqwakdax
 wash, v. — 1. cḡuḡigikuqing
 2. cxuḡigikuqing (7)
 wash basin — xulaluq
 wash myself, v. — xulakuqing (1)
 washed (things to be-) — cḡuḡin
 washing — cḡuḡin
 wasp sting — ucusiq
 waste, v. — áḡaḡlisakuqing (1)
 watch (I keep — by night) v. —
 amḡigikuqing (7)
 watchman — amḡignaḡ
 water — tangaq
 water, v. — unuḡigikuqing (7)
 water (boiling-) — qaḡluq
 water (I heat-) v. — tangaq cinglixtikuqing
 water that has risen or overflowed — tangaq
 annulik
 waterfall — igadḡuq
 wave, n. — tagaq

waves rise, imp. v. — tagalguq (5)
 way (I feel my—) v. — tuglakung (1)
 way (in what—) — masxangan
 we — 1. tuman 2. timas, At.
 weak — kayúgíguluk
 weakened — kayúgixkadaxtaq
 wealth — 1. maqadan 2. mayukidaǵiq
 3. tukúgasiq
 weapons [any except firearms] — qicxiq
 weapons (I have my — with me) v. —
 qicxáǵikuqing (1)
 weariness — qadaq
 weary (I become — of doing something) v. —
 malatuqadakuqing (1)
 weather is gloomy, imp. v. — 1. ayangikuq
 (5) 2. qusamaǵuǵuq (5)
 weather (it is clear—) v. — cašutakuq (5)
 weave, v. — ayukakuqing (1)
 weep, v. — qidakuqing (1)
 weeping — qidaq
 weigh, v. — akilgikuqing (1)
 weighing instrument — inkadusiǵ
 well! — taǵa! [in sense of urging on or
 compelling]
 west — nadá
 west-north-west — nadán -axtam ácakú
 west side — nadá
 western — nadán axtaq
 whale [generic name for all sp.] — alaǵ
 whale (beluga—) *Delphinapteras leucas* —
 xadaq
 whale [undet. sp., all striped]—1. agamaxciq
 2. (small) alamaq 3. mangidaq 4. umguliq
 whale [undet. sp., not striped] — cikaxluq
 whale (young—) — aladaq
 whalebone — qaxsaq
 what — 1. alik [answer to call or expression
 of surprise] 2. a? [interrogative reply in
 answer to a call] 3. qanaǵiq? [interrog.]
 4. qata? [interrog.]
 what am I, v. — alququqing (5)
 what is done with this? — alqusiǵ?
 what is it? alik? [answer to call or
 expression of surprise]
 what is this fit for? — alqusiǵ?
 what? what thing? — 1. alquq? 2. alqutaq?
 when — qanayám
 whence — qanagan
 where — 1. kama 2. qanangun 3. qátá
 whetstone — cumlisiq 2. cutxix 3. qicidusiǵ
 which? interrog. — qanaǵiq?
 while — kadán
 whip, n. — tugasiq
 whip, v. — tugakuqing (1)
 whirlwind — qitikilaq
 whiskey — 1. tangam daqulga 2. tangum
 daqulga
 whistler — qugang
 whistler, Ornith. — see golden-eye
 whistling — úgumaqáciyaq
 white — qúmáq
 whither — 1. qanangudagan 2. qátá
 who? — kín?
 whole — ilmadaq
 whortleberry — unignaq
 whortleberry bush — unisan
 why? — 1. alquq? 2. alqutaq?
 wick of a grease lamp — 1. angum iná 2. inax

wide — kaxtuq
 widen, v. — aǵitakuqing (1)
 widgeon — tamgaluq
 widow — ugígíqadanaq
 widow (I am a—) v. — ugígíqadakuqing (1)
 wife — ayagaq
 wife (I take a—) v. — ayagalǵikuqing (1)
 wife's mother — satimgiq
 wilderness — tanadgucaǵiq with neg.
 will — an'giganan
 willow — usgiq
 win, v. — 1. águsxakuqing (1)
 2. áǵutikuqing (2)
 wind — 1. šlaq 2. miduq, O. W.
 wind instrument — tunucxadaq
 wind (southwest—) — agáǵaliq
 wind (strong—) — kaciq
 wind (tempestuous—) — kacxiq
 wind (very strong) — dux
 windy — kaciq
 windy (very—) — kacxaq
 wing of bird — igasiq
 wink, v. — ulúǵdakuqing (2)
 winter — 1. qanaq 2. qinginaq
 winter (one—) — šlulaq
 wipe out, v. — kidgukuqing (1)
 wise — 1. ákuláǵuluk 2. idaqulisadaǵuluk
 wish, v. — 1. atukuqing (1)
 2. matukuqing (1)
 wish for, v. — anuxtakuqing (1)
 wish (I do not — to go) v. — qitalalgakuqing
 (1)
 wish to have, v. — ilming aǵacxiqkuqing (1)
 wishes (evil thoughts and—) —
 sinicxiđanuluk
 with — 1. áđan, áđakik, d. 2. kúán or kugán,
 kungín, pl. 3. quđǵán
 with him, her, it — kukigim
 with me — kukiming
 with thee — kukimin
 withdraw, v. — amátxakuqing (1)
 wither, v. — qakatikuing (2)
 withered — 1. uxnaq 2. uxsik
 within — 1. angagan 2. ilan, ilkin, d., ilin,
 pl. 3. kangin 4. nagan
 within (from—) — nagán
 without — uglagán
 without purpose — inimilaligan
 witness, n. — atǵaǵusaxtaq
 witness, v. — atǵaǵúsakuqing (1)
 woe is me! — qulilasádalik
 wolf — alixgiq
 wolferene — qacimáyugnaq
 woman (adult—) — an'ǵaǵisinaq
 woman (old—) — wixix
 woman (young unmarried—) — an'ǵaǵinadaq
 womb — kilmaq
 wonder, n. — 1. kummalgadaǵuluk
 2. kummalgaǵuluk
 wonder, v. — aliqáđanikuqing (1)
 [lit. I say "what is it"]
 wood — yáǵaq
 wood (piece of—) — yagam ilmadǵá
 wood (smooth coarse-grained—) — yagam
 aliǵa
 word — tunuq
 words (I am at a loss for—) v. —
 amáyakagukuqing (1)

words (I report or repeat—) — 1. ixtaqan
 aǵakuqing 2. ixtagan ixtakuqing
 work, n. — awaq
 work — 1. aǵúsakuqing (1)
 2. awakuqing (1) 3. ingamakuqing (1)
 work (I — as a carpenter) v. —
 anigikuqing (2)
 worker — aguxtaq
 workman — awaq
 world — šluq
 worm — luqayaq
 worm (small — living on trees) — angugaq
 wormwood — 1. sixsikan 2. sigsikaq
 worn away — ánuǵnaq
 worn-out clothing — áxsacxiđanuluk
 worse [particle of comparison meaning either
 better or worse according to the general
 tenor of the phrase]—1. agaca 2. agatingin,
 pl.
 worship (pre-Christian) v. — agdukuqing
 (1)
 worth (I am—) v. — qalaxtakuqing (1)
 worthy — an'ǵaǵisigaq
 wound, n. — únaq

yard of house — ulam áca
 year — 1. šlulaq 2. šluq
 yeast — caknaysaq
 yellow — madalagnaq
 yellow dye — akungaq
 yes — 1. ang 2. maxqanig
 yesterday — yam
 yesterday (day before—) — yam-kadán
 yet (not—) — 1. tacim 2. tacin 3. tacing
 4. tacinguluk
 yield, v. — aǵukuqing (1)
 yoke (shoulder—) — qanglaguq
 yonder — 1. ákangun 2. ámaligan 3. ámangun
 4. awán, pl. awakun [refer to one or more
 walking nearest to speaker]

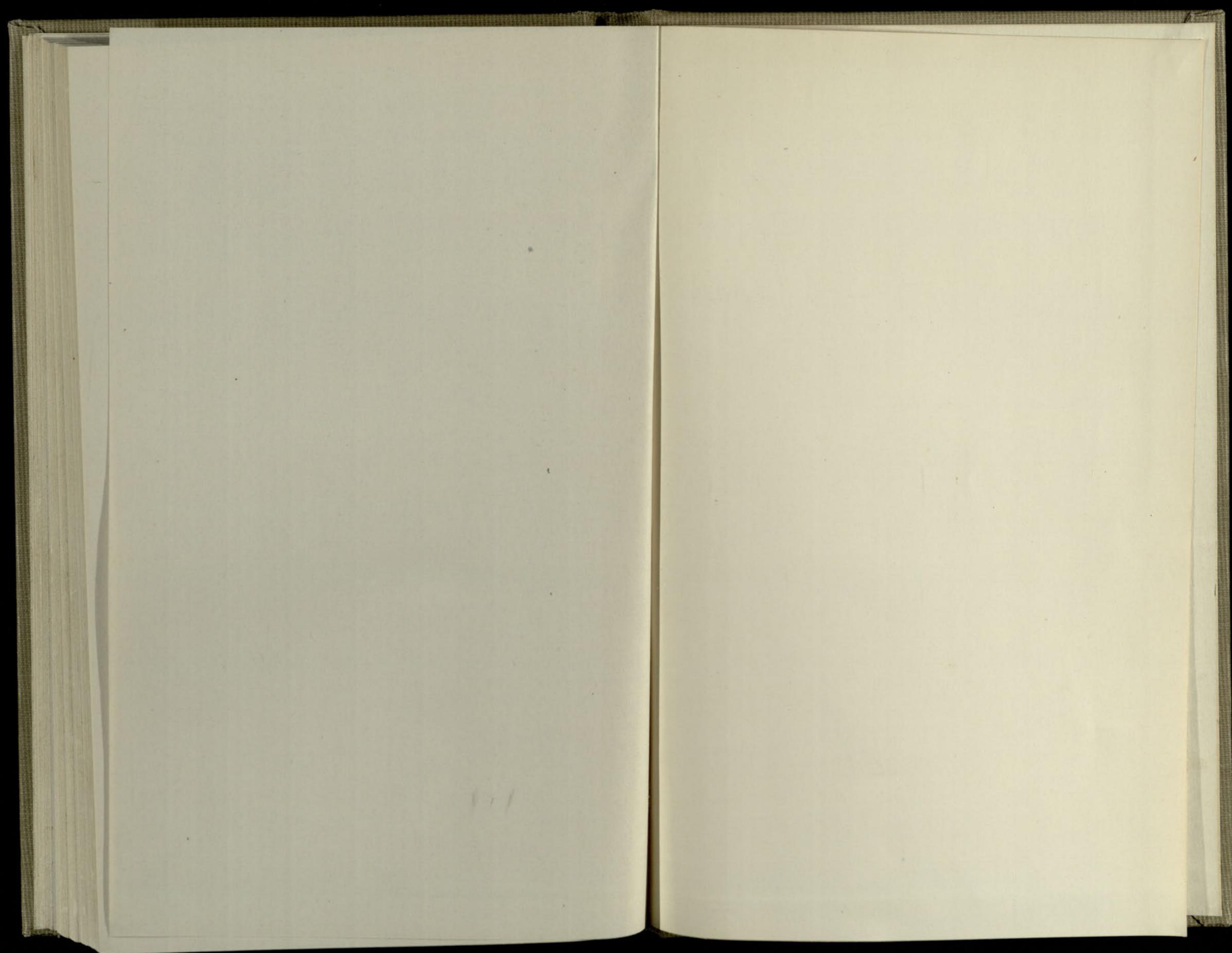
zealous (I am — in my work) v. —
 macungšnaxtagalǵikuqing (1)

wound, v. — nadgukuqing (1)
 wound by which skin was broken — qacxim
 dagan unǵaxtaq
 wound in skin — qacxim dagan unǵaxtaq
 wound (superative matter in—) — susuq
 wound to death as by stoning, v. —
 nadgulakuqing (1)
 wounded — 1. nadǵuǵiq 2. únáǵiq
 wrap up, v. — cugakuqing (1)
 wrapped up [not wearing a parka] — úǵaǵiq
 wrapped warmly — uǵnaǵilik
 wreath — ámaǵadaq
 wrestle, v. — amǵikuqing (1)
 wrestler — amǵiluq
 wretched circumstances (I am in—) v. —
 kingúnakuqing (1)
 wrinkles — sigun
 write, v. — alúǵikuqing (7)
 writer — alugnaq
 writings — aluxtásaqangin
 written (what has been—) — aluxtásaqangin
 wrong sides — qalan
 wrongful — agan'gudaq

X

yore (of—) — itangisiyusaq
 you — txin [s. thou] txidik [d. you two]
 txici, pl.
 you (among—) — qucximci
 you (between — two) — qucxikin
 young amphibian [general term] — caǵaliq
 young bird — cidaq
 young man — sugan'ǵiq
 young seal — caǵaliq
 young sea lion — caǵaliq
 young unmarried woman — an'ǵaǵinadaq
 young whale — aladaq
 younger brother — kingiq
 youth — sugan'ǵiq
 youthful — axqasaǵuq

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