



ALUTIIQ NOUN DICTIONARY and Pronunciation Guide

Common Nouns in Prince William Sound and
Kenai Peninsula Alutiiq (excluding Kodiak Island)

Compiled & Edited by

John E. Smelcer, Ph.D.

Forewords by

The Dalai Lama, Chief Marie Smith Jones & Dale Seeds

© 2011 John E. Smelcer. All rights reserved.

The right of John Smelcer to be identified as the author of this work has been asserted to him in accordance with the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act, 1988.

Worldwide Conservator: Alaska State Library Historical Collections

The author gives permission for all or portions of this publication to be photocopied or reproduced by any means for educational purposes. Special permission by Tenzin Taklha to reprint portions of “The Natural World” from www.dalailama.com

Frontispiece photo of Chenega Bay
© 2007 John E. Smelcer

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data:

- Smelcer, John E., 1963-
Alutiiq Noun Dictionary and Pronunciation Guide
1. Alaska Native Language Dictionaries—Alutiiq.
 2. American Indian Languages—Alaska Alutiiq.
 3. American Indian Languages—Eskimo.
 4. Dictionaries—Alaska I. Title p. cm.
PM92.Z5S53 2011

Printed in the United States of America

Table of Contents

Forewords	4
Preface	9
Introduction	11
Phonological (Sound) System	15
Animal Names	16
Birds	18
Body Parts	20
Clothing & Jewelry	24
Colors	27
Community, Around the Village	29
Expressions, Emotions & Related Terms	31
Food, Cooking & Kitchen	32
Geographic Features & Related Terms	37
Household & Home	39
Hunting, Fishing & Boating	43
Insects	46
Kinship Terms	47
Months, Days, Holidays & Time	50
Numbers & Counting	53
Plants, Berries & Related Terms	56
Religion & Russian Orthodox	61
Sea, Sea Creatures & Fish	62
Steam Bath & Fire	66
Tools & Related Terms	67
Transportation	69
Weather & Sky	70
Loanwords	72
About the Author	73
Appendix	74

On the Loss of Culture, Language, and the Environment

His Holiness the Dalai Lama has long been concerned with the loss of Tibet's natural resources, as well as Tibetan culture, religion, and language. The relationship between culture and language and the natural world is profound. He wrote of these losses:

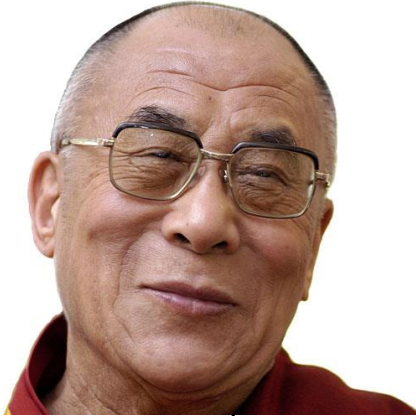
As a young man, I recall seeing great numbers of different [animal] species whenever I travelled outside Lhasa. My chief memory of the three-month journey across Tibet from my birthplace at Takster in the East to Lhasa, where I was formally proclaimed Dalai Lama as a four-year-old boy, is of the wildlife we encountered along the way. Immense herds of *kiang* (wild asses) and *drong* (wild yak) freely roamed the plains. Occasionally we would catch sight of shimmering herds of *gowa*, the shy Tibetan gazelle, of *wa*, the white-lipped deer, or of *tso*, our majestic antelope. I remember, too, my fascination for the little *chibi*, or *pika*, which would congregate on grassy areas. They were so friendly. I loved to watch the birds: the dignified *gho* (the bearded eagle) soaring high above monasteries and perched up in the mountains; the flocks of geese (*nangbar*); and occasionally, at night, to hear the call of the *wookpa* (the long-eared owl).

Even in Lhasa, I did not feel in any way cut off from the natural world. In my rooms at the top of the Potala, the winter palace of the Dalai Lamas, I spent countless hours as a child studying the behaviour of the red-beaked *khyungkar*, which nested in the crevices of its walls. And behind the Norbulingka, the summer palace, I often saw pairs of black-necked cranes, birds which for me are the epitome of elegance and grace. And all this is not to mention the crowning glory of Tibetan fauna: the bears and mountain foxes, the *chanku* (wolves), and *sazik* (the beautiful snow leopard), and *thesik* (lynx) which struck terror into the hearts of the normal farmer—or *thorn tra*, the gentle-faced giant panda, which is native to the border area between Tibet and China.

Sadly, this profusion of wildlife is no longer to be found. [The loss is] partly due to hunting, but primarily due to loss of habitat. Without exception, every Tibetan I have spoken with who has been back to visit Tibet after thirty to forty years has reported a striking absence of wildlife. Equally troubling is the devastation of Tibet's forests. In the past, the hills were all thickly wooded. Today, those who have been back report that they are clean-shaven like a monk's head.

H. H. the 14th Dalai Lama

*Permission given by Tenzin Taklha, Joint Secretary
Office of His Holiness the Dalai Lama*



(His Holiness, the 14th Dalai Lama)

In a series of emails during October and November of 2009, I described to H.H. the Dalai Lama and to Tenzin Taklha, the Dalai Lama's longtime Joint Secretary, how few speakers of the Ahtna language were left and of the burden and obligation I felt to preserve the language for the future. I described my work to compile dictionaries of both the Ahtna and the Alutiiq languages of Alaska, and asked for the Dalai Lama's thoughts on such a cultural burden. In response, Tenzin Taklha related to me a visit to Peru that he took with the Dalai Lama some years previous. The Incan people there were also concerned with the loss of their language:

A similar situation occurred during His Holiness the Dalai Lama's visit to Cuzco, Peru and his interaction with some of the Inca elders. There was a candid discussion about the preservation of their language. His Holiness was very open and sincere with them and said that trying to preserve a language, which was spoken by only a few thousand people, was very difficult in this modern age and time. One important step in trying to achieve this would be to Romanizing [sic] their language so there is some 'script' to record the way the language is spoken [as John Smelcer has done here].

#

On a stunningly beautiful September day in 2007, I had the opportunity to accompany Alaskan author and scholar John Smelcer to the remote Alutiiq village of Chenega Bay. I had visited him at Tazlina Village in the past. I was working on a dramatic adaptation of his recently published *The Day That Cries Forever* and felt it was absolutely necessary for me to see the region where the tragic events recounted in the book unfolded. The play has since been finished, work-shopped, and performed. More recently, John asked me to write the foreword to this dictionary. I had been to Alaska many times, served as a guest faculty member at the University of Alaska Fairbanks, and worked with Athabaskan, Yup'ik, and Tlingit performing artists. However, not being a linguist, I wasn't sure how to proceed. As a theatre artist and scholar of Alaska Native/Native American performance, I do, however, work with languages, particularly dramatic and highly visual languages. Accordingly, I offer the following scene to introduce the importance of this collection to the preservation of Alutiiq culture:

Somewhere near the shores of Prince William Sound, an Alutiiq family is fishing for salmon. Their relatives are from *Caniqaq*, or in English, *Chenega*. In *Sugcestun*, their regional dialect of *Alutiiq*, this means "along the side." People from the surrounding area often described it as *Ing'im Atca* or "under the mountain". Alutiiq place names are inextricably connected with history and place, with geography and topography. If their afternoon is successful, they can describe in their own language, that these are not just *igalluk* (salmon), but are in fact, *niklliq* or red salmon, a species that normally spawns earlier in the season and are prized for their taste. Later, they will decide to process them as *tamuq* (dried salmon) or *palik* (smoked salmon). In all likelihood, the family will share the catch with their *ummas* and *uppas*, (grandmothers and grandfathers). If there is enough, a neighbor or friend might also benefit from their good fortune.

Clearly, language creates sense of being and community; it is the means by which a culture expresses itself in the world in which it exists. For the Alutiiq people of Prince William Sound, language is much more. It describes features of the land and the sea that remains embedded in the mind's eye of their culture. The words are ancient. The names of subsistence plant and animals and fish not only describe the species but also refer to the interrelationships of hunter to prey, to the processing and sharing of food, to the native plants and berries and their uses.

Even single words tell us much. For example, *Arnaq* means woman in both Alutiiq and Yup'ik, evidence of an ancestral link with other Eskimo peoples going back hundreds or perhaps thousands of years. Words also teach us more recent history lessons. Russian loan words are colonial vestiges of fur traders and the Orthodox Church. The use of English loanwords such as *haatkiik* for hotcake, suggests more current cultural encounters. Without the words, these interconnections are compromised, the relationships between things and what they represent is unclear, misunderstood, forgotten.

This collection of nouns in the Alutiiq language endeavors that the words not be forgotten. It was developed in a unique four-year collaboration between Smelcer and the elders and leaders of Chenega/Chenega Bay. Rather than focus solely on collecting nouns in the Sugcestun dialect, the group, under Smelcer's leadership, undertook two additional interconnected works. The first of these was *The Day That Cries Forever*, a collection of interviews from the people of Chenega who survived the total destruction and abandonment of their village resulting from the 1964 Alaska Good Friday Earthquake and subsequent tsunamis. A recently re-discovered 54-minute documentary entitled *Chenega is Gone*, which originally aired on KPIX-TV in 1964, can be viewed at <http://diva.sfsu.edu/collections/sfbatv/bundles/189328> The second book, *We are the Land, We are the Sea*, appears at first glance to be a collection of recipes and recollections of hunting, fishing and gathering. More importantly, these personal stories describe the cultural interrelationships between a people and their subsistence lifestyle, between a culture and the land.



(Dale Seeds, Tikaani, and John Smelcer on an Alaskan road trip.)

All three projects taken together represent a holistic approach to sustaining an endangered culture. Their efforts preserve their oral histories, their relationship to the land and each other, the foods they gather, prepare and share, and finally, the very words that allow them to envision and articulate these relationships to themselves, and to future generations.

Dale E. Seeds, Ph.D.
Professor of Theatre and Native American Performance
The College of Wooster, 2009

#

“I’ve worked with two really dedicated linguists in my life: my long-time friend Michael Krauss and John Smelcer. Michael worked tirelessly for 45 years to preserve Eyak language and history. Much younger, John has worked just as hard to preserve two bordering languages and cultures: Ahtna to the north and Alutiiq to the west. I’m always happy whenever either friend comes calling.”

Eyak Chief Marie Smith Jones
Recorded interview, Anchorage, Alaska
February 9, 2007



(Marie passed away on January 21, 2008 at the age of 89.
She was the last fluent full-blood speaker of Eyak.)

Preface

From the early spring of 2004 until the summer of 2008, I was appointed by Chenega Native Corporation to serve as director of the Chenega Language and Cultural Preservation Project, which was funded primarily by the corporation, as well as by federal, state, and private grants. Supporters included The National Park Service, First Nations Development Fund, The Alaska Humanities Forum (funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities), British Petroleum, ConocoPhillips Alaska, Wells Fargo, and other generous organizations.

At least twenty times over the years—much as I had done with elders at the Ahtna Heritage Foundation in the 1990s—every living elder who spoke Chenega’s endangered dialect of Prince William Sound *Alutiiq* [pron. aw-loo-tik], also called *Sugcestun* [pron. sugk-stun], convened as a committee, generally in Anchorage, to work with me to document every word in their collective memory. One elder was flown in all the way from Seattle. Some elders remembered many words; others recalled only a few. None could write in it. One elder, Karen Katelnikoff, trained by UAF linguist, Jeff Leer, was already able to write to some extent in her Tatitlek regional dialect. Her contribution was invaluable. The four years effectively made me a living repository of the Chenega region dialect of Alutiiq, one of only a few people who can read, write, and speak in that language. Aside from collecting a lexicon (vocabulary list), we also agreed on their orthography (written representation; i.e. spelling) and pronunciation. No word was added without unanimous consent. This dictionary, then, is the product of a great deal of labor from a great many dedicated people.



(John Smelcer with elder Henry Makarka and playing with children in Chenega Bay in 2007.)

The participating culture bearers, mostly elders from Chenega with extensive knowledge of the regional dialect of Sugcestun and of the cultural history of the region and village include: Margaret Borodkin, Steve Eleshansky, Larry Evanoff, Bill Hjort, Donia Abbott, Karen Katelnikoff, Avis Kompkoff, Carol Ann Kompkoff, Donald Kompkoff, Sr., Mary Ann Kompkoff, Nick Kompkoff, Paul Kompkoff, Pete Kompkoff, Henry Makarka, Andy Selanoff, Kenny Selanoff, Sandy Angaiak, Beth Pipkin, Paul Selanoff, Jessie Tiedeman, Maggie Totemoff, Ilene Totemoff, Michael Vigil, Irene Kompkoff, Joyce Kompkoff, Gail Kompkoff, Lloyd Kompkoff, and corporate president, Chuck Totemoff. The following Chenega Corporation staff helped immensely: Peggy O’Keefe, Patti Hickok, and Patti Andrews. It has been one of the great honors of my life to have worked on the project with the dedicated people listed above.



John Smelcer with Chenega CEO Chuck Totemoff on a moose hunt (c. 2005)

This is not a complete dictionary. It is incomplete, as any dictionary of any language is always incomplete, and must necessarily be so—such is the dynamic nature of language, giving and taking, adding and subtracting. I am even now revising and expanding this dictionary. For now, though, this resource offers an opportunity for parents and grandparents to teach children the language, for them to teach themselves, each other, and for teenagers and grade school-aged children to even teach themselves so that this long-lived and important language will survive another generation. An expanded version will surely become available in the near future. No individual, community, corporation, fraternity, organization, institution, government, or generation owns a language. With that in mind, this dictionary is made available freely to the world, especially for the Alutiiq People of Prince William Sound, Alaska.

Dr. John E. Smelcer, 2011

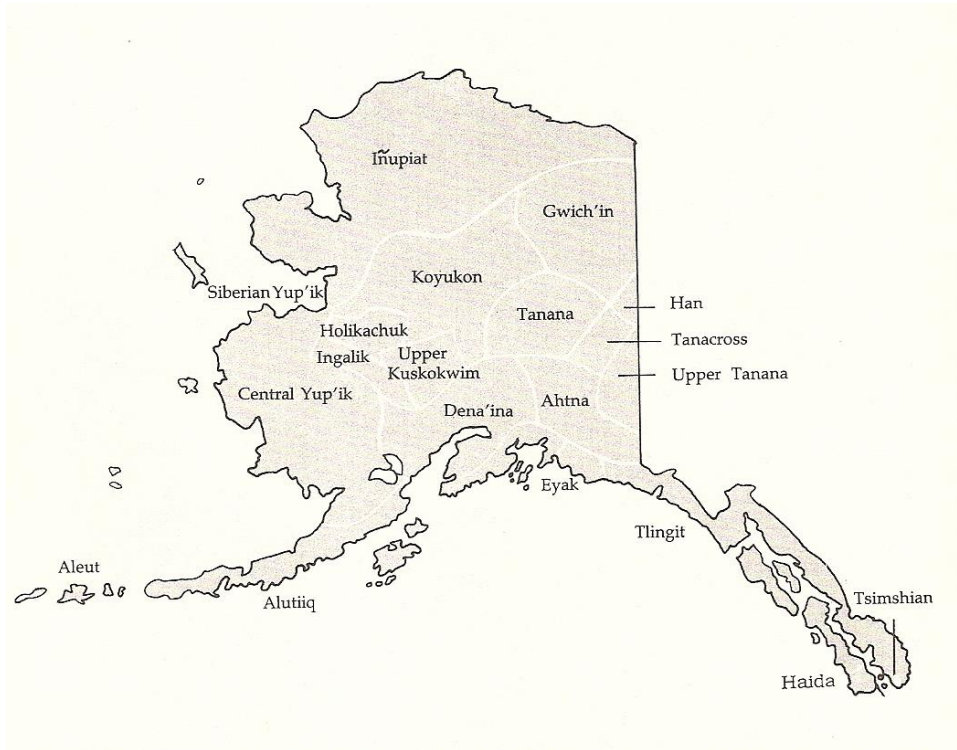
Introduction to the Alutiiq Noun Dictionary and Pronunciation Guide

There were nineteen Native languages in Alaska (see map below) prior to January 2008. Tsimshian migrated into Alaska from British Columbia fairly recently. Only eighteen languages remain since the tragic loss of Eyak when my friend Chief Marie Smith Jones passed away in Anchorage on January 21, 2008 at the age of 89. I met with Marie often to study Eyak, a neighboring language of Alutiiq and Ahtna (my language) though unrelated to either (or any other language for that matter). Alutiiq, also spelled Alu'utiq, is a coastal language, found mostly in southcentral Alaska. It is often referred to as Sugpiaq, though the inhabitants prefer Alutiiq or Sugcestun. Very few elders still speak the language, and only a handful of elders speak the dialect unique to Chenega.



Aerial view of Chenega Bay on Evans Island in Prince William Sound

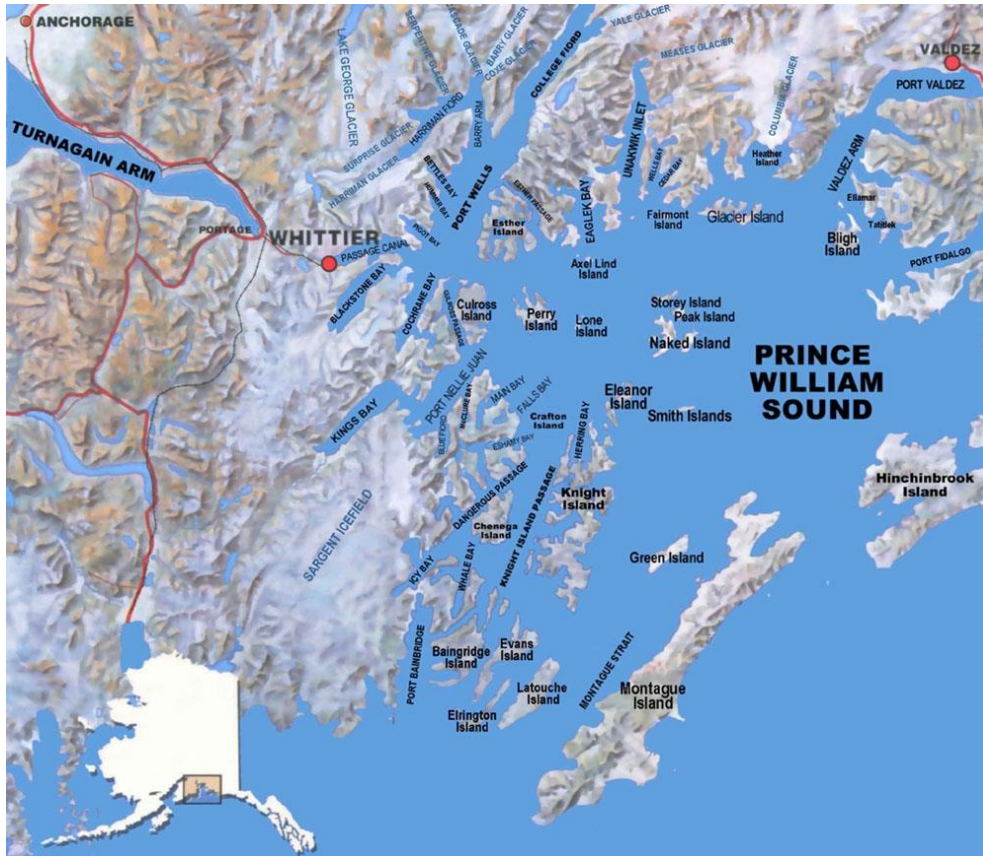
There are several distinct dialects of Alutiiq, including Kenai Peninsula, Prince William Sound, and the Kodiak Island dialect, which is not included in this dictionary. Variations in orthography (spelling) and pronunciation are indicated by village name as follows: CH for Chenega, NW for Nanwalek, PG for Port Graham, and T for Tatitlek. Every attempt has been made to properly identify the various regional dialects with their corresponding village. Any error remains the fault of the editor.



Map of Alaska Native Languages

(Note the word “Alutiiq” in the lower left of the map. The region is more accurately located northeast [up and to the right] of where it appears on this map, with most speakers living in the region around the Lower Kenai Peninsula, Prince William Sound, and Kodiak Island.)

Sadly, most Alaska Native languages are on the brink of extinction, especially the Athabaskan languages of the interior, some of which have fewer than four or five speakers, such as Han. Only twenty or so elders, spread out over a wide geographic region, still speak my second language (Ahtna) fluently. The Eskimo languages (Inupiaq, Yupik, and Siberian Yupik) are still fairly strong, mostly due to their geographical isolation. However, a recent inventory of Native speakers suggests that even those languages are in peril. In the early 90s, I used to drive down to Soldotna to visit Peter Kalifornsky at his trailer in Nikiski. Peter was the last speaker of his Kenaitze Indian dialect of Tainana (also spelled Dena'ina). Linguists predict that most Alaska Native languages will be gone within the next generation.

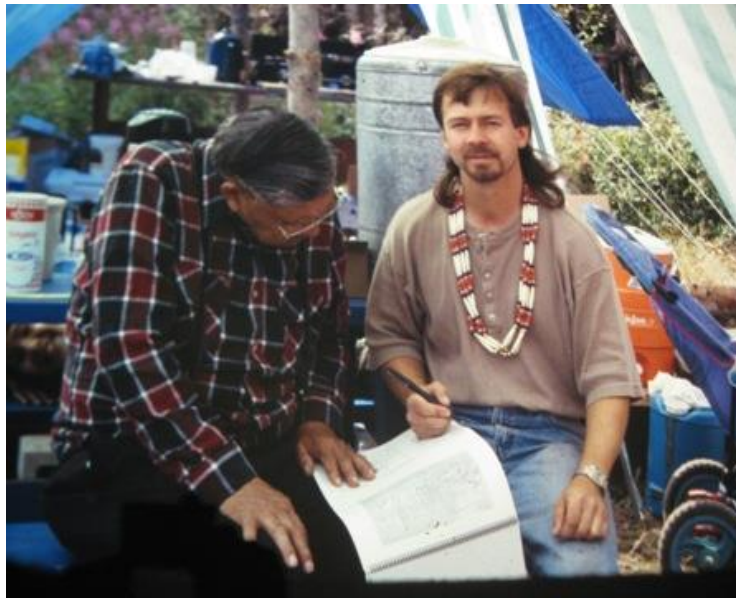


Map of Prince William Sound, Alaska (Note Chenega Island and Evans Island)

People frequently ask me why it matters if a language is lost. One of the answers I always give is that language is a primary identifier of culture. For example, if I ask a German what makes him German, he will most assuredly answer first, “Because I speak German.” Other identifiers include such things as geography; because Germans live in a geographical region in Europe known as Germany. He may even reply, “Because I eat German foods.” Loss of language is a major part of the irreversible loss of cultural identity—they are inseparably bound to one another. The way in which individuals define and view the world around them is affected by the language that they have learned to use to interpret their world. This notion, called the Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis, postulates that the relationship between the environment, the culture, and the language of a people is self-reinforcing. The environment causes the people to have a particular worldview, the worldview is encoded in the language, and the language forces the people to speak and think about the world in a way that expresses that same worldview. Indeed, my late mentor, the legendary M.I.T. linguist, Ken Hale, who spoke over 50 languages, once wrote: “The loss of local languages and of the cultural systems which they express has meant irretrievable loss of diverse and interesting intellectual wealth. Only with diversity can it be guaranteed that all avenues of human intellectual progress will be traveled.”

As I did with my *Ahtna Noun Dictionary* (1998, 1999, 2010 Revised), the *Alutiiq Noun Dictionary* is organized by category instead of alphabetically. The reason for this is simple. Few tribal members can read or write in Alutiiq. Therefore, since they would not know how to spell *teglunaliq* (wolverine), how would they know where to look for it in a dictionary? The solution was to arrange the dictionary by major categories such as plants, animals, birds, insects, or numbers. In the case of wolverine, an individual can turn to the section on animals to look for the word.

The second accomplishment of this dictionary is its pronunciation guide. After dozens of language workshops with Alutiiq-speaking elders, the pronunciations are presented using basic phonetic rules known to most English speakers. Whereas academic dictionaries show pronunciations using a complex standardized system, we wanted to use a very basic system. For example, in the *Merriam-Webster Dictionary*, the pronunciation of the word *Pleistocene* is expressed as /'plīs-tə-,sēn/. Contemporary on-line dictionaries such as Dictionary.com express the same word phonetically as [ply-stuh-seen]. Since most Alutiiq tribal members can read English at or near an eighth grade level, the phonetic system is better suited to the purpose of this dictionary. The result is that seemingly complex Alutiiq words such as *teglunaliq*, the word for *wolverine*, can be properly and easily pronounced as [toog-loong-ah-lik]. As is the standard practice in linguistics, pronunciations are set inside brackets to the right of the Alutiiq word.



John Smelcer and Ahtna elder, Fred Ewan, at Culture Camp (c. July 1996)

Note: I plan to complete section this soon and add IPA symbols

DRAFT

ALUTIIQ ORTHOGRAPHIC (ALPHABET) & PHONOLOGICAL (SOUND) SYSTEM*

1. Alutiiq consonants

This is only a very minimal sample of the Alutiiq Sound System. A more complete chapter of Alutiiq consonants and vowels is in-progress.

Most of the sounds in Alutiiq are also found in the English language. Most of the consonants in Alutiiq have similar pronunciations in English, but there are a few exceptions. The following section illustrates how to pronounce basic Alutiiq consonants and consonant combinations (digraphs and trigraphs).

The symbol ç represents a palatal fricative. It sounds similar to the ch sound in English words such as *church*, *chicken*, or *chocolate*. The International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) uses the symbol [ç] to express this sound. Examples in Alutiiq include the word for Chenega, *Caniqaq* [pron. Che-nee-kuk], as well as *cisquq* (knee) [pron. chis-kuk] and *cutaq* (ear) [pron. choo-duk]. Note: in Ahtna, the same sound is expressed using the digraph ts as in *tsa'* (beaver) [pron. chaw] and *ts'abaeli* (white spruce tree) [pron. chaw-bell-lee].

The consonant symbol q is an aspirated back velar (or uvular) stop. It too has no real English equivalent. While the sound is similar to the hard English q as in *queen* or the English k as in *king*, the Alutiiq sound is pronounced longer and further back in the throat. Alutiiq examples include *qangataaq* (porcupine) [pron. kung-ah-tuk], *quluteq* (ring) [pron. koo-lo-duk] (note how the Alutiiq t sounds like an English d), and the general word for bird, *qupalaq* [pron. kup-all-luk].

*The author would like to acknowledge the usefulness of *Nanwalegmiut Paluwigmiut-Ilu Nupugnerit*, a dictionary of Alutiiq terms compiled by Jeff Leer and published in 1978 by a grant from the National Bilingual Materials Development Center, as well as Leer's *A Short Dictionary of Alaska Peninsula Sugtestun* (1996). Though a lexicon specific to Chenega was not included in either, the orthographic work was nonetheless helpful.

Animal Names

When possible, the Latin taxonomic name is provided to delineate species.

Animal (in general) unguwallriaq, ungunsiq (NW, PG)

Animal den ngigta, ngigteq (NW, PG)

Animal tracks tumat (NW, PG) [too-mot]
(in general)

Bat kau'utaq (NW, PG) [cow-oo-duk]
(*Myotis lucifugus*)

Bear (in general) taquka (NW, PG) [taw-koo-ka]

Black bear tan'erliq (CH) [tun-ul-lik]
(*Ursus americanus*)

Brown bear laq'laq (CH) [luk-luk]
(*Ursus arctos*)

Bear cub irniaq (NW, PG)

Beaver shniq (CH) [shneek]
(*Castor canadensis*) paluqtaq (NW, PG) [paw-luk-tuk]

Caribou tuntuuq (NW, PG) [tun-tuk]
(*Rangifer tarandus*)

Caribou calf nuraq, nua'aq (NW, PG) [new-wok]

Cat kускаq (CH, NW, PG) [koos-kok]
(*F. domesticus*) (from Russian: kóshka)

Deer puqaq, puhgutaq (CH) [puq-uk]
(*Odocoileus columbianus*)

Dog piuqta (CH) [pewk-ta]
(*C. domesticus*) qikmiq (NW, PG) [kik-mik]

Fox (red) (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>)	kangilngaq, uuquciik (NW, PG)
Cross fox	usu'uq (NW, PG)
Land otter (<i>Lutra canadensis</i>)	kep'akag (CH) [ku-pah-kuk] aaquya (NW, PG) [ah-koo-ya]
Lynx (<i>Lynx canadensis</i>)	kuskarpak (NW, PG) [koos-ka-puk]
Marmot (<i>Marmota caligata</i>)	qusriq (NW, PG) [koos-rik]
Mink (<i>Mustela vison</i>)	qaugciciaq (NW, PG)
Moose (<i>Alces alces</i>)	teqliq (CH) [tuhk-lik] teggliq (NW, PG, T) [deg-lik]
Mountain goat (<i>Oreamnos americanus</i>)	sepaq (CH) [si-paak]
Mouse / Vole (<i>Cricetidae sp.</i>)	apllengaq (NW, PG)
Muskrat (<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>)	kuggw'aluk (NW, PG) [kug-wall-uk]
Porcupine (<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>)	qangataaq (CH) [kung-ah-tuk] nuunniq (NW, PG) [noo-nik]
Rabbit / Hare (<i>Lepus americanus</i>)	uskaanaq (NW, PG) [oos-kah-nuk]
Squirrel/red (<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>)	qanganaq (NW, PG) [kan-gan-nuk]
Weasel (Marten?) (<i>Mustela erminea</i>)	amitatuk (NW, PG)
Wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>)	kaganaq (NW, PG) [kag-aw-nuk]
Wolverine (<i>Gulo gulo</i>)	teglunaliq (CH) [toog-loong-ah-lik] alas'amakaq (NW, PG)

Birds

Beak, bill	cugg'eq, cugg'ek (NW, PG) [choo-gek]
Bird (in general)	qupalaq (NW, PG) [kup-all-luk]
Bluebill	anguletgwalek (NW, PG)
Cormorant, shag	agayuuq (CH) [ah-gai-yook] uyalek (NW, PG)
Crane	tatellgaq (NW, PG) [taw-tell-guk]
Crow/raven	qanikcuk (NW, PG) [kan-ik-chuk] abalanaq (CH) [ah-bahl-in-naq]
Duck (in general)	unguzuq (CH) [oong-oo-zuk]
Harlequin Duck	lluuyulinguaq (NW, PG)
Mallard Duck	nillqitaaq (NW, PG) [neel-kee-tok]
Pintail Duck	eteqsurtuliy (NW, PG)
Sawbill Duck	paiq (NW, PG)
Eagle	kuckalaq (CH) [kutch-ka-luk] kum'agyak (NW, PG)
Feather	culuk (NW, PG) [choo-luk]
Goose (Canadian)	lagiq, neqlleq (NW, PG)
“Beach Goose”	nacaulek (NW, PG) [na-cow-lek] (species uncertain)
Grebe	qaqataq (NW, PG) [kok-ah-tuk]
Grouse	elcaayuuq (NW, PG) qategyuk (same as Chenega word for ptarmigan)
Hawk	aarruliy (NW, PG) [ar-roo-lik]
Hummingbird	mekktarrpak (CH) [muhk-tahk-puk]

Loon	tuullek (CH) [too-thlik] kakaraq (NW, PG)
Magpie	kaugqanaumek (CH) [ka-ka-na-oo-mek] qallqasaaq (NW, PG)
Baby magpie	qallqayaq (NW, PG)
Oldsquaw duck	aarrangiiq (NW, PG)
Owl	yaqtuliq (CH) [yahk-tu-lik] yartuyuliq (NW, PG)
Ptarmigan	qategyuk (CH, NW, PG) [ka-teg-yuk]
Puffin	ngaq'ngaq (CH) [nuhk-nawk] ngaqngaaq (NW, PG, T) [eng-awq-ngawk]
Baby puffin	qagi'a (NW, PG)
Seagull	naahqwaq (CH) [nahk-wok] qatayaq, qukiswa'aq (NW, PG)
Seagull eggs	nahuam peksui (NW, PG)
Snowy owl	ig'it (NW, PG)
Sparrow	iitayayakiiq (NW, PG)
Swan	saqulegpak (NW, PG) [saw-kool-leg-puk] (also: qugyuk) [qurh-yook]

Body Parts

Ankle	paswik (NW, PG) [pass-wik] cingiq (CH) [ching-ik]
Arm	talliq (CH, NW, PG) [tah-thlik] (also sauteq) [sow-duk]
Armpit	unaq (CH) [oon-nuk]
Back	amateq, tunuqaq (NW, PG)
Backbone	cunig, qemitlluk (NW, PG) [choo-nik]
Blister	haqqaq (NW, PG)
Blood	auk (NW, PG) [owk] (Russian loanword) also: qayuq (NW, PG)
Body (in general)	tema (NW, PG)
Bone	neneq (NW, PG) [ne-nek]
Brain	ciqsiq (NW, PG) [chik-sik] (also: siqsiq) [sik-sik]
Breast	amaaq (NW, PG) mu'uk (CH) [mook]
Buttocks	nulluq (CH) [noo-look]
Cheek	taqulquq (NW, PG) [tok-kool-kuk] tamluk (CH, T) [tum-look] (see "chin" below)
Chest	gateq, ggaateq (NW, PG) gat'aq (CH) [kot-tek]
Chest/brisket of animal	tuniruq, tuni'uq (NW, PG)
Chin	tumluq (CH, NW, PG) [tum-look] (also cugeq) [choo-gek]

Ear	cutaq (CH) [choo-duk] cuteq (NW, PG, T) [choo-dek]
Ear wax	tekiq (NW, PG)
Elbow	ikugwik, ikuwik (NW, PG) [ee-kug-wik, ee-koo-wik]
Eye	ik (CH, NW, PG, T) [ik]
Eyebrow	qaugluk (NW, PG, T) [cow-gluk]
Eyelashes	qemehyat (NW, PG)
Face	ggiinaq (CH) [khee-nuk] ginaq, gginaq (NW, PG, T) [egg-ee-nok]
Feet	it'aq (CH) [eet-tuk]
Finger	tiquk (CH) [teh-guk] tekhet (NW, PG) [tek-het]
Index finger	tekeq (NW, PG) [teh-kek]
Little finger	iqellqunguaq (NW, PG)
Middle finger	akilipaq, akulepaaq (NW, PG)
Ring finger	akililiq (NW, PG)
Fingernail	estuq (NW, PG) [ess-stook]
Foot	itaq, it'aq (NW, PG) [ee-dok]
Forehead	tatek (CH, NW, PG, T) [taw-dek]
Gall bladder	cungak (NW, PG) [choon-guk]
Hair	nu'aq (CH) [nu-wuk] nuyaq (NW, PG, T) [nu-wuk]
Body hair	mellquq (NW, PG) [mell-kuk]
Hand	aiggaq (CH, NW, PG) [eye-ghuk] aiggat [plural] (CH, NW, PG) (also aigaq)

Left hand	angiqiq (NW, PG)
Right hand	tallirpik (NW, PG)
Hair braid	qagataq (NW, PG)
Head	nasquq (CH, NW, PG, T) [nuss-quk]
Heart	ung'an, ungu'ateq (NW, PG)
Heel	kitngik (NW, PG)
Hollow above collarbone	iirak, ii'ak (NW, PG) [ee-rok]
Kidney	tartuq (NW, PG) [tar-took]
Knee	cisquq (CH, NW, PG, T) [chis-kuk]
Leg	iguq (CH) [ee-ghook] ihuq (NW, PG) [ee-hook]
Limb/ Human arm or leg	ipik (NW, PG)
Lips	qeluq (CH) [kugh-look] qerlluk (NW, PG)
Lung	pugtan, kemagnaq (NW, PG)
Mouth	qaneq (CH, NW, PG, T) [kan-nek]
Navel/belly button	qallaciq (NW, PG) [koll-lok-chik]
Neck	yaquq (CH, NW, PG, T)
Nose	qengaq (CH, NW, PG, T) [kung-uk]
Roof of mouth	qilagaq, qila'aq (NW, PG)
Shoulder	tuiq (CH) [to-wik] tusek (NW, PG) [to-sek] (also: ipiq)
Skin	amiq (CH, NW, PG, T) [ah-mik]

Stomach	aqsaq (NW, PG) [uk-suk] kilmaq (NW) [kill-muk]
Stomach ache	kilmiqlluni (NW, PG)
Teeth	quteq (CH) [ku-duk] nehutet, kegutet (NW, PG)
Throat	igmuteq, igmaun (NW, PG)
Toe	stungquq (NW, PG) [stoong-kuk]
Toes	nangenet (CH, NW, PG, T) [nan-gon-net]
Big toe	angenquq (NW, PG)
Tongue	ulu (CH, NW, PG)
Tooth	ggun, gguuteq (NW, PG)
Tooth ache	gguuciqluni (NW, PG)
Uvula	uluruaq (NW, PG)

Clothing and Jewelry

Bathing Suit	kuimsuteq (CH, NW, PG) (also called: naluaq sutaq Literally “swim suit”)
Belt	qilaun, taugciq, qukaruaq (NW, PG) kiilaun (CH) [kee-loun] also: kiilautaq (CH) [kee-lau-duk]
Blouse	kugtaq (NW, PG) (see “shirt” below)
Boots	anukiik, kepleguaq, alapaput, naluasutek (NW, PG)
cut boots	kipluaq (CH) [kip-loo-wuk]
hip boots	alapaput (CH) [al-a-pa-put]
seal skin boots	cimyaq (CH) [chim-yuk]
Bracelet	tayarnerutaq (NW, PG)
Cap, hat	sapek, all’ugaq, nacarpaq (NW, PG) nacarpaq (CH) [na-jahq-puk]
Brim (of cap)	saguruaq (NW, PG)
Hat with brim	slaapaq (NW, PG) [slaw-puk] (from Russian: shlápa)
Coat	atkuk, qalliraq, paltuuk (NW, PG) paltuuk (CH) [pawl-took] (from Russian: paltó)
Diaper	uhuq (NW, PG) [oo-huk] [also: pastilkaq]
Dress	taqmak, taqmat [plural] (CH, NW, PG) [tok-mok]
Earmuffs	cuteqhuak (NW, PG) [choo-dek-wuk] (from <i>cuteq</i> , ear; see previous section)
Earring	kulunguaq (NW, PG)

Fabric (in general)	siitsaaq (NW, PG) [seet-suk]
Glasses/ eye glasses	iinguaq (CH, NW, PG) [een-gwok]
Gloves/Mittens	ahitek, arin (NW, PG)
Jacket	atkuguaq, paltuguaq (NW, PG) paltuguaq (CH) [pawl-tu-gwok]
Long-johns	patestaaniik (NW, PG) spaastanik (CH) [spa-stun-ik]
bloomers	pelumaq (CH) [bloom-uk]
Necklace	uyamillquaq (NW, PG)
Overcoat	paltuuk (NW, PG) (see “coat” above)
Pajamas	sautek, sahaiutek (NW, PG)
Pants	ul’uk, ulruuk (NW, PG, T) [ool-ook; ool-rook]
Parka	kutuunaq (NW, PG) [kut-toon-nuk]
Patch (on clothes)	calmak (NW, PG) [chall-mok]
Pocket	kalmaanuuq (NW, PG)
Raincoat	taasawik (NW, PG) [taw-saw-wik]
Rain hat	sawistaaq (NW, PG) [saw-wiss-tok] [also: qitehsun]
Ring	kulun (NW, PG) quluteq (CH) [koo-loo-duk]
Rubber boots	alapak, alapapuk (NW, PG)
Sandals	kamuguak (NW, PG)
Scarf	saaliq (NW, PG) [saw-lik] [also: pelatuk, nemiutahuaq]

Shirt	kalankaq, qulunquq, (NW, PG) kalungkaq (CH) [ka-lung-kuk]
Shoes	kamuk (CH, NW, PG) [ka-mook]
Baby booties	kamuaq (CH) [kam-oo-uk]
Little baby booties	kamuaqsaq (CH) [kam-ung-wa-saq]
Shoelace	tupiq (NW, PG)
Shorts	pastaaniik (NW, PG) [pass-taw-neeek]
Skirt	aguguaq (CH) [ah-goo-gwuq] akuhuaq (NW, PG) [ah-koo-wuk]
Slipper	slipaaq (NW, PG) [slip-pok] (possible loan word from English)
Snowsuit	uksusuteq, uksisuteq (NW, PG)
Socks	cukiq (CH, NW, PG) [chu-kik]
“Heavy wool socks”	qaliq, qaliguaq (NW, PG)
Suit	parak (NW, PG)
Sweater	swetaq (NW, PG) [swet-tuk] (loan word from English)
Underwear/ Underpants	ulugwak, pelumak, iluqlit (NW, PG)
Undershirt	tilnaq (NW, PG)
Vest	saqayak (NW, PG)
Wallet	akiun (NW, PG)
Zipper	sipaaq (NW, PG)

Colors

Black	tanarqaq (CH) [tun-ugh-kuk] tanehqaq (NW, PG) [tun-ugh-kuk] (different adopted spelling)
“it is black”	tanehqaqluni (NW, PG)
Brown	aggiiq (CH) [agh-ik] qikuhngaq (NW, PG)
Blue	cungaq (CH, NW, PG) [choong-uk]
“it is blue”	cungaqluni (CH, NW, PG) [choong-uk-loo-nee]
Green	cungaq (CH) [choong-uk] wegnaq (NW, PG) [weg-nuk]
	(Note that the word for <i>blue</i> and <i>green</i> is the same in Chenega. It is common in many world languages to group these two colors into one color category.)
“it is green”	cungaqluni (NW, PG) [choong-uk-loo-nee]
Gray; is gray	imarkarngaluni (NW, PG)
Orange	apelisinahngaqaq (NW, PG)
Purple	cungagnaq (NW, PG)
Rainbow	agliq (CH) [agh-lik] agluryaq (NW, PG)
Red	qaawiq (CH) [ka-wik] kawik (NW, PG) [ka-wik] (different adopted spelling)
“it is red”	qaawiqluni (CH) kawikluni (NW, PG)

White	qaterqaq (CH) [ka-duhk-kuk] qatehqaq (NW, PG) [ka-duhk-kuk] (different adopted spelling)
“it is white”	qaterluni (CH, NW, PG) [ka-duhk-loo-nee]
Yellow	arriq (CH) [ahg-rik]

Community, Around the Village

Airport	migwik (NW, PG)
Boat Dock	pelistanaq (NW, PG)
Cannery	pankahwik (NW, PG)
Cemetery	qungut (NW, PG)
Chenega	Caniaq (CH) [chen-nee-kuk]
Clinic	qenaik, sungcahwik (NW, PG)
Community Building/ Community Hall	katuhwik (NW, PG)
Cook	kenihta (NW, PG)
Doctor	sungcai'esta (NW, PG)
Dump/landfill	egluku, kuguhwik (NW, PG)
Fire Department	kenelighit (NW, PG)
Hatchery	amahtulisutet enit (NW, PG)
Janitor	pehicaista, pehihtulala (NW, PG)
Library	naqiwik (NW, PG)
Maintenance Man	masinistaq (NW, PG)
Nurse/Health Aide	sungcaiestem ili (NW, PG)
Policeman	palicemanaq (NW, PG) (English loanword) [note: in Yupik the word is Taguska, lit."the one who takes you away."]
Post Office	kalikahwik (NW, PG)
Postmaster	kalikiuhta (NW, PG)
Power Plant	kumam elgwia (NW, PG)

School	skuluq (CH, NW, PG) [skoo-luk] [English loanword]
Soldier	saltataq (NW, PG)
Store	laugka (CH, NW, PG) [low-ka] (pron. low as cow) (from Russian: látka)
Storekeeper	laugkahta (NW, PG) (from Russian: látka)
Teacher	skuluhta (NW, PG)
Teacher's Aide	skuluhtem ili (NW, PG)
Water tower	mehem eni (NW, PG)

Expressions, Emotions & Related Terms

Angry	suhliquq, cayagtuq (NW, PG)
Cry	qiyuq, qia'uuq (NW, PG)
Embarrassed	qikinguaq (NW, PG)
Happy	ipiluni, ipiluten (NW, PG)
Hug	eqta, eqteq (NW, PG)
Like	asikaqa (NW, PG)
Sad	sugniluni, sugnicuk (NW, PG)
Scared	alingua (NW, PG)
Shy	qikitaq (NW, PG)
Sleepy	saniq, saniuq (NW, PG)
Smile	englahninguaq (NW, PG)
Surprised	tupak (NW, PG)
Yawn/yawning	aitauq (NW, PG)

Food, Cooking, and Kitchen

Apple	yaaplakaaq (NW, PG)
Dried apples	cutruat (NW, PG)
Bacon	piikiinaq (NW, PG) [pee-kee-nuk]
Beans	piincaaq (NW, PG) [peen-kok] (from English: bean)
Bowl	palaskaatinaq (NW, PG)
Bread	lipaq (NW, PG) [lee-puk] kelipaq (NW, PG) [kell-lee-puk] (from Russian: khleb)
Fried bread	lipuskaq, alaciq (NW, PG) (from Russian: khleb)
Pilot bread	suuggaliq (NW, PG)
Bread pan, shallow pan	listaaq (NW, PG)
Butter	masla (NW, PG, CH) [moss-la] (from Russian: máslo)
Butter tray	maslarwik (NW, PG) (from Russian: máslo)
Cake	kiikeq (NW, PG)
Can	paankaaq (NW, PG)
Canned salmon	kaansaamaq (NW, PG)
Candy	kan'gguitaq, kanfiitaaq (NW, PG)
Caribou tallow	tunuq (NW, PG)
Cast-iron kettle	cukunaq (NW, PG) [chuk-oo-nuk]
Chamomile tea	alam'aaskaaq (NW, PG)

Coffee	kugiaq (CH) [koog-yuk] kuuggiaq (NW, PG) [koog-yuk] (from Russian: kófe)
Coffee pot	kuuggiarwik (NW, PG) (from Russian kófe)
Cookie	plaanikaaq (NW, PG)
Cooking	egaq, nehniaq (NW, PG)
Cracker	suuggalinguaq (NW, PG)
Cup	cesquq (CH) [chuss-kuk] caskaq (NW, PG) [chuss-kok] (from Russian: cháshka)
Cupboard	skapaq (CH, NW, PG) [skah-buk]
Dishpan	taasiq (NW, PG) [toss-sik]
Doughnut	callaciq (NW, PG) [chall-ah-chik]
Dried salmon	tamuq (CH, NW, PG) [tah-mook]
Dried meat	kinertaaluk (NW, PG)
Egg	manik, maniq (NW, PG)
Eskimo Ice Cream	pinaq (NW, PG) [pee-nuk] (also: akutaq)
Flour	mukaq (CH) [mook-kuk]
Fork	wilkaq (CH, NW, PG, T) [weel-kuk]
Freezer	kumlaciwik (NW, PG) [kum-latch-ee-wik]
Fruit (in general)	fruktaa (NW, PG) [frook-tok] (loan word from English)
Frying pan	skulutaq (CH, NW, PG, T) [skoo-loo-duk] (from Russian: skovorodá; skillet)

Glass (drinking)	stakanaq (CH, NW, PG, T) [stuk-ah-nuk] (from Russian: stakán)
Hard fat	rraluq (NW, PG) [raw-luk]
Hotcake/pancake	haatkiik (NW, PG) [hot-keek] (English loanword)
Hot cereal	muusaaq (NW, PG) [moo-sok]
Jam, jelly	wariniaq (NW, PG)
Jello	uulegnguaq (NW, PG)
Jerky, dried meat	kinertaaluq (NW, PG)
Juice (in general)	emeq, mecuq (NW, PG)
Kitchen	kenkihwik, nehniahwik (NW, PG)
Kitchen chair	agumlleq (CH) [ah-goom-look]
Kitchen table	stulaq (CH) [stoo-look]
Knife	nehusiq (CH) [na-hoo-zik] (from Russian: nozhik)
Table knife	stulu'aq (NW, PG) [sta-loo-uk]
Milk	muluk'uuq (NW, PG)
Ladle	ikusaq (NW, PG) [ee-koo-suk]
Lard, fat	saaluq (NW, PG) [saw-luk] (from Russian: sálo) (note unrelated similarity to clam: salaq)
Left-over food	kinugaq, kinu'aq (NW, PG)
Masher (potatoes?)	citaq, pasitaq (NW, PG)
Muktuk	kiimaq (NW, PG) [kee-muk]
Mustard	mastaq (CH, NW, PG) [muss-tuk] (English loanword)

Pepper	piricaaq (NW, PG)
Pie	paayaq (CH, NW, PG) [pie-yuk] (English loanword)
Pitcher	mulusniik (NW, PG) [mul-loo-sneek]
Plate/dish	ciquq (CH) [chee-gook] qantaq (NW, PG) [kan-tuk]
Pot	kupiq (CH) [koo-bik] kupik (NW, PG) [koo-bik] (different adopted spelling)
Potato	kaltuuggaaq (NW, PG)
Raisin	isumaq (NW, PG)
Refrigerator	kumlaciwik (NW, PG)
Rice	kasak, kelupaq (NW, PG)
Salt	tagiuk (CH) [tog-yook] tahyuq (NW, PG) [tah-yook]
Saucer	pelutcesaq, pelutsaaq (NW, PG) [pell-loot-sok]
Sink	uhtuhwik (NW, PG)
Smoked salmon/ Salmon strips	palik (CH, NW, PG, T) [ba-lik] [also: tamuq; see “dried salmon”]
Spoon	luskaq (CH, NW, PG, T) [loos-kuk]
Soda pop	piiwaruaq, qapugllunguaq (NW, PG)
Soup (in general)	supaq (NW, PG) [soo-puk] (English loanword)
Stove	kaminaq (CH, NW, PG) [kah-me-nuk] (from Russian: kamín) (also: pelitaq) [pell-lee-tuk]

Sugar	saralaq (CH) [saag-ah-luk] saarralaq (NW, PG) (from Russian: sákhar)
Table	stuuluq (CH, NW, PG) [stoo-luk]
Tea	saqsaq (CH) [suk-suk] cayuq (NW, PG) [chie-yuk] (from Russian: cháy)
Tea kettle	cainiq (CH) [chine-nik] cainik (NW, PG) [chine-nik] (from Russian: cháynik)
Tea pot	cainiguaq (NW, PG) (from Russian: cháynik)
Thanksgiving Day	Quyanam Eneha (NW, PG)
Turkey	kulicakcak (NW, PG)
Wesson vegetable oil	parawaanskaa (NW, PG)

Geographic Features and Related Terms

Beach	quta (NW, PG, T) [koo-daw]
Cave	qaiqunaq (NW, PG)
Cliff	penaq, nenaq (NW, PG, T) [peh-nok, neh-nok]
Creek	kuik (NW, PG) [kue-wik] [more accurately for “river”]
Den (animal den)	ngigta, nigteq (NW, PG)
Dirt	iqaq (NW, PG) [ee-kok]
Earthquake	arulaluni, a’ulaluni (NW, PG)
Frozen ground/permafrost	kumlaneq (NW, PG) [kum-la-nek]
Gold	suulutaaq (NW, PG) [soo-loo-dok]
Gravel	tuwapanguat (NW, PG)
Hill	penguq (NW, PG, T) [ben-gook]
Island	qikertaq, qikehtuaq (NW, PG)
Rocky island	nagaayuk (NW, PG) [na-guy-yuk]
Lake	nanwaq, nanuahnaq (NW, PG)
Land	nuna (NW, PG)
Landing Strip	miswik (NW, PG)
Lagoon, bay	nanwarnaq (NW, PG) [nan-war-nuk]
Mountain	ing’iq (CH, NW, PG) [eeng-gik]
Mud	qikuq, siqat’ak (NW, PG)
Mud flats	muhuaq, kenaq (NW, PG)
Ocean/sea	imaq (NW, PG)

Point of Land/ Jetty/Spit	cingiq (NW, PG) [cheen-gik]
Reef	tegalquq, tangehnaq (NW, PG)
River	kuik, kuikcak (NW, PG)
Riverbank	usneq, us'aryuk (NW, PG)
Flat riverbed	cupneq (NW, PG)
Rock, stone	yaamaq (NW, PG) [yah-muk]
Sand	qaugyaq (NW, PG)
Slough	ikiyahneq (NW, PG) [sometimes used for "creek"]
Swamp	maraq, ma'aq (NW, PG)
Swift river	kuillrraaq (NW, PG)
Tide pools	mecak, nanualiwat (NW, PG)
Tundra	caillqaq (NW, PG)
Valley	ekagwag (NW, PG)
Volcano	puyulek (NW, PG)
Waterfall	qurlurta (NW, PG)

Household and Home

Bathroom	sugluni (NW, PG) [sug-loo-nee] (also: maqiwik) [ma-kee-wik]
Bath tub	uhtuhwik (NW, PG)
Bed	sawik (NW, PG, T) [saw-wik] (also: englek) [ing-glek]
Bed mattress	pilineq (NW, PG)
Bedroom	sawik, saa'ik (NW, PG) [saw-wik] (also: qawarwik)
Blanket	ulik (NW, PG) [oo-lik] (also: qaliq) [kah-lik]
Broom	kagin, kagiteq (NW, PG)
Carpet/rug	aliqahuaq (NW, PG)
Chair/stool	stulcik (CH) [stool-chik] (Russian loanword: stul) aqumleq (NW, PG) [ah-koom-lek]
Chamber pot/ Honey bucket	qaaluq (NW, PG) [kaw-luk]
Clock	casaaq (CH, NW, PG) [cha-sok] (from Russian: chásy)
Clothesline	initaq, iniitaq (NW, PG) [in-ee-tok]
Dog house	piuqtem eni (NW, PG) (from “dog”: piuqta)
Door	amik (NW, PG, T) [ah-mik]
Porch door	llaqllik (NW, PG)

Door knob	tegguwik (NW, PG) [teg-goo-wik]
“To the door”	amigmen (NW, PG, T)
Drawer	kamuutaq (NW, PG) [kah-moo-tok]
Dresser	kamuutaq (NW, PG) [kah-moo-tok] (same word as “drawer”)
Dust pan	lehnat tusutit (NW, PG)
Floor	nateq (NW, PG, T) [naw-tek]
Home/house	ena, enek (NW, PG, T) [en-ah, en-ek]
His house	nunii (NW, PG) [noo-nee]
My house	enka (NW, PG) [en-kaw]
Iron	utiuk, utiugsun (NW, PG)
Kitchen	kenkihwik, nehniahwik (NW, PG)
Knitting needles	qilahsutek, qilahsuteq (NW, PG)
Lamp	lampaq (NW, PG) [lam-puk] (English loanword)
Linoleum (floor)	natruaq (NW, PG)
Living Room	aqumahwik (NW, PG)
Mirror	tanriurutaq (NW, PG)
Mop	suisuteq, suisun, suugiteq (NW, PG)
Nail clippers	estuirsuun (NW, PG)
Needle (sewing)	mingqun, mingkun (NW, PG)
Paper	kalikaq (CH, NW, PG, T) [kal-lee-kak] (originally from Chukchi: kelikel)
Roofing paper	kalikallraaq (NW, PG)

Pen/Pencil	igahutaq (NW, PG) yahutaq (T)
Pillow	putuskaq (NW, PG) [put-toos-kuk]
Porch	llaqqliq CH, NW, PG)
Radio	cauyat, nicuguaq (NW, PG) (also: niicunisuutet)
Soap	milaq (NW, PG) [mee-luk] (see “shampoo” below)
Scissors	nehusicuk, nehusicuak (NW, PG)
Sewing machine	mingqisun, mengqusun (NW, PG)
Shampoo	milaq (NW, PG) [mee-luk]
Shelf	skaaparuaq (NW, PG) [akin to “cupboard”: skapaq]
Smoke stack, chimney	klupaq (NW, PG) [kloo-buk] (also: puyuhwik)
Soap	miilaq (NW, PG) [mee-luk]
Steam bath	maqiwik (NW, PG)
Stool	stulcik (CH) [stool-chik] (Russian loanword: stul)
Store house	ciqluaq (NW, PG) [cheek-loo-uk]
Table	stuuluq (CH, NW, PG) [stoo-luk]
“To the table”	stulumen (CH, NW, PG, T)
Television/TV	TV-iq (NW, PG) (English loanword)
Thimble	tekeq, cu’uq (NW, PG) (also: puksugsun)
Toilet	nuusniik (NW, PG) [news-neeek] (also: anahwik)

Towel	ehmiutaq (NW, PG)
Trash can	kuguhwik, egwiksun (NW, PG)
Wallpaper	iluli'arkaun (NW, PG)
Wash basin	umaaliik (NW, PG) [oo-moll-leek]
Washboard	iqairisuutet (NW, PG)
Wash tub	saikaaq (NW, PG) [sie-kok]
Wick (candle, oil lamp)	kumaq, kumataq (NW, PG) [koo-muk; koo-muh-duk]
Window	galeq, gaaleq (CH, NW, PG, T) [gaw-lek]
Wood pile	kenehkaq (NW, PG) (same word for "wood" in general)
Writing tablet	igarwik, ya'arwik (NW, PG)

Hunting, Fishing and Boating

Animal tracks	tumaarlluku (NW, PG)
Arrow	rruraq, iteryaq (NW, PG) [also: pitek; see “spear”]
Bailer (for boats)	qalun (NW, PG) [ka-loon]
Boat (in general)	paragg’uutaq (NW, PG)
Boat (fishing)	kas’alinaq (NW, PG)
Small boat	kas’alinguaq (NW, PG)
Bow of boat	cuunguaq (NW, PG) [koon-goo-ak]
Stern of boat	kingunguaq (NW, PG)
Bow (and arrow)	pitegcaq, petegcaq (NW, PG)
Buoy	puuyaq (NW, PG)
Cache	salayaq, qulwarwik (NW, PG)
Cannery	faapriikaaq (NW, PG)
Cleaning kit (for gun)	sumpuluq (NW, PG)
Compass	kampaasaq (NW, PG)
Dock	pristanaq (NW, PG)
Drawstring (for bow)	qelun (NW, PG)
Fire/campfire	keneq (NW, PG, T) [ken-ek]
Fish spear	kapsuun, kapsuutaq (NW, PG) [kap-soon, kap-soo-duk]
Fish hook	iqsak (NW, PG, T) [eek-sok]
Gas	kaasaq (NW, PG) (English loanword)

Gill net	naptestaaq (NW, PG)
Seine net	kugyaq, kugyasiq (NW, PG)
Gun/rifle	nutgutaq (NW, PG) [nut-goo-tuk]
Shotgun	truupawik (NW, PG)
BB shot	truupit (NW, PG)
Rifle sights	anacruk (NW, PG)
Gut Raincoat	qitehsun, cimyahuaq (NW, PG)
Harpoon	(see “spear” below)
Hooks	iqsat (NW, PG)
Hunt/hunting	pisurluni (NW, PG)
Hunting place	pisurwik (NW, PG)
Kayak, baidarka	qayaq, qayak (CH, NW, PG) [kie-yuk] (The word <i>baidarka</i> is of Russian origin, while the Unangan (Aleut) word is <i>Igyax</i>)
Keel (of boat)	kiili’aq (CH, NW, PG) [keel-ee-uk] (English loanword)
Lantern (gas)	fanaluq (NW, PG)
Oar, paddle	anguarun, angua’un (NW, PG)
Ocean	imaq, imarpik (NW, PG)
Ocean swell	ikuak (NW, PG)
Rolling swells	ikualluni (NW, PG)
Oil	uquq (NW, PG)
Oil slick	uquaq (NW, PG)
Outboard motor	tukruaq (NW, PG)
Packsack	paaksaak (NW, PG) [pak-sak]

(English loanword)

Pilot house (of boat)	alularwik (NW, PG)
River	kwikcaak (NW, PG, T) [kweek-chuk]
Rudder	alulaq (NW, PG)
Sail	rraarun, rraa'un (NW, PG)
Skiff	palayaq (NW, PG)
Sleeping bag	qawarsuun (NW, PG)
Snare	negaq (NW, PG)
Snowshoes	tangluk (NW, PG)
Spear/harpoon	tuqsiq, pitek (NW, PG) [took-sik, pee-dek]
Steamboat	sutna (NW, PG) [soot-na] (from Russian: súdno)

Insects

Bumblebee	uqutiituaq (CH) [uh-koo-tee-duk] megta (NW, PG)
Butterfly	caqalhngataq (CH) [cha-guhk-na-duk]
Daddy long-legs	nuyamaqeghuliq (CH) [nu-om-uk-ee-goo-lik] tepllugyak (NW, PG)
Dragonfly	cawiiwuq (CH) [chaw-we-wuk] cilrayuk, cill'ayuk (NW, PG)
Fly (common)	anauliq (CH) [ah-now-lik] ciwak, ciiwak (NW, PG) [chee-wok]
Fly maggots	kabul'uq (CH) [ka-bul-uk] qepel'uq (NW, PG) [keh-bell-uk]
Gnat (no see'um)	ilairayuk, ilai'ayuk (NW, PG)
Insects (in general)	kinguk (CH) [king-ook] (also means “worms”; see below)
Louse	kistaq (CH) [kiss-tuk]
Louse eggs	imangruat (NW, PG)
Mosquito	kugtuyaq (CH) [kookh-doe-yuk] melugya'aq (NW, PG)
Mosquito hawk	kugtuyaqcaq (CH) [kookh-doe-yuk-chuk] (literal translation means “big mosquito”)
Snail	iput, ipuuyaq (NW, PG)
Spider (in general)	utmalughyuaq (CH) [ut-mal-ugh-yu-uk] yuutuayak (NW, PG)
Wasp	tagi'a (NW, PG)
Worm	kinguk (CH) [king-ook]

Kinship Terms

Adopted son	pilingualiaq (NW, PG)
Aunt (father's sister)	anaana, ananaq (NW, PG)
Aunt (mother's sister)	acaq (NW, PG)
Baby	kukuq (NW, PG) [koo-kuk] (also: piipinguaq)
Newborn baby	sun'araq (NW, PG)
Boy	tan'gurraq, tanegnak (NW, PG)
Brother	anllutii (NW, PG)
Older brother	anngaq (NW, PG)
Younger brother	uyawaq, uyu'aq (NW, PG)
Chief	tuyuq (NW, PG) (from Siberian Russian: toyón, as in Doyon Corp.)
Second chief	sakaasiik (NW, PG)
Child	usiillraaq (NW, PG)
Cousin	iluq, iluwaq, ilu'aq (NW, PG)
Daughter	panik, panigaq, pani'aq (NW, PG)
Baby daughter	panikcunguaq (NW, PG)
Elder	cuqliq (NW, PG)
Father	ata, tata, tataq (NW, PG)
Family	ilakutelhit (NW, PG)
Girl	aryagaaq (NW, PG)
Grandchild	elturaq, eltu'aq (NW, PG)

Grandfather	uppa (CH) [up-ah] apaa, apaq (NW, PG)
Grandmother	umma (CH) [um-ah] emma, emaq (NW, PG) [em-ma, em-ok]
Husband, her husband	wik (NW, PG) [wik]
Man	ukisqaq (NW, PG)
Old Man/elder	angun (NW, PG)
Me	gwi (NW, PG, T) [gwee]
Mother	anaq (NW, PG, T)
Nephew	usruq (NW, PG)
Niece	usruq (NW, PG) (same as “nephew”)
Person	suk, sug, suug (CH, NW, PG)
People	suuget, sug’et (CH, NW, PG) (as in “sugtestun”)
Relative (general)	ila (NW, PG)
Sister	
Older sister	alqaq (NW, PG, T)
Younger sister	uyuwaq (NW, PG, T) (same as “younger brother”)
Man’s sister	arnauneq (NW, PG)
Son	mugtaq (NW, PG) [moog-tuk] (also: awaqutaq)
Uncle (father’s brother)	anga, angaq (NW, PG)
Uncle (mother’s brother)	ata’, nenguk (NW, PG)

Wife, his wife	nuliq (NW, PG) [noo-lik] (also: nulirra) [noo-lee-ra]
Woman	arnaq (NW, PG)
Old woman	kayugiq (NW, PG)
You (pronoun)	ellpet (NW, PG)

Months, Days, Holidays, and Time

I include the days of the months from Kodiak dialect only because the list from Sugcestuun region is incomplete. Also, it may be useful to compare the terms. It should be noted that the words from Kodiak were adopted in 2003 by the Qik'rtarmut Alutiit Regional Language Advisory Committee and may not be historical.

Calendar cislac, cislac [plural] (NW, PG)

Days of week:

Monday	Pekyun (NW, PG) (literally: “day of work”)
Tuesday	Aipiriut (NW, PG) Aipiin (Kodiak) (literally: first day’s companion)
Wednesday	Pinga’iriut (NW, PG) (literally means “third day”)
Thursday	Staamiriut (literally means “fourth day”)
Friday	Tallimiriut (literally means “fifth day”)
Saturday	Maqineq (NW, PG) (literally: “day to bathe”)
Sunday	Agayuneq (NW, PG) (literally: “day of God”)

Months:

January	Cuqllirpaaq Iraluq (Kodiak) (literally: “the first moon”)
February	Ya’alungia’aq (NW, PG) Nanicqaaq Iraluq (Kodiak) (literally: “the short moon”)

March	Ya'alullraaq (NW, PG) Kaignasqaq Iraluq (Kodiak) (literally: "the hungry moon")
April	Saqulegciq (NW, PG) Uqna'isurt'sqaaq Iraluq (Kodiak) (literally: "the warming moon")
May	Maniit Ya'allua (NW, PG) Nikllit Iraluat (Kodiak) (literally: "red salmon moon")
June	Iqallugciq (NW, PG) (literally means "salmon month") Naut'staat Iraluat (Kodiak) (literally: "the plants' moon")
August	Uksuam Ya'allua (NW, PG) Alaganat Iraluat (Kodiak) (literally: "the berries' moon")
September	Alusastuam Ya'allua (NW, PG) Qakiiyat Iraluat (Kodiak) (literally: "the silver salmon's moon")
October	Kakegllum Iralua (Kodiak) (Literally: "the moon of runny nose")
November	Kapkaanam Ya'allua (NW, PG) Quyawim Iralua (Kodiak) (literally: "the Thanksgiving moon")
December	Qanim Iralua (Kodiak) (literally: "the snow's moon")
Afternoon	ehnem qupi
Christmas	Alasistuaq (NW, PG) Arusistuaq (Kodiak)
Christmas card	kalikahuaq (NW, PG)
Christmas tree	napaq, nekuhuahtuq (NW, PG)
Christmas lights	Alasistuam kumai (NW, PG)

Christmas gift	pikiutaq, tunyutaq (NW, PG)
Christmas wrapping paper	kalikaq imuthsun (NW, PG)
Christmas ribbon	lingtahuaq (NW, PG)
Easter	Paas'kaa (Kodiak)
Easter star	agyaq, mitaq (NW, PG)
Evening	akguaq (NW, PG)
Morning	unuaq (NW, PG)
Night	unuk (NW, PG)
Today	ernerpak (NW, PG)
Later today	ernequ (NW, PG)
Tomorrow	unuaqu (NW, PG)
Tonight	unugpak (NW, PG) [oo-nug-puk]
Later tonight	unuku (NW, PG)
Week	maqineq (NW, PG)
Year	uksuq (NW, PG)
Yesterday	akguugaq (NW, PG)

Numbers & Counting

Number	nuumiraq (NW, PG) [noo-mir-aq] (English loanword: number)
One	all'inguq (CH) [ul-ling-ook] (variant: uh-lee-nook) allringuq (NW, PG) [ul-ring-ook]
Two	atel'ek (CH) [ah-dull-luk] malruk, mall'uk (NW, PG) [mal-uk]
Three	pinga'an (CH) [ping-oun] pingayun (NW, PG)
Four	staaman (CH, NW, PG) [sta-mun]
Five	talliman (CH, NW, PG) [ta-lee-mun]
Six	arwinlen (CH) [ug-we-lin] arwilgen (NW, PG)
Seven	maquungwin (CH) [mahk-oong-win] mallruungin (NW, PG)
Eight	inglulen (CH, NW, PG) [ing-loo-lin]
Nine	qulnguan (CH, NW, PG) [qul-nu-yen] (pron. <u>nu</u> like <i>new</i> as in "her <i>new</i> car")
Ten	qulen (CH, NW, PG) [qul-en]

11 - 19 are comprised of a variant of the word for 10 (qulen) plus the word that denotes how many past ten; e.g. eleven (10 + 1) is ten (qula) + one (all'inguq)

Eleven	qula all'inguq (CH) [qul-ah ul-ling-ook]
Twelve	qula atel'ek (CH) [qul-ah ah-dull-luk]
Thirteen	qula pinga'an (CH) [qul-ah ping-oun]
Fourteen	qula staaman (CH) [qul-ah sta-mun]

Fifteen	qula talliman (CH) [qul-ah ta-lee-mun]
Sixteen	qula arwinlen (CH) [qul-ah ug-we-lin]
Seventeen	qula maquungwin (CH) [qul-ah mahk-oong-win]
Eighteen	qula inglulen (CH) [qul-ah ing-loo-lin]
Nineteen	qula qulnguan (CH) [qul-ah qul-nu-yen] (pron. <u>nu</u> like <i>new</i> as in “her <i>new</i> car”)
Twenty	suinaq (CH) [swee-nuk]

21-29 are comprised of the word for 20 (suinaq; pron. swee-nuk) plus the word that denotes how many past twenty; e.g. 21 (20 + 1) is 20 (suinaq) + one (all'inguq)

Twenty-one	suinaq all'inguq (CH) [swee-nuk ul-ling-ook]
Twenty-two	suinaq atel'ek (CH) [swee-nuk ah-dull-luk]
Twenty-three	suinaq pinga'an (CH) [swee-nuk ping-oun]
Twenty-four	suinaq staaman (CH) [swee-nuk sta-mun]
Twenty-five	suinaq talliman (CH) [swee-nuk ta-lee-mun]
Twenty-six	suinaq arwinlen (CH) [swee-nuk ug-we-lin]
Twenty-seven	suinaq maquungwin (CH) [swee-nuk mahk-oong-win]
Twenty-eight	suinaq inglulen (CH) [swee-nuk ing-loo-lin]
Twenty-nine	suinaq qulnguan (CH) [swee-nuk qul-nu-yen] (pron. <u>nu</u> like <i>new</i> as in “her <i>new</i> car”)

All numbers, up to and including 99, use a similar system of construction: the word for thirty, forty, sixty, etc. followed by the word that denotes how many past that number.

Thousand tiiscaa (CH, NW, PG) [tees-kok]

Like many indigenous world cultures, Alaska Native languages do not have words to denote large numbers as few things in nature come in such quantities. For instance, a subsistence hunter may catch only four rabbits or three beavers or a dozen grouse or thirty salmon.

Plants, Berries and Related Terms

Alder	caarin, caa'in (NW) uqwik (CH, PG) [ook-wik]
Candle flower	asirllia'aruaq (NW, PG)
Chopped up alder	kenerkiurat, kenerkiu'at (NW, PG)
Dead alder	tuqulineq (NW, PG)
Aspen	uqgwigpak (NW, PG)
Balsam Poplar/ cottonwood	ciquq (NW, PG)
Blackberry	qunisit (NW, PG)
Black seaweed	caquallqaq (region uncertain)
Blueberry/ Lowbush	cua'aq, curaq, curat [plural] (NW, PG) cu'uq (CH) [chu-wuk]
Blueberry/ highbush	atsaq, atsat [plural] (CH, NW, PG, T) [ut-sut]
Birch	elnguq (NW, PG)
Branches	cuyat (NW, PG) [choo-yot]
Bunchberries	lernaq, tatangqurhnaq (NW, PG)
Bull kelp/ Giant kelp	meq'aq
Butterfly	saqilngatak (NW, PG)
Cedar (red cedar drift log)	qar'usik, cupu'aq (NW, PG)
Yellow cedar	teptuliq (NW, PG)
Cloudberry/ Salmonberry	ulariq, ula'iq, aqagwik, alagnaq (NW, PG) qumalat (CH) [cue-ma-lat]
Coastal fleabane	teptukuiraat (NW, PG)

Coltsfoot/ Owl's blanket	nausak (PG)
Cow parsnip	amuulraaq, amuul'aaq (NW, PG)
Cranberry/ Low bush	keneqtaq (CH, NW, PG) [keh-nuhk-tuk] kenegtat [plural]
Cranberry bush	keneqtaqutaq (NW, PG)
Bog cranberry	puutuayak (NW, PG)
Highbush cranberry	qalakuuq (CH, NW, PG) [ka-lok-wuk] (also: qalakuat)
Crowberry	pakiq (CH) [pah-gik] pakik (NW, PG)
Currant	qunisiq (NW, PG)
Dandelion	qutem naanaarua'a (NW, PG)
Devil's club	cugilanarpak (CH) [chu-gee-la-nahk-puk] cukilanahpat (NW, PG)
Dock/sorrel/ Wild rhubarb	quunarleq (PG)
Driftwood (on beach)	tep'aaq (NW, PG) [tee-pok]
Elderberries	tuuciik (NW, PG) [too-cheek]
Fern	qarataq, qa'ataq (NW, PG) [car-ah-tuk]
Flowers (in general)	suitkaa (NW, PG) [sweet-kok] (also: nanaruat) [nah-ha-er-oo-at]
Fiddlehead fern	qarataqutaq (NW, PG) [car-ah-tuk-oo-tuk] (also: kunaqutaq)
Fireweed	cillqaqtaq (NW, PG) [chil-kok-tuk]
Fireweed flower	cillaq (NW, PG)

Grass (in general)	qiaq (CH) [kay-yuk] qiyaaq (NW, PG, T) (also: weg'et, wegget) [weg-et]
Hemlock parsley	cingkaq, cingkaruaq (NW, PG)
Horsetail	paumnaruaq (region uncertain)
Huckleberry	curarpak, cua'arpak (NW, PG) [koo-ar-puk]
Kamchatka Lily	laagaq (NW, PG) [lah-gok]
Labrador Tea/ Hudson's Bay Tea	caa'uq, nunallaq caa'yuuq (NW, PG)
Lady fern	kun'aquataq (region uncertain)
Leaf (in general)	cuya (NW, PG) [choo-ya]
Lupine	akataq (NW, PG) [ah-kaw-duk]
Meadow rue	wasillisaq (PG) [wa-see-lee-sok]
Moss	uruq (NW, PG)
Nettle	paumaq (NW) uugaayanaq (PG)
Onion	luk (CH, NW, PG) [look]
Pacific Red Elder	qaruckaq, sanuuliq, angutwakutaq (NW, PG)
Pineapple weed	alam'aaskaq (PG)
Plantain	uluruq, weguaq (NW, PG)
Pine cone/ Evergreen cone	ahm'akuuq, amma'kuq (NW, PG, T) [ah-mah-kuk]
Purple daisy	teptukuil'aaq (PG)
Raspberries/ Trailing raspberries	malhukegtat (NW, PG)
Trees (in general)	napat, nekuwahtut (NW, PG)

Root (in general)	nukek (NW, PG) [noo-kek]
Rosehips	qelempaq (NW, PG) [kell-em-puk]
Rubarb	(see “wild rubarb” below)
Seed (in general)	sim’inaq (NW, PG) sim’inat [plural]
Shrub (in general)	uqriiyanguaq (NW, PG)
Single delight/ Bethlehem star	ikignganaq (PG)
Sitka Mountain Ash/ Western Mountain Ash	esqnaq (NW, PG) [esk-nok]
Sitka spruce	napaq, napaqiaq (PG) [also: arumalineq]
Skunk cabbage	qaugcaaguaq (NW, PG)
Stinkweed/ Wild sage	apalngaaqutaq (NW, PG)
Sweet gale/ Bog myrtle	enem tepkegcuutii (NW, PG)
Tree stump	acillquq (NW, PG) [ahk-chik-kuk]
Tundra Rose/ Shrubby cinquefoil	qutunirpak, yaakuutaaq (PG)
Watermelon berry	kakeglluguat (NW, PG) [also: muguat]
Western hemlock	allciq (CH) [ahk-chik]
Western Red Cedar	qar’usiq (NW, PG)
White seaweed	sel’aq, cimyaruaq (NW, PG) [red seaweed also sel’aq]
Wild celery/ Angelica	uriisaaq, asaaqgwak (NW, PG)

Wild chive/ Wild onion	luk (CH) [look] lut, luugat (NW, PG)
Wild geranium	talltaciq (PG) [toll-tah-chik]
Wild rubarb	qunahliq (NW, PG)
Wild spinach	aatunaq (NW, PG) [ah-too-nuk]
Willow	carikcunguaq, uqriilanguaq (NW, PG)
Wine berry/ Nagoon berry	puyuhnaq, puyuhniit [plural] (NW, PG)
Willow/ Pussy willow	cuaq, nim'uyaq (NW, PG)
Wood (in general)	kenehkaq (NW, PG) (same word for "wood pile")
Yellow pond lily	qalltaruaq, qaltuusaaq (PG)

Religion and Russian Orthodox

Archbishop	arggiliyaq, (NW, PG)
Baptism	agwowkughtuk (NW, PG)
Bible	ewangilok (NW, PG)
Bishop	kas'asinaq (NW, PG)
Church	agayuwik, pusihwik (NW, PG)
Church candle	sweetchkuk (NW, PG)
Church bells	kaugtuq (NW, PG)
Christ	Ggristuusaq (NW, PG) (Russian loanword)
Jesus	Isuusaq (NW, PG) [ee-sus-suk] (English loanword: jee-sus)
Cross	kelistaq (NW, PG) [kell-lee-stuk] (from Russian: krest)
Deacon	tiakanaq, yakanaq (NW, PG)
Devil	iiraq, ii'aq (NW, PG) [ee-rok]
Easter	Paeskaq, Paaskaq (NW, PG)
Easter egg	peksuq (NW, PG)
Easter bread	kulicaq, kuliciq (NW, PG)
Easter basket	hakiq (NW, PG)
God	agayun (NW, PG)
Icon, Holy picture	malisaaq (NW, PG) [mol-lee-sok]
Monk	managaaq (NW, PG)
Priest	kasaq, appasinaq, appasinat [plural] (NW, PG) (kasaq from Russian: cassock, a priest's black habit)
Shaman	samaniq, kallagalek (NW, PG)

Sea, Sea Creatures, and Fish

When possible, the Latin taxonomic name is provided to delineate species.

Barnacles	kauq, kuaget (NW, PG)
Beachcombing	pukugluku (NW, PG)
Buttonfish	ayuggaq (NW, PG)
Candlefish	qusuuk (NW, PG)
Clam (in general)	salaq (CH) [sa-luk]
Blue nose clam/ Red neck clam	kawilnguq (NW, PG)
Butter clam	mamaayaq (NW, PG)
Razor clam	cingtaataq (NW, PG)
Chiton/gumboot	uuqiituk (CH) [oo-kee-duk] uhitaq (NW, PG) [oo-khee-duk]
Cockle	qamaquq (NW, PG)
Crab (in general)	yuwalayak, pupsugayuk (NW, PG)
Dall's porpoise	ciilbiq (CH) [chill-bik]
Dolly Varden (<i>Salvelinus malma</i>)	iqallugpik (NW, PG) [ee-goll-ug-pik] (based on the word for salmon)
Fermented fish eggs	qulunanguaq (NW, PG)
Fish (in general)	igalluk (CH) [ee-gol-luk] (same term for salmon)
Fish cut for drying	seg'aq (NW, PG) [seh-gok]
Dry fish	tamuuq (NW, PG) [tam-mook]
Stink fish	kepuraq, qulunguaq (NW, PG)

Fish eggs (in general)	qaryat (NW, PG, T) [kar-yot] (also: sisuq) [sis-uk]
Fish gill	pacik (NW, PG) [pah-chik]
Fish scales	rriqtat (NW, PG)
Fish spear	kapsuun, kapsuutaq (NW, PG)
Flounder	patuquluk, matuquluk (NW, PG)
Halibut	sagiq (NW, PG) [saw-gik]
Fur Seal (<i>Callorhinus sp.</i>)	qaigyak (CH) [kaig-yuk]
Herring	iqalluarpik (NW, PG)
Irish Lord	kayuluk (NW, PG) [kah-yoo-luk]
Jelly fish	qutliinaat (CH) [kut-lee-nut]
Kelp	qanguq (NW, PG) [kan-guk]
Kelp with head	nasquluk (NW, PG) [nass-koo-luk]
Killer whale (<i>Orca sp.</i>)	arlluk (CH, NW, PG) [ahk-luk]
Mussel	umyuk (CH) [um-yuk] amyat (NW, PG)
Ocean/sea	imaq (NW, PG)
Octopus	amikuq (CH, NW, PG)
Porpoise	mangaq (NW, PG) [man-gok]
Salmon (in general)	igalluk (CH) [ee-gol-luk] iqalluk (NW, PG) [ee-kol-luk] (also: iqalut) [ee-kol-lut]
Dog/chum (<i>Oncorhynchus</i>)	algnartuliq (CH) [all-in-ughk-tu-lik] alima (NW, PG) [ah-lee-ma]

King/chinook (<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>)	iigallupaq (CH) [ee-gah-lugh-puk] lluq'akaaq (NW, PG, T) [thloo-ka-kok]
Pink/humpy (<i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i>)	amartupiaq (CH) [ah-magh-tugh-pee-ak] luuqaanak (NW, PG) [loo-kon-uk]
Red/sockeye (<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i>)	niklliq (CH) [nik-lik] sayak (NW, PG)
Salmon eggs	lluwaq (CH) [thluak] (pron. as one syllable)
Silver/coho (<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>)	caiyuq (CH) [chai-yook]
Spawned salmon	uganukiiguk (CH) [oo-gha-nuk-ee-jook]
Smoked salmon	palek (NW, PG)
Canned salmon	kaansaamaq (NW, PG)
Sculpin	kalagaq, kala'aq (NW, PG)
Sea grass	nuyarak (NW, PG)
Seal (<i>Callorhinus sp.</i>)	qaigyaq (NW, PG) [kige-yuk]
Seal pup	qaigya'aq (NW, PG)
Fur seal	aataak (NW, PG)
Stellar Sea lion (<i>Eumetopias jubata</i>)	wiinaq (CH, NW, PG) [wee-nuk]
Sea otter (<i>Enhydra lutris</i>)	igam'aq (CH) [ee-gum-uk]
Sea urchin	uutuk (CH, NW, PG) [oo-duk]
Shark	melugyaq (NW, PG) [mel-loog-yuk]
Shrimp	qumitgarpak (NW, PG)

Steelhead	mayu'artaq (NW, PG)
Tide, incoming tide	itercaneq (NW, PG)
Tide, outgoing	ken'aq (NW, PG)
Low tide	kentuq (NW, PG)
High tide	tungiq, tunihtuq (NW, PG)
Tide pools	mecak, nanualiwat (NW, PG)
Undertow	ikuak (NW, PG) [ee-kwok]
Walrus (<i>Odobenus sp.</i>)	asweq (NW, PG)
Whale (in general)	qulamaq (CH) [koo-la-muk] arwaq (NW, PG) [ah-wuk]

Steambath and Fire

Ashes	peluq (NW, PG) [pell-luk]
Banya/steambath/ Sauna	maqiq, maqiwik (NW, PG) [maw-kik] (also: paanuq)
Fire	keneq (CH, NW, PG, T) [ken-ek]
Tongs	teggulautek, tuullautek (NW, PG)

Tools and Related Terms

Awl	ukicisun (NW, PG)
Axe	tupuluq (NW, PG) (from Russian: tupór)
Barrel	puckaq (NW, PG)
Basket	rraakiq (NW, PG, T) [err-aw-kek]
Battery	paatliiq (NW, PG)
Blow Torch	qangatehsun (NW, PG)
Box	yasik, yaasiik (NW, PG, T) [yaw-sik]
Bucket/pail	wiitluq, witruc (NW, PG, T) [weet-luk; wit-ruk] (Russian loan word)
Brush (paint brush)	kraasiirutat, kraasii'utat (NW, PG)
Scrubbing brush	suugisuutet, suu'isuutet (NW, PG)
Chain	siipaq, siipat [plural] (NW, PG)
Crowbar	nenguqtcesun, kiigutaq, kii'utaq (NW, PG)
Drill	napaaliaq (NW, PG)
Grinder	uhqisun (NW, PG)
Hammer	mulutuk (NW, PG) [moo-loo-tuk]
Hand saw	pilaq (NW, PG) [bee-lok]
Small hand saw	pilanguaq (NW, PG)
Large hand saw	pilasinaq (NW, PG)
Hooks	iqsat (NW, PG)
Nail	ucukcaq (NW, PG)

Ladder	traapaq (NW, PG) [tra-puk]
Oil	uquq (NW, PG)
Oil slick	uquaq (NW, PG)
Padlock	samuuk (NW, PG) [sam-mook]
Paint	kraaskaq (NW, PG) [kross-kok]
Pliers	pupsuutak (NW, PG) [pup-soo-tuk] (also: qacugsutek)
Pocket-knife	nuusinguaq (NW, PG)
Rake	pakigsuutet (NW, PG)
Rope	umnaq (NW, PG) [um-nuk]
Sandpaper	qaacaq (NW, PG) [kaw-chuk]
Saw	pilaq, segtahun (NW, PG)
Screwdriver	petengutaq, wingtaisun (NW, PG)
Shovel	lapatkaq (NW, PG, T) [la-ball-kok] [also: saqiutaq]
Spear	tuqsiq, pitek (NW, PG)
Stapler, staple gun	nutguaq (NW, PG)
String	pelatinaq (NW, PG)
Tin shears	nuusicuasinaq (NW, PG)
Tool box	kakiwik (NW, PG) [ka-kee-wik]
Wire	pelulukaaq (NW, PG)

Transportation

Airplane	tengauyuliq, tengautestaq (NW, PG)
Bicycle	bicycle-eq (NW, PG) (English loanword)
Canoe	patak, ahakuik (NW, PG)
Car, automobile	kaaraq, kalaq (NW, PG)
Floatplane	imam tengula (NW, PG) [also: at'alaq]
Four wheeler	kalahuaq, qecinguasun (NW, PG)
Helicopter	cawiguaq (NW, PG)
Jet airplane	tengulakcak (NW, PG)
Kayak	qayaq (CH, NW, PG, T)
Motorcycle	kalahuaq (NW, PG) [same as “four wheeler”]
Sailboat	hautelek, halutegkun (NW, PG)
Skiff	tulaq (NW, PG)
Skis	luhsutet (NW, PG)
Sled	luhaq, sunkik (NW, PG)
Snowmachine	anium macina, qanim masina (NW, PG)
Snowshoes	anium kamgwi (NW, PG)
Tug boat	qamuhta qayaq (NW, PG)

Weather and Sky

Aurora Borealis/ qiuryat (NW, PG)
Northern Lights

“Northern lights are shining” qiuryirluni (NW, PG)

Cloud/Cloudy amihluq (NW, PG)

Cold usuwanahtuq (NW, PG)

Day ehneq (NW, PG)

Dawn tanqigya’aq (NW, PG)

Fall uksuaq (NW, PG)

Fog umneq (NW, PG) [oom-nek]

“It is foggy” umegtuq (NW, PG) [oo-meg-tuk]

Freezing kumlata (NW, PG)

Hot, is hot outside uqniqarluni (NW, PG)

Ice cikuq (NW, PG)

Lightning nani’artuq (NW, PG)

Melting Snow uhugta (NW, PG)

Morning unuaq (NW, PG)

Moon iraluq, ya’aluq (NW, PG)

Night unuk (NW, PG)

Overcast taluluni (NW, PG)

Rain/Raining qiteq (CH, NW, PG) [kee-tuk]

“It is raining” qiterluni (NW, PG)

“It is raining hard” qitllugluni (NW, PG)

Rainbow	agliq (CH) [agh-lik] agluryaq (NW, PG)
Sky	qilak (NW, PG)
Snow	qaniq (NW, PG)
	“It is snowing” qanirluni (NW, PG)
	“Snow on ground” aniuq (NW, PG)
	“Wet snow” mecaliqaq (NW, PG)
Spring	iciwaq (NW, PG)
Star	agyaq, agyat [plural] (NW, PG)
	“North Star” qukaun (NW, PG)
Summer	kiak (NW, PG)
Sun	macaq, cinguruuq (NW, PG)
	“Sun is shining” cingurruurluni (NW, PG)
	“It is sunny” macahuaq (NW, PG)
Sunrise	macaq puguq (NW, PG) [literally “sun comes up”]
Sunset	macaq taluq, macaq taluga (NW, PG) [literally “sun goes down”]
Weather	lakcaq (NW, PG)
Wind	aqlaq (NW, PG)
	“It is windy” aqllarlluni, kayunqluni (NW, PG)
Windbreak	llaqlliq (NW, PG)
West wind	kanaknak (NW, PG)
Westerly wind	kanakeq (NW, PG)
Winter	uksuq (NW, PG)

Loanwords

Loanwords are words that are borrowed from one language's lexicon (vocabulary) and adopted into another. Many words in Alutiiq are loanwords, mostly from Russian, which had a good deal of contact with coastal Alaska Native cultures during the Russian-American period of Alaska's history. Other words are borrowed from English and neighboring languages like Eyak or Tlingit. Generally, for various cultural-linguistic reasons, the adopted words are not pronounced precisely as they were heard. The following partial list illustrates some Alutiiq loanwords and their origins.

English	Alutiiq	Source of Loanword
hat	<i>slaapaq</i>	from Russian <i>shlápa</i> (spec. a brimmed hat)
coat	<i>paltuuk</i>	from Russian <i>paltó</i>
store	<i>laugka</i>	from Russian <i>láuka</i>
bread	<i>kelipaq</i>	from Russian <i>khleb</i>
butter	<i>masla</i>	from Russian <i>máslo</i>
fat/lard	<i>saalaq</i>	from Russian <i>sálo</i>
cup	<i>caskaq</i>	from Russian <i>cháshka</i>
glass	<i>stakanaq</i>	from Russian <i>stakán</i>
hotcake	<i>haatkiik</i>	from English <i>hotcake</i>
knife	<i>nehusiq</i>	from Russian <i>nozhik</i>
stove	<i>kaminaq</i>	from Russian <i>kamín</i>
cat	<i>kuskaq</i>	from Russian <i>kóshka</i>
tea	<i>cayuyq</i>	from Russian <i>cháy</i>
tea kettle	<i>cainiq</i>	from Russian <i>cháynik</i>
mustard	<i>mastaq</i>	from English <i>mustard</i>
clock, watch	<i>casaaq</i>	from Russian <i>chasy</i>

About the Editor-Compiler

John E. Smelcer, Ph.D. is a shareholder of Ahtna Native Corporation and a member of Tazlina Village Traditional Council. In the early-to-mid 1990s, he was co-director of the fledgling Alaska Native Studies program at the University of Alaska Anchorage, where students nominated him for the Chancellor's Award. From late 1995 until May 1998, he was the tribally appointed executive director of The Ahtna Heritage Foundation. Before that, he served as Ahtna Inc.'s field archaeologist. In a special ceremony held in 1999, Ahtna Chief Harry Johns designated John a Traditional Ahtna Culture Bearer, awarding him the beaded necklaces of the late Chief Jim McKinley. From early 2004 until the summer of 2008, Dr. Smelcer was the Director of Chenega Native Corporation's Language and Cultural Preservation Project. He is the author of over 40 books. His writing appears in over 400 magazines and journals worldwide. His doctoral education includes studies in comparative literature, as well as English and creative writing. In 2010, he received a research award from Binghamton University (SUNY). In the spring of 2011, John received a Ph.D. in English and creative writing from the university. His *The Ahtna Noun Dictionary and Pronunciation Guide* (1998; 2nd Edition, 2011) includes forewords by Noam Chomsky, the father of modern linguistics, and Steven Pinker, the world's foremost scholar of cognitive linguistics. To learn more about the author click on www.johnsmelcer.com

APPENDIX

