

ALUTIIQ NOUN DICTIONARY and Pronunciation Guide

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

Compiled & Edited by

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Forewords by

The Dalai Lama, Chief Marie Smith Jones & Dale Seeds

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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:

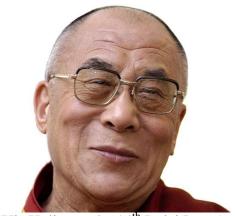
As a young man, I recall seeing great numbers of different [animal] species whenever I travelled outside Lhasa. My chief memory of the three-month journey across Tibet from my birthplace at Takster in the East to Lhasa, where I was formally proclaimed Dalai Lama as a four-year-old boy, is of the wildlife 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

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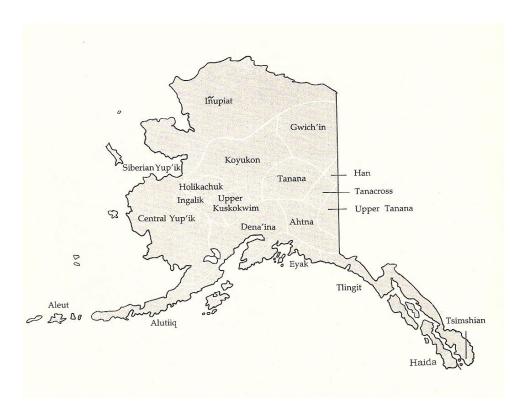
Introduction to the Alutiiq Noun Dictionary and Pronunciation Guide

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'utíq, 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

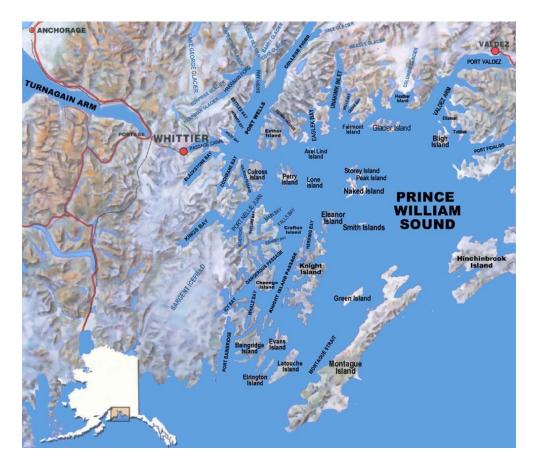
There are several distinct dialects of Alutiiq, including Kenai Peninsula, Prince William Sound, and the Kodiak Island dialect, which is not included in this dictionary. Variations in orthography (spelling) and pronunciation are indicated by village name as follows: CH for Chenega, NW for Nanwalek, PG 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.

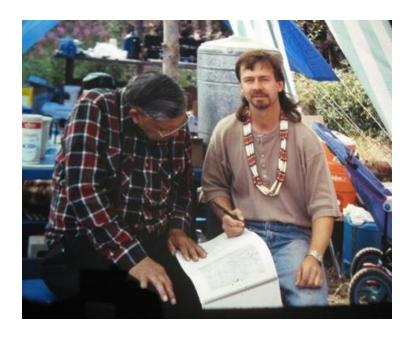


Map of Prince William Sound, Alaska (Note Chenega Island and Evans Island)

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)

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

The consonant symbol \underline{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 \underline{q} as in *queen* or the English \underline{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 \underline{t} sounds like an English \underline{d}), and the general word for bird, *qupalaq* [pron. kup-all-luk].

*The author would like to acknowledge the usefulness of *Nanwalegmiut Paluwigmiut-llu 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, ungungsiq (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 tuntuq (NW, PG) [tun-tuk]

(Rangifer tarandus)

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

Cat kuskag (CH, NW, PG) [koos-kok]

(F. domesticus) (from Russian: kóshka)

Deer puqaq, puhgutaaq (CH) [puq-uk]

(Odocoileus columbianus)

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

Fox (red) kangilngaq, uuquciik (NW, PG)

(Vulpes vulpes)

Cross fox usu'uq (NW, PG)

Land otter kep'akag (CH) [ku-pah-kuk] (*Lutra canadensis*) aaquya (NW, PG) [ah-koo-ya]

Lynx kuskarpak (NW, PG)[koos-ka-puk]

(Lynx canadensis)

Marmot qusriq (NW, PG) [koos-rik]

(Marmota caligata)

Mink qaugciciaq (NW, PG)

(Mustela vison)

Moose teqliq (CH) [tuhk-lik]

(Alces alces) teggliq (NW, PG, T) [deg-lik]

Mountain goat sepaq (CH) [si-paak]

(Oreamnos americanus)

Mouse / Vole apllengaq (NW, PG)

(Cricetidae sp.)

Muskrat kuggw'aluk (NW, PG) [kug-wall-uk]

(Ondatra zibethicus)

Porcupine qangataaq (CH) [kung-ah-tuk] (Erethizon dorsatum) nuuniq (NW, PG) [noo-nik]

Rabbit / Hare uskaanaq (NW, PG) [oos-kah-nuk]

(Lepus americanus)

Squirrel/red qanganaq (NW, PG) [kan-gan-nuk]

(Tamiasciurus hudsonicus)

Weasel (Marten?) amitatuk (NW, PG)

(Mustela erminea)

Wolf kaganaq (NW, PG) [kag-aw-nuk]

(Canis lupus)

Wolverine teglunaliq (CH) [toog-loong-ah-lik]

(Gulo gulo) 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 eteqsurtuliq (NW, PG)

Sawbill Duck paig (NW, PG)

Eagle kuckalaq (CH) [kutch-ka-luk]

kum'agyak (NW, PG)

Feather culuk (NW, PG) [choo-luk]

Goose (Canadian) lagiq, neglleq (NW, PG)

"Beach Goose" nacaulek (NW, PG) [na-cow-lek]

(species uncertain)

Grebe qaqataq (NW, PG) [kok-ah-tuk]

Grouse elcaayuq (NW, PG)

qategyuk (same as Chenega word for ptarmigan)

Hawk aarrulig (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 cuniq, 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 tagulgug (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/ ipik (NW, PG)

Human arm or leg

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 gguuciqlluni (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 tagmak, tagmat [plural] (CH, NW, PG) [tok-mok]

Earmuffs cuteqhuak (NW, PG) [choo-dek-wuk]

(from *cuteq*, 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, sahaisutek (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 kalmaanuq (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-neek]

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 swetag (NW, PG) [swet-tuk]

(loan word from English)

Underwear/ ulugwak, pelumak, iluqllit (NW, PG)

Underpants

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 *blue* and *green* 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 Caniqaq (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 keneligalhit (NW, PG)

Hatchery amahtulisutet enit (NW, PG)

Janitor pehihcaista, 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: lávka)

Storekeeper laugkahta (NW, PG)

(from Russian: lávka)

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'uq (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 kaansaamag (NW, PG)

Candy kan'gguitaq, kanfiitaq (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) fruuktaaq (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/ palik (CH, NW, PG, T) [ba-lik]
Salmon strips [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 parawaanskaaq (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/

cingiq (NW, PG) [cheen-gik]

Jetty/Spit

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 qurllurta (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 llagllik (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 llaqlliq 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-neek]

(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 kumaq, kumataq (NW, PG) [koo-muk; koo-muh-duk]

(candle, oil lamp)

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 baidarka is of Russian origin, while the Unangan (Aleut)

word is *Igyax*)

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 uqutiituq (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, ananag (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 usrug (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 algag (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)

nuliq (NW, PG) [noo-lik] (also: nulirra) [noo-lee-ra] Wife, his wife

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 cislaq, cislat [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 Magineq (NW, PG)

(literally: "day to bathe")

Sunday Agayuneq (NW, PG)

(literally: "day of God")

Months:

January Cuqlirpaaq 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'kaaq (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. nu like *new* as in "her *new* 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. nu like *new* as in "her *new* 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 suinag staaman (CH) [swee-nuk sta-mun]

Twenty-five suinaq talliman (CH) [swee-nuk ta-lee-mun]

Twenty-six suinag 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 *new* as in "her *new* 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 tiiscaaq (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/ cua'aq, curaq, curat [plural] (NW, PG)

Lowbush cu'uq (CH) [chu-wuk]

Blueberry/ atsaq, atsat [plural] (CH, NW, PG, T) [ut-sut]

highbush

Birch elnguq (NW, PG)

Branches cuyat (NW, PG) [choo-yot]

Bunchberries lernaq, tatanggurhnaq (NW, PG)

Bull kelp/ meq'aq

Giant kelp

Butterfly saqilngatak (NW, PG)

Cedar (red cedar drift log) qar'usik, cupu'aq (NW, PG)

Yellow cedar teptuliq (NW, PG)

Cloudberry/ ulariq, ula'iq, aqagwik, alagnaq (NW, PG)

Salmonberry qumalat (CH) [cue-ma-lat]

Coastal fleabane teptukuiraat (NW, PG)

Coltsfoot/ nausak (PG)

Owl's blanket

Cow parsnip amuulraaq, amuul'aq (NW, PG)

Cranberry/ keneqtaq (CH, NW, PG) [keh-nuhk-tuk]

Low bush kenegtat [plural]

Cranberry bush keneqtaqutaq (NW, PG)

Bog cranberry puutuayak (NW, PG)

Highbush cranberry qalakuaq (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'aq (NW, PG) [tee-pok]

Elderberries tuuciik (NW, PG) [too-cheek]

Fern garataq, qa'ataq (NW, PG) [car-ah-tuk]

Flowers (in general) suitkaaq (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 qiaq (CH) [kay-yuk] (in general) qiyaq (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'yuq (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 wasillisaaq (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'aaskaaq (PG)

Plantain uluruaq, weguaq (NW, PG)

Pine cone/ ahm'akuuq, amma'kuq (NW, PG, T) [ah-mah-kuk]

Evergreen cone

Purple daisy teptukuil'aq (PG)

Raspberries/ malhukegtat (NW, PG)

Trailing raspberries

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/ esqnaq (NW, PG)

Western Mountain Ash [esk-nok]

Sitka spruce napaq, naparqiaq (PG)

[also: arumalineq]

Skunk cabbage qaugcaaguaq (NW, PG)

Stinkweed/ apalngaaqutaq (NW, PG)

Wild sage

Sweet gale/ enem tepkegcuutii (NW, PG)

Bog myrtle

Tree stump acillquq (NW, PG)

[ahk-chik-kuk]

Tundra Rose/ Shrubby cinquefoil

Watermelon berry

qutunirpak, yaakuutaaq (PG)

sinds y emqueron

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/ uriisaaq, asaaqgwak (NW, PG)

Angelica

Wild chive/ luk (CH) [look]
Wild onion 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/ puyuhnaq, puyuhniit [plural] (NW, PG)

Nagoon berry

Willow/ cuaq, nim'uyaq (NW, PG)

Pussy willow

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/ kawilnguq (NW, PG)

Red neck clam

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 iqallugpik (NW, PG) [ee-goll-ug-pik]

(Salvelinus malma) (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 rrigtat (NW, PG)

Fish spear kapsuun, kapsuutaq (NW, PG)

Flounder patuquluk, matuquluk (NW, PG)

Halibut sagiq (NW, PG) [saw-gik]

Fur Seal qaigyak (CH) [kaig-yuk]

(Callorhinus sp.)

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 arlluk (CH, NW, PG) [ahk-luk]

(Orca sp.)

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 algnartuliq (CH) [all-in-ughk-tu-lik]

(Oncorhynchus) alima (NW, PG) [ah-lee-ma]

King/chinook iigallupaq (CH) [ee-gah-lugh-puk] (Oncorhynchus lluq'akaaq (NW, PG, T) [thloo-ka-kok]

tschawytscha)

Pink/humpy amartupiaq (CH) [ah-magh-tugh-pee-ak] (Oncorhynchus luuqaanak (NW, PG) [loo-kon-uk]

gorbuscha)

Red/sockeye niklliq (CH) [nik-lik] (Oncorhynchus sayak (NW, PG)

nerka)

Salmon eggs lluwaq (CH) [thluak]

(pron. as one syllable)

Silver/coho caiyuq (CH) [chai-yook]

(Orcorhynchus kisutch)

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 qaigyaq (NW, PG) [kige-yuk]

(Callorhinus sp.)

Seal pup qaigya'aq (NW, PG)

Fur seal aataak (NW, PG)

Stellar Sea lion wiinaq (CH, NW, PG) [wee-nuk]

(Eumetopias jubata)

Sea otter igam'aq (CH) [ee-gum-uk]

(Enhydra lutris)

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 asweq (NW, PG)

(Odobenus sp.)

Whale (in general) qulamaq (CH) [koo-la-muk]

arwaq (NW, PG) [ah-wuk]

Steambath and Fire

Ashes peluq (NW, PG)

[pell-luk]

Banya/steambath/ maqiq, maqiwik (NW, PG)

Sauna [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, witruq (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 kraaskaaq (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, kayungluni (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	slaapaq	from Russian shlápa (spec. a brimmed hat)
coat	paltuuk	from Russian paltó
store	laugka	from Russian láuka
bread	kelipaq	from Russian khleb
butter	masla	from Russian máslo
fat/lard	saalaq	from Russian sálo
cup	caskaq	from Russian cháshka
glass	stakanaq	from Russian stakán
hotcake	haatkiik	from English hotcake
knife	nehusiq	from Russian nozhik
stove	kaminaq	from Russian kamín
cat	kuskaq	from Russian kóshka
tea	сауиq	from Russian cháy
tea kettle	cainiq	from Russian cháynik
mustard	mastaq	from English mustard
clock, watch	casaaq	from Russian chasý

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

STATE OF ALASKA

Department of Education & Early Development

Libraries, Archives & Museums

Linda S. Thibodeau, Director

December 16, 2011 John Smelcer PO Box 940 Vestal, NY 13851

Re: Ahtna Noun Dictionary and Pronunciation Guide Alutiiq Noun Dictionary and Pronunciation Guide

Dear Mr. Smelcer

On behalf of the Alaska State Library's Historical Collections, I would like to thank you for the donation of your Ahtna and Alutiiq dictionaries. This letter acknowledges receipt of and serves as a record of transmittal for the materials listed below and verifies that no goods or services were provided in exchange for your gift.

We will catalog the print materials, and will provide for Internet access to the digital files. We are grateful for your support and interest in preserving Alaska's history and culture.

Sincerely,

James Simard, Head

Alaska Historical Collections

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Sean Parnell, GOVERNOR