

INUKTUT UQAUSIUP AAQQIKSUUTINGIT

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INUKTUT REFERENCE GRAMMAR

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Inuktut Uqausiup Aaqqiksuutingit

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Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Uqausiup tukiliutingit

Building Words

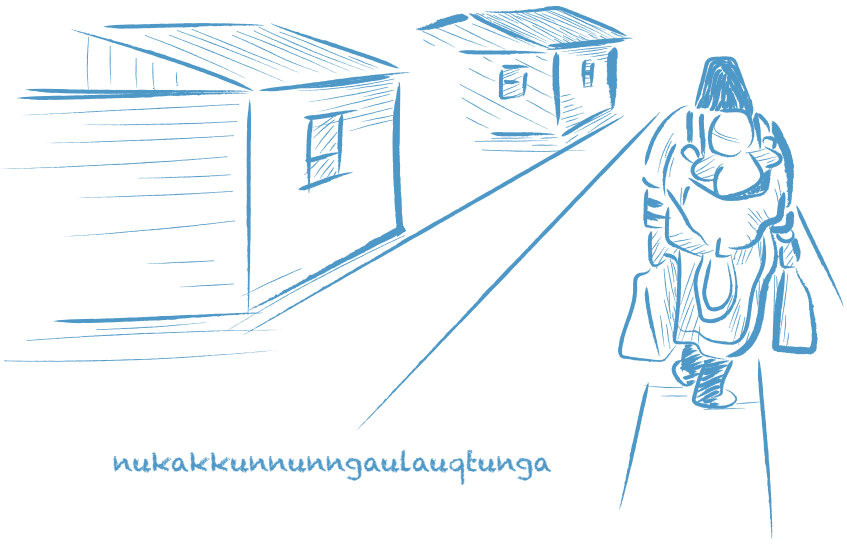


1. Uqausiup tukiliutingit

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

Nukakkunnunngaulauqtunga.
I went to my younger sibling's place.

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



1.1 Roots, affixes & endings

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

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

1.2 Roots

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

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

1.3 Affixes

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

taku + jaqtuq + lauq + tara =

takujaqtulauqtara
I went to see him/her.

nukappiak + kuluk + mut =

nukappiakkulungmut
to the little boy

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

> **Mittarvingmuariaqalaaqtunga.**
> I will have to go to the airport.

1.4 Stems

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

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

1.5 Types of affixes

Affixes can be grouped into four categories:

Noun affixes

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

nuna noun stem meaning 'land'	**–lik** someone or something that possesses something	**nunalik** someone who owns land; a community
kiinaujaq noun stem meaning 'money'	**–kkuvik** a place where something is stored	**kiinaujakkuvik** bank

Verb affixes

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

nattiqsiuq- verb stem meaning 'to hunt seals'	**–riaq–** to go to do something	**nattiqsiuriaqsimatillugik** They (2) were out hunting seals.

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

Noun makers

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

ilinniaq- verb stem meaning 'to learn/study'	**–vik** a place where something happens	**ilinniarvik** the school
sana- verb stem meaning 'to work'	**–ji–** a person who performs a certain action	**sanaji** a worker

Verb Makers

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

qulittaujaq noun stem meaning 'parka'	**–taaq–** to acquire something	**qulittaujaqtaalauqtunga** I got a new parka.
unaaq noun stem meaning 'harpoon'	**–qaq–** to have something	**unaaqaqtunga** I have a harpoon.



1.6 Grammatical endings

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

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

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

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

> **Mittimatalingmittauq nattirasukpaktuq iqalugasukpakłutiglu**
>
> They go seal hunting **and** fishing in Pond Inlet **as well**.

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

1.7 The use of hyphens in this book

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

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

niri–

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

–juma–

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

–gama (grammatical ending)

–tuaq (noun affix)

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

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Inuktut nipit

Inuktut Sounds



2. Inuktut nipit

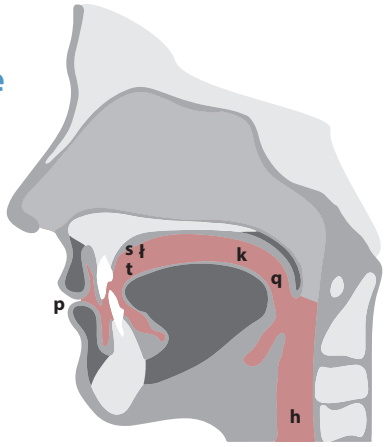
2.1 Consonants

Most Inuktut dialects have approximately 15 consonant sounds. We can describe consonants according to where in the mouth each sound is made, and also whether or not the sound is voiced or unvoiced. **Voiced consonants** are marked in red in this chapter. When they are pronounced, they are accompanied by a vibration of the vocal cords. **Voiceless consonants** (marked in blue) are pronounced without that vibration. Nasal consonants are a type of voiced consonant made so that air travels through the nose.

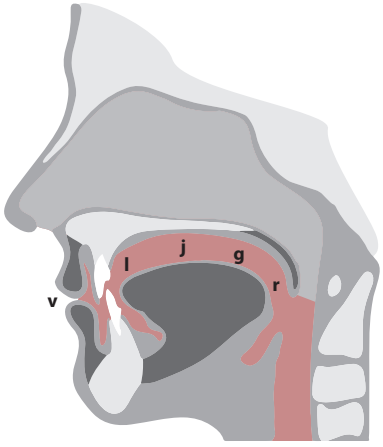
place of articulation	**nipiqanngittut** voiceless	**nipiliit** voiced	**surlukkuuqtut** nasal (voiced)
qaniq labial	p	v	m
sivuaq aveolar	t, s, ł	l	n
qilak palatal		j	
aqinniq velar	k	g	ng
niriliktaq uvular	q	r	
iggiaq glottal	h, ' (glottal stop)		

2.2 Where Inuktut Sounds are Made

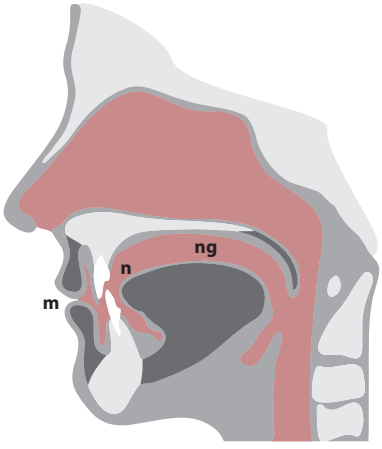
nipiqanngittut
(voiceless)



nipiliit
(voiced)



surlukkuuqtut
(nasal)



2.3 Combining consonants

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

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

The following consonant combinations are possible:

Voiceless

	p	t	s/h	ł	k	q
p	pp	pt	ps/ph		pk	pq
t	tp	tt	ts		tk	tq
s/h			ss			
ł				łł		
k	kp	kt	ks/kh	kł	kk	
q	qp	qt	qs/qh	qł		qq

Voiced

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

Nasal

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

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

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

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

r	rm	rn	rng

2.4 Sound changes within words

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

qikiqtaq + juaq = qikiqtarjuaq

kisaq + vik = kisarvik

atuq + lugu = aturlugu

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

inuk + mik = inungmik

tikit + niaq + tuq = tikinniaqtuq

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

kinngaq + mi = kinngarmi

Some suffixes simply delete the preceding consonant:

aullaq + laaq + pat = aullalaaqpat?

isiq + kainnaq + tuq = isikainnaqtuq

inuk + tuqaq = inutuqaq

nattiq + viniq + nattiviniq

2.5 kt vs tt, etc.

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

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

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

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

2.6 Vowels

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

i	u	a
ivik	**u**vva	**a**glu
ivalu	t**u**ktu	t**a**qtu
s**i**ku	ig**l**u	**a**put

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

	short	long
i	**i**ji	**ii**ik
u	t**u**ktu	t**uu**ktuuk
a	m**a**ni-	m**aa**ni

Any two short vowels can be combined:

tui

siut

kappiasuktuq

aijara

Iglulingmuaqtuq

takujaungmat

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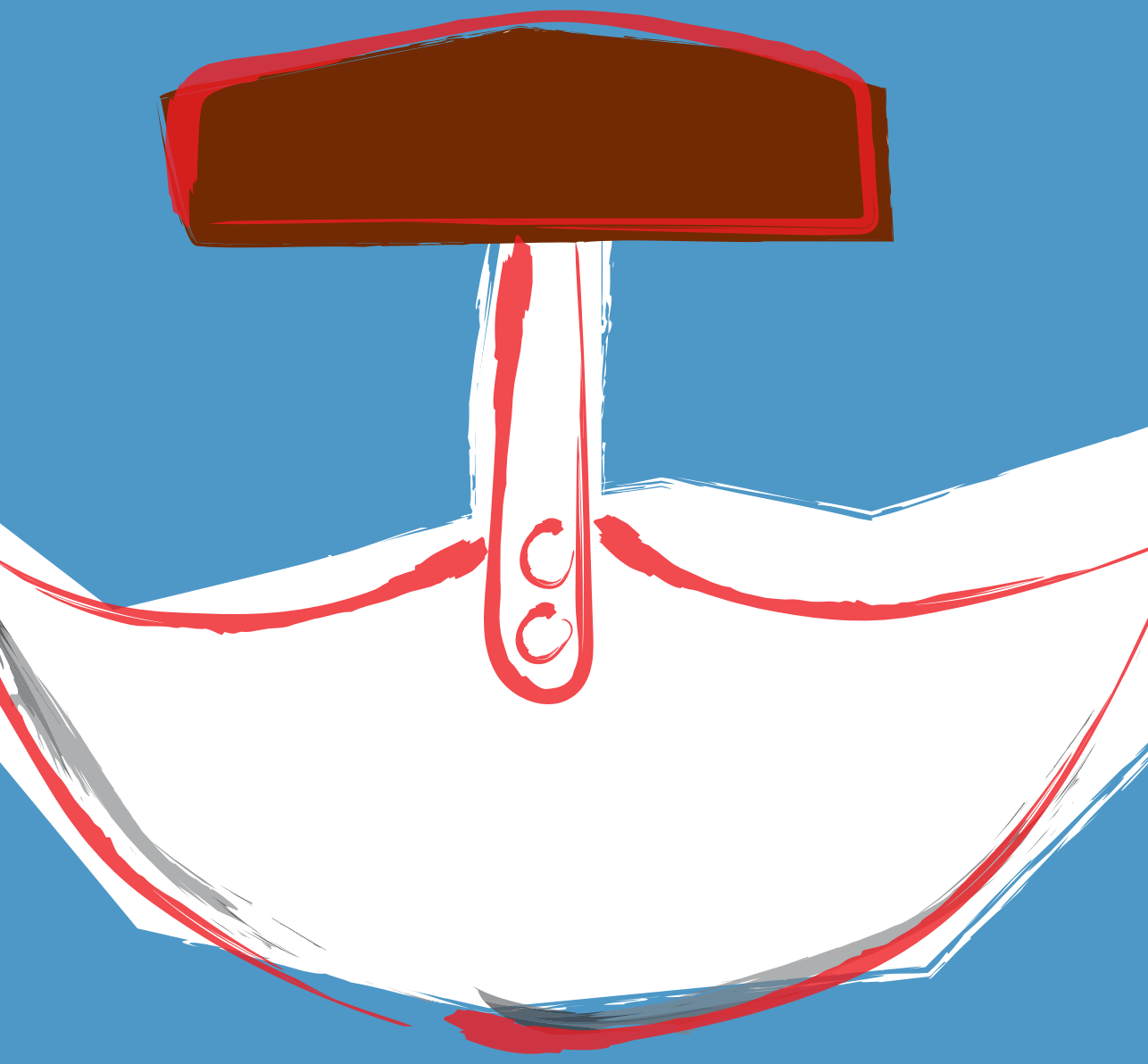
Atiqausit

Nouns



3. Atiqausit

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

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

3.1 Singular, Dual and Plural

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

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

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



1	2	3+
ulu	uluuk	ulut
nuvuja	nuvujaak	nuvujat
qajaq	qajaak	qajat
aasivak	aasivaak	aasivat
iji	ijiik	ijit
aiviq	aiviik	aivit
ivik	iviik	ivit
tuktu	tuktuuk	tuktut
kanguq	kanguuk	kangut
iqaluk	iqaluuk	iqaluit
kigut	kigutiik	kigutit
umiaq	umiak	umiat
igluralaaq	igluralaak	igluralaat
puuq	puuk	puut

3.2 Noun Endings

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

basic form

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

> **Angutit qilaujjagajuqattalauqsimajut.**
> The men would often play the drum.



the -up ending

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

> **igluup paanga**
> the door of the house

Ikpiarjuup mittarvinga
Arctic Bay's landing strip

Piitaup nukanga
Peter's younger brother

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

Piitap nukanga
Peter's younger brother

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

umiap iqqua
the stern of the boat

-up is only added when the possessor is singular:

angutiup qukiutinga
the man's gun

angutiik qukiutingik
the two men's guns

angutit qukiutingit
the (3+) men's guns

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

Mialiup nagligijanga
Mary loves him; the one Mary loves

object endings

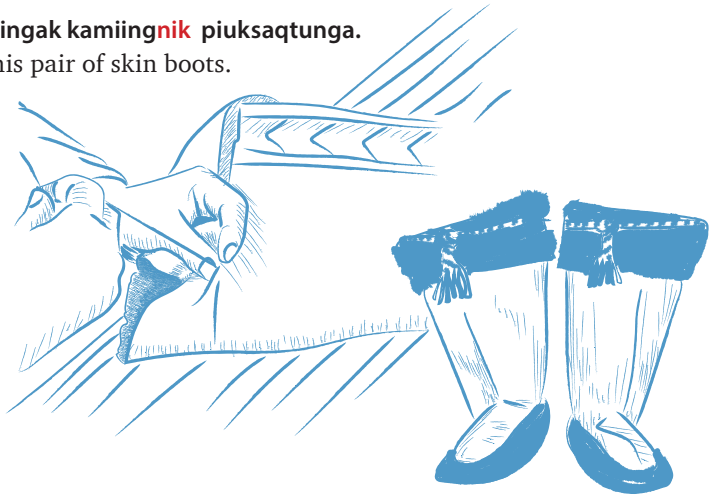
In Inuktut, we can mark the object of a verb (the person or thing that undergoes the action) by adding the ending **-mik** to a noun if it is singular, or **-nik** if it is dual or plural:

Nutaarmik atigitaaqtuq.
He got a new parka.

Igluliuqtuq angijumik
He is making a big house.

Kiviuq maliksaqtuq inungmik tupirmut.
Kiviuq followed a person into the tent.

Ukungningak kamiingnik piuksaqtunga.
I like this pair of skin boots.



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

Qassinik tuktunik takuqqauvit?
How many caribou did you see?

Pingasunik.
Three of them.

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

Saunirmik panalik.
He has a snow knife made of bone.

in, on, to, for, from

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

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

Some examples:

Umiarmit niujuq.
One person got off the boat.

Umiarnit niuraijut.
They are unloading things from the boats.

Umiarmi iksivaaqtuq.
He is sitting in the boat.



Umiarnut agjaqsijut.
They are carrying things to the boats.

through / by way of

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

Ikaaqtut sikukkut.
They are crossing over the ice.

Qimuksikkut angirrarasuqujaulluni.
They wanted him to go home by dogteam.

Igalaakkut anijut.
They got out through the window.

igalaatigut anijut
They got out through the windows.

like

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

Sivulittitut pinasuaqtugut.
We are trying to do things like our ancestors.

Taututtiaruniiliqtuq ataatattiamitut.
He is losing his sight, like his grandfather.

3.3 Tables: Noun Endings

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

vowel ending nouns

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

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

q ending nouns

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

Watch for the following patterns:

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

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

k ending nouns

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

Watch for the following patterns:

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

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

t ending nouns

Examples: **angut, aput, aqqut, aluut, titiraut, imiut, qaluraut , qukiut, siut, kigut, nunasiut.**

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

> **Tunilauqtanga asianut angutimut**
> He gave it to another man.
>
> **Nunasiutimit niujuq.**
> He/she got out of the car.
>
> **Amautimik niuviaksalik**
> She sells an amaut.

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

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

> **Tunilauqtanga asianut angummut.**
>
> **Nunasiummit niujuq.**
>
> **Amaummik niuviaksalik.**

A similar pattern happens with the word Nunavut:

> **Nunavummi**
> in Nunavut
>
> **Nunavummit**
> from Nunavut
>
> **Nunavummut**
> to Nunavut

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Piqarnirarusit

Possessions & Relations



4. Piqarnirarusit

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

basic form	**-ga / -ra**	**ijiga** my eye
possessor	**-ma**	**ijima** of my eye
as object	**-nnik**	**ijinnik** my eye
in	**-nni**	**ijinni** in my eye
from	**-nnit**	**ijinnit** from my eye
to	**-nnut**	**ijinnut** to my eye

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

nuliaq wife	**nuliara** my wife

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

irninga his/her son	**irnia** his/her son

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

anaanattiaq grandmother	**anaanattianga** his/her grandmother

4.1 Naming the possessor

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

Maakusi
Mark

Maakusiup unaanga
Mark's harpoon

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

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

angutiik umiangik
the two men's boats

Inuit nunangat
the land of Inuit

4.2 His versus his own

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

Piita angirramini sinilauqtuq.
Peter slept at his house (*his own house*).

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

Piita Maakusiup angirrangani sinilauqtuq.
Peter slept at his house (*a house belonging to Mark*).

4.3 Double possession

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

Simiuniup nunasiutinga
Simon's car

Simiuniup nunasiutingata kiinga
The key to Simon's car.

anaanaga
my mother

anaanama qulittaujanga
my mother's parka

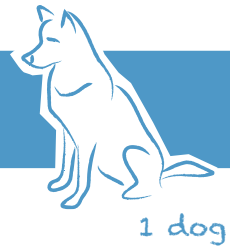
The plural form of the **–ngata** ending highlighted above is **–ngita**:

anaanama nukangit
my mother's younger sisters

anaanama nukangita uingit
the husbands of my mother's younger sisters

4.4 Tables of basic possessive endings

One possession or relation

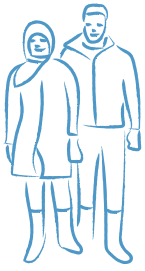


–ga/–ra	**qimmira kiisisuuq** My dog bites.
–it	**qimmiit kiisisuuq** Your dog bites.
–nga	**qimminga kiisisuuq** His/her dog bites.



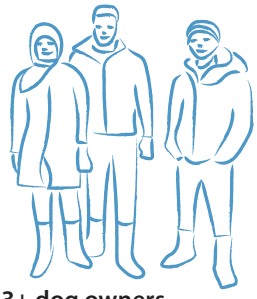
1 dog owner

–vuk	**qimmivuk kiisisuuq** Our dog bites.
–sik	**qimmisik kiisisuuq** Your dog bites.
–ngat	**qimmingat kiisisuuq** Their dog bites.



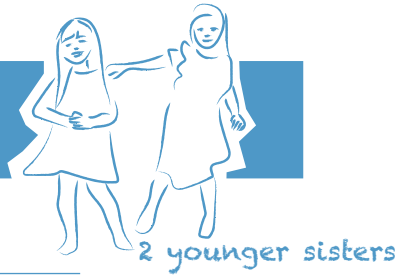
2 dog owners

–vut	**qimmivut kiisisuuq** Our dog bites.
–si	**qimmisi kiisisuuq** Your dog bites often.
–ngat	**qimmingat kiisisuuq** Their dog bites.



3+ dog owners

Two possessions or relations



–kkak	**nukaakkak anijuuk** My two younger sisters went out.
–kkik	**nukaakkik anijuuk** Your two younger sisters went out.
–ngik	**nukangik anijuuk** Her two younger sisters went out.



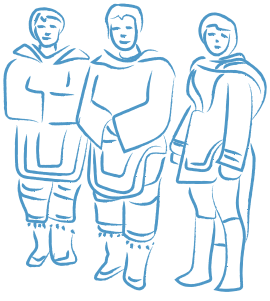
1 woman

–vuk	**nukavuk anijuuk** Our two younger sisters went out.
–sik	**nukasik anijuuk** Your two younger sisters went out.
–ngik	**nukangik anijuuk** Their two younger sisters went out.



2 women

–vut	**nukavut anijuuk** Our two younger sisters went out.
–si	**nukasi anijuuk** Your two younger sisters went out.
–ngit	**nukangit anijuuk** Their two younger sisters went out.



3+ women

3+ possessions or relations

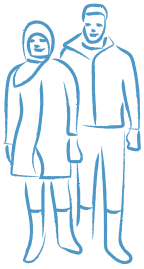


–kka	**irnikka igluliulauqtut** My sons (3+) built a house.
–tit	**irnitit igluliulauqtut** Your sons (3+) built a house.
–ngit	**irnignit igluliulauqtut** His/her sons (3+) built a house.



1 parent

–vut	**irnivut igluliulauqtut** Our sons (3+) built a house.
–si	**irnisi igluliulauqtut** Your sons (3+) built a house.
–ngit	**irningit igluliulauqtut** Their sons (3+) built a house.



2 parents

–vut	**irnivut igluliulauqtut** Our sons (3+) built a house.
–si	**irnisi igluliulauqtut** Your sons (3+) built a house.
–ngit	**irningit igluliulauqtut** Their sons (3+) built a house.



3+ parents

4.5 Tables: Possessor function

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



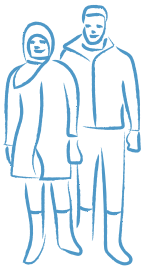
One possession or relation

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



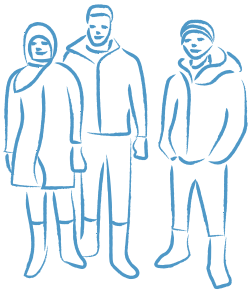
1 child

–kta	**ataatakta iglunga** the house of our (2) father
–ssik	**ataatassik iglunga** the house of your (2) father
–ngakta	**ataatangikta iglunga** the house of their (2) father



2 children

–tta	**ataatatta iglunga** the house of our (3+) father
–ssi	**ataatassi iglunga** the house of your (3+) father
–ngita	**ataatangita iglunga** the house of their (3+) father



3+ children

Two possessions or relations



–ngma	**aniingma umianga** the boat of my two brothers
–kpit	**anikpit umianga** the boat of your two brothers
–ngikta	**aningikta umianga** the boat of his/her two brothers



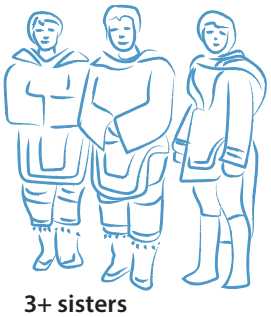
1 sister

–kta	**anikta umianga** the boat of our two brothers
–ksik	**aniksik umianga** the boat of your two brothers
–ngikta	**aningikta umianga** the boat of their two brothers



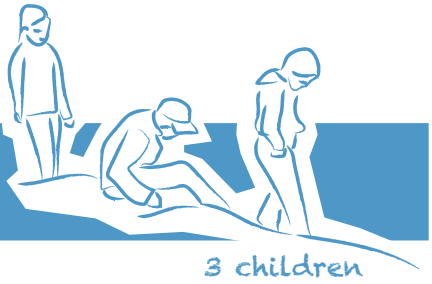
2 sisters

–tta	**anitta umianga** the boat of our two brothers
–ssi	**anissi umianga** the boat of your two brothers
–ngita	**aningita umianga** the boat of their two brothers



3+ sisters

3+ possessions or relations

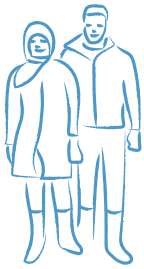


–ma	**qiturngarma pinnguangit** my children's toys
–vit/–pit	**qiturngaqpit pinnguanngit** your children's toys
–ngita	**qiturngangita pinnguangit** his/her children's toys



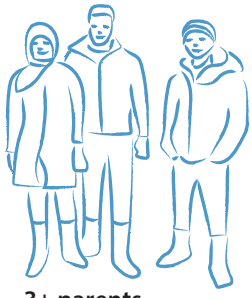
1 parent

–kta	**qiturngakta pinnguangit** our children's toys
–ksik	**qiturngaaksik pinnguangit** your children's toys
–ngikta	**qiturngangikta pinnguangit** their children's toys



2 parents

–tta	**qiturngatta pinnguangit** our children's toys
–ssi	**qiturngassi pinnguangit** your children's toys
–ngita	**qiturngangita pinnguangit** their children's toys



3+ parents

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

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

my

iglunnik piuksaqtuq She likes my house.	**iglunni sinilauqtuq** She slept in my house.	**iglunnit anijuq** She came out from my house.

our (2)

igluttingnik piuksaqtuq She likes our house.	**igluttingni sinilauqtuq** She slept in our house.	**igluttingnit anijuq** She came out from our house.

our (3+)

igluttinnik piuksaqtuq She likes our house.	**igluttinni sinilauqtuq** She slept in our house.	**igluttinnit anijuq** She came out from our house.

your (1)

iglungnik piuksaqtuq She likes your house.	**iglungni sinilauqtuq** He slept in your house.	**iglungnit anijuq** She came out from your house.

your (2)

iglussingnik piuksaqtuq She likes your (2) house.	**iglussingni sinilauqtuq** I slept in your house.	**iglussingnit anijuq** She came out from your (2) house.

your (3+)

iglussinnik piuksaqtuq. She likes your (3+) house.	**iglussinni sinilauqtuq** She slept in your (3+) house.	**iglussinnit anijuq** She came out from your (3+) house.

his/her/its/their (3+)

iglunganik piuksaqtugut We like his house.	**iglungani sinilauqtuq** She slept in his/her house.	**iglunganit anijuq** She came out from his/her/their house.

their (2)

iglungangnik piuksaqtugut We like their (2) house.	**iglungangni sinilauqtugut** We slept in their (2) house.	**iglungangnit anijuq** She came out from their (2) house.

his/her/its own

igluminik piuksaqtuq He likes his own house.	**iglumini sinilauqtuq** He slept in his own house.	**igluminit anijuq** He came out from his own house

their own

iglumingnik piuksaqtut They like their own house.	**iglumingni sinilauqtut** They slept in their own house.	**iglumingnit anijut** They came out from their own house.

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Kinamuurningit

Personal Pronouns



5. Kinamuurningit

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

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

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

5.1 Uses of Personal Pronouns

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

Kiap akiliqpauk?
Who paid for it?

Uvanga.
Me (I did).

Kina aqunniaqpa?
Who is going to drive?

Ivvit.
You (are).

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

Uvannit tigujanga.
It was me she took it from.

Ilissi piliqsiuk!
You guys take it!

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

Ilissik qaigissik.
Come here, you two!

Uvaguk?
Us two?

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

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

Uvattinnik ikajuqtuq **uvagut + nik = uvattinnik**
He is helping us.

Iliktut uqallattiasuuq **ivvit + tut = iliktut**
She speaks well like you.

Uvannut qailauqtanga **uvanga + mut = uvannut**
He/she gave it to me.

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

uvattinni
at my place / at our place

ilissinni
at your place

uvattinnut
to my place / to our place

ilissinnit
from your place

5.2 Tables: Personal Pronouns

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

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

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Naniinnirarusit

Where things are located



6. Naniinnirarusit

6.1 –mi, –mit, –mut, –kkut

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

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

Iglulingmit tikisaaqtugut.
We just arrived from Iglulik.

Qarmarmi qullit angijuuvaktuviniit.
In the qarmaq, there used to be large qullit.

Julaimi sikuiqsimaliqtillugu umiakkut nattirasugialauqtugut.
In July, when the ice had gone, we went seal hunting by boat.

Nattiqsimalluta sigjamut tulalauqtugut.
Having caught some seals, we went to shore.

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

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

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

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

These endings can be added to place names:

Mittimatalingmut aullalaaqtut.
They will travel to Pond Inlet.

Arvianuaqtugut Kangiqłinikkut.
We went to Arviat via Rankin Inlet.

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

Iqalungni qanniqtillugu tikilauqtuq.
It was snowing in Iqaluit when she arrived.

Sallirnit aullalauqtuq.
She travelled from Salliit (Coral Harbour).

Arvianut katimajaqtulauqtuq.
She went to Arviat for a meeting.

Qaukpat Kinngarnut niurrulaaqtuq.
Tomorrow she will be going to visit Cape Dorset.

These endings can also be used with people:

Niqłiuqtiup ainiaqtanga niqi ilingnit.
The cook will pick up the meat from you.

Ippaksaq uvannut uqallalauqtuq.
He spoke to me yesterday.

There are questions that correspond with these endings:

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

6.2 Positioning in Relation to Something Else

Roots

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

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

Endings

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

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

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

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

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

Saninni iksivaaqtuq.
He/she is sitting beside me.

Saali tunungnut ijiqtuq.
Charlie hid behind you.

Qimmit saattinnit miagguuqtut tusaqsaujut.
You can hear the dogs howling from the front of our house.

Positions and verb affixes

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

–niit– (to be in/at/on)

saninniittuq
It is beside me.

tunungniittuuk
The two of them are behind you.

qulaaniittut
They are above her.

saanniittuq
It is in front of me.

qaanganiittut
They are on top of it.

iluaniittuuk
The two of them are inside it.

–nuaq– (to go towards)

qulaanuaqtuq
He/she went upstairs.

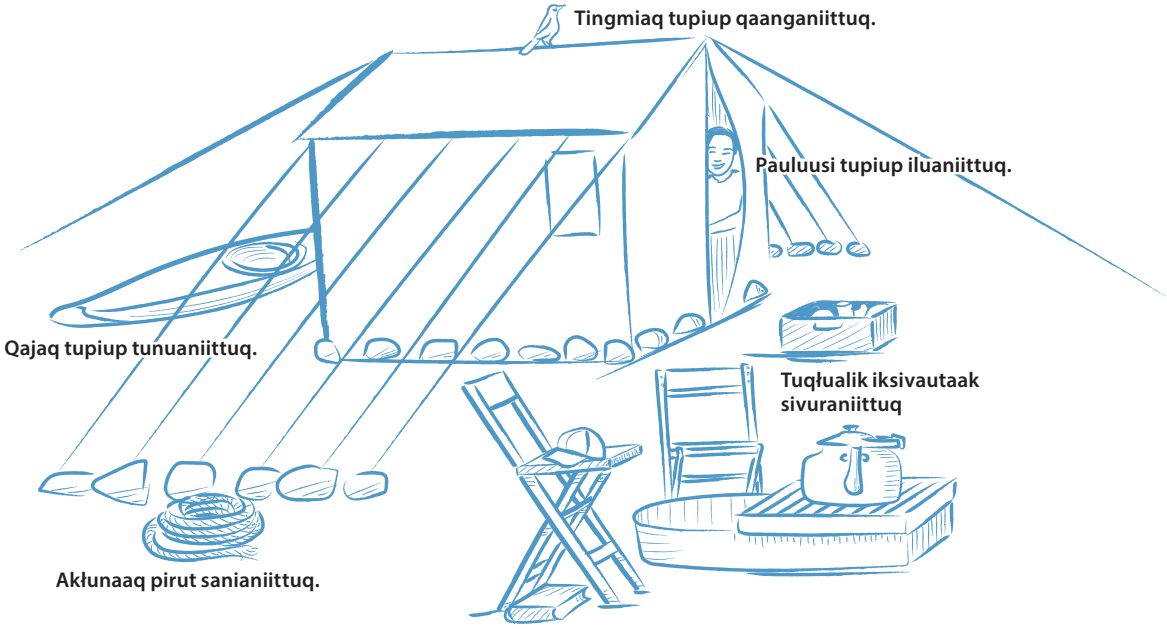
tunungnuaqtut
They (3+) went behind you.

saattinnuaqtuuk
The two of them went in front of us.

–ninngaaq– (to come from)

qulinninngaaqtuq
It came from above me.

tunungninngaaqtut
They came from behind you.



Naming the person or object

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

qaa–
on top of

ataa–
underneath

qaanganiittuq
It is on top of it.

ataaniittuq
It is under it.

Tingmiaq tupiup qaanganiittuq.
The bird is on top of the tent.

Kipuup ataaniittuq.
It is undeneath the table.

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

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

Umiirijjutit umiat ataaniittut.
The rollers are under the boats.

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

6.3 Postions in the Outdoor Environment

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

silataani
outside of

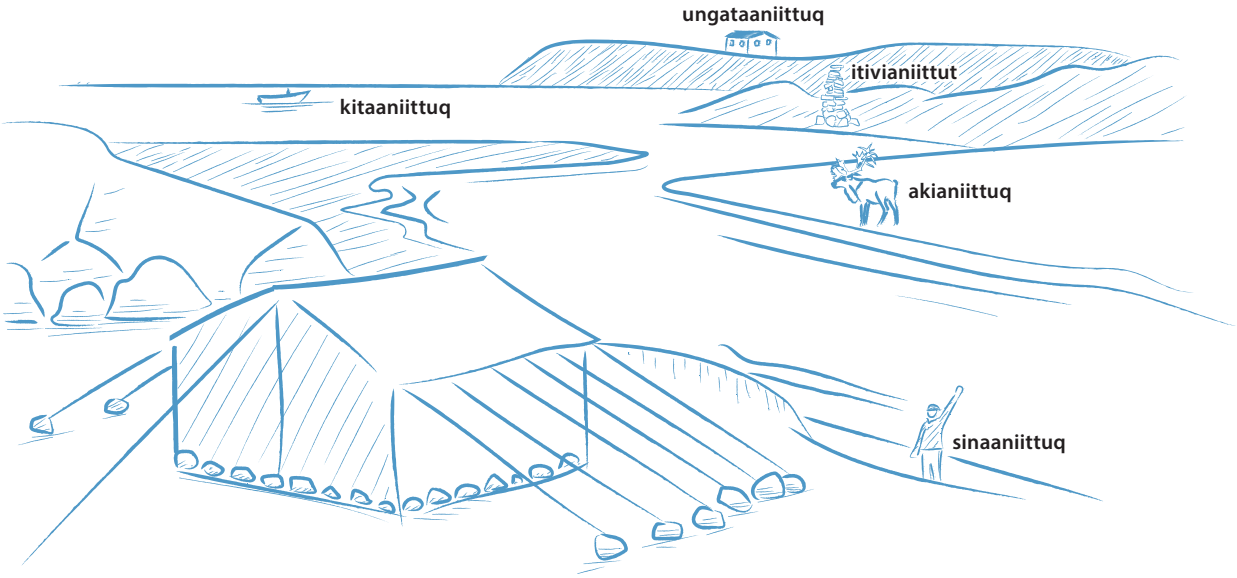
akiani
across; on the other side of a river, lead, etc.

itiviani
over the hill, mountain or anything you have to go through to get there.

sinaani
at the edge of

kitaani
out on the open sea

akunniani
between



6.4 Pointing Words

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

Exclamations

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

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

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

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

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

6.5 Describing locations

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

uvani
right here

maani
around here

ikani
right over there

avani
away over there

pikani
up here in this spot

paani
up around here

kanani
down here in this spot

unani
down around here

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

Examples:



Uvanngat ununga
From here to down there.

Maanngat aullalaaqtunga.
I will leave from around here.

Ikunga pisulauqtuq.
He walked to
that place there
(specifc place that
is known to the speaker).

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



Unuuna anijuq.
He went out down that way.

Pikuuna anijuq.
It went out up through there.

6.6 Demonstratives: Naming Objects in their Location

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

Here are the simplest demonstratives:

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

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

They can act as the subject of a sentence:

Una ajuliqtuq.
This one is not working.

Ukuak paniikkak.
These two are my daughters.

They can be something that another object is related to.

Uuma ilanga piunngittuq.
The part of this one is not good.

Ujarasugjualuit angitigipaluktut uutunaq iglurusiqtut.
The boulders are roughly the same size as this room.

They can act as the object of a verb

Qaittilauqpaanga uuminga uasikuarmik.
They presented me with this vest.

Uuminga nirijumajunga.
I want this thing to eat.

Ukuninga titiraqtunga.
Here are the things I am writing.

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

Ukunani siniktalauqtunga.
I slept in these people's place.

Ukunanngat kiinaujaqtaaqtunga.
I received money from these people.

Ikkununga pisulauqtunga.
I walked to those people's place.

Demonstratives can describe what a person or object resembles:

Uutunaq sanasimajumik qulittaujaqaqtunga.
I have a parka that is made like this one.

Ukutitunaq uqallakpaktunga.
I speak like these people.

6.7 Tables: Demonstratives

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

una/ukuak/ukua

people or objects right here

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

manna/makua

people or objects here (in this general area)

	SINGLE	DUAL	PLURAL
basic form (this/these)	manna	makuak	makua
of this/these…	matuma	makuak	makua
object of verb	matuminga	makungninga	makuninga
in	matumani	makungnani	makunani
to	matumunga	makungnunga	makununga
from	matumanngat	makungnanngat	makunanngat
through	matumuuna	makungnuuna	makunuuna
like	makutunaq	makuktitunaq	makutitunaq

tamanna/tamakkua

people or objects right there

	SINGLE	DUAL	PLURAL
basic form	**tamanna**	**tamakkuak**	**tamakkua**
of that/ those…	**tamatuma**	**tamakkuak**	**tamakkua**
object of verb	**tamatuminga**	**tamakkungninga**	**tamakkuninga**
in	**tamatumani**	**tamakkungnani**	**tamakkunani**
to	**tamatumunga**	**tamakkungnunga**	**tamakkununga**
from	**tamatumanngat**	**tamakkungnanngat**	**tamakkunanngat**
through	**tamatumuuna**	**tamakkungnuuna**	**tamakkunuuna**
like	**tamatutunaq**	**tamakkuktitunaq**	**tamakkutitunaq**

ingna/taingna

people or objects over there

	SINGLE	DUAL	PLURAL
basic form	**ingna**	**ikkuak**	**ikkua**
of that/those…	**iksuma**	**ikkuak**	**ikkua**
object of verb	**iksuminga**	**ikkungninga**	**ikkuninga**
in	**iksumani**	**ikkungnani**	**ikkunani**
to	**iksumunga**	**ikkungnunga**	**ikkununga**
from	**iksumanngat**	**ikkungnanngat**	**ikkunanngat**
through	**ikuuna**	**ikkungnuuna**	**ikkunuuna**
like	**iksutunaq**	**ikkuktitut**	**ikkutitut**

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

taanna

people or objects there

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

pingna/pikkua

people or objects right up here

	SINGLE	DUAL	PLURAL
basic form (this/these)	pingna	pikkuak	pikkua
of this/these…	piksuma	pikkuak	pikkua
object of verb	piksuminga	pikkungninga	pikkuninga
in	piksumani	pikkungnani	pikkunani
to	piksumunga	pikkungnunga	pikkununga
from	piksumanngat	pikkungnanngat	pikkunanngat
through	piksumuuna	pikkungnuuna	pikkunuuna
like	piksutunaq	pikkuktitunaq	pikkutitunaq

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

pingna – tappingna

piksutunaq – tappiksutunuaq

pangna/pakkua

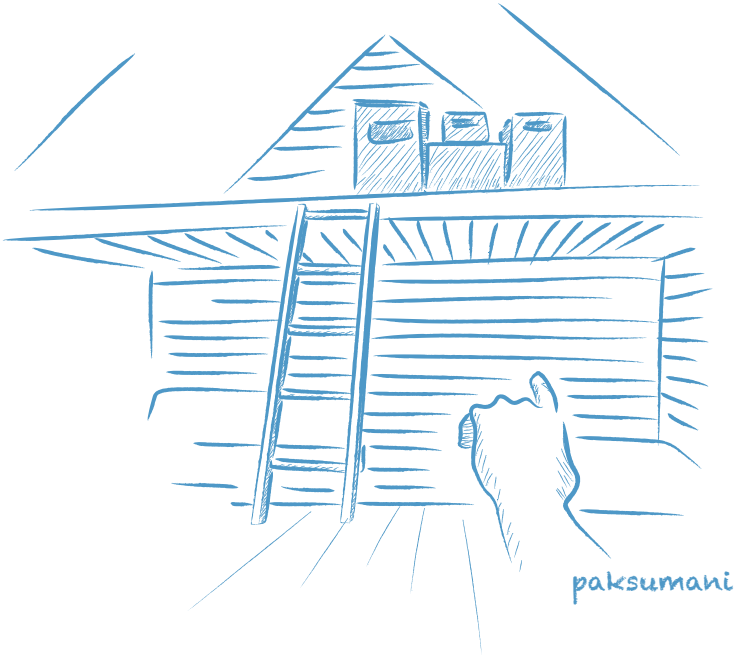
people or objects up there (in that general area)

	SINGLE	DUAL	PLURAL
basic form (that/those)	**pangna**	**pakkuak**	**pakkua**
of that/those…	**paksuma**	**pakkuak**	**pakkua**
object of verb	**paksuminga**	**pakkungninga**	**pakkuninga**
in	**paksumani**	**pakkungnani**	**pakkunani**
to	**paksumunga**	**pakkungnunga**	**pakkununga**
from	**paksumanngat**	**pakkungnanngat**	**pakkunanngat**
through	**paksumuuna**	**pakkungnuuna**	**pakkunuuna**
like	**paksutunaq**	**pakkuktitunaq**	**pakkutitunaq**

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

pangna – tappangna

paksumani – tappaksumani

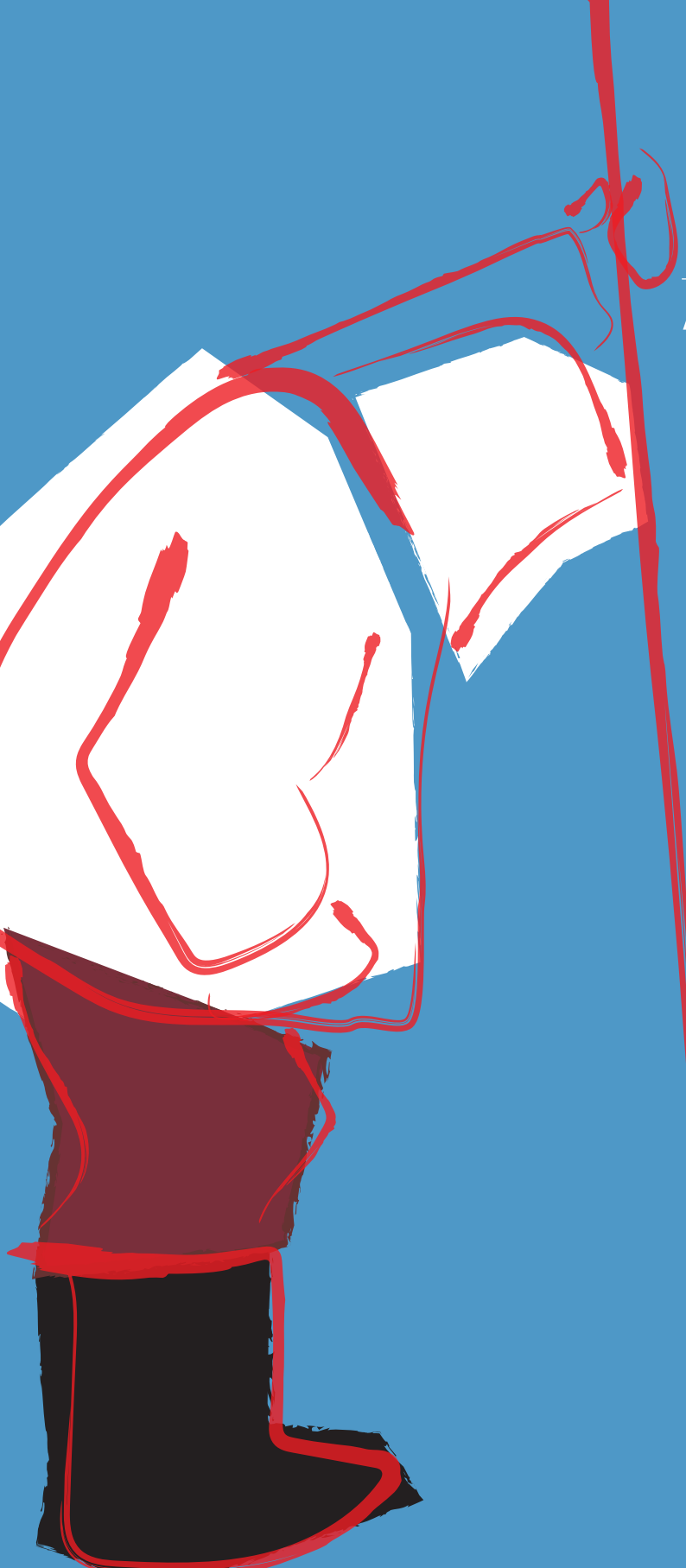


kangna/takanna

people or objects right down here (in this spot)

	SINGLE	DUAL	PLURAL
basic form (this/these)	**kangna**	**kakkuak**	**kakkua**
of this/these…	**katuma**	**kakkuak**	**kakkua**
object of verb	**katuminga**	**kakkungninga**	**kakkuninga**
in	**katumani**	**kakkungnani**	**kakkunani**
to	**katumunga**	**kakkungnunga**	**kakkununga**
from	**katumanngat**	**kakkungnanngat**	**kakkunanngat**
through	**katumuuna**	**kakkungnuuna**	**kakkunuuna**
like	**katutunaq**	**kakkuktitunaq**	**kakkutitunaq**

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



Sujjutit

Actions & Events

7. Sujjutit

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

anijuq
He/she goes out.

taqajusik
You two are tired.

pisuktugut
We (3+) walk.

quviasuktut
They are happy.

Inuktut verbs always have a root and a verb ending:

ullak + tunga = ullaktunga
I run.

uirngaq + tusik = uirngaqtusik
You two are sleepy.

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

pisuk + giaqaq + niaq + tunga = pisugiaqarniaqtunga
I will have to walk.

7.1 Verb Endings

All verb endings give two types of information:

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

Unnualimaaq sinilauqtuq umiarmi.
He/she slept all night on the boat.

Unnualimaaq sinilauqtuuk umiarmi.
The two of them slept all night on the boat

Aakuluk, Kunuk, Piitalu unnualimaaq sinilauqtut umiarmi.
Aakuluk, Kunuk and Peter slept all night on the boat.

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

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

7.2 Variations of Verb Endings

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

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

-jugut / -tugut
we (3+) do something

utaqqi + jugut = utaqqijugut

aullaq + tugut = aullaqtugut

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

-gavinnga / -ravinnga/ -kavinnga / -navinnga
because he/she/it...me

taku + gavinnga = takugavinnga

malik + kaviuk = malikkavinnga

qungat + naviuk = qungannavinnga

ikajuq + ravinnga = ikajuravinnga

7.3 Different functions of verbs

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

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

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

7.4 Nalunaiqsijjutit (statements)

These endings are used for making simple statements about events.

Sailasiup ataatanga aullaqqaujuq umiakkut.
Sailasi's father left earlier by boat.

Taqajugut.
We are tired.

Taakkua piugijakka.
I like these things.

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

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

pisuk + tugut = pisuktugut

ilau + jugut = ilaujugut

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

Nirisimavit?
Have you eaten?

ii, nirisimavunga
Yes, I have eaten.

Niriliqpit?
Are you eating right now?

ii, niriliqpunga
Yes, I am eating.

7.5 Apiqsurutit (questions)

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

Niuvirvingmut maligumavit?
Do you want to come along to the store?

Kikkullu taikunngarniaqpat?
Who else will be going there?

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

Anijjaannngilagut?
Are we not going out?

Suli atuinnaunngilaq?
Is it still not ready?

7.6 Tilisijjutit (commands)

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

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

Utaqqigit!
Wait! (command to one person)

Utiritti!
Come back! (command to 3+ people)

Qaijjuk!
Give it to me! (command to 1 person)

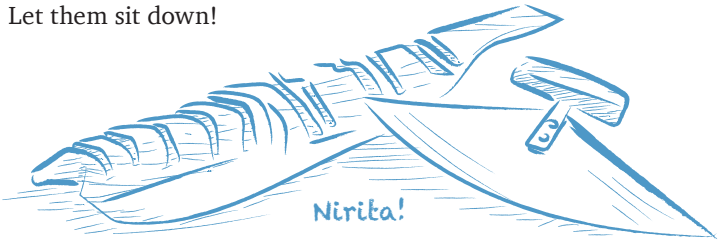
(ii) Commands where the action will be performed by the person who is speaking:

Atulaukaglaakkak!
Let me use the two of them for a bit!

Nirita!
Let's eat! (command to 3 people)

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

Ingillit!
Let them sit down!



7.7 Pisimajuqsiutit (because/when)

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

(i) the reason another event occurred:

> **Aullalaunngittunga qanimalau**rama**.**
> I didn't travel because I was sick.

(ii) when an event happened in the past:

> **Pijarii**ramik **umiarmut ikijaqtulilauqtuuk ataatagiik.**
> When the two were finished he and his father went to get on the boat.

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

> **Aannia**ramik **anilaunngittuuk.**
> The two of them didn't go out because they were sick.

> **Qiturngangik aanniar**matik **anilaungittuuk.**
> The two of them didn't go out because their children are sick.

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

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

7.8 Pituinnarialit (if/when)

A verb with one of these endings either:

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

Sila piukpat **nunivalaaqtugut.**
If the weather is good, we will be berry picking.

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

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

Tikikkuvit **aijaulaaqtutit.**
You will be picked up when you arrive.

Nirijariirutta **aniniaqtugut.**
We will leave after we eat.

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

Anaanaga qaikpat **niqłiurniaqtunga.**
When my mother arrives, I will make some food.

Anaanaga qaiguni **niqłiurniaqtuq.**
When my mother arrives, she will make some food.

7.9 Atauttikkuuqtut (2 simultaneous events)

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

Angutilimaat quviasukłutik **nirilauq**tut**.**
All the men were happy as they ate.

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

Tuavirasukłunga **aullalauqtunga.**
I tried to hurry as I departed.

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

Siniktillutit niuvirialauqtunga
While you slept, I went shopping.

1951–ngutillugu nunaliralaangulauqsimajut.
It being 1951, there were outpost camps.

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

Pisuglunga iqalliarvingmuarniaqtunga.
I will go to the fishing spot by foot.

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

Anilutit takujaqtulaurit kinaungmangaat!
Go out and see who it is.

Matuirlugu!
Please open it!

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

Sinilaurnani aullaqtuq.
He departed without having slept.

Tukisinatik angituinnalauqtut
Not understanding, they simply agreed.

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

Takunak!
Don't look!

Tigunagu!
Don't take it!



7.10 Tables: Single verb endings

uqarusit
statements

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

apiqqutit
questions

	ending after **i, u, a**	ending after **k, q, t**
	qaujima–	**angiq–**
uvanga	**qaujimavunga?**	**angiqpunga?**
uvaguk	**qaujimavinuk?**	**angiqpinuk?**
uvagut	**qaujimavita?**	**angiqpita?**
ivvit	**qaujimavit?**	**angiqpit?**
ilissik	**qaujimavisik?**	**angiqpisik?**
ilissi	**qaujimavisi?**	**angiqpisi?**
una	**qaujimava?**	**angiqpa?**
ukuak	**qaujimavak?**	**angiqpak?**
ukua	**qaujimavat?**	**angiqpat?**

negative questions

	pi– + –nngit–
uvanga	pinngilanga?
uvaguk	pinngilaguk?
uvagut	pinngilagut?
ivvit	pinngilatit?
ilissik	pinngilasik?
ilissi	pinngilasi?
una	pinngilaq?
ukuak	pinngilak?
ukua	pinngilat?

tilisijjutit

commands

person/ people performing the action	ending after **i, u, a**	ending after **q**	ending after **k**	ending after **t**
	niri–	aullaq–	sinik–/tupak–	ingit–
uvanga	nirilanga!	aullarlanga!	siniglanga!	ingillanga!
uvaguk	niriluk!	aullarluk!	sinigluk!	ingilluk!
uvagut	nirita!	aullaqta!	sinikta!	ingita!
ivvit	nirigit!	aullarit!	tupagit!	ingigit!
ilissik	nirigittik!	aullarittik!	tupagittik!	ingigittik!
ilissi	nirigitti!	aullaritti!	tupagitti!	ingigitti!
una	nirili!	aullarli!	sinigli!	ingilli!
ukuak	nirilik!	aullarli!	siniglik!	ingilli!
ukua	nirilit!	aullarli!	sinigli t!	ingilli!

pisimajuqsiutit

because/when

	ending after **i, u, a**	ending after **q**	ending after **k**	ending after **t**
	ani–	**aullaq–**	**sinik–**	**tikit–**
uvanga	**anigama**	**aullarama**	**sinikkama**	**tikinnama**
uvaguk	**anigannuk**	**aullarannuk**	**sinikkannuk**	**tikinnannuk**
uvagut	**anigatta**	**aullaratta**	**sinikkatta**	**tikinnatta**
ivvit	**anigavit**	**aullaravit**	**sinikkavit**	**tikinnavit**
ilissik	**anigassik**	**aullarassik**	**sinikkassik**	**tikinnassik**
ilissi	**anigassi**	**aullarassi**	**sinikkassi**	**tikinnassi**
una	**aningmat**	**aullarmat**	**siningmat**	**tikimmat**
ukuak	**aningmatik**	**aullarmatik**	**siningmatik**	**tikimmatik**
ukua	**aningmata**	**aullarmata**	**siningmata**	**tikimmata**
una (no change of subject)*	**anigami**	**aullarami**	**sinikkami**	**tikinnami**
ukuak (no change of subject)*	**anigamik**	**aullaramik**	**sinikkamik**	**tikinnamik**
ukua (no change of subject)*	**anigamik**	**aullaramik**	**sinikkamik**	**tikinnamik**

*See Section 7.7 above

pituinnarialit

if/when

	ending after **i, u, a**	ending after **q**	ending after **k**	ending after **t**
	niri–	**uirngaq–**	**tupak–**	**ingit–**
uvanga	**niri**guma	**uirnga**ruma	**tupak**kuma	**ingik**kuma
uvaguk	**niri**gunnuk	**uirnga**runnuk	**tupak**kunnuk	**ingik**kunnuk
uvagut	**niri**gutta	**uirnga**rutta	**tupak**kutta	**ingik**kutta
ivvit	**niri**guvit	**uirnga**ruvit	**tupak**kuvit	**ingik**kuvit
ilissik	**niri**gussik	**uirnga**russik	**tupak**kussik	**ingik**kussik
ilissi	**niri**gussi	**uirnga**russi	**tupak**kussi	**ingik**kussi
una	**niri**kpat	**uirngaq**pat	**tupa**kpat	**ingip**pat
ukuak	**niri**kpatik	**uirngaq**patik	**tupa**kpatik	**ingip**patik
ukua	**niri**kpata	**uirngaq**pata	**tupa**kpata	**ingip**pata
una (no change of subject)*	**niri**guni	**uirnga**runi	**tupak**kuni	**ingik**kuni
ukuak (no change of subject)*	**niri**gutik	**uirnga**rutik	**tupak**kutik	**ingik**kutik
ukuak (no change of subject)*	**niri**gutik	**uirnga**rutik	**tupak**kutik	**ingik**kutik

*See Section 7.8 above.



atautsikuuqsijjutit amisunut

2 events happening at the same time

kina?	ending after **i, u, a**	ending after **q**	ending after **k**	ending after **t**
	ani–	**aullaq–**	**sinik–**	**tikit–**
uvanga	**anillunga**	**aullaqłunga**	**sinikłunga**	**tikiłłunga**
uvaguk	**anillunuk**	**aullaqłunuk**	**sinikłunuk**	**tikiłłunuk**
uvagut	**anilluta**	**aullaqłuta**	**sinikłuta**	**tikiłłuta**
ivvit	**anillutit**	**aullaqłutit**	**sinikłutit**	**tikiłłutit**
ilissik	**anillussik**	**aullaqłussik**	**sinikłussik**	**tikiłłussik**
ilissi	**anillusi**	**aullaqłusi**	**sinikłusi**	**tikiłłusi**
una	**anilluni**	**aullaqłuni**	**sinikłuni**	**tikiłłuni**
ukuak	**anillutik**	**aullaqłutik**	**sinikłutik**	**tikiłłutik**
ukua	**anillutik**	**aullaqłutik**	**sinikłutik**	**tikiłłutik**

future

kina?	ending after **i, u, a**	ending after **q**	ending after **k**	ending after **t**
	ani–	**aullaq–**	**sinik–**	**tikit–**
uvanga	**anilunga**	**aullarlunga**	**siniglunga**	**tikillunga**
uvaguk	**anilunuk**	**aullarlunuk**	**siniglunuk**	**tikillunuk**
uvagut	**aniluta**	**aullarluta**	**sinigluta**	**tikilluta**
ivvit	**anilutit**	**aullarlutit**	**siniglutit**	**tikillutit**
ilissik	**anilusik**	**aullarlusik**	**siniglusik**	**tikillusik**
ilissi	**anilusi**	**aullarlusi**	**siniglusi**	**tikillusi**
una	**aniluni**	**aullarluni**	**sinigluni**	**tikilluni**
ukuak	**anilutik**	**aullarlutik**	**sinigluti**	**tikillutik**
ukua	**anilutik**	**aullarlutik**	**sinigluti**	**tikillutik**

negative

kina?	ending after **i, u, a**	ending after **q**	ending after **k**	ending after **t**
	isuma–	**aullaq–**	**sinik–**	**tikit–**
uvanga	**isumananga**	**aullarnanga**	**siningnanga**	**tikinnanga**
uvaguk	**isumananuk**	**aullarnanuk**	**siningnanuk**	**tikinnanuk**
uvagut	**isumanata**	**aullarnata**	**siningnata**	**tikinnata**
ivvit	**isumanak**	**aullarnak**	**siningnak**	**tikinnak**
ilissik	**isumanasik**	**aullarnasik**	**siningnasik**	**tikinnasik**
ilissi	**isumanasi**	**aullarnasi**	**siningnasi**	**tikinnasi**
una	**isumanani**	**aullarnani**	**siningnani**	**tikinnani**
ukuak	**isumanatik**	**aullarnatik**	**siningnatik**	**tikinnatik**
ukua	**isumanatik**	**aullarnatik**	**siningnatik**	**tikinnatik**



7.11 Single vs. double verb endings

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

single verb endings

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

Ippaksaq tikilauqtunga Iqalungnut I arrived in Iqaluit yesterday	**subject: uvanga**
Angunasuktit utiramik nirilauqtut When the hunters returned, they ate.	**subject: ukua (angunasuktit)**
Qaigit! Come here!	**subject: ivvit**

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

Qiniqtuq ulumik.
She is searching for an ulu.

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

double verb endings

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

subject ➔ object

Takuqqaujara ullaaq. I saw him this morning.	**–jara: uvanga ➔ uumunga (statement)**
Nagligijagit. I love you.	**–jagit: uvanga ➔ ilingnut (statement)**

Apirijumajanga qaujimangmangaaq. He wants to ask her if she knows.	**–janga: una ➔ uumunga (statement)**
Qaujigiarunnaqpiuk? Could you find that out?	**–piuk: ivvit ➔ uumunga (question)**
...luuktaaq takujariaqaramiuk ...because she has to see the doctor	**–ramiuk: una ➔ uumunga (because)**
Uqautiguvinnga quviasungniaqtunga. I will be happy if you tell me.	**–vinnga: ivvit ➔ uvannut (if)**

objects of double verbs

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

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

subjects of double verbs

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

Subject (1 person):
Angunasuktiup takulauqtanga.
The hunter saw it.

Subject (2 people):
Angunasuktiik takulauqtangak.
The two hunters saw it.

Subject (3+ people):
Angunasuktit takulauqtangat.
The hunters saw it.

7.12 Tables: Double verb endings

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

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

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

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

qaujima-

ikaju**q-**

mali**k-**

ilinniaqti**t-**

uvanga ➔ **ilingnik** **qaujima-**
➔ **ilissingnik** **ikauju<u>q</u>-**
➔ **ilissinnik** **malik-**
qungatt-

	I ... you (1)	I ... you (2)	I ... you (3+)
statement	qaujimajagit ikajuqtagit maliktagit qungattagit	qaujimajassik ikajuqtassik maliktassik qungattassik	qaujimajassi ikajuqtassi maliktassi qungattasi
question	qaujimavagit? ikajuqpagit? malikpagit? ilinniaqtip<u>p</u>agit?	qaujimavassik? ikajuqpassik? malikpassik? ilinniaqtip<u>p</u>assik?	qaujimavassi? ikajuqpassi? malikpassi? ilinniaqtip<u>p</u>assi?
command	apirilagit! ikajur<u>l</u>agit! malig<u>l</u>agit! ilinniaqtil<u>l</u>agit!	takulassik! ikajur<u>l</u>assik! malig<u>l</u>assik! ilinniaqtil<u>l</u>assik!	takulassi! ikajur<u>l</u>assi! malig<u>l</u>assi! ilinniaqtil<u>l</u>assi!
because	qaujimagakkit ikajurakkit malikkakkit qungan<u>n</u>akkit	qaujimagassik ikajurassik malikkassik qungan<u>n</u>assik	qaujimagassi ikajurassi malikkassi qungan<u>n</u>assi
if	takugukkit ikajurukkit malikkukkit qunga<u>k</u>kukkit	qaujimagussik ikajurussik malikkussik qunga<u>k</u>kussik	qaujimagussi ikajurussi malikkussi qunga<u>k</u>kussi
while	uqautilluninga ikajuqłuninga malikłuninga qunga<u>ł</u>łuninga	uqautillusik ikajuqłusik malikłusik qunga<u>ł</u>łusik	uqautillusi ikajuqłusi malikłusi qunga<u>ł</u>łusi

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

	I ... him/her/it	I ... them (2)	I ... them (3+)
statement	qaujimajara ikajuqtara maliktara qungattara	qaujimajaakkak ikajuqtaakkak maliktaakkak qungattaakkak	qaujimajakka ikajuqtakka maliktakka qungattakka
question	qaujimavara? ikajuqpara? malikpara? ilinnniaqtip̲para?	qaujimavaakkak? ikajuqpaakkak? malikpaakkak? ilinnniaqtip̲paakkak?	qaujimavakka? ikajuqpakka? malikpakka? ilinnniaqtip̲pakka?
command	apirilagu! ikajur̲lagu! malig̲lagu! ilinniaqtil̲lagu!	apirilaakkak! ikajur̲laakkak! malig̲laakkak! ilinniaqtil̲laakkak!	apirilakka! ikajur̲lakka! malig̲lakka! ilinniaqtil̲lakka!
because	qaujimagakku ikajurakku malikkakku qungan̲nakku	qaujimagakkik ikajurakkik malikkakkik qungan̲nakkik	qaujimagakkit ikajurakkit malikkakkit qungan̲nakkit
if	qaujimagukku ikajurukku malikkukku qungak̲kukku	qaujimagukkik ikajurukkik malikkukkik qungak̲kukkik	qaujimagukkit ikajurukkit malikkukkit qungak̲kukkit
while	uqautillugu ikajuqługu malikługu qungał̲ługu	uqautillugik ikajuqługik malikługik qungał̲ługik	uqautillugit ikajuqługit malikługit qungał̲ługit

uvaguk ➔ **ilingnik**
➔ **ilissingnik**
➔ **ilisinnik**

	we (2) ... you (1)	we (2) ... you (2)	we (2) ... you (3+)
statement	qaujimajattigit ikajuqtattigit maliktattigit qungattattigit	qaujimajassik ikajuqtassik maliktassik qungattassik	qaujimajassi ikajuqtassi maliktassi qungattassi
question	qaujimavattigit? ikajuqpattigit? malikpattigit? ilinniaqtippattigit?	qaujimavassik? ikajuqpassik? malikpassik? ilinniaqtippassik?	qaujimavassi? ikajuqpassi? malikpassi? ilinniaqtippassi?
command	takulattigit! ikajurlattigit! maliglattigit! ilinniaqtillattigit!	takulassik! ikajurlassik! maliglassik! ilinniaqtillassik!	takulassi! ikajurlassi! maliglassi! ilinniaqtillassi!
because	qaujimagattigit ikajurattigit malikkattigit qungannattigit	qaujimagassik ikajurassik malikkassik qungannassik	qaujimagassi ikajurassi malikkassi qungannassi
if	qaujimaguttigut ikajuruttigut malikkuttigut qungakkuttigut	qaujimagussik ikajurussik malikkussik qungakkussik	qaujimagussi ikajurussi malikkussi qungakkussi
while	uqautillutit ikajuqłutit malikłutit qungałłutit	uqautillusik ikajuqłusik malikłusik qungałłusik	uqautillusi ikajuqłusi malikłusi qungałłusi

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

	we (2) ... him/her/it	we (2) ... them (2)	we (2) ... them (3+)
statement	qaujimajavuk ikajuqtavuk maliktavuk qungattavuk	qaujimajavuk ikajuqtavuk maliktavuk qungattavuk	qaujimajavut ikajuqtavut maliktavut qungattavut
question	qaujimavavuk? ikajuqpavuk? malikpavuk? ilinniaqtippavuk?	qaujimavavuk? ikajuqpavuk? malikpavuk? ilinniaqtippavuk?	qaujimavavut? ikajuqpavut? malikpavut? ilinniaqtippavut?
command	apirilavuk! ikajurlavuk! maliglavuk! ilinniaqtillavuk!	apirilavuk! ikajurlavuk! maliglavuk! ilinniaqtillavuk!	apirilavut! ikajurlavut! maliglavut! ilinniaqtillavut!
because	qaujimagattikkuk ikajurattikkuk malikkattikkuk qungannatikkuk	qaujimagattikkuk ikajurattikkuk malikkattikkuk qungannatikkuk	qaujimagattigut ikajurattigut malikkattigut qungannatigut
if	qaujimaguttikkuk ikajuruttikkuk malikkuttikkuk qungakkutikkuk	qaujimaguttikkuk ikajuruttikkuk malikkuttikkuk qungakkutikkuk	qaujimaguttigut ikajuruttigut malikkuttigut qungakkutigut
while	uqautillugu ikajuqługu malikługu qungałługu	uqautillugu ikajuqługu malikługu qungałługu	uqautillugu ikajuqługu malikługu qungałługu

uvagut ➔ **ilingnik**
➔ **ilissingnik**
➔ **ilissinnik**

	we (3+) ... you (1)	we (3+) ... you (2)	we (3+) ... you (3+)
statement	qaujimajattigit ikajuqtattigit maliktattigit qungattattigit	qaujimajassik ikajuqtassik maliktassik qungattassik	qaujimajassi ikajuqtassi maliktassi qungattassi
question	qaujimavattigit? ikajuqpattigit? malikpattigit? ilinniaqtippattigit?	qaujimavassik? ikajuqpassik? malikpassik? ilinniaqtippattigit?	qaujimavassi? ikajuqpassi? malikpassi? ilinniaqtippattigit?
command	takulattigit! ikajurlattigit! maliglattigit! ilinniaqtillattigit!	takulassik! ikajurlassik! maliglassik! ilinniaqtillassik!	takulassi! ikajurlassi! maliglassi! ilinniaqtillassi!
because	qaujimagattigit ikajurattigit malikkattigit qungannattigit	qaujimagassik ikajurassik malikkassik qungannassik	qaujimagassi ikajurassi malikkassi qungannassi
if	qaujimaguttigut ikajuruttigut malikkuttigut qungakkuttigut	qaujimagussik ikajurussik malikkussik qungakkussik	qaujimagussi ikajurussi malikkussi qungakkussi
while	uqautillutit ikajuqłutit malikłutit qungałłutit	uqautillusik ikajuqłusik malikłusik qungałłusik	uqautillusi ikajuqłusi malikłusi qungałłusi

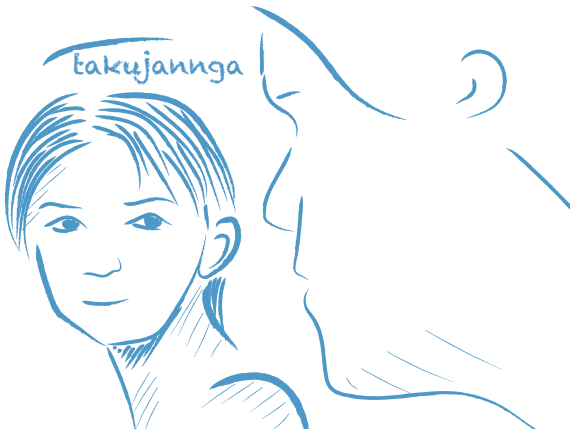


uvagut → **uuminga**
→ **ukungninga**
→ **ukuninga**

	we (3+) ... him/her/it	we (3+) ... them (2)	we (3+) ... them (3+)
statement	qaujimajavut ikajuqtavut maliktavut qungattavut	qaujimajavuk ikajuqtavuk maliktavuk qungattavuk	qaujimajavut ikajuqtavut maliktavut qungattavut
question	qaujimavavut? ikajuqpavut? malikpavut? ilinniaqtippavut?	qaujimavavuk? ikajuqpavuk? malikpavuk? ilinniaqtippavuk?	qaujimavavut? ikajuqpavut? malikpavut? ilinniaqtippavut?
command	apirilavut! ikajurlavut! maliglavut! ilinniaqtillavut!	apirilavuk! ikajurlavuk! maliglavuk! ilinniaqtillavuk!	apirilavut! ikajurlavut! maliglavut! ilinniaqtillavut!
because	qaujimagattigut ikajurattigut malikkattigut qungannatigut	qaujimagattikkuk ikajurattikkuk malikkattikkuk qungannatikkuk	qaujimagattigut ikajurattigut malikkattigut qungannatigut
if	qaujimaguttigut ikajuruttigut malikkuttigut qungakkutigut	qaujimaguttikkuk ikajuruttikkuk malikkuttikkuk qungakkutikkuk	qaujimaguttigut ikajuruttigut malikkuttigut qungakkutigut
while	uqautillugu ikajuqługu malikługu qungałługu	uqautillugu ikajuqługu malikługu qungałługu	uqautillugu ikajuqługu malikługu qungałługu

ivvit → uvannik
→ uvattingnik
→ uvattinnik

	you (1) ... me	you (1) ... us (2)	you (1) ... us (3+)
statement	takujannga ikajuqtannga maliktannga qungattannga	takujattiguk ikajuqtattiguk maliktattiguk qungattattiguk	takujattigut ikajuqtattigut maliktattigut qungattattigut
question	takuvinga? ikajuqpinga? malikpinga? ilinniaqtippinga?	takuvittiguk? ikajuqpittiguk? malikpittiguk? ilinniaqtippittiguk?	takuvittigut? ikajuqpittigut? malikpittigut? ilinniaqtippittigut?
command	utaqqinnga! ikajunnga! malinnga! ilinniaqtinnga!	utaqqitiguk! ikajuqtiguk! maliktiguk! qungattiguk!	utaqqitigut! ikajuqtigut! maliktigut! qungattigut!
because	takugavinga ikajuravinga malikkavinga qungannavinga	takugattikkuk ikajurattikkuk malikkattikkuk qungannattikkuk	takugattigut ikajurattikkut malikkattikkut qungannattikkut
if	takuguvinga ikajuruvinga malikkuvinga qungakkuvinga	takuguttikkuk ikajuruttikkuk malikkuttikkuk qungakkuttikkuk	takuguttigut ikajuruttigut malikkuttigut qungakkuttigut
while	uqautillunga ikajuqłunga malikłunga qungałłunga	uqautillutikkuk ikajuqłutikkuk malikłutikkuk qungałłutikkuk	uqautilluta ikajuqłuta malikłuta qungałłuta



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

	you (1) ... he/she/it	you (1) ... them (2)	you (1) ... them (3+)
statement	qaujimajait ikajuqtait maliktait qungattait	qaujimajaakkik ikajuqtaakkik maliktaakkik qungattaakkik	qaujimajatit ikajuqtatit maliktatit qungattatit
question	qaujimaviuk? ikajuqpiuk? malikpiuk? ilinniaqtippiuk?	qaujimavigik? ikajuqpigik? malikpigik? ilinniaqtippigik?	qaujimavigit? ikajuqpigit? malikpigit? ilinniaqtippigit?
command	apiriguk! ikajuruk! maliguk! ilinniaqtiguk!	apirikkik! ikajukkik! malikkik! qungakkik!	apirikkit! ikajukkit! malikkit! qungakkit!
because	qaujimagaviuk ikajuraviuk malikkaviuk qungannaviuk	qaujimagavigik ikajuravigik malikkavigik qungannavigik	qaujimagavigit ikajuravigit malikkavigit qungannavigit
if	qaujimaguviuk ikajuruviuk malikkuviuk qungakkuviuk	qaujimaguvigik ikajuruvigik malikkuvigik qungakkuvigik	qaujimaguvigit ikajuruvigit malikkuvigit qungakkuvigit
while	uqautillugu ikajuqługu malikługu qungałługu	uqautillugik ikajuqługik malikługik qungałługik	uqautillugit ikajuqługit malikługit qungałługit

ilissik → uvannik
→ uvattingnik
→ uvattinnik

	you (2) ... me	you (2) ... us (2)	you (2) ... us (3+)
statement	takujassinnga ikajuqtassinnga maliktassinnga qungattassinnga	takujattiguk ikajuqtattiguk maliktattiguk qungattattiguk	takujattigut ikajuqtattigut maliktattigut qungattattigut
question	takuvisinnga? ikajuqpisinnga? malikpisinnga? ilinniaqtippisinnga?	takuvitiguk? ikajuqpitiguk? malikpitiguk? ilinniaqtippitiguk?	takuvitigut? ikajuqpitigut? malikpitigut? ilinniaqtippitigut?
command	utaqqisinga! ikajuqsinga! maliksinga! ilinniaqtisinga!	utaqqisikkuk! ikajuqsikkuk! maliksikkuk! ilinniaqtisikkuk!	utaqqitigut! ikajuqtigut! maliktigut! qungattigut!
because	takugassinnga ikajurassinnga malikkassinnga qungannassinnga	takugassikkuk ikajurassikkuk malikkassikkuk qungannassikkuk	takugattigut ikajurattikkut malikkattikkut qungannattikkut
if	takugussinnga ikajurussinnga malikkussinnga qungakkussinnga	takugussikkuk ikajurussikkuk malikkussikkuk qungakkussikkuk	takuguttigut ikajuruttigut malikkuttigut qungakkuttigut
while	uqautillunga ikajuqłunga malikłunga qungałłunga	uqautillussikkuk ikajuqłussikkuk malikłussikkuk qungałłussikkuk	uqautilluta ikajuqłuta malikłuta qungałłuta

ilissik → uuminga
→ ukungninga
→ ukuninga

	you (2) ... him/her/it	you (2) ... them (2)	you (2) ... them (3+)
statement	qaujimajasik ikajuqtasik maliktasik qungattasik	qaujimajasik ikajuqtasik maliktasik qungattasik	qaujimajasi ikajuqtasi maliktasi qungattasi
question	qaujimavitiguk? ikajuqpitiguk? malikpitiguk? ilinniaqtippitiguk?	qaujimavisikkuk? ikajuqpisikkuk? malikpisikkuk? ilinniaqtippisikkuk?	qaujimavisiuk? ikajuqpisiuk? malikpisiuk? ilinniaqtippisiuk
command	apiritikku! ikajuqtikku! maliktikku! qungatttikku!	apiritikik! ikajuqtikik! maliktikik! qungatttikik!	apirisigit! ikajuqsigit! maliksigit! qungattsigit!
because	qaujimagassikkuk ikajurassikkuk malikkassikkuk qungannassikkuk	qaujimagassikkuk ikajurassikkuk malikkassikkuk qungannassikkuk	qaujimagassiuk ikajurassiuk malikkassiuk qungannassiuk
if	qaujimagussikkuk ikajurussikkuk malikkussikkuk qungakkussikkuk	qaujimagussikkuk ikajurussikkuk malikkussikkuk qungakkussikkuk	qaujimagussiuk ikajurussiuk malikkussiuk qungakkussiuk
while	uqautillugik ikajuqługik malikługik qungałługik	uqautillugik ikajuqługik malikługik qungałługik	uqautillugit ikajuqługit malikługit qungałługit

ilissi → uvannik
→ uvattingnik
→ uvattinnik

	you (3+) ... me	you (3+) ... us (2)	you (3+) ... us (3+)
statement	takujassinnga ikajuqtassinnga maliktassinnga qungattassinnga	takujattiguk ikajuqtattiguk maliktattiguk qungattattiguk	takujattigut ikajuqtattigut maliktattigut qungattattigut
question	takuvisinnga? ikajuqpisinnga? malikpisinnga? ilinniaqtippisinnga?	takuvitiguk? ikajuqpitiguk? malikpitiguk? ilinniaqtippitiguk?	takuvitigut? ikajuqpitigut? malikpitigut? ilinniaqtippitigut?
command	utaqqisinga! ikajuqsinga! maliksinga! ilinniaqtisinga!	utaqqisikkuk! ikajuqsikkuk! maliksikkuk! ilinniaqtisikkuk!	utaqqitigut! ikajuqtigut! maliktigut! qungattigut!
because	takugassinnga ikajurassinnga malikkassinnga iqunganassinnga	takugassikkuk ikajurassikkuk malikkassikkuk qunganassikkuk	takugattigut ikajurattigut malikkattigut qunganattigut
if	takugussinnga ikajurussinnga malikkussinnga qungakkussinnga	takugussikkuk ikajurussikkuk malikkussikkuk qungakkussikkuk	takuguttigut ikajuruttigut malikkuttigut qungakkuttigut
while	uqautillunga ikajuqłunga malikłunga qungałłunga	uqautillussikkuk ikajuqłussikkuk malikłussikkuk qungałłussikkuk	uqautilluta ikajuqłuta malikłuta qungałłuta

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

	you (3+) ... him/her/it	you (3+) ... them (2)	you (3+) ... them (3+)
statement	qaujimajasi ikajuqtasi maliktasi qungattasi	qaujimajasik ikajuqtasik maliktasik qungattasik	qaujimajasi ikajuqtasi maliktasi qungattasi
question	qaujimavisiuk? ikajuqpisiuk? malikpisiuk? ilinniaqtippisiuk?	qaujimavisikkuk? ikajuqpisikkuk? malikpisikkuk? ilinniaqtippisikkuk?	qaujimavisiuk? ikajuqpisiuk? malikpisiuk? ilinniaqtippisiuk?
command	apirisigit! ikajuqsigit! maliksigit! ilinniaqtisigit!	apiritikik! ikajuqtikik! maliktikik! qungattikik!	apirisiuk! ikajuqsiuk! maliksiuk! ilinniaqtisiuk!
because	qaujimagassiuk ikajurassiuk malikkassiuk qungannassiuk	qaujimagassikkuk ikajurassikkuk malikkassikkuk qungannassikkuk	qaujimagassiuk ikajurassiuk malikkassiuk qungannassiuk
if	qaujimagussiuk ikajurussiuk malikkussiuk qungakkussiuk	qaujimagussikkuk ikajurussikkuk malikkussikkuk qungakkussikkuk	qaujimagussiuk ikajurussiuk malikkussiuk qungakkussiuk
while	uqautillugit ikajuqługit malikługit qungałługit	uqautillugik ikajuqługik malikługik qungałługik	uqautillugit ikajuqługit malikługit qungałługit

una/ukuak/ukua → **uvannik**
→ **uvattingnik**
→ **uvattinnik**

	he/she/they ... me	he/she/they ... us (2)	he/she/they ... us (3+)
statement	takujaanga ikajuqtaanga maliktaanga qungattaanga	takujaattiguk ikajuqtaatiguk maliktaatiguk qungattaatiguk	takujaatigut ikajuqtaatigut maliktaatigut qungattaatigut
question	takuvaanga? ikajuqpaanga? malikpaanga? ilinniaqtippaanga?	takuvaatiguk? ikajuqpaatiguk? malikpaatiguk? ilinniaqtippaatiguk?	takuvaatigut? ikajuqpaatigut? malikpaatigut? ilinniaqtippaatigut?
command	utaqqilaanga! ikajurlaanga! maliglaanga! ilinniaqtillaanga!	utaqqilaatiguk! ikajurlaatiguk! maliglaatiguk! ilinniaqtillaatiguk!	utaqqilaatigut! ikajurlaatigut! maliglaatigut! ilinniaqtillaatigut!
because (same person)	takugaminga ikajuraminga malikkaminga qungannaminga	takugamitikkuk ikajuramitikkuk malikkamitikkuk qungannamitikkuk	takugamitigut ikajuramitigut malikkamitigut qungannamitigut
because (different person)	takumaanga ikajurmaanga malingmaanga qungammaanga	takungmatikkuk ikajurmatikkuk malingmatikkuk qungammatikkuk	akungmatigut ikajurmatigut malingmatigut qungammatigut
if (same person)	takuguninga ikajuruninga malikkuninga qungakkuninga	takugunitikkuk ikajurunitikkuk malikkunitikkuk qungakkunitikkuk	takugunitigut ikajurunitigut malikkunitigut qungakkunitigut
if (different person)	takuguninga ikajuruninga malikkuninga qungakkuninga	takukpatiguk ikajuqpatiguk malikpatiguk qungappatiguk	takukpatigut ikajuqpatigut malikpatigut qungappatigut
while	uqautilluninga ikajuqłuninga malikłuninga qungałłuninga	uqautillunitikkuk ikajuqłunitikkuk malikłunitikkuk qungałłunitikkuk	uqautillunitigut ikajuqłunitigut malikłunitigut qungałłunitigut

una/ukuak/ukua → ilingnik
→ ilissingnik
→ ilissinnik

	he/she/they ... you (1)	he/she/they ... you (2)	he/she/they ... you (3+)
statement	qaujimajaatit ikajuqtaatit maliktaatit qungattaatit	qaujimajaasik ikajuqtaasik maliktaasik qungattaasik	qaujimajaasi ikajuqtaasi maliktaasi qungattaasi
question	qaujimavaatit? ikajuqpaatit? malikpaatit? ilinniaqtippaatit?	qaujimavaasik? ikajuqpaasik? malikpaasik? ilinniaqtippaasik?	qaujimavaasi? ikajuqpaasi? malikpaasi? ilinniaqtippaasi?
command	takulaatit! ikajurlaatit! maliglaatit! ilinniaqtillaatit!	takulaasik! ikajurlaasik! maliglaasik! ilinniaqtillaasik!	takulaasi! ikajurlaasi! malighllaasi! ilinniaqtilaasi!
because (same person)	qaujimagamitit ikajuramitit malikkamitit qungannamitit	qaujimagamisik ikajuramisik malikkamisik qungannamisik	qaujimagamisi ikajuramisi malikkamisi qungannamisi
because (different person)	takungmatit ikajurmatit malingmatit qungangmatit	takungmasik ikajurmasik malingmasik qungammasik	takungmasi ikajurmasi malingmasi qungammasi
if (same person)	qaujimagunitit ikajurunitit malikkunitit qungakkunitit	qaujimagunisik ikajurunisik malikkunisik qungakkunisik	qaujimagunisi ikajurunisi malikkunisi qungakkunisi
if (different person)	takukpatit ikajuqpatit malikpatit qungappatit	takukpasik ikajuqpasik malikpasik qungappasik	takukpasi ikajuqpasi malikpasi qungappasi
while	uqautillunitit ikajuqłunitit malikłunitit qungałłunitit	uqautillunisik ikajuqłunisik malikłunisik qungałłunisik	uqautillunisi ikajuqłunisi malikłunisi qungałłunisi

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

	he/she/it ... him/her/it	he/she/it ... them (2)	he/she/it ... them (3+)
statement	qaujimajanga ikajuqtanga maliktanga qungattanga	qaujimajangik ikajuqtangik maliktangik qungattangik	qaujimajangit ikajuqtangit maliktangit qungattangit
question	qaujimavauk? ikajuqpauk? malikpauk? ilinniaqtippauk?	qaujimavangik? ikajuqpangik? malikpangik? ilinniaqtippangik?	qaujimavangit? ikajuqpangit? malikpangit? ilinniaqtippangit?
command	apiriliuk! ikajurliuk! maligliuk! ilinniaqtilliuk!	apirilingik! ikajulingik! maliglingik! ilinniaqtillingik!	apirilingit! ikajulingit! maliglingit! ilinniaqtillingit!
because (same person)	qaujimagamiuk ikajuramiuk malikkamiuk qungannamiuk	qaujimagamigik ikajuramigik malikkamigik qungannamigik	qaujimagamigit ikajuramigit malikkamigit qungannamigit
because (different person)	takungmagu ikajurmagu malingmagu qungammagu	qaujimagamigik ikajuramigik malikkamigik qungannamigik	qaujimagamigit ikajuramigit malikkamigit qungannamigit
if (same person)	qaujimaguniuk ikajuruniuk malikkuniuk qungakkuniuk	qaujimagunigik ikajurunigik malikkunigik qungakkunigik	qaujimagunigit ikajurunigit maligunigit qungakkunigit
if (different person)	takukpagu ikajuqpagu malikpagu qungappagu	takukpagik ikajuqpagik malikpagik qungappagik	takukpagit ikajuqpagit malikpagit qungappagit
while	uqautilluniuk ikajuqłuniuk malikłuniuk qungałłuniuk	uqautillunigik ikajuqłunigik malikłunigik qungałłunigik	uqautillunigit ikajuqłunigit malikłunigit qungałłunigit

ukuak → ukungninga / ukuninga

	they (2) ... him/her/it	they (2) ... them (2)	they (2) ... them (3+)
statement	qaujimajangak ikajuqtangak maliktangak qungattangak	qaujimajangik ikajuqtangik maliktangik qungattangik	qaujimajangit ikajuqtangit maliktangit qungattangit
question	qaujimavajjuk? ikajuqpajjuk? malikpajjuk? ilinniaqtippajjuk?	qaujimavangik? ikajuqpangik? malikpangik? ilinniaqtippangik?	qaujimavangit? ikajuqpangit? malikpangit? ilinniaqtippangit?
command	apirilikkuk! ikajurlikkuk! maliglikkuk! ilinniaqtillikkuk!	apirilikkik! ikajurlikkik! maliglikkik! ilinniaqtillikkik!	apirikkit! ikajukkit! malikkit! qungakkit!
because (same person)	qaujimagamikkuk ikajuramikkuk malikkamikkuk qungannamikkuk	qaujimagamigik ikajuramigik malikkamigik qungannamigik	qaujimagamigit ikajuramigit malikkamigit qungannamigit
because (different person)	takungmakkuk ikajurmakkuk malingmakkuk qungammakkuk	takungmagik ikajurmagik malingmagik qungammagik	takungmagit ikajurmagit malingmagit qungammagit
if (same person)	qaujimagunikkuk ikajurunikkuk malikkunikkuk qungakkunikkuk	qaujimagunigik ikajurunigik malikkunigik qungakkunigik	qaujimagunigit ikajurunigit maligunigit qungakkunigit
if (different person)	takukpajjuk ikajuqpajjuk malikpajjuk qungappajjuk	takukpangik ikajuqpangik malikpangik qungappangik	takukpangit ikajuqpangit malikpangit qungappangit
while	uqautillunikkuk ikajuqłunikkuk malikłunikkuk qungałłunikkuk	uqautillunigik ikajuqłunigik malikłunigik qungałłunigik	uqautillunigit ikajuqłunigit malikłunigit qungałłunigit

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

	They (3+) ... him/her/it	They (3+) ... them (2)	They (3+) ... them (3+)
statement	qaujimajangat ikajuqtangat maliktangat qungattangat	qaujimajangik ikajuqtangik maliktangik qungattangik	qaujimajangit ikajuqtangit maliktangit qungattangit
question	qaujimavajjuk? ikajuqpajjuk? malikpajjuk? ilinniaqtippajjuk?	qaujimavangik? ikajuqpangik? malikpangik? ilinniaqtippangik?	qaujimavangit? ikajuqpangit? malikpangit? ilinniaqtippangit?
command	apirilijjuk! ikajurlijjuk! maliglijjuk! ilinniaqtillijjuk!	apirilikkik! ikajulikkik! maliglikkik! ilinniaqtillikkik!	apirikkit! ikajukkit! malikkit! qungakkit!
because (same person)	qaujimagamijjuk ikajuramijjuk malikkamijjuk qunganamijjuk	qaujimagamigik ikajuramigik malikkamigik qunganamigik	qaujimagamigit ikajuramigit malikkamigit qunganamigit
because (different person)	takungmajjuk ikajurmajjuk malingmajjuk qungammajjuk	takungmagik ikajurmagik malingmagik qungammagik	takungmagit ikajurmagit malingmagit qungammagit
if (same person)	qaujimagunijjuk ikajurunijjuk malikkunijjuk qungakkunijjuk	qaujimagunigik ikajurunigik malikkunigik qungakkunigik	qaujimagunigit ikajurunigit maligunigit qungakkunigit
if (different person)	takukpajjuk ikajuqpajjuk malikpajjuk qungappajjuk	takukpangik ikajuqpangik malikpangik qungappangik	takukpangit ikajuqpangit malikpangit qungappangit
while	uqautillunijjuk ikajuqłunijjuk malikłunijjuk qungałłunijjuk	uqautillunigik ikajuqłunigik malikłunigik qungałłunigik	uqautillunigit ikajuqłunigit malikłunigit qungałłunigit

7.13 Time & verb tenses

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

–lauqsima– distant past	**Aullalauqsimajuq 2010–ngutillugu.** He/she travelled in 2010.
–lauq– past (yesterday or earlier)	**Ippaksaq aullalauqtuq.** He/she left yesterday.
–qqau past (earlier today)	**Ullaaq aullaqqaujuq.** He/she left this morning
–liq– immediate present	**Aullaliqtuq.** He/she is leaving right now.
–sima– present (the state one is in as the result of an action/ event)	**Maanna aullaqsimajuq.** He/she is out of town right now.
–niaq– future (later today)	**Unnuksaq aullarniaqtuq** He/she is departing this afternoon.
–laaq– future (tomorrow or later)	**Qaukpat aullalaaqtuq.** He/she is departing tomorrow.
–jjaanngit– future (negative)	**Aullajjaanngittuq.** He/she will not be coming.

There are other affixes related to the passage of time:

–saali– to do something ahead of time/early	**siniksaalijut.** He/she went to sleep early.
–nasaaq– to do something late	**makinnasaaqtuq.** He/she got up late.

7.14 Passive Voice

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

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

Ningiup Kaugjagjuk ikajuqtanga. (active voice)
The old woman helps Kaugjagjuk.

Kaugjagjuk ikajuqtaujuq. (passive voice)
Kaugjagjuk was helped.

Ikajuqtaujunnalaunngittuuk. (passive voice)
The two of them could not be helped.

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

Kaugjagjuk ikajuqtaujuq ningiurmut.
Kaugjagjuk was helped by the old woman.

7.15 The affix -sima-

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

Matusimajuq.
It is closed.

Iglu salummaqsaqsimajuq.
The house has been cleaned.

Uqsualukkuviit tatasimajut.
The tanks are filled.

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Qanuittuunirainiq

Words for describing

8. Qanuittuunirainiq

Adjectives in Inuktut consist of a root and an ending.

piujuq the thing that is good; It is good.	**piu + juq**
mikittuq the thing that is small; It is small.	**mikit + tuq**
paniqtuq the thing that is dry; It is dry.	**paniq + tuq**
aupaqtuuk the two things that are red; The two of them are red.	**aupaq + tuuk**
qirniqtut the things (3+) that are black; They are black.	**qirniq + tut**



8.1 Adjective endings

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

	ending following a vowel (i, u, a)	**ending following a consonant (q, k, t)**
	qiu- to be cold	**qakuq-** to be white
singular (1)	**qiujuq**	**qakuqtuq**
dual (2)	**qiujuuk**	**qakuqtuuk**
plural (3+)	**qiujut**	**qakuqtut**

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

Angut mikittuq.
The man is small.

Or, they can modify another noun in the sentence:

Allarutimik qausiqtumik niaquup tunusunganut illirijauqattauqput.
A wet cloth used to be applied to the back of the head.

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

Qirniqtumik uqaluutiralaaqaqtunga. **(qirniq + tuq + mik)**
I have a black cellphone.

Nutaarmik pijumajuq **(nutaaq + mik)**
He/she wants a new one.

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

Allaqtara allarutimut qausiqtumut.
I wiped it with a wet cloth.

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

qiujunga	I am cold.
qiujut	They are cold.
qiujusik	The two of you are cold.

8.2 Comparisons

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

ending following a vowel (**i, u, a**)	ending following a consonant (**q, k, t**)
piu- to be good	**mikit-** to be small
piuniqsaq the better one	**mikinniqsaq** the smaller one
piuniqpaaq the best one	**mikinniqpaaq** the smallest one
piulaaq the best one	**mikilaaq** the smallest one

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

> **Aniga uvannit anginiqsaq.**
> My brother is taller than me.
>
> **Ujarak Piitamit sannginiqsaq.**
> Ujarak is stronger than Peter.
>
> **Maata makkungniqsaq ilingnit.**
> Martha is younger than you.
>
> **Aani innauniqsaq ataatannit**
> Annie is older than my father.

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

> **Nukara uvattut angitigijuq.**
> My younger brother is as tall as me.
>
> **Ukua piktut piutigijut.**
> These ones are as good as yours.

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

> **Qanuq angitigiva nukait?**
> How tall is your younger sibling.

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

sivulliqpaaq	the very first one
kingulliqpaaq	the very last one
akulliqpaaq	the one in the very middle
qulliqpaaq	the one on top
ungalliqpaaq	the farthest one

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

Qamutaujara sukkaniqsaujuq.
My snowmobile is faster.

Jordin Tootoo sivulliqpaangulluni Nunavummiunit niuruaqtaulauqtuq Haakiqtirjuarnut.
Jordin Tootoo was the the first from Nunavut to be drafted by the NHL.

Tanna kingulliqpaangulauqtuq.
That was the last one.

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Nanisijjutit

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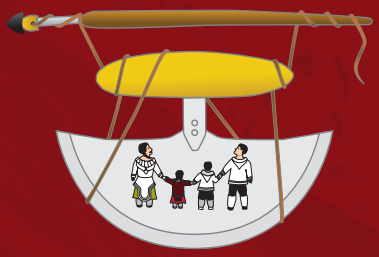

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