

A PHRASEBOOK



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Inuktitut for Health Professionals: A Phrasebook 1st Edition - Marchl 2011

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19C9b foreword

Inuktitut is both an ancient and a modern language spoken in dozens of Inuit communities that dot the Arctic coastline of eastern North America. In the vast territory known as Nunavut ('our land' in Inuktitut), it is spoken by hunters and lawyers, at community feasts and in the halls of government, by unilingual Elders and children at play.

In the pages of this book, you will get a taste of the specialized terminology that Inuit use within the sphere of modern health and medicine. This book finds as its inspiration the many Doctors and Nurses who; over the many years of working with Inuit, have made efforts to learn our language. We hope that this guide can assist new generations in engaging with Inuktitut, as well.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Pirurvik is a centre of excellence for Inuit language, culture and well-being. Founded in the fall of 2003, and based in Iqaluit, Pirurvik has developed a reputation for innovation and quality. Through its team of highly skilled and experienced professionals, Pirurvik offers a range of specialized services, programs and productions.

As an Inuit firm, we are focused on three core concepts:

- · Learning what has come before;
- · Teaching what is here today; and
- Developing the future vitality of Inuit culture and the Inuktitut language.

The creation of Nunavut in 1999 sparked a renewed effort to protect and advance the use of the Inuktitut language in all aspects of daily life. Pirurvik is committed to developing new opportunities for people to learn and use Inuktitut. Our endeavours are as varied as the partners we work with, including daycares, preschools, Nunavut's francophone community, Inuit and non-profit organizations, government and the private sector.

In addition to our programs, Pirurvik has developed other Inuktitut resources, including text books, a CD of children's music with an accompanying songbook and the award-winning Tusaalanga website (www.tusaalanga.ca).

As an organization built on connecting with Inuit language and culture in all of its richness, our first instinct was to publish a phrasebook of traditional terminology that would revive some of the sophisticated words and expressions that have disappeared from daily speech. Such a resource would give mother tongue speakers of Inuktitut a new appreciation for their language and the cultural legacy that has been passed from one generation to another for centuries.

On the other hand, Pirurvik recognizes the strong desire of many English speakers to learn the Inuit Language. Many have come to the Arctic from elsewhere and are looking to enrich their experience and connection to the Inuit way of life. There is also a growing number of Inuit who have grown up speaking English and who are working to reclaim and enhance their abilities in the language of our ancestors. We see the importance of this reflected in initiatives and legislation designed to support Inuktitut in the workplace and in our education system.

This book marks the continuation of what is becoming a rich library of resources available to Inuit and non-Inuit alike.

About this phrasebook

Anyone who struggles with the vocabulary and grammar of an unfamiliar language looks for a handy reference that will make sense of it all.

Phrasebooks, of course, cannot teach you another language. If you want to be able to communicate beyond finger pointing and monosyllabic sentences, there is no substitute for a good course taught by a competent instructor.

Our goal with this phrasebook is to provide Inuktitut learners with some simple and useful words and phrases that can be mastered easily. Keep in mind that fluent speakers of Inuktitut often use much more complex vocabulary and grammar than what appears here.

FINDING WHAT YOU'RE LOOKING FOR

This book is not formatted to slip effortlessly into a back pocket. This is just as well as we don't recommend that you attempt a conversation with a unilingual Elder while frantically flipping through the pages of this book.

Instead, try to prepare ahead of time, researching the expressions you might need during an upcoming conversation. The material is arranged by topic in the front of the book with an Inuktitut-English and English-Inuktitut dictionary on the back pages.

Go to our website www.tusaalanga.ca and listen to the soundfiles so you get the pronunciation and the rhythm of the words right. All of this will help you to communicate successfully (if not elegantly) when the time arises.

DIALECT

As discussed in the following pages, Inuktitut in Nunavut is made up of numerous dialects. Pronunciation and vocabulary can vary considerably. Unfortunately, it isn't possible for us to list all of the terms that could be used depending on the community where you happen to find yourself.

Instead, we have made an effort to include only those terms that can be used across a range of dialects.

Using the phrasebook with our website

This phrasebook contains all the basic elements you need to start learning lnuktitut except one: sound.

For the missing piece of the puzzle, Pirurvik has built a comprehensive website, tusaalanga.ca to complement our books for Inuktitut learners.

Tusaalanga means 'Let me hear' in Inuktitut. On the website, we post recordings that enable Inuktitut learners to hear correct pronunciation and refine their own.

Tusaalanga includes soundfiles for over 1,500 words and expressions, as well as dialect variations.



ΔΦ₀ΟΟς Σ¹6 Γ¹6 Γ²6 Γ²6

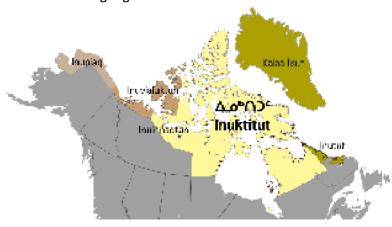
about the Inuktitut language

What is Inuktitut?

This seems like a straightforward question, but it's not. The simplest answer is that Inuktitut is the language spoken by Inuit living in the eastern part of the Canadian Arctic. Approximately 75 percent of Inuit in the territory of Nunavut speak Inuktitut as their mother tongue.

Inuktitut is just one part of what is known as "the Inuit language", spoken from Alaska in the west to Greenland in the east. It might best be understood as a spectrum of dialects that vary enormously from one end of the Arctic to the other. Communities close to one another generally have few problems communicating between dialects, whereas an Alaskan and a Labradorian would have to work at it.

The Inuit Language



Even within Nunavut, vocabulary and pronunciation vary from place to place and between generations. Up until 50 years ago, most Nunavut Inuit lived in isolated camps where distinct speech forms evolved. As they settled into permanent communities, speakers of varying dialects often became neighbours in the same hamlet. This mixing has intensified with the modern-day migration of Inuit in search of employment and opportunities in other communities.

Daily life helps break down communication barriers. So, too, does media, like CBC (Canada's national radio and television broadcaster), by exposing Inuktitut speakers to a range of dialects spoken throughout the territory. Today, fluent speakers in all parts of Nunavut can normally understand each other with only minor difficulties.

How many Inuktitut dialects are there? Among Inuit, as well as among linguists there is no consensus. Nonetheless, most would group the different forms of speaking Inuktitut in Nunavut along these lines:

Inuinnaqtun	Qurluqtuq (Kugluktuk) Iqaluktuuttiaq (Cambridge Bay) Ulukhaqtuq (Ulukhaktok) in the Northwest Territories.
Natsilingmiut	Uqhuqtuuq (Gjoa Haven) Talurjuaq (Taloyoak) Kuugaarjuk (Kugaaruk)
Aivilingmiut	Naujaat (Repulse Bay) Igluligaarjuk (Chesterfield Inlet) Salliq (Coral Harbour)
Kivalliq	Qamani'tuaq (Baker Lake) Kangiqliniq (Rankin Inlet) Tikirarjuaq (Whale Cove) Arviat
Qikiqtaaluup uannangani / North Baffin	Ikpiarjuk (Arctic Bay) Mittimatalik (Pond Inlet) Iglulik (Igloolik) Sanirajaq (Hall Beach) Qausuittuq (Resolute) Aujuittuq (Grise Fiord)
Qikiqtaaluup kanannanga/ Central Baffin	Kangiqtugaapik (Clyde River) Qikiqtarjuaq Panniqtuuq (Pangnirtung)
Qikiqtaaluup nigiani / South Baffin	Iqaluit Kimmirut Kinngait (Cape Dorset)
Nunavik	the communities of Arctic Quebec and, in Nunavut : Sanikiluaq Aujuittuq (Grise Fiord) and Qausuittuq (Resolute)

about Inuktitut

Differences between dialects

VOCABULARY

The Inuktitut dialects spoken in Nunavut share the vast majority of their vocabulary. Nonetheless, among them there are some striking differences in very common terminology:

	no	thank you
Inuinnaqtun	imannaq	quana
Natsilingmiut	iiq	qujanaq
Kivalliq	nauk	ma'na
N. Baffin	aakka	qujannamiik
S. Baffin	aagga	nakurmiik /qujannamiik

AFFIXES

In terms of vocabulary, the biggest differences among dialects are in their use of affixes. This can pose particular challenges for Inuktitut learners. Louis Jacques Dorais' *Inuit Languages and Dialects* (Nunavut Arctic College 2003) is an excellent place to begin with lists of affixes in a number of Canadian dialects.

PRONUNCIATION

Where Inuktitut dialects vary most is in the area of pronunciation.

S vs. H

As a general rule, the same words that in eastern Nunavut are pronounced with an $\bf S$ are pronounced with an $\bf H$ sound in the west :

ili h aiji	ili s aiji	teacher
h avik	s avik	knife
i h umajuq	i s umajuq	he thinks

Speakers of the Natsilingmiut dialect use the ${\bf H}$ sound, as do speakers of Inuinnaqtun. All Qikiqtaaluk (Baffin) dialects use the ${\bf S}$ sound. Speakers of the Kivalliq dialect may use ${\bf S}$ or ${\bf H}$ in different situations.

The syllabic writing system tries to minimize this difference by using the same character (\checkmark \checkmark) for both pronunciations.

So the Inuktitut name for Gjoa Haven

would be pronounced Uqsuqtuuq in eastern Nunavut and Uhuqtuuq in the western part of the territory.

DOUBLE CONSONANTS

Inuktitut learners will notice that some dialects use double consonants much more than others. Nunavut's western dialects very seldom use double consonants. Instead, you will see a wide range of consonants put together. To demonstrate just a few:

ilvit you
uplaaq morning
ugjuk bearded seal
apqut road

Speakers of Nunavut's eastern dialects, meanwhile, tend to merge many of these pairs of consonants together when they speak. In doing so, the first consonant twins iteslf with the second, resulting in a double consonant.

about Inuktitut

So instead of:

	tu kt u	u gj uk	qi nm iq
we get:			
	tu tt u	u jj uk	qi mm iq

Generally, you will encounter more double consonants in the Inuktitut language, as you move from west to east across the Canadian Arctic. Within Nunavut, Inuktitut speakers in Panniqtuuq probably use double consonants most often, while speakers of Inuinnaqtun the least. Between the two extremes, some dialects will use double consonants in some situations but not in others:

	Kivalliq	North Baffin	S.&C. Baffin
caribou	tuktu	tuktu	tuttu
Did she go out?	anilauqpa?	anilauqpa?	anilauqqa
road	apqut	aqqut	aqqut
when we saw	takugapta	takugatta	takugatta

TS / SS / TS / PS / FF

A very common difference among dialects occurs around these combinations of consonants. Generally, where one dialect will use one pair of consonants, other dialects will consistently substitute another pair of consonants. If you figure out the pattern each dialect follows, you should be able to navigate your way through the variety of spellings that are often used for the same word in Inuktitut.

dried fish

pi ts i	Qikiqtaaluup nigiani (South Baffin)	
pi ss i	Qikiqtaaluup uannangani/kanannanga (North & Central Baffin)	
pi ps i	Aivilik	
pi ph i	Natsilingmiut, Kivalliq	
pi ph i / pi ff i*	Inuinnaqtun	

^{*}Although **ff** is commonly used by Inuinnaqtun speakers, it is not recognized in the ICI standardized writing system. The standardized spelling would be **ph**.

SPECIAL SOUNDS

There are several sounds that are unique to specific dialects.

li, lu ,la (ح, ح, ,ح)

This is a sound made by putting the tip of your tongue on the roof of the mouth and blowing air over the sides of the tongue. Speakers of North Baffin, Natsilingmiut, Aivilik and Kivalliq dialects make this sound. As for speakers of Nunavut's other dialects, not only is this sound absent from their speech, they often have great difficulty pronouncing it. Instead, they substitute other consonants in place of the ti, tu ta sound.

rope

akłunaaq	Qikiqtaaluup uannangani (North Baffin)
a tt unaaq	Qikiqtaaluup nigiani/kanannanga (S. & Cen. Baffin)
ak h unaaq	Inuinnagtun

THE RETROFLEX J (])

One dialect, Natsilingmiut, also uses a retroflex consonant, which is similar to the R sound used in English. It is heard in places where other dialects would use a **J** sound.

Linguists will often write this sound as J. It is also sometimes written as rj. in roman orthography.

i j i	ug j uk	Kuugaa , uk	
eye	bearded seal	Kugaaruk (Pelly Bay)	

When the writing system for Inuktitut was standardized in the 1970s, this sound was overlooked and no syllabic character created for it. This causes problems for Natsilingmiut speakers when writing their dialect.

В

B is a sound that is heard throughout the Kivalliq and Qitirmiut (Kitikmeot) regions. Speakers of these dialects will use it where some Inuinnaqtun speakers will use a **p** or a **v**. Speakers of Qikiqtaaluk dialects do not make this sound and use a double consonant instead.

about Inuktitut

	Inuinnaqtun	Kivalliq	Qikiqtaaluk
eyebrow	qaplu/qablu	qablu	qallu
morning	uplaaq/ublaaq	ublaaq	ullaaq

Although many Nunavummiut use the **b** when writing in roman orthography, this letter was not included in the ICI standardized writing system. The standardized spelling of this sound uses a **p** or a **v**. In standardized syllabics, the two words above are written:

Glottal Stop

The glottal stop is a little catch in the back of the throat that temporarily stops the flow of air coming from the lungs. An example where English speakers make this sound is between the syllables in the expression « uh-oh ».

Speakers of the Kivalliq and Natsilingmiut dialects make this sound, although it only appears in a small number of words, including :

ma'na	thank you
Qamani [*] tuaq	Baker Lake

FINAL N or NG

When the syllabic and roman writing systems for Inuktitut were standardized in the 1970s, it was agreed that words could only end with a vowel or with one of three consonants: \mathbf{q} , \mathbf{k} or \mathbf{t} (and, occassionally, with \mathbf{p} or \mathbf{m}).

In practice, though, many Inuktitut speakers have a tendency to pronounce these final consonants as an $\bf N$ or an $\bf NG$ sound. This can be a generational difference as Inuit elders are more likely to do this than younger speakers.

This tendency spills over into the written language. Many Inuinnaqtun speakers will end words with a written \mathbf{N} . In syllabics, although one may see words ending in \mathbf{n} or \mathbf{n} it is generally discouraged among educators and language professionals.

Writing Inuktitut

Apart from their Siberian cousins, Inuit across the circumpolar world use two types of orthography to write their language. The roman or Latin alphabet is the only writing system used in Alaska, the Northwest Territories, Labrador and in Greenland. This is also the case in Nunavut's Inuinnaqtun speaking communities. Everywhere else in Nunavut and in Nunavik, a unique and easily recognized writing system, known as syllabics is predominant although roman letters are sometimes used as well.

Both the syllabic and roman writing systems for Inuktitut were originally developed by Christian missionaries who needed a way to write the bible, hymns and other printed texts in Inuktitut. Syllabic orthography, in particular, was easy for Inuktitut-speakers to learn. Inuit trained in syllabics were able to pass along their new skills to others so that writing reached some areas of Nunavut before missionaries managed to get there.

Missionaries working in different areas and for different churches, developed their own unique ways of writing with syllabic and roman characters. By the 1960s this was creating problems in printing lnuktitut materials for a wide audience.

In 1976, the Inuit Cultural Institute (ICI) approved a new standardized writing system that could be used to write Inuktitut consistently. ICI orthography has two forms, one in roman orthography (using the Latin alphabet) and one in syllabics. In Inuktitut these are known respectively as *qaliujaaqpait* and *qaniujaaqpait*. The syllabic and roman forms of the ICI system mirror each other so that it is easy to convert text from one to the other.

	INUIT CULTURAL INSTITUTE (ICI) STANDARDIZED ORTHOGRAPHY				
	Δ i	▶ u	⊲ a	naniit	
р	Λ pi	> pu	< pa	< p	
t	∩)	C	c	
	ti	tu	ta	t	
k	ρ	d	b	ь	
	ki	ku	ka	k	
g	r	J	U	υ	
	gi	gu	ga	g	
m	Γ	J	L	L	
	mi	mu	ma	m	
n	σ	.o	o	a	
	ni	nu	na	n	
s/h	ہ si/hi	ہ su/hu	\ sa/ha	S	
l	C li	ے lu	c la	د	
j	4	4	5	,	
	ji	ju	ja	j	
V	&	>	々	々	
	∨i	vu	va	∨	
r	∩	?	G	s	
	ri	ru	ra	r	
q	ςρ	۶ ط	°Ь	чь	
	qi	qu	qа	q	
ng	ъՐ	৺	³ل	%	
	ngi	ngu	nga	ng	
ł	خے	ب	Ç,	ς,	
	łi	łu	ła	{	

While roman orthography is frequently used by Inuktitut speakers, the ability to read syllabics is essential in most of Nunavut.

The syllabic system is quite easy to master. Learners are usually able to decipher and begin using the characters with a little practice.

Referring to the chart on the previous page, note that each syllabic character represents an entire syllable (normally a consonant followed by a vowel), hence the name of the writing system.

Inuktitut has 14 consonants, each represented by a particular syllabic character. That character is then rotated clockwise or reversed to represent Inuktitut's three core vowel sounds, i, u and a:

$$\Gamma = m + i$$
 $J = m + u$ $L = m + a$

$$\sigma = n + i$$
 $\rho = n + u$ $\rho = n + a$

When a vowel is not preceded by a consonant, one of the following syllabic characters is used:

$$\Delta$$
 (i) \triangleright (u) \triangleleft (a) \triangle \triangle \triangle \triangle \triangle Iqalummiutaq resident of Iqaluit

When a consonant is not followed by a vowel, special characters known as *naniit*, or "finals" are used. Finals are smaller characters that appear in superscript.

Children learning how to write syllabics are said to be learning their "i, pi, ti's". They memorize each column going down (i, pi, ti, gi, mi, ni, etc.). If you keep this in mind, you will quickly see, the i characters have a vertical orientation, the u characters tend to point to the right and the a characters to the left.

Vowel sounds are often lengthened (drawn out) in Inuktitut. These sounds are represented by a dot that is placed above the syllabic character. In *qaliujaaqpait* (roman orthography), these sounds are represented by double vowels.

Generally, no more than two vowels can appear in a row. The same holds for consonants - no more than two can appear in a row. When writing Inuktitut words, two finals never appear together.

QUIRKY CHARACTERS

Pay attention to a few syllabic characters that look like a final plus another character, but are in fact a single character:

sp	qi
sp	qu
sp	qa
«ب «ب	ngi ngu nga

Although **ng** looks like two consonants in roman orthography, linguistically, it is considered one.

When \mathbf{ng} is doubled, it is written \mathbf{nng} in roman orthography and like this in syllabics:

_ሞ ቦ	nngi
~ J	nngu
~ ს	nnga

ChO

∧ " ⊎⊲ ^ҁ నీీ	pinnguarvik	recreation centre

about Inuktitut

Another tricky character is a double **q** sound. In Nunavut, this sound is written:

epp epq	qqı qqu qqa	
₽ <mark>₹₽</mark> ₽℃	Nuqqarit!	Stop!

In syllabics, the roman letter ${\bf H}$ is inserted for certain words borrowed from English:

H∢iP	haaki	hockey

Pronunciation

VOWELS

There are three basic vowel sounds in Inuktitut, represented by the letters **i**, **u**, and **a** in *galiujaagpait*.

kisu illu nuna

Each of these vowels has a range of sounds it can make in a particular word. Listen for a softer sounding vowel when it appears before the letters **q** or **r**:

iqaluit irniq imiq

uqaq Qurluqtuq

Long vowels are pronounced as above, except that the sound is drawn out so that it is twice as long:

ii nakurm**ii**k

aa at**aa**ta

Vowels can also be used in combination:

au **au**llaqtuq

ai iiq**ai**

ia n**ia**quq

iu n**iu**virvik

ui t**ui**

Remember that as a general rule, no more than two vowels or two consonants can appear in a row.

CONSONANTS

These letters in Inuktitut are pronounced similarly to English:

otkg m nslvng

The following letters are pronounced differently than in English:

j is pronounced like the English y in the word yak

This sound is not made in English but is similar to the way r is pronounced in French or the j in Spanish. It sounds like a slight gargle at the back of the throat.

Another sound produced at the back of the throat. To begin, close your throat with the very back of your tongue, as if you were about to pronounce a **g**. Release air as if you were pronouncing a **k**.

about Inuktitut

Put your tongue in the same position as you would to pronounce an **l**. Without using your vocal cords, breathe out, as if you were pronouncing an **sh**.

jj Sounds like a d + j

All other double consonants are drawn out, so that the sound is twice as long.

The basic structure of Inuktitut

In English, the basic unit of meaning is the word. Each word (generally) expresses a separate idea:

The dog sleeps under the tree.

Inuktitut features much longer words, which often would require a whole sentence to express in English.

qangatasuukkuvimmuuriaqalaaqtunga

I'll have to go to the airport.

There are two basic units of meaning in Inuktitut: roots and affixes.

Roots involve basic vocabulary and always appear at the beginning of words in Inuktitut. Here are some examples:

niri- to eat

aullag- to leave town

tupiq tent

Affixes are attached to the end of roots and other affixes. They can never begin a word. Here are three simple affixes:

-tunga

-tutit you

-tug she or he

If we add these affixes to the same root, we get different meanings:

aullaq**tunga** I leave

aullaq**tutit** you leave

aullaq**tuq** she / he leaves

Inuktitut words get built up like a train. Many different affixes can be added to the same root. For example, if we add the affix **-lauq** which marks the past tense, we would get:

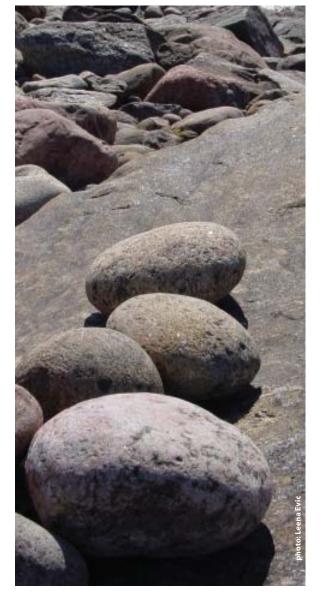
aulla**lauq**tunga *I left*

aulla**lauq**tutit you left

aulla**lauq**tuq he / she left



survival inuktitut



this

these

why?

una

ukua

summat?

A PC OC survival inuktitut

		ρ <u>α</u> ?	kina?	who?
		^ҁ ხ∿Ⴑ?	qanga?	when?
ii	yes	₄ 9¬و ₄ 6.	qanuq?	how?
aagga	no (S. Baffin)	۵۲?	nami?	where?
aakka	no (N. Baffin)	√C /C	amisut	lots, many
aatsuu	I don't know.	۵۲۰ _{۱۳} ۰۰۵	amisuunngittut	few; not many
immaqa	maybe	Lb4Lp	mikijumik	a little bit
uvvaluunniit	or	᠙᠊ᡃᠾ᠆ᠸ᠆ ^ᡪ ᢐᠵᢅᡪᢐ	kingulliqpaaq	the last one
ammalu	and	୵୬ [ୄ] ⊂ ^୳ ୵୕୳	sivulliqpaaq	the first one
mitsaanut	about	۹۶ڼ _۹	ajjigiik	They (2) are the same.
kisiani	but	ᡏ᠘ᠵᢕᢛ᠘ᠵᠫ	ajjigiinngittuuk	They (2) are different.
aagga suli	not yet	\triangleleft $^{\circ}$ \bigcap \forall c \vdash	angijuq	big
ilaannikkut	sometimes	Lb4 _{eP}	mikijuq	small
maanna	now	CbAze	takijuq	tall
mamianaq	sorry	$\sigma \nabla_{c} O_{e\rho}$	naittuq	short
nakurmiik	thank you (S. Baffin)	VDf_{eP}	piujuq	good
qujannamiik	thank you (N. Baffin)	$\Lambda \triangleright \sigma^{\varsigma_b} abla^{\varsigma_b}$	piuniqsaq	better
ma'na	thank you (Kivalliq)	4PC45P24	qausiqtuq	wet
quana	thank you (Inuinnaqtun)	< 0 ⁵⁶ ⊃ ⁵⁶	paniqtuq	dry
ilaali	you're welcome	$C_P P Q_c D_{eP}$	sukkaittuq	slow
ivvilli?	and you? (1 person)	$C_{P}Pf_{dP}$	sukkajuq	fast
ilitsilli?	and you two?	D ₂ b _C D _{2P}	uqittuq	light
ilitsili?	and you? (3 or more)	$P_{c}Q\Gamma \nabla_{c}$	uqumaittuq	heavy
uvanga	I; me	U 44e	tisijuq	hard
uvaguk	we; us (2)	√ c > e p e p e p e p e p e p e p	aqittuq	soft
uvagut	we; us (3 or more)	ᡏᡉᢗᠫᢛ	qanittuq	near; close
ivvit	you (1)	₽₯₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽	ungasittuq	far
ilitsik	you (2)	△△⋖σ	iluani	inside
ilitsi	you (3 +)	ィート	silami	outside
	aagga aakka aatsuu immaqa uvvaluunniit ammalu mitsaanut kisiani aagga suli ilaannikkut maanna mamianaq nakurmiik qujannamiik ma'na quana ilaali ivvilli? ilitsili? uvanga uvaguk uvagut ivvit ilitsik	aagga no (S. Baffin) aatsuu I don't know. immaqa maybe uvvaluunniit or ammalu and mitsaanut about kisiani but aagga suli not yet ilaannikkut sometimes maanna now mamianaq sorry nakurmiik thank you (S. Baffin) qujannamiik thank you (N. Baffin) ma'na thank you (Kivalliq) quana thank you (Inuinnaqtun) ilaali you're welcome ivvilli? and you? (1 person) ilitsilli? and you? (3 or more) uvanga l; me uvaguk we; us (2) uvagut we; us (3 or more) ivvit you (1) ilitsik you (2)	ii yes	ii

 \triangleright o_

⊳d⊲

LLc?

asking for help

√<? Suva? What?

 $H \triangleleft \triangle$? hai? What?

ィ&jˤʰ? Suvaguuq? What did he/she say?

്രാറ്റ്? Qanuruuq? How was that again?

P^cb^bb^co?^b Uqakkanniruk Please repeat that.

ファイペー・ウントし Tukisinngittunga. I don't understand.

ンPィーへゃーくつゃし tukisittiangittunga I don't really understand.

A;CSLAjuliramaI'm lost (I've come tothe end of my ability).

o_ンCSL Nalulirama I'm confused.

∆ార≺⊃దించించిం Ilinniatuinnaqtunga I'm only just learning.

P^cb^bb^aσbΔ^aαΛ^c uqakkannikainnarit Please say it again.

Sbosb Do DPSbsb<? Qanuq una tukiqaqpa? What does this mean?

°bω°b ... ⊃P°b°b<? Qanuq ... tukiqaqpa? What does ... mean?

Do Pri≪? Una kisuuva? What is this?

トddb イロトや? Ukuak kisuuvaak? What are these two things?

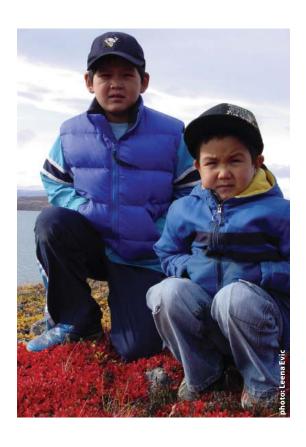
Dd⊲ Pri≪? Ukua kisuuvat? What are these?

in conversation: introductions

>>	Po⊳& ^c ? Kinauvit? What's your name?	Þ弋∿し / ೈせぺし ujunga / ngujunga My name is	<<
>>	Po▶ <br Kinauva? What is his / her name?	▷c Una This is	<<
>>	Q_FFDCD& ^c ? Namimiutauvit? Where are you from; Where do you live?	△⁵し→└Г▷С▷≺゚し. Iqalummiutaujunga I'm from Iqaluit; I live in Iqaluit	<<
		ĹσΓÞCÞ⊀∿し. Maanimiutaujunga. I'm from here.	
>>	orrocod? Namimiutauva? Where is she/he from; Where does she/he live?	∢⊃⋞г⊳⊂ ^ь Aatuvaamiutaq She/he's from Ottawa. She/he lives in Ottawa	<<
>>		く°σ°ь`⊃°ГЪ^\\>D<\^U. Panniqtuurmiussajaujunga. I'm originally from Pangnirtung.	<<
>>	∆౨ీ౧ఏడీౕ? inuktituusuunguviit? Do you speak Inuktitut?	∆ೂಿ∩ರ್ರೆಗೆಳು⊀ಿು. Inuktituusuungujunga. I speak Inuktitut.	<<
>>	らっていた。 qallunaujasuunguvit? Do you speak English?	「アスト。 Mikijumik. A little bit.	<<
>>	D∆Ġ∩Ⴢċ゚IJ&c? uiviitituusuunguvit? Do you speak French?	Àلخه. iigalaak. A little.	<<

Human Body

the human body



ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

᠘ᡒᢕᡕ᠋ᠥᠲ	singirniq	ankle
CC_{dP}	taliq	arm
$C_{\ell}P_{\ell}A_{\ell}$	taqarjuaq	artery(ies)
مر	tunu	back
⁵ 6-2 ⁵⁶	qalasiq	belly button
۵ ه√ ^{اه}	nakasuk	bladder
$\cap \Gamma$	timi	body
500 €	sauniq	bone
${}^{\varsigma}bS^{{}^{\varsigma}b}$	qarasaq	brain
Δ 6 4° $\dot{\Gamma}$ 6	iviangiik	breasts
c b c b b c b b c b b c b b c b	Qaqquaq (sometimes)	cartilage
⊳∟⊲	uluak	cheeks
\ [৽] ৪৮	savvik	chest
ر-ے	tallu	chin
Δ \cup C \triangleright $\dot{\flat}$ b	igalaujaak	ear(s)
Δ \cup C \triangleright $\dot{\flat}$ b	igalaujaak	eardrums
∆d√b	ikusik	elbow
\triangle \triangle \triangle \triangle \triangle	lji (ijiik)	eye(s)
⁹ وح ^د	kiinaq	face
$\nabla_{c}b_{c}q_{c}$	iqiqquq	finger(s): baby finger
\triangle $^{\prime}$ $^{\circ}$	isigat	foot (feet)
^ч Ь⊳ _{чь}	qauq	forehead
୵୳℀ୄୄୢ୳୳	sungaq	gall bladder
⊲۰∩c	Aggat	hand(s)

σ<1 ⁵ d ⁵⁶	niaquq	head
Þ¹L∩	uummati	heart
دم	Nulu	hip
	tikiq	Index finger
Δ^{ς} G G	irravit	intestines
0 امر	nagguat	joint
C^{ς_b}),	Taqtu,	kidney
5 _{2P} Q _{2P}	siiqquq	knee
$\Delta^{\varsigma_b} \mathcal{D}/\Delta \mathcal{D}^{\varsigma_b}$	lqtu/itiq	rectum / anus
σ⊳	niu	leg
₽Ċ₽₽	qaqtuuk	lips
$\cap \mathbb{V}$	tingu	liver
\triangleleft r \triangleright c	aggaut	lower arm
bà	kanaa	lower leg
>% (>%c)	Puvak (puvat)	Lung (lungs)
$^{\varsigma}P \cap ^{\varsigma_b} \cap ^{\varsigma_b}$	qitiqtiq	Middle finger
⁵ bσ ⁵⁶	qaniq	mouth
٩٥	nuki	muscle
⁵ d%U ²⁵ b	qungasiq	neck
$\Delta^{<} \Lambda^{\circ} \sigma^{d} + \Pi^{c}$	ippinniajjutit	nerve(s)
50%	qingaq	nose
طخ <u>ـ</u> که	surluuk	nostrils
$\Delta^{\circ}\Gamma^{\varsigma_{b}}$	ingiq	pelvis
Ddp	Usuk-	penis
⊃cĹ ^{s₀}	tulimaaq	rib
ΓΡ ⊂ Ϛ ^ና ⁵	mikiliraq	Ring finger
Δ C	tui	shoulder
⊳δσ	uvini	skin
ᢐ᠆ᡏ᠙ᡏ᠙᠘᠘᠘ᡎ	Niaquq sauniinnaq	skull
$\triangleleft \sigma \triangleright_{c}$	anaut	small bowel
د۲۹۹	qimirlu	spine

 $\Delta \Delta \Delta^c$: $\Omega \Gamma$

Lch	matsa	spleen
۵۶۲۵۲۶, ف	Aqiaruq, naaq	stomach, belly
Δ ^{ςьi} ς (for some)	Iqsaak (for some)	temples
Δ ⁵ ζ ^{ib}	ijjuuk	testes
∆عل [∞] اط ^c	inugannguat	The rest of the toes
⁵ dCDC ⁵⁶	qutturaq	thigh
$\Delta^{L} \cap \mathcal{A}^{q_{b}}$	iggiaq	throat
dئے	kullu	thumb
>)J ⁵⁶	putuguq	toe(s) big toe
Þ ^s b ^{s₀}	uqaq	tongue
᠂᠙᠆ᠬ	qiliqsinat	tonsils
PJN (PJŅc)	Kiguti (kigutiit)	tooth (teeth)
^ና dˤᠬ᠕᠖(ˤd᠘ᡧ᠖)	Qurrivik (quivik)	ureter, urethra
Δ_c C \triangleleft_{ep}	illiaq	uterus
⊳دڼه (⊳دحبه)	Uttuuk (utsuuk)	Vagina
C ^s b ^{sb} (C ^s b ^c)	Taqaq (taqat)	vein(s)
<%VP	pavvik	wrist

INTRODUCTORY PHRASES

TREATMENT AND MEDICATION

Admission	inillattuq	Admission
Anti-biotics	kapuutiginnait	Anti-biotics
Aspirin	niaqunngunanngittuq	Aspirin
Blood work	aungiqtaq	Blood work
Catheter	quiviliqtaq	Catheter
I.V.	immiqsuut	I.V.
Lung x-ray	Taammungaaq/ajjiliuq	Lung x-ray
Needle	kapuut	Needle
Needle shot	kapijau	Needle shot
one pill	Atausiq iijagaq	one pill
Pain killers	ippinniananngittut	Pain killers
pill	iijagaq	pill
Sleeping pills	sininnaqtut	Sleeping pills
tablespoon	aluutiqpak	tablespoon
teaspoon	aluutiralaaq	teaspoon
two pills	Marruuk iijagaak	two pills
Tylenol	tailinaa	Tylenol
Under anesthesia	sinittitaq	Under anesthesia
Vaccinate	inuulisaummut kapi-	Vaccinate

jauniq

I'm looking for Qiniqtunga らPoらりかし	Sit down up here Maunga ingigit LPも ムかりい
Hi, my name is Madeleinengujunga /Radhaujunga LCごりけいろうと	Sit down on the table (point to where) Ingikainnarit maunga (nalavimmut) Δ°ΓbΔ°αΛ° L▷°U (ας&LJ°)
Do you need an interpreter? Tusaajiqariaqaqpit? ントトゥレム・ゥヘ・?	Lie down nallarit ௳°⊂∩°
Come qaigit ⁵b∆∩ ^c	I'm going to take your blood pressure now Tillirniit qaujisarlagu
follow me malinnga Lc™U	C C 「も C S も C S S C S S C S C S C S C S C S
He can come with you if you want maligunnaraatit LCJº௳Ġ∩ ^c	⊲ద్ <ాటం⊲ా I need to listen to your chest. Saviit naalakainnarlagu.
Have a seat ingigit Δ°ΓΓς	५°ఉ° ఉంద∆°ం°ం. You may get up now. Makigunnaqtutit.
What brings you here today? Sujaujaqtuqpit? パケンちょうなく?	LPJ [®] o ^い つら. Hospital aanniavik
Please have a seat ingittiarit ∆∿∩°∩⊲∩°	d°σ⊲ል⁵ Nursing/Health center
Just wait here. I'll be right back Utaqqikainnarit. utiriinngusuttunga トC ^い Pbム° へへら、トハん でしょうし	aanniavik づ°のへあ ^b Boarding Home
	tammaatirvik C ^L L∩ ^q & ^b

Does it hurt with breathing?
Aanniqattaqpa aniqsaanirnut?
خا ^ه د المحامة عدم مدى

Any nausea? Miriannguviit? 「こくらい」

Vomiting? Miriaqattaqpiit? Γ∩⊲°b°C°bŰ?

Sore throat? tuqqujaalluppiit? lijaarluppiit? ついん? ムット・

Do you have a cold? Nunvakpiit? っぺゃん?

Open your mouth aittarit $4\Delta^{c}C_{\Delta^{c}}$

Take a deep breath llummut niurit Δン^LJ^C σ Σ Λ^C

Hold your breath Anirniit nuqqangatiguk くるでで、ふらもかしつし Where does it hurt? Naukkut aanniavit? ௳▷⁰d° ൎd°♂d&°?

Show me. takutinnga Cd∩™U

Does this hurt? Una aanniqqa? ▷○ ◁°♂%b?

Does this tickle?
Mauna quinappit?
L>α 'dΔα 'Λ'?

Are you ticklish? Quinattuvit?

Did you just have an accident? Aanniraviit? Aanniqsimaviit? ሳ° ታናልና? ሳ° ታናልና?

When? (show on calendar and clock)
Qanga?
56%)?

When did you become ill? (show on calendar and clock)
Qanga aannialirniqpit?
っちゃし づってってってった人へ?

Point where.
Naukkut.

• Dbdc.

Are you pregnant? Najjiviit? ヘ⁵ンら・?

How many months pregnant are you?
Qanutigi najjiliqpit?
からこった。

Have you had your immunizations (shots)?
Inuulisaummut kapijaunikuuvit?

I need an interpreter Tusaajimik/tusaajiqarlanga ンちょとしろうといっている。

How long will I be waiting? Qanutigi utaqqiniaqpunga? らいた トンペート マート・シャル・シャル・ア

Will someone call my name? Atira uqaqtauniaqpa? △∩S ▷⁵b⁵C▷♂△⁵b<?

Please can you call a taxi for me to go home?
Taassiiliqijjutinngaa uvattinnut?

Ċゾごらやさいでした。

Am I going to be alright? Qanuijjaanngilangaa? 'b_Δ'i', "\C_'i'.

Will I have to go on a medavac? Tuavirnatukkut aullariaqaqpunga? ンd&'c_)*d^c d>'c_へd'b'b>*し? Do you have any other medical problems?
Asinginnik aanniqaqsimavit?

Do you have diabetes Sukaqaluaqpiit? とようくいるない。

How long have you had diabetes Qanutigi sukaqalualiqpit? 「もらってっちん?

Have you ever had a serious illness? Pimmarimmik aanniaqaqsimavit? ハ-Lヘ-Lア ・ daの ついっといっている。

Do you take any medications? lijagaqpit? ふらしゃん?

What do you take? Kisusiutinik? Pといいので?

What colour are the pills?
Amiangit qanuittuuvat? Taqsangit qanuittuuvat?

るにいるこうできょうというできまった。

Do you have it with you? Pisimavigit? \\\rangle L\text{L\text{C}}? What dose? Qanuq amisunik? もっゃ くてさっゃ?

How often do you take it? (note: using 'daily' to be clearer)

Qanutigi iivappigit – qautamaat?

500 ACCLC?

When was the last time you took this medication?

Qanga kingulliqpaamik isinniqqit?

۲۵۰ و ۱۶۰ میاد دوله

Do you sometimes forget to take it? llaannikkut puiguqpappit isigiassaq? $\Delta\dot{c}^{a}\sigma^{b}d^{c}>\Delta J^{5b}<^{5}\Lambda^{c}\Delta J^{c}J^{5b}$

Do you use birth control? Najjinanngittunik iiqqaqqit?

ᡆ᠈ᢣᡆ᠊ᡎᡎᡳᠫᠦᢑ᠘ᢆᡷᢛᠹᢛ᠙?

Do you smoke? Supuuqtusuunguvit? Siggaliaqtusuunguvit? バンかつがしな? パルレーベルフィッカぐ?

Have you ever smoked? Supuuqtuqattaqsimavit? パントゥントゥーアルのです。

How many cigarettes/packs a day do you smoke? Qanuq amisuaqtipappit ulluq? people : the human body

Do you drink alcohol? Imialummik imisuunguvit? ムトマートト ムトィッとので、

How often do you drink each day? Qanutigi imiqpappit qautamaat? 'b_ΩΩΩ ΔΓ⁵⁶<'Λ^C 'bDCLC?

How often do you drink each week? Qanutigi imiqpappit pinasuarusirmi?

 $^{6}D^{\circ}$

Do you smoke marijuana? Aangajaarnatuqtupappit? ずいなっつらつくくへら?

How often? Qanutigi? ¹b_∩∩?

Do you use other drugs? Asinginnik piqattaqpit? くどっても 人でしている。

What kind of work do you do? Kisulirijiuvit? Pとてっとかる?

Are you currently working? Maanna iqqanaijaqpit? L^αQ. Δ⁵¹bQ.Δ⁵¹Λ⁵²?

food allergies?

Niqinik? σ^sρσ^ь?

allergies to animals Uumajunut? トトゥー?

DEPARTURE

l'm giving you a prescription iijagaqtaatinniaqtagit ∆りいさいゃんでくって

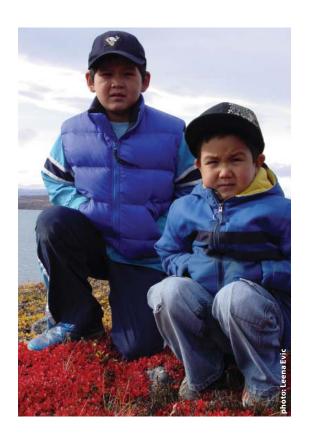
You need to go to the pharmacy ijagaqtaarviliarit

Δ为┗ˤ¤Ć¬¶∩°

Do you have a phone number? Uqaalautiqaqpit? ▷¹b∟▷∩¹b¹b∧⁻?

You need to be medivaced to...
Tuavirnatukkut aullaqtitauniaqtutit
...mut
ンベ&solobdc ベトーにいるくらしいで
...」c

PYCZŻC Occupational Titles



OCCUPATIONAL TITLES

Occupational titles are frequently just a general word such as "eye" with the ending '-liriji' meaning "someone who works with"

$\Delta^b \Lambda^c \sigma d J^c \dot{\sigma} \cap \Omega^b$	Ikpinniagunniitittiji	Anaesthesiologist
<u></u> አው _ሪ ሀሪሀ>	Sinittittiji	Anaesthesiologist
トマフト	Siutiliriji	Audiologist
PrFU⊂√5	Uummatiliriji	Cardiologist
᠙᠘ᠳ᠘ᡧ᠐	Kigunniaqti	Dentist
جَدر _َ ؞	Luuttaaq	Doctor
$\nabla_c \subset d \subset U^{+}$	Illialiriji	Gynaecologist
$\Delta^{\varsigma}\sigma$ $\mathcal{A}^{\varsigma}\dot{\mathcal{A}}$	Irnisussiiji	Midwife
ᡏᡧᡎᡄᠬᢣ	Niaquliriji	Neurologist
₫°σ₫₽▷٩₽∩	Aanniasiuqti	Nurse
σ_{2}	Najjijuliriji	Obstetrician
$\Delta^{\varsigma}b\Delta$ C $^{\varsigma}\Delta$	Iqailisaiji	Occupational Therapist
∇	ljiliriji	Ophthalmologist
/bacu}/ ₀ /14cu	Sauniliriji/naggualiriji	Orthopaedic Surgeon
4	Surusiliriji luuttaaq	Paediatrician
4 DC $^{\circ}$ DCC $^{\circ}$ DCC	Tuavirnaqtuliriji	paramedic
Δ P Γ	ljagaqtaatittiji	Pharmacist
$\Delta^{\varsigma}b\Delta$ \subset $^{\varsigma}\Delta$	Iqailisaiji	Physiotherapist
σզզсиь δηγο	Niaquliriji isumaliriulluni	Psychiatrist
Δ Γ Γ Γ	Isumaliriji	Psychologist
Δοςηλ	Inuliriji	Social Worker
$4\Delta C^{2}\Delta \Lambda$	Pilattuiji	Surgeon
∆غ۲⊂ر۲	Inuusiliriji	Therapist
סףקבעי	Nakasuliriji	Urologist

ILLNESS

ᠰᡩᢖᢞᡅᡊᡥᡳ᠘ᡷ Pijunniirunnangittuq Cancer 9.6CD4.0~6CD4 Aaqqittaujunnangittuq Cancer ᠳᢗᢅ᠘ᢏ᠈ᠺᠺᠪᠲ᠈ᡌ Agiarurluttug Stomach ulcer 4 Vinerial disease Qupirrisimajuq 40%U 764P74%Dep Aunga sukaqaluaqtuq Diabetes 45 Λ ^c Aids Asapit √°ک Puvalluk T.B. 4P%U 59%AYCO% Aunga quvvasittuq high blood pressure Pr L 7 4 4 P Uummasijuq heart attack ۵۶C۹۶ ف Nukiiqtuq stroke C^{3} Sungarluttuq iaundice ᠬᡎ᠆ᠵ᠌᠌ Tingulluttuq hepatitis Surlukuuqtuq (nuvattuq) Head cold $\Delta^{L} = \Delta^{L} = \Delta^{L$ Immutikkuuqtuq (nuvat- Sinus cold tuq) こでならっている Tuqqujaalluttuq Sore throat $\Delta \Gamma \Delta \Gamma^2 C^2 C^3 \Delta \Gamma$ Igiarluttuq Sore throat Niaqunngu ᠳᡏᡥᡀ Headache ୮୷ଏ"ଧ Mirianngu Naseua . Parsp⊃ep Uunaqtuq Fever >%ס סיריאראנ Puvait immassimajut Pneumonia

Kaijjainiaqtuq

migraine

INJURIES | PAIN

ᠳ᠒ᡏᡳᠫ	nagguarluk	Arthritis
ᠳᡄ᠈᠒ᠲ᠈	qitirluk	Back pain
√P, C, C, P, D, C, P, C, P,	aunaaqtuq	Bleeding else where
۵۰ <i>ځخ</i>	tilluujaq	bruise
⊳c⊃ ₄	uuttuq	burn
۵۲٫ _۰ ۵۲۲	asiinnalijuq	dislocation
ᡃᡉᠫᢣ᠘ᢞᡠ᠘ᢩᡐ᠘ᠺᡐ	Qaujimajunniiriakittuq	dizziness
JCLUC DUPLEC	tulimaatit nutiksimajut	Fractured ribs
^d C ^d Pb ²	quaqtuq	frostbite
᠘ᡄ᠋ᢕᠸᢗᡊ	sinigunnailliniq	Insomnia
$\triangleleft \triangleright_{C} \supseteq_{C}$	auttuq	Nose bleeding
$\Delta^{<}\Lambda^{\circ}\sigma^{\circ}$	ippinniangittuq	Numbness
₽∨₽₽₹₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽	kapijausimaqquujijumik	Sharp pain
$\Delta^{c}\Lambda^{c}\sigma$	ippinniavit	
$\Delta_c \supset_{C \supset C}$	illuttuq	snow blindness
$L\Delta^{\varsigma}D^{\varsigma}\Delta^{\delta}\Delta^{\delta}D^{\varsigma}$	maittuq/ippinaqtuq	Sore
$V_c \supset_{C} V_{e}$	pilluttuq	sprain
Δ 2 L 5 D 2 d 5 σ 5 D 5	isumaqaluarniq	Stress

38

ᡖᡚ᠈ᢣ᠘ᠦ᠘ᡩ᠐ᡴ

PREGNANCY - BIRTHING

PREGNANCY - BIRTHING

°₽∧ςċь	qipiralaak	Baby blanket
$4cU_rY_{4e}$	attissijuq	Baby drops
4Þ८ ⁻ ۶۲) ^۲ ه	aulajjattuq	Baby moving
∇_{Γ}	immuti	Baby wrap
⊲∩ ∿∪	atinga	Baby's name
₽₠₫₽₯₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽	uqumainninga	Baby's weight
P<1.5°P<1.00	Uasaqtuq	Bathing
$PA\sigma^{a}\sigma^{a}\sigma^{a}$	uvininniaqtuq	Bathing
⊲⊳ċч⊳⊃чь	aunaaqtuq	Bleeding
⊲⊳₀	auk	Blood
Δώζ ^{ISb}	inuujuq	born
√ુ√c	angut	boy
4FFcUcU4 _{eP}	amaamattittijuq	Breast Feeding
ᡏᠦ ^{ᢎᢧ} ᢆᡳ᠘ᡕ	aniqsaarit	breath
d° ڪ \dot{C}^{ς_b}	annuraaqtuq	Clothing the baby
∖- C Γረ _ሪ ρ	sillimajuq	contraction
⁴ ρ⊲√ ⁴	qiajuq	Crying
[₹] Ь> [₹] ₽∩₽ [¢]	qapuqtirut	Face cloth
√ <a <="" href="#" td=""><td>arnaq</td><td>girl</td>	arnaq	girl
$V_{f_{dP}}$	Pijuq	good
$C\Delta \dot{L}^{c} \cap d^{q_{b}}$	taimaattiaq	good
<u> </u>	nasaq	Hat
σ4 ¹ d4 Cd ¹ 5 ¹⁶	Niaqua takussaq	head showing
ᡯċĊŊᠳᠳ _ᡒ ᢕᡕᠫ _P	ittagunnangittuuk	infant pants

Δ $^{\varsigma}$ σ $^{\prime}$ $^{\circ}$	irnisuttuq	Labour
۵۵۵۲ ^{۲۵}	aniattijuq	Labour discharge
ΓbLc	makigit	lie up
୮୷⊲୴ଧ	mirianngu	Morning sickness
L ^ς ρ	maqi	mucus
ᡏd△ᢡᡗᠸᠲᢐ/ᡏᡆᢐᢗᡏᡬᢐᡈ	Quinngilisaq/quqtarvik	Pamper/diaper
⋖⋴⋛⋴	arraaq	Placenta
σ_{\flat} 5 ζ_{ep}	najjijuq	Pregnant
᠘᠊ᠬ	singullurit	push
₠₽₽₽¢\₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽	Qikarit/qikattiarit	relax
> \^<sup 5& ⁶	uasarvik	Sink
∇_{σ}	ingigit	sit up
D	uasaut	Soap
Pr_	kimmiaqattaq	Soother
CΔL	taima	stop
$\Delta_{\sigma}\sigma v_c$ /bLr7c	Innarit saumimmut	switch side – left
$\nabla_{\sigma}\sigma ec{ u}_c$ CC- 2p $ec{ u}_r$	Innarit taliqpimmut	switch side - right
ار دکر	allarut	Towel
> \d\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	Uasarvik/uvininniarvik	Tub
$\Delta_c \subset Q_{dP}$	illiaq	Uterus
>c⊃ _P \⊳c ^j P	Uttuuk/utsuuk	Vagina
> ⁵ d ⁵⁶	uquq	vernix
△┌⋖₁┕८७००	imiaqiliqtuq	Water broke

Δ₂ον Ο³ον Ο⁴ον О⁴ον О⁴ον

inuktitut grammar

inuktitut verbs

THE SUBJECT

In Inuktitut, we indicate who we are talking about by using an affix that appears (usually) at the very end of the word:

niri**junga**

Here is a list of the verb endings that indicate who the subject is:

Leat

niri junga	l eat
niri jutit	you eat
niri juq	he / she eats
niri juguk	the two of us eat
niri jugut	we (3 or more) eat
niri jusik	you two eat
niri jusi	you (three or more) eat
niri juuk	the two of them eat
niri jut	they (three or more) eat

To make pronunciation easier, the first letter of all of these affixes changes from \mathbf{j} to \mathbf{t} when they are added to a root that ends in a consonant.

isiq**tuq** he enters

THE NEGATIVE

In Inuktitut, to express the negative, we often insert the affix **-nngit** just before the subject of the verb:

When **-nngit** is added to a root that ends in a consonant, it deletes the final consonant:

quviasuk + nngit + tuq = quviasu**nngit**tuq He is not happy.

ASKING QUESTIONS

To ask a question in Inuktitut we add an affix to the end of a verb. The affix that is used changes depending on who is the subject of the verb:

nirivit? Are you eating? niriva? Is he eating?

To make pronunciation easier, the affixes that are used to ask questions change, depending on the last letter of the root to which they are added.

When dealing with roots that end in a vowel you add a question affix that begins with the letter v:

ani vunga ?	Am I leaving?
anivit?	Are you leaving?
ani <mark>va</mark> ?	Is he/she leaving?
ani vinuk ?	Are the two of us leaving?
ani vita ?	Are we (3 or more) leaving?
ani visik ?	Are you two leaving?
ani visi ?	Are you (3 or more) leaving?
ani vaak ?	Are the two of them leaving?
anivat?	Are they (3or more) leaving?

If you want to ask a question with a verb ending in \mathbf{q} , you use the same endings as above, replacing the \mathbf{v} with a \mathbf{p} .

isiq punga ?	Am I coming in?
isiq pit ?	Are you coming in?
isiq pa ?	Is he/she coming in?
isiq pita ?	Are we (3 or more) coming in?
isiq pisi ?	Are you (3 or more) coming in?
isiq paak ?	Are the two of them coming in?
isiq pat ?	Are they (3 +) leaving?

If the verb ends in any other consonant, you do the following:

* replace the final consonant of the verb with a p

* use the same endings above, replacing the v with a p.

sinip punga ?	Am I sleeping?
sinip pit ?	Are you sleeping?
sinip pa ?	Is he/she sleeping?
sinip pinuk ?	Are the two of us sleeping?
sinip pita ?	Are we (3 or more) sleeping?
sinip pisik ?	Are you two sleeping?
sinip pisi ?	Are you (3 +) sleeping?
sinip paak ?	Are the two of them sleeping?
sinip pat ?	Are they (3 +) sleeping?

OBJECT OF THE VERB

Consider the following two sentences:

I see. I see her.

The first sentence involves just one person, the subject, or the person who does the seeing. The second sentence involves two people, the subject and an object, or the person who is seen.

Whereas an English speaker would indicate the object using a pronoun, in this case *her*, an Inuktitut speaker would use an affix that indicates both the subject and the object of the sentence at the same time:

taku junga	I see.
taku jara	I see her .
tusaa juq	She hears.
tusaa jaatit	She hears you .
malik tunga	I follow.
malik takka	I follow them.

Here is an expanded (but incomplete) list of these affixes:

	me	you	him / her / it
I		taku jagit I see you.	taku jara I see him.
you	taku jarma You see me.		taku jait You see him.
he/she	taku jaanga She sees me.	taku jaatit She sees you.	taku janga She sees him.

	me	you	him / her / it
I		taku jatsi I see all of you.	taku jakka I see all of them.
you	taku jattigut You see all of us.		taku jatit You see all of them.
he/she	taku jaatigut She sees all of us.	taku jaasi He sees all of you.	taku jangit She sees all of them.

Remember that if these affixes are added to roots that end in a consonant, the first letter of the affix changes to $\bf t$:

malik**tara** I am following him.

For asking questions, there is a corresponding set of affixes that involve a direct object. Here are the simplest of them:

	me	you	him / her
I		qaujima vagit? Do I know you?	qaujima vara ? Do I know her?
you	tusaa vinga ? Do you hear me?		tusaa viuk? Do you hear him?
he/she	tusaa vaanga? Does she hear me?	tusaa vaatit ? Does she hear you?	tusaa vauk ? Does she hear him?

THE IMPERATIVE

The imperative is used to tell someone to do something, or indicate something that you would like to happen.

-git is used when you are speaking to one other person:

niri**git** Eat!

qaigit Come here!

If **-git** is added to a root ending in a **q**, the **q** is dropped and the affix **-rit** is used:

uqalimaa**rit** Read!

uti**rit** Come back!

When telling someone to do something, there is often an object involved. In which, case we use different endings:

Tuniguk Mialimut Take it to Mary!

Utiqtiguk kuuqarvimmut Take it back to the kitchen!

THE PAST TENSE

Affixes are used in Inuktitut when we want to indicate that an event has happened in the past. The affix that is used depends on how long ago an event has happened.

-rataaq is an affix that is used to describe actions that have happened in the immediate past (within the hour).

isi**rataaq**tuq She just came in. tiki**rataaq**tugut We just arrived.

-qqau is an affix that is used to describe actions that have happened earlier in the day.

Uqaala**qqau**juq. He called earlier.

Angirraqqaujunga. I went home (earlier today).

-lauq is used to describe actions that have happened yesterday or in the not too distant past.

Ippassaq tuktulialauqtuq.

Yesterday, he went caribou hunting.

For events further in the past, or if you are vague about when something happened, the affix -laugsima is used:

Aatuvaamiutaulauqsimajunga. I used to live in Ottawa.

Iglulimmilauqsimaviit? Have you ever been to Iglulik?

Note that when any of the above affixes are added to a root ending in a consonant, they delete the final consonant.

THE FUTURE TENSE

One way of forming the future tense in lnuktitut, is to insert the affix **-niaq** between the verb and the subject of the sentence:

Suvit?	What are you doing?	
Su niaq pit?	What will you be doing?	
nirijunga	I am eating	
niri niaq tunga	I will be eating	

When -niaq is added to a verb stem that ends in q, the q changes to r.

kaapituq + niaq + tunga =

kaapitur**niaq**tunga.

I will be drinking coffee.

When $\hbox{-niaq}$ is added to a stem ending in t it changes the final t to n.

tavvaniit + niaq + tuq =

tavvaniin**niaq**tuq

He is going to be here.

In Iqaluit, **-langa** is the affix that is most commonly used for an event in the immediate future:

Ullumi aulla**langa**juq He is leaving town today.

-laag is another affix that is used to talk about the future. Whereas

- **-niaq** describes something that will happen in the very near future,
- -laag is a little farther ahead in time.

aullalaaqtunga I will be departing (sometime in the future).

taku**niaq**pugut See you soon

takulaarivugut See you later/ See you then.

If **-laaq** is added to a stem that ends in a consonant, it deletes the last consonant.

nouns

THE DUAL

In English, when we want to talk about more than one of something, we usually add an **s** to the end of a noun:

one door two doors three doors

In Inuktitut, we use different endings to distinguish between **two of something** and **more than two** of something:

ulu one knife
ulu**uk** (two) knives
ulu**it** (three) knives

The dual form is used to talk about two of a particular object. You can recognize the dual form as any noun that ends in a double vowel, followed by a \mathbf{k} .

saak (two) tables
uqaalautiik (two) telephones
illuuk (two) houses

Here's some instructions on changing a noun from its singular form to the dual:

* if the object ends in a **vowel**, double the last vowel and add **k**:

nuvuja cloud

nuvuj**aak** (two) clouds

* if the object ends in a t, add the ending iik:

paippaamuurijjut printer

paippaamuurijjutiik (two) printers

* if it ends in any consonant other than **t**, delete the last consonant, double the last yowel, and add **k**:

kamik skin boot

kamiik (two) skin boots

Remember that in Inuktitut, you almost never put together more than two vowels in a row. So if you drop the final consonant and find you already have two vowels, just add \mathbf{k} :

luuktaaq doctor

luukt**aak** (two) doctors

nunannguaq map

nunanng**uak** (two) maps

THE PLURAL

In Inuktitut, the plural is used to talk about **more than two** of any noun:

inuk person inuit people (3+)

The plural form always ends in ${\bf t}$. Here are some instructions on changing a noun from its singular form to the plural:

if the noun ends in a vowel, add -it:

ilisaiji teacher

ilisaiji**it** teachers (3+)

If the noun ends in t, add -iit:

uqaalaut telephone

uqaalautiit telephones (3+)

If the object ends in any other consonant, **delete** the last consonant, and add **-it**:

iqaluk fish iqaluit fish (3+)

If you delete the last consonant, and find that you already have two vowels, just add \mathbf{t} :

puuq bag

puut bags (3+)